

Romanian Operational Programmes for Administrative Capacity 2007-2013 2014-2020

Bucharest
November 2016

Presentation structure

Operational Programme Administrative Capacity Development (OPACD) 2007 - 2013

- what was funded during 2007 - 2013 period
- obtained results
- weaknesses
- lessons learned

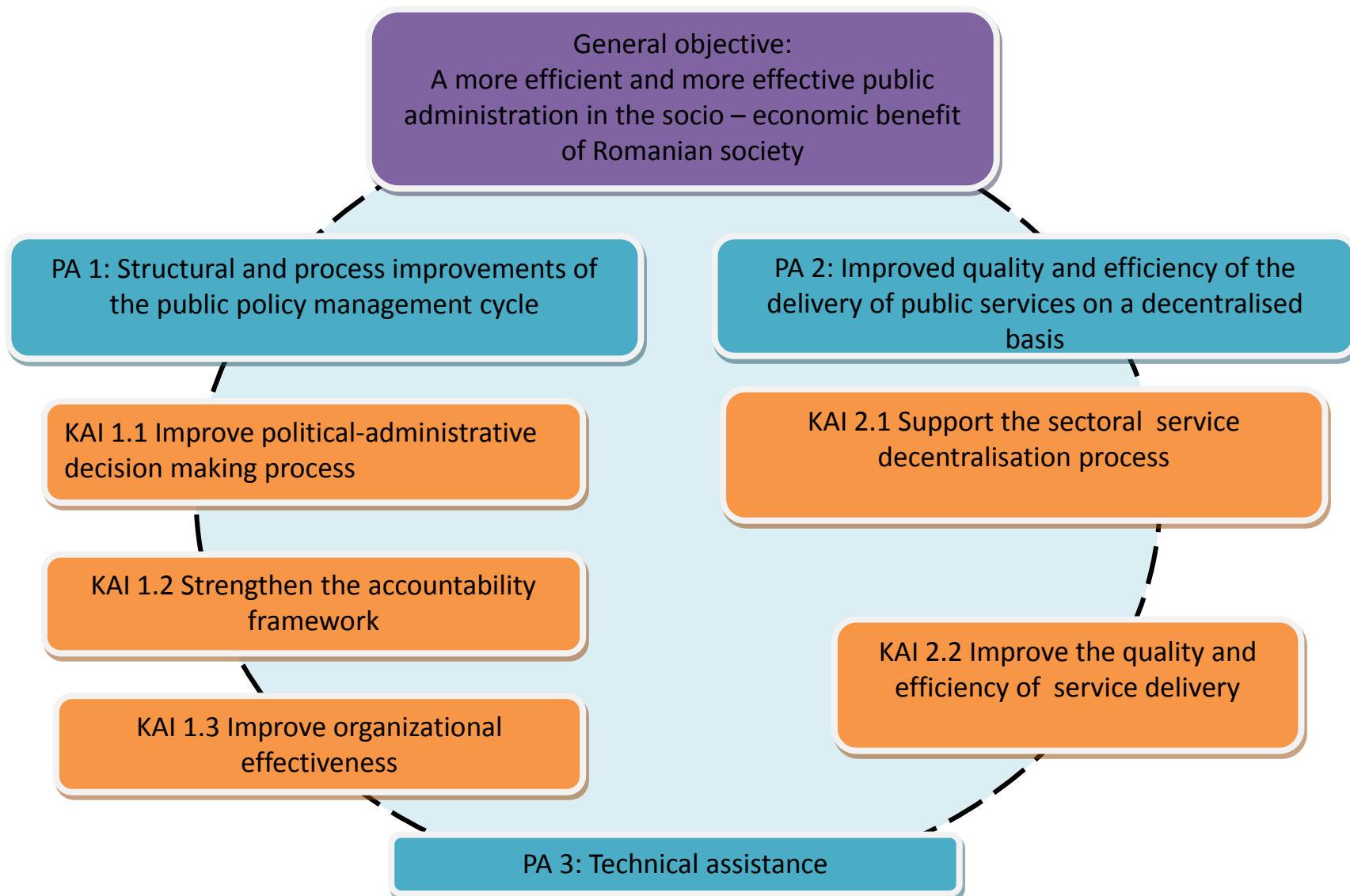
Operational Programme Administrative Capacity (OPAC) 2014 - 2020

- what will be financed in 2014 - 2020 period
- expected results

OPACD 2007 - 2013

The overall objective of OPACD 2007 - 2013 is to help create a more efficient and effective public administration in the socio-economic benefit of romanian society.

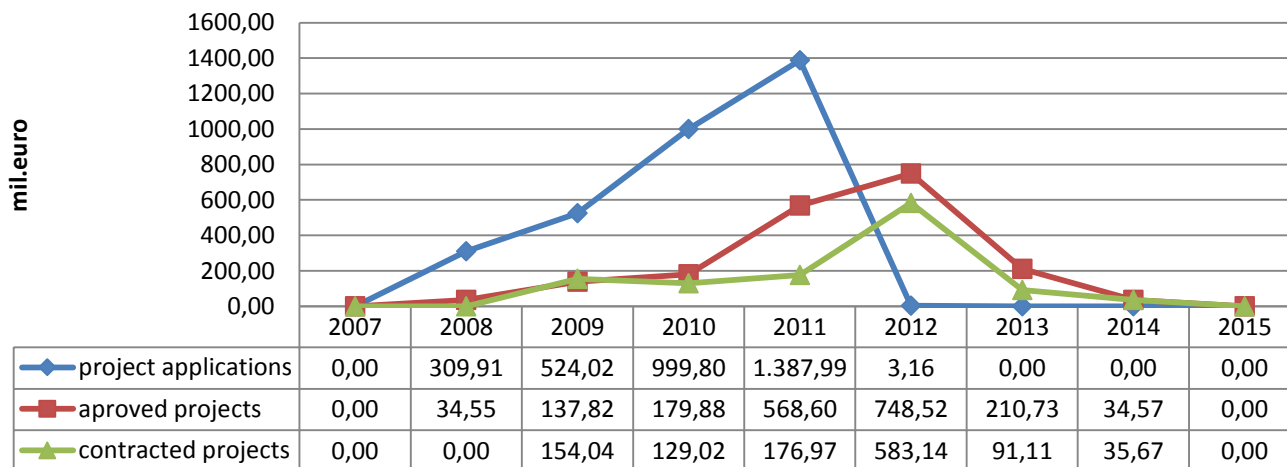
- Total allocation 244,7 mil euro
 - ESF allocation: 208 mil. Euro
 - National contribution: 36,7 mil euro
- Absorption rate at November 2016: 98,66%



OP ACD 2007 - 2013

- 467 financed projects, in total eligible value of 311,12 mil euro

Value of the project applications, approved and contracted



OPACD Results

Through OPACD 2007 - 2013 there were:

- Trained 50,000 people in the central and local public authorities and NGOs;
- Developed more than 150 methodological guides and other documents;
- Financed 54 analysis of administrative simplification;
- Developed systems and mechanisms for optimizing over 90 authorities and public institutions;
- Created and/or reorganized 3,275 structures within public administration;
- 80 new structures decentralized and operational.

Difficulties in 2007 - 2013

At the beneficiary level:

- Frequent changes at the level of project management teams;
- Institutional reorganization;
- Lack of precise procedures at beneficiary level, between project management team and support structures;
- Lack of involvement from support structures in management teams at their level (public procurement, financial, etc.);
- Management subcontracting without ensuring needed instruments for control and monitoring from the beneficiary;
- Deficient estimation of the length for activities;
- Overestimated costs and unjustified market studies;
- Delays in the public procurement procedures.

Difficulties in 2007 - 2013

At the Managing Authority level:

- Delays in the appraisal process of project application;
- Poor quality of appraisal made by the external evaluators;
- Indicators that can not be attributed, overall, to OPACD;
- Lack of clear explanations regarding program indicators in applicant's guidelines;
- Personnel fluctuation.

Lessons learned 2007 - 2013 (I)

To increase the quality of projects submitted

- Review guidelines for applicants- frequent mistakes in project formulation
- Assistance in developing project ideas
- Maintaining and updating the section of FAQs and answers

For the implementation of projects financed by OP ACD

- Assigning a project officer for each project funded;
- Training of the beneficiaries on specific topics of project management;
- Various guidance materials for beneficiaries;
- Bilateral monthly meetings with the legal representatives for funded projects

Lessons learned 2007 - 2013 (II)

Major focus on communication activities:

- communication and support activities related to potential beneficiaries of project applications;
- communication and support activities related to potential beneficiaries of requests for project ideas;
- communication activities and support related with beneficiaries of OPACD;
- disseminating information on the program's achievements.

Special attention to choosing the program indicators, in the context in which some of these can not be assigned to OPACD, but more likely to a national strategy for strengthening administrative capacity of public administration.

Lessons learned 2007 - 2013 (III)

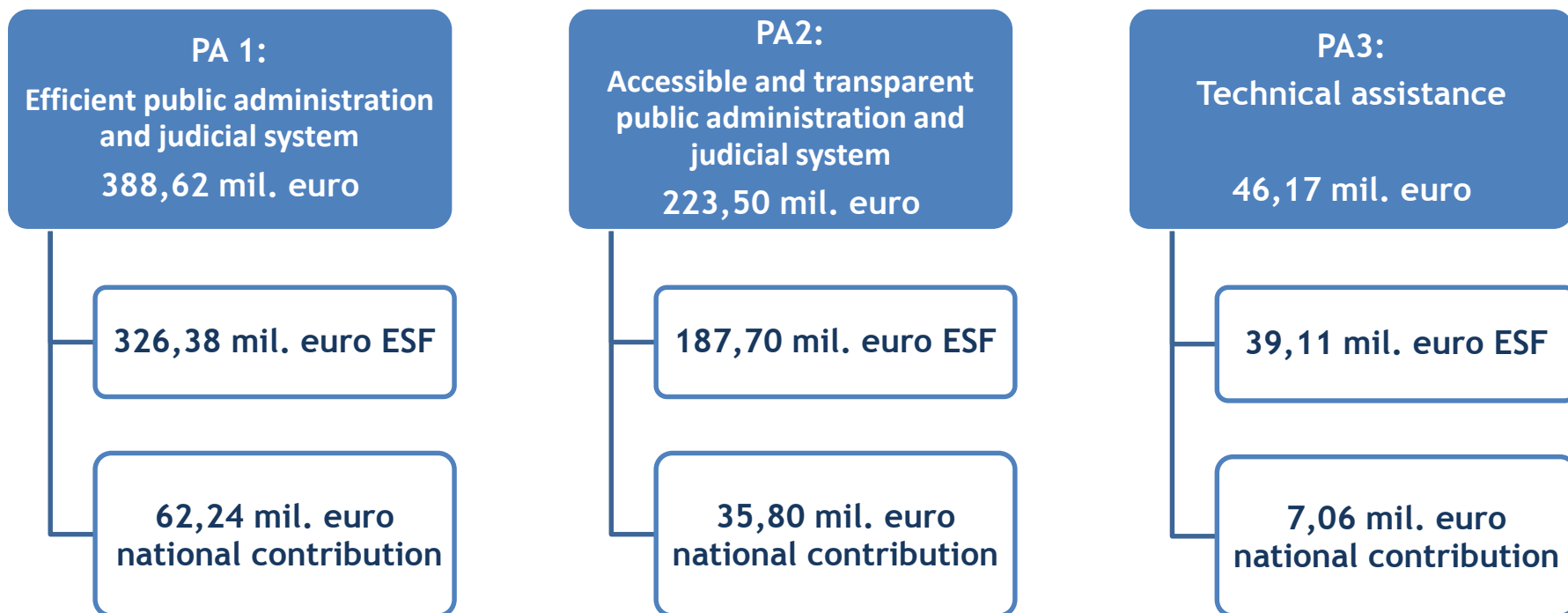
- Proper system of monitoring and evaluation, enabling the monitoring of projects, of interventions for administrative capacity consolidation;
- Simplification in the reimbursement requests and supporting documents from the beneficiaries;

OPAC 2014 - 2020

Total allocation: **658,29 mil. euro**

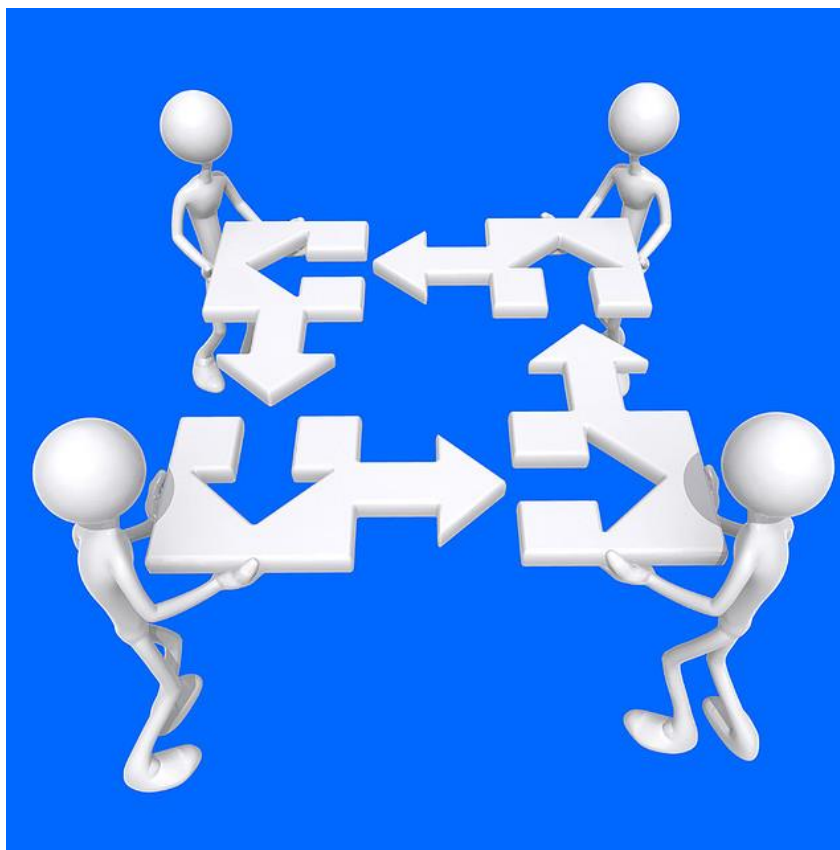
Of which:

- ✓ **553,19 mil. euro ESF**
- ✓ **105,10 mil. euro national contribution**



Strategic Framework

**Strategy for the
Consolidation of
Public
Administration
(S C A P)**



**Strategy for Better
Regulation
(S M B R)**

**Strategy for the
Development of the
Judiciary System
(S D S J)**

Ex-ante conditionalities

PA 1: Efficient public administration and judicial system

SO 1.1: Developing and introducing common systems and standards in public administration to optimize **decision making processes** oriented towards citizens and businesses in line with SCAP

SO 1.2: Developing and implementing modern **human resources management** policies and instruments

SO 1.3: Developing and implementing standard systems and modern and efficient management instruments at the level of the **judiciary system**

SO 1.4: Increase the transparency and accountability of the public **procurement system** in order to implement in a unitary fashion the norms and procedures regarding public procurement, in order to reduce irregularities in this area

PA 2: Accessible and transparent public administration and judicial system

SO 2.1: Introducing common systems and standards in the **local public administration** optimising the processed oriented towards beneficiaries, according to SCAP

SO 2.2: Increasing **transparency, ethics and integrity** within public authorities and institutions

SO 2.3: Ensure an increased transparency and integrity at the level of the **judicial system**, in order to improve the access to it and the quality of the serviced provided at this level

PA 3: Technical assistance

SO 3.1: Strengthen the administrative capacity of the **MA** for the efficient implementation of OPAC 2014-2020

SO 3.2: Ensuring **publicity** for OPAC, **information** and **support for beneficiaries** and potential beneficiaries

Type of beneficiaries

- Central public institutions;
- Local public institutions
(counties and municipalities);
- Judiciary institutions;
- NGO's, social partners;
- Universities.

Type of interventions (1)

For central public institutions:

- Strategic planning and program budgeting;
- Policy formulation and quality of regulations;
- Simplified administrative procedures for citizens and enterprises;
- Legal and institutional framework for public procurement;
- Mechanisms and tools to improve decision making;
- Implementation of quality and performance management
- Modern tools of human resource management;
- Implementation of relevant standards for presentation of data and information;
- Ethics, integrity and anticorruption measures.

Types of intervention (2)

For local public institutions:

- mechanisms, instruments, procedures for making the decision;
- quality and performance management tools;
- cost and quality standards for public services;
- mechanisms for a more efficient spending of public money and stimulating local tax collection;
- measures to simplify administrative procedures for citizens;
- relevant standards for presentation of public data and information;
- administrative capacity to prevent and reduce corruption;

Types of intervention (3)

For judiciary system:

- standard systems, modern and efficient management tools;
- integrated statistics at the Judiciary system;
- implementation of the new codes (justice related);
- development for a national tracking system for management and recovery of claims resulting from offenses;
- ensuring greater transparency and integrity in the judicial system to improve access and quality of services provided to its level;
- updating and implementing communication strategies for justice institutions;
- training;

Types of intervention (4)

For NGO's and social partners:

- ✓ independent tools for monitoring and evaluation of public policies;
- ✓ policy formulation and promotion of alternative proposals for public policies initiated by the Government;
- ✓ mechanisms / tools to strengthen social and civil dialogue;
- ✓ procedures, mechanisms, tools for supporting and promoting the local development and interaction with the authorities and public institutions;
- ✓ procedures and mechanisms for supporting and promoting initiatives to reform the public administration;
- ✓ training and networking;
- ✓ civic responsibility, involvement of local communities in public life and participation in decision-making processes.

Types of intervention (5)

- For Universities, Romanian Academy
 - ✓ studies and analyzes for the development of systems and common standards in public administration that optimize decision-making processes geared towards citizens and businesses;
 - ✓ studies and analysis tools for policy development and human resource management unit;
 - ✓ studies and analysis to substantiate the use of systems and standards in local government;
 - ✓ measures to strengthen administrative capacity to prevent and reduce corruption in public administration;
 - ✓ measures to ensure **greater transparency and integrity in the judicial system** to improve access and quality of services provided to its level;

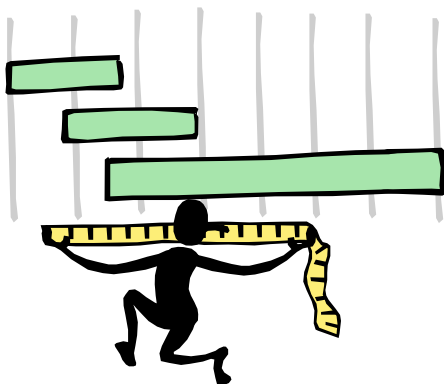
Expected results...

- developing skills and competencies for about 90,000 people in authorities and institutions benefiting from the Operational Program;
- direct support for about 250 public authorities and institutions, together with institutions of the Judiciary;
- Indirect support for approximately 1,500 public authorities and institutions, together with institutions of the Judiciary;



...measured by

- OPAC specific indicators
- Common ESF indicators



Thank you!

**Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
Management Authority for OPAC**

Tel: 021.310.40.60, Fax: 021.310.40.61

Email: amdca@poca.ro

www.poca.ro