Povzetki predstavljenih prispevkov / Sažeci prezentiranih radova / Summaries of the presented papers

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Alceva Liljana (ENG)

(Prima Management Consultings, Skopje / S. Makedonija)

The eea - Methodology in planning, monitoring and evaluating municipal energy efficiency programs

The European Energy Award (**eea**) Methodology is a quality management and certification system for municipalities that can be used in planning, monitoring and evaluating municipal energy and climate policies, programs and actions. It is connected with many European initiatives such as Covenant of Mayors and Smart City and with ISO 50001 standard for energy management. The **eea** methodology has been used for more than 25 years, and nowadays is implemented in 1700 municipalities or regions, with population of 71 million, mainly in Western European countries. It covers 6 areas of municipal/regional operations: Development and spatial planning, Municipal buildings and facilities, Mobility, Internal organisation, Supply and disposal, Communication and cooperation.

Macedonia become a pilot country for **eea** methodology in 2020, through EU financed EXCITE project, and together with Slovenia and Bulgaria is introducing the methodology in e municipalities (Kochani, Karpos and Kichevo). Since Macedonia is not an EU member country, and not obliged to prepare SECAPs (Sustainable Energy and Climate Acion Plans), the eea methodology is used to prepare obligatory municipal Programs for energy efficiency. This paper (case study) will present the experience in implementation of eea methodology in Macedonia.

The paper will elaborate the **eea** methodology, as driving force of national and supranational energy strategies, as a tool for quality energy management system and as a basis for planning, monitoring and evaluating municipal/regional policies for energy and climate change mitigation. It will focus on challenges in the implementation of eea methodology in Macedonia, analysing organisational aspects, municipal capacities and authority's interest to incorporate the methodology in strategic planning, monitoring and evaluating energy and climate strategies. Having in mind the complexity of contemporary energy issues in Europe, this work is aiming to increase the awareness among evaluators, management consultants, local and regional authorities and others, about the eea methodology and thus accelerate its implementation in the Western Balkan Countries.

Link: https://www.primacons.com.mk/en/about

Avdukić Nijaz; Rijad Kovač (BOS)

(Udruženje Evaluatora u Bosni i Hercegovini, Bosna i Hercegovina)

Uvođenje prakse evaluacija razvojnih dokumenata u Bosni I Hercegovini-Primjer Strategije razvoja Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine 2021-2027

Bosna i Hercegovina se sastoji od dva entiteta i Brčko distrikta. Nadležnost nad donošenjem većine javih politika je na entitetskom a u Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine (u daljem tekstu FBiH) i na kantonalnom nivou. U toku 2017 godine u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine je donesen Zakon o razvojnom planiranju i upravljanju razvojem u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine, kojim je uređen sistem izrade strateških dokumenata kao i obaveza provođenja ex-ante evaluacija svih strateških dokumenata na entitetskom FBIH nivou. Ključni razvojni dokument FBIH je Strategija razvoja (DS) koja je integrisani, multisektorski strateški dokument koji definira javne politike i usmjerava cjelokupni razvoj. DS je završena u 2021 godini čiju je izradu koordinirao Federalni zavod za programiranje razvoja (FZZPR) kada je i urađena ex ante evaluacija od strane eksternih evaluatora (Centar za javne politike i ekonomske analize-CPA iz Zenice) koji su angažovani od strane FZZPR.

Glavni cilj ove rapidne ex-ante evaluacije je bio unapređenje kvaliteta i implementabilnosti DS, kroz nezavisno mišljenje koje se odnosi na proces i rezultat pripreme DS, te da osigura preporuke koje mogu unaprijediti nacrt dokumenta kao i da adresira eventualne nedostatke. Evaluacija doprinosi procesu pripreme DS FBiH i važan je element u jačanju odgovornosti i transparentnosti u pripremi strateških dokumenata. Kroz pripremu evaluacijskog izvještaja dobila se nezavisna procjena kvalitete situacione analize, odnosa situacione analize SWOT-a i TOWS-a, unutarnje i vanjske koherentnosti, relevantnosti, mogućnosti mjerenja stanja i uspješnosti implementacije i indikativnog okvira. Pored ovog potrebno je analizirati u kojoj mjeri DS adresira i izazove poput COVID-19 ili drugim izazovima javne sigurnosti.

Metodologija evaluacije se oslanjala na Zakon, Uredbu i relevantne EU smjernice poput Guidance document on ex-ante evaluation, Europske komisije za programsko razdoblje 2015-2020, ekspertizu tima evaluatora, pregled relevantne literature, preporuka i izvještaja. To je podrazumijevalo kvalitativni pristup u okviru koje se evaluira predložena Strategija sa kriterijima relevantnosti, koherentnosti, konzistentnosti, efektivnosti sa preuzetim međunarodnim obavezama, strategijama državnog nivoa, sa identificiranim potrebama kroz interventnu logiku, situacionu SWOT i TOWS analizu te definirane ciljeve, prioritete i mjere strategije. Nalazi ove evaluacije u posebnom izvještaju su dati na uvid FZZPR kao i Vladi FBiH te je izvještaj objavljen na web stranici FZZPR. Zahvaljujući tome, DS je značajno unaprijeđena, te je sveukupno predstavlja značajan doprinos uspostavljanju praksi evaluacije u Bosni i Hercegovini u cjelini.

Link: https://www.elval.org/o-nama/

Bevk Tadej; Mojca Golobič (SLO)

(Oddelek za krajinsko arhitekturo, Biotehniška fakulteta UL / Slovenija; Slovensko društvo evalvatorjev)

Prostorski vidiki energetske tranzicije v Sloveniji

Slovenija je kot enakopravna članica Evropske unije sprejela odločitve o nujnosti povečanja pridobivanja električne energije iz obnovljivih virov (OVE). Celoviti nacionalni energetski in podnebni načrt Republike Slovenije (NEPN) je strateški dokument, ki je podlaga za energetsko tranzicijo. V njem je določen cilj vsaj 27 % obnovljivih virov energije v končni rabi do leta 2030, kar pomeni dodatnih 2.223 GWh električne energije iz OVE, v trenutnem postopku prenove pa je predlagan cilj povišan na 30 – 35 %. Za dokument je bila pripravljena Celovita presoja vplivov na okolje, ki je utemeljila, da je tak delež dosegljiv kljub omejitvam (predvsem) na področju ohranjanja narave.

Kljub sprejetim odločitvam se pri izvajanju zatika: projekti pogosto naletijo na nasprotovanja različnih interesnih skupin, procese pa ovira pomanjkanje institucionalnega sodelovanja tako horizontalno (medsektorsko) kot vertikalno (država-občine). Največ nasprotovanja so deležni projekti za vetrne elektrarne, predvsem zaradi povzročanja hrupa, nasprotovanja javnosti, sprememb krajine in varstva narave. Država je predlagala celo poseben zakon o umeščanju objektov za OVE v prostor, s katerim naj bi pospešila postopke in zagotovila doseganje ciljev. Analiza stanja, ki (če) je bila pripravljena pred pisanem Zakona, ni pravilno identificirala problema. Ta namreč ni v predpisani procesih, vsebinah in korakih prostorskega načrtovanja in varstva okolja temveč v slabo vodenih in kadrovsko podprtih procesih. Prav tako ni problem v pomanjkanju podatkov ali strokovnih študij, saj je bila strokovna podpora v obliki vrednotenja prostora že drugič posodobljena. Rezultati odkrivajo neskladje med vrednostnimi sistemi deležnikov in njihovimi predstavami o razvoju, kar nujno zahteva presečno evalvatorsko reševanje.

OVE predstavljajo nove, specifične posege v prostor, ki bodo postopoma temeljito spremenili podobo slovenske krajine in naselij. Zaradi tega je pomembno, da se na to širša laična in strokovna javnost ustrezno pripravi in da se v procesu umeščanja smiselno vrednoti tudi vplive na podobo naselij in krajine ter z načrtovalsko-evalvatorskimi orodji iščejo najustreznejši načini njihove razporeditve v prostoru. V prispevku bosta predstavljena dva pristopa, ki bi olajšala energetski prehod ob sočasnem doseganju drugih nacionalno pomembnih ciljev. Prvi naslavlja horizontalno povezovanje, to je določanje kriterijev in usmeritev za umeščanje VE v prostor.

Drugi naslavlja poleg horizontalne tudi vertikalno povezovanje in predstavlja model celostnega načrtovanja energetskega prehoda na ravni regije. Z vidika racionalnega in optimalnega načrtovanja rabe prostora je pomembna raven regija, ki pa v Sloveniji še ni vzpostavljena. V prispevku bo predstavljen inovativni pristop ugotavljanja vizij regionalnega prostorskega razvoja OVE različnih deležnikov, usklajevanje pogledov ter prostorsko optimizacijo.

Spletna povezava: https://www.bf.uni-lj.si/sl/enote/krajinska-arhitektura/o-oddelku/predstavitev/

Deprez Steff; Ditka Vidmar; Petra Založnik; Marjeta Novak (Participatory…) (ENG)

(Voices That Count / Belgium, Slovenija)

Participatory narrative sensemaking

In this session, Voices That Count will present the **participatory narrative sensemaking approach**, an innovative large-scale listening process based on the SenseMaker method and particularly suitable to guide or evaluate interventions operating in complex systems. The approach is based on the collection and analysis of micro-narratives (sometimes even up to thousands) in a relatively short time frame. It helps to understand what matters to citizens, partners or other stakeholders, and strengthens relationships among different stakeholders - combining quantitative data analysis with stories and collective wisdom. The strengths of using the narrative inquiry and sensemaking approach for evaluation are two-fold. First, it gives a stronger voice to programme stakeholders than traditional interview and survey methods, not only by collecting real life experiences that they find most relevant to the evaluation, but also by involving them as much as possible in the analysis of their stories, hence truly involving them in the research. A second strength lies in the fact that a large number of stories are collected and self-interpreted by survey participants, making it possible to conduct quantitative analysis of recurrent themes, perspectives and feelings narrated in the stories. By combining elements of qualitative and quantitative research, the approach helps to make sense of complex and evolving realities.

In this interactive session, participants will be introduced to the principles and practice of SenseMaker and how a participatory narrative sensemaking process can be used for planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects or programmes.

Link to materials: https://www.voicesthatcount.net/sensemaker

Deprez Steff; Ditka Vidmar; Petra Založnik; Marjeta Novak (Application of…) (ENG)

(Voices That Count / Belgium, Slovenija)

Application of Participatory Narrative SenseMaking for Evaluation of Development Programmes, Strategic planning and Monitoring

Three ways of using participatory narrative sensemaking in evaluation and monitoring will be presented.

In the first showcase, we will present how SenseMaker is used for monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, often as part of a mixed-method approach. Based on different cases applied in collaboration with UN agencies (IFAD, UNDP, WFP and FAO) and INGOs, we illustrate how stories have enriched the evaluation data and allow to take the voice of farmers, students, citizens, youth, … into account. Besides the conceptual and design decisions in using SenseMaker for M&E purposes we also focus on the practicalities of applying SenseMaker in practice. We also introduce the use of standardised topical SenseMaker-based tools that are used for assessments and evaluations.

In the second showcase, we will present how the micro narratives have been used in order to better understand the needs related to workplace mental health in the National Mental Health Programme in Slovenia. The experts and members of interest groups were trained and engaged in story collection and they also participated in collective sensemaking sessions that informed strategic planning. In addition, the results of this study, including the stories, are being communicated publically to facilitate the discussion about workplace mental health in Slovenia.

Sensemaker can also be used as a continuous or periodic monitoring approach providing real-time information to understand the progress, achievements, challenges and dynamics within a social change process. In the third showcase, we will present how the approach has been used as an internal M&E approach in a youth empowerment programme in a vocational training programme Bolivia and Madagascar as well as how SenseMaker has been used to underpin an ongoing story journaling process to monitor outcome changes in a girls-empowerment project in Nepal and Bangladesh.

Link to materials: https://www.voicesthatcount.net/sensemaker

Deprez Steff; Ditka Vidmar; Petra Založnik; Marjeta Novak (Outcome Harvesting) (ENG)

(Voices That Count / Belgium, Slovenija)

Outcome Harvesting

Outcome Harvesting (Wilson-Grau, 2019) is a method that enables evaluators or project teams to identify, formulate, verify, and make sense of outcomes of their initiatives. Outcome Harvesting does not measure progress towards predetermined outcomes or objectives and the associated indicators, but rather collects evidence of what has been achieved, and works backward to determine whether and how the project or intervention contributed to the change.

In Outcome Harvesting, short narrative descriptions are formulated about the behavioural changes of social actors and focuses on a) outcomes (who has changed what policy/practice), irrespective of whether the outcome was planned or not, and b) how the intervention contributed to this change. In addition to that, Outcome Harvesting focuses on c) the significance (so what?) and meaning that various groups of stakeholders give to the outcomes. The changes (outcomes) are 'harvested' with the project team and/or partners. Subsequently, the information is validated by external people or existing evidence to arrive at a valid and plausible account of outcomes and contribution of the program. Outcome Harvesting is based on demonstrable change using different data collection techniques such as workshops, interviews or progress reports.

Outcome Harvesting is a methodology that can be rolled out at any time and in any project or practice. It was initially developed as an evaluation method, but it has also been very instrumental as a learning-oriented monitoring approach. It is very much geared towards learning about 'what works, and what does not, for whom, why and where' and based on that offering suggestions for adjusting the project/programme. At the same time the method provides evidence of outcomes and contribution of the program. It is especially useful in situations where cause and effect are not predictable and where multiple actors and factors played a role in the change process. Outcome Harvesting is a participatory method and is particularly suitable for understanding the supported change process and for continually improving practice.

The session will provide an introduction to the principles of Outcome Harvesting and how it is practically applied for monitoring and evaluation. Two cases will be presented to illustrate the merit of the approach. The first case will focus on a government programme in Ethiopia focusing on disaster risk management. The second case showcases the use of OH combined with a story-based process as part of internal evaluation of the consortium Equality Fund in Canada.

Link to materials: https://www.voicesthatcount.net/outcomeharvesting

Djukić Mihajlo (ENG)

(Institut ekonomskih nauka / Srbija)

Strengthening VOPEs' capacities in Europe: A practical approach for streamlining the evaluation of Key Horizontal Principles (KHP)

In the evaluation context, horizontal (cross-cutting) issues have become increasingly important following global efforts towards achieving human development goals incorporated into the fundamental idea behind the Millennium Development Goals – MDGs, and the Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs. The rationale for assessing horizontal principles stems from the fundamental documents and founding values of the EU such as Treaty on European Union and the Charter of Fundamental Rights. The EU Guidance document on ex-ante evaluation provides basis for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation of the European Cohesion Policy. Article 55(3)(l-m) CPR requires the ex-ante evaluator to assess "the adequacy of planned measures to promote equal opportunities between men and women, to prevent discrimination and to promote sustainable development" (EU Commission, 2014). There have been several important global documents that used to analyse the role of evaluators through the lenses of cross-cutting development issues (Bamberger et al. 2015; OECD, 2014; MOPAN, 2020; Baastel, 2021, etc.).

The purpose of the conducted research is to provide overall understanding of the Voluntary Organizations for Professional Evaluation (VOPEs) capacities to support involvement of horizontal evaluation principles as well as to create basis for strengthening their capacities in promoting KHP in local evaluation context. Additionally, research created basis for drafting the Common Reference Framework (CRF) for VOPEs' that should support them in advocating on key principles of equity, gender equality and social justice and on the shared principles of partnership, good governance, innovation, inclusivity, democracy, human rights and sustainable development (KHP). Field research has been conducted remotely through an e-mail questionnaire sent out to all European VOPEs members of NESE. In overall, 14 out of 22 VOPEs responded, which accounts for 63,64% response rate. Questionnaire was conducted to assess the efforts undertaken by VOPEs to promote KHP sensitive evaluations. It also aimed at gathering the necessary information from VOPEs in order to explore how they consider KHPs in their strategic documents (e.g., statute, mission statement, standards, guidelines). Obtained results indicate that almost all KHPs 'are left behind' in evaluation practices and in the visibility of the VOPEs dedicated action. The KHPs overpassing the average threshold by a small difference are Gender and Partnership. Inclusivity and Sustainable Development could be assessed as moderate. The analysis demonstrates that a lot needs to be done at the level of VOPEs and country level to embed the KHPs in evaluation practices. Performed GAP and SWOT analysis indicate that KHPs in evaluation are topics that are gaining importance with respect to the objectives of the cohesion policy, so they should be considered and integrated into all interventions' and policies' evaluation. The current analysis revealed disparities among 14 European VOPEs, participating in the related survey. In the vast majority of countries, there is no clear perception of the KHPs and limited visibility of the KHPs in their promotion or in the evaluation practices.

The research has been developed within the Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Grants Program 2021: Evaluation as an agile tool for an appropriate response in uncertain times, funded by IOCE-EvalPartners

Link to the Report: https://www.degeval.org/fileadmin/Intern/IOCE-project_report.pdf

Dvorny Dalibor; Sumpor Marijana (CRO)

(Hrvatska mreža evaluatora / Hrvatska)

Jačanje evaluatorske zajednice kao generator potražnje za evaluacijom javnih politika

Kultura evaluacije u Hrvatskoj je slabo razvijena pa je, razumljivo, i evaluatorska zajednica još uvijek u razvoju. Općenito slaba svijest o važnosti evaluacije javnih politika i njenog potencijalnog utjecaja na društvo, kao i nedostatak obrazovanja o evaluaciji i o tome kako evaluacija može doprinijeti boljim politikama jedno je od ključnih ograničenja u razvoju evaluacije. Nedostatak političke volje još je jedan presudan faktor jer bez razumijevanja i podrške političkih lidera i donositelja odluka, teško je očekivati da će se razviti kultura evaluacije u društvu. Puno je više međusobno isprepletenih faktora, no učinak svega navedenog je da se u Hrvatskoj još uvijek relativno rijetko naručuju i provode evaluacije javnih politika u bilo kojem obliku.

Godinama je hrvatska evaluatorska zajednica organizirana u neformalnu organizaciju – Hrvatsku evaluatorsku mrežu (HEM) i na taj način aktivno sudjeluje i u radu WBEN-a. Međutim, unutar zajednice već duže vrijeme postoji interes za formalizacijom organizacije, a ključni poticaj došao je kroz sudjelovanje hrvatskih predstavnika na specijaliziranom međunarodnom programu za razvoj evaluatorskih zajednica „VOPE Leadership Boot Camp", u organizaciji IOCE – International Organization for Cooperation in Evaluation.

Djelovanje putem formalne, neovisne strukovne organizacije – udruge evaluatora otvara cijeli niz novih mogućnosti kada govorimo o razvoju kulture evaluacije u zemlji. Ovaj će se rad posebno baviti mogućnošću povećanja potražnje za evaluacijom javnih politika pa je osnovno pitanje – može li i kako evaluatorska zajednica putem vlastite udruge posredno i neposredno utjecati na povećanje potražnje za evaluacijom javnih politika?

Postoji više načina kako se može povećati potražnja za evaluacijom javnih politika. Udruga evaluatora konkretno može izravno utjecati barem na dio njih. Podizanjem svijesti – organiziranjem javnih predavanja, seminara i konferencija može pomoći u podizanju svijesti o važnosti evaluacije i potaknuti interes javnosti. Komunikacijom s donositeljima odluka – uspostavljanjem komunikacije s donositeljima politika kako bi se istaknula važnost evaluacije i njenih rezultata te kako bi se našli načini učinkovite integracije evaluacije u proces donošenja odluka. Izravnom demonstracijom koristi – izvođenjem pilot-projekata evaluacije javnih politika može pružiti konkretne primjere korisnih rezultata evaluacije. Suradnjom s istraživačkim institucijama i akademskom zajednicom – suradnja s istraživačkim institucijama, sveučilištima i akademskom zajednicom može pomoći u jačanju kapaciteta za evaluaciju javnih politika, odnosno ovakva partnerstva mogu pružiti stručnost, resurse i kredibilitet potreban za izvođenje kvalitetnih evaluacijskih studija. Jačanjem transparentnosti i odgovornosti – promicanjem transparentnosti u političkim procesima, uključujući otvoreno objavljivanje rezultata evaluacija, može pomoći u stvaranju povjerenja u evaluacijske studije.

Link: http://www.evaluacija.hr/

Đokić Irena; Petrović Vedrana; Starc Nenad (CRO)

(Euro ekspertiza j.d.o.o.; Hrvatska mreža evaluatora, Hrvatska)

Razvojni pokazatelji stanja u prostoru – Evaluacija regulatornog i metodološkog okvira za izvještavanje o stanju u prostoru s preporukama za unaprjeđenje

Studija Razvojni pokazatelji u prostoru nastala je kao rezultat potrebe Zavoda za prostorno uređenje Primorsko-goranske županije za propitivanjem postojećeg sustava izvještavanja o stanju u prostoru i sagledavanjem mogućnosti njegovog unaprjeđenja s ciljem jednostavnijeg, kvalitetnijeg i svrsishodnijeg izvještavanja o stanju u prostoru. U uvodnom dijelu studije objašnjeni su ciljevi i svrha izrade studije. Trenutni zakonodavni okvir, što se prije svega odnosi na Pravilnik o sadržaju i obveznim prostornim pokazateljima izvješća o stanju u prostoru (Pravilnik; Narodne novine br. 48/2014 i 19/2015), ukazuje na potrebu unaprjeđenja, kao i na izradu jasnije metodologije koja bi bila korisna svim izrađivačima izvješća o stanju u prostoru. U studiji su analizirani elementi Pravilnika, njegove prednosti i nedostaci koji izrađivačima otežavaju prikupljanje, obradu, analizu i interpretaciju podataka potrebnih za izvještavanje o stanju u prostoru. Osim pregleda i ocjene postojećeg Pravilnika, te kronologije institucionalnog okruženja odnosno djelovanja institucija zaduženih za praćenje stanja u prostoru sadrži konkretne nalaze trenutnog stanja i preporuke za unaprjeđenje sustava izvještavanja.

Studijom su obuhvaćena i iskustva u prostornom planiranju i izvještavanju na primjerima Republike Austrije i Kraljevine Danske, a dan je i osvrt na Izvješće o europskom teritorijalnom razvoju. Na odabranim primjerima osim niza uobičajenih prostornih pokazatelja (i pokazatelja promjena u okolišu) jasno se može iščitati snažna povezanost između prostornog i razvojnog/ekonomskog planiranja. Naime, osim uobičajenih (prostornih) pokazatelja praćenja promjena o stanju u prostoru uočljiv je i niz pokazatelja čije vrijednosti svjedoče o gospodarskim promjenama i njihovom utjecaju na prostorni raspored gospodarskih subjekata, djelatnosti i aktivnosti. Temeljem informacija predstavljenih u ovom dijelu, proizlaze i preporuke uglavnom vezane za dodatne pokazatelje koji bi valjalo razmotriti te eventualno uključiti u izvještavanje o stanju u prostoru, ovisno o specifičnosti prostora i potreba izvještavanja.

U okviru studije provedeno je i anketno istraživanje putem kojeg su se prikupile informacije o dosadašnjem iskustvu u izvještavanju o stanju u prostoru, o kvaliteti i korisnosti trenutnog Pravilnika i pokazatelja temeljem kojih se izvještava, te o razumijevanju i potrebi sagledavanja prostornog i strateškog (razvojnog) planiranja, kao i vrednovanja procesa i dokumenata koji iz tih procesa proizlaze. Odgovori upućuju na potrebu izmjene i dopune Pravilnika, pokazatelja, ali i nužnost unaprjeđenja koordinacije prikupljanja i evidencije podataka (a za što su zadužene razne institucije), te snažnije razmjene i korištenja prikupljenih podataka, izvještaja, programa/planova i drugih dokumenata (osobito u fazi njihove pripreme) radi iskazivanja ujednačenih, nedvosmislenih i pravovremenih nalaza koji se mogu koristiti u daljnje svrhe, prema potrebi korisnika takvih podataka.

Temeljem svih prethodno provedenih koraka izrađene su preporuke za unaprjeđenje postupka izvještavanja o stanju u prostoru. Preporuke su usmjerene na unaprjeđenje samog Pravilnika i sustava izvještavanja i na pokazatelje. Na taj način omogućeno je konkretno djelovanje na razini tijela zaduženog za izmjene i dopune (ili donošenje novog) Pravilnika, uvažavanjem preporuka (u cijelosti ili djelomično) te na razini Zavoda za prostorno uređenje Primorsko-goranske županije koji u svom radu može primijeniti dio preporuka prilikom pripreme i izrade sljedećeg Izvješća o stanju u prostoru (Primorsko-goranske županije ili drugih JLS-ova za koje se isti priprema i izrađuje).

Link: https://www.euroekspertiza.eu/o-nama

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(Oddelek za krajinsko arhitekturo, Biotehniška fakulteta UL / Slovenija; Slovensko društvo evalvatorjev)

Vrednotenje učinkov osnutka Strategije prostorskega razvoja Slovenije 2050 na teritorialno kohezijo

Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor je leta 2014 začelo s pripravo strokovnih podlag za prenovo Strategije prostorskega razvoja Slovenije (SPRS), ki je bila sprejeta v letu 2004. Leta 2016 je naročilo predhodno strateško vrednotenje nove Strategije prostorskega razvoja Slovenije 2050. Predhodno vrednotenje je moralo oceniti integracijski in v tem okviru posebej kohezijski potencial učinkov SPRS s preobrnitvijo ključnih negativnih trendov v prostoru, odkritih z analizami stanja in teženj v prostoru. Vizija nastajajoče SPRS je ustrezno zastavila poslanstvo uveljaviti strategijo preloma, ki spreminja interventno logiko prostorske politike v Sloveniji iz normativne v sodelovalno. Orodje za predhodno vrednotenje teritorialne kohezije vplivov Strategije je presečna metoda, ki temelji na matričnem postopku vrednotenja. Učinke SPRS so ocenili pripravljavci osnutka Strategije na fokusni skupini v sodelovanju z evalvatorji. Dobljene ocene učinkov smo nato primerjali z izhodiščnimi ocenami kazalnikov stanja in teženj v prostoru. Iz te primerjave je na koncu pridobljena ocena, kako Strategija prispeva k teritorialni koheziji, ne le neposredno z izpolnjevanjem zastavljenih ciljev, ampak tudi in predvsem strukturno, glede na spreminjanje prostorskih razmerij med področji teritorialne kohezije.

Med tem ko so ocene učinkov SPRS na ključne kazalnike prostorskega razvoja prav dobre ali celo odlične, je ocena skupnega prispevka SPRS k teritorialni koheziji, integraciji in ravnotežju le dobra. V primerjavi s trendi pa so ocene komaj zadostne; saj bodo učinki najšibkejši prav na področjih, kjer so ugotovljeni trendi najslabši.

Nezadovoljivo strukturno oceno kohezijskega prispevka SPRS je mogoče povezati s participativnim načinom njene priprave. Sodelujoči v tem postopku so seveda uveljavljali prav svoje dotedanje interese. Zato participativna metoda priprave SPRS ni mogla poroditi strukturnega preobrata. Participativni proces bi moral izhajati iz določenih načelnih zahtev in začetnih omejitev: vsak sektor naj svoj prostorski interes (vertikalni) najprej ovrednoti horizontalno v luči izhodiščnih prostorskih neskladij in zabeleženih negativnih trendov, ki jih mora SPRS razvojno preobrniti. S tem bi vsak sektorski interes postal izražen medsektorsko in šele to bi dalo podlago za medsektorsko usklajevanje interesov v prostoru s stališča SPRS.

Link: https://www.sdeval.si/2020/12/20/vrednotenje-ucinkov-osnutka-strategije-prostorskega-razvoja-slovenije-2050-na-teritorialno-kohezijo/

Hidayati Nur, Kakebeeke Karijn (ENG)

(ResultsinHealth / Netherlands)

The how and what of combining Most Significant Change and Photovoice: an inclusive and participatory approach to your evaluation

In evaluating impact, more and more participatory and inclusive principles are used to put people and their diverse needs at the centre of evaluation processes, and consequently, public policies and programmes. The active inclusion of different voices throughout an evaluation offers space to identify violations of rights, processes of social exclusion and structural inequalities that may exist in a particular context.

An inclusive approach thus creates an opportunity to bring different types and situations of discrimination and vulnerability to the fore. Furthermore, it can assist in moving towards public actions that address these realities to a greater extent, increasing their transformative power.

We believe that participatory storytelling techniques, and particularly a combination of them, can play a key role in deepening democratic values and understanding and ensuring human rights. By ensuring a meaningful, participatory evaluation process, expected and unexpected outcomes of a programme can be identified, while empowering participants to use their voice and share their stories in a creative way.

A combination of such techniques that has proven to be successful, is that of the Most Significant Change (MSC) technique and Photovoice: PHOTO-MSC.

MSC is particularly useful in situations where you need to collect data on indicators related to social change, which are difficult to measure. Uniquely, the MSC technique helps discover how and when change comes about. When working on complex, multi-factor issues, such as gender, inclusiveness, discrimination, and equality, MSC can provide rich information about the development of changes in individual and community settings.

Photovoice helps participants use photography to define and represent themselves and frame issues that affect them. Through a special methodology of critical reflection and dialogue, the images are discussed, moving from a personal response to a collective answer. The use of photography invites conversations about different things, provides insights beyond a given conceptual framework and lets participants identify the changes they observed.

 The PHOTO-MSC technique uses storytelling and picture taking to encourage participants to analyse and reflect on the issues (changes) that affect them. Going through the selection process of stories and pictures of change, results in an even deeper analysis than with the traditional MSC technique. The result of PHOTO-MSC shows visual evidence of unexpected or unplanned (positive and/or negative) outcomes of programme interventions.

The meaningful involvement of participants in PHOTO-MSC – as opposed to "tokenism" – encourages them to develop a sense of ownership and actively contribute to the evaluation process. It empowers participants to think critically – about prevailing cultural narratives, for example – and form and share their opinions in terms of programme impact. Participants can take the opportunity to give voice to their ideas, values, and experiences within a safe, respectful space.

In the presentation, the 'what' and, particularly, the 'how' of this method will be presented further: How can PHOTO-VOICE ensure a participatory and inclusive process when you are dealing with sensitive social topics such as discrimination, stigmatization, or violence, while answering questions and collecting data about programme impact. Link to MSC: https://resultsinhealth.org/images/documents/MSC.pdf Link to Photovoice: https://resultsinhealth.org/images/documents/Photovoice.pdf

Hojnik Janja (SLO)

(Pravna fakulteta Univerze v Mariboru)

Vrednotenje raziskovalnega dela: v iskanju ravnovesja med kvantitativnimi in kvalitativnimi merili

VABLJENA PREZENTACIJA

Prispevek bo prikazal sodobne dileme in dobre prakse na področju iskanja ravnotežja med kvalitativnimi in kvantitativnimi merili za vrednotenje uspešnosti raziskovalnega dela z namenom, da bi to delo imelo večji pomen za naravo, družbo in posameznike v njej ter da bi bili raziskovalci bolj zadovoljni pri in s svojim delom.

Kljub splošno priznani akademski svobodi se v svetu vse več govori o uspešnosti raziskav, ki so podprte z javnim denarjem. Visoko šolstvo in raziskave sta del današnjega konkurenčnega sveta in javnost pričakuje odgovore o tem, ali se raziskave »izplačajo«. Zato je javno financiranje akademskih raziskav vse bolj odvisno od presoje njihove uspešnosti. To omejuje svobodo raziskovalcev pri odločanju, na katere teme se bodo pri svojem delu osredotočili in kje bodo objavljali svoje znanstvene publikacije. Posledično tako imenovano "novo javno upravljanje" (ang. new public management) zahteva, da se znanstvenike spremlja kot druge zaposlene v javnem sektorju in da morajo ti vse bolj tekmovati za financiranje svojih raziskav z znanstveniki z drugih znanstvenih področij. To zahteva določeno obliko ocene uspešnosti raziskav.

Ker veliko raziskovalnih organizacij o napredovanjih in financiranju raziskovalnega dela ne odloča na podlagi vsebinske presoje dela kandidata, ampak zgolj na podlagi bibliometričnih kazalcev, so se razširile sporne raziskovalne prakse, ki raziskovalce usmerjajo v objave zaradi samih objav, v objave v predatorskih revijah, opuščanje pisanja knjig na področjih, kjer knjige veljajo za najbolj pomemben rezultat raziskovalnega dela, drobljenje objav na najmanjšo še objavljivo enoto (salami slicing), plagiati, karteli za citiranje, vsiljena soavtorstva (nadrejenih), gostujoča soavtorstva (kot usluga), soavtorstva brez vednosti (priznanega) soavtorja, nepripravljenost na sodelovanje s soavtorji na področjih, kjer so soavtorstva običajna, če je upoštevano zgolj prvo avtorstvo, oziroma naraščanje števila soavtorjev na področjih, kjer soavtorstva niso običajna, pa je soavtorstvo enakovredno samostojnemu avtorstvu, manipuliranje z rezultati raziskav, da bi dosegli odmevno objavo itd.

V nasprotju s temi praksami Evropska komisija v okviru HR Excellence in Research in politike Open Access poudarja znanost za korist družbe, pri tem pa zagovarja odmik od kvantitativnih meril vrednotenja znanstvenih objav in njihove odmevnosti ter prestop h kvalitativni presoji, ki bo vrednotila vsebinski prispevek posameznega raziskovalca k razvoju raziskovalnega področja in k napredku družbe. Evropska komisija podpira Deklaracijo iz San Francisca o vrednotenju raziskovalnega dela (DORA) in Leidenski manifest o odgovorni znanosti ter ju v svojem poročilu iz januarja 2019 o prihodnosti znanstvenih objav v Evropi navaja kot vodilni pobudi za izboljšanje kakovosti v znanosti, k spoštovanju katerih poziva tako raziskovalce same kot tudi univerze. A ker imajo tudi recenzijski sistemi vrednotenja znanstvenega dela slabosti, v ospredje stopa potreba po ustreznem ravnovesju med kvantitativnimi in kvalitativnimi pristopi k ocenjevanju raziskovalnega dela.

Spletna povezava: https://www.pf.um.si/o-nas/zaposleni/ucitelji/zaposleni/redne-profesorice-in-profesorji/janja-hojnik/

>KAZALO / SADRŽAJ / INDEX

Hojnik Janja (ENG)

(Faculty of Law, University of Maribor):

Evaluating research work: in search of a balance between quantitative and qualitative criteria

INVITED PRESENTATION

The contribution discusses modern dilemmas and good practices in the field of finding a balance between qualitative and quantitative criteria for evaluating the success of research work with the aim that this work would have greater significance for nature, society and individuals in it and that researchers would be more satisfied with their work.

Despite the generally recognized academic freedom, the success of research that is supported by public money is increasingly under public scrutiny. Higher education and research are part of today's competitive world, and the public expects answers about whether research "pays off". Therefore, public funding of academic research is increasingly dependent on the assessment of its performance. This limits the freedom of researchers to decide which topics to focus on in their work and where to publish their scientific publications. As a result, the so-called "new public management" requires that scientists be monitored like other employees in the public sector and that they increasingly have to compete for the funding of their research with scientists from other scientific fields. This requires some form of research performance evaluation.

Since many research organizations do not decide on promotions and funding of research work on the basis of a content assessment of the candidate's work, but only on the basis of bibliometric indicators, controversial research practices have spread, which direct researchers to publications for the sake of publications, to publications in predatory journals, abandoning writing of books in fields where books are traditionally considered the most important result of research work, breaking up publications into the smallest publishable unit (salami slicing), plagiarism, citation cartels, forced co-authorship (of superiors), guest co-authorship (as a favour), co-authorship without knowledge (of recognized) of a co-author, reluctance to cooperate with co-authors in fields where co-authorship is common, if only first authorship is taken into account, or an increase in the number of co-authors in fields where co-authorship is not common, but co-authorship is equivalent to independent authorship, manipulating research results in order to achieve high-profile announcement, etc.

In contrast to these practices, the European Commission, within the framework of HR Excellence in Research and the Open Access policy, emphasizes science for the benefit of society, while advocating a move away from quantitative evaluation criteria for scientific publications and their impact, and a transition to qualitative assessment that will evaluate the substantive contribution of an individual researcher to the development of the research field and to the progress of society. The European Commission supports the San Francisco Declaration on the Evaluation of Research (DORA) and the Leiden Manifesto on Responsible Science, citing them in its recent reports on the future of scientific publishing in Europe as leading initiatives to improve quality in science, to which it calls on both researchers themselves as well as universities. But since review systems for evaluating scientific work also have weaknesses, the need for an appropriate balance between quantitative and qualitative approaches to evaluating research work comes to the fore.

Spletna povezava: https://www.pf.um.si/o-nas/zaposleni/ucitelji/zaposleni/redne-profesorice-in-profesorji/janja-hojnik/

Kos-Grabar Jože (SLO)

(Slovensko društvo evalvatorjev / Slovenija)

Osrednji dejavniki in rezultati prostorskega načrtovanja na občinski ravni v Sloveniji na začetku XXI. stoletja

Prostorsko načrtovanje na občinski oz. lokalni ravni je v osnovi namenjeno trajnostnemu, skladnemu in racionalnemu prostorskemu ter okoljsko-obeleženemu razvoju družbenih podsistemov oz. področnih sektorjev. Pri tem to načrtovanje izhaja iz obstoječih prirodnih in antropogenih danosti, krovnih ciljev in zahtev širše ter lokalne družbe (vključno z veljavnim normativnim okvirjem izvajanja prostorskega načrtovanja) in konkretnih socialnih ter gospodarskih potreb družbe in njenih delov. Področno se načrtovanje nanaša na stanovanjsko bivanje, družbene dejavnosti (izobraževanje, zdravstvo, kultura ...), oskrbno-storitvene dejavnosti, proizvodne dejavnosti (vključno s kmetijstvom in gozdarstvom), promet, energetiko, komunalo, šport, rekreacijo, turizem, varstvo okolja, varstvo kulturne dediščine, ohranjanje narave, obrambo in varstvo pred nesrečami.

Razčlemba prej navedenega za slovenske občine na začetku XXI. stoletja podaja svojevrstnosti, ki so nasledek družbenega-societarnega, gospodarskega in demografskega razvoja ter njihovih prostorskih komponent in odrazov zlasti v zadnjih 40-50 letih. Jedrnato jih lahko predstavimo oz. razberemo kot ohlapno policentrizirano naselbinsko omrežje, delno zgoščeno in delno razpršeno poselitev, mozaično-difuzno in predvsem od cestnega omrežja odvisno prostorsko razporeditev centralnih (oskrbnih, storitvenih ipd.) dejavnosti, poudarjeno zastopanost individualne stanovanjske gradnje, množtvo manjših in srednje velikih predelovalno-proizvodnih ter tehnično-storitvenih podjetij/entitet, povečini zbranih v gospodarsko-industrijske cone, upadanje ali opuščanje dejavnosti v historičnih središčih naselij (ob hkratni turistifikaciji središč pomembnejših naselij), hiper-razvejano cestno omrežje s pretiranim obsegom rabe osebnih motoriziranih vozil, netrajnostne vrste in/ali načine energetske preskrbe, fragmentacijo kompleksov kmetijskih in gozdnih zemljišč (zlasti zaradi nebrzdane suburbanizacije širših obmestnih območij), zaraščanje kmetijskih zemljišč in opuščanje kmetijske pridelave na delu teh zemljišč (tudi zaradi upada števila kmetij in lastniškega drobljenja kmetijskih posesti), razvojno depresijo in demografsko upadanje obmejnih in hribovskih predelov, slabšanje stanja zraka, prsti in podzemnih ter površinskih voda (onesnaževanje naravnih virov), preveč intenzivno in preobsežno rabo naravnih virov (zlasti neobnovljivih) in zmanjševanje biotske pestrosti (tudi zaradi negativnih vplivov turizma in rekreacije v naravnem okolju).

Družbeni dejavniki, ki imajo osrednjo vlogo pri prostorskem načrtovanju na občinski ravni, so nosilci politične in upravne oblasti (lokalne in zlasti državne), imetniki kapitalske moči (lokalne, regionalne, državne, mednarodne), zainteresirani deli civilne družbe (organizirani na lokalni ali državni ravni) in ambiciozni posamezniki (fizične osebe – tudi kot lokalni mnenjski voditelji). Pomemben dejavnik je sam po sebi tudi sistem prostorskega načrtovanja, znotraj katerega prej našteti izvajajo svoje vloge (ta sistem lahko npr. botruje prepočasni odzivnosti na podane razvojne pobude, nove izzive in evidentirane ovire) in stopnja skupne ne/inovativnosti oz. ne/domiselnosti prej navedenih družbenih dejavnikov pri snovanju možnih razvojnih vsebin, alternativ, variant.

Na lokalno prostorsko načrtovanje in njegove rezultate vplivajo tudi zunanji, 'objektivni' dejavniki, kakršni so podnebne spremembe, širši gospodarski in demografski trendi (vključno z mednarodnimi migracijami) ter nove tehnično-tehnološke možnosti (zlasti na področjih proizvodnje, energetike in prometa).

Prispevek podaja podrobnejši in hkrati sintezni vpogled v zgoraj našteto, ob kvalitativni diferencirani oceni 'stanja stvari tu in zdaj' pa navaja tudi možne izboljšave v prostorskem načrtovanju na lokalni ravni s ciljem omilitve ali odprave njegovih negativnih okoliščin in rezultatov.

Spletna povezava: https://www.sdeval.si

Marot Naja; Barbara Kostanjšek (ENG)

(University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture; Slovensko društvo evalvatorjev / Slovenia)

Territorial Impact Assessment revisited – can we make policy making more territorially sensitive?

Territorial Impact Assessment has its roots in the European Spatial Planning Perspectives, adopted in 1999. Attempts of European Union to increase territorial sensitivity of the policy making process, as well, as of the sector representatives both on supranational and national level, have been plenty, however, moderately successful. At the beginning ESPON, a European programme of transnational co-operation, took over the initiative by financing targeted analysis that developed mostly quantitative TIA approaches. These approaches relied heavily on macroeconomic models that could not have been easily pursued by public administration. Therefore, approximately 15 years ago the shift happened toward the development of qualitative, more user-friendly approaches. In addition to this, on-line tools were developed to ease the assessments, however the TIA has not succeeded in a way like EIA or SEA, both embedded in EU directives. The newest attempt to make policies more place based and territorially sensitive can be recognised in the recently adopted Territorial Agenda 2030 of which implementation has been supported by pilot activities. EU countries vary according to applied impact assessment approaches and their focus on territorial dimension within those. Slovenia is also among the countries with ambition to integrate such an assessment into the legislative procedure and/or policy making on all administrative levels (national, regional, local). The newest Spatial Planning Act (ZUreP-3) foresees that a check-up is pursued to check if strategic documents are not contradicting the objectives of the Strategy of the Spatial Development of Slovenia and, thus, potentially could cause harmful to the territory. In order to develop such a tool, targeted research was commissioned in October 2021. The aim of the research is to develop the check the current situation of TIA implementation in EU, prepare the TIA approach targeting developing policies, develop the digital TIA tool (multiple testing foreseen) and prepare the grounds for its transposition into the practice – policy making on various administrative levels. This contribution will reveal the recent process of preparing a Territorial Impact Assessment approach to support such a check-up and what aspects all need to be considered, both, in the preparation and transposition into practice of such a tool.

The process started with the analysis of state of the art mostly focused on RIA and existing digital tools. The overview revealed that with exception of some countries (Estonia, Slovakia, UK, the Netherlands) EU member states are mostly ignorant to assessing the territorial impacts in the regulation/policy making process. The most of the digital tools were identified in the case of UK government. Furthermore, a survey was done with the representatives of Slovenian ministries on how much knowledge do they posses regarding impact assessments, how much they engage in such assessments and what added value they could recognize of IAs. To increase the knowledge on the topic, a seminar was organised aiming at disseminating the existing ESPON TIA tools. Afterwards, the testing process started to allow for the development of the TIA approach in phases. Firstly, the TIA approach was tested manually on selected legislation, then the development of the digital tool followed (tested on strategic policies). Each testing phase was evaluated and in general a positive view was expressed. Mostly, sectoral representatives mentioned that the tool allows for a different view/angle on the sectoral policies, meaning the comprehensive assessment of what an adoption of legislation/policy could bring for a specific territory. Especially, confirmative view for a need for such a tool was presented by regional development agencies which want to use it for preparation of regional spatial plans. In addition to the digital solution, legislative/policy making process was considered as well. Due to the renewal of this process and accompanying handbook for regulatory impact assessment, no decision has been yet made on how to transposition the tool in practice and what exact role it would have in the day-to-day practice. The work on this will continue throughout the summer 2023. Spletna povezava: https://www.bf.uni-lj.si/sl/enote/krajinska-arhitektura/o-oddelku/predstavitev/

Memić Fahrudin, Prodanović Ana, Dizdarević Anesa (BOS)

(Udruženje Evaluatora u Bosni i Hercegovini / Bosna i Hercegovina)

Korištenje programskog jezika Python u adaptaciji i unapređenju postojećih statističkih istraživanja koje se koriste u evaluaciji lokalnih politika u Bosni i Hercegovini i nacionalnih politika u Srbiji

U radu će biti prikazana dva primjera korištenja programskog jezika Python kod adaptacije i unapređenja dva postojeća statistička alata koja se koriste u evaluaciji politika na lokalnom i nacionalnom nivou.

U radu će najprije biti prikazano korištenje programskog jezika Python u adaptaciji templatea za prikupljanje, analizu i tabelarno, grafičko i tekstualno izvještavanje Ankete zadovoljstva korisnika opštinskih usluga (lokalni nivo) u Bosni i Hercegovini. Naime template je inicijalno napravljen 2016 na bosanskom jeziku za projektne potrebe UNDP-a BiH te ga je 2023 bilo potrebno prebaciti na hrvatski jezik te na srpski jezik i presloviti na ćirilicu. Kako sam template se sastoji od dva MS Excel fajla i jednog MS Word fajla povezanih linkovima te činjenice da jedan od MS Excel fajlova ima preko 30 analitičkih sheet-ova sa brojnim formulama proces preslovljavanja na ćirilicu i prevođenja sa bosanskog na hrvatski odnosno srpski jezik se pokazao kao poprilično izazov s obzirom na obim posla i kratke rokove u kojima se morao provesti kao i na činjenicu da postojeći besplatni software se nije pokazao dovoljno prikladnim za automatizaciju prevođenja/adaptacije MS Excel formula na ćirilicu.

U drugom dijelu rada biti će prikazan alat za unapređenje analitičkih tabela neophodnih za sekundarne analize u globalnom UNICEF-ovom istraživanju MICS6 provedenom od strane UNICEF-a Srbija i Republičkog zavoda za statistiku Republike Srbije 2019 godine na višestepenom uzorku od oko 8000 domaćinstava. Ovaj izvještaj se koristi za donošenje nacionalnih politika za djecu u Republici Srbiji, izradu internih dokumenata UNICEF-a Srbije te usmjeravanju donatorskih sredstava namijenjenih djeci u Srbiji. Naime standardni MICS6 izvještaj daje procjenu statističkih intervala povjerenja na ograničenom broju indikatora imajući u vidu da se primjenjuje višestepeni dizajn uzorka domaćinstava. Pored samog standardnog MICS6 izvještaja države koje implementiraju MICS6 istraživanje dodatno rade sekundarne analize na bazi MICS6 istraživanja. Istraživači koji rade na sekundarnim analizama imaju potrebu za intervalima povjerenja kod većeg broja indikatora u odnosu na dostupni ograničeni broj indikatora kod kojih se standardno računaju intervali povjerenja. Python software se koristi u kombinaciji sa SPSS software-om da bi se maksimizirao broj indikatora za koje se računaju intervali povjerenja.

Link: https://www.elval.org/o-nama/

>KAZALO / SADRŽAJ / INDEX

Penszko Paweł (ENG)

(Polskie Towarzystwo Ewaluacyjne / Polish Evaluation Society / Poland):

Using register data in monitoring and evaluation: experiences from Poland

Public registers are sets of data, updated on an ongoing basis, about all identifiable objects of a given type. They are run for administrative purposes, but they are often useful in monitoring and evaluation as a source of data which describe whole population, are reliable and do not incur additional collection costs. In Poland, using register data in evaluation started already in pre-accession period, when data from unemployment registers were used to estimate the impact of active labour market policies. However, further intentions to use register data came across legal and institutional barriers, which have been only gradually lowered. Individual data from the social insurance systems can be used to determine labour market outcomes for school graduates or project participants. The initial attempts at doing this in Poland failed because of personal data protection concerns. Only after legislative changes were introduced, taking advantage of these data became possible. Currently, they are used for graduate tracking and measuring longer-term ESF result indicators. They have been also used in evaluation studies to identify factors which affect labour market outcomes of non-working ESF participants and survival rates of start-ups, to assess cost-effectiveness and to calculate social return on investment. Moreover, data from the National Court Register have been recently used to assess the impact of ERDF support on enterprises. The advances in using register data in evaluation were possible thanks to strong and active evaluation units in the Ministry of Regional Development and the Polish Agency for Enterprise Development. The author was commissioned by the latter institution to prepare a report which showed the potential of data from the health and social insurance system in the context of evaluation of European Social Fund programmes. A wider application of these and other administrative data in future seems likely, because a recently issued national Polish regulation for the cohesion policy programming period 2021-2027 provides a legal basis for using public registers in monitoring and evaluation.

Link: https://pte.org.pl/en/

Radej Bojan (Causal Mapping…) (SLO)

(Slovensko društvo evalvatorjev / Slovenija)

Causal Mapping

A causal map, term introduced by Axelrod (1976), is a tool which helps to lift the lid on the black box of qualitative analysis. It serves as a graphical representation of causal networks, wherein factors (referred to as nodes or elements) are interconnected by arrows symbolizing evidence for or beliefs about causal influences from the initiating factor to the concluding one (Guide to Causal Mapping; GCM). An illustrative instance of a causal map within the realm of evaluation is the theory of change, a conceptual framework through which decision-makers and evaluators perceive the world (Powell et al., 2023).

This methodology expounds on stakeholders' perspectives, elucidating the causal relationships they perceive and the beliefs they hold regarding causation (Powell et al., 2023). It is important to note that causal maps are concerned with beliefs rather than empirical facts (Powell et al., 2023). Diverging from the conventional scientific exploration of causality, causal mapping seeks to comprehensively capture the causal assertions people convey through narratives, as opposed to deducing causal relationships via statistical analysis or pre-structured inquiries. These maps offer insights into stakeholders' cognitive frameworks, providing an authentic representation of their reasoning and behaviours (Powell, 2017).

One of the primary purpose of a Causal Map is to understand what people thing and how they address the challenge of causal attribution. It is particularly aimed at providing evidence to commissioners who seek an understanding of the impact of their designated interventions within specific thematic domains and populations. As such, it provides a 'reality check' on the commissioner's prior understanding of the impact of their activity (Copestake et al, 2019).

In the process of constructing visual causal maps, evaluators analyze transcripts of narratives and available documents to discern stakeholders' perspectives on causal relationships (GCM). This analysis results in the development of a causal factor network, wherein elements exert direct and indirect influences on one another along the pathways within the network (GCM).

Methodologically, causal mapping entails the systematic collection and meticulous analysis of narrative descriptions of change sourced from individuals who constitute the target beneficiaries within the studied population. The methodology engages participants in the interpretation of observed changes within the context of the evaluative subject matter. Ideally, the collection of narratives is collected after analysis of what available monitoring data reveals about evaluated project or policy intervention (Copestake et al, 2019).

Evaluator begins with identifying causal information through the analysis of interview transcripts (GCM). The objective is to discern how the intended beneficiaries perceive changes in their well-being and the underlying reasons. Transcripts of interviews are written up in pre-formatted spreadsheets to facilitate coding and thematic analysis. Then an analyst codes the data in predetermined ways. Coding enables classification of causal claims according to whether they explicitly link outcomes to specified activities, and compares it with the commissioners' theory of change. Semi-automated generation of summary tables and visualizations speeds up interpretation of the evidence (Copestake et al, 2019).

Drawing from the collected information, causal mapping organises diverse causal links in accordance with predefined codes that enable evaluator to draw a unified composite global causal map (GCM). By applying filters and algorithms, the global causal map can be interrogated in various manners to address distinct inquiries, thereby generating distinct sub-maps tailored to different groups of information sources (GCM).

Causal maps illuminate disparities within evidence furnished by different sources, as well as disparities between the map and theories of change of different stakeholders and in particular the evaluation's commissioner (Powell et al., 2023). Identifying these variances in comprehension

subsequently serves to inform further investigation (Powell et al, 2023). Stakeholders and commissioner can engage in subsequent inquiry based on this identification. The pivotal role of the evaluator in causal mapping revolves around the meticulous collection and accurate visualization of causal evidence from diverse sources, while leaving it to stakeholders to draw conclusions about how to proceed from the revealed maps. The conclusive interpretation of the implications of these maps for our understanding of the world represents a final step that already extends 'beyond the realm of causal mapping per se' (Powell et al, 2023).

Link: https://www.causalmap.app/

Radej Bojan (Artificial inteligence in evaluation) (SLO)

(Slovensko društvo evalvatorjev / Slovenija)

Artificial inteligence in evaluation

Recently emerged and progressively more accessible artificial intelligence tools, exemplified by OpenAI's ChatGPT, have incited a technological revolution spanning diverse sectors of service delivery. An obvious sphere influenced by these AI-driven advancements is the realm of policy impact assessment, particularly within the context of participatory evaluation.

Participatory evaluation creates a substantial volume of unstructured textual data, encompassing both written and spoken discourse commonly referred to as 'natural language'. Notably, IBM posits that a significant portion, ranging from 80% to 90%, of an organization's data exists in an unstructured format, a proportion that is arguably even more pronounced for societal or communal as informal systems. Despite the substantial accumulation of non-annotated and non-structured textual data during the participatory process, these invaluable resources usually remain untapped and inaccessible for rigorous analytical treatment.

Up until recent times, the process of extracting keywords, collective or causal information, themes, or sense from textual data available in natural language has posed a time-intensive endeavor, necessitating the expertise of skilled analysts who undergo extensive training (GCM). This constraint has consequently imposed limitations on the volume of text amenable to analytical scrutiny. In response to this challenge, evaluators and researchers have initiated explorations into newly available artificial intelligence technologies that apply large language models grounded in natural language processing and transcriptive analysis of text.

Transcription analysis found its application already within traditional participatory evaluation methodologies. Transcription analysis constitutes a well-established qualitative data analysis approach, particularly applicable to textual data, involving the systematic scrutiny of data to discern recurring patterns, thematic clusters, and meaning. Among the repertoire of transcription analysis techniques, thematic content analysis stands as the preeminent method. It is applied to unveil prevailing themes, manifested as recurrent patterns across the dataset. The procedural unfolding of thematic transcript analysis transpires in sequential stages. The initial phase encompasses the annotation of transcripts, a process involving labelling of pertinent words, phrases, sentences, or sections of text with distinctive codes. These codes, serving as rudimentary markers, encapsulate facets of textual analysis that command the evaluator's attention. Codes encompass an array of dimensions such as actions, activities, concepts, disparities, perspectives, processes, or any other facets deemed germane by the evaluator. For instance, codes employed in annotating causal relationships in text encompass terms like 'cause', 'effect', 'side effect', 'feedback link', and 'strength of connection'. Similarly, codes adopted for annotating expressions of effectiveness in a text embrace terms such as 'successful/unsuccessful', 'relevant', 'effect', 'impacts,' and the like.

The coding of interview transcripts serves to organize the data, facilitating its conceptualization, segmentation, and subsequent analysis. Conceptualization involves the association of annotated text with overarching thematic domains. These themes emerge through the aggregation of codes, resulting in the establishment of categories and subcategories. Segmentation denotes the intricate task of interlinking these established categories, elucidating the interrelationships between them. In the culminating phase of thematic processing, a twofold approach is adopted. Firstly, a horizontal analysis ensues, wherein patterns among segments are discerned. Subsequently, a vertical analysis is undertaken, aiming to formulate a hierarchical or multi-level synthesis from micro to macro levels. The outcomes of this comprehensive analysis yield findings about key themes and interpreting them.

Transcription analysis yields annotated datasets that are imperative for the training of natural language processing (NLP) systems. NLP facilitates computers in emulating human-like understanding of natural language, thereby harnessing artificial intelligence to ingest spoken or written inputs, subsequently processing and deciphering them to extract meaning. NLP includes machine learning models like GPT-3, the foundational technology behind ChatGPT, and Google Translate. These

models acquire comprehension of the intricate interplay between words, phrases, and contextual nuances. Consequently, NLP attains the capability to comprehend and generate human language, epitomizing a vital facet of artificial intelligence (AI).

NLP algorithms can be classified into three primary categories. The first category comprises rules-based algorithms that interpret textual content by employing meticulously crafted sets of linguistic rules, such as dictionaries for translation purposes. This algorithm was employed in the early stages of NLP development. The algorithm can only be made more accurate by increasing the complexity of the rules. The second category encompasses machine learning-based processing algorithms, which leverage statistical techniques to acquire proficiency in task execution through exposure to training data. These algorithms adapt their strategies by assimilating insights from past successes and failures. Their effectiveness can be further augmented merely by increasing the volume of input data provided. The third category, neural networks, amalgamates facets of the first two. These networks cultivate their own operational rules via iterative processing and iterative learning derived from previous outcomes.

Neural network-based methodologies represent a novel paradigm distinct from the conventional approaches of rules-based or statistical natural language processing (NLP). This emerging paradigm is characterized by the application of Large Language Models (LLMs) based on artificial neural networks. These LLMs serve as computerized representations of natural language, wherein each word in the input text is encoded as a high-dimensional vector signifying its potential contextual applications. Employing probabilistic frameworks, LLMs generate new textual content by progressively selecting subsequent words based on their associated probabilities, computed through the analysis of extensive text corpora. The key is that LLM always strives to generate a 'coherent continuation' of text, considering what someone would expect to write after seeing billions of web pages.

An exemplar of a recently introduced AI-facilitated participatory evaluation tool is AILYZE, conceived by researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (its Computer Science & AI Laboratory). This tool capitalizes on robust large language models, which leverage the capabilities of natural language processing and semantic search methodologies for the comprehensive analysis of document reviews and interview transcripts. Structured as an interactive chatbot, AILYZE allows evaluators to upload documents and pose inquiries aimed at unearthing insights (e.g., 'what are discernible variations in perspectives among participants regarding X'). The utility of AILYZE, as explained by Goh James from AILYZE team, spans diverse functionalities, including the identification of prevalent themes and codes, recursive summarization (extracting key sentences or phrases from text and then taking this summary as input to a new round of summarizing already summarized content etc.); the comparison of viewpoints across distinct interviewee cohorts, and the quantification of the count of participants who have expressed a specific viewpoint.

Link:

- https://www.ailyze.com/
- https://www.tauconsulting.nl/services/ai-for-nonprofits

Radej Bojan (Nerelevantno…) (SLO)

(Slovensko društvo evalvatorjev / Slovenija)

Nerelevantno je lahko relevantno, kadar so stvari negotove

Primer iz evalvacijske prakse ponazori, kako nekaj sprva nevidnega zaradi svoje domnevne nerelevantnosti po prehodu skozi evalvacijski postopek ne le postane vidno, ampak tudi pomembno vpliva na ugotovitve predhodne analize vsega vidnega.

Zunanja naknadna evalvacijska študija je ocenila končne učinke petnajstih ožjih projektov, v katerih je sodelovalo več kot 40 partnerjev iz več kot 30 držav. Ožji projekti so bili izpeljani v okviru krovnega projekta, zasnovanega kot evropska medtematska mreža (financirana s sredstvi ukrepov EU za tematsko mreženje raziskovalnih ustanov ERA-NET v okviru programa EU Obzorje 2020).

Vrednotenje predpisanih kazalnikov učinkov je dokazalo, da je krovni projekt opazno presegel zastavljene cilje v vseh ključnih kriterijih vrednotenja, v večini ožjih projektov kot tudi v vseh glavnih temah, najbolj pa ravno v tisti, ki je bila najbolj povezovalna. Naknadno vrednotenje je širši projekt kot celoto in po večini sestavin zaradi preseženih rezultatov ocenilo z oceno odlično.

Kot del vrednotenja so vodje ožjih projektov v posebnem vprašalniku ocenili svoje prispevke k trem glavnim tematskim ciljem krovnega projekta. Podrobni odgovori so bili agregirani v kvadratno evalvacijsko matriko 3ˇ3 (doseženi učinki po treh vodilnih temah, ocenjeni od 1 do 5 glede na izvedene aktivnosti, po temah).

Analiza odgovorov je pokazala, da so si anketirani najbolj pozitivne učinke pripisali na svojem tematskem področju. To so odsevale visoko pozitivne ocene učinkov na diagonali evalvacijske matrike (oz. nepresečne površine Vennovega diagrama; Slika 2). Obenem pa so od 30% do več kot 90% možnih medtematskih učinkov (oz. presekov; nediagonalna polja matrike) ocenili kot odsotne, ker so nerelevantni (n.r.) s stališča realizacije primarnih ciljev ožjih projektov. S tem se je razkrilo notranje neskladje med tem, kaj je relevantno za krovni projekt in kaj za ožje projekte – neskladje, značilno za kompleksne projekte. Študija je zato posebej analizirala ocene n.r. Njene ugotovitve so pomembno dopolnile končno oceno uspešnosti krovnega projekta pri mreženju partnerjev, eni njegovih glavnih nalog.

Sicer je res, da niti pri izrecno mrežnih projektih ni nujno vse povezano z vsem. Nekatere povezave ne nastanejo spontano ali v danem kontekstu niso potrebne. Na nekaterih področjih je nepovezanost morda posledica tega, da se mreža še ni uspela polno razviti. Ali pa povezav zaradi ovir ni mogoče vzpostaviti. Nekatera sodelovanja so bila sprva res načrtovana, a so ostala neuresničena zaradi administrativnih ali finančnih omejitev potencialnih projektnih partnerjev. Študija je celo ugotovila, da nekateri medtematski učinki obstajajo, vendar jih predpisani kriteriji za oceno učinkov ne uspejo zaznati. To so relevantna spoznanja za načrtovanje prihodnjih dejavnosti medtematske mreže, čeravno so pridobljena iz ocen n.r.

Razen omenjenega bodo v projektih, izrecno posvečenih mreženju, n.r. ocene običajno vklopile rdeče luči alarma.

Razlog za nepovezanost partnerjev je lahko že slabo razumevanje narave medtematskega (mrežnega) izziva. Eden od vprašanih je v komentarju k oceni učinkov svojega projekta iskreno pojasnil, da zanj medtematski učinki niso pomembni, ker se neposredno ne tičejo primarnih ciljev njegovega projekta.

N.r. izvirno označuje odsotnost nečesa neposredno povezanega (z menoj). Neposredni učinki (ali njihova odsotnost) so očitni. Pri medtematskem vrednotenju pa n.r. pomeni odsotnost mojega vpliva na nekoga s povsem drugačnimi tematskimi zanimanji in s povsem drugačnim pogledom na to, kaj je relevantno. Posredne učinke se posebej težko zazna z običajnimi postopki vrednotenja, pripravljenimi za ocenjevanje neposrednih učinkov. Zato presečni učinki radi ostanejo prikriti.

Namen vrednotenja medtematskega sodelovanja je bil ravno preveriti, ali so ožji projekti možnosti sodelovanja odkrili in kako so jih izkoristili. V mrežnih projektih je medtematsko sodelovanje vedno mogoče. Isto izhodišče krovnega projekta in podoben kontekst uresničevanja dajejo ožjim projektom

različne priložnosti za povezovanje vsaj v obrobno pomembnih stvareh. Morda nagovarjajo istovrstne odločevalce ali uporabljajo podobne tehnične postopke in metodološka orodja ali se nemara soočajo s podobnimi zunanjimi omejitvami. Med ožjimi projekti je verjetno možna izmenjava pridobljenih izkušenj ali vsaj skupna diseminacija rezultatov, ki ji je krovni projekt namenil poseben poudarek.

Medtematsko sodelovanje ni pomembno samo za tvorbo celotne mreže, ampak tudi za strukturni položaj ožjih projektov v mreži. Omogoči jim postati lokalna vozlišča mreže, namesto da sodelujejo zgolj kot člani podrejeni doseganju vrhovnega cilja.

Zbrane ocene n.r. so torej razkrile skupine partnerjev, ki v mrežnih prizadevanjih sicer predano služijo višjem cilju celotne mreže (vertikalno), niso pa dejavni horizontalno pri mreženju z necentralnimi partnerji. Takšne mreže rade postanejo preveč vertikalne in težijo k hierarhiji, kar jih sčasoma lahko preobrazi v logocentrične sisteme, nasprotne izvirnem namenu mreženja. Študija je s tem odkrila težnjo enosmernega razvoja mreže in obsežne neizkoriščene možnosti njenega prihodnjega razvoja.

Povezava na študijo / Link to a Report: GeoERA. Report on Final Impact Assessment (Radej B., J. Šinigoj, B. Simić; 2021). Deliverable D4.5, https://geoera.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/D4.5-Report-on-Final-Impact-Assessment.pdf (Dec. 2022).

Blog 1, slovenščina: https://medium.com/@bradej/vrednotenje-in-nevidno-3801471bfbd3

Blog 1, english: https://bradej.medium.com/sounds-of-silence-in-evaluation-7b0a1f8c3d90

Blog2, english: https://medium.com/@bradej/assessing-cross-thematic-impacts-in-networked-projects-be08e5f3bea7

Radej Bojan (Strateške izbire…) (SLO)

(Slovensko društvo evalvatorjev / Slovenija)

Strateške izbire v temeljni negotovosti

Od preloma tisočletja se je negotovost uveljavila kot dominantna stalnica zdaj že nepreklicno kompleksne dobe. Globalni pretresi si vrstijo v vse višjem ritmu epohalne transformacijske metakrize, ki za seboj pušča temelje starega reda in normalnosti v ruševinah. Znašli smo se v somraku prehoda med dvema epohama. Ena se je poslovila, druge še ni niti na obzorju. Vse težje je razumeti, kaj se sploh dogaja, podoba prihodnosti pa je že povsem zamegljena. So današnje skupnosti in organizacije ostale v viharju stoletij naenkrat prepuščene slepem tavanju med čermi lastnih zablod? Ali v temeljni negotovosti sploh še lahko uresničujejo, kar je zanje najpomembnejše in upajo, da jim uspe vajeti lastne usode ohraniti v svojih rokah?

Vprašanje je kompleksno in takšen bi moral biti tudi odgovor. Zaenkrat še ni! Glavni problem sedanje generacije še ni metakriza sama, ampak izpričana odpornost starih načinov razumevanja stvari. Po dveh desetletjih razpravo še vedno vodijo konvencionalni načini razmišljanja, utemeljeni bodisi realistično, sklicujoč se na razliko med resnico in neresnico ali relativistično, sklicujoč se na obstoj nasprotnih veljavnih resnic. Ker so načini razmišljanja (bi)polarni, ne znajo govoriti v jeziku kompleksnosti, maternem jeziku prelomnih procesov, zato tudi ne morejo prodreti v jedro prelomnih zadev in ponuditi uporabnih strateških odgovorov. In celo kadar v razpravi vendarle prevlada jezik kompleksnosti, ga ne govorijo v izvirni obliki, ampak v močno obarvanem dialektu realizma ali relativizma.

V povezavi s tem je pomembno delo profesorja Ralpha Staceya (2011), enega pionirjev uvajanja kompleksne znanosti v upravljanje strateških procesov. Trdi, da je delovanje v negotovih razmerah odvisno od načina razmišljanja, se pravi od tega, v katerem miselnem okviru je neka stvar obravnavana. V enem svojih starejših del razlikuje štiri načine obravnave strateških vprašanj: enostavne, sistemske, kaotične in kompleksne.

V praksi prevladujeta sistemski (realistični) in participativni (relativistični) pristop. Prvi obravnava resničnost od zgoraj gledano, makroskopsko, kot da bi bila organizirana. Nasprotno pa relativizem gleda svet z elementarne ravni mikroskopsko in posledično vidi resničnost kot neorganizirano.

Stacey (1996) je teorijo kompleksnosti umestil na sredino med teorijo sistemov in teorijo kaosa. Sredina je območje hkratnega prehajanja iz reda v nered (zaradi podiranja starega) in iz nereda v red (nastajanje novega). Kot takšno je razumevanje kompleksnih procesov posebej pripravno za obravnavo strateških vprašanj v prelomnih razmerah, ki jih določa ravno isto sočasno podiranje in nastajanje.

Članek išče odgovor na vprašanje o možnostih strateškega delovanja v negotovih razmerah, s primerjavo enostavne, sistemske, kaotične ter kompleksne obravnave stvari. Pri tem posebej loči med nesredinsko obravnavo kompleksnih vprašanj, ki v razpravah danes prevladuje od sredinske kompleksnosti, ki jo zagovarja članek (glej Radej, Golobič, 2021). Sredinsko vidimo, ko zasenčimo slepilne luči enostranskih razlag stvari. Sredinska kompleksnost je osvetljena z dveh strani, ki sta za obravnavo strateških vprašanj enakega pomena. Članek tako najprej oblikuje sredinsko teorijo sprememb za prelomne razmere, nato pa razvije še sredinski pristop k vrednotenju vplivov strateških izbir na reševanje družbenih problemov.

Pojem 'teorija sprememb' je razmeroma nov. Njegov pojav je povezan s spreminjanjem narave družbenih sprememb iz enostavnih, ki se odvijajo v obstoječem okviru pravil normalnosti, v kompleksne spremembe, povezane z negotovostjo zaradi hkratnega delovanja nasprotnih dejavnikov s samosvojimi teorijami sprememb. Poslanstvo teorije sprememb je logično utemeljiti in z diagramom ilustrirati (Rogers, 2008) temeljne predpostavke, osnovne mehanizme in kritične dejavnike sprememb, ki jih želi s svojim ravnanjem organizacija ali skupnost doseči. Teorija sprememb preveri, ali neko razumevanje oziroma ravnanje ustreza naravi problema, skratka, če pristop k stvari ni vzrok problemov.

Članek na koncu ugotovi, da v radikalni negotovosti lahko kljub vsemu delujemo dolgoročno premišljeno in v neredu nedvomno ohranimo določen red in neke vrste predvidljivost. Pogoj je, da strateške stvari obravnavamo s sredine, to pa ni več razsvetljeno znanstveno, ampak evalvacijsko. Sredinski pogled doslej prevladujočih načinov obravnave kompleksnih zadev nikakor ne zavrne, le ne računa nanje bolj kot omogoča njihova omejenost.

Evalvatorji so drugačni od znanstvenikov. Niso zaslepljeni s tem, kar vidijo, niti niso slepi, ker mnogih stvari v prevratnih razmerah ni mogoče videti, ampak so 'slepovidni'. Stvari vidijo kot netopirji, ki v temi ne gledajo z očmi, ampak z ušesi. Vidijo z zaprtimi očmi, zato so lahko posrednik med vidnim in nevidnim. V temeljno negotovih razmerah zato nismo nemočni, ni se nam treba vdati usodi izgubljene generacije, ki ni doumela zgodovinskega izziva, če se le naučimo stvari spoznavati in v novih razmerah delovati kot slepovidni agenti kompleksne sredine. Članek iz sredinske opredelitve kompleksnosti razvije sredinsko obravnavo strateških vprašanj, ki v bistvu ni več znanstvena, ampak evalvacijska.

Povezava na študijo / Link to a Report (in slovene language, Abstract in english): https://sdeval.splet.arnes.si/2021/06/13/strateske-izbire-v-temeljni-negotovosti/

Blog, english: https://medium.com/@bradej/hard-to-swallow-trans-in-transformation-46f500feaa81

Rihter Liljana (SLO)

(Fakulteta za socialno delo Univerze v Ljubljani / Slovenija):

Vrednotenje učinkov na področju socialnega varstva (socialnega dela) (Vabljeno predavanje)

Vrednotenje učinkov različnih politik, posebej pa še politik na področju socialnega varstva, ki pokrivajo širok spekter človekovega in družbenega življenja, predstavlja številne izzive. V prispevku naslavljamo štiri skupine izzivov, na katere smo naleteli tekom skoraj dvajsetletnega vzpostavljanja sistema in izvajanja evalviranja socialnovarstvenih programov. Ob tem nakazujemo tudi možne razmisleke za rešitve.

Prvi izziv je povezan s tem, kdo določa cilje politik in kriterije vrednotenja. Na področju socialnega varstva so to v glavnem strokovnjaki (izvajalci programov in storitev) in politika, deloma (a v manjši meri) tudi predstavniki uporabnikov. Zato se pojavlja vprašanje, ali so cilji politik (in iz tega izpeljani kriteriji) pravi odgovor na potrebe ljudi. Razmislek bi moral peljati v to smer, kako zagotoviti, da bodo cilji politik usklajeni s potrebami. Prvi korak je ocenjevanje potreb (neposredno z ljudmi), nato je potrebno določiti agregirane cilje in iz tega kriterije za preverjanje (vrednotenje) doseganja ciljev in na koncu ustrezno metodologijo za zbiranje in vrednotenje podatkov. Na področju socialnega varstva smo v to smer šli pri postavljanju sistema evalviranja, ki deloma temelji na Yatesovem modelu evalviranja.

Drugi izziv, ki je povezan s prvim, je velika raznolikost 'teles', komisij, odborov, svetov (lokalna, regionalna, nacionalna, nadnacionalna,…), ki se ukvarjajo s postavljanjem kriterijev za vrednotenje učinkov, s standardi kakovosti ipd. S tem se povezuje vprašanje, čemu slediti. Možen odgovor je, da bi na ravni EU bila vzpostavljena področna telesa in v njih najbolj relevantni strokovnjak, ki bi pripravili neke okvire postavljanja in vrednotenja kriterijev.

Tretji izziv (ki je povezan z drugim) je hitrost razvoja, družbenih in tehnoloških sprememb, ki terjajo čedalje hitrejše odzive oz. podatke, na podlagi katerih se lahko odločamo. Tu se s tehnološkim razvojem in še posebej z umetno inteligenco odpirajo dodatne možnosti s postavljanjem ustreznih vprašanj (npr. Kaj so možni kriteriji za vrednotenje politik socialnega varstva, kaj so ustrezne metodologije?) in hitrimi odgovori, ki so nam na voljo (ne da bi sami morali zbirati cel fond obstoječe literature in primerov vrednotenj). Iz tega lahko hitreje izpeljemo ustrezne rešitve, a z ustreznim kritičnim ovrednotenjem ponujenih odgovorov.

Četrti izziv (ki izhaja iz trenutnega stanja vrednotenja učinkov) je, ali nam pridobljeni kvantitativni podatki podajo (dovolj) ustrezno sliko za vrednotenje učinkov. Na področju socialnega varstva in še ožje socialnega dela so vrednotenja učinkov zgolj na podlagi kvantitativnih podatkov premalo, da bi dobili dovolj dobre informacije, kaj je potrebno spremeniti (če cilji niso doseženi). Kazalniki, ki merijo samo doseganje ciljev, namreč ne zajamejo tega, kaj vpliva na boljši ali slabši rezultat oz. kje so potrebne spremembe, če ne dosegamo ciljev.

Peti izziv pa je prav gotovo tudi vprašanje, kdo je/bo odgovoren in pristojen za vrednotenje učinkov. Razmisleki lahko gredo v smer neodvisnih teles/izvajalcev, pri čemer se postavijo zelo jasne zahteve za kompetence tistih, ki pri vrednotenju sodelujejo.

Spletna povezava: https://www.fsd.uni-lj.si/fakulteta/fakulteta/organigram/zaposleni/2008050813072178/

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GEOERA: Geološka služba za Evropo - oblikovanje skupnega raziskovalnega prostora evropskih geoloških zavodov

V februarju 2022 se je zaključil program GeoERA, ERA-NET-Cofund, v katerem je sodelovalo 47 nacionalnih in regionalnih geoloških zavodov iz 32 evropskih držav, ki so združili svoja znanja in raziskovalne kapacitete pri oblikovanju skupnega evropskega raziskovalnega prostora. Temeljni namen in poslanstvo programa GeoERA je bil, da z obsežnim znanjem evropskih geoloških zavodov o naravnih virih, procesih, ki potekajo pod površjem in poznavanjem vseh posledic posegov v naravo, zmanjšamo negativne vplive na okolje in izboljšamo varno oskrbo s surovinami. Za uresničevanje tega poslanstva so potrebne usklajene in celovite informacije na evropski ravni, ki bodo v podporo odgovornim pri sprejemanju političnih odločitev na področju trajnostne rabe in celovitega upravljanja virov pod površjem.

V ta namen je bil konec leta 2017 objavljen skupni razpis za sofinanciranje transnacionalnih raziskovalnih projektov, izbranih je bilo 15 projektov (*v nadaljevanju: GeoERA projekti*), ki so se v okviru programa GeoERA pričeli izvajati 1. julija 2018 in se zaključili 31. oktobra 2021. Vsi GeoERA projekti so bili usmerjeni k uporabni geoznanosti in so pokrivali štiri tematska področja: geo-energija, podzemne vode, mineralne surovine in informacijska platforma. Geološki zavod Slovenije (*v nadaljevanju: GeoZS*) je aktivno sodeloval v 10 GeoERA projektih. Za vodenje in organizacijo programa GeoERA je bil odgovoren sekretariat, katerega član je bil tudi GeoZS. GeoZS je izvajal nadzor in vrednotenje GeoERA projektov, ter ob zaključku presodil vpliv programa GeoERA.

GeoERA je bil prvi program te vrste na področju geologije, kar je za vzpostavitev sistema spremljanja in vrednotenja izhodiščno predstavljalo največji izziv. Poudarek pri vzpostavljanju sistema je bil na merjenju in zagotavljanju doseganja kazalnikov, iskanju prepletenosti in sinergij med tematskimi področji ter njihov skupni doprinos k učinku GeoERA in vplivu na nadaljnji razvoj sodelovanja in povezovanja na področju geologije. Cilj vzpostavljenega sistema je, da predstavlja tudi podlago za vrednotenje prihodnjim programom na področju geologije in ponudi evalvacijski okvir podobnim programom takega obsega.

Zasnovali smo sistem sprotnega spremljanja napredka GeoERA projektov skozi štiri ravni sistema, ki se med seboj razlikujejo po notranjih zahtevah in pričakovanjih deležnikov. Po zaključku GeoERA projektov smo, s pomočjo strukturiranih vprašalnikov vodjem projektov, merili učinke in sinergije med tematskimi področji. Rezultate sinergij smo prikazali v Leopoldovi matrici vplivov (Luna Leopold, U.S. Geological Survey), ki omogoča prikaz prekrivanj vplivov med tematskimi področji in predstavlja inovativni pristop k merjenju učinkov. Za celovito presojo vpliva programa GeoERA smo z zunanjimi deležniki ovrednotili rezultate in dosežke programa GeoERA ter pregledali možnosti za izboljšave tako na strokovnem kot organizacijskem področju. Rezultati spremljanja in vrednotenja projektov, analiz tematskih vplivov in ocen učinkov so združeni v zaključni dokument vrednotenja učinka GeoERA.

Povezava na študijo / Link to a Report: GeoERA. Report on Final Impact Assessment (Radej B., J. Šinigoj, B. Simić; 2021). Deliverable D4.5, https://geoera.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/D4.5-Report-on-Final-Impact-Assessment.pdf (Dec. 2022).

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(Neformalna mreža evaluatora Srbije, Fakultet bezbednosti Univerzitet u Beogradu / Srbija)

Problemi samoevaluacije u obrazovanju

Proces samoevaluacije ili samovrednovanja je izuzetno značajan kako za pojedinca tako i sve institucije bez obzira kojom se delatnošću bave. Procene i vrednovanje od strane drugih, koji bi morali da budu krajnje objektivni, nešto je na šta smo više navikli, međutim, kada se vrši vlastita procena ovaj proces je nešto drugačiji i u njemu se ne fokusiramo samo na primedbe po pitanju objektivnosti procenjivača, koliko na što bolji uvid i izvođenje zaključaka. Suština samoevaluacije je da evidentiramo u čemu smo dobri, koje su naše mogućnosti, ali i koje su naše slabosti i nedostaci, kako bismo ih unapredili. Samoevaluacija se sve više podstiče i kao metod procene obrazovnih institucija gde je osnovni cilj objektivno utvrditi i stalno unapređivati kvalitet rada obrazovne institucije, a što u perspektivi omogućava sistematično upravljanje razvojem. Dakle, samoevaluacijom se dolazi do skupa objektivno utvrđenih podataka, koji se dobijaju na osnovu unapred odabranih indikatora – pokazatelja kvaliteta, uključivanjem u procenu različitih izvora procene. Cilj samoevaluacije nije vrednovanje pojedinaca I kontrola njihovog rada, već unapređivanje kvaliteta procesa koji se u ustanovi sprovode. Da bi se ovaj proces pravilno sproveo potrebno je identifikovati indikatore kvaliteta, izabrati odgovarajuće tehnike i instrumente za sprovođenje samoevaluacije, način obrade podataka i pisanja izveštaja, a zatim nakon svega toga napraviti dalji plan razvoja. U ovom radu želimo da ukažemo na ključne probleme samoevaluacije u visokom obrazovanju. Primenom metode analize dokumenata, među kojima je I Izveštaj o samoevaluaciji odabranih fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu, želeli smo da razumemo kako akademske institucije "konstruišu značenja I objašnjavaju svoje svetove", kao I da ukažemo na sva potencijalno sporna mesta samoevaluacije, koja su vidljiva u ovim izveštajima.

Link: https://fb.bg.ac.rs/nastavnici-i-saradnici/docenti/dr-svetlana-stanarevic/?script=lat

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Opći model za praćenje spremnosti javnih politika za pitanja od općeg interesa

Javne politike nedvojbeno su mehanizam pomoću kojeg predstavnička tijela stvaraju, a izvršna tijela javne vlasti provode okvir za odgovore na pitanja od općeg interesa praćena i međunarodnim statistikama. Autorica je tijekom znanstvenih istraživanja kod izrade doktorske disertacije, na temu „Spremnost javnih politika za e-uključivost populacije 54+", došla do spoznaje da sagledavanje spremnosti predloženih javnih politika, kako bi se njima riješili ili ublažili prepoznati društveni problemi, treba biti u fokusu kreatora javnih politika na početku njihovog nastanka. Mjerenje sustavne usmjerenosti određene politike na konkretan problem treba biti objektivizirano (što u određenoj mjeri i je jer se javne politike zasnivaju na analizi stanja i na SWOT analizi), međutim, postavlja se pitanje je li prilikom planiranja i donošenja javnih politika u dovoljnoj mjeri uzeta u obzir dobra praksa (ako je ima) i koji su to mjerljivi rezultati koji praksi daju epitet „dobra".

Sagledavanje spremnosti ovako pripremljenih javnih politika za rješavanje konkretnog društvenog problema može pobuditi svijest kreatora javnih politika o tome koliko su javne politike uspješne u rješavanju određenog pitanja ili problema. Autorica je temeljem spoznaja do kojih je došla tijekom pripreme doktorske disertacije oformila sustav za praćenje spremnosti javnih politika te je metodom generalizacije dala prijedlog Općeg modela za praćenje spremnosti javnih politika za izazove s kojima se društvo susreće. U radu će biti govora: 1) o postojećoj metodologiji kreiranja javnih politika uvriježenoj u hrvatskoj praksi u razdoblju od 2016 – 2020 i u programskom razdoblju od 2023. godine na dalje na uzorku jedinica područne i regionalne samouprave u Republici Hrvatskoj; 2) o mogućnostima koje nudi predloženi Opći model za praćenje spremnosti javnih politika. Također, autorica planira tijekom skupa, uz dopuštenje organizatora, provesti ekspertnu sadržajnu evaluacija predloženog Općeg modela te putem okruglog stola ili rasprave u fokus grupi dobiti sadržajnu validaciju predloženog Općeg modela za praćenje spremnosti javnih politika.

Link (literatura): https://doi.org/10.1787/89b1577d-en

Anketa (Hrv): https://forms.gle/2WVwDqXWNTXjdsfEA

Survey (Eng): https://forms.gle/qi2cU1Y9CUC264PR8