

# Evaluation of participatory projects



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## Democratic quality of governance networks:

Network features	Low democratic quality	High democratic quality
Actor density	High	Low
Complexity	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
Intensity of relationships	Punctual	Systematic
Power relationships	Asymmetric	Symmetric
Resources	Material	Relational
Initial positions	Agreement	Conflict
Strategies	Negotiation	Deliberation
Policy impacts	Low	High
Permeability	Low	High
Media impacts	Low	High

## Models of democracy

	Model of democracy	Priority value	State-society relationship	Forms of participation	Values in participation
Liberalism	Representative	Freedom	Non-interference of the State in the individual. The State must guarantee basic rights and freedoms.	Free choice of services. Representation of interests. Partnerships.	Freedom. Representation. Individual interest.
Neo-republicanism	Participatory deliberative	Equality	The State is the expression of the general interest and must	Institutional participation. Direct participation. Deliberation.	Equality. Quantity. Deliberation. Consensus. General interest.
Autonomy	Radical	Diversity	Society must be emancipated from the State, as a form of domination.	Collective action of civil society. Protest. Empowerment. Community development.	Plurality. Equality. Conflict. Collective interest.

## ¿What is evaluation?

Process through which we collect and analyze objective evidence about a service, public policy, an institution or a project...

<b>Value</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
Assigne a value to something	Systematic assignment of value on the basis of some criteria

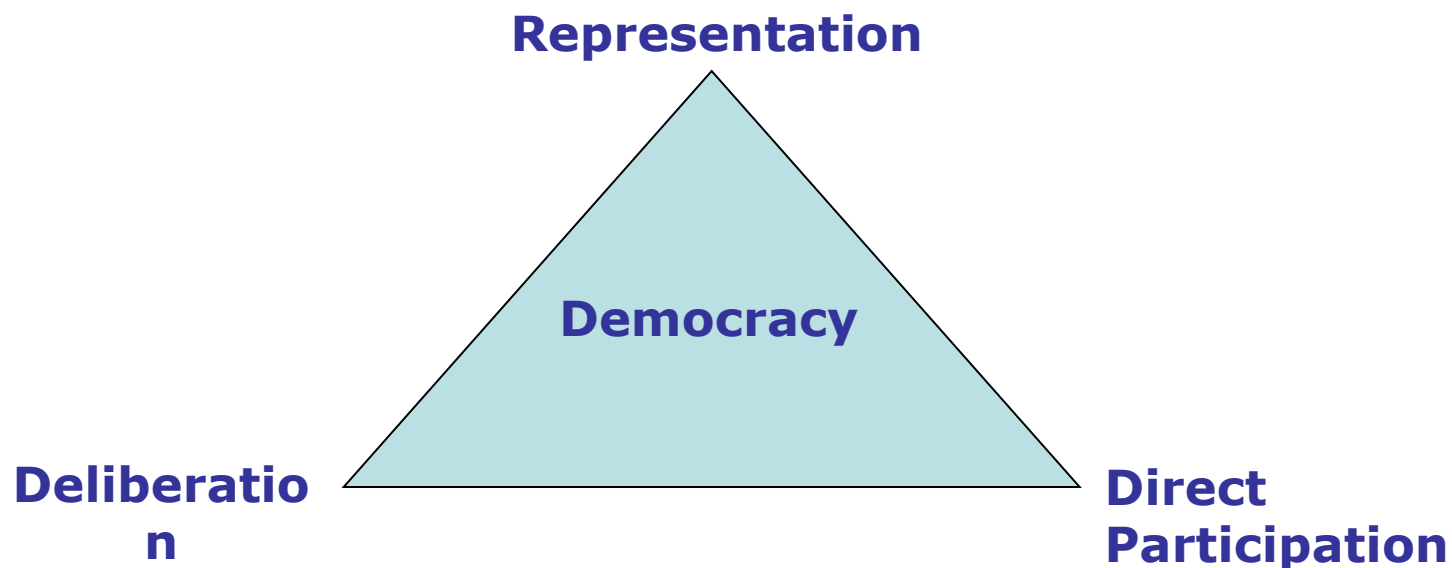
## ¿Do we need to evaluate participation?

- ✓ Is that useful?
- ✓ Do we use evaluation to learn and to improve or just to compare?
- ✓ Objectives:
  - Compliance with a norm
  - Legitimacy and transparency
  - Effectiveness
  - Co-responsibility
  - Building citizenship

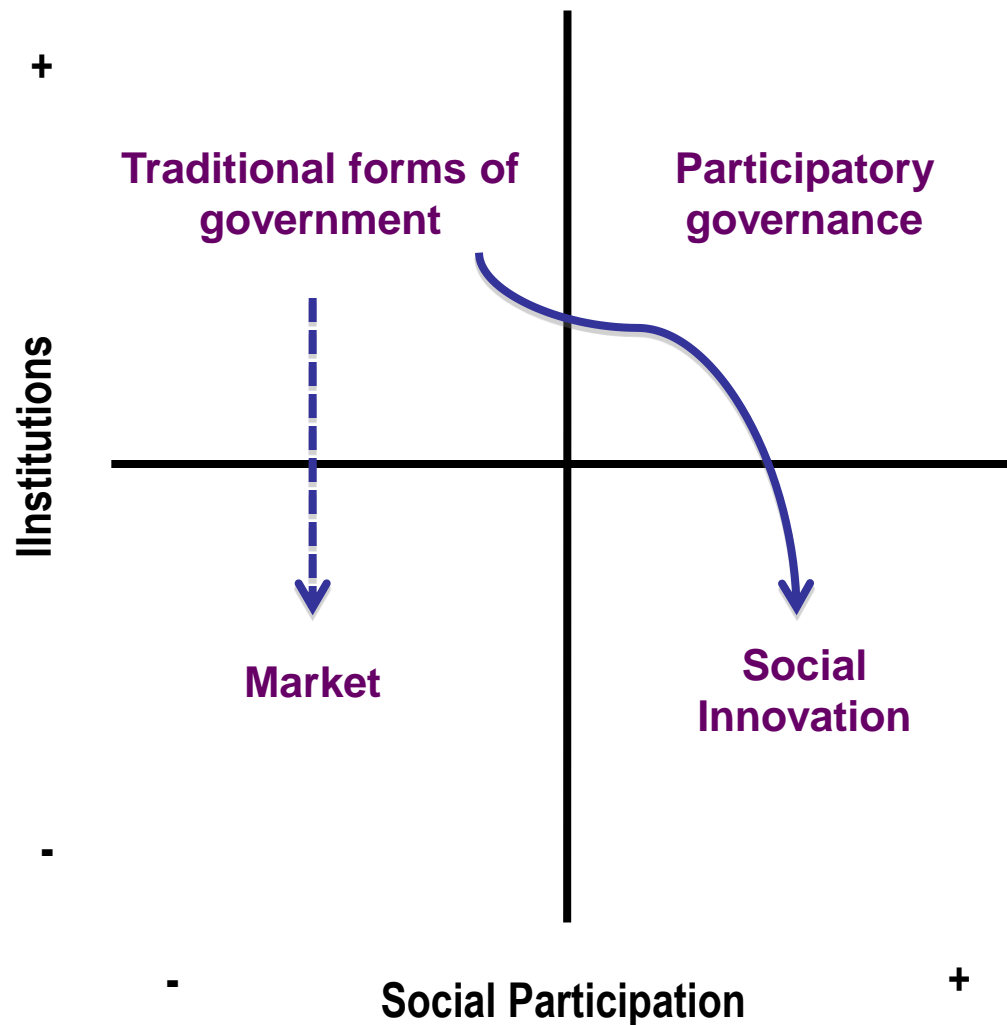
# Approaches to evaluation

	Measurement	Management	Judgement	Negotiation
What does it mean to evaluate?	Tangible results	Correspondencia criterios, resultados y causas	Calidad proceso y/o resultados en relación a ideales	Definición conjunta sobre qué es el éxito
Target	Compliance of objectives	Improvement of processes and results	Approximation to an ideal	Collective reflection, negotiation and consensus
Approach	Positivist	Positivist	Normative	Constructivist
Referee	Scientist	Technician	Judge	Mediator

# The three pillars of democracy

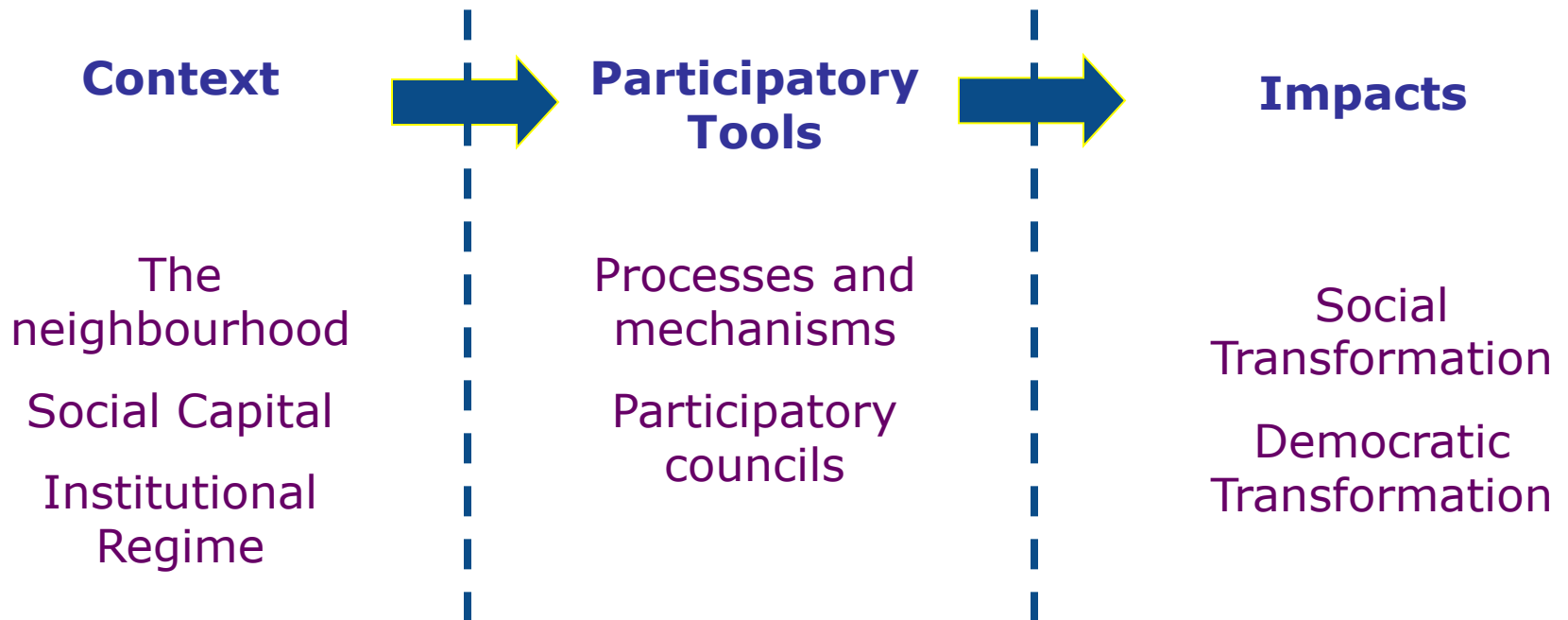


## What do we evaluate?





## What do we evaluate?



Participation as a mean or as an end?

## What should it be like?

### How:

- Participatory
- Continuous
- Combining quantitative and qualitative methods

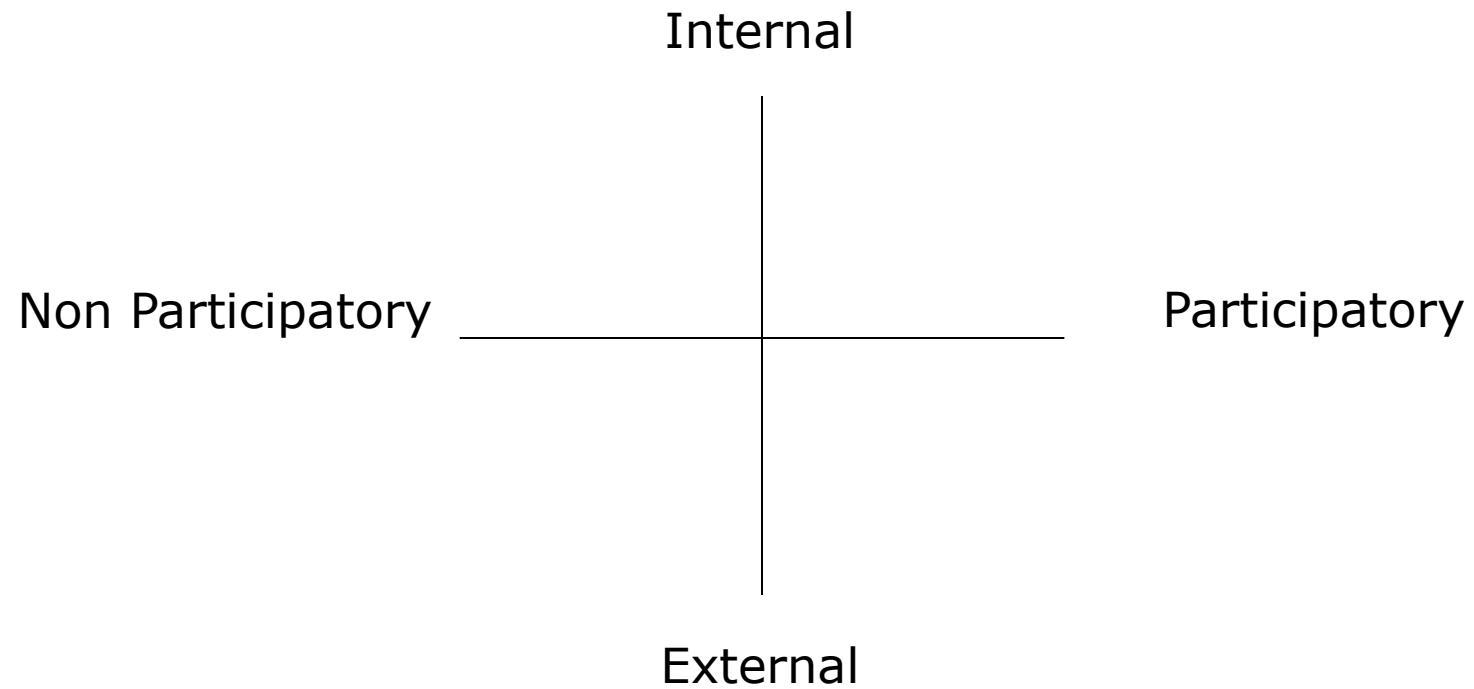
### When:

- From the beginning of the process
- We should specify objectives, criteria and strategy

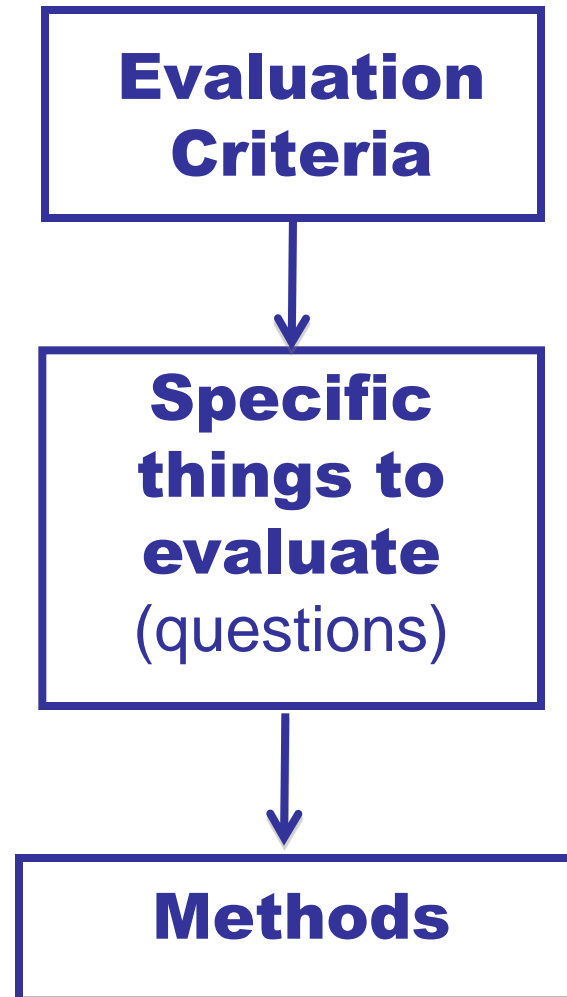
### Who:

- Evaluation team
- Monitoring spaces
- Consultation mechanisms

## What should it be like?



Toolbox  
Vs  
Indicator System



## Methods:

### ○ Technical analysis

- Records, project analysis, interviews, sociogram, direct observation

### ○ Internal auto-evaluation

- Focus groups

### ○ Participatory methods

- Evaluation questionnaires
- Evaluation workshops

## What should it be like?

# Criteria:

### Coordination

- 1) Agreement
- 2) Transversality
- 3) Political commitment
- 4) Co-leadership
- 5) Integartion
- 6) Clarity of objectives
- 7) Resources

### Participants

- 8) Extent
- 9) Diversity
- 10) Representation

### Subject

- 11) Relevance
- 12) Capacity for intervention
- 13) Origin

### Method

- 14) Level of participation
- 15) Capacity of proposal
- 16) Quality of information
- 17) Quality of deliberation
- 18) Evaluation

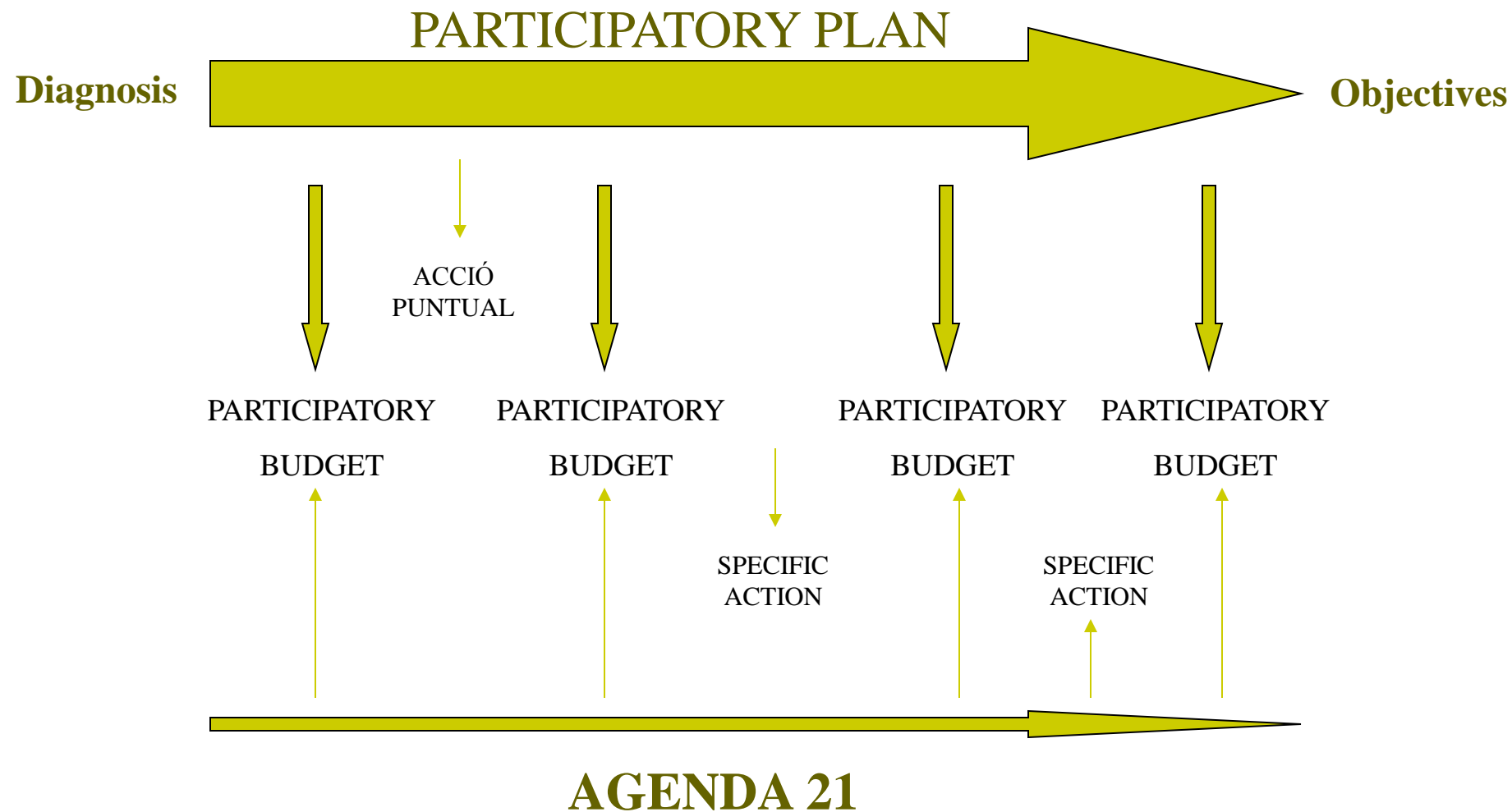
### Consequences

- 14) Influence
- 15) Public supervision of results
- 16) Learning
- 17) Networks

## Figaró Participatory Budget:

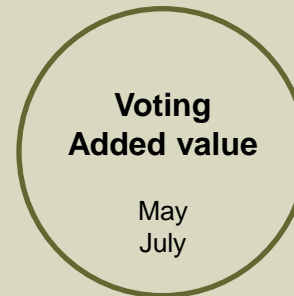
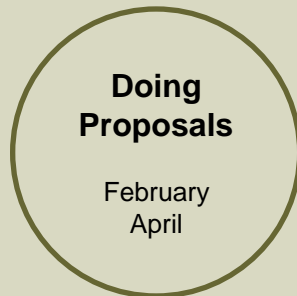
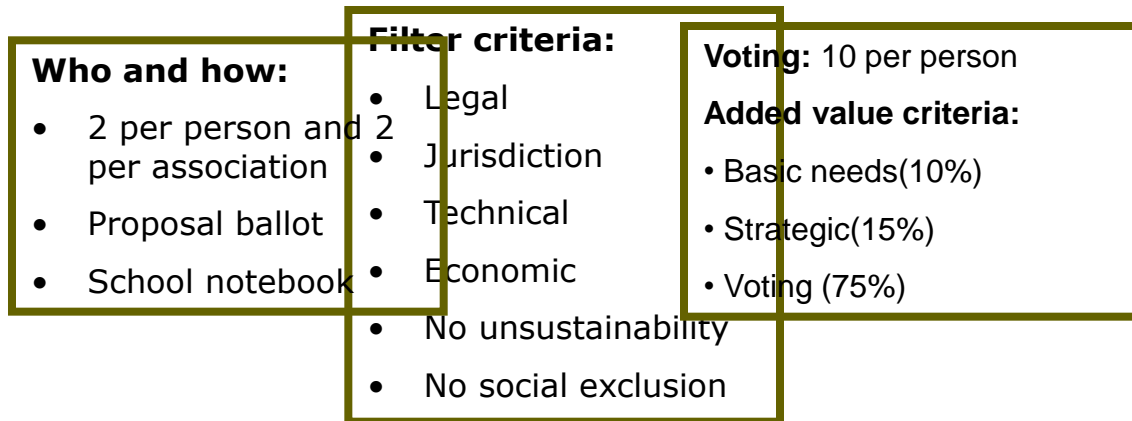
- 1.000 inhabitants / 2M € of budget
- PB since 2004
- Complex PB: 150.000 € per year + strategic plans + 500.000 € every 4 years
- Participatory Board coordinating the process

## Case study





## Case study



## Methods of evaluation:

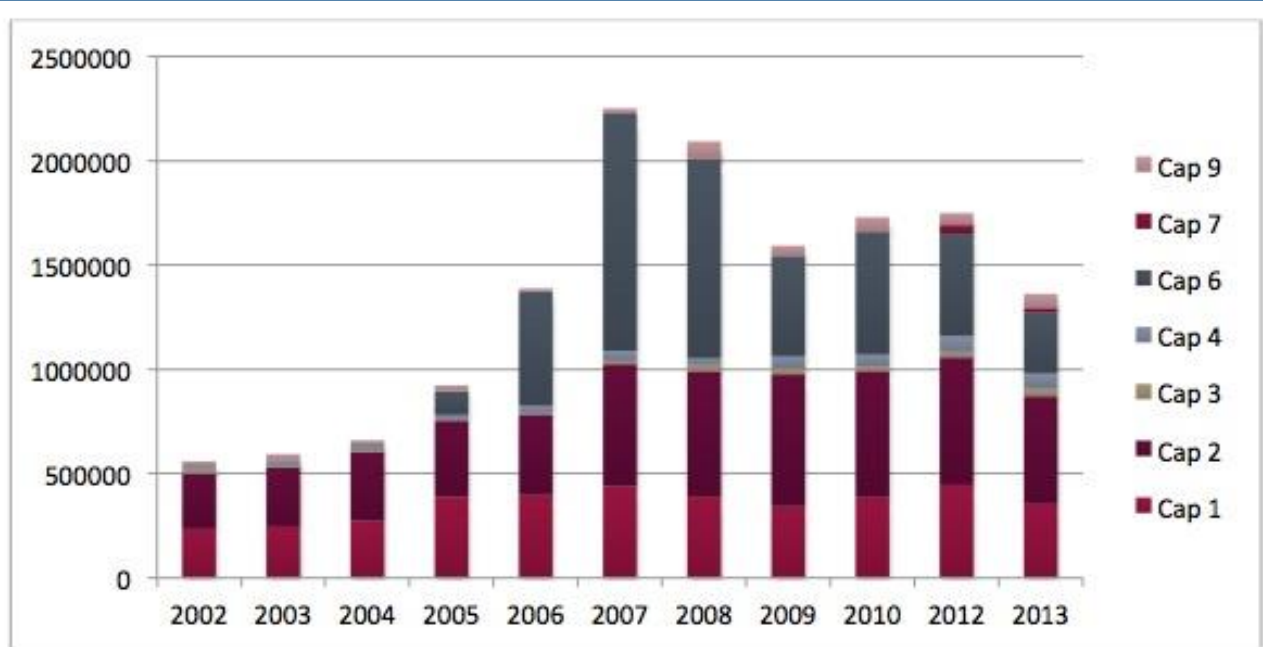
- Data analysis
- Interviews
- Focus Group
- Group of experts
- Participatory Board

## Objectives of the participatory budget:

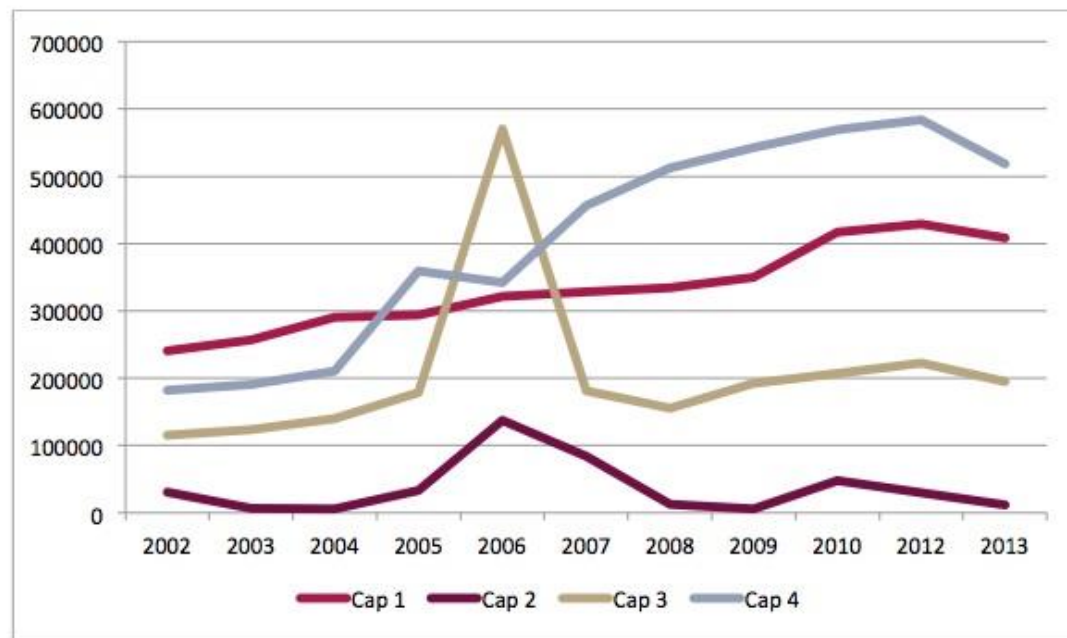
- Participation
- Inclusion
- Decision
- Responsiveness
- Co-responsibility
- Learning
- Democratic culture
- Improve public policies

Case study

Budget spending

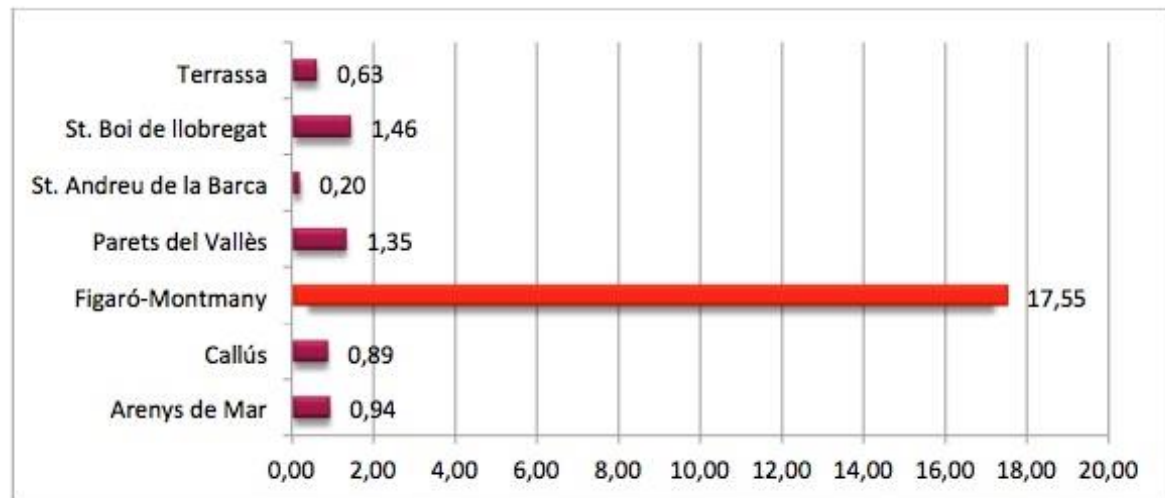
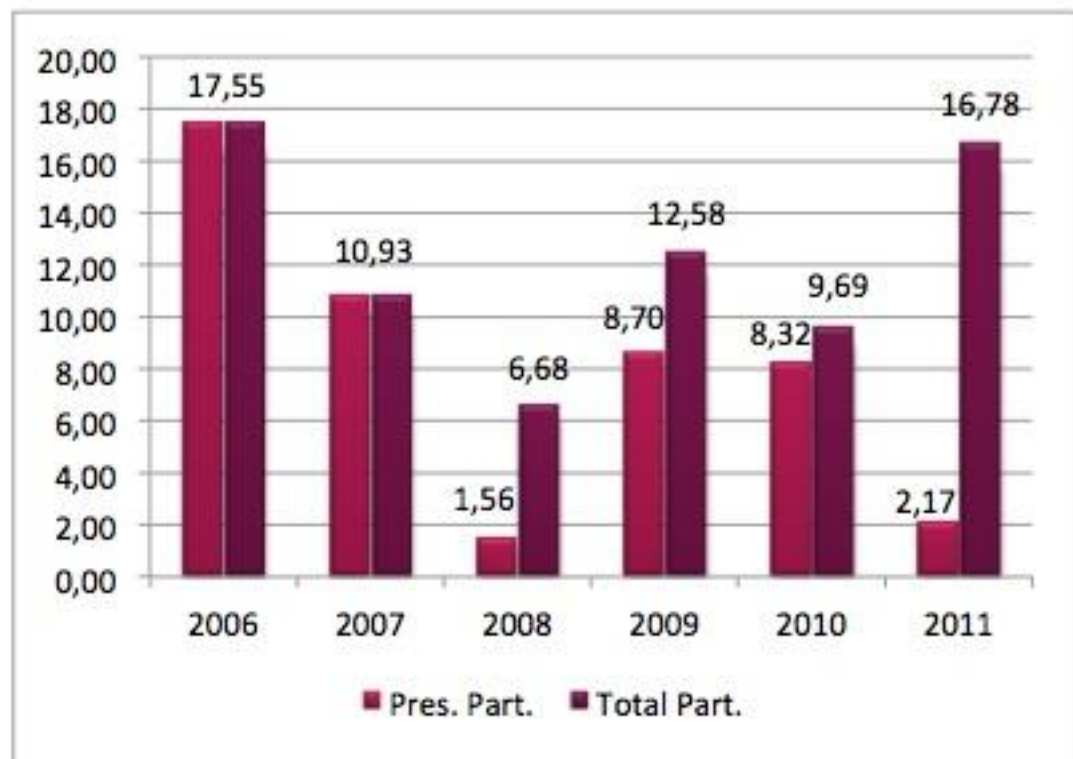


Budget incomes



Case study

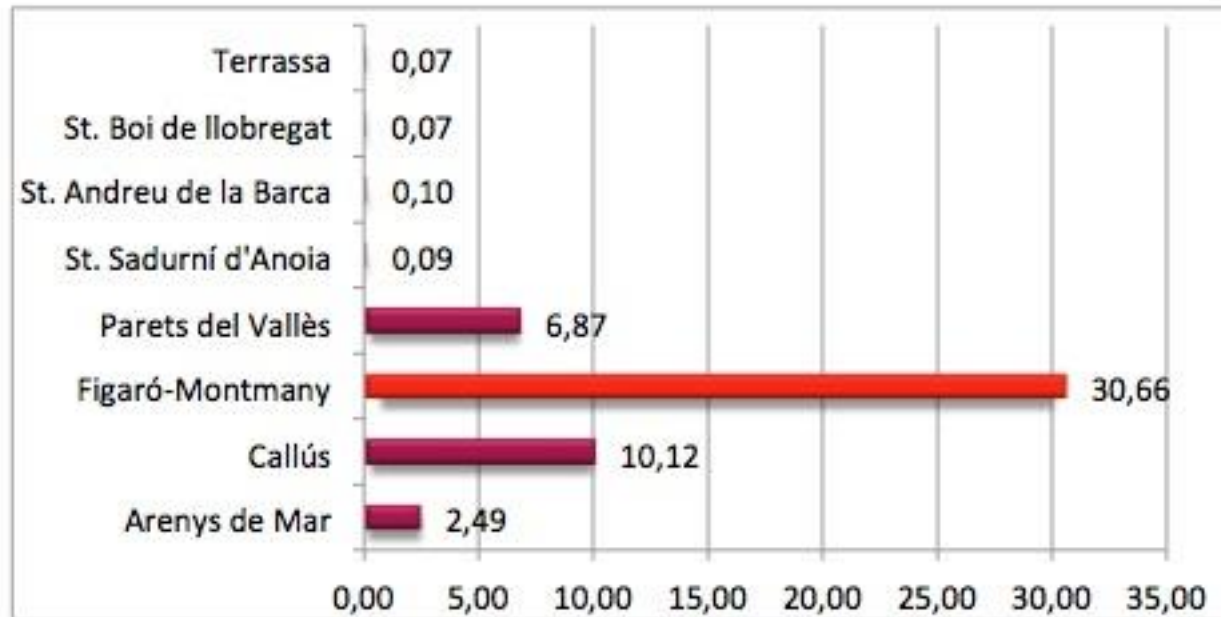
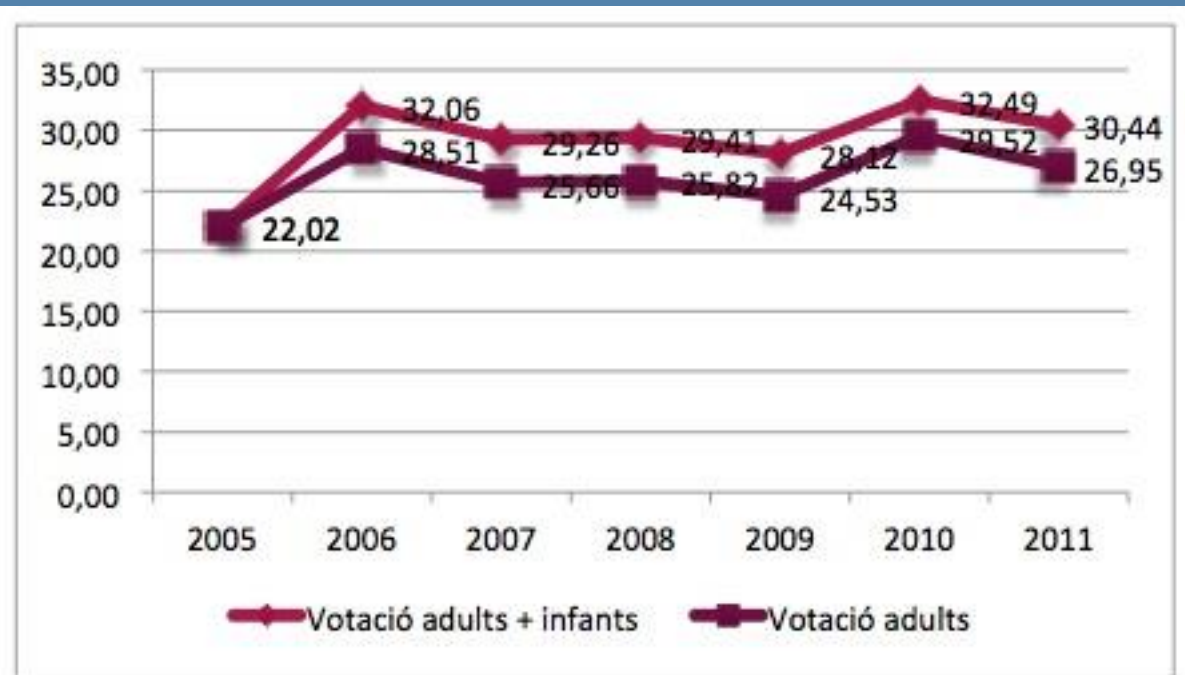
% of the budget decided with participation



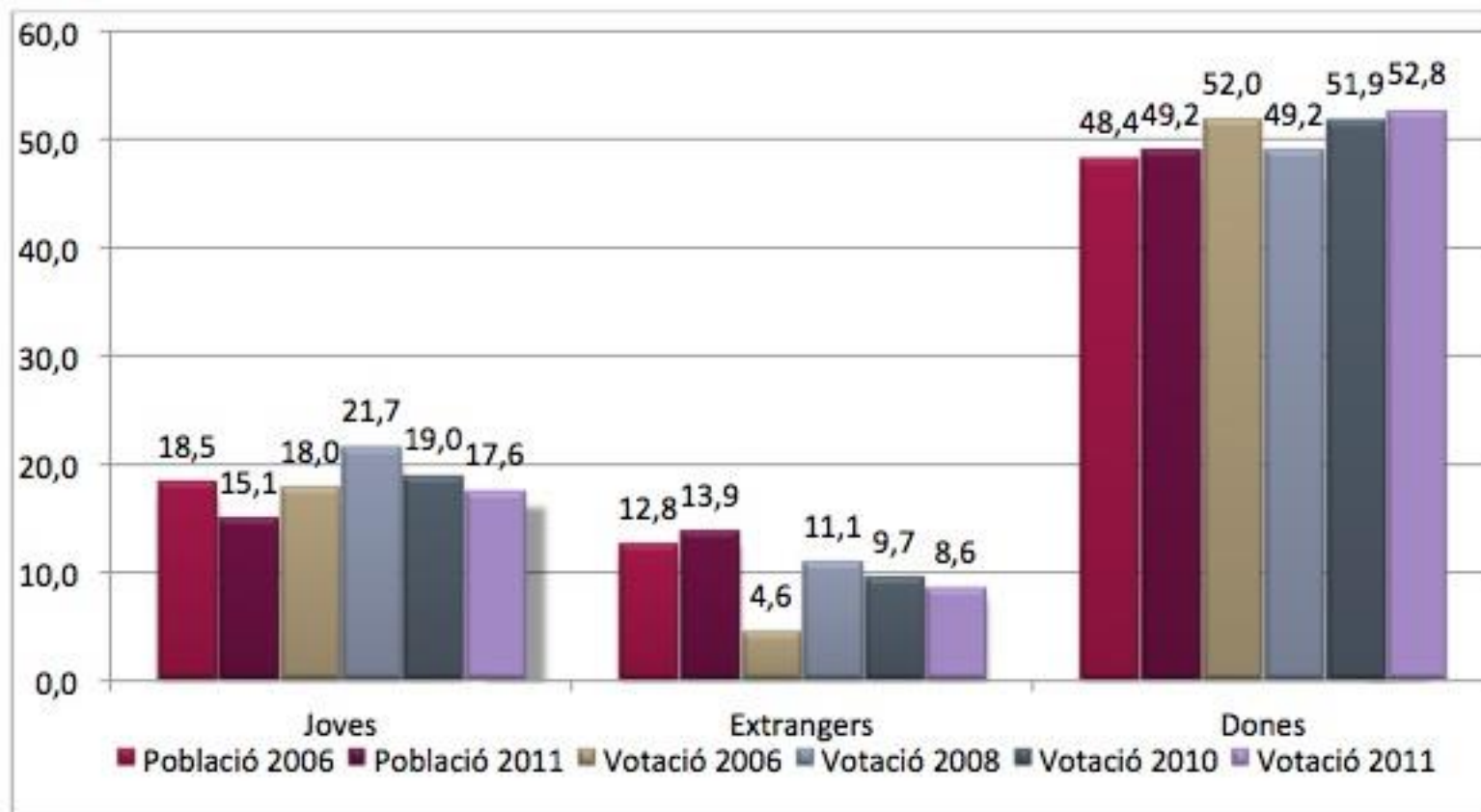
Case study

Extension

% of participation

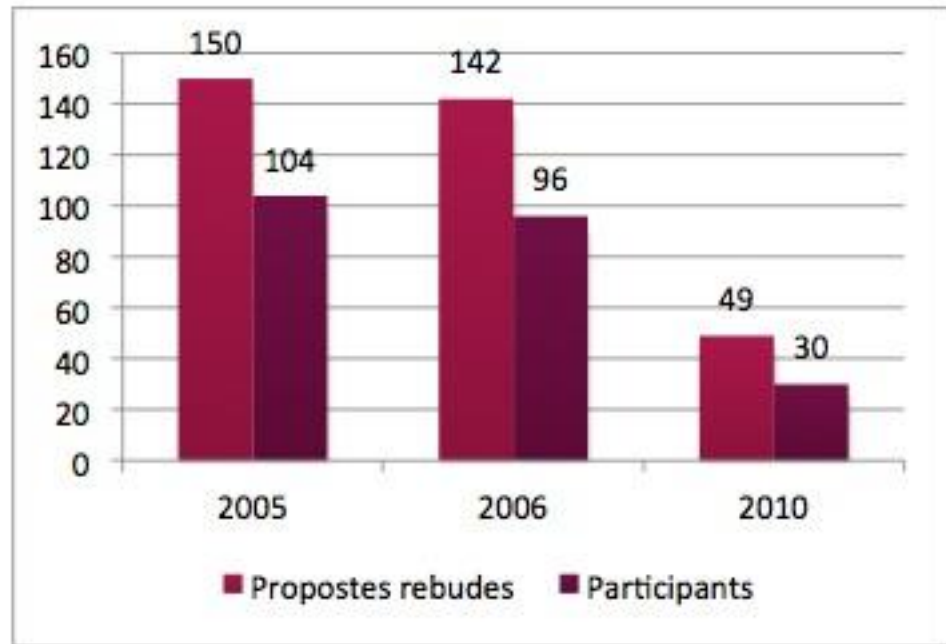


## Diversity

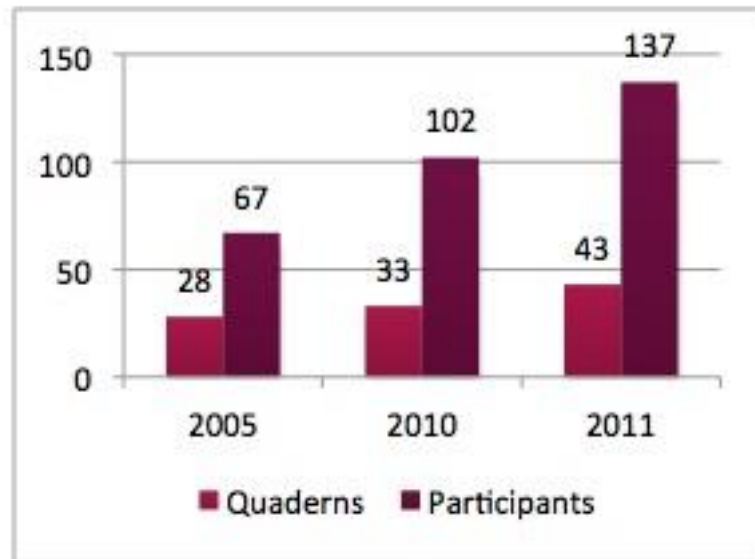


Case study

Proposals received

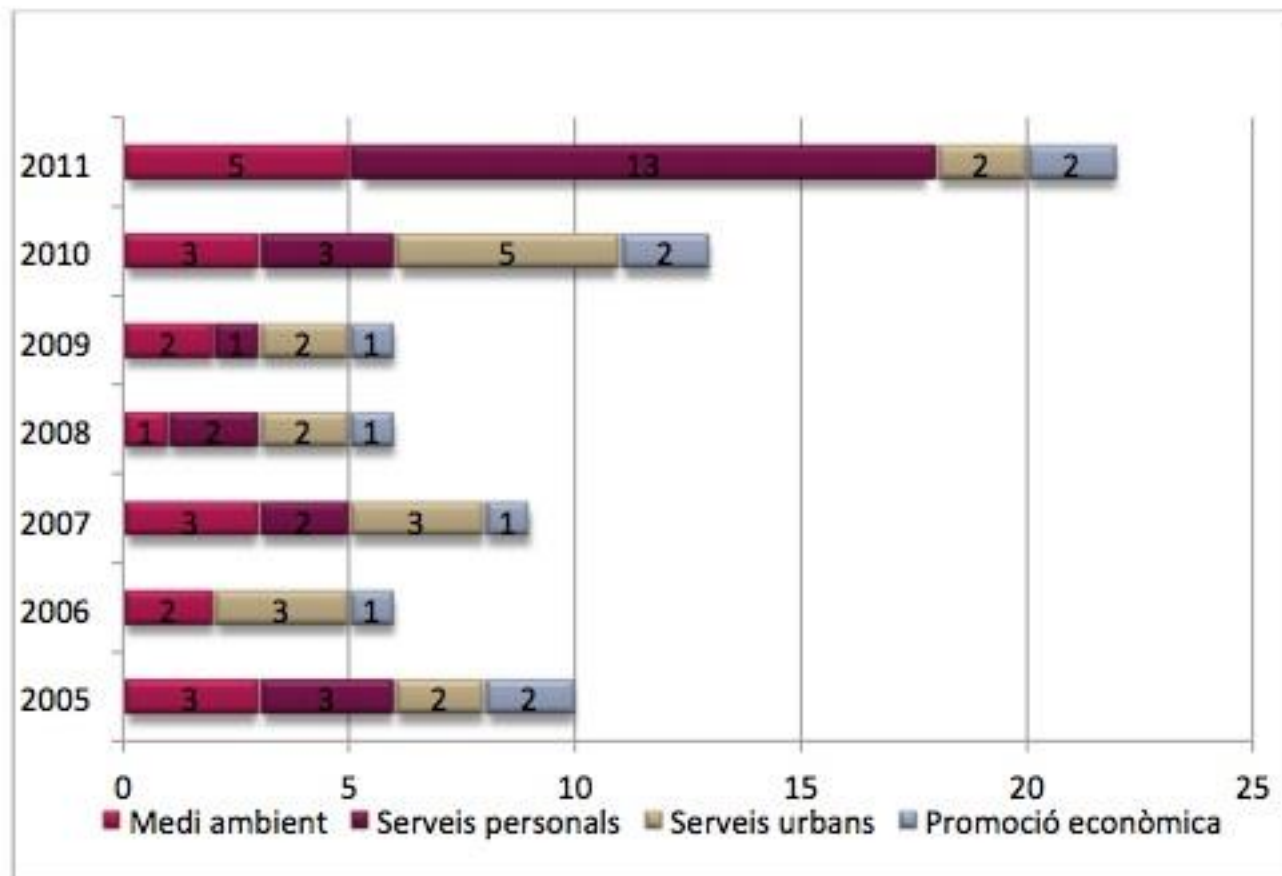


School notebook for family debate



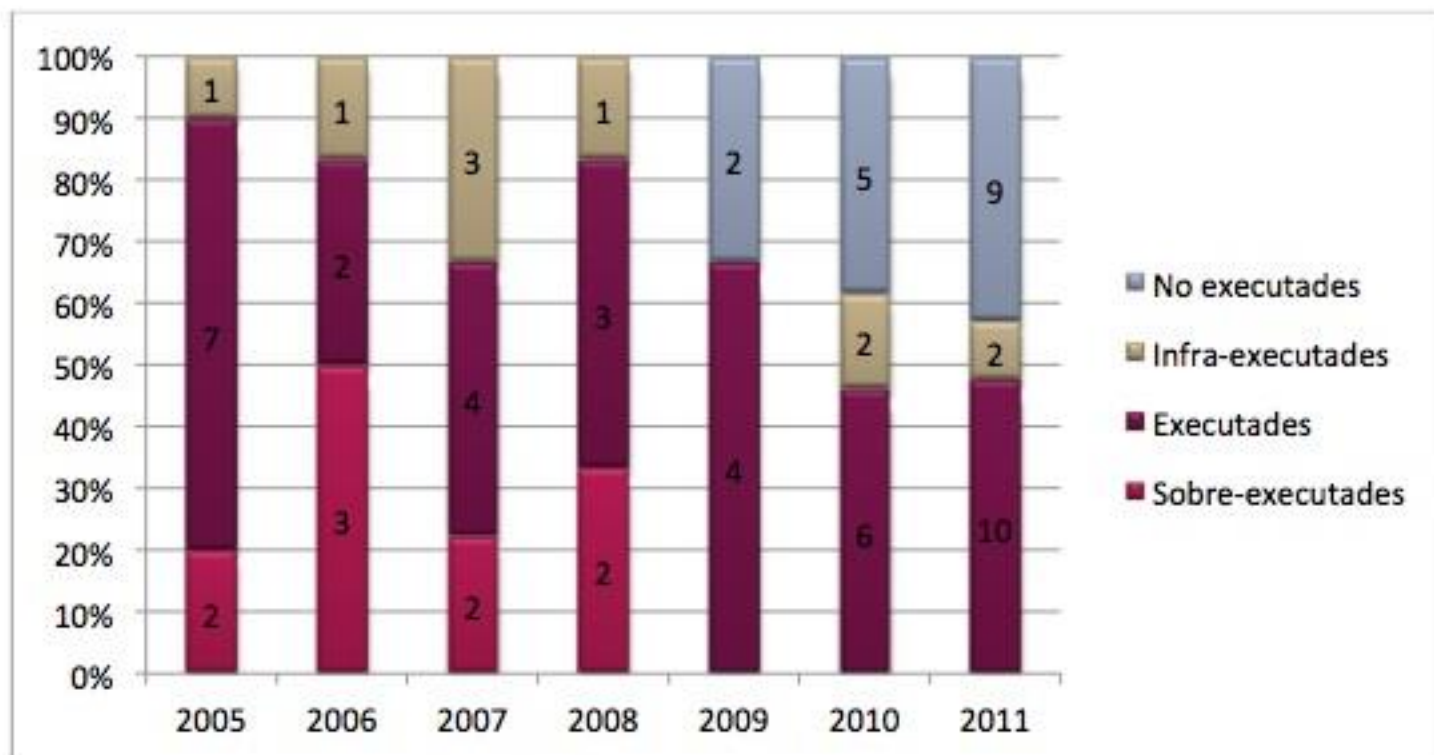


## Results



## Case study

### Performed proposals



# Thank you!



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