

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

FAPESP IMPACTS SERIES

PPP -- MAIN RESULTS

Program's General Data

- Assessment period: 1998 – 2006.
- Completed in 04/2008.
- A total of 75 projects were assessed, which totaled an investment of BRL 11.5 million.

This document is part of a set of summaries presenting the results of impact assessments performed for the FAPESP programs. The full document and assessment can be seen at <http://www.fapesp.br/avaliacao/relatorios/ppp.pdf>

Launched in 1998, the Research Program in Public Policies (PPP) has the main purpose of financing research activities that might benefit the formulation and implementation of public policies containing significant social importance in its scope within the state of São Paulo. The projects must be developed by researchers from higher education and/or research institutions¹ (Proponent Institutions) in partnership with the organizations responsible for the implementation of public policies. The projects are classified as "applied research".

In order to analyze the impacts, an assessment of the additionality with verification of causality applied to the following topics was performed²:

- Development of Partnerships
- Leveraging of resources and Infrastructure
- Innovation and Innovation Culture in Public Policies
- Technical-Scientific Production
- Training and the Formation of Competences

The sample consisted of 75 projects analyzed with questionnaires prepared and sent to both the research institutions and the partner institutions. Face-to-face interviews completed the collection of data. FAPESP invested slightly over BRL 11.5 million in the analyzed projects in the

¹ According to FAPESP's demands at the period, each proposal must be presented by a coordinator, who must necessarily be a PhD researcher linked to a research institution in SP state with proven leadership and experience in the knowledge area under analysis.

² Regarding the causality redundant verification applied to PPP, please refer to Salles-Filho et al. *Research Evaluation*, 20(2), June 2011, pages 159–171.

sample in the period of 1998 to 2006. Chart 1 presents the main characteristics of the projects that were analyzed.

Chart 1 – Main characteristics of projects submitted to PPP

1. High participation of projects considered inter-disciplinary, representing 43% of the total.
2. Partner institutions were mainly public administration entities, corresponding to 87% of the sample (48% municipal, 37% state level and 1% federal institutions).
3. The geographical distribution of the partner institutions involved 23 different cities, with highest concentration in the city of São Paulo.
4. Over half of the projects involved third-party stakeholders, with one-fourth of them from the private sector.

Development of partnerships, leveraging of resources and infrastructure.

The partnerships initiative should depart at the research institutions. Approximately 70% of the involved institutions had already had previous contact, and 90% of the institutions already knew each other. Partnerships tend to seek training to improve the design and the management of public policies. On the other hand, the proponent institutions tend to seek the application of the research results that are already developed.

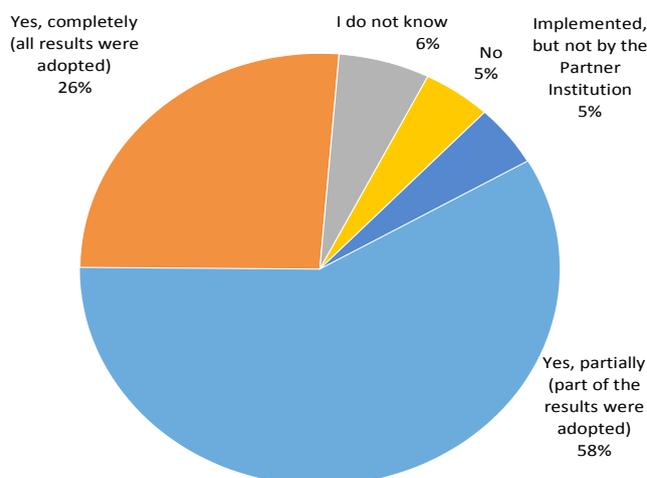
There was direct participation of Collaborating Institutions in more than half of the projects, and over 50% of the Partnership Institutions submitted other projects to PPP after the first experience.

From a financial point of view, PPP does not aim for additional financial leveraging. In general terms, there was an increase in infrastructure on both sides, both from the Proponent Institution (higher degree) and from the Partnership Institution (lower degree).

Innovation, Technical-Scientific Production, Training and Formation of Competences.

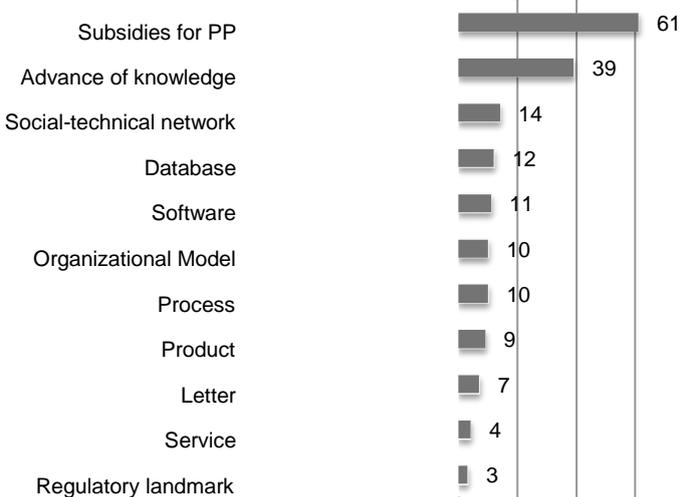
Approximately 84% of the project results were somehow incorporated by the Partner Institutions. From those, 58% were partially and 26% were totally adopted. Graph 1 shows this topic.

Graph 1 - Adoption of the results of PPP projects by the Partner Institutions



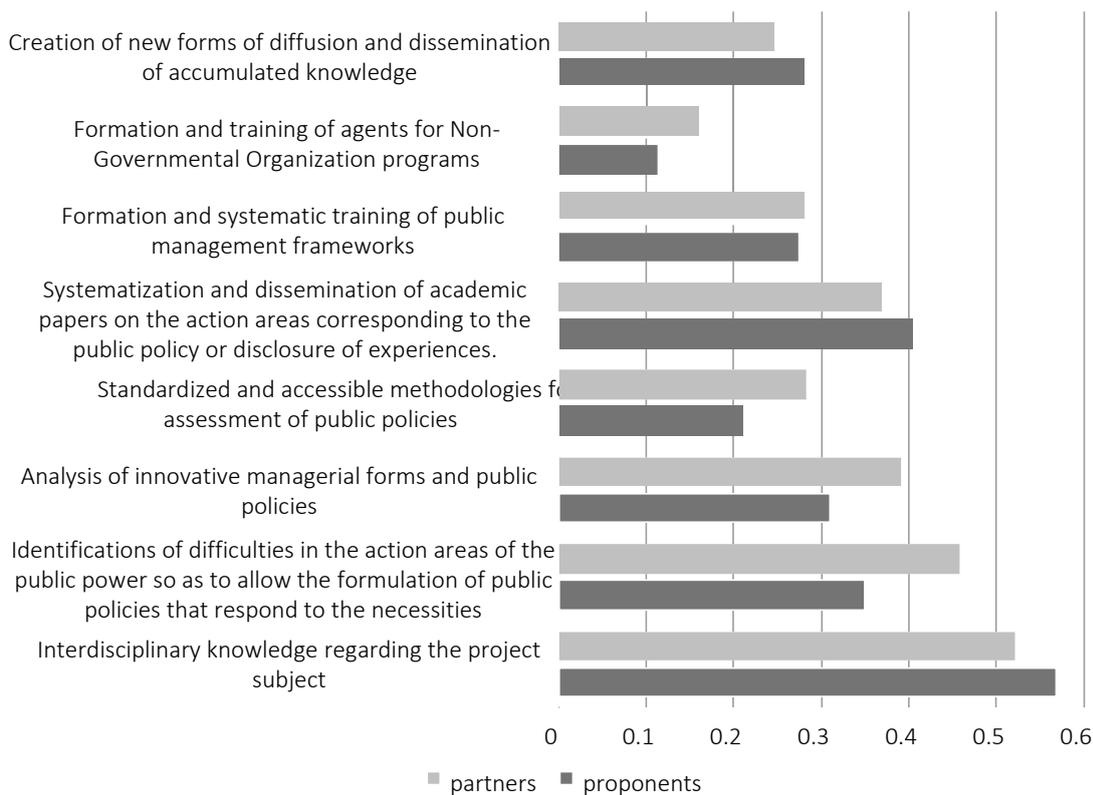
Additionally, these results, in general, were used as a subsidy for the formation of public policies. Over 30% of the projects pointed out total success in the implementation of results. Graph 2 helps to show the main types of results that are obtained by PPP projects. The main results are: creation of networks; organization of database; software development; design of managerial and organizational models for the partner organizations; new products and processes; production of maps; as well as the design of regulatory landmarks;

Graph 2 - Characteristics of the main results obtained with the program projects.



From a point of view of the impacts on the public policy observed by the Partner Institutions and the Proponents, it was emphasized the identification and solution of bottlenecks in the public sector, particularly in the public management and the systematization and sharing of knowledge. Graph 3 presents the perception of the impacts of the parties involved in a scale from zero to 1 (the higher the degree, the greater the observed impact).

Graph 3 – Contributions of the PPP projects on the observed impacts, according to the Proponent and Partner Institutions



The publications resulting from the projects are first aimed to national events and journals. Publications in co-authorship represent over half of the publications; and 42% of the projects created or have boosted new research groups. Still under the perspective of academic production, there was generation of dissertations and theses that, although concentrated in a few projects, have generated an average of 4 undergraduate research, 4 master degree dissertations and two PhD theses per project. Over 85% of the projects had training programs, mainly aimed at the Partner Institutions.

Conclusions

The program supports and promotes greater interaction among Research Institutions, Public Universities and governmental entities in all instances, including executors of public policies. The transformation of project results in public policies was expressive, with over 80% of the projects generating results that were somehow incorporated in public policy actions by the Partner Institutions.