

Public consultation questionnaire for the Recovery and Resilience Facility mid-term evaluation

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) was set up in February 2021 under [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/241](#) to help the EU recover from the COVID-19 crisis. The Facility was created to be an innovative, demand-driven performance-based instrument and to provide direct financial support to Member States to carry out reforms and make investments. The implementation of the RRF is now fully underway and, to date, EUR 144 billion has already been paid out to Member States.

In line with the Regulation (Article 32), the European Commission is carrying out a mid-term evaluation to assess if and to what extent the objectives of the RRF have been achieved, how efficiently resources have been used, and what has been the EU added value.

The objective of this public consultation is to gather your views on how the RRF is working and use them to feed into this evaluation. The results of this consultation will be analysed and summarised in a synopsis report that will be part of the evaluation report.

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French

- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

Vania

* Surname

Putatti

* Email (this won't be published)

v.putatti@eurohealthnet.eu

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

EuroHealthNet

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

48562122691-12

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

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| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
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| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
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| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |

- Antigua and Barbuda
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- Bangladesh
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- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Falkland Islands
- Faroe Islands
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Martinique
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Sint Maarten
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia

- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen

- Czechia
- Lebanon
- Saint Helena
Ascension and
Tristan da Cunha
- Zambia
- Democratic
Republic of the
Congo
- Lesotho
- Saint Kitts and
Nevis
- Zimbabwe
- Denmark
- Liberia
- Saint Lucia

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

I. Familiarity with the RRF / involvement in the RRF: the following questions seek to assess how familiar you are with the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and if you have been involved in any activity related to the RRF.

1. Are you aware that NextGenerationEU and the Recovery and Resilience Facility exist?

	Yes	No
NextGenerationEU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recovery and Resilience Facility	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2. How familiar are you with the Recovery and Resilience Facility?

- I have never heard about the RRF
- I only have a general understanding of the RRF's goals, scope and how it works
- I have a good understanding of the RRF's goals, scope and how it works
- I don't wish to answer

2a. Have you ever consulted the [Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard](#)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't wish to answer

3. Member States prepared national recovery and resilience plans outlining the reforms and investments that they commit to carry out through 2026. Are you aware that payments under the Facility are conditional on the satisfactory implementation of these pre-agreed reforms and investments ("performance-based" instrument)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't wish to answer

3a. In your view, to what extent is the "performance-based" nature of the Facility a positive feature?

- To a large extent
- To some extent

- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

4. Are you aware of the green and digital “targets” below, which Member States are required to meet under the Recovery and Resilience Facility?

	Yes	No
37% of measures must support the climate transition	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20% of measures must support the digital transformation	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. Have you or your organisation been directly involved in an activity related to the Recovery and Resilience Facility?

- Yes
- No
- I don't wish to answer

5a. In which activities were you/or your organisation involved?

- The consultation of a national recovery and resilience plan
- The preparation of a national recovery and resilience plan
- The implementation of a national recovery and resilience plan/the Recovery and Resilience Facility
- The monitoring of a national recovery and resilience plan/the Recovery and Resilience Facility
- I am/was a beneficiary of Recovery and Resilience Facility funding/I was involved in a project funded by the Recovery and Resilience Facility
- Other

5c. Do you consider that you or your organisation have been sufficiently involved in the consultation process in your country?

- Yes
- No
- I don't wish to answer

II. The RRF's visibility: the following questions seek to assess how well the Recovery and Resilience Facility has been communicated to the general public.

6. Did you know that the EU is financing a programme of reforms and investments under a “recovery and resilience plan” adopted in your country?

- Yes
- No
- I don't wish to answer

6a. Did you know that the Recovery and Resilience Facility is supporting the implementation in your country of:

	Yes	No
Reforms	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Investments	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6b. Do you know of any reforms in your country's recovery and resilience plan in the following policy areas?

<u>Policy area</u>		<u>If yes, please highlight a specific reform that you consider to be particularly important</u>
<p>Green transition (for example: energy efficiency, sustainable transport, biodiversity and climate measures)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>EuroHealthNet is aware of the numerous investments supporting national reforms associated with the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) across the EU. However, the wording of question 6b is quite vague, and it remains unclear what is meant by "reforms." In most cases, the RRP's outline reform programs linked to various pillars/missions/clusters. However, it is important to note that RRP's only propose these reforms and are followed by specific legislation.</p> <p>If the question refers to specific legislative proposals or strategic plans, it becomes challenging to pinpoint the exact linkage between RRP projects and legislation due to several factors. In some cases, RRP projects support existing reform processes, while in others, new reforms are supported by a variety of funding programs that are interconnected. Furthermore, in some instances, RRP projects have commenced, but the associated reforms are yet to be agreed upon. It is also worth mentioning that the implementation of RRP's varies significantly from one country to another.</p> <p>In our analysis of the European Semester and its Recovery Plans in 2021 and 2022, EuroHealthNet has identified several initiatives and reforms. You can find more details on these initiatives and reforms in our reports from 2021 and 2022: https://eurohealthnet.eu/publication/health-and-the-european-semester/</p> <p>However, we would like to emphasize that tracking down these initiatives has often been challenging due to their limited visibility at both the national and EU levels.</p> <p>For more information please contact Vania Putatti, policy coordinator responsible for the analysis of the European Semester at v.putatti@eurohealthnet.eu</p> <p>Below we present some examples of investments toward general plans that could be considered reforms initiatives:</p> <p>Italy</p> <p>Health and equity co-benefits to support climate change response plans, €2.1m: This project aims to promote a "health and equity" centred approach in the planning of local policies and interventions to accelerate efforts towards meeting international sustainable development targets. The initiative will prioritise adopting evidence-based measures that benefit health and help reduce social and gender inequalities.</p> <p>Sustainability for the environment and citizens' health in Italian port cities, €0.7m: By</p>

		<p>developing promotional activities and providing support to policies and regulations on sustainable urban planning, the project aims to reduce the environmental impacts on human health in urban areas where ports are present. The project will contribute to knowledge and understanding the link between the binomial environment and health where the complexity of the interaction is accentuated by the presence of a port in relation to the activities and the environmental footprint of the port area and the consequent impact on the health of resident citizens.</p>
<p>Digital transformation (for example: connectivity, research and development,</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>EuroHealthNet is aware of the numerous investments supporting national reforms associated with the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) across the EU. However, the wording of question 6b is quite vague, and it remains unclear what is meant by "reforms." In most cases, the RRP outline reform programs linked to various pillars/missions/clusters. However, it is important to note that RRP only propose these reforms and are followed by specific legislation.</p> <p>If the question refers to specific legislative proposals or strategic plans, it becomes challenging to pinpoint the exact linkage between RRP projects and legislation due to several factors. In some cases, RRP projects support existing reform processes, while in others, new reforms are supported by a variety of funding programs that are interconnected. Furthermore, in some instances, RRP projects have commenced, but the associated reforms are yet to be agreed upon. It is also worth mentioning that the implementation of RRP varies significantly from one country to another.</p> <p>In our analysis of the European Semester and its Recovery Plans in 2021 and 2022, EuroHealthNet has identified several initiatives and reforms. You can find more details on these initiatives and reforms in our reports from 2021 and 2022: https://eurohealthnet.eu/publication/health-and-the-european-semester/</p> <p>However, we would like to emphasize that tracking down these initiatives has often been challenging due to their limited visibility at both the national and EU levels.</p> <p>For more information please contact Vania Putatti, policy coordinator responsible for the analysis of the European Semester at v.putatti@eurohealthnet.eu</p> <p>Below we present some examples of investments toward general plans that could be considered reforms initiatives:</p> <p>France Digitalisation of health sector, €2b: The digitalisation of the health sector aims to invest in</p>

<p>digitalisation and digital skills measures</p>		<p>projects that will enhance the use of technology and digital health systems for use by health professionals and guarantee patients' individual access to online health records. This has potential to increase collaboration between medical establishments whilst also promoting patient autonomy.</p> <p>Belgium (Flanders)</p> <p>Digital Care and Support Plan, €30m : The plan primarily involves the development of an IT platform to create a space for care teams, informal care givers, and patients to communicate. The digital platform is not expected to become a uniform health record, but will rather allow for health planning, including setting goals and priorities based on the needs of individuals in need of care. Merging the social, medical and welfare sectors is key in Flanders, using the digital system to bring welfare components into health planning. The project aims to tackle the existing fragmentation regarding patient information, where information using digital tools, resulting in limited access to necessary patient information. Moreover, the implementation of the Digital Care and Support Plan depends on the readiness of the users (professional, informal, citizens...). Therefore, one of the challenges will be to diminish gaps in both health literacy and health equity. On the other hand, by putting care teams in touch with vulnerable groups, the platform itself aims to diminish said gaps. The platform is currently at the early stages of development, aiming to launch a pilot version during 2023.</p>
<p>Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (for example: employment, productivity, competitiveness, research and</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p>	<div data-bbox="864 1283 1973 1362" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 50px; width: 100%;"></div>

development and industrialisation measures)		
Social and territorial cohesion (for example: employment, integration, social dialogue, social protection and welfare systems measures)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;">See answer question 6c</div>
		<p>Austria: Strengthening primary care: Primary care will be expanded through interventions aimed at facilitating the access to primary care, especially in rural areas. In addition to the nationwide rollout of primary care centres and networks, actions include the expansion of the digital infrastructure and the increase in energy efficiency in practices. The project will strengthen the integration between the health and social sector professions. It will set out training programmes from intersectoral teams, to foster social innovation and equity</p> <p>Community nursing: The establishment of community nursing services aims to respond to unmet needs of the population, to improve wellbeing, to strengthen health literacy and thus to allow the elderly to remain in their own homes (vs care facilities) by strengthening their independence without the involvement of relatives. During the project period, 150 community nurses will be hired in pilot projects.</p> <p>France Modernisation of the healthcare sector, €2.5b: The modernisation of the healthcare sector project includes measures to renovate hospitals and healthcare facilities, build new</p>

<p>Health and economic, social and institutional resilience (for example: public services, health, judicial and fraud prevention measures)</p>	<p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>outpatient facilities, and modernise medical infrastructure and equipment. The project will focus on all types of healthcare facilities but will have a special focus on mental health services.</p> <p>Investment in medical and social institutions, €1.5b: The investment in medical and social institutions is a component of the elderly care reform. Overall, the projects under this component aim to improve quality of life and support for dependent older people and people with disabilities, regardless of whether they are living at home or in long-term care establishments. This will be achieved through the renovation and/or reconstruction of rundown nursing homes, whilst also creating additional places in inclusive housing. Moreover, the investment aims to sufficiently equip the elderly care sector to utilise new technologies to enhance innovative responses to the challenges posed by the French demographic transition.</p> <p>Spain</p> <p>The Public Health Strategy 2022: The Public Health Strategy 2022 is a response to the need to strengthen public health and contribute to people’s health. It includes cross-cutting and integrative approaches that build on the work of the determinants of health, the One Health approach, and governance for health. The strategy includes a comprehensive analysis of the health status of the population, as well as a reflection on the state of public health. This analysis not only reflects the state of the situation at this time, but also helps to establish the priorities that should guide public health actions in the coming years. The strategy states the future priorities of public health actions, as well as indicators to assess them. It received a fundamental boost from the RRP.</p> <p>Action plan for primary healthcare: 69 The action plan aims to reform the primary healthcare system, strengthening aspects related to health promotion, prevention, and early diagnosis of disease. Fostered under the RRP, the plan intends to strengthen primary and community healthcare for better health promotion, prevention, early diagnosis, improvement of disease control, healthcare, reduction of social and territorial inequalities and an improvement of the efficiency and sustainability of the healthcare system.</p>
<p>Policies for the next generation (for example:</p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No </p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>

	education and skills measures)	No	
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6c. Do you know of any investments in your country's recovery and resilience plan in the following policy areas?

<u>Policy area</u>		<u>If yes, please highlight a specific investment that you consider to be particularly important</u>
<p>Green transition (for example: energy efficiency, sustainable transport, biodiversity and climate measures)</p>	<p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>EuroHealthNet is aware of the numerous investments supporting national reforms associated with the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) across the EU. In our analysis of the European Semester and its Recovery Plans in 2021 and 2022, EuroHealthNet has identified several initiatives. You can find more details on these initiatives and reforms in our reports from 2021 and 2022: https://eurohealthnet.eu/publication/health-and-the-european-semester/</p> <p>However, we would like to emphasize that tracking down these initiatives has often been challenging due to their limited visibility at both the national and EU levels.</p> <p>For more information please contact Vania Putatti, policy coordinator responsible for the analysis of the European Semester at v.putatti@eurohealthnet.eu</p> <p>Below we present some examples of investments toward general plans that could be considered reforms initiatives:</p> <p>Italy</p> <p>Outdoor air and health: an integrated atlas to support decisions and research, €2.1m: The project involves the development of a territorial atlas on air quality and health outcomes. The purpose of this tool is to support governance in the coordination, processing, interpretation and use of available data on pollutants. The project also involves research and development on the monitoring of unconventional pollutants, as well as of unconsolidated health outcomes and interactions with elements of clinical frailty and social vulnerability.</p> <p>Health portal for the environment territorial integrated risk assessment, €2.1m: The project will develop a community health profile using a health portal. The portal will be used to create estimates on population exposure to environmental risk factors and collate evidence on the association of environmental risks and health outcomes. The project will integrate territorial epidemiological frameworks, environmental pressures in the area, and the toxicological profile of pollutants.</p>

<p>Digital transformation (for example: connectivity, research and development, digitalisation and digital skills measures)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>See answer to 6b</p>
<p>Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (for example: employment, productivity, competitiveness, research and development and industrialisation measures)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p>	
		<p>EuroHealthNet is aware of the numerous investments supporting national reforms associated with the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) across the EU. In our analysis of the European Semester and its Recovery Plans in 2021 and 2022, EuroHealthNet has identified several initiatives. You can find more details on these initiatives and reforms in our reports from 2021 and 2022: https://eurohealthnet.eu/publication/health-and-the-european-semester/</p> <p>However, we would like to Belgium (Wallonia)</p> <p>Solidarity and inclusive habitats, €40.8m: The project focuses on building inclusive housing for people with disabilities and older people aged 65+, aiming to accommodate inclusive, autonomous and supportive housing equipped with inclusive living conditions to live and age in the best conditions. By creating a residential community, tenants can benefit from the solidarity of their neighbours.</p>

Social and territorial cohesion (for example: employment, integration, social dialogue, social protection and welfare systems measures)

- Yes
- No

Aside from the focus on health, this project also contributes to Walloon's green objectives, since the project is based on the green principles of construction. Digital home assistance, €19.7m: The project provides people aged 65+ with assistive devices, which will monitor a person's habits, report anomalies and call for help in case of emergency. The project will also be used to foster at home living to preserve independency and autonomy.

Austria

National roll-out of the "Early aid" for socially disadvantaged pregnant women, their children and families: The projects intend to foster promotion of health and social equal opportunities for all and discontinue the transfer of health inequalities from one generation to the other through early childhood interventions. It consists of the provision of direct support on social, health and financial issues to families in need to help families to raise their children in healthy and safe environments. Electronic Mother-Child Pass: The Mother-Child Pass (Mutter-Kind-Pass, MuKiPa) is a successful screening programme for the early detection of health risk factors, diseases and disorders during pregnancy and up to the 62nd month of the child's life. With the electronic mother-child pass, an electronic documentation and communication platform for the mother-child pass examinations and consultations will be developed. The MuKiPa is accessible to all, however special attention has been made to ensure outreach to disadvantaged groups.

France

National Suicide Prevention Number, €3m: This project was developed in 2016 as part of the Mental Health National Road Map. 55 With RRF funds, the program was extended to include a national suicide prevention helpline which provides free, 24/7 support to people with suicidal ideations and their relatives across all of France, as well as to health professionals. Since its launch in October 2021, the helpline has answered more than 180,000 calls. In the upcoming years, the hotline will continue to expand; answering centres will be set up in all 18 regions of France (including overseas territories) and answering capacity will be increased.

EuroHealthNet is aware of the numerous investments supporting national reforms

Health and economic, social and institutional resilience (for example: public services, health, judicial and fraud prevention measures)

- Yes
 No

associated with the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) across the EU.

In our analysis of the European Semester and its Recovery Plans in 2021 and 2022, EuroHealthNet has identified several initiatives. You can find more details on these initiatives and reforms in our reports from 2021 and 2022:

<https://eurohealthnet.eu/publication/health-and-the-european-semester/>

However, we would like to Belgium (Wallonia)

Solidarity and inclusive habitats, €40.8m: The project focuses on building inclusive housing for people with disabilities and older people aged 65+, aiming to accommodate inclusive, autonomous and supportive housing equipped with inclusive living conditions to live and age in the best conditions. By creating a residential community, tenants can benefit from the solidarity of their neighbours. Aside from the focus on health, this project also contributes to Walloon's green objectives, since the project is based on the green principles of construction. Digital home assistance, €19.7m: The project provides people aged 65+ with assistive devices, which will monitor a person's habits, report anomalies and call for help in case of emergency. The project will also be used to foster at home living to preserve independency and autonomy.

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	<p>Policies for the next generation (for example: education and skills measures)</p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No </p>	<div data-bbox="987 544 1973 624" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 50px; width: 100%;"></div>

7. In your view, how visible has financing from the Recovery and Resilience Facility been in your country?

- Very visible
- Somewhat visible
- Not visible at all
- I don't know

8. In your view, how important has the Recovery and Resilience Facility been for the recovery of the EU economy from the COVID-19 crisis?

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not important at all
- I don't know

III. Evaluation criteria: the remaining questions seek to collect your views on some specific aspects of the RRF to feed into its mid-term evaluation.

9. In your view, please indicate to what extent the Recovery and Resilience Facility has contributed (or will contribute) to the following objectives:

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Do not know
Supporting the economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Strengthening social and territorial cohesion	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increasing health, economic, social, educational and institutional resilience	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Supporting the green transition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Supporting the digital transition	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fostering the growth potential of the EU economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

10. In your view, to what extent has the Recovery and Resilience Facility contributed (or will contribute) to initiating and/or implementing reforms that would not have been implemented otherwise?

- To a large extent

- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

10a. Please give an example of such contribution

EuroHealthNet has published two comprehensive reports that extensively examine these issues. These reports incorporate input from over 40 national public health experts, who provide valuable feedback on various aspects of the RRF, such as its development, implementation, challenges, and the added value it brings. Due to the limitations of this consultation, we are unable to delve into these critical matters in detail. Therefore, we highly recommend reviewing these reports as part of the mid-term review exercise. They offer valuable insights and address numerous questions raised during this consultation. You can access the reports at the following link <https://eurohealthnet.eu/publication/health-and-the-european-semester/>.

In this space, we can provide a short comment on the question above. The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) has indeed accelerated some reforms across the EU, but there are concerns regarding the sustainability of these processes, which ultimately impact the long-term effectiveness of the RRF. These concerns arise from inherent structural limitations within the RRF itself. Below, I highlight a few examples that have emerged from our work:

1) The budget allocation within the RRF is heavily focused on investments in assets and infrastructure, with limited provisions for current expenditures. Reforms often require the utilisation of current expenditures to hire personnel and cover operational costs. However, the barriers associated with current expenditures have hindered the extent to which funds can be applied towards measures aimed at fostering reforms, particularly in strengthening public health, health promotion, disease prevention, and primary and community care.

2) The coordination between RRF investments and other EU funding programs and strategies is often lacking. In our 2022 report, we recommended the development of an overarching Strategy for the European Union, building upon the Europe 2020 Strategy. This strategy would integrate the objectives of all relevant EU strategies and provide comprehensive guidance for the European Semester process. It should prioritise health, equity, and wellbeing as intrinsic objectives alongside environmental and digital goals. Such a strategy would help national actors address multiple crises in a systemic manner, navigate EU policies effectively, and create synergies between the RRF and other EU funding programs. It would also shed light on how different components of strategies, programs, and action plans at both EU and (sub)national levels can work together to drive systemic change towards socially and environmentally sustainable economies that generate wellbeing.

3) There is a notable imbalance in the distribution of funds. This is evidence not only in the health sector but also in relation to green and digital investments. Within the health sector, for example, an increasing amount of investments has been channelled through the RRF, with 8.6% of the funding (€43 billion) dedicated to health, resulting in changes to the nature and acceleration of health reforms in the EU. However, resource distribution within the health sector remains unequal. EuroHealthNet's analysis of the European Semester has consistently revealed underinvestment in public health over the years. Interviews with public health experts across the EU have confirmed a prevailing tendency to prioritize funding for biomedical and curative interventions over preventive measures. While funding for healthcare has increased in the context of the European Semester, the scope of the health dimension in other sectors remains limited. The analysis tends to focus on specific fields within the healthcare sector, leading to a narrow understanding of health systems. Consequently, health-related recommendations often address health challenges in a fragmented manner,

without considering a comprehensive view of current and future health challenges. For instance, during a Roundtable discussion we organised in April 2023 on the European Semester and Health Equity, the Belgian Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety, and Environment Agency highlighted that, following the 2020 Country Specific Recommendations (CSR), Belgium allocated 3.3% of the Recovery and Resilience Funds (RRF) to health. The Belgian RRF plan included funding for digital health, technology supplies, and long-term care across the country. While this represented progress compared to the past, it is still insufficient and limited to specific aspects of the healthcare sector. Other areas continue to be overlooked. According to the State of Health in the EU 2021 report, Belgium's spending on prevention accounted for 1.6% compared to the EU average of 2.9%. Therefore, the RRF falls short in contributing to much-needed reforms in public health.

11. Did you know that the Recovery and Resilience Facility can only support measures that do not harm the environment (respecting the 'do no significant harm' principle)?

- Yes
- No

11a. In your view, to what extent has respecting the 'do no significant harm' principle contributed (or will contribute) to the green transition in your country?

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

12. In their recovery and resilience plans, Member States had to explain how their proposed measures contribute to gender equality and equal opportunities for all. In your view, to what extent has the Recovery and Resilience Facility contributed (or will contribute) to gender equality and equal opportunities for all in your country?

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

13. In their recovery and resilience plans, Member States had to explain how their proposed measures promote policies for children and young people. In your view, to what extent has the Recovery and Resilience Facility promoted (or will promote) policies for children and young people in your country?

-

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

14. In your view, to what extent are the following features of the RRF valuable and important?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Do not know
"Performance-based instrument" (i.e. payment against the achievement of pre-agreed milestones /targets)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Speed of payments from the Commission to Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support for reforms	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support for cross-border/multi-country projects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other feature	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14a. Please specify "other":

A key aspect of the Recovery and Resilience Facility has been the obligatory allocation of defined percentages of funding to Green and Digital initiatives. However, we feel that the EU missed an opportunity by not implementing a similar approach for addressing inequalities. Although equity principles were promoted, the absence of specific requirements for investments in equity led to arbitrary allocation of funds in this area. Many actions outlined in the RRFs remained overly generic, making it difficult to assess their actual impact on reducing inequalities.

15. In your view, to what extent has the Recovery and Resilience Facility created unnecessary administrative burden and complexity for Member States' administrations?

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

15a. At which stages have you identified unnecessary administrative burden and complexity?

	Yes	No
Preparation of the national recovery and resilience plans	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Implementation of the plans	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reporting on the plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Monitoring the plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Audits and controls	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15b. Please specify "other":

According to insights gathered from several countries across the EU, it is important to highlight two main issues related to administrative burden:

1) The majority of actors involved in the preparation phase reported a significant workload in drafting the proposal, primarily due to the complexity of the regulations imposed by the European Union within a limited timeframe. However, it is worth noting that these actors also reported positive communication with the Commission.

2) The level of administrative burden during the implementation phase varies greatly from country to country. In particular, local actors in certain countries, notably Italy, encountered significant challenges in accessing the funds due to inadequate administrative rules.

16. Do you see possibilities for simplification?

- Yes
- No

16a. Please specify:

The RRF provided flexibility in administrative matters, allowing national governments to determine the utilisation of funds. However, this approach had adverse effects in certain countries, which were incapable to administrate such funding without creating unnecessary burden, and ultimately hampering the implementation of the fundings themselves. It would have been beneficial for the EU to provide additional administrative guidance in this regard, or even dedicated services (perhaps through other mechanisms, such as the Technical Support Instrument).

From a civil society perspective, the consultative processes associated with the initiatives and reforms often felt complicated and unimpactful. The complexity of these processes created challenges for civil society organizations to effectively participate and provide meaningful input.

This limited engagement can lead to a disconnect between proposed actions and the actual needs and concerns of communities, hindering the achievement of desired outcomes and perpetuating inequalities. Better the consultative processes should had been implemented through clearer participatory approaches

17. In your view, to what extent has it been beneficial for the EU to support reforms and investments together under one instrument (the Recovery and Resilience Facility)?

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

18. The Recovery and Resilience Facility was set up in the COVID-19 context. In your view, to what extent does it continue to be an appropriate way to support Member States beyond COVID-19?

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

19. REPowerEU is the Commission's strategy to reduce the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels and accelerate the green transition ; the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is the vehicle for implementing REPowerEU. In your view, to what extent is the RRF appropriate to support Member States in increasing the resilience, security and sustainability of the EU's energy system (REPowerEU objectives)?

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

20. In your view, to what extent has the Recovery and Resilience Facility supported (or will support) the implementation of other EU policies and initiatives?

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	To a large extent	To some extent	To a limited extent	Not at all	Do not know
European Green Deal	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biodiversity strategy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Circular economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sustainable transport	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Digital Agenda	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Semester	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Pillar of Social Rights	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

21. Did you know that some Member States' recovery and resilience plans seek to improve the rule of law (for example on anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, independence of the judiciary or transparency in law making)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't wish to answer

22. In your view, to what extent has the Recovery and Resilience Facility complemented the measures put in place by your country to support the economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis?

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

23. In your view, to what extent has the Recovery and Resilience Facility produced more results than what Member State action and funding could have produced alone?

- To a large extent
- To some extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Do not know

Contact

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