



No double counting of areas when reporting on area-related Output and Result indicators

Philippe LOUDJANI
European Commission
JRC D5 Unit

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Provide guidelines to MSs on how to avoid double counting of areas when reporting on area-related Output and Result indicators

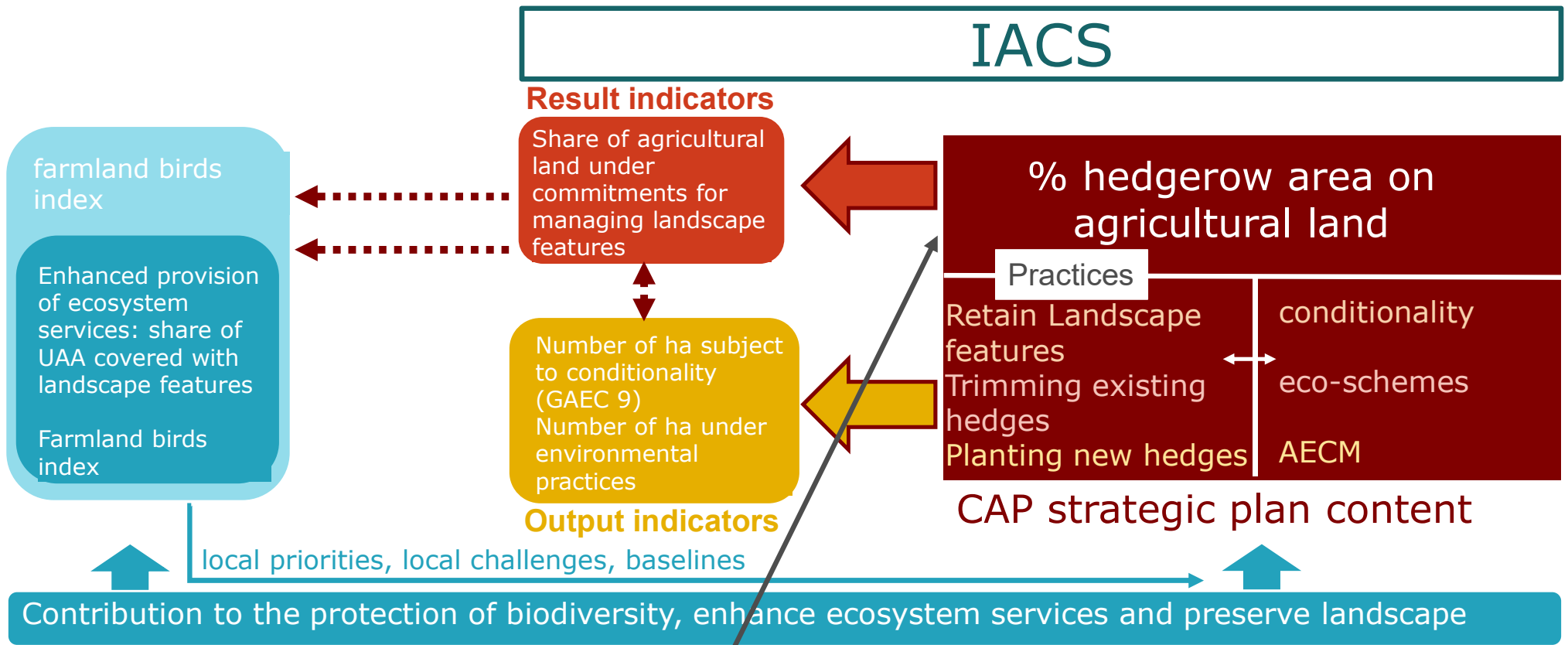
AGRI coordinator: E. Mourmoura - JRC Coordinator: P. Loudjani

Work:

- Analysis of the characteristics and constraints (including data gaps) of the information of area-related interventions currently in IACS (e.g. in LPIS, GSAA, EFA layer).
- **Specific case studies activated with collaborative Member States**
- Propose methods to obtain the necessary data
 - e.g. GSAA, LPIS, information from non-IACS source, novice declaration data from farmers, new potential sources of data ... (role of new technologies and satellite data)
- Propose solutions for the reporting on the different inputs for the different results and output indicators (area related)
 - Investigate data harmonisation needs
 - Pay attention on ways of estimating and ensuring the statistical precision of indicators
- **Test the proposed methods with volunteer Member States.**
- Contribute to guidelines and/or technical guidance (IACS and/or PMEF) for the Member States
 - Recommendations and good practices for reporting for output and result indicators** (area related)

Possible method to avoid double counting

Example with landscape features



Management and/or monitoring at parcel level (LPIS/GSAA/EFA layer) to avoid double counting of areas for calculation of Result and Output indicators

O.4: Number of hectares for decoupled direct payments

From IACS



= 1

= 2.4 ha

- The **Basic** income support for sustainability (**BISS**) including the round-sum payment for **small farmers** (Section 2, Subsection 2)
- + • The complementary **redistributive** income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 26)
- + • The complementary income support for **Young Farmers** (Article 27)
- + • The schemes for the climate and environment (**eco-schemes**) (Article 28)

Intervention: from GSAA – All holding under the scheme
→ All eligible ha of holding concerned

Area: from GSAA and/or LPIS

Payments: (areas * (rates cumulated)) + (number * round sum)

Example: holding under **BISS** + **young farmer**

Ha (O4)

$$1.1 + 2.4 + 2.6 + 1.3 = 7.4 \text{ ha}$$

From GSAA

Payments (O4)

$$(1.1 + 2.4 + 2.6 + 1.3) * (150/\text{ha} + 45/\text{ha}) = \text{€ } 1443$$

Management: many BISS eligibility condition **monitorable** via AMS

R.28 Supporting Natura 2000: Area in Natura 2000 sites under commitments for protection, maintenance and restoration

From IACS + other layers



= 1
= 2.6 ha

The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it and when the supported area is located in Natura 2000 sites:

- Environment, climate and other management commitments (Article 65).
- Schemes for the climate and the environment (Article 28)

N2K layer

Intervention: from GSAA

Area: from GSAA and/or LPIS intersected with N2K layer

Agricultural and forest area in Natura 2000, source: EEA, see Context Indicator 19

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Ha (R28)} \\ & 1.1 + 2.4 + 2.6 + 1.3 \\ & = 7.4 \text{ ha} \\ & \text{From LPIS/GSAA} \end{aligned}$$

O.32 Number of ha subject to conditionality (broken down by GAEC practice)

From IACS + other sources



= 1

= 2.6 ha

- Number of hectares paid, in the Financial Year concerned, reported for each GAEC separate practice as indicated in Annex III.
- The total number of hectares in the scope of GAEC practices (e.g. **areas eligible for decoupled direct payments is not included in this indicator** as already reported through indicator “O.4 Number of hectares for decoupled payments”)
- For each GAEC the main land use (reference to Article 4 of the CAP plan Regulation, land use on which the GAEC could be applicable: arable land AL, permanent grassland PG, permanent crops PC) is indicated as a further breakdown of the indicator.

Intervention: from GSAA

Area: from GSAA and/or LPIS + ??

Tricky:
Some areas may not be declared

Reasons for MSs to participate

- Land cover and farm practices will be the main component for the delivery of performance in next CAP
- Link between indicators and farm practices not always straightforward
- Non-CAP policies could benefit from the CAP setup by linking up to the output/result indicators (e.g. LULUCF reporting)
- Managing through IACS keeps link to farmers and activities

In addition to its main purpose,

this study is a great opportunity for MSs to test and help setting trustworthy solutions for the next CAP Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Indicators: O4, O9, O11, O12, O13, O14, O31, O32
R4, R12, R14, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29

Looking for

VOLUNTEER



Source: Pixabay

Contact: evangelia.mourmoura@ec.europa.eu / philippe.Loudjani@ec.europa.eu



Thank you

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