



Towards a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the CAP post-2020

DG Agriculture and Rural Development
European Commission

#FutureofCAP



Outline

- 1. The new delivery model of the CAP: key features**
- 2. New Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PMEF)**
 - **Towards a unified performance framework for the CAP**
 - **From Objectives to interventions: some examples for discussion**
- 3. The use of indicators in the new CAP Strategic plans**

1. The new delivery model of the CAP: key features

Why a new delivery model for the CAP?

- *Compliance focus hinders performance orientation*
- *Need for a more consistent design of actions from **1st** and **2nd** pillar*
- *One-size-fits-all approach in design of EU measures not sustainable*
- *Complex EU legal framework to*
 - *take account of MS different realities*
 - *achieve low error rate*
- *High administrative burden for beneficiaries and national administrations*

Towards a new delivery model for the CAP

EU LEVEL

Objectives of the CAP
Broad types of interventions
Basic requirements

MEMBER STATES

Tailor CAP interventions to their specific needs
Set eligibility and compliance requirements

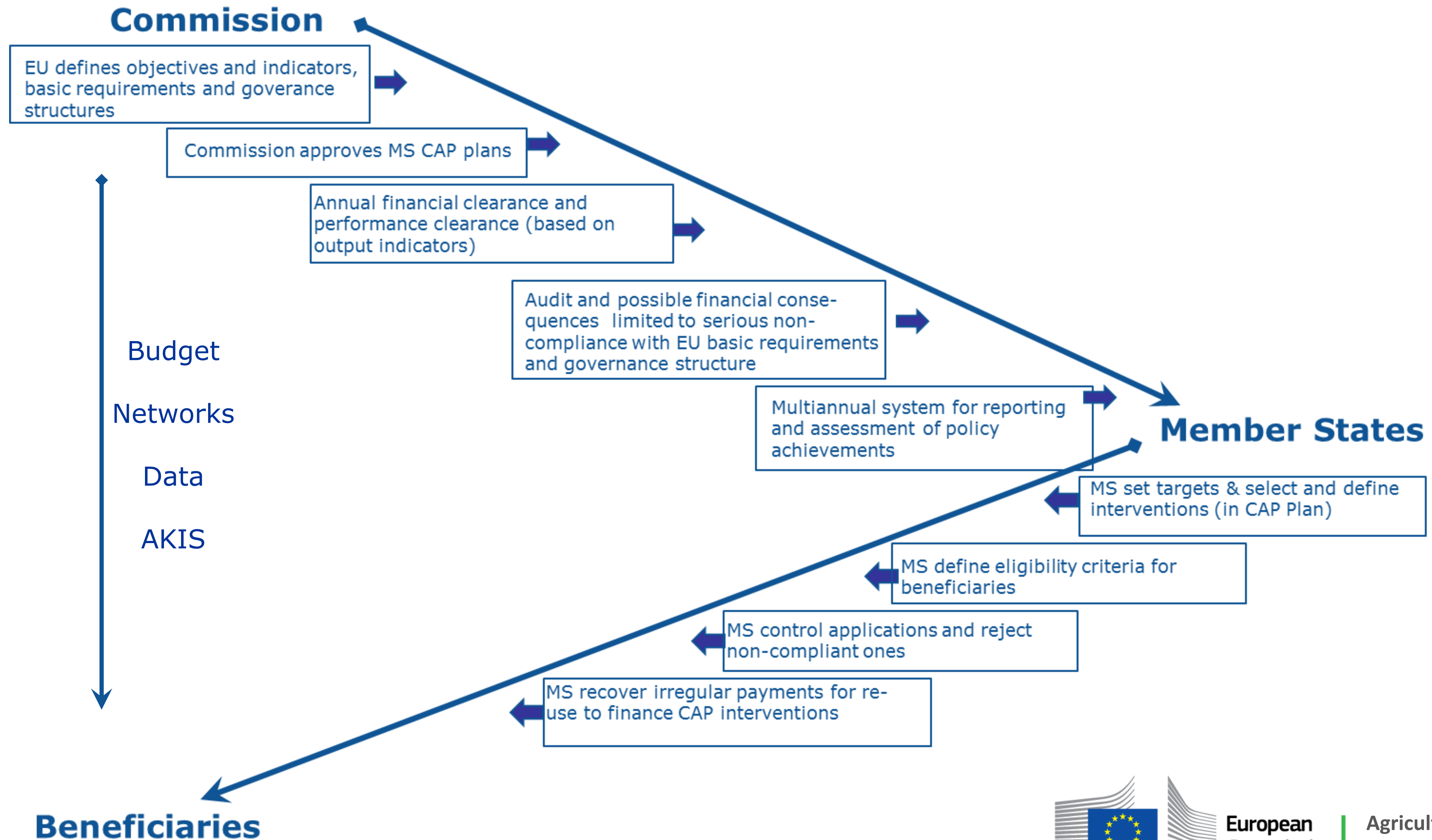
CAP Strategic Plan

**Will cover interventions in both Pillar I and Pillar II
Targets for performance at MS**



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2. New Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PMEF)

- **Towards a unified performance framework for the CAP**
- **From Objectives to interventions: some examples for discussion**

Towards a unified performance framework for the CAP

- *A single set of **Specific Objectives** for the whole CAP (including CAP Strategic plans)*
- *A single set of indicators under a single legal basis*
- *A single monitoring tool under the CAP Strategic Plans*
- *Streamlining of the reporting obligations*
- *A unified evaluation framework for 1st and 2nd pillar*

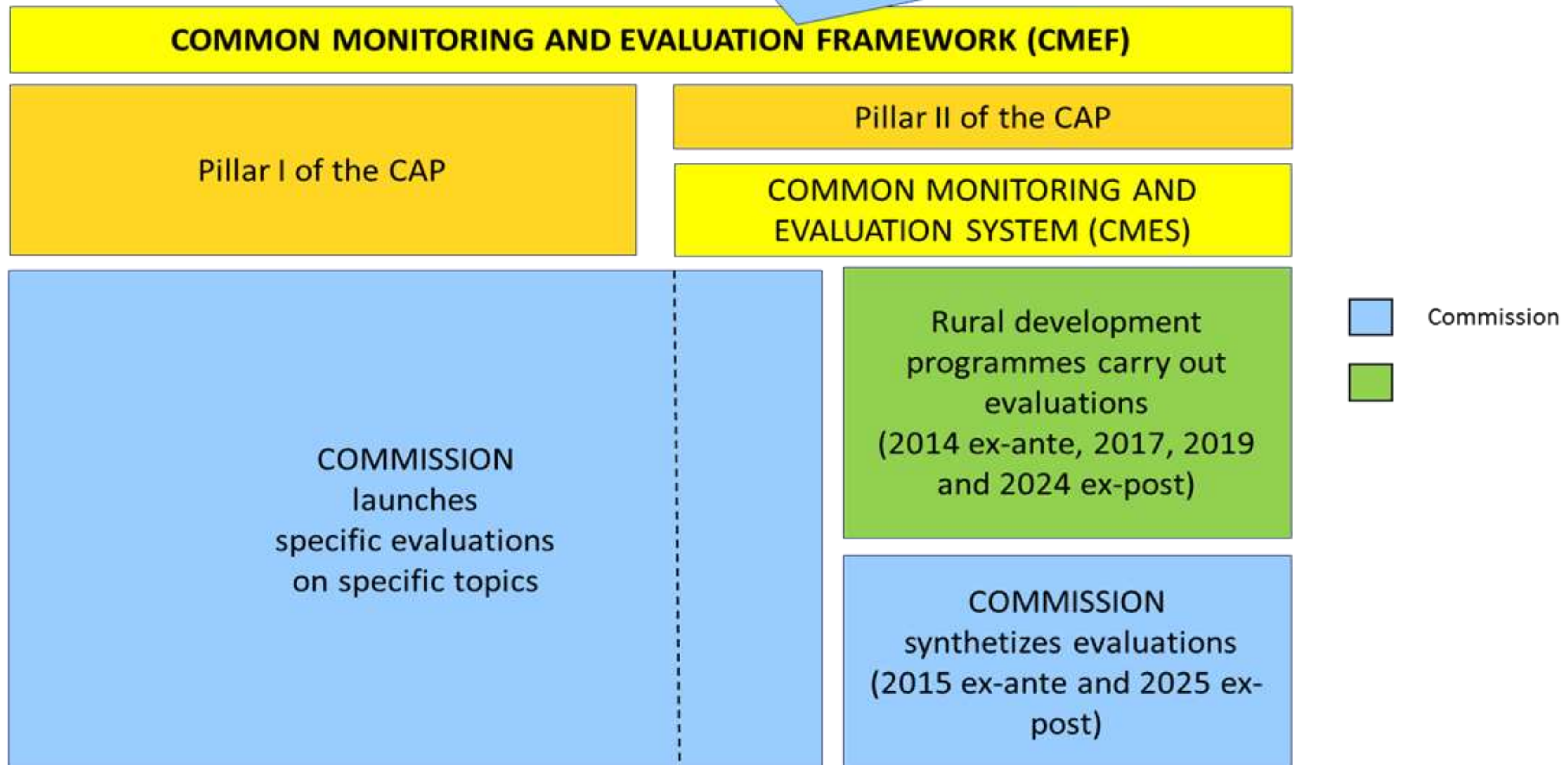


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Current CAP 2014-2020

Commission presents reports to EP &
Council on the implementation of CAP by 31
December 2018 and 2021

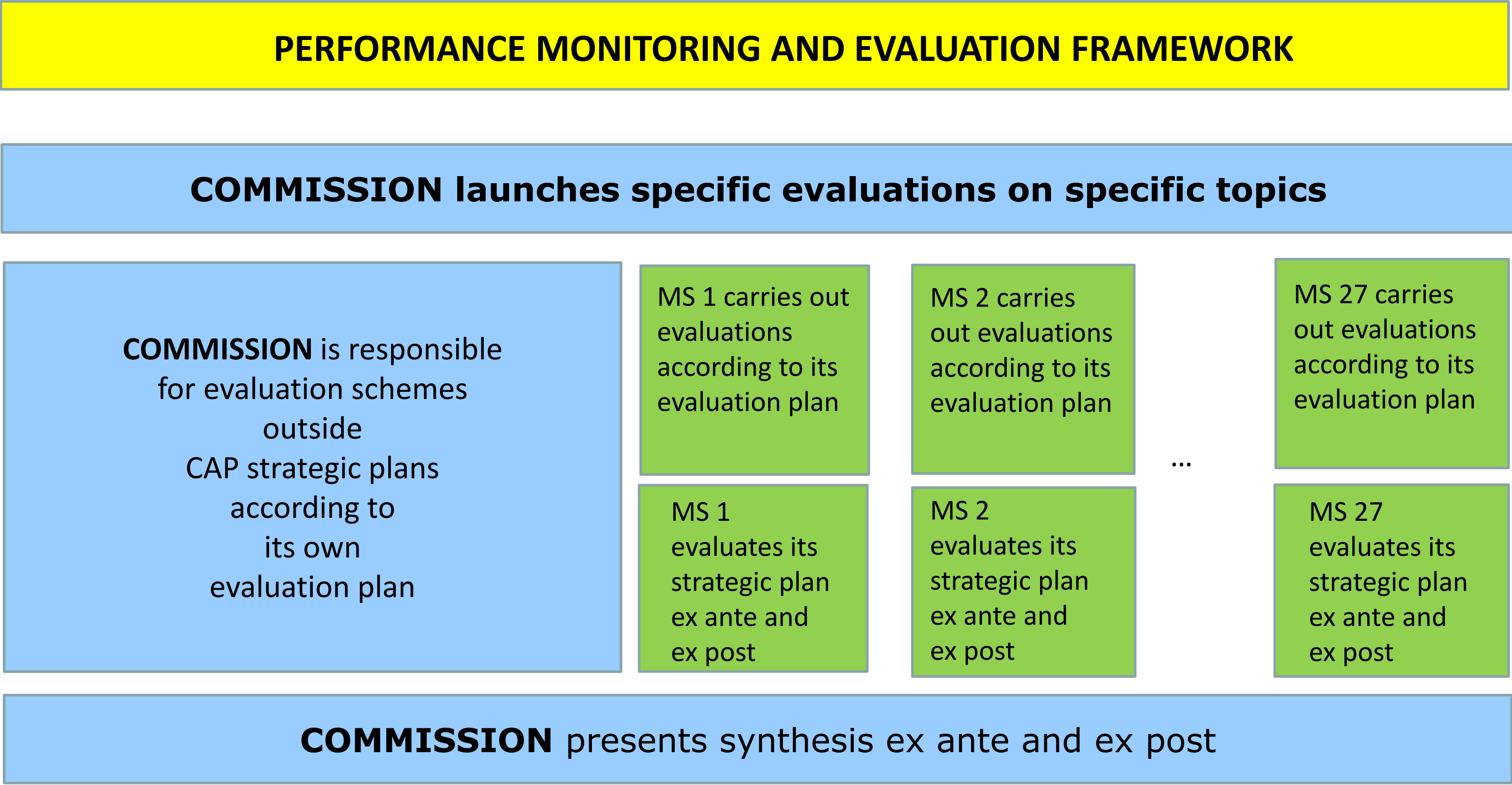


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Future CAP 2021-2027

Commission presents report to EP and Council on implementation of CAP by end 20xx and end 20yy



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Member States

Assessing performance....

(Examples)

Income

Competitiveness

Food chain

Climate change

Environment

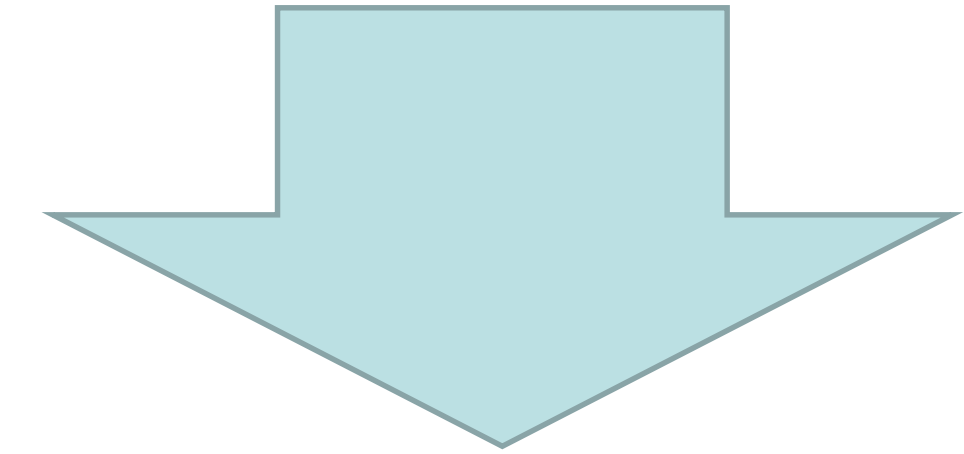
Landscapes

Generational renewal

Rural areas

Food and health

EU Objectives



Impact indicators



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EU Objectives (examples)

Income

Competitiveness

Food value chain

Climate change

Environment

Landscapes

Generational renewal

Rural areas

Food and health

Types of interventions (examples)

Decoupled direct support

Coupled support

Territorial payments

Management commitments

Investments

Business development

Risk management tools

Cooperation

Knowledge and Innovation Systems

Sectorial programmes

CAP
Strategic Plan



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Example 1

E
U

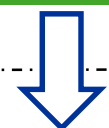
1. EU Specific objectives



2. EU Impact indicators



3. Environmental objectives from EU legislation



4. Identification of needs in MS's CAP plan



5. Contribution of MS's CAP plan to EU objectives



6. CAP and MS's plan performance

M
S

- Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources

- Reduce nutrient leakage / indicator: **Gross Nutrient Balance (GNB)** on agricultural land

- **Good status of all water bodies of river basin districts** in 2027 emanating from the **Water Framework Directive**

- The ex-ante assessment helps to **identify the specific needs to reduce nutrient leakage** in those water bodies at risk
- The CAP plan highlights the link to the existing environmental legislation (Water Framework Directive, ...) .

- The CAP plan shows how it will **contribute to reach the good status of surface waters in RBD river X in 2027**
- **Setting of result targets:** e.g. share of UAA receiving income support and subject to conditionality, share of farmers receiving advice related to env/climate performance, share of agricultural land under management commitment for water quality
- **Selection and definition of interventions:** mix of mandatory (new conditionality) and voluntary measures: e.g. establishment of buffer strips along watercourses, limitation of the use of fertilisers, training, innovation partnership etc.

- **Progress monitoring towards set targets** based on result indicators
- **Evaluation of policy performance** based on impact indicators



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Example 2

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1. EU Specific objectives

- **Contribute to climate change mitigation & adaptation**



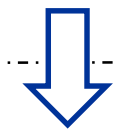
2. EU Impact indicators

- **Reduce GHG emissions from agriculture/ indicator: GHG emissions from agriculture**



3. Climate objectives from EU legislation

- **Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 30 % by 2030** in the non-ETS (emission trading system) sectors, including agriculture, emanating from the **2030 Climate and Energy Framework**



4. Identification of needs in MS's CAP plan

- The ex-ante assessment helps to **identify the specific needs to prevent and reduce GHG emissions**
- The CAP plan highlights the link to the existing climate legislation (2030 Climate and Energy Framework,...)



5. Contribution of MS's CAP plan to EU objectives

- The CAP plan shows how it will **contribute to reach the reduction of GHG of 30 % in non-ETS sectors by 2030**
- **Setting of result targets** on e.g. share of UAA receiving income support and subject to conditionality, share of farmers receiving advice related to env/climate performance, share of livestock units concerned by support to reduce GHG emissions
- **Selection and definition of interventions:** mix of mandatory and voluntary measures: e.g. Winter soil cover, Nutrient management plan, training, innovation partnerships etc.



6. CAP and MS's plan performance

- **Evaluation of policy performance** based on impact indicators
- **Progress monitoring towards set targets** based on result indicators

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Example 3

E
U

1. EU Specific objectives

- Support viable farm income and resilience across the EU territory

2. EU Impact indicators

- **Reduce farmers' income variability**/ indicator: **Farm income variability** (Share of farms with an income drop above 30% per year)

3. Objectives from EU legislation

- Article 39 **TFEU** (CAP objectives)

M
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4. Identification of needs in MS's CAP plan

- The ex-ante assessment helps to identify the **specific needs to reduce farmers' income variability**

5. Contribution of MS's CAP plan to EU objectives

- The CAP plan shows how it will contribute to **reduce farmers' income variability**
- **Setting of result targets:** share of UAA receiving income support and subject to conditionality, share of farmers with CAP risk management tools, share of farmers benefitting from coupled support within the sectors targeted etc.
- **Selection and definition of interventions:** decoupled support, coupled support, income stabilisation tool, etc.

6. CAP and MS's plan performance

- **Evaluation of policy performance** based on impact indicators
- **Progress monitoring towards set targets** based on result indicators



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Example 4

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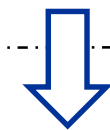
1. EU Specific objectives



2. EU Impact indicators



3. Objectives from EU legislation



4. Identification of needs in MS's CAP plan



5. Contribution of MS's CAP plan to EU objectives



6. CAP and MS's plan performance

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- Attract new farmers and facilitate their business development and generational renewal

- Attract young farmers / Indicator: Number of new farmers

- Non-binding **EU Youth Strategy** – Initiatives in the areas of employment and entrepreneurship, social inclusion, education and training, creativity and culture, etc.

- The ex-ante assessment helps to **identify the specific needs to attract new entrants and foster generational renewal in agriculture**, including specific aspects on land mobility and access to credit.
- The CAP plan highlights how national instruments, e.g. taxation, inheritance law, regulation of land markets or territorial planning, interplay with EU-supported interventions in relation to generational renewal

- The CAP plan shows how it will **contribute to attract new farmers and facilitate generational renewal**
- **Setting of result targets:** Number of new farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP. MS to also use other context indicators, e.g. age structure; farms, land and output by age class; training levels by age group, etc.
- **Selection and definition of interventions:** e.g. Young Farmer Payment top-up and / or EAFRD installation grants; priority for young farmers for entitlements, investments, AKIS, cooperation (land mobility schemes) etc.

- **Evaluation of policy performance** based on number of new farmers (impact indicator)
- **Progress monitoring towards set targets** based on result indicators

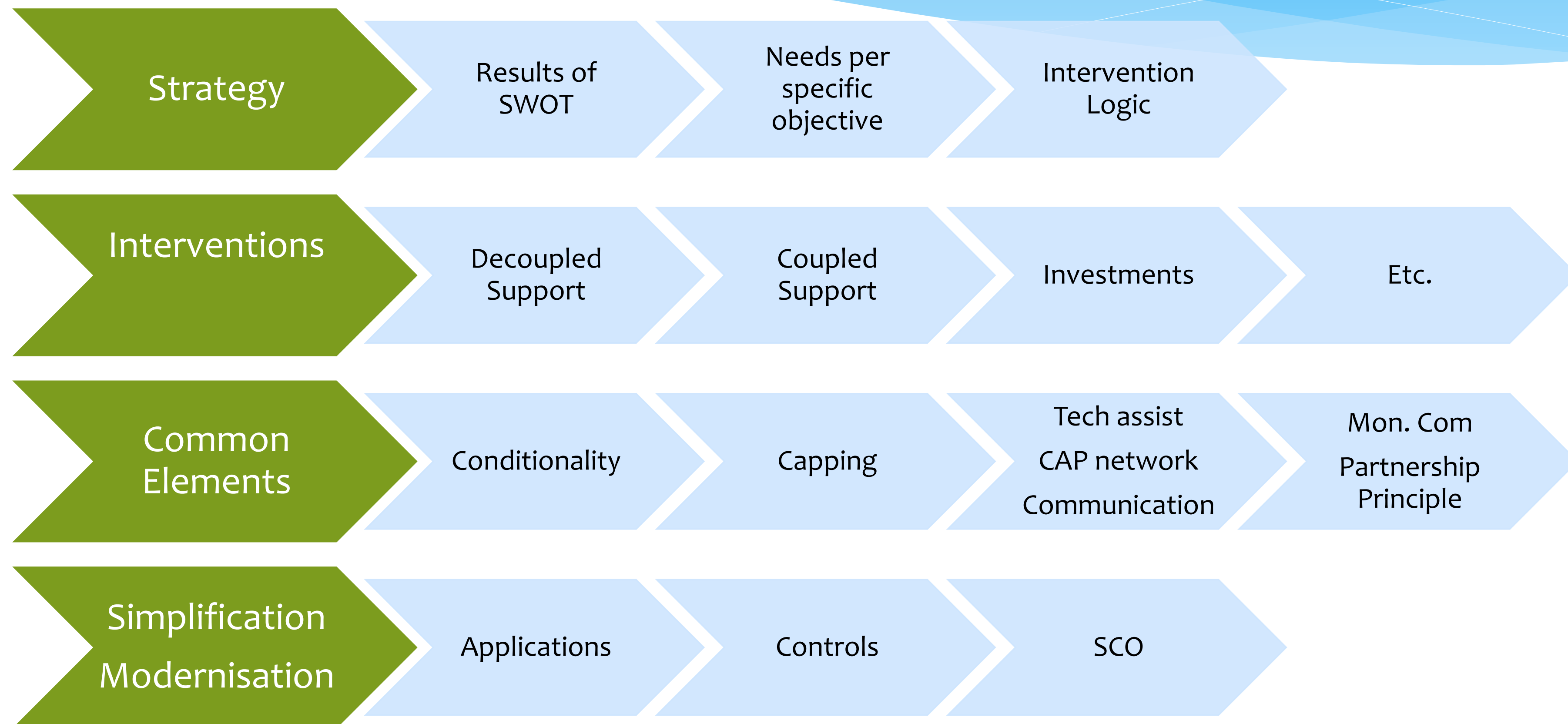


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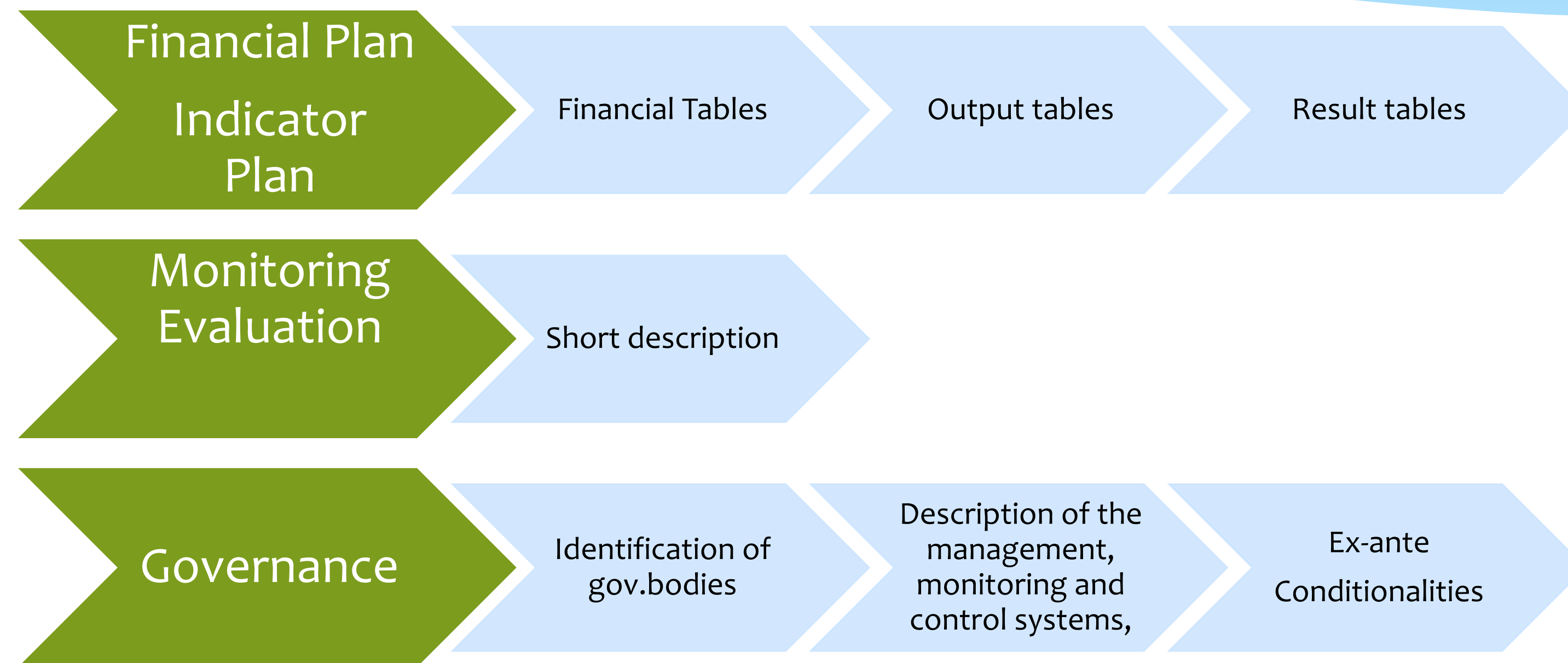
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3. The use of indicators in the new CAP Strategic plans

CAP Strategic Plan



CAP Strategic Plan



Result-oriented Policy Implementation

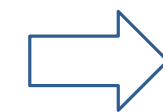


NB: One result can contribute to several impacts



NB: Output counts each action once, but one action can contribute to several results

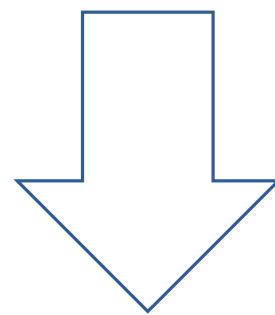
Common Impact Indicators



Common Result Indicators

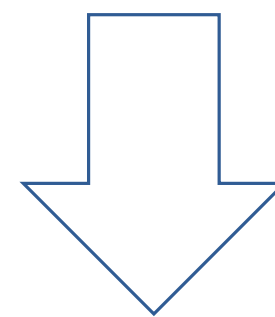


Common Output Indicators



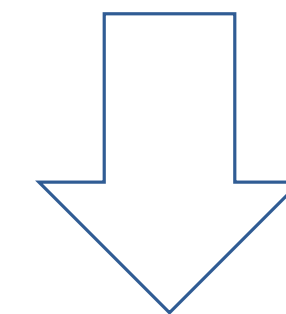
CAP Policy Performance

Impact indicators are used to evaluate policy performance at the level of overall objectives (mid-term and ex-post).



CAP Plan Performance

Result indicators are used for target setting in CAP plans and monitoring progress towards those targets ("Annual Performance Review")



CAP Assurance

The output indicators serve the purpose of linking expenditure to output. They are used for annual performance clearance.

Result Indicators in the CAP plans

What do we need them for?

They give purpose to outputs and tell us how the actions funded in MS CAP plans contribute to our specific objectives

They quantify what MS will do -> CAP plan targets

Keep track of whether MS are doing what they said in the CAP plans

Give a basis for exchange with and guidance to MS to improve implementation

Show the difference in level of ambition between MS

Result Indicators in CAP Strategic Planning

- ✓ Make sure that we link "every euro spent to an expected result" – J.C. Juncker
- ✓ Make sure the list covers the content of our specific objectives
- ✓ Select indicators with a focus on "need to have", not "nice to have"
- ✓ Rely on information generated by good CAP plan management (so no extra administrative burden on MS)
- ✓ Rely on information generated by simple applications (so no extra administrative burden on farmers)
- ✓ Make sure we can trust the reliability of the data!

Example

OUTPUT
55 000 on farm
investments

OUTPUT
32 000 farmers
advised/trained/
discussion groups

OUTPUT
4 200 Installation Grants

OUTPUT
8 100 new farmers
receiving top up

OUTPUT
1 100 farm partnerships

Generational Renewal
Number of new farmers setting up with support from the
CAP
Target: 8365 farmers

IMPACT
Number of new
farmers
(increase)

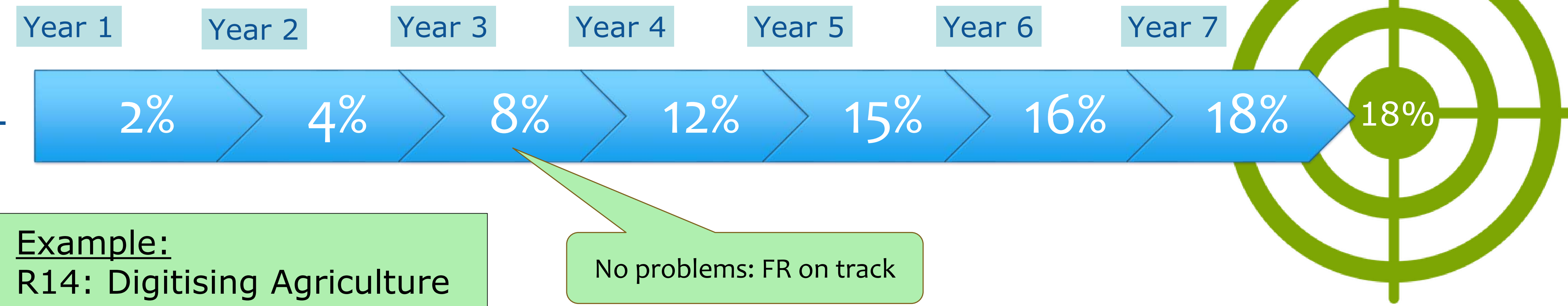
IMPACT
Contribute to jobs
in rural areas

IMPACT
Support viable
farm income

Tracking Implementation by Performance Reviews



MS1



MS2

