

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the CAP post-2020

Lessons learned current CMEF

Expert Group for Monitoring and Evaluating the CAP Brussels, 12 March 2018

DG Agriculture and Rural Development European Commission

#FutureofCAP



Outline

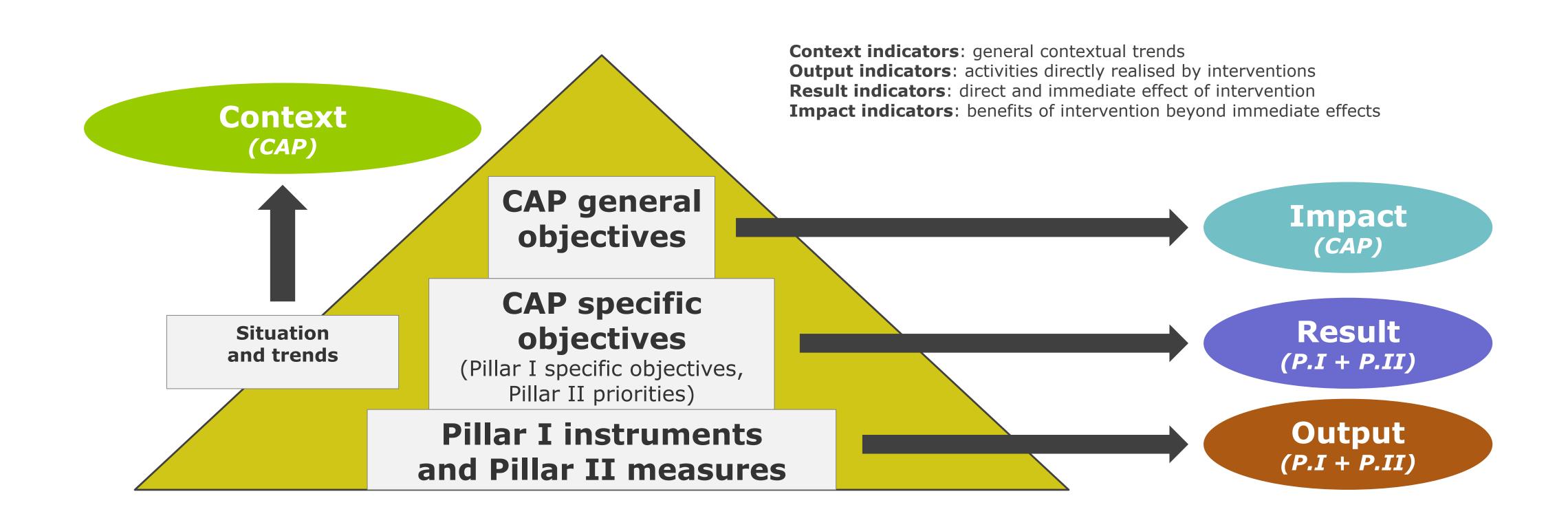
- 1. Implementation CMEF Lessons learned
- 2. Criteria for selecting and defining future indicators
- 3. Which other elements should/could be considered?



1. Implementation current CMEF – lessons learned



Indicators in the CMEF for the CAP 2014-2020



1. Number of indicators

Current CMEF: 211 indicators (45 + 166)

- 45 context indicators
- 16 impact indicators
- 41 result indicators (16 Pillar I and 25 Pillar II)
- 24 target indicators
- 85 output indicators (58 pillar I and 26 pillar II)

Too many indicators



new framework will propose significant reduction of the number

of indicators



2. Suitability of indicators to their monitoring purposes

Rural Development output and result indicators aim at follow up of targets set by MS for programming period
 basis

For example: Output and result indicators with regard to investments and young farmers

New framework should ensure that indicators used for monitoring purposes are available on annual basis



3. Overlapping in reporting obligations

 Coexistence of different reporting obligations covering the same or similar information

For example:

- Data reported in CATS Combo for audit purposes
- Data reported in RD Annual Implementation Plan



4. Reliability / quality of data - 1

Quality concerns on available data:

- Material errors in notifications
- Inconsistencies among data from MS

Example next slide: CATS-Combo versus AIR on organic farming



Future certification bodies should ensure the quality of the data before the data is sent to the Commission



Example of differences

Measure 11 (organic farming) - 2016

MS	CATS Applicants	AIR Contracts	CATS Control Area determined	CATS Control Amount/ha	AIR Area paid
2016	n	n	ha	EUR/ha	ha
BE	1 589	1 598	68 178	104	59 213
BG		2 011			36 204
DK	2 476		164 037	119	194 989
IT	52 155	18 720	1 085 044	115	445 957
PT	2 892	3 329	203 866	110	220 563

BE: Relatively OK

BG: AIR area 2016 = CATS 2015

PT: Number of contracts can be > applicants

DK: quality check required

IT: could be explained by 'reporting when completed' but quality check required in both data sources



4. Reliability /quality of data - 2

Definition of indicators in fiches

Not always sufficiently specified

For example

- FAS beneficiaries (first pillar)
- Voluntary Coupled Support (e.g silkworms quantity to be reported)





4. Availability of data - 1

Examples of problems with availability of data

- Data that don't exist at national (or regional level)
 e.g. High Nature value not same methodology
- Data are not reported throughout the EU + with intervals
 - e.g. indicators related to water abstraction for agriculture
- Data to be obtained via surveys by evaluators (e.g 8 result/target indicators for RD

Availability of data - 2

For example:

R2 'change in agriculture output/AWU

R18 reduced emission of methane and nitrous oxide

Limited data availability, amongst others due to

- Low level of RDP uptake
- Late availability of statistics FADN (for deadline 30 June)
- Lack of baseline data



Future output and result indicators will be based on data which are directly

available via existing systems + timing of data delivery



2. Criteria for selecting and defining future indicators



Criteria for selecting output and result indicators

- Overall number of indicators to remain limited
- Data exist
- Data are available when needed (annually)
- Single set of reporting requirements
- Quality of the data to be assured by future certification bodies
- Appropriate and sufficient specifications on timing of reporting



- How to improve reliability/quality of data?
- Which other elements should/could be considered?



Thank you for your attention

