



MINISTERIUM
FÜR EIN
LEBENSWERTES
ÖSTERREICH

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Implementing Evaluation Plans

Experiences from Austria and Germany

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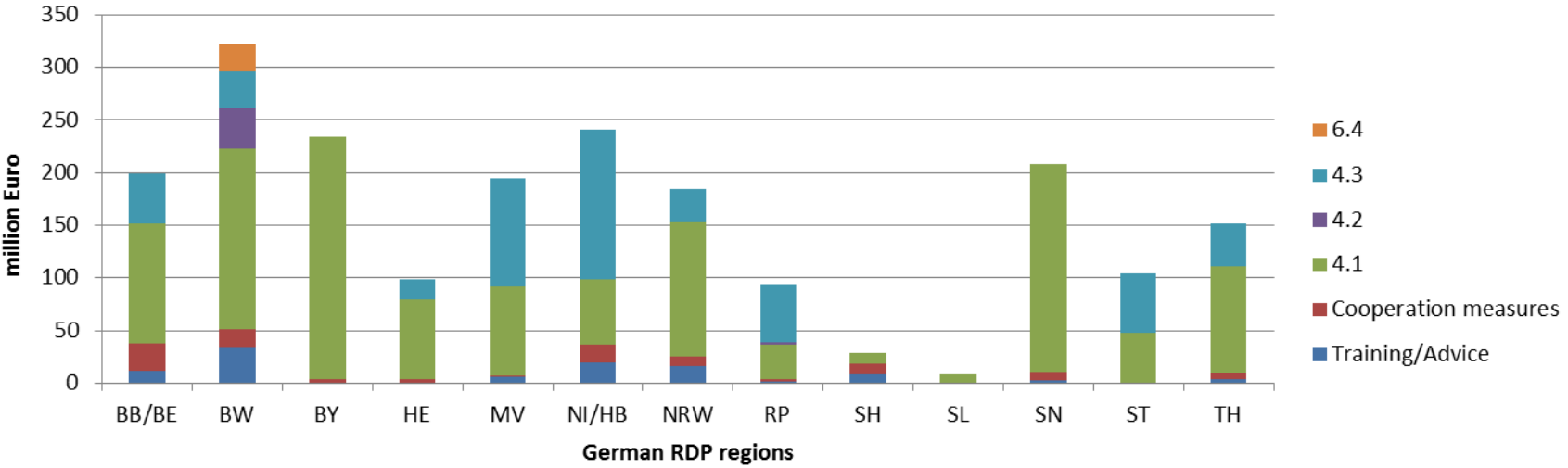
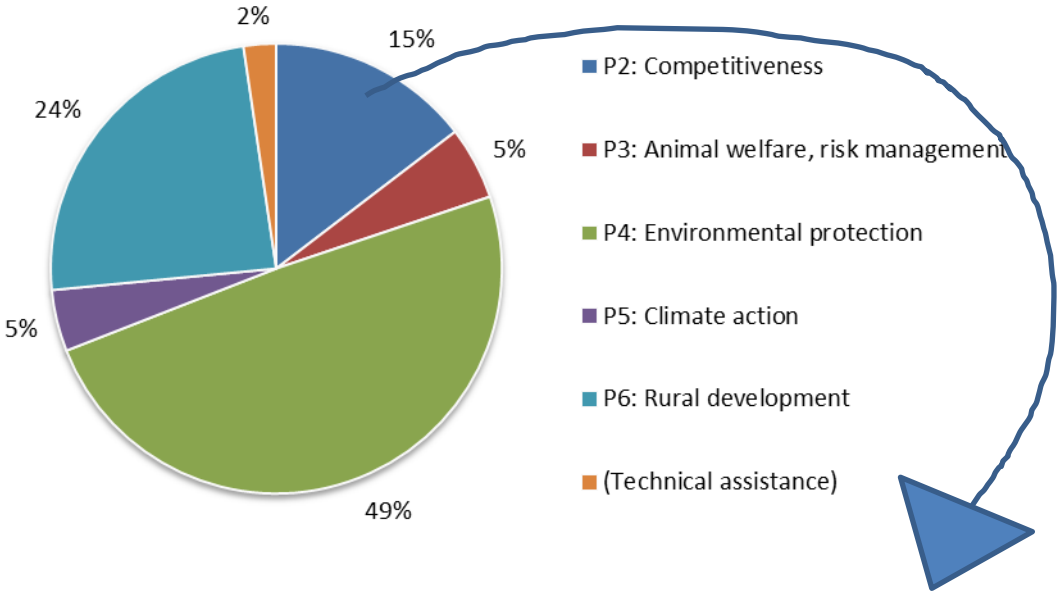
EVALUATION PLAN AS PART OF THE PROGRAMMES

- General specifications
- No specifications as regards implementation
- Orientation towards the formal requirements set by the regulation

(which can avoid continuous amendments)

➤ Fine-tuning of the evaluation plan after programme notification

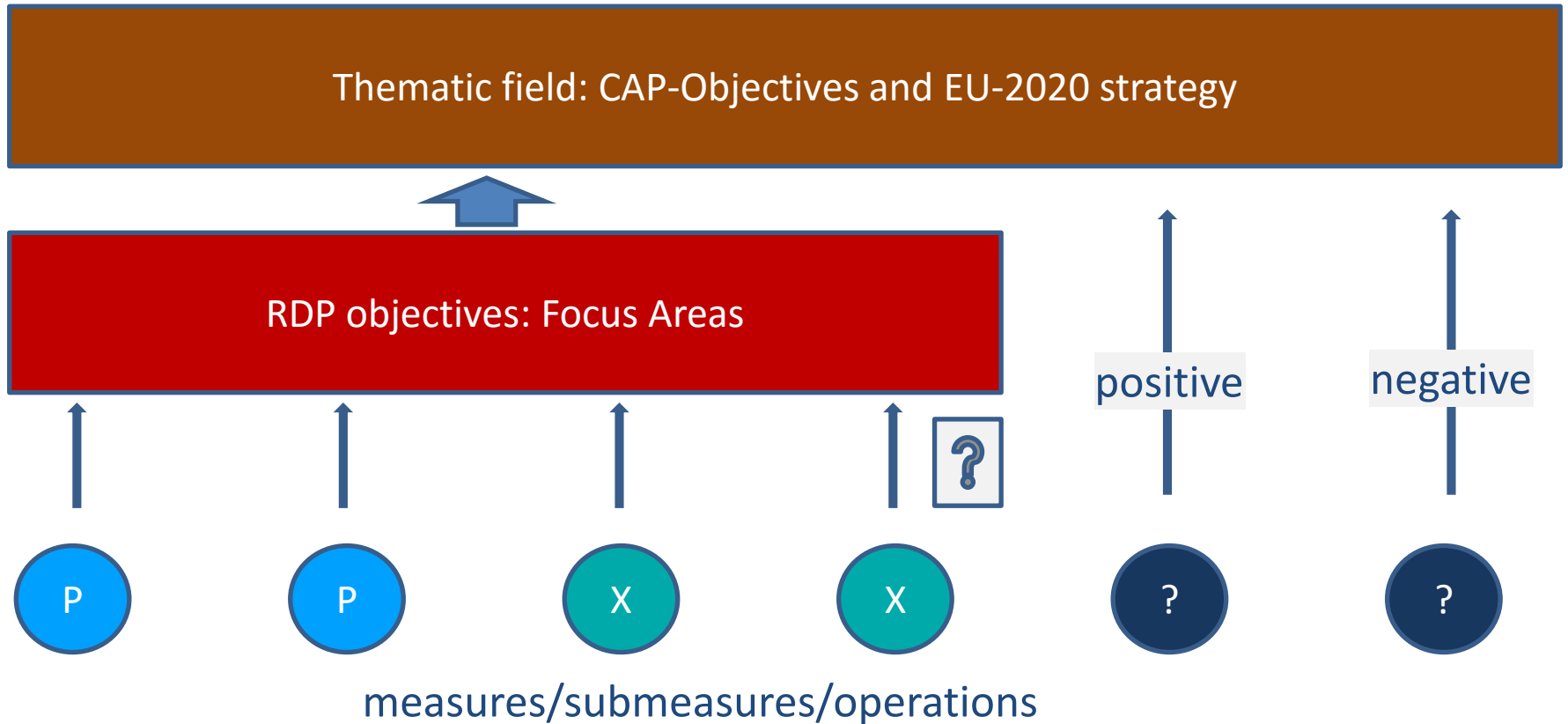
RDP IN GERMANY



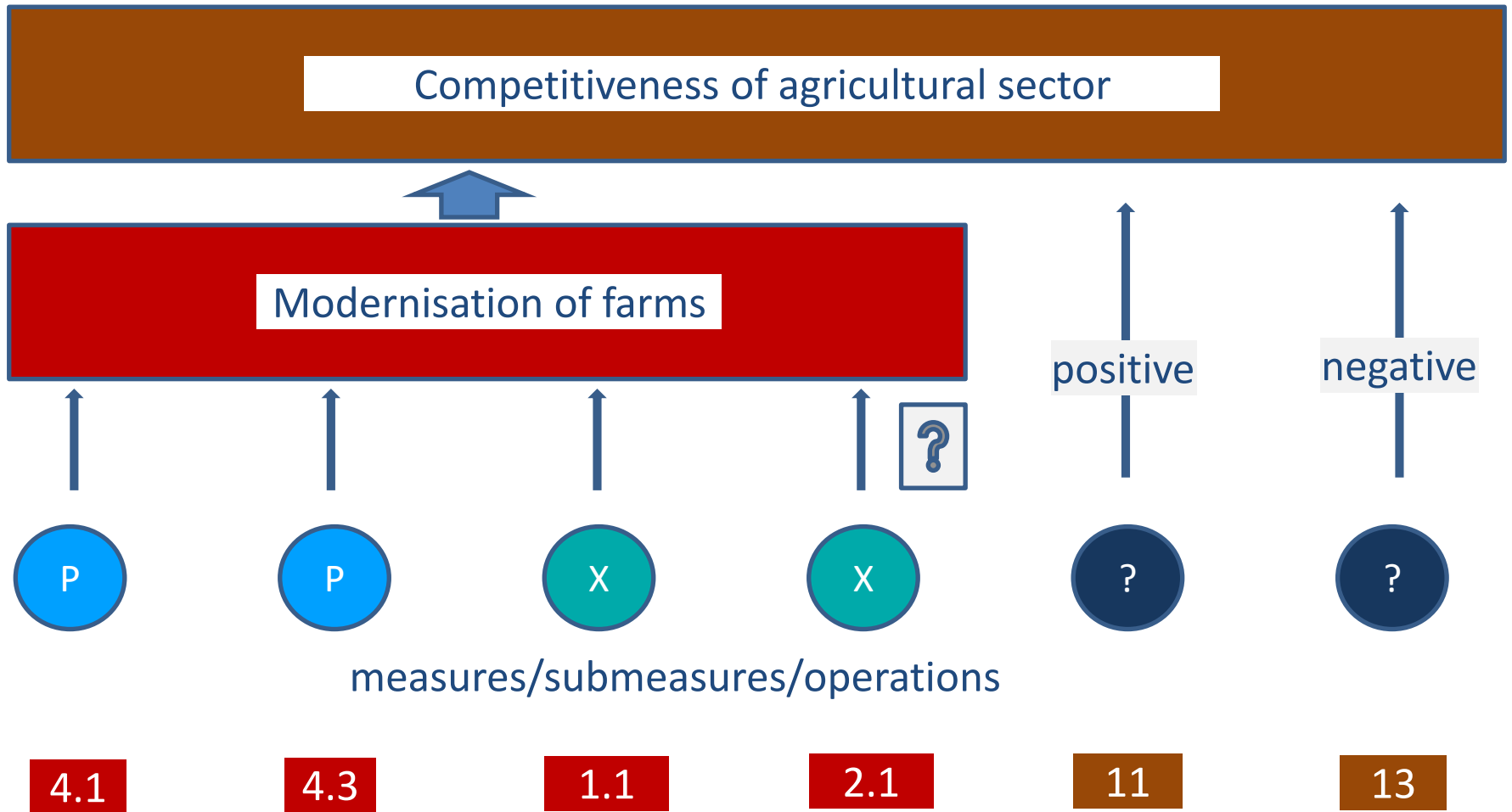
LEVELS OF EVALUATION

Programme level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RDP-Contribution to the overall objectives and principles• Analysis of RDP impacts• Implementation cost analysis	Implementation and performance of the administrative setting
FA level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis of the contribution of the measures to achieving the FA objectives• Efficiency analysis, comparison of instruments	
Measure level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation analysis• Comparison of participants and non-participants• Regional incidence analysis• “Early warning system”	

STRUCTURING OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED IMPACTS



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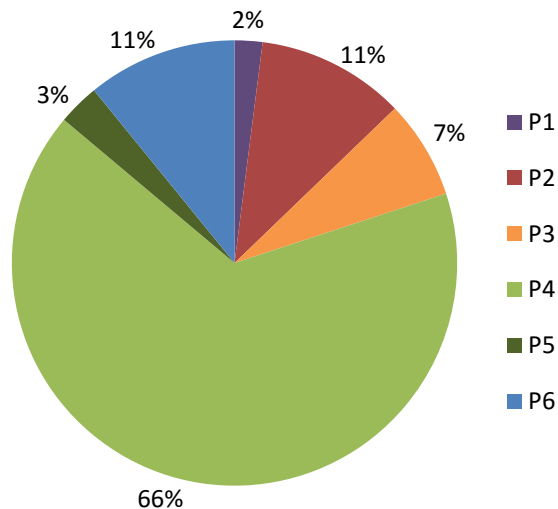


ORGANISATION OF THE EVALUATION IN GERMANY

- Contracting mostly for the whole programming period (until 2024) of broad consortium covering all thematic issues
- Interactive elaboration of a detailed evaluation concept after contract award
 - Check of intervention logic
 - Additional criteria and indicators
 - Data availability and need for collecting additional data via surveys, interviews, case studies, ...

AUSTRIAN RDP

- Only one national RDP
- Only two Focus Areas (3B, 5E) without priority measures
- Total public expenditure 7.7 billion €



- More than 5 billion € earmarked in Priority 4



Concept

PACKAGES WITHIN THE AUSTRIAN EVALUATION PROCEDURE

- One evaluation package for the measures of each priority (1, 2, 3, 5)
- 2 evaluation packages for the measures of priority 6, one of which for the LEADER measures
- 4 evaluation packages for the measures of priority 4:
 - 1 for impacts on nature conservation and biodiversity
 - 1 for agri-environmental and climate measures
 - 1 for organic farming
 - 1 for compensatory payments, non-productive investments, forest plans,...
- 1 evaluation package for the cross-cutting objectives of environment and climate change

EVALUATION CONTENTS

- Main impacts
- Additional impacts
- Horizontal objectives
- General objectives (CAP, EU 2020)
- Specific aims set with the evaluation in Austria, such as
 - Impacts on biodiversity including the effects of the Greening of the CAP
 - Organic farming (sectoral perspective)
 - Animal welfare
 - Markets and the general economic setting, including social aspects

ORGANISATION OF EVALUATION IN AUSTRIA

- One coordinator per evaluation package
- One or more evaluators for the specific themes in each package
(ex.: organic farming
biodiversity, water, soil and climate, animal welfare)
 - ➔ Several evaluators for biodiversity e.g. of the various
evaluation packages
- Comprehensive coordination by managing authority

PROBLEMS OCCURRED IN SETTING UP THE EVALUATION PLAN

1. Complex coordination requirements
2. Limited range of the proposed criteria and indicators
3. Data availability and accessibility
4. Considerable number of questions to be answered

MAIN CHALLENGE: COMPLEX COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

Evaluation questions are targeted to FA with a very heterogeneous set of measures

- Need for a common understanding and comparable evaluation findings

Programme-related questions and horizontal themes should include also measures with unintended positive and negative impacts

- Inclusion in the evaluation design

AUSTRIA:

Deliberations on the evaluation requirements within the Ministry itself, persons in charge of the various packages; consideration of cross-cutting issues as part of calls

GERMANY:

Coordination within the evaluation teams, steering groups, but the segregated structure within the Ministries remains, difficult to tackle overall objectives

LIMITED RANGE OF EU-CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

- Extension of the set of Criteria and indicators needed
- Example: Biodiversity (FA 4A)



Common indicator

Bewertungskriterium	Indikator	Code	Bezeichnung
Die Biodiversität auf Flächen mit Verwaltungsverträgen ist wiederhergestellt, geschützt und verbessert worden. (EU)	Anteil (%) der LF mit Bewirtschaftungsverträgen, die die Biodiversität und/oder Landschaften unterstützen (Ergebnis-Indikator). (EU)	10.1, 11.1/2, 12.1	AUKM mit Biodiv-Ziel, ÖKO, Natura 2000
Hohe Anteile von Maßnahmen liegen innerhalb von Natura-2000-Gebieten.	Anteil (%) der Maßnahmen in Natura 2000. Ggf. differenziert nach LF, AL, GL-Anteilen.		Maßnahmen mit Ziel bei SPB4a (ohne EIP)
Hohe Anteile von Maßnahmen sind gleichzeitig HNV-Typen.	Anteil (%) der Maßnahmen, die HNV-Typen entsprechen. Ggf. differenziert nach HNV-Typen und Vorhaben.	10.1, 11.1/2	AUKM mit Biodiversitäts-Ziel, ÖKO
Das Angebot beinhaltet spezifische auf den Schutz der Biodiversität ausgerichtete Inhalte.	Beratungsinhalte mit Biodiversitätsbezug. Differenzierung nach Umfang und Inhalt für biodiversitätsrelevante Themen (TN-Zahl, Beratungsintensität, Inhalte).	2.1	Beratung
	Projekte mit Biodiversitätsbezug. Differenzierung nach Biodiversitätszielen (Kultur-/Wildarten-Diversität, Fauna/Flora), Innovationstyp (Dienstleistung, Produkt etc.), Reifegrad vor und nach Projektlaufzeit.	16.1/2	EIP
	Kurse mit Biodiversitätsbezug	1.1	Berufsbildung
Durch die Bodenordnung wird die Umsetzung von Maßnahmen zur Förderung der Biodiversität unterstützt	Bereitstellung von Fläche für Naturschutzvorhaben	4.32	Flurbereinigung
Die geförderte Naturschutzplanung leistet einen Beitrag zur effektiveren Umsetzung von Maßnahmen	Managementplanungen mit spezifischen Empfehlungen zur effektiven Maßnahmenumsetzung	7.13	Naturschutzplanung
Geförderte Projekte leisten einen Beitrag zur Erhaltung besonders gefährdeter und schützenswerter Arten/Artengruppen oder Biotope.	Anteil der Förderprojekte, die einen Beitrag zur Erhaltung besonders gefährdeter Arten/Artengruppen oder Biotope erwarten lassen	7.6	Natürliches Erbe
Geförderte Projekte leisten einen Beitrag zur Umsetzung von Natura 2000	Anteil der Projekte in Natura 2000-Gebieten (FFH, Vogelschutzgebiete)	7.6	Natürliches Erbe
Veränderte Bestockungsverhältnisse haben langfristig positive Auswirkungen auf Biodiversitätsaspekte	Literaturanalyse	8.51	Waldumbau
Veränderung Bestockungsverhältnisse mit dem Ziel der Stabilisierung und der Erhöhung der Naturnähe	Art Ausgangsbestand, Art Zielbestockung		
Sicherung des Bestandesziel	Art der Zielbestockung		

DATA AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY TO DATA

- Primarily use of secondary, administrative data to limit the costs of evaluation
- GERMANY
 - Federal organisation, different data protection regulations, caution in overloading beneficiaries with data requirements, use of data collected for other use
- AUSTRIA
 - National collection of IACS-data covering 96% of UAA
 - Data collection for project measures (with application or in final report)
 - Evaluation studies

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BEYOND THAT

Additional impacts

- Consideration of positive and negative unintended effects
- Qualitative or quantitative assessment of impacts

Consideration of FA

- FA without priority measures (only secondary effects)
- FA without „core“ measures (only accompanying measures)

Missing or unclear topics

- Innovation
- Animal welfare

Training/Extension/Cooperation

- Best design for the assessment of impacts (behavioural change – changed way of action)

Greening and second pillar

- How to include potential effects of greening on environment?

Horizontal questions

- Sustainable development, equal opportunities

Programme implementation

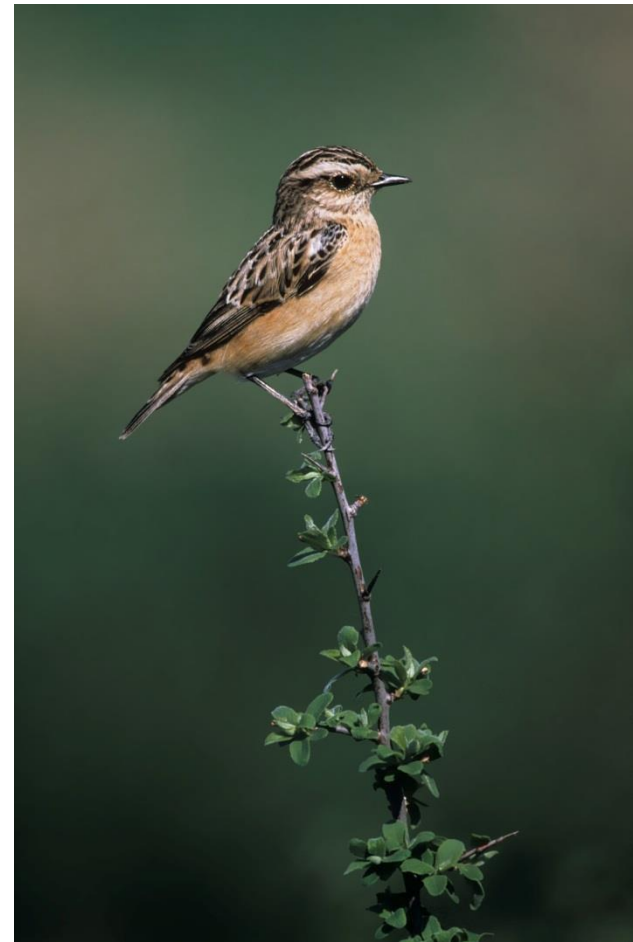
- Questions regarding evaluation do not include overlying and structural approach (except TA)

Thank you for your attention!



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Saxicola rubetra

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