



Outcomes of GPW19

‘How to improve evaluations of the CAP based on lessons from 2014-2020’

GREXE, 17 December 2021

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Lessons concerning

1. Scope of a common framework for evaluation
2. Types and topics of evaluations and evaluation criteria
3. Using common evaluation questions and judgment criteria
4. Data availability and netting out of indicators
5. Support needs for evaluation

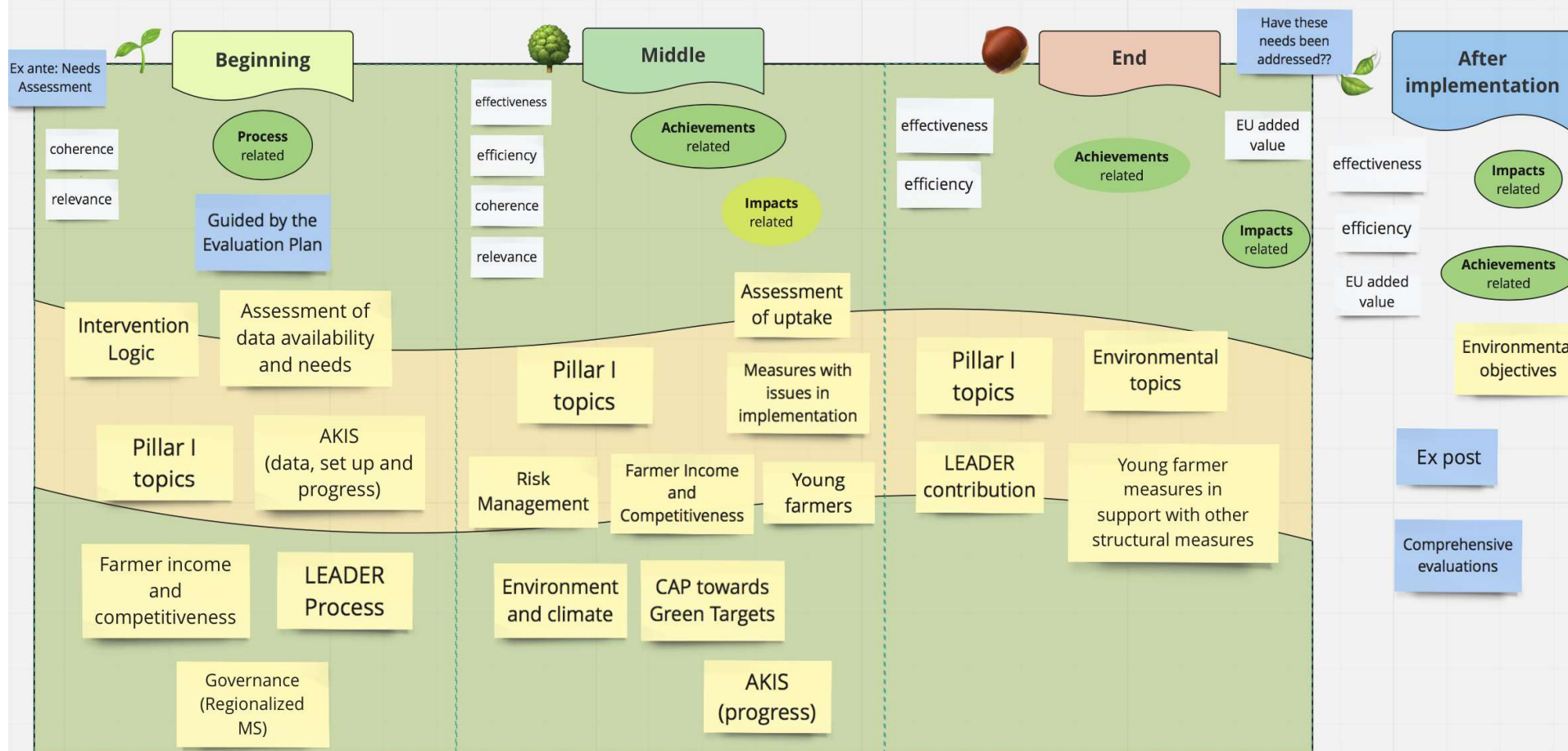
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Roadmap of evaluations (what, when, why)



What types of evaluations do you consider most relevant, at which point in time and why?



Main benefits from having a CMES



- Possibility to aggregate/compare at EU level 81%
- Allows better guidance and support 37%
- Structured approach 37%
- Clear requirements 33%
- Facilitates sharing experiences and demonstrate EU VA 22%
- Efficient (allows MS to build on existing structures) 22%

Observations on CEQs and judgment criteria



- Some MS consider that CEQs are not needed, while others are more inclined to have CEQs
- CEQs allow a systematic approach and a synthesis of policy achievements at EU level
- Common system allows for accountability but there is a need for even more flexibility (MS to undertake evaluations based on their specific needs)
- CEQs can become more focused and better defined
- Lack of data for counterfactual makes it difficult to provide robust answers
- CEQs may be relevant for the ex post

Impact indicators reported



- The reporting of impact indicators varied from 30 MAs reporting net values for GHG emissions to only 7 MAs reporting net values for nitrates in freshwater (water quality)
- Indicators more difficult to calculate (data more difficult to collect) are related to the environment: soil organic matter, water quality, HNV, FBI, water abstraction, soil erosion
- Most net values were reported for competitiveness indicators (agricultural entrepreneurial income and agricultural factor income) and GHG emissions under the environment objective
- Impact indicators for employment, poverty and rural GDP were reported by an average of 15 MAs

Observations on data availability and netting out of indicators



Common context indicators

- Relevant for reporting situation in which RDP is implemented

Link between interventions and impacts

- Not always clear
- Need for better understanding

Netting out

- Should be done, but maybe not for all indicators
- Focus on most important / relevant areas
- Coherence of national monitoring programmes/databases with CAP evaluation needs

Socio-economic effects

- Use standardised and systematically collected data (e.g. FADN)

Environmental effects

- Focus on smaller territories
- Focus on certain dimensions (e.g. soil erosion)

Support needs for evaluation



Support needs	Scope/content
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Improve the capacity of MC or PAs in relation to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• data collection / addressing data gaps• specificities of the new CAP architecture• evaluation concepts and culture
Knowledge sharing events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Learning from each other on evaluation approaches and methodologies❖ Learning from projects outside the agriculture/rural development field (e.g. Horizon 2020, OECD)
Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Comparative analysis of new topics (e.g. eco-schemes)❖ Sharing examples of evaluations from different Member States – in English and other MS languages
Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Linking practical needs of evaluators with scientific community❖ Interdisciplinary working groups with MA, PA, evaluators, researchers, etc.



Thank you for your attention!

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