ODR a resource center for policy assessment

Targeted data management for evidence based evaluation of Rural Development Programmes 2014-20", 5-6 December 2016 Bordeaux (FRANCE)

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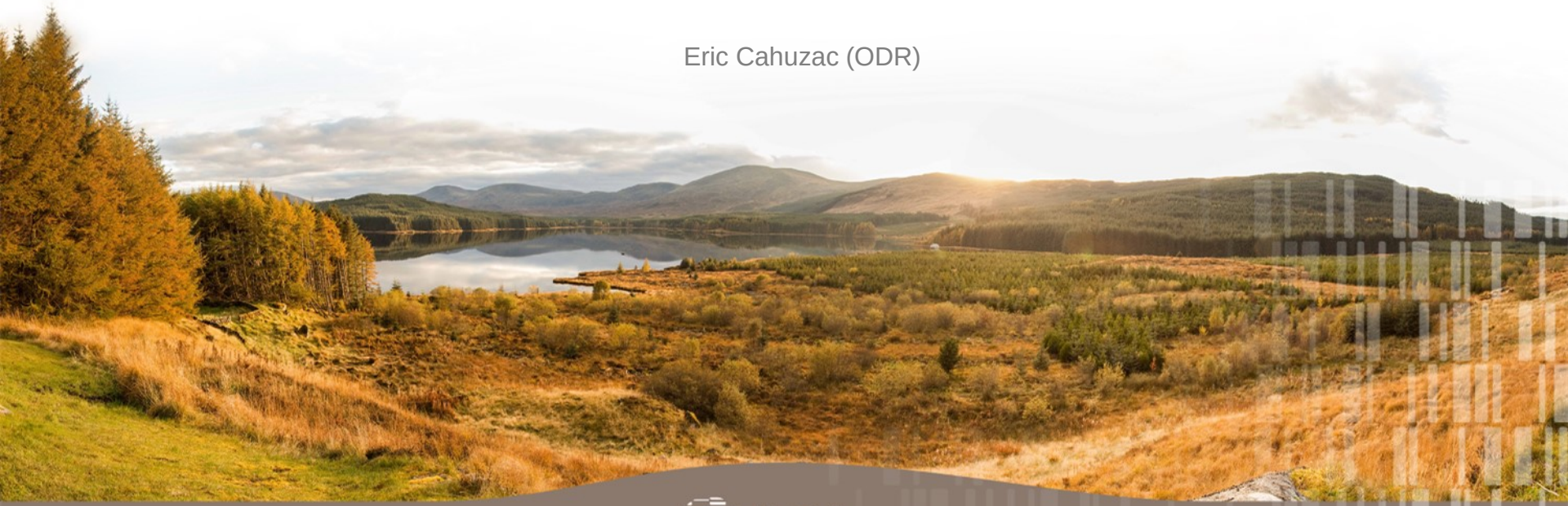


Outlines

1. The ODR Platform
   a. originally
   b. now
   c. ODR and the RDP evaluation

1. ODR and the data management

2. Case study

3. Concluding remarks

The ODR platform

ODR: Originally

A tool/platform to support Rural Development Policies

- Nothing in the early 2000s to help the French government in CAP evaluation
- Gathering individual data on payments for the second pillar
- In charge to the technical support for monitoring and assessment on French RDP (2d pillar CAP)
- An agreement with the French ministry of agriculture (according EU regulation) and the French Payment Agency
- Funded by EU funds (EAFRD supports)

ODR: Now

Now ODR is :

- A multi -partite convention (8 partners), up to 2020.
- A part of the Specific Programme of the National Rural Network (PSRRN)

Assignments

- An interface with the management authorities (regions)
- Produce output and result indicators for the monitoring and assessment of the RDP (annual report on the implementation of CAP measures; ex-post hexagonal French RDP 2007-2013).
- Contribute to the assessment of the agro-ecological national project.
- Contribute to the functioning of the National Rural Network

ODR: involved in the CAP evaluation program

Participation of ODR in the evaluation programme :

- Ex-post evaluation of RDP1 (PDRN)
- In-itinere evaluation Axe3, Leader RDP2
- Middle-term RDP2
- Expost RDP2 (PDRH)
- Annual implementation report on the CAP measures (RAMO 2016, 2014-2015 payments)

ODR services :

- store data sets useful for CAP evaluation
- combine data at fine geographical level (LAU 1-2) or superpose map layers.
- create output, result, or impact indicators for the monitoring and assessment
- construct new indicators (land use, or peri-urban agricultural pattern, or for sustainable agriculture). Cross-section or panel indicators
- perform automatic report and quick mapping.

ODR and the data management

ODR: a data collection system

Main core databases

- National coverage of the French payment agency
  - RDP1 (2000-2006): all measures
  - RDP2 (2007-2013): all axes (1-4)

Additional databases

- Agricultural social security databases (MSA) (2002-2015)
- French LPIS (RPG) (2006-2014)
- Mains key weather and climatic indices at LAU 2 level from 1979 to 2014.

Collection of base maps

- Thematic (less favored areas, dairy, environmental,…)
- Administrative (small agricultural regions, natural parks,…)
- Socio economics (employment zones, living areas,…)
- Topographical base maps from IGN (forest, road, rivers and lacks,…)

Specificities of the data bases

- Administrative individual data or public aggregated data
- National coverage, quasi exhaustive (not sample)
- Geolocalised data, LAU 2 or plots (not on a grid)

ODR: an information system

Data Service Infrastructure (DSI)

- Socio-technical system : men + IT = services on data

Built on free software or open-source software

Database Management System (MySQL)

- Geographical linkages and aggregation
- 260 data base; 3000 tables; 50 000 variables => 1.3 To

Web 2.0 technology

- CMS for informational content
- Dynamics interfaces, hypertext catalogues, Wiki
- Script languages (PHP/SQL)
- GIS tools (PostGis)

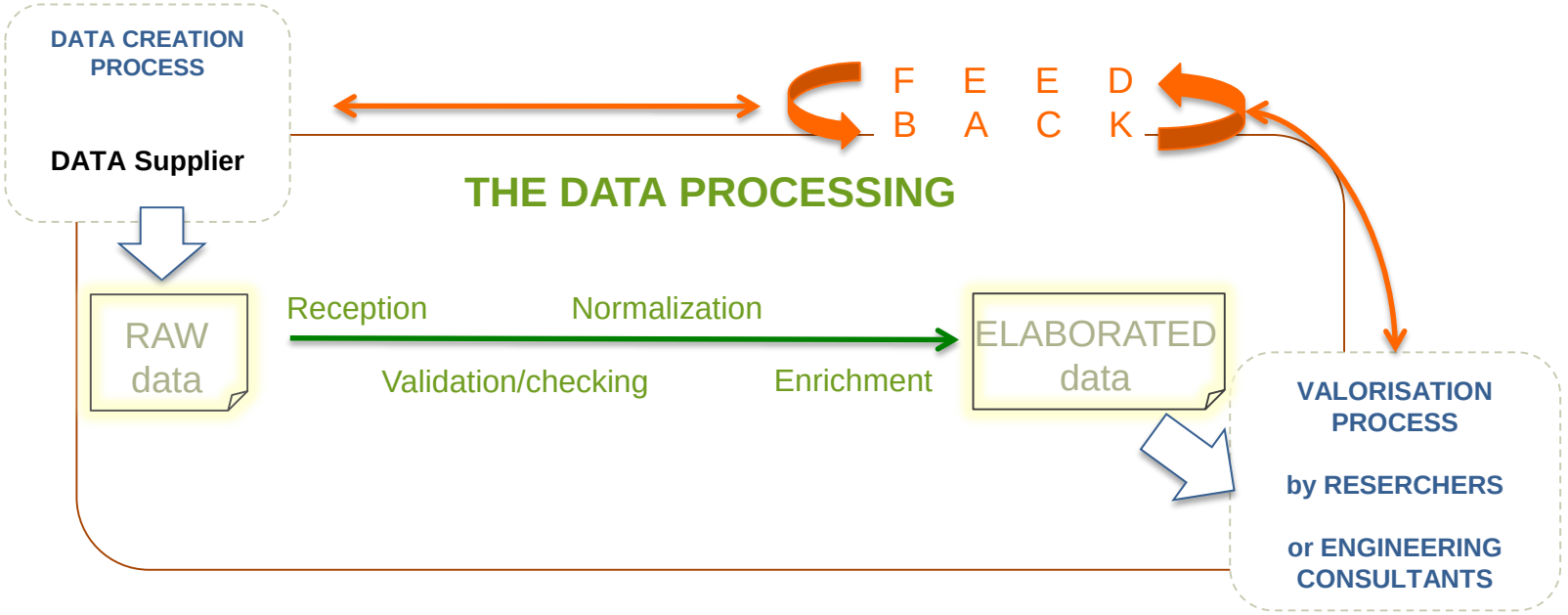
IT developments to manage data

- Upload/download
- Reporting tools (maps, data tables,…)
- Free statistical software

ODR: data quality approach

The quality approach at INRA

- The QD (for Quality Delegation) give a general background
- The data management quality for SS department of INRA, more details:
  - A charter (framework) give
  - A guide, for good practices



ODR: good practices in data management

Five main principles

- A wide use of metadata
- A traceability chain all along the data process
- Manage the data warehousing, the data conservation
- Compliance with data dissemination regulation
- Coordinate the feedback to the supplier

Social infrastructure

- 5 (full time) + 10 (part time) engineers
- Thematic expertise on data
- Technical expertise on data management and statistics

IT infrastructure

- Restricted access platform (registered only)
- 3 servers and 8 virtual servers
- Administration tools
- Private work areas (public/private data or shared…)

Case study

Annual implementation report: RAMO 2016

Example : coverage rate of the MAEC in Natura 2000 areas

- Propose a common methodology for all the regions
- That guaranty consistent and comparable results
- Calculation of the indicator :
  - Gathering scattered information : geographical data from PAS, Natura 2000 layers from MEEM.
  - Mobilize GIS competences to overlap layers and compute new indicators
  - Disseminate the result on a shared platform for each region.

- Conservation of…
  - Raw data,
  - Calculation procedures
  - Results

- … for later use, changes in the procedure, comparison in time, etc.

Concluding remarks

Feedback and outlook for the long term

Why the concept of resource center (RC) is a positives outcomes?

- Necessary to prepare data, upstream to the evaluation (timescale too short)
- Capitalize on data and on knowledge at the same place (Incremental process)
- Facilitate the construction of new indicators, gathering data base (panel)
- Standardize the concepts, the referential, …
- Facilitate the potential use by researchers (data/knowledge enrichment)
- … consolidate data at the national level.

Why do we need to maintain and develop a RC for the CAP evaluation?

- Because CAP evaluation is changing (regions are now managing authorities)
  - We need standardized concept, base-line data for comparisons ...
  - … in time (between RDP)
  - … in space (between regions)

Thank you

https://odr.inra.fr