

Update on the activities of the Evaluation Helpdesk

Hannes Wimmer, Team Leader

19th meeting of the Expert Group on Monitoring and Evaluating the CAP. Brussels, 10 Feb. 2019





Outline

TWG-7 Ex-ante Good Practice Workshops TWG-8 Ex-post Dissemination



TWG-7 Ex-ante





- Is the performance framework operationalized?
- Are the requirements of the new performance system understood by the key actors?
- Is the IT system adapted?
- Is the process of data collection, analysis, clearance, validation suitable?
- Can the required reports be produced by 15 February?
- Are the follow-up procedures in place?

Good Practice Workshop



Data-management for the assessment of RDP effects'



- Exchange practices on how to identify and meet data needs and use existing data (IACS, LIPS, FADN, etc).
- Resolve specific data-related issues (double-counting, quality assurance, capturing of secondary and LEADER contributions)
- Identify needs for further support for ex post and future monitoring and evaluations.



Good Practice Workshop

How to demonstrate RDP achievements and impacts: **FOR RURAL** lessons learned from the evaluations reported in the AIRs 2019





- 56 participants from 22 countries
- Case studies from EE, SI, CZ, EL, SE, AT, LV, ES, PL, FI
- Download the presentations and reports <u>here</u>.

Thematic Working Group no.8





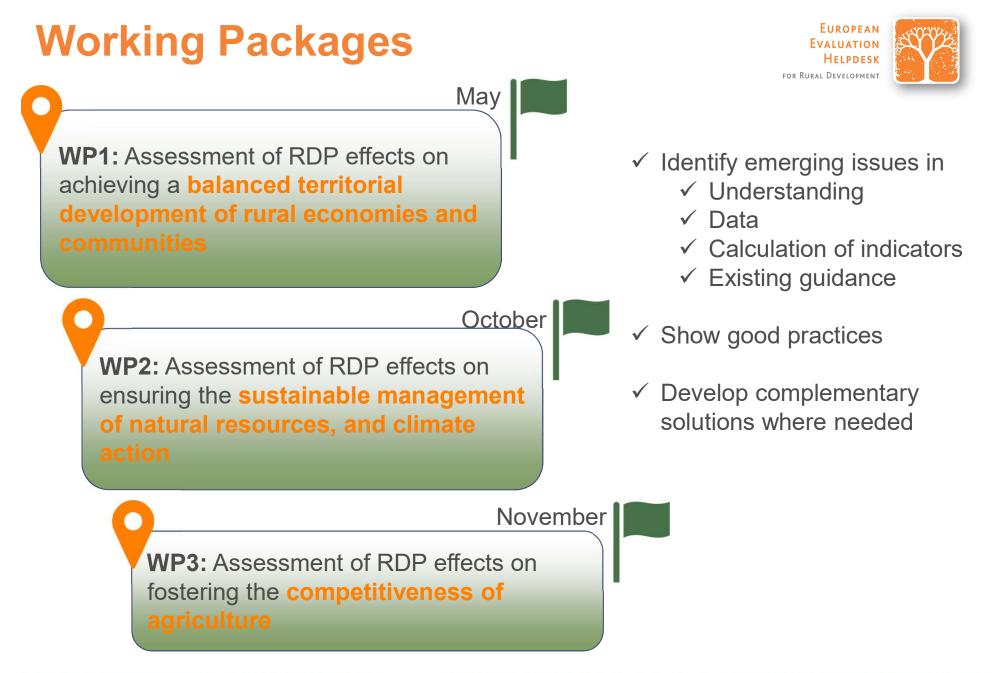
Ex post evaluation of RDPs 2014-2020: learning from practice

Objectives

- Address weaknesses in assessment of RDP achievements and impacts
- Improve calculation of result and impact indicators
- Tackle emerging issues in the assessment of priority areas (e.g. social indicators, environment, climate)

Kick-off in March!





7:





Get involved!

Register for the Sounding Board in order to

- Help identifying emerging issues
- Suggest good practices
- Comment on proposed solutions

Volunteers of the Expert Group on Monitoring and Evaluating the CAP, members of the Rural Networks.

Task: To provide structured feedback on draft documents

Form: Written procedure



Invitation to participate in the Sounding Board will be sent by e-mail.

Newsletter





https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/publications en







FURTHER INFORMATION

Ondrey Miffels, Dr. Cestmir Hirdinics, and Mr. Lukas Molac

Evaluation Advisory Central Europe

For additional information on the Evaluation:

https://evaluace.eu/





ASSESSING SYNERGIES IN THE SLOVAK RDP 2014-2020 FACTSHEET OF THE EUROPEAN EVALUATION HELPOESK FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT + DECEMB

MAKING MEASURES WORK TOGETHER

n the programming period 2014-2020, focus has shifted to making sure that interventions are programmed in a way that supports the highest possible outputs with the most efficient spending in order to face ever-increasing competitive pressures from global markets and maximise the impacts and efficiency of public spending. Synergies between interventions enciency or paone spending amenges be is an essential part of achieving this goal.

In rural development policy, synergies are understood as positive horizontal transverse effects which occur due to positive interactions between various focus areas and rural development priorities. Apart from synergies, focus areas and priorities can also affect each other in a negative way and cause negative transverse effects, weakening the effects of one focus area due to the interventions under the other focus areas. Starting from the RDP specific composition of measures/ sub-measures under each focus area and comparing it with all the other focus areas. These comparisons will allow one to judge the extent to which pursuing a specific intervention logic affected the final achievements towards objectives, effectiveness and efficiency of the RDP and its results and

Rural development programme synergies are assessed through answering the common evaluation question (CEQ) 19, to what extent have synergies among priorities and focus areas enhanced the effectiveness of the RDP?

In the AIR submitted in 2017 preliminary qualitative assessments of synergies between focus areas and rural development priorities were submitted by Member States. In the AIR submitted in 2019 these assessments have become

increasingly more in depth with some Member States using both qualitative and quantitative approaches as better data has become available and uptake has increased in the

programmes.



rogramme synergies are linked to the entire RDP intervention Plogic and to primary and secondary contributions of RDP operations to rural development focus areas, which can create operation of a large of encyclicity of a large of the lar between rural development priorities.



For additional information on the evaluation: http://www.mpsi.sk/index.php?tustD=478viD=438naviD2=1192



Therefore, effectively answering the CEQ 19 in a sound and robust way can be methodologically challenging since in order to achieve this goal one must first quantify all common and additional indicators used to observe the programme results taking into consideration

both the primary and secondary contributions.

There are several options how to proceed in the assessment of programme synergies.

The evaluator can do only a qualitative assessment if quantitative

The evaluator can conduct a quantitative assessment of values

- of result indicators,

In the Enhanced Annual Implementation Report (AR) 2019 and ex In the Enhanced Annual Imperiation neport that a series and post evaluation in 2024. Member States are required to assess RDP post eventuation in date weinder states are required to assess num impacts. This is achieved through assessing impact indicatory which aropaca, rins to acrineved through assessing impact inducators, which provide the many to assess the extent to which the programme province the pression to extend the extent to minim the programmae has achieved its strategic objectives (EU and national/regional reas autorement ins strategic objectives. (LU and national/regional) established at the programme level. These impact indicators form The basis for a taw ends the evaluation related questions related to EU

interence, it is crucial trial the construction on poinces to address soil protection and effective management be assessed accuress son protectori and enertine manage to ensure the sustainability of Europe's soil. OVERVIEW: EVALUATION ELEMENTS FOR ASSESSING RDP IMPACTS ON SOIL

The assessment of soil falls under RDp Priority 4 restoring,

The assessment or sum tails under new writing of resouring, preserving and enhancing cosystems related to agriculture preserving and enhancing ecosystems review to agriculture and forestry and Focus Area 4C preventing soil erosion and

improving soil management;2

Environmental impact indicators are related to the CAP objective convolvential impact monators are reacted to the Cra objective of sustainable management of natural resources and denate vi autoranteure intervences or instanter resources and constant action and more specifically for impact (indicators 8-13 help to action). action and more specificary for interact monetants or is tree to answer the horizontal evaluation question, to what extent has answer the nonzonal evaluation question, to write extent the RDP contributed to the CAP objective of ensuring sustainable

EUROPEAN EVALUATION

HELPDESK

ine Rup

management of natural resources and dimate action?³

This factsheet focuses on the assessment of RDP impacts on soil

organic carbon content and erosion in the Czech Republic. Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and modelling to

In the case of the Czech Republic for the assessment of RDP impacts on soil through the use of Common Impact Indicators 1/2 (soil organic





Therefore, it is crucial that the contribution of policies to

unreaces more user 5 to on agriculturar areas on 3-4 minutes acres and wind erosion 1496. Heavily farmed and damaged solls do not have the proper structure to prevent their top layers from being washed or blown away. Research shows ingen a room being wasnes of norm away, nesearch shows both forms of erosion are the result of poor management and

in the const negation, containing accounting reserves, for individual types of soil degradation differ with the area for manyousi Opes of son any reason of the second solution of the second solution which being water erosion which nonever, the most nordate being water crusion within threatens more than \$1% of agricultural areas or \$.4 million

noss, a uncome m organic matter, orougnic, compaction contamination, salinization, sealed oils, and desertification. In the Czech Republic conditions according researchers

is the base component for providing the form and resources for sustaining much of life on this planet. Soil absorbs all the tor sequences of human activities both directly (intensive and consequences or numan activities norm directly (intensive and extensive faming, inigation, compaction, contamination, etc.) extensive raining, impation, containing, containing on a and indirectly (reducing the solis ability to react to natural and movies up (resusting the substance) to react to nature, forces, such as, water erosion] and is therefore of utmost ronces, such as, water ensuring and to thereine of standard importance to preserve and manage effectively. A wide array of processes threaten soil including soil erosion, biodiversity or processes uneasen son inclooring son eromon, ovorrective loss, a decline in organic matter, drought, compaction,

on is one to the most vital natural resources and an essential ingredient in providing nutrients, water, essentiar ingreorent in providing nutrients, water, oxygen and support to plants as well as providing other oxygen and support to preside as were as providing united indispensable facilities in terrestrial ecosystems. Soil serves as more pensable facilities in our exiting worky series, our serves as the platform for human activities, landscape, and heritage and the partor in the management of providing the food and resources

C oil is one of the most vital natural resources and an

ASSESSING RDP IMPACTS ON SOIL IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC 2014-2020 PRESERVING THE EU'S MOST VITAL RESOURCE







Back to the Basics!





https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/back-basics en



Thank you for your attention!

European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development **Boulevard Saint Michel 77-79** B-1040 Brussels Tel. +32 2 7375130 E-mail info@ruralevaluation.eu http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation

Follow us on **ENRD_EVALUATION**