

Synthesis of ex-post evaluations of Rural Development Programmes 2007-2013

Presentation of the synthesis

Brussels; 8th of February, 2018

Outline

1. Objective of synthesis and overview
2. Methodology / structure
3. Synthesis outcomes

1. **Objective of synthesis and overview**
2. Methodology / structure
3. Synthesis outcomes

Objective of the synthesis

Objective

- Provide a **synthesis and an analysis** of the ex post evaluations of the 2007-2013 RDPs
- Identify **common trends**
- Highlight **differences between the programmes**
- Provide **conclusions and recommendations**

The analysis will focus on the effectiveness, causal analysis, efficiency, coherence, relevance and EU added value of the 2007-2013 RDPs

Input of the synthesis

Input

Medium-level inputs received:

Financial tables including expenditure per measure and axis for all Rural Development Programme
Output tables

High-level inputs received:

91 RDPs **ex-post evaluation** reports
 87 Rural Development Programmes
 4 Programmes in National Rural Development Networks

27 National Strategy Plans
2 National Frameworks

1. Objective of synthesis and overview
2. Methodology / structure
3. Synthesis outcomes

Steps

1. Verification of inputs
2. Preparing the reporting structures
3. Reporting – by country experts
4. Compilation
5. Synthesis of information

Limitations

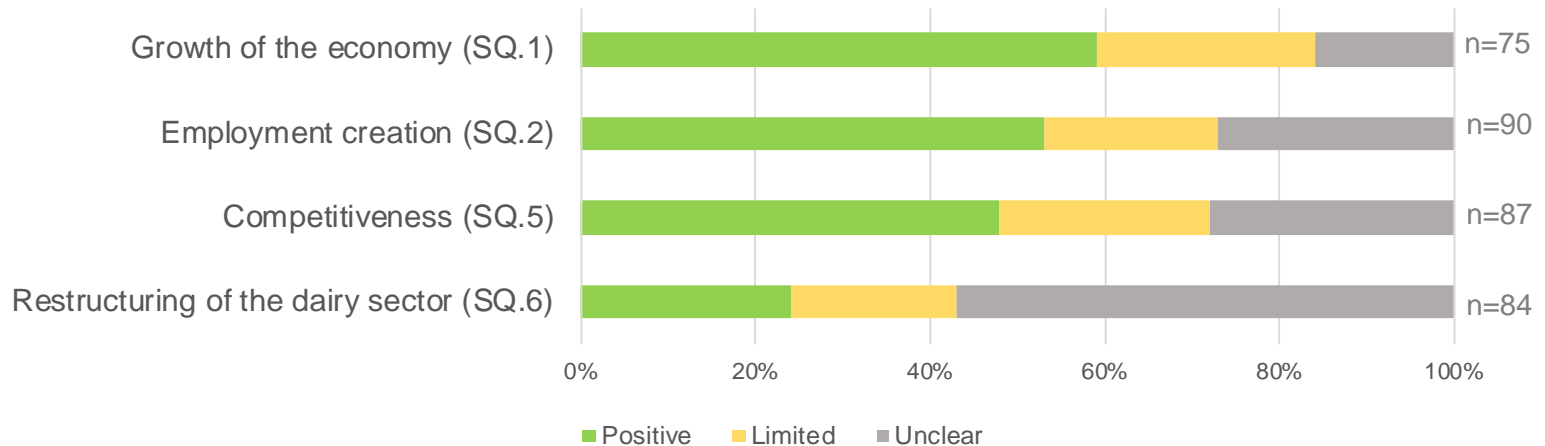
- Varying quality of the evaluation reports
- Limited quantitative support for conclusions made in synthesis
- Full aggregation of values is impossible due to missing data, or the different approaches taken to obtain them

1. Objective of synthesis and overview
2. Methodology / structure
3. Synthesis outcomes: programme-related questions

Synthesis outcomes

Programme-related questions

RDP contribution to the **economy**

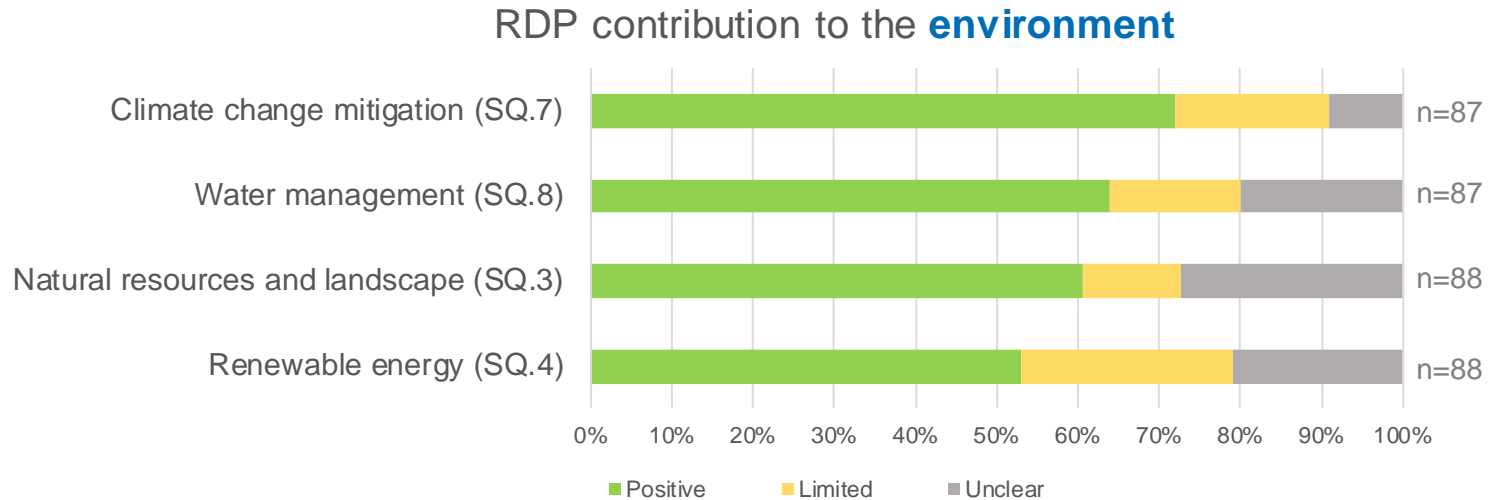


Contribution to the economy

Objective	What worked well	Limiting factors
SQ 1. Growth of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skill building• Modernization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low implementation in various measures• Economic crisis
SQ 2. Employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diversification• Increased productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Job transfer instead of job creation• Deadweight loss
SQ 5. Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human capital (training)• Physical capital (machinery)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objectives were long terms
SQ 6. Dairy sector restructuring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support of farm investments• Improved market structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unclear strategy• Low investment volumes

Synthesis outcomes

Programme-related questions



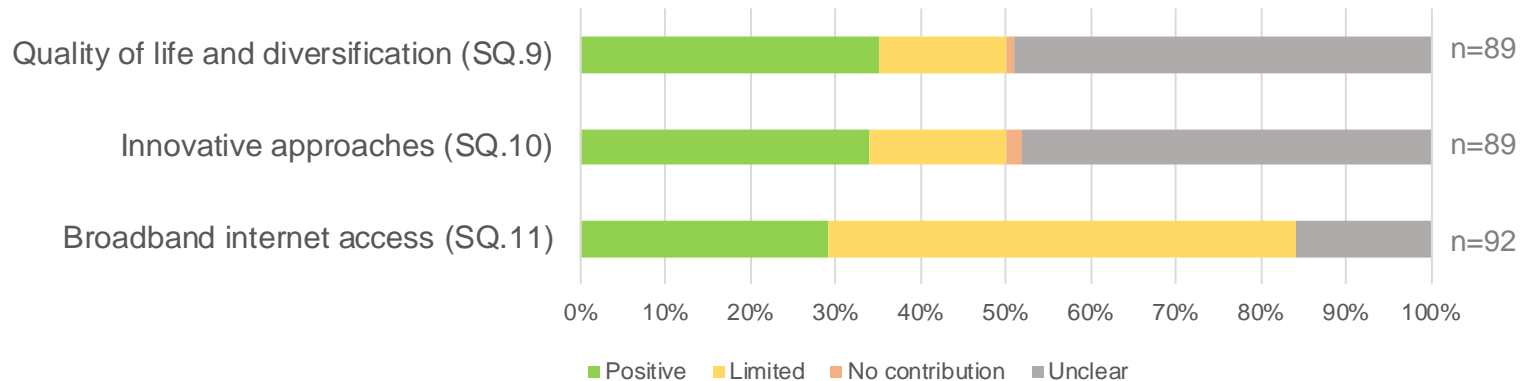
Contribution to the environment

Objective	What worked well	Limiting factors
SQ 7. Climate change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agri-environmental measures• Support of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conflicting measures (increased land use, increased transport)
SQ 8. Water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irrigation systems• Resource management techniques and technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inconsistent reporting
SQ 3. Natural resources and landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agri-environmental measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Competing objectives: preservation vs cultivation of raw material for regenerative energies• Intensification of land use
SQ 4. Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation new energy plants• Increase of biomass production to feed the energy plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not a defined strategic objective of the RDP• Supply of renewable energy not clearly operationalized

Synthesis outcomes

Programme-related questions

RDP contribution to **quality of life and diversification**

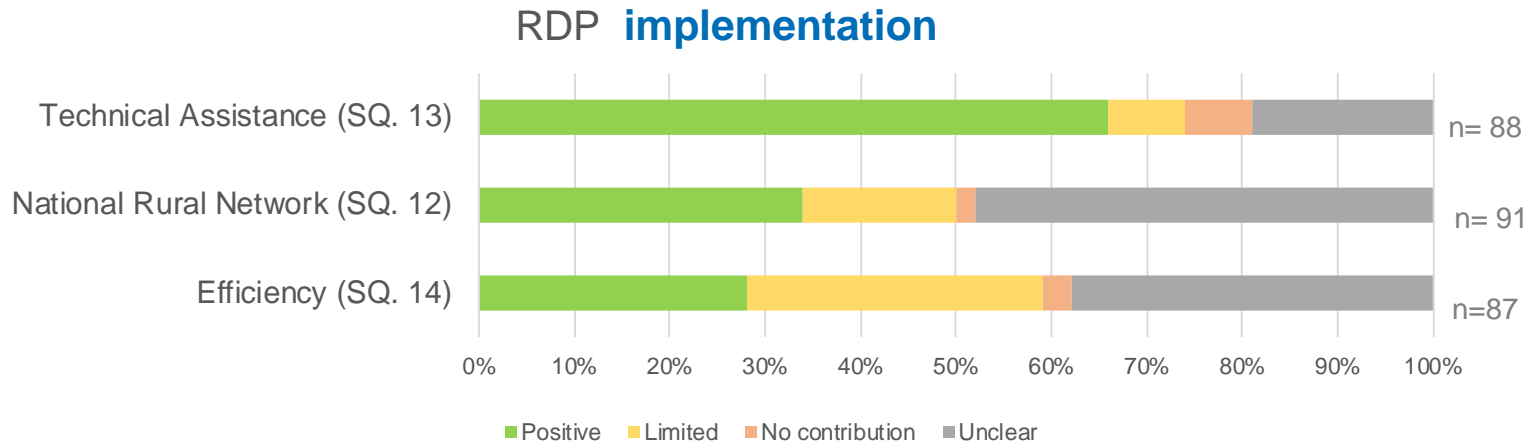


Contribution to quality of life and diversification

Objective	What worked well	Limiting factors
SQ 9. Quality of life and diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infrastructure and basic services• Leisure and recreation• Tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unclear interrelation on the two topics• Unclear measuring standards
SQ 10. Innovative approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Processes and products• Research and skill building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not an RDP priority• Budget limitations
SQ 11. Broadband internet access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technological network access• Multifunctional services centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Late implementation• Communication issues with authorities on permits, etc.

Synthesis outcomes

Programme-related questions



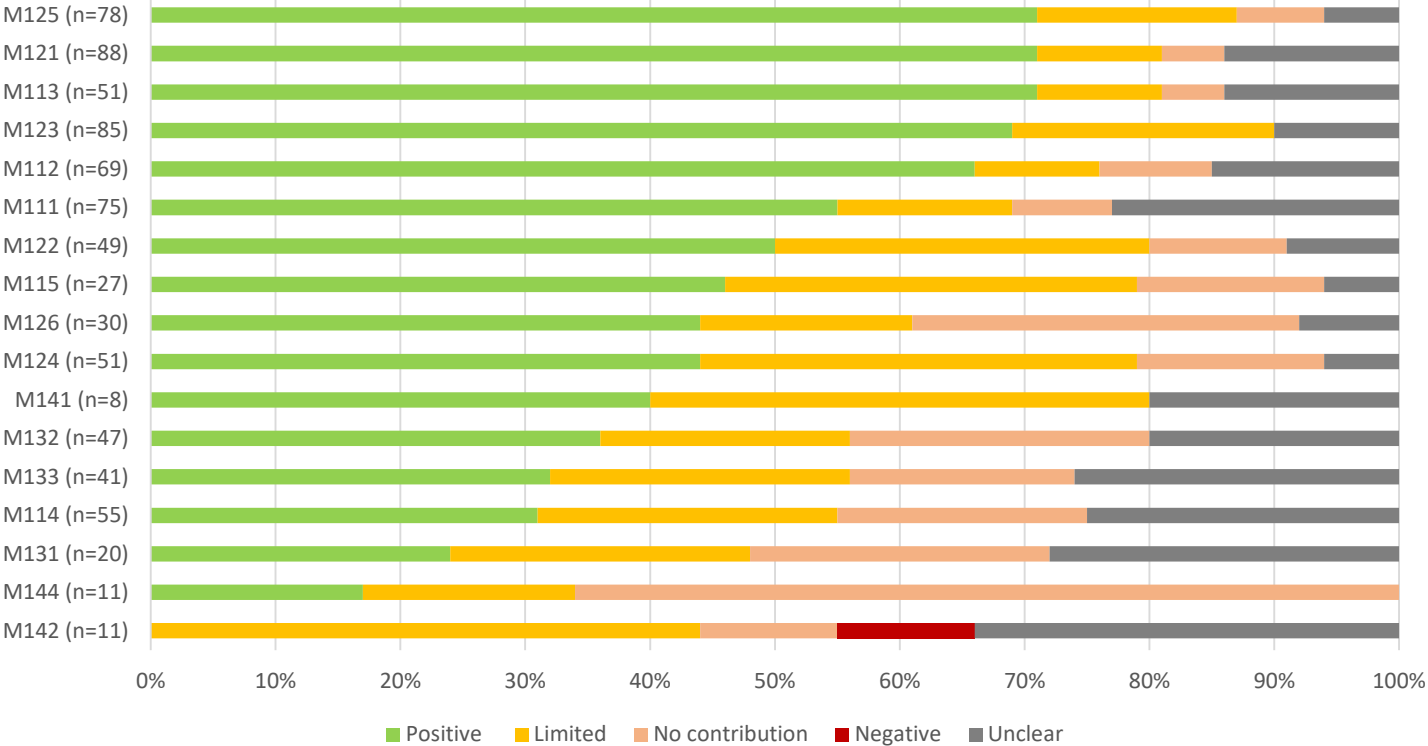
Contribution of different approaches

Approach	What worked well	Limiting factors
SQ 14. Efficiency of resource allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Synergies between measures• Optimised administrative procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deadweight losses• Displacement
SQ 13. Technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Staff to support coordination and implementation• IT development and maintenance• Publicity activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of personnel• Low budget
SQ 12. National Rural Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity building and exchange at the level of MA's• Networking and capacity building among actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Late implementation• Lack of personnel• Unclear strategy

1. Objective of synthesis and overview
2. Methodology / structure
3. Synthesis outcomes: measure-related questions

Axis 1 – Measure results

Effect on competitiveness



Axis 1 – Measure focus



Measure 121

Modernisation of agricultural holdings

Implementation: 27 MS in 88 regions

Budget: 11,693.4 million euros

- ✓ Introduction of new or better products
- ✓ Introduction of new technologies
- ✓ Increase in production and labour efficiency

✗ No improvement in management of the improved production factors



Measure 125

Improving and developing infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry.

Implementation: 22 MS across 78 regions.

Budget: 4,317.6 million euros

- ✓ Reduced costs of transportation
- ✓ Reduced costs of water usage due to new irrigation structures

✗ Low implementation
✗ Basic infrastructure targeted

Axis 1 – Additional effects

Other effects of measures aimed at improving competitiveness

Frequently reported

Environment (+)

Farmers skills (+)

Employment (+)

Quality of life (+)

Occasionally reported

Regulatory awareness(+)

Innovation and new technologies (+)

Diversification (+)

Animal welfare (+)

Seldom reported

Age structure (+)

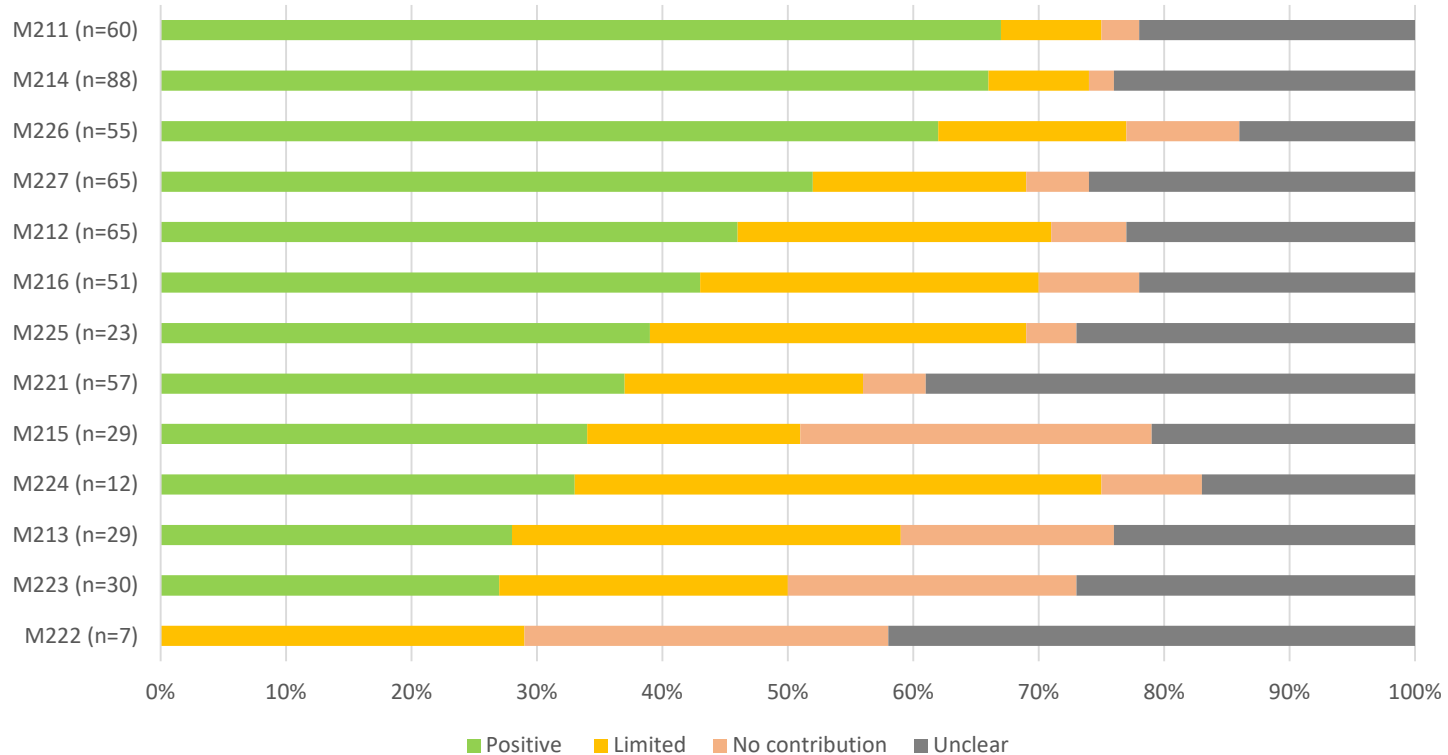
Product quality (+)

Product quality (+)

Workplace safety (+)

Axis 2 – Measure results

Effect on the environmental situation



Axis 2 – Measure focus

🔍 Measure 211

Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain area

Implementation: **15 MS** in 60 regions
Budget: **7,391.1 million euros**

- ✓ Extensive agricultural activities taking natural conservation into account
- ✓ Development of sustainable farming techniques
- ✗ Agricultural use exerts pressure on various resources
- ✗ Measure reduced alternative positive outcomes for the environment

🔍 Measure 212

Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas

Implementation: **27 MS** in 75 regions
Budget: **7,681.4 million euros**

- ✓ Maintained agricultural cultivation, decreasing land abandonment
- ✓ Extensive management practices that are particularly relevant in areas with HNV
- ✗ Measure contributes more to farm income than to the environment

🔍 Measure 214

Agri-environment payments

Implementation: **27 MS** in 88 regions
Budget: **23,619.4 million euros**

- ✓ Maintenance of high value natural agricultural areas through commitments
- ✓ Containment of negative impacts of intensive agriculture on biodiversity
- ✗ Small local contributions to solving nationwide environmental problems.
- ✗ Requirements close to standard practice
- ✗ Implementation problems

Axis 2 – Additional effects

Other effects of measures aimed at improving the environmental situation

Frequently reported

Employment(+)

Diversification (+)

Quality of life(+)

Land management
(+)

Occasionally reported

Civic
engagement (+)

Social cohesion
(+)

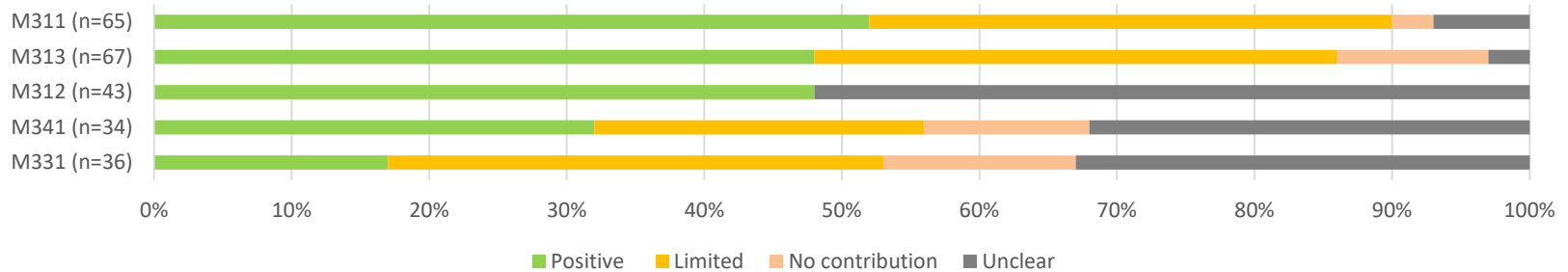
Seldom reported

Infrastructure (+)

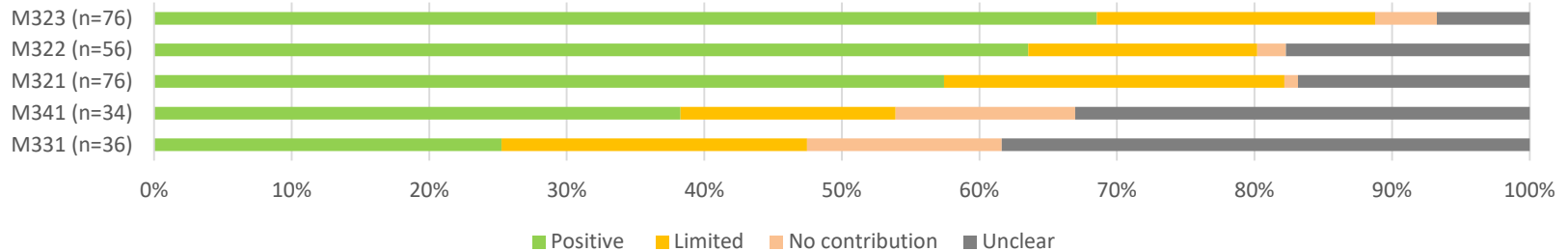
Rural
attractiveness(+)

Axis 3 – Measure results

Effect on diversification



Effect on quality of life



Axis 3 – Measure focus



Measure 311

Diversification to non-agricultural activities

Implementation: **20 MS** in 65 regions
Budget: **1.078,8 million euros**

- ✓ Investments in rural tourism
- ✓ Increase overall performance, assisted farm households to maintain or increase their income
- ✗ Few projects financed, therefore limited implementation



Measure 322

Village renewal and development

Implementation: **22 MS** in 50 regions
Budget: **3,200.0 million euros**

- ✓ Social cohesion and collective ownership
- ✓ Infrastructure in housing and meeting places
- ✓ Improved use of green space
- ✗ Difficulty in measuring quality of life

Axis 3 – Additional effects

Other effects of measures aimed at improving diversification and quality of life

Frequently reported

Environment (+)

Competitiveness(+)

Employment (+)

Technical
infrastructure (+)

Occasionally reported

Tourism (+)

Capacity building (+)

Land abandonment (+)

Seldom reported

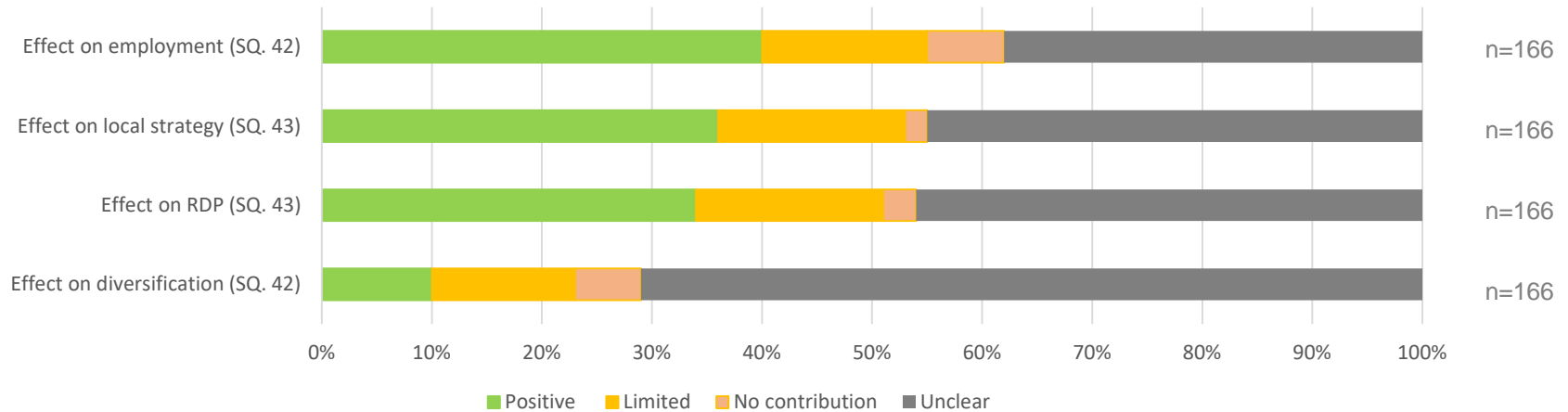
Cultural heritage
(+)

Civic engagement
(+)

Attractiveness
rural area (+)

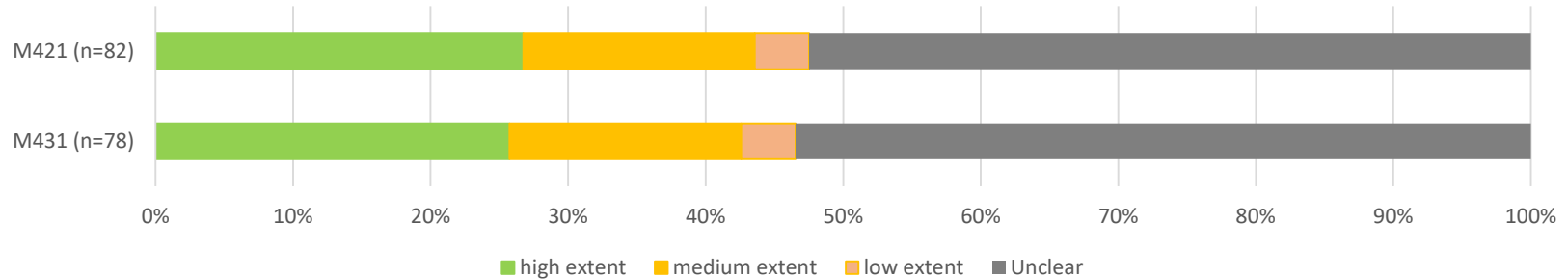
Axis 4 – Measure results

SQs 42 and 43 (based on M411/412/413)

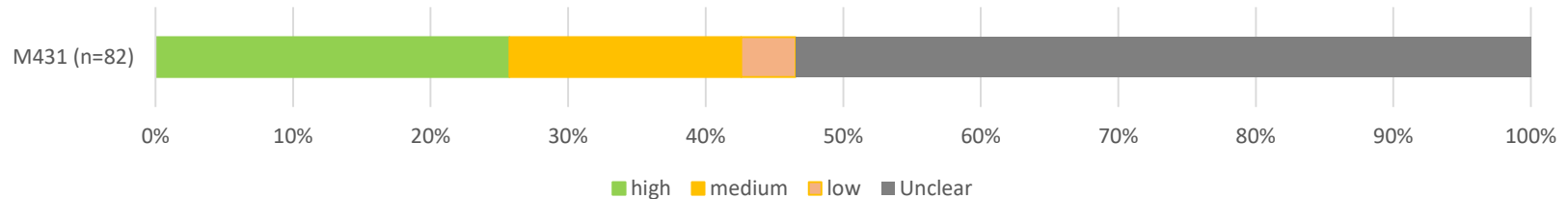


Axis 4 – Measure results

SQ 44 (based on M421 and M431)



SQ 45 (based on M431)



Axis 4 – Measure focus



Measure 421

Implementation of co-operation projects, inter-territorial and transnational cooperation

Implementation: **27 MS** in 74 regions
Budget: **170.8 million euros**

✓ Increase in co-operation, networking and community involvement

✗ Contributions of measure 421 were largely not assessable due to missing data



Measure 431

Management of local action groups, skills development, support to the functioning of the LAG for capacity development and promotion

Implementation: **27 MS** in 88 regions
Budget: **897.7 million euros**

✓ Improved local governance
✓ Implementation of public/private partnerships

✗ Contributions of measure 431 were largely not assessable due to missing data