

Ex post evaluation of RDP's environmental results and impacts: what are the expectation and the use?

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Agriculture and Rural Development



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Why do we need to evaluate ex post EU rural development policy

- Transparency and Accountability
- Show what was spent, how it was spent and with which effects
- Assess **impacts** and **added value** at RDP and EU level
- Contribute to improve implementation of RDPs 2014-2020
- Feed into further policy-making and policy learning



Legal framework

- Community strategic guidelines for rural development
- Council Regulation (EC) 1698/2005
- Council Regulation (EC) 74/2009 [Health Check]
- Commission Regulation (EC) 1974/2006
- Guidance on CMEF to implement the legal framework



Focus of ex post evaluation

- Relevance
- Effectiveness and efficiency
- Results and impacts
- Achievements
- Success and failure factors
- Good practice
- Draw lessons



Lessons from the mid-term evaluation

- Few MTE reports assessed environmental effects
- Very few MTE reports used advanced assessment of impacts of environmental indicators
- Insufficient monitoring hindered data availability and quality
- The four environmental impact indicators do not encompass the multitude of output and result indicators

Progress has been made to which ENVIEVAL project has certainly contributed!



What are the Commission's expectations from ex post evaluation

- Use full set of common indicators and common evaluation questions
- Measuring progress of result and impact indicators against targets
- Use of counterfactuals and netting out of effects
- Using advanced quantitative and qualitative methods for assessment of impacts
- Triangulation of methods (cross-confirming qualitative and quantitative analysis)
- Use of programme-specific indicators and evaluation questions to capture a full picture of the impact of the RDP
- Conclusions and recommendations based on empirical findings and consistent with each other



What are the Commission's expectations from ex post evaluation (2)

 Sound evidence, sufficient data quantity and of high quality is key for the success of evaluation

Timing of data collection

- data needs must be determined at the earliest stage
- data collection must occur in due time and in a cost-effective way
- establishing baselines is a must
- data collection shall encompass various sources



What are the Commission's expectations from ex post evaluation (3)

- Showcasing: Key messages clearly showing WHAT was achieved, HOW and WHY
- Use good examples, TRUE success stories
- Not only compliance with legal requirements
- BUT also clear failures, demonstrating what went wrong and why
- Robust conclusions and recommendations for the future policy



What are the Commission's expectations from the ex post evaluation (4)

- To what extent can we show/demonstrate RDP's environmental effects (especially impacts)?
- For improvements to become visible we need time!
- Some MS have been very ambitious on environmental objectives at programming stage. Have these initial ambitions been realised or not and why (what were the success and failure factors?)
- To what extent can we show what Health Check money delivered?



Issues to resolve

- Environment is influenced by
 - direct and indirect programme effects
 - expected and unexpected programme effects
 - positive and negative external factors
- various factors, sometimes difficult to separate/differentiate from each other.
- Are there methods to assess **net effects** of RDPs on the environment?
- If not possible to assess net effects, which alternative proxies can be used?



Issues to resolve (2)

- **Productive investments**: to what extent have negative effects on the environment been avoided?
- Areas where there have been problems should be given close attention.
- The case of irrigation could be looked at, in contrast to other productive investments
- Afforestation: there were no minimum environmental requirements in the past. Were there negative effects on environment?



Issues to resolve (3)

- Less-favoured areas:
 - To what extent LFA measure contributes to maintaining farming activity ?
 - Is it also delivering on environment?
 - Have LFA managed to avoid land abandonment and to maintain the countryside?



Issues to resolve (4)

- Agri-environment targeting:
 - Some MS target AE payments on areas with most acute environment problems or on certain objectives (i.e. nature conservation), others spread support throughout entire MS/regions
 - To what extent can we assess effects of both approaches, conclude which is most cost-effective?
 - Does a more targeted approach have stronger benefits (even though on a fewer number of objectives), whereas a less targeted approach has weaker benefits (but on a wider number of objectives)?



Issues to resolve (5)

• NATURA 2000/biodiversity:

- Recent mid-term review of biodiversity strategy shows that biodiversity indicator has not improved for period 2007-2012
- Forest-environmental payments were not successful
- What were the reasons, despite efforts and/or funds invested?
- Effects not yet observable?
- Policy did not work?
- What needs to be changed?



Issues to resolve (6)

• Water Framework Directive:

- The objective for 2015 was to achieve a good ecological status of water; but only half waters are in good qualitative state
- What went wrong? Irrigation contributed to this or not? Are there good practices to showcase?

• Non-productive investments:

- To what extent can we assess the way they have delivered on environment and provided public goods (i. e. preserving landscape)?
- Can we show good practice, success stories?



Issues to resolve (7)

• Climate change mitigation and adaptation:

- To what extent the contribution of RDPs will be assessed using quantitative methods; otherwise an alternative approach?
- Advisory services and training actions:
 - To what extent have these measures contributed to awareness raising and dissemination of good practices?
 - Can we demonstrate if there is a clear link between them and achievement of environmental objectives?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !