

Evaluation of RDP contribution to fostering competitiveness of agriculture in Poland.

Lessons learned from the enhanced Annual Implementation Report in 2019

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Outline

CEQ 27: To what extent has the RDP contributed to the CAP objective of fostering the competitiveness of agriculture?

- Background: why everything matters?
- Approaches - planned and used - to answer the CEQ 27
- Short summary of the main findings
- Limitations
- Recommendations for the RDP ex post evaluation in 2023

Background (1)

In theory, according to the guidelines ...

RDP priorities and focus areas (with direct or indirect effect) considered in the answer to the common evaluation question:

Direct effect:

RDP Priorities: P1, P2, P3
RDP Focus Areas: 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B

Indirect effect: other RDP Priorities / FAs affecting income and productivity

RDP measures (with primary or secondary contributions) considered in the answer to the common evaluation question:

Primary: M01, M02, M03, M04, M05, M06, M09, M14, M16, M17

Secondary: other RDP measures affecting income and productivity

In some cases:

1) not a single operation was completed; 2) the sample size $n < 15$ (statistical confidentiality); 3) the operations carried out by farmers have been completed - but there is no sign of them in the FADN; 4) the operations carried out by other entities have been completed - but how to determine to what extent they are related to the situation of individual farmers?

In practice, only some of the Ps / FAs / Ms has been considered.

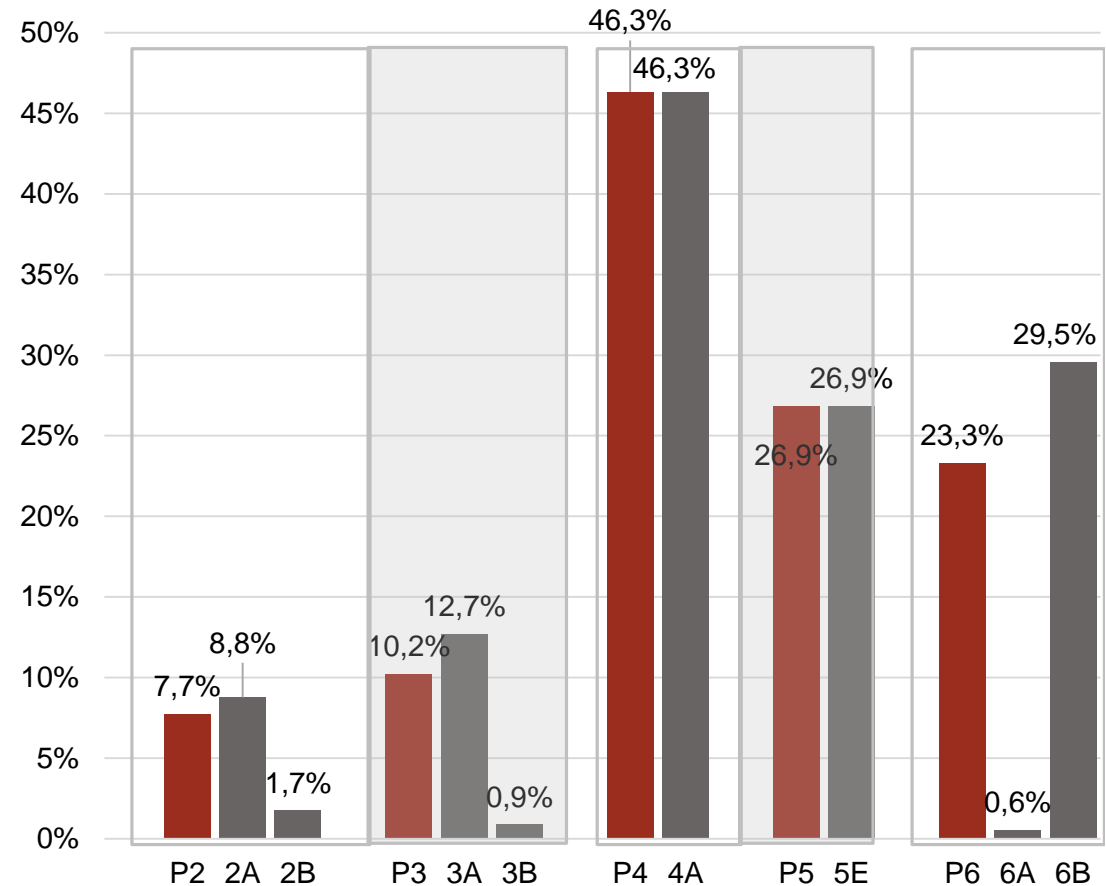
Unfortunately, **we ignored a change in the competitiveness of non-supported farms affected indirectly (positive or negative) by the RDP.**

Background (2)

Planned expenditure for the priorities and focus areas affecting income and productivity

	€ m	% on the total RDP
P2	4 764,00	35,0%
2A	4 046,02	29,7%
2B	717,98	5,3%
P3	1 517,14	11,1%
3A	1 199,27	8,8%
3B	317,87	2,3%
P4	4 160,79	30,6%
4A	4 160,79	30,6%
P5	300,99	2,2%
5E	300,99	2,2%
P6	2 226,03	16,4%
6A	479,36	3,5%
6B	1 746,67	12,8%

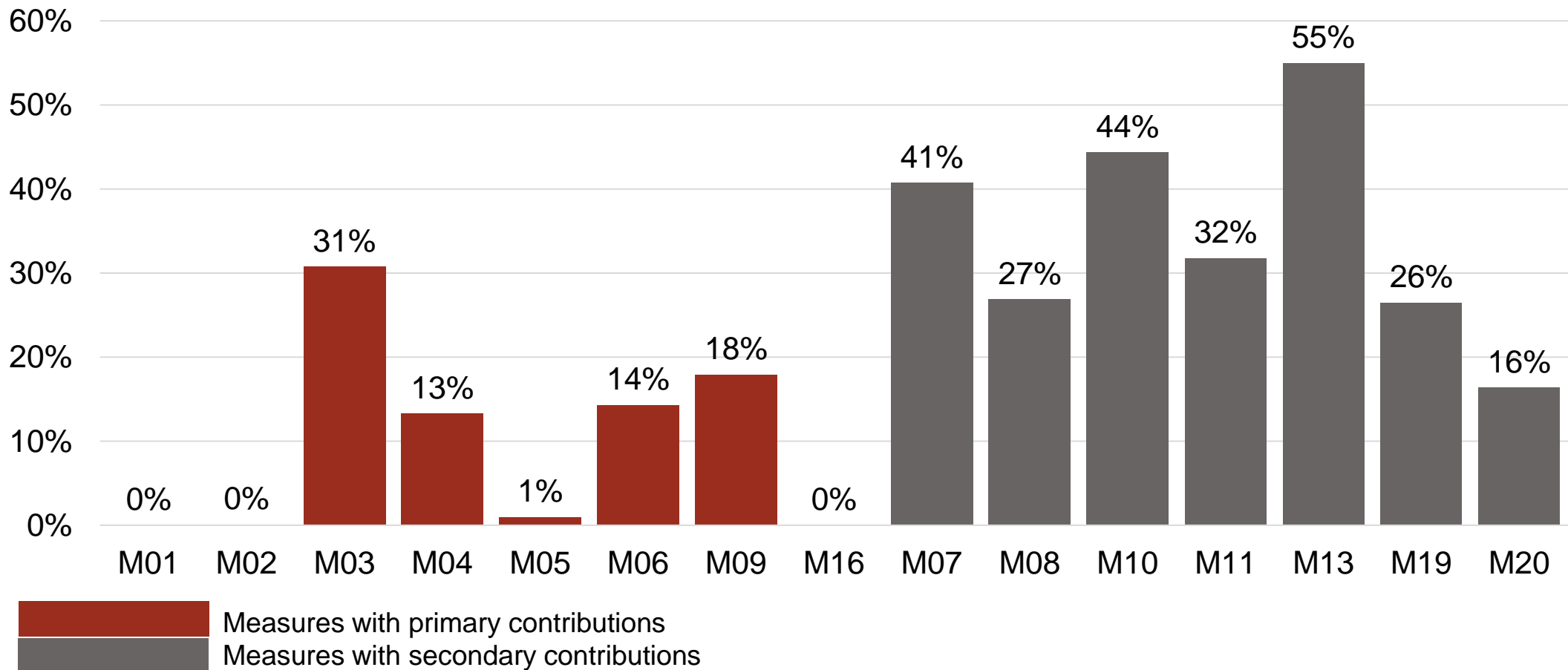
Level of uptake up to 2018 of the priorities and focus areas affecting income and productivity



Source: Administrative data from the Managing Authority. Please note that the data refer to the end of 2018.

Background(3)

Level of uptake up to 2018 of the measures affecting income and productivity



Source: Administrative data from the Managing Authority. Please note that the data refer to the end of 2018.

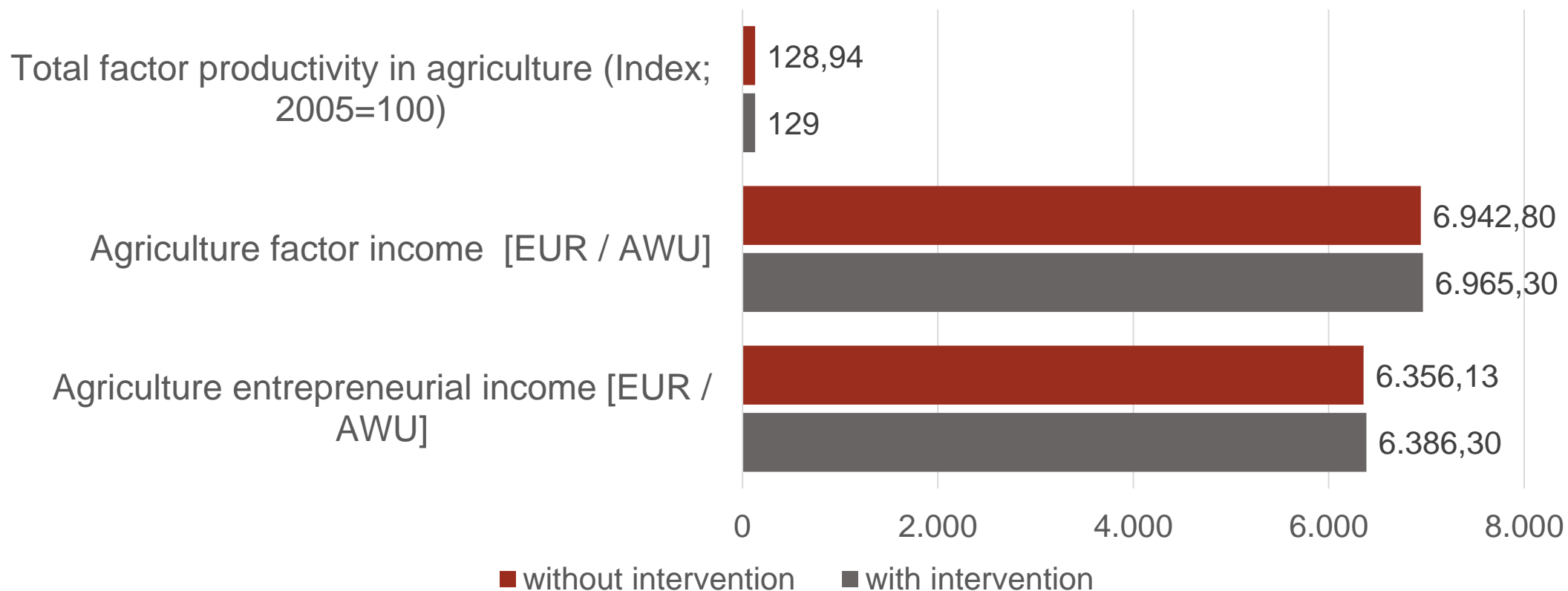
Approach used to answer CEQ 27

Judgment Criteria	Indicator	Methods	Data
The agricultural entrepreneurial income has increased	Agriculture entrepreneurial income (I.01)	PSM-DID* Bottom-up approaches upscaling micro level findings (the ratio)	EUROSTAT FADN
The agricultural factor income has increased	Agriculture factor income (I.02)	PSM-DID* Bottom-up approaches upscaling micro level findings (the ratio)	EUROSTAT FADN
Agricultural productivity has increased	Total factor productivity in agriculture (I.03)	PSM-DID* Bottom-up approaches upscaling micro level findings (the ratio & index)	EUROSTAT FADN

- We used data triangulation in the evaluation report;
- The results of quantitative analyzes were combined with qualitative data (e.g. using qualitative data to understand unanticipated results from quantitative data);
- Nevertheless, our answer was mainly focused on these 3 indicators.

* *with some limitations*

Short summary of the main findings



Source: Authors' own calculations according to Eurostat and FADN data. Please note that the data refer to the end of 2017.

Main limitations of the approach



FADN system: in Poland, the FADN sample represents 730 904 farms, which accounts for about 50% of all farms (1 410 700 in 2016).

What about the rest of the farms?



The low number of (finished) projects resulted in a small FADN sample for the analysis.

Do we know enough to talk about the whole RDP?



Short period between commencement of RDP implementation and the last available FADN dataset (delay = 1 or... 0).

Have the effects already happened?



An inability (too big difficulty) to calculate all potential indirect effects.

Will we avoid this problem in the future?



In the future, RDP results at the micro level will probably be lower (as slightly weaker entities will receive support), but at the macro level there will be a multiplier effect (increase in the population of beneficiaries).

Will today's knowledge be useful tomorrow?



Our current attempts to extrapolate results from micro to macro levels may overestimate the results.

Will we not be disappointed?

Recommendations for the RDP ex post evaluation in 2023

Assess the relevance of the RDP by considering also upcoming and new needs (e.g. *The 2030 Sustainable Rural Development, Agriculture and Fisheries Strategy*).

Be strongly aware of the positive and negative unintended effects of the intervention logic. This may be crucial for interpreting your results.

Use the same methodology, but with a larger sample and longer delay.

Remember that application of **different methods /datasets, even using the same dataset / methods, may lead to different results.**

If sufficient resources (time, money, experts) are allocated, it will be worth preparing an application of a **sectoral model.**

Ensure consistency of indicators with evaluation questions, their judgment criteria and methods.

At the same time, remember that **in the fiches, you only include the most important** indicators and findings.

Prepare a **good evaluation report** so that it provides additional information to the information in the fiches.

Thank you

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Further information:

<https://www.gov.pl/attachment/be26c25f-fbd5-4b46-a132-83791ef1059e>

