



Guidelines for *Ex post* Evaluation of the RDP 2007 – 2013 and emerging key issues for environmental impact evaluation

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Institute of Farm Economics This is a topic of great interest



INSIGHTS | PERSPECTIVES

Science, June 2014

AGRICULTURE POLICY

EU agricultural reform fails on biodiversity

Extra steps by Member States are needed to protect farmed and grassland ecosystems

TheObserver

Saturday 24 November 2012

British bird species 'face extinction' if EU cuts £8bn agriculture subsidy









- Rural policy
- Why do we need to evaluate rural policy?
- Guidelines for the *ex post* evaluation:
 - Who are target groups?
 - What is the structure and the content?
 - What is new?
- Emerging key issues for environmental evaluations



EU rural policy



ls.....

- Highly important in European identity, development and cohesion;
- Multi-stranded and dealing with communities, social development, services, environmental quality, farm and forest development;
- Presenting very different challenges in different places;

- Recognising the complexity of the challenge;
- Focusing on collectively agreed limited number of objectives;
- Complementary to national policies that support rural development;
- Giving "room for manoeuvre" for member states following the subsidiarity principle.



What do we need?



- Better accountability demanded by society
- More comparability at the EU level
- Stronger commitment to effective evaluation by MSs
- Stronger learning culture in the evaluation community to understand better how RDPs are performing
- Enhance the design and implementation of the CMEF and support evaluation stakeholders to conduct the evaluation:

That support for the ex post evaluation is what we offer here



Ex post evaluation guidelines



Introduction	Part I	Part II	Part III
For everyone	Mainly Managing Authorities	Mainly Evaluators	Toolbox
<i>Introduces</i> <i>ex post</i> evaluation and its role in policy cycle	<i>Introduces</i> the process of the <i>ex post</i> evaluation, steps to be conducted	Discusses and explains intervention logic, evaluation guestions,	Provides additional practical tools for <i>ex post</i> evaluation preparing,
<i>Explains</i> the scope and focus of <i>ex post</i> evaluation,	and role of evaluation stakeholders	indicators, methods and data	implementation and reporting.
legal requirements and common evaluation elements	Explains also specificities with respect to NRN		



Introduction



For everyone who is reading the *ex post* evaluation guidelines



What is *ex post* evaluation for ?

What is *ex post* evaluation Why do we need specific guidlelines What are the target groups and how they can use guidelines

Scope of the ex post evaluation

Policy objectives Focus of evaluation Legal framework Common and programmespecific elements







Mainly for Managing Authorities to steer and manage the *ex post* evaluation

Process of the ex post evaluation Stakeholders and their role Key steps: planning, implementing disseminating

Ex post evaluation of national rural network programmes Purpose, scope and process



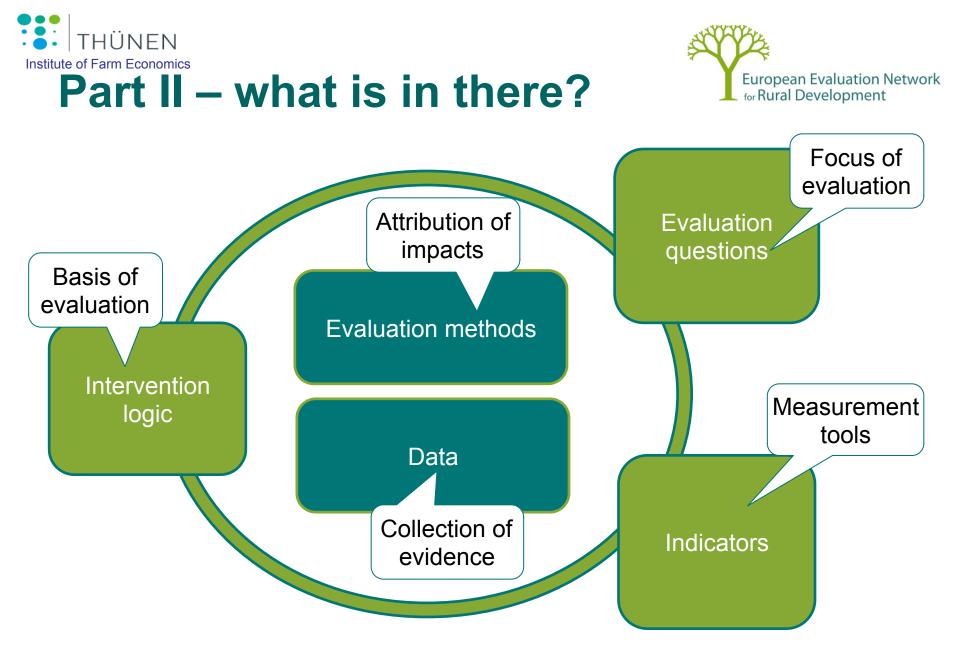
Part II - for whom?



Mainly for evaluators to conduct the evaluation

BUT also:

- Managing Authorities of RDPs to find useful information
 - for the preparation of ToR to select the evaluator,
 - in the stage of planning, preparing and steering the *ex post* evaluation
- Managing Authorities and other rural development stakeholders involved in evaluation (MC, evaluation steering groups, EC DO etc.) in assessing the quality of the *ex post* evaluation reports.
- All those who are interested in the evaluation of the EU rural development interventions.





Intervention logic



- What do we mean by intervention logic?
 - EU rural policy and RDP intervention logic and its evolution over the time (e.g. Health check),
- What are major challenges?
 - Complexity of composition: overall, axis and operational objectives, measures, activities, expected outputs, results and impacts,
 - Looking beyond the visible various types of IL (economy, public goods/bads, quality of life),
- What shall be assessed?
 - Relevance, coherence, unintended effects, efficiency,
- How shall the intervention logic be assessed?
 - Two stages in assessment: desk scrutiny, facilitated workshops.
- Specificities with respect to TA and NRN



Evaluation questions



- The role of evaluation questions in ex post evaluation
 - Common and programme specific evaluation questions
 - Evaluation question, judgment criteria, links to indicators: triangular consistency
- New! < Revised set of common evaluation questions
 - Programme specific evaluation questions
 - Role of programme specific evaluation questions
 - Development of programme specific evaluation questions and judgment criteria, links to indicators
 - How to use evaluation questions in *ex post* evaluation of RDP?
 - In structuring, observing, analysing, judging, reporting
 - Specificities with respect to TA and NRN



New!

Institute of Farm Economics Revised set of common evaluation questions



Original set of 150 common evaluation questions of CMEF has been **simplified and reduced** to the essential demand for knowledge from the European perspective.

3 groups of CEQs

Programme-related: Community strategic priorities Health Check objectives 7 impact indicators TA and NRN Efficiency of RDP resources

Measure-related:

Contribution of the measure to its axis objectives Other measure effects and contribution to other axes objectives

Leader approach-related: Community strategic priorities: Employment, diversification and governance Leader approach LAG contribution to LDS and RDP







- The CMEF indicators in ex post evaluation
 - Definitions, role and types of indicators (baseline, input, output, result and impact)
 - Values for indicators
- Programme-specific indicators
 - Existing indicators and development of new indicators
- How to use indicators in evaluation of RDPs
 - Balancing importance and measurability
 - Coherence with intervention logic, links to evaluation questions, methods and data,
 - Interpretation of values,
- Specificities with respect to Leader



- Examples of additional indicators linked to revised CEQ
- Specificities with respect to TA and NRN



Methodological challenges in assessing programme effects

Distinction between programme results and impacts

Identification of main programme effects – direct and indirect

(leverage, deadweight, multiplier, displacement, substitution effects)

Identifying programme **net effects** Distinction of positive and negative **externalities**, expected and unexpected programme effects

Identifying factors distorting programme effects (confounding factors, selection bias, self-selection bias, homogeneous and heterogeneous treatment effects, etc.)

Addressing methodological challenges

Using **counterfactual** in addressing methodological challenges

Evaluation **designs** (randomised, quasiexperimental, non-experimental)

Key approaches to evaluation (Theory based, quantitative, qualitative, mixed) – advantages, disadvantages, when to be used, various techniques to apply etc.

How to **select appropriate evaluation design** (quality standards, considering limits and constrains, e.g. resources)

Suggested methods in relation to the assessment of individual axes, TA, NRN and answering related evaluation questions







- Major challenges in data management and collection during the evaluation of RDP
- Data needed for evaluation of RDP results at beneficiary level
- Data needed for evaluation of RDP results and impacts at RDP level
 - Economic
 - Environmental
 - Social
- Specificities with respect TA and NRN



Content of Part III – Toolbox



New

Objective trees as part of RDP intervention logic

New set of reviewed EQs

Outline of ex post evaluation report

Example of quality assessment grid for evaluation report based on the DG Agri assessment grid

Example outline of the technical specification of the ToR

Retro planning table the *ex post* evaluation

Examples of Leader-specific additional indicators

Examples of evaluation methods

Tool to identify data sources for evaluation



New

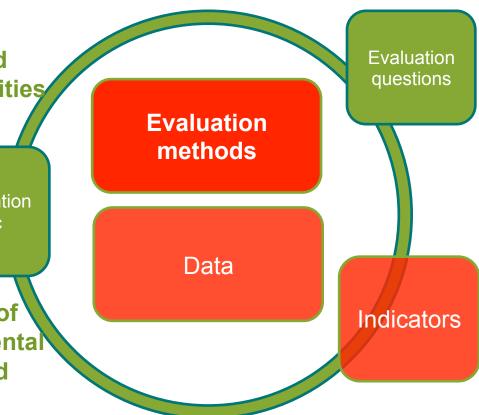






- To build on the guidance provided in the EENRD ex-post guidelines
- To identify particular challenges for environmental impact assessment
- To test a set of different indicators and methods under different data availabilities

- To provide guidance on how to deal with data gaps and the integration of different sources
- To provide guidance on the selection of indicators and methods for environmental impact assessment for the ex-post and future evaluation exercises









- The EENRD guidelines are very detailed and useful, but a number of key issues or challenges remain for environmental impact assessments Workshop:
- How can ENVIEVAL address these issues, e.g. in the public good case studies?







Indicators

- Current environmental result indicators remain an issue for environmental evaluations
- Indicator such as "Area under successful land management contributing to " do not measure direct effects or environmental impacts at micro level
- Challenge to select and test alternative "result" indicators which measure direct effects of RD measures
- Alternative "result" indicators need to link to the assessment of programme impacts







Indicators and data

- Indicators need to be used at an appropriate spatial scale which allows the impacts to be assessed
- Scale of policy measures and environmental impacts not necessarily the same
- Lack of environmental monitoring data at the right scale and coverage
- Data need to be available at such scales which allow to link environmental change to the success or failure of a measure







Counterfactual

- Guidelines put great emphasis on advanced counterfactual approaches
- How to deal with counterfactuals when data availability is limited?
- How to deal with counterfactuals when policy measures have been taken up across (nearly) a whole programme area and have existed for a long time?
- How to select the most suitable method to measure and assess environmental impacts in combination with different counterfactual approaches?







Net impacts

- Net impacts are evaluated from a combination of direct effects and a range of indirect effects at micro and macro level
- How to explicitly consider indirect effects in methods for environmental impact assessment?
- For which environmental aspects is this particularly problematic?
- Which role can qualitative methods play in the assessment of environmental net impacts at macro level? with different counterfactual approaches?







- Setting the scene for our discussions in the next sessions today and tomorrow:
 - Are the identified issues key challenges for your ex-post evaluations?
 - How can ENVIEVAL address these issues?





Thank you for your attention!

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