

# Good Practice Workshop

*“Choosing and using context indicators for rural development”*



## RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING 2014-2020



*Lisbon, 15 November 2012*

# Presentation Plan

**I.**

Preparation of RDP - Time-planning/organization

**II.**

RDP 2014 - 2020 – The diagnosis in construction

**III.**

Orientations to ex ante evaluation – Assess of SWOT/Context indicators

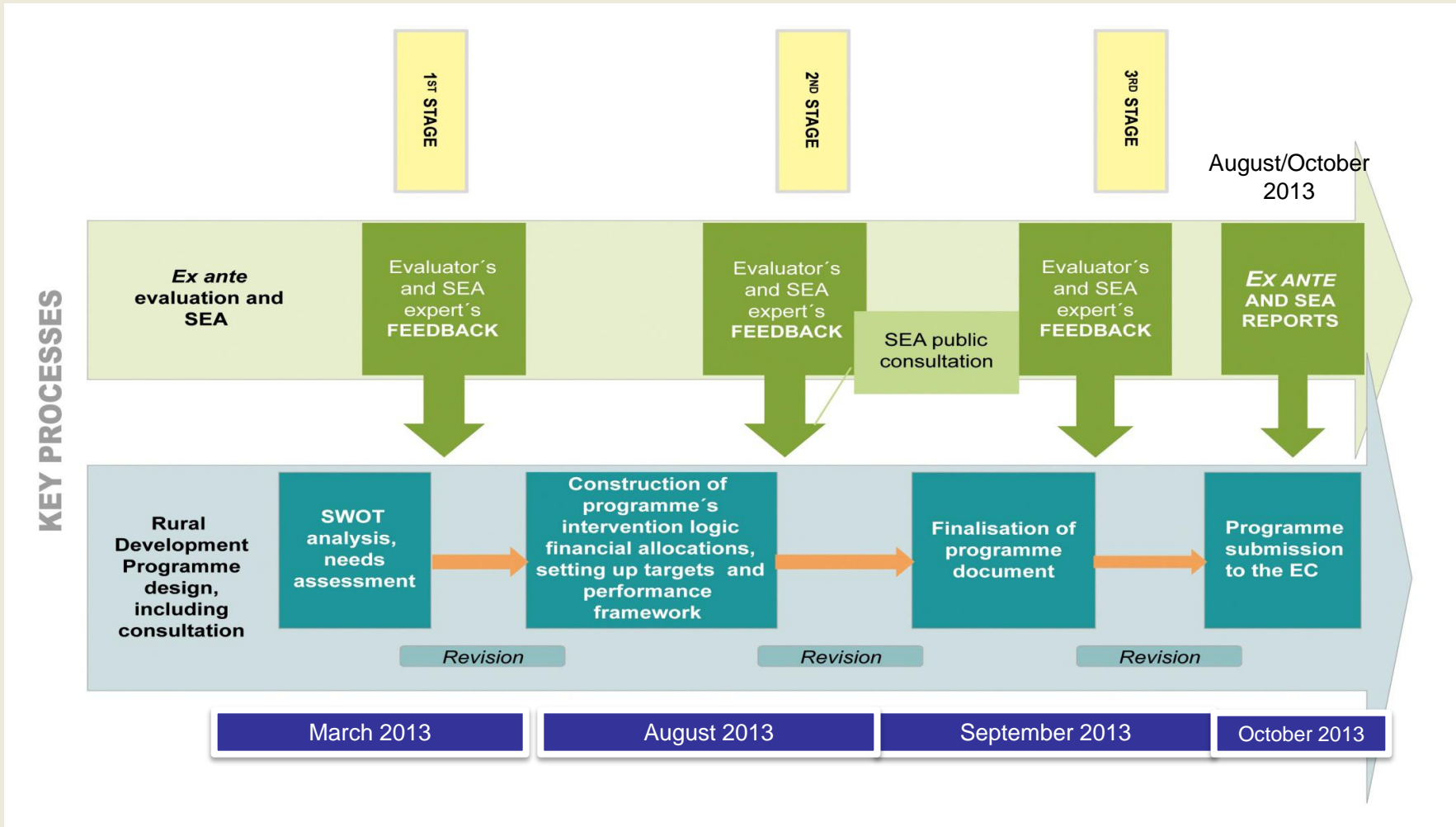
**IV.**

Context indicators – Current period – Main constraints

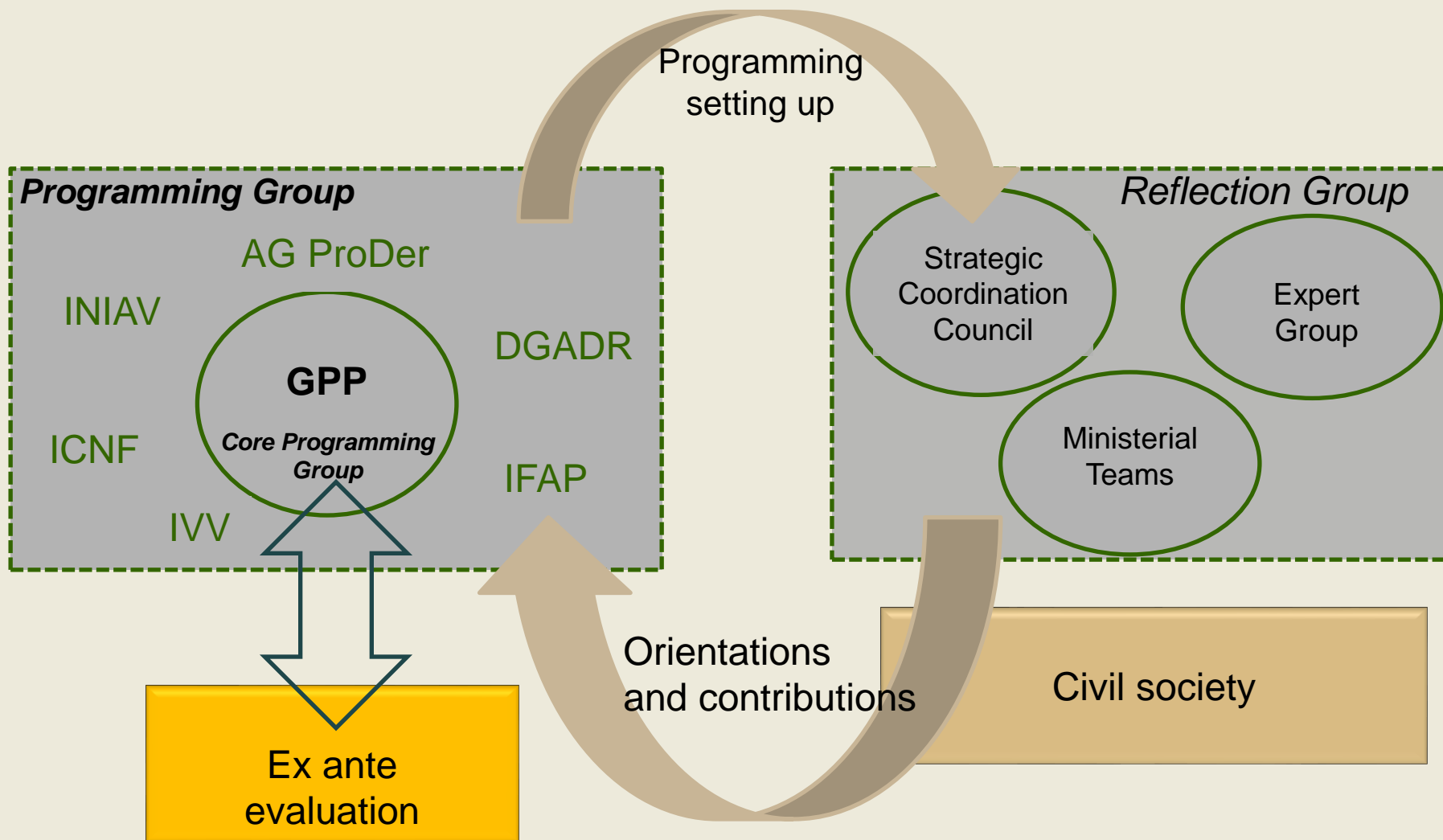
**V.**

Context indicators – How to avoid problems in the future

## PROGRAMMING PROCESS AND EX-ANTE EVALUATION



## RESPONSIBILITIES



## SWOT ANALYSIS METHOD

### Example:

Context indicator: Age structure in agriculture (farmers < 35 / >= 55 years old)

	1999	2003	2005	2007	2009
Holders < 35 years	17.023	9.413	6.856	5.173	6.845
Holders > 55 years	265.700	247.766	227.118	197.207	215.864
Holders < 35 years/Holders > 55 years*100	6,4	3,8	3,0	2,6	3,2

Fact: Ageing of agricultural producers

SWOT analysis: Weakness

Needs assessment: Generational turnover, increase of attractiveness of the sector and rural areas for young people....

Objective definition: increase the number of young farmers

# RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RDP)

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**Data collection**

**Global and sectorial analysis**

- Statistics Portugal
- Eurostat
- FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network)

**Previous RDP's analysis (2000-2006 and 2007-2013)**

- Managing Authorities
- IFAP (Paying Agency)
- Documentary information

**Indicators**

(baseline and evolution 2000-2011)

**Facts**

Organized accordingly with Union priorities

**SWOT Analysis**

- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

**Selection and design of the measures**

**Chosen Strategy**

**Needs assessment**

Private and public consultation  
Political orientations

## WHAT CAN WE EXPECT FROM EX ANTE AND SEA EVALUATORS REGARDING SWOT?

- **Observation of the baseline values of context and impact indicators**
- Assessment of the coherence and completeness of the SWOT analysis and the needs to be addressed by RDP;
- Identification of the gaps
- Recommendations to complete/Improve the description and analysis

The SEA appreciates:

- the analysis of the environmental issues and of the depth of their assessment
- **Indicators**, data and information requirements which need to be taken into account for SEA

## WHAT CAN WE EXPECT FROM EX ANTE AND SEA EVALUATORS REGARDING COMMON INDICATORS USED TO CONSTRUCT THE SWOT ?

### (GUIDELINES TO EX ANTE EVALUATION OF 2014-2020)

- Assess if the common context indicators are employed in constructing the SWOT and their baselines are correctly established
- The ex ante evaluator should recommend the inclusion of common indicators not included on the SWOT and propose how they could be used
- The ex ante evaluator should check that the appropriate definitions and official European and national data sources have been used for the baseline values of indicators
- MS with regional programmes... if only national figures are available then regional values should be calculated or estimated to establish baseline indicators .. The evaluator task – assess whether the approach is appropriate and the method is robust



## CONTEXT INDICATORS

### Experience of the current programatic period

#### Main Difficulties

Difficulty to obtain information

Non systematic data collection

Insufficient disaggregation at territorial level

## CONTEXT INDICATORS

### Difficulties of the current programatic period - examples

Difficulties	Indicators
Difficulty to obtain information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Water quality - Pollution by pesticides not obtained</li><li>▪ Soil: Areas at risk of soil erosion not obtained</li></ul>
Non systematic data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Forestry structure</li></ul>
Insufficient territorial level disaggregation	Indicators for rural areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ proxy to estimate indicators when there is data at NUT III level</li><li>▪ If NUT III level not available – Indicator not obtained (Ex: Life-long learning in rural areas)</li></ul>

## CONTEXT INDICATORS

### How to solve the difficulties to obtain common context indicators?

Difficulties	Propose
Difficulty to obtain information	<p>Select for common indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Only those which data collected for all the MS is mandatory</li><li>▪ Only those who have a methodology clearly defined and accessible to all the RDP</li></ul>
Non systematic data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Avoid indicators for which there is no regular data collection</li></ul>
Insufficient territorial level disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Use a proxy for indicator estimation only if it is possible and the method is robust and accessible</li></ul>

## **CONTEXT INDICATORS - RECOMMENDATION FOR ESTABLISHING A GOOD CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BASELINE AND ITS EX ANTE EVALUATION**

Only use relevant common context indicators based on statistic data with systematic collection by Statistics sources (Eurostat) and other common sources (ex: FADN)

Use specific context indicators for RDP territory is important to identify and assess their specific needs



**To obtain a well defined picture of the RDP territory and their needs – more target RDP**

**Systematic follow up of the developments in the situation of the RDP territory**

**Allows that the ex ante evaluator can play its role more effectively**

**Obrigada!**