

Leo Maier DG AGRI evaluation unit

Ongoing evaluation in rural development

Legal framework, state of play and future prospects

Good practice workshop "From Ongoing Evaluation towards the Evaluation Plan", Vienna, 14 May 2012



Outline

- Why was ongoing evaluation introduced?
- Legal framework
- Components of ongoing evaluation
- How has it worked in practice?
- Current challenges
- Will ongoing evaluation exist post-2013?



Weaknesses in the 2000-2006 period ...

- Evaluation treated as a disconnected, stand-alone exercise (formal requirement)
- Focused on individual measures, limited link to broader objectives
- Substantial variability in effort, data, tools, reporting; limited comparability / aggregation
- Insufficient preparation of the mid-term and expost evaluations



Ongoing evaluation should ...

- Ensure capacity building early on
- Ensure continuity of the evaluation activities
- Help establish good evaluation practice
- Provide regular feedback through annual reporting
- Encourage timely data collection
- Encourage information sharing
- Prepare for the mid-term and ex-post evaluations
 - ⇒ Evaluation should become an integral part of the programme cycle



Legal framework for ongoing evaluation

Article 87 of CR 1698/2005 requires:

- MS to establish a system of ongoing evaluation
- MA and MC to use ongoing evaluation to:
 - examine progress in relation to goals
 - improve quality of programmes and implementation
 - examine proposals for programme changes
 - prepare for the mid-term and ex-post evaluations
- Annual reporting on ongoing evaluation activities
- Mid-term (2010) and ex-post evaluations (2015)



Legal framework for ongoing evaluation

Article 87 of CR 1698/2005 requires:

- ongoing evaluation to be organised by the MA in cooperation with COM, on a multiannual basis
- COM to organise training and exchanges of best practice and information for evaluators, experts and MC member, as well as thematic summary evaluations

Article 67(e) lists as an aim of the European Network for Rural Development:

 to set up and run expert networks to facilitate an exchange of expertise and support implementation & evaluation of the rural development policy



Legal framework for ongoing evaluation

Article 5 of COM Decision 2008/186/EC:

- establishes the evaluation expert committee for RD,
- which shall follow the work of the evaluation expert network related to the exchange of expertise and establishment of best practice, and in particular:
 - advise COM on the work programme of the network
 - contribute to the choice and coordination of thematic work
 - monitor the implementation of ongoing evaluation

Technical assistance ⇒ "Helpdesk"



CMEF handbook – Guidance note B

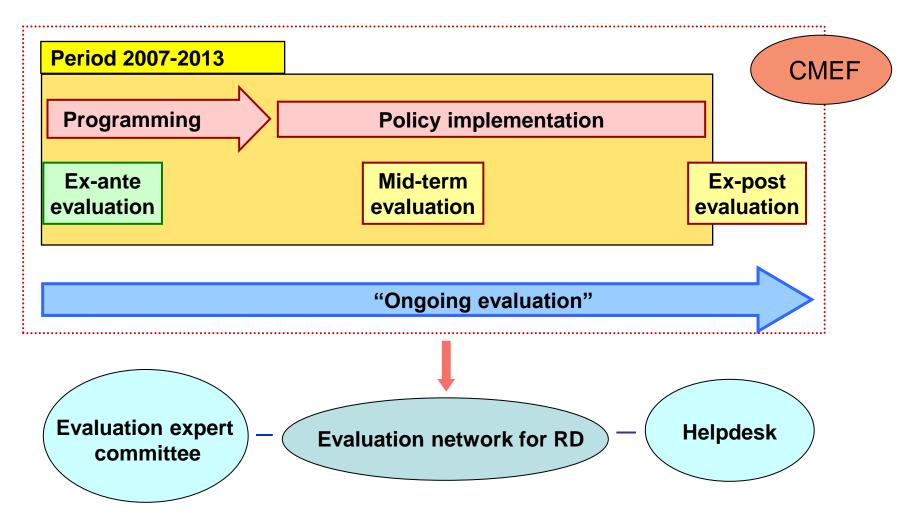
Chapter 4: Concept of ongoing evaluation:

- continuous evaluation activities at RDP level, annual reporting, mid-term + ex-post
- accompanying thematic studies (COM initiative)
- evaluation network animated by COM
 - provide a helpdesk function
 - organise seminars
 - help with capacity building
 - provide a platform for methodological exchange

Chapter 5: Tasks for ongoing evaluation









Bringing together ...

Evaluators: assess the impacts of RD measures / programmes

Member State authorities: ensure availability of data on general trends, outputs and results; steer the evaluation process; report to COM

Academics / researchers with an expertise in the evaluation of rural development; other interested stakeholders (MC, SG)

Commission: establishes the common framework, provides methodological support, facilitates capacity building + exchange of good practice, synthesis of mid-term & ex-post evaluation

⇒ Ambitious system ⇒ Learning process

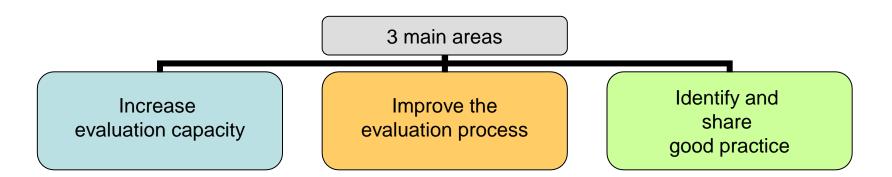




How is it working in practice (seen from COM side)?

Work programme of the network

- > SWOT analysis / needs assessment in the MS
- > Focus groups / Helpdesk geographical experts
- > RD country desk officers





A) Evaluation practice / methodological support

- Guidance documents
 - High Nature Value land and farming (impact indicator)
 - Assessing environmental & socio-economic impacts
 - Capturing the impacts of LEADER and of measures to improve the quality of life in rural areas
 - Evaluation of national rural network programmes
 - Ex-ante evaluation 2014 2020 (in preparation)
- Working papers
 - Gross value added indicator



B) Other support

- Preparation of the mid-term evaluations
 - Guidelines for the MTE
 - Explanatory notes on the common evaluation questions and on MTE reporting
 - MTE assessment tool (for COM desk officers)
 - Methodological assessment of MTE reports
- Collection / dissemination of good practice
 - Good practice workshops (HNV, rural networks, drafting terms of reference for ex-ante evaluations)
- Evaluation training for AGRI desk officers
- Frequently asked questions Helpdesk function



C) Fostering information exchange

- Evaluation newsletter (8 issues so far) + newsletters on good practice workshops
- Participation in events
 - meetings of evaluators in MS
 - national evaluation networks
 - conferences / workshops on evaluation
 - focus groups
- Website + internet-based discussion forum
- Annual updates on needs assessments
- Synthesis of annual progress reports (ongoing evaluation)



Network outputs





The newsletter of the European **Evaluation Network for Rural Development**

Preparations for the Mid-Term Evaluations in 2010

John Grieve and Irina Ramniceanu

This issue of the Newsletter presents the work that the Evaluation Helpdesk has done in sup-4 his sissue of the Newsietter presents the work that the Evaluation Helpdack has done in sup-port of the Member States (MS) preparations for the Mid-Term Evaluations (MTE). The MTE is port or time evertness business (who) presperations are the seas-term overaumons got to). This set it is a key millisections in the origining evaluation process, and a significant moment of reflection on a key missecone in the originity evaluation process, term a signational moment of measurem how to improve the quality, performance and the implementation of the Rural Development.

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Most importantly, the findings of the survey, underpinned the Guidelines regarding the Mid-Most importantly, the tradings of the survey, underpined the Guidelines regarding the Mid-Term Evaluation. The Guidelines are designed to support MS and relevant national or regional term evaluation. The usinderwise are usergined to explore the and serverit transmise or regions subborities in framing the work of their independent evaluators in their preparation and impleassociates in training the work or their nosponsent evaluators in their preparation and unique-mentation of the MTE. This good practice advice complements the number of the MTE. This good practice advice complements the number of the good practice advice complements the number of the good practice. The property of the MTE of th guissense (Armex, ts of the Handbook on the CMEH) and confirmates to the acciption of a confident approach across the EU-27. This will allow the evaluations to be synthesised at

This neverletter is intended to be applicable, ancestable and user-friendly for anybody dealing with the evaluation of rural develop-This nevoletter is intended to be applicable, accessible and user-friendly for anybody dealing with the evaluation of rural develop-ment programmes and measures in the EU. We therefore vedoorne your feedback on the context presented and we would encou-ringly you to provide suggestions regarding appropriate articles or regular features. Please send us your comments to:

Do you have a friend or colleague who could be interested in receiving a copy of this E-News? Joining the newdetter mailing list is sample. To annothe size here.

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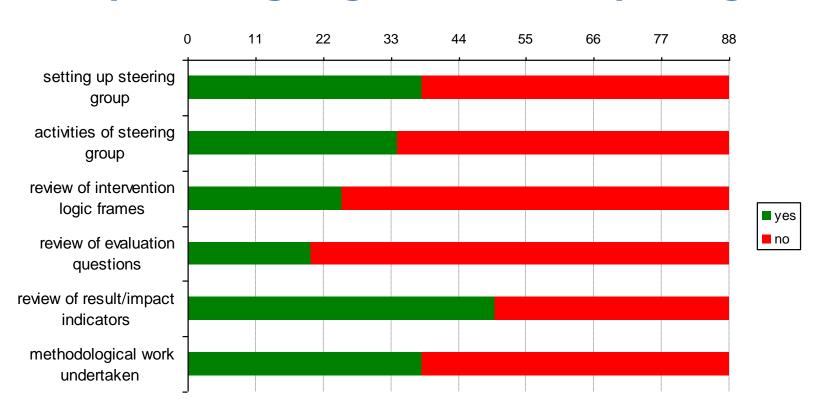
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

The Application of the High Nature Value Impact Indicator

7-2013

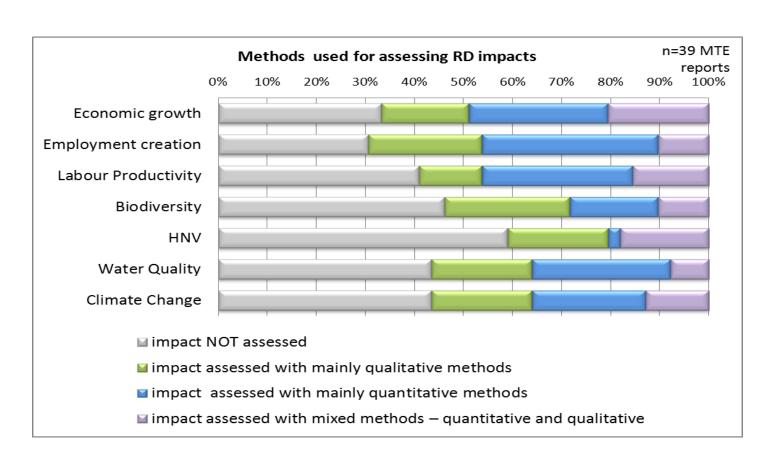


Example of ongoing evaluation reporting





Feed-back from the mid-term evaluations





What has been achieved so far?

The system is up and running, many of the initial hurdles have been overcome

A constructive dialogue between the MS and COM has been established

An active dialogue among the MS is emerging

A considerable amount of capacity building and "preparatory" activity has been going on in the MS

MS were in general better prepared for the mid-term evaluations than in the previous period

Expect an improvement in the quality of the mid-term evaluation results (synthesis is ongoing – final judgement still outstanding), and in the ex-post evaluation results



Where are we now?

Stronger than expected need for information sharing and exchange of good practice among MS

Demand for more feedback to MS / evaluators on the use of evaluation reports / results at EU level

Necessity of common framework (CMEF) accepted, but it is perceived as very heavy – need to streamline the system

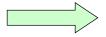
Efforts are still concentrated on implementation, the concrete benefits in terms of better and more timely evaluation results are not yet fully visible (too much focus on MTE and ex-post?)

Ongoing evaluation is a dynamic process and some of the benefits will fully materialise only in the next period



Results of Helpdesk research

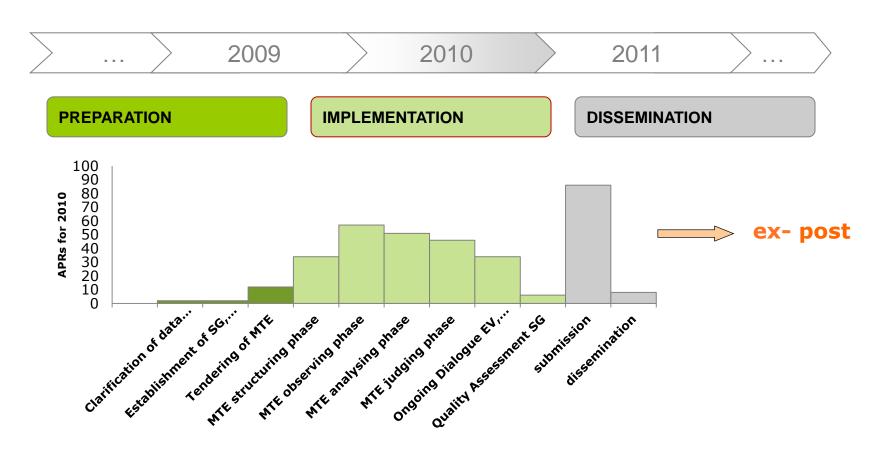
- Annual Progress Reports 2010
- MTE recommendations on M&E
- Focus group discussions
- Interviews on ongoing evaluation



Report on ongoing evaluation in 2012



Synthesis of APRs 2010





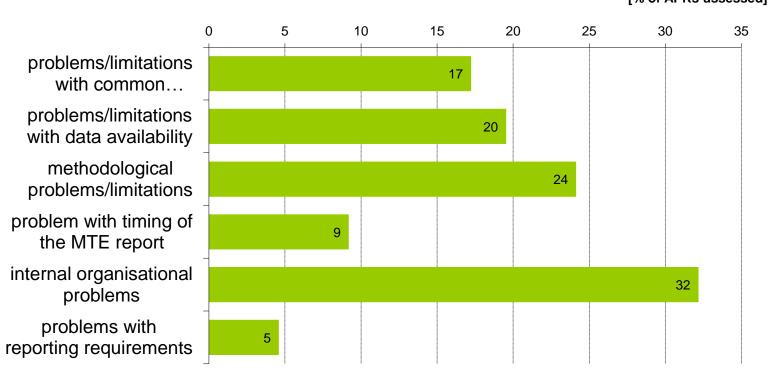
Findings from the ARPs

- ✓ The APRs show that the MTEs have been embedded in a continuous process of evaluation-related activities.
- ✓ The MTE has not been considered as a one-off exercise, but as an element of a dynamic process of ongoing evaluation activities.
- ✓ It can be expected that the outcomes/recommendations of the MTE will feed into ongoing evaluation and that the follow-up will be well reflected in the APRs for 2011.



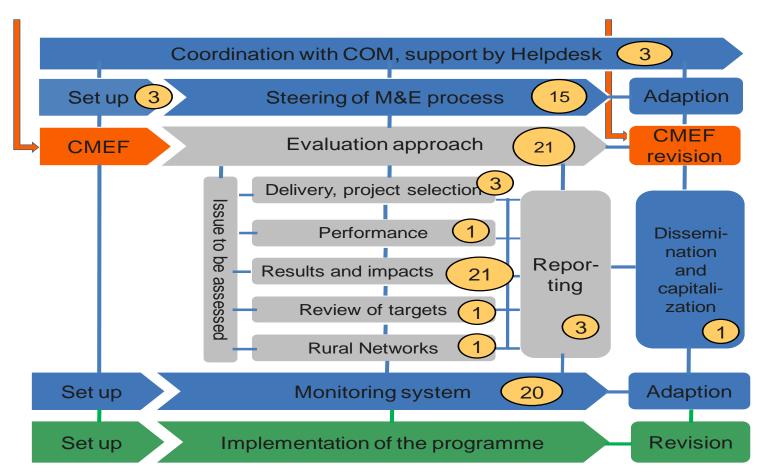
Difficulties encountered

[% of APRs assessed]



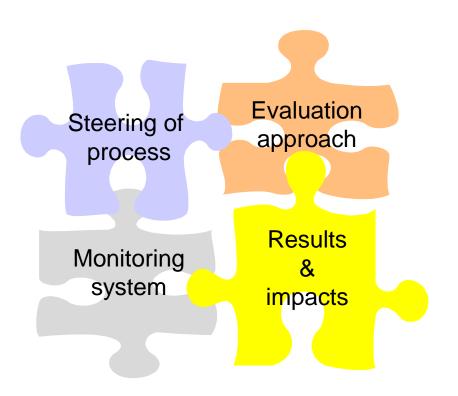


MTE / Focus group recommendations









All actors involved in M&E need to develop a balanced approach to tackle all four M&E activity fields



Priority areas for improvement

- Steering of the ongoing evaluation process, provision of accompanying capacity building
 - Establishing / enhancing steering groups and evaluation plans
 - improving inter-institutional co-operation
 - strengthening stakeholder involvement
 - improving the provision of training, etc.
 - organisational and resource issues (e.g. frequent staff changes)
- Design and management of the monitoring system
 - timely provision of appropriate data, data quality & integration
- Improvement of the evaluation approach at RDP level
- Assessment of results and impacts
 - counterfactual analysis, deadweight, etc.
 - exchange of evaluation methods and tools; wide array currently used



Interviews - key lessons learned

- ✓ Continuation of ongoing evaluation important
- ✓ Early installation of ongoing evaluation systems = easier data management and establishment of IT systems
- ✓ Early involvement of evaluator useful
- ✓ Allocate sufficient resources for data collection for a sound assessment of impacts at an early stage
- ✓ Regular informal communication and coordination among evaluation actors for smooth running of ongoing evaluation
- ✓ MTE a large scale exercise to be replaced by several small scale evaluations



Key lessons learned

- ✓ Continuity of institutional memory to build up specific knowledge and develop skills
- ✓ Capacity building and methodological improvements for conducting evaluation tasks
- ✓ Encourage sharing of good practice in ongoing evaluation among Member States
- Create understanding and build awareness within MAs to integrate evaluation as part of programme management
- ✓ Common guidelines / common methodological approach based on good practice and collective experiences needed



Will ongoing evaluation continue post-2013?

- The term 'ongoing evaluation' does not figure in the legislative proposals for post-2013
- The idea lives on in the evaluation plan
- Shift of focus from capacity building / implementation to planning and carrying out evaluations
 - Building on the achievements of the current period
 - Reflecting on and setting out evaluation activities in a comprehensive document at the beginning of the next period
 - Need for further capacity building, data development, etc. remains



Legal framework for the evaluation plan

Article 49 CSF regulation:

- An evaluation plan shall be drawn up by the MA for each RDP
- MS shall ensure that appropriate evaluation capacity is available

Article 83 RD regulation:

- COM shall establish minimum requirements for the evaluation plan
- MS shall organise the production and gathering of the requisite data and supply the information provided by the monitoring system to the evaluators

Article 9 RD regulation:

- Evaluation plans are part of the rural development programmes
- MS to carry out an analysis of the needs relating to monitoring and evaluation requirements and to provide sufficient resources and capacity building activities to address these needs (under discussion)



Legal framework for the evaluation plan

Article 54 RD regulation:

- Establishment of an EU evaluation network for RD
- Shall enable the networking of those involved in the evaluation of RDPs
- Shall facilitate the exchange of expertise and good practice, develop evaluation methods and tools, provide support on evaluation processes, and on data collection and management

Article 110 HZ CAP regulation:

- Requires common monitoring and evaluation framework for the whole CAP
- Delegated acts regarding the content and construction of that framework



Issues concerning the evaluation plan

Evaluation plan has the potential to become the major steering tool for RD evaluation in the next period

The minimum requirements specified in the implementing acts will influence the steering function of the evaluation plan, e.g.:

- Plan evaluation activities with respect to the enhanced AIRs in 2017 and 2019, and the ex-post evaluation
- Outline resource needs, capacity building activities
- Outline data provision arrangements and link to monitoring
- Describe evaluation approaches, including for specific issues (horizontal issues, LEADER, etc.)
- Links to other policies (regional policy, etc.)



Minimum requirements for the evaluation plan

Exploratory work in COM has just begun

Today's workshop provides for a first exchange of ideas at an early stage of the discussion

Experience from ongoing evaluation crucial for developing the evaluation plans; capitalise on this experience

A number of basic questions on the table:

- Scope and content of the implementing acts
- What kind of additional guidance will be needed?

Your experience / input is important !!!



Thank you!

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