

20th National Rural Networks' Meeting

Planned Network Activities Upcoming activities of the ENRD Evaluation Helpdesk

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A journey through evaluation plans: Learning from past experiences for the future CAP 28-29 June 2021







Recent Publications







EVALUATING HUNGARIAN GROSS NUTRIENT BALANCE DATA THROUGH A COUNTERFACTUAL APPROACH BASED ON HISTOGRAMS

valuation Report 2020: Effectiveness and efficiency

h databases lack data on the ratio of the p residues, so the evaluator used the data in the al GNB calculation from Eurostat. In order to harmonise

the data, the evaluator calculated the part of the nutrients

added to the autumn sown crops for the previous year since the data collection has recently been switched to the calendar

year instead of the agricultural year for the GNB calculations.

cultivation data for each agricultural parcel and calculating

histograms separately for supported and non-supported areas

Calculation of histograms (Steps 3 and 4) Based on this data, calculation of the GNB from available

Figure 1. Supported UAA areas compared to a optimal

histogram presenting the target status (DN)

A DELICATE BALANCING ACT

ater and soil quality make up the foundation for all agricultural activity as these vital resources are two of the most important inputs to ensuring not only sustainable agriculture, but also biodiversity and food security Farm and land management can play a vital role in ensuring that the delicate balancing act of protecting both soil and water are achieved to ensure long term sustainable agriculture and a prosperous society. Evaluating these conditions and practices are essential to make sure management practices are fostering the necessary balance of nutrients, while protecting water quality. In the EU's Common Monitoring and Evaluation System (CMES) of the rural development policy this is monitored through both impact and context indicators including I.11 Water quality and C.40 Water quality.



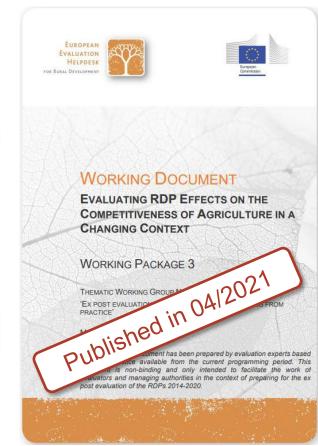
USING HISTOGRAMS TO GAIN DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF EXTREMES

The purpose of this thematic evaluation was to achieve a better assessment of C.40 and I.11 or gross nutrient balance Published in 03/2021 (GNB) on agricultural land. In the case of Hungary, national balance levels often mask the share of extreme positive and negative dissolved nitrogen (DN) and dissolved phosphorus (DP) data, both of which may cause environmental risks Therefore, the evaluator has used a counterfactual approach with the calculation of histograms1. The assessment of the comparison was 2010-2014 and 2016-2019 have been calculated at parcel-level for Di both RDP supported and non-supp

ted and non-supported areas aggregated

for 2010-14 and 2016-19 respectively

Data collection (Steps 1 and 2) Collection of agricultural cultivation data (such as area of each









Thank you for your attention!



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