



# ODR a resource center for policy assessment

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Bordeaux (FRANCE)

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- 1. The ODR Platform**
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- 1. ODR and the data management**

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## The ODR platform



## A tool/platform to support Rural Development Policies

- Nothing in the early 2000s to help the French government in CAP evaluation
- Gathering individual data on payments for the second pillar
- In charge to the technical support for monitoring and assessment on French RDP (2d pillar CAP)
- An agreement with the French ministry of agriculture (according EU regulation) and the French Payment Agency
- Funded by EU funds (EAFRD supports)

## Now ODR is :

- A multi -partite convention (8 partners), up to 2020.
- A part of the Specific Programme of the National Rural Network (PSRRN)

## Assignments

- An interface with the management authorities (regions)
- Produce output and result indicators for the monitoring and assessment of the RDP (annual report on the implementation of CAP measures; ex-post hexagonal French RDP 2007-2013).
- Contribute to the assessment of the agro-ecological national project.
- Contribute to the functioning of the National Rural Network

# ODR: involved in the CAP evaluation program

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## Participation of ODR in the evaluation programme :

- Ex-post evaluation of RDP1 (PDRN)
- In-itinere evaluation Axe3, Leader RDP2
- Middle-term RDP2
- Expost RDP2 (PDRH)
- Annual implementation report on the CAP measures (RAMO 2016, 2014-2015 payments)

## ODR services :

- store data sets useful for CAP evaluation
- combine data at fine geographical level (LAU 1-2) or superpose map layers.
- create output, result, or impact indicators for the monitoring and assessment
- construct new indicators (land use, or peri-urban agricultural pattern, or for sustainable agriculture). Cross-section or panel indicators
- perform automatic report and quick mapping.



# ODR and the data management



# ODR: a data collection system

## Main core databases

- National coverage of the French payment agency
  - RDP1 (2000-2006): all measures
  - RDP2 (2007-2013): all axes (1-4)

## Additional databases

- Agricultural social security databases (MSA) (2002-2015)
- French LPIS (RPG) (2006-2014)
- Mains key weather and climatic indices at LAU 2 level from 1979 to 2014.

## Collection of base maps

- Thematic (less favored areas, dairy, environmental,...)
- Administrative (small agricultural regions, natural parks,...)
- Socio economics (employment zones, living areas,...)
- Topographical base maps from IGN (forest, road, rivers and lacks,...)

## Specificities of the data bases

- Administrative individual data or public aggregated data
- National coverage, quasi exhaustive (not sample)
- Geolocalised data, LAU 2 or plots (not on a grid)



# ODR: an information system

## Data Service Infrastructure (DSI)

- Socio-technical system : men + IT = services on data

## Built on free software or open-source software

### Database Management System (MySQL)

- Geographical linkages and aggregation
- 260 data base; 3000 tables; 50 000 variables => 1.3 To

### Web 2.0 technology

- CMS for informational content
- Dynamics interfaces, hypertext catalogues, Wiki
- Script languages (PHP/SQL)
- GIS tools (PostGis)

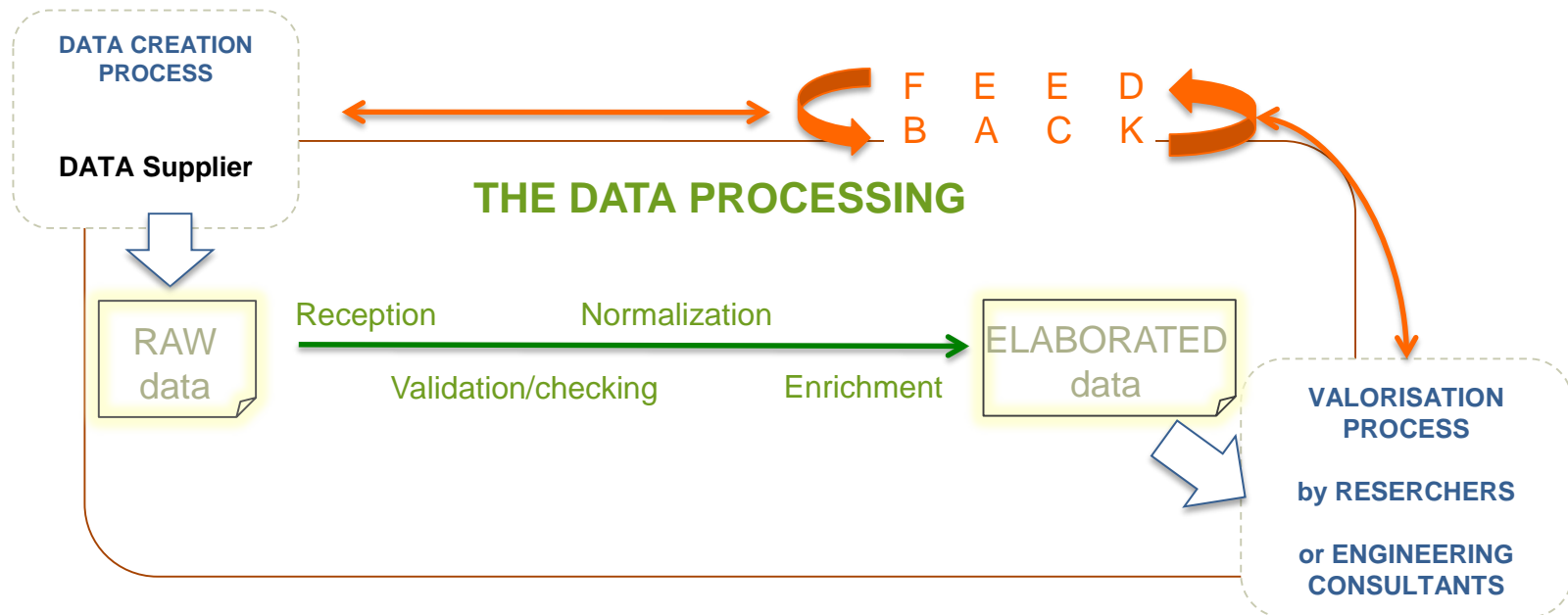
### IT developments to manage data

- Upload/download
- Reporting tools (maps, data tables,...)
- Free statistical software

# ODR: data quality approach

## The quality approach at INRA

- The QD (for Quality Delegation) give a general background
- The data management quality for SS department of INRA, more details:
  - A charter (framework) give
  - A guide, for good practices



# ODR: good practices in data management

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## Five main principles

- A wide use of metadata
- A traceability chain all along the data process
- Manage the data warehousing, the data conservation
- Compliance with data dissemination regulation
- Coordinate the feedback to the supplier

## Social infrastructure

- 5 (full time) + 10 (part time) engineers
- Thematic expertise on data
- Technical expertise on data management and statistics

## IT infrastructure

- Restricted access platform (registered only)
- 3 servers and 8 virtual servers
- Administration tools
- Private work areas (public/private data or shared...)



## Case study



# Annual implementation report: RAMO 2016

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## Example : coverage rate of the MAEC in Natura 2000 areas

- Propose a common methodology for all the regions
- That guaranty consistent and comparable results
- Calculation of the indicator :
  - Gathering scattered information : geographical data from PAS, Natura 2000 layers from MEEM.
  - Mobilize GIS competences to overlap layers and compute new indicators
  - Disseminate the result on a shared platform for each region.
- Conservation of...
  - Raw data,
  - Calculation procedures
  - Results
- ... for later use, changes in the procedure, comparison in time, etc.



## Concluding remarks



# Feedback and outlook for the long term

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## Why the concept of resource center (RC) is a positives outcomes?

- Necessary to prepare data, upstream to the evaluation (timescale too short)
- Capitalize on data and on knowledge at the same place (Incremental process)
- Facilitate the construction of new indicators, gathering data base (panel)
- Standardize the concepts, the referential, ...
- Facilitate the potential use by researchers (data/knowledge enrichment)
- ... consolidate data at the national level.

## Why do we need to maintain and develop a RC for the CAP evaluation?

- Because CAP evaluation is changing (regions are now managing authorities)
  - We need standardized concept, base-line data for comparisons ...
  - ... in time (between RDP)
  - ... in space (between regions)



<https://odr.inra.fr>

Thank you

