

The 2017 EU Agricultural Outlook conference

Common monitoring and evaluation framework of the CAP: lessons and challenges

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Introduction

DG AGRI's long and deep analytical experience ...

> ... is based on a wide and expanding use of statistical information

The ever increasing reliance on indicators for policy assessment ...

> ... requires a close look into their quality, use and (often) misuse

Recent threats and opportunities for data availability

> ... should lead to a rethinking of the "what, how and why" of their need



How can policies benefit from these investments?

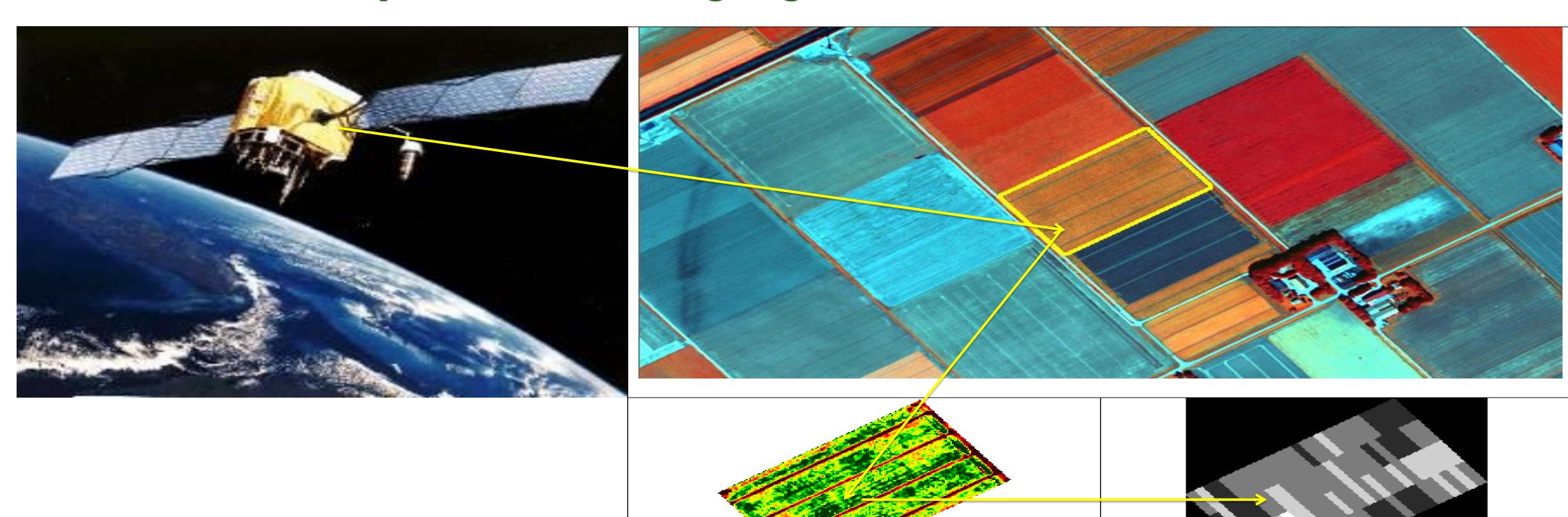


Figure x. Worldview-2 image, 15-08-2011, Flevoland. Test parcel for variable rate application in yellow outline (above). WDVI image of test parcel (lower-left). Regione dose instruction map (lower-right)



The "what?" of monitoring information

Current CMEF (Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework) ...

> ... consolidation in market, direct payment and RD data almost finalised

Timing of the 1st Report of the CMEF will be anticipated ...

> ... to become available before the summer of 2018

A significant body of statistical information is already public ...

> ... and the full set will become available in Spring 2018



The "why?" of monitoring information

Shift of policy focus from compliance to results ...

> ... was already anticipated in DG AGRI thinking (see 2015 BFOR Brief)

This shift requires a better understanding of its implications ...

> ... especially with respect to the difference between outputs and results

Policy performance requires analysis based on indicators ...

> ... but by themselves, indicators are not measures of performance



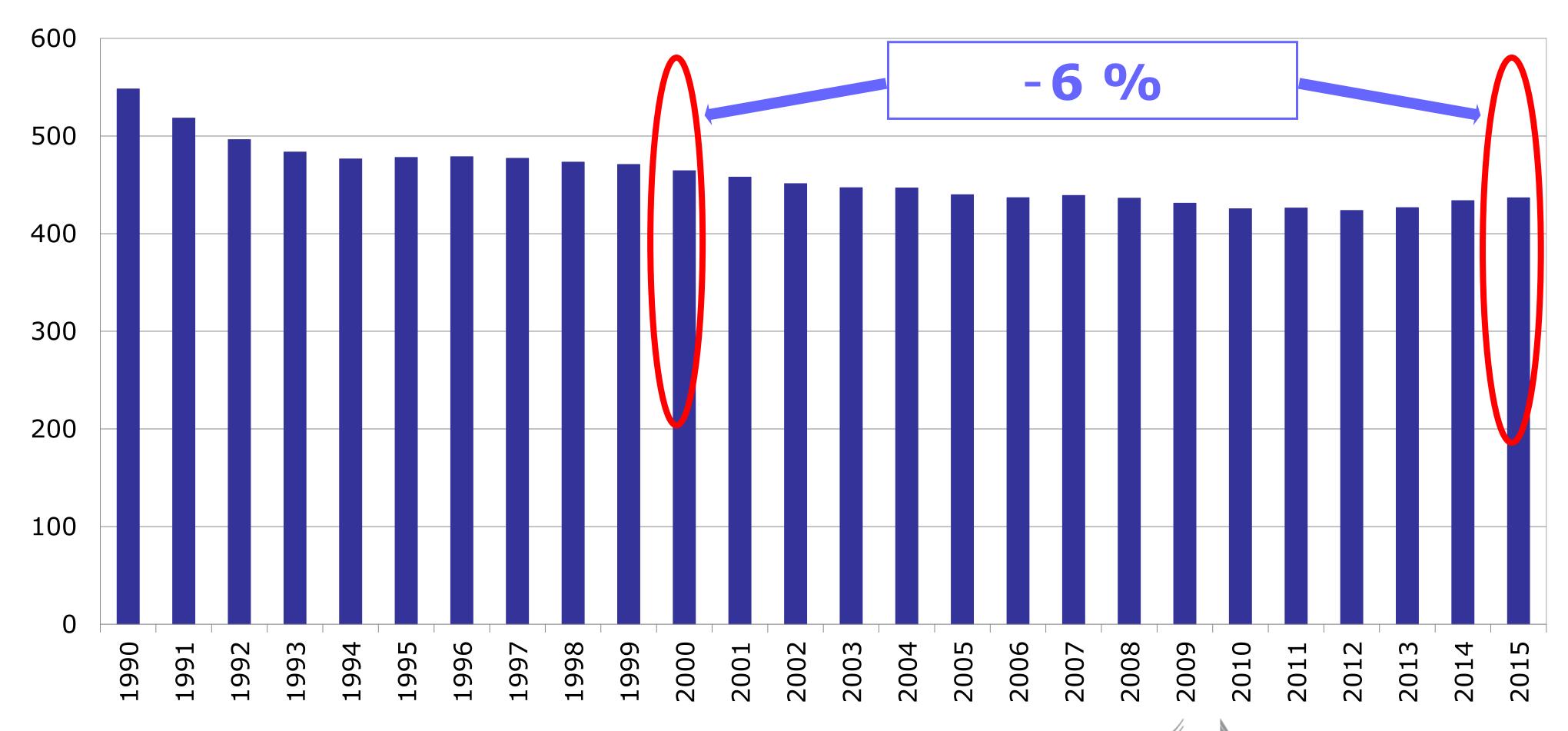
Now a poll on sli.do

By how much did GHG emissions in the EU agricultural sector change from 2000 to 2015?

- a. Between -20 % and -10 %
- b. Between -10 % and 0 %
- c. Between 0 % and 10 %
- d. Between 10 % and 20 %



EU GHG emissions from agriculture (million t)





The "how?" of monitoring information

In certain areas, policy performance can be measured ...

> ... where specific targets are set, on the basis of (multi-annual) results

In other areas, further progress in data detail is required ...

> ... especially in areas (e.g. soil practices) where policy impact takes time

In some cases, assessing policy performance is less straightforward ...

> ... as results depend on multiple, often exogenous factors (e.g. income)



Some reflections...

"Politically correct" statements on facts is the easy thing to do ...

> ... it only takes isolating a fact to support a pre-determined opinion

Factually correct statements on policy are more tricky

> ... as it requires connecting the dots and identifying causality links

A shift on results does not necessarily require more information ...

> ... but better links and synergies between existing sources of information



...leading to conclusions and future steps

Recent examples identify promises as well as challenges in ...

> ... using indicators to assess results (e.g., WB analysis, LUCAS)

Basic requirements for a simplified and improved future CMEF ...

… include streamlining indicators and distinguishing outputs from results

Better link of statistical, administrative, satellite and farm data ...

> ... could potentially facilitate data collection and improve quality



Thank you

Future of CAP

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/future-cap_en

CAP monitoring and evaluation indicators

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-indicators en

Facts and figures

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/facts-and-figures en

Beneficiaries of CAP support

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-funding/beneficiaries/direct-aid_en

Implementation of direct payments after the reform

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments_en

