



21<sup>st</sup> National Rural  
Networks' Meeting

# Planned Network Activities

## Upcoming activities of the ENRD Evaluation Helpdesk

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21<sup>st</sup> National Rural Networks' Meeting  
18 November 2021

POWERED BY





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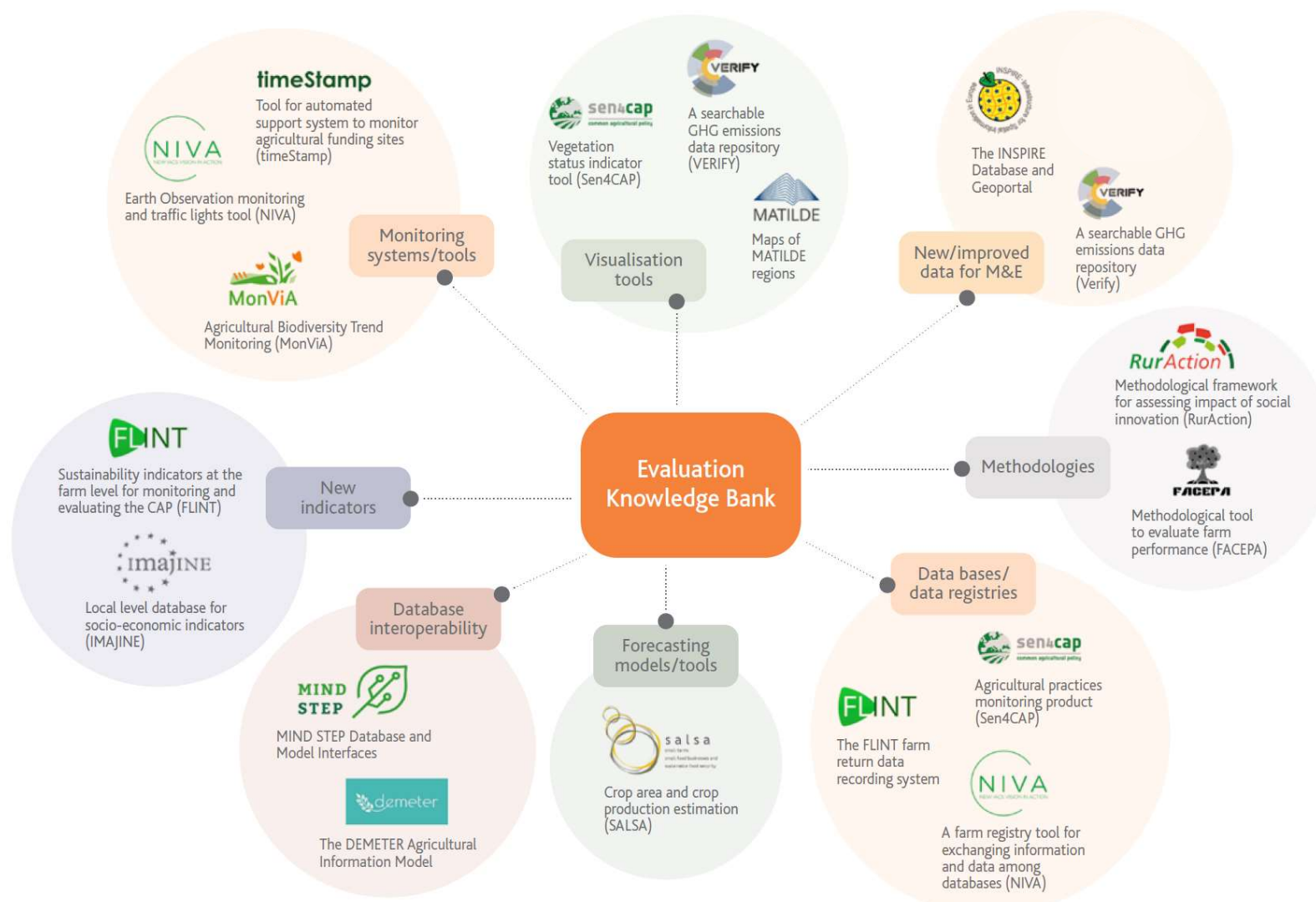




# Thematic Working Group 9 - Research Projects to Support Better Data for Evaluating the CAP



## Examples of outputs:





European Commission > ENRD Home > Evaluation > Evaluation Knowledge Bank

Connecting Rural Europe ...

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**Evaluation Knowledge Bank**

The purpose of the Knowledge Bank is to provide insights into various outputs developed in initiatives and projects at the EU and Member States levels concerning data infrastructures and data use. Furthermore, it proposes a quick guide on potential use, showing how these outputs could be used for monitoring and evaluation of the CAP. You can send new project info and feedback to [info@ruralevaluation.eu](mailto:info@ruralevaluation.eu).

Free-text search in the Evaluation Knowledge Bank

Total results: 56.

**DiverIMPACTS**

**A database of diversification impacts from European field experiments**

The database records a wide range of expected impacts stemming from 10 diversification field experiments carried out throughout an array of diverse physical and socio-economic environments in Europe.

Open-access database on field experiments  
Definition of impact variables and measurement parameters implemented in field experiments (Handbook)

**Relevant CAP Objectives**

- 1. Ensure fair income (16)
- 2. Increase competitiveness (9)
- 3. Rebalance power in food chain (9)
- 4. Climate change action (38)
- 5. Environmental care (38)

Show more

**Data Collection Systems Used**

- Ad-hoc data collection (20)
- Copernicus (39)
- ESPN database (2)
- Eurostat (17)
- MONITORING (9)

Project Database  
Evaluation Knowledge Bank  
Share your Rural Story  
LAG Database  
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**Citizen Science-based Monitoring of Agricultural Biodiversity Tool**

MonViA's development and implementation of a Citizen Science-based Monitoring tool aims to facilitate the voluntary participation of farmers and possibly other stakeholders such as beekeepers, hunters and gardeners. Participants are motivated to document biodiversity indicators on farms, to be mindful of nature and actively promote biodiversity through agriculture. The participating actors are supported scientifically and are provided animal and plant profiles, assistance in evaluating the observations. This activity is foreseen for the long-term monitoring of the entire area of Germany. However, the individual components will initially be developed in a three-year pilot phase and tested in selected regions and with selected participants.

**PROJECT DETAILS**

MonViA:  
Monitoring of Biodiversity in Agricultural Landscapes

The tool develops in six different modules:

- Arabic

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# Evaluation Knowledge Bank

**PORTALS**

- Long Term Rural Vision
- CAP Post-2020
- Rural Bioeconomy
- Smart Villages
- Social Inclusion

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**Crop type map**

This product utilises Sentinel-2 images, field quality control and Artificial Intelligence methods to draw a crop type map for 20 reference regions in Europe.

Methodical report and guidance  
Report on the assessment and characterization of small farms distribution and spatial characteristics

**Crop area and crop production estimation for small farms**

This product developed a crop type map that contains crop area and production estimates, specifically for small farms.

Report on the assessment and characterization of small farms distribution and spatial characteristics

**Methodology for quantification of contribution of small farms to local food systems and food and nutritional security**

This product is a simple methodology for quantifying the contributions of small farms to local food systems, using key regional indicators and a mixed approach for data/information collection.

**Type of Output**

- Database interoperability (6)
- Database/data registry (14)
- Forecasting model / tool (2)
- Methodology (25)
- Monitoring system / tool (9)

Show more

**Territorial Coverage**

- Austria (13)
- Belgium (28)
- Bulgaria (10)
- Croatia (7)
- Cyprus (11)

**Relevance for monitoring and evaluation of the CAP:**

Data collection for monitoring and evaluation of the CAP: are innovative and have tremendous potential in monitoring and evaluation for various reasons. First, if properly conducted, Citizen Science methods can yield a tremendous amount of monitoring data at a very low cost that may outweigh minor quality issues. Second, they establish synergies in data collection and monitoring. Third, Citizen Science methods promote a dialogue between society, scientific establishments and policymakers, which may prove very beneficial for monitoring and evaluation due to new ideas, suggestions, hints, etc. Besides these monitoring and nature conservation and empowers citizens to take part in the policy design processes.

Citizen Science-based methods are not new in the evaluation of agricultural impacts on the environment. Bird Watching and conservation NGOs' volunteers carry out essential data collection for the Farmland Bird Index in many Member States. However, the involvement of farmers and other stakeholders like beekeepers is a relatively new concept. The measure's success will depend on the farmers' willingness to participate and the readiness of the project to support and continuously motivate the volunteers.

**Relevant CAP Objectives:**

- 6. Preserve landscape and biodiversity
- 9. Protect food and health quality

**Data Collection Systems Used:**

- Ad-hoc data collection

**Associated Evaluation Approaches:**

- Desk research
- Data analysis
- Impact evaluation analysis

**Type of Output:**

- Methodology
- Monitoring system / tool
- New / Improved data for M&E

**Spatial Scale:**

- Regional





## IMAJINE: Integrative Mechanisms for Addressing Spatial Justice and Territorial Inequalities in Europe

## Outputs and relevance for evaluation

### Composite indicator for local development

Multi-dimensional indicator, showing overall index and identifying the most significant factors explaining inequalities between local territories

Variables: wealth, unemployment, agricultural employment, level of education, population at risk of poverty or social exclusion



- Connecting evaluation of programme outcomes to drivers of geographical inequalities at the local scale
- CEQ 17, CEQ 22 and CEQ 25
- New indicators for measuring the contribution of CAP interventions to local development, employment and social inclusion, including TNC

### Local level database

Estimated data for indicators of socio-economic inequalities on local level. (Modelled through the disaggregation of NUTS2/NUTS3 level data using spatial data estimation techniques)

Indicators: household income, population at risk of poverty, social exclusion, education, immigration, ageing, other contextual local level data



- Assessing geographical impacts relative to local patterns of inequality
- Context indicators:
  - ✓ Population (e.g. number, age)
  - ✓ Labour market (e.g. employment)
  - ✓ Economy (e.g. poverty)
- Growth:
  - PPS / inh. (CMES I.16; PMEF I.25)
  - Poverty rate (CMES I.15; PMEF I.27)



# GPW 18 - New tools for monitoring and evaluation: insights from the Evaluation Knowledge Bank

EU level research projects' outputs presented during workshop

## Local development



## Small farm performance



salsa  
small farms  
small food businesses and  
sustainable food security

## Social innovation



## Digitalisation



## Interoperability



## Environmental performance





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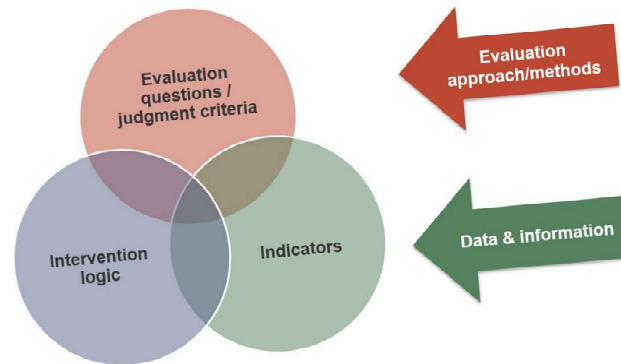
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- PORTALS**
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  - CAP Post-2020
  - Rural Bioeconomy

## Elements of an evaluation system

### Defining the elements of an evaluation system

An evaluation system is composed of three core elements: an intervention logic, evaluation questions, and indicators.



#### Intervention Logic

The programme plan or intervention logic is the logical link between the problem that needs to be tackled (or the objective that needs to be pursued) the underlying drivers of that problem, and the available policy options to address the problem or achieve the objective. The intervention logic serves as the foundation for evaluations.

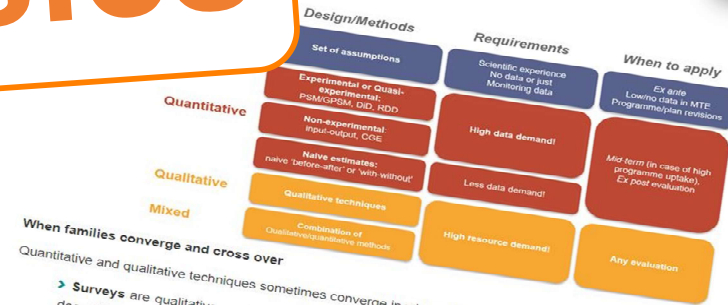
#### Evaluation Questions

Evaluation questions define the focus of evaluations in relation to policy objectives and help to demonstrate the progress, impact achievements, effectiveness and efficiency and relevance of the policy (e.g. *to what extent have RDP interventions contributed increasing efficiency in water use by agriculture?*) Evaluation questions are the focus of evaluations.

#### Indicators

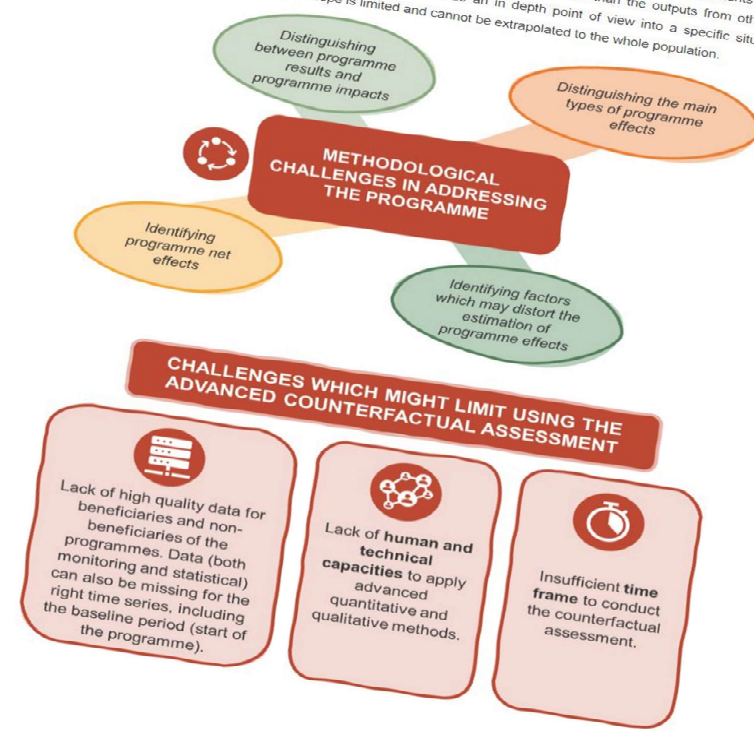
An indicator is a tool to measure the achievement of an objective (e.g. a resource mobilised, an output accomplished, or an obtained). Indicators also serve to describe the context (economic, social or environmental). The information provided indicator is used as a measurement tool. Indicators are aggregates of data that allow for quantification (and simplification) phenomenon. Indicators are the measurement tools to collect evidence for all evaluations.

**Bringing all the evaluation elements together**



### When families converge and cross over

- Quantitative and qualitative techniques sometimes converge in what is known as mixed evaluation approaches.
- Surveys are qualitative or mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative) applying a deductive analytical approach. What does this mean? It means that the information gathered from a representative sample is considered to depict the reality of the total population because the way the survey and its hypothesis are designed is built from the literature (i.e. from consolidated previous knowledge). Surveys can be conducted with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and hence can illustrate a counterfactual situation. Surveys are often highly resource demanding.
- Case studies can provide a detailed picture of a specific example through an intensive analysis of documents, statistical data, field observations and interviews. Case studies allow a detailed examination of the actual elements in line with the evaluation goals. The picture provided by a case study is often more reliable than the outputs from other tools in the context of the scarcity of basic data. Case studies provide an in depth point of view into a specific situation or area. Unfortunately, this means that their scope is limited and cannot be extrapolated to the whole population.





THANK  
YOU

FOR ALL YOUR HARD WORK AND SUPPORT!





# Thank you for your attention!

 @ENRD\_Evaluation

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