



COMMON MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM EMFF

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Result orientation of the future ESI Funds

- *Better evaluations are needed:*
 - management tool to steer programme implementation
 - enhance the accountability of all stakeholders involved in delivering the EU monies.
- *Better programmes should be built:*
 - stronger intervention logics
 - good indicators reflecting the expected results of the intervention.
- *Better performance of the delivery:*
 - use of the performance framework, requiring common output indicators and robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms.



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EFF contains separate provisions for Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

- *No formal link between the monitoring procedures and evaluation*
 - **Monitoring information available is rarely adequate for the requirement of evaluations.**
- *No common indicators at European level*
 - **Programmes have been built using heterogeneous indicators, preventing any consolidation at EU level.**
 - **Intervention logics can be weak in EFF programmes, and the intended results difficult to identify precisely.**



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Objectives of the Common Monitoring and Evaluation System

- *To demonstrate progress and achievements of the policy and assess the operations*
- *To contribute to better targeted support for the policy*
- *To support a common learning process related to monitoring and evaluation*
- *To provide robust, evidence based evaluations of the EMFF operations that feeds into the decision making process*



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Minimum requirements

- *Evaluations* carried out by managing authorities to assess effectiveness, efficiency and impact
 - **At least once during the programming period, assess how support has contributed to the objectives for each priority**
- *Reports: annual and enhanced (2017 and 2019)*
 - **Good monitoring procedures and formal evaluations will be needed to provide the information in particular on progress made towards targets (output and results).**
- *Monitoring: procedures in place to collect the data for reporting and evaluations*
 - **Measure the progress made towards the targets set in the Performance Framework.**



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4 basic components of the system

1. *Ex-ante evaluation:*

- **undertaken by the MS and attached to the OP**

2. *Evaluation plan:*

- **attached to the OP when submitted**

3. *Common sets of context, output and result indicators*

- **used for programming, reporting and evaluation**

4. *Bi-annual reporting obligations*

- **using a streamlined monitoring system gathering data at the level of individual operations**



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A learning network

The right evaluation capacity, both in the MS and in the Commission, to perform the different evaluation functions required by the implementation of the EMFF

- **Development of methodology**
- **Capacity-building and training**
- **Monitoring surveys and other forms of assessment of result indicator values and analysis of net effects**
- **Thematic evaluations for example on CLLD**
- **Cross-cutting evaluations on issues such as sustainable development, climate change**
- **Other specific evaluation needs**



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Monitoring system

- *A database at MS level in which information on each operation is stored, following a common structure and using common indicators*
- *A report sent to the Commission presenting key information in an aggregated form*
 - **The information should be cumulative in order to reflect the evolution of the implementation**
 - **This report should be sent two times per year, at the end of June and at the end of December**



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Objectives of monitoring

- *To collect harmonised data on the operations selected for funding at different stages of completion*
- *To store data in an electronic system allowing the retrieval of the aggregated information needed for reporting*
- *To produce the different tables required by the reporting obligations laid out in the CPR and EMFF Regulations*
- *To address other information needs at national or regional level*



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Common indicators

- *Foreseen in the CPR for all ESI Funds*
 - **Context indicators, financial execution, outputs, results and impact of the programme**
 - **Criteria for defining common indicators**
 - Relevance of indicators to programming (including Europe 2020)
 - Reduction of the administrative burden (minimal number of indicators)
 - Consistency (using equivalent indicators at different stages)
 - Linkages between different levels of indicators (context, output and results)
 - Simplification (use of existing data: DCF, Eurostat)
 - Flexibility (core and optional indicators)
 - Use of data transmitted by final beneficiaries



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Context indicators

- *Provide basic information that can be used to draw out the baseline of the programmes and define the needs*
- *Most of the information available under the DCF and/or Eurostat databases*
- *Number of common context indicators kept to a minimum: Fisheries indicators (10), aquaculture (5), CLLD (4), marketing and fish processing (2), Control (3), Data collection (1)*
- *Commission has set up with the help of the JRC a specific single point data webpage for relevant context indicators available in the DCF*



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Result indicators

- *Immediate effects of the programme*
- *Relate to relevant specific objective associated to each Union Priority*
- *Aligned as much as possible with the context indicators*
- *Number kept at a minimum: Fisheries indicators (6), aquaculture (4), CLLD (3), marketing and fish processing (1), Control (2), Data collection (1)*
- *Two stages process:*
 - **First estimate of expected results on the basis of the information provided by beneficiaries in the application forms**
 - **Estimates validated by the MAs for the 2017 and 2019 progress reports, using monitoring forms, surveys or evaluations**



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Other common indicators

- *Financial indicators*
 - **relate to expenditure allocated and are monitored at the level of the relevant Union Priorities.**
- *Output indicators*
 - **relate to the deliverables that the programme is expected to produce, in relation with the operations supported**
- *Impact indicators*
 - **measure the longer-term effect of the intervention. They will need to be developed later, in preparation for the ex-post evaluation**



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CLLD core common indicators

Context indicators:

- 1. Size and location of the fisheries and aquaculture sector by segment (employment, fleet, landings, value of landings ...)**
- 2. Location of main fishing harbours and aquaculture sites**
- 3. N° and surface of protected areas (ICZM, MPAs, Natura 2000)**
- 4. Extent of coastline, main waterways and main water bodies**

Result indicators:

- 1. Employment created**
- 2. Employment maintained**
- 3. N° of businesses created**



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CLLD monitoring information

- *N° of preparatory support*
- *N° of FLAGs*
- *N° of cooperation projects*
- *Total population covered by each FLAG*
- *Number and types of partners in FLAGs*
- *Number and types of FTE employed by FLAG*
- *Category of operation under implementation of strategy (a-e as in regulation)*
- *Type of beneficiary*
- *Number and categories of partners in cooperation projects*



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Why the EP in the EMFF?

- *Evaluation is more effective if planned from the outset*
- *Monitoring must be set up before implementation begins*
- *Inclusion in EMFF ensures M&E is not overlooked*
- *Integration with other EMFF elements*
- *Incorporates description of M&E (simplification)*



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Purpose of the Evaluation Plan

Ensure sufficient and appropriate evaluation activity, in particular:

- Programme steering + AIR 2017
- Interim progress + AIR 2019
- Data availability
- EU level info (aggregation) 2017/2019/ex post



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Legal basis for the Evaluation Plan

- *Article 49(1) CPR: an evaluation plan shall be drawn up by the MA for each programme*
- *Article 49(2) CPR: MS shall ensure that appropriate evaluation capacity is available*
- *Article 20 (i) EMFF: The MS shall provide sufficient resources to address the identified needs and ensure proper M&E*
- *Article 116(1) EMFF: COM shall establish minimum requirements for the Evaluation Plan*



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Evaluation plan

1. Objectives and purpose of the Evaluation Plan

- **Evaluation needs for the period**

2. Governance

- **Management of evaluation, Steering Group, Quality control, etc.**

3. Evaluation topics and activities

- **Main evaluation subjects to be covered:**

- Development of methodology
- Monitoring surveys and other forms of assessment of result and impact indicator values and analysis of net effects
- Thematic issues
- Cross-cutting issues such as sustainable development, climate change
- Other specific evaluation needs

4. Data and information strategy

- **IT systems, link with monitoring data, etc.**



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Evaluation plan (2)

5. *Timeline*

- **indicative planning of activities in order to ensure availability of evaluation results at the right time**

6. *Coordination:*

- **links to other evaluations, ESI Funds, research studies, etc.**

7. *Specific evaluation requirements:*

- **use of evaluative surveys to validate the value of results indicators, specific support for evaluation of CLLD at FLAG level, etc.**

8. *Communication:*

- **Dissemination of evaluation results**

9. *Resources:*

- **Information on the financial and human resources to be allocated to evaluation activities**