



Farm Level Indicators for New Topics in policy evaluation

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SDG's, COP21 (Paris' Climate change): new policy goals asks for new data



- European policies are (being) adapted:
 - Common Agricultural Policy: Cross Compliance, Greening
 - CAP Rural development: innovation (EIP Agriculture)
 - Nitrate directive
 - Water directive
 - Etc.
- Policy evaluation has a need for data on these topics

Environmental

E1: Greening

E3: Semi-natural areas

E4: Pesticide usage

E5: Nutrient balance

E7: Indirect energy use

E8: Direct energy usage

E9: On-farm RE prod.

E6: Soil organic matter

E10: Nitrate leaching

E11: Soil erosion

E12: Use of legumes

E14: GHG calculation

E16: Water usage,
storage

E17: Irrigation practices

Economic,
innovation

EI1: Innovation

EI2: Producing under
label

EI3: Market outlet

EI4: Farm duration

EI5: Efficiency field parcel

EI7: Insurance

EI8: Marketing contracts

EI9: Risk exposure

EI6: Modernization

Social
sustainability

S1: Advisory service

S2: Education and
training

S3: Ownership
management

S4: Social engagement

S5: Working conditions

S6: Quality of life

S7: Social diversification

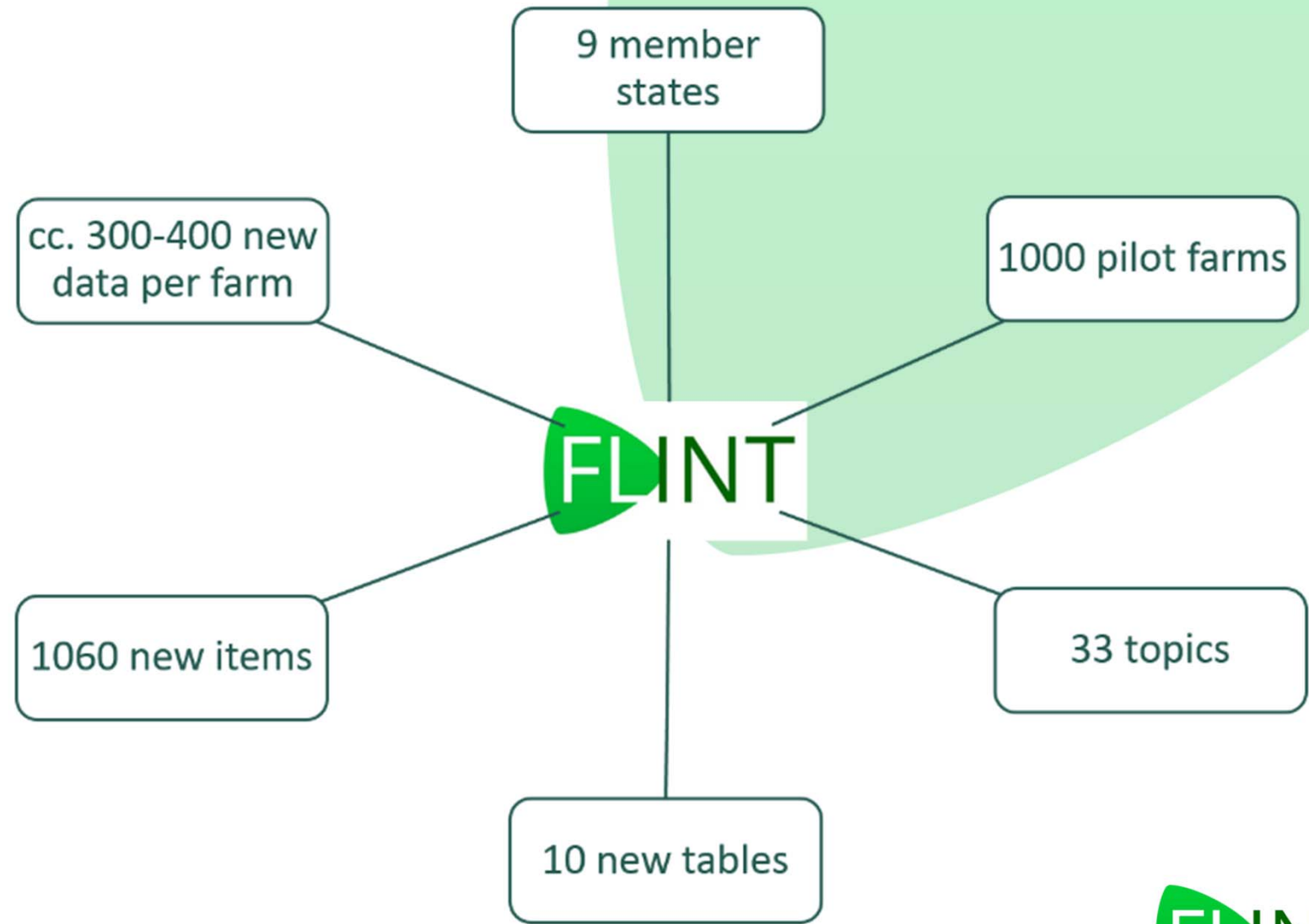
Current situation

- Information needs on sustainability from private sector, government, NGO's and research
- Official agricultural statistics (slowly) adapt to new information needs
- No agreement on what the future data infrastructure at EU level should look like.
 - Extend FADN, link FADN to other administrative data or separate environmental data network
- Developments
 - Combining statistical and administrative data
 - Farmers often have to collect and provide data on sustainability and food safety issues (Global Gap, BRC, SAI initiative, cool farm tool etc.)

Need for an Integrated data set

- Measurement of different sustainability indicators on the same set of farms
- Allows the analysis of the full chain from: Policy objective -> policy measure -> impact on farm -> farm management decisions -> up to: sustainability performance of farms
- Trade-off and jointness of performance on different sustainability measures as a consequence of policy measures
 - (for example is the economic performance at the expense of environmental performance, sustainability performance of large farms etc.)

Flint data collection



Flint data collected (different farm types)

	# of farms FLINT data collected	Remarks
Finland	50	
Germany	52	Lower than objective due to access addresses farmers
Ireland	65	
Hungary	102	
Greece	128	FADN data not complete (subsidies)
Poland	146	
Netherlands	155	
Spain	165	Partly (25%) FADN missing
France	297	Legal issue of access for INRA
Total	1160	(DoW Pilot of 1000 farms)

Experiences (data collection)

- Some countries already collecting more data than required by FADN – experienced
- Perceived importance of sustainability varies by country
- Many FLINT variables already indirectly available in FADN information flow (eg. quantities on invoices)
 - reduces information collected from farmers
- Problematic variables tend to be country specific
- Role of trusted data collector (and his know-how) important
 - Data collectors attitude changed from hesitant to more enthusiastic

Experiences (overall)

- Collection of new data always causes some initial problems and need for adaptation –
 - Despite reviews and prior testing, still some issues need to explained more clearly
- However, first year collection of sustainability data seems far less complicated than first year FADN data collection
- Collection in scope of FADN provides advantages in terms of farmer participation and quality assurance
- Time needed: **0.5 up to max. 4** hours per farm

2 options for the future for the EC:

- **Extent FADN with FLINT data**
 - Reduce FADN from 80.000 farms to e.g. 50.000 to pay for extra costs ?
 - Some alternatives thinkable (e.g. FLINT data not every year)
 - Change legislation on FADN to incorporate FLINT (takes time !!)
 - Costs will not change and be paid by member states
 - Hard to be flexible towards member states on specific variables
- **Set up a new Research Infrastructure of the research institutes (and the EU Joint Research Centre?) that collects FADN with FLINT data on e.g. 2.500 farms**
 - Based on a 5 year contract, paid by the EU
 - More flexible and can be established quickly, also with data already available
 - Not representative at national level for all farm types, only for EU ?
 - Potential crowding out of current FADN ?



Finalisation of project

WP level

- Currently we carry out research with the data on a number of cases (policy issues) to prove that integrated data is an advantage over other options
- Evaluation and reduction of indicators based on these cases

Project level

- Develop proposal for 28 countries, based on these 9 countries.
- Final report
- End workshop in Brussel (March / April 2017)

Questions for the directors:

- **Do you see a role at a global level in identification and standardising the indicators that research need on Climate Change, SDG's etc.?**
 - Update the UN Wye Group Handbook on income indicators ?
- **Do you need such data and – if you run and FADN / ARMS type data collection, are you willing to collect such data ?**
- **To support you in collecting data and making it available at EU level, do you prefer:**
 - Extending the FADN (ARMS) panel and legislation
 - Set up a new Research Infrastructure on 2.500 farms based on a contract with risk of having EU representativity only.



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