

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

Basic Information (pb #0)

Objectives of the research

- To support the CAP 2014- 2020 towards better targeting.
- To gain knowledge on causal relationships between regional characteristics and needs and Rural Development Programme (RDP) implementation and its impacts, based on spatial econometric modelling.
- To provide a tool supporting RDP planning and/or evaluation.

Scientific approach / methodology

- Theoretical framework and cause-effect diagrams (logical diagrams of impact) for key baseline data and evaluation results of RDP
- Development of spatial econometric models for key measures (121, 214, 311) within the three axis of RDPs
- Model application at two scales: EU-27 (NUTS2), and in depth (LAU2/NUTS5-NUTS3) in 6 case studies
- Data organisation, retrieval and information tool supporting the CMEF.

New knowledge and/or European added value

- SPARD analyses the CMEF data situation for the EU-27 from 2007 on, across indicators, administrative units and measures and links them with implementation data.
- With the SPARD-IS (http://spard-is.eu) we provide a tool for comprehensive data storage, data retrieval and information on SPARD results according to user demands of EC in-house services.
- SPARD compares and discusses targeting strategies of RDPs in six case study areas.
- SPARD delivers new insights into the spatial context of RDP implementation by considering neighbourhood patterns of baseline indicators, what supports identification of spatial spillovers of RD measures
- SPARD provides new evidence how to take regional diversity stronger into account and new knowledge on determinants of RDP uptake and impact mechanisms.



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Funding scheme

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Budget

1.5 million €

Project website and Tool website

http://www.spard.eu http://spard-is.eu

Images courtesy of dorén+koester, Berlin

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Key messages for policy-makers, businesses, trade unions and civil society actors

- The application of **spatial econometrics** in the assessment of the effectiveness of RDP spending and its possible spillovers has been **successful**, despite the fact that some of the results were not convincing in showing effectiveness or spillovers
- **Mapping** of impacts with spatial econometrics and comparing such with baseline settings hinted to geophysical or socio-economic framework conditions that determine the success of measures as spatially or a-spatially related.
- Still, programming authorities in case study regions **do not expect** any spillover effects between measures, implementation locations and effects, with only few exceptions.
- The availability of data for CMEF impact and baseline **indicators** and other relevant trends is crucial to explore spatial econometrics. Improved completeness and time series data availability will advance the possibilities of exploring spatial econometric models.
- **End-users** are mainly interested in a CMEF data organisation, retrieval and information tool, which is provided by SPARD-IS (http://spard-is.eu).
- SPARD's key **final results** are published in five comprehensive thematic policy briefs available for download at www.spard.eu.