

## Appendix 1: References and bibliography

This Appendix contains references cited in the text and mid-term evaluation reports in Section A1.1. Section A1.2 contains references which informed the analysis, but were not explicitly cited and further reading. It should be noted that there is a general paucity of literature beyond the mid-term evaluation reports covering the period of this evaluation (2000-2003) and that most of the information that is available is in the International academic press.

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## Appendix 2: Analysis tools and programmes investigated

This Appendix sets out in detail the analysis tools used to carry out this meta-evaluation, the programmes selected for further investigation and the people and organisations contacted in the course of this evaluation.

### A2.1. Analysis tools

Two main tools were used to analysis the information in the mid-term evaluation reports. An extraction grid to assess the extent to which Common Evaluation Questions and associated criteria and indicators were used and a synthesis grid which was used to extract information from the mid-term evaluations. These tools are discussed in the sub-sections below.

#### A2.1.1. Extraction grid

The use of Common Evaluation Questions was assessed through the completion of an extraction grid (in Microsoft Excel) covering all mid-term evaluation reports. This was answered at the level of the indicator. Where the indicator was considered applicable, i.e. measures under the relevant Chapter had been implemented in the region/Member State and the indicator referred to elements of schemes that had been implemented (on time), the possible answers available from a drop down menu were:

- **yes:** where the indicator was used (or an attempt was made to use the indicator);
- **alternative used:** where an alternative (replacement) indicator was used to address the CEQ (this includes cases where a quantitative indicator was answered qualitatively); and,
- **no:** where the indicator was not used (whether because it was considered applicable by the evaluator, but was simply omitted or whether it was considered applicable, but omitted with a reason, for example because the indicator was considered unusable or it was considered too costly to collect the required information).

Where the indicator was not considered applicable this was marked. An answer of not applicable was permitted when:

- indicators in Chapters were not taken up (for example, Chapter VII- Processing and Marketing in Greece);
- where Chapters were taken up, indicators relating to measures not implemented at all (for example, environmental protection restrictions under Less Favoured Areas in most regions of Italy);

- indicators not sensible in a regional/national context (for example, relating to irrigation in Ireland); and,
- measures under Chapters implemented late meaning that it was not possible to evaluate at the mid-term point (Chapter IX- Adapt rural areas in Wales)

This approach means that when we report that a certain percentage of national/regional mid-term evaluations used a specified indicator we are not including the cases where evaluators could not have applied the indicator. We do, however, include cases where evaluators chose not to apply an indicator<sup>1</sup>.

### A2.1.2. Synthesis grid

A synthesis grid was developed in order to mine and analyse the information contained in the mid-term evaluation reports. This grid was constructed in Microsoft Excel to allow the results to be imported into a Microsoft Access database from where they could be analysed. The objective of this grid was to draw information from the mid-term evaluations in a systematic manner to facilitate the EU-15 synthesis. One grid was completed for each Member State with information in regional reports (where applicable) synthesised to present information at the Member State level with regional examples where applicable.

Each RDR Chapter was the subject of a separate worksheet which lists Common Evaluation Questions and Further Evaluation Questions in one column with a range of further columns in several categories in which extracted material can be placed. A range of data were requested from yes/no responses from drop down boxes (many of which had a range of possible answers) to requests for synthesised text. The response categories, requested data and the form of response required are set out in Table 4.1 and were the same for all RDR Chapters.

**Table 4.1: Requested information and response format**

Information requested	Response format
<b>Applicability</b> Was this question answered in your Member State?	Drop down menu
<b>Comments on relevance and use of Commission criteria and indicators</b> Report comments on question relevance Report comments on relevance of EU criteria Report comments on relevance of EU indicator(s) Were other criteria and indicators used for this question and if so, what were they?	Text Text Text Text
<b>Answer</b>	

<sup>1</sup> We recognise that this could be for a variety of reasons and it is not intended as a criticism.

<b>Information requested</b>	<b>Response format</b>
Short answer to the evaluation question (drop down menu)	Drop down menu
Synthesised answer to the evaluation question	Text
<b>Data sources</b>	
<u>Quantitative data sets</u>	
RDP admin data	Drop down menu
Scheme monitoring data	Drop down menu
FADN/ RICA	Drop down menu
National census	Drop down menu
Other national data	Drop down menu
Modelling results	Drop down menu
<u>Surveys</u>	
Survey	Drop down menu
Survey type	Drop down menu
Survey sample size	Number
Percent of survey group population	Number
<u>Interviews</u>	
Focus group	Drop down menu
Number of Focus Groups used	Number
Focus Group size (typical number of participants)	Number
Focus Group participants	Text
Semi-structured interviews with stakeholders	Drop down menu
Stakeholders interviewed	Text
Discussions with scheme administrators	Drop down menu
Discussions with research community	Drop down menu
<u>Literature/other</u>	
Secondary data/literature reviews	Drop down menu
Other (please specify)	Text
Additional notes on data sources	Text
<b>Miscellaneous comments</b>	
Comments on additionality	Text
Were other criteria suggested for future use and what were they?	Text
Were other indicators suggested for future use and what were they?	Text
<b>Quality of answer/presence of gap</b>	
Was the question answered satisfactorily? (yes/no/partially)	Drop down menu
Is there a gap to be filled with respect to this question?	Drop down menu
Is filling this gap a priority?	Text
<b>Required data to answer the question</b>	
What data sources will you use to answer the evaluation question?	Text
<b>Notes</b>	
Please add here any additional notes that you feel are necessary with regard to this question	Text

The information from completed grids was imported into a database and analysed using a range of queries. These queries were designed both to collate evidence from different Member States to facilitate synthesis at the EU-15 level and also to filter

evidence to allow account to be taken of the robustness of responses. For example, the database queries allowed all evidence drawn from face to face surveys to be collated for particular questions. In some cases the information collected was quantitative in nature, for example, the short answer to the evaluation question where a choice was made between the following options:

- no meaningful answer possible;
- too early to not impact;
- on balance a positive change as a result of the scheme;
- on balance a negative change as a result of the scheme;
- no change;
- mixed according to farm type (for example, farm type); and,
- mixed according to region.

In other cases the information collected was qualitative, for example the synthesised answer to the evaluation question. Analysing quantitative responses was more straightforward than qualitative ones, but the latter contain greater depth of information and caveats which provide a deeper insight into the impact of the RDR across the EU-15.

### **A2.2. Regions selected for further investigation**

Where there is more than one Operational Programme or Single Programming Document within a Member State it was necessary to decide which of these programmes will be investigated. We used two main criteria for making this judgement within each Chapter:

1. There should be extensive gaps in the ability to answer the Chapter CEQs and FEQs from the relevant MTE report.
2. The Chapter should be significant in the region concerned. By this we mean that the share of spending on this Chapter in this region should be important in terms of overall national spend on this Chapter, irrespective of the Chapter's importance in the region itself.

This selection criteria, coupled with the investigation of the same Chapters across all Member States, guarantees that a suitable balance of Member States were investigated for each Chapter and that a wide range of geographical contexts have been considered.

On this basis the following programmes were selected for further investigation where there was regional implementation. Not all questions within the Chapters set out were gaps:

- **Finland:**

East Finland: Chapters I, III, VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

North Finland: Chapters I, III, VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

- **France:**

Nord pas de Calais: Chapters I, IX and X

La Reunion: Chapters I, VII and X

Guadeloupe: Chapters IX and X

Corsica: Chapters IX and X

Nationally: Chapters I, III, VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

- **Germany:**

Brandenburg: Chapters I and III

Thüringen: Chapters I and VIII

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: Chapters III, VII and IX

Sachsen-Anhalt: Chapters VII and IX

Sachsen: Chapter VIII

Nationally: Chapter X and Key Question FEQs

- **Greece:**

Crete: Chapter IX

Western Peloponese: Chapter IX

Nationally: Chapters I, VII, VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

- **Ireland:**

Border-Midland-Western region: Chapters I, VII, VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Southern-Eastern region: Chapters I, III, VII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

- **Italy:**

Sicilia: Chapters I, VII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Campania: Chapters I, VII, VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Puglia: Chapters I, VII and X

Sardegna: Chapters VII, IX and X

Calabria: Chapters VII, VIII, IX and X

- **Portugal:**

Azores: Chapter VII

Norte: Chapter IX

Vale do Tejo: Chapter IX

Madiera: Chapter IX

Mainland Operational Programme: Chapters I, III, VII, VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

- **Spain:**

Galicia: Chapter III and Key Question FEQs

Andalucia: Chapters VII, VIII, X and Key Question FEQs

Murcia: Chapter VII

Castilla-La Mancha: Chapters VII, VIII and X

Extremadura: Chapters VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Castilla y León: Chapters IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Nationally: Chapters I and X

- **Sweden:**

Norra Nordland: Chapters I, VII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Södra Skoglänsregionen: Chapters I, VII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

- **UK:**

West Wales and Valleys: Chapters I, III, VIII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Highlands and Islands: Chapters I, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Northern Ireland: Chapters III, VII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

Cornwall and Scilly Isles: Chapters VII, IX, X and Key Question FEQs

South Yorkshire: Chapters IX, X and Key Question FEQs

## Appendix 3: Definition of evaluation questions and indicators

### A3.1. Chapter I: Investments in agricultural holdings

#### A3.1.1. Common Evaluation Questions

<b>Question:</b>	I.1	<b>To what extent have supported investments improved the income of beneficiary farmers?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	I.1-1	The income of beneficiary farmers has improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	I.1-1.1	'Gross farm income' of assisted holdings (€)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is likely to be an issue in terms of separating out additional income received from new investment on holdings of beneficiaries. Care will be needed in assigning causality to the measures. There is an issue of gross versus net income and the meaning of 'gross farm income' is not clear. 'Gross' usually implies before deduction of allowance for capital consumption. However, if estimates of depreciation are available there is little point in preferring a gross figure. This is not the case in the MTE reports though. However, 'gross' can also be interpreted as meaning output (turnover) before deduction of variable and fixed costs (other than depreciation). An increase in turnover may not increase net income or 'family farm income' as used by FADN. The question implies a concept after all costs have been paid and this is how we interpret it.</li> <li>• It is generally difficult to assess the impact of investments on income in the short-term as there is often an initially negative impact while the investment is made and before the benefits become apparent.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>To what extent have supported investments contributed to a better use of production factors on holdings?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.2-1	Increase in factor productivity
<b>Indicators:</b>	1.2-1.1 1.2-1.2 1.2-1.3	Output per hectare on assisted holdings (€/ha) Output per hour of labour on assisted holdings (€/h) Cost (i.e. 'direct inputs') per unit of basic products sold (e.g. €/tonne, €/m <sup>3</sup> , etc) on assisted holdings.
<b>Comments:</b>	•	These require a measurement of output and costs before and after investment. Confounding factors need to be taken into account so that the cause of any change can be attributed to the measures. These are very quantitative indicators and in many cases more qualitative versions of them were used instead. Further, the extent to which causality can be assigned is uncertain.



<b>Question:</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>To what extent have supported investments contributed to the reorientation of farming activities?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.3.1	Holdings re-deploy production by moving out of surplus product lines or moving into products which have good market outlets
<b>Indicators:</b>	1.3-1.1	<p>"Net change" in "surplus product" activity after the investment = holdings with sum of scores for all surplus lines &gt; 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>[the holding's score (per surplus product line) = +1 if ≥10% decrease in annual average livestock numbers or crop area</i></li> <li>• <i>0 if no change {between -10% and +10%}</i></li> <li>• <i>-1 if ≥10% increase]</i></li> </ul> <p><i>[Surplus products = cereals of any type, beef, milk wine and olives/olive oil: except particular products with favourable market prospect]</i></p>
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not clear whether the question relates to all holdings or only the assisted ones, although the general direction of other questions implies that the focus is on the assisted holdings. It is very difficult to decide what products are in surplus at the local level. Whilst it may be clear that there is a surplus of milk at the EU or national level, this may not be the case at the level of smaller territorial units. Also, within a surplus product such as milk there are product segments which may not be in surplus, for example organic production, certain fat profiles, etc.. However, these may displace other, surplus, segments of the market and thus contribute to problems. Defining surplus areas in the first place is therefore potentially problematic.</li> <li>• This indicator was little used in the MTE reports, probably as a result of its relative complexity as well as the issues raised above.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.3-2	Holdings take up more alternative activities
<b>Indicators:</b>	1.3-2.1	Number of assisted holdings introducing alternative activities. Use:
	1.3-2.2	Share of assisted holdings with a significant part of their turnover (≥10%) from alternative activities (%). Use:
	1.3-2.3	Share of working time spent on alternative activities on the holding (%). Use:

<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this context alternative activities is taken to mean any diversified activity. This could be agricultural or non-agricultural, but does not mean agricultural production in non-surplus areas as this type of activity is covered under the first criteria. It may be difficult to calculate retrospectively where family labour is split between agricultural and alternative activities as this will often not be recorded and this may explain the relative absence of information relating to indicator 1.3-2.3.</li> </ul>
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<b>Question:</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>To what extent have supported investments improved the quality of farm products?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.4-1	The quality of farm products has improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	1.4-1.1	Ratio of {price of assisted quality-improved basic products} to {average price for the commodity concerned}
	1.4-1.2	Gross sales of assisted quality-improved basic products (€)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A key point here is the definition of an improvement in quality.</li> <li>Care will be needed in establishing causality as increased sales may be driven by several factors and not just an investment to improve product quality. This point is indeed made in one MTE report.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.4-2	Farm products comply with quality standards, particularly at Community level
<b>Indicator:</b>	1.4-2.1	Share of assisted products sold with quality label (%); a) of which EU-level labelling schemes (%); b) of which national level labelling schemes (%); c) of which other labelling schemes (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is relatively straightforward under the assumption that quality labels do actually infer improved quality. However, this indicator was little used in practice, perhaps because most products under these measures are destined for further processing before sale to end user and the quality label is added at this later stage.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>To what extent has the diversification of on-farm activities originating from supported alternative activities helped maintain employment?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.5-1	Employment is maintained or increased through alternative activities on the holding

<b>Indicator:</b>	1.5-1.1	Number of full-time equivalent jobs maintained or created thanks to the assistance for alternative activities (FTE)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	There is potentially an issue here with regard to the quality of labour. Employment maintained could be additional hours for the existing workforce, which, in the case of family labour may be unpaid. This is not drawn out in the MTE reports.

<b>Question:</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>To what extent have supported investments facilitated environmentally friendly farming?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.6-1	Integration of environmental concerns into farm investments
<b>Indicator:</b>	1.6-1.1	Share of beneficiary holdings introducing environmental improvements thanks to the co-financing (%); a) of which with the environmental improvement as the direct aim of the investment (%); b) of which as a collateral effect (e.g., due to new equipment acquired mainly for economic purposes) (%); c) of which relating to waste and excess manure (%); d) of which relating to on-farm water management (%); e) of which relating to (other) benign farming practices/systems (%).
<b>Comments:</b>	•	Share of holdings introducing improvements is not necessarily a guide to the overall level of improvement made.
	•	In most cases there was only a limited attempt in the MTE reports to break the answer down by category.
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.6-2	Improved storage and landspreading of farm manure
<b>Indicator:</b>	1.6-2.1	Share of assisted holdings improving storage/landspreading of farm manure (%); a) of which co-financed from the assistance (%); b) of which storage (%); c) of which landspreading (%).
	1.6-2.2	Ratio of {storage capacity of farm manure on assisted holdings} to {total farm manure output on assisted holdings}
	1.6-2.3	Share of assisted holdings meeting standards concerning farm manure (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	Share of holdings introducing improvements is not necessarily a guide to the overall level of improvement made.
	•	There was no attempt to quantify the extent to which investments were co-financed and little attempt to separate out the proportion of investments relating to storage from

		those relating to landspreading.
<b>Question:</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>To what extent have supported investments improved production conditions in terms of better working conditions and animal welfare?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.7-1	Working conditions have improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	1.7-1.1	Evidence of significant reduction thanks to the assistance in exposure to any of the following: noxious substances, odours, dust, extreme climatic conditions outdoor/indoor, lifting of heavy loads, aberrant working hours (description).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The type of production conditions referred to are well set out, although the extent of improvement is subjective without any quantification of 'significant'. It is also debatable as to whether suitable means of measurement can be found.</li> <li>• Answers to this indicator in the MTE reports tended to be somewhat vague in most cases, although there were exceptions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	1.7-2	Animal welfare has improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	1.7-2.1	Share animals on assisted holdings enjoying improved welfare thanks to assisted investments (%); a) of which with animal welfare as a direct aim (%); b) of which with animal welfare as a collateral effect (e.g., due to new housing or equipment acquired mainly for other reasons) (%); c) of which related to welfare standards (%); d) of which related to EU-welfare standards (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lack of definition of investments which improve animal welfare means that these indicators are subjective and open to different interpretations.</li> <li>• Attempts to break the answer down into the categories specified in the indicator were limited in many cases.</li> </ul>	

## A3.2. Chapter II: Setting up of young farmers

### A3.2.1. Common Evaluation questions

<b>Question:</b>	<b>II.1</b>	<b>To what extent has the aid for setting up covered the costs arising from setting up?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	II.1-1	High incentive effect of the setting-up aid
<b>Indicator:</b>	II.1-1.1	Ratio between {setting-up aid} and {actual setting-up costs}
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This requires knowledge of actual setting up costs which will vary according to circumstances and location and will therefore require a survey methodology. Other evidence is unlikely to facilitate an answer.</li> <li>• This indicator was typically well used in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>II.2</b>	<b>To what extent has the setting-up aid contributed to the earlier transfer of farms (to relatives versus non-relatives)?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	II.2-1	Reduction of average age of transferees and/or transferors in assisted transfers
<b>Indicator:</b>	II.2-1.1 II.2-1.2	Average age of transferee in assisted setting up Average age of transferors in assisted setting up
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many factors behind the decision to transfer farms between generations which will be specific to individual circumstances. The extent to which the setting-up aid influenced the decision will need to be carefully isolated and the extent to which this can be done will depend on the methodology used. There was little attempt to do this in the MTE reports.</li> <li>• There is potential deadweight in that the scheme might simply have been accessed by those intending to transfer farms in any case.</li> <li>• It is possible that transfers take place in order to attract funds, but that the management structure of a family farm remains the same in practice.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>II.2.A</b>	<b>To what extent has the setting-up aid contributed to the earlier transfer of farms (to relatives versus non-relatives)...in particular, how significant was the synergy with the aid for early retirement in achieving such an earlier transfer?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	II.2.A.-1	Simultaneous take-up of the two schemes
<b>Indicator:</b>	II.2.A-1.1	Ratio between {number of beneficiaries of setting-up aid replacing beneficiaries of early retirement aid} and {total number of farm transfers in period}
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potential deadweight in that the scheme might simply have been accessed by those intending to transfer farms in any case.</li> <li>• Establishing causality is a potential issue.</li> <li>• In reality there are few instances where measures under both Chapters were applied to any great extent.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	II.2.A-2	Reduced average age of the transferee in the case of combined aid
<b>Indicator:</b>	II.2.A-2.1	Ratio between {average age of assisted transferees (young farmers receiving setting-up aid) replacing assisted transferors} and {average age of all young farmers receiving setting-up aid}
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See above.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>II.3</b>	<b>To what extent has the aid influenced the number of young farmers of either sex setting up?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	II.3-1	More young farmers are installed
<b>Indicator:</b>	II-3-1.1	Number of assisted young farmers installed (by gender)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Again there is a potential deadweight issue and establishing causality requires care.</li> <li>• Most of the analysis in the MTE report focused on the gender split rather than the absolute numbers of assisted young farmers.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>II.4</b>	<b>To what extent has the setting up of young farmers contributed to safeguarding employment?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	II.4-1	Jobs are maintained or created
<b>Indicator:</b>	II.4-1.1	Number of full-time equivalent jobs maintained or created (FTE)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potentially an issue here with regard to the quality of labour. Employment maintained could be additional hours for a young farmer already working on the family farm.</li> <li>• There was little attempt in the MTE reports to consider the nature of maintained or created employment.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	II.4-2	Main-occupational farming is secured
<b>Indicator:</b>	II.4-2.1	Ratio between {% of assisted set ups resulting in main-occupational farming} and {% of all establishments resulting in main-occupational farming}
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causality could be difficult to establish as there are many reasons why some farms support main-occupational farming and others do not.</li> <li>• This indicator was not addressed directly in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	

### A3.3. Chapter III: Training

#### A3.3.1. Common Evaluation Questions

<b>Question:</b>	III.1	<b>To what extent are the assisted training courses in accordance with needs and coherent with other measures of the programme?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	III.1-1	The training responds to the needs and potential for adaptation ( <i>conversion, reorientation, improvement</i> ) at the level of individuals, sectors or regions ( <i>including gaps/weaknesses or potential/opportunities identified during programming or ex-ante evaluation</i> )
<b>Indicator:</b>	III.1-1.1	Share of assisted training accommodating issues identified as gaps/weaknesses or potential/opportunities during programming/ex-ante evaluation (%) a) of which thanks to the type/mix of participants (e.g., young people, women...) (%); b) of which thanks to the topic/contents of the courses (%); c) of which related to co-financed actions of other chapters of the programme (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This question is underpinned by the assumption that training needs are known. Whether an ex-ante needs analysis was carried out would help to inform this.</li> <li>• Although some MTE reports provided an answer broken down as requested, in many cases more qualitative comments were offered.</li> </ul>	



<b>Question:</b>	<b>III.2</b>	<b>To what extent have the acquired skills/competence helped improve the situation of the trainees and of the agricultural/forestry sector?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	III.2-1	The skills/competence acquired by the trainees help improve their employment conditions.
<b>Indicator:</b>	III.2-1.1	Share of assisted trainees (both holders and employees) experiencing job improvements related to the training (%); a) of which farm/forest holders (%); b) of which employees (%); c) of which thanks to better remuneration (%); d) of which thanks to non-pecuniary job quality (e.g., seasonal/ contractual work security, exposure to risk and adverse conditions, job-variation/enrichment...) (%).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main issue here relates to establishing causality.</li> <li>• Whilst some MTE reports broke the answer down as requested, most did not and focused on the headline proportion or a more qualitative comment.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	III.2-2	The skills/competence acquired by the trainees facilitate the adaptation of agriculture and forestry (conversion/reorientation/improvement)
<b>Indicator:</b>	III.2-2.1	Share of holdings with an assisted trainee, initiating conversion/ reorientation/improvement related to the assisted training (%); a) of which new/additional activities (%); b) of which improved quality/hygiene/added value concerning existing activities (%); c) of which management related (%); d) of which environmental benign methods/practices (%); e) of which farming (%); f) of which forestry (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main issue here relates to establishing causality.</li> <li>• See comment above on indicator use.</li> </ul>	

**A3.3.2. Further Evaluation Questions**

<b>Question:</b>	<b>III.3a</b>	<b>To what extent is the training measure used for promoting: the application of production practices compatible with the maintenance and enhancement of the landscape</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	III.3a-1	Training is used to promote production practices compatible with the maintenance and enhancement of the landscape
<b>Indicator:</b>	III.3a-1.1 III.3a-1.2	Share of funding for training relating to maintenance and enhancement of the landscape (%) Share of assisted trainees receiving training relating to maintenance and enhancement of the landscape (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideally an indicator such as “share of holdings with an assisted trainee reorienting production practices to make them compatible with the maintenance and enhancement of the landscape (%)” would be used in order to assess the actual impact of training measures on holdings, but the use of such an indicator requires a survey methodology and this is outside the terms of reference for this evaluation. This question will have to be answered instead from monitoring systems under the assumption that training provided is subsequently used.</li> <li>• Where answers to this FEQ were available, they were largely based on the share of courses offered.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>III.3b</b>	<b>To what extent is the training measure used for promoting: the protection of the environment</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	III.3b-1	Training is used to promote protection of the environment
<b>Indicator:</b>	III.3b-1.1 III.3b-1.2	Share of funding for training relating to environmental protection (%) Share of assisted trainees receiving training relating to environmental protection (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideally an indicator such as “share of holdings with an assisted trainee increasing environmental protection as a result of the training scheme (%)” would be used in order to assess the actual impact of training measures on holdings. However, this would require a survey methodology, see comments to FEQ III.3a.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>III.3c</b>	<b>To what extent is the training measure used for promoting: Hygiene standards and animal welfare</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	III.3c-1	Training is used to promote hygiene standards and animal welfare
<b>Indicator:</b>	III.3c-1.1 III.3c-1.2	Share of funding for training relating to hygiene standards and animal welfare (%) Share of assisted trainees receiving training relating to hygiene standards and animal welfare (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	Ideally an indicator such as "share of holdings with assisted increasing hygiene and animal welfare standards as a result of the training scheme (%)" would be used in order to assess the actual impact of training measures on holdings. However, this would require a survey methodology, see comments to FEQ III.3a.

<b>Question:</b>	<b>III.3d</b>	<b>To what extent is the training measure used for promoting: Management skills</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	III.3d-1	Training is used to promote management skills
<b>Indicator:</b>	III.3d-1.1 III.3d-1.2	Share of funding for training relating to management skills (%) Share of assisted trainees receiving training relating management skills (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	Ideally an indicator such as "Share of assisted trainees taking on new or increased management duties as a result of training (%) (a) of which new management duties (%); (b) of which increased management duties (%)." Would be used in order to assess the actual impact of training measures on holdings. However, this would require a survey methodology, see comments to FEQ III.3a.

### A3.4. Chapter VII: Improving processing procedures and marketing of agricultural products

#### A3.4.1. Common Evaluation Questions

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VII.1</b>	<b>To what extent have the supported investments helped to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products through improved and rationalised processing and marketing of agricultural products?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.1-1	Rational procedures in assisted processing & marketing lines.
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.1-1.1	Evidence of more rational processing and marketing procedures (description, e.g., including the trend in beneficiaries having ISO 9000)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By rational we understand economically rational, i.e. lowest cost or highest net margin.</li> <li>• This Indicator was generally addressed well in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.1-2	Better use of production factors in assisted processing & marketing lines
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.1-2.1	Capacity-use in assisted processing & marketing lines (%).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This requires either a baseline or a suitable comparator group.</li> <li>• The full benefit of an investment may not be immediately apparent and it is essential that fully installed and operated capacity is considered.</li> <li>• Most MTE reports addressed this Indicator adequately.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.1-3	Lower costs in assisted processing & marketing lines
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.1-3.1	Change in processing/marketing costs per unit of basic product thanks to assistance (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A baseline or suitable comparator group will be required.</li> <li>• This Indicator was widely used in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VII.2</b>	<b>To what extent have the supported investments helped to increase the added value and competitiveness of agricultural products by improving their quality?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.2-1	The intrinsic quality of processed/marketed agricultural products is improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.2-1.1	Share of agricultural basic products contained in processed/marketed products with improved intrinsic

	quality from assisted processing/marketing lines (%): a) of which subject to systematic quality monitoring thanks to assistance (%); b) of which with improved homogeneity within and/or between batches (%).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A key point here is the definition of an improvement in quality.</li> <li>• It should be relatively straightforward to identify quality monitoring changes and improved homogeneity assuming that a suitable baseline exists.</li> <li>• This Indicator was widely addressed in a more qualitative manner.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.2-2 Uptake of quality labels has increased
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.2-2.1 Share of marketed products from assisted processing/marketing lines sold with quality label (number of products and %): a) of which EU-level labelling schemes (%); b) of which national-level labelling schemes (%); c) of which other labelling schemes (%).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This should be straightforward.</li> <li>• This Indicator was widely addressed, although was not always disaggregated to the extent required.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.2-3 Higher added value in financial terms thanks to improved quality
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.2-3.1 Added value in assisted processing & marketing lines (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This can be assessed through changes in net sales value, but other potential influences over this indicator will need to be considered in order to be certain of causality.</li> <li>• This Indicator was not used in all MTE reports and it is not always clear where it was used to what extent causality has been considered.</li> </ul>

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VII.3 To what extent have the supported investments improved the situation of the basic agricultural production sector?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.3-1 Demand for and price of basic agricultural products assured or improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.3-1.1 Trend (in terms of quantity and price) in purchases of raw materials by assisted production/marketing lines VII.3-1.2 Share (within area of programme) of gross sales of basic agricultural products that are sold to outlets safeguarded or created thanks to the assistance (%)

<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is unclear to what extent the price of raw materials is affected by supported investments, although it is possible that there is a relationship with quantity demanded.</li> <li>• Background trends in market power along the supply chain, demand and prices will need to be considered to set this in context.</li> <li>• There may be a lag between investments and impact on the basic agricultural sector and this should be taken into account by discounting very recent investments.</li> <li>• These Indicators were not widely used in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.3-2 Co-operation developed between the producers of basic agricultural products and the processing/marketing stages
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.3-2.1 Share of supply of basic products to beneficiary producers (processing) or marketers that depends on multi-annual contracts or equivalent instruments (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This should be fairly easy to establish.</li> <li>• A reasonable treatment of this Indicator is offered in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VII.4</b>	<b>To what extent have the supported investments improved health and welfare?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.4-1	Health and welfare concerns are appropriately integrated into the programme
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.4-1.1	Share of assisted investments in processing and marketing related to health and welfare (%): a) of which aiming to improve of the nutritive and hygiene quality of products for human consumption (%); b) of which aiming to improve the nutritive and hygiene quality of animal feed (%); c) of which aiming to improve workplace safety (%); d) of which aiming to improve animal welfare (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be a difference between the proportion of cases and the proportion of spending, the latter being more useful.</li> <li>• This answer to this Indicator was not broken down in the MTE reports and was answered either at the general level only or in a more qualitative manner.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.4-2	Animals transported or handled for slaughter do not infect live animals
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.4-2.1	Trend in spread of contagious diseases during handling and transport of animals for slaughter related to assistance (description, e.g., frequency of incidents).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will require a commentary on the type of actions taken to reduce this risk. Other factors such as general awareness of hygiene issues, other regulations, etc. should be taken into account. The proportion of slaughterhouses having implemented relevant EU guidelines would also be informative.</li> <li>• This Indicator was not addressed in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.4-3	Workplace conditions improved for persons involved in processing and marketing
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.4-3.1	Trend in workplace conditions related to assistance (description, e.g., frequency of reported incidents)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Again, a set of actions taken will need to be set out and confounding factors such as increased awareness considered.</li> <li>• This Indicator was not addressed in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VII.5</b>	<b>To what extent have the supported investments protected the environment?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.5-1	Profitable outlets for basic agricultural products that are linked to environmentally benign farming have been provided
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.5-1.1	Capacity created or upgraded thanks to assistance for processing/marketing of basic agricultural products resulting from environmentally benign farming (tons): a) of which processing/marketing of products produced by farmers respecting environmental obligations that are verified by public authorities or regulated by contractual obligations or an equivalent instrument (e.g. organic products, integrated production, etc.) (tons); b) of which processing/marketing of crops for renewable energy or traditional non-food land uses (e.g. cork) (ton)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to a suitable baseline these indicators should be fairly straightforward.</li> <li>• Care will be needed in establishing causality, use of these products may be driven primarily by the market and non-assisted peers may be making similar changes.</li> <li>• This Indicator was addressed to a reasonable extent in the MTE reports, although not always to the level of disaggregation required.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VII.5-2	The assisted operations relating to processing or marketing exceed minimum environmental standards
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.5-2.1	Share of processing and marketing lines introducing environmental improvements thanks to co-financing (%): a) of which with environmental improvement as the direct aim (%); b) of which with environmental improvement as a collateral effect (e.g., due to new technology mainly for other purposes (%); c) of which assisted investments going beyond standards concerning emissions (waste, sewage, smoke) directly from the processing and marketing sites ('end of pipe') (%); d) of which assisted investments concerning resource use (water, energy...) and environmental effects of the products after leaving the processing/marketing site (transport, packaging...) (%)



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<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It should be fairly straightforward to use these indicators.</li><li>• This Indicator was widely answered in the MTE reports, although typically only parts a) and b) were disaggregated from the general answer.</li></ul>
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### A3.5. Chapter VIII: Forestry

#### A3.5.1. Common Evaluation Questions

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VIII.1A</b>	<b>To what extent are forest resources being maintained and enhanced through the programme...particularly by influencing land-use and the structure and quality of growing stock?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.1.A-1	Increase of wooded area on previous agricultural and non-agricultural land
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.1.A-1.1	Area of assisted plantings (hectares)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This should be quite straightforward to establish, although there is a potential issue relating to the timing of planting relative to the timing of assistance.</li> <li>• This Indicator was generally well answered, usually in a reasonably quantitative manner.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.1.A-2	Anticipated increase of volume of growing stock thanks to planting of new woodland and improvement of existing woodlands
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.1.A-2.1	Anticipated additional average annual increment thanks to assistance (m <sup>3</sup> /hectare/year): a) of which in new plantings (% and hectares concerned); b) of which due to improvement of existing woodlands (% and hectares concerned)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will depend on the type of species planted. Confounding factors which might also influence improvements will need to be considered.</li> <li>• This Indicator was only partially addressed in the MTE reports and was often treated in a qualitative manner.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.1.A-3	Anticipated improvement in quality (assortment, diameter...) and structure of growing stock thanks to forest improvement
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.1.A-3.1	Trend in structure/quality parameters (description, e.g., including hardwood/softwood, diameter-evolution, straightness, knots...)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causality will need to be assigned with care.</li> <li>• This Indicator was only addressed in a few MTE reports.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VIII.1.B</b>	<b>To what extent are forest resources being maintained and</b>
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		<b>enhanced through the programme...particularly by influencing the total carbon storage in forest stands?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.1.B-1	There is additional build up of carbon in the growing stock of new and existing woodlands
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.1.B-1.1 VIII.1.B-1.2	Average annual net carbon storage from 2000-2012 thanks to assistance (millions of tons/year) Trend in average annual net carbon storage beyond 2012 thanks to assistance (millions of tons/year)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	The main issues here will be confounding factors and the degree to which it is possible to anticipate storage to 2012. This Indicator was not widely addressed in the form specified, but was often considered in a more qualitative manner.

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VIII.2A</b>	<b>To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and encouragement of the productive functions on forests holdings?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.2.A-1	More rational production of forest products (or services)
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.2.A-1.1 VIII.2.A-1.2	Short/medium term change in annual costs for silviculture, harvesting and transport/collection, stocking operations thanks to the assistance (€/m <sup>3</sup> ) Share of holdings being connected to associations of forest holders or similar organisation thanks to assistance (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	Tracking investment levels might help to generate information to answer this question. A suitable baseline or comparator group will need to be established and causality assigned. Anticipated cost changes should also be taken into account. Establishing where the assistance is the sole reasons for connection to associations might be problematic. These Indicators were reasonably well addressed, although most MTE reports did not address both.
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.2.A-2	Enhancement of outlets for forest products
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.2.A-2.1	Additional assisted outlets, in particular for products of small dimension/low quality (m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	The actions of unassisted peer companies should be considered to understand the degree to which the market drives this process rather than the assistance.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is some information in the MTE reports relating to this Indicator, but usually in a qualitative format.</li> </ul>
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<b>Question:</b>	<b>VIII.2.B To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and development of employment and other socio-economic functions and conditions?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.2.B-1 More activities/employment on holdings
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.2.B-1.1 Activity on holdings from {own execution of assisted planting/improvement works} plus {anticipated work at the holding deriving from the assisted action in the short/mid term} (hours/hectare/year): a) of which falling in periods where agricultural activity level is below the capacity on combined farm/forest holdings (hours/holding/year + number of holdings concerned); b) of which leading to additional or maintained employment on holdings (full time equivalents/year)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This requires an investigation of the labour requirements for other enterprises and assumes that it is possible to differentiate labour use between enterprises.</li> <li>There is an issue in terms of the quality of labour. Additional FTEs could be created by additional workers or by existing workers working longer hours. In the latter case it would not necessarily lead to maintained employment, although it might appear to do so.</li> <li>This Indicator was answered reasonably well in many MTE reports, although there was little information relating to point a).</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.2.B-2 More activities in rural community, due to primary or secondary production on holdings or due to initial processing and marketing stages
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.2.B-2.1 Volume of short/medium term supply of basic forest products for small scale, local processing (m <sup>3</sup> /year) VIII.2.B-2.2 Employment in the short/medium term outside holdings (logging, initial processing and marketing, and further local,

		small scale processing and marketing) directly or indirectly depending on assisted actions (full time equivalents/year)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assigning degree of causality to assistance could be problematic.</li> <li>These Indicators were often addressed in the MTE reports, but generally not to the extent quantified above.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.2.B-3	Greater attractiveness of area for local population or rural tourists
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.2.B-3.1	Additional attractive/valuable area or sites due to assistance [description, taking into account the concepts of perceptive/cognitive coherence, differentiation (homogeneity/diversity) and cultural identity as well as the number of hectares involved (c.f., Question VI.3.)]
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although this is subjective, tourist numbers (and changes in these), distance travelled, etc. could be used to provide more objective information on this question.</li> <li>This Indicator is addressed well where it is included in MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.2.B-4	Maintaining or increasing income in rural areas
<b>Indicator:</b>	VII.2.B-4.1	Income in the short/medium term due to assisted activities (€/year, number of beneficiaries): a) of which additional sustainable income on holdings (% and hectare); b) of which due to knock-on activities or assisted off-farm activities (%)
	VII.2.B-4.2	Ratio of {premium for loss of income} to {net-income from previous land use} (i.e., previous 'gross margin')
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subject to a suitable baseline (i.e. a long enough time period to allow for annual fluctuations in income from previous land use) and the ability to tease out confounding factors this should be reasonably straightforward.</li> <li>These Indicators are only addressed in a few MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Question:</b>	<b>VIII.2.C</b>	<b>To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions of forest management?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.2.C-1	Appropriate protection actions undertaken

<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.2.C-1.1	Area planted/managed with a view to protective functions (hectares)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is classified as a protective function may differ regionally.</li> <li>• This assumes that a similar degree of protection is provided in all cases, this may not in fact be the case and an area planted to provide a protective function may be far more effect in some contexts.</li> <li>• This Indicator was widely commented on in the MTE reports, but sometimes not in the manner specified.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.2.C-2	Non-woodland and socio-economic interests are protected
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.2.C-2.1	Resources/assets enjoying improved protection due to assisted forest actions (hectare): a) of which agricultural land (%); b) of which water bodies (%); c) of which villages, tourist facilities (%. plus type & magnitude of interest - e.g., expressed approximately as number of inhabitants, night beds, etc)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See above.</li> <li>• Separating out the protective functions of areas planted with assistance from other plantings and other policies will be necessary.</li> <li>• This Indicator was treated in a fairly cursory manner in most MTE reports.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	VIII.3.A	<b>To what extent have the assisted actions contributed to the ecological functions of forests...by maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.3.A-1	Genetic and/or species diversity protected/improved by using indigenous tree species or mixtures in assisted actions
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.3.A-1.1	Area planted/regenerated/improved with indigenous tree species (hectares): a) of which in mixture (hectares); b) of which providing <i>in situ</i> conservation of genetic resources (hectares)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area planted does not necessarily correlate to protection of diversity as this will depend also on breeding populations and other factors.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some MTE reports provide a quantitative treatment of this Indicator, but it is not always disaggregated as specified. In other reports a qualitative answer is provided.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.3.A-2 Protection/improvement of habitat diversity through the upkeep of representative, rare or vulnerable forest ecosystems/habitats that depend on specific assisted forest structures or silvicultural practices
<b>Indicator:</b>	<p>VIII.3.A-2.1 Critical sites maintained/improved due to assistance (hectares):</p> <p>a) of which in or linked to Natura 2000 areas (hectares);</p> <p>b) of which protected/restored from natural hazards (hectares)</p> <p>VIII.3.A-2.2 Trend in protection of vulnerable non-commercial (i.e., non-traded forest products) species/varieties of flora &amp; fauna on land subject to assisted actions (description, e.g., number of different species/varieties affected and where possible change in the abundance of key species)</p>
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internationally used methods of assessing biodiversity such as <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\beta</math> indices could be employed here.</li> <li>The greatest use of these Indicators in the MTE reports is in relation to part a) of Indicator VIII.3.A-2.1. There is little consideration of Indicator VIII.3.A-2.2.</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.3.A-3 Protection/improvement of habitat diversity through beneficial interaction between assisted areas and the surrounding landscape/countryside
<b>Indicator:</b>	<p>VIII.3.A-3.1 Area planted in zones with low or missing forest cover (hectares):</p> <p>a) of which in or linked to Natura 2000 areas (hectares);</p> <p>b) of which forming corridors between isolated, precarious habitats (hectares)</p> <p>VIII.3.A-3.2 'Ecotones' established (forest edge...) of significant value for wild flora and fauna (kilometres)</p>
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area planted does not necessarily correlate to protection of diversity as this will depend also on breeding populations and other factors.</li> <li>Again, internationally used methods of assessing biodiversity such as <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\beta</math> indices could be employed within the ecotone.</li> <li>There is only limited consideration of these Indicators in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VIII.3.B</b>	<b>To what extent have the assisted actions contributed to the ecological functions of forests...by maintenance of their health and vitality?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.3.B-1	Less damage to soil and growing stock from silvicultural or harvesting operations
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.3.B-1.1	Volume of growing stock subject to reduced damage thanks to assisted equipment or infrastructure (m <sup>3</sup> /year)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The degree of reduced damage is likely to differ from case to case, but this will not be picked up here. A forest inventory over time would be useful.</li> <li>• This Indicator is not quantified in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.3.B-2	Prevention of calamities (particularly pests and diseases) through appropriate forest structure and silvicultural practice
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.3.B-2.1	Area where improved forest structure or silvicultural practice relevant to the prevention of calamities has been introduced (hectares)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This could also be measured in terms of number of outbreaks over time.</li> <li>• This Indicator was typically not used in the MTE reports, although there are some exceptions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	VIII.3.B-3	Production potential protected or restored from damage arising from natural hazards
<b>Indicator:</b>	VIII.3.B-3.1	Area protected or restored from damage arising from natural hazards (including fire) (hectares)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basal area and stand density change over time would also be useful indicators under this criteria.</li> <li>• The treatment of this Indicator was as specified in some MTE reports, but was more qualitative in others.</li> </ul>	



**A3.5.2. Further Evaluation Questions**

<b>Question:</b>	<b>VIII.4</b>	<b>Could the afforestation of agricultural land measure be re-targeted more explicitly towards environmental objectives for instance to combat climate change, enhance biodiversity, reducing the risk or impact of natural disasters (e.g. flooding), or production of renewable energy? If yes, how can a reasonable balance between sometimes conflicting objectives (markets – restructuring – environment) be ensured?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>		Not applicable
<b>Indicator:</b>		Not applicable
<b>Comments:</b>	•	It is not appropriate to define criteria and indicators in this instance. This question requires consideration of the current targeting of afforestation support and a judgement on the extent to which this can be re-targeted as envisaged in the question. An initial view, drawing on implementing authorities and key stakeholders will be provided. Further research is recommended to provide a full treatment of this question.

### A3.6. Chapter IX: Promoting the adaptation and development of rural areas

#### A3.6.1. Common Evaluation Questions

<b>Question:</b>	<b>IX.1</b>	<b>To what extent has the income of the rural population been maintained or improved?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.1-1	Farm income maintained/improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.1-1.1	Share of farming population's income generated by assisted actions (€/beneficiary, no. concerned): a) of which gross farm income (from improved agriculture or from transactions generated by off-farm assistance) (%): b) of which from pluriactivity generated by off-farm assistance (%)
	IX.1-1.2	Ratio of {costs} to { turnover } for assisted farm-related activities (where costs = 'all inputs')
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an issue here with regard to gross versus net income, the question implies a concept after deduction of costs.</li> <li>• Causality will need to be considered carefully.</li> <li>• In some cases Indicator IX.1-1.1 was used as specified at the headline level, but this was not disaggregated in most cases. Indicator IX.1-1.2 was only used rarely.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.1-2	Off-farm income maintained/improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.1-2.1	Share of gross income of off-farm beneficiaries generated by the assistance (€/beneficiary, no. concerned): a) of which relating to tourism (%): b) of which relating to crafts and local products (%)
	IX.1-2.2	Share of rural non-farming population having an income from transactions/employment generated by off-farm assistance (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See above.</li> <li>• These Indicators were only used exactly as set out above in one MTE report. Elsewhere this criterion was addressed though more qualitative comments.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>IX.2</b>	<b>To what extent have the living conditions and welfare of the rural population been maintained as a result of social and cultural activities, better amenities or by the alleviation of remoteness?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.2-1	Remoteness has been alleviated
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.2-1.1 IX.2-1.2 IX.2-1.3	<p>IX.2-1.1 Share of holdings/households/businesses having access to assisted telecommunication facilities/services (% , no.)</p> <p>IX.2-1.2 Transport/journeys facilitated or avoided due to assisted actions (description and kilometres and/or hours avoided per year):</p> <p>a) of which concerning agricultural holdings (kilometres and/or hours avoided per year);</p> <p>b) of which concerning the rural community (kilometres and/or hours avoided per year)</p> <p>IX.2-1.3 Evidence of economic activity resulting from assisted, enhanced telecommunications or transport facilities (description)</p>
<b>Comments:</b>	•	Quantitative answers were provided in some cases, although generally a qualitative comment was offered in the MTE reports.
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.2-2	Social and cultural facilities have been maintained/enhanced, particularly for young people and young families
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.2-2.1	<p>IX.2-2.1 Share of rural population with access to social/cultural activities that depend on assisted facilities (%):</p> <p>a) of which farmers taking leave-days thanks to assisted relief services (% , and number of days);</p> <p>b) of which young people and young families (%)</p>
<b>Comments:</b>	•	Whilst these Indicators were addressed in some MTE reports, often a more general discussion of the themes was provided.
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.2-3	Neighbourhood amenities and housing conditions maintained/improved
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.2-3.1 IX.2-3.2	<p>IX.2-3.1 Share of rural population enjoying access to amenity land/nature or conserved rural heritage/sites thanks to assisted actions (%)</p> <p>IX.2-3.2 Share of rural accommodation that has improved due to assistance (no. and %):</p> <p>a) of which for rural tourism (%);</p> <p>b) of which providing an incentive for remaining/settling in area (%)</p>

<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an issue here in relation to the catchment area of amenities.</li> <li>• These proved to be problematic Indicators to address as specified, although the MTE reports offered qualitative comments.</li> </ul>
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<b>Question:</b>	<b>IX.3</b>	<b>To what extent has employment in rural areas been maintained?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.3-1	Employment of the farming population maintained/increased
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.3-1.1	Farm employment created/maintained by assisted actions (FTE, no. of holdings concerned): a) of which from improved agriculture or transactions, generated by assisted activities off-farm (%); b) of which from pluriactivity generated by assisted activities off-farm (%); c) of which concerning farming population younger than 30 years of age (%); d) of which concerning women (%)
	IX.3-1.2	Cost per job maintained/created for the farming population (€/FTE)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an issue with regard to quality of employment, existing employees may be working longer hours.</li> <li>• Several MTE reports quantified job creation/maintenance, but often not to the disaggregated level set out above.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.3-2	Seasonal variation of activities is more effectively balanced.
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.3-2.1	Workforce obtaining employment during periods of low agricultural activity thanks to assistance (FTE, no. of persons concerned)
	IX.3-2.2	Prolongation of the tourist season (days/year)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This requires detailed knowledge of labour requirements for all farm enterprises.</li> <li>• Defining the length of the tourist season with any precision is likely to be very difficult either for a baseline or following assistance.</li> <li>• Although these Indicators were used in some MTE reports, this was relatively unusual.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.3-3	Diversification of activities contributes to employment of the non-farming population
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.3-3.1	Employment for off-farm beneficiaries maintained/created

	<p>by the assistance (FTE, no of persons concerned):</p> <p>a) of which relating to tourism (%);</p> <p>b) of which relating to crafts and local products (%);</p> <p>c) of which relating to agri-business (%);</p> <p>d) of which concerning persons younger than 30 years of age (%);</p> <p>e) of which concerning women (%)</p> <p>IX.3-3.2 Cost per job maintained/created for the non-farming population (€/FTE)</p>
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This should be fairly easy to establish where new employees are concerned, although there may be some difficulties where existing employees take up additional employment in diversified activities.</li> <li>Although these Indicators were used in some MTE reports, this was relatively unusual.</li> </ul>

<b>Question:</b>	<b>IX.4</b>	<b>To what extent have the structural characteristics of the rural economy been maintained or improved?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.4-1	Productive structures linked to agriculture have been maintained or improved.
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.4-1.1	Share of farms enjoying agricultural improvements thanks to assisted actions (no. and % of holdings and hectares):
		a) of which land improvement (no. and % of hectares);
		b) of which improved irrigation (no. and % of hectares);
		c) of which relating to farm/field structure (foncière) (no. and % of holdings);
		d) of which more professional farm management (no. and % of holdings)
	IX.4-1.2	Assisted new/improved production related activities connected to agriculture including marketing of quality agricultural products (description)
	IX.4-1.3	Capacity-use for assisted off-farm facilities (%).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The degree of improvement is not defined nor addressed. Improvements might be assessed in net output per unit of input.</li> <li>These Indicators are not generally used in the quantitative form set out above in the MTE reports, they are, however, typically discussed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.4-2	Agricultural production potential has been protected/restored regarding natural hazards
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.4-2.1	Share of threatened land protected thanks to assisted

		actions (hectares and %) IX.4-2.2 Share of damaged land restored thanks to assistance (hectares and %)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The degree of protection/restoration is not considered, this assumes homogeneity in terms of initial problem and assisted impact.</li> <li>• These Indicators are only used qualitatively in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.4-3	Dynamism of rural actors promoted and potential for endogenous development mobilised in rural areas
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.4-3.1	Evidence of improved dynamism/potential thanks to assisted actions (description, e.g., relevant networks, financial engineering...)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This could be assessed through consideration of the number of active groups and the type of activities undertaken.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>IX.5</b>	<b>To what extent has the rural environment been protected or improved?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.5-1	Agricultural improvements generate environmental benefits.
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.5-1.1 IX.5-1.2 IX.5-1.3	IX.5-1.1 Share of land where soil protection has improved, particularly by reducing erosion thanks to assisted action (hectares and %) IX.5-1.2 Reduced water loss from irrigation infrastructure thanks to assistance (hectares benefiting and m <sup>3</sup> /tons of crop) IX.5-1.3 Evidence of positive environmentally related trends in farming systems, practices, ecological infrastructure or land-use due to assisted actions (description).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>There is no consideration of the extent of improvement.</p> <p>Exogenous factors will need to be identified and causality assigned.</p> <p>This criterion was usually addressed in a fairly qualitative manner.</p>
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.5-2	Pollution/emissions prevented and better use of natural/non-renewable resources.
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.5-2.1 IX.5-2.2	IX.5-2.1 Waste/sewage collected/treated thanks to assisted actions (% of waste/sewage and % of farms/households served) IX.5-2.2 Share of farms/households having access to renewable energy thanks to assisted actions (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Number of pollution/contamination episodes over time can be used to assess performance in this regard.</p> <p>Whilst some MTE reports follow this quantitative approach, most provide a qualitative discussion instead.</p>
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.5-3	Non-agricultural land has been maintained/improved in terms of biodiversity, landscapes or natural resources.
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.5-3.1	Evidence of improvements on non-agricultural land in terms of biodiversity/landscape/natural resources thanks to assistance (description).
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>The degree of improvement is not considered.</p> <p>Exogenous factors will need to be identified and causality assigned.</p>
<b>Criterion:</b>	IX.5-4	Increased knowledge/awareness about rural environmental problems and solutions
<b>Indicator:</b>	IX.5-4.1	Rural actors having improved exchange of or access to information concerning environmentally benign activities thanks to assisted actions (number, %): a) of which concerning agricultural techniques/practices

	and systems (no. and %); b) of which concerning non-farming activities (no. and %)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assigning causality to assisted measures could be problematic.</li> </ul>



### A3.7. Cross cutting issues

#### A3.7.1. Common Evaluation Questions

<b>Question:</b>	Transv.1	<b>To what extent has the programme helped stabilising the rural population?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.1-1	Age profile of population benefiting from assistance contributes towards maintaining/promoting a balanced population structure
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.1-1.1	Share of persons working on beneficiary farm/forest holdings, and aged: (i) < 30 years (%); (ii) 30-39 years (%); (iii) > 40 years(%)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	There is an issue of causality here. People working on beneficiary holdings are likely to be doing so for a variety of reasons and the extent to which they are doing so because of assistance could be hard to separate out. This issue is rarely addressed in the MTE reports.
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.1-2	Gender profile of population benefiting from assistance contributes towards maintaining/promoting a balanced population structure.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.1-2.1	Ratio of {female} to {male} for persons benefiting from assistance
<b>Comments:</b>	•	See above.
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.1-3	Rural depopulation has been reduced
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.1-3.1	Evidence of positive influences of the programme on reduction of rural depopulation (description, including change in farming population and other rural population)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	It is possible to identify positive influences, but the extent to which they have contributed to a reduction in rural depopulation is difficult to assign due to the array of other influencing factors.

<b>Question:</b>	<b>Transv.2</b>	<b>To what extent has the programme been conducive to securing employment both on and off holdings?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.2-1	Employment is created or maintained, directly and indirectly by the programme, on farm/forestry holdings
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.2-1.1	Employment maintained/created on directly/indirectly benefiting farm/forestry holdings (FTE): a) of which holders (%); b) of which non-family labour (%); c) of which women(%); d) of which concerning full-time employment (%); e) of which concerning gainful activities other than the production of basic agricultural/forestry products (%); f) of which indirectly as a result of supplier effects (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	There is an issue with the quality of employment relating to whether employment is genuinely created or maintained or whether existing employees are working more. This is not addressed in the MTE reports.
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.2-2	Employment is created or maintained, directly and indirectly by the programme, in enterprises (other than holdings) in rural areas or in branches connected with agriculture.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.2-2.1	Employment maintained/created in directly/indirectly benefiting enterprises (other than holdings) (FTE) a) of which women; b) of which young people (under the age of 30); c) of which concerning the pluriactivity of part-time farmers; d) of which indirectly as a result of supplier and income multiplier effects
<b>Comments:</b>	• •	See above. There is an added complication in assigning causality to the link with assisted agricultural enterprises.

<b>Question:</b>	<b>Transv.3</b>	<b>To what extent has the programme been conducive to maintaining or improving the income level of the rural community?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.3-1	Income of the farming population maintained or improved, directly or indirectly by the programme
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.3-1.1	Income of directly/indirectly assisted farming population (€/person, number concerned):

		<p>a) of which 'family farm income' (%);</p> <p>b) of which income of non-family workforce on holdings (%);</p> <p>c) of which relating to pluriactivity of part-time farmers or to gainful activities on holdings other than the production of basic agricultural/forestry products (%);</p> <p>d) of which indirectly as a result of supplier effects (%)</p>
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This requires an appropriate baseline against which to compare.</li> <li>• It is likely to be difficult to assign income to different activities and establishing supplier effects could be problematic. However, this was done in several MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.3-2	Income of non-farming population maintained or improved, directly or indirectly, by the programme
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.3-2.1	<p>Income of directly/indirectly assisted non-farming population (€/person, number concerned):</p> <p>a) of which relating to rural tourism (%);</p> <p>b) of which relating to local crafts/products (%);</p> <p>c) of which indirectly as a result of supplier and multiplier effects (%)</p>
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See above.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>Transv.4</b>	<b>To what extent has the programme improved the market situation for basic agricultural/forestry products?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.4-1	Productivity has been improved and/or costs reduced in key production chains thanks to the programme.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.4-1.1	Ratio {turnover} to {cost} in key benefiting production chains (filières)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exogenous factors will need to be identified and causality assigned.</li> <li>• This ratio was not constructed in the vast majority of MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.4-2	Market positioning (quality, etc) has improved for key production chains (filières) thanks to the programme
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.4-2.1	Change in added value per unit of basic agricultural/forestry product for key benefiting production chains (filières) (%)
	Transv.4-2.2	Share of basic agricultural product being subject to quality improvement at any level along benefiting production chains (filières) thanks to programme (%)
	Transv.4-2.3	Evidence of better market positioning (description)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mixture of the above Indicators were used in the MTE reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.4-3	There is a positive development in the turnover and price for key production chains (filières) thanks to the programme
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.4-3.1	Change in annual gross sales for key benefiting production chains (filières) (%)
	Transv.4-3.2	Evolution in price per unit of standardised product for key benefiting production chains (filières) (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exogenous factors will need to be considered and causality assigned. The extent to which market forces play a role should be considered, non-assisted enterprises could potentially also experience positive developments.</li> </ul>	

<b>Question:</b>	<b>Transv.5</b>	<b>To what extent has the programme been conducive to the protection and improvement of the environment?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.5-1	The combination of supported actions (from within and between different chapters) focusing on production/development and/or on the environment generates positive environmental effects.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.5-1.1  Transv.5-1.2  Transv.5-1.3	Share of supported actions entirely/mainly intended for environmental protection or enhancement (% of programme costs; % of projects)  Share of supported actions focusing on production and development aspects generating positive environmental spin-offs (% of programme costs; % of projects) a) of which thanks to cleaner technology (%) b) of which thanks to improved agricultural practices or change/ maintenance of land-use patterns (incl. Location/concentration of livestock) (%)  Share of supported actions having generated negative environmental effects (% of programme costs; % of projects) a) of which during the establishment/investment/construction phase (%) b) of which during the operational phase (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>There is an issue with respect to the degree of impact (with regard to both positive and negative impacts), a large proportion of supported actions will not necessarily result in a more significant impact.</p> <p>The Indicators are generally well used, although most MTE reports concentrate on Transv.5-1.1.</p>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.5-2	Land-use patterns (incl. the location/concentration of livestock) have been maintained or have developed in a way which is environmentally beneficial
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.5-2.1	Share of area within zone covered by the programme with beneficial (or prevented negative) land-use changes related to the programme (%) a) of which concerning permanent crops (grassland, orchards, woodland...) (%) b) of which concerning arable land (organic farming, rotation) (%) c) of which concerning non-cultivated or semi-natural land (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>As above, the share of area is not necessarily a guide to the importance of the impact.</p> <p>This Indicator is well used in many MTE reports, but is not usually broken down as set out.</p>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.5-3	Unsustainable use or pollution of natural resources has been avoided or minimised.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.5-	Share of water resources subject to reduced depletion

	3.1	(or better replenishment) thanks to programme (%) a) of which related to basic agricultural (or forestry) production (%)
	Transv.5-3.2	Share of water resources subject to reduced/stabilised pollution levels thanks to programme (%) a) of which related to basic agricultural (or forestry) production (%)
	Transv.5-3.3	Trend in annual greenhouse gas emission (tons of carbon equivalents) due to programme (approximate estimates) a) of which from carbon dioxide (%) b) of which from nitrous oxide (%) c) of which from methane (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	As above, the share of area is not necessarily a guide to the importance of the impact.
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.5-4	Rural landscapes have been maintained or enhanced
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.5-4.1	Share of area within zone covered by the programme with beneficial (or prevented negative) landscape effects (%) a) of which classified as contributing to respectively: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• landscape coherence (%);</li> <li>• landscape differentiation (homogeneity/diversity) (%)</li> <li>• cultural identity (%)</li> </ul> b) of which concerning permanent crops (grassland, orchards, woodland...) (%)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	There is a degree of subjectivity here.

<b>Question:</b>	<b>Transv.6</b>	<b>To what extent have the implementing arrangements contributed to maximising the intended effects of the programme?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.6-1	The assisted actions are concerted and complementary so as to produce synergy through their interaction on different aspects of rural development problems/opportunities
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.6-1.1	Frequency of groups/combinations of actions/projects, from within and/or between chapters, targeting rural development problems/opportunities (i) at different levels along agricultural/forestry <u>production chains</u> (filières); (ii) different aspects of particular <u>bottlenecks</u> and/or (iii) jointly creating <u>critical mass</u> (%)

<b>Comments:</b>	•	No comments.
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.6-2	The uptake within the programme (by holdings, enterprises, associations...) involves those having the biggest need and/or potential for rural development in the area concerned by the programme (needy, capable, initiating good projects ...), thanks to a combination of implementing arrangements such as (i) publicity about the support opportunities, (ii) eligibility criteria, (iii) premium differentiation and/or (iv) procedures/criteria for selection of projects as well as (v) the absence of unnecessary delays and bureaucratic costs for these beneficiaries
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.6-2.1	Main <u>types of direct beneficiaries and operators</u> (e.g., holdings, enterprises, associations, networks; owners/holders, processors/ marketers; arable/pastoral; small/large) involved in the programme (typology)
	Transv.6-2.2	Evidence of discouraging, unnecessary <u>delays or costs</u> for the direct beneficiaries/operators (description)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	There are other reasons why applications for assistance may not be made such as ability to apply (for example, education level, access to programme information and having the time to follow the programme) and these should also be considered as potential barriers to entry.
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.6-3	Leverage effects have been maximised through a combination of eligibility criteria, premium differentiation or procedures/criteria for selection of projects
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.6-3.1	<u>Leverage rate</u> = {total spending by direct beneficiaries on assisted actions} to {public co-financing}
<b>Comments:</b>	•	This is generally well answered in the MTE reports.
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.6-4	Dead-weight effects have been avoided through a combination of eligibility criteria, premium differentiation and/or procedures/criteria for selection of projects.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.6-4.1	Evidence of <u>dead-weight</u> (description and approximate quantification)
<b>Comments:</b>	•	Evaluators need to have gone beyond simply asking participants whether they would have made an investment without support and to have considered the extent to which, for example, resources might have been reallocated to competing investment opportunities in the absence of support.
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.6-5	<u>Beneficial indirect effects</u> (especially supplier effects)

	have been maximised
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.6-5.1 Evidence of actions/projects resulting in beneficial indirect effects (description)
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting for exogenous factors and assigning causality will be important.</li> </ul>

### A3.7.2. Further evaluation questions

<b>Question:</b>	<b>Transv.7.A</b> <b>Is there evidence that the efficiency of programme implementation (“value for money”) could be improved by changes in the current delivery mechanisms or programming approach? If yes, in what way could this happen?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.7.A -1 Not applicable
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.7.A -1.1 Not applicable
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is not appropriate to define criteria and indicators in this case. The question is concerned with programme efficiency and a judgement on this and the scope for improvements is envisaged through improvements to delivery mechanism and programming approach.</li> </ul>

<b>Question:</b>	<b>Transv.7B</b> <b>What have been the evaluation results and recommendations on the performance of the managing authority, the appropriateness of project selection criteria and the quality of the control systems?</b>
<b>Criterion:</b>	Transv.7.B -1 Not applicable
<b>Indicator:</b>	Transv.7.B -1.1 Not applicable
<b>Comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is not appropriate to define criteria and indicators in this case. The question is concerned with the performance of the managing authority and implies that a judgement on this will be made taking into consideration project selection criteria and the quality of the control system.</li> </ul>



## **Appendix 4: Analysis of the use of CEQs, additional indicators and national questions**

### **A4.1. Use of Common Evaluation Questions, criteria and indicators**

Given the fact that the use of the DG Agri evaluation guidelines was sparse, it follows that the CEQs have not been widely used, although in some cases information gathered following the DG Regio (or other) evaluation guidelines can be brought to bear on the DG Agri CEQs.

The use of the Common Evaluation Questions (CEQs), their criteria and indicators is discussed by RDR Chapter in the sub-sections below. Only where questions, criteria and indicators were applicable were they considered, i.e. where measures under the Chapter were taken up and implemented in time to allow consideration at the mid-term evaluation point. Each RDR Chapter begins with an overview of the use of CEQs, their criteria and indicators. The figures provide information condensed from two dimensions: individual mid-term evaluation reports and, in turn, questions, criteria and indicators. This allows an index to be constructed where 100 would mean that all mid-term reports answered all questions (used all criteria/indicators). An index of 50 therefore indicates that:

- a) half the mid-term evaluation reports answered all the questions (used all the criteria/indicators); or,
- b) all the mid-term evaluation reports answered half the questions (used half the criteria/indicators); or,
- c) some combination of the above (for example, just over 70% of mid-term evaluation reports answered a similar proportion of questions).

The production of this index allows a comparison to be made between RDR Chapters and this appears in Section A4.1.8. Each Chapter then considers the use made by the mid-term evaluation reports of each question, criteria and indicator individually in tabular form.

#### **A4.1.1. Chapter I: Farm investment**

The index of use for CEQ, criteria and indicators are set out in Table 4.2 with the lowest and highest usage for individual questions, specified criteria, indicators and alternative indicators also shown in percentage terms.

**Table 4.2: Summary of question, criteria and indicator use in Chapter I: Farm investment**

	Lowest % used	Highest % used	Usage index
Questions answered:	26%	46%	35
Specified criteria used	10%	46%	27
Specified indicators used	0%	31%	10
Alternative indicators used	0%	26%	10

The breakdown of use of questions, criteria and indicators is presented in Table 4.3.

Key points to note are as follows:

- The **CEQ** which was most answered was CEQ 1.1 which was used by 46% of mid-term evaluation reports. CEQ 1.2 had a 42% answer rate. At the other end of the scale, CEQ 1.3 was answered in 27% of mid-term reports and CEQ 1.4 was answered in 26% of cases.
- The use of **criteria** ranged from 10% (I.3-1) to 46% (I.1-1). In the first case the criteria was one of two relating to the question, the other criteria was used in 25% of mid-term evaluation reports.
- **Specified indicators** were used to answer CEQs in between 0% and 31% of cases. Indicator I.4-1.1 was not used at all in any of the mid-term evaluations.
- **Alternative indicators** were used most often for indicator I.2-1.2 with a 26% use rate.

**Table 4.3: Use of CEQs in Chapter I: Farm investment**

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>I.1 To what extent have supported investments improved the income of beneficiary farmers?</b>	<b>46%</b>	
<i>I.1-1 The income of beneficiary farmers has improved</i>	46%	
<i>I.1-1.1 'Gross farm income' of assisted holdings (€)</i>	23%	23%
<b>I.2 To what extent have supported investments contributed to a better use of production factors on holdings?</b>	<b>42%</b>	
<i>I.2-1 Increase in factor productivity</i>	42%	
<i>I.2-1.1 Output per hectare on assisted holdings (€/ha)</i>	4%	16%
<i>I.2-1.2 Output per hour of labour on assisted holdings (€/h)</i>	4%	26%
<i>I.2-1.3 Cost (i.e. 'direct inputs') per unit of basic products sold (e.g. €/tonne, €/m<sup>3</sup>, etc...) on assisted holdings.</i>		22%
<b>I.3 To what extent have supported investments contributed to the reorientation of farming activities?</b>	<b>27%</b>	
<i>I.3-1 Holdings re-deploy production by moving out of surplus product</i>	10%	

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<p><i>lines or moving into products which have good market outlets</i></p> <p>I.3-1.1 Net change in "surplus product" activity after the investment = holdings with sum of scores for all surplus lines &gt; 0 [the holding's score (per surplus product line) = +1 if <sup>3</sup>10% decrease in annual average livestock numbers or crop area 0 if no change {between -10% and +10%}-1 if <sup>3</sup>10% increase].</p> <p>I.3-2 <i>Holdings take up more alternative activities</i></p> <p>I.3-2.1 Number of assisted holdings introducing alternative activities. Use:</p> <p>I.3-2.2 Share of assisted holdings with a significant part of their turnover (□10%) from alternative activities (%). Use:</p> <p>I.3-2.3 Share of working time spent on alternative activities on the holding (%). Use:</p>	<p>2%</p> <p>25%</p> <p>17%</p> <p>8%</p> <p>6%</p>	<p>8%</p> <p>8%</p> <p>2%</p>
<p><b>I.4 To what extent have supported investments improved the quality of farm products?</b></p> <p>I.4-1 <i>The quality of farm products has improved</i></p> <p>I.4-1.1 Ratio of {price of assisted quality-improved basic products} to {average price for the commodity concerned}</p> <p>I.4-1.2 Gross sales of assisted quality-improved basic products (€)</p> <p>I.4-2 <i>Farm products comply with quality standards, particularly at Community level</i></p> <p>I.4-2.1 Share of assisted products sold with quality label (%); (a) of which EU-level labelling schemes (%); (b) of which national level labelling schemes (%); (c) of which other labelling schemes (%)</p>	<p><b>26%</b></p> <p>17%</p> <p>17%</p> <p>9%</p>	<p>15%</p> <p>9%</p> <p>8%</p>
<p><b>I.5 To what extent has the diversification of on-farm activities originating from supported alternative activities helped maintain employment?</b></p> <p>I.5-1 <i>Employment is maintained or increased through alternative activities on the holding</i></p> <p>I.5-1.1 Number of full-time equivalent jobs maintained or created thanks to the assistance for alternative activities (FTE)</p>	<p><b>40%</b></p> <p>40%</p> <p>31%</p>	<p>10%</p>
<p><b>I.6 To what extent have supported investments facilitated environmentally friendly farming?</b></p> <p>I.6-1 <i>Integration of environmental concerns into farm investments</i></p> <p>I.6-1.1 Share of beneficiary holdings introducing environmental improvements thanks to the co-financing (%); (a) of which with the environmental improvement as the direct aim of the investment (%); (b) of which as a collateral effect (e.g., due to new equipment acquired mainly for economic purposes) (%); (c) of which relating to waste and excess manure (%); (d) of which relating to on-farm water management (%); (e) of which relating to (other) benign farming practices/systems (%).</p> <p>I.6-2 <i>Improved storage and landspreading of farm manure</i></p> <p>I.6-2.1 Share of assisted holdings improving storage/landspreading of farm manure (%); (a) of which co-financed from the assistance (%); (b) of which storage (%); (c) of which landspreading (%)</p> <p>I.6-2.2 Ratio of {storage capacity of farm manure on assisted holdings} to {total farm manure output on assisted holdings}</p>	<p><b>36%</b></p> <p>33%</p> <p>25%</p> <p>15%</p> <p>9%</p> <p>6%</p>	<p>7%</p> <p>2%</p> <p>6%</p>

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text		Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
I.6-2.3	Share of assisted holdings meeting standards concerning farm manure (%)	4%	
<b>I.7</b>	<b>To what extent have supported investments improved production conditions in terms of better working conditions and animal welfare?</b>	<b>29%</b>	
<i>I.7-1</i>	<i>Working conditions have improved</i>	24%	
I.7-1.1	Evidence of significant reduction thanks to the assistance in exposure to any of the following: noxious substances, odours, dust, extreme climatic conditions outdoor/indoor, lifting of heavy loads, aberrant working hours (description).	16%	7%
<i>I.7.2</i>	<i>Animal welfare has improved</i>	25%	
I.7-2.1	Share animals on assisted holdings enjoying improved welfare thanks to assisted investments (%); (a) of which with animal welfare as a direct aim (%); (b) of which with animal welfare as a collateral effect (e.g., due to new housing or equipment acquired mainly for other reasons) (%); (c) of which related to welfare standards (%); (d) of which related to EU-welfare standards (%)	15%	9%

#### A4.1.2. Chapter II: Setting up of young farmers

Table 4.4 sets out the index of use for CEQs, criteria and indicators in this Chapter. It also includes the lowest and highest usage for individual questions, criteria and specified indicators as well as alternative indicators which are shown in percentage terms.

**Table 4.4: Summary of question, criteria and indicator use in Chapter II: Young farmers**

	Lowest % used	Highest % used	Usage index
Questions answered:	26%	55%	36
Specified criteria used	14%	55%	33
Specified indicators used	4%	38%	24
Alternative indicators used		17%	5

The questions, criteria and indicators usage breakdown is presented in Table 4.5.

Key points to note are as follows:

- The **CEQ** most answered in the evaluation is CEQ II.3 with a 55% usage rate in the mid-term evaluation reports. CEQ II.4 was used in 38% of cases, while the other CEQs were used in just under a third of mid-term reports.
- **Criteria** use ranged from 14% (II.4-2) to 55% (II.3-1). Interestingly criteria II.4-1 was used in 34% of cases while the second criteria for this question (II.4-2) was only used in 14% of the mid-term evaluation reports.

- **Specified indicators** were generally used less than a third of the time with II.3-1.1 used most (38% of cases). Indicator II.4-2.1 on the other hand was only used 4% of the time.
- **Alternative indicators** were rarely used (with respect to just four specified indicators). Alternative indicators were used most often in respect of II.3-1.1 (17% of mid-term evaluation reports).

**Table 4.5: Use of CEQs in Chapter II: Young farmers**

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text		Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>II.1</b>	<b>To what extent has the aid for setting up covered the costs arising from setting up?</b>	<b>31%</b>	
II.1-1	<i>High incentive effect of the setting-up aid</i>	31%	
II.1-1.1	Ratio between {setting-up aid} and {actual setting-up costs}	31%	
<b>II.2</b>	<b>To what extent has the setting-up aid contributed to the earlier transfer of farms (to relatives versus non-relatives)?</b>	<b>29%</b>	
II.2-1	<i>Reduction of average age of transferees and/or transferors in assisted transfers</i>	29%	
II.2-1.1	Average age of transferee in assisted setting up	29%	
II.2-1.2	Average age of transferors in assisted setting up	21%	
<b>II.2.A</b>	<b>To what extent has the setting-up aid contributed to the earlier transfer of farms (to relatives versus non-relatives)...in particular, how significant was the synergy with the aid for early retirement in achieving such an earlier transfer?</b>	<b>26%</b>	
II.2.A-1	<i>Simultaneous take-up of the two schemes</i>	26%	
II.2.A-1.1	Ratio between {number of beneficiaries of setting-up aid replacing beneficiaries of early retirement aid} and {total number of farm transfers in period}	15%	11%
II.2.A-2	<i>Reduced average age of the transferee in the case of combined aid</i>	22%	
II.2.A-2.1	Ratio between {average age of assisted transferees (young farmers receiving setting-up aid) replacing assisted transferors} and {average age of all young farmers receiving setting-up aid}	22%	
<b>II.3</b>	<b>To what extent has the aid influenced the number of young farmers of either sex setting up?</b>	<b>55%</b>	
II.3-1	<i>More young farmers are installed</i>	55%	
II.3-1.1	Number of assisted young farmers installed (by gender)	38%	17%
<b>II.4</b>	<b>To what extent has the setting up of young farmers contributed to safeguarding employment?</b>	<b>38%</b>	
II.4-1	<i>Jobs are maintained or created</i>	34%	
II.4-1.1	Number of full-time equivalent jobs maintained or created (FTE)	31%	3%
II.4-2	<i>Main-occupational farming is secured</i>	14%	
II.4-2.1	Ratio between {% of assisted set ups resulting in main-occupational farming} and {% of all establishments resulting in main-occupational farming}	4%	11%

### A4.1.3. Chapter III: Training

The index of use for CEQs, criteria and indicators are set out in Table 4.6 with the lowest and highest usage for individual questions, specified criteria and indicators and alternative indicators also shown in percentage terms.

**Table 4.6: Summary of question, criteria and indicator use in Chapter II: Young farmers**

	Lowest % used	Highest % used	Usage index
Questions answered:	26%	32%	29
Specified criteria used	19%	26%	24
Specified indicators used	6%	13%	10
Alternative indicators used	10%	19%	14

The breakdown of use of questions, criteria and indicators is presented in Table 4.7.

Key points to note include:

- **CEQs** in this chapter were only answered in between 26% and 32% of mid-term evaluation reports. The most answered CEQ was CEQ III.2 (32%), while CEQ III.1 was only answered on 26% of occasions.
- The answer rate for **criteria** ranged between 19% and 26% with III.1-1 and III.2-1 being answered 26% of the time, while III.2-2 was answered 19% of the time.
- **Specified indicators** were used rarely, between 6% and 13% of the time.
- **Alternative indicators** were also used rarely with between 10% and 19% rate of use in the mid-term evaluation reports.

**Table 4.7: Use of CEQs in Chapter III: Vocational training**

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text		Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>III.1</b>	<b>To what extent are the assisted training courses in accordance with needs and coherent with other measures of the programme?</b>	<b>26%</b>	
III.1-1	<i>The training responds to the needs and potential for adaptation (conversion, reorientation, improvement) at the level of individuals, sectors or regions (including gaps/weaknesses or potential/opportunities identified during programming or ex-ante evaluation)</i>	26%	
III.1-1.1	Share of assisted training accommodating issues identified as gaps/weaknesses or potential/opportunities during programming/ex-ante evaluation (%); (a) of which thanks to the type/mix of participants (e.g., young people, women...) (%); (b) of which thanks to the topic/contents of the courses (%); (c) of which related to co-financed actions of other chapters of the programme (%)	6%	19%
<b>III.2</b>	<b>To what extent have the acquired skills/competence helped improve the situation of the trainees and of the agricultural/forestry sector?</b>	<b>32%</b>	
III.2-1	<i>The skills/competence acquired by the trainees help improve their employment conditions.</i>	26%	
III.2-1.1	Share of assisted trainees (both holders and employees) experiencing job improvements related to the training (%); (a) of which farm/forest holders (%); (b) of which employees (%); (c) of which thanks to better remuneration (%); (d) of which thanks to non-pecuniary job quality (e.g., seasonal/contractual work security, exposure to risk and adverse conditions, job-variation/enrichment...) (%).	13%	13%
III.2-2	<i>The skills/competence acquired by the trainees facilitate the adaptation of agriculture and forestry (conversion/reorientation/improvement)</i>	19%	
III.2-2.1	Share of holdings with an assisted trainee, initiating conversion/reorientation/improvement related to the assisted training (%); (a) of which new/additional activities (%); (b) of which improved quality/hygiene/added value concerning existing activities (%); (c) of which management related (%); (d) of which environmental benign methods/practices (%); (e) of which farming (%); (f) of which forestry (%)	10%	10%



#### A4.1.4. Chapter VII: Improving processing procedures and marketing of agricultural products

Usage index for CEQs, criteria and indicators are shown in Table 4.8, including the lowest and highest usage for individual questions, specified criteria, indicators and alternative indicators all shown in percentage terms.

**Table 4.8: Summary of question, criteria and indicator use in Chapter VII: Improving processing procedures and marketing of agricultural products**

	Lowest % used	Highest % used	Usage index
Questions answered:	28%	47%	35
Specified criteria used	3%	40%	23
Specified indicators used		26%	10
Alternative indicators used		19%	12

The breakdown of use of questions, criteria and indicators is presented in Table 4.9.

Key points to note are as follows:

- Answers to **CEQs** were provided between approximately a third and half of the time. CEQ VII.2 had the highest answer rate being used in 47% of mid-term evaluation reports.
- **Criteria** VII.4-2 was used in only 3% of mid-term evaluation reports, although other criteria under this question were used more frequently.
- **Specified indicators** VII.2-1.1 and VII.5-1.1 were not used at all, although in both cases **alternative indicators** were used (in 19% and 14% of mid-term evaluation reports respectively).

**Table 4.9: Use of CEQs in Chapter VII: Improving processing procedures and marketing of agricultural products**

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>VII.1 To what extent have the supported investments helped to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products through improved and rationalised processing and marketing of agricultural products?</b>	<b>40%</b>	
<i>VII.1-1 Rational procedures in assisted processing &amp; marketing lines.</i>	30%	
VII.1-1.1 Evidence of more rational processing and marketing procedures (description, e.g., including the trend in beneficiaries having ISO 9000)	26%	5%
<i>VII.1-2 Better use of production factors in assisted processing &amp; marketing lines</i>	26%	
VII.1-2.1 Capacity-use in assisted processing & marketing lines (%).	9%	16%
<i>VII.1-3 Lower costs in assisted processing &amp; marketing lines</i>	24%	
VII.1-3.1 Change in processing/marketing costs per unit of basic product thanks to assistance (%)	7%	17%
<b>VII.2 To what extent have the supported investments helped to increase the added value and competitiveness of agricultural products by improving their quality?</b>	<b>47%</b>	
<i>VII.2-1 The intrinsic quality of processed/marketed agricultural products is improved</i>	19%	
VII.2-1.1 Share of agricultural basic products contained in processed/marketed products with improved intrinsic quality from assisted processing/marketing lines (%): (a) of which subject to systematic quality monitoring thanks to assistance (%); (b) of which with improved homogeneity within and/or between batches (%)		19%
<i>VII.2-2 Uptake of quality labels has increased</i>	40%	
VII.2-2.1 Share of marketed products from assisted processing/marketing lines sold with quality label (number of products and %): (a) of which EU-level labelling schemes (%); (b) of which national-level labelling schemes (%); (c) of which other labelling schemes (%)	21%	19%
<i>VII.2-3 Higher added value in financial terms thanks to improved quality</i>	30%	
VII.2-3.1 Added value in assisted processing & marketing lines (%)	16%	14%
<b>VII.3 To what extent have the supported investments improved the situation of the basic agricultural production sector?</b>	<b>33%</b>	
<i>VII.3-1 Demand for and price of basic agricultural products assured or improved</i>	30%	
VII.3-1.1 Trend (in terms of quantity and price) in purchases of raw materials by assisted production/marketing lines	9%	14%
VII.3-1.2 Share (within area of programme) of gross sales of basic agricultural products that are sold to outlets safeguarded or created thanks to the assistance (%)	5%	12%
<i>VII.3-2 Co-operation developed between the producers of basic agricultural products and the processing/marketing stages</i>	12%	
VII.3-2.1 Share of supply of basic products to beneficiary producers (processing) or marketers that depends on multi-annual contracts or equivalent instruments (%)	7%	5%

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text		Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>VII.4</b>	<b>To what extent have the supported investments improved health and welfare?</b>	<b>28%</b>	
VII.4-1	<i>Health and welfare concerns are appropriately integrated into the programme</i>	28%	
VII.4-1.1	Share of assisted investments in processing and marketing related to health and welfare (%): (a) of which aiming to improve of the nutritive and hygiene quality of products for human consumption (%); (b) of which aiming to improve the nutritive and hygiene quality of animal feed (%); (c) of which aiming to improve workplace safety (%); (d) of which aiming to improve animal welfare (%)	19%	9%
VII.4-2	<i>Animals transported or handled for slaughter do not infect live animals</i>	3%	
VII.4-2.1	Trend in spread of contagious diseases during handling and transport of animals for slaughter related to assistance (description, e.g., frequency of incidents).	3%	
VII.4-3	<i>Workplace conditions improved for persons involved in processing and marketing</i>	15%	
VII.4-3.1	Trend in workplace conditions related to assistance (description, e.g., frequency of reported incidents)	12%	2%
<b>VII.5</b>	<b>To what extent have the supported investments protected the environment?</b>	<b>30%</b>	
VII.5-1	<i>Profitable outlets for basic agricultural products that are linked to environmentally benign farming have been provided</i>	14%	
VII.5-1.1	Capacity created or upgraded thanks to assistance for processing/marketing of basic agricultural products resulting from environmentally benign farming (tons): (a) of which processing/marketing of products produced by farmers respecting environmental obligations that are verified by public authorities or regulated by contractual obligations or an equivalent instrument (e.g. organic products, integrated production, etc.) (tons); (b) of which processing/marketing of crops for renewable energy or traditional non-food land uses (e.g. cork) (ton)		14%
VII.5-2	<i>The assisted operations relating to processing or marketing exceed minimum environmental standards</i>	26%	
VII.5-2.1	Share of processing and marketing lines introducing environmental improvements thanks to co-financing (%): (a) of which with environmental improvement as the direct aim (%); (b) of which with environmental improvement as a collateral effect (e.g., due to new technology mainly for other purposes (%): (c) of which assisted investments going beyond standards concerning emissions (waste, sewage, smoke) directly from the processing and marketing sites ('end of pipe') (%); (d) of which assisted investments concerning resource use (water, energy...) and environmental effects of the products after leaving the processing/marketing site (transport, packaging...) (%)	9%	16%

#### A4.1.5. Chapter VIII: Forestry

The CEQs, criteria and indicators usage index is set out in Table 4.10 with the lowest and highest usage for individual questions, specified criteria and indicators and alternative indicators also shown in percentage terms.

**Table 4.10: Summary of question, criteria and indicator use in Chapter VIII: Forestry**

	Lowest % used	Highest % used	Usage index
Questions answered:	12%	55%	44
Specified criteria used	12%	49%	27
Specified indicators used	2%	45%	14
Alternative indicators used		31%	7

The breakdown of use of questions, criteria and indicators is presented in Table 4.11.

Key points are as follows:

- **CEQs** are reasonably well answered with several being answered in more than half of mid-term evaluation reports, exceptions are VIII.1B (12%) and VIII.2A (39%).
- The use of **criteria** is variable within CEQs with one criteria typically being heavily used and the others under a particular question less so.
- The same pattern is also apparent for **specified indicators** with **alternative indicators** used quite frequently throughout the Chapter, generally not to any great extent, but in VIII.2B-1.1 in just under a third of evaluation reports (31%).

**Table 4.11: Use of CEQs in Chapter VIII: Forestry**

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>VIII.1 To what extent are forest resources being maintained and enhanced through the programme...particularly by influencing land-use and the structure and quality of growing stock?</b>	<b>55%</b>	
VIII.1.A-1 Increase of wooded area on previous agricultural and non-agricultural land	49%	
VIII.1.A-1.1 Area of assisted plantings (hectares)	45%	4%
VIII.1.A-2 Anticipated increase of volume of growing stock thanks to planting of new woodland and improvement of existing woodlands	15%	
VIII.1.A-2.1 Anticipated additional average annual increment thanks to assistance (m <sup>3</sup> /hectare/year): (a) of which in new plantings (% and hectares concerned); (b) of which due to improvement of existing woodlands (% and hectares concerned)	15%	
VIII.1.A-3 Anticipated improvement in quality (assortment, diameter...) and structure of growing stock thanks to forest improvement	12%	
VIII.1.A-3.1 Trend in structure/quality parameters (description, e.g., including hardwood/softwood, diameter-evolution, straightness, knots...)	12%	

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>VIII.1.B To what extent are forest resources being maintained and enhanced through the programme...particularly by influencing the total carbon storage in forest stands?</b>	12%	
VIII.1.B-1 <i>There is additional build up of carbon in the growing stock of new and existing woodlands</i>	12%	
VIII.1.B-1.1 Average annual net carbon storage from 2000-2012 thanks to assistance (millions of tons/year)	2%	
VIII.1.B-1.2 Trend in average annual net carbon storage beyond 2012 thanks to assistance (millions of tons/year)	6%	6%
<b>VIII.2.A To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and encouragement of the productive functions on forests holdings?</b>	39%	
VIII.2.A-1 <i>More rational production of forest products (or services)</i>	37%	
VIII.2.A-1.1 Short/medium term change in annual costs for silviculture, harvesting and transport/collection, stocking operations thanks to the assistance (€/m3)	7%	5%
VIII.2.A-1.2 Share of holdings being connected to associations of forest holders or similar organisation thanks to assistance (%)	14%	16%
VIII.2.A-2 <i>Enhancement of outlets for forest products</i>	18%	
VIII.2.A-2.1 Additional assisted outlets, in particular for products of small dimension/low quality (m3)	13%	4%
<b>VIII.2.B To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and development of employment and other socio-economic functions and conditions?</b>	54%	
VIII.2.B-1 <i>More activities/employment on holdings</i>	37%	
VIII.2.B-1.1 Activity on holdings from {own execution of assisted planting/improvement works} plus {anticipated work at the holding deriving from the assisted action in the short/mid term} (hours/hectare/year): (a) of which falling in periods where agricultural activity level is below the capacity on combined farm/forest holdings (hours/holding/year + number of holdings concerned); (b) of which leading to additional or maintained employment on holdings (full time equivalents/year)	6%	31%
VIII.2.B-2 <i>More activities in rural community, due to primary or secondary production on holdings or due to initial processing and marketing stages</i>	25%	
VIII.2.B-2.1 Volume of short/medium term supply of basic forest products for small scale, local processing (m3/year)	9%	2%
VIII.2.B-2.2 Employment in the short/medium term outside holdings (logging, initial processing and marketing, and further local, small scale processing and marketing) directly or indirectly depending on assisted actions (full time equivalents/year)	15%	8%
VIII.2.B-3 <i>Greater attractiveness of area for local population or rural tourists</i>	22%	
VIII.2.B-3.1 Additional attractive/valuable area or sites due to assistance [description, taking into account the concepts of	20%	2%

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<p>perceptive/cognitive coherence, differentiation (homogeneity/diversity) and cultural identity as well as the number of hectares involved (c.f., Question VI.3.)]</p>		
VIII.2.B-4 <i>Maintaining or increasing income in rural areas</i>	17%	
VIII.2.B-4.1 Income in the short/medium term due to assisted activities (€/year, number of beneficiaries): (a) of which additional sustainable income on holdings (% and hectare); (b) of which due to knock-on activities or assisted off-farm activities (%)	7%	8%
VIII.2.B-4.2 Ratio of {premium for loss of income} to {net-income from previous land use} (i.e., previous 'gross margin')	7%	4%
<b>VIII.2.C To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions of forest management?</b>	<b>50%</b>	
VIII.2.C-1 <i>Appropriate protection actions undertaken</i>	49%	
VIII.2.C-1.1 Area planted/managed with a view to protective functions (hectares)	43%	6%
VIII.2.C-2 <i>Non-woodland and socio-economic interests are protected</i>	11%	
VIII.2.C-2.1 Resources/assets enjoying improved protection due to assisted forest actions (hectare): (a) of which agricultural land (%); (b) of which water bodies (%); (c) of which villages, tourist facilities (% plus type & magnitude of interest - e.g., expressed approximately as number of inhabitants, night beds, etc)	4%	8%
<b>VIII.3.A To what extent have the assisted actions contributed to the ecological functions of forests...by maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity?</b>	<b>52%</b>	
VIII.3.A-1 <i>Genetic and/or species diversity protected/improved by using indigenous tree species or mixtures in assisted actions</i>	43%	
VIII.3.A-1.1 Area planted/regenerated/improved with indigenous tree species (hectares): (a) of which in mixture (hectares); (b) of which providing in situ conservation of genetic resources (hectares)	28%	15%
VIII.3.A-2 <i>Protection/improvement of habitat diversity through the upkeep of representative, rare or vulnerable forest ecosystems/habitats that depend on specific assisted forest structures or silvicultural practices</i>	35%	
VIII.3.A-2.1 Critical sites maintained/improved due to assistance (hectares): (a) of which in or linked to Natura 2000 areas (hectares); (b) of which protected/restored from natural hazards (hectares)	21%	15%
VIII.3.A-2.2 Trend in protection of vulnerable non-commercial (i.e., non-traded forest products) species/varieties of flora & fauna on land subject to assisted actions (description, e.g., number of different species/varieties affected and where possible change in the abundance of key species)	6%	
VIII.3.A-3 <i>Protection/improvement of habitat diversity through beneficial interaction between assisted areas and the surrounding landscape/countryside</i>	13%	
VIII.3.A-3.1 Area planted in zones with low or missing forest cover (hectares): (a) of which in or linked to Natura 2000 areas (hectares); (b) of which	2%	11%

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
forming corridors between isolated, precarious habitats (hectares) VIII.3.A-3.2 'Ecotones' established (forest edge...) of significant value for wild flora and fauna (kilometres)	2%	
<b>VIII.3.B To what extent have the assisted actions contributed to the ecological functions of forests...by maintenance of their health and vitality?</b>	<b>47%</b>	
VIII.3.B-1 <i>Less damage to soil and growing stock from silvicultural or harvesting operations</i>	13%	
VIII.3.B-1.1 Volume of growing stock subject to reduced damage thanks to assisted equipment or infrastructure (m3/year)	2%	12%
VIII.3.B-2 <i>Prevention of calamities (particularly pests and diseases) through appropriate forest structure and silvicultural practice</i>	26%	
VIII.3.B-2.1 Area where improved forest structure or silvicultural practice relevant to the prevention of calamities has been introduced (hectares)	25%	2%
VIII.3.B-3 <i>Production potential protected or restored from damage arising from natural hazards</i>	42%	
VIII.3.B-3.1 Area protected or restored from damage arising from natural hazards (including fire) (hectares)	25%	17%

#### A4.1.6. Chapter IX: Adaptation of rural areas

The index of use for CEQs, criteria and indicators are set out in Table 4.12 with the lowest and highest usage for individual questions, specified criteria, indicators and alternative indicators all shown in percentage terms.

**Table 4.12: Summary of question, criteria and indicator use in Chapter IX: Adaptation of rural areas**

	Lowest % used	Highest % used	Usage index
Questions answered:	20%	68%	49
Specified criteria used	8%	62%	32
Specified indicators used		38%	12
Alternative indicators used		31%	11

The breakdown of use of questions, criteria and indicators is presented in Table 4.13.

Key points to note are as follows:

- The ability to use the mid-term evaluation reports to answer the **CEQs** in this Chapter is highly variable with IX.1 answered in a fifth of reports and IX.3 answered in just over two thirds (68%) of cases.
- One **criterion** tends to have been used predominantly under each CEQ with the use of additional criteria less common.

- The use of **specified indicators** is in most cases quite low and in some cases (IX.1-1.1 and IX.1-2.1 none existent).
- In contrast the use of **alternative indicators** is quite widespread throughout the Chapter and in many cases usage is fairly significant.

**Table 4.13: Use of CEQs in Chapter IX: Adaptation of rural areas**

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text		Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>IX.1</b>	<b>To what extent has the income of the rural population been maintained or improved?</b>	<b>20%</b>	
<i>IX.1-1</i>	<i>Farm income maintained/improved</i>	20%	
IX.1-1.1	Share of farming population's income generated by assisted actions (€/beneficiary, no. concerned): a) of which gross farm income (from improved agriculture or from transactions generated by off-farm assistance) (%): b) of which from pluriactivity generated by off-farm assistance (%)		20%
IX.1-1.2	Ratio of {costs} to { turnover } for assisted farm-related activities (where costs = 'all inputs')		5%
<i>IX.1-2</i>	<i>Off-farm income maintained/improved</i>	8%	
IX.1-2.1	Share of gross income of off-farm beneficiaries generated by the assistance (€/beneficiary, no. concerned): a) of which relating to tourism (%): b) of which relating to crafts and local products (%)	2%	6%
IX.1-2.2	Share of rural non-farming population having an income from transactions/employment generated by off-farm assistance (%)	3%	2%
<b>IX.2</b>	<b>To what extent have the living conditions and welfare of the rural population been maintained as a result of social and cultural activities, better amenities or by the alleviation of remoteness?</b>	<b>48%</b>	
<i>IX.2-1</i>	<i>Remoteness has been alleviated</i>	48%	
IX.2-1.1	Share of holdings/households/businesses having access to assisted telecommunication facilities/services (%, no.)	7%	13%
IX.2-1.2	Transport/journeys facilitated or avoided due to assisted actions (description and kilometres and/or hours avoided per year): a) of which concerning agricultural holdings (kilometres and/or hours avoided per year); b) of which concerning the rural community (kilometres and/or hours avoided per year)	6%	31%
IX.2-1.3	Evidence of economic activity resulting from assisted, enhanced telecommunications or transport facilities (description)	12%	2%
<i>IX.2-2</i>	<i>Social and cultural facilities have been maintained/enhanced, particularly for young people and young families</i>	26%	
IX.2-2.1	Share of rural population with access to social/cultural activities that depend on assisted facilities (%): a) of which farmers taking leave-days thanks to assisted relief services (%, and number of days); b) of which young people and young families (%)	5%	21%
<i>IX.2-3</i>	<i>Neighbourhood amenities and housing conditions maintained/improved</i>	43%	
IX.2-3.1	Share of rural population enjoying access to amenity land/nature or conserved rural heritage/sites thanks to assisted actions (%)	16%	23%



Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
IX.2-3.2 Share of rural accommodation that has improved due to assistance (no. and %): a) of which for rural tourism (%); b) of which providing an incentive for remaining/settling in area (%)	18%	18%
<b>IX.3 To what extent has employment in rural areas been maintained?</b>	<b>68%</b>	
IX.3-1 <i>Employment of the farming population maintained/increased</i>	42%	
IX.3-1.1 Farm employment created/maintained by assisted actions (FTE, no. of holdings concerned): a) of which from improved agriculture or transactions, generated by assisted activities off-farm (%); b) of which from pluriactivity generated by assisted activities off-farm (%); c) of which concerning farming population younger than 30 years of age (%); d) of which concerning women (%)	38%	5%
IX.3-1.2 Cost per job maintained/created for the farming population (€/FTE)	12%	2%
IX.3-2 <i>Seasonal variation of activities is more effectively balanced.</i>	11%	
IX.3-2.1 Workforce obtaining employment during periods of low agricultural activity thanks to assistance (FTE, no. of persons concerned)	4%	7%
IX.3-2.2 Prolongation of the tourist season (days/year)		2%
IX.3-3 <i>Diversification of activities contributes to employment of the non-farming population</i>	62%	
IX.3-3.1 Employment for off-farm beneficiaries maintained/created by the assistance (FTE, no of persons concerned): a) of which relating to tourism (%); b) of which relating to crafts and local products (%); c) of which relating to agri-business (%); d) of which concerning persons younger than 30 years of age (%); e) of which concerning women (%)	28%	23%
IX.3-3.2 Cost per job maintained/created for the non-farming population (€/FTE)	33%	
<b>IX.4 To what extent have the structural characteristics of the rural economy been maintained or improved?</b>	<b>57%</b>	
IX.4-1 <i>Productive structures linked to agriculture have been maintained or improved.</i>	54%	
IX.4-1.1 Share of farms enjoying agricultural improvements thanks to assisted actions (no. and % of holdings and hectares): a) of which land improvement (no. and % of hectares); b) of which improved irrigation (no. and % of hectares); c) of which relating to farm/field structure (foncière) (no. and % of holdings); d) of which more professional farm management (no. and % of holdings)	21%	27%
IX.4-1.2 Assisted new/improved production related activities connected to agriculture including marketing of quality agricultural products (description)	22%	11%
IX.4-1.3 Capacity-use for assisted off-farm facilities (%).	7%	
IX.4-2 <i>Agricultural production potential has been protected/restored regarding natural hazards</i>	24%	
IX.4-2.1 Share of threatened land protected thanks to assisted actions (hectares and %)	7%	7%
IX.4-2.2 Share of damaged land restored thanks to assistance (hectares and %)	13%	8%
IX.4-3 <i>Dynamism of rural actors promoted and potential for endogenous</i>	34%	

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text		Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
	<i>development mobilised in rural areas</i>		
IX.4-3.1	Evidence of improved dynamism/potential thanks to assisted actions (description, e.g., relevant networks, financial engineering...)	19%	15%
<b>IX.5</b>	<b>To what extent has the rural environment been protected or improved?</b>	<b>51%</b>	
IX.5-1	<i>Agricultural improvements generate environmental benefits.</i>	41%	
IX.5-1.1	Share of land where soil protection has improved, particularly by reducing erosion thanks to assisted action (hectares and %)	9%	9%
IX.5-1.2	Reduced water loss from irrigation infrastructure thanks to assistance (hectares benefiting and m <sup>3</sup> /tons of crop)	14%	14%
IX.5-1.3	Evidence of positive environmentally related trends in farming systems, practices, ecological infrastructure or land-use due to assisted actions (description).	16%	2%
IX.5-2	<i>Pollution/emissions prevented and better use of natural/non-renewable resources.</i>	22%	
IX.5-2.1	Waste/sewage collected/treated thanks to assisted actions (% of waste/sewage and % of farms/households served)	4%	18%
IX.5-2.2	Share of farms/households having access to renewable energy thanks to assisted actions (%)	5%	2%
IX.5-3	<i>Non-agricultural land has been maintained/improved in terms of biodiversity, landscapes or natural resources.</i>	22%	
IX.5-3.1	Evidence of improvements on non-agricultural land in terms of biodiversity/ landscape/natural resources thanks to assistance (description).	11%	11%
IX.5-4	<i>Increased knowledge/awareness about rural environmental problems and solutions</i>	18%	
IX.5-4.1	Rural actors having improved exchange of or access to information concerning environmentally benign activities thanks to assisted actions (number, %): a) of which concerning agricultural techniques/practices and systems (no. and %); b) of which concerning non-farming activities (no. and %)	9%	9%

#### A4.1.7. Cross cutting

The CEQs, criteria and indicators usage index is represented in Table 4.14 with the lowest and the highest usage for individual questions, specified criteria, indicators and alternative indicators also shown in percentage terms.

**Table 4.14: Summary of question, criteria and indicator use in Chapter X: Cross cutting**

	Lowest % used	Highest % used	Usage index
Questions answered:	29%	59%	43
Specified criteria used	8%	57%	27
Specified indicators used		43%	14
Alternative indicators		34%	10

used			
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The breakdown of use of questions, criteria and indicators is presented in Table 4.15.

Key points to note are as follows:

- Most **CEQs** can be answered from the mid-term evaluation reports in at least a third of cases.
- The use of **criteria** is generally fairly high, although Transv.3-2 and Transv.4-3 are exceptions used in 11% and 12% of cases respectively.
- The use of **specified indicators** is mixed, but fairly low, although these are complemented by the use of **alternative indicators**, the use of which often exceeds that of the specified set.

**Table 4.15: Use of CEQs in Chapter X: Cross cutting**

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<b>Transv.1 To what extent has the programme helped stabilising the rural population?</b>	<b>38%</b>	
Transv.1-1 Age profile of population benefiting from assistance contributes towards maintaining/promoting a balanced population structure	15%	
Transv.1-1.1 Share of persons working on beneficiary farm/forest holdings, and aged: (i) < 30 years (%); (ii) 30-39 years (%); (iii) > 40 years(%)	6%	9%
Transv.1-2 Gender profile of population benefiting from assistance contributes towards maintaining/promoting a balanced population structure.	28%	
Transv.1-2.1 Ratio of {female} to {male} for persons benefiting from assistance	23%	6%
Transv.1-3 Rural depopulation has been reduced	22%	
Transv.1-3.1 Evidence of positive influences of the programme on reduction of rural depopulation (description, including change in farming population and other rural population	18%	4%
<b>Transv.2 To what extent has the programme been conducive to securing employment both on and off holdings?</b>	<b>55%</b>	
Transv.2-1 Employment is created or maintained, directly and indirectly by the programme, on farm/forestry holdings	43%	
Transv.2-1.1 Employment maintained/created on directly/indirectly benefiting farm/forestry holdings (FTE): (a) of which holders (%); (b) of which non-family labour (%); (c) of which women(%); (d) of which concerning full-time employment (%); (e) of which concerning gainful activities other than the production of basic agricultural/forestry products (%); (f) of which indirectly as a result of supplier effects (%)	27%	16%
Transv.2-2 Employment is created or maintained, directly and indirectly by the programme, in enterprises (other than holdings) in rural areas or in branches connected with agriculture.	50%	

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
Transv.2-2.1 Employment maintained/created in directly/indirectly benefiting enterprises (other than holdings) (FTE): (a) of which women; (b) of which young people (under the age of 30); (c) of which concerning the pluriactivity of part-time farmers; (d) of which indirectly as a result of supplier and income multiplier effects	16%	34%
<b>Transv.3 To what extent has the programme been conducive to maintaining or improving the income level of the rural community?</b>	<b>29%</b>	
Transv.3-1 <i>Income of the farming population maintained or improved, directly or indirectly by the programme</i>	31%	
Transv.3-1.1 Income of directly/indirectly assisted farming population (€/person, number concerned): (a) of which 'family farm income' (%); (b) of which income of non-family workforce on holdings (%); (c) of which relating to pluriactivity of part-time farmers or to gainful activities on holdings other than the production of basic agricultural/forestry products (%); (d) of which indirectly as a result of supplier effects (%)	15%	15%
Transv.3-2 <i>Income of non-farming population maintained or improved, directly or indirectly, by the programme</i>	11%	
Transv.3-2.1 Income of directly/indirectly assisted non-farming population (€/person, number concerned): (a) of which relating to rural tourism (%); (b) of which relating to local crafts/products (%); (c) of which indirectly as a result of supplier and multiplier effects (%)	4%	7%
<b>Transv.4 To what extent has the programme improved the market situation for basic agricultural/forestry products?</b>	<b>29%</b>	
Transv.4-1 <i>Productivity has been improved and/or costs reduced in key production chains thanks to the programme.</i>	17%	
Transv.4-1.1 Ratio {turnover} to {cost} in key benefiting production chains (filières)		17%
Transv.4-2 <i>Market positioning (quality, etc) has improved for key production chains (filières) thanks to the programme</i>	29%	
Transv.4-2.1 Change in added value per unit of basic agricultural/forestry product for key benefiting production chains (filières) (%)	2%	10%
Transv.4-2.2 Share of basic agricultural product being subject to quality improvement at any level along benefiting production chains (filières) thanks to programme (%)	2%	17%
Transv.4-2.3 Evidence of better market positioning (description)	19%	7%
Transv.4-3 <i>There is a positive development in the turnover and price for key production chains (filières) thanks to the programme</i>	12%	
Transv.4-3.1 Change in annual gross sales for key benefiting production chains (filières) (%)	5%	5%
Transv.4-3.2 Evolution in price per unit of standardised product for key benefiting production chains (filières) (%)		10%
<b>Transv.5 To what extent has the programme been conducive to the protection and improvement of the environment?</b>	<b>59%</b>	
Transv.5-1 <i>The combination of supported actions (from within and between different chapters) focusing on production/development and/or on</i>	57%	

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
<i>the environment generates positive environmental effects.</i>		
Transv.5-1.1 Share of supported actions entirely/mainly intended for environmental protection or enhancement (% of programme costs; % of projects)	43%	11%
Transv.5-1.2 Share of supported actions focusing on production and development aspects generating positive environmental spin-offs (% of programme costs; % of projects) (a) of which thanks to cleaner technology (%) (b) of which thanks to improved agricultural practices or change/maintenance of land-use patterns (incl. location/concentration of livestock) (%)	16%	7%
Transv.5-1.3 Share of supported actions having generated negative environmental effects (% of programme costs; % of projects) (a) of which during the establishment/investment/construction phase (%) (b) of which during the operational phase (%)	7%	4%
Transv.5-2 <i>Land-use patterns (incl. the location/concentration of livestock) have been maintained or have developed in a way which is environmentally beneficial</i>	32%	
Transv.5-2.1 Share of area within zone covered by the programme with beneficial (or prevented negative) land-use changes related to the programme (%) (a) of which concerning permanent crops (grassland, orchards, woodland...) (%) (b) of which concerning arable land (organic farming, rotation) (%) (c) of which concerning non-cultivated or semi-natural land (%)	2%	30%
Transv.5-3 <i>Unsustainable use or pollution of natural resources has been avoided or minimised.</i>	13%	
Transv.5-3.1 Share of water resources subject to reduced depletion (or better replenishment) thanks to programme (%) (a) of which related to basic agricultural (or forestry) production (%)		8%
Transv.5-3.2 Share of water resources subject to reduced/stabilised pollution levels thanks to programme (%) (a) of which related to basic agricultural (or forestry) production (%)		9%
Transv.5-3.3 Trend in annual greenhouse gas emission (tons of carbon equivalents) due to programme (approximate estimates) (a) of which from carbon dioxide (%) (b) of which from nitrous oxide (%) (c) of which from methane (%)	2%	
Transv.5-4 <i>Rural landscapes have been maintained or enhanced</i>	26%	
Transv.5-4.1 Share of area within zone covered by the programme with beneficial (or prevented negative) landscape effects (%) (a) of which classified as contributing to respectively: i) landscape coherence (%); ii) landscape differentiation (homogeneity/diversity) (%) iii) cultural identity (%) (b) of which concerning permanent crops (grassland, orchards, woodland...) (%)	7%	19%
<b>Transv.6 To what extent have the implementing arrangements contributed to maximising the intended effects of the programme?</b>	<b>48%</b>	
Transv.6-1 <i>The assisted actions are concerted and complementary so as to produce synergy through their interaction on different aspects of rural development problems/opportunities</i>	24%	

Question, criteria, indicator numbers and text	Used (%)	Alternative used (%)
Transv.6-1.1 Frequency of groups/combinations of actions/projects, from within and/or between chapters, targeting rural development problems/opportunities (i) at different levels along agricultural/forestry production chains (filières); (ii) different aspects of particular bottlenecks and/or (iii) jointly creating critical mass (%)	20%	4%
Transv.6-2 <i>The uptake within the programme (by holdings, enterprises, associations...) involves those having the biggest need and/or potential for rural development in the area concerned by the programme (needy, capable, initiating good projects ...), thanks to a combination of implementing arrangements such as (i) publicity about the support opportunities, (ii) eligibility criteria, (iii) premium differentiation and/or (iv) procedures/criteria for selection of projects as well as (v) the absence of unnecessary delays and bureaucratic costs for these beneficiaries</i>	46%	
Transv.6-2.1 Main types of direct beneficiaries and operators (e.g., holdings, enterprises, associations, networks; owners/holders, processors/marketers; arable/pastoral; small/large) involved in the programme (typology)	28%	12%
Transv.6-2.2 Evidence of discouraging, unnecessary delays or costs for the direct beneficiaries/operators (description)	36%	2%
Transv.6-3 <i>Leverage effects have been maximised through a combination of eligibility criteria, premium differentiation or procedures/criteria for selection of projects</i>	38%	
Transv.6-3.1 Leverage rate = {total spending by direct beneficiaries on assisted actions} to {public co-financing}	36%	2%
Transv.6-4 <i>Dead-weight effects have been avoided through a combination of eligibility criteria, premium differentiation and/or procedures/criteria for selection of projects.</i>	8%	
Transv.6-4.1 Evidence of dead-weight (description and approximate quantification)	8%	
Transv.6-5 <i>Beneficial indirect effects (especially supplier effects) have been maximised</i>	10%	
Transv.6-5.1 Evidence of actions/projects resulting in beneficial indirect effects (description)	10%	

#### A4.1.8. RDR Chapter comparison

This sub-section provides a comparison in terms of the use of CEQs, their criteria and indicators and alternative indicators between RDR Chapters (and the cross-cutting evaluation Chapter). Table 4.16 presents an index of use by Chapter which is drawn from the sub-sections above (this is also presented graphically in Figure 4.1). It shows that, where Chapters and questions were applicable, the degree to which answers to questions are available in the mid-term evaluation reports is greatest in Chapter IX: Adaptation of rural areas at 54 (which is equivalent to just over half of all questions being answered in each mid-term evaluation report). The lowest index for answering

questions is in Chapter I: Farm investment, closely followed by Chapter VII: Investments in processing and marketing at 40 and 41 respectively. Overall the use of CEQs is relatively low, but perhaps higher than expected considering the widespread use of the DG Regio evaluation guidelines rather than the DG Agri guidelines which contain the CEQs and associated criteria and indicators.

The degree to which criteria and indicators were used does not correlate exactly with the use of CEQs. Criteria and indicators were most often answered in Chapter II: Young farmers. This is probably a reflection of the fact that other Chapters contain a greater range of criteria and indicators and that evaluators have chosen not (or have not been able) to use the full set.

Generally the use of alternative indicators is low. The greatest use of alternative indicators is in Chapter VII: Investments in processing and marketing (index = 14). The lowest use of alternative indicators is in Chapters II: Young farmers and VIII: Forestry (index = 7 and 8 respectively). This reflects the relatively high usage of specified criteria and indicators in these Chapters.

Finally, a weighted average across all mid-term evaluation reports, all questions (or criteria or indicators) and all Chapters provides a guide as to whether the degree of use of CEQs and alternative indicators in each Chapter is higher or lower than average. On this basis the rate of questions answered varies little from Chapter to Chapter. Interestingly the use of criteria and indicators for Chapter II: Young farmers is higher compared to the other chapters which might reflect their nature and is perhaps suggestive of a better link between monitoring and evaluation systems in this area.

**Table 4.16: Use of questions, specified criteria and indicators and alternative indicators (index 100 = full use)**

Chapter	Questions answered:	Specified criteria used	Specified indicators used	Alternative indicators used
I	35	27	10	10
II	36	33	24	5
VII	29	24	10	14
III	35	23	10	12
VIII	44	27	14	7
IX	49	32	12	11
X	43	27	14	10
<b>Average</b>	41	28	13	10

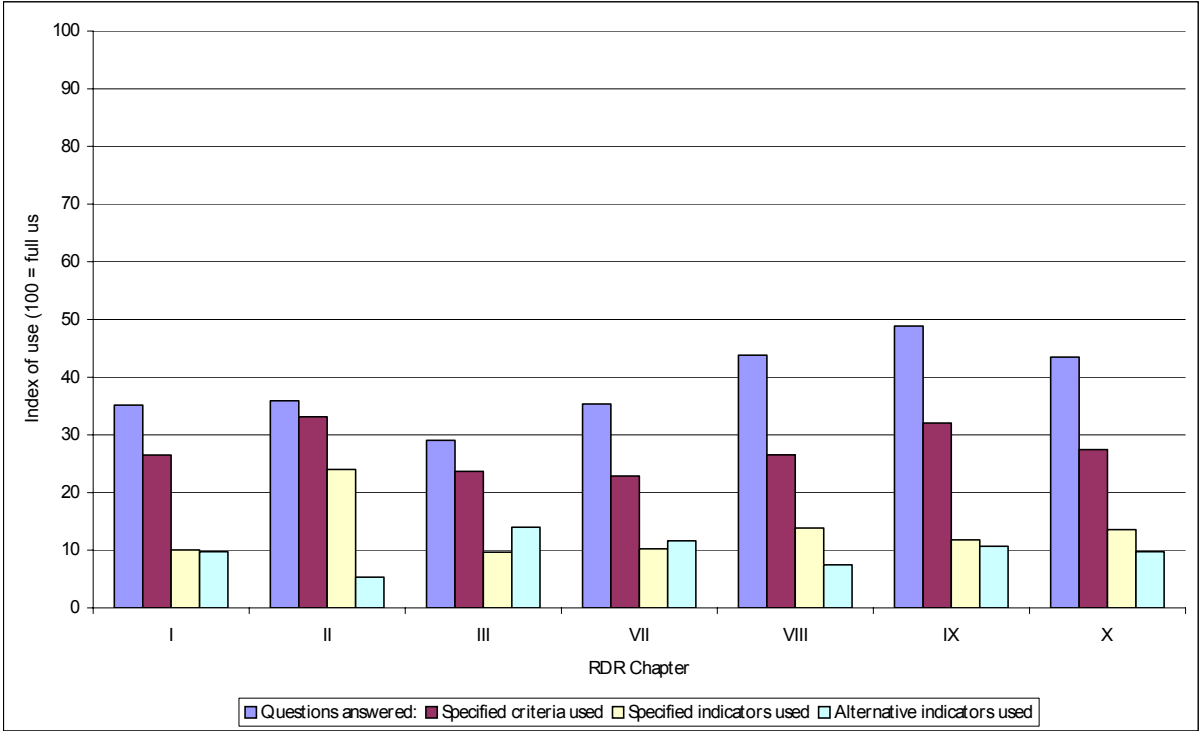


Figure 4.1: Use of CEQs and alternative indicators across all RDR Chapters



## A4.2. Alternative criteria and indicators used

### A4.2.1. Chapter I: Farm investment

#### CEQ I.1: To what extent have supported investments improved the income of beneficiary farmers?

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| Italy    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net farm income</li> <li>• Net family farm income</li> </ul>   |
| Portugal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Variation of Gross Margins of supported holdings</li> </ul>  |
| Spain    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income improvement of the beneficiary farmers (description)</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator I.1.1.1</li> <li>• New marketing techniques adopted (description)</li> </ul>   |
| Greece   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in family farm income</li> <li>• Change in farm gross output</li> <li>• Change in gross output of assisted farms</li> <li>• Financial viability of assisted farms</li> <li>• Impacts on farm economic viability</li> <li>• Increase of farm income and output</li> <li>• Change in farm labour remuneration (Euro/AWU)</li> </ul> |

#### CEQ I.2: To what extent have supported investments contributed to a better use of production factors on holdings?

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| Germany  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output per year and FTE on assisted holdings</li> <li>• Annual cost per annual output</li> </ul>   |
| Greece   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change of AWU farm size of assisted holdings</li> <li>• Change in gross output of assisted farms</li> <li>• Change in financial viability of assisted farms</li> </ul>   |
| Portugal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Variation of GVAfc/AWU</li> <li>• Variation of Gross Margin/AWU</li> </ul>   |
| Spain    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of beneficiaries answering that productivity has increased or costs have decreased after the investment (direct use of the criteria but not of the specific indicators 1.2.1.1, 1.2.1.2 &amp; 1.2.1.3)</li> <li>• Costs reductions considered by beneficiary farmers (%)</li> <li>• Improvement in gross profit (average %)</li> <li>• Improvement in net profit (average %)</li> <li>• Increase in production per hectare</li> <li>• Increases in production per FTE</li> <li>• Plans aimed to reduce costs or increase productivity</li> </ul> |

- Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators I.1.2.1, I.2.1.1, I.2.1.2, I.2.1.3

**CEQ I.3: To what extent have supported investments contributed to the reorientation of farming activities?**

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| Belgium  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of enterprises created/extended</li> <li>• Million of EUR to support productive investments</li> </ul>  |
| Greece   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in the productive orientation of assisted farms</li> <li>• Sources of income for assisted farmers</li> </ul>  |
| Portugal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and area of holdings taking up processing and marketing of own farm products</li> <li>• Number and share of holdings investing in diversification TEO activities</li> </ul>   |
| Spain    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans implying changes from "surplus product" to "non-surplus product" (%)</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators I.3.1.1, I.3.2.1</li> <li>• Description of alternative activities introduced in assisted holdings</li> </ul> |

**CEQ I.4: To what extent have supported investments improved the quality of farm products?**

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of holdings with objective ""quality improvement"" as % of assisted holdings</li> </ul>  |
| Ireland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total bacterial count</li> <li>• Total somatic cell count</li> </ul>   |
| Spain   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of beneficiaries answering that quality of their products has increased after the investment (direct use of the criteria but not of the specific indicators 1.4.1.1 &amp; 1.4.1.2)</li> <li>• Evidence of improvements in the quality of products (description)</li> <li>• Evidence of increase in the quality of products (description)</li> <li>• Increase in the average prices of products (%)</li> <li>• Plans aimed to incorporate European quality standards and/or geographical indications (%)</li> <li>• Description of products sold under quality labels after the investments</li> <li>• Schemes adopted to increase the quality (description)</li> </ul> |

**CEQ I.5: To what extent has the diversification of on-farm activities originating from supported alternative activities helped maintain employment?**

- 
- Belgium • Jobs created
  - Greece • Change in employment in assisted farms
  - Spain • Jobs maintained or created thanks to the assistance for alternative activities (description)
  - Number jobs maintained or created thanks to the assistance + qualitative assessment about this criteria
  - Greece • Change in AWU in assisted farms
  - Change of AWU farm size in assisted holdings
  - Impacts on family farm-employment
  - Jobs created in terms of AWU
  - Share of women in assisted farmers
  - Share of young farmers in assisted farmers
  - Utilised AWU of family farm labour

**CEQ 1.6: To what extent have supported investments facilitated environmentally friendly farming?**

- Germany • Created storage capacity
- Induced decrease of ammonium-emission
- Ireland • Storage capacity grant aided
- Spain • Beneficiaries introducing environmental improvements thanks to supported actions (description)
- Plans aimed to introduce environmental improvements (%)

**CEQ 1.7: To what extent have supported investments improved production conditions in terms of better working conditions and animal welfare?**

- Germany • No. of assisted holdings with the objective to improve working conditions
- No. of assisted holdings with the objective to improve animal welfare
- Portugal • Share of supported holdings in which the quality of the production process was improved through buying of small machinery and equipment, substitution of obsolete machinery and equipment or improvement of livestock holdings' hygiene
- Spain • % of beneficiaries answering that working conditions at the holding have improved after the investment (direct use of the criteria but not of the specific indicators 1.7.1.1)
- % of beneficiaries answering that animal welfare at the farm has improved after the investment (direct use of the criteria but not of the specific indicators 1.7.2.1)

- Beneficiary farmers considering that their working conditions have improved after the investment (%)
- Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator I.7.1.1
- Type of improvement in the working conditions (%)
- Evidence of improvements in animals welfare thanks to assisted investments (description)
- Plans aimed to improve animal welfare or hygienic conditions

#### **A4.2.2. Chapter II: Young farmers**

##### **CEQ II.2: To what extent has the setting-up aid contributed to the earlier transfer of farms (to relatives versus non-relatives)?**

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Belgium | • Installation of young farmers (number)  |
| Spain   | • Qualitative assessment about this criteria (the mid term evaluation justifies the difficulties to use the specific indicators II.2.1.1, II.2.2.1) |

##### **CEQ II.2.A: To what extent has the setting-up aid contributed to the earlier transfer of farms (to relatives versus non-relatives)...in particular, how significant was the synergy with the aid for early retirement in achieving such an earlier transfer?**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Ireland | • Proportion of transferees in Early Retirement Scheme also taking up Installation Aid |
| Italy   | • Changes in the number of farms conducted by young farmers                            |

##### **CEQ II.3: To what extent has the aid influenced the number of young farmers of either sex setting up?**

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Finland | • Share of men and women in the group of assisted young farmers under the age of 30 (instead of absolute numbers) |
| France  | • Number of young farmers available<br>• Gender impact indicator (negative/neutral/positive)                      |
| Greece  | • Ratio of assisted young farmers to total farm labour under 45 years   |

##### **CEQ II.4: To what extent has the setting up of young farmers contributed to safeguarding employment?**

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Greece  | • Jobs created thanks to the assistance                               |
| Finland | • Significance of setting-up aid in the decisions of young farmers to |

take over the business (survey results)

#### **A4.2.3. Chapter III: Vocational training**

##### **CEQ III.1: To what extent are the assisted training courses in accordance with needs and coherent with other measures of the programme?**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Finland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of assisted trainees by area of training (quality issues, environment, animal welfare, hygienic conditions, business, forestry management, other)</li> </ul> |
| Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of courses corresponding to the identified objectives</li> <li>• Number of female participants</li> </ul>  |
| UK      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender and age profile of participants</li> <li>• Qualitative evidence in place of quantitative</li> </ul>  |

##### **CEQ III.2: To what extent have the acquired skills/competence helped improve the situation of the trainees and of the agricultural/forestry sector?**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| France  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sketchy information on training standards</li> </ul>  |
| Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of participants in courses who estimate the acquired skills as useful</li> <li>• Share of enterprises who estimate the training for their employees as necessary</li> </ul> |
| Spain   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator III.2.1.1</li> </ul>   |

#### **A4.2.4. Chapter VII: Investments in processing and marketing**

##### **CEQ VII.1: To what extent have the supported investments helped to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products through improved and rationalised processing and marketing of agricultural products?**

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Belgium  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of turn-over coming from diversification</li> </ul>   |
| Greece   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernised capacity in assisted lines</li> <li>• Capacity modernised (tonnes/year)</li> </ul>   |
| Italy    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• total capacity utilised by the firms of the projects</li> <li>• Differences among typologies of firms (coop. Spa,...)</li> </ul>  |
| Portugal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Variation of GAV</li> </ul>   |
| Spain    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this question based on the investment plans (the mid term evaluation justifies that the corresponding indicators cannot be used as investments are still not completed)</li> <li>• % of investments supported devoted to a better use of production factors</li> </ul> |

- Capacity-use in assisted processing & marketing lines (description)
  - Holdings adapting their production to current market requirements (%)
  - % of investments supported devoted to reduce production costs
  - Evidence of the change in processing/marketing costs per unit of basic product thanks to assistance (description)
  - Holdings: a) Reducing costs, b) Modernising installations, c) Diversifying production
  - Evidence of the change in processing/marketing costs per unit of basic product thanks to assistance (description)
  - % of beneficiaries answering that the investment has helped to rationalise processing procedures
  - Number of beneficiaries surveyed affirming to have incorporated quality criteria in their management procedures
- UK
- SMEs with new practices and processes

**CEQ VII.2: To what extent have the supported investments helped to increase the added value and competitiveness of agricultural products by improving their quality?**

- Belgium
- Increase in the agricultural sector added-value at regional level
- Italy
- Change in the Marketed products with multi-annual contracts
- Spain
- Qualitative assessment about this question based on the investment plans (the mid term evaluation justifies that the corresponding indicators cannot be used as investments are still not completed)
  - % of investments supported devoted to increase intrinsic quality
  - Agricultural basic products contained in processed/marketed products with improved intrinsic quality from assisted processing/marketing lines: (description)
  - % of investments supported devoted to uptake quality labels
  - Holdings considering that selling production under a quality label increases market value
  - Marketed products from assisted processing/marketing lines sold under quality labels (description)
  - Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator VII.2.2.1
  - Evidence of the added value in assisted processing & marketing lines due to improved quality
  - Holdings interested in the security of the quality of their products
- UK
- Qualitative in place of quantitative

---

**CEQ VII.3: To what extent have the supported investments improved the situation of the basic agricultural production sector?**

- Germany
- Export rate
- Spain
- % of beneficiaries answering that the investment has implied higher demand for basic agricultural products increasing their prices (direct use of the criteria but not of the specific indicators VII.3.1.1)
  - Industries buying basic agricultural products in their own localities
  - Industries demanding higher quality basic agricultural products due to the investments
  - Trends in purchases of raw materials by assisted production/marketing lines
  - Share (within area of programme) of gross sales of basic agricultural products that are sold to outlets safeguarded or created thanks to the assistance (description)
  - Evidence of the basic products to beneficiary producers (processing) or marketers that depends on multi-annual contracts or equivalent instruments
  - [description of] Activities related to significant changes in sector
- UK
- Qualitative in place of quantitative

**CEQ VII.4: To what extent have the supported investments improved health and welfare?**

- Spain
- Assisted investments in processing and marketing related to health and welfare (description)
  - Share of assisted investments aimed to improve workplace conditions
  - Actions to improve the quality of final products (description)
- UK
- Qualitative in place of quantitative

**CEQ VII.5: To what extent have the supported investments protected the environment?**

- Spain
- % of beneficiaries considering environmental objectives when deciding to undertake the investment
  - Holdings: a) Reducing wastes, b) Reducing the consumption of energy, c) Reducing the consumption of water
  - Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators VII.5.1.1, VII.5.2.1
  - % of beneficiaries answering that the investment has reduced the total amount of waste

- Beneficiaries introducing environmental improvements thanks to supported actions (description)
- UK
- Qualitative in place of quantitative

#### **A4.2.5. Chapter VIII: Forestry**

##### **CEQ VIII.1.A: To what extent are forest resources being maintained and enhanced through the programme...particularly by influencing land-use and the structure and quality of growing stock?**

- Germany
- Capacity-use of the renewable wood potential
- Spain
- Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators VIII.1.A.2.1, VIII.1A.1.1, VIII.1A
- Greece
- Forest area maintained

##### **CEQ VIII.2.A: To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and encouragement of the productive functions on forests holdings?**

- Germany
- Amount of investment in harvesting machinery
  - Km built forest tracks
  - Ha of forest made accessible by new tracks
  - Saved transport expenses because of new tracks
  - No. of assisted associations of forest holders
  - Amount of investment in energetic use of wood
- Spain
- Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators VIII.2.A.1.1, VIII.2.A.1.2

##### **CEQ VIII.2.B: To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and development of employment and other socio-economic functions and conditions?**

- Greece
- Jobs created from assistance
  - Forest roads established (Km)
  - Forest roads improved (Km)
  - Ratio of beneficiaries to total sectoral employment
- Spain
- Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators
  - Employment created on supported holdings due to the investments (number)
  - Qualitative assessment about created or maintained employment on



- supported holdings
- Employment in the short/medium term off-holdings directly or indirectly depending on assisted actions (number)
- UK
- % reporting increase in income
  - extent to which scheme participation influenced income change
  - % indicating amount of time required to undertake assisted actions

**CEQ VIII.2.C: To what extent have the assisted actions enabled forestry to contribute to the economic and social aspects of rural development...by maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions of forest management?**

- Germany
- Maintained or created jobs
  - Employed persons\*hours/year for the total of assisted actions
- Greece
- Area afforested to forest-area damaged
  - Area protected from erosion
  - Fire-proofing forest zones
  - Forest area cleared - protected from fire
  - Ratio of afforested to damaged forest land
- Spain
- Qualitative assessment under this criteria but without specific use of the indicators
  - % of area planted/managed with commercial purposes
  - Qualitative assessment about quality wood parameters

**CEQ VIII.3.A: To what extent have the assisted actions contributed to the ecological functions of forests...by maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity?**

- Greece
- Forest area planted, re-generated, managed for protection purposes
- Spain
- Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators
  - Qualitative assessment of critical sites maintained/improved due to assistance (description)
  - % of hectares planted using indigenous species
- UK
- No. beneficiaries planting native trees
  - Increase in area of native woodlands

### **CEQ VIII.3.B: To what extent have the assisted actions contributed to the ecological functions of forests...by maintenance of their health and vitality?**

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Greece | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest area maintained</li> <li>• Anti-erosion projects</li> <li>• Forest area protected</li> </ul>   |
| Spain  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment of the growing stock subject to reduced damage thanks to assisted equipment or infrastructure (hectares)</li> </ul> |

#### **A4.2.6. Chapter IX: Promoting the adaptation and development of rural areas**

### **CEQ IX.1: To what extent has the income of the rural population been maintained or improved?**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Belgium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of persons concerned by actions targeted at improving the living framework</li> </ul>  |
| Finland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The absolute and relative changes of gross farm income</li> <li>• The composition of gross farm income by origin (income subsidies, agriculture, forestry, off-farm)</li> <li>• The changes of gross farm income by production branches (dairy, beef, pork, other meat, eggs, cereals, other crops.)</li> <li>• Amount of public funds, number of projects and total turnover of "linked enterprises" (a linked enterprise is an off-farm beneficiary of the scheme, who has contracts of production, sales, purchase or other type with a farm)</li> <li>• Ratio of fixed costs to turnover</li> <li>• Coefficient of profitability <math>\{=\text{family farm income}/(\text{wage demand}+\text{interest demand on equity})\}</math> for dairy farms, where national average of profitability coefficients for dairy farms is the reference figure</li> <li>• Number of projects and total turnover of linked enterprises, of which concerning tourism</li> </ul> |
| Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of income</li> <li>• No. of cases with income generation</li> </ul>   |
| Italy   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change of net farm income</li> </ul>  |
| Spain   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators IX.1.1.1, IX.1.2.1</li> </ul>   |
| UK      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases/decreases in costs</li> </ul>   |

- Value added
- Sales

**CEQ IX.2: To what extent have the living conditions and welfare of the rural population been maintained as a result of social and cultural activities, better amenities or by the alleviation of remoteness?**

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Germany  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of accessible computer terminals</li> <li>• The km of new lanes or streets</li> <li>• The total number of restored or created community centres, village places or shops and the km of constructed/improved streets or lanes or the frequentation of a new street</li> <li>• The no. of population with access to sociocultural centres</li> <li>• No. of assistance cases</li> <li>• Amount of investment</li> </ul> |
| Italy    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some regions propose specific indicators for rural streets and transport and evaluation from the results by monitoring report</li> </ul>  |
| Portugal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number or % of holdings and agricultural area benefiting from improved accessibility.</li> </ul>  |
| Spain    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of indicators</li> </ul>  |
| Greece   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrification of farm holdings</li> <li>• Improved agricultural roads (Km)</li> <li>• Improved agricultural roads (No.)</li> </ul>  |

**CEQ IX.3: To what extent has employment in rural areas been maintained?**

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Finland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All created/maintained jobs minus created/maintained jobs as the effects of "Investment Holdings" (I) and "Young Farmers" (II) schemes."</li> </ul>  |
| Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maintained or created FTE</li> <li>• The maintained or created FTE not as an effect of diversification, but the temporary employment primarily in the construction business</li> </ul> |
| Greece  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs created from public infrastructure projects (irrigation, etc.)</li> <li>• Jobs created thanks to the assistance</li> <li>• Jobs maintained thanks to the assistance</li> </ul>        |
| Spain   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator</li> </ul>  |

**CEQ IX.4: To what extent have the structural characteristics of the rural economy been maintained or improved?**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Finland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The number and % of created co-operation networks (in comparison to the number of planned ones), of which have permanent juridical form</li><li>• The number and % of agricultural holdings and members involved in created co-operation networks</li></ul>  |
| Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No. of land parcels before/after</li><li>• The overall reparcelling area in ha</li><li>• No. of quality</li><li>• Number of users of a marketing web site</li><li>• Investment amount</li><li>• Population growth in the community in relation to the region</li><li>• Development of the land price</li></ul>   |
| Greece  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Share and area of land with improved irrigation</li><li>• Ratio {improved} to {total irrigation network}</li><li>• Agricultural area covered by irrigation networks</li><li>• Restored crop capital and farm buildings</li><li>• Establishment of support units</li><li>• Area of land reparcelling</li><li>• Area of land improvement</li><li>• Farms electrified</li><li>• Capacity of dams</li><li>• Number of agricultural infrastructure projects</li><li>• Restored crop capital</li></ul> |
| Italy   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Change in the average size of farms</li><li>• Number of consortium to control quality</li><li>• Change in the agri-tourism</li></ul>   |
| Spain   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• % of beneficiaries and stakeholders interviewed considering that investments supported improve productive structures through different ways</li><li>• Number of hectares enjoying improvements thanks to assisted actions</li><li>• % of administration officers interviewed affirming to have approved investments aimed to protect/restore regarding natural hazards</li><li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator IX.4.1.1</li></ul>         |

**CEQ IX.5: To what extent has the rural environment been protected or improved?**

- 
- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Finland  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of assigned public funding (EU plus national together) for waste/sewage collected/treated</li> </ul>   |
| Germany  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ha of improved land</li> <li>• No. of rehabilitated lakes and watercourses and % of sewage canalisation connection</li> <li>• The "type of investment" sewage collection and the corresponding investment amount</li> <li>• No. of restored swamps and countryside ponds</li> <li>• The area of restored vineyard walls, maintained hedges and enlarged countryside orchards</li> <li>• The unsealed and biotope area and the length of improved water courses</li> </ul>   |
| Greece   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment and responsibilities of rural development support units</li> <li>• Area with improved irrigation</li> <li>• Ratio of {agricultural area upgraded in terms of irrigation} to {total agriculture area}</li> <li>• Area of land improvement</li> <li>• Establishment of support units and consultation instruments</li> <li>• Anti-flooding protection (ha)</li> <li>• Enriched underground water basins (m<sup>3</sup> of water per annum)</li> <li>• Km of water supply systems built or improved</li> <li>• Length of improved irrigation network (Km)</li> <li>• Management plans of environmentally sensitive areas</li> <li>• Number of dams</li> <li>• Number of anti-flooding projects</li> <li>• Restored agricultural buildings</li> <li>• Restored vineyards and kiwi trees</li> <li>• Water savers (m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>• Water savers (number)</li> <li>• Water-supply network built and improved (Km)</li> </ul> |
| Portugal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and capacity (m<sup>3</sup>) of irrigation infrastructures</li> </ul>  |
| Spain    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of indicators</li> <li>• % of administration officers interviewed affirming to have approved investments aimed to prevent pollution/emissions</li> <li>• Environmental aspects where the measure have not present positive effects</li> </ul>   |

#### **A4.2.7. Cross cutting**

**CEQ Transv.1: To what extent has the programme helped stabilising the rural population?**

- Belgium
- Number of jobs created
  - Increase of the population in the local area
- Spain
- Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator
  - Young persons working on supported farm/forest holdings (number)
  - Qualitative assessment about trends in farming population

**CEQ Transv.2: To what extent has the programme been conducive to securing employment both on and off holdings?**

- Greece
- Ratio of {assisted young farmers} to {total farm labour under 45 years}
  - Change in farm family labour
- Spain
- Employment maintained/created on directly/indirectly supported farming/forestry holdings (number)
  - Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator
  - Qualitative assessment of the employment maintained/created on directly/indirectly supported farming/forestry holdings (description)
  - Diversification activities by farmers
  - Employment maintained/created in directly/indirectly supported enterprises (other than farms) (number)
  - Qualitative assessment of the employment maintained/created in directly/indirectly supported enterprises (other than farms) (description)

**CEQ Transv.3: To what extent has the programme been conducive to maintaining or improving the income level of the rural community?**

- Greece
- Change in family farm income (by AWU)
  - Change in farm labour remuneration
- Spain
- Evidence of higher income of directly/indirectly assisted farming population (description)
  - Measures with incidence on the income of the non-farming population
  - Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicator

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**CEQ Transv.4: To what extent has the programme improved the market situation for basic agricultural/forestry products?**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Finland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratio of fixed costs to turnover</li> <li>• Coefficient of profitability <math>\{=\text{family farm income}/(\text{wage demand}+\text{interest demand on equity})\}</math> for dairy farms, where national average of profitability coefficients for dairy farms is the reference figure</li> <li>• Results of input-output models</li> </ul> |
| Greece  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernised capacity in assisted lines</li> <li>• Share of assisted products sold with quality label</li> </ul>  |
| Spain   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment of the evidence that productivity has improved and/or costs reduced</li> <li>• Evidence of the basic agricultural product had being subject to quality improvement at any level along benefiting production chains (filières) thanks to programme (description)</li> </ul>   |

**CEQ Transv.5: To what extent has the programme been conducive to the protection and improvement of the environment?**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ha with beneficial land-use changes related to the programme</li> <li>• No. of rehabilitated lakes and watercourses</li> <li>• Investment amount for sewage collection</li> <li>• No. of restored swamps and countryside ponds</li> <li>• Area of restored vineyard walls, maintained hedges and enlarged countryside orchards</li> <li>• Unsealed and biotope area</li> <li>• Km of improved water courses</li> </ul>  |
| Greece  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme actions with positive environmental spin-offs (no.; expenditure)</li> <li>• Land area (with low cover) afforested</li> </ul>  |
| Spain   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative assessment about supported actions focusing on production and development aspects generating positive environmental spin-offs (description)</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment about beneficial (or prevented negative) land-use changes related to the programme</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators Transv.5.1.1, Transv.5.2.1</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment of supported actions /mainly intended for environmental protection or enhancement (description)</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment about changes in the use of water resources</li> </ul> |

thanks to the programme (description)

- Qualitative assessment about water resources subject to reduced/stabilised pollution levels thanks to programme (description)
- Qualitative assessment about beneficial (or prevented negative) landscape effects (description)
- Area covered by the programme with beneficial (or prevented negative) landscape effects (description)
- Projects generating positive environmental effects (description)

**CEQ Transv.6: To what extent have the implementing arrangements contributed to maximising the intended effects of the programme?**

- Spain
- Frequency of groups/combinations of actions/projects, from within and/or between chapters, targeting rural development problems/opportunities (description)
  - Qualitative assessment about this criteria but without specific use of the indicators Transv.6-2.1, Transv.6-2.2, Transv.6-3.1
  - Types of beneficiaries (description)
  - Maximum aid per beneficiary (description)

**A4.3. National/regional questions**

Additional national/regional questions are presented below on a Chapter by Chapter basis. Some questions are very general and do not have defined criteria or indicators. Our convention is that questions, criteria and indicators are nested and are in bold, italic and normal text respectively.

**A4.3.1. Chapter II: Young farmers**

- Spain
- **In the absence of the measure, would you have got installed anyway? In the same conditions? In the same time? With the same investments?**
    - *Indicator(s):*
      - Young farmers that would not have got installed (%)
      - Beneficiaries that would have not undertake the same investment (%)
      - Young farmers that would have got installed with more reduce investments

**A4.3.2. Chapter VII: Investments in processing and marketing**

- Portugal
- **To what extent have the supported investments helped maintain or increase employment?**
    - *Indicator(s):*



- Variation in the employment in the units supported (before and after the investment)
- Germany
- **Did the assistance have a positive impact on the rural economy?**
    - *Criteria:*
      - The assistance contributed had a positive effect on the economic activity
    - *Indicator(s):*
      - Development of turnover per FTE in assisted holdings.
    - *Criteria:*
      - The assistance stabilised the output of the assisted enterprises?
    - *Indicator(s):*
      - Number of created and maintained FTE a) for women, b) professional training capacities

#### A4.3.3. Cross cutting

- Germany
- **Which is the impact of the programme on gender?**
    - *Criteria:*
      - The schemes improved the employment of women
    - *Indicator(s):*
      - number of jobs created / maintained for women, number of set-ups of women
- UK
- **Have the needs of the area, as defined in the Single Programme Document (SPD), changed since the Programme was approved and to what extent is the Programme strategy still relevant?**
  - **What changes, if any, are necessary to the Programme strategy and to the plans for its delivery?**
  - **Have the agreed horizontal priorities – equal opportunities, environment and information society – been integrated successfully into the Programme? And, where relevant, what contribution is being made to the National Action Plan for Employment?**
  - **What progress has been made toward achieving the quantified targets for expenditure, gross outputs and results – with particular reference to the ‘N + 2’ targets.**
  - **What progress is being made toward achieving the planned Programme impacts?**
  - **What progress has been made against the Performance Reserve agreed indicators for effectiveness, management and financial implementation?**
  - **How effective are the processes used to deliver the Programme?**
  - **What has been the added value of the Objective 1 Programme in Cornwall and Scilly, specifically to what extent has the Programme**

**contributed to the Regional Economic Strategy?**

- **Have the needs of the area, as defined in the SPD, changed since the programme was approved and to what extent is the programme strategy still relevant?**
- **What changes, if any, are necessary to the programme strategy and to the plans for its delivery?**
- **Have the agreed horizontal priorities – equal opportunities and protection of the environment in particular – been integrated successfully into the programme?**
- **What contribution is being made to the National Action Plan for Employment (NAP)?**
- **What progress has been made toward achieving the quantified targets for expenditure, gross outputs and results?**
- **What progress is being made towards achieving the planned programme impacts?**
- **What progress has been made against the Performance Reserve agreed indicators for effectiveness, management and financial implementation?**
- **How effective are the processes used to deliver the programme?**
- **What has been the added value of the Objective One programme in this region, specifically to what extent has the Programme contributed to the Regional Economic Strategy?**
- **Is there evidence that the programme's implementation is achieving sustainable development objectives and what changes could be made to better achieve these objectives?**
- **How have the cross-cutting themes been incorporated into the programme (considering the programme design, negotiation and implementation stages)?**
- **What partnership structures have been established to develop policies for the cross-cutting themes?**
- **How have the themes been incorporated into the formal programme systems (appraisal, selection and monitoring)? How have these evolved? How effectively have the cross-cutting themes been embedded into the programme systems?**
- **What barriers have been encountered and how have they been overcome? (e.g. in the partnerships, in project development, appraisal etc.).**
- **What remain the most significant barriers to the incorporation of the horizontal themes?**
- **What is the relationship between the cross-cutting themes and the**

**RPG, RES and RSDF? How has this relationship been managed and with what effect?**

- **What have been the major initiatives developed to advance the cross-cutting themes?**
- **What evidence exists of the implementation of the horizontal themes? How does this reflect against the programme's promises?**
- **How have the horizontal themes contributed to the National Action Plan for Employment?**
- **What evidence is there of mainstreaming in partner organisations?**