



European Evaluation Network
for Rural Development



SYNTHESIS OF THE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS FOR 2012 CONCERNING ONGOING EVALUATION

MARCH 2014

Copyright notice

© European Communities, 2013

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Manuscript March 2013

The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the official views of the European Commission.



European Evaluation Network
for Rural Development

The European Evaluation Network for Rural Development (abbreviated to “Evaluation Expert Network”) operates under the responsibility of the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, Unit L.4 (Evaluation of measures applicable to agriculture; studies). The overall aim of the Network is to increase the usefulness of evaluation as a tool for improving the formulation and implementation of rural development policies by helping to establish good practice and capacity building in the evaluation of Rural Development Programmes up until 2013.

Additional information about the activities of the Evaluation Expert Network and its Evaluation Helpdesk is available on the Internet through the Europa server (<http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/>)

**SYNTHESIS OF THE ANNUAL
PROGRESS REPORTS FOR
2012 CONCERNING
ONGOING EVALUATION**

MARCH 2014

Table of contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| 1 Overview of Milestones | 4 |
| 2 The systems established for ensuring ongoing evaluation | 7 |
| 2.1 Organisational set-up..... | 7 |
| 2.2 Evaluation steering and management..... | 7 |
| 3 The evaluation activities undertaken | 9 |
| 3.1 Reviewing targets and/or objectives..... | 9 |
| 3.2 Assessing RDP's results and impacts | 10 |
| 3.3 Evaluation studies implemented during 2012..... | 16 |
| 4 Data collection | 18 |
| 4.1 Improving data collection | 18 |
| 4.2 Collection of additional information by evaluators | 19 |
| 5 Networking activities of the people involved in evaluation | 21 |
| 5.1 Evaluation-related networking activities | 21 |
| 5.2 Topics of evaluation-related networking | 23 |
| 6 Difficulties encountered | 25 |
| 7 Annex 1: Inventory of evaluation studies | 29 |
| 8 Annex 2: Rural Development Programmes in Europe | 1 |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|------|---|
| AES | Agro-Environmental Schemes |
| APR | Annual Progress Report |
| CMEF | Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework |
| EC | European Commission |
| EQ | Evaluation Question |
| FADN | Farm Accountancy Data Network |
| GE | Geographic Expert (part of the team of the Evaluation Helpdesk) |
| GVA | Gross Value Added |
| HNVF | High Nature Value Farmland |
| LFA | Less Favoured Area |
| MA | Managing Authority |
| MC | Monitoring Committee |
| MS | Member State |
| MTE | Mid-Term Evaluation |
| NRN | National Rural Network |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| PA | Paying Agency |
| QoL | Quality of Life |
| RD | Rural Development |
| RDP | Rural Development Programme |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SFC | System for Fund management in the European Community 2007-2013 |
| SG | Steering Group |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |

INTRODUCTION

Managing Authorities of Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) have reported on their ongoing evaluation activities of 2012 to the responsible Monitoring Committee in line with the [Council Regulation 1698/2005 Art. 86\(1\)](#). A summary of these activities is to be included in their Annual Progress Report (APR) to the Commission, as provided for in Article 82 of the above-mentioned regulation.

The Helpdesk of the European Evaluation Network for Rural Development supports the European Commission (EC) in assessing the APR sections on ongoing evaluation and by preparing an annual synthesis, to:

- Summarize findings on the state of play of the ongoing evaluation systems in the Member States (MS);
- Enhance the quality of evaluation reporting by providing recommendations to the MS;
- Identify and promote good practice about evaluation activities.

For the EC, the APRs are an important tool to follow the progress of evaluation in the Member States. The reporting task encourages MAs to summarize the state of art of their evaluation systems, the activities undertaken, the data collection, networking activities as well as the difficulties and needs to be addressed in ongoing evaluation. The annual reporting should also stimulate actions to prepare the main evaluation events (mid-term and *ex post* evaluations), and facilitate exchange of experience and good practice.

This synthesis paper of the APRs for 2012 is based on the reports submitted by Managing Authorities in June 2013 and covers the evaluation activities carried out in 2012. In total a sample of 87 APRs were examined, including 18 national and 69 regional reports. For this purpose, the Evaluation Helpdesk developed an assessment grid to collect the relevant information from the evaluation-related sections of the APRs; Geographic Experts (GEs) analysed the reports, completed and returned the filled-out grids; and the Helpdesk team synthesised their findings.

This synthesis document is structured as follows: Chapter 1 provides an overview of the ongoing evaluation milestones that are mentioned in the APRs for 2012. Chapter 2 looks into the provisions to set up and manage the ongoing evaluation systems. Chapter 3 deals with ongoing evaluation activities and Chapter 4 with data collection and management. Chapter 5 focuses on networking activities and Chapter 6 looks at difficulties encountered.

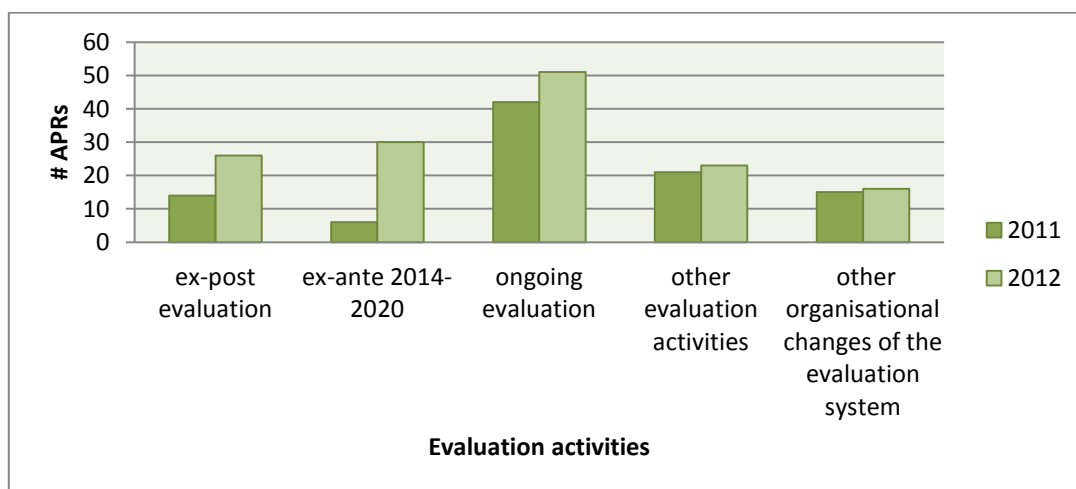
1 OVERVIEW OF MILESTONES

This chapter briefly summarizes the major trends that can be found in the ongoing evaluation section of the Annual Progress Reports (APRs), in which Managing Authorities (MAs) describe the progress made in relation to major evaluation milestones.

Increase in tendering activities in relation to *ex post* and *ex ante* evaluation.

Major **tendering activities** in 2012 concerned the *ex post* evaluations of the 2007-2013 period and the *ex ante* evaluations of the 2014-2020 period whereas activities related to ongoing evaluation remain at a high level. Overall, the share of externally hired activities has been significantly growing in 2012. Other evaluation activities as well as organisational changes of the evaluation system remain at a level that is comparable to previous years.

Figure 1: Activities in relation to major evaluation milestones reported for 2011 and 2012



Source: Evaluation Helpdesk 2014

The preparation of the *ex post* evaluation was mentioned in 26 APRs (compared to 14 reports in 2011) and related to the *ex ante* evaluation 2014-2020 in 30 APRs (compared to 6 reports in 2011). Organisational changes in the evaluation system were reported in 16 APRs, and mainly involved improvement of data provision and management, technical support, and evaluation governance (resources and personnel).

Less changes in the ongoing evaluation system but still optimizations.

In 2012, the **organisational set-up** for ongoing evaluation has overall reached a stable status. Changes in the organisation of the evaluation system were mainly aimed at improving the data provision and management at the interface between MA and PA, the design and testing of software solutions, establishing smoother work flows through improved manuals, better evaluation governance and resourcing.

Evaluation steering and management concentrated on optimizing the resources for evaluation activities and adequately accompanying ongoing evaluation through steering groups. Evaluation plans or similar planning documents of the current but also of the 2014-2020 period have received increasing attention.

Evaluation activities are overall increasing and move more to the impact level. The application of more sophisticated evaluation methods is being prepared in several RDPs.

Activities in relation to the assessment of programme impacts were reported in a considerable number of APRs for 2012. Counterfactual impact evaluation, although still with methodological problems, has been increasingly used to show RDP effects. Preparatory activities for the assessment of impacts were under way in a number of RDPs. Considerable work has been undertaken to further develop evaluation methodologies, in order to assess the socio-economic and environmental effects of rural development interventions.

Compared to 2011, the number of reported **evaluation activities undertaken** in the Member States has almost doubled in 2012. Among all axes, the assessment of impacts in Axis 1 (mainly measures M111 and M121 and result indicators 1 to 4) received most attention, differing from last year, where Axis 2 counted the largest number of evaluation activities. Although significantly lower than the first two axes, evaluation activities in Axis 3 and Axis 4 have undergone a noticeable progress. The assessment of horizontal impacts is still lagging behind.

The **assessment of programme results and impacts** was specifically mentioned in 47 out of 87 APRs. Related activities concentrated in particular on Axis 1 and 2, and to a lower degree on Axis 3 and even less on Axis 4. Activities in relation to the **assessment of programme impacts** were reported in a considerable number of APRs for 2012. More specifically, it was mentioned in 47 APRs for Axis 1, 41 APRs for Axis 2, 36 APRs for Axis 3 and 38 for Axis 4. Considerable work has been undertaken to further develop evaluation methodologies, in order to assess the socio-economic and environmental effects of rural development interventions.

In the APRs for 2012, a high number of evaluation studies are mentioned¹. 29 APRs reported on implementation of evaluation studies. 8 APRs mentioned studies on Axis 1, 12 APRs on Axis 2, 6 APRs on Axis 3, 3 APRs on Axis 4 and 9 APRs on horizontal issues.

Data collection and management are more and more focused on the ex post evaluation but also on the next programming period.

In the APRs for 2012, information on data collection and management is mostly related to preparing datasets and information sources for the *ex post* evaluation and to developing and improving the information systems for the next programming period. As regards the collection of additional data from beneficiaries, major activities have been reported for Axis 1, whereas little reference has been made to Axis 3 and Axis 4.

Fewer changes in the IT system are reported compared to the past, and the described activities aim to improve the system's efficiency in terms of time, data quality, data access and compliance with the CMEF.

More networking activities at both EU and Member State level, strongly motivated by the new programming period.

A total of 150 evaluation-related networking events were reported in the APRs for 2012. Most of the networking events were face to face meetings (e.g. workshops, seminars, working group meetings and conferences). For at least half of the events, a digital track is available on the Internet in the form of a digital newsletter, an internet website, or conference proceedings, etc. Most of the reported networking events at the EU level were organised by the Evaluation Helpdesk in collaboration with hosting organisations in the Member States.

¹ For this analysis, we only counted evaluation-related studies available as stand alone publications.

Networking events at the **national level** are mostly organised by the respective National Rural Networks, or by Managing Authorities in collaboration with the Evaluation Helpdesk (e.g. yearly Focus Groups). **Networking events organised in collaboration between several Member States** are increasing in importance. They range from thematic conferences to technical exchanges.

Concerning **topics of evaluation-related networking** in 2012, the events focusing on the new programming period (e.g. *ex ante*, indicators, etc.) have been considerably increasing. However, with a view to the *ex post* evaluation also data management and indicators have been a priority theme, besides a more general exchange of experiences on various topics. Networking events on Axis 2 but also on the use of evaluation results have received some attention. Leader is, as in previous years, a frequent topic of networking events. Training within networking events is a component that is rarely mentioned or specifically reported.

Difficulties in relation to data collection are predominant, but also methodological and resource issues are frequent.

Data availability, data quality, missing definitions for some indicators, unavailability or inappropriate timing of data for baseline indicators impairing the quantification of impacts remain the most important **difficulties** reported in 2012.

Difficulties in relation to data collection were among all difficulties those most often reported in the APRs for 2012. Challenges were mentioned in relation to the update and calculation of baseline, result and impact indicators. Access to beneficiary data and data quality issues were often mentioned in terms of achieving a more harmonized input of data into the monitoring system.

Difficulties in relation to evaluation activities and methods. Besides problems related to the contracting of evaluators, the main reported difficulties concerned the practical application of evaluation methods and the answering of the horizontal evaluation questions. The absence of robust calculation methods, but also of a specific guidance for the impact level was highlighted. However, several Member States have taken action to overcome this problem. The timing for the assessment of impacts is still mentioned as problematic in some APRs.

Difficulties in relation to the resourcing of monitoring and evaluation included the lack of administrative capacity and personnel but were also linked to reorganisations which took place within administrations. Additionally, also tight resources for external experts and evaluators were reported as problematic. Overall, budget restrictions in the course of the economic crisis also had effects on programme implementation and evaluation.

Difficulties in evaluation governance concerned the coordination of different departments, the definition of rules, common working methods applicable to all measures. Moreover, difficulties on **managing the programme implementation and evaluation** were also reported in terms of insufficient time or of preparing an appropriate evaluation plan.

Difficulties in relation to the timing of evaluation were less reported than in previous years, although some hints suggest that the preparation time for the new funding period seems overall too tight.

Communication of evaluation results was hampered by either not enough time for exchange between evaluators and MAs or by missing results due to data gaps. Moreover, it seems that some evaluation results have raised some doubts concerning methodology of calculating indicators. The need to feed evaluation results better in the new programming has been also highlighted.

2 THE SYSTEMS ESTABLISHED FOR ENSURING ONGOING EVALUATION

The APRs contain a description of administrative arrangements to manage the ongoing evaluation of RDPs. This includes planning arrangements for the mid-term and ex post evaluations, the selection of evaluators, and the coordination of stakeholders and institutions.

2.1 Organisational set-up

In 2012, the **organisational set-up** for ongoing evaluation has overall reached a stable status. Changes in the organisation of the evaluation system were mainly aimed at improving the data provision and management at the interface between MA and PA, the design and testing of software solutions, smoother work flows through improved manuals, better evaluation governance and resourcing.

Major tendering activities in 2012 concerned the *ex post* evaluations of the 2007-2013 period and the *ex ante* evaluations of the 2014-2020 period. Overall, the share of externally hired activities has been significantly growing in 2012.

Organisational changes in the evaluation system were reported in 16 APRs, and mainly involved changes in relation to the improvement of data provision and management, technical support, and evaluation governance (resources and personnel). In IT-Piemonte the status of Nuval - the body responsible for the implementation of ongoing evaluation - has changed in order to adapt to regional governance. In DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern a steering committee was established for the coordination of the evaluation activities. In BG-National, the PA is now articulated in the 3 directorates in charge of contracting, payment authorisation and area-based direct payments. Moreover, an external company has been assigned to monitor the RDP and act as interface between MA and PA. In UK-Wales in April 2012, the responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of the RDP was transferred to the Research, Monitoring & Evaluation (RME) team within the Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO). This integration will result in a common platform for monitoring and evaluation across EU programmes and prepare the next round of programmes.

2.2 Evaluation steering and management

Evaluation steering and management concentrated on optimising the resources for evaluation activities and adequately accompanying ongoing evaluation through steering groups. Evaluation plans or similar planning documents of the current but also of the 2014-2020 period have received increasing attention.

Improved resourcing for evaluation was a priority in HU-National, where resources for monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance have been strengthened by hiring new staff members and a temporary external expert to ensure the quality of data collection. Management guidelines have been updated in ES-Cataluña whereas in SE-National the manuals for processing payments and an electronic support for those entering data into the system were prepared.

Steering groups for evaluation are described in approximately 30 APRs. In IT-Piemonte, for instance, the steering group is coordinated by the MA and consists of eight official members complemented by external members as representatives of a wider spectrum of stakeholders. The steering group comprises four categories of participants: people responsible for the implementation of the programme, experts, social partners and institutions involved in the programme M&E. In IT-Sardegna, within the steering group, also a department in charge of the evaluation and verification of public investments (NVVIP) is present while in IT-Emilia Romagna, the steering group is composed of 22

experts from different regional departments and experts from the NRN. In SI-National, an evaluation steering group was established to support evaluation activities. It monitors the quality and relevance of reports and approves the final ones. The group assisted ongoing evaluation activities and commented on the proposed methodologies, discussed content-related questions and made advice regarding indicators and questionnaires used for ongoing evaluation.

Evaluation plans or similar planning documents are mentioned in about 20 APRs of 2012 although they have not been mandatory in the 2007-2013 period. The content of these documents covers a broad spectrum: The evaluation plan of IT-Emilia Romagna and ES-Galicia mainly examines the RDP indicator system. The evaluation plan of IT-Valle d'Aosta provides an overview of evaluation activities over the time. The evaluation plan of IT-Friuli Venezia Giulia and SI-National includes a methodological framework and sections dedicated to evaluation activities, deadlines and the organisational structure of the monitoring and evaluation system (in terms of staff and resources). The evaluation plan of ES-Galicia contains an "Evaluation Guide", a Handbook of indicators and several other orientations and instructions.

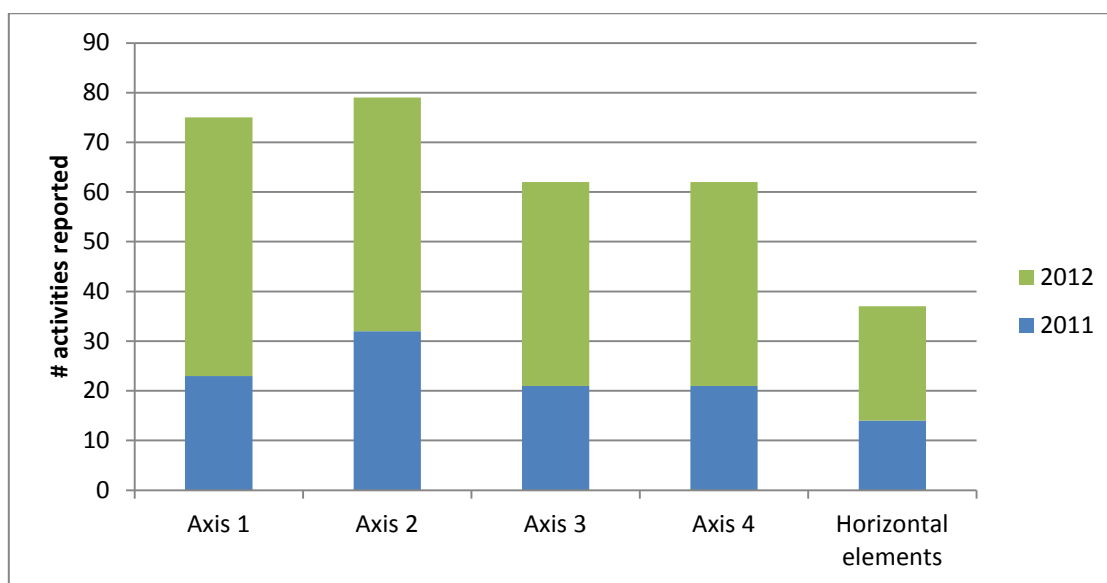
Moreover already two APRs mention the evaluation plan of the 2014-2020 period, which is now a mandatory part to be submitted with the RDP. In MT-National the newly contracted ongoing evaluator has developed a document to serve as a basis for the evaluation plan 2014-2020. In IE-National the MA undertook a series of preliminary public consultations in order to receive inputs for the completion of various parts of the evaluation work, including the evaluation plan.

3 THE EVALUATION ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

This part of the APR synthesis focuses on evaluation activities undertaken in 2012, together with evaluation studies and preparatory work for the next programming period.

Compared to 2011, the number of reported **evaluation activities** undertaken in the Member States has almost doubled in 2012. Among all axes, the assessment of impacts in Axis 1 (mainly measures M111 and M121 and result indicators 1 to 4) received most attention, differing from last year, where Axis 2 counted the largest number of evaluation activities. Although significantly lower than the first two axes, evaluation activities in Axis 3 and Axis 4 have undergone a noticeable progress. The assessment of horizontal impacts is still lagging behind.

Figure 2: Reported evaluation activities across axes



Source: Evaluation Helpdesk 2014

3.1 Reviewing targets and/or objectives

While RDPs are regularly examined with respect to the achievement of the targets set, a **review of targets** can also be linked to programme modifications. 25 out of 87 APRs reported that RDP objectives and target values have been reviewed in the course of 2012.

- **Ongoing evaluation** has led to a review of targets in most cases. The ongoing evaluator, through different types of analysis, could derive information on the extent to which RDP targets were achieved (e.g. in BG-National, DE-Brandenburg + Berlin. In BG-National, DK-National, EE-National, FI -Åland Islands). In ES-Castilla-la-Mancha targets were compared to results with means of Theory-Based Evaluation.
- **Programme modifications** lead to a review of targets in many cases, e.g. in IT-Basilicata a change in measures M112 and M121 and M125 was carried out and led to a change of target values. In IT-Calabria, IT-Sardegna, UK-Scotland and UK-Wales a revision of targets was reported as a result of several programme modifications.
- **Updates of evaluations.** In UK-Northern Ireland the review of targets took place as part of the mid-term update carried out by NISRA. In PT-Continental an updating of the reference situation in 2012 investigated how the programme as a whole (architecture, financial envelope, budget

breakdown) helped to mitigate the weaknesses identified in the SWOT analysis of the *ex ante* evaluation.

- **Ad-hoc studies** were sometimes used to examine the level of achievement of the target values e.g. In EL-National, three studies were commissioned to investigate the RDP measures contribution to quality of life, environment and economic competitiveness and diversification);
- **Strategic monitoring reports** were also mentioned with respect to the examination of programme achievements compared to programme objectives e.g. In SI-National the Strategic monitoring report showed that most measures followed the set objectives, especially under Axis 2, while for some measures correction of targets would be necessary. In NL-National the ongoing evaluator took care of the strategic monitoring report in 2012 and demonstrated that overall the impacts were still lagging behind.

3.2 Assessing RDP's results and impacts

The **assessment of programme results and impacts** was specifically mentioned in 47 out of 87 APRs. Related activities concentrated in particular on Axis 1 and 2, and to a lower degree on Axis 3 and even less on Axis 4.

The majority of APRs mention the update of results as an ongoing activity, e.g. German Programmes, EE-National, ES-Castilla-la-Mancha, CZ-National, IT-Toscana, IT-Lombardia, LV-National, etc. In these cases, all result indicators are regularly updated. Methodological difficulties (e.g. concerning 'Increase in GVA in supported holdings/enterprises', 'Areas under successful land management') are also mentioned in this respect (e.g. FR-Hexagone). Several RDPs assessed results only for selected Axis. IT-Trento, IT-Umbria, IT-Liguria report the assessment of results for axes 1, 2 and 3 whereas in IT-Valle d'Aosta and IT-Basilicata for Axis 2.

Methods for the assessment of RDP results included:

- **Surveys** (e.g. In CZ-National, result indicators 2, 7, 8 and 9 were assessed through this method; however, this exercise was considered expensive, hence most likely it will be repeated only for the *ex post* evaluation, A pilot survey on the economic result indicators (GVA and Gross Jobs) was run in UK-Scotland);
- **Field research** (CY-National);
- **Interviews** in person or by phone - CATI method (e.g. IT-Campania)
- **Before and after comparisons** (e.g. DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, where this method was used to measure the results of vocational training sessions);
- **Case studies analysis** (e.g. DE-Schleswig-Holstein, where case studies were used to assess agricultural road infrastructure and to understand why the take-up rate of certain measures was lower than expected);
- **Econometric methods** based on statistics (e.g. EL-National).

Activities in relation to the **assessment of programme impacts** were reported in a considerable number of APRs for 2012. Counterfactual impact evaluation, although still with methodological problems, has been increasingly used to show RDP effects. Preparatory activities for the assessment of impacts were under way in a number of RDPs. Considerable work has been undertaken to further develop evaluation methodologies, in order to assess the socio-economic and environmental effects of rural development interventions.

Axis 1

Within Axis 1 the highest number of evaluation activities can be observed in relation to M121 (modernisation of agricultural holdings) and M111 (vocational training and information actions). Evaluation activities for measure 121 were for instance reported in CZ-National, DE-Baden-Württemberg, DE-Brandenburg-Berlin, DE- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE-Saarland, IT-Abruzzi, IT-Basilicata, IT-Calabria, IT-Sardinia, PL-National and RO-National. Evaluation activities for measure M111 are mentioned in CZ-National, DE-Baden-Württemberg, DE-Hamburg, DE-Niedersachsen-Bremen, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Schleswig-Holstein, DE-Thüringen, FI-Continental and IT-Bolzano.

Counterfactual impact evaluation has been increasingly used to show the effects of Axis 1. Generally, several RDPs have started to prepare the application of counterfactual evaluation for *ex post* evaluation. Control group designs were for instance under preparation in DE-Brandenburg-Berlin and DK-National. Several APRs already reported about the findings of counterfactual evaluations: A counterfactual analysis of farms (M121) suggested positive impacts of funding in DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern; a counterfactual analysis of the accounting closure on dairy farms showed a positive impact of funding in DE-Niedersachsen-Bremen.

The application of counterfactual design faced several methodological challenges. On the one hand a relatively simple form of counterfactual design has been used in the case of before-after comparisons (DE-Hessen, DE-Schleswig-Holstein), whereas more complex methods had sometimes the problem of very small sample sizes: e.g. in DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern the sample size was significantly below 100.

Preparatory activities for the assessment of impacts were under way in a number of RDPs. Such activities included beneficiary surveys (e.g. on M111 in DE-Hamburg and DE-Baden-Württemberg, on M121 in DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, DE-Baden-Württemberg), general improvements of databases (DE-Baden Württemberg, SI-National), case studies (DE-Saarland) and work to develop more advance methodologies for the assessment of impacts in Axis 1 (e.g. EL-National DK-National).

Surveys and interviews helped to analyse the effects of Axis 1. Target groups of such surveys were associations, holdings and beneficiaries. The sample size of surveys constituted a challenge in some cases (e.g. in DE-Saarland concerning M121 farms). A sample survey of measures 112, 121, 123, 125 was carried out in IT-Calabria, a survey on 240 participants in M111 in DE-Hamburg, DE-Baden-Württemberg and DE-Schleswig-Holstein. A special survey on M121 projects based on a random sample of 50 farms was carried out in DE-Rheinland-Pfalz. Sample-surveys were also used to quantify relevant results indicators (R1, R2, R3, R4, R5) in IT-Liguria and with computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI) and direct interviews in IT-Campania. In IT-Friuli Venezia Giulia the result indicators R2, R3, R4 were estimated through sample surveys among beneficiaries, direct surveys of farms, analysis of project beneficiaries of integrated design of the supply chain.

In BG-National an inquiry for the purpose of the evaluation of Axis 1 was carried out through direct interviews with representatives of the Bulgarian Young Farmers' association, Regional Association of the milk and meat processors, the Association of milk producers; the Bulgarian Association of Traders of Agro-machinery; the Bulgarian Association of Agricultural Land Owners, the Association of the Pig Breeders, the Organic Beekeeping Association, and the Bulgarian Organic Products Association.

In CZ-National monitoring data from PA was used to quantify result indicators R1, R3, R6, R10, R11, with information collected from application forms and payment claims whereas regarding indicators R2, R7, R8 and R9 the data have been collected through a survey. As the survey was costly it will be repeated only during the *ex post* evaluation.

The analysis of feedback sheets of participants in vocational training (M111) was used as evidence to show the effect of the measure in DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen and DE-Thüringen. In FI-Continental, the evaluator has analysed web pages of the ten largest development projects that have been funded under the same measure.

Studies were used in several RDPs to assess the effects of Axis 1. A thematic study on the quality of the projects funded by the measures M121 and M123 was carried out IT-Abruzzo, a study on investments in holdings in AT-National and a study on analysis of the implementation of M114, M121 and M112 was carried out in PL-National.

Innovative approaches were reported from CZ-National, where based on the data on measures M121, 123 and 125, extracted from “Creditinfo” database, an enterprise modelling approach was used for the calculation of R2. This approach, which required less input data compared to the sector related GVA approach was further completed with a study on GVA. In UK-England a social return on investment of Axis 1 activities was undertaken. In UK-Wales a farm business survey of the Agriculture Policy Research Institute was linked to a ten-year global economic modelling programme which aims to generate 10-year projections for each of the agricultural sectors.

Axis 2

In Axes 2 most evaluation activities have been reported in relation to M214 (Agro-environmental payments) and result indicator no 6.

Considerable effort has been put into the measurement of RDP impacts on **biodiversity** (DE-Hamburg, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE-Sachsen-Anhalt, DE-Thüringen and IT-Marche). In DE-Thüringen for M214 (agro-environmental measures) an assessment of biodiversity impact controls (e.g. field bird index) and a comparative efficiency analysis was carried out. In DE-Hamburg an in-depth analysis of the impact in biodiversity (combining bird and HNV indexes with monitoring data) took place, whereas in DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern an evaluation of some sub-measures for M214 show a significant improvement compared to the MTE. A focus was the critical evaluation of two new agro-environmental measures (sheep- and goat pastures and protected strips). While the former was lacking a realistic goal, the later had had only little global impact on biodiversity as such, even though the per area unit the impact is high.

The APR of CZ-National reports on a comprehensive monitoring system which was used as a basis for the assessment of the impact of the Agro-Environmental Scheme (AES) on biodiversity. More specifically, a monitoring system to collect information on organic or AES vineyards and orchards was established based on a transect method, which enables to observe the variety of species and the amount of organisms in the territory.

Activities concerning the assessment of **HNV farmland** play a prominent role in the APRs for 2012. In NL-National, for instance, a study was commissioned to define HNV according to new parameters. The results of the study will become available in 2013. A new way of mapping HNV areas was reported from DE-Sachsen, where the ongoing evaluation of agro-environmental measures could confirm the rather positive findings of the MTE by looking at a differentiated indicator system concerning biodiversity (including birds, butterflies, moths, locusts etc.). Interestingly, the area coverage of HNV has declined from 14.6% (2009) to 13.3% in 2011. In DK-National several schemes are being digitized so that both stakeholders and administrators can access the data more easily. Moreover, also a new way of mapping HNV areas in Denmark is under development.

Activities to assess the effects of Axis 2 measures on **climate change** were described in several APRs for 2012. In UK-Scotland indicators were developed to measure the impact of agro-environmental measures on water quality and climate change. In UK-Wales a farm business survey in

the context of an EU 7th Research Framework Programme project examines mitigation and adaptation proposals to reduce the emissions from livestock. A new Grassland Cultivation measure (M214) led to a significant reduction of CO₂ emissions. For forestry measures, several case studies were carried out in DE-Niedersachsen + Bremen. The APR for CZ-national mentions monitoring of the AES on climate change and supply of soil organic carbon as well as changes in carbon sequestration. The concentration and supply of soil organic carbon was measured in treated and non-treated plots.

The delivery and implementation of Axis 2 was subject to evaluation in a number of RDPs. In DE-Schleswig-Holstein, the evaluators carried out a qualitative implementation analysis on M214. Selected case studies suggest that the measures to support forestry should become less bureaucratic. In BG-National the general implementation of Axis 2 and 3 was under scrutiny: The administrative management, the content of the Axis, the meetings of the working groups, sufficiency of staff in SFA/MAF, and the methods deployed for monitoring indicators were assessed. Corrective actions (including legislative changes) were implemented by the national authorities during the reporting period.

Methodologies to assess Axis 2 and to improve data-collection were under preparation in several RDPs. CY-National assigned a study in order to collect all indicator values and to propose the methodological approach for measuring impacts. Methodologies for data collection and for assessing the RDP impacts on biodiversity were under development in BE-Flanders, aiming to provide results for the *ex post* stage and for developing the new RDP. Methodologies on assessing the impacts of Axis 1 were proposed in EL-National. DE-Sachsen-Anhalt progressed in the methodological adjustment of indicators for agro-environmental measures and improved the database through farm surveys. HU-National established a monitoring system for measuring the impact of agro-environment farming.

Surveys and interviews helped to improve the information basis for the assessment of Axis 2. In IT-Bolzano Axis 2 measures (M211-214-226-227) were analysed with the help of in-depth interviews with privileged witnesses, documentary analysis on beneficiaries; analysis of secondary data (e.g. number of hectares and / or number of farms practicing organic methods). In ES-Murcia surveys among measure managers have been carried out in order to collect relevant information.

Case studies were used in DE Saarland for the evaluation of agro-environmental measures (M214 and M215). In DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, based on INVEKOS data, the analysis of the geographical distribution of agro-environmental measures has been updated. As part of a NRN case study 4 farms participating in agro-environmental schemes were visited in IE-National in order to assess the likely impacts of biodiversity actions on birds.

Studies in Axis 2 concentrated on different aspects: AT-National reports on a study on groundwater protection, on biodiversity measures, on protection of species through AEM, on plant nutrients in specific soils as well as on an evaluation of specific agro-environmental delivery schemes and on the effects of agro-environmental measures on soil conditions. Different studies and ongoing analyses were reported from EE-National.

Axis 3

Concerning Axis 3 measures, the reported evaluation activities are relatively scarce in the APRs for 2012. Most attention has been paid to measure M311 (diversification into non-agricultural activities); in this respect both gross employment effects and incomes were examined. Moreover, evaluation activities in relation to measure M323 "Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage" were also frequently mentioned.

Surveys among beneficiaries or households were carried out in a number of RDPs: A representative beneficiary survey for Axis 3 and 4 was conducted in DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, a sample survey for measure M311 in IT-Calabria and in Wales a national household survey examining social deprivation, sectorial attitudes, socio economics, ethnicity and diversity issues. In DE-Brandenburg-Berlin a survey among participants of measure M311 (training and information) led to the conclusion that the measures was less effective. In IT-Bolzano in depth-interviews helped to assess Axis 3 measures and in IT-Campania the quantification of output indicators was based on an analysis of samples of farms (interviews with beneficiaries).

Case studies were the basis to assess M322 in DE-Saarland and DE-Thüringen as well as and M323 in DE-Hamburg, DE-Thüringen and DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. In DE-Thüringen case studies on rural cultural heritage (M323) demonstrated the rather broad range of results and synergies. For measure M323 (natural heritage) case studies in DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern illustrated some very positive results.

Further methods included a **performance analysis** of the diversification measures, group discussions for the situation analysis of village renewal in DE-Hessen and a **social return on investment** of Axis 3 activities in UK-England.

Axis 4

Assessing the added value of LEADER was mentioned in 39 APRs. Surveys among LAG members were the most common way of data collection in this respect (e.g. in BG-National, CZ-National, DE-Baden-Württemberg, DE-Hamburg, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE-Niedersachsen-Bremen, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, DE-Saarland, DE-Sachsen-Anhalt, DE-Schleswig-Holstein and IT-Veneto).

Surveys/interviews were generally often used: In DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen a representative survey among beneficiaries of priority Axis 3 and 4 concluded that the economic impact was rather low, although the effects on the cooperation between rural municipalities was positive. In DE-Saarland, a survey highlighted the need to improve the cooperation not only within but also between the LAGs. In BG-National, a questionnaire on Axis 4 was elaborated and coordinated with representatives of MA. The inquiry included all 35 LAGs from the first and the second call. In CZ-National, a LAG survey focused on the local development strategy, the personnel, the administration of the strategy implementation, the integration and development of the LAG, monitoring and evaluation, promotion. In DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, a LAG survey helped to assess LEADER-impacts on village renewal, tourism, qualification and climate change and to further deepen the thematic fields of LEADER that were deemed important for 2014+. IT-Sardegna assessed with stakeholder interviews and focus groups the critical strategic issues and implementation of LEADER.

In IT-Calabria, the evaluator analysed on the basis of a social network analysis of all LAGs the network of relationships created through LEADER. In FI-Åland Islands, the regional government received information directly from LAGs on projects specific performance, objectives and output indicators for Axis 4.

A **self-evaluation** of LAGs was carried out in DE-Baden-Württemberg, DE-Sachsen-Anhalt and IT-Molise. IT-Basilicata started the process of LAG self-evaluation as the available quantitative data for Axis 4 did not allow an adequate qualitative assessment of Leader. In DE-Hessen, **workshops** were conducted to evaluate and discuss perspectives of multi-fund support to LEADER. In ES-Aragon, meetings have been organised among MA and the Local Action Groups to analyse the performance of the current programme and the methodology of LEADER.

Monitoring information is intended to be used for the assessment of Axis 4 by ES-La Rioja who contracted an IT company to improve the software for monitoring and evaluating the indicators of Axis 4. SI-National assessed a positive impact on the basis of established indicators and developed recommendations for further monitoring. In UK-Scotland a LEADER data template was sent to LAGs to collect monitoring information required for measures under Axis 4.

Horizontal and programme-specific elements

The evaluation of gender mainstreaming was reported in AT-National, DE-Sachsen, DE-Thüringen, and ES-Pays Basque. AT-National mentions a study on the Gender Index at the regional scale whereas ES-Pays Basque reports that equality between men and women is taken into account in the programming, e.g. increasing the employability for women, especially for the measures 112, 113, 115, 121 and 321. In DE-Thüringen, the gender aspect was assessed in the context of LEADER and priority Axis 3.

Programme delivery has received specific attention in the evaluations of a vast number of RDPs: IT-Piemonte carried out an analysis of selection criteria of the main measures of their RDP; PT-Continent made an evaluation of the functioning of the programme, with particular emphasis on the identification of bottlenecks and best practices in pursuing the chain of objectives. IT-Sicilia investigated on the territorial and levels of participation of beneficiaries.

Innovation was assessed for instance in SI-National where the potential for innovation was identified in cooperation with various actors in rural areas (e.g. focusing on innovative aspects in the delivery of measures). AT-National carried out a study on innovation and knowledge transfer for the development of rural areas. IT-Abruzzo assessed innovation in products, processes and technologies introduced with the support of measure M124.

Implementation costs were assessed in various RDPs. The annual evaluation in DE-Niedersachsen + Bremen identified as one important cost-reducing factor the ability to standardise procedures for measures. Furthermore, it was concluded that the impact on competitiveness of local agricultural sub-sectors is not significantly determined by programme support, but rather by external factors. In DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen and DE-Schleswig-Holstein a study on the implementation cost and geographical distribution of payments was carried out. Furthermore, the impact on competitiveness of agricultural sub-sectors was examined. Factors of economies of scale rather than programme funding were identified as significant predictors of changing competitiveness. LV-National carried out an analysis of investments and return of capital.

Evaluation of communication and publicity actions was mentioned in the APRs for CY-National, PT-Madeira and UK-Wales. In PT-Madeira, an assessment of communication and media activities was based on both the information that the MA provided on their activities and the systematic review of news published on agriculture, forestry and agribusiness themes in the region.

Other programme-specific evaluation topics included

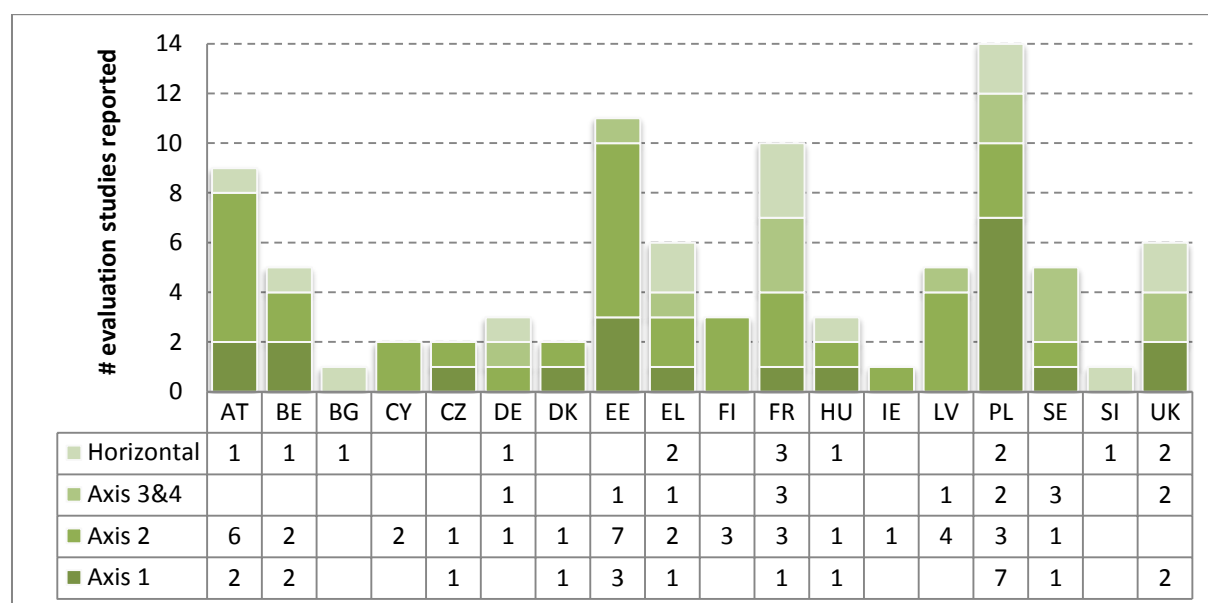
- Causal analysis of the competitiveness of the agricultural sub-sectors supported by the EAFRD programme (DE-Hessen);
- A statistical analysis of RDP impacts on competitiveness of regional agricultural sub-sectors (DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern);
- 6 Thematic reports on youth and gender politics; the environment; local development strategies; food supply chain; communication and information. (IT-Lazio);
- Analysis of human resources dedicated to the implementation of the RDP 2007-2013 (IT-Abruzzo);

- A review of the current method of evaluating has been carried out (ES-Cataluña);
- Analysis of the failure of the Guarantee Fund to facilitate access to credit to the beneficiaries of the RDP (IT-Campania);
- Evaluation of integrated supply chain (IT-Emilia Romagna).

3.3 Evaluation studies implemented during 2012

In the APRs for 2012, a considerable number of evaluation studies are mentioned². 29 APRs reported on implementation of evaluation studies. 8 APRs mentioned studies on Axis 1, 12 APRs on Axis 2, 6 APRs on Axis 3, 3 APRs on Axis 4 and 9 APRs on horizontal issues.

Figure 3: Evaluation studies reported in the APRs for 2012 (per Member State & Axis)



Source: Evaluation Helpdesk 2014

With regard to Axis 1, studies on GVA were reported in SE-National, CZ-National. Focusing on Axis 2, the studies covered the following topics:

- The farmland bird index and the common bird indicator (CY-National, EL-National);
- HNV (ES-Navarra, FR-Hexagon, NL-National);
- Natura 2000 (LV-National, NL-National);
- Soil organic carbon (CZ-National);
- Water quality and management (EE-National);
- Organic farming and environmental friendly land management (EE-National, BE-Flanders);
- Forestry and afforestation themes (This was reported in MT-National, UK-England and HU-National);
- Animal welfare (EE-National);
- Climate change (PL-National).

² For this analysis, we only counted evaluation-related studies available as stand alone publications.

In AT-National, 7 studies were developed focusing on the following themes: 1) biodiversity measures; (2) protection of species on the region Lungau; (3) assessment of valuable areas in view of their ecological function; (4) plant nutrients in specific soils; (5) evaluation on specific agro-environment delivery schema (Ökopunkte); (6) groundwater protection; (7) effects of agro-environmental measures on soil conditions.

Studies in relation to LEADER were mentioned in the APRs of EL-National, EE-National, NL-National, PL-National and SE-National. In IT-Sicily, a thematic study investigated the characteristics, distribution and level of participation of beneficiaries in the first phase of the implementation of the RDP.

A detailed **overview of evaluation studies** per Member State is included in Annex 1.

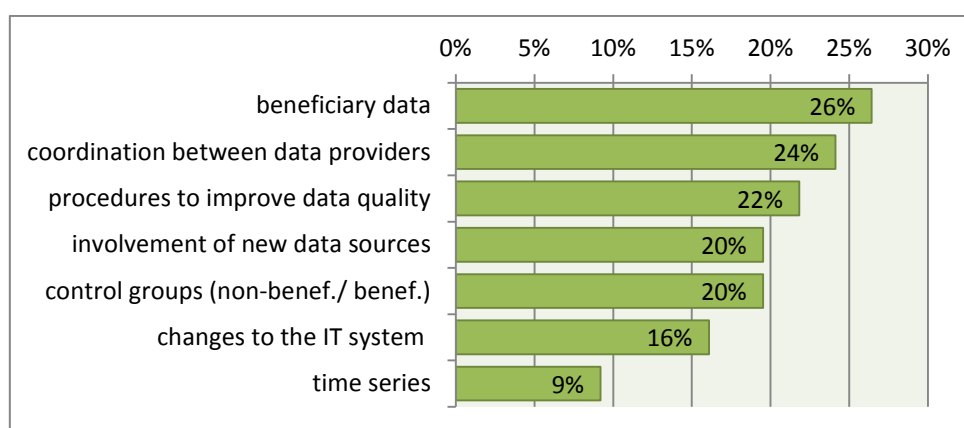
4 DATA COLLECTION

This part of the APR synthesis concentrates on data collection and management systems. It also includes a summary of the activities for improving data collection and data quality.

In the APRs for 2012, information on **data collection** and management is mostly related to preparing datasets and information sources for the *ex post* evaluation and to developing and improving the information systems for the next programming period. As regards the collection of additional data from beneficiaries, major activities have been reported for Axis 1, whereas little reference has been made to Axis 3 and Axis 4.

Fewer changes in the IT system are reported compared to the past, and the described activities aim to improve the system's efficiency in terms of time, data quality, data access and compliance with the CMEF.

Fig. 4: Overview of reported activities on data collection



Source: Evaluation Helpdesk 2014

4.1 Improving data collection

Changes and improvements in the collection and management of information have been reported in 23 APRs. **Preparing datasets and information sources for the ex post evaluation** are among the activities mostly reported in the APRs 2012, specifically in the APRs of DE-Baden-Württemberg, DE-Brandenburg-Berlin, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE-Sachsen-Anhalt, ES-Madrid, IT Bolzano, MT-National and NL-National. Surveys as well as case study analysis are mentioned as relevant means for data collection. In IT-Calabria, an assessment on the local Information System for Regional Grants in Agriculture (SARA) was conducted. The purpose of the document was to verify the organisational, functional and technical components of SARA with a focus on collection and systematisation of information (planning, invitations, appraisal, implementation, etc.) and result indicators. In NL-National, in order to comply with both the European and the national legislation on evaluation and to avoid double evaluation processes, a comparison between corresponding laws and M&E systems was carried out. Preparatory activities for **developing and improving the information systems for the next programming period** were mentioned in the APRs of BE-Flanders, BG-National, DE-Sachsen-Anhalt and NL-National. In NL-National, an inventory of existing monitoring systems of the Dutch territory was created, in order to improve the RDP monitoring system (mainly results indicators). The aim was to better fulfil the requirements of both CMEF 2007-13 and CMES 2014-20 by provision of better data flows. In ES-Madrid, the organisation of training and the use of GIS devices contributed to improve means for data collection.

The activities to improve data collection included:

- **Optimizing software** which registers and stores statistical information (reported in DK-National, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, UK-Scotland and ES-Aragon);
- **Enhancing application forms** for data collection e.g. In CY-National and DE-Baden-Württemberg, a change in the application form has been made for measures M121 and M123; in IT-Bolzano, additional questions have been introduced in the application forms.

In SK-National, project data for Axis 1, 3 and 4 were collected via application forms before the start of the project, and via spatial monitoring tables when the project was completed. Additional information was gathered through mailing 2 years after the project's completion. Axis 2 data was collected via specific application forms.

In CZ-National, application forms (before the start of the project) and requests for payment (after project's completion) were used to collect data for all outputs indicators and some selected result indicators. Result indicators 1, 3, 6, 10, 11 and 12 were computed through the monitoring system, while the remaining result indicators were calculated through external surveys using databases (e.g. FADN).

In SI-National and MT-National, beneficiary data was collected from reports that beneficiaries had to submit 5 years after the last payment.

- **Introducing new and broader database systems**, as reported in EE-National, ES-Andalucía, ES-Baleares, ES-Canarias and ES-Cataluña. For the aforementioned Spanish regions, the new database system allows measure managers to directly add the information required for the calculation of performance indicators and outcomes. These systems (developed based on interviews with MA, group meetings, electronic questionnaires addressed to measurement managers, and the electronic files from previous evaluations) ensure that all indicators are counted and collected continuously.
- **Establishing time series** has been a priority in IT-Bolzano and ES-Castilla y León, where some baseline data has been rebuilt or updated.
- **Improving the coordination between data providers** was reported in 21 APRs for 2012 such as in CY-National, CZ-national, EL-National, IT-Bolzano and LV-National. In DE-Rheinland-Pfalz several meetings among different bodies (statistical offices, research institutes, NGOs, implementing bodies, evaluators, measurement managers, representatives of MA and paying agencies) were organised in order to improve cooperation. IT-Calabria and RO-National reported on the creation of working groups to ensure a proper coordination of evaluation activities with data provision.

In IT-Abruzzo, the interaction among programme authorities has been gradually strengthened over the years. For this purpose, the evaluator has organised and participated in a series of meetings and consultations with the MA, measure managers, and the TA.

- **Utilising new information sources** obtained through in-depth interviews or case studies with beneficiaries, groups of beneficiaries and representatives of LAGs has been reported in BG-National, ES-Aragon, ES-Andalucía, ES-Castilla y la Mancha, ES-Madrid, ES-Navarra and LV-National.

4.2 Collection of additional information by evaluators

The activities of evaluators in data collection have been described in 37 APRs. Surveys, interviews and case studies were the main methods applied by evaluators for collecting additional information. In UK-Wales, the ongoing evaluators have improved data collection in close collaboration with the

delivery scheme managers. In LV-National, the ongoing evaluator has been responsible for data acquisition and storage.

16 APRs for 2012 explicitly mentioned that additional information collection was already directed towards the **new programming period**. RO-National implemented three projects that aimed at supporting data collection for the next programming period. More specifically, these focused on: (i) establishing the actual bird population index of the Romanian agricultural land to be used as impact indicator both for the 2007-2013 and the 2014-2020 programming periods; (ii) establishing the actual level for monitoring HNV farmland; (iii) updating a study on the delimitation of areas facing severe natural constraints. In UK-Wales, in anticipation of the requirement for a greater integration among funds in the 2014-2020 period, the monitoring and evaluation functions across EU programmes have been merged. In IT-Campania, the evaluator discussed the indicator set of the next programming period with national and regional authorities.

5 NETWORKING ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN EVALUATION

In this part of the APR, the MAs reported on relevant networking activities and interactions with evaluation stakeholders. Activities include the organisation of and participation in networking events, conferences, workshops, seminars, and discussions focussed on follow-up of evaluations as well as various capacity building actions in the area of evaluation.

5.1 Evaluation-related networking activities

A total of 150 evaluation-related networking events were reported in the APRs for 2012. Most of the networking events were face to face meetings (e.g. workshops, seminars, working group meetings and conferences). For at least half of the events, a digital track is available on the Internet in the form of a digital newsletter, an internet website, or conference proceedings, etc.

The target audience attending those events includes a higher number of evaluators (39%) and an increasing number of data providers (14%). Most events targeted representatives of MAs whereas only few of the described events in the APRs focused on LAG members.

The reported networking activities and events took place at different geographic levels: 27% of the reported activities are networking events at the EU-level; 46% are networking events at the regional and 20% at the Member State level, 7% at multi-regional level.

EU level: Most of the reported networking events at the EU level were organised by the Evaluation Helpdesk in collaboration with hosting organisations in the Member States. Technical working meetings with the European Commission and few other meetings were also reported as networking events under this heading.

Workshops of the European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development were the most often reported networking meetings at EU-level. Several Managing Authorities also highlight in the APR, that they had contributed to Helpdesk workshops by giving presentations or that they hosted such meetings (this was the case in AT-National, HU-National, Italy, PT-Continent, UK-Scotland). The Good Practice Workshops on targeted data-management, on the Evaluation Plan and on context indicators were those most often referred to in the APRs for 2012:

- Good Practice Workshop "*Targeted data management for evidence-based evaluation in rural development*" (organised in collaboration with MA of the Hungarian RDP in Budapest, 8-9 Oct. 2012) was reported in AT-National, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, HU -National, LV-National, PT-Açores, SK-National, SI-National.
- Good Practice Workshop "*From ongoing evaluation towards the Evaluation Plan*" (organised in collaboration with the MA of the Austrian RDP in Vienna, 14 May 2012), AT-National, BE - Flanders, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, SK-National, SI-National, IT-Piemonte.
- Good Practice Workshop "*Choosing and using context indicators for Rural Development 2014-2020*" (organised in collaboration with the MA of the RDP PT-Continent in Lisbon, 15-16 Nov. 2012) was mentioned in the APRs of PT-Madeira, SI-National; PT-Açores.
- Good Practice Workshop "*Specific challenges in using common Rural Development indicators at the regional level*" (organised in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry as well as with INEA in Rome on 6-7 March 2012); reported in DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen and DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

- Good Practice Workshop “*Drafting Terms of Reference for ex ante evaluations*” (Brussels, 1 March 2012) mentioned in the APRs of BE -Flanders, CY -National, EL-National.
- Good practice workshop on “*High Nature Value Farmland and Forestry*” (organised in collaboration with the Scottish Government in Edinburgh on 20 Feb. 2012) reported in UK-Scotland.
- Participation in other Evaluation Helpdesk events such as the Thematic Working Group “*Ex ante evaluation guidelines*”; specifically mentioned in the APRs for BE -Flanders, PL-national; NL national.

Participation in the **Evaluation Expert Committee meetings** was mentioned as networking event in some APRs, such as AT-National, BE-Flanders, SE-National, MT-National, RO-National. The 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th meeting of the Evaluation Expert Committee took place during the reporting year.

Other evaluation-related networking events include the „Workshop on Climate Action in post-2013 Rural Development – Results from the OSCAR study (mentioned in the APRs of DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern); the “Set-up of an Expert Group Monitoring and Evaluating CAP” (BE -Flanders), the “Strategic Programming and Monitoring and Evaluation for RDP 2014-2020” in EL-National.

Networking events at the **national level** are mostly organised by the respective National Rural Networks or by Managing Authorities in collaboration with the Evaluation Helpdesk (e.g. yearly Focus Groups). Overall, Member States with regional programmes have a bigger offer of networking events compared to Member States with only one RDP.

The workshops and meetings organised by the Helpdesk and by the respective National Rural Networks were most frequently reported:

- The Helpdesk Focus Group 2012 (topic: Monitoring and Evaluation of RDPs on the way from the current to the new programming period) was mentioned in the APRs of BE-Flanders, DE-Bayern, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, DE-Baden-Württemberg, DE-Hessen, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, IT-Campania, IT-Lazio, ES-Andalucia, ES-Asturias, ES-Baleares, ES-La Rioja, ES-Valencia, UK-Wales.
- In Germany the MEN-D-workshop „Result indicators EAFRD 2014+” (APR of DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Sachsen, DE-Thüringen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE-Brandenburg + Berlin); the DeGEval workshop on programming and *ex ante* evaluation (APR of DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen DE-Thüringen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) and the DVS Network workshop on Agro-environmental measures (APR for DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, DE-Baden-Württemberg).
- In Italy the main networking events were "The effective use of evaluation results" (APR of IT-Campania, IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Friuli Venezia Giulia, IT-Lazio, IT-Marche, IT-Sardegna, IT-Sicilia, IT-Trento, IT-Umbria, IT-Veneto) and the Focus Group on "Assessing the specificity of the LEADER method" (APR of IT-Calabria, IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Liguria, IT –Veneto).
- In Spain the Meetings of the Evaluation Subcommittee, organised by the Spanish Ministry, were specifically mentioned under this section of the APRs in ES-Andalucia, ES-Canarias, ES-Cataluña, ES-Castilla-la-Mancha, ES-Murcia, ES-La Rioja, ES-Valencia. During Evaluation Subcommittee meetings, Ministry representatives, Managing Authorities, evaluators and European Commission representatives were providing information on the regulation, a summary about ExCo meetings, information about indicators of the coming period 2014-2020. The APRs mention these meetings as being helpful to facilitate knowledge sharing and supporting the

evaluation of RDPs in Spain. They helped to assist Managing Authorities to prepare monitoring and evaluation of the RDPs 2014-2020.

- In the UK the monitoring and evaluation event 'Measuring your Impact - A Workshop for LAGs' was reported by UK-England as well as a number of seminars and training sessions for delivery team members on cross Axes and specific Axis subjects. For example an all axes seminar was held to explain the relevance of the M&E scheme level plans, a specific session was conducted on the cross Axis delivery scheme Glastir (UK-Wales).

Networking events organised in collaboration between several Member States are increasing in importance. They range from thematic conferences (e.g. on farmland biodiversity in EE-National; evaluation of agriculture in mountain areas in AT-National) to technical exchanges (PT-Acores, EE-National).

- Expert workshop “Evaluation of agriculture in mountain areas including alpine pastures“ in Grainau, DE; reported in the APR of AT-National.
- Workshop “Evaluation activities 2017 -2013 and perspectives for 2014-2020” with participation from representatives from Italy, Cyprus, Germany and EU; reported by CY -National, and EL-National.
- Meeting with ongoing evaluators from Latvia, Sweden and Denmark; ongoing evaluators, MA, EE-National.
- Baltic Sea Regional Conference, Quo vadis Farmland Biodiversity?” reported by EE-National.
- Biodiversity in the Baltic Sea region and climate change, impact on/from agriculture reported by LV-National.
- Thematic meeting between members of the TWG on Evaluation and members of the Italian evaluation team; Ministry of Agriculture of Portugal (GPP) reported by PT-Madeira
- Meeting between the TWG on Evaluation and the Italian Network of Evaluation reported by PT-Açores.
- CZ-SK meeting of evaluators - exchange of experiences; this meeting enhanced the exchange of experiences and know-how among evaluators of both countries and helped to prepare the future period in the area of evaluation, reported by SK-National.
- Modelling rural development policies; CAPRI-RD: Common Agricultural Policy Regionalised Impact - The Rural Development Dimension; reported by SI-National.

5.2 Topics of evaluation-related networking

Concerning **topics of evaluation-related networking** in 2012, the events focusing on topics of the new programming period (e.g. *ex ante*, indicators etc.) have been considerably increasing. However with a view to the *ex post* evaluation, data management and indicators have also been a priority theme; besides a more general exchange of experiences on various topics. Networking events on Axis 2 but also on the use of evaluation results have received some attention. Leader is, as in previous years, a frequent topic of networking events. Training within networking events is a component that is rarely mentioned or specifically reported.

The following were the most discussed topics at evaluation related networking events:

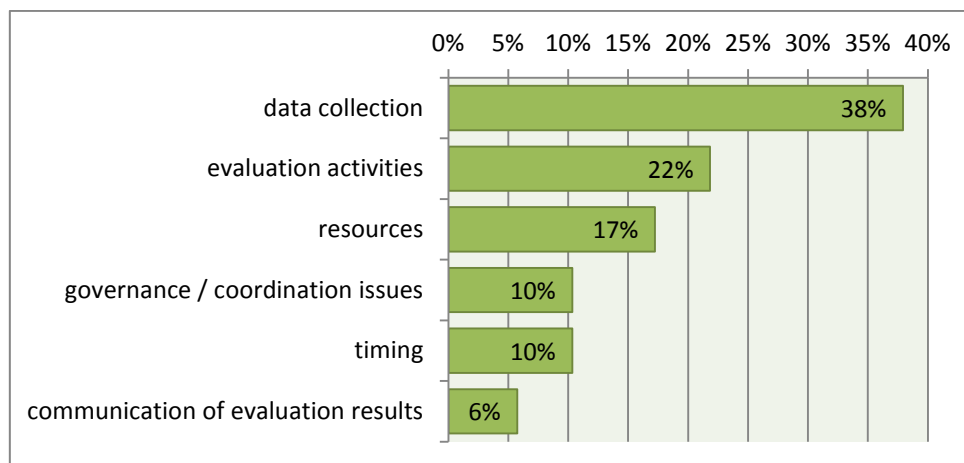
- **Networking events on new programming period, e.g.**
 - Workshops on the **ex ante evaluation** took place in ES-La Rioja, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Thüringen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, BE-Flanders, CY-National, EL-National, ES-Castilla-la-Mancha, UK-Scotland.
 - Workshop on **Climate Action** in post-2013 Rural Development – Results from OSCAR study in DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen and DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.
 - **Other events concerning evaluation topics in the new programming period** organised by the EC, the Evaluation Helpdesk but also regional authorities in NL-National, ES-Canarias, CY-National, EI-National, IT-Lazio, AT-National, EE-National, EL-National, HU-National, IT-Campania, MT-National, PL-National, RO-National, SI-National, UK-Wales, ES-Valencia, ES-Baleares, ES-Asturias, SK-National, LV-National, BE-Flanders, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, IT-Veneto, ES-Murcia, IT-Emilia Romagna.
- **Data management and indicators** in DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, EE-National, AT-National, PT-Madeira, PT-Açores, SK-National, LV-National, SI-National, HU-National, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, DE-Baden-Württemberg.
- **Exchange of experiences** (mentioned in SK-National, SE-National, ES-Cataluña, AT-National, ES-La Rioja, RO-National and EE-National)
- **Topics related to Axis 2** (mentioned in SE-National, EE-National, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, DE-Baden-Württemberg, DE-Thüringen, LV-National, UK-Scotland, EE-National) including biodiversity, climate change, HNV.
- **Use of evaluation results** (mentioned in IT-Campania, IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Friuli Venezia Giulia, IT-Lazio, IT-Marche, IT-Sardegna, IT-Sicilia, IT-Trento, IT-Umbria, IT-Veneto and EE-National).
- **Training sessions on monitoring and evaluation** (mentioned in ES-Cataluña, ES-Andalucía).
- **LEADER** in IT-Toscana, IT-Molise, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Liguria, IT-Piemonte, IT-Veneto, IT-Calabria, IT-Lazio, ES-Canarias and IT-Bolzano.

6 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

This chapter summarizes the main reported difficulties in relation to evaluation. The challenges described relate to data collection for impact and result assessment, the monitoring and evaluation system, evaluation methods, application of information technologies, implementation of the RDP and preparatory work for the next programming period.

Data availability, data quality, missing definitions for some indicators, unavailability or inappropriate timing of data for baseline indicators impairing the quantification of impacts remain the most important **difficulties** reported in 2012.

Figure 5: Difficulties encountered in 2012



Source: Evaluation Helpdesk 2014

Difficulties in relation to data collection were among all difficulties those most often reported in the APRs for 2012. Challenges were mentioned in relation to the update and calculation of baseline, result and impact indicators. Access to beneficiary data also seemed to have caused some problems. Data quality issues were often mentioned in terms of achieving a more harmonised input of data into the monitoring system, the timely provision of data and the overall comparability of data inputted by different measure managers.

The following issues were mentioned in relation to data collection:

- **Update and calculation of baseline indicators** is an issue in ES-Cataluña (especially forest or environmental) and in DK-National where the Danish AgriFish Agency is working on an update of the baseline for the indicators included in the RDP.
- **Calculation of results indicators** is perceived as problematic by PT-Madeira, where project data are collected and made available through the information systems, but in practice contain a lot of projected values from application forms. However, the MA intends to put mechanisms in place to improve this situation.
- **Difficulties in calculating impacts** with the available data were reported from ES-Murcia, MT National and PT-Madeira and PT-Açores where the evaluation team in collaboration with MA tried to improve the impact measuring.
- **Difficulties in getting beneficiary data** are described in the APR of EE-National, where the low feedback from beneficiaries did not always allow to achieve representative results and consequently required more efforts from evaluators. For measure M114 in ES-Castilla-la-Mancha it has been a challenge to receive sufficient response due to the high age of many farmers.

- **Better data quality** for the *ex post* evaluation are discussed in the APRs for DE-Brandenburg + Berlin, HU-National and CZ-National, which intends to improve Paying Agency data from beneficiaries. Also in LV-National negotiations with the PA are in progress on the possibility of creating logical controls for their data base. In SK-National IACS is used for the monitoring of area-based measures, which does not comply with the requirements of the CMEF in relation to outputs and results. A proposal to introduce more sophisticated information systems (e.g. GIS applications) for area-based measures has therefore been discussed. Concerning environmental data, which is currently collected via different data providers, efforts to better link them to the RDP monitoring are under way.
- **The harmonized input of data** has been recognised as a challenge in DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, in ES-Baleares, and in ES-Canarias where the content and structure of the data bases and the data input by different measure managers has been perceived as a challenge.
- **Comparability of indicators** has turned out to be a challenge in SI-National, where the programme-specific impact indicator 'Economic size of agricultural holding' due to a change in data monitoring methodology is not comparable across years. Similarly, the “Energy from RES from agriculture and forestry” the data is monitored by the statistical office but not on a regular basis. Consequently a new approach has been proposed to collect data directly from the approved operations.
- **Better timing of data provision.** In BG-National in many cases the information is received too late before the deadline of submission of the respective reports. In some cases the CMEF indicators are not gathered or limited to data on contracting and payments. This requires the use of additional time for data collection.

In UK-Wales, the Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO) has piloted a feasibility study aimed at incorporating RDP data in their Programme and Project Information Management System (PPIMS) such establishing one system for capturing RDP monitoring data in the 2014-2020 Programme.

Difficulties in relation to evaluation activities and methods. Besides problems related to the contracting of evaluators, the main reported difficulties concerned the practical application of evaluation methods and the answering of the horizontal evaluation questions. The absence of robust calculation methods, but also of a specific guidance for the impact level was highlighted. However, several Member States have taken action to overcome this problem. The timing for the assessment of impacts is still mentioned as problematic in some APRs.

- **Contracting of evaluations** has faced difficulties in PL-National where the missing legal framework hindered developing an appropriate task description and timeframe for the *ex ante* contract. In RO-National, the *ex ante* evaluation for RDP 2014-2020 was not eligible within the Operational Programme Technical Assistance and had therefore to remain with the MA Technical Assistance Measure of RDP 2007-2013 resulting in delays of the start of the *ex ante* contract.
- **Absence of robust calculation method /guidance** for some impact indicators has been reported in AT-National. Studies are therefore under preparation to fully develop robust methodologies (e.g. WIFO study on socio-economic impact indicators; further development of HNVF type 3) to be used in the analysis of impact during the *ex post* evaluation. In ES-Castilla-La-Mancha, a lack of methodological guidelines for continuous assessment has been reported and in ES-Pais Vasco, the control group design has faced some difficulties concerning measure 123, as there is no precise record of the beneficiary information. IE-National highlighted difficulties in the evaluation of agro-environmental schemes and trying to assess the impact on public goods (such as biodiversity, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, water quality and

landscape) which is generally acknowledged to be difficult in terms of methodological complexities and overlapping issues.

- **Difficulties in dealing with horizontal evaluation questions** and concerning deadweight, multiplier effects or net employment effects are reported in DE-Rheinland-Pfalz. The main problem is the insufficiently operational definition. ES-Baleares also has difficulties in some cross-cutting analysis that are considered appropriate to deepen the knowledge of the evaluation of other measures that make up the RDP.
- **The timing of the assessment of impacts** was mentioned as problematic in IT-Basilicata and in DE-Brandenburg + Berlin: due to the fact that by 2012 only 65% of funds were spent and impacts materialise with significant time lags, the bulk of effectiveness and impact analysis will be subject to later evaluation activities. In DE-Thüringen the time lag of the impacts for the majority of the EAFRD interventions imply a full-fledged evaluation only in the context of the *ex post* evaluation.

Difficulties in relation to the resourcing of monitoring and evaluation included the lack of administrative capacity and personnel but was also linked to reorganisations which took place within administrations. Additionally, also tight resources for external experts and evaluators were reported as problematic. Overall, budget restrictions in the course of the economic crisis had also effects on programme implementation and evaluation.

- **Staff shortage, fluctuations and reorganizations within administrations** have been reported in a number of cases. IT-Bolzano and RO-National highlighted the reduced number of staff involved in evaluation and monitoring activities as problematic, but also the qualification of the personnel employed in the implementation of the RDP. In IT Lazio, the reorganisation of regional staff should ensure a more effective redistribution of workloads. In MT-National keeping the administrative capacity in key organisations including MA has been a challenge.
- **Lack of experience/capacity building.** In IT-Basilicata, a certain lack of efficient and adequate staffing is compensated by a stronger collaboration with INEA and other regional structures for technical assistance. In HU-National capacity building for the management of the indicator system, impact assessment and *ex ante* evaluation, as well as for the preparation of the next programming period is highlighted as important. In CY-National a fully operational running of the information system could have been achieved with more experience of beneficiaries.
- **Tight resources for experts** are highlighted as problematic in LV-National and BG-National, where the time limit for deliveries and the workload for carrying out expert tasks are mentioned as critical.
- **Budget restrictions.** In ES-Aragon, the main problem in 2012 has been the unavailability of budget under the General Budget of the Autonomous Community and Ministry difficulties for their financial contribution to the program, which has prevented the implementation of 30% of the total budget.

Difficulties in evaluation governance concerned the coordination of different departments, the definition of rules, common working methods applicable to all measures (e.g. mentioned in CY-National, ES-Castilla-la-Mancha and IT-Bolzano). Moreover, difficulties on **managing the programme implementation and evaluation** were also reported in terms of insufficient time or of preparing an appropriate evaluation plan.

In CY-National a specific need for coordination in relation to the measurement of environmental parameters has been mentioned. In ES-Castilla la Mancha, additional coordination meetings could have a positive effect on the definition of activities, the analysis of data and the selection of samples. In ES-Madrid, setting up an information system that could facilitate the programme management was reported as difficult. In BG-National and IT-Emilia Romagna, there was overall **insufficient time**

dedicated to bilateral meetings between evaluator and the MA to discuss on conclusions and recommendations of evaluation results. The **preparation of the Evaluation Plan** was reported as a difficulty in PL-National.

Difficulties in relation to the timing of evaluation were less reported than in previous years, although some hints suggest that the preparation time for the new funding period seems overall too tight.

The late implementation of programmes and consequent late start of public procurement procedures to assign evaluation studies was reported as a constraint in BG-National, DE-Brandenburg-Berlin, LV-National, RO-National, SI-National. Moreover, the lack of available experts, the workload and in one case (CY-National) the non-disclosure of data hampered even more the development of evaluation studies. FI -Åland Islands mentions that the schedule for preparing the new RDP 2014-2020 is very tight.

Communication of evaluation results was hampered by either not enough time for exchange between evaluators and MAs (BG-National) or by missing results due to data gaps (RO-National). Moreover, it seems that some evaluation results have raised some doubts concerning methodology of calculating indicators (ES-Cataluña). The need to feed evaluation results better in the new programming has been also highlighted (IT-Emilia Romagna).

7 ANNEX 1: INVENTORY OF EVALUATION STUDIES

On the following pages, evaluation studies and publications are listed that have been mentioned in the Annual Progress Reports for 2012. As there is no formal reporting requirement on such studies, this list is not exhaustive. The inventory is grouped according to Axis (1, 2, 3, 4 and horizontal) and contains:

- Title in EN (own translation)
- Original title
- Authors
- Publisher / editor
- URL (where available)
- APR
- Language

An e-library with evaluation studies from previous years can be found in the section "[our publications](#)" of the webpage <http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/>

| Axis 1 | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|-------------|----------|
| 22 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Thematic study on impacts of the investment measures on the GVA and economic and non-economic effects on farms | Tematicka studie o dopadech investicnich opatreni na ekonomicke a neekonomicke prinosy na farmach | UZEI | UZEI | | CZ_National | Czech |
| Quantitative objectives for the Rural Development Programme | Kvantitative målsætninger for Landdistriktsprogrammet | Jørgen Dejgård Jenen, Hans Grinsted Jensen | Københavns Universitet, Institut for Fødevarer- og Ressourceøkonomi | http://curis.ku.dk/ws/files/44707785/IFRO_Udredning_2013_2.pdf | DK_National | Danish |
| Possibilities for renewal of the enterprise advisory systems | Mogelijkheden voor een vernieuwend bedrijfsadvies-systeem voor de landbouw (December 2012) | Dirk Bergen, Michael Van Zeebroeck en Jef Windels | Afdeling Monitoring en Studie Vlaamse overheid Beleidsdomein Landbouw en Visserij | http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?id=2961 | BE_Flanders | Dutch |
| Investment measures: a European comparison | Steun aan investeringen in de landbouw: een Europese vergelijking | Michael Van Zeebroeck | Afdeling Monitoring en Studie Vlaamse overheid Beleidsdomein Landbouw en Visserij | http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?id=2778 | BE_Flanders | Dutch |
| Social Return on Investment analysis of RDP Axis 1 and 3 measures | Social Return on Investment analysis of RDPE Axis 1 and 3 measures | Countryside and Community Research Institute | Defra | | UK_England | English |
| Evaluation of the Farming Connect Development Programme | Evaluation of the Farming Connect Development Programme | SQW | Welsh Government | | UK_Wales | English |
| Training and dissemination measure impacts on competitiveness for employees in agricultural, food and forestry sector | Koolitus- ja teavitustegevuste mõju põllumajandus-, toidu- ja metsandussektoris hõivatute konkurentsivõimele | Estonian University of Life Sciences, evaluator for axis 1,3,4 | | http://ms.emu.ee/userfiles/MSI%20failid/Uuringud/1.1_uuring_2012.pdf | EE_National | Estonian |
| Socio-economical study on how to value rural life and what are the investment needs for rural entrepreneurship. Investments made and their direct benefit. | meetme 1.2 majandus-sotsioloogiline uuring. "Kuidas väärtustada maaelu ja mis on ettevõtluseks peamised vajadused. Teostatud investeeringud ja nende otsene kasu." | Estonian University of Life Sciences, evaluator for axis 1,3,4 | | | EE_National | Estonian |

| Axis 1 | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|-------------|-----------|
| 22 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Using modelling to assess support impacts, phase I | Ökonomeetriste mudelite kasutamine toetuste mõju hindamiseks investeeringute teostamisele ja ettevõtjate jätkusuutlikkusele. | Estonian University of Life Sciences, evaluator for axis 1,3,4 | | http://ms.emu.ee/userfiles/MS1%20failid/Uuringud/Investeeringute%20mõju.pdf | EE_National | Estonian |
| Evaluation of Diversification of economic activity in the second pillar of the CAP | Évaluation des mesures de diversification des activités économiques en zone rurale du deuxième pilier de la politique agricole commune | Epices & Tercia | | | FR_Hexagone | French |
| Evaluation of the agri-environmental measure 'eco-points Lower Austria' ('Ökopunkte Niederösterreich') | Evaluierung der ÖPUL-Maßnahme Ökopunkte Niederösterreich | Daniel Wuttej, Gerhard Gawalowski, Christina Tschida, Martin Renner, Nicole Bauer (LACON), Barbara Steurer, Sandra Gattermaier, Josef Wolfthaler, Gebhard Aschenbrenner (ÖKL), Wolfgang Suske, Johanna Huber (Suske Consulting) | LACON, Ransmayr, Vondruska & Wanninger OG | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/cm3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |
| In-depth analyses of investment support and investment behaviour in Austrian agriculture | Vertiefende Analysen der Investitionsförderung und zum Investitionsverhalten in der österreichischen Landwirtschaft | Markus Sandbichler, Martin Franzel, Tobias Moser, Lena Luise Schaller, Günther Hansmann, Martin Kapfer, Stefan Kirchweiger, Jochen Kantelhardt | University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/cm3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |
| Expertise concerning the contribution of RDP measures in Competitiveness and Diversification | Εμπειρογνωμοσύνη για τη συμβολή των μέτρων του ΠΑΑ στην Ανταγωνιστικότητα - Διαφοροποίηση | University of Patras | | | EL_National | Greek |
| Analysis of the RDP employment-related impact indicators (pilot project) | A DIT UMVP foglalkoztatási hatásindikátorainak vizsgálat, elemzése (pilot projekt) | Managing Authority | Managing Authority (not published yet) | | HU_National | Hungarian |

| Axis 1 | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|---|-------------|----------|
| 22 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Analysis of the functioning of agricultural extension services in Poland in the context of ex-ante conditionalities of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development | Ocena funkcjonowania systemu doradztwa rolniczego w Polsce w kontekście spełniania warunkowości ex ante zawartej w projekcie rozporządzenia PE i Rady w sprawie wsparcia rozwoju obszarów wiejskich przez Europejski Fundusz Rolny na rzecz Rozwoju Obszarów Wiejskich | Collect Consulting | Ministry of Agriculture (only pdf) | http://www.minrol.gov.pl/pol/content/download/39235/217683/file/raport%20warunkowość_ex_ante.pdf | PL_National | Polish |
| 4a. Designing the farm support system for the period 2014-2020 | Koncepcja ukierunkowania wsparcia gospodarstw rolnych w perspektywie 2014 - 2020 | Walenty Poczta, Wawrzyniec Czubak, Ewa Kiryluk-Dryjska, Arkadiusz Sadowski, Paweł Simiński, University of Life Sciences in Poznań | Ministry of Agriculture (only pdf) | http://ksow.pl/fileadmin/user_upload/ksow.pl/pliki/ANALIZY_ekspertyzy/Art_18_20_ekspertyza_Poczta_POZNAN_maj_2012.pdf | PL_National | Polish |
| Designing the farm support system for the period 2014-2020 | Koncepcja ukierunkowania wsparcia gospodarstw rolnych w perspektywie 2014-2020 | Wojciech Józwiak, Wojciech Ziętara, Marek Zieliński, Jolanta Sobierajewska, Zofia Mirkowska, Institute of Agricultural Economics | Ministry of Agriculture (only pdf) | http://ksow.pl/fileadmin/user_upload/ksow.pl/pliki/ANALIZY_ekspertyzy/Art_18_20_ekspertyza_IRGiZ_maj_2012.pdf | PL_National | Polish |
| 5a. Analysis of needs of the Polish agri-food processing and distribution system in the period 2014-2020 | Analiza potrzeb i kierunków wsparcia sektora przetwórstwa, przetwarzania, wprowadzania do obrotu i rozwoju produktów rolnych w Polsce w latach 2014-2020 | Walenty Poczta, Karolina Pawlak, Przemysław Ratajczak, Paweł Siemiński, University of Life Sciences in Poznań | Ministry of Agriculture (only pdf) | http://ksow.pl/fileadmin/user_upload/ksow.pl/pliki/ANALIZY_ekspertyzy/Ekspertyza_Przemysl_spozywczy_POZTA_POZnan.pdf | PL_National | Polish |

| Axis 1 | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-----|-------------|----------|
| 22 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Analysis of needs of the Polish agri-food processing and distribution system in the period 2014-2020 | Analiza potrzeb i kierunków wsparcia sektora przetwórstwa, przetwarzania, wprowadzania do obrotu i rozwoju produktów rolnych w Polsce w latach 2014-2020 | Andrzej Kowalski, Jadwiga Drożdż, Robert Mroczek, Janusz Rowiński, Iwona Szczepaniak, Roman Urban, Marek Wigier, Institute of Agricultural Economics | | | PL_National | Polish |
| Small scale farms and the future of CAP in Poland | Gospodarstwa niskotowarowe w kontekście przyszłości WPR w Polsce | Mirosław Drygas | Ministry of Agriculture (not published) | | PL_National | Polish |
| Information on the implementation of measures 121 and 112 in the period 2007-2011 | Działanie 121 – „Modernizacja gospodarstw rolnych” i 112 – „Ułatwianie startu młodym rolnikom” – informacja o rezultatach wdrażania w latach 2007-2011 | staff of the Managing Authority | Ministry of Agriculture (not published) | | PL_National | Polish |
| Study of Short Term Investment Effects in Milk Production | Studie rörande kortsiktiga effekter av större investeringar i mjölkproduktionen | Per Persson | Swedish Board of Agriculture | | SE | Swedish |

| Axis 2 | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|-------------|----------|
| 38 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| The quantification of effects of selected measures of Axis 2 (AES) on the supply of the soil organic carbon | Kvantifikace vlivu vzbranych opatreni osi II (AEO) na velikost vzasob pudniho organickeho uhliku | Ekologicke sluzby sro | Ekologicke sluzby sro | | CZ_National | Czech |
| Development of a High Nature Value indicator (HNV) - Ranking of land in relation to natural value and potentials | Udvikling af en High Nature Value indikator (HNV) - Rangordning af arealer efter naturværdi og potentiale | Rasmus Ejrnæs, Flemming Skov, Jesper Bladt, Jesper Fredshavn, Bettina Nygaard | Aarhus Universitet, Institut for Bioscience, DCE Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi | http://www2.dmu.dk/pub/sr40.pdf | DK_National | Danish |
| Impact on organic farming in Flanders due to the CAP reform | Impact hervorming Europees landbouwbeleid op biologische landbouw in Vlaanderen | Ellen Maertens, Goedele Vrints | Afdeling Monitoring en Studie Vlaamse overheid Beleidsdomein Landbouw en Visserij | http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?id=2934 | BE_Flanders | Dutch |
| SOLABIO: looking for an increase in biodiversity in the region between Belgium and the Netherlands | SOLABIO: de biodiversiteit in de grensregio tss Belgie en Nederland doen toenemen | various authors | European Interreg Project | http://www.vlm.be/algemeen/mediatheek/studies/solabio/Pages/default.aspx;www.solabio.org | BE_Flanders | Dutch |
| Analysis of spatial and temporal variations of High Nature Value farmland and links with changes in bird populations: a study on France | L'agriculture à Haute Valeur Naturelle en France - Intégration aux politiques publiques en faveur de la biodiversité | Solagro | JRC & IES | http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/EUR_24299.pdf | FR_Hexagone | English |
| Biodiversity Benefits of Irelands RDP 2007-2013 | Biodiversity Benefits of Irelands RDP 2007-2013 | National Rural Network | National Rural Network | http://www.nrn.ie/publications/nrn-publications/case-studies/ | IE_National | English |
| How can the Rural Development Programme's agri-environmental payments be improved? Experiences from other countries | | 0 Johan Ahnström, Johan Wikström, Knut Per Hasund, Jörgen Wissman, Åke Berg | Swedish Board of Agriculture | http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra13_21.pdf | SE | English |

| Axis 2 | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|---|-------------|----------|
| 38 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Axis 2 studies on measure impacts on soil (3 different studies) Soil fertility and organic matter Soil plant nutrient content and dynamics; pesticide residues in soil in nitrate vulnerable zone area impact of the minimized soil tillage on soil characteristics and environmental status | Mulla viljakuse ja orgaanilise aine uuring Mulla taime toiteelementide sisalduse muutuse ja dünaamika ning taimekaitsevahendite jääkide uuring nitraaditundlikul alal Minimeeritud harimise mõju muldade omadustele ja keskkonna seisundile | Agricultural Research Centre, ongoing evaluator for axis 2 | | 0 http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=400&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html | EE_National | Estonian |
| Analyses of agricultural land abandonment in LFA areas compared to more favourable areas for agriculture and main reasons for abandonment | Põllumajanduslike maade kasutusest välja jäämine ebasoodsamates piirkondades (ESA valdades) võrreldes põllumajanduseks sobivamate aladega ning kasutusest välja jäämise põhjuste analüüs | Agricultural Research Centre, ongoing evaluator for axis 2 | | 0 http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=320&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html | EE_National | Estonian |
| Axis 2 AE measures impacts on water environment (with different sub-studies) | Põllumajandusliku keskkonnatoetuse veeseire hindamise raames veekvaliteediga seotud uurimistööd (taimetoiteelementide kontsentratsioon drenivees) Põllumajandusliku keskkonnatoetuse veeseire hindamise raames Rõpu valgalal veekvaliteediga seotud uurimistööd | Agricultural Research Centre, ongoing evaluator for axis 2 | | 0 http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=320&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html | EE_National | Estonian |
| Axis 2 AE measure impacts on biodiversity (Farmland bird abundance and species richness; Bumble bee abundance and species richness) | Lindude liigirikkuse, arvukuse ja asustustihedus. Kimalaste mitmekesisus ja arvukus. | Agricultural Research Centre, ongoing evaluator for axis 2 | | 0 http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=320&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html | EE_National | Estonian |

| Axis 2 | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------|
| 38 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Axis 2 measures impacts on socio-economic factors of beneficiaries (studies for indicator Family farm income and indicator organic produce sold organic) | Muutused põllumajandustootjate sissetulekutes ning selle struktuuris, indikaator Ettevõtjatulu. MAK 2. telje erinevate toetuste mõju tootjate sissetulekutele ning teistele majandusnäitajatele. Mahetoodanguna müüdavate mahetoodete osa. | Agricultural Research Centre, ongoing evaluator for axis 2 | | 0 http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=320&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html | EE_National | Estonian |
| Axis 2 measure animal welfare: grazing background study on beneficiaries | Loomade karjatamise uuring | Agricultural Research Centre, ongoing evaluator for axis 2 | | 0 http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=320&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html | EE_National | Estonian |
| Axis 2 AE measures organic farming and environmentally friendly management - comparison in field | Kompleksuuring mahe- ja tavaviljeluses | Agricultural Research Centre, ongoing evaluator for axis 2 | | 0 http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=320&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html | EE_National | Estonian |
| Follow-up study on the impacts of agri-environment measures | Maatalouden ympäristötuen vaikuttavuuden seurantatutkimus (MYTVAS3) | Jyrki Aakkula, Tarja Manninen and Minna Nurro (eds.) | Ministry of Agriculture and Forest | http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/mmm/julkaisut/julkaisusarja/newfolder/5pe9soaAU/Mytvas_netti.pdf | FI_Continental | Finnish |
| POWER Plus - Making agricultural water management more efficient. External evaluation of the project | TEHO Plus - Maatalouden vesiensuojelun tehostaminen. Hankkeen ulkoinen arviointi | Katri Haila, Pertti Keskitalo, Riitta Kettunen, Mari Ruuth, Vesa Salminen | Ramboll (www.ramboll-management.fi) | http://www.ymparisto.fi/download/noname/%7BB929FD35-7E2F-4269-863D-A6FC50C15B0B%7D/76015 | FI_Continental | Finnish |
| Measurement Natural values of a farm: at the level of farm and specific support areas (MALMI). Final Report of the project | Maatilan luontoarvojen mittaaminen: tilataso ja erityistukialueet (MALMI) | Janne Heliölä | Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) | http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ ja_ kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Maatilan_luontoarvojen_mittaaminen_tilataso_ja_ erityistukialueet_MALMI | FI_Continental | Finnish |
| Study on agro-environmental measures of RDP Guadeloupe | Étude sur les mesures agroenvironnementales (MAE) du PDRG | ANAGRI | | 0 | 0 FR_Guadeloupe | French |
| Evaluation of Measure 214 related to agro-environmental schemes | Evaluation du dispositif 214 relatif aux mesures agro-environnementales. | no information | | 0 | 0 FR_Martinique | French |

| Axis 2 | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|-------------|----------|
| 38 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Research, knowledge transfer and innovation in the programme for rural development 2007-2013 | Forschung, Wissenstransfer und Innovation im Programm für die Entwicklung des Ländlichen Raums 2007-2013 | Markus Gruber, Simon Pohn-Weidinger (convelop), Konstantin Melidis (ÖAR) | convelop, ÖAR | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/c/m3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |
| Evaluation of the regional project for groundwater protection and grassland preservation in Salzburg | Evaluierung des Salzburger Regionalprojekts für Grundwasserschutz und Grünlanderhaltung | Wolfgang Suske, Johanna Huber | Regional Government of Salzburg and Suske Consulting | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/c/m3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |
| Assessment of flower strips and areas of biodiversity in the measure "organic farming" and "UBAG" (environmentally sound and sustainable management of arable areas and grassland areas) | Bewertung von Blühstreifen und Biodiversitätsflächen in den Maßnahmen "Biologische Landwirtschaft" und "UBAG" (Umweltgerechte Bewirtschaftung von Acker- und Grünlandflächen) | Peter Meindl, Bärbl Pachinger, Margit Seiberl | FIBL Austria | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/c/m3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |
| Humus content, acidity and amounts of phosphorous and potassium accessible to plants on farmland and grassland in Upper Austria | Humusgehalt, Säuregrad und pflanzenverfügbare Phosphor- und Kaliumgehalte auf Acker- und Grünland in Oberösterreich | Georg Dersch, Heide Spiegel, Johannes Hösch, Hans-Peter Haslmayr u. Andreas Baumgarten, Sabrina Scheriau, Franz X. Hölzl, Johannes Recheis-Kienesberger | AGES | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/c/m3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |
| Evaluation Rural Development 07-13 - Animal-ecological assessment of "valuable areas"- red areas, one and four years after joining the "valuable areas" measure | Evaluierung LE07-13 - Tierökologische Bewertung von WF-Rotflächen im Vergleich ein und vier Jahre nach Einstieg in die WF-Maßnahme | Werner Holzinger, Thomas Frieß, Christian Komposch, Anton Koschuh, Norbert Milasowsky, Herbert Nickel, Wolfgang Paill, Heli Kammerer, Barbara Emmerer, Mark Ressel, Klaus Peter Zulka | Ökoteam - Institut für Tierökologie und Naturraumplanung | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/c/m3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |
| Success monitoring of agri-environmental measures in the species protection project in the region of Lungau | Erfolgskontrolle von ÖPUL-Maßnahmen im Artenschutzprojekt Lungau | Norbert Teufelbauer, Georg Bieringer, Ingrid Wawra | Birdlife Austria | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/c/m3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |

| Axis 2 | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|-------------|-----------|
| 38 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Evaluation of farming in mountaneous areas | Evaluation der Berglandwirtschaft einschließlich der Alm- und Alpwirtschaft in Bayern | Prof. Dr. A. Heißenhuber, Dr. Karin Eckstein | Technical University of Munich | http://wdl.wzw.tum.de/index.php?id=284&L=1 | DE_Bayern | German |
| Calculating the 28 agri-environmental indicators related to the Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 | Υπολογισμός των 28 αγροπεριβαλλοντικών δεικτών που συνδέονται με το Πρόγραμμα Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης 2007 – 2013 | Cyprus University of Technology | | | CY_National | Greek |
| Estimation of the farmland bird indicator and the common birds indicator | Εκτίμηση του δείκτη πουλιών γεωργικών περιοχών (FBI) και του δείκτη κοινών πουλιών | BirdLife | | | CY_National | Greek |
| Expertise concerning the contribution of RDP measures to the improvement of the environment and the countryside | Εμπειρογνωμοσύνη για τη συμβολή των μέτρων του ΠΑΑ στη Βελτίωση του Περιβάλλοντος και της υπαίθρου | INTRAWAY | | 0 n.a | EL_National | Greek |
| Study for the calculation of baseline indicator "Farmland Bird Index" | Μελέτη υπολογισμού της τιμής του δείκτη Farmland Bird Index | Hellenic Ornithological Society | | 0 n.a | EL_National | Greek |
| Development of monitoring and indicators of forestry measures, preparation of impact assessment | A DIT UMVP erdészeti támogatások monitorozásának és indikátorainak fejlesztése, hatáselemzések készítése | Forestry Management and Rural Development Institute of the West-Hungarian University | Managing Authority (not published yet) | None | HU_National | Hungarian |
| Axis 2 area payments - economic impact analysis in various farm groups and assessment of alternative income increase opportunities | 2.ass platībmaksājumu ekonomiskās ietekmes analīze dažādās saimniecību grupās un alternatīvu ienākumu palielināšanas iespēju izvērtējums | A.Veveris, Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics | not published | http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=202 | LV_National | Latvian |
| Assessment of measure – afforestation of agricultural land (2.2.3.) | Lauksaimniecība neizmantojamas zemes pirmreizējas apmežošanas (2.2.3.) pasākuma novērtējums | P.Lakovskis, Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics | not published | http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=202 | LV_National | Latvian |

| Axis 2 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|----------|
| 38 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Assessment of Natura 2000 payments (measures 2.1.3., 2.2.4.). | Maksājumu Natura 2000 teritorijās (2.1.3 un 2.2.4 pasākumos) novērtējums | P.Lakovskis, Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics | not published | http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=202 | LV_National | Latvian |
| The impact of Latvian RDP 2007-2013 measures on the Little Eagle (Aquila pomarina) foraging habitat in the monitoring plots. | Lauku attīstības plāna 2007 – 2013 pasākumu ietekme uz mazā ērgļa Aquila pomarina barošanās biotopiem monitoringa parauglaukumos | U.Bergmanis, P.Lakovskis, Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics | not published | http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=202 | LV_National | Latvian |
| Agri-environmental and climate programme as a tool to protect valuable farmland in Polish upland and mountainous areas after 2014 | Program rolnośrodowiskowo-klimatyczny jako instrument ochrony cennych obszarów rolnych na terenach górskich i podgórskich po 2014 roku | Mariusz Cichoń | Ministry of Agriculture (not published) | n.a. | PL_National | Polish |
| Strategy for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in rural areas until 2020 | Strategia ochrony i zrównoważonego użytkowania różnorodności biologicznej obszarów wiejskich do roku 2020 | Fundecko Korbel, Krok-Baściuk Sp. J. | Ministry of Agriculture (not published) | n.a. | PL_National | Polish |
| Designing support packages of agri-environmental and climate activities to protect animal genetic resources | Założenia do pakietów dotyczących ochrony zasobów genetycznych zwierząt do programu rolnośrodowiskowo-klimatycznego w ramach PROW na lata 2014-2020 z uwzględnieniem stawek/wysokości płatności | Institute of Animal Science | Ministry of Agriculture (not published) | n.a. | PL_National | Polish |

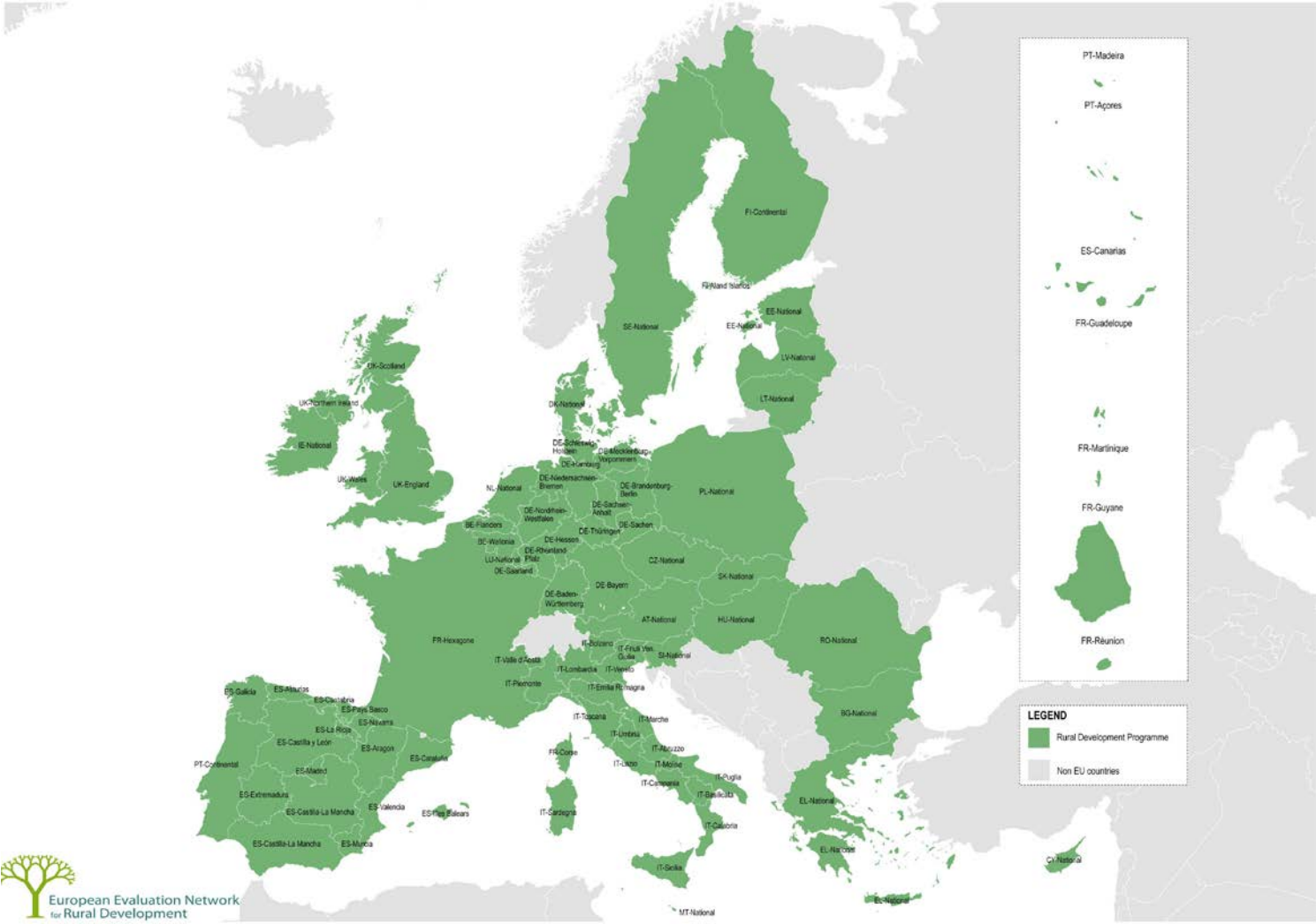
| Axis 3&4 | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|---|---------------|----------|
| 14 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| A review of the LEADER approach to delivering the Rural Development Programme. | A review of the LEADER approach to delivering the Rural Development Programme. | University of Lincoln | Defra | http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&Completed=0&ProjectID=18472 | UK_England | English |
| Evaluation of the Axis 3 and 4 partnerships | Evaluation of the Axis 3 and 4 partnerships | Wavehill | Welsh Government | http://wefo.wales.gov.uk/publications/publications/monitoringevaluation/programmevaluations/6537698/?lang=en | UK_Wales | English |
| Leader measure trainings | Koolitustegevused Leader meetme raames | Estonian University of Life Sciences, evaluator for axis 1,3,4 | | http://ms.emu.ee/userfiles/MSI%20failid/Uuringud/Leader_uuring_10042013.pdf | EE_National | Estonian |
| Evaluation of LEADER in French Guyane | Evaluation de LEADER en Guyane | Epices/Technopolis | | http://www.europe-en-france.gouv.fr/content/download/24437/217676/file/130225_rapport_leader_guyane.pdf | FR_Guyane | French |
| Mid term evaluation of Axis 4 LEADER | Evaluation à mi-parcours de l'Axe 4 LEADER | EPICES | | http://www.reseaurural.fr/files/rapport_evaluation_miparcours_leader_national_.pdf | FR_Hexagone | French |
| Evaluation of Axis 4 LEADER in Martinique | Evaluation de l'axe 4 LEADER en Martinique | no information | | | FR_Martinique | French |
| Scientific supervision and evaluation of the project Mobility in rural areas of Hessen | Wissenschaftliche Begleitung und Evaluation des Projektes „Mobilität im ländlichen Raum / Mobilfalt“ | Carsten Sommer, Volker Schmitt | University of Kassel | http://cms.uni-kassel.de/unicms/index.php?id=38546+ | DE_Hessen | German |
| Expertise concerning the contribution of RDP and Leader measures to the improvement of quality of life | Εμπειρογνωμοσύνη για τη συμβολή των μέτρων του ΠΑΑ στη Βελτίωση της Ποιότητας Ζωής στις αγροτικές περιοχές και των μέτρων Leader | LKN ANALYSIS Ltd | | | EL_National | Greek |
| SWOT analysis of the situation in the country in connection with renewable energy | SVID analīze par situāciju valstī saistībā ar atjaunojamajiem energoresursiem | A.Kundziņa | not published | http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=202 | LV_National | Latvian |

| Axis 3&4 | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|-------------|----------|
| 14 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Analysis of the functioning of Leader LAGs implementing local development strategies | Ocena funkcjonowania Lokalnych Grup Działania realizujących Lokalną Strategię Rozwoju w ramach PROW 2007-2013 | PSDB company (member of WYG group) | Ministry of Agriculture (only pdf) | http://www.minrol.gov.pl/pol/content/download/37011/206108/file/Raport_LGD_i_studia_przypadku_20092012.pdf | PL_National | Polish |
| Micro-entrepreneurship in rural areas - results of implementing the measure "support to micro-enterprises" | Wyniki badania: mikroprzedsiębiorczość na wsi - efekty działania „Tworzenie i rozwój mikroprzedsiębiorstw” | Małgorzata Łyciuk-Bzdyra, Ewa Wieteska, Diana Czemerajda, Izabela Mazurek, Tomasz Wiatrak | Agricultural Restructuring and Modernisation Agency (Paying Agency) | http://www.arimr.gov.pl/fileadmin/pliki/Publikacje-biblioteka/Wyniki_badania_mikroprzedsiębiorczosc.pdf | PL_National | Polish |
| Leader in Sweden 2007-2011 | Leader i Sverige 2007-2011 | Börje Karlsson | Swedish Board of Agriculture | http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra12_39.pdf | SE | Swedish |
| Study of project funding within the Swedish RDP, pilot study | Fördjupad studie av projektstöd inom åtgärderna i landsbygdsprogrammet för att diversifiera ekonomin på landsbygden. Del 1: En förstudie | Tina Wallin, Therese Norman | Swedish Board of Agriculture | | SE | Swedish |
| Study of project funding within the Swedish RDP, survey | Fördjupad studie av projektstöd inom åtgärderna i landsbygdsprogrammet för att diversifiera ekonomin på landsbygden. Del 2: En enkätstudie | Tina wallin, Johan Klaesson, Linn Ahlman Dahlquist | Swedish Board of Agriculture | | SE | Swedish |

| Horizontal | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------|-----------|
| 14 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| Ex-post evaluation of SAPARD Programme, Final report, March 2012 | Последваща оценка на програма САПАРД, окончателен доклад, март 2012 | GT-FARA Consortium | | | BG_National | Bulgarian |
| Update of the Mid Term Evaluation | Update of the Mid Term Evaluation | Northern Ireland Statistical Research Agency | Department of Agriculture and Rural Development | | UK_Northern Ireland | English |
| Evaluation of the RDP Communications Plan and Wales Rural Network (WRN) | Evaluation of the RDP Communications Plan and Wales Rural Network (WRN) | Cazbah and Miller Research | Welsh Government | | UK_Wales | English |
| Annual Evaluation Report (AER 2012) | Evaluation in itinere du PwDR - Rapport d'activité de l'évaluateur 2012 | ADE / ULG | | | BE_Wallonia | French |
| External evaluation of the NRN | Evaluation du RRF | ALENIUM | | http://www.reseaurural.fr/files/evaluation-du-rrf-rapport-final-vf.pdf | FR_Hexagone | French |
| Study on Results indicators | Étude sur les indicateurs de résultats du cadre commun de suivi et d'évaluation. | EY | | | FR_Hexagone | French |
| Manual for evaluating the French Rural Network | Référentiel pour l'évaluation du Réseau Rural français | ASP / MAAPRAT / DATAR | | http://www.reseaurural.fr/files/referentiel-eval-rrf-final_0.pdf | FR_Hexagone | French |
| Broadband development in the rural areas of Saxony | Breitbanderschließung im ländlichen Raum Sachsens | Dr. Martin Fornefeld, Michael Logen | LFULG | https://publikationen.sachsen.de/bdb/artikel/13816/documents/23705 | DE_Sachsen | German |
| Gender index - Labour market situation and living conditions of women and men on the regional level in Austria | Genderindex - Arbeitsmarktlage und Lebenssituation von Frauen und Männern auf regionaler Ebene in Österreich | Julia Bock Schappelwein (WIFO) | WIFO | http://www.gruenerbericht.at/cm3/download/viewcategory/128-studien.html | AT_National | German |
| Tendering for the Ex ante evaluation & SEA for the programming period 2014-2020 | Εκ των προτέρων αξιολόγηση και στρατηγική περιβαλλοντική εκτίμηση για την προγραμματική περίοδο 2014 - 2020 | | | http://www.agrotikianaptixi.gr/index.php?op=Tender&todo=Load&id=f73c2c536908327c | EL_National | Greek |

| Horizontal | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------------|-----------|
| 14 evaluation studies, ordered by language | | | | | | |
| Title in EN (own translation) | Original title | Authors | Publisher / editor | URL | APR | Language |
| SWOT Analysis for the preparation of the programming period 2014-2020 | Ανάλυση SWOT για την προετοιμασία της περιόδου 2014-2020 | SPEED S.A. - REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF PANTEION UNIVERSITY | | | EL_National | Greek |
| Impact assessment of the seven CMEF program-level indicators | A DIT UMVP hét programszintű hatásindikátorára irányuló teljes körű hatásvizsgálat elvégzése | ST. Stephan University (Gödöllő) | Managing Authority (not published yet) | | HU_National | Hungarian |
| Opportunities, threats and potential development directions of Polish rural areas from a regional perspective | Szanse i zagrożenia oraz potencjalne kierunki rozwoju obszarów wiejskich w Polsce w ujęciu regionalnym | Agrotec Polska in consortium with Institute of Geography and Spatial Organisation, Polish Academy of Sciences | Ministry of Agriculture (only pdf) | http://ksow.pl/fileadmin/user_upload/ksow.pl/pliki/ANALIZY_ekspertyzy/Raport_FINAL%20Szanse%20i%20zagrozenia%207_01.pdf | PL_National | Polish |
| Common breeding bird monitoring for the definition of the Slovene Farmland Bird Index - 2012 report Final report | Monitoring splošno razširjenih vrst ptic za določitev slovenskega indeksa ptic kmetijske krajine -poročilo za leto 2012 Končno poročilo | dr. Primož Kmecl Jernej Figelj | DOPPS -Birdlife Slovenia, Društvo za opazovanje in preučevanje ptic | http://www.natura2000.gov.si/uploads/tx_library/PorociloSIP_KK_2012_.pdf | SI_National | Slovene |

8 ANNEX 2: RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN EUROPE



Source: Evaluation Helpdesk 2014

