



European Evaluation Network
for Rural Development



SYNTHESIS OF THE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS FOR 2011 CONCERNING ONGOING EVALUATION

MARCH 2013

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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
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ACRONYMS

AES	Agri-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

1 OVERVIEW OF MILESTONES

This chapter summarizes the ongoing evaluation section of the 2011 Annual Progress Reports (APRs), in which Managing Authorities (MAs) describe progress made in relation to major evaluation milestones.

While in the 2010 reports the conduction of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) was still regarded as a major evaluation milestone, in the 2011 reports different activities were reported as milestones. Amongst them the assessment and further development of the ongoing evaluation system, the improvement and development of evaluation methodologies and data collection systems, the enhancement of evaluation capacities, the strengthening of networks and the involvement of stakeholders in the dissemination of evaluation results were mentioned as important achievements. The MTE conclusions and recommendations played a very important role in identifying milestones.

A review of the 2011 APRs revealed some notable developments during 2011:

Steering Groups (SGs) and other coordination bodies have improved the governance of the evaluation process. In the majority of Rural Development Programme's (RDPs) SGs and other coordination bodies have improved the governance of the evaluation process and have facilitated collaboration and communication amongst evaluation stakeholders. The composition of SGs varies significantly across Member States (MSs) and depends heavily on its specific function.

Evaluation plans and other planning documents are being used to structure the evaluation process. Such plans typically contain information on the evaluation system, evaluation activities, resources and dissemination activities.

Organisational changes in the evaluation system are aimed at improving evaluation governance, quality insurance and data provision. Moreover, the majority of tendering and contracting activities have focused on ongoing evaluation, but also on the update of the MTE and the *ex post* evaluation.

Capacity building and increased collaboration with and involvement of stakeholders have enhanced ongoing evaluations. Targeted capacity building activities on specific evaluation topics (e.g. counterfactual analysis, added value of Leader, participatory evaluation) have been carried out in a number of RDPs.

Considerable work has been carried out to further develop evaluation methodologies to enable the assessment of the socio-economic and environmental effects of rural development interventions. Where data was available, programme bodies and evaluators have utilised advanced evaluation methods such as counterfactual analysis, econometric modelling and deviation analysis. Participatory evaluation methods have been piloted in LEADER and case studies have helped explain why the take-up of certain measures has been lower than expected. Furthermore, the assessment of delivery system procedures (e.g. call for tenders, project selection) and their cost effectiveness have received significant attention in 2011.

Approaches to enhance the information basis for the assessment of RDP results and impacts are mentioned in about half of the APRs. Solutions to address information gaps identified during the MTE were developed, targets reviewed or additional evaluation studies commissioned.

The assessment of Axis 2 impacts received significant attention in 2011. By way of comparison the assessment of impacts relating to Axis 1, 3 and 4 measures received considerably less attention and horizontal impacts were mentioned the least frequently.

The vast majority of ongoing evaluation studies concern topics related to Axis 2 and to a lesser extent they tackle horizontal issues. Evaluation studies across MSs are very diverse in their focus. However, this finding is difficult to interpret as there is a lack of systematic reporting across the APRs.

The dissemination of evaluation results is increasingly important. Meetings, presentations, workshops and roundtable discussions were used in order to disseminate evaluation results. Dissemination audiences appear to be limited to technical stakeholders (e.g. Monitoring Committees) while the general public are often only able to access evaluation results through a website. In two programmes National Rural Networks (NRNs) played a role as disseminators of evaluation results.

Activities to prepare for the next programming period are increasingly reported in the APRs compared to previous years. Activities include studies and research projects, the participation in relevant information events and the preparation of an *ex ante* evaluation and SWOT-analysis for the forthcoming RD programming period.

Activities to improve the RD monitoring and information system are reported by MAs, focussed in particular data related to environmental indicators and to Pillar 1. Activities include a consolidation of different data sources by RD responsible bodies (MAs and PAs) and data providers to ensure a consistent approach, to improve data collection and to improve access to data.

Improvements to the existing or introduction of new IT systems and databases to enhance the quality of monitoring and evaluation activities were reported in several APRs. Improved automation (e.g. for the purpose of data validation) and a continuous optimization of software applications were key issues identified across several RDPs.

Networking activities at the EU level are still dominated by meetings under the guidance of the EC, but increasingly meetings organized by MSs are gaining importance. Focus Groups organized by the Evaluation Helpdesk have an important function in evaluation related networking at the MS level. In Germany, Italy and Spain the NRN takes a leading role in facilitating networking. While networking events at the programme level typically focus on implementation related topics, in 2011 the dissemination of MTE results was also a priority.

Topics of networking events related to evaluation included policy evaluation, the MTE and assessment of socio-economic and environmental impacts. The future of the CAP post-2013 (and the related monitoring and evaluation framework) also received an increased level of attention in 2011.

The availability and quality of relevant data was the major concern expressed in the APRs. The heterogeneity of data collected over time, the use of different methods, inconsistent reporting and monitoring requirements, inappropriate IT and monitoring systems and insufficient indicator definitions were all causes for concern and hindered the assessment of impacts.

Difficulties in quantifying environmental impacts were reported in many APRs. Although in some cases environmental data is regularly collected by various institutions, its ready utilisation for evaluation purposes represents considerable coordination challenges. A lack of availability of relevant data and the absence of the necessary capacity to process and manage it were also mentioned as ongoing challenges.

2 THE SYSTEMS ESTABLISHED FOR ENSURING ONGOING EVALUATION

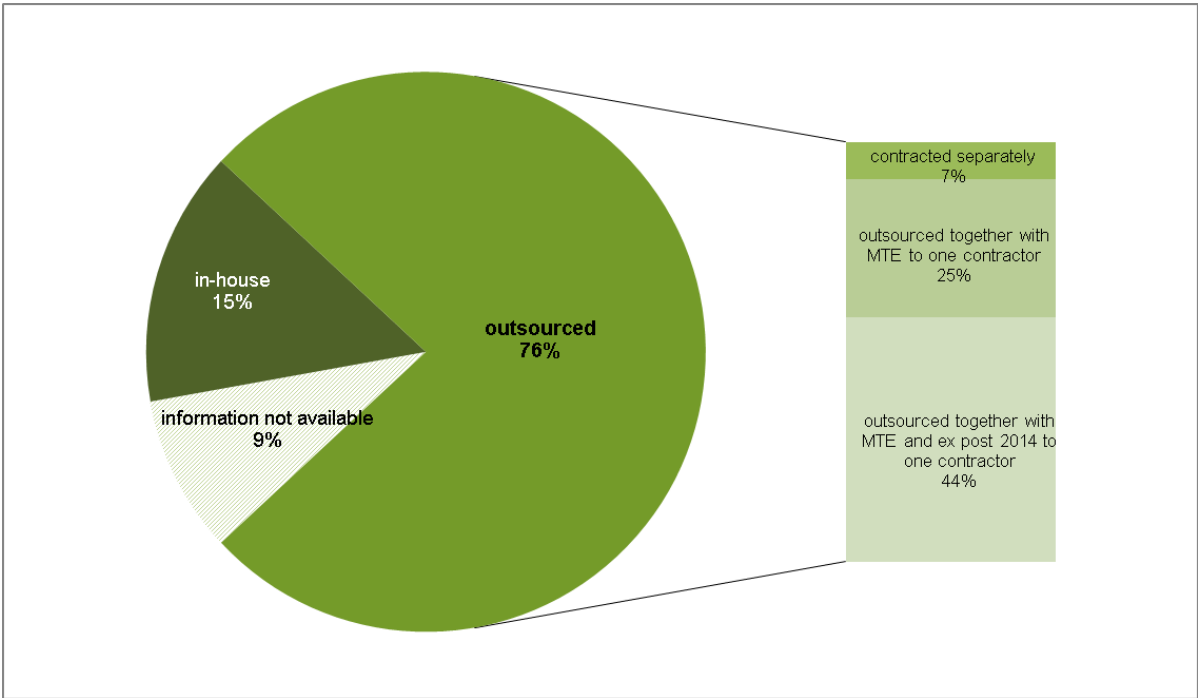
The APRs contain a description of administrative arrangements to manage the ongoing evaluation. This includes planning arrangements for the mid-term and ex post evaluations, the selection of evaluators, and the coordination of stakeholders and institutions.

2.1 Organisational set-up for ongoing evaluation

The overwhelming majority of MAs have outsourced the ongoing evaluation to external evaluators. MAs show a clear preference to include different evaluation activities (MTE, ex post, ongoing) in one contract to a consortium of evaluators. Only a minority of MAs have outsourced evaluations in separate contracts and to different evaluators. Evaluation studies are increasingly used to support major evaluation events (e.g. mid-term evaluation, preparation of ex post).

From an analysis of the 2011 APRs, the organisational set-up for ongoing evaluations is represented below. (see Figure 1):

Figure 1. Organisational set-up for ongoing evaluation in RDPs



Ongoing evaluation has been outsourced in more than two thirds of all RDPs. While 76% of the RDPs in the EU27 MSs have outsourced ongoing evaluation to external contractors, only 15% are conducting it in-house. (For 9% of the RDPs no information was available).

Different contracting models are used across the RDPs to outsource ongoing evaluation. In 44 % of the RDPs ongoing evaluation was contracted together with the MTE and the ex post evaluation to the same evaluator. In 25% of the RDPs the contract for the ongoing evaluation was combined with the MTE, but not with the ex post. An unusual case was the SI-National RDP, where the ongoing evaluation was carried out in-house before the MTE but was then outsourced after the MTE. Separate

contracts for ongoing, mid-term and/or *ex post* evaluation were only observed in a minority of cases (7%). This option was chosen in DE-Sachsen, DE-Sachsen-Anhalt; EE-National; UK-Scotland and UK-Wales. In DE-Sachsen, the ongoing evaluation was contracted separately before and after the MTE (but to the same evaluator) whereas the MTE and *ex post* evaluation were/will be contracted separately.

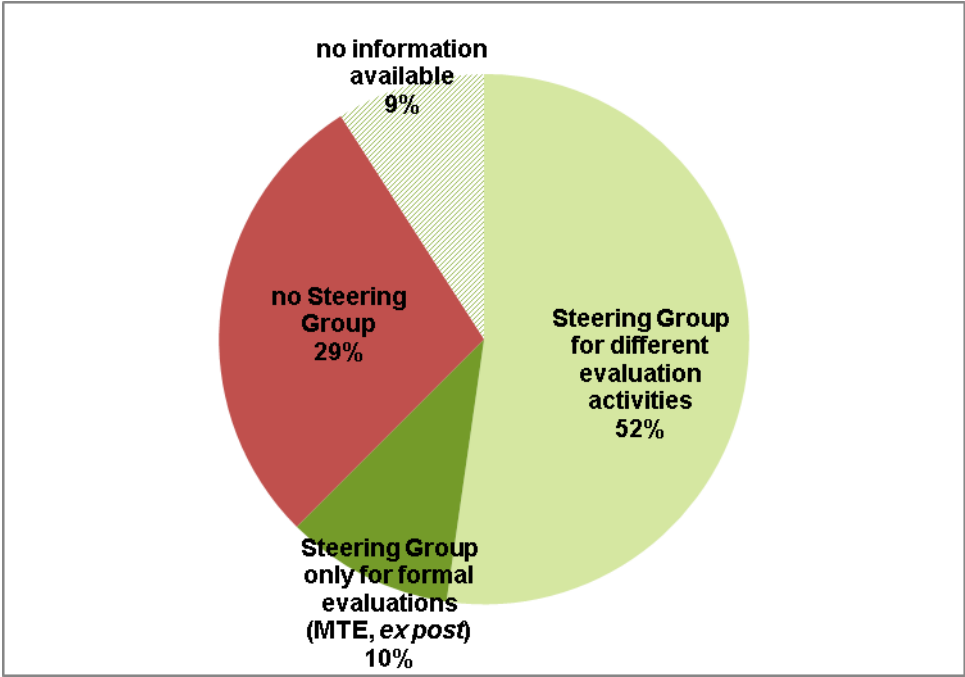
Even in the cases where the ongoing evaluation is carried out in-house by the MA there is frequent use of external studies. Furthermore, in many cases external studies were also used as input for the MTE. For example, BE-Flanders contracted out two studies on the impacts of the RDP on biodiversity and the biodiversity status of agricultural landscapes in Flanders, and the French MA contracted out several studies on innovation, integrated development strategies, the CMEF result indicators. Poland carried out several studies, for example an evaluation of the impact of the RDP 2007-2013 on Poland's economy, a study to estimate the Gross Value Added indicator, and an evaluation of the Polish NRN in comparison to other selected EU networks.

2.2 Mechanisms and tools for steering the evaluation process

Steering Groups or similar coordination bodies are used in the majority of RDPs in order to improve the governance of the evaluation process. They facilitate collaboration and communication amongst evaluation stakeholders. While some RDPs use SGs only for formal evaluation events, the majority engage SGs for evaluations on an ongoing basis.

A Steering Group was established in 50% of RDPs as the body to coordinate different kinds of evaluation activities. In 10% of the RDPs an SG was only set-up to conduct formal evaluation tasks, and nearly one third of the RDPs have not established an SG (see Figure 2).

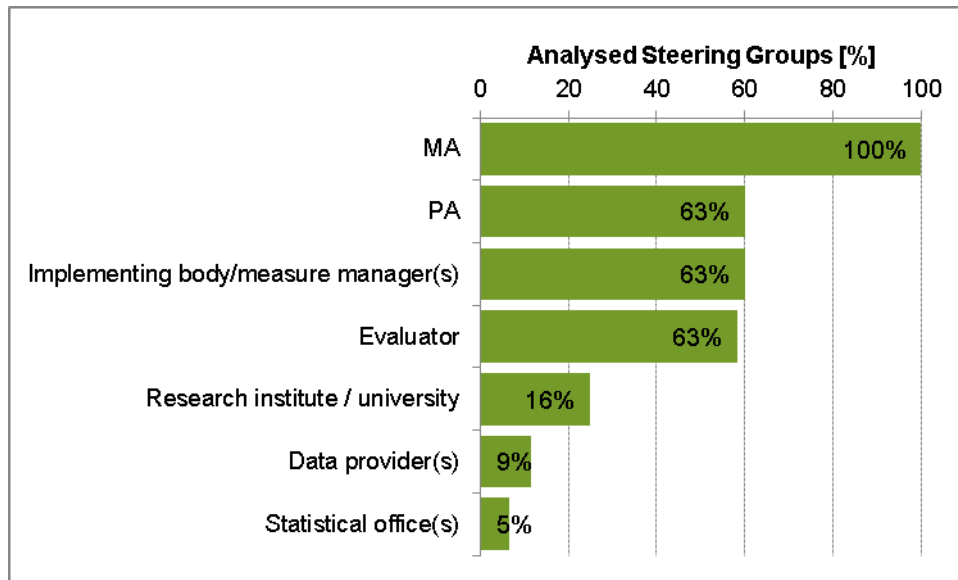
Figure 2. Steering Groups for evaluation in RDPs



The composition of Steering Groups for evaluation varies to a large extent across the Member States and depends heavily on their specific function.

Managing Authorities are part of all established SGs and in most cases they organise and lead meetings. Paying Agencies (PAs), implementing bodies and evaluators are each present in 63% of the RDP's SGs. Representatives from research institutes, data providers and statistical offices are much less frequently present.

Figure 3. Members represented in Steering Groups



Evaluation plans or similar planning documents are used in order to structure the evaluation process. They typically contain information on the evaluation system, the planned evaluation activities, resources and dissemination activities.

Although a formal **evaluation plan is not mandatory in the current programming period**, at least 36 of 87 analysed APRs explicitly refer to the existence of such documents at the RDP level. An evaluation plan is used as an internal steering tool in EE-National, EL-National, ES-Andalucia, ES-Baleares, ES-Galicia, ES-La Rioja, ES-Murcia, ES-Navarra, FR-Île de la Réunion, IT-Piemonte, IT-Liguria, AT-National and HU-National RDPs.

The 2007-2013 evaluation plan described in the FR-Île de la Réunion's APR, was prepared in December 2009 for evaluation of all EU-funded programmes. The plan contains the following elements:

- ▶ The appointment of MA staff members to be in charge of monitoring and evaluations, regardless of the fund concerned.
- ▶ Outlining of evaluation activities, specifying monitoring and evaluation tasks, including provisions for launching evaluation studies, reporting and publishing evaluation results.
- ▶ The allocation of human and financial resources for the implementation of the evaluation process.
- ▶ Activities for raising awareness and training for evaluation stakeholders on evaluation issues to improve evaluation practices at all programming levels.

Alternative less formalised planning documents to steer evaluation activities are used in several RDPs. Such documents are referred to by different names and vary in their scope and content across the RDPs.

A document that specifies the evaluation design (and system) is mentioned in IT-Trento, IT-Sardegna, IT-Marche, IT-Veneto, NL-National, DE-Sachsen-Anhalt, UK-Scotland APRs. Documents entitled “Setting the terms and conditions of evaluation” are mentioned in several Italian regions’ APRs (IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Lazio, IT-Calabria, IT-Sicilia, and IT-Toscana). In some cases the action plan to follow up the MTE recommendations has also been used as an evaluation plan (UK-Northern Ireland, IT-Valle d’Aosta). Well-defined contracts for on-going evaluation are in some cases comparable to an evaluation plan (BG-National, IT-Bolzano).

Further steering tools were mentioned in the APRs reviewed, for example a document similar to an evaluation plan (EL-National and IT-Lazio), an evaluation guide which specifies the tasks and actors involved in the evaluation of the RDP (ES-Galicia), and a work plan to facilitate the organisation of the evaluation process and reporting of evaluation results (LV-national).

2.3 Reported changes in the organisational set-up and steering of evaluation

Organisational changes in the evaluation system in 2011 mainly concerned modifications to improve evaluation’s governance, quality assurance and data provision.

In 2011 an evaluation SG has been newly set up in EL-National. The creation of a contact group to safeguard information exchange between members of the Evaluation Expert Committee and Dutch evaluation stakeholders is reported in the APR for NL-National. An efficiency check of the existing ongoing evaluation system was carried out in IT-Liguria; the current organisational structure was confirmed and some minor adjustments were made. New data providers (research institutes) for Axis 2 measures were contracted by the MA in SK-National in order to prepare a data collection system for the *ex post* evaluation, and as a result the PA improved the IT system in order to collect new types of data for environmental indicators. In BG-National an interface to link data bases for monitoring purposes has been developed.

Tendering activities for evaluations were mentioned in a considerable number of 2011 APRs. The majority of contracting activities focus on ongoing evaluation, the update of the MTE and the *ex post* evaluation.

APRs mention the tendering, selecting and contracting of evaluators, although not systematically reported in all APRs.

- ▶ Information on contracting and selecting ongoing evaluators was provided in 42 of the 2011 APRs, amongst others in the APRs for CZ-National, BG-National and RO-National. In the majority of cases the model used for outsourcing the ongoing evaluation was reported in APRs.
- ▶ An update of the 2007-2013 MTE was mentioned in six of the 2011 APRs: EL-National, ES-Castilla y León, ES-Murcia, FI-Continental, LV-National and UK-Northern Ireland. In the case of FI-Continental the MA was not satisfied with the MTE report and decided to carry out additional evaluation activities in 2010 and 2011.
- ▶ 14 APRs provided information on the *ex post* evaluation. The contractor was stated in the APRs for BE-Wallonia, ES-Madeira and ES-Castilla y León, where the evaluator was

contracted for all evaluation tasks including the *ex post* evaluation. In ES-Baleares the ongoing evaluator is already conducting tasks linked to the *ex post* exercise. The *ex post* evaluator has already been contracted in the case of ES-Murcia, while the MA in ES-La Rioja has taken the first steps to prepare the call for tender. In BG-National the APR reported on the tendering for the *ex post* evaluation of the SAPARD-programme.

- ▶ *Ex ante* evaluation 2014-2020. Six of the 2011 APRs provided information about tendering, selecting or contracting the *ex ante* evaluation for the next programming period. The APRs for RO-National and ES-La Rioja explain that Terms of Reference (ToRs) are being prepared or steps have been taken to hire the *ex ante* evaluator. In the case of ES-Castilla y León one contractor will be responsible for all evaluation tasks from 2006 to 2015 including the *ex ante* evaluation of 2014-2020.

Examples of other evaluation studies tendered out in 2011:

- ▶ Evaluation studies, for example a study on the RDP's impact on biodiversity (BE-Flanders), three studies (Axis 1 and 3, Axis 2 and Leader) which aim to create methodologies and tools for impact assessment and result indicators (EL-National), a study on impact indicators (ES-Baleares), and 13 studies associated with environmental stewardship (UK-England).
- ▶ Thematic evaluations, for example an evaluation of agri-environmental measures (ES-Andalucia, ES-Murcia, ES-Navarra).
- ▶ Research reports (DK-National) and research and information exchange as alternatives to compulsory evaluation (NL-National).
- ▶ A workshop on evaluation by way of a collective learning opportunity for evaluation stakeholders (FI-Aland Island).
- ▶ Training of MA and of Extension Services staff on counterfactuals, impact assessment and *ex ante* evaluation (HU-National).
- ▶ Developing a specific monitoring system for pastures with High Nature Value (HNV) (RO-National).
- ▶ Various surveys and innovative evaluation approaches such as "Farming Connect evaluation", "supply chain efficiency evaluations", and "axis 3 and 4 delivery partnership evaluations" were mentioned in the APR of UK-Wales.

Enhanced steering of ongoing evaluation through further capacity building and increased collaboration with and involvement of stakeholders.

Substantial information has been provided about the steering of the ongoing evaluation process and accompanying capacity building. Coordination and collaboration amongst the various actors and institutions involved in evaluation was highlighted as important in the APRs of IT-Sicilia, IT-Lombardia, LV-National and NL-National. Data collection, information provision and verification was mentioned as the purpose of such cooperation in the APRs of SK-National, IT-Bolzano, IT-Lombardia and ES-Baleares. Strengthening relations and information exchange with regional or environmental authorities and cross-funds cooperation with regional stakeholders evaluating ESF and ERDF interventions was mentioned in the APR of IT-Campania.

Several APRs stated that the SG was a tool for steering the evaluation process (e.g. IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Sicilia and RO-National). In IT-Lazio and Sardegna the steering of the evaluation was supported by a series of coordination meetings attended by those responsible for individual RDP measures and a group of experts involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the RDP.

IT-Liguria - introduction of a participative evaluation model: The APR of IT-Liguria explained that the introduction of a participative evaluation model to steer the evaluation process also strengthened the involvement of rural development stakeholders.

Targeted capacity building activities on specific evaluation topics (e.g. counterfactual analysis, added value of Leader, participatory evaluation) have been carried out in a number of RDPs.

Capacity building activities were reported in several APRs (such as EL-National, DE Rheinland-Pfalz, DE Baden Württemberg, HU-National, IT-Emilia Romagna, IE-National, BG-National, SK-National and IT-Abruzzo). Capacity building activities took the form of trainings, seminars, meetings and workshops for relevant stakeholders, which in the majority of cases were evaluators, MA staff and measure managers. For example in HU-National training in the use of counterfactual analysis in evaluation was conducted for staff of the MA, and a technical seminar on the quantification of the added value of the Leader approach was conducted in IT-Emilia Romagna.

3 THE EVALUATION ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

In this part of the APR synthesis, information on evaluation activities undertaken in 2011 is discussed, in relation to assessment of results and impacts linked to the four axes and horizontal activity. Evaluation studies and preparatory work for the next programming period are also reported.

3.1 Developing the evaluation approach further

Considerable work has been undertaken in the RDPs to further develop evaluation methodologies in order to assess the socio-economic and environmental effects of rural development interventions. Where data was available, programme bodies and evaluators have invested in advanced evaluation methods such as counterfactual analysis, econometric models and deviation analysis. Participatory evaluation methods were piloted in LEADER. Case studies were used to understand why the take-up of certain measures was lower than expected.

Almost half of APRs for 2011 report on activities that indicate a further development of the evaluation approach (44 out of 87 APRs). Importance was given to the development of improved evaluation methods, or the update of the evaluation design, in order to assess socio-economic and / or environmental effects of rural development interventions. The development of a counterfactual method for M 121 and 112 was reported in the APR of IT-Veneto, and the use of econometric models in assessing impacts on local and regional competitiveness was reported in the APR of DE-Hessen. Special methods for measuring quality of life (including related indicators and the use of weighting in analysis) were developed in IT-Valle d'Aosta and Umbria. The development of an integrated approach in evaluation of M 322 was reported in several German APRs (DE-Mecklenburg Vorpommern, Niedersachsen+Bremen, and Nordrhein-Westfalen) and cross thematic evaluation was reported in the APR of IT-Sicilia.

In relation to the assessment of RDP effects on the environment a specific method comparing the carbon footprint in organic and conventional agriculture was reported in the APR of IT-Emilia Romagna, and a method to assess the impacts of measures on water quality was mentioned in the APRs of SI-National and IT-Sicilia. A methodology to analyse environmental results and impacts was described in the APR of IT-Liguria, the preparation of the impact monitoring of agri-environmental farming activity was described in HU-National, and an agri-environmental thematic evaluation in ES-Andalusia. A Geographic Information System (GIS) was used as a tool for the verification of the achievement of Axis 2 objectives in IT Valle d'Aosta. In BE-Wallonia an evaluation method has been developed for the assessment of training session impacts on beneficiaries and in IT-Calabria on human capital.

Special attention was given to the development of methods for the evaluation of the Leader Axis. The APRs of IT-Lazio, Emilia Romagna, Calabria, Valle d'Aosta and DK-National reported on the assessment of the added value of Leader (including the development of new indicators), reflecting conclusions of the Court of Auditors Report in 2010¹. The APRs of IT-Trento, -Sardegna, -Lombardia and -Calabria, ES-Castilla y Leon, the CZ-National, DE-Niedersachsen+Bremen discussed the further development of the evaluation design based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of Axis 4 and the implementation of local development strategies, in some cases using participatory evaluation methods (IT-Liguria and -Lazio).

¹ Implementation of the LEADER approach for Rural Development, Special Report 5/2010, Court of Auditors, <http://eca.europa.eu/portal/pls/portal/docs/1/7912812.PDF>

3.2 Assessing the delivery system

The assessment of the delivery system (e.g. call for tenders, project selection procedure) and its cost effectiveness have received major attention in 2011.

About one quarter of APRs (20 of 87) reported on the assessment of the RDP delivery and its cost effectiveness. Most of the 20 APRs discussed the assessment of tenders and their simplification (e.g. CZ-National, ES-Valencia), project selection criteria and selection procedures in general (e.g. IT-Basilicata, IT-Piemonte, IT-Friuli-Venezia-Giulia) or project selection at the level of region or LAG (e.g. **IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Liguria**). **An evaluation of the consistency of project selection criteria with policy objectives and their effectiveness** was conducted in IT-Umbria. The importance of an improved delivery system in order to increase the absorption of funds was highlighted in the APRs of NL-National, RO-National and SK-National.

IT-Campania – Assessment of project selection procedures: the evaluator developed a methodology for assessing project selection procedures for the measures related to investments under Axis 1 and Axis 3, in order to see if the selection criteria are effective and that the selected projects contribute to the RDP's objectives.

3.3 Assessing RDP's results and impacts

Enhancing the information basis for the assessment of RDP results and impacts is mentioned in about half of the RDPs. Solutions for information gaps (identified during the MTE) were developed, targets reviewed or additional evaluation studies contracted.

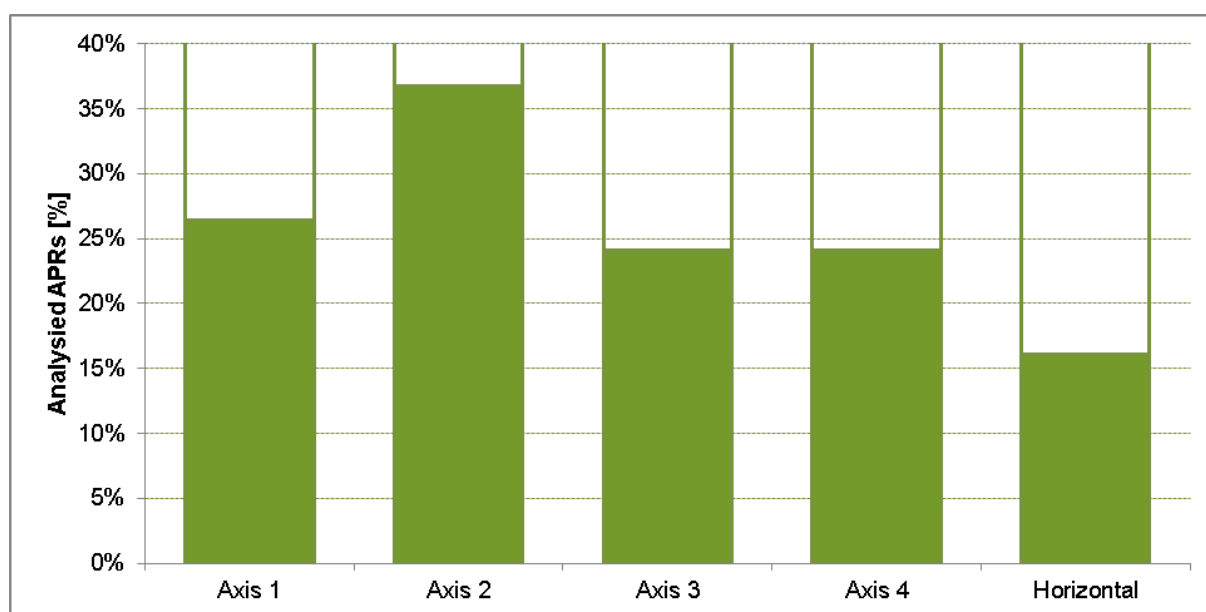
The assessment of programme results and impacts (including a review of targets) was reported in 29 APRs, e.g. DE Rheinland-Pfalz, IT-Calabria, CY-National, ES-Murcia, ES-Castilla, PT-continent, CY-National, and UK-Northern Ireland. Activities to calculate the GVA in supported farms, forestry and food processing businesses were reported in the APRs of UK-Scotland, ES-Navarra and CZ-National. In CZ-National also the assessment of result indicator R7 (increase of GVA in non-agriculture activities) was discussed. Work to calculate impact indicators is reported in ES-Andalusia, ES-Baleares and IT-Toscana APRs, where a specific analytical model (REMI) is used to measure socio-economic impacts. The CZ-National APR describes the contribution of Axis 3 measures towards quality of life and an analysis of unemployment and population migration.

The ES-Navarra APR describes steps that have been taken to define HNV in agrarian and livestock systems and to monitor the population of common birds breeding in Navarra. In UK-Scotland the MA focused on defining two environmental impact indicators (climate change and water quality), refining the impact indicator for Leader, and on assessing three socio-economic impact indicators. Similar activities were also reported in DE Rheinland-Pfalz, ES-Murcia, ES-Castilla, HU-National, and PT-Acores. In the APRs for SI-National and PT-Madeira activities concerning the assessment of the impacts of investment measures on biodiversity (farmland birds) were reported. The possible impact of the financial crisis on the agro-forestry sector was discussed in the PT-Continent APR.

Concerning the intensity of evaluation activities across axis, the assessment of impacts in Axis 2 has received major attention in 2011. By way of comparison the assessment of impacts relating to Axis 1, 3 and 4 measures received considerably less attention and horizontal impacts were mentioned the least frequently.

The following figure gives an overview on the intensity of reported evaluation activities across axis.

Figure 4. Reported evaluation activities across Axis



Axis 1: Activities in relation to the assessment of impacts in Axis 1 were mostly focused on the development and harmonization of methodologies, data collection and monitoring systems. Studies focused mainly on the impact of investment measures.

The development and harmonization of methodologies to aid the quantification of results and impacts, and the improvement of data collection and monitoring systems to satisfy evaluation needs are mentioned in numerous APRs, for example in ES-Murcia, HU national, IT-Sardegna, PL-National, PT Acores, UK-Wales, and IE-National. In some cases discussions also include the adjustment of statistical information collection to enable territorial breakdown (PT-Acores) or the development of application forms to collect data from beneficiaries before the intervention (CY-National).

Several studies have been conducted to assess the impacts of Axis 1 and its measures. Examples include a thematic research study into the effects of investments on agriculture holdings in the APR of AT-National, a study on the direct and indirect effects of investments of M 121 on GVA and employment in CZ-National and ES-Castilla y Leon, and studies to answer evaluation questions linked to measures M 122, 123 and M 125 in the APR of EE-National.

Axis 2: A review of the 2011 APRs reveals that most attention has been given to assess the impacts of Axis 2. Activities concerned not only the enhancement of the monitoring system in order to provide data for the evaluation needs of Axis 2, but also the development and testing of new methods for assessing environmental impacts. Specific studies were conducted in order to assess the impact of agri-environmental schemes and measures.

Both the enhancement of monitoring systems to meet the evaluation needs of Axis 2, and the development of further assessment methods, were mentioned in numerous APRs, for example the PT-Acores, BE-Wallonia, AT-National, HU-National, ES-Andalusia, ES-Castilla y Leon, UK-Wales, CZ-National, UK-Scotland, IT-Umbria, ES-Navarra, IE-National, IT-Campania and SK-National APRs.

The development and testing of new methods in assessing environmental impacts was reported in the APRs of PL-National, IT-Liguria, IT-Marche, BE-Wallonia, IT-Abruzzo, ES-Extramadura and IT-

Campania. The development of methods to assess the impacts of Axis 2 measures on biodiversity, soil protection, water quality and climate change were reported in the APRs of PT-Acores and IT-Campania. Assessment of impacts in relation to the protection of farming in Natura 2000 areas based on the PA's information system and counterfactual analysis of "before and after" comparisons was mentioned in the APR of CZ-National. In IT-Lazio, the analysis of impacts on water quality, nitrogen surplus, soil organic matter and erosion risk were reported. The development of a method to assess the impact of the forest environment measure (M 225) was described in the APR of DE-Thüringen.

Studies were often used to assess the environmental impacts of Axis 2 measures. Several such studies were focused on the agri-environmental schemes and sub-measures and their effects on biodiversity (e.g. AT-National, HU-National, ES-Andalusia, ES-Castilla y Leon, UK-Wales and CZ-National) and on soil fertility and organic matter content. The effects of AES on water quality as the result of environmentally friendly management, and the impact of pesticide and fertiliser use on farmland bird species, was described in the APR of EE-National and SE-National. Further studies were conducted in relation to investigating nitrate pollution, animal welfare (AT-National), the status of Habitats Directive species (DE-Brandenburg) and the improvement of the environment and the countryside (EL-National). Research on climate change and water quality indicators was mentioned in the APR of UK Scotland and a study of the effects of M 223 (afforestation) and M 225 (Agri-environmental schemes) on climate change was described in CZ-National.

ES-Navarra - Identifying and tracking common birds breeding in Navarra. In order to observe any changes in the trend of declining biodiversity (as measured by the population of farmland birds), a study of common birds breeding in Navarra was conducted. The main objective of the study was to determine the positive or negative population trend of all common bird species dispersed in Navarra. The study included species which are difficult to account for and for which no information on population trends exists, and species which are already monitored using established methodology, but excluded groups such as herons, ducks, and large birds of prey for which more specific monitoring is required.

Activities to assess the effects of Axis 2 measures on climate change were described in the APRs of IT-Campania, UK-Scotland and PL-National, where an analysis of measures mitigating climate change was conducted with a view to developing recommendations for the next programming period.

Defining HNV farmland, assuring proper monitoring and assessing impacts of Axis 2 measures on HNV areas was reported in several APRs (AT-National, UK-Scotland, IT-Umbria, ES-Navarra, IE-National and IT-Campania).

ES-Navarra APR steps to define HNV farmland for Livestock and Agrarian Systems:

1. Design of a methodology for defining HNV areas including the development of a software solution, setting up criteria for mapping, obtaining maps as a basis for identifying HNV areas in Navarra.
2. Identification of HNV areas and their characteristics.
3. Establishing a set of indicators to aid the monitoring and evaluation of identified HNV areas

A study to assess the environmental effects of Axis 2 measures was reported in the CZ-National APR. A programme specific indicator was also developed (the contribution of LFA payments to total profit per ha) to assess the impact of Axis 2 measures on maintaining the rural population, while a study into

the influence of Axis 2 measures on the income of the rural population was described in the SE-National APR.

Axis 3: Information on Axis 3 is relatively scarce in the 2011 APRs.

Only limited information was included in the 2011 APRs on assessing the impacts of Axis 3 measures. The AT-National APR stated that a number of studies were planned in the near future in a “learning region” to assess the effects of transport infrastructure projects, synergies between tourism and agriculture and on the overall utility of Axis 3. Other studies of relevance reported were a comparative analysis of unemployment and population migration in CZ-National, an analysis of the results of microenterprise creation and development in rural areas in PL-National, and a study of the GVA created by capacity building projects in DE-Thüringen. An assessment of the impacts of photovoltaic and biomass power production investments under measures M 311 and M 313 was mentioned in the APR of DE-Thüringen. Three APRs described studies on measures contributing to the improvement of quality of life (EL-National, IT-Emilia Romagna and IT-Umbria).

IT-Emilia Romagna - A horizontal analysis of the improvement of quality of life. The analysis described used 25 indicators which were identified and quantified during the RDP *ex ante* evaluation. Five rural regions were selected for this analysis, which were mainly “rural mountain areas with development problems” and characterized by a lower population density compared to the region as a whole. The qualitative study involved a group of 49 actors, who were representatives of civil society and the local population.

Axis 4: Limited information on the assessment of impacts of Axis 4 has been reported. However new methodological developments in order to capture the added value of Leader are presented involving ‘bottom-up’ evaluation approaches and assessments of LAGs.

Only a few APRs have provided information regarding the assessment of impacts of the Leader approach. In the AT-National APR a study is mentioned which aims to improve the bottom up approach in future. A combined evaluation of Axis 3 measures implemented via Leader and an assessment of Leader’s importance as a facilitator for the introduction of new concepts in rural areas is reported in several German APRs (DE-Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen and Schleswig Holstein). The development of an evaluation method to capture the added value of Leader was mentioned in CZ-National, DK-National and DE-Thüringen APRs, while the APRs of UK-Scotland, ES-Castilla y Leon, FI-Aland Island and SI-National report on the use of primary data to monitor and evaluate the impact of Leader.

CZ-National - Assessment of Local Action Groups. The assessment focused on seven areas: local development strategies, LAG personnel, administrative arrangements in connection with local development strategies, integration and strategy development, monitoring and evaluation of LAGs, promotion of LAGs, and additional activities of LAGs. The analysis involved public hearings and written materials submitted by LAGs, including questionnaires. Based on the assessment four groups of LAGs were identified: A - very advanced, B - well functioning, C - average, D – lagging behind.

Horizontal evaluations activities: Several examples of horizontal evaluations of socio-economic and environmental impacts have been carried out. Examples of cross programme and cross fund evaluations are also recorded in the 2011 APRs.

Several APRs reported evaluation activities linked to the assessment of horizontal effects within the scope of common impact indicators. The APR of BE-Flanders reported on activity to

assess the impact of the entire RDP on biodiversity, HU-National on new jobs created, and IT-Valle d'Aosta on quality of life. A study assessing the environmental impacts of the RDP on biodiversity, water quality, soil protection and climate change was mentioned in the APR of IT-Emilia Romagna, which also involved the development of a methodology for different environmental impact indicators. The APR of DK-National discusses a model to assess impacts on RDP goals. PL-National describes an analysis of the synergetic impacts of RD policy and cohesion policy on rural areas. A study on cross programme education, knowledge transfer and equal opportunities was conducted in AT-National. A methodology for the quantification of all impact indicators was mentioned in IT-Calabria and ES Baleares APRs. An impact simulation using econometric modelling was reported in the APR of IT-Piemonte. DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern APR described a specific evaluation activity which analysed the distribution of CAP funds (both pillars) in local communities.

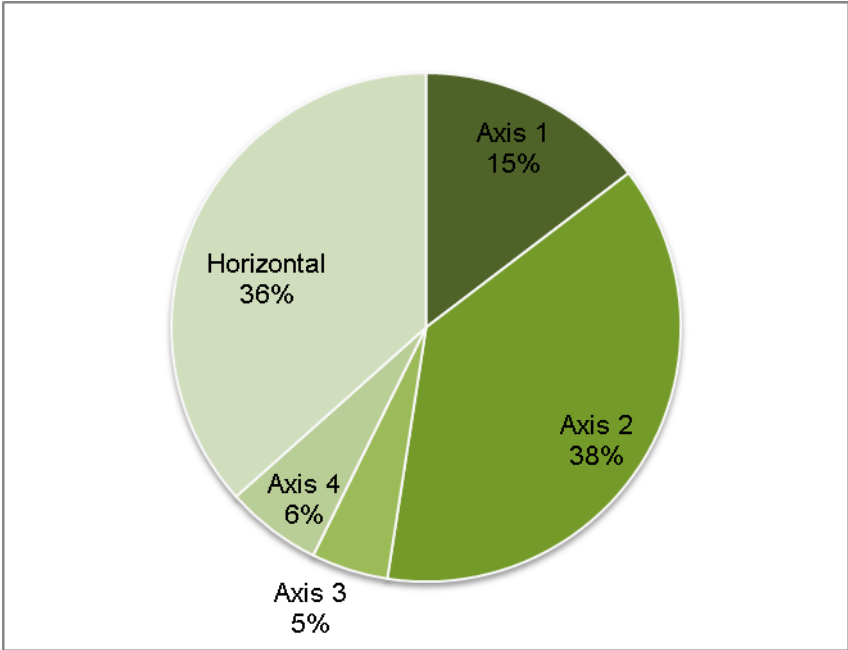
The APR of ES-Navarra includes information on the RDP's effects on forestry and agriculture GVA and discusses the average GVA in the livestock sector in each of the seven agricultural regions of Navarra. A study on the application of Central Business register data for difference in difference analysis, and the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) as a tool for assessing coherence between programme outputs and effects was reported in the SE-National APR. An evaluation model to determine the programme's impacts on GVA, employment and labour productivity was used in ES-Castilla y Leon and IT-Umbria.

3.4 Evaluation studies

The vast majority of evaluation studies include Axis 2 and to a lesser extent horizontal themes. Evaluation studies across Member States are very diverse in their focus. However, this finding is difficult to interpret as there is a lack of systematic reporting across the APRs.

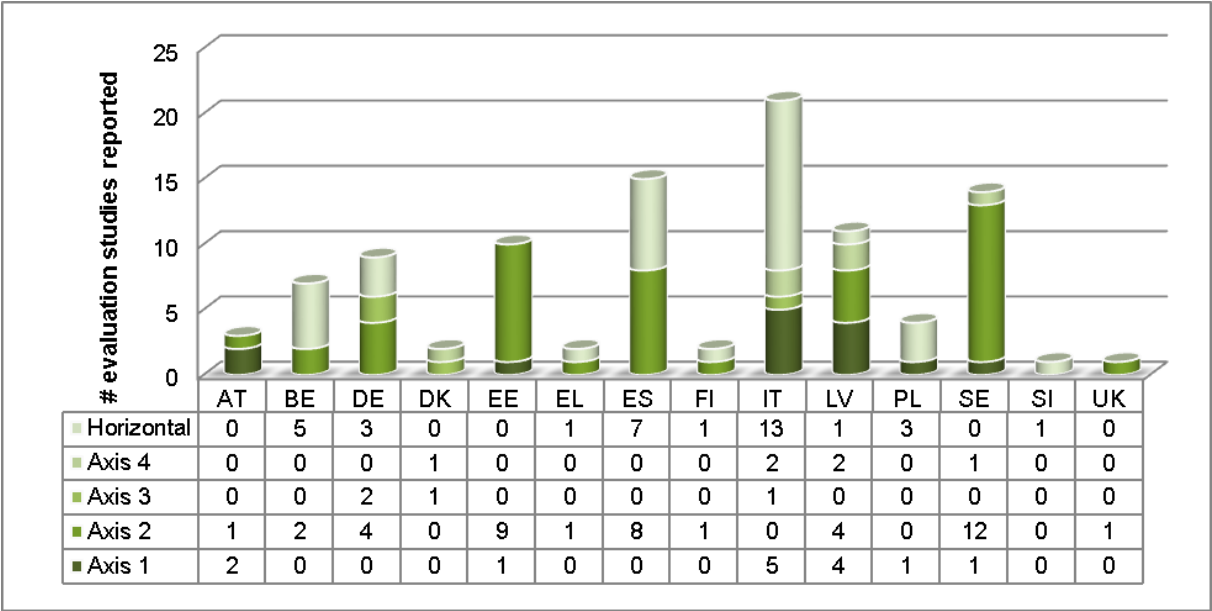
A considerable number of evaluation studies were mentioned in the 2011 APRs. (For this analysis we have only counted studies that were clearly evaluation related and available as stand-alone reports). Half of the identified studies include Axis 2, a quarter include horizontal themes and another quarter of the studies include Axis 1,3 and 4. Within the studies concerning Axis 2 a third focuses on biodiversity issues while the remaining studies focus on HNV, energy efficiency, water quality, farming practices and environmental impacts. Within the horizontal studies a very high diversity of subjects are included, for example quality of life studies which include some Axis 1 measures, studies which assess the area based approach of the RDP, the impact of the RDP on the economy, impacts of the CAP and RD together, and an analysis of RDP beneficiaries).

Figure 5. Distribution of evaluation studies across RDP axes.



The following figure provides an indicative overview of evaluation studies by MS and axis. However, as evaluation studies are not reported systematically across APRs, the figures below only give an approximate indication and it is likely that many more studies have been carried out than were reported in the 2011 APRs.

Figure 6. Evaluation studies reported in the APRs for 2011 (per Member State & Axis)



3.5 Disseminating evaluation results

The dissemination of evaluation results gained importance in 2011. Meetings, presentations, workshops and roundtable discussions were used in order to disseminate evaluation results. Dissemination audiences appear to be limited to technical stakeholders (e.g. Monitoring Committees) while the general public are often only able to access evaluation results through a website. In two programmes NRNs played a role as disseminators of evaluation results.

Across the 87 APRs, 21 describe the dissemination of evaluation results. Various mechanisms to disseminate evaluation results and to obtain feedback from key partners and beneficiaries are mentioned in the BG-National APR, such as regular meetings with associations, workshops and roundtable discussions. Meetings or workshops as a means of communication and dissemination were also reported in the DE-Rheinland-Pfalz and AT-National APRs. Presentation of evaluation results during Monitoring Committee sessions were mentioned in the APRs of CY-National, ES-Galicia and ES-Extremadura while dissemination activities of NRNs were mentioned in CY-National and ES-Castilla la Mancha. In the case of a few RDPs the means of disseminating evaluation reports or results is simply by publishing on websites e.g. ES Galicia and PT-Madeira. In the IT-Puglia APR a communication event plan ensured that results were disseminated throughout the programming period. Several APRs mentioned the dissemination of evaluation results without specifying means or tools (e.g. DE Sachsen-Anhalt, FI-continent, ES-Castilla la Mancha, FR-Hexagon, ES-Navarra).

3.6 Preparations for the next programming period

Activities to prepare for the next programming period gained prominence in the 2011 APRs. Activities include research studies projects, the participation in relevant information events and the preparation of an *ex ante* evaluation and SWOT-analysis for the forthcoming RD programming period. Moreover, work on the CMEF review has been a priority in some RDPs.

Various studies are reported as an input for the 2014-2020 programming period. Many of them relate to the assessment of impacts, for example:

- ▶ Study into the overall impact of the RDP measures in Bavarian mountain areas (DE-Bayern).
- ▶ Study on efficiency and impact of administrative actors' participation (DE-Brandenburg + Berlin).
- ▶ Study entitled "Context change", which analysed the impact of legislative proposals on the future RDP (DE-Hamburg, DE-Hessen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE-Niedersachsen+ Bremen, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, and DE-Schleswig-Holstein).
- ▶ Ongoing analysis of the greening of the CAP post-2013 (SE-National).
- ▶ Analytical study on ecological agriculture and integrated production, including proposals for complex solutions for soil protection, forestry management, monitoring of newly proposed AES on arable land and optimizing grasslands. (CZ-National).
- ▶ Ongoing comparative analysis (with other MSs) of policy principles in guiding future Axis 2 actions (SE-National).
- ▶ Study on climate change mitigation (PL-National).
- ▶ Analysis of the total RDP implementation cost (DE-Hessen and DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen).

- ▶ Assessment of the impact of the EC communication "The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) towards 2020 – Meeting the food, natural resources and territorial challenges of the future" (LV-National).
- ▶ Assessment of LFA and fine tuning for the next programming period 2014-2020 (LV-National).

In addition other **research projects** are under preparation or have been tendered (AT-National and DK-National) and will also be used as an input for the next programming period.

Examples of future research projects as input for the next programming period in Denmark:

- ▶ Research project on the Danish definition of HNV, to be used in the assessment of impacts of the next RDP.
- ▶ Research project focused on 'what is working' in RD policies to establish needs and current and likely future effects.
- ▶ Research project on the added value of the LEADER approach.
- ▶ Project estimating the impact of the RDP on the agricultural sector's added value.

Some APRs reported on events (such as trainings, workshop and conferences) which focussed on the next programming period (e.g. BE-Flanders),

Training

- ▶ Training on *ex ante* evaluation for the MA and Institute of Rural Development, Training and Extension Services staff (HU-National)
- ▶ Workshop on the future development of agriculture in Thüringen after 2014 (DE-Thüringen)

Conferences

- ▶ Public debate on the future of the RDP after 2013 (BG-National)
- ▶ Conference on extensive grazing in the CAP after 2014 (DE-Thüringen)

In the IE-National APR the *ex ante* evaluation requirements are discussed, among them the SWOT analysis, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), evaluation plan and budget limitations.

In other examples, the evaluation team have been actively involved in preparatory works for the next programming period. In DE-Schleswig-Holstein the evaluation team delivered a position paper on the topic "Future form of the Structural Funds in the Region" at the request of the Green Party.

The APR of UK-Northern Ireland refers to the several activities aiming at a simplification of the evaluation system in the next programming period, the data collection system, the indicators and the reporting system.

APRs from Germany (DE-Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen + Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein, Nordrhein-Westfalen and Hessen) reported on the development of a document called "Fiche Contradictoire", which has involved collecting suggestions for changes to the current CMEF to be used as a basis for discussion with the EC and evaluators.

4 DATA COLLECTION

In this part of the APR synthesis, information on approaches and systems in data collection and management is summarized. Discussion includes a comparison of data types and activities undertaken to improve quality data.

4.1 Improving data collection

Activities to improve the RD monitoring and information system are reported by MAs, focussed in particular on the environmental themes and in conjunction with Pillar 1. Activities include a consolidation of different data sources that are used for the purpose of RD evaluation.

Activities to enhance the monitoring system are mentioned in 30 of 87 APRs, which report on activities to review, update, improve, develop or enlarge the existing monitoring and information system while also considering the needs of the ongoing and *ex post* evaluation. (E.g. MT-National, RO-National, AT-National, DE-Thüringen, ES-La Rioja, IT-Bolzano, IT-Campania, LV-National, UK-Northern Ireland, ES-Galicia, BG-National, IT-Piemonte and IT-Abruzzo).

Several APRs have provided more specific information in this respect, for example in ES-Murcia RDP monitoring was linked to the CAP Pillar 1 database, and in SK-National data collected by the Ministry of Environment on water quality, soil quality and forest biotopes was used for environmental monitoring. In the case of ES-Navarra, Extremadura and Castilla y Leon improvements in environmental monitoring was proposed in order to better assess the environmental effects of the RDP. Some APRs (14 of 87) discussed efforts to improve the monitoring system in order to better track the performance of individual measures and the entire programme (e.g. DE-Sachsen and DE-Thüringen).

The APR of SE-National mentioned the combined use of different local databases in RDP monitoring. Software solutions for IT systems were described in the APRs of ES-Canarias, ES Cataluña and FR-Hexagon. IT-Liguria developed a tool for automatic assessment of programme efficiency and effectiveness, using annual indicator tables.

Using and improving application forms for collecting and digitizing data for evaluation purposes were reported in the APRs of BE-Flanders, PT-Acores, BG-National and SI-National.

Coordination activities between RD responsible bodies and data providers had the aim of ensuring a consistent and improved approach to data collection and enabling improved direct access to data.

Regular communication between implementing bodies, the MA and ongoing evaluators to facilitate data collection for the evaluation was mentioned in the APRs of CY-National and BG-National. In the APRs of SK-National, CZ-National, ES-Baleares, IT-Lombardia, PT-Continent, UK-England, UK-Wales, IE-National and LV-National cooperating actors included statistical offices, research institutes, universities, NGOs and governmental agencies (in particular those linked to the socio-economic and environmental data sources). The Italian NRN was mentioned as a participant in the evaluator's working group for data collection in the IT-Abruzzo APR. In NL-National the MA coordinates six main data providers. In SE-National the County Administrative Board and the MA have collaborated in compiling regional reports on expenditures.

SK-National - coordination among data providers. The following institutions have provided secondary data for the ongoing evaluation:

- ▶ Research Institute of Agriculture and Food Economics - detailed information about the development of agriculture and food processing sectors.
- ▶ Research Institute of Soil Management - information system on land consolidation and land parcels.
- ▶ National Forestry Centre - information system on forest land parcels, annual green report on the forestry sector
- ▶ NRN - database of projects and beneficiaries supported under Axis 3 and 4.
- ▶ Central Agriculture Control and Trail Institute - data on pesticides, fertilisers, nutrient balance etc.
- ▶ Research Institute of Water Management - data on the content of nitrogen in underground waters and data on the content of pesticides in underground waters.
- ▶ Slovak Hydro-Irrigation Institute - data on nutrients in surface waters.
- ▶ Bird Life Slovakia - data on numbers and diversity of birds.
- ▶ Slovak Agency for Environment and State Nature Protection Office - information on the classification and monitoring of biotopes in connection with HNV areas and selected indicator trends showing the influence of agriculture on the environment.
- ▶ Statistical Office macroeconomic website data to enable contextual analysis.

Coordination meetings among the MA and evaluator in order to ensure consistency of the data collection approach were reported in the APRs of BE-Wallonia, IT-Bolzano and IT-Sicilia. In LV-national the MA has supported the evaluator in data collection by providing direct access to existing databases. Special coordination bodies for data generation and collection exist in ES-Cataluña – (Rural Programming Section), and in ES-Navarra (Section on Plans and Programmes). The coordinating role of the MC and its permanent working groups was mentioned in the APR of BG-National.

Improvements to the existing or introduction of new IT systems and databases to enhance the quality of monitoring and evaluation activities were reported in several APRs. Improved automation (e.g. for the purpose of data validation) and a continuous optimization of software applications were key issues identified across several RDPs.

Activities to improve IT systems were reported in the APRs of AT-National, ES-Andalusia, RO-National and PT-Continent. More specific information was found in the APR of ES-Aragon with regard to software application improvements to enable the recording and storing of programme statistics. In the ES-Canarias APR activities to refine data application was discussed, in PT-Acores the improved functionality of a data collection system was mentioned, and in SE-National databases which enable the automatic transfer of data. In the UK-Scotland APR the progress of automated data collection was discussed, along with result data from some RDP schemes.

PT-Continent: Several improvements were made in information systems in 2011:

- ▶ Reimplementation of procedures facilitating the standardization of horizontal processes in relation to all measures.
- ▶ Implementation of validation mechanisms in loading information, consolidating and unifying data from the database.
- ▶ Restructuring the access control module in order to increase the quality and the scope of information related to users.
- ▶ Development of the module to manage changes in projects, starting from the submission of a request for change, through its analysis to the final decision sent to the PA.
- ▶ Consolidation and collection of information on the implementation of projects arriving from the PA.
- ▶ Development of a tool for monitoring project performance, allowing the assessment of compliance with deadlines for beneficiaries.

New IT systems and databases were developed and implemented in several RDPs. Applications for the development of a data collection system to incorporate diverse office applications was reported in the APR of ES-Baleares, exploration of the possible adoption of the IT system of the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment was reported in the APR of ES-Cataluña, the development of a new IT system for the management and coordination of the programme, including monitoring of Axis 1 and 2 projects, was reported in ES-La-Rioja, and the introduction of a new monitoring database in the UK-Wales APR. An agriculture information system is being prepared in IT-Abruzzo. In BE-Wallonia a new application of the IT system has enabled the monitoring of projects throughout their lifecycle, starting from the submission of project applications through to the final payment.

Evaluators also played a role in changing, improving or developing new IT system and databases to aid evaluation, e.g. in IT-Valle d’Aosta and IT Liguria LV-National APRs. One APR (CY-National) reported a non-functioning IT system, when the SFC-System of 2007 caused problems for data transfer to monitoring tables.

4.2 Primary data collection

Primary data, both quantitative and qualitative, was collected from various sources such as application forms, monitoring and information systems, interviews, surveys, focus groups and case studies.

Application forms (submitted before the project started) and **monitoring reports** (submitted by the beneficiaries after project implementation) are the main sources of quantitative primary data in the cases of CZ-National, CY-National, SK-National, RO-National, PT-Continent, SI-National, SE-National and DE-Thüringen. In this approach the situation “before and after” project implementation is compared.

Monitoring and Information Systems (MIS) of implementing bodies, such as PAs, MAs, and Management Units have provided monitoring data on beneficiaries in numerous cases (SE-National, EE-National, SI-National, PT-Continent, ES-Baleares, IT-Calabria, ES-Murcia, ES-Navarra, IT-Lazio

and IT-Liguria). ES-Castilla-la-Mancha automated the process for collecting monitoring data, which involved technical staff and measure managers.

Interviews, surveys, focus groups and case studies were used to collect primary data (quantitative and qualitative) from programme beneficiaries and stakeholders (e.g. MA, responsible RDP measure MUs, PAs, LAGs and individual experts) but also with stakeholders who were non-beneficiaries. In many cases surveys and interviews were conducted on a representative sample of direct and indirect beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (e.g. IT-Lazio, IT-Sicilia).

Various databases from research institutes were used to obtain primary data for counterfactual analysis. In SK-National, primary data for counterfactual analysis was collected by the Research Institute for Agriculture Economics, who possess information from a large number of Slovak farms (2500 compared to the 600 Slovak farms in the FADN). This database covers almost 83% of the country's agriculture land and is equally distributed over the Slovak territory. It also includes farms that engage in food processing which are currently unavailable in the FADN.

4.3 Secondary data collection

Secondary data is collected from statistical databases and information systems, previous evaluation reports, research studies, national institutions and surveys.

Statistical databases and information systems are mentioned as an important source of secondary data.

- ▶ Regional databases were mentioned in the APRs of IT-Toscana, SIAR in IT-Lombardia and IT-Sardegna (e.g. ISPRA/APAT).
- ▶ National databases e.g. SIAN in the APR of IT-Sardegna, SI-STAT in SI-National.
- ▶ International databases e.g. EUROSTAT, FADN, OECD, FAO were mentioned in the APRs of EE-National, EL-National, IT Lombardia, IT-Campania, Emilia Romagna, Lazio, Liguria and UK-Northern Ireland.

Previous evaluation reports (ongoing and mid-term evaluations) were also used to obtain secondary data (e.g. FI-Continental, FI-Åland Islands, BG-National, ES-Madrid).

Secondary data from research studies, reports and case studies were mentioned in the BE-Flanders APR, where evaluation studies dealing with specific sectors (e.g. greenhouse vegetable production) are described. Annual reports of the environmental authorities (IT-Lombardia), a report on the state of agriculture, the food industry and forestry by the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia and an agricultural census (SI-National), and case studies supporting the collection of secondary data from statistics (DE-Hessen) are further examples from the 2011 APRs.

Secondary data from different national institutions played an important role. For example, in the case of Slovenia data on water quality and HNV are provided by the Slovenian Environmental Agency, data on the nutrient balance in ground water is provided by the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, and data on farmland birds is provided by Birdlife Slovenia (SI-National).

Surveys were also used for collecting secondary data. For example, in Slovenia surveys were carried out for some measures in order to analyse administrative aspects of the RDP implementation.

Hungary provides an interesting example of primary and secondary data collection. The monitoring task was to:

- ▶ Develop primary and secondary data collection and processing methods
- ▶ Collect and adapt good practice
- ▶ Elaborate new proposals for determining the value of indicators

The evaluation task was to review all result, impact and context indicators and to include the following:

- ▶ interpret the indicator
- ▶ describe possible methods to measure and calculate the indicator
- ▶ give a detailed description of the suggested method
- ▶ review the baseline and target value of the indicator
- ▶ map the available data sources
- ▶ set up control groups
- ▶ assess activities in supported areas
- ▶ propose the timing and frequency of measuring the indicator
- ▶ measure, compile and analyse the collected data

Some additional tasks for the evaluator will be to develop indicators and data collection methods for the following areas:

- ▶ development of rural cultural and natural heritage
- ▶ development of local markets
- ▶ access to basic infrastructure

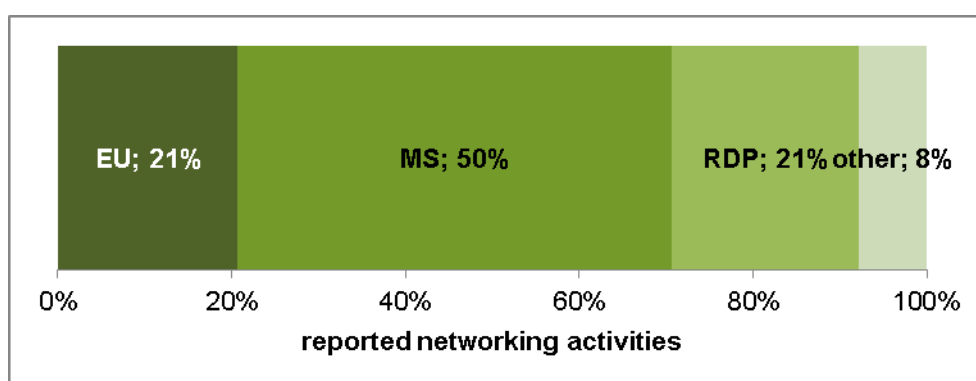
5 NETWORKING ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN EVALUATION

5.1 Important networking and capacity building activities at different levels

In this part of the APRs, the MAs reported on participation in relevant networking activities and interaction with evaluation stakeholders. Activities included the organisation of networking events, conferences, workshops and seminars, and discussions focussed on outcomes and follow-up activities, including references to event documentation and various capacity building actions in the area of evaluation.

The reported networking activities and events concern different levels: 21% of the reported activities are networking events at the EU-level; 50% are networking events at the MS-level and 21% at the RDP-level.

Figure 7. Overview of levels for networking



Networking activities at the EU level are still dominated by meetings under the guidance of the EC (e.g. Evaluation Expert Committee, European stakeholder conference, bilateral meetings) but increasingly meetings organized by MSs are gaining importance.

At the **EU level**, the most often mentioned networking activities were clearly Evaluation Expert Committee meetings held in Brussels and the European stakeholder conference “Monitoring and Evaluation of CAP post-2013”², followed by bilateral meetings with Commission services. Other important networking events at the EU level mentioned in several APRs were: a seminar entitled “Results and conclusions of the MTE” organized in Vienna by the Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics (AWI), (as cited in the APRs for AT-National, DE-Hessen, DE-Niedersachsen + Bremen, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen and DE-Schleswig-Holstein) and the seminar entitled “Evidence-based agricultural and rural policy making: methodological and empirical challenges of policy evaluation” organized in Ancona by the European Association of Agricultural Economists³, which was mentioned in the IT-Veneto, and IT-Emilia Romagna APRs.

Focus Groups organized by the Evaluation Helpdesk have an important function in evaluation related networking at the MS level. In Germany, Italy and Spain the NRN takes a leading role in evaluation related networking.

² http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/monitoring-evaluation/index_en.htm

³ <http://www.eaae-seminar.univpm.it/>

The most frequently mentioned networking event related to evaluation at the **MS level** was the European Evaluation Network's annual focus group meeting⁴ which took place in autumn 2011 on the topic of "The mid-term evaluations' conclusions on monitoring and evaluation and their follow-up in the context of ongoing evaluation". Workshops, seminars and conferences related to various monitoring and evaluation topics (e.g. MTE, indicators, future evaluation approaches and monitoring and evaluation post-2013) were mentioned in several APRs, but mostly in Germany, Italy and Spain where their respective NRNs (in the case of Spain the Evaluation Subcommittee of the NRN) and national evaluation associations were active in organizing networking events for their evaluation stakeholders. Moreover, an increasing interest amongst MSs in the CAP post 2013 (for both general and monitoring and evaluation aspects) was observed in the APRs, where attendance at various conferences, workshops and focus groups related to the future of the CAP post-2013 was often mentioned (see box below).

While networking events at the programme level have been focussed on implementation related topics, in 2011 the dissemination of MTE results were also of major importance.

At the **programme level**, the most frequently reported events were meetings between evaluators and implementing bodies (e.g. MAs) (IT-Liguria, IT-Lazio, IT-Campania and IT-Lombardia) and meetings between evaluators themselves. Other reported events were Monitoring Committees (MCs) and/or SGs where evaluation activities (e.g. MTE results) were discussed. In addition, information on public events, such as workshops, seminars and presentations, was noted in several APRs, where, amongst other topics, the MTE was presented to the wider public (SI-National, ES-Extremadura, UK-Wales, EE-National, CZ-National, FI-Åland Islands) or to other relevant stakeholders, such as the national association of evaluators (HU-National).

Among **other networking events**, bilateral and / or multilateral networking initiatives in the form of meetings, workshops and focus groups were noted, the purpose of which was to exchange knowledge and skill in monitoring and evaluation.

Bilateral and multilateral networking events:

- ▶ Bilateral Czech-Slovak meeting to exchange experiences and skills in RDP monitoring and evaluation.
- ▶ Exchange of experience between NL-National and BE-Flanders.
- ▶ Exchanging RDP 2007-2013 monitoring and evaluation related experience between Latvia, Estonia and Sweden; in Latvia.
- ▶ Meetings between SE-National representatives and German permanent representation to explore practical ways to secure solid and reliable data for evaluation, especially linked to the application of methods to assess deadweight and displacement effects.
 - Meeting among members of the evaluation Thematic Working Group and members of the Italian evaluation team, focused on the exchange of experiences in quantifying the impact of programmes and use of FADN in the evaluation process (PT-Madeira).
 - Workshop organised by the Italian Rural Evaluation Network (National Institute for

⁴ http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/library/evaluation-helpdesk-publications/en/evaluation-helpdesk-publications_en.cfm#swot

Rural Economics) on the topic “The ongoing evaluation and the conclusions of the MTE in Italy” (EL-National).

- Workshop for the seven Federal States on universal applicability of the MTE recommendations in Germany.
- Exchange between the Portuguese programme MAs (ProDeR, PRORURAL, PRODERAM) and the MA of the IT-Piemonte

5.2 Topics of evaluation-related networking

Evaluation related networking events included general evaluation topics, policy evaluation, the MTE, and the assessment of socio-economic and environmental impacts. The future of the CAP post-2013 (and the related monitoring and evaluation framework) also received an increased level of attention in 2011.

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

Evaluation in general

- ▶ Evaluation sub-committee event on monitoring and evaluation (ES-Madrid, ES-Valencia, ES-Canarias, ES-Galicia, ES-Andalucia).
- ▶ Coordination forums linked to monitoring such as “The exchange of knowledge and evaluation support” organized by the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment (ES-La Rioja).
- ▶ Seminar entitled “The effective use of evaluation: a learning path” organized by the Italian NRN (IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Umbria, IT-Sardegna).

Policy evaluation

- ▶ Conference entitled “Public Policy Evaluation” in Madrid, organized by the Evaluation Subcommittee of the Spanish NRN5 (ES-Andalucia, ES-Castilla y Leon, ES-Galicia, ES-Murcia).
- ▶ XIV Congress of the Italian Evaluation Association (AIV6), thematic session on “Evaluation of RD policy: methodological and governance issues” (IT-Emilia Romagna, IT-Veneto).
- ▶ Seminar entitled “Evidence-based agricultural and rural policy making: methodological and empirical challenges of policy evaluation”, organized by the European Association of Agricultural Economists⁷.

Mid-Term evaluation

- ▶ Workshop entitled “MT, experiences and consequences” organized by the German Monitoring and Evaluation Network (MEN-D8) (DE-Baden-Württemberg, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz).
- ▶ Workshop on the indicators “Nitrates in ground water” and “Pesticides in ground water” organized by Slovenian Environment Agency⁹ (SI-National).

⁵ <http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/desarrollo-rural/temas/red-rural-nacional/>

⁶ <http://www.valutazioneitaliana.it/new/>

⁷ <http://www.eaae-seminar.univpm.it>

⁸ <http://www.men-d.de/>

- ▶ Workshop “Comments on mid-term evaluation reports” (IT-Trento).
- ▶ Workshop dealing with observations of EC on the mid-term evaluation reports of the RDP 2007/2013 (IT-Sicilia).
- ▶ Public presentation of the MTE organized by the Slovenian Evaluation Society (SI-National)

Assessment of impacts

- ▶ Conference to explore working group methods entitled “Impact analysis, quantitative and qualitative methods” organized by German Evaluation Society in Hamburg (DE-Hamburg, DE-Hessen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE-Niedersachsen + Bremen, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, DE-Schleswig-Holstein)

Assessment of socio-economic impacts

- ▶ Workshop on “Economic impacts: Input - output analysis as a tool for the evaluation of economic effects of EAFRD grants” organized by MEN-D (DE-Thüringen).
- ▶ Workshop on “Impacts and future evaluation approaches for Axis 3 and Axis 4” organized by MEN-D (DE-Baden-Wurttemberg, DE-Rheinland-Pfalz).
- ▶ Workshop on “Economic impacts: Input - output analysis as a tool for the evaluation of economic effects of EAFRD grants” organized by MEN-D (DE-Thüringen).
- ▶ Seminar entitled “RICA as a tool for assessment” organized by INEA10 (IT-Sardegna, IT-Umbria, IT-Veneto).

Assessment of environmental impacts

- ▶ Workshop entitled “Impact indicator 6 - Improving water quality: Methods and databases for changes in nitrogen balance” organized by MEN-D (DE-Rheinland-Pfalz, DE-Baden-Wurttemberg).
- ▶ Workshop entitled “Farmland bird Index as an indicator of impact of RDP” organized by INRN (IT-Veneto, IT-Umbria, IT-Valle d’Aosta).

CAP post-2013

- ▶ European conference entitled “Monitoring and Evaluation of CAP post-2013”¹¹.
- ▶ Workshop entitled “M&E post 2013” organized by MEN-D (DE-Baden-Wurttemberg, DE-Hamburg, DE-Hessen, DE-Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE-Niedersachsen+Bremen, DE-Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Schleswig-Holstein).
- ▶ “The CAP towards 2020. Farms in Piedmont and the future reform” (IT-Piemonte)

⁹ <http://www.arso.gov.si/en/>

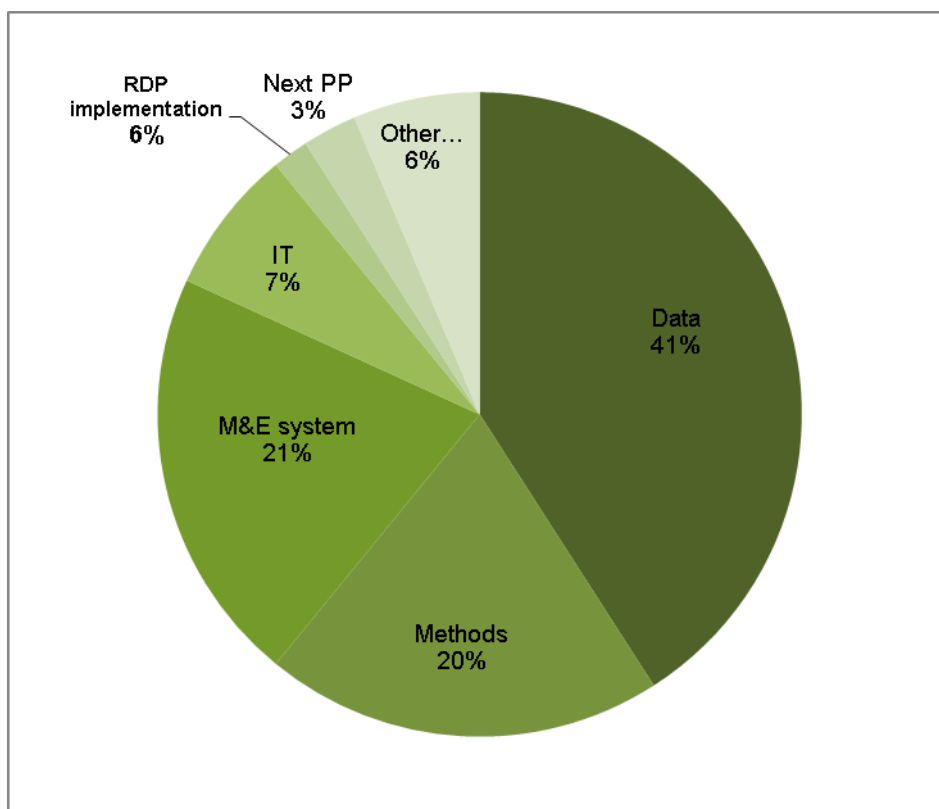
¹⁰ <http://www.inea.it/public/it/index.php>

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/monitoring-evaluation/index_en.htm

6 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

In this chapter, the main challenges described in the 2011 APRs are summarised. 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.

Figure 8. Difficulties reported in APRs of 2011 (according to topics)



The availability and quality of relevant data was the major concern expressed in the APRs. The heterogeneity of data collected over time, the use of different calculation methods, inconsistent reporting and monitoring requirements, inappropriate IT and monitoring systems and insufficient indicator definitions were all causes for concern and hindered the assessment of impacts and counterfactuals.

Difficulties in relation to data availability and data quality were the most frequently reported challenges. Difficulties are often caused by the complexity and heterogeneity of monitoring systems, as reported in the APRs of EE-National, SK-National, IT-Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, IT-Sicilia, IT-Lombardia, ES-Murcia. For example the EE-National APR explains that the data required in business plans has varied by application round, and the same data has been calculated differently using different methodologies, leading to inconsistencies between different databases. This has led to a lot of additional work and can result in the non-compliance of monitoring data with reporting requirements. Good cooperation between the MA and evaluator can help overcome such problems, as reported in the APR of IT-Lombardia.

The **inappropriateness of current IT and monitoring systems** was mentioned in the APRs of LU-National and IT-Friuli-Venezia-Giulia has hindered the extraction of result indicators resulting in

incomplete or unavailable data. Wrongly filled application forms can also be the source of data failures, as reported in the APR of CZ-National. Such challenges require additional work (BE-Wallonia) and data control (EE-National) to obtain appropriate data.

Data unavailability (DE-Thüringen and EL-National) and low data quality (ES-Andalucía, LV-National, DE-Thüringen, SE-National and LV-National) were also reported to have resulted in problems when calculating indicators, in particular baseline and impact indicators (ES-Murcia). Out of date data (e.g. agricultural census) can hinder counterfactual calculations and the contextual assessment of impacts (ES-Cataluña, IT-Acores, IT-Veneto, IT-Sardegna, IT-Toscana, ES-Murcia) and lead to poor evaluation results.

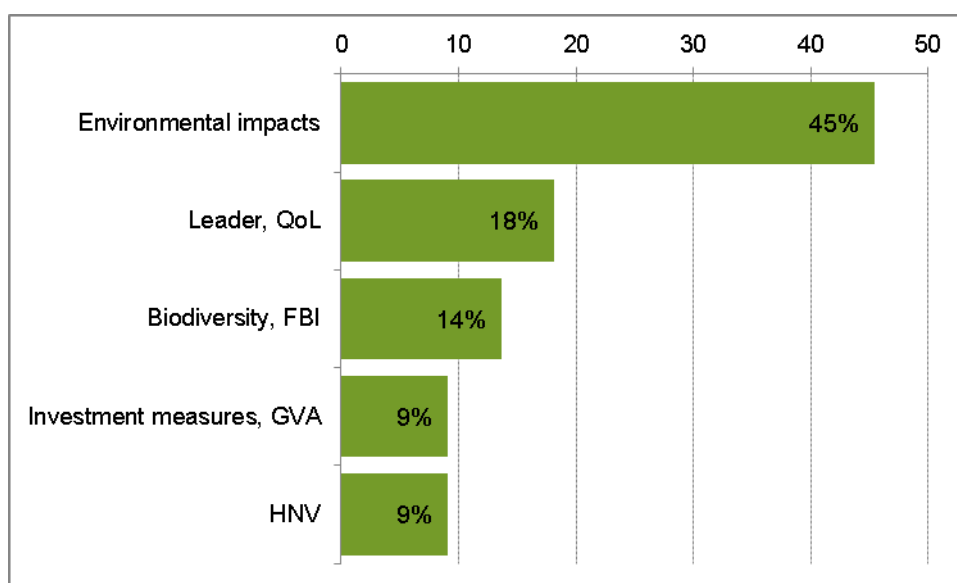
Data collection was a challenge when **indicators have not been properly defined**. Difficulties with CMEF indicators were mainly related to result and impact definition, measurement, data collection and the evaluation methods employed (e.g. PT-Acores, ES-Madrid, IT-Campania, IT-Molise, IT-Emilia Romagna, BE-Wallonia, IT-Lombardia and IT-Marche).

Difficulties in quantifying environmental impacts were reported in many APRs. Although in some cases environmental data is regularly collected by various institutions, its ready utilisation for evaluation purposes represents considerable coordination challenges. A lack of availability of relevant data and the absence of the necessary capacity to process and manage it were also mentioned as ongoing challenges.

Difficulties in quantifying impacts due to the unavailability of data to report against baseline indicators at the sub-regional level was reported in the IT-Veneto APR. In particular, the assessment of the environmental impacts of Axis 2 has caused considerable difficulties due to a lack of data available to report against basic environmental and forestry indicators (ES-Canarias, ES-Cataluña and LV-National). Although environmental data is regularly collected by various institutions, its utilization for the RDP evaluation requires improved coordination (SK-National). Further examples of specific problematic environmental data is noted in several APRs: nitrates in ground water (SI-National), pesticides in ground water (SI-National) and disaggregated data from the Common Bird Census, which is needed to report against the indicator Reversing Decline of Biodiversity (PT-Continent). Capturing economic impacts still represents challenges, e.g. in the case of measures 212 and 213 (DE-Brandenburg+Berlin) or 214 on innovation (DE-Thüringen).

Difficulties regarding calculations of result indicators were reported in the APRs of ES-Cataluña and PT-Acores, mainly with respect to economic performance indicators R2 and R7. Problems with the interpretation of the data were also reported elsewhere (IT-Campania, ES-Cataluña). Additional criticism was raised in relation to investment measures. In many cases investment measures are committed two or three years before investments are completed. Consequently, this created difficulties in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of many measures in the MTE (IT-Bolzano).

Figure 9. Difficulties reported in APRs of 2011 in relation to evaluation methods



Stakeholders' engagement with evaluations is variable across MS. For example, it was reported in the LU-National APR that measure managers still tend to underuse evaluation results. By way of contrast, in the case of FI-Continent the MA was not satisfied with the quality and extent of the MTE, as conclusions and recommendations were regarded as being too general and were difficult to utilize practically. The MA therefore sought agreement from the evaluators that missing elements from the MTE would be included in annual evaluation reports in 2010 and 2011.

A low level of programme implementation was reported as a significant difficulty in one APR (ES-Madrid). As a result a request was made to establish appropriate mechanisms for programme implementation to fit current constraints. Furthermore, in the APR of NL-National it was reported that RDP budget implementation and expenditure is behind schedule. To tackle this problem, the MC sought to accelerate RDP implementation and agreed with the MA that a six monthly overview RDP implementation and expenditure report would be provided. Subsequently the MA has suggested the re-allocation of funds to increase RDP expenditure and in the second half of 2011 budget re-allocation to Axis 2 took place.

A lack of personal and administrative capacity, and on occasions a lack of expertise in evaluation, was mentioned in several APRs. (E.g. MT-National, LV-National, RO-National, SK-National, PT-Acores, EE-National).

Difficulties with respect to the next programming period were also reported, such as managing and coordinating the next programme development and the *ex ante* evaluation process (IE-National). Potential amendments to the legal framework in relation to the next programming period and Common Strategic Framework (CSF) may also cause difficulties in future (IE-National).

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 2011. 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						
12 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Measure 1.5 study "Forest union and forest owners co-operation and effective use of the investments. Answering to the evaluation questions	Meetme 1.5 uuring "Metsaühistu ja metsaomaniku vaheline koostöö ning investeringute kasutamise efektiivsus"		0 University Of Life Sciences	http://ms.emu.ee/userfiles/MS1%20failid/Uuringud/1%205%20Uuringu%20aruanne_18%2011%2011.pdf	EE_National	Estonian
A specific study was created on the implementation of strategies, within the RDP, for the restructuring and conversion of the tobacco industry and to the development of "Broadband"	Approfondimento sull'attuazione, in ambito PSR, delle strategie per la ristrutturazione e la riconversione della filiera tabacchicola e per lo sviluppo della "banda larga"	Evaluation team	Regione Abruzzo - Direzione politiche agricole e di sviluppo rurale	Not available	IT_Abruzzo	Italian
analysis of the procedures for selecting projects funded with the measure121	Analisi delle procedure di selezione dei progetti finanziati con la Misura 121	Evaluation team	Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia - Direzione Centrale Risorse Rurali, Agroalimentari e forestali	Not available	IT_Friuli Venezia Giulia	Italian
Thematic report: evaluation of State aid contribution to the attainment of the objectives which the MA has designated for rural development	Valutazione del contributo degli aiuti di stato al conseguimento degli obiettivi che l'amministrazione regionale ha indicato per lo sviluppo rurale	Evaluation team	Regione Valle D'Aosta. Assessorato agricoltura e risorse naturali	Not available	IT_ValleAosta	Italian
Case study: General project of Consortium of Land Improvement Saint-Marcel.	Caso di studio: l'intervento globale del Consorzio di Miglioramento Fondiario Saint-Marcel	Evaluation team	Regione Valle D'Aosta. Assessorato agricoltura e risorse naturali	Not available	IT_ValleAosta	Italian
Case study: land reclamation projects of Consortium of Land Improvement (Saint-Vincent).	Caso di studio: interventi di bonifica agraria del Consorzio per il Miglioramento Fondiario Ru Courtaud (Saint-Vincent)	Evaluation team	Regione Valle D'Aosta. Assessorato agricoltura e risorse naturali	Not available	IT_ValleAosta	Italian
Analysis of the organic farm developments and opportunities for future growth	Analīze par bioloģisko lauku saimniecību attīstības tendencēm un iespējām saimniecības izaugsmei		0 Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics	http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=194	LV_National	Latvian
Development opportunities for small and medium-sized farms and recommendations for further development	Mazo un vidējo saimniecību attīstības iespējas un ieteicamie risinājumi		0 Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics	http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=194	LV_National	Latvian

Axis 1						
12 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
In-depth analysis of 1.4.1. measure "Restructuring of Semi-subsistence farms", assessment of potential benefits	1.4.1. pasākuma „Daļēji naturālo saimniecību pārstrukturizācija” padziļināta risinājumu un iespējamo ieguvumu analīze		0 Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics/ J.Donis	http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=194	LV_National	Latvian
Analysis of the measure - Modernisation of agricultural holdings: long term perspective of beneficiaries, will they invest.	Lauku saimniecību modernizācijas pasākuma izvērtējums: atbalsta saņēmēju analīze saistībā ar ilgtermiņa perspektīvām un investīciju apjomu		0 Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics	http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=194	LV_National	Latvian
Estimating Gross Value Added for farms benefiting from support under RDP 2007-2013	Wyznaczenie wartości dodanej brutto dla gospodarstw korzystających z pomocy w ramach PROW 2007-2013	Marek Zielinski, Jolanta Sobierajewska, Zofia Mirkowska, Dariusz Osuch	Institute for Agricultural Economics	http://www.minrol.gov.pl/pol/content/download/33558/188007/file/IERiGZ_PIB_raport_221_22011.pdf	PL_National	Polish
Conversion Support for Farming and Forestry Machines. Suggestions for Support System	Omställningspremie för jord- och skogsbrukets arbetsmaskiner. Förslag till stödssystem		0 Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_11.pdf	SE_National	Swedish

Annex 1. Inventory of Evaluation Studies reported in Annual Progress Reports for 2011

Axis 2						
31 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Thematic study for Agro-Biodiversity	Thematische studie betreffende agrobiodiversiteit	0	0	http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?id=1947	BE_Flanders	Dutch
10 years of agri-environmental schemes. What do farmers think about them?	10 jaar beheersovereenkomsten. Wat denken de landbouwers erover?	0	Vlaamse Landmaatschappij (VLM)	http://www.vlm.be/SiteCollectie/Documents/Beheerovereenkomsten/rapport.pdf	BE_Flanders	Dutch
Environmental Effects of Cross-Compliance		0 Torben Söderberg	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_5eng.pdf	SE_National	English
Developing High Nature Value Farming and Forestry Indicators for the Scotland Rural Development Programme.	Developing High Nature Value Farming and Forestry Indicators for the Scotland Rural Development Programme.	0	Scottish Government	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/10135254/13	UK_Scotland	English
Gross nutrient balance and pesticide use assessment in AES Environmentally Friendly Management and organic farming farms in 2011.	Toiteelementide kogubilansi ja kasutuse uuring 2011. a. Uuringu „Toiteelementide bilanss ja kasutus” eesmärgiks on veekeskkonna seisukohalt hinnata PKT keskkonnasõbraliku majandamise ja mahepõllumajandusliku tootmise efektiivsust põllumajandusettevõtte tasandil.	0	Agricultural Research Centre	http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=4100&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html	EE_National	Estonian
Study for AES indicator "bumblebee diversity and abundance"	Indikaatori „Kimalaste mitmekesisus ja arvukus” uuring	0	Agricultural Research Centre	http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=4300&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html	EE_National	Estonian
Species richness, abundance and density of breeding farmlandbird species	Indikaatori „Lindude liigirikkus, arvukus ja asustustihedus” uuring	0	Agricultural Research Centre	http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=4300&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html	EE_National	Estonian

Annex 1. Inventory of Evaluation Studies reported in Annual Progress Reports for 2011

Axis 2						
31 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Plant community study regarding field edges/margins established in the frame of AES	„Toetust saavate rohumaa ribade taimestik“ uuring, mille eesmärgiks on jälgida toetusaluste rohumaa ribade taimestikku		0 Agricultural Research Centre	http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=4300&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html	EE_National	Estonian
Family farm income, share of organic products sold as organic produce study	Indikaatorite „ettevõtjatulu“ ja „mahetoodanguna müüdavate mahetoodete osa“ uuring.		0 Agricultural Research Centre	http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=4400&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html	EE_National	Estonian
Complex study comparing organic and AES Environmentally Friendly Management practices	Kompleksuuring mahe- ja tavaviljelusest 2011. aastal. Uuringu eesmärkideks on selgitada eeskätt maheviljeluse ja tavaviljeluse külvikordades mullaviljakuse, mullatervise ja kultuuride saaginäitajate muutusi pikema aja jooksul, kasutades erinevaid agrotehnoloogilisi lahendusi.		0 Agricultural Research Centre	http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=4500&keel=1&template=mak_sisu.html	EE_National	Estonian
Follow-up study on the impacts of agri-environment measures	Maatalouden ympäristöten 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
High Nature Value Farmland – follow up project	Weiterentwicklung des Agrarumweltindicators "High Nature Value Farmland" für Österreich (Nr. 37)	UBA - Bartel A., Süßenbacher E., Sedy K.	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft	http://www.lebensministerium.at/land/laendl_entwicklung/evaluierung/le_studien.html	AT_National	German
Cost-effectiveness analysis in M214 related to Biodiversity and Nitrogen reduction.	Effizienzbetrachtung im Vergleich der KULAP-Maßnahmen auf Grundlage einer Ausgaben-Wirksamkeits-Analyse, Zielbereiche Biodiversität und Wasserqualität (Stickstoff-Minderung);	n.n.	TMLFUN	n.a.	DE_Thüringen	German

Annex 1. Inventory of Evaluation Studies reported in Annual Progress Reports for 2011

Axis 2						
31 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Study on M214, Submeasure N6 "Pond landscapes" on habitat quality indicators.	Wirkungskontrollen zur Teilmaßnahme N6 Teichlandschaftspflege	Böscha GmbH	TMLFUN	n.a.	DE_Thüringen	German
Delphi study, Impact of AE Measures on the environmental issues in the State of Brandenburg, 2010	Expertenbefragung zur Bewertung von Agrarumweltmaßnahmen in Brandenburg im Rahmen einer Delphistudie des ZALF e.V. Müncheberg.	n.n.	ZALF e.V. Müncheberg	n.a.	DE_Brandenburg + Berlin	German
Case Study on M226, Forest Department Luebben on Selection Criteria according to Forest Fire Protection principles.	Fallstudie im Forstamt Lübben bez. Auswahl der Wege tatsächlich nach Kriterien des Waldbrandschutzes	n.n.	MIL, MA EAFRD	n.a.	DE_Brandenburg + Berlin	German
Analysis of economic impacts of Axis 2 area payments by various farm groups and assessment of opportunities for raising revenues from non-farm activities	2.ass platībmaksājumu ekonomiskās ietekmes analīze dažādās saimniecību grupās un alternatīvu ienākumu palielināšanas iespēju izvērtējums		0 Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics	http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=194	LV_National	Latvian
Analyses of survey results of high nature value farmlands management and future trends	Aptaujas rezultātu analīze par bioloģiskās daudzveidības uzturēšanu zālājos un attīstības tendencēm		0 Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics	http://www.lvaei.lv/?lang=1&menu=51&itemid=194	LV_National	Latvian
Impacts on biodiversity of some 214 sub-measures (study which has just begun)	Impacto sobre la biodiversidad de algunas submedidas de la medida 214		0 University of Valladolid, Department of Applied Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration.	to be published	ES_Castilla y León	Spanish
The Strategic Environmental Evaluation "Updating environmental effects of the Programme"	La Evaluación Ambiental Estratégica del PDR: Actualización de los Efectos Ambientales del Programa		0 Regio Plus Consulting.	In annex to APR 2011	ES_Extremadura	Spanish
Agro environmental thematic evaluation	Evaluación Temática de las medidas agroambientales		0 Red2Red Consultores	to be published	ES_Murcia	Spanish

Annex 1. Inventory of Evaluation Studies reported in Annual Progress Reports for 2011

Axis 2						
31 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Common Breeding Birds Monitoring in Navarre (2011)	Seguimiento de Aves Comunes reproductoras en Navarra (2011)	Uxue Iragui Yoldi, Carlos Astrain Massa and Guy Beaufoy	Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO/BirdLife)	available on request	ES_Navarra	Spanish
Environmental Effects of Health Check - Model Calculations of EU Agricultural Reform 2008	Miljöeffekter av hälsokontrollen - Modellberäkningar av EU:s jordbruksreform 2008	Bo Norell	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_26.pdf	SE_National	Swedish
Biodiversity in Ponds	Biologisk mångfald i småvatten: Skillnader i bottenfaunans sammansättning i småvatten på konventionellt och ekologiskt brukad mark	Håkan Sandsten, Elisabeth Lundkvist	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_34.pdf	SE_National	Swedish
Moth Diversity in Arable Lands	Nattfjärilsdiversitet i jordbrukslandskapet - markanvändning som en nyckel till ökad mångfald i slättbygd	Lars B. Pettersson,	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_45.pdf	SE_National	Swedish
Swedish Meat and Milk Production and its Impact on Biodiversity and Climate	Den svenska kött- och mjölkproduktionens inverkan på biologisk mångfald och klimat – skillnader mellan betesbaserade och kraftfoderbaserade system	Karl-Ivar Kumm	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_21.pdf	SE_National	Swedish
Energy Efficiency in Farming - Counselling System	Energieffektivisering inom jordbruket - Förslag till utformning av rådgivningssystem	Elin Einarson, Anna Hagerberg, Camilla Linder, Roland Sten, Binella Vannesjö, Rurik Holmberg	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_12.pdf	SE_National	Swedish
Renewable Fuels from Agriculture - ethanol biodiesel, biogas	Förnybara drivmedel från jordbruket - etanol, biodiesel, biogas	Camilla L. Tolke, Elin Einarson, Patrik Eklöf	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_14.pdf	SE_National	Swedish
Biogas Tractors: Market Analysis	Biogastraktorer. Marknadsförutsättningar för nya arbetsmaskiner med metandieseldrift	Olof Enghag, Svante Törnquist	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra12_5.pdf	SE_National	Swedish

Axis 2						
31 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Reduced Tillage Done the Correct Way	Reducerad jordbearbetning på rätt sätt - en vinst för miljön!	Maria Stenberg	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra10_36.pdf	SE_National	Swedish
Drive Bus on Banana Peel. Learning Examples	Köra buss på banaskal. Goda exempel från kommuner som gör biogas av matavfall	Ulrika Franke, Caroline Steinwig	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_46.pdf	SE_National	Swedish

Axis 3						
4 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Experience Economic impact assessment - model and examples	Oplevelsesøkonomisk effektivvurdering - model og eksempler	Jensen, Line Bjerregaard; Nielsen, Anna Porse & Jensen, Jens F.	Aalborg Universitetsforlag	http://vbn.aau.dk/files/57514046/RAPPORT_oplevelsesoekonomi_Upload_kopi_.pdf	DK_National	Danish
Study on M321 and M322 in the frame of the ongoing evaluation regarding quantification of the implementation status.	Betrachtung der Maßnahmecodes 321 „Dienstleistungseinrichtungen und Grundversorgung“ sowie 322 „Dorferneuerung und –entwicklung“, Quantitative Bewertung der entsprechenden Umsetzungsstände.	n.n.	LfULG:	n.a.	DE_Sachsen	German

Axis 3						
4 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Five case studies for in-depth analysis of M323 in progress (on Dir 92/43/EEC land management plans; development of Natura 2000 sites; bat habitat improvement, fruit marketing; information boards on protected areas and nature conservation advice for sheep-holdings).	<p>5 Fallstudien zu den Themen</p> <p>2.1 Zwei FFH-Mustermanagementpläne Offenland (Fallstudie in Bearbeitung)</p> <p>2.2: Entwicklung der Natura 2000-Gebiete in der Pleißeau (Fallstudie in Bearbeitung)</p> <p>2.2 Hutelandschaft Teichwiesen bei Stressenhausen oder Erhalt und Verbesserung der landesweit bedeutsamen Fledermauslebensräume im Landkreis Saalfeld-Rudolstadt (Fallstudie in Bearbeitung)</p> <p>2.3 ObstNatur in aller Munde (Fallstudie in Bearbeitung)</p> <p>2.4 Hainich Nationalparkausstellung Thiemsburg und eventuell als kleineres Projekt: Anfertigung und Aufstellung von Schutzgebiets-Infotafeln im Naturschutzgebiet (Landkreis Gotha) (Fallstudie in Bearbeitung)</p> <p>2.5 Naturschutzberatung für schafhaltende Betriebe in Thüringen oder Aus- und Weiterbildung zertifizierter Natur- und Landschaftsführer (ZNL-Qualifikation) (noch nicht begonnen)</p>	n.n.	TMLFUN	n.a.	DE_Thüringen	German

Axis 3						
4 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Innovation for rural development: presentation of the results of the analysis of evaluation procedures of implementation of the measure 311 of PSR 2007-2013	“Innovazione per lo sviluppo rurale: presentazione dei risultati dell’analisi in profondità delle procedure di valutazione di attuazione della misura 311 sottomisura a) del PSR Marche 2007-2013”	Evaluation team	Mastering presented at the 122th seminar of the EAAE (European Association of Agricultural Economists)	Not available	IT_Marche	Italian

Annex 1. Inventory of Evaluation Studies reported in Annual Progress Reports for 2011

Axis 4						
5 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
The value added of LEADER	Merværdien af LEADER	Thuesen, Annette Aagaard & Nielsen, Niels Christian	Danish Centre for Rural Research, University of Southern Denmark	http://static.sdu.dk/mediafiles/3/2/6/%7B3260DD48-C3F8-4561-B7FE-FF0CAA819EC8%7DCLFReport16.pdf	DK_National	Danish
Thematic Report entitled "Evaluation report of the LEADER approach in the Puglia RDP 2007/2013 . 'Leaderability' analysis of the Regulating Framework "	Rapporto di Valutazione dell'Approccio LEADER nel PSR Puglia 2007/2013. Analisi di Leaderabilità del Quadro Regolativo	Evaluation team	Regione Puglia. Assessorato alle risorse agricole, alimentari e forestali	Not available	IT_Puglia	Italian
Guidelines for the calculation of indicators expected under the CMEF in Leader approach	Linee guida per il calcolo degli indicatori comuni previsti dal Quadro Comune di Monitoraggio e Valutazione	Evaluation team	Regione Valle D'Aosta. Assessorato agricoltura e risorse naturali	Not available	IT_ValleAosta	Italian
LAG assessment	VRG novērtējums		0 Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics/ A.Zobena, I.Lāce	http://www.lvaei.lv/upload/VRG_analize_2011.pdf	LV_National	Latvian
Leader in Sweden 2007-2010	Leader i Sverige 2007-2010	Börje Karlsson	Swedish Board of Agriculture	http://www2.jordbruksverket.se/webdav/files/SJV/trycksaker/Pdf_rapporter/ra11_30.pdf	SE_National	Swedish

Horizontal						
30 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
The Cohesion policy in relation to the Rural Development Policy	Cohesiebeleid in relatie tot plattelandsbeleid	Michael Van Zeebroeck	Departement Landbouw en Visserij, afdeling Monitoring en Studie, Brussel.	http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?id=2286	BE _Flanders	Dutch
Analysis of funding for farmers: 2009	Analyse van de steun aan de landbouwer: 2009	Eline de Regt & Joeri Deuninck	Departement Landbouw en Visserij, afdeling Monitoring en Studie, Brussel.	http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?id=2235	BE _Flanders	Dutch
Stimulating cooperation in agriculture and horticulture. Part 1: Opportunities and bottlenecks	Stimuleren van samenwerking in de land- en tuinbouw. Deel 1: Mogelijkheden en knelpunten voor samenwerking	Eline de Regt, Anne Vuylsteke	Departement Landbouw en Visserij, afdeling Monitoring en Studie, Brussel.	http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?id=2189	BE _Flanders	Dutch
Support to investments in agriculture: a European comparison	Steun aan investeringen in de landbouw: een Europese vergelijking	Michael Van Zeebroeck	Departement Landbouw en Visserij, afdeling Monitoring en Studie, Brussel.	http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?id=2778	BE _Flanders	Dutch
Towards an optimal area based Rural Development Programme III. Mid-term evaluation of the area based approach in RDP II (2007-2013)	This evaluation includes the area based measures of the Flemish RDP (parts of Axis 3 and the Leader Axis). For this purpose, the following methods were used: Analysis of local RD policyplans, local development strategies, questionnaires of LAG members of the Leader groups and interviews with RD stakeholders. Also approved projects for Axis 3 and 4 were examined. This study includes also a comparison with neighboring countries and regions, and comparisons are made between RDP, other EU-funding, and Flemish funding and between the Flemish RD policy and local policy .		0 Vlaamse Landmaatschappij (VLM)	http://www.vlm.be/SiteCollectie/Documents/Publicaties/Platteland/evaluatie_gqw_PDPOII.pdf	BE _Flanders	Dutch

Horizontal						
30 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
CAP Rural Development Policy in the Nordic Countries		0 Gunnar Lindberg, Andrew Copus, Moa Hedström and Liisa Perjo	Nordregio	http://www.nordregio.se/en/Publications/Publications-2012/CAP-Rural-Development-Policy-in-the-Nordic-countries/	FI_Åland	English
Evaluating the improvement of quality of life in rural areas"	La valutazione della qualità della vita nelle aree rurali	Cagliero, Christian s., f., Tarangioli Pierangeli S	Paper presented in Ancona, February 17, 2011 at 122° Seminar of the European Association of agricultural economists	Not available	IT_Piemonte	English
The evaluation of the quality of life in rural areas"	La valutazione della qualità della vita nelle aree rurali	Cagliero, Christian s., Pierangeli f.)	posted at Agriregionieuropa, no. 26	Not available	IT_Piemonte	English
Study on the overall Impact of the RDP measures in Bavarian Mountain Areas. Activities in Mountain Areas are financed both by the RDP and the Bavarian Mountain Farmers Programme.	Bewertung der Fördermaßnahmen im „Bayerischen Berggebiet“	n.n.	StMELF	n.a.	DE_Bayern	German
Case Study on the impacts of M125 and especially in Connection to Axis 3 and in stopping outmigration.	Fallstudie bez. "Iurbereinigung insbesondere durch Herstellung der Rechtssicherheit im Verfahrensgebiet die Attraktivität und Lebensqualität erhöhen, um schließlich die Bleibebedingungen im ländlichen Raum zu verbessern" gemeinsam mit den Maßnahmen des Schwerpunktes 3 .	n.n.	TMLFUN	n.a.	DE_Thüringen	German
Study on the efficiency and impact of the participation of administration actors in the implementation of the RDP	Studie zur Wirksamkeit und Effizienz der bisherigen Beteiligung der „Akteure der Verwaltung“ im Prozess der Umsetzung des EPLR	n.n.	AFC	n.a.	DE_Brandenburg + Berlin	German

Horizontal						
30 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Verification and adjustment of target values of result and Impact indicators" (September 2011)	"Verifica ed adeguamento dei valori-obiettivo degli Indicatori di Risultato ed Impatto	Evaluation team	Regione Campania Assessorato Agricoltura	Not available	IT_Campania	Italian
The generational change in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Investigation on the effects of the measures aimed at young people in programming 2007-2013	Il ricambio generazionale nel Friuli Venezia Giulia. Indagine sugli effetti delle misure rivolte ai giovani nella programmazione 2007-2013	Evaluation team	Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia - Direzione Centrale Risorse Rurali, Agroalimentari e forestali	Not available	IT_Friuli Venezia Giulia	Italian
governance in Integrated Territorial Projects. Potential and constraints of the decentralisation programme in the light of the experiences of funded projects	La governance nei Progetti Integrati Territoriali. Potenzialità e vincoli della programmazione decentrata alla luce delle esperienze dei progetti finanziati	Evaluation team	Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia - Direzione Centrale Risorse Rurali, Agroalimentari e forestali	Not available	IT_Friuli Venezia Giulia	Italian
The use of participated techniques and of the contribution of stakeholders to evaluate the variation in the quality of life in rural areas involved in the rural development programme (2007/2013) actions. Setup and first applications	L'utilizzo di tecniche partecipate e del contributo degli stakeholders per valutare la variazione della qualità della vita nelle aree rurali interessate dal programma di sviluppo rurale (PSR 2007/2013). Impostazione e prime applicazioni	Evaluation team	Italian review of evaluation (RIV) a. XIV- No. 48,	Not available	IT_Emia Romagna	Italian
The application of the methodologies proposed by the Handbook of the common framework for monitoring and evaluation (CMEF) evaluation of Rural development programmes 2007-2013: current limitations and considerations for the future	L'applicazione delle metodologie proposte dal manuale del Quadro Comune di Monitoraggio e Valutazione (QCMV) alla Valutazione dei Programmi di Sviluppo Rurale 2007-2013: limiti attuali e spunti di riflessione per il futuro	Evaluation team	Italian review of evaluation (RIV) a. XIV- No. 48,	Not available	IT_Emia Romagna	Italian

Annex 1. Inventory of Evaluation Studies reported in Annual Progress Reports for 2010

Horizontal						
30 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
The consideration of biodiversity in the ongoing evaluation of the RDP 2007-2013	La considerazione della biodiversità nella valutazione in itinere dei PSR 2007-2013	Evaluation team	Agriregionieuropa" – No. 26	Not available	IT_Emilìa Romagna	Italian
Thematic report on integrated supply chain Design	Rapporto tematico sulla Progettazione Integrata di Filiera	Evaluation team	Mastering presented at the 122th seminar of the EAAE (European Association of Agricultural Economists)	Not available	IT_Marche	Italian
How to measure the value-added R2 result on farms: a methodological proposal is applied in the evaluation of the Marche PSR 2007-2013	Come misurare l'indicatore di risultato R2 sul valore aggiunto nelle aziende agricole: una proposta metodologica applicata nella valutazione del PSR Marche 2007-2013	Evaluation team	Mastering presented at the 122th seminar of the EAAE (European Association of Agricultural Economists)	Not available	IT_Marche	Italian
The State of implementation of the PSR: the procedural problems"	Lo stato di attuazione del PSR: le criticità procedurali	Evaluation team	Article published on the journal of Agriculture of Piemonte no. 73	http://www.regione.piemonte.it/agri/qrp/num73/index.htm	IT_Piemonte	Italian
Update of the baseline indicators of objective and context	Aggiornamento degli indicatori baseline di obiettivo e di contesto	Evaluation team	Regione Puglia. Assessorato alle risorse agricole, alimentari e forestali	Not available	IT_Puglia	Italian
update of the target values of the set of common indicators	Aggiornamento dei valori obiettivo del set degli indicatori comuni	Evaluation team	Regione Puglia. Assessorato alle risorse agricole, alimentari e forestali	Not available	IT_Puglia	Italian
Impact of Axis 3 and Axis 4 of the RDP 2007.-2013 on the life quality of Latvian rural population	Lauku attīstības programmas 2007.-2013.gadam 3. un 4.ass pasākumu ietekme uz Latvijas lauku iedzīvotāju dzīves kvalitāti		0 Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics/ A.Zobena	http://www.lvaei.lv/upload/Petijums%20par%20soc.datiem..pdf	LV_National	Latvian
Evaluating the impact of RDP 2007-2013 implementation on the Polish economy	Ocena wpływu realizacji PROW 2007-2013 na gospodarkę Polski		0 Institut for Structural Research	http://www.minrol.gov.pl/pol/content/download/33559/188011/file/IBS_raport_19122011.pdf	PL_National	Polish

Horizontal						
30 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
The impact of the Common Agricultural Policy and Cohesion Policy on rural development in Poland	Wpływ Wspólnej Polityki Rolnej i Polityki Spójności na rozwój obszarów wiejskich		0 FUNDEKO Korbel, Krok-Baściuk sp.j.	http://www.minrol.gov.pl/pol/content/download/33575/188079/file/Fundeko_raport_30122011_zalaczniki_SP.pdf	PL_National	Polish
Analysing the operation of the National Rural Development Network in Poland as compared to selected EU member states	Ocena funkcjonowania Krajowej Sieci Obszarów Wiejskich w Polsce na tle wybranych państw członkowskich Unii Europejskiej	Agnieszka Rudolf, Wojciech Pieniążek, Marta Cichorowicz-Major, Jarosław Chojecki, Róża Chybowska, Justyna Ratajczak, Cezary Przybył	Agrotec Polska	http://www.minrol.gov.pl/pol/content/download/33560/188015/file/RK%20KSOW%20FINA%20L.pdf	PL_National	Polish

Horizontal						
30 evaluation studies, ordered by language						
Title in EN (own translation)	Original title	Authors	Publisher / editor	URL	APR	Language
Common breeding bird monitoring for the definition of the Slovene Farmland Bird Index - report for 2010 - report for 2011 Final report	Monitoring splošno razširjenih vrst ptic za določitev slovenskega indeksa ptic kmetijske krajine - poročilo za leto 2010; - poročilo za leto 2011 Končno poročilo	dr. Primož Kmecl dr. Damijan Denac colleagues: Tomaž Berce, Dominik Bombek, Dejan Bordjan, Luka Božič, Franc Bračko, Igor Brajnik, Dare Fekonja, Andrej Figelj, Jernej Figelj, Matej Gamser, Andrej Hudoklin, Tomaž Jančar, Ivan Kljun, Primož Kmecl, Urša Koce, Peter Krečič, Tomaž Mihelič, Monika Podgorelec, Matjaž Premzl, Aljaž Rijavec, Borut Rubinič, Željko Šalamun, Erik Šinigoj, Rudolf Tekavčič, Aleš Tomažič, Tomi Trilar, Tomaž Velikonja, Vojko Havliček	DOPPS -Birdlife Slovenia, Društvo za opazovanje in preučevanje ptic	http://www.natura2000.gov.si/fileadmin/user_upload/Knjiznjica/Studije/PorociloDOPPS_SI_PKK_10_porocilo.pdf	SI_National	Slovene
Analysis of the reasons why beneficiaries renounce to the RDP funding	Analisis de las razones por las que los beneficiarios han renunciado a las ayudas en el marco del PDR		0 TRAGSATEC	These studies are part of the Annual Evaluation Report 2011	ES_Asturias	Spanish
Study relative to the impact indicators (environmental and socioeconomic)	Estudio relativo a la determinación de impactos (medioambientales y socioeconómicos)	Carmen Sevilla Muñoz, an independent evaluator recognized by the European Commission.	Carmen Sevilla Muñoz	In annex to APR 2011	ES_Baleares	Spanish



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