



Strategic Programming and Monitoring and Evaluation for RDPs 2014-2020

NEWSLETTER 14th and 15th March 2012



Joint ENRD Coordination Committee and Evaluation Expert Committee workshops



On 14th and 15th March 2012, 150 representatives from different Member States and organisations met at the Crowne Plaza Brussels for the Joint ENRD Coordination Committee and Evaluation Expert Committee workshops on **Strategic Programming and Monitoring and Evaluation for Rural Development Programmes 2014-2020**.

These workshops are part of an ongoing interactive process, which started in September 2011 during the first stakeholder conference on "Monitoring and Evaluation of the CAP post-2013" where DG AGRI had invited the Member States and other CAP stakeholders to actively participate in shaping the future monitoring and evaluation system for the first and second pillars of the CAP.

In October 2011, the European Commission presented a set of legal proposals for the CAP that are currently being debated in the Council and the European Parliament. Simultaneously, the European Commission is working on the content of the implementing and delegated acts. The workshops provide the Commission services with further technical input for the shaping of the monitoring and evaluation system for rural development.

Conclusions:

14 March:

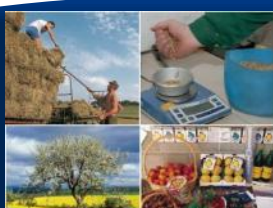
- **More information and involvement is needed of rural development administrations and stakeholders in the National Reform Programmes for EU2020;**
- **Such involvement should help prepare the contribution of Rural Development Programmes (RDP) to the establishment of the Partnership Contracts;**
- **In particular for Community Led Local Development, strong coordination and bottom-up consultations would be needed.**

15 March:

- **There is a need for clear and precise definition of all indicators, and appropriate guidance on how to obtain the data and calculate the values, to ensure consistent application;**
- **The proposed approach for output indicators was perceived as feasible;**
- **Recognition that achievement-linked result/target indicators are key to demonstrating policy outcomes;**
- **For impact indicators, a major difficulty remains netting out the effects of RDP interventions;**
- **There are diverging opinions as to whether the responsibility for impact indicators should be at RDP, national or EU level;**
- **Certain particularly problematic indicators were identified and proposals made for alternatives.**

Set up in small participatory working groups, the participants had the opportunity to exchange and give their input on:

- The coordination within the Partnership Contracts (PCs) and the contribution to the National Reform Programmes (NRPs);
- The contribution of Community Led Local Development to EU2020 and its translation in the PCs;
- The suitability and feasibility of the proposed draft output, result (including target) and impact indicators, and to propose alternatives.



Wednesday 14th March 2012 – "strategic programming"

Plenary introduction and presentations

Rob Peters, Head of Unit "European Network and monitoring of rural development policy", DG AGRI introduced the programme and with a show of hands asked the participants to identify themselves as representatives of National Authorities, National Rural Networks, European organisations, evaluators, the European Commission...



The future framework for rural development: a convergence towards EU2020 objectives



The discussions of this workshop took place within the context of the proposed [framework for the rural development \(RD\) policy post-2013](#).

Thus on 14th March, Josefine Loriz-Hoffmann, Head of Unit "Consistency of rural development", DG AGRI reminded to the participants what the proposed future framework is. In particular, she explained that the EAFRD will be tightly coordinated with other EU Funds (the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund, and the Fisheries Funds) through a 'common provisions regulation', in a way to ensure a consistent focus on the *EU2020 strategy*. The whole strategic approach will be reinforced, with *Common Thematic Objectives* derived from EU2020

being translated into fund-specific priorities.

For instance, the 6 Union priorities for Rural Development (see below) will help ensure a focused contribution of the *Rural Development Programmes* (RDPs) towards the Common Thematic Objectives (and thus towards the EU2020 targets). Concretely coordination with the other funds will be ensured through *Partnership Contracts* at national level and through a *Common Strategic Framework at EU level*.

Josefine Loriz-Hoffmann also gave examples of key actions which can be financed through the EAFRD and explained how these actions would relate to the common thematic objectives or even directly to the EU2020 headline targets.

The description of this framework was completed on 15 March by a more specific description of the content and structure of the future RDPs. Guido Castellano, also from Unit "Consistency of rural development", DG AGRI provided [the outline of the future programme architecture](#). This structure will help show how interventions are targeted towards the achievement of the Union Priorities for Rural Development.



The 6 Union priorities for Rural Development:

1. Fostering knowledge transfer in agriculture, forestry and rural areas.
2. Enhancing the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability.
3. Promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture.
4. Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry.
5. Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy in the agriculture, food and forestry sectors.
6. Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas.



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Participatory session



The participants were asked to reflect on the following questions in small groups. Mike Gregory (ENRD Contact Point) summarized and presented the findings.

How is coordination with regard to the National Reform Programs (NRPs) currently organised in your country?

In many countries, the coordination is under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance, sometimes the Ministry of Economics, the office of the Prime Minister, the Federal Chancellery, or the Ministry of EU Affairs. Often, the involvement of agricultural or rural offices is minimal, but in a few cases there are inter-ministerial working groups, or thematic working groups (e.g. on environment and renewable energies).

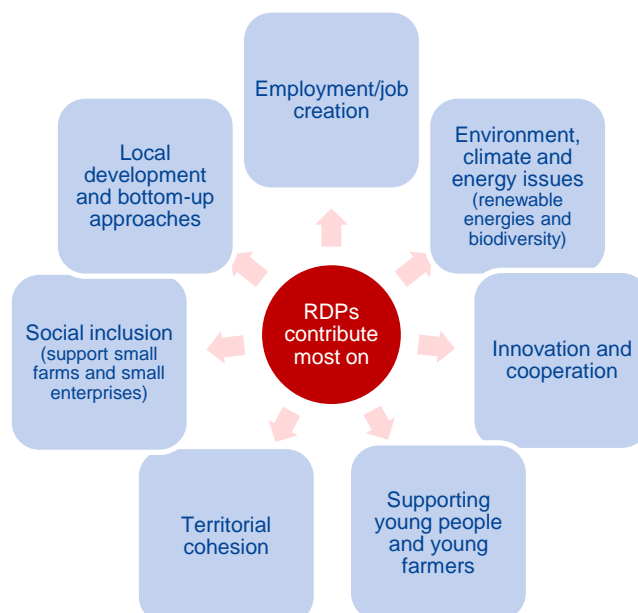
Strong Points

The principle of consistency of rural development policy with broader objectives at EU and National levels, through the NRP, is recognised as very positive. When they exist, the coordination mechanisms are seen as useful. In some cases, even when participants were not involved directly (or not at all) in these coordination mechanisms, it was considered that these broader objectives were somehow reflected in the rural development policy. There was also good hope that this coordination would play a stronger role in the future, for the preparation of the Partnership Contracts in particular.

Weak Points

In general, a lack of information, a lack of understanding, and even a certain lack of awareness as regards the NRP was clearly expressed. The coordination mechanisms, when they were known, were often seen as insufficient as regards rural development (too top-down, or mainly dealing with other Structural Funds). A lack of involvement of rural development administrations/stakeholders in the design of national targets, or in the coordination groups, was underlined as well. On the other hand, a fear of additional administrative burdens related to these links with NRPs was also expressed.

Where do Rural Development Programmes most contribute to NRPs targets?



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What makes this contribution most effective, notably in terms of coordination with other funds?

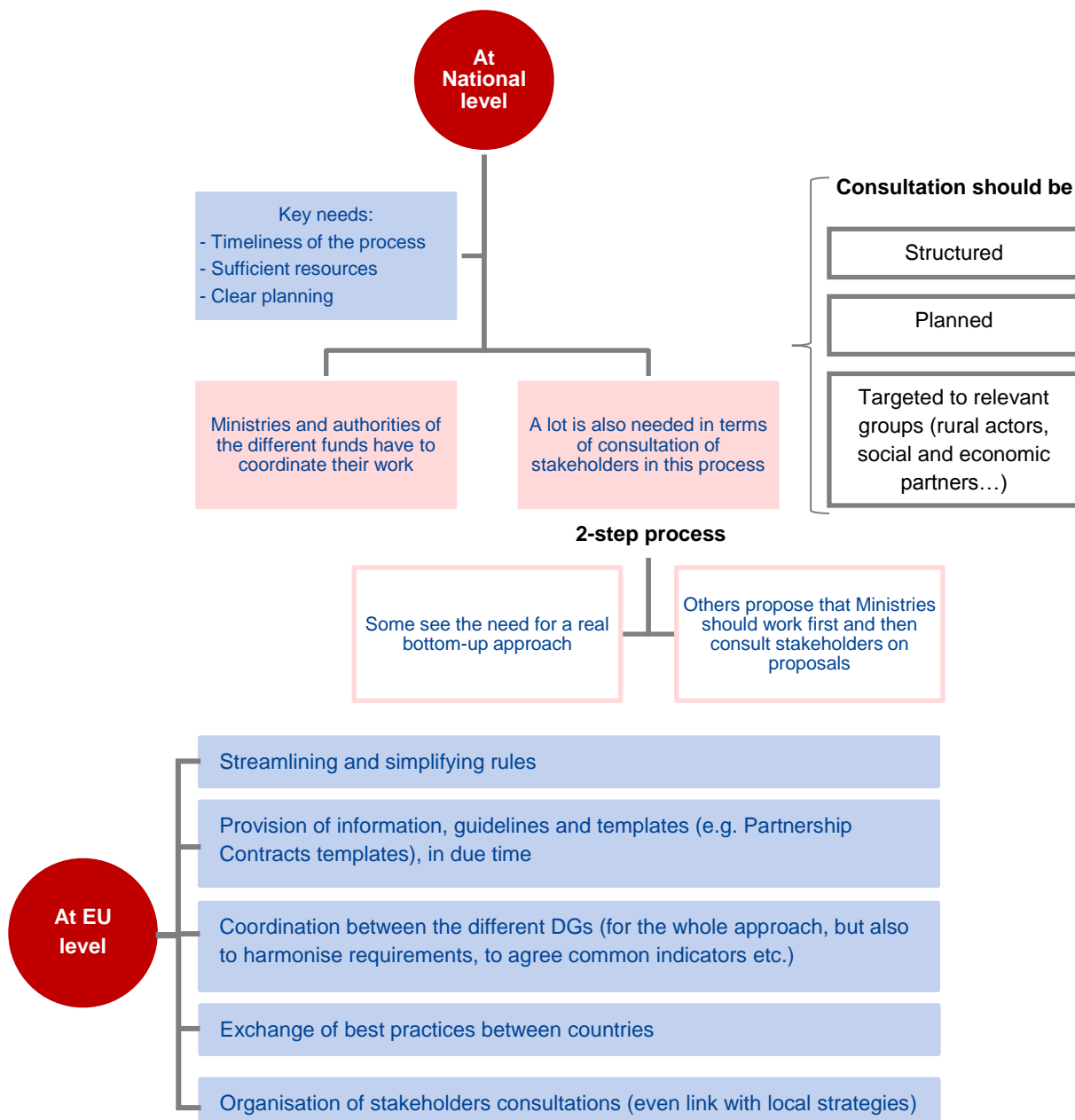
The coordination between the different national administrations, and the different implementing bodies and rules, are seen as key in this process. The existence of a Common Strategic Framework at EU level and the preparation of the Partnership Contracts are seen as positive elements. The establishment of common targets for all funds, the coordination at local level, an appropriate allocation of human resources to contribute to that process, a bottom-up and inclusive approach in the

preparation of the Partnership Contracts are seen as other important elements to make the contribution effective.

Some bottlenecks however remain: different levels in the programming (national versus regional), different speeds between the funds, and the additional link to Pillar I for the EAFRD to be taken into account.

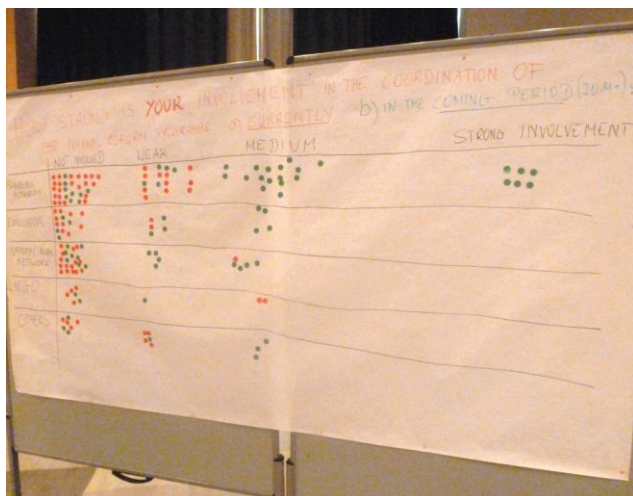
What are the needs of stakeholders to play an effective role in this process, also in view of the drawing up of the Partnership Contracts?

First of all, clear information and a shared understanding of the policy objectives, framework and requirements are essential at all levels, including stakeholders. Much effort has to be put into this.



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Ad-hoc survey: Involvement in coordination of NRP



Participants were asked to indicate their current (red dots) and envisaged future involvement (green dots) into the coordination of the National Reform Programmes.

Managing Authorities see themselves currently not (67%) or weakly involved (33%). However, a majority envisages a medium (44%) or strong involvement (17%) in future. **Evaluators** are currently not (83%) or weakly involved (17%). 36% of them see a medium and thus a more prominent involvement after 2013. The small group of representatives from the **National Rural Networks** indicated that they are currently overall not involved (94%) and half of them predict, that this will improve after 2013. Among the small group of **NGOs** half saw themselves as not or medium involvement. Half of the **other representatives** are currently not or medium involved. A third of them think that this will improve.

Community Led Local Development (CLLD)

Pedro Brosei, Unit "Consistency of rural development", DG AGRI gave a presentation on the [future framework of Community Led Local Development](#). Here are some key points:

- EU2020 Strategy highlights CLLD as a critical part of 'inclusive growth';
- CLLD (based on LEADER experience) is recognized as an integral part of CSF;
- Member States will define their national approach to CLLD implementation in the Partnership Contracts for the EAFRD and other funds under CSF.

Participatory session:

Hannes Wimmer (Evaluation Helpdesk) introduced two questions for the group work on the contribution of CLLD to EU2020 and the stakeholder's needs. The main outcomes were:



Contribution of CLLD to EU2020

- Enhancing local governance and development of more explicit community linkages and concrete actions.
- Promoting more 'green' awareness-raising and practical actions to adapt and mitigate effects of climate change (particularly focused upon sustainable energy sources and use), enhanced environmental systems, services and practices.
- Enhancing support services and improving employment opportunities to help combat rural poverty, low incomes, unemployment and social exclusion.
- Actions to facilitate and enhance the quality of life in rural areas, increase investment in social capital, life-long learning and generational renewal.
- Knowledge exchange and innovation (social, technical, business etc.) through improved access and linkages to information, research and development, relevant knowledge and experience (including education and training), adapted to the local environment.

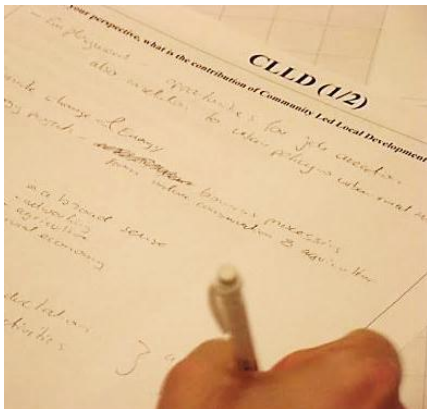


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What are the needs in terms of coordination, consultation and preparation at Partnership Contract level?

Coordination

- Need for a simple, clear and unified management structure (and allocation of responsibilities) at national level to ensure effective coordination between responsible institutions, to prevent duplication, double-funding and development of a 'common' approach and methods for multi-fund management, coordination and communication.
- Need to ensure mechanisms that are established not to become too 'top-down' (such as establishment of formal inter-ministerial structures).
- Need to encourage institutional ownership and linkages with and between local, regional and national levels, including, where possible, direct participation of key stakeholders (more bottom-up engagement) from relevant sectors (e.g. LAG's, NGO's, civil society representative bodies etc.).
- Geographic coordination (national, regional, local, urban-rural etc.) is critical to ensure effective coordination between funds and management structures.
- Opportunity to profit from and utilize previous experience from implementation of RDPs to guide process and engagement with other funds/institutions.

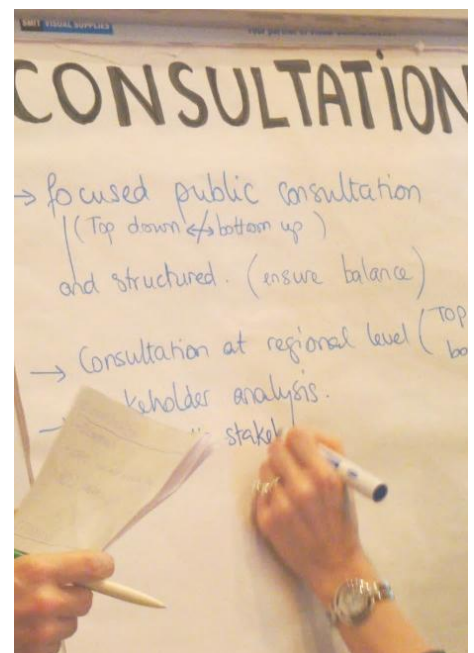


Consultation

- Need to undertake a broader stakeholder analysis and to establish an effective stakeholder map to guide/assist in targeting any consultation process.
- The process should embrace both formal and informal consultation processes (and for RD, should be supported by the NRNs / LAGs, where possible).
- Allow enough time for effective consultation with stakeholders at all levels and analysis of outcomes and their implications for the design and development of PCs.
- Use findings from consultation process to guide/modify design of management and coordination framework/structures.

Preparation

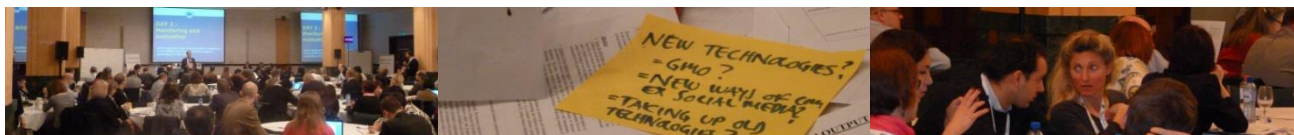
- Detailed stakeholder analysis required (see above).
- Need to analyse past and current experience of all funds in support of CLLD (with particular emphasis on lessons from LEADER).
- Need for effective and well-targeted communication of strategic framework objectives to guide process (also to include organisation of community-based and regional level workshops, seminars, information campaigns etc.).
- Need for focus upon evidence-based planning and programming.
- Need to develop clear objectives, targets, indicators, rules, procedures, and 'user-friendly' guidance documents for Member States to guide CSF process (to be prepared by the EC).
- Need for maintaining a degree of flexibility in the planning and programming process.
- Need for definition of common targets and result indicators to be developed through consultation and coordination.



Thursday 15th March 2012: “monitoring and evaluation”

Plenary introduction and presentations

Leo Maier, Head of Unit “Evaluation of measures applicable to agriculture; studies”, DG AGRI introduced the programme. The main focus of the day was to examine the suitability and feasibility of the proposed draft indicator framework.



Introduction to the draft intervention logic and proposed draft indicators

Zélie Peppiette, Unit “Evaluation of measures applicable to agriculture; studies”, DG AGRI introduced the [draft intervention logic and the draft proposed indicators](#) for the future programming period:



- The intervention logic describes relationships between the needs (SWOT), the objectives (EU2020, CSF, CAP), the priorities (6 RD priorities) and the measures (23 + LEADER approach);
- The intervention logic is related to a hierarchy of indicators:

Context indicator	→ Needs
Impact indicators	→ Objectives
Result (target) indicators	→ Priorities (focus areas)
Output indicators	→ Measures/operations

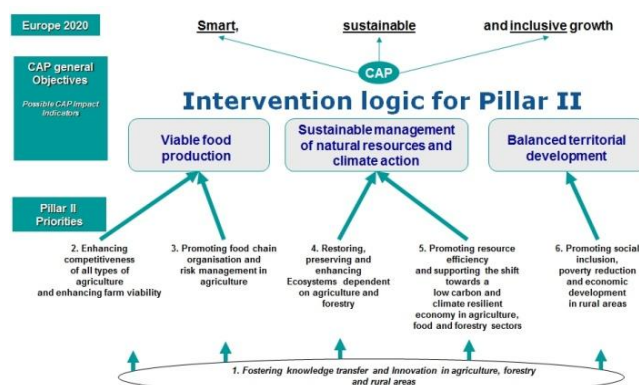
For the next programming period, it is proposed that output indicators should be “data items” related to each operation, held in a management database which can be aggregated as required. The advantages for such a system are the following:

- Fewer separate pieces of information
- Data easily identified (precoded, taken directly from application form, IACS or coded on receipt)
- More strategic (links operations directly to focus areas and priorities)
- Less administrative burden as no separate monitoring & evaluation system (part of management database)
- Flexible (aggregation as appropriate)
- Covers selected and completed operations with no additional administrative burden.

A [draft intervention logic](#) for each Rural Development priority was presented to the participants showing how the RD measures contribute to the EU overall policy objectives, and proposing possible indicators.

The participants were asked to reflect on the suitability and feasibility of the proposed approach and the output, result (target) and impact indicators in small group sessions. They were also invited to propose alternatives for indicators considered inappropriate or too difficult to calculate.

The sessions were organised according to four themes (competitiveness, environment, territorial development and innovation, networking and technical assistance), and the outcomes, clustered by indicator type, are summarized on the following pages.



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Output indicators

Guiding Questions:

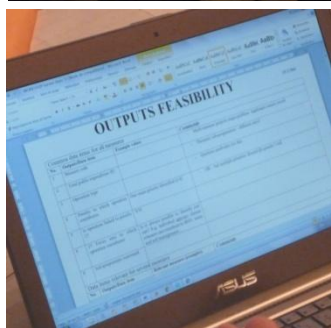
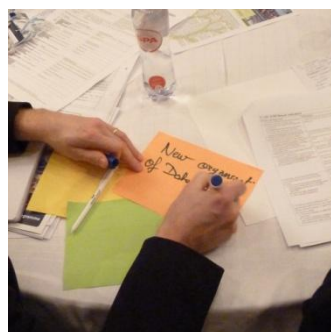
Does this approach, and the data proposed, allow us to adequately monitor progress in implementation towards results?

Do these indicators cover the M&E needs? What is missing? What is superfluous?

Is the proposed approach feasible? What is needed to put it into practice? Does it work for all proposed data items?

Globally, the participants considered that the overall approach presented would work, but they clearly stressed that further developments and definition are needed soon so that Member States (MS) have sufficient time to set up the overall monitoring processes (especially IT system development). The main outcomes of the discussions are:

More precise definitions and methods are needed - examples and templates are also requested - in particular:



Precise definitions of the type of expenditures required (top-ups, realised, committed...)

The content of quarterly monitoring submissions

The rules for aggregation

Clear definition of indicators for new measures (risk management...)

Determination of sources and timing for data collection

Definition of the lists of project types

The need to decide if projects should be attributed only to one priority or more (most suggested to choose only one for the sake of feasibility).

Use of break downs (NATURA 2000, Gender, LFA, Organic...) should be clarified and only retained where really useful.

Development of either an integrated database or operational links between databases is important but it should be remembered that the MS are not at the same level depending on their infrastructures (several databases...) and the implementation of the e-governance policy.

Collection of data involves several sources and actors (MA, PA...): not all information could be extracted from the applications forms; claim forms may be more reliable. However some participants wanted to rely on data from available applications as much as possible.

Development of monitoring of network activities, innovation and LEADER is needed (e.g. No. of events, publications, web visitors...).

Finally, numerous specific comments were made indicator per indicator. These constitute a very relevant contribution to refine and further develop the set of output indicators.

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Result and target indicators

Result indicators have been proposed that could be used to assess the implementation and progress of the policy in relation to focus areas of rural development priorities. For each focus area, one of the result indicators is identified as a potential "target indicator" whose target value has to be quantified ex ante at RDP level. After the initial discussions around the guiding questions, participants were asked to give their views on proposed target indicators (pink rows in the tables) using red ("do not fit the purpose") and green ("fit the purpose") dots, and to propose alternatives. In the charts below, the balance between the green and red dots is shown in a pie-chart.

Guiding Questions:

Are the proposed result indicators the right indicators to demonstrate the achievements of the focus areas?

Do these indicators cover the M&E needs? What is missing? What is superfluous?

Which indicators present significant challenges to collect, and why? Are there better alternatives or proxies?

What is the feasible frequency of data collection?

General comments on result/target indicators

- General consensus that result indicators are a key component of the hierarchy needed to identify programme achievements;
- Wish to make them as simple to obtain as possible, whilst still maintaining a real link to policy achievements;
- Need for clear and precise definitions of all indicators, and appropriate guidance on how to obtain the data and calculate the values, to ensure consistent application;
- Of the 17 target indicators proposed, 5 were identified as particularly problematic: three because of data difficulties (change in GVA/AWU, water and energy savings), one because of lack of definition of the concept (short circuit marketing), and one because it was not considered an appropriate result indicator (population covered by local development strategies).





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Priority 1: Fostering knowledge transfer in agriculture, forestry and rural areas

PROPOSED RESULT INDICATOR:	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of holdings introducing new technologies as a result of cooperation projects targeting innovation 	No target needed for Priority 1 because it is cross-cutting	Need to define "new technology"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % holdings introducing new technologies <p>Missing (for Priority 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of cooperation initiatives No of stakeholders participating in networking activities No. cooperation projects between science, institution & forest/farmers implementing new technologies. No. farmers/foresters participating in >10 hrs vocational training ?indicator on social innovation?

Priority 2: Enhancing the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability




	PROPOSED RESULT INDICATOR:	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in agricultural output on supported farms 	Could be used as target indicator instead of GVA		<p>Missing (for Priority 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An indicator related to diversification Volume of investments related to innovation Should measure liquidity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2.A) Changes in GVA/AWU on supported holdings 	Good for evaluation, but not for monitoring or target purposes	Very difficult Need to consider beneficiaries against non-beneficiaries. Long reporting time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net profit adjusted from farm accounts/AWU Sales/AWU Gross Margin/AWU on supported holdings Increase in GVA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2.B) % of agriculture holdings with RDP supported business development plan for young farmer 	OK	Need to clarify the definition of agricultural holdings Otherwise quite simple	

Priority 3: Promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture viability






	PROPOSED RESULT INDICATOR:	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture output under RDP supported risk management schemes 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of used funds/% of farmers who used the schemes 	Superfluous		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3.A) Agricultural output under supported quality production schemes 	Not very meaningful	Need to define "output" (quantity or value) Hard to collect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merge these three into one indicator: % of famers (or standard output) covered by schemes % output going to local/regional processors No. farmers involved in direct marketing % change in average price received by producers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3.A) Agricultural outputs sold via short circuits 	Issue is increasing farmers' price/margin: Need a target linked to that	Definition of short circuits needed	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3.A) Agricultural output sold via producer groups or inter-branch organisation 		How/who to collect?	

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Priority 4: Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry




	PROPOSED RESULT INDICATOR:	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of forest or other wooded area under management contracts supporting biodiversity 	Too weak link to quality of achievements. More of an output indicator.	How would these contracts be defined?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (4.A) % of UAA under management contracts supporting biodiversity and/or landscapes 	Too weak link to quality of achievements. More of an output indicator	How would these contracts be defined?	Missing for Priority 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of non-productive investments • Landscapes supported • Training, knowledge exchange, advice provision • Indicators should be split into %UAA under 1) broad general schemes and 2) focused specific schemes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (4.B) % of UAA under management contracts improving water management 	Too weak link to quality of achievements. More of an output indicator.	How would these contracts be defined?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (4.C) % of UAA under management contracts preserving soil 			

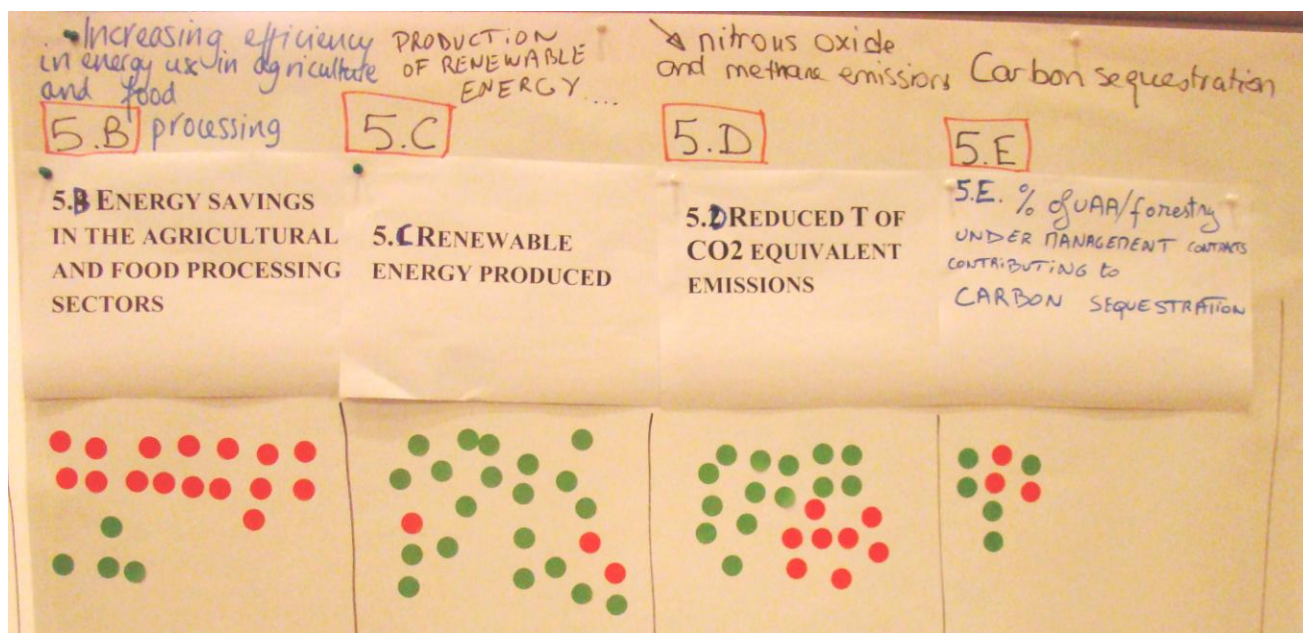
Priority 5: Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy in the agriculture, food and forestry sectors.

	PROPOSED RESULT INDICATOR:	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water efficiency 	Not necessarily useful	Difficult to monitor	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency 	Not necessarily useful	Difficult to monitor	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (5.A) Water saved in agriculture 	OK	Hard to measure. Too difficult. Use estimations for expected savings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. water conservation projects • No. farms using water-saving irrigation schemes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (5.B) Energy savings in the agricultural and food processing sectors 	OK	Hard to measure. Too difficult. Use estimations for expected savings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of energy use • No. projects/investments directed at energy conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (5.C) Renewable energy produced 	OK	Difficult to calculate target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in net benefit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (5.D) Reduced T of CO2 equivalent emissions 		Need common method, else not measurable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in net benefit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (5.E) % of UAA/forestry under management contracts contributing to carbon sequestration 	OK	Cumulation needs to be comparable. Depends on definition used.	

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Priority 6: Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas.

	PROPOSED RESULT INDICATOR:	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (6.A & B) N° of jobs created through supported projects 	Very important indicator. Breakdown by sector.	Difficult to collect/know in advance Need guidelines on how to apply/calculate. Count as "within 3 years of start-up"	Missing for Priority 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. new/improved services No. SMEs created No. self-employed jobs created No. integrated projects Indicator on diversification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (6.B) Population covered by local development strategies 	Not useful as target	Easy to obtain, but not very meaningful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace with database of best practices. Population engaged/involved No. active project partners LDS beneficiaries Population benefiting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (6.B & C) Population benefiting from new or improved services / infrastructures and IT infrastructures 	OK	Common rules for calculation needed. Hard to measure in reliable way.	



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Impact indicators

Guiding Questions:

Are these impact indicators the right indicators for rural development (in the context of the CAP as a whole)?

Do these indicators cover the M&E needs? What is missing? What is superfluous?

Which indicators present significant challenges to obtain, and why? Are there better alternatives or proxies?

As regards the proposed impact indicators, the first feedbacks were:

Are the proposed impact indicators suitable overall?

- The **contribution of the CAP - and specifically of the RDP - to the impact indicators** remains difficult to calculate and to attribute.
- **Relevance of impacts indicators** is higher at EU than at Member State level.
- **Existing indicators** should be used as much as possible.
- Some of the proposed indicators are too dependent on **external factors**.
- **Clear definitions** are still missing.
- The **comparability** between Member States and where relevant also with the Structural Funds needs to be ensured.
- **Too many** indicators.
- **Ensure link** to CAP obj., EU2020, PC.
- A **more holistic measurement** of rural development should be envisaged.

Are the proposed impact indicators feasible overall?

- **Need more and clearer guidance:** netting out impacts, how to differentiate between Pillar 1 and 2 etc.
- Indicators should be adjusted to the **available data sources**.
- The **responsibility for calculating impact indicators** needs to be clarified: assessed by EU (Eurostat) or by Member States? Who is responsible for reporting between Pillar 1 and P2?
- **Experience of evaluators** from current period should be taken into account.
- **Need coordination** between Monitoring & Evaluation System and data collection.

Some indicator-specific comments and proposals for alternative indicators mentioned by participants:

CAP objective: VIABLE FOOD PRODUCTION

PROPOSED INDICATOR(s)	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVE / NEW INDICATOR
Agricultural entrepreneurial income / AWU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better definition needed • Consider income as a whole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straightforward to obtain • Confidentiality issue of FADN-data, Pillar I and II, inflated values by project applicants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA as impact indicator • Average agricultural income • Gross Agricultural income/AWU
Total factor productivity (TFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need definition • Need basic method • Rather an indicator for innovation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple to obtain, data existing • Challenging because difficult to calculate, data intensive, gross-net effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour productivity, land productivity • Preference for qualitative studies

CAP objective : SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE ACTION

PROPOSED INDICATOR(s)	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVE / NEW INDICATOR
Net GHG emissions from agriculture; Share of agriculture in GHG emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition missing • Link to forestry needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility to be verified with experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of Natura 2000, crop rotation, ecological status • Preference for qualitative studies

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Farmland bird population index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important indicator • Lacks robustness (dependence of other factors) • Link to forestry needed • Not direct link to CAP and EU2020 objective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rather feasible • Not available in all countries 	
HNV indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important indicator, but still needs better definition (→consistent methodology) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different approaches in MS despite guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HNV forestry – qualitative information on HNV condition
Share of agriculture in water use; Water use for irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition missing • Dependent on other factors (climate, precipitation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility depends on definition 	
[Water quality indicator]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable but further definition needed • Should include ecological status of water bodies • Link to EU Biodiversity Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasible, but methodology needed to ensure consistency • Expensive to collect, little data, territorial differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross nutrient balance (easy, but difficult to evaluate)
Soil quality index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition needed • Very dependent on other factors (climate, territorial differences) • Not comparable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasible, but methodology needed to ensure consistency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Carbon
Soil erosion indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depends on climate, territorial differences • Relevant time gap? • Weak influence of the RDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasible, but methodology needed to ensure consistency • Not feasible 	

CAP objective: BALANCED TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROPOSED INDICATOR(s)	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVE / NEW INDICATOR
Rural employment rate [compared to rest of economy]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs further breakdown (sectors, age groups, education) • Definition needed • Consider urban commuting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rather feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new enterprises • Unemployment rate, • Investment capital formation • investment in infrastructure
Share of rural population living at risk of poverty [compared to rest of economy]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of risk of poverty is needed • A clear method should be established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility depends on definition of rural and non-rural areas • Data often at national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of life (share of rural people who have access to services, share of rural people who have access to social capital) • Share of social aid • Net migration
Rural GDP per capita in PPS [compared to rest of economy]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of rural areas needed • Not only influenced by RDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not available at appropriate level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of life • Enhancement of social capital

INNOVATION, NETWORKING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

PROPOSED INDICATOR(s)	SUITABILITY	FEASIBILITY	ALTERNATIVE / NEW INDICATOR
Expenditure in agricultural research and development expressed as share of agricultural GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not appropriate indicator • Not appropriate for networking (→ networking gives inspiration, raises awareness on RDP and innovative projects) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not possible to quantify 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More qualitative case studies • Improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of RDP as result of Technical Assistance



Strategic Programming and Monitoring and Evaluation for RDPs 2014-2020

Next steps: How will the outcomes of these workshops be used?

Taking into account the results of these first discussions about the proposed indicators, DG AGRI services will prepare a revised set of indicators, and do further work on data requirements and feasibility.

Further discussions with national administrations/stakeholders will then take place, using planned forthcoming events, such as:

- Workshop on community led local development workshop on 31st May;
- Evaluation Expert Committee meeting on 12th June;
- ENRD Coordination committee on 14th June;
- Stakeholders' seminar in December 2012 on successful programming.

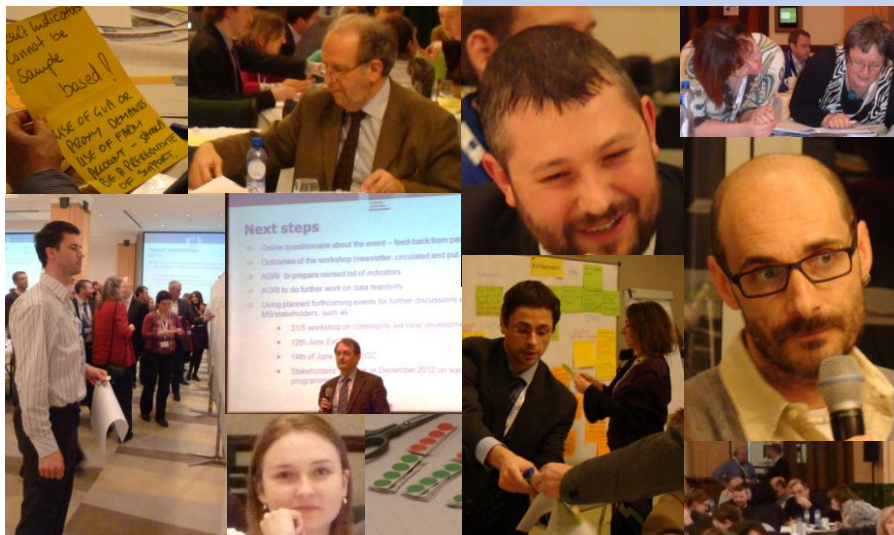
Further information

"Very useful to get people really familiar with how the indicators are developing."

"We could speak about the possibility of application of the indicator system."

"There were a lot of discussions as members had very different opinions."

"Very good to listen to different views."



Special thanks to our hosting / facilitation team:

Click [here](#) to find all relevant information about the development of the monitoring and evaluation system for the CAP post-2013.

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