

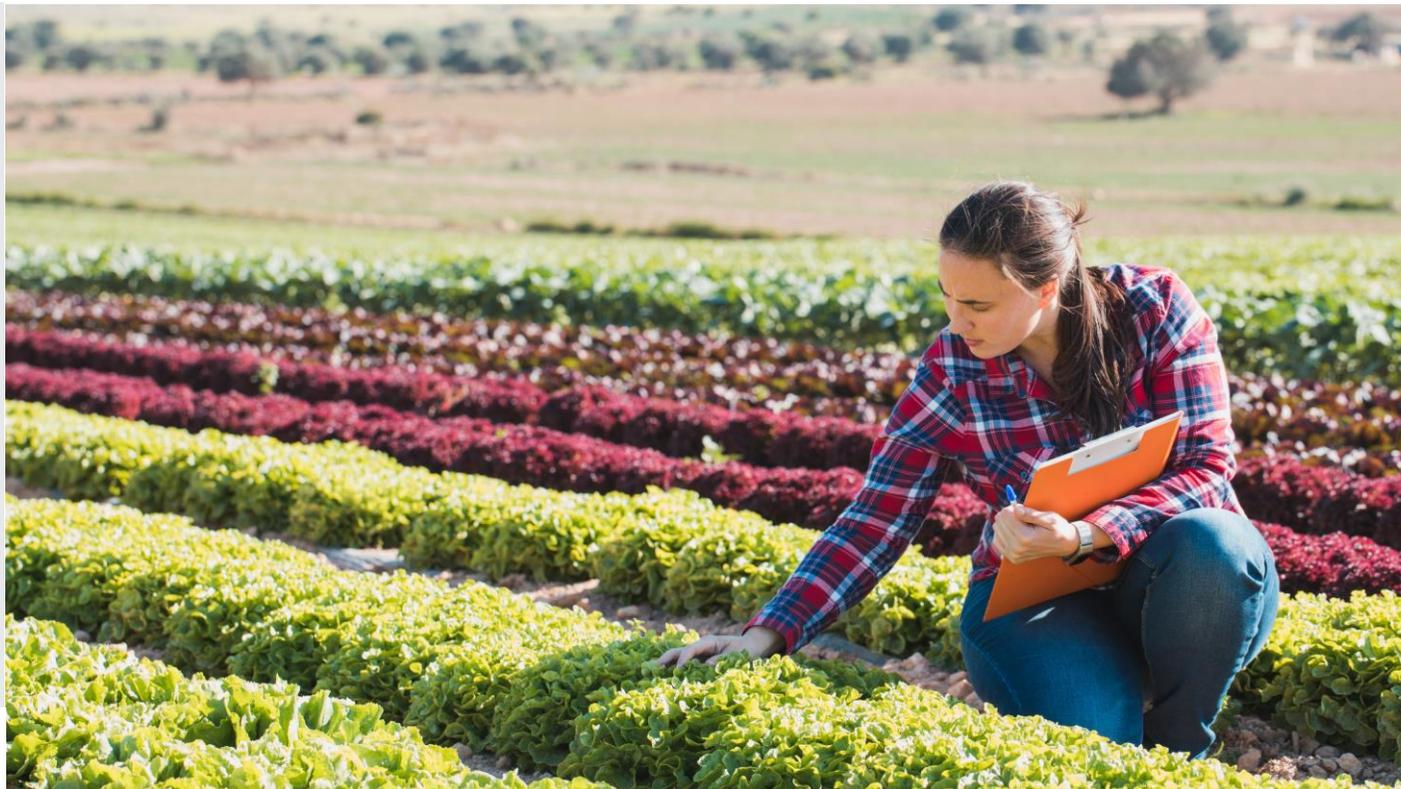
Assessing Support for Young Farmers in Andalusia

(2020)

14-15th March 2024

Natalia Carpio Ostos
Evaluador

 Junta de Andalucía | Consejería de Economía,
Hacienda y Fondos Europeos





Contents

- 1 Reason for Assessing Young Farmers
- 2 Evaluation Questions and Judgment Criteria
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Main Results
- 5 Conclusions and Recommendations



1

Reason for Assessing Young Farmers

Reason for Assessing Young Farmers

CAP CONTEX INDICATORS (2016)

Age structure of farm managers (C.23):

5% less than 35 years

Agricultural training of farm managers (C.24): Less than 35 years:

68.8% practical experience only

29.8% basic training

1.4% full agricultural training

Increasing representativeness in the RDP

Financial Budget (v9): 204,433 million €.

57% increase compared to version 1

Conclusions and recommendations of the ongoing evaluation (2019)

Recommendations:

"...database and methodology review to prepare the ex-post evaluation..."

Information obtained through qualitative methods:

Problems for maintenance in the activity.

Low agricultural area availability.

Excessive document requirements and bureaucracy

Ignorance of commitments.

Insufficient agricultural training.

Need for private investment.

Farmers think about production and not marketing.



2

Evaluation Questions and Judgment Criteria

QUESTION 1:

To what extent are training and advice contributing to the professionalization and competitiveness of young agricultural farmers that start the activity with the RDP?

Judgment Criteria 1:

The demand for training and advice from young farmers has been high and their expectations are met

Judgment Criteria 2:

Training and advice has contributed to improving the competitiveness of farms created by young farmers

1. Quantification of training and advice received.
 2. Evolution from the starting situation.
 3. Period in which training and advice is extended.
 4. Satisfaction with training and advice.
 5. Source of training and advice.
 6. Evolution of the training plans.
 7. Possible deficiencies in different areas and training tools.
-
1. Training application (improving agricultural techniques and results).
 2. Evolution of training and advice according to the ongoing needs.

QUESTION 2:

To what extent do the young farmers that have started the activity through the RDP continue beyond the commitments?

Judgment Criteria 1:

Agricultural farmers are competitive and have developed over time

Judgment Criteria 2:

Agricultural farmers influence the revitalization of rural environments and contribute to establishing the population

Judgment Criteria 3:

Farms which have received support continue activity after obligatory period

1. Economic aspects are linked to the quantification of the competitiveness of farms.
2. Including synergies or complementarity with other supports and evolution of the company from the beginning.
 1. Quantification of employment results.
 2. Indirect employment.
 3. Permanent rural residence.
 4. Influence on the maintenance or creation of other activities and companies.
 1. Improvement of services and infrastructure.
 2. Impact on the environmental aspects.
 3. Conditions that impact on companies maintaining their activity after installation.



3

Methodology

MIXED TEAM =

Regional Government:

Programming,
Monitoring and
Evaluation Area

Studies and Indicators
Services



Tragsatec Evaluation
Team

**Quantitative
methods**



**Qualitative
methods**

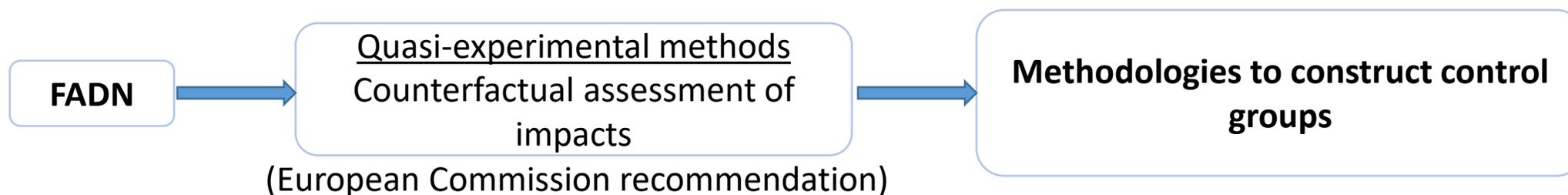


Quantitative methods

Data analytics

Data sources: IFAPA, Management Authorities & Support Manager 6.1.1.

Official sources: Eurostat, national/regional statistics, Annual Implementation Report (AIR) of RDPs and previous evaluations.

**Impact indicators:**

- Agricultural entrepreneurial income (I1)
- Agricultural factor income (I2)
- Total factor productivity in agriculture (I3)

Other general indicators

Gross Value Added
Employment

Quantitative methods

Treatment

Control

Naïve

Programme participantsYoung farmers
beneficiary (RDP + CAP)

VS

Population averageTotal
FADN dataPropensity Score
Matching (PSM)**Programme participants**Young farmers beneficiary
(RDP + CAP)

VS

Suitable comparison groupMatching farmers with similar
characteristics without support
(RDP + CAP)Difference in Differences
(DiD)DiD compared a **treatment and a control group before (2015) and after** with the last data available (2018)

Qualitative methods

Interviews

- Agricultural Organizations
- Training center (IFAPA)
- Support Manager 6.1.1. (2007-2013 + 2014-2020)

Surveys

- Farmers Supported (2007-2013)
- Farmers Supported (2014-2020)

Case studies

- Continue in agriculture (>5 years)
- Renounce support
- Beneficiaries who abandon their activity

Qualitative and quantitative methods



Limitations of the methodology

- **FADN:** Economic size of holdings (> €8000) and unidentified beneficiaries (RDP+CAP)
- **Unfinished period**
- **COVID-19:** Difficulties in qualitative methods
- **Non-homogeneity between programming periods for young farmer support**



4

Main Results

4

Main Results

Naïve-DiD - Pre-matching results

2015-2018

PSM-DiD

Control = 1,187

Treatment = 20

Results are irrespective of their level of similarity to programme participants

Using different variables to find similar matches

	Nearest Neighbor	Kernel	Radio
Control	19	191	57
Treatment	20	20	13

With the highest level of significance

Agricultural entrepreneurial income (I1):
-23,100 €/AWU

Agricultural factor income (I2):
-23,300 €/AWU

Total factor productivity in agriculture (I3): between
-0.28 and -0.41

4

Main Results

LIMITATIONS

Observed changes cannot be clearly attributed to the programme.

Non-representative treatment data (20 vs 3,450 beneficiaries).

First years of activity of young farmers with high investments.

Unidentified beneficiaries (RDP+CAP).

Economic size of holdings FADN (> € 8000)



Improve the data available to ex-post evaluation



5

Conclusions and Recommendations

3,450 young farmers who have started their installation (2,050 installed) through €165,462,729 with farms in 66% of the villages of Andalusia

Characteristics of the young farmers beneficiaries:

Previous links with agriculture

They live in rural areas

29.5% women

A vested interest in the sector

Insufficient training to develop agricultural activity

Growing interest in voluntary training (13.5%)

Farmers take advice

Training for more than 18,000 young farmers
With high satisfaction with the results

Essential support for 35.5% of beneficiaries

70% plan to make new investments

Job creation from support: 2,050 young farmers
installed register more than 7,000 AWU

Synergies with other support:
34 innovation files with M.16 of Cooperation
20% receive agri-environmental supports

51.1% innovative actions

Positive impact on the territory -> indirect
employment generation

Difficulties in maintaining
the agricultural activity:

Availability
of
agricultural
area

Product
marketing

Need for
investments

Return on
assets

TRAINING

- Include marketing modules focusing on added value
- Online training
- Increase the distribution of training

ADVICE AND TUTORING

- Strategy design

YOUNG WOMEN FARMERS

- Analysis of barriers to the participation of women in the support

FADN – Young farmers indicator

- Improve the data available in the FADN for the calculation of indicators

AWARENESS

- Raise awareness of RDP support and other types of investment

**POPULATION IN
RURAL AREAS**

- Analysis of the residence of young farmer beneficiaries



Contact

Name: Natalia Carpio Ostos
Department: Rural Development and Forest Policies.
E-mail: ncarpio@tragsa.es

