



Overview of Member States' evaluation plans for CAP Strategic Plans (2023-2027)

Synthesis report based on the information obtained from evaluation plans and their reviews

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Additional information about the activities of the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP is available on the Internet through the Europa server <https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/support/evaluation>.



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List of acronyms

AKIS	Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System	INRAE	National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and the Environment (France)
BISS	basic income support for sustainability	LAG	Local Action Group
BLE	Federal Office for Agriculture and Food (Germany)	LDS	Local Development Strategy
CCO	Cross-Cutting Objective	LEADER	Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale
CLLD	community-led local development	MA	Managing Authority
CRISS	complementary redistributive income support for sustainability	MC	Monitoring Committee
CSP	CAP Strategic Plan	NN	National CAP Network
DME	data for monitoring and evaluation	ODR	Rural Development Observatory (France)
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development	PA	Paying Agency
EIP OG	EIP Operational Group	RDP	Rural Development Programme
EP	evaluation plan	SO	Specific Objective
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network		
IACS	Integrated Administration and Control System		

European Union (EU) Country codes:

Member State	Country codes						
Belgium	(BE)	Greece	(EL)	Lithuania	(LT)	Portugal	(PT)
Bulgaria	(BG)	Spain	(ES)	Luxembourg	(LU)	Romania	(RO)
Czechia	(CZ)	France	(FR)	Hungary	(HU)	Slovenia	(SI)
Denmark	(DK)	Croatia	(HR)	Malta	(MT)	Slovakia	(SK)
Germany	(DE)	Italy	(IT)	Netherlands	(NL)	Finland	(FI)
Estonia	(EE)	Cyprus	(CY)	Austria	(AT)	Sweden	(SE)
Ireland	(IE)	Latvia	(LV)	Poland	(PL)		



1. Introduction and context

Member States, under the responsibility of their Managing Authorities (MA), have produced evaluation plans (EPs) for the 2023-2027 CAP Strategic Plans (CSP) and already presented them to their respective Monitoring Committees (MC). Evaluation plans provide indications of intended evaluation activities during the implementation period¹. They should be developed in accordance with the CSP intervention logic and comply with a number of minimum requirements that are set out in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475² and cover seven categories: 1) Objectives and needs; 2) Governance and coordination; 3) Stakeholder mapping; 4) Timeline; 5) Data and information; 6) Communication and follow-up; 7) Resources, technical support and capacity building³.

EPs are important tools for planning and implementing evaluations, bringing benefits to Member States by ensuring that all appropriate evaluation activities will take place with sufficient resources and with the required data available in a timely manner and in an appropriate format. A well-designed Evaluation plan adds value to evaluations, so they contribute to better and more efficient policy design, planning and delivery.

Evaluation plans were introduced in the 2014-2020 period and were part of Rural Development Plans (RDP). They followed a pre-defined structure and had to be approved together with the RDP. In the 2023-2027 CAP, there is more flexibility in relation to evaluation planning. EPs are no longer part of the programming documents, i.e., the CSP, and do not have to be formally approved by the Commission. They have to be presented to the MC at the latest one year after the adoption of the CSP⁴. EPs for CSP evaluations include some

new features, notably, the mapping of relevant stakeholders, including those beyond the MC, to be taken into account when planning evaluation and capacity building activities⁵. In addition, data gaps and actions to address them are incorporated in EPs to promote a more proactive approach in terms of data collection and management and satisfy data requirements for the different indicators used in CAP evaluations.

This overview aims to summarise the key features of all 28 EPs, offers an overview of Member States' ambitions in relation to CSP evaluations and provides a baseline/contextual information to follow-up on evaluations that will be implemented in 2023-2027 period. It also aims to serve as a reference for Member States to be aware of what each other is planning and learn from each other's experiences. This overview also summarises any good practices identified in the different EP sections.

The overview was developed based on a thorough review of all available EPs, including a review of screening tools used to provide advice during the drafting of EPs to the majority of Managing Authorities upon their request. The EvalPlatform meetings⁶ also served as an exchange between Member States and provided insights into the advantages and challenges of evaluation planning.

This document is structured along the seven sections as indicated in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2022/1475. For each of them, we present:

- > an overview of key features; and
- > good practice elements observed in the EPs.

2. General characteristics of Member States' evaluation plans

Twenty-eight EPs were available at the time of drafting this report and most can be accessed online (see [Annex 1](#) for the list and hyperlinks of EPs). Their content covers the minimum requirements as stipulated in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475⁷ with the majority structured along the same sections that are suggested in the regulation.

Most EPs tend to be of a strategic nature and will be updated during implementation or followed up by annual action plans.

They distinguish between different types of evaluation, such as process, thematic and ongoing evaluations. EPs and their contents may evolve over the programming period as new methodologies, technologies and data become available and as new evaluation needs arise.

Many EPs include annexes where they provide further details, including evaluation frameworks and templates, lists of stakeholders and communication plans.

2.1. Objectives and needs

This section of the EP should provide a statement of the **objectives** of the evaluation plan and **evaluation-related needs**, aimed to ensure that sufficient and appropriate evaluation activities are undertaken, in particular, to provide the information needed for

programme steering, to inform the next policy programme period, and to ensure that data needed for CSP evaluations are available.

¹ Article 140(4) of the Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

² Article 4(1) of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475.

³ Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2022/1475.

⁴ Article 140(5) of the Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

⁵ Article 4(2) of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475.

⁶ EvalPLATFORM is an informal voluntary platform for CSP Managing Authorities to exchange on issues and solutions in the development and implementation of evaluation plans in Member States. The agenda of meetings is defined by MAs. The online meetings are organised and facilitated by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP.

⁷ Annex II of Implementation Regulation (EU) 2022/1475.



2.1.1. Overview of key features

The objectives and needs section has generally been used to frame the whole EP, in many cases providing evaluation frameworks or approaches that will form the basis for CSP evaluations throughout the programming period.

All Member States' evaluation plans for the CSPs include general **evaluation objectives** linked to the minimum requirements of Regulation (EU) 2022/1475. They generally aim to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value of the 2023-2027 programming period in order to assess progress against the objectives set out in the CSP and to improve the implementation of future CAP periods. **Most EPs stress an objective of providing a continuous learning and improvement process using evidence-based results that will allow for better policy design in the future.** Some EPs further stress an objective to improve the evaluation culture⁸.

More concrete objectives in some cases relate to stakeholders, for example, by aiming to involve them in evaluation activities, address their needs and strengthen their capacities⁹. In other cases, there are objectives related to communication, aiming to communicate what can be achieved with the CAP¹⁰. Regionalised Member States take the regional dimension into account by aiming to carry out regional analyses and processing of results or thematic regional evaluations¹¹.

The most common **evaluation needs** are to have evaluations covering all CAP Specific Objectives, ensure data availability, produce relevant and useful information for steering and improving CAP implementation, and meet the needs of evaluation users. There is also a need to improve the management and coordination of evaluations, analysing interventions for which there is little evaluation experience, or assessing the scope and achievements

of the centralised information management system¹². Some EPs also take into account the ex ante evaluation and the strategic environmental assessment for the identification of evaluation-related needs¹³.

The main challenge in EPs has been to clearly distinguish evaluation needs from CSP needs. In addition, considering the needs of stakeholders in the identification of evaluation needs has been difficult. Sometimes, stakeholder and capacity building needs were only identified during stakeholder mapping.

2.1.2. Good practices observed

Several evaluation plans provide detailed **evaluation frameworks** that include at least one of the following elements: evaluation questions, key elements to assess, factors of success, and indicators and data sources, mainly for the effectiveness criterion¹⁴. This operationalisation of evaluation criteria sometimes goes beyond effectiveness as there are evaluation plans which include evaluation questions, factors of success, indicators and data sources also for the criteria of efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value¹⁵.

Many evaluation frameworks are even more comprehensive¹⁶, including the rationale or scope for planned evaluations, proposed evaluation methods, additional factors of success, additional indicators or qualitative information to be obtained, or concrete actions to be taken in order to obtain the data for impact indicators. See [Annex 2](#) for a more detailed description of examples of additional features of evaluation frameworks.

Evaluation frameworks are not static. They will be refined in yearly action plans in the cases where the EP is of a more strategic character¹⁷.

2.2. Governance and coordination

This section of the EP should provide a brief description of the **monitoring and evaluation arrangements** for the CSP, identifying the **main bodies involved and their responsibilities**.

2.2.1. Overview and common features

The governance and coordination section shows that relevant structures are in place in all Member States, with the capacity to increase the quality of evaluations, ensure a more participatory approach in steering evaluations and make use of results, thanks to many advisory groups, committees and working groups established. This is a clear sign of a growing evaluation culture.

All Member States EPs have described monitoring and evaluation arrangements established for planning, coordinating and steering evaluations for CSPs as well as for sharing information on evaluation activities and findings with the MC and Commission, after examination by the MC.

MAAs have a key role in overseeing the evaluation processes supported by coordination bodies for specific areas/tasks. In a few EPs, there are dedicated evaluation units within the MA¹⁸.

All EPs identify the **main bodies** involved in the monitoring and evaluation and describe their responsibilities either in the governance or in the stakeholder mapping section, notably the MA, PA and MC. They generally also describe the role of other actors that have a prominent role in the governance, such as

⁸ Reported in EL, ES, LV.

⁹ Reported in IE, LT, SK.

¹⁰ Reported in CY, MT.

¹¹ Reported in DE, ES, FR IT.

¹² Reported in EL, ES, LU, SK.

¹³ Reported in IE, ES, MT, SE.

¹⁴ Reported in BE-FL, CZ, HR, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE.

¹⁵ Reported in LU, PT, SI, SE.

¹⁶ Reported in BE-FL, CZ, ES, LT, LU, MT, HR, SI, SK, FI, SE.

¹⁷ Reported in DK, EL, ES, IT, LV, HU, NL, RO, SE.

¹⁸ Reported in CZ, LT, MT, SE.



the National CAP Network (NN), Local Action Groups (LAG) and evaluators. In several EPs beneficiaries, both as data providers and recipients of dissemination activities, are included in the governance as well. Some Member States expand the governance and coordination function by including other relevant actors, such as certification bodies within or outside the MC¹⁹, environmental authorities²⁰, bodies responsible for statistics and data provision²¹, representatives of micro and small enterprises²², and others.

The regional MAs and coordination bodies play a significant role in monitoring and evaluating interventions in some Member States. The **regional dimension** is taken into account in some Member States²³. There, governance bodies include regional MAs and regional evaluation teams. National MAs in these Member States will promote and coordinate the involvement of regional bodies in evaluation activities. In addition, regional steering committees or working groups will help coordinate regional thematic evaluations.

2.2.2. Good practices observed

Effective communication and collaboration in the governance of evaluation are clearly acknowledged and further operationalised in the EPs.

In some Member States, **MAs have additional responsibilities** in relation to the evaluation of what is stipulated in Article 123 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115. They include collaboration with other structures set up for evaluation purposes, such as thematic working groups, evaluation steering groups, or with other evaluation stakeholders, such as thematic experts, research organisations or relevant administrations²⁴. Often MAs also contribute to knowledge

and skills development in relation to evaluation in collaboration with the NNs. Such responsibilities imply that MAs do not operate in silos or in a top-down manner, but instead, they **collaborate and get involved in evaluation activities carried out by others**.

More than half of EPs identify **additional coordination structures to improve planning, implementation and quality of evaluations**, such as evaluation steering/advisory committees and evaluation working groups²⁵. Although their composition may vary, they include relevant actors involved in the management and implementation of the CSP, representatives of the MA, PA, relevant ministries/regions, data providers, research institutes and experts, while in some cases they also include representatives from other EU funds. They share a common goal: to oversee, support, and guide the evaluations and implementation of EPs. This includes advising on or deciding evaluation topics and frameworks, ensuring coordination between monitoring and evaluation, and sometimes coordinating with evaluations of other EU funds.

In addition, some EPs include **innovative governance approaches indicating a tendency to expand the traditional roles of governance bodies**. For example, capacity building, usually offered by NNs, will also be provided by other governance bodies to their respective target groups. Another example is the involvement of NNs in research activities or the participation of MC members in the collection of data/information for evaluation purposes. Furthermore, some governance bodies incorporate considerations related to environmental (e.g. biodiversity, climate) and societal (e.g. equal rights, discrimination) challenges in the remit of their evaluation responsibilities i.e. they ensure that evaluations address these challenges. [Annex 3](#) provides more detailed descriptions of good practices observed in governance approaches.

2.3. Stakeholder mapping

This section of the EP should provide a brief **description of the relevant stakeholders** referred to in Article 4(2) of Regulation (EU) 2022/1475 and their **needs** related to evaluation activities and, where relevant, capacity building.

2.3.1. Overview and common features

Stakeholder mapping, though challenging due to its novelty, greatly benefited evaluation planning. It introduced a participatory approach, identifying diverse stakeholder types beyond the MC. This enhanced the understanding of their roles and specific needs for evaluation and capacity building, emphasising the value of stakeholder engagement in inclusive and effective evaluations.

EPs offer a brief description of relevant stakeholders, including the governance bodies (MA, PA, MC, LAGs, etc.) as well as other stakeholders representing economic, social, and environmental interests and data providers.

In 11 Member States, stakeholders go beyond the members of the MC²⁶, while stakeholders are listed as the same as MC members in other countries. In the cases where stakeholders are listed as the same as MC members, it is often because MCs are quite comprehensive, encompassing all relevant institutions and sectors.

Stakeholders going **beyond the members of the MC** include various relevant administrations and other actors in specific fields, such as environment and climate, nature conservation, social and economic issues, innovation, veterinary and food safety, animal welfare, research and academic sector, agricultural advisory and consulting services.

¹⁹ Reported in DE, EL, ES, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI.

²⁰ Reported in BE-FL, DK, EE, ES, IE, NL.

²¹ Reported in AT, BE-FL, DE, DK, EE, ES, HU, IE, PT, RO, SK.

²² Reported in RO.

²³ Reported in DE, ES, IT, PT, and provinces in NL, FI.

²⁴ Reported in CZ, DE, IE, ES, LU, FI, SE.

²⁵ Reported in BE-FL, CZ, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, IT, HU, AT, PL, RO, SK, FI.

²⁶ Reported in BE-FL, CZ, DK, IE, ES, IT, LT, AT, PL, SK, FI.



The **needs of stakeholders in relation to evaluation activities** are described in half of the EPs ²⁷, while **capacity building needs** of stakeholders are also considered in several EPs ²⁸, or at least described for the key stakeholders i.e. MA, PA and LAGs ²⁹. In one case, the exploration of capacity building needs concluded that there is actually no need for capacity building ³⁰.

The mapping of stakeholders is a new exercise compared to the previous programming period and has sometimes proven challenging for some Member States. Although all EPs offer a list of stakeholders, it has been difficult to distinguish between governance and coordination bodies and other stakeholders. Additionally, stakeholder needs, including capacity building needs, were not always identified at this stage. The reason mentioned in some cases is that this requires a rather lengthy interactive process during the preparation of the EP.

2.3.2. Good practices observed

Despite some challenges, the stakeholder mapping exercise is an opportunity for Member States to motivate and engage

2.4. Timeline

This section of the EP should provide **indicative planning of evaluations and evaluation support studies** to be carried out during the programming cycle, as well as the reasoning for the choices made, including: (a) evaluations to assess the contribution of the CSP to CAP objectives carried out during the implementation of the CSP; (b) where relevant, evaluations to assess specific topics referred to in Article 2, point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2022/1475; and (c) support studies and other research and analytical activities for evaluations.

2.4.1. Overview and common features

Decisions on the timing of evaluations depend on the estimation of when sufficient data will be available to measure achievements. Therefore, some evaluations are done later in the programming period, but there are also evaluations that are planned early in the implementation of CSPs to provide initial insights. Additionally, the high number of evaluation support studies indicates a strong interest in exploring specific aspects and collecting evidence to support the evaluation of SOs.

stakeholders based on their needs and potential contribution to evaluations.

Specific stakeholder mapping tools classifying stakeholders have been used in at least one-third of Member States, with a common feature being the **level of involvement and interest** from stakeholders. Examples of dimensions used in these mapping tools include the involvement of stakeholders in the evaluation process, how they are influenced by evaluations, their ability to influence decision-making or their capacity to spread knowledge. This indicates an effort to classify stakeholders according to how much they will contribute to evaluations, as some are expected to play a more active and decisive role, while others may play a more consultative role or be simply recipients of information/evaluation results. See [Annex 4](#) for specific examples of mapping tools.

In addition, some Member States include **interactive and inclusive approaches for consulting stakeholders and identifying their needs**. In some Member States, the MA interacted with stakeholders through interviews and meetings to engage stakeholders in the evaluation planning process and identify their needs ³¹. Others used workshops or working groups to bring stakeholders together, stimulate their interest and identify their needs ³².

All EPs include an indicative timeline for evaluations planned during CSP implementation as well as the ex post evaluation scheduled for 2031. All SOs will be assessed at least once during implementation, either individually or in bundles, although most Member States choose to combine evaluations of several SOs.

The timing of the evaluations of SOs presents a common pattern with the bulk taking place in the middle of the programming period, notably between 2026 and 2027. SO1 peaks in 2026 when 17 EPs expect evaluations for this SO. Similarly, most evaluations of SO3, SO7 and SO9 are also planned in 2026. SO6 and SO8 peak in 2027 when 14 EPs expect evaluations for these SOs. Similarly, the CCO also shows peaks in 2027. Evaluation of SO5 is scheduled by 13 EPs in 2027. As expected, all SOs will be evaluated in the ex post evaluation in 2031.

²⁷ Reported in BE-WL, CZ, DK, ES, LT, LU, HU, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE.

²⁸ Reported in BE-WL, CZ, ES, LT, HU, AT, SI, SK, FI, SE.

²⁹ Reported in IE, PL.

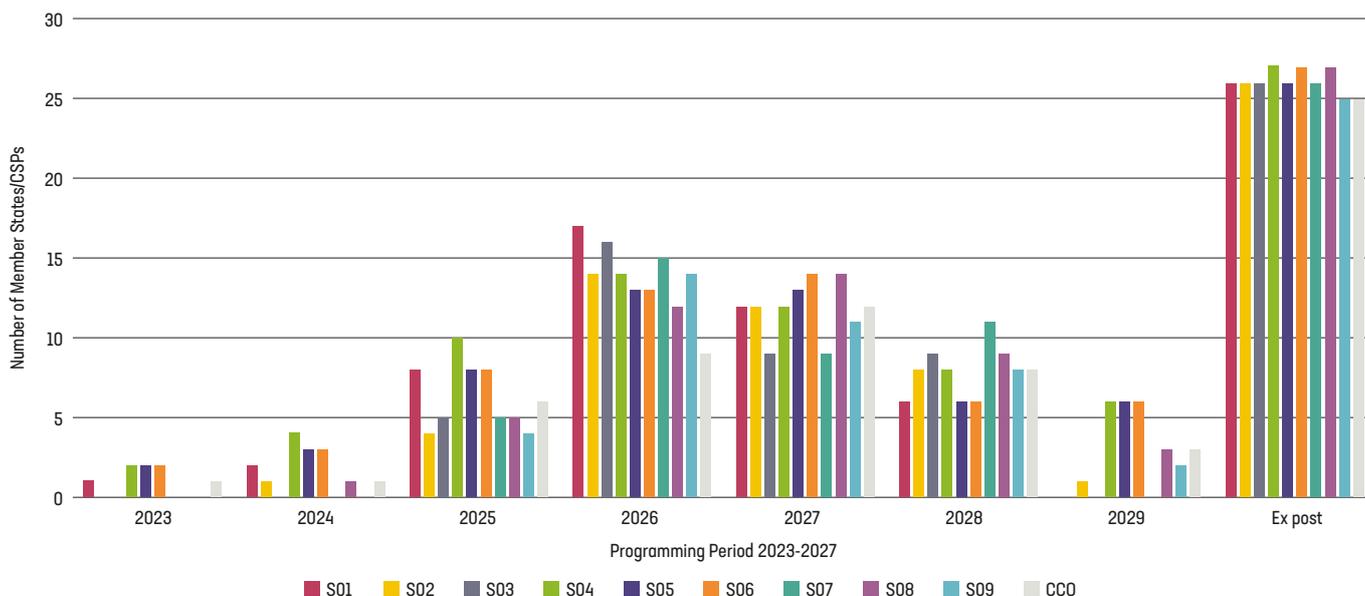
³⁰ Reported in the NL.

³¹ Reported in HU, MT.

³² Reported in CZ, FI.



Figure 1. Indicative timing for the evaluation of SOs (N = evaluation plans)



Source: Evaluation plans database (2024), EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP

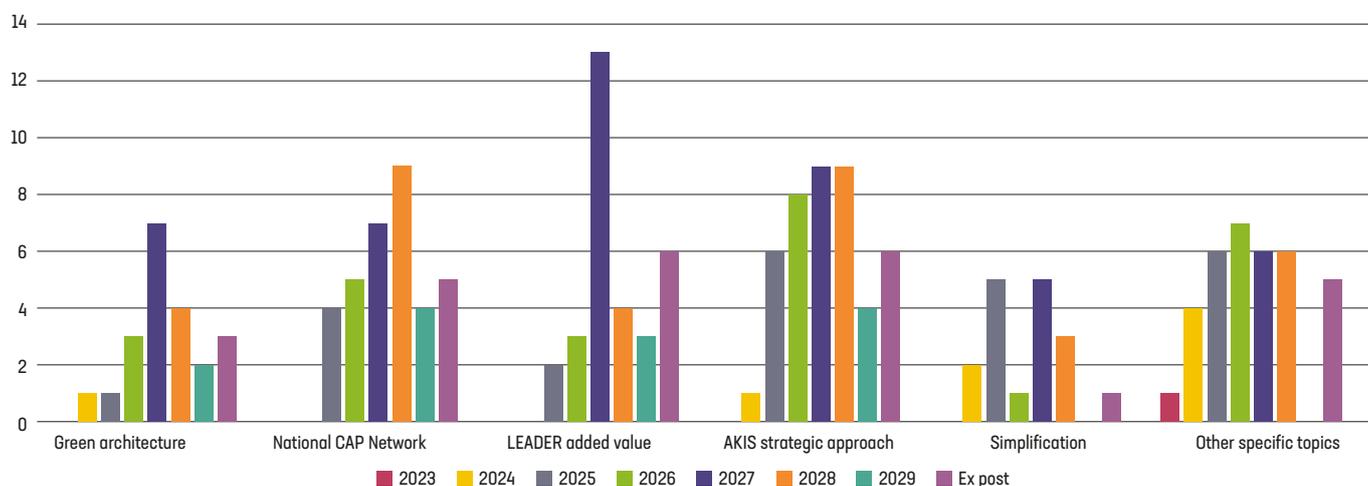
All evaluation plans include the **specific topics** to be assessed according to Article 2, point (d), of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475, notably, the environment and climate architecture, the added value of LEADER, NNs and the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS), although some do not specify their exact timing, more specifically:

- > 18 EPs include green architecture as a specific topic in their timeline. The rest cover green architecture under the assessment of the environmental general objective of the CAP, i.e. under SO4, 5 or 6.
- > 26 EPs include the assessment of LEADER added value in their timeline.

- > 27 EPs include the assessment of the AKIS strategic approach in their timeline.
- > 20 EPs include the assessment of NNs in their timeline.

These specific topics will be assessed at different times during implementation and there is no clear common pattern. However, there is a peak for the added value of LEADER in 2027 when evaluations of LEADER added value are scheduled in 13 EPs. The bulk of evaluations for AKIS is planned between 2026 and 2028, while for NNs the majority are scheduled between 2027 and 2028 and for green architecture in 2027. Simplification, both for beneficiaries and administrations, is planned as a topic to be assessed in 12 Member States, with most assessments of this topic scheduled for 2025 and 2027.

Figure 2. Indicative timing for the evaluation of specific topics (N = evaluation plans)



Source: Evaluation plans database (2024), EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP



Evaluation support studies are also planned in 13 EPs. In most cases, several studies are planned per EP, for instance, 31 support studies are scheduled in Slovakia, 16 in Poland, 12 in Hungary and 8 in Slovenia. The majority concern studies in the field of environment and climate, focusing on specific topics like eco-schemes, soil, water, energy, GHG emissions, biodiversity and others covering more generally the environmental objectives³⁹, with Slovakia planning 18 of its 31 support studies in these fields.

A number of evaluation plans list scheduled evaluation activities, including activities related to the different stages of the evaluation cycle³⁴, data and information systems³⁵, the design of evaluations³⁶ and strengthening evaluation capacities³⁷. In some cases, the evaluation activities will use data and results from past evaluations, i.e. from the evaluations of 2014-2020 RDPs³⁸.

See [Annex 8](#) for a consolidated list of evaluations of CSPs in Member States and their indicative timeline.

2.4.2. Good practices observed

Specific evaluations planned for some topics in several Member States indicate a focus on areas that go beyond the minimum

regulatory requirements, reflecting specific thematic interests in these Member States.

Although most topics could be part of the evaluations of SOs or of the specific topics foreseen in Article 2, point (d), of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475, some Member States have planned separate evaluations of sub-topics of the environment and climate, e.g. eco-schemes, soil and water, support to areas of natural constraints, organic farming³⁹. Others focus on gender equality⁴⁰, generational renewal⁴¹, risk management⁴² and sectoral interventions⁴³. In addition, Finland expects the assessment of support to specific regions, like Åland and Eastern Finland. **It is notable that gender equality, which is part of SO8, is distinguished as a separate evaluation or evaluation support study in four Member States 44, while three Member States 45 focus on generational renewal as a specific topic, in addition to the assessment of SO7.**

Other specific topics include animal welfare (FR), the new delivery model (IT), communication (FI, IT) and financial instruments (ES, PL). A few Member States mention general topics, such as the impact and relevance of the operational programmes (FR), entitlements (PT), self-sufficiency (SI), use of simplified costs (CY) and process evaluations to improve the design and implementation of the CSP (SE).

2.5. Data and information

This section of the EP should provide a brief description of the arrangements referred to in Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) 2022/1475 to **ensure data availability for monitoring and evaluation**, including the identification of main **data sources** to be used, **institutional arrangements** for data provision and **data quality control arrangements**. This section should also include the identification of **data gaps** and actions to address them, including having data systems operational on time.

2.5.1. Overview and common features

Institutional arrangements for data provision, sources and quality control are in place and comprehensively described. There is emphasis for the first time on the identification of data gaps and even though there are currently few EPs that have designed actions to address data gaps, there is more knowledge and awareness of the need to address them during the implementation of evaluation plans.

All EPs describe the main data sources and the arrangements that ensure the availability of data. The **data sources** can be grouped under the following categories:

1. **Data collected through the applications for support and payment claims.** This covers all data generated by the implementation of the CSPs, that is, the output and result indicators, as well as the data for monitoring and evaluation (DME)⁴⁶. In all EPs, the **arrangements for collecting this data** focus on the central role of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), the IT system for rural development, non-IACS interventions and the IT system for sectoral support. These arrangements involve mainly MAs and PAs as well as delegated bodies and are usually embedded in the IT systems listed above. Most regionalised Member States pay particular attention to the organisation of the collection and reporting of these data through regional databases and the involvement of regional authorities.

³⁹ Reported in AT, CY, EL, ES, FI, HU, LT, PL, SI, SK.

³⁴ Reported in AT, CY, CZ, ES, HU, LT, NL, RO, SK.

³⁵ Reported in AT, BE-FL, CZ, DK, ES, HU, IE, LT, LU, NL, RO, SE, SK.

³⁶ Reported in AT, BE-FL, CZ, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, HU, IE, IT, LT, MT, NL, PL, RO, SE, SI, SK.

³⁷ Reported in BE-FL, DK, EE, IE, ES, HR, LT, HU, AT, RO, SE.

³⁸ Reported in DE, FR, HU, MT.

³⁹ Reported in DE, EL, ES, FR, HR, AT.

⁴⁰ Reported in BE-FL, CY, ES, SE.

⁴¹ Reported in CY, ES, FR.

⁴² Reported in EE, FI.

⁴³ Reported in IT.

⁴⁴ Reported in BE-FL, ES, CY, SE.

⁴⁵ Reported in ES, FR, CY.

⁴⁶ Article 8 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475.



2. **Data related to agriculture and rural areas.** This refers to data collected for statistical purposes for agriculture and rural areas, which are not necessarily linked to the support from the CSPs. All EPs describe agricultural and other official **data collection campaigns** by reference to national statistics and Eurostat. They also describe the role of the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN). Some Member States refer to additional data sources (e.g. animal registers, fertiliser registers, land prices, agri-food trade), reflecting the specific national structures of data management.
3. **Data related to environment and climate.** It includes the data that can be used to analyse the interface between agriculture, the environment and climate. In most cases, they come from research institutes and a ministry for the environment.
4. **Other data sources** include forestry ⁴⁷, food waste and loss ⁴⁸, data from previous programming periods and past evaluations ⁴⁹.

In relation to **institutional arrangements for data provision**, there are data exchange agreements between the MA or PA and the owners of the environment-climate and other data sources in many EPs ⁵⁰. In some Member States, specific data warehouses and interfaces to important data platforms are developed to support the evaluation of the CSP.

Controls that are used to ensure the quality of the data are described in all EPs. For monitoring data, controls consist of automated checks developed in corresponding IT systems and additional plausibility checks that are carried out before reporting to the Commission. For other data sources, the responsibility for controlling the quality of the data lies with the owners of each data source.

Some Member States ⁵¹ include **specific approaches for the identification of data gaps and actions to address them**. They focus on past experience for the identification of data gaps and evaluation frameworks (already developed in many EPs as described in [section 2.1.2](#)) that list data sources per factor of success or indicator, distinguishing between existing and additional data that needs to be collected, which some Member States used to identify data requirements and gaps.

In most cases, data gaps are linked to SO4, 5 and 6. Not many concrete actions have been included in the first drafts of EPs to close data gaps. Most Member States will try to make the best use of data already collected as part of established monitoring systems, and data available in national statistics or research institutes. For this, many Member States plan to make specific arrangements with corresponding data providers.

It has been recognised in almost all EPs that primary data collection will be necessary. This data collection can be done proactively, as part of preparatory or thematic evaluation studies, or ad hoc during the implementation of specific evaluations. Methods for collecting primary data may include surveys, interviews, case studies or pilot actions. The criteria ⁵² for determining whether such data collection is feasible may include a substantial increase in the meaningfulness of the evaluation, sufficient potential for coordination with relevant actors and the potential for synergies of the collected data.

Some Member States plan to collect additional data through applications for support and payment claims ⁵³.

See [Annex 5](#) for examples of data collection, data quality control and identification and closing of data gaps.

2.5.2. Good practice observed

Some Member States foresee **specific capacity building activities for the collection and reporting of monitoring data** ⁵⁴. These activities focus on manuals or other documents that describe the structure and content of datasets and data management procedures and help users understand the CAP data requirements for monitoring and evaluation. The activities can be complemented with training of staff responsible for data collection. See [Annex 5](#) for specific examples.

Regarding **closing data gaps**, it has been recognised that established monitoring systems (e.g., monitoring of the quality of surface and ground waters) are usually not designed for evaluation purposes. Therefore, some Member States ⁵⁵ are planning to **reorganise** these **monitoring and data collection systems**, especially for the sampling process, to include a sufficient number of beneficiaries or expand their territorial coverage to include areas where more beneficiaries are located.

In addition, some Member States ⁵⁶ have already developed **specific monitoring infrastructures to assist the evaluation of Rural Development Programmes**. These infrastructures, usually maintained by research institutes or MAs, will be kept operational under the CSP and be expanded to cover new data requirements. For example, a monitoring system of landscape elements that will also cover non-beneficiaries will be established in the Netherlands by the MA (Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality) using satellite data and aerial photographs.

Finally, some Member States ⁵⁷ plan to **cross link datasets to improve the potential for attributing the observed effect to the CAP support**. This may involve CSPs' electronic information system, IACS, FADN, Eurostat's Farm structure survey and information from tax authorities.

⁴⁷ Reported in IT, HU, AT, PT.

⁴⁸ Reported in BE-FL.

⁴⁹ Reported in DE, HU, AT.

⁵⁰ Reported in BE-FL, BE-WL, IE, FR, AT.

⁵¹ Reported in FR, LT, HU, NL, AT.

⁵² Reported in DE.

⁵³ Reported in HU, NL, AT.

⁵⁴ Reported in DE, EL, ES, HU, AT.

⁵⁵ Reported in HU, NL, FI.

⁵⁶ Reported in FR, FI, SE.

⁵⁷ Reported in IT, LV.



2.6. Communication and follow-up

This section of the EP should provide a brief description of how **evaluation findings** will be **disseminated** to target recipients, including a description of the **mechanisms established for the follow-up** and use of evaluation results.

2.6.1. Overview and common features

Clear communication and follow-up processes play a critical role in the effective use of evaluation findings. Member States have made efforts to enhance communication by identifying specific target groups and appropriate channels for each. However, establishing a clear follow-up approach remains a challenge, and Member States can benefit from learning from the good practice examples identified.

All EPs describe the **channels or mechanisms for the dissemination of evaluation findings** to target recipients. **More than half of Member States foresee different channels depending on the target groups and their needs**⁵⁸. They include online communication tools such as websites, digital exchange platforms, webinars and social media, working groups (sometimes thematic), meetings amongst relevant stakeholders, leaflets/brochures published either online or distributed in events, press releases, presentations on events organised for communication purposes (e.g. conferences/ seminars) or presentations in events organised by others (e.g. fairs and exhibitions).

The MA is the main stakeholder responsible for communication. In addition, the NN is used as a dissemination tool in several cases⁵⁹. **The MC also plays an important role** in the dissemination of evaluation findings as it consists of the most relevant CSP stakeholder.

Most Member States' EPs refer to the main principles and expected content of communication plans with a few having already developed one or a detailed template⁶⁰ (see [Annex 6](#)). In

some cases, there is no separate communication plan developed in the context of the EP, but it forms part of the CSP communication and dissemination plan⁶¹ or the communication and visibility framework⁶² or NN strategy⁶³.

The MA is also the main actor responsible for the follow-up of evaluation results. A few Member States⁶⁴ foresee specific structures, such as 'working/thematic groups' or 'knowledge networks' that will monitor the implementation of recommendations from evaluations. Furthermore, the NN⁶⁵ or the evaluation steering group⁶⁶ will also contribute to a more efficient use of evaluation results among different stakeholders. **Member States seem to have faced more challenges with the description of mechanisms for the follow-up and use of evaluation results.**

There is a general recognition of the need to follow up on any amendments or actions required as a consequence of evaluation results, however, there are few examples where such mechanisms or processes are described in detail⁶⁷. They include templates/ tables that help standardise the recording of information in relation to conclusions, recommendations, actions to be taken to implement recommendations, responsible actors for implementing recommendations and deadlines. [Annex 6](#) includes examples of follow-up tools.

2.6.2. Good practices observed

Some EPs include more targeted communication activities, either according to each phase of the evaluation or according to target groups⁶⁸, while also distinguishing between temporary and continuous communication activities⁶⁹. Furthermore, a few Member States consider communication experiences from the previous period⁷⁰ by analysing lessons from different activities or continuing to use practices and tools that worked well, as well as addressing stakeholders that have proved to be important.

⁵⁸ Reported in BE-FL, DK, DE, EE, ES, FR, HR, LT, HU, NL, AT, RO, SK, FI, SE.

⁵⁹ Reported in BE-FL, BE-WL, CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, LV, HU, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE.

⁶⁰ Reported in IE, ES, IT, HU, LT, RO, FI, SE.

⁶¹ Reported in PT, SK.

⁶² Reported in ES.

⁶³ Reported in SI.

⁶⁴ Reported in ES, HU, FI.

⁶⁵ Reported in HU.

⁶⁶ Reported in ES.

⁶⁷ Reported in CZ, EE, HR, LT, AT, RO, SK.

⁶⁸ Reported in IE, ES, IT, LT, HU, AT, RO, FI, SE.

⁶⁹ Reported in BE-FL.

⁷⁰ Reported in IT, HU, RO, FI.



2.7. Resources, technical support and capacity building

This section of the EP should provide a description of the **resources** needed and expected to implement the evaluation plan, including an indication of the administrative capacity, data, financial resources and IT needs; as well as a description of the implementation of the programme support referred to in Article 7(3) and (4), including **technical support and capacity building activities** carried out to ensure that the evaluation plan can be fully implemented and planned **support to LAGs for evaluating the Local Development Strategies**.

2.7.1. Overview and common features

Although all Member States confirm sufficient capacities to carry out planned evaluations, there is an ongoing effort to improve capacity building in relation to evaluation. NNs play a prominent role in providing capacity building support for LAGs, although concrete approaches still need to be developed in several Member States.

All EPs include a **brief description of resources** (human, financial and technical, including IT). All evaluations will be carried out by **functionally independent evaluators**. A few EPs provide more detailed descriptions of the resources, such as full-time equivalents for human resources⁷¹, type of costs incurred⁷², the types of IT systems (e.g. a data warehouse composed of data from different data sources⁷³), while some EPs foresee the development of new IT applications⁷⁴. Most EPs include descriptions related to IT systems for data collection in their respective chapter on data and information. In Spain, the regional level is also considered in the administrative capacity and provision of training.

The **implementation of support to evaluation stakeholders** is generally briefly described and will be developed further when planning evaluation activities. The **capacity building needs of stakeholders and administrations** involved in the implementation of CSP evaluations are identified and taken into account when planning capacity building activities in several cases, often in the stakeholder mapping section⁷⁵. In most Member States, capacity building support will be further developed when planning specific evaluation activities. In very small countries like Luxemburg, evaluation stakeholders are consulted in a working group during the implementation of evaluations and this exchange process constitutes a form of capacity building.

The main actors to provide support activities are the MA and NN for LAGs, as well as other actors such as research institutes⁷⁶ or the CSP monitoring and evaluation steering group⁷⁷. More precise

information on the training needs of stakeholders involved in CSP evaluations will be gathered by the NN in some cases⁷⁸.

Types of capacity building activities include training⁷⁹, guidelines⁸⁰ and meetings amongst stakeholders. A variety of meetings will be used for capacity building purposes, such as workshops/seminars, study visits or exchanges of experiences with other Member States through joint seminars, forums and conferences.

Capacity building support for LAGs will be mainly provided by the NN⁸¹. In addition, some Member States will use dedicated structures (the department for LEADER in Ireland or the LEADER network in Italy) to provide capacity building to LAGs. However, although specific support is planned to be provided to LAGs for evaluating their local development strategies, only a few EPs have already identified and described the capacity building and support needs of LAGs⁸² or have defined the approach for identifying and addressing capacity building needs of LAGs⁸³. In the rest of the EPs, capacity building needs of LAGs will be identified at a later stage. Some Member States will also rely on regional authorities to identify capacity building needs of LAGs⁸⁴.

Overall, the description of the implementation of programme support seems sufficient to ensure that the EPs can be fully implemented. Some Member States stress that the knowledge and **experience from the previous programming period** in planning and implementing the evaluation plan will be used during the current period⁸⁵.

2.7.2. Good practices observed

Two types of good practice can be observed. First, **detailed needs assessments** to identify technical support and/or capacity building needs of stakeholders based on interviews or surveys to stakeholders have helped identify specific needs that will culminate in the design of targeted capacity-building activities⁸⁶. Second, some Member States have developed **structured approaches**⁸⁷, composed of different activities or steps covering the whole path:

identification of needs → design of capacity building topics and activities → implementation of specific capacity building topics

As part of the structured approaches, a **'train-the-trainer' approach** is used in BE-FL, where the NN will train LAG coordinators, who in turn can train their LAG members and staff. Similarly, in Germany capacity building will ensure knowledge is transferred from federal and regional administrations to less experienced persons. See [Annex 7](#) for detailed examples.

⁷¹ Reported in BE-FL, DK, IE, ES, FR, LU, NL.

⁷² Reported in BE-FL, CZ, IE, ES, HR, HU, SI, SE.

⁷³ Reported in BE-FL, IE, ES.

⁷⁴ Reported in DE, CY, HU, especially for data related to sectoral and direct payments interventions in HR.

⁷⁵ Reported in BE-FL, BE-WL, CZ, EL, ES, HU, AT, SI, SK, FI, SE.

⁷⁶ Reported in CZ, PL.

⁷⁷ Reported in IE.

⁷⁸ Reported in ES, IT.

⁷⁹ Reported in BE-WL, IE EL, ES, HU, FI.

⁸⁰ Reported in BE-WL, EE, IE, EL, ES, HU.

⁸¹ Reported in BE-FL, BE-WL, CZ, DK, DE, EE, HR, IT, HU, LT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE.

⁸² Reported in HR, HU.

⁸³ Reported in BE-FL, IE, PL.

⁸⁴ Reported in DE, ES.

⁸⁵ Reported in DE, EE, IT, RO.

⁸⁶ Reported in HR, HU, FI.

⁸⁷ Reported in BE-FL, IE, AT, PL.



2.8. Concluding observations

There are two overarching conclusions in relation to the process and content of EPs. First, in relation to the process of developing EPs, Member States generally used a participatory approach to address all regional and stakeholder needs in a single document, resulting in more coherent EPs. Second, there is a diversity of EPs in terms of content because of the flexibility and freedom to develop EPs in line with national evaluation needs. Member States have often planned specific evaluation topics to reflect CSP intervention logic and the evaluation needs of stakeholders. Therefore, EPs become practical tools/living documents rather than a formal exercise that may contribute to a better evaluation culture.

EPs demonstrate synergies between the different sections, for example by ensuring the possibility to follow how needs have been identified and how they are reflected in the objectives, topics and evaluation frameworks and timelines, while ensuring exchanges with relevant stakeholders in different stages of the evaluation process and on different topics.



Annex 1. List of evaluation plans

This annex provides a list of EPs of the 2023-2027 CSPs that were included in the overview. If available, the hyperlink to the EP is provided as well.

Table 1. List of evaluation plans with hyperlinks (if provided)

Member State	Hyperlink
BE (FL)	Evaluation plan (Version April, 2024)
BE (WL)	Evaluation plan (Version April, 2024)
BG	Draft Evaluation plan (Version June, 2024)
CZ	Evaluation plan (Version 1.1; 13/12/2023)
DK	Evaluation plan (Version 27/04/2023)
DE	Evaluation plan (Version 05/06/2023)
EE	Evaluation plan (Version October, 2023)
IE	Evaluation plan (Version 29/08/2023)
EL	Evaluation plan (Version 16/11/2023)
ES	Evaluation plan (Version 2.1; 31/07/2023)
FR	Evaluation plan (Version 2022)
HR	Evaluation plan (Version 27/10/2023)
IT	Evaluation plan (Version 02; 13/02/2024)
CY	Evaluation plan (Version May, 2023)
LV	Evaluation plan (Version Nr. 9.3-25e/3/L/UK/2023; 09/11/2023)
LT	Evaluation plan (Version No 3D-832; 08/12/2023)
LU	Evaluation plan (Version 3; 14/12/2023)
HU	Evaluation plan (Version 08/12/2023)
MT	Evaluation plan (Version 1; October 2023)
NL	Evaluation plan (Version 09/02/2024)
AT	Evaluation plan (Version 16/05/2023)
PL	Evaluation plan (Version 1.0; July 2023)
PT	Evaluation plan (Version 1.2; 15/09/2023)
RO	Evaluation plan (Version 06/12/2023)
SI	Evaluation plan (Version 1.0; 24/11/2023)
SK	Evaluation plan (Version 22/12/2023)
FI	Evaluation plan (Version 16/06/2023)
SE	Evaluation plan (Version No 3.1.17-01189/2023; 08/09/2023)



Annex 2. EP section ‘Objectives and needs’: examples of features of evaluation frameworks

These are detailed examples of evaluation frameworks presented in [Section 2.1 ‘Objectives and needs’ of the EPs](#).

Good practice observed in developing evaluation frameworks

Collaborative approaches	
BE-FL	A detailed evaluation framework consists of a rationale for the theme to be evaluated, evaluation questions, factors of success, indicators, data sources and evaluation activities. It also includes direct and indirect interventions linked to each evaluation element.
CZ	There is a comprehensive evaluation framework per SO, with evaluation questions, factors of success, indicators and data sources. It also includes evaluation approaches for assessing the indicators.
ES	Although there is not an evaluation framework for all SOs, there is a very comprehensive example of what each evaluation framework will contain: scope and objectives of the evaluation, needs identified in the CSP related to the evaluation topic, sub-themes to be evaluated, related CSP interventions, indicators (output, result, impact, context), potential evaluation questions, evaluation steps, additional qualitative information to be collected, planned methods for information collection, needs for information from other evaluations, evaluation actors and their responsibilities, duration of the evaluation, evaluation studies to support the evaluation of the topic and comments/observations.
HR	The evaluation framework for assessing effectiveness for each SO consists of evaluation questions, key elements to assess, factors of success and indicators (output, result and impact). For the rest of the criteria, i.e. efficiency, relevance, coherence, and EU added value, the EP includes indicative evaluation questions. In addition to the common elements, additional relevant information (quantitative and qualitative) and specific indicators will be used to help draw relevant conclusions on the impact of the CSP.
LT	The evaluation framework includes evaluation questions, evaluation elements, factors of success, indicators and data sources, the scope of each evaluation, the related interventions and their financial weight in the CSP. It also includes an assessment of the territorial distribution/impact of support.
LU	The aim is to carry out evaluations along five thematic evaluation packages, with specific themes in each package, covering all SOs and evaluation criteria. It has developed a detailed evaluation framework that includes, for each specific theme, evaluation questions, factors of success, common and additional indicators and their data sources.
MT	There is an evaluation framework for each evaluation theme, consisting of scope and rationale, methodological approach, main evaluation questions per evaluation criterion of effectiveness, efficiency, etc., data requirements and availability, duration and proposed timeframe and budget.
AT	An evaluation concept has been developed which provides the basis for its evaluation framework. It is based on a combination of national needs, SOs, evaluation elements and evaluation criteria to culminate in the identification of 36 evaluation topics. In this way, evaluations are not independent of each other but integrated into a content-based conceptual framework.
SI	The evaluation framework includes the needs of each SO for every evaluation question and factor of success. This further substantiates the rationale of each specific evaluation question.
SK	The evaluation framework is detailed and structured: a) by evaluation topic, including the evaluation criteria associated with the topic, the focus of the evaluation, related indicators, expected deliverables and timing; and b) by SO, including evaluation questions, key elements to assess, factors of success, result and impact indicators, data sources for impact indicators and actions to be taken in order to obtain the data.
FI	The evaluation framework includes more specific policy objectives for each SO, with corresponding factors of success, evaluation questions per factor of success, indicators, data, evaluation criteria and the actor responsible for each evaluation.
SE	There are clear visuals of the intervention logic of each SO, accompanied by evaluation elements, success factors, indicators and data sources. The evaluation framework for each SO identifies additional factors of success (not included in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475) that reflect the specificities of the Swedish CSP.



Annex 3. EP section ‘Governance and coordination’: examples

These are detailed examples of additional governance structures presented in [Section 2.2 ‘Governance and coordination’ of the EPs](#).

Good practice observed in governance approaches

Collaborative approaches	
ES	<p>The MA established a cooperation agreement with a state agency for scientific research which can provide important support to evaluations in terms of data, dissemination and methodological support.</p> <p>At the same time, collaboration with regional authorities will be ensured through evaluation steering groups for different topics, composed of at least the technical staff of the MA responsible for the evaluation of the CSP and staff of the regional MAs. They will have multiple responsibilities related to all stages of the evaluation process and the implementation of the EP.</p>
FR	<p>Collaboration with regions will be ensured through the steering committee of the EP, which will include at least the MA, representatives of regional MAs and PAs, and the rural development observatory. It will propose and validate specific evaluation topics, coordinate and monitor the evaluation work of the MAs and ensure evaluations are properly disseminated. It will also include thematic sub-groups.</p>
IT	<p>Collaboration with regional authorities is ensured with a steering committee for evaluation which is composed of representatives of the national and regional MAs responsible for directing the planning, implementation and follow-up of evaluations, as well as systematic consultation between regional MAs and the national MA.</p>
LU	<p>The implementation of the EP will be based on a collaborative approach that will mobilise relevant experts. The MA will set up informal evaluation committees composed of experts from relevant public authorities for each evaluation package. This approach will contribute to early information on evaluation activities and results and will also ensure that the evaluation needs of stakeholders are considered when formulating tender specifications.</p>
SK	<p>The advisory committee for the monitoring and evaluation of the CSP will facilitate stakeholder consultation and coordination between monitoring and evaluation actors and manage the monitoring and evaluation process. It will be composed of representatives of the MA, PA, other EU funds, providers, scientific and research sector, and various relevant ministries.</p>
FI	<p>The innovative role of the working group is to promote cooperation between research and programme evaluation needs. The working group supports the implementation of the EP and will be responsible for coordinating the overall evaluation, deciding on evaluation questions, addressing findings and recommendations, and ensuring they are discussed and communicated to CSP stakeholders.</p>
SE	<p>There is a cooperation structure (JSam) where the MA cooperates with the Swedish National Agency for Marine and Water Management, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Agency for Marine and Water Management. The cooperation also includes representatives from the county administrative boards. This cooperation structure has the opportunity to comment on planned future evaluations.</p>
Emphasis on capacity building	
HU	<p>Distinguishes capacity-building activities offered by the main governance bodies: a) from MA to evaluation stakeholders; b) from the NN to administrations and other actors involved in the implementation of the CSP in relation to monitoring and evaluation processes; and c) from the PA to relevant stakeholders on the operation of the electronic monitoring and evaluation system.</p>



Thematic focus of governance bodies

IE	There is a particularly strong emphasis on addressing environmental, climate, and biodiversity-related challenges. For this reason, the Inter-Departmental/Agency Environmental Monitoring Committee (IDAEM) will have an advisory function specifically for environmental evaluations, ensuring the provision of up-to-date data sets, research and information to those who require it for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
MT	It includes amongst its main governance bodies for the management of the EP, various entities that cover horizontal principles such as fundamental rights, equality, non-discrimination and accessibility.

Expanded role of some governance bodies

PL	A key role is assigned to the NN , which will be involved in the development of tools for monitoring and evaluating the CSP, including research methods. The cooperation of the NN's support units with research institutes and bodies in the field of research and evaluation is planned.
RO	The members of the MC may participate in focus groups , questionnaires and interviews in order to share opinions on the topic assessed, providing statistical data, analyses and studies to substantiate decisions regarding the implementation of CSP.



Annex 4. EP section ‘Stakeholder mapping’: examples

This annex lists specific tools designed for the classification of stakeholders in [Section 3 ‘Stakeholder mapping’ of the EPs](#).

Examples of tools for the classification of stakeholders

Classification of stakeholders according to:	
BE-FL	Engagement and capacity building, where the stronger the engagement, the more detailed the capacity building, or where little engagement implies capacity building will be limited to general communication.
IT	Power, interest and urgency, more specifically: (a) power, i.e. the stakeholder’s ability to take or influence decisions on the implementation and use of evaluations; (b) interest in relation to why, how and to what extent the stakeholder actually or potentially affects (or is affected by) the development and results of the evaluation, including follow-up; and (c) the urgency, i.e. the degree of urgency of the requests made by the stakeholder.
LT	Their level of involvement/how affected they are by the implementation of the CSP and their role in the implementation of the CSP.
LU	Their specific role evaluations, i.e. each stakeholder is assigned to an evaluation package according to the competencies it offers, for example, the environmental administration is assigned to the environment and agriculture evaluation package.
HU	Four dimensions by degree of involvement: 1) primary stakeholders; 2) key stakeholders; 3) specific topic stakeholders; and 4) other policy stakeholders.
NL	A four-dimensional matrix including influencers, decision-makers, performers/knowledge spreaders and applicants, distinguishing at the national and provincial levels.
PT	The level of complexity of stakeholder involvement: a) collaborate; b) be involved; c) be consulted; and d) inform.
SK	Two perspectives: first, according to: a) the stakeholder’s potential to influence policy; and b) the potential of the policy and its evaluation to influence the stakeholder; second, according to ‘a)’ decision-making competencies and interests of stakeholders.
FI	The extent of stakeholders’ involvement in the evaluation process and their interest in the CSP.
SE	Capacity building needs of stakeholders and their role in planning evaluation activities.



Annex 5. EP section ‘Data and information’: examples

This annex offers detailed examples of arrangements for data collection, data quality control and how data gaps have been identified in [Section 2.4 ‘Data and information’ of the EPs](#). In addition, this annex lists examples of capacity building activities for data collection also included in Section 4.

Examples of arrangements for data collection, data quality control and identification of data gaps

Arrangements for data collection for outputs and result indicators and DME	
DE	Each <i>Land</i> maintains its own database and decides on the responsibility for the collection and provision of data. For interventions implemented by the German Federal Office for Agriculture and Food (BLE), the data are collected and maintained by the PA of the BLE. Data required for the compilation of the annual performance report are sourced from both the Länder and the BLE and merged into a federal database, operated by the BLE. The detailed DME are not kept in the federal database.
ES	The data exchanges between Autonomous Communities and the central government are embedded in the national legislation, which details how the corresponding IT systems will interoperate.
FR	Regions contribute with data for rural development interventions. These are combined with data from the PA (ASP, FranceAgriMer and ODARC) into a single performance monitoring tool called Synapse. This tool will be used to produce the annual performance report, provide a unified structure for all the CSP indicators to monitor their evolution over time and their deviations from the milestones set and drive performance to ultimately avoid any risk of suspension and reduction of payments.
Arrangements for data quality control	
EE	Estonia has enacted a data quality adviser, under whose guidance and monitoring the owners of information systems constantly monitor the data quality of their information systems and, if necessary, undertake corrective actions.
IE	Memorandums of understanding and data sharing agreements signed between government departments and semi-state bodies outline the expected nature of the data being transferred to ensure their quality is not compromised by the respective responsible authorities before passing them on.
Identification of data gaps	
FR	The required data for each evaluation activity are presented in a tabular format, distinguishing between existing data (along with the corresponding data sources) and additional data that must be explored, through case studies, surveys, etc.
LT	The data requirements are presented by factor of success while data gaps are identified alongside potential actions.
HU	The experience from the past period was used, including the involvement of past evaluators in the identification of potential data gaps.
NL	The EP provides a detailed evaluation framework which includes the indication of the level of robustness that should be achieved for each SO and, in some cases, a key evaluation element. This allows for the identification of data and attribution gaps (see the box below for a detailed description of this example).
AT	An online survey was organised to collect experiences about data requirements and gaps from evaluators that carried out past evaluations.



Box 1. Detailed description of how the Netherlands has worked for the identification of data gaps.

In the Netherlands, the evaluation framework focuses on effectiveness. For each SO, and in some cases, a key evaluation element, a detailed intervention logic has been developed, also linking each intervention with the corresponding output, result and impact indicators, and including contextual factors that may affect the implementation and effectiveness of the interventions. Then, for each factor of success that will be used for the evaluation of the SO or key evaluation element, the main impact and result indicators are presented along with their description and targets for the result indicators. Furthermore, the process for assessing the factor of success is presented, indicating how the success can be determined and what are the sources of information on which this assessment can be based. Even more interesting is the indication of the level of robustness that can be achieved, which allows the identification of not only data but also attribution gaps. The potential level of robustness is determined by means of the so called 'effect ladder', shown in the table below.

The effect ladder (evaluation plan in the Netherlands)

Level	Probative effectiveness	Description	Examples of types of evaluation methods
5	Working: scientifically proven effective	Very likely that the results were caused by the intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Studies with a control group based on quantitative data > Pilot studies on the basis of quantitative data > Regression analysis
4	Effective: good results in practice	Somewhat plausible that the results were caused by the intervention and the elements that make up the intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Correlation analysis > Follow case studies over time > Data triangulation (multiple research methods confirm the effect)
3	Theoretically effective: theoretically well-founded	Research shows that the goals have been achieved, participants are satisfied, problems have been reduced, participation has improved, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Questioning of respondents before and after the intervention (survey or interview) > Looking at monitoring data monitoring > Focus groups
2	Potentially effective: well described	Credible intervention theory on how and why the intervention achieves the intended outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Literature review > Information from applications and their approvals
1	Implicitly: not described	The key elements of an intervention (target group, approach, outcomes) and the preconditions are clearly and comprehensively defined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Document analysis > Interviews

After this detailed analysis, the data and attribution gaps are identified and proposals are made for closing them.



Examples of capacity building activities for data collection

Capacity building activities for data collection	
DE	A national monitoring manual has been created to ensure a uniform implementation of EU requirements for the collection of monitoring data. The manual will be made available in a federal/state working group under the responsibility of the national MA. In addition, the employees responsible for data collection are intensively trained. Through regular exchange among all participating bodies at the federal and state level, the national administrative authority and the coordinating body of PAs also intend to ensure that any change requirements to the procedures, including adaptations of the manual and IT systems, are implemented in a timely manner.
EL	All output and result indicators and data listed in Annexes IV-VII of Regulation (EU) 2022/1475, are described in detail in the national legal framework that describes the details of the implementation of each intervention, while the data management procedures that must be followed by the bodies involved are described in the Ministerial decision for the Management and Control System of the CSP.
ES	The agreements with managers of data sources (including beneficiaries) for the collection, storage and recording, as well as for the verification of the quality of the data for evaluations are subject to specific national legislation.
HU	A data processing manual has been developed with the involvement of the PA and ministry experts to ensure a common understanding of the indicator framework and to identify data requirements.
AT	A manual has been prepared that explains the structure and content of the dataset, including a CAP data pool.

Examples of activities for closing data gaps

Activities for closing data gaps	
FR	Through its positioning as a unit of an INRAE, the ODR develops expertise on the scientific work that can be mobilised and will make it possible to link the needs of the evaluation, the available data and the methods (innovative or proven).
IT	It has been recognised that one of the main challenges is to ensure the territorial coverage of the data needed for evaluation. Therefore, it is planned to geo-reference the data of the beneficiaries of the CSP, in particular through the 'Area Monitoring System' (AMS) for area-based and non-area-based interventions, to allow for a territorial aspect of the assessments.
FI	The Finnish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry identified that the state of agri-environmental monitoring requires further development. The ministry negotiated with the Natural Resources Institute Finland on an entity for monitoring the state of agricultural nature. Based on the data collected by this entity, the changes caused by policy measures can be analysed. From the beginning of 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has allocated a multiannual appropriation for these monitoring activities to the Natural Resources Institute's budget. Monitoring shows how the biodiversity and landscape structure of agricultural environments, nutrient emissions from agriculture, the amount of organic matter in arable land and greenhouse gases in farming develop.
	In 2022, a preliminary study commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of the Environment found that the monitoring network for nutrient concentration in waters should be reorganised, so that the sampling frequency at each catchment area would be sufficient, taking into account the extent of agricultural activity. Based on the preliminary study, the focus will be on monitoring diffuse pollution from agriculture and forestry.
SE	The handling of data gaps for the evaluation of the CSP is expected to require a mix of ad-hoc and complementary collection in the agricultural economic survey (JEU). Ad hoc collections may be linked to specific evaluations or, for example, to an issue that needs to be monitored on an ongoing basis over implementation. One example is the innovation survey carried out by the Board of Agriculture with the aim of generating primary data to map innovations on farms.



Annex 6. EP section ‘Communication and follow-up’: examples

This Annex provides examples of communication plans and follow-up tools developed for [Section 6 ‘Communication and follow-up’ of the EPs](#).

Examples of communication plans and follow-up tools

Communication plans/templates	
IE and HU	Include the communication procedure of evaluation results , listing responsibility for communication (who), the target audience/evaluation stakeholders (to whom), the channel or mechanism for communication of evaluations (how) and proposed time and frequency (when). (Table 3 below shows the detailed procedure for Ireland and Table 4 for Hungary.)
ES	There is a communication plan scheduled with objectives, activities, target audiences, tools and a timetable . For the achievement of the communication objectives, a number of criteria have been identified, notably, clarity, simplicity and attractiveness of communication and adaptation to the target audience. The content of the communication plan will, therefore, be focused on different types of recipients and scope, for example, to improve the implementation of the CSP, planning future policy and raising awareness of the general public.
IT	Will develop a communication plan and the EP provides detailed information on what is the minimum it should include, notably, the communication plan stakeholders, the objectives of communication, the communication products and delivery channels.
LT	Includes a detailed template for the communication of evaluation results of each evaluation , including the stakeholder responsible for each evaluation result, communication measures, the purpose of communication, the communication actions, channels, target groups, indicative timetable and other information. (Table 5 below shows the detailed template.)
RO	Has developed a communication plan as an annex to the EP. It includes the context, general and specific objectives of the communication plan, target groups and the dissemination actions foreseen for each different target group.
FI	Includes a structured list of communication stakeholders , the main message to be delivered, their role in communication activities and the channels to use. Furthermore, a communication plan will set out the objectives for the communication of evaluations, outline the role of regional and national actors, and list the initial and planned communication activities and target groups for each evaluation theme. (Table 2 below shows the list of stakeholders.)
SE	A communication plan will be developed for each evaluation , which will further specify the mechanisms, target groups and stakeholders involved. The EP includes a description of the primary target groups, the objectives of communicating with each of them and different communication channels relevant to each target group.



Follow up tools

CZ	The evaluation unit will draw up an overview of evaluation recommendations and a plan for their use and coordinate the incorporation of recommendations into the CSP or implementing rules.
EE	The MA will prepare a <u>table of follow-up activities</u> describing how the evaluation results will be taken into account and if any changes are planned to be implemented based on the results.
EL	A <u>communication tool</u> targeted at LEADER is foreseen in Greece, where a specific online platform is planned to communicate/disseminate information on LEADER evaluations. It will also include LEADER evaluation guidelines for LAG members.
ES	The MA, with support from the evaluation team, will draw up <u>a table with the recommendations</u> of each evaluation in such a way that they can be followed up.
HR	The EP includes a <u>standardised template for the follow-up</u> of conclusions and recommendations, including the actor responsible and a deadline for implementing the recommendation.
LT	The EP includes a <u>template for follow-up</u> of evaluation results containing the evaluation recommendation, related CSP interventions, responsible departments/institutions, updates on the status and relevance of the recommendation (e.g. implemented, planned to be implemented, not relevant, impracticable), planned actions and deadline for their implementation, and any other relevant information.
AT	A single <u>follow-up table</u> containing conclusions, recommendations and implementation of recommendations will be a mandatory part of the summaries of each evaluation assignment.
RO	The EP includes a <u>template for follow-up</u> including for each SO or specific topic evaluated, the conclusions, recommendations, actor responsible, planned actions for implementing recommendations, timing and state of play.
SK	The EP includes a <u>table for follow-up</u> activities that distinguish findings in relation to the objectives and findings in relation to the interventions, the outcomes of communication with stakeholders for each of these findings and the related policy adjustment, distinguishing between current and future adjustments.
FI	A working group established in the context of governance arrangements will monitor the implementation of recommendations and draw up <u>a tool to monitor</u> the update of recommendations.

Table 2. Communication channels and target groups of the evaluation plan (Finland)

Party	Main message	Possible responsibilities for communications	Channels
Managing Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Awareness of the results of the evaluations.	Coordination, monitoring and planning of communications. Analysing the success of communication activities.	Memoranda and bulletins on evaluation recommendations, internal communication on evaluations.
Working group supporting the implementation of the evaluation plan	Awareness of the progress of evaluations and communication activities.	Awareness of communication activities.	Follow-up meetings.
Monitoring Committee	Taking corrective action based on evaluation recommendations.	None.	Meetings 2/year, Maaseutu.fi .



Party	Main message	Possible responsibilities for communications	Channels
Finnish Food Authority (incl. communications personnel)	Awareness of the results of the evaluations, awareness of the progress of the evaluations and of communication activities.	Communication of evaluations. Analysing the success of communication activities.	Meetings, Memoranda and press releases on recommendations for evaluations and internal communications.
Provincial Government of Åland	Awareness of the progress, results and communication activities of the evaluation of rural development in the Åland Islands.	Coordination, monitoring and planning of communications. Analysing the success of communication activities.	Memoranda and bulletins on evaluation recommendations, internal communications, follow-up meetings.
Rural network (incl. communicators)	Awareness of the results of evaluations, progress of evaluations and communication activities. Training and competence development.	Communication on evaluations in line with training activities. Analysing the success of communication activities.	Memoranda and bulletins on recommendations for evaluations.
Regional communicators	Awareness of the results of evaluations and awareness of communication activities.	Regional communication of evaluations. Analysis of the success of regional communication activities.	Memoranda and bulletins on evaluation recommendations, instructions for forwarding recommendations.
Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)	Awareness of the results of the evaluations and progress of evaluations.	Communications concerning the evaluations together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, if the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke) is the party conducting the evaluation.	Memoranda and bulletins on recommendations for evaluations and follow-up meetings.
Statistics Finland	Awareness of the results of the evaluations.	None.	Memoranda and bulletins on recommendations for evaluations.
Finnish Environment Institute	Awareness of the results of the evaluations and progress of evaluations.	Communications concerning the evaluations together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, if the Finnish Environment Institute is the party conducting the evaluation.	Memoranda and bulletins on recommendations for evaluations and follow-up meetings.
External consultants and research institutes	Awareness of the results of the evaluations and progress of evaluations.	Communications concerning the evaluations together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, if the party conducting the evaluation.	Memoranda and bulletins on recommendations for evaluations and follow-up meetings.



Table 3. Procedure for communicating evaluation results (Ireland)

Evaluation channel	Evaluation Stakeholders	Type/form of communication of evaluations	Communication time and proposed frequency
The Monitoring Committee	Members of the monitoring committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentations of evaluations > Presentation of executive or citizen's summary 	Before Submission of Annual Performance Report
The Inter-Departmental/ Agency Environmental Monitoring Committee (IDAEM)	Members of IDAEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentations of individual evaluations > Presentations of thematic evaluations 	1-2 times a year
Monitoring and evaluation steering group	Members of the monitoring and evaluation steering group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Annual Performance Reports > Presentations of evaluations 	1-2 times a year
European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP	European Commission, Evaluation Helpdesk, Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentations of evaluations, evaluation methodologies, approaches to evaluation 	3-6 times a year
Irish Government Economic Evaluation Service	DAFM Staff, members of IGEES network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Spending reviews > Presentations of evaluations 	1-2 times a year
National CAP Network	Members of National CAP Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Newsletters > Email > Social Media > Live-stream events > Webinars 	3-5 times a year
General public	Members of the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Publication of reports on website of managing authority, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Annual Performance Reports (APRs) > Evaluation reports > Citizens/executive summary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Annual Performance Report (yearly) > Evaluation reports (1-2 times a year) > Citizens/executive Summary (at the beginning of the programming period)



Table 4. Procedure for communicating evaluation results (Hungary)

Evaluation topics	For whom	Who	What information	When	How
S01 S02 S03 S04 S05 S06 S07	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Managing Authority (MA) Monitoring Committee (MC)	Evaluators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Limited professional and MoA/MA management decision preparation information on evaluations and responses to management assessment needs. > Evaluations (IR, IER, FER), progress reports, comprehensible summaries and presentations, dissemination and partnership proposals. > Plans for the use of evaluation results in implementation and future planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > During the planning and preparation of the individual evaluations on a regular basis. > After the evaluations have been closed, in accordance with the task description. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Management consultations > Informal and formal, online and face-to-face MoA/MA consultations > MC meetings > Evaluation forums (ENRD, EvalPlatform, Helpdesk, GPW, YCBE, etc.)
S08 S09 CCO	Evaluators	MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Order evaluations. > Management assessment needs. > Findings, suggestions, feedback, approval of evaluation (part) results and progress. > Other tasks directly related to evaluation (presentation, representation forum, etc.). > Coordination of dissemination tasks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > During the preparation, implementation, closing and dissemination of evaluations on a continuous and regular basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Management consultations > Informal and formal, online and face-to-face MoA/MA consultations > Regular status meetings and reports
ST1 ST2 ST3 ST4 ST5	ESC members	MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Limited and full technical opinions on the documents related to each evaluation: evaluation theme plan (fiche), starting report, intermediate report and final review report (in editable form). > Joint, substantive and substantive discussion with the evaluator, follow-up and record of comments. > Reconciliation of progress based on status reports. > Reconciliation, content and coordination support for the dissemination tasks of ESC members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Continuous and regular consultation (at all milestones) during the preparation of the evaluations. > The ESC meets at every milestone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > ESC meeting documents (invitations, agendas, documents for debate, reminders) > Evaluation (part) results > Status reports



Evaluation topics	For whom	Who	What information	When	How
EX POST	Broad partners	MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Opinion of the executive summaries of evaluations as our evaluation topic, taking into account the comments during the finalisation (but not itemised) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In the framework of the partnership prior to the adoption of the FERs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Executive summaries and summary presentations of FERs > Webinars
	Beneficiaries	MA, National Chamber of Agriculture Hungarian State Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Finding beneficiaries for (supplementary) data retrieval, data access and tolerance (e.g. sampling). > 1-2 pages comprehensible and concise summaries of evaluations as our evaluation topic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > During the evaluations (data) and after completion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Get Through Network > Webinars
	General public	MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Information on the start and status of evaluations. > Completed, approved and published final assessment reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > After the evaluations have been completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Government social media portal palyazat.gov.hu and CAP website (www.kap.mnhv.eu (kap.gov.hu))

Table 5. Action plan for publishing evaluation results (Lithuania)

Title of the evaluation							
Line No.	Publicity measure <i>(short description)</i>	Purpose of the publicity measure	Publicity actions under the measures envisaged	Publicity channels	Target group(s)	Indicative timetable for publicity actions <i>(sequence of actions envisaged) / deadlines</i>	Other information
1.	Publicity measures planned by the Ministry of Agriculture						
1.1.							
1.n							
2.	Publicity measures planned by the Lithuanian Rural Network						
2.1.							
2.n							



Annex 7. EP section ‘Resources, technical support and capacity building’: examples

This annex lists examples of detailed needs assessments and structured approaches described in [Section 7 ‘Resources, technical support and capacity building’ of EPs](#).

Examples of detailed needs assessments and structured approaches

Needs assessments	
HR	Capacity building needs of LAGs were identified on the basis of an online questionnaire that collected data on the needs of LAGs for strengthening their capacity for monitoring and evaluation of LDS implementation. Capacity building needs of stakeholders were also identified through a survey addressed to members of the MC and the NN.
HU	A detailed needs assessment was organised to identify the technical support and/or capacity building needs of stakeholders based on interviews. Capacity development needs include IT support, data, and professional training on monitoring and evaluation.
FI	A detailed needs assessment was done to identify the technical support and/or capacity building needs of stakeholders and described in the stakeholder mapping section of the EP.
Structured approaches	
BE- FL	A ‘Train-the-trainers’ approach includes three types of support activities for LAGs: 1) capacity building meetings for LAG coordinators organised by the NN twice a year; 2) LAG coordinator meetings organised by the Flemish Land Corporation every six weeks on practical and technical matters for optimal functioning of the LAG; and 3) training provided to LAGs by the LAG coordinators when relevant.
IE	A structured capacity building plan for LAGs has been developed, consisting of a dedicated team of the Department of Rural and Community Development (Irish PA) to support LAGs for monitoring and evaluation, training on the new IT system, thematic workshops for project officers in LAGs and project promoters, and capacity building events on LEADER added value.
AT	There is a specific action foreseen (non-agricultural and forestry knowledge transfer) that provides training and advisory events for managements operating in the local and regional context. Several modules for regional management, process and project support, communication, control, self-reflection and evaluation are also envisaged. These training activities will be held at a higher education level.
PL	Support for LAGs in the area of evaluation will follow the following steps: 1) identifying the specific evaluation needs of the LAG; 2) targeting capacity building to the identified needs, taking into account differences between LAGs (e.g. mono- and multi-fund LAGs); 3) identify evaluation needs that can be met through other means, e.g. guidance, participation in wider training at national or EU level, etc. On the basis of this analysis, the MA will develop a concept for supporting LAGs in evaluation, which will be implemented in cooperation with or by the NN.



Annex 8. Consolidated indicative timeline of evaluations of CSPs

This annex provides a list of evaluations that are scheduled in evaluation plans for the evaluation of the CSP 2023-2027 during implementation and ex post. The column 'Evaluation type' refers to (1) evaluations of SOs; (2) comprehensive evaluations that cover all objectives; (3) specific topics – evaluations that are related to the assessment of specific topics as in Article 2, point (d), of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475, additional specific topics identified in EPs as well as evaluations related to simplification; and (4) support studies. In some EPs, evaluation topics are grouped in blocks. Column 'Specific Objective' links the theme with the respective SO or several objectives. The N/A in this column means that a direct link with SOs was not established for particular themes. In the column 'Timeframe', years present when respective evaluation themes are planned to be assessed.

Table 6. Indicative list of evaluations of CSPs in Member States and their timeline.

MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
AT	Evaluation of SOs	Agricultural sector (GO A)	Household income agricultural enterprises (ET_A01_1)	1	2026
AT			Security of supply, resilience (ET_A01_2)	1	
			Competitiveness of agricultural holdings and sectors (ET_A01_3)	2	
AT			Market orientation (ET_A0203_4)	2	
AT			New products and sales channels (ET_A03_5)	3	
AT	Evaluation of SOs	Environment and climate (GO B)	Adaptation to the consequences of climate change (ET_B04_2)	4	2026
AT			Air pollution control (ammonia) (ET_B05_8)	5	
AT			Biodiversity and improvement of data bases (ET_B06_9/11)	6	
AT			Climate protection in agriculture and forestry (ET_B04_1)	4	
AT			Genetic diversity (ET_B06_10)	6	
AT			Qualitative surface and groundwater protection (ET_B05_4)	5	
AT			Renewable energy and energy efficiency (ET_B04_3)	4	
AT			Soil erosion and humus construction (ET_B05_6)	5	



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
AT	Evaluation of SOs	Rural Development (GO C)	Animal welfare and social expectations (ET_C09_7)	9	2026
AT			Farm succession and farm development (ET_C07_6)	7	
AT			Ensuring multifunctional road network and low-emission mobility (ET_C08_3)	8	2027
AT			Equality (ET_Q1)	8	
AT			Interaction of regional management systems (ET_C08_4)	8	
AT			LEADER added value (ET_C08_1)	8	
AT			Local tourism development (ET_C08_8)	8	
AT			Revitalisation of town and city centres (ET_C08_2)	8	
AT			Rural innovation systems and SME development (ET_C08_6)	8	
AT			Social services (ET_C08_9)	8	
AT			Sustainable forestry (ET_C08_5)	8	
AT			Evaluation of SOs	Cross-cutting evaluation	Qualification and competence building (AKIS) (ET_Q2)
AT	Comprehensive evaluation	Agricultural sector (GO A)	Water quantity (ET_B05_5)	5	2026
AT	Comprehensive evaluation	Environment and climate (GO B)	Overarching assessment of CAP GO B (ET_B)	4, 5, 6	2027
AT	Comprehensive evaluation	Rural Development (GO C)	Overarching assessment of CAP GO C (ET_C08_10)	7, 8, 9	2027-2028
AT	Comprehensive evaluation	Cross-cutting evaluation	Overarching review of the CSP (ET_Q6)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2029-2030



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
AT	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030-2031
AT	Specific topics	Specific topics	National CAP Network (ET_Spez2)	N/A	2025-2027
AT			Environmental and climate architecture (ET_Spez3)	N/A	2025-2028
AT			Organic farming (ET_Q3)	N/A	2025-2028
AT			Simplification of administrative management (ET_Spez1)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2025-2027
AT			Support studies	Study on land use (ET_Q4)	4, 5, 6
BE-FL	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation theme 1: Farm income, resilience and income support contribution (S01)		1	2025-2028
BE-FL	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation theme 2: Market orientation, competition and chain position (S02 and S03)		2, 3	2026-2028
BE-FL	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation theme 3: Climate, environment and biodiversity (S04, 5 and 6)		4, 5, 6	2024-2028
BE-FL	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation theme 4: Young farmers (S07)		7	2026-2028
BE-FL	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation theme 5: Rural development (S08)		8	
BE-FL	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation theme 6: Societal expectations on food and health (S09)		9	
BE-FL	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation theme 7: Knowledge and innovation - Horizontal objective (AKIS)		CCO	
BE-FL	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020		N/A	2025-2026



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
BE-FL	Specific topics	Gender equality		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2028-2031
BE-FL	Specific topics	LEADER added value		8	2026-2031
BE-FL	Specific topics	Overarching review: administrative simplification, efficiency, relevance, coherence, EU added value	Coherence and administrative simplification activities	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2024-2025
BE-FL			Cost-efficiency	N/A	TBC
BE-FL			Relevance, coherence and EU value added	N/A	TBC
BE-WL	Specific topics	Lot 1.0	Design of the CSP and simplification	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2025
BE-WL	Specific topics	Lot 1.1	LEADER	8	2025-2027
BE-WL	Evaluation of SOs		SO8. Promoting jobs, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bioeconomy and sustainable forestry	8	
BE-WL			SO9. Improving how EU agriculture meets societal demands on food and health, including high-quality, safe and nutritious food produced in a sustainable way, reducing food waste, as well as improving animal welfare and combating antimicrobial resistance	9	



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
BE-WL	Specific topics	Lot 1.2	Green architecture	4, 5, 6	2026-2027
BE-WL	Evaluation of SOs		SO4. Contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, notably by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration, and promoting renewable energy	4	
BE-WL			SO5. To promote sustainable development and the efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, including by reducing chemical dependence	5	
BE-WL			SO6. Continue to stop and reverse the process of biodiversity loss, improve ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes	6	
BE-WL	Evaluation of SOs	Lot 1.3	SO1. Fostering sustainable agricultural incomes and resilience of the agricultural sector across the Union in order to improve food security and agricultural diversity in the long term and ensure the economic viability of agricultural production in the Union	1	2026-2027
BE-WL			SO2. Strengthening market orientation and increasing the competitiveness of agriculture, both in the short and long term, including through increased attention to research, technology and digital transition	2	
BE-WL			SO3. Improving the farmer's position in the value chain	3	
BE-WL			SO7. Attracting and supporting young farmers and other new farmers and facilitating the sustainable development of businesses in rural areas	7	
BE-WL	Evaluation of SOs	Lot 2.1	CCO. Modernising the sector through promotion and sharing of knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas, and promoting their uptake	CCO	2028-2029
BE-WL	Specific topics		AKIS	CCO	
BE-WL			National CAP Network	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	
BE-WL	Comprehensive evaluation	Lot 2.2	Ex post evaluation of the CSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2029-2031



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
BG	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020	N/A	2025-2026
BG	Comprehensive evaluation	Overall assessment of the 2023-2027 CSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2025-2026
BG	Specific topics	Agricultural Knowledge and Information System (AKIS)	CCO	2026-2027
BG	Specific topics	Assessment of green architecture for environment and climate	4, 5, 6	2026-2027
BG	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2031
CY	Comprehensive evaluation	All SOs of the CSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2026-2027; 2030-2031
CY	Specific topics	Green architecture (evaluation of implementation of eco-schemes and agri-environmental interventions)	N/A	TBC
CY	Specific topics	Identification of the added value of the LEADER approach	N/A	TBC
CY	Specific topics	National Rural Network	N/A	TBC
CY	Specific topics	Agricultural Knowledge and Information System (AKIS)	N/A	TBC
CY	Specific topics	An assessment of the efficiency of the SA, assessing the simplification of procedures for both beneficiaries and implementing bodies such as Implementation Units (IUs), LAGs, focusing in particular on administrative costs and the use of digital tools and satellite information	N/A	TBC
CY	Support studies	Calculation of the I.19 'Farmland Bird Index	N/A	2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029; 2030
CY	Support studies	Gender equality: assessment of the situation of women in agriculture with a focus on promoting women's participation in the socio-economic development of rural areas	8	TBC
CY	Support studies	Young farmers: age restructuring of agricultural population	7	TBC
CY	Support studies	Use of simplified cost options	N/A	TBC



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
CZ	Evaluation of SOs	Competitiveness of agriculture	Enhance market orientation and strengthen farm competitiveness	2	2026-2027; 2031
CZ			Generation renewal and young farmers	7	
CZ			Improvement of the position of farmers in the value chain	3	
CZ			Strengthening risk management system	1	
CZ			Viable farm income and resilience	1	
CZ	Evaluation of SOs	Environment, climate, green architecture	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	4	
CZ			Efficient management of natural resources	5	
CZ			Interventions supporting food quality and safety, elimination of antimicrobial resistance	9	
CZ			Reversing biodiversity loss, ecosystem services and interventions supporting apiculture	6	
CZ			Specific topics	Green architecture	
CZ	Specific topics	Development of rural areas and LEADER added value	LEADER added value	8	2026-2027; 2031
CZ	Evaluation of SOs		Rural sustainable economy, local development, gender equality and social inclusion	8	
CZ	Evaluation of SOs	Knowledge sharing, innovation, AKIS		CCO	
CZ	Comprehensive evaluation	Cross-cutting evaluation of the efficiency, relevance, coherence and Union added value		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2027; 2031
CZ	Specific topics	National Rural Network		N/A	2027; 2031
CZ	Specific topics	Not defined yet		N/A	2025-2031



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S01	1	2026; 2031
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S02	2	
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S03	3	
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S04	4	2025-2026; 2031
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S05	5	
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S06	6	
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S07	7	2026; 2031
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S08	8	2026-2027; 2031
DE	Evaluation of SOs	S09	9	
DE	Evaluation of SOs	CCO	CCO	2027-2028; 2031
DE	Specific topics	AKIS strategic approach	CCO	2027-2028; 2031
DE	Specific topics	National CAP Network	CCO	2027-2028; 2031
DE	Specific topics	Eco-schemes related to conditionality and agri-environmental climate measures (AUKM 2023-2027)	4, 5, 6	2024
DE	Specific topics	Green architecture	4, 5, 6	2025-2026; 2031
DE	Specific topics	LEADER added value	8	2026-2027; 2031



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
DK	Evaluation of SOs	Economic resilience, market orientation and food security	Apiculture products	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9	2024-2026
DK			Direct payments and coupled support schemes	1, 2, 3	
DK			Eco-schemes	1, 2, 3	
DK			Establishment of green biorefining installations, environmental and climate technologies	1, 2, 3	
DK			Establishment support for young farmers	1, 2, 3	
DK			Fruit and vegetables Producer Organisations (POs)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9	
DK			Support for islands	1	
DK			Evaluation of SOs	Green architecture	
DK	Biodiversity	6			
DK	Market organisation	4, 5, 6			
DK	Protection of natural resources (water, soil and air)	5, 8			
DK	Eco-schemes	1, 4, 5, 6, 9			
DK	Sustainable food production	9			
DK	Pillar II schemes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9			2026-2028



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
DK	Evaluation of SOs	Generational renewal and rural development, including circular bioeconomy	Establishment of green biorefining plants	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	2026-2028
DK			Market organisation	7, 9	
DK			Start-up support for young farmers	1, 7	
DK			Local Action Groups	7, 8, 9	2027-2028
DK	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030-2031
DK	Specific topics	Farm advisory services, AKIS	Mini evaluation on farmers making use of farm advice in the new CAP and farmers who change the practice after using farm advice.	CCO	2026-2028
EE	Evaluation of SOs	Mid-term evaluation of SO1	Structure of farmers; income ensuring the viability of the holding; stability of farmers' incomes; resilience; agricultural infrastructure	1	2026
EE	Evaluation of SOs	Mid-term evaluation of SO2 and SO3	Farmers' position in the value chain	3	2027-2028
EE			Market orientation of farmers; competitiveness	2	2027-2028
EE	Evaluation of SOs	Ongoing evaluation of SO4, SO5, SO6	Environment, biodiversity, ecosystem services	6	2023; 2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029
EE			Environment, climate change mitigation and adaption	4	
EE			Environment, natural resources	5	
EE	Evaluation of SOs	Mid-term evaluation of SO7	Generational renewal	7	2025; 2028
EE	Evaluation of SOs	Mid-term evaluation of SO8	Economic development and employment progress in rural areas; local development, i.e. the provision of local services and infrastructure as well as support for the local active population; circular bioeconomy	8	2027
EE			LEADER added value	8	



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
EE	Evaluation of SOs	Mid-term evaluation of SO9	Food quality and safety, animal welfare and health promotion, combating antimicrobial resistance, increasing organic production in organic farming	9	2026
EE	Evaluation of SOs	Mid-term evaluation of CCO	AKIS, knowledge transfer, advisory services, innovation cooperation	CCO	2027
EE	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030-2031
EE	Specific topics	Risk management assessment		N/A	2025
EL	Comprehensive evaluation	Evaluation of the CSP 10 SOs	Sustainable agricultural income and resilience	1	2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029
EL			Competitiveness of agricultural holdings and market orientation	2	
EL			Farmers' position in the value chain	3	
EL			Adaptation and mitigation to climate change	4	
EL			Effective management of natural resources	5	
EL			Reverse biodiversity loss and ecosystem services	6	
EL			Generational renewal and business development	7	
EL			Rural sustainable economy and local development, gender equality and social inclusion	8	
EL			Food quality and safety	9	
EL			AKIS and digital strategy	CCO	
EL			National CAP Network	CCO	
EL			Specific topics	LEADER added value	
EL	Specific topics	AKIS and National CAP Network		CCO	2027-2029



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
EL	Specific topics	Climate	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change	4	2024-2025; 2026; 2027-2028; 2029
EL	Specific topics	Soil	Organic carbon, soil erosion	4, 5	2025-2026; 2027-2028; 2029
EL	Specific topics	Water	Water, nutrients, pesticides	5	2025-2026; 2027-2028; 2029
EL	Support studies	Birds	Calculation of the I.19 'Farmland Bird Index'	6	2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029
EL	Support studies	Calculation of the I.28 'Reduction of antibiotic use'		9	2028-2029
EL	Support studies	Comparative evaluation studies by graduate students	Comparison of interventions in Greece and other Member States	N/A	2023-2024



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
ES	Evaluation of SOs	Economic aspects (process)	Agricultural income; payment entitlements; resilience and adaptation of agricultural insurance to climate change; market orientation and foreign trade; competitiveness, productivity and sustainability of farms; position in the chain, quality figures and short marketing channels; functioning of the food chain and contractualisation	1, 2, 3	2024-2025
ES		Economic aspects (results)	Agricultural income; payment entitlements; resilience and adaptation of agricultural insurance to climate change; market orientation and foreign trade; competitiveness, productivity and sustainability of farms; position in the chain, quality figures and short marketing channels; functioning of the food chain and contractualisation	1, 2, 3	2025-2026
ES		Economic aspects (results and impacts)	Agricultural income; payment entitlements; resilience and adaptation of agricultural insurance to climate change; market orientation and foreign trade; competitiveness, productivity and sustainability of farms; position in the chain, quality figures and short marketing channels; functioning of the food chain and contractualisation	1, 2, 3	2028
ES		Economic aspects (competitiveness, productivity and sustainability of the agricultural sector)	Competitiveness, productivity and sustainability of farms	2	2024; 2026
ES	Evaluation of SOs	Environment and climate	Climate change mitigation and adaptation; energy and agriculture; water; soil (includes thematic evaluation on the practice of conservation agriculture/direct seedling); air; agriculture and biodiversity; high nature value systems; agricultural landscapes and biodiversity elements	4, 5, 6	2024
ES		Environment and climate (process)	Climate change mitigation and adaptation; energy and agriculture; water; soil (includes thematic evaluation on the practice of conservation agriculture/direct seedling); air; agriculture and biodiversity; high nature value systems; agricultural landscapes and biodiversity elements	4, 5, 6	2024-2025
ES		Environment and climate (results)	Climate change mitigation and adaptation; energy and agriculture; water; soil (includes thematic evaluation on the practice of conservation agriculture/direct seedling); air; agriculture and biodiversity; high nature value systems; agricultural landscapes and biodiversity elements	4, 5, 6	2027
ES		Environment and climate (results and impacts)	Climate change mitigation and adaptation; energy and agriculture; water; soil (includes thematic evaluation on the practice of conservation agriculture/direct seedling); air; agriculture and biodiversity; high nature value systems; agricultural landscapes and biodiversity elements	4, 5, 6	2028-2029



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)	
ES	Evaluation of SOs	Rural development (process)	Generation renewal; business development; rural economy and social inclusion; forestry; gender equality		7, 8	2024-2025
ES		Rural development (results)	Generation renewal; business development; rural economy and social inclusion; forestry; gender equality		7, 8	2026
ES		Rural development (results and impacts)	Generation renewal; business development; rural economy and social inclusion; forestry; gender equality		7, 8	2028
ES	Evaluation of SOs	Consumers	Antimicrobial medicines, animal welfare and safety; food consumption; organic farming; plant protection products		9	2026-2027
ES	Evaluation of SOs	CSP contribution to the CCO	Assessment of achievements of the second pillar interventions contribution to the CCO		CCO	2026-2027
			Assessment of the internal and external coherence, and evaluation of achievements of the national aspects of the CSP intervention strategy for the CCO		CCO	2024-2025
			Evaluation of advisory processes		CCO	2024-2025
ES	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030-2031	
ES	Specific topics	Assessment of the implementation of the practice 4 (eco-schemes): direct sowing		N/A	2025	
ES	Specific topics	Rural development	LEADER added value		8	2026
ES	Specific topics	National CAP Network		N/A	2028	
ES	Specific topics	Generational renewal	Generational renewal: process		N/A	2025-2026
ES			Generational renewal: results		N/A	2026
ES	Specific topics	Gender perspective	Gender perspective: process		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2025-2026
ES			Gender perspective: results		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2026



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
ES	Specific topics	Simplification for beneficiaries and administration	Processes evaluation of the effectiveness of implementation procedures and steps to be followed by beneficiaries and administration in order to identify mechanisms for improvement in the implementation of the CSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2024
ES			Process evaluation reviewing simplification for beneficiaries and administration	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2026-2027
ES	Specific topics	Financial Instruments	Financial Instruments: centralised management	N/A	2028
ES	Support studies	Study supporting the evaluation of the external coherence of the CSP with other EU and national policies and strategies in the rural development bloc, the consumer bloc and the transversal block (2023-2024). Identification of possible changes in needs identified in SO7, SO8, SO9 and CCO		7, 8, 9, CCO	2023; 2024
ES	Support studies	Contribution of Producer Organisations to the objectives of the CSP		3	2025-2026
ES	Support studies	Economic aspects	Labour force in the agricultural and agri-food sector	2	2024-2025
ES			Payment entitlements	1	2025
ES			Productive structure of the sector	2	2024-2025
ES	Support studies	Environment and climate	Natura 2000	6	2024
FI	Evaluation of SOs	Continuity of agriculture and sustainable animal and plant production	Role of producers in the value chain	3	2024-2025; 2025-2026
FI			Animal welfare, health and biosecurity	9	
FI			Profitability, competitiveness, adaptation to changing risks in agriculture and opportunities for young farmers to start up	1, 2, 4	2024-2027



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
FI	Evaluation of SOs	Environmentally sustainable agricultural production	Mitigating climate change in agriculture and reducing ammonia emissions	4, 5	2024-2025; 2025-2027
FI			Impacts from nutrient loading in agriculture to water and efficient utilisation of inputs	5	
FI			Impacts on agricultural nature and genetic diversity	6	
FI	Evaluation of SOs	Regional and local development.	Promotion of employment and entrepreneurship, as well as impacts on the well-being experienced by residents	7, 8	2027
FI			LEADER value added	8	
FI	Evaluation of SOs	Food, food safety and consumer wishes	A sustainable food system (consumer needs, openness of the food supply chain, security of supply, food waste)	1, 9	2024-2026
FI	Evaluation of SOs	Competence development, dissemination of information and innovations. Efficiency and effectiveness of the development of competence, promotion of innovations and putting research data to use.		CCO	2025-2027
FI	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020		N/A	2023-2025
FI	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2028-2029
FI	Specific topics	Preliminary study on the AKIS system in Finland		CCO	2024
FI	Support studies	Efficiency of the AKIS system		CCO	2025
FI	Specific topics	Effectiveness of rural network		N/A	2026-2027
FI	Specific topics	Effectiveness of agricultural risk management tools in use		N/A	2024
FI	Specific topics	Evaluation of EAFRD measures under the competence of Åland		N/A	2024; 2026; 2027
FI	Specific topics	Evaluation of the promotion of the vitality of Eastern Finland together with structural funds		N/A	2027-2028



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
FI	Specific topics	Evaluation of the communication	N/A	2025-2026
FI	Support studies	MATO 2 (multi-annual research for analysing agri-environmental impacts to produce information that enables a better evaluation of the effectiveness of agri-environmental policy and its measures)	N/A	2024-2029
FR	Evaluation of SOs	Contribution of the CSP 2023-2027 to the objectives of supporting sustainable agricultural incomes and resilience across the Union to improve food security, strengthen market orientation and increase competitiveness and improve the position of farmers in the value chain	1, 2, 3	2026-2027
FR	Evaluation of SOs	Contribution of the CSP 2023-2027 to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, sustainable energy development, sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources and the protection of biodiversity, the improvement of ecosystem services and the preservation of habitats and landscapes	4, 5, 6	2025-2026
FR	Evaluation of SOs	Contribution of the CSP 2023-2027 to the objectives of generational renewal, local development in rural areas and meeting society's food and health requirements	7, 8, 9	2025-2026
FR	Evaluation of SOs	Contribution of the CSP 2023-2027 to the objectives of modernisation, knowledge and digitalisation	CCO	2026-2027
FR	Specific topics	LEADER added value	N/A	2026-2027
FR	Specific topics	Evaluation of the implementation of the CSP (including technical assistance)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2024; 2027
FR	Specific topics	Animal welfare assessment	N/A	2024
FR	Specific topics	Assessment of installation support	N/A	2026
FR	Specific topics	Impact and relevance of the operational Ppogrammes depending on the implementation modalities chosen and characteristics of the sector	N/A	2026
FR	Specific topics	Support for areas with natural constraints (ANC/ICHN)	N/A	2024-2025
FR	Specific topics	Agri-environmental and climate measures (AECM/MAEC)	N/A	2026-2027
FR	Specific topics	Eco-schemes	N/A	2026-2027
FR	Specific topics	Organic farming	N/A	2026-2027



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
HR	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of SO1	1	2025-2027
HR	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of SO2-3	2, 3	2026-2028
HR	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of SO4-6	4, 5, 6	2025-2027
HR	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of SO7	7	2026-2028
HR	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of SO8	8	2026-2028
HR	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of SO9	9	2026-2028
HR	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of CCO	CCO	2026-2028
HR	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020	N/A	2024-2026
HR	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2029-2031
HR	Specific topics	Green architecture	N/A	2025-2027
HR	Specific topics	Organic farming	N/A	2025-2027
HR	Specific topics	LEADER added value	N/A	2026-2028
HR	Specific topics	AKIS	N/A	2026-2028
HR	Specific topics	National CAP Network	N/A	2026-2028
HR	Specific topics	Ad-hoc evaluations	N/A	2024-2028



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)	
HU	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of SO1-3	CAP Pillar I	1	2025-2026	
HU			Competitiveness	2	2027-2028	
HU			Cooperations	3		
HU			Investments in food industry	2		
HU			Risk management	1	2026-2027	
HU			Sectorial	1	2025-2026	
HU			Support studies	CAP Pillar I	1	2024
HU			Support studies	Competitiveness	2	2026
HU			Support studies	Investments in food industry	2	2026
HU			Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of SO4-6	AEP-ECO (Agri-environmental payments - Ecological farming)	4
HU	Air protection and carbon capture	5				
HU	Biodiversity protection	6				
HU	Eco-schemes	4				
HU	Ecosystems	6				
	Soil protection	5				
	Water protection	5				
HU	Energy	4			2027-2028	
HU	Forestry	6				



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
HU	Specific topics	Evaluation of SO4-6	Green architecture	4, 5, 6	2027-2028
HU	Support studies		AEP-ECO (agri-environmental payments - ecological farming)	4	2024
HU	Support studies		Eco-schemes	4	2024
HU	Support studies		Energy	4	2025
HU	Support studies		Green architecture	4, 5, 6	2025
HU	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of SO7-9	Animal welfare, AMR (antimicrobial resistance)	9
HU		Employment, territorial impact and poverty		8	2027-2028
HU		Young farmers		7	
HU	Specific topics	LEADER/LAGs		N/A	
HU	Support studies	Employment, territorial impact and poverty		8	2026
HU	Support studies	Young farmers		7	2026
HU	Specific topics	Evaluation of CCO		AKIS	CCO
HU	Specific topics		National CAP Network	CCO	2027-2028
HU	Specific topics		Simplification of administrative management	CCO	2026-2028
HU	Support studies		AKIS	CCO	2025
HU	Support studies		National CAP Network	CCO	2026
HU	Support studies		Simplification of administrative management	CCO	2025
HU	Comprehensive evaluation		Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
IE	Evaluation of SOs	<p>Modelling the impact of changes to direct payments on farm income (BISS, CRISS).</p> <p>To model the impact of the current and future CAP reform on direct payments based on using FADN/FSDN (TEAGASC NFS) data. This will examine farm viability, resilience, food security and economic sustainability across a number of indicators, including by farm type, size and economic size.</p>	1	2025
IE	Evaluation of SOs	<p>Modelling impacts of CSP interventions on GHG and ammonia emissions using coefficients.</p> <p>To undertake a modelling exercise based on a profile of CSP beneficiaries whereby coefficients are used to extrapolate potential reductions in GHG and ammonia emissions arising from the implementation of CSP interventions.</p>	4, 5	2025-2030
IE	Evaluation of SOs	<p>Evaluation of the Suckler Carbon Efficiency Programme.</p> <p>To review the implementation of the Suckler Carbon Efficiency Programme and the effect the intervention is having in terms of net emission reduction, and associated impact on animal health improvements and social sustainability.</p>	4, 9	2025
IE	Evaluation of SOs	<p>An analysis of the impact of CSP interventions on Ireland's soil quality.</p> <p>To layer spatial data regarding soil samples on top of land use data using data gathered from the Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine's (DAFM) soil sampling project in order to determine the impact CSP interventions are having on the nutrient status of their soils, soil carbon and soil health indicators on their farms.</p>	5	2025-2030
IE	Evaluation of SOs	<p>An analysis of the impact of CSP interventions on Ireland's water quality.</p> <p>To layer agricultural land use data onto the Irish Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) water quality maps and track the impact of CSP interventions on water quality using indicators developed specifically by the EPA for this purpose.</p>	5	
IE	Evaluation of SOs	<p>Determining the impact of CSP interventions on habitats and biodiversity in Ireland.</p> <p>To develop a long-term biodiversity monitoring programme across the island of Ireland that will provide evidence for ongoing reporting.</p>	6	2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029; 2030
IE	Evaluation of SOs	<p>A profile on participation of young farmers and gender balance in the CSP.</p> <p>To identify the characteristics and distribution of young farmers and women farmers availing of CSP interventions.</p>	7, 8	2027



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
IE	Evaluation of SOs	An analysis of the impact of LEADER on the rural economy, environment and society. To be reviewed as part of Ireland's mid-term and ex post evaluation, which will include synthesis of self-monitoring and evaluation by LAGS. To review the implementation and added value of the LEADER programme in order to determine its impact on Ireland's rural economy, environment and society.	8	2027
IE	Evaluation of SOs	Analysing the impact of the Sheep Improvement Scheme on increasing sheep welfare.	9	TBC
IE	Evaluation of SOs	An evaluation of Ireland's AKIS and CAP Network. To be reviewed as part of Ireland's mid-term and ex post evaluation. Ireland's CAP network will also carry out monitoring and evaluation elements as part of their annual reports.	CCO	2026; 2030
IE	Comprehensive evaluation	Mid-term review of the CSP. To review the progress made by CSP interventions to date in achieving the specific and cross-cutting objective. This will examine progress towards output and result indicators and provide a synopsis of initial research, evaluations and assessments completed on thematic and specific topics.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2026
IE	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP. To evaluate the impact of the CSP throughout the programming period including demonstrating whether the specific and cross-cutting objectives were achieved and the impact it had on the economy, environment and society.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030
IE	Spending Review	Spending Review 2023: 'A review of the European Innovation Partnership Scheme 2014-2022'. To identify characteristics and distribution of EIPs and to determine their impact on achieving their objectives.	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2023
IE	Spending Review	Spending Review 2023: 'Profiling the beneficiaries of the Organic Farming Scheme 2023-2027'. To profile the beneficiaries of the OFS in order to determine the impact that an increase in organic agricultural area will have on the agricultural sector in Ireland.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	2023



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
IT	Evaluation of SOs	S01 - Supporting sufficient farm income and resilience of the agricultural sector across the EU	Sufficient farm income; resilience; access to credit; equity and income stabilisation; risk management tools; financial instruments; social conditionality	1	2025; 2028; 2031
IT	Evaluation of SOs	S02 - Improving market orientation and increasing farm competitiveness	Enhanced market orientation; competitiveness of farms and local systems; evolution in terms of quality of supply; financial instruments; application of new paradigms proposed by the F2F and Green Deal's ability to focus investments on specific needs and systems; social conditionality	2	2026; 2028; 2031
IT	Evaluation of SOs	S03 - Improve the position of farmers in the value chain	Farmers' position in the agrifood chain; integration of farmers in the agri-food industry and participation in quality schemes and organic production to increase added value; social conditionality	3	
IT	Evaluation of SOs	Environmental and climate architecture (S04, S05, S06)	S04. Contribution to climate change mitigation; adaptation to climate change; enhanced conditionality; calibrated assessment on local and company context	4	
IT			S05. Efficient management of natural resources; Enhanced conditionality; tailored assessment on the territorial context and on a company scale	5	
IT			S06. Reversing biodiversity loss; ecosystem services; Enhanced conditionality; tailored assessment of the territorial context and on a company scale	6	
IT	Evaluation of SOs	S07 - Support to young farmers and new farmers and facilitate the sustainable business development in rural areas	Farmers renewal; business development	7	2028; 2031
IT	Evaluation of SOs	Local development in rural areas	S08. Rural sustainable economy; equity and income stabilisation; social sustainability; gender equality and social inclusion; role of women, participation in the rural economy and decision-making processes	8	2026; 2028; 2031
IT			Smart villages: comparative effectiveness/efficiency assessments of OSH interventions with those implemented through regional calls	N/A	
IT			Specific topics	LEADER approach: depopulation and economy of rural areas; LEADER added value	



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
IT	Evaluation of SOs	SO9 - Food safety and food quality	Quality and safety food; Quality schemes and animal welfare	9	2026; 2028; 2031
IT	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2029-2031
IT	Specific topics	AKIS and digital strategy	The knowledge system and innovation in the field of agriculture (AKIS); Governance of AKIS and their strategies; Strategic approach, including synergies, in the design and delivery of the AKIS strengthening strategy; Contribution of the strategy to the cross-cutting and specific objectives of the CAP; Interregional interventions (including OGs); Spillovers and impacts in AKIS and AKIS actors	CCO	2025; 2027; 2029; 2031
IT	Specific topics	National CAP Network	National CAP Network; network innovation	N/A	2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029; 2030; 2031
IT	Specific topics	(New) delivery model	Application of the new delivery model in the CSP at the national level	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2025; 2028; 2031
IT			Communication plan	N/A	
IT			Delivery model of interventions of the CSP	N/A	
IT			Integration of CSP with other structural funds policies	N/A	
IT	Specific topics	Pillar I: support of income base for sustainability (BISS); complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) ecological direct aid		N/A	2025; 2028; 2031
IT	Specific topics	Sectoral interventions: delivery and operating mechanisms		N/A	2026; 2028; 2031



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
LT	Evaluation of SOs	An assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of the CLLD/LEADER and smart villages measures		8, 4, 9, CCO	2027
LT	Evaluation of SOs	Assessment of support for young farmers	Attracting young farmers; gender equality; promotion of employment; competitiveness of farms	7, 8, 2	2026
LT	Evaluation of SOs	Assessment of the contribution of the AKIS and the CSP to the achievement of the CAP CCO	Effectiveness of AKIS; the digital strategy; integrity of AKIS; support for innovation	CCO	2026; 2028
LT	Evaluation of SOs	Assessment of the CSP contribution to food quality, safety and animal welfare	Food quality and safety, use of pesticides	9, 5	2027
LT	Evaluation of SOs	Assessment of the CSP contribution to improving the position of farmers in the value chain and the effectiveness and impact of sectoral measures	Development of short supply chains	3	2026
LT			Position of farmers in the value chain	3	2026
LT			The contribution of CSP measures to the development of the fruit and vegetables, beekeeping and wine sectors	N/A	2026
LT	Evaluation of SOs	Assessment of the CSP contribution to the achievement of the environmental objectives of the CAP	Climate change mitigation; adaptation to climate change; effective management of natural resources (soil, water, air); halting biodiversity loss; ecosystem services	4, 5, 6	2027; 2028
LT	Support studies		Development and testing of methodologies for quantification of net impacts in the areas of climate and natural resource protection	4, 5	TBC
LT	Support studies		Calculation of the values of impact indicators (e.g. I.19. Farmland Bird Index)	6	2024; 2025; 2026; 2027
LT	Specific topics	Assessment of the effectiveness of the CSP administration system, including the assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of National CAP Network activities	National CAP Network	N/A	2025; 2027
LT	Specific topics		Management and implementation of the strategic plan; publicity of the strategic plan, dissemination of information	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2025; 2027
LT	Evaluation of SOs	Assessment of the impact of CSP support on the competitiveness of farms and the agricultural sector	Increased market orientation, farm competitiveness, sustainable rural economy (bioeconomy) (SO8)	2, 8	2026-2027



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
LT	Evaluation of SOs	Assessment of the impact of direct payments and other CSP interventions on farm income and resilience		1	2025-2026
LT	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2031
LU	Evaluation of SOs	Agricultural holdings	Sustainable farm income	1	2025-2026; 2030
LU			Economic resilience	1	
LU			Competitiveness of holdings	2	
LU			Position of farmers in the food chain	3	
LU			Generational renewal in agriculture	7	
LU	Evaluation of SOs	Environment and agriculture	GHG emissions	4	2025; 2030
LU			Organic carbon sequestration	4	
LU			Resilience of agriculture to climate change	4	
LU			Ammonia	5	
LU			Water quality and fertiliser management	5	
LU			Biodiversity	6	2024-2025; 2030
LU			Ecosystem services	6	
LU	Support studies	LEADER added value		8	2023
LU	Evaluation of SOs	LEADER		8	2026
LU	Evaluation of SOs	Animal welfare		9	2025-2026; 2030
LU	Comprehensive evaluation	Cross-cutting evaluation of the efficiency, relevance, coherence and Union added value		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2026-2027; 2030



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
LV	Evaluation of SOs	Economic aspects	Impact of CSP income support on farm income	1	2023-2024; 2028-2031
LV			Impact of interventions included in CSP on farm resilience	1	
LV			Changes in the competitiveness of rural farms, market orientation, development opportunities for small and medium-sized farms, including specialisations	2	2026-2031
LV			Impact of Producer Organisations (POs) and relevant cooperative societies on producer positions in the food chain	3	2027-2031
LV	Evaluation of SOs	Environmental aspects	Contribution of CSP interventions to climate change mitigation, including sustainable forest management	4	2023; 2026; 2028-2031
LV			The contribution of the CSP interventions to the effective management of natural resources	5	
LV			The contribution of CSP interventions to the conservation of biodiversity	6	
LV	Evaluation of SOs	Aspects related to rural space	Impact of support for generational change in agriculture	7	2027-2031
LV			The impact of implementing the LEADER approach in strengthening social capital, local governance and the socioeconomic environment in rural areas and the added value of the LEADER approach	8	2024-2025; 2027-2031
LV	Evaluation of SOs	Impact of CSP interventions for the production of high-quality and safe food (quality schemes, animal welfare)		9	2027-2031
LV	Evaluation of SOs	Innovation, digitalisation, knowledge sharing	Impact of support on knowledge, innovation, digitisation	CCO	2025-2026; 2028-2031
LV			The impact of receiving consulting services on farm development	CCO	
MT	Evaluation of SOs	Analysing the impact of the CSP on farm income viability, farm competitiveness and the farmer's position in the food chain, including a specific focus on young farmers (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO7)		1, 2, 3, 7	2025-2027
MT	Evaluation of SOs	An assessment of the environmental ambitions of the CSP (SO4, SO5, SO6 and SO9)		4, 5, 6, 9	2029
MT	Evaluation of SOs	The added value of LEADER (SO8)		8	2027



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
MT	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030-2031
MT	Specific topics	Evaluation on the processes, simplification and reduction of administrative burden (Horizontal - EV3)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2027-2028
MT	Support studies	Communication Impact Evaluation (Horizontal - EV2)	N/A	2026-2029
MT	Support studies	Preparatory Data Study (Horizontal-EV1)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2024
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S01	1	2024-2025; 2026; 2029-2030
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S02	2	
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S03	3	
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S04	4	
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S05	5	
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S06	6	
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S07	7	
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S08	8	
NL	Evaluation of SOs	S09	9	
NL	Evaluation of SOs	CCO	CCO	
NL	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030
NL	Specific topics	Green architecture	4, 5, 6	2026-2027
NL	Specific topics	LEADER added value	8	2025
NL	Specific topics	National CAP Network	CCO	TBC



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
PL	Support studies	Assessment on the level of interventions of the CSP (Research block I)	Assessment of the effects of implementing individual CSP interventions	N/A	2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028
PL			Evaluation of training and advisory interventions	N/A	2025
PL			How to convince the unconvinced - acquiring clients (training participants) and good practices (how to effectively reach and encourage potential recipients to participate in training)	N/A	2025
PL			Assessment of the effectiveness of the use of various forms of advance financing by the beneficiaries of the intervention under Article 78 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115	N/A	2025
PL			Assessment of the relevance and effectiveness of support addressed to producers producing products under the organic farming system under the CSP	N/A	2025; 2028
PL			Assessment of the relevance of the scope and level of support implemented under intervention 13.4 'Development of cooperation between producers under food quality systems' covered by the CSP for 2023-2027	N/A	2026
PL			Assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the support mechanism for organised forms of cooperation between producers (agricultural producer groups and producer organisations), with an indication of measurable benefits for farmers associated with them	N/A	2026; 2029
PL			Analysis of the business plans of the beneficiaries of the I.13.2 CSP intervention and identification of the most frequently implemented activities, in relation to the purpose(s) of a given beneficiary's activity, indicating the most effective activities for the market activities of these entities	N/A	2027
PL			Assessment of the impact of sectoral interventions implemented in the fruit and vegetable sector on increasing the degree of organisation of the fruit and vegetable market	N/A	2027



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
PL	Support studies	Assessment on the level of interventions of the CSP (Research block I)	Assessment of the impact of sectoral interventions implemented in the fruit and vegetable sector on the achievement of the objectives planned for this sector (Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115)	N/A	2027
PL			Assessment of the impact of sectoral interventions implemented in the fruit and vegetable sector on the value of sold production of individual fruit and vegetable Producer Organisations implementing operational programs	N/A	2027
PL			Comparative analysis of the principles of support mechanisms in subsequent programming periods, i.e. Measure 9 of the Rural Development Program 2014-2020 and intervention I.13.2 of the CSP, in the context of their effectiveness	N/A	2027
PL			Assessment of the effectiveness, relevance and effectiveness of support dedicated to participants of EU and national food quality systems under interventions 13.3 'Promotion, information and marketing of food produced under food quality systems' and 13.4 'Development of cooperation between producers under food quality systems' covered by the CSP for 2023-2027	N/A	2029
PL			Evaluation of the development of demonstration farms and their use in a learning method based on knowledge sharing (peer-to-peer learning)	N/A	2029
PL			Evaluations in the implementation of product, process, organisational and marketing innovations, in particular focused on new technologies and digitalisation	N/A	2029
PL			Assessment of the impact of CSP interventions, which provide for preferences for organised forms of cooperation between producers (agricultural producer groups and producer organisations) or their members, on increasing the degree of farmers' organisation in this type of entities	N/A	2029



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
PL	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluations at the level of the CSP objectives (Research block II)	All CSP interventions related to the CCO	CCO	2028; 2030-2031
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO1	1	
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO2	2	
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO3	3	
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO4	4	
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO5	5	
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO6	6	
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO7	7	
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO8	8	
PL			All CSP interventions related to the SO9	9	
PL	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex ante of the CSP post 2027		N/A	2026-2027
PL		Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030-2031
PL		Ex post evaluation of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020		N/A	2025-2026



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
PL	Specific topics	Thematic evaluations in the field of CSP (Research block III)	Assessment of the impact of the National CAP Network on the development of cooperation between AKIS system partners	N/A	2025; 2028
PL			Assessment of the impact of the National CAP Network, including an assessment of the implementation of the communication strategy of the CSP 2023-2027 in the context of the impact on the implementation of the CSP	N/A	2027
PL			Evaluation of the improvement of knowledge flow and development of cooperation between AKIS system partners (AKIS)	N/A	2028
PL			Strengthening counselling, including advisors in the AKIS system	N/A	2025
PL			Evaluation of LAGs (quality and effectiveness of functioning, impact of projects implemented under LEADER, LEADER added value)	N/A	2027; 2030-2031
PL			Assessment of the implementation of financial instruments under the CSP	N/A	2027
PL			The impact of the CSP on the goals of the Green Deal	N/A	2027; 2030-2031
PT			Evaluation of SOs	Viable farm income and resilience	
PT	Evaluation of SOs	Increasing market orientation and farm competitiveness		2	2026-2027
PT	Evaluation of SOs	Farmers' position in the food chain		3	2025-2026
PT	Evaluation of SOs	Climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change		4	2027-2028
PT	Evaluation of SOs	Efficient management of natural resources		5	2027-2028
PT	Evaluation of SOs	Inverting biodiversity loss and improving ecosystem services		6	2026-2027
PT	Evaluation of SOs	Generational renewal and business development		7	2027-2028
PT	Evaluation of SOs	Sustainable rural economy, local development, gender equality and social inclusion		8	2028-2029
PT	Evaluation of SOs	Food quality and safety		9	2026-2027



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
PT	Evaluation of SOs	AKIS-related interventions and digital strategy		CCO	2028-2029
PT	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020		N/A	2025-2026
PT	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP	PRODERAM 2020 (RAM - Madeira)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2030-2031
PT			PRORURAL + (RAA - Azor)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	
PT	Specific topics	Green architecture	Overall contribution of conditionality to SO4, SO5 and SO6; complementarity between the basic conditions of eco-schemes and agri-environment-climate commitments, cross-compliance and the different interventions aimed at achieving environmental and climate-related objectives; increased ambition in environmental and climate objectives; contribution to environmental targets at national level, contained in or stemming from legislative instruments (Annex XIII of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115)	4, 5, 6	2027-2028
PT	Specific topics	AKIS	Level of structure maturity and functional articulation between the various components of AKIS; overall contribution to improving the quality of the response, in particular the technical and scientific component, of farmers (or other beneficiaries) to the objectives of CSP; the farm advisory and monitoring system, in particular its link with AKIS, should also be analysed. The extent to which the strengthening of the AKIS advisory and monitoring system has contributed to the better functioning of CSP	N/A	2028-2029
PT	Specific topics	LEADER added value	Quality of the implementation plans for the implementation of the Local Development Strategy (LDS) by the Local Action Group (including the self-assessment component of the LDS); representativeness of community decision-making bodies (legal-social structure; age; gender; other target groups); advantages/simplification and comparative additional benefits for promoters in mobilising support through the LEADER approach; use of the LEADER approach to support activities that are neither obligations nor supported by other public policy instruments (local, regional, national or EU)	N/A	2028-2029



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
PT	Specific topics	National CAP Network	Overall contribution to improving the quality of CSP implementation, in particular in addressing the needs identified in the intervention logic of CSP; Promoting innovation in agriculture and rural development, supporting peer learning and the participation and interaction of all stakeholders in the knowledge exchange and knowledge acquisition process, appropriate to the Portuguese reality; Collaboration in the evaluation and monitoring activities of AKIS, LEADER and National CAP Network, in particular in empowering the LAGs in the field of evaluation	N/A	2028-2029
PT	Specific topics	Entitlements	This assessment is justified as the end of the entitlements scheme has a potential disruptive risk in the form of direct payments to farmers and should therefore be assessed: The territorial, social and sectoral impact of the new coverage in 2026; The effect on the competitiveness of the end of the entitlement system and the standardisation of the payment per hectare of the basic payment	N/A	2026-2027
RO	Evaluation of SOs	Supporting farmers' incomes and generational renewal	Stabilising/increasing farmers' incomes, competitiveness, farmer's position in the value chain and strengthening cooperation between actors involved in the food chain; adapting to changing risks and access to risk management tools; increasing the added value of agricultural products through investments in storage, processing and irrigation; modernisation and restructuring of farms through investments to improve productivity; increase the competitiveness and sustainability of the wine, fruit and apiculture sectors; the contribution of the redistributive payment to farms with a size between 1-50 ha to support the vitality of the rural area; the evolution of young farmers receiving support through CAP 2023-2027; supporting young farmers and rejuvenating the generations of farmers	1, 2, 3, 7	2024-2025
RO	Evaluation of SOs	Green architecture	Adopting environmentally friendly agricultural/forestry practices on small farms (maximum 10 ha); maintaining traditional farming practices; maintaining environmentally friendly farming practices; contributing to climate change mitigation; promoting sustainable development and efficient management of soil, air, water and biodiversity resources	4, 5, 6	2025-2026
RO	Evaluation of SOs	LEADER added value, gender equality	Improving the standard of living for women and/or young people (aged 18-30); supporting quality schemes; promoting and preserving local tangible and intangible heritage; reducing rural to urban migration; rejuvenating generations of farmers; improving basic infrastructure and agricultural access; increasing alternative rural incomes; developing tourism; developing/modernising/refurbishing the food industry in a sustainable way	8	2026-2027
RO	Evaluation of SOs	Animal welfare	Improving animal welfare by improving animal health following the adaptation of feeding, watering and housing conditions; the adoption of technologies/techniques to limit the use of antibiotics/chemical fertilisers; the development of the bioeconomy and the circular economy; investments to prevent the spread of African swine fever (ASF) to meet food safety needs and food quality assurance	9	2025-2026



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
RO	Evaluation of SOs	AKIS and National CAP Network	Stimulating and sharing knowledge by promoting innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas	CCO	2027-2028
RO			To what extent has the National CAP Network succeeded in identifying, disseminating and implementing the main results of the CAP?	CCO	2027-2028
RO	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2028-2031
RO	Specific topics	Simplification and administrative capacity for the implementation of CSP	The degree of adaptation of the institutions involved in the implementation of the CSP 2023-2027, the reduction of the administrative burden and the degree of simplification of the CSP for both beneficiaries and administration	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2026-2027
SE	Evaluation of SOs	Specific and transversal objectives	Evaluation of the SO1 - Fair income	1	2024-2026
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the SO2 - Competitiveness	2	
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the SO3 - Food chain	3	
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the SO4 - Climate change	4	
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the SO5 - Environmental protection	5	
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the SO6 - Landscapes and biodiversity	6	
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the SO7 - Generational renewal	7	
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the SO8 - Rural areas	8	
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the SO9 - Food and health	9	
SE	Evaluation of SOs		Evaluation of the CCO - Knowledge and innovation	CCO	
SE	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020		N/A	2023-2026



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
SE	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP	Environmental protection and climate action	4, 5, 6	2027-2031
SE			Improving life in rural areas	7, 8	
SE			Producer organisations and apiculture	N/A	
SE			Resilience of the sector	1, 2, 3	
SE	Specific topics	Green architecture		4, 5, 6	2024; 2025
SE	Specific topics	Gender equality and non-discrimination		8	2024; 2025
SE	Specific topics	LEADER added value		N/A	2027-2028
SE	Specific topics	AKIS		CCO	2024-2026
SE	Specific topics	National CAP Network		N/A	2024-2026
SE	Specific topics	Process evaluations	Evaluations to improve the design and implementation of the CSP	N/A	2023; 2024; 2025; 2026
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Sustainable farm incomes and resilience		1	2025-2026
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Strengthening market orientation and competitiveness of farms		2	2026
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Position of the farmer in the food chain		3	
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change		4	
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Effective management of natural resources		5	
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Biodiversity and ecosystem services		6	2025-2026
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Generational renewal and business development		7	
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Sustainable rural economy, local development, gender equality and social inclusion		8	2026



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
SI	Evaluation of SOs	Food quality and safety		9	2026
SI	Evaluation of SOs	AKIS and digital strategy		CCO	2025-2026
SI	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2029-2031
SI	Specific topics	Green architecture		N/A	2025-2026
SI	Specific topics	LEADER added value		N/A	2027-2028
SI	Specific topics	National CAP Network		N/A	2025-2026
SI	Specific topics	Reduction of administrative burden		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2025-2026
SI	Specific topics	Self-sufficiency		N/A	2025-2026
SI	Support studies	Assessment of selection criteria for operations within the framework of CSP 2023-2027		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	2025-2028
SI	Support studies	Guidelines for the evaluation of local development start-ups		8	2024-2025
SI	Support studies	Monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation of nature protection operations		N/A	2024-2028
SI	Support studies	Environmental indicators for monitoring the state of the environment in view of the implementation of CSP 2023-2027. Obtaining data on the state of the environment for agriculture and forestry.		6	2023-2031
SI	Support studies	Monitoring of populations of selected target bird species in Natura 2000 sites		6	
SI	Support studies	Monitoring of selected target species of butterflies		6	
SI	Support studies	Monitoring of widespread bird species to determine the value of the Slovenian agricultural landscape bird index	Calculation of the I.19 'Farmland Bird Index' and other	6	



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
SI	Support studies	Target research projects: research projects that are urgent for the improvement of competitiveness and sustainable development of Slovenian agriculture, forestry, fisheries and food		N/A	2023-2031
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the CCO	Level of digitalisation of agriculture; access to research, knowledge and training results; introduction of innovations	CCO	2027; 2030-2031
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S01	Economically sustainable agricultural income; resilience to risks and constraints	1	2028; 2030-2031
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S02	Enhanced market orientation; competitiveness of farms	2	2027; 2030-2031
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S03	The position of the farmer in the food chain	3	
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S04	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration; adaptation to climate change - resilience of agriculture	4	
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S05	Efficient management of natural resources	5	
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S06	Reversing biodiversity loss; ecosystem services	6	
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S07	A new generation of farmers	7	
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S08	Sustainable rural economy; local development; gender equality and social inclusion	8	
SK	Evaluation of SOs	Evaluation of the S09	Food quality and safety	9	
SK	Comprehensive evaluation	Ex post evaluation of the CSP		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, CCO	
SK	Specific topics	Access to research, knowledge and training results, introduction of innovation: Impact of the AKIS (Agriculture knowledge and innovation system) on the modernisation of agriculture, forestry and rural areas		CCO	2026
SK	Specific topics	Access to research, knowledge and training results: National CAP Network and its impact on knowledge dissemination and application, digitalisation and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas		CCO	2028
SK	Support studies	Economically sustainable agricultural income: Analysis of the factors involved in reducing the area of agricultural (supported) land as well as reducing the number of farms		1	2025



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
SK	Support studies	Economically sustainable agricultural income: Analysis of the impact of direct payments interventions as well as non-project interventions under rural development on farm incomes (BISS, CRISS, CIS YF, ENVCLIM, ASD)	1	2025
SK	Support studies	Economically sustainable agricultural income: Analysis of the use of financial instruments in support of agriculture, rural development and sectoral interventions compared to the use of grants	1	2027
SK	Support studies	Competitiveness of farms: Share of agricultural products produced in higher quality/improved tradable parameters thanks to CSP support	2	2029
SK	Support studies	The position of the farmer in the food chain: Comparison of management (e.g. sales, gross added value, labour productivity) of producers who are members of Producer Organisations with management of producers who are not members of Producer Organisations and assessment of the support of Producer Organisations through CSP for their management	3	2026
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Identification of important factors determining the entry of the farm into eco-schemes (costs, benefits) and economic analysis of eco-schemes	4	2026
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Analysis of the impact of CAP interventions on GHG production in animal and crop production	4	2026
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Assessment of the impact of the eco-scheme for the whole farm on carbon sequestration	4	2028
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Monitoring and analysing the positive and negative impacts of the whole farm eco-scheme on land management from the point of view of biodiversity change ensures regular thematic monitoring of pollinators (and individual elements of the eco-scheme on the abundance of pollinators) and pests (economic analyses as well as the impact on crop yields, productivity and animal health)	4	2028
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Analysis of the impact of project interventions of the CSP on adaptation of forests to climate change	4	2029
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Analysis of the impact of sectoral interventions on the production or use of renewable energy/supported investments under sectoral interventions in renewable energy production capacity	4	2029
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Analysis of the impact of the CSP (interventions such as ALS, LVP, sectoral interventions) on climate change mitigation	4	2029



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)	Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Impact of the CSP on the release of GHG from soil in the context of managed fertiliser use	4	2029
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: The impact of the CSP on increasing GHG sinks	4	2029
SK	Support studies	Climate change mitigation - emissions and carbon sequestration: Monitoring and analysis of the impacts of the CSP on TTPs (slowdown of spontaneous afforestation of meadows, abandonment of pastures)	4	2030
SK	Support studies	Efficient management of natural resources: Impact of CSP on water quality improvements (in cooperation with the Water Research Institute and Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute)	5	2027
SK	Support studies	Efficient management of natural resources: Impact of CSP on quantitative improvements in water management	5	2029
SK	Support studies	Efficient management of natural resources: Impact of the CSP on reducing soil erosion	5	2029
SK	Support studies	Reversing biodiversity loss; Ecosystem services: Analysis of the impact of project interventions of the CSP on adaptation of forests to climate change	6	2029
SK	Support studies	Reversing biodiversity loss; Ecosystem services: Assessment of the impacts of the CSP and its interventions on areas of high nature value (by habitats, NATURA sites)	6	2029
SK	Support studies	Reversing biodiversity loss; Ecosystem services: Assessment of the impact of non-project support of the CSP on conservation and improvement of biodiversity on forest land	6	2030
SK	Support studies	Reversing biodiversity loss; Ecosystem services: Monitoring of birds on agricultural land (increase, decline of the FBI, regular thematic monitoring of birds on eco-schemes) targeted at specific sites and through individual interventions	6	2030
SK	Support studies	Analysis of the decisive factors underlying the start-up of agricultural businesses	7	2026
SK	Specific topics	Assessment of the impact of the LEADER approach on the socioeconomic development of rural areas compared to other CSP interventions	8	2029
SK	Support studies	Impact of the CSP on improving animal welfare	9	2027
SK	Support studies	Assessment of the effects of CSP interventions on production, processing and placing on the market of organic products	9	2028



MS	Evaluation type	Theme (sub-theme)		Specific Objective	Timeframe (years)
SK	Support studies	Additional studies to be considered	Assessing the management, coordination and management of the CSP with a view to its better implementation	N/A	TBC
SK			Assessment of the effectiveness, effectiveness and relevance of the different types of instruments applied in the implementation of the CSP, etc	N/A	TBC
SK			Cross-sectional studies: Adherence to horizontal principles in the implementation of the CSP	N/A	TBC
SK			Cross-sectional studies: Assessing the complementarity of the CAP and EU cohesion policy with regard to their impact on the countryside and its sectors	N/A	TBC
SK			Cross-sectional studies: Climate and environmental architecture of the CSP	N/A	TBC
SK			Studies linked to the implementation mechanism of the CSP, e.g. assessment of the implementation mechanism for CAP beneficiaries in terms of changing (increasing/reducing) administrative costs and the effectiveness of the availability of support for its users	N/A	TBC

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