

Guidance note E – Measure Fiches

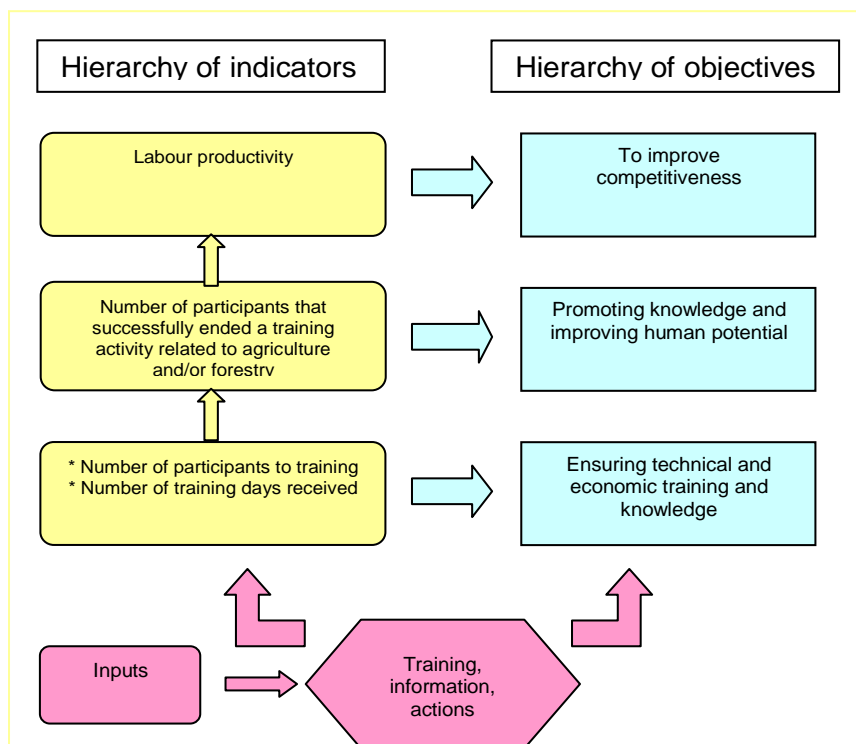
This guidance note presents a fiche for each measure under the rural development regulation. Each fiche contains the following elements:

- Measure Code
- Rationale of the measure
- Target group
- Target area
- Common indicators
- Link rationale of the measure and indicators
- Evaluation questions

Measure	Vocational training and information actions, including diffusion of scientific knowledge and innovative practises for persons engaged in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors (Article 20 (a) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	111
Rationale of the measure	The economic, technological and environmental changes result in a need for new skills of all people involved in agricultural, food and forestry activities. In order to obtain these new required skills, general, technical and economic training activities (not forming part of normal programmes or systems of agricultural and forestry education at secondary or higher levels) need to be offered. The higher the educational level of farmers and forest holders, the higher their labour productivity will be in order to maintain or increase the competitiveness of farm and forestry holdings.
Content of the measure	<p>There are different types of training, including diffusion of scientific knowledge, activities possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Courses - Seminars - Demonstration projects - Information sessions - Workshops <p>The training activities can cover many topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical issues - Economic training - Results of research and new information technologies (ICT) - sustainable management of natural resources (including cross-compliance and the application of production practises compatible with the maintenance and the enhancement of landscape)
Target group	All adult persons dealing with agriculture, food and forestry matters
Target area	Not specified

Common indicators	Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and education in agriculture - Labour productivity in forestry - Labour productivity in agriculture
	Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of participants in training (division according to gender, age category, content of the activity and type of participants) - Number of training days received
	Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of participants that successfully ended a training activity related to agriculture and/or forestry (division according to gender, age category, type of successful result and type of participant)
	Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

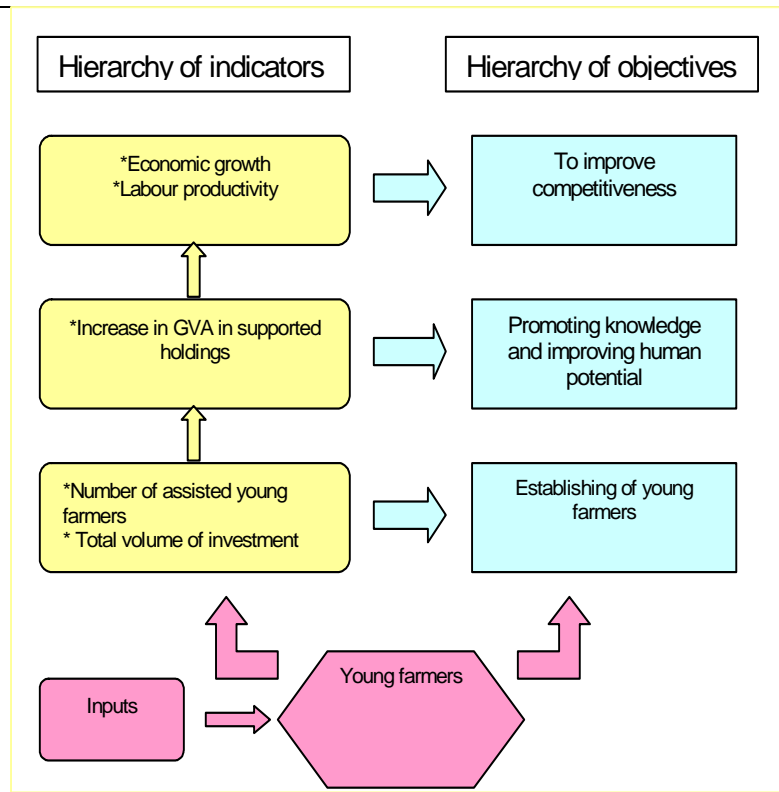
To what extent have the actions related to training, information and diffusion of knowledge and innovative practises improved the labour productivity and/or other elements related to competitiveness in the agricultural, food and forestry sector?

To what extent have training activities contributed to improving sustainable land management, including sustainable management of natural resources?

To what extent are the assisted training courses in accordance with needs and coherent with other measures of the programme?

Measure	Setting up of young farmers (Article 20 (a) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	112
Rationale of the measure	Against the context of an ageing agricultural labour force, the future of the farmers' profession must be ensured. Young farmers can bring new skills and energy, and a more professional management to the farming sector. Consequently, a high level of young farmers will lead to increased adaptability in the face of new challenges, higher labour productivity and thus to enhanced competitiveness.
Content of the measure	Support to the setting up of young farmers includes support to facilitate the initial establishment and the structural adjustment of their holding afterwards. Young farmers shall submit a business plan for the development of their farming activities.
Target group	Young farmers under 40 years of age setting up for the first time on an agricultural holding as head of the holding
Target area	Not specified
Common indicators	<p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour productivity in agriculture - Age structure in agriculture <p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD) <p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of assisted young farmers (division according to gender, type of agricultural branch, age category and link with early retirement measure) - Total volume of investment <p>Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in gross value added in supported holdings <p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent has the aid facilitated the enduring setting-up of young farmers of either sex?

To what extent has the aid facilitated the structural adjustment of the holdings after the initial establishment of young farmers?

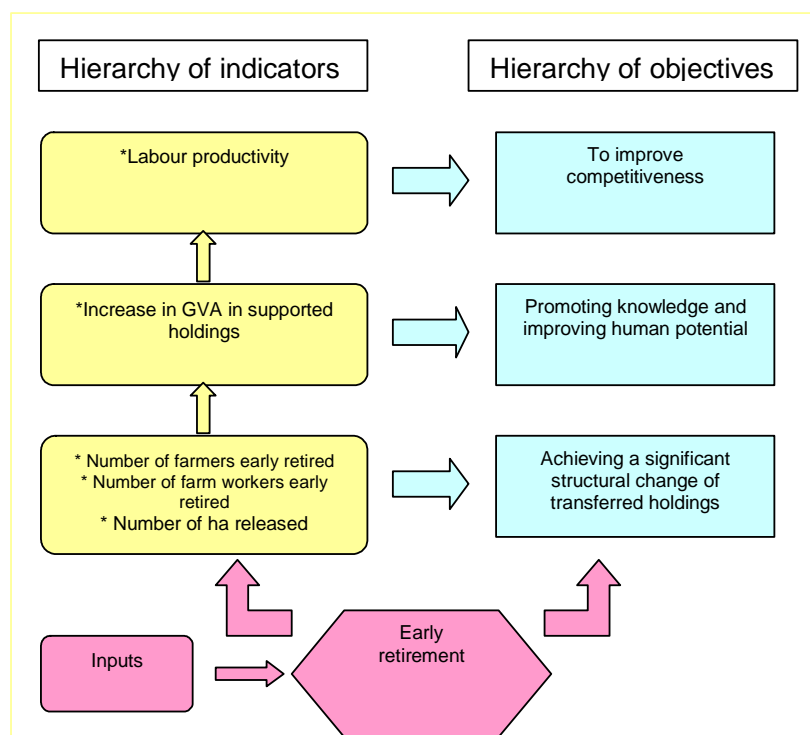
To what extent has the aid contributed to improving the human potential in the agricultural sector?

To what extent has the aid contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector?

Measure	Early retirement of farmers and farm workers (Article 20 (a) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	113
Rationale of the measure	The early retirement scheme is targeted at the introduction of structural changes in the transferred holding and increasing its size and thus contributes to the economic viability of the agricultural holdings.
Content of the measure	The early retirement support consists of financial support to the transferor of a farm holding or a retiring farm worker. The total duration of the support should not exceed 15 years and not continue after the 70 th anniversary of the transferor and the normal retirement age of the farm worker.
Target group	Farmers of no less than 55 years old but not yet of normal retirement age transferring their holding Farm workers of no less than 55 years old but not yet of normal retirement age that stop all farm work upon transfer of the holding
Target area	Not specified
Common indicators	Baseline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour productivity in agriculture - Age structure in agriculture

Input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
Output	- Number of farmers early retired (division according to gender and age category) - Number of farm workers early retired (division according to gender and age category) - Number of hectares released
Result	- Increase in gross value added in supported holding
Impact	- Labour productivity

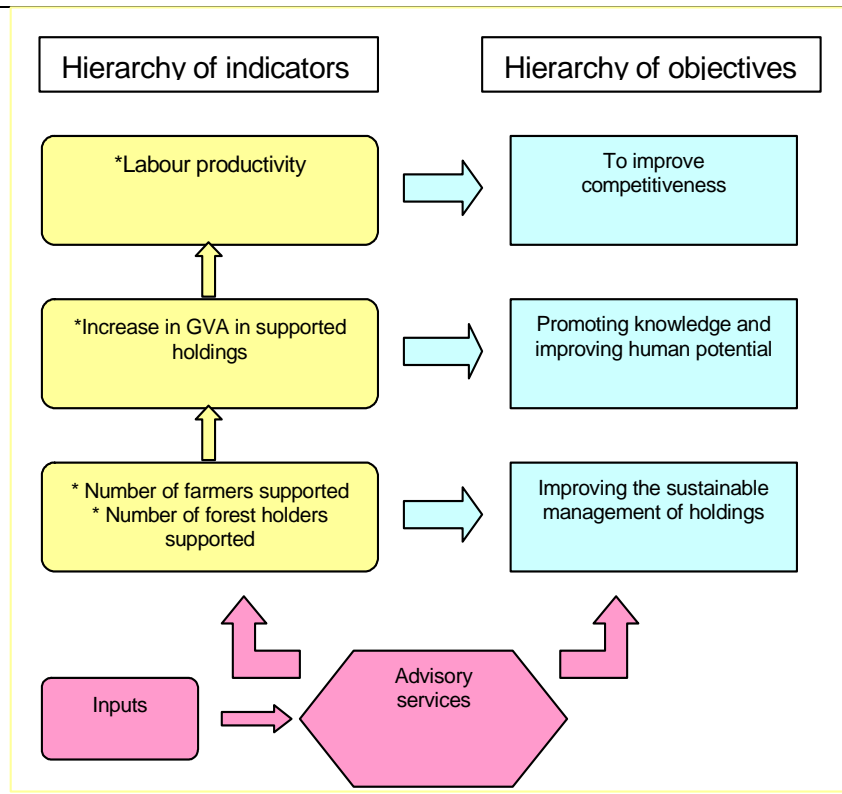
Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions	To what extent has the aid for early retirement contributed to a structural change of the holdings, in particular through synergies with other measures?
	To what extent has the aid contributed to improving the human potential in the agricultural sector?
	To what extent has the aid contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector?

Measure	Use of advisory services by farmers and forest holders (Article 20 (a) (iv) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	114	
Rationale of the measure	Advisory services should allow farmers and forest holders to improve the sustainable management of their holdings by assessing the performance of their agricultural holding and identifying necessary improvements with regard to statutory management requirements and Community standards relating to occupational safety.	
Content of the measure	<p>Farmers and forest holders receive support to compensate for the cost of the use of advisory services. The advisory services can cover many topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - advise on how to apply production processes compatible with the enhancement of landscape or the wider protection of the environment - advise on ensuring quality standards - information on the latest research result of all kinds of technical processes - advise on the use of sustainable forest management practices... <p>However, the advisory services should cover as a minimum statutory management requirements and the good agricultural and environmental conditions provided for in Art. 4 and 5 of and in Annexes III and IV to regulation (EC) N° 1782/2003, and occupational safety standards based on Community legislation.</p>	
Target group	Farmers and forest holders	
Target area	Not specified	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour productivity in agriculture - Labour productivity in forestry
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers supported (division according to type of advice given to farmers and according to the amount of direct payments beneficiaries receive per year) - Number of forest holders supported (division according to the type of advisory service received)
	result	- Increase in gross value added in supported holdings (division according to type of sector)
	impact	- Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Measure Code

114

Evaluation questions

To what extent has the scheme improved the management and the economic performance of agricultural and forestry holdings? Detail with respect to:

- production techniques
- quality standards
- occupational safety conditions
- management of natural resources

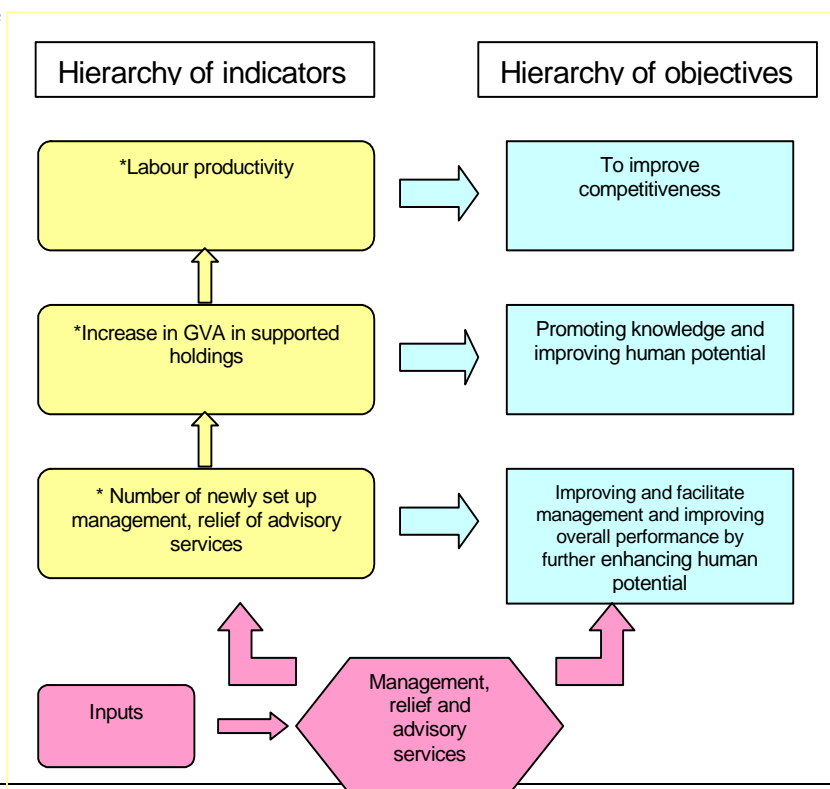
To what extent has the scheme contributed to improving the human potential in the agricultural sector?

To what extent has the scheme contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector?

Measure	Setting up of farm management, farm relief and farm advisory services, as well as of forestry advisory services (Article 20 (a) (v) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	115	
Rationale of the measure	The setting-up of management, relief and advisory services can help farmers and forest holders to adapt, improve and facilitate farm management and to improve the overall performance of their holdings by enhancing the human potential.	
Content of the measure	<p>The support shall be granted in order to cover costs arising from the setting up of farm management, farm advisory services as well as forestry advisory services and shall be degressive over a maximum period of five years of setting up.</p> <p>The measure distinguishes between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management services: organising the outsourcing of part of the activities to manage a farm (e.g. bookkeeping, harvesting, ...). Such structures can be machinery rings. - relief services: organising e.g. temporary replacement of the farmer or his wife in case of sickness, absence or holidays by an external person with sufficient qualifications. - advisory services: organising a structure of external consultancy which a farmer/forest holder can buy to adapt his management e.g. to the cross compliance acquirements. Eligible actions include the project development costs and costs in terms of setting-up or further development of machinery/labour rings, ... 	
Target group	Organisations, holdings or individuals setting up farm management, farm relief and farm advisory services, as well as forestry advisory services	
Target area	Not specified	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour productivity in agriculture - Labour productivity in forestry

input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
output	- Number of newly set up management, relief or advisory services (division according to the type of service)
result	- Increase in gross value added in supported holdings (division according to type of sector)
impact	- Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent has the scheme addressed the relevant elements for improving the farm management?

Evaluation questions

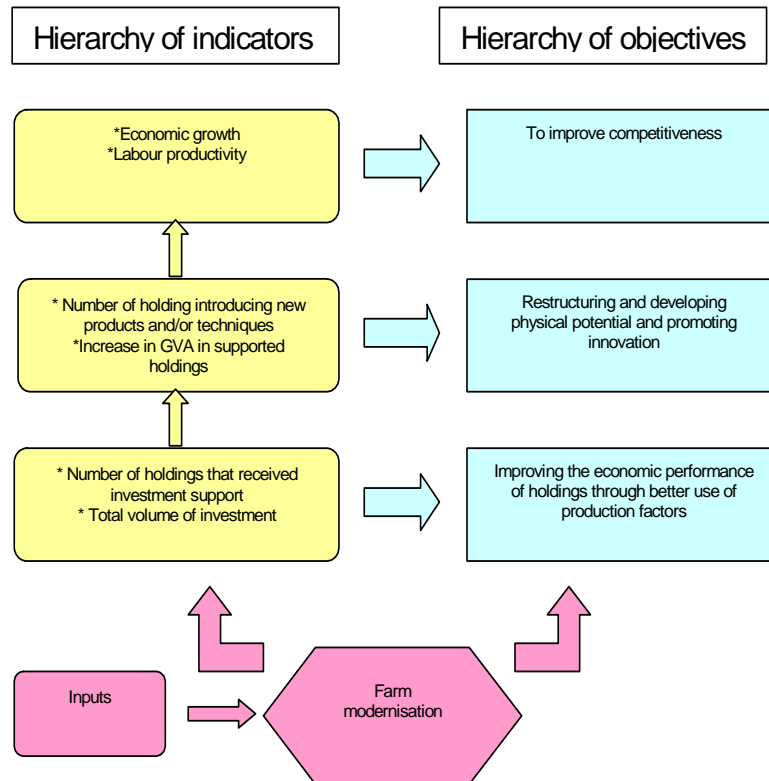
To what extent has the scheme improved the management and the economic performance of agricultural and forestry holdings? Detail with respect to:

- production techniques
- quality standards
- occupational safety conditions
- management of natural resources

To what extent has the scheme contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector?

Measure	Modernisation of agricultural holdings (Article 20 (b) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	121	
Rationale of the measure	Increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector does not only require an improvement of the productivity of the human capital, but also of the productivity of the physical capital. Modernisation of farms is crucial to improve their economic performance through better use of the production factors including the introduction of new technologies and innovation, targeting quality, organic products and on farm diversification, including non-food sectors and energy crops as well as improving the environmental, occupational safety, hygiene and animal welfare status of the holding.	
Content of the measure	Support is provided to tangible or intangible investments in agricultural holdings aimed at the modernisation of production techniques. Eligible investments could be the construction, acquisition or improvement of immovable property, the purchase or lease-purchase of new machinery and equipment and general costs linked to expenditure such as patent rights and licences.	
Target group	Farmers	
Target area	Not specified	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour productivity in agriculture - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farm holdings that received investment support (division according to gender, legal status, age category, type of investments – FADN- and type of agricultural branch) - Total volume of investment (division according to the type of investment –FADN- and type of agricultural branch)
	result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of holdings introducing new products and/or techniques (division according to type of redeployment of production) - Increase in gross value added in supported holdings
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent have supported investments contributed to a better use of production factors on agricultural holdings? In particular, to what extent have supported investments facilitated the introduction of new technologies and innovation?

Evaluation questions

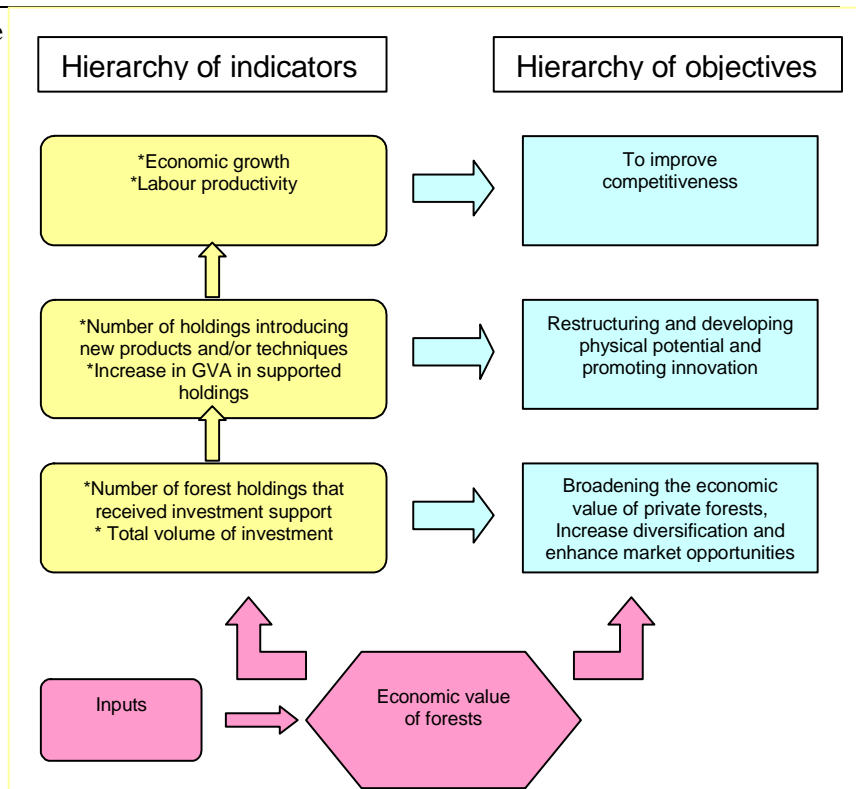
To what extent have supported investments enhanced market access and market share of agricultural holdings?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to an enduring and sustainable activity of agricultural holdings?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector?

Measure	Improvement of the economic value of forests (Article 20 (b) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	122
Rationale of the measure	As private forests have a significant role to play in the economic activity of rural areas, support should be provided for improving and broadening their economic value, increasing diversification of production and opening of new market opportunities such as renewable energy, whilst maintaining sustainable management and respecting the multifunctional role of forests.
Content of the measure	Investment support will be provided for investments based on forest management plans for forest holdings above a certain size (to be defined by the Member State). Possible investments shall include all operations at the level of the forestry holding, including investments for harvesting equipment.
Target group	Forest holdings owned by private owners, municipalities or their associations. No limitation on forest ownership in the following territories: Açores, Madeira, The Canary Islands, the smaller Aegean Islands, French Overseas Departments
Target area	Forests owned by private owners, municipalities or their associations (with an exception for the territories mentioned under target group)
Common indicators	<p>baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry - Labour productivity in forestry <p>input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD) <p>output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of forest holdings that received investment support (division according to the type of owners – private or municipalities-) - Total volume of investment (division according to the type of owner) <p>result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of holdings introducing new products and/or techniques (division according to the type of redeployment of production) - Increase in gross value added in supported holdings <p>impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent have supported investments contributed to increasing the diversification of production of forest holdings?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to enhancing market access and market share of forest holdings, in sectors such as the sector of renewable energy?

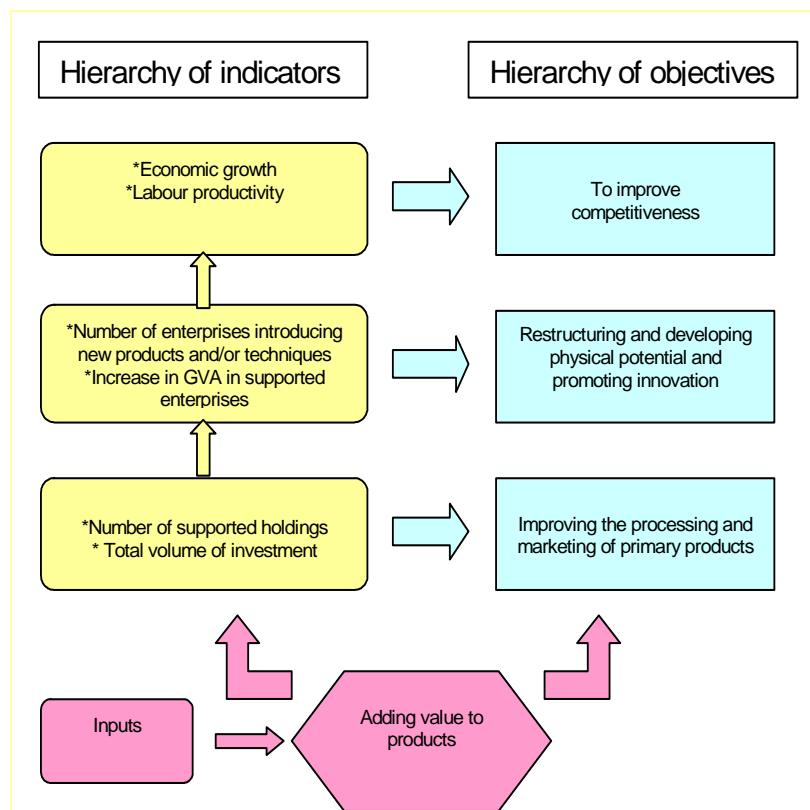
To what extent have supported investments contributed maintaining or enhancing the sustainable management of forests?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to increasing competitiveness of forest holdings?

Measure	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products (Article 20 (b) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	123
Rationale of the measure	The added value to agricultural and forestry products can be improved by modernising and improving the efficiency in the processing and marketing, promoting the processing of agricultural and forestry production for renewable energy, introducing new technologies and innovation, opening new market opportunities with emphasis on quality, improving environmental protection, occupational safety, hygiene and animal welfare.
Content of the measure	Value added can be increased through investments in the processing and marketing of existing products, and in the investment in the development of new products, processes and technologies. Eligible investments could be the construction, acquisition or improvement of immovable property, the purchase or lease-purchase of new machinery and equipment and general costs linked to expenditure such as patent rights and licences.
Target group	For agricultural products, enterprises of a certain size (micro, small and medium sized enterprises within the meaning of the Commission recommendation 2003/361/EC) and enterprises with less than 750 employees or with a turn over of less than EUR 200 million engaged in the processing and marketing of primary agricultural products. In the case of forestry, support shall be limited to micro-enterprises
Target area	Not specified

Common indicators	baseline	-	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture/forestry/food industry
		-	Labour productivity in food industry
	input	-	Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	-	Number of enterprises supported (division according to the type of enterprise –micro, small...-, sector and type of activity –marketing and processing or development-)
		-	Total volume of investment (division according to the size of the company, type of sector and type of activity)
	result	-	Number of enterprises introducing new products and/or techniques (division according to the type of redeployment of production)
		-	Increase in gross value added in supported enterprises
	impact	-	Economic growth
		-	Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent have supported investments contributed to introducing new technologies and innovation?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to improving the quality of agricultural and forestry products?

Evaluation questions

To what extent have supported investments contributed to improving the efficiency in the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products?

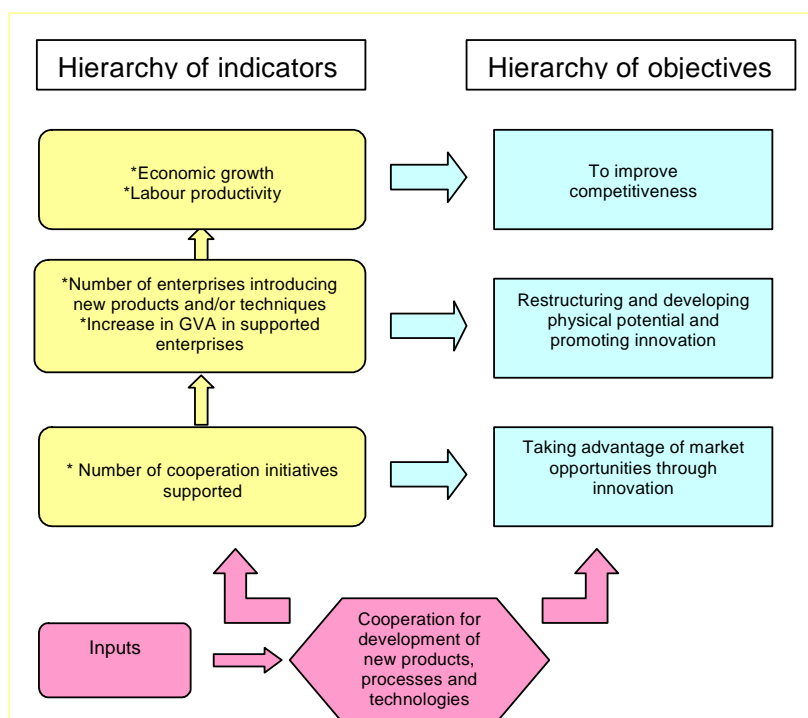
To what extent have supported investments contributed to enhancing market access and market share of agricultural and forest holdings, including sectors such as the sector of renewable energy?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector?

Measure	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and in the forestry sector (Article 20 (b) (iv) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	124
Rationale of the measure	In a context of increased competition, it is important to ensure that the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector can take advantage of market opportunities through widespread innovative approaches in developing new products, processes and technologies. For this purpose, cooperation initiatives should be encouraged.
Content of the measure	Costs for cooperation for the development of new products, processes and technologies in the agricultural, food and forestry sector include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparatory operations, including design, product, process or technology development - tests and other tangible and/or intangible investments related to the cooperation, before application of the newly developed products/processes/technologies.
Target group	Organisations/entities gathering primary producers in agriculture and forestry, the processing industry and/or third parties for the purpose of developing new products, processes and technologies.
Target area	Not specified

Common indicators	baseline	- Economic development of primary sector/food sector
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	- Number of cooperation initiatives supported (division according to the sector and the type of cooperation initiative)
	result	- Number of enterprises introducing new products and/or techniques (division according to the type of redeployment of production)
		- Increase in gross value added in supported enterprises
	impact	- Economic growth
		- Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



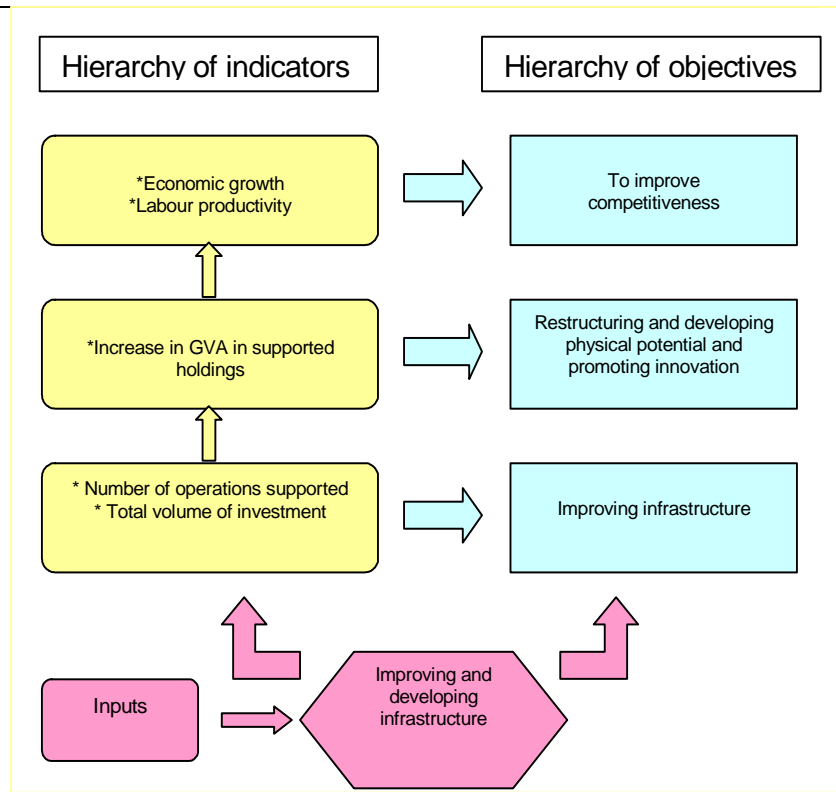
Evaluation questions

To what extent has the support enhanced market access and market share for agriculture and forestry primary products through the development of new products, processes and technologies by means of cooperation of product line actors?

To what extent has the support contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural, forestry and food sector?

Measure	Improving and developing infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry (Article 20 (b) (v) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)														
Measure Code	125														
Rationale of the measure	Improvement of the infrastructure related to the development of the agricultural and forestry sector contributes to the competitiveness of farming and forestry.														
Content of the measure	<p>Support for investments in infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry. Support may cover :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access to farm and forest land - land consolidation - energy supply - water management (improvement of irrigation networks, drainage, ...) 														
Target group	not specified														
Target area	Not specified														
Common indicators	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">baseline</td> <td>- Economic development of primary sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td>input</td> <td>- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>output</td> <td>- Number of operations supported (division according to the type of land and to the type of operation)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>- Total volume of investment (division according to the type of land and to the type of operation)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>result</td> <td>- Increase in gross value added in supported holdings (division according to type of sector)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>impact</td> <td>- Economic growth</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>- Labour productivity</td> </tr> </table>	baseline	- Economic development of primary sector	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)	output	- Number of operations supported (division according to the type of land and to the type of operation)		- Total volume of investment (division according to the type of land and to the type of operation)	result	- Increase in gross value added in supported holdings (division according to type of sector)	impact	- Economic growth		- Labour productivity
baseline	- Economic development of primary sector														
input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)														
output	- Number of operations supported (division according to the type of land and to the type of operation)														
	- Total volume of investment (division according to the type of land and to the type of operation)														
result	- Increase in gross value added in supported holdings (division according to type of sector)														
impact	- Economic growth														
	- Labour productivity														

Link rationale of the measure and indicators

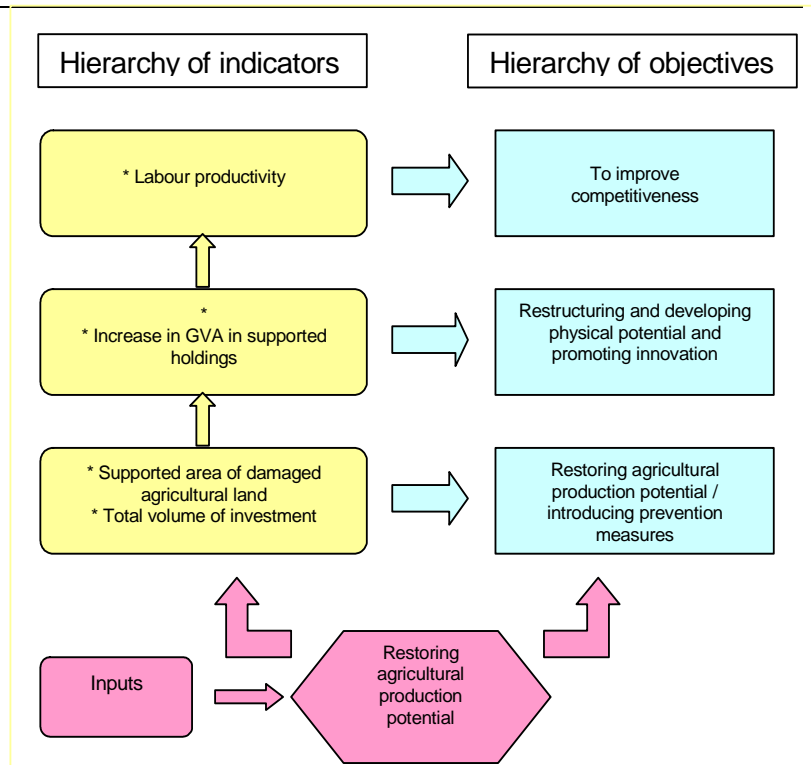


Evaluation questions

- To what extent has the scheme contributed to restructuring and developing physical potential through the improvement of infrastructures?
- To what extent has the scheme promoted the competitiveness of agricultural and forestry holdings through the improvement of infrastructures?

Measure	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions (Article 20 (b) (vi) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	126	
Rationale of the measure	The speed at which production potential can be restored after a natural disaster is essential in securing the markets and thus the farmer's income. It is also essential to invest in prevention actions to counter the possible consequences of probable natural disasters.	
Content of the measure	<p>Many types of actions can be supported. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventive investments reducing the consequences of floods, forest fires,... - Investments that restore the physical capital in its state before the disaster 	
Target group	Not specified	
Target area	Areas susceptible of natural disaster or areas damaged by natural disaster	
Common indicators	baseline	- Economic development of primary sector
	Input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported area of damaged agricultural land (division according to the type of damage and type of action) - Total volume of investment (division according to the type of damage and type of action)
	Result	- Increased in gross value added in supported holdings
	Impact	- Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



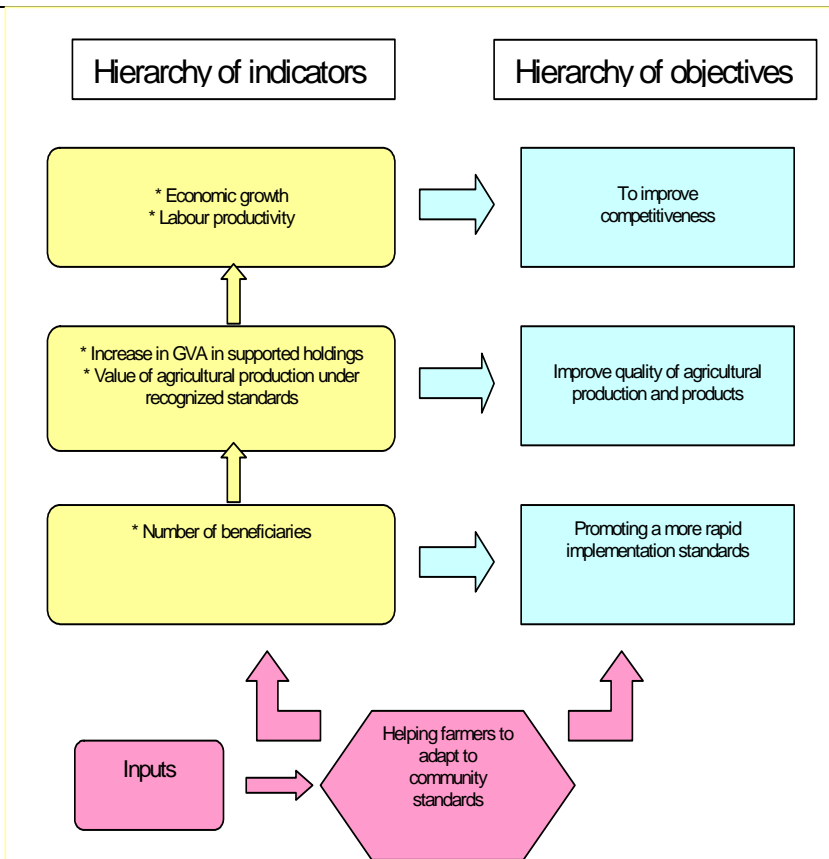
Evaluation questions

To what extent have supported investments contributed to maintain the economic performance of agricultural holdings through the restoration and/or preservation of the agricultural production potential?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector?

Measure	Helping farmers to adapt to demanding standards based on Community legislation (Article 20 (c) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	131	
Rationale of the measure	Farming practice is confronted with new obligations and restrictions concerning the quality of agricultural production and products. The aim of this measure is to help farmers adapt to these demanding EC standards in the domains of the environment, public health, animal and plant health, animal welfare, and occupational safety. A more rapid implementation of these standards will improve the sustainability of the agricultural sector.	
Content of the measure	Support to partly cover additional costs and income foregone caused to farmers who have to apply standards in the fields of the environmental protection, public health, animal and plant health, animal welfare and occupational safety. The standard must be newly introduced in national legislation implementing Community law and impose new obligations or restrictions to farming practice which have a significant impact on typical farm operating costs and concern a significant number of farmers. Support will consist in a flat rate temporary and degressive aid or annual basis for maximum five years from the introduction of new obligations/restrictions.	
Target group	Farmers	
Target area	Not specified	
Common indicators	baseline	- Economic development of primary sector
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	- Number of beneficiaries (division according to field of standards)
	result	- Increase in gross value added in supported holdings - Value of agricultural production under recognized standards (division according to origin of the standard and product involved)
	impact	- Economic growth - Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



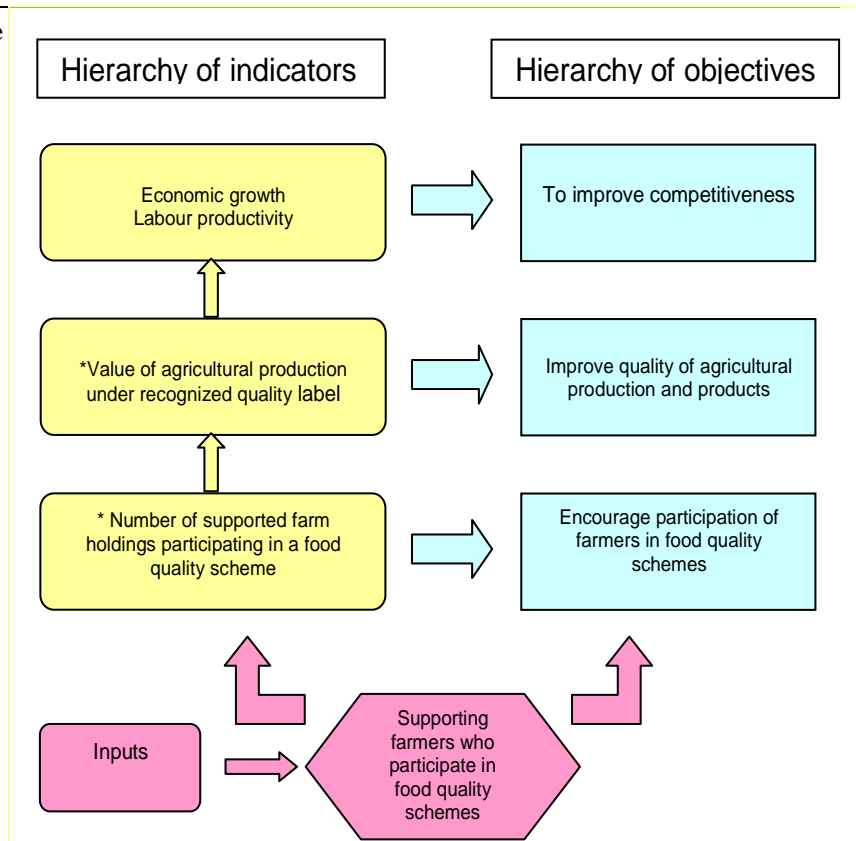
Evaluation questions

To what extent has the support helped farmers to implement rapidly and to respect demanding standards based on Community legislation?

To what extent has the support contributed to improving the competitiveness of the supported holdings?

Measure	Supporting farmers who participate in food quality schemes (Article 20 (c) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	132
Rationale of the measure	Food quality, understood as a higher quality than required under the obligatory standards, can bring added value for agricultural primary products and enhance market opportunities for producers. Support must be given to farmers to participate in such quality schemes providing at the same time consumers with assurances on the quality of the product and the production process.
Content of the measure	Annual incentive payments can be paid as a compensation for the costs from participation in quality schemes. The schemes are Community schemes or Member State schemes complying with certain criteria . The level of payment is determined by the level of fixed costs following the participation in the scheme. Fixed costs means costs incurred for entering and participating in such a scheme.
Target group	All farmers producing agricultural products for human consumption
Target area	Not specified
Common indicators	<p>baseline - Economic development of primary sector</p> <p>input - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)</p> <p>output - Number of supported farm holdings participating in a food quality scheme (division according to the origin of the quality scheme –EU or national- and to the type of agricultural product)</p> <p>result - Value of agricultural production under recognized quality label (division according to the origin of the quality scheme and to the type of agricultural product)</p> <p>impact - Economic growth</p> <p>- Labour productivity</p>

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

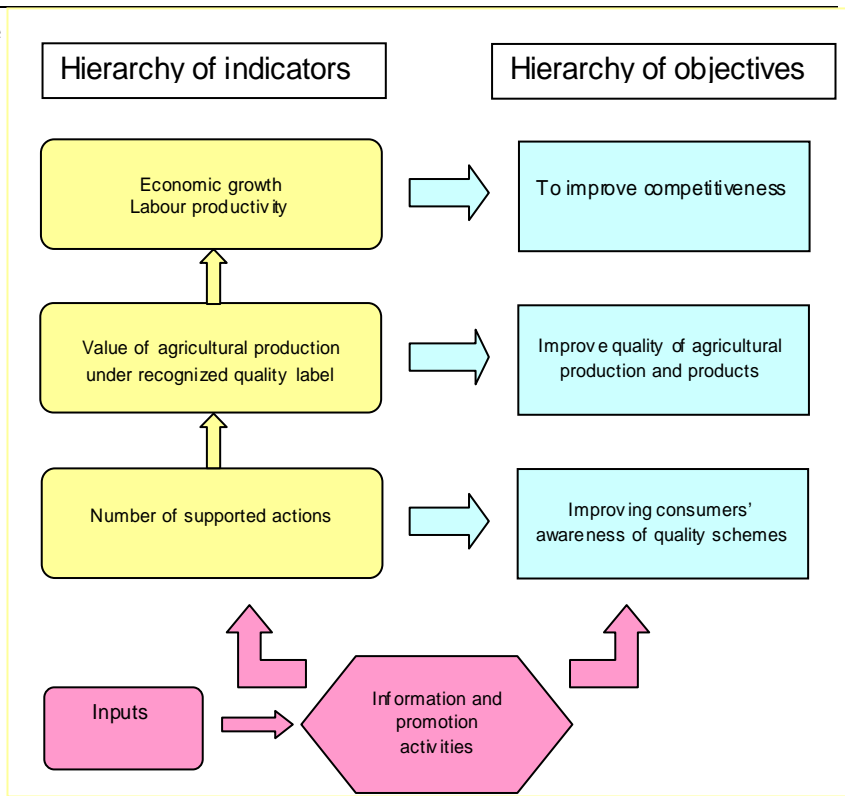
To what extent has the support contributed to improve the quality and the transparency of the production process for consumers?

To what extent has the support enhanced market access and market share and/or an added value of products for assisted farmers?

To what extent has the support contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector?

Measure	Supporting producer groups for information and promotion activities for products under food quality schemes (Article 20 (c) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	133	
Rationale of the measure	A quality agricultural product needs to be accompanied with adequate marketing to improve its market opportunities. Improving consumers' information on the existence and specifications of the quality schemes will raise consumers' awareness about the availability of high quality products.	
Content of the measure	<p>The information and promotion activities eligible for support shall be activities designed to induce consumers to buy the agricultural products or foodstuffs covered by quality schemes included in the rural development programme under the measure "participation of farmers in food quality schemes". Such activities shall draw attention to the specific features or advantages of the products concerned, notably the quality, specific production methods, high animal welfare standards and respect for the environment linked to the quality scheme concerned, and may include the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge about these products.</p> <p>Such activities could include, in particular, the organisation of, and/or participation in, fairs and exhibitions, similar public relations exercises and advertising via the different channels of communication or at the points of sale.</p>	
Target group	Organisations of whatever legal form (excluding professional and/or inter-professional organisations representing one or more sectors) which bring together operators participating in a quality scheme covered by Art. 32 of Regulation 1698/2005.	
Target area	Not specified	
Common indicators	baseline	- Economic development of primary sector/food industry
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	- Number of supported actions (division according to the origin of the quality scheme and according to the type of agricultural product)
	result	- Value of agricultural production under recognized quality label (division according to origin of the quality scheme and according to the type of agricultural product)
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent has the support contributed to increasing the market share of high quality products?

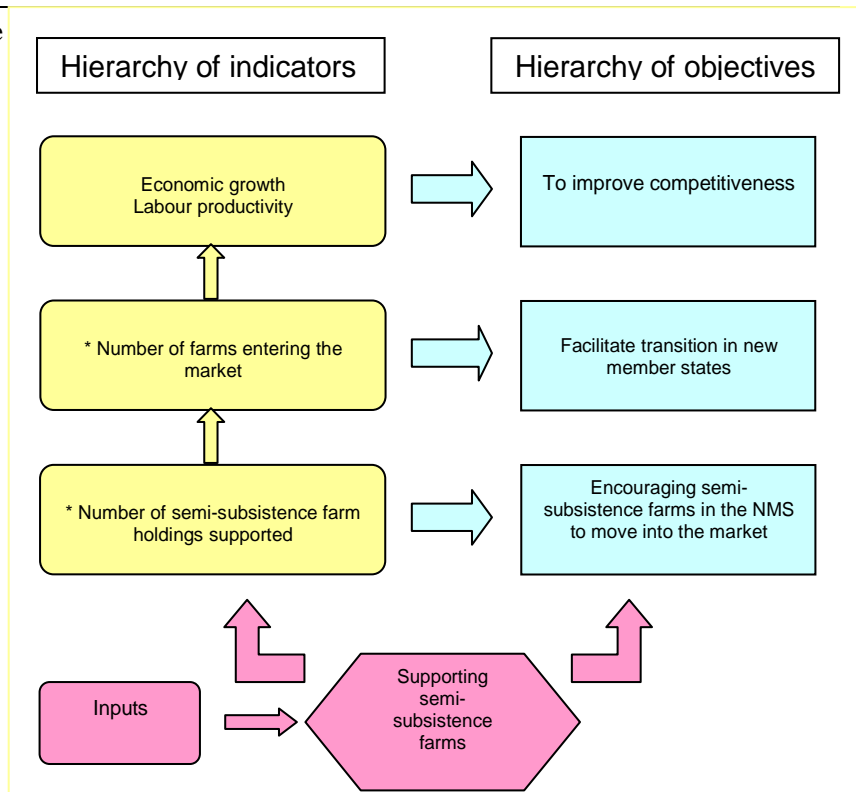
Evaluation questions

To what extent has the support contributed to raising consumers' awareness about high quality products?

To what extent has the support contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector?

Measure	Supporting semi-subsistence agricultural holdings undergoing restructuring (Article 20 (d) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	141
Rationale of the measure	The measure on semi-subsistence farming for the New Member States was introduced through the Treaty of Accession of 2003 in order to help ease transitional problems as the agricultural sector and rural economy of the new Member States exposed to the competitive environment of the single market. This measure will be available during this programming period to ensure a smooth transition of the new programming period to the new member states .
Content of the measure	Support will be provided to agricultural holdings on the condition of the elaboration of a business plan.
Target group	Farmers producing primarily for own consumption and bringing only a fraction of output to the market
Target area	New Member States
Common indicators	<p>baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour productivity in agriculture - Importance of semi-subsistence farming in New Member States <p>input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD) <p>output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of semi-subsistence farm holdings supported (division according to the size of the holding) <p>result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farms entering the market <p>impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Labour productivity

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent has the support promoted enduring structural adjustment of semi-subsistence farms in new Member States?

To what extent has the support facilitated the move into the market for semi-subsistence farms in new Member States?

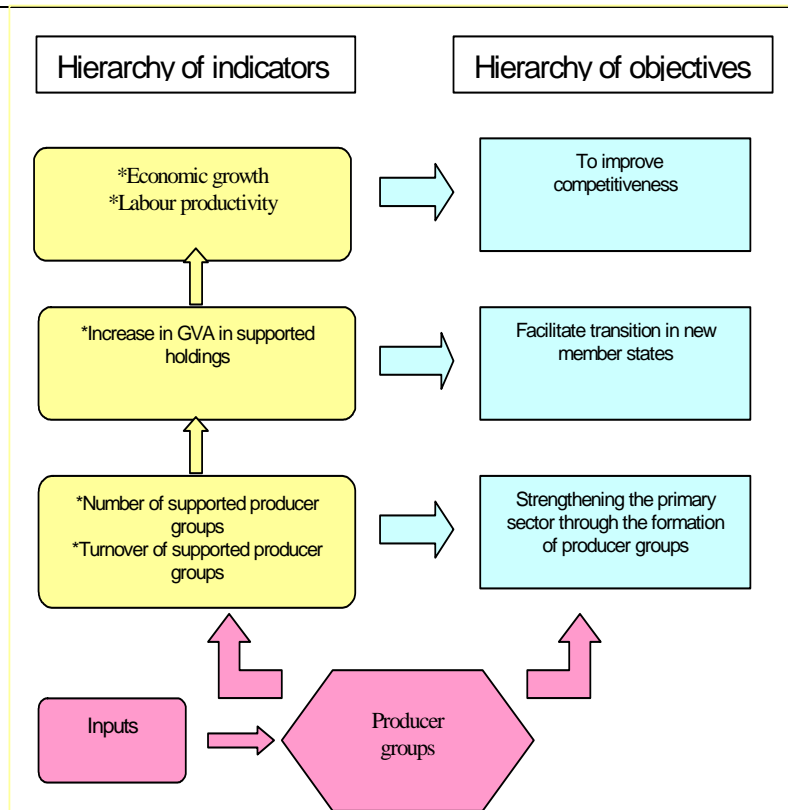
Evaluation questions

To what extent has the support reduced the structural disparity between the agricultural sector in new Member States and the agricultural sector in EU-15 Member States?

To what extent has the support contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector in the new Member States?

Measure	Supporting setting up of producer groups (Article 20 (d) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	142
Rationale of the measure	Strengthening the institutional structure of the primary sector in order to survive in a market driven environment by giving incentives for farmers to unite and cooperate.
Content of the measure	<p>The support is provided as an annual instalment calculated as a percentage of the annual marketed production of the producer group. Support is granted for the first 5 years following the date on which the producer group was recognized. This payment shall facilitate the setting up and administrative operation of producer groups in order to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adapt the production of members of such groups to market requirements - place jointly goods on the market, including preparation for sale, centralisation of sales and supply to bulk buyers - establish common rules on product information
Target group	Producer groups officially recognised by the new Member States by 31 December 2013.
Target area	New Member States
Common indicators	<p>baseline - Economic development of primary sector</p> <p>input - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)</p> <p>output - Number of supported producer groups (division according to the type of groups –new or existing- and to the type of agricultural branch)</p> <p>- Turnover of supported producer groups (division according to the type of groups –new or existing- and to the type of agricultural branch)</p> <p>result - Increase in gross value added in supported holdings</p> <p>impact - Economic growth</p> <p>- Labour productivity</p>

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent has the support enhanced the adaptation of productions to market requirements in the new Member States?

Evaluation questions

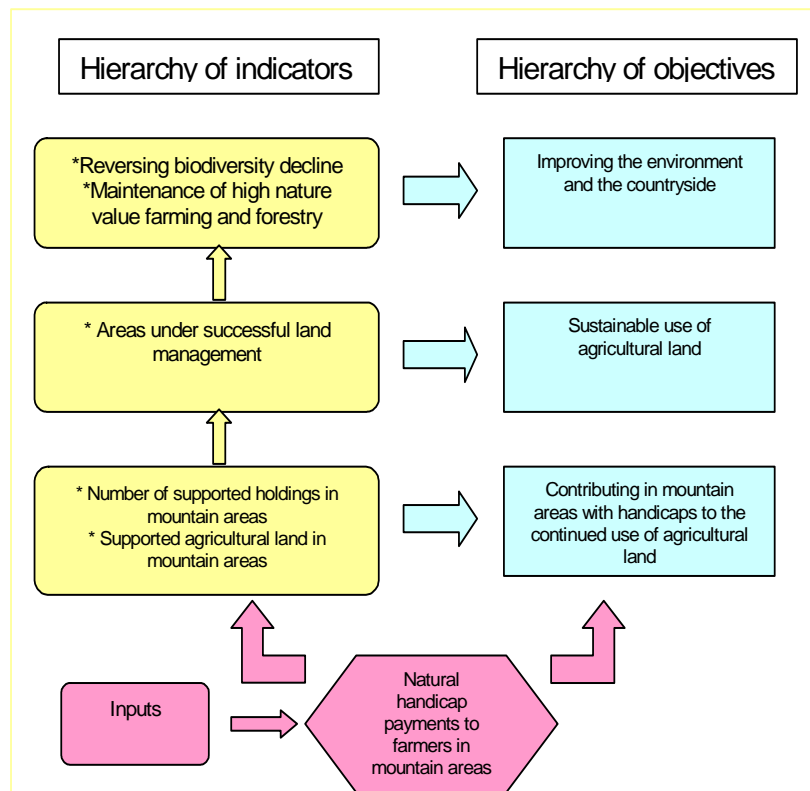
To what extent has the support reduced the structural disparity between the agricultural sector in the new Member States and the agricultural sector in EU-15 Member States?

To what extent has the support contributed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector in the new Member States?

Measure	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas (Article 36 (a) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	211
Rationale of the measure	In order to avoid land abandonment, natural handicap payments in mountain areas are needed to offset the additional costs incurred by farmers following the continued use of agricultural land in these areas. Land abandonment has negative consequences for the countryside and the environment. These payments will contribute to maintaining and promoting sustainable farming systems.
Content of the measure	Natural handicap payments compensate for farmers' additional (production) costs and income forgone (due to a reduction in value of farm output) related to the handicap for agricultural production in the area. Payment is granted annually as an amount per ha of utilised agricultural area.
Target group	Farmers who, for at least five years from the first payment, pursue their farming activity in mountain areas, designated by their country as being eligible for this support
Target area	<p>Mountain areas are characterised by a considerable limitation of the possibilities for using the land and an appreciable increase in the cost of working it due: (a) to the existence, because of altitude, of very difficult climatic conditions, the effect of which is substantially to shorten the growing season, (b) at a lower altitude, to the presence over the greater part of the area in question of slopes too steep for the use of machinery or requiring the use of very expensive special equipment, (c) problems of accessibility or to a combination of these different factors, where the handicap resulting from each taken separately is less acute but the combination of the two gives rise to an equivalent handicap.</p> <p>Member States shall designate the areas eligible for these payments (pursuant to Article 47 (2) and (3) of the EAFRD Regulation).</p> <p>Areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas shall also be regarded as mountain areas</p>

Common indicators	baseline	- Biodiversity : high nature value farmland and forestry - Biodiversity : population of farmland birds
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	- Number of supported holdings in mountain areas - Supported agricultural land in mountain areas (division according to type of area –Natura 2000, WFD and other-)
	result	- Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
	impact	- Reversing biodiversity decline - Maintenance of high nature value farmland and forestry

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent have compensatory allowances contributed to ensuring continued agricultural land use in mountain areas?

To what extent have compensatory allowances contributed to the maintenance of a viable rural community in mountain areas?

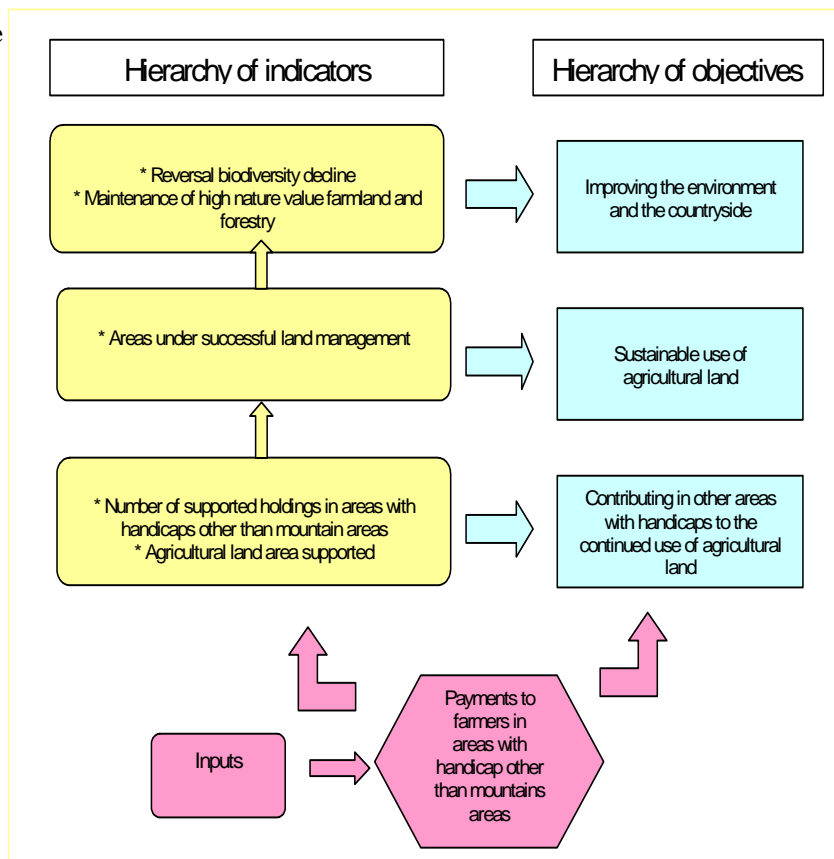
To what extent has the scheme contributed to maintaining or promoting sustainable farming systems?

To what extent has the scheme contributed to maintaining the countryside and improving the environment?

Measure	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas (Article 36 (a) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)										
Measure Code	212										
Rationale of the measure	In order to avoid land abandonment, which has negative consequences for the countryside, natural handicap payments in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas, should contribute, through continued use of agricultural land, to maintaining the countryside, as well as to maintaining and promoting sustainable farming systems.										
Content of the measure	Natural handicap payments compensate for farmers' additional (production) costs and income forgone (due to a reduction in value of farm output) related to the handicap for agricultural production in the area. Payment is granted annually as an amount per ha of utilised agricultural area										
Target group	Farmers who, for at least five years from the first payment, pursue their farming activity in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas, designated by their country as being eligible for this support .										
Target area	<p>Areas with handicaps other than mountain areas must be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - affected by significant natural handicaps (notably a low soil productivity or poor climate conditions and where maintaining extensive farming activity is important for the management of the land), or - affected by specific handicaps, and where land management should be continued in order to conserve or improve the environment, maintain the countryside and preserve the tourist potential of the area or in order to protect the coastline. These areas shall comprise farming areas which are homogeneous from the point of view of natural production conditions and their total extent shall not exceed 10% of the area of the Member State concerned <p>Member States shall designate the areas eligible for these payments.</p> <p>This new definition will only apply from 2010, until then support to the so called “intermediate” less favoured areas will apply following the provisions of Regulation 1257/99,</p>										
Common indicators	<table> <tr> <td>baseline</td> <td>- Biodiversity : high nature value farmland and forestry</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>- Biodiversity : population of farmland birds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>input</td> <td>- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>output</td> <td>- Number of supported holdings in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas (division according to the type of handicap –wetland, hills...-)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>- Agricultural land area supported (division according to the type of area and to the type of handicap)</td> </tr> </table>	baseline	- Biodiversity : high nature value farmland and forestry		- Biodiversity : population of farmland birds	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)	output	- Number of supported holdings in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas (division according to the type of handicap –wetland, hills...-)		- Agricultural land area supported (division according to the type of area and to the type of handicap)
baseline	- Biodiversity : high nature value farmland and forestry										
	- Biodiversity : population of farmland birds										
input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)										
output	- Number of supported holdings in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas (division according to the type of handicap –wetland, hills...-)										
	- Agricultural land area supported (division according to the type of area and to the type of handicap)										

- result - Areas under successful land management contributing to:
- improvement of biodiversity
 - improvement of water quality
 - mitigating climate change
 - improvement of soil quality
 - avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
- impact - Reversing biodiversity decline
- Maintenance of high nature value farmland and forestry

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent have compensatory allowances helped in ensuring continued agricultural land use in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas?

To what extent have compensatory allowances contributed to the maintenance of a viable rural community in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas?

To what extent has the scheme contributed to maintaining or promoting sustainable farming systems?

To what extent has the scheme contributed to maintaining the countryside and improving the environment?

Measure	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) (Article 36 (a) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	213
Rationale of the measure	Compensation for farmers in certain areas with environmental restrictions is needed to ensure compliance with environmental requirements and safeguard farming in these areas.
Content of the measure	Support is needed for farmers in certain areas to compensate for costs incurred and income foregone resulting from the specific disadvantages related to farming in Natura 2000 areas and areas that fall under the Water Framework Directive.
Target group	Farmers who are subject to limitations on agricultural use in areas with environmental restrictions as a result of the implementation of Community environmental protection rules (see target area).
Target area	Natura 2000 agricultural areas designated pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds ¹ and Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ² in order to contribute to the effective management of Natura 2000 sites. Also agricultural areas included in river basin management plans according to Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of the water policy ³ fall under this measure. Member States shall designate the areas eligible for these payments.

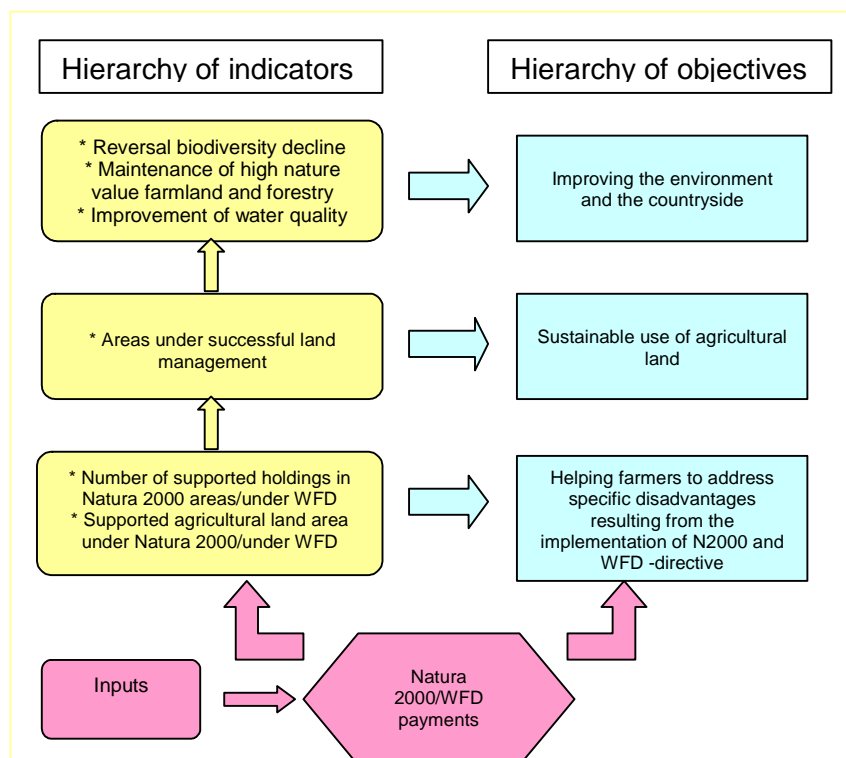
1 OJ L 103, 24.4.1979, p. 7. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 807/2003 (OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p. 36).

2 OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

3 OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1

Common indicators	baseline	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity : population of farmland birds - Biodiversity : high nature value farmland and forestry - Water quality : gross nutrient balances - Water quality : pollution by nitrates and pesticides
	input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of supported holdings in Natura 2000 areas/ under WFD (division according to the type of area –Natura 2000 or WFD-) - Supported agricultural land area under Natura 2000/under WFD (division according to the type of area)
	result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reversing biodiversity decline - Maintenance of high nature value farmland and forestry - Improvement in water quality

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent have compensatory allowances contributed to sustainable land management of Natura 2000 sites?

To what extent have compensatory allowances contributed to effective land management in river basin areas affected by the WFD?

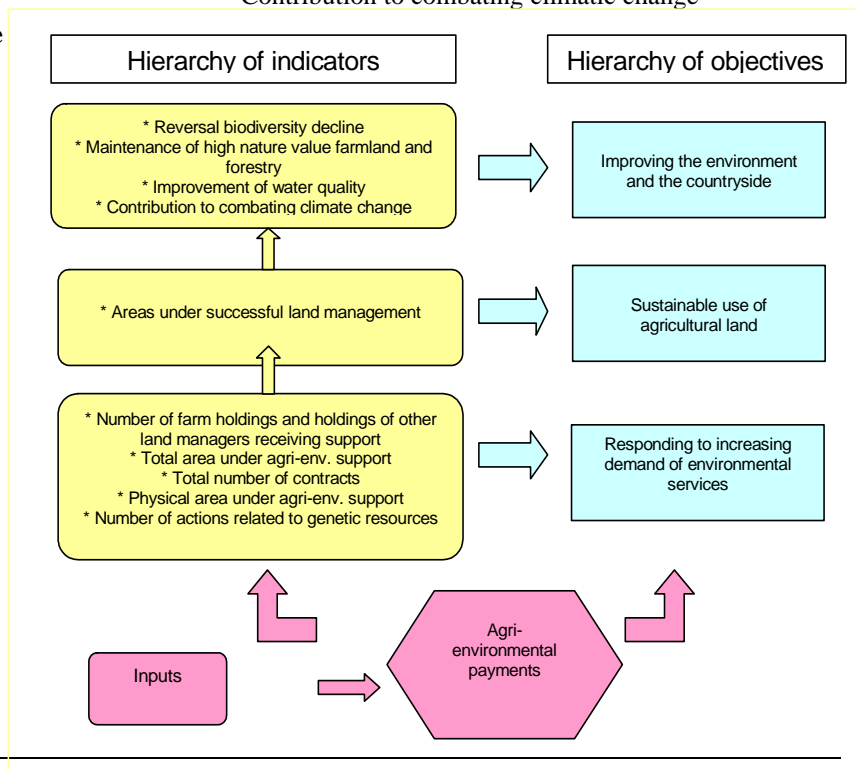
To what extent have compensatory allowances contributed to safeguarding farming in these areas?

To what extent have compensatory allowances contributed to maintaining the countryside and improving the environment?

Measure*	Agri-environment payments (Article 36 (a) (iv) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	214
Rationale of the measure	Agri-environmental instruments are needed to support the sustainable development of rural areas and to respond to society's increasing demand for environmental services. The payments granted under this measure must encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural production methods compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity
Content of the measure	<p>The agri-environment payments can be granted to farmers or other land managers who make a voluntary agri-environmental commitment for a period between 5 and 7 years. These commitments must go beyond the mandatory standards established pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 and Annexes III and IV of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 as well as minimum requirements for fertiliser and plant protection product use and other relevant mandatory requirements established by national legislation and identified in the programme. The payments are annual payments per ha or per livestock unit and shall cover the following costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional costs due to the commitment - Income forgone due to the commitment - Where necessary, they may also cover transaction costs <p>Commitments can concern the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organic farming - Integrated production - Other extensification of farming systems: fertilisers reduction, pesticides reduction and extensification of livestock - Crop rotation, maintenance of set-aside areas - Actions to prevent or reduce soil erosion - Genetic resources (local breeds in danger of being lost to farming, plat under threat of genetic erosion) - Biodiversity conservation and enhancement actions - Upkeep of the landscape including conservation of historical features on agricultural land
Target group	Farmers who make on a voluntary basis agri-environmental commitments, going beyond the relevant mandatory Community and national standards (see content of the measure). Where justified to achieve environmental objectives, agri-environment payments may be granted to other land managers.
Target area	(Not relevant)

Common indicators	Baseline	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity: population of farmland birds, high nature value farmland and forestry - Water quality (pollution by pesticides and nitrates, gross nutrient balance) - Climate change/air quality: production of renewable energy from agriculture, gas emissions from agriculture - Soil : areas at risk of soil erosion, organic farming
	Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farm holdings and holdings of other land managers receiving support (division according to the beneficiary and the age of the commitment) - Total area under agri-environmental support (division according to the beneficiaries, the age and type of the commitment) - Total number of contracts (division according to the beneficiaries, the age and type of the commitment) - Physical area under agri-environmental support (under this measure) - Number of actions related to genetic resources (division according to the type of action –targeted or concerted actions)
	Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
	Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reversal in biodiversity decline - Maintenance of High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Improvement in water quality - Contribution to combating climatic change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent have agri-environmental measures contributed to maintaining or promoting sustainable farming systems?

To what extent have agri-environmental measures contributed to maintaining or improving habitats and biodiversity?

To what extent have agri-environmental measures contributed to maintaining or improving water quality?

To what extent have agri-environmental measures contributed to maintaining or improving soil quality?

To what extent have agri-environmental measures contributed to mitigating climate change?

To what extent have agri-environmental measures contributed to maintaining and improving landscapes and its features?

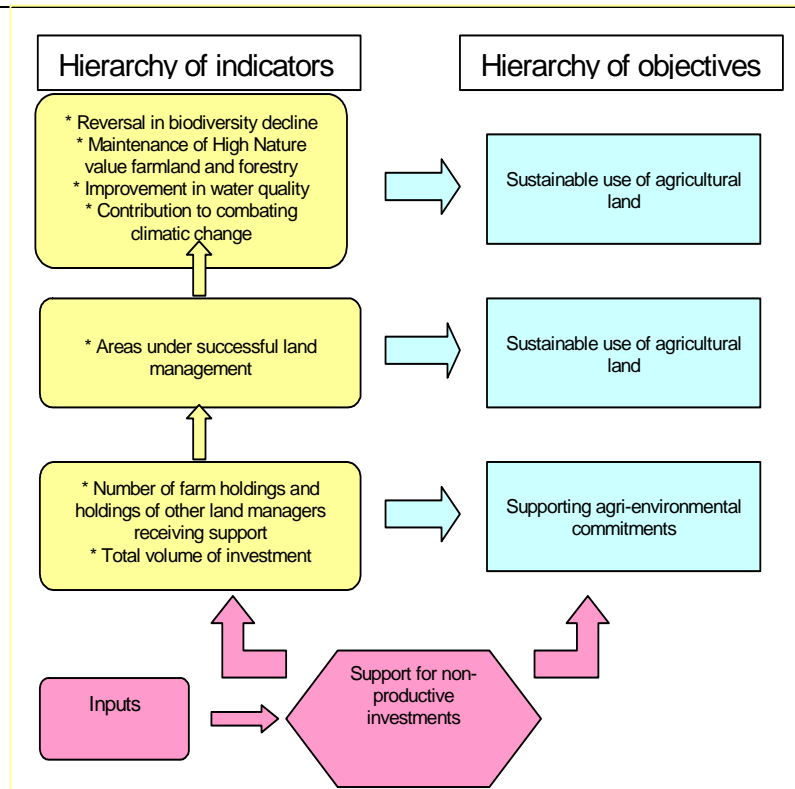
To what extent have agri-environmental measures contributed to improving the environment? Distinguish between the contribution of agri-environmental measures implemented as demanding, site-specific measures and less demanding measures which are widely applied.

Measure*	Animal welfare payments (Article 36 (a) (v) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	215
Rationale of the measure	Animal welfare payments are needed to encourage farmers to adopt high standards of animal husbandry which go beyond the relevant mandatory standards. These standards are the answer to the society's demand more welfare compatible animal husbandry.
Content of the measure	<p>Animal welfare payments can be granted to farmers who make voluntary animal welfare commitments for a period between 5 and 7 years. These commitments must go beyond the relevant mandatory standards (established pursuant to Article 4 and Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and other relevant mandatory requirements established by national legislation and identified in the programme). The payments are annual payments per livestock unit and shall cover the following costs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - additional costs due to the commitment - income foregone due to the commitment - where necessary, they may also cover transaction costs <p>Commitments can concern the following activities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of feeding facilities - free outdoor access
Target group	Farmers who make on a voluntary basis animal welfare commitments going beyond the relevant mandatory standards (established pursuant to Article 4 and Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and other relevant mandatory requirements established by national legislation and identified in the programme),
Target area	(Not relevant)
Common indicators	<p>baseline -</p> <p>input - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)</p> <p>output - Number of farm holdings receiving support (division according to the type of livestock and the age of the commitments)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of animal welfare contracts (division according to the type of livestock and the age of the commitments) <p>result - (not relevant)</p> <p>impact - (not relevant)</p>
Example of additional indicator	-
Link rationale of the measure and indicators	(not relevant)

	To what extent have the payments contributed to encouraging farmers to adopt high standards of animal husbandry which go beyond the relevant mandatory standards?
Evaluation questions	To what extent have the payments contributed to increasing welfare compatible animal husbandry?
	To what extent have the payments contributed to maintaining or promoting sustainable farming systems?

Measure*	Support for non-productive investments (Article 36 (a) (vi) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	216
Rationale of the measure	Support is needed for non-remunerative where they are necessary to achieve the commitments undertaken under agri-environmental schemes or other agri-environmental objectives, or where they enhance on-farm the public amenity value of Natura 2000 areas and other areas of high natural value.
Content of the measure	Non-productive investments mean investments that do not lead to any significant increase in the value or profitability of the agricultural or the forestry holding (for instance restoration of historical elements on the agricultural land or creating a habitat or landscape element)
Target group	Farmers and/or other land managers making non-remunerative investments which are necessary to achieve the commitments undertaken under agri-environmental schemes or other agri-environmental objectives, or where they enhance on-farm the public amenity value of Natura 2000 areas and other areas of high natural value.
Target area	Areas linked to the achievement of agri-environmental commitments or other agri-environmental objectives, to Natura 2000 areas or high nature value areas to be defined in the programme for which on-farm investments have been carried out to enhance their public amenity value.
Common indicators	<p>baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity: population of farmland birds - Water quality (pollution by pesticides and nitrates, gross nutrient balance) - Climate change/air quality: production of renewable energy from agriculture, gas emissions from agriculture - Soil : areas at risk of soil erosion, organic farming <p>input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD) <p>output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farm holdings and holdings of other land managers receiving support (division according to the type of investment) - Total volume of investment (division according to the type of investment) <p>result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment <p>impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reversal in biodiversity decline - Maintenance of High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Improvement in water quality - Contribution to combating climate change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent have supported investments contributed to the achievement of agri-environmental objectives?

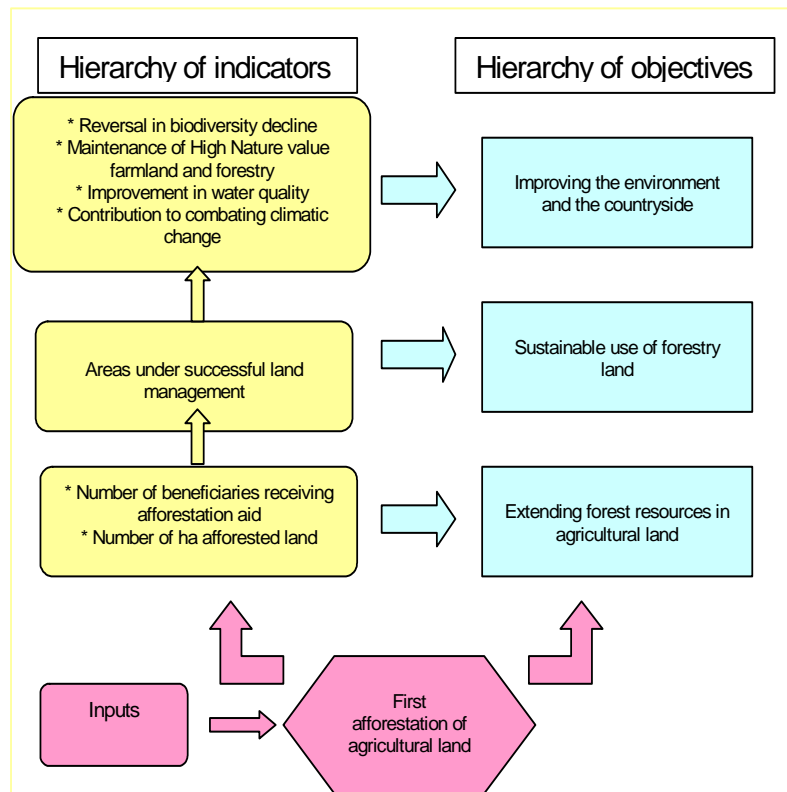
To what extent have supported investments contributed to enhancing the public amenity value of Natura 2000 areas and/or other areas of high natural value?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to maintaining the countryside and improving the environment?

Measure	First afforestation of agricultural land (Article 36 (b) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	221
Rationale of the measure	Afforestation of agricultural land is especially important to contribute to the protection of the environment, the prevention of natural hazards and fires and to mitigate climate change. This afforestation should be adapted to local conditions and compatible with the environment and enhance biodiversity.
Content of the measure	<p>Any first afforestation should be adapted to local conditions and compatible with the environment and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>The payments to the beneficiaries will cover one or more of the following costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compensation for establishment costs (includes cost for the plantation material, the plantation and cost directly linked to and necessary for the plantation) - maintenance costs of the forest (an annual premium per ha for maximum of 5 years) - compensation for loss of income previously gained on the afforested land (an annual premium per ha for maximum of 15 years) <p>In certain cases, only establishment costs are covered: ownership by public authorities, and in the case of fast growing species for short term cultivation.</p>
Target group	Private owners, municipalities, or their associations who establish forests on agricultural land. Support for the afforestation of agricultural land shall not be granted for farmers benefiting from early retirement support and for the planting of Christmas trees.
Target area	Member States shall designate the areas eligible for afforestation and shall include land where farming takes place on a regular basis.
Common indicators	<p>baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity : Tree species composition, High Nature value farmland and forestry, population of farmland birds - Soil: areas at risk of soil erosion - Climate change : production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry - Water (gross nutrient balance)

input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
output	- Number of beneficiaries receiving afforestation aid (division according to the type of land ownership, the age of the commitment and the environmental reason) - Number of ha afforested land (division according to the type of land ownership, the environmental reason, the type of tree and the age of the commitment)
result	- Areas under successful land management contributing to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
impact	- Reversal in biodiversity decline - Maintenance of High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Improvement in water quality - Contribution to combating climate change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators

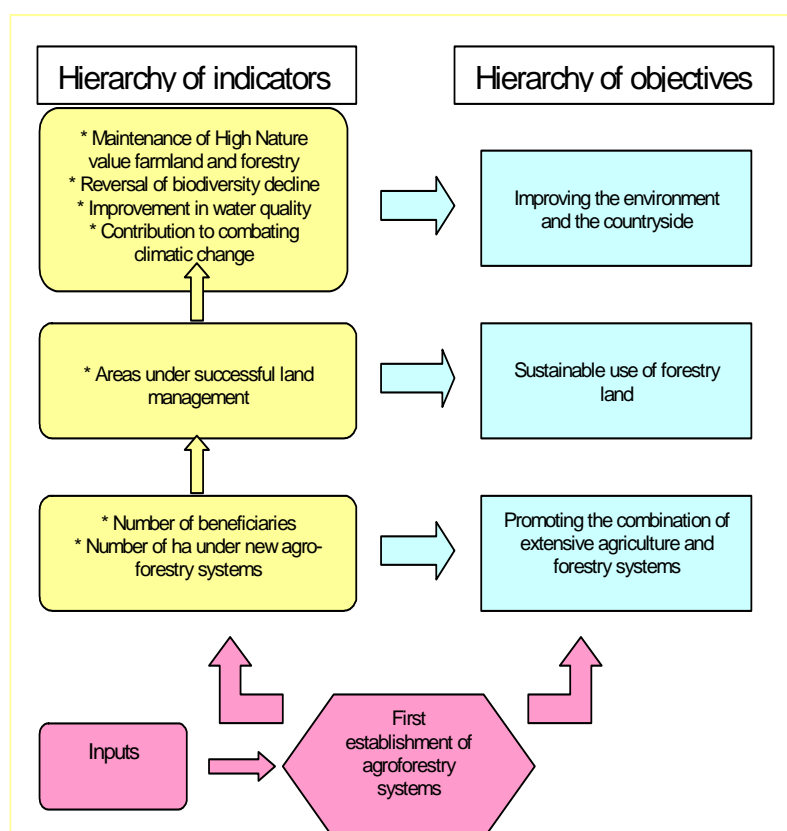


	To what extent has the measure contributed to create significantly forestry areas in line with the protection of the environment?
Evaluation questions	To what extent has the measure contributed to creating sustainable managed forestry areas which contribute to maintaining the ecological functions of forests and the prevention of natural hazards and fires?
	To what extent has the measure contributed to maintaining the countryside and improving the environment?

Measure*	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land (Article 36(b) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)		
Measure Code	222		
Rationale of the measure	Agroforestry systems have a high ecological and social value by combining extensive agriculture and forestry systems, aimed at the production of high-quality wood and other forest products. Therefore, the establishment costs should be supported.		
Content of the measure	Agroforestry systems refer to land use systems in which trees are grown in combination with agriculture on the same land. Christmas and fast growing species for short term cultivation shall be excluded from support.		
Target group	Farmers establishing for the first time an agroforestry system on agricultural land.		
Target area	not relevant		
Common indicators	baseline	-	Biodiversity (population of farmland birds, tree species composition, High Nature Value farmland and forestry)
		-	Water quality (gross nutrient balance)
		-	Soil: areas at risk of soil erosion

input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
output	- Number of beneficiaries (division according to the agricultural use of the land) - Number of ha under new agroforestry systems (division according to the agricultural use of the land and the type of tree)
result	- Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
impact	- Maintenance of High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Reversal of biodiversity decline - Improvement in water quality - Contribution to combating climate change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent have agroforestry systems contributed to increase the production of forestry products of high quality/ value?

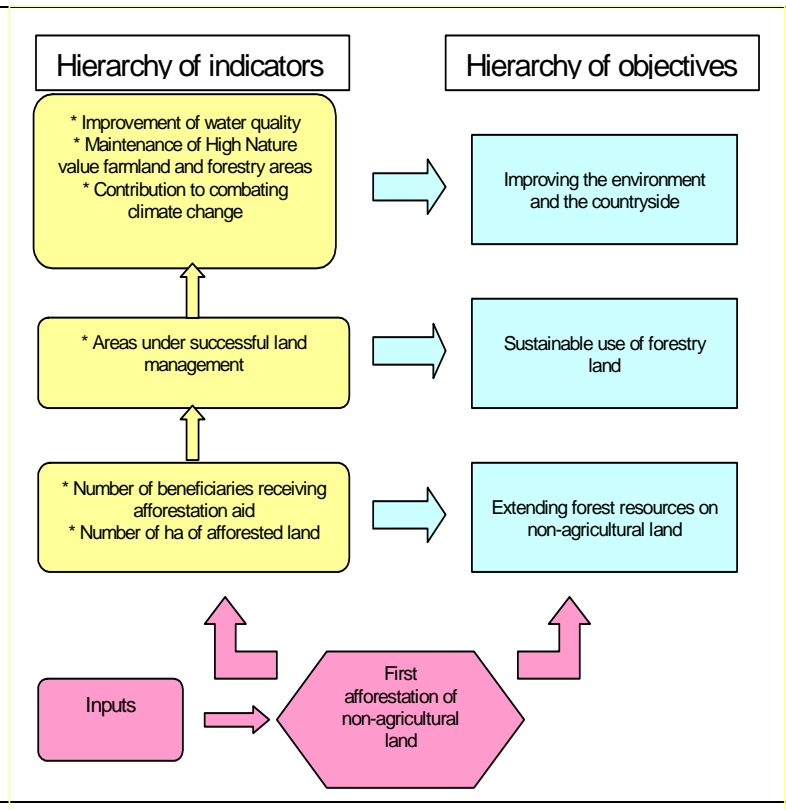
Evaluation questions

To what extent have agroforestry systems contributed to creating sustainable managed areas which ameliorate the ecological systems of the areas affected?

To what extent have agroforestry systems contributed to maintaining the countryside and improving the environment?

Measure*	First afforestation of non-agricultural land (Article 36 (b) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	223	
Rationale of the measure	Afforestation of non-agricultural land is especially important to contribute to the protection of the environment, the prevention of natural hazards and fires and to mitigate climate change. This afforestation should be adapted to local conditions and compatible with the environment and enhance biodiversity.	
Content of the measure	<p>The payments to the beneficiaries will cover the following costs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compensation for establishment costs - maintenance costs of the forest (in case of afforested abandoned farmland, annual premium per ha for maximum 5 years) . 	
Target group	Private owners, municipalities, or their associations who establish forests on non-agricultural land.	
Target area	Not relevant	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity (tree species composition, High Nature Value farmland and forestry) - Water quality (gross nutrient balance) - Soil: areas at risk of soil erosion
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries receiving afforestation aid (division according to the type of owner, the environmental reason and the age of the commitments) - Number of ha of afforested land (division according to the type of ownership, the type of tree, the environmental reason and the age of the commitment)
	result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in water quality - Maintenance of High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Contribution to combating climate change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

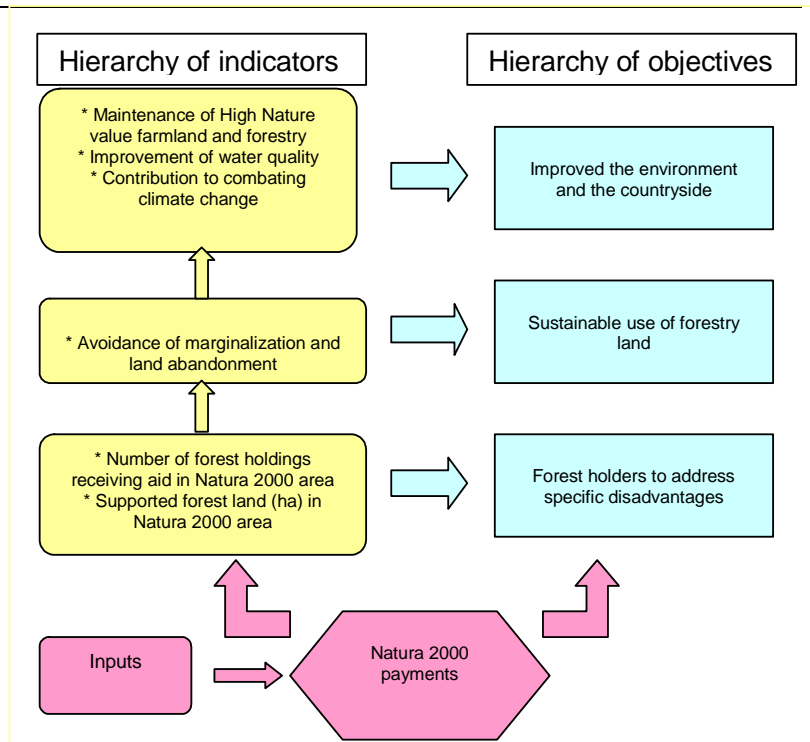
To what extent has the measure contributed to create significantly forestry areas?

To what extent has the measure contributed to creating sustainable managed forestry areas which contribute to maintaining the ecological functions of forests and the prevention of natural hazards and fires?

To what extent has the measure contributed to maintaining the countryside and improving the environment?

Measure*	Natura 2000 payments (Article 36 (b) (iv) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	224	
Rationale of the measure	Given the importance of forests for the successful implementation of Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC, specific support is needed for forest holders to help address specific problems resulting from the implementation of these Directives.	
Content of the measure	<p>The implementation of Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC has imposed restrictions on the use of forests and other wooded land in the area concerned. Support is granted annually and per hectare of forest to private forest owners or associations thereof in order to compensate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - costs incurred - income foregone 	
Target group	Private forest owners or associations thereof who own forests in areas under the Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	
Target area	Forest areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity (high nature value farmland and forestry, tree species composition) - Water quality (gross nutrient balances)
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of forest holdings receiving aid in Natura 2000 area - Supported forest land (ha) in NATURA 2000 area
	Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Improvement in water quality - Contribution to combating climate change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent has the scheme helped in ensuring continued forestry management in Natura 2000 areas?

Evaluation questions

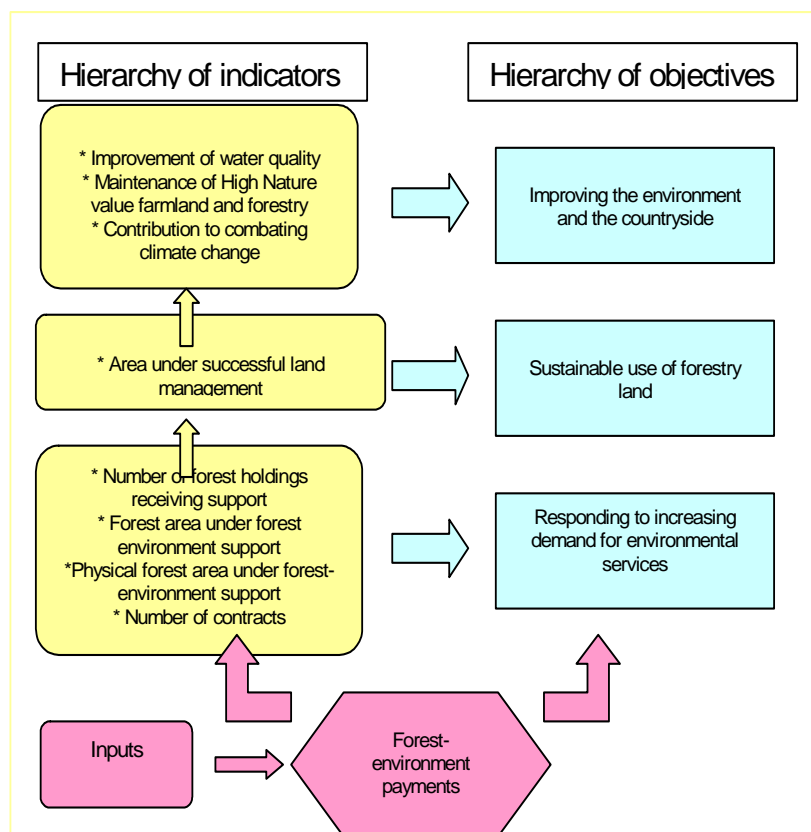
To what extent has the scheme contributed to maintaining or promoting sustainable management of forestry land?

To what extent has the scheme contributed to maintaining the countryside and improving the environment?

Measure	Forest-environment payments (Article 36 (b) (v) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	225	
Rationale of the measure	Support is granted for forest-environment commitments which enhance biodiversity, preserve high-value forest ecosystems and reinforce the protective value of forests with respect to soil erosion, maintenance of water resources and water quality and to natural hazards	
Content of the measure	<p>The forest-environment payments can be granted to beneficiaries who make a voluntary forest-environmental commitment when the commitments go beyond the mandatory standards and when they are made for a period between 5 and 7 years. The payments cover additional costs and income foregone resulting from these commitments. Examples of these commitments are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conservation of high nature-value forestry environments which are under threat e.g by maintaining forest borders as habitats for threatened fauna and flora - Upkeeping the landscape and historical features on forestry land 	
Target group	Beneficiaries who make forest-environmental commitments (going beyond the relevant mandatory requirements) on a voluntary basis, for a period of 5 to 7 years.	
Target area	Not specified	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity : , High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Biodiversity : Tree species composition - Water quality : Gross nutrient balances - Soil: areas at risk of soil erosion

input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
output	- Number of forest holdings receiving support (division according to the age and the type of the commitment) - Forest area under forest-environment support (division according to the type and age of the commitment) - Number of contracts (division according to the type and age of the commitment) - Physical forest area under forest environment support
result	- Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
impact	- Improvement of water quality - Maintenance of High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Contribution to combating climate change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent have high value forest eco-systems been maintained or enhanced by forest-environment payments?

To what extent have forest-environment payments contributed to maintaining or improving biodiversity?

To what extent have forest-environment payments contributed to maintaining or improving water quality?

To what extent have forest-environment payments contributed to preventing soil erosion?

To what extent have forest-environment payments contributed to combating climate change?

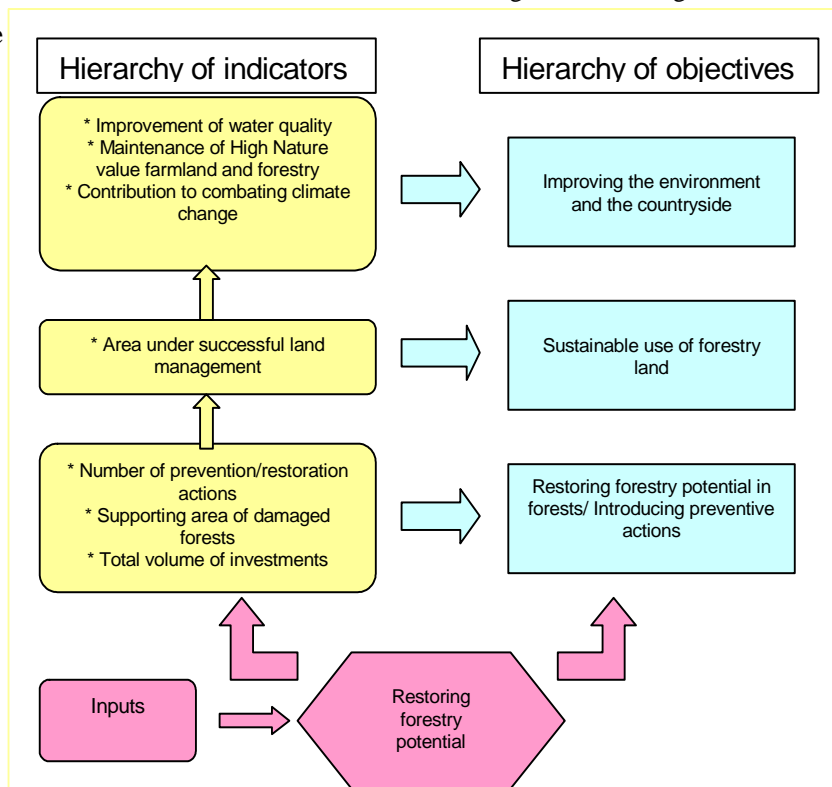
To what extent have forest-environment payments contributed to maintaining and improving landscape and its features?

To what extent have forest-environment payments contributed to improving the environment?

Measure*	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions (Article 36 (b) (vi) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	226	
Rationale of the measure	Special support is needed for restoring forestry potential in forests damaged by natural disasters and fire, and for introducing preventive actions in order to maintain the environmental and economical role of these forests.	
Content of the measure	<p>Many types of actions can be supported. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventive investments reducing the consequences of forest fires e.g. forest fire breaks, waterpoints, forest roads, preventive forestry, ... - Investments to restore the forest in its state before the disaster 	
Target group	Forest holders who restore forestry potential in forests damaged by natural disasters and fire and who introduce appropriate prevention actions	
Target area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Forests damaged by natural disasters and fire 2) Preventive actions: forests classified as high or medium forest fire risk according to the forest protection plans of the Member States 	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity (tree species composition) - Water quality (gross nutrient balances) - Soil: areas at risk of soil erosion

input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
output	- Number of prevention/restoration actions (division according to the type of action and type of intervention) - Supported area of damaged forests (division according to the beneficiary, the type of action and the type of intervention) - Total volume of investments (division according to the beneficiary, type of action and type of intervention)
result	- Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
impact	- Maintenance of high nature value farmland and forestry - Improvement in water quality - Contribution to combating climatic change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent have the supported actions contributed to restore forestry potential in damaged forests?

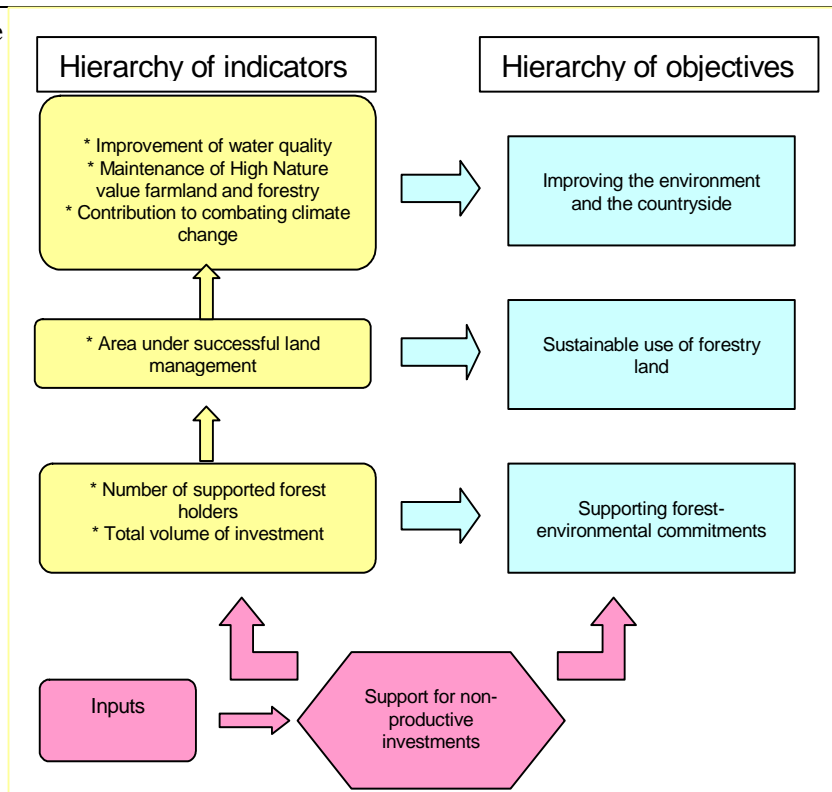
To what extent have the preventive actions introduced contributed to the maintenance of forests?

To what extent have the supported actions contributed to increase the sustainable management of forestry land?

To what extent have the supported actions contributed to improving the environment?

Measure*	Support for non-productive investments (Article 36 (b) (vii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	227	
Rationale of the measure	Support is needed for non-remunerative investments which are necessary to achieve forest-environment commitments or other environmental objectives or to enhance the public amenity value of the forest areas concerned.	
Content of the measure	Support is granted for non-remunerative investments linked to the achievement of forest environment commitments.	
Target group	Forest holders that make non-remunerative investments which are necessary to achieve the forest-environment commitment or other environmental objectives, or where they enhance the public amenity value of their forest and wooded land of the area concerned	
Target area	Areas linked to the achievement of forest-environment commitments, or other environmental objectives, to forest areas and other wooded land of which they enhance the public amenity value.	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity (high nature value farmland, tree species composition) - Soil: areas at risk of soil erosion - Water (gross nutrient balances)
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of supported forest holders (division according to the type of the investment) - Total volume of investment (division according to the type of the investment)
	result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas under successful land management contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of biodiversity • improvement of water quality • mitigating climate change • improvement of soil quality • avoidance of marginalization and land abandonment
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of High Nature Value farmland and forestry - Improvement of water quality - Contribution to combating climate change

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent have supported investments contributed to maintaining or promoting sustainable forestry systems?

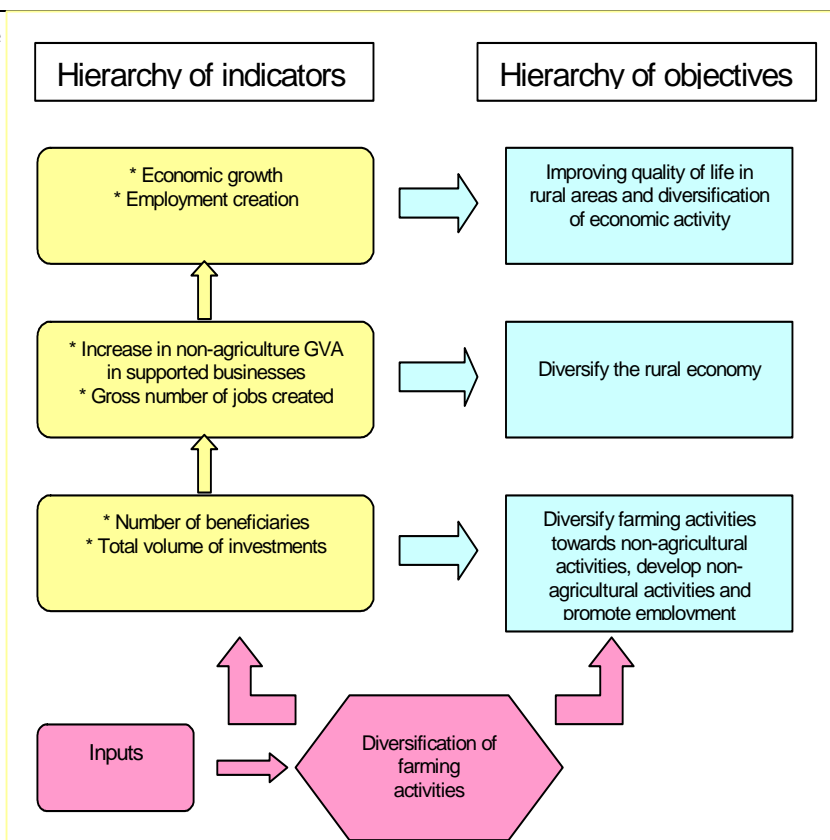
Evaluation questions

To what extent have supported investments contributed to enhancing the public amenity value of forest areas?

To what extent have the supported actions contributed to improving the environment and maintaining the countryside?

Measure	Diversification into non-agricultural activities (Article 52 (a) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	311	
Rationale of the measure	<p>The measures under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas in non-agricultural activities and services. This as an answer on the trends in many parts of Europe towards economic and social decline as well as depopulation of the countryside.</p> <p>Diversification is necessary for growth, employment and sustainable development in rural areas, and thereby contributes to a better territorial balance, both in economic and social terms. The objective of diversification is also to maintain or increase the income of the farm households.</p>	
Content of the measure	<p>The measure foresees support to members of a farm household who diversify in non agricultural activities. There are different categories of non-agricultural activities that can be supported e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - service activities: e.g. bed and breakfast, education and social activities on farm, ... - craft activities: e.g. pottery, production of local products, - trade activities: e.g. creation of store attached to the farm where self-made products are sold directly to the customer 	
Target group	A member of the farm household	
Target area	Not specified	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers with other gainful activities - Employment development in the non-agricultural sector - Economic development of non-agricultural sector
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries (division according to gender, age category and the type of non-agricultural activity) - Total volume of investment (division according to gender, age or type of non-agricultural activity)
	Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in non-agricultural GVA in supported businesses - gross number of jobs created (division according to on-farm/off-farm jobs, gender and age category)
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Employment creation (division according to on-farm/off-farm jobs, gender and age category)

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent have supported investments promoted the diversification of farm households' activities towards non agricultural activities? Focus the analysis on the most important activities in this respect.

To what extent have supported investments promoted additional employment opportunities for farm households outside the agricultural sector?

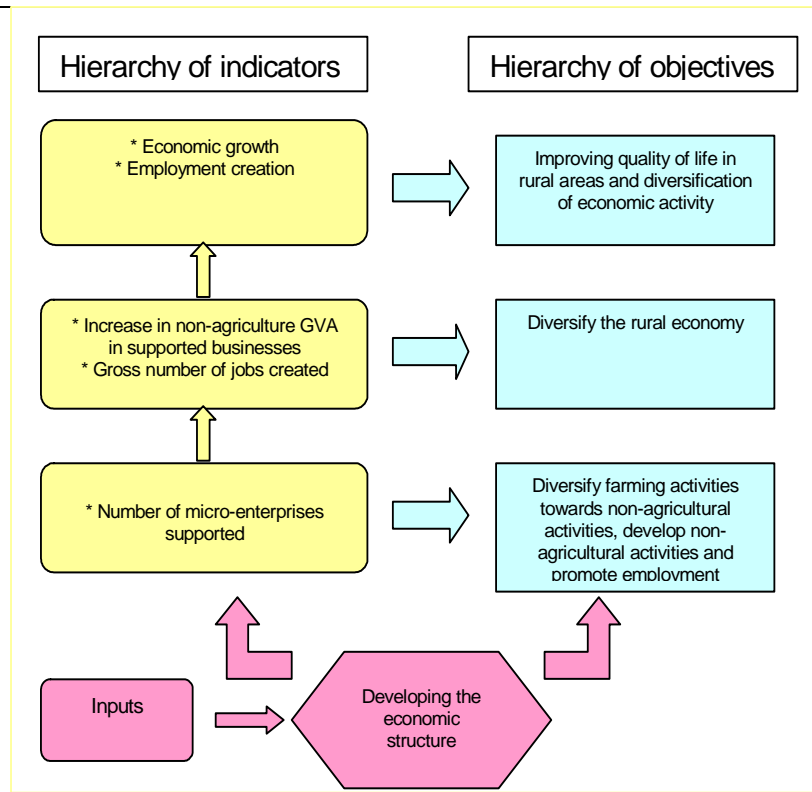
Evaluation questions

To what extent have supported investments contributed to improving the diversification and development of the rural economy?

To what extent have supported investments contributed to improving the quality of life in rural areas?

Measure*	Support for business creation and development (Article 52 (a) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	312	
Rationale of the measure	In order to reverse the negative trends of economic and social decline and depopulation, seen in many parts of the European countryside, support should be provided for setting up and developing micro-businesses. This can help to promote entrepreneurship and develop the economic structure in rural areas, thus contributing to the overarching Lisbon strategy of the creation of employment opportunities.	
Content of the measure	The measure gives support to existing micro enterprises or to persons that will set up a new micro-enterprise in a non-agricultural business.	
Target group	Micro enterprises as defined in the Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC (less than 10 workers and less than 2 MEUR of turnover)	
Target area	(not relevant)	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic development of the non-agricultural sector (GVA in secondary and tertiary sector) - Employment development in the non-agricultural sector - Self-employment development
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	- number of micro-enterprises supported (division according to status, age category and type of micro-enterprise)
		-
	Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gross number of jobs created (division according to, gender age, and on-farm/off-farm jobs) - increase in non agricultural gross value added in supported businesses
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Employment creation (division according to age gender and on/off famr)

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent has the support contributed to promote diversification and entrepreneurship? Focus the analysis on the most important activities.

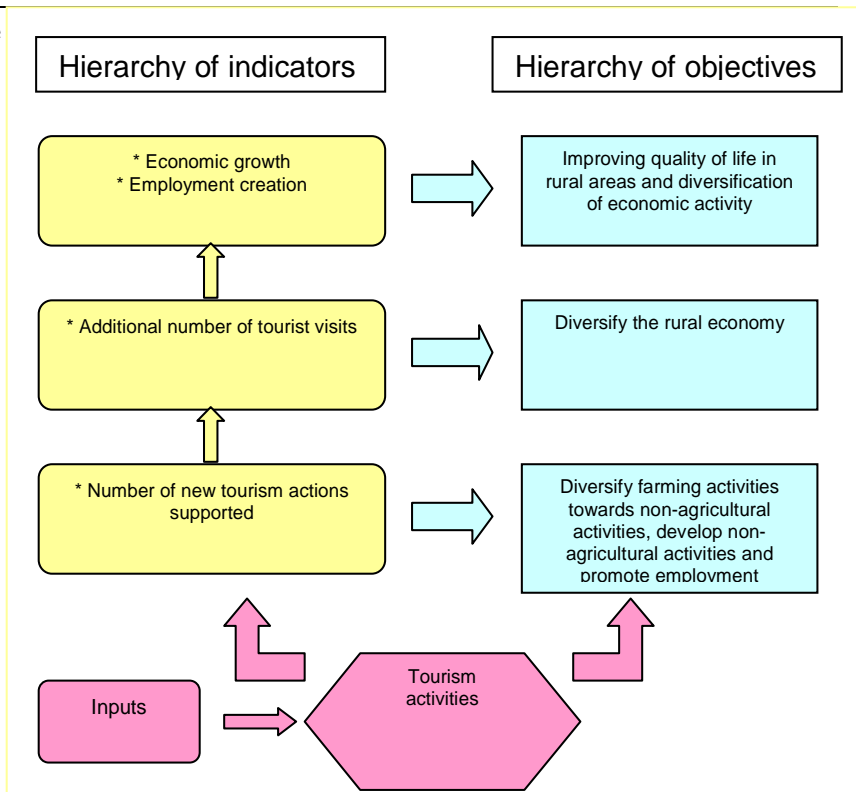
To what extent has the support promoted additional employment opportunities in rural areas?

To what extent has the support contributed to improving the diversification and development of the rural economy?

To what extent has the support contributed to improving the quality of life in rural areas?

Measure*	Encouragement of tourism activities (Article 52 (a) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	313	
Rationale of the measure	In order to reverse the negative trends of economic and social decline and depopulation, seen in many parts of the European countryside, support should be provided for the encouragement of tourism activities. Tourism is a major growth sector in many rural areas and thereby creates new employment opportunities and increases the overall attractiveness of the rural area.	
Content of the measure	<p>The support under this measure shall cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small scale infrastructure as information centres and sign posting of tourist sites - recreational infrastructure such as that offering access to natural areas, and small capacity accommodation - the development and/or marketing of tourism services relating to rural tourism 	
Target group	Population in rural areas	
Target area	(not relevant)	
Common indicators	baseline	- tourism infrastructure in rural areas
	input	- amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	- number of new tourism actions supported (division according to the type of action)
		- total volume of investment (division according to the type of action)
	Result	- additional number of tourist visits (division according to the number of overnight stays and the number of day visitors)
		- gross number of jobs created (division according to age gender and on/off farm)
	impact	- Economic growth
		- Employment creation (division according to age gender and on/off farm)

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent has the measure contributed to increasing tourism activities? Distinguish between activities taking place on agricultural holdings and other activities.

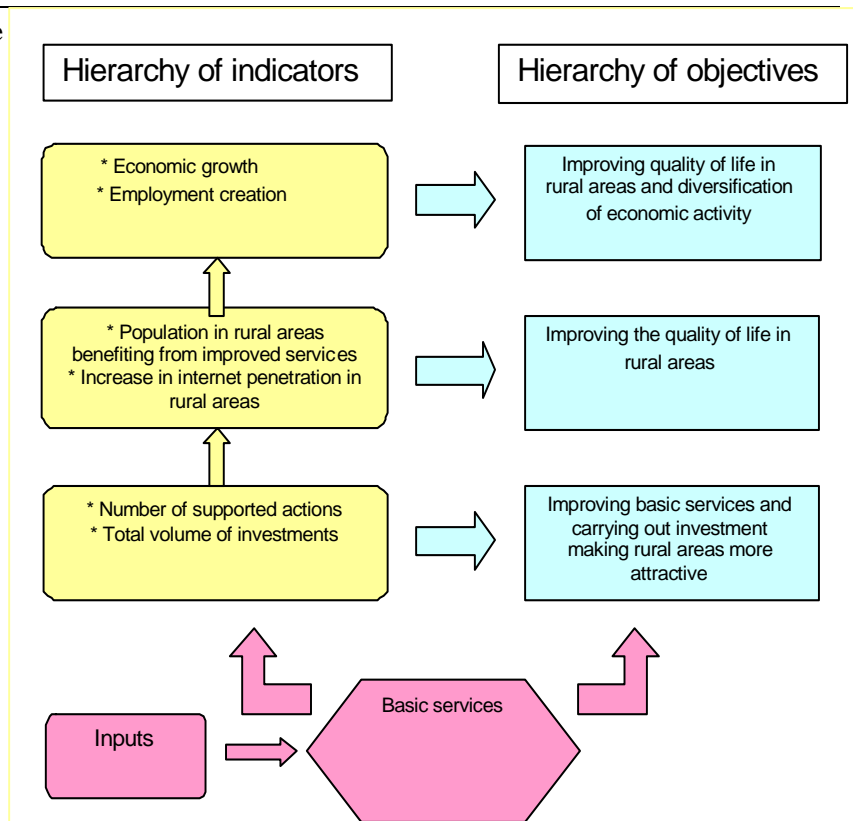
To what extent has the measure promoted additional employment opportunities in rural areas?

To what extent has the measure contributed to improving the diversification and development of the rural economy?

To what extent has the measure contributed to improving the quality of life in rural areas?

Measure*	Basic services for the economy and rural population (Article 52 (b) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	321	
Rationale of the measure	In order to reverse the negative trends of economic and social decline and depopulation, seen in many parts of the European countryside, support should be provided for better and more basic services for the economy and the rural population in order to improve or maintain the living conditions and welfare and to increase the attractiveness of the area.	
Content of the measure	<p>Support covers the setting up of basic services, including cultural and leisure activities, concerning a village or group of villages, and related small scale infrastructure as well for the economy as for the rural population, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leisure, sport and cultural activities - child care facilities - transport services (e.g. mini-busses) - telecommunication services: access to internet, teleworking projects, village ICT initiatives combining IT equipment, networking and eSkills through community structures 	
Target group	population in rural areas	
Target area	a village or group of villages in rural areas	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - net migration rate - internet take-up in rural areas - development of the services sector
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of supported actions (division according to the type of action) - Total volume of investments (division according to the type of action)
	Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population in rural areas benefiting from improved services - Increase in internet penetration in rural areas
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Employment creation (division according age, gender and on/off farm)

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent have the services provided contributed to improve the quality of life in rural areas? Distinguish between the different sectors concerned (such as commerce, health services, transport, IT ...).

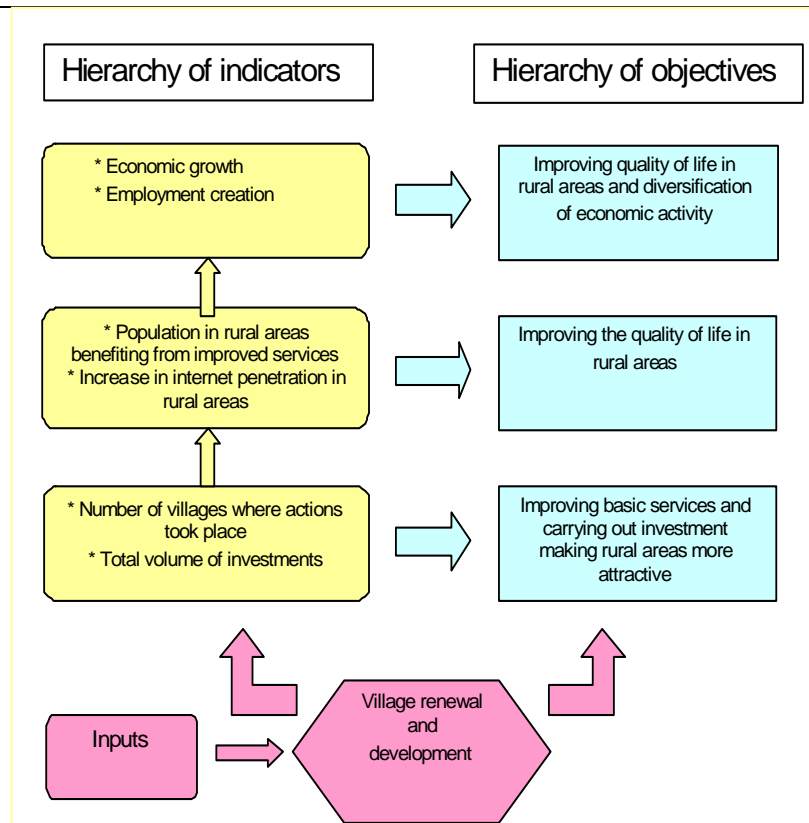
Evaluation questions

To what extent have the services provided increased the attractiveness of the areas affected? Distinguish between the different sectors concerned (such as commerce, health services, transport, IT ...).

To what extent have the services contributed to reversing economic and social decline and depopulation of the countryside?

Measure	Village renewal and development (Article 52 (b) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	322	
Rationale of the measure	In order to reverse the negative trends of economic and social decline and depopulation, seen in many parts of the European countryside, support should be provided for village renewal and development.	
Content of the measure	<p>The measure gives support to projects concerning village renewal and development. This can for example include the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local road works - renovation of buildings - environmental upgrading: e.g. upgrading parks, roadsides, 	
Target group	rural population, businesses	
Target area	villages or groups of villages in rural areas	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - net migration - economic development in the non agricultural sector
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of villages where actions took place (division of actions according to the type of revitalisation) - Total volume of investments (division of actions according to the type of revitalisation)
	Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population in rural areas benefiting from improved services - Increase in internet penetration in rural areas
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Employment creation (division according to age, gender and on/off farm)

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent has the measure contributed to improve the quality of life in rural areas? Distinguish between the different sectors concerned (such as commerce, health services, transport, IT, environment ...).

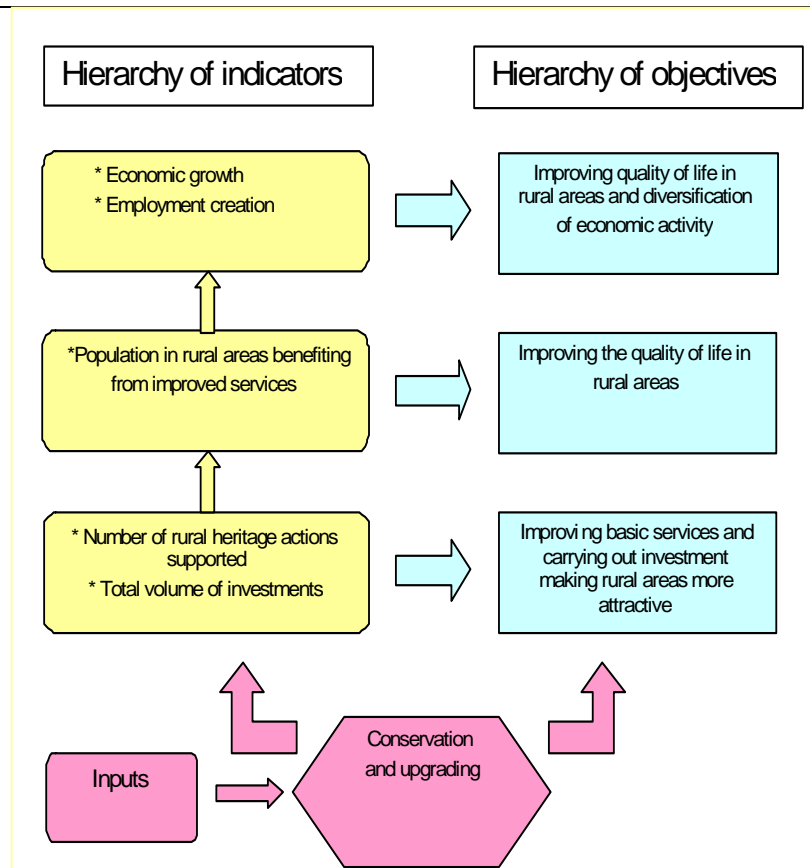
To what extent has the measure improved the attractiveness of rural areas? Distinguish between the different sectors concerned (such as commerce, health services, transport, IT, environment ...).

To what extent has the measure contributed to increasing employment opportunities?

To what extent have the measure contributed to reversing economic and social decline and depopulation of the countryside?

Measure*	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage (Article 52 (b) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	323	
Rationale of the measure	In order to reverse the negative trends of economic and social decline and depopulation, seen in many parts of the European countryside, support should be provided for conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage in the area. In this way the quality of life increases and also the economic attractiveness.	
Content of the measure	<p>Actions concerning the rural heritage can be divided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing up of protection and management plans relating to Natura 2000 sites and other places of high natural value • Environmental awareness actions • Investments associated with maintenance, restauration and upgrading of the natural heritage and with the development of high natural value sites - Cultural heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies and investments associated with maintenance, restoration and upgrading of the cultural heritage such as the cultural features of the village or the rural landscape 	
Target group	rural population	
Target area	villages or groups of villages in rural areas	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic development of the non agricultural sector - Net migration rate
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of rural heritage actions supported (division according to the type of heritage) - Total volume of investments (division according to the type of heritage)
	Result	- Population in rural areas benefiting from improved services
	impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic growth - Employment creation (division according to age, gender and on/off farm)

Link rationale of the measure and indicators

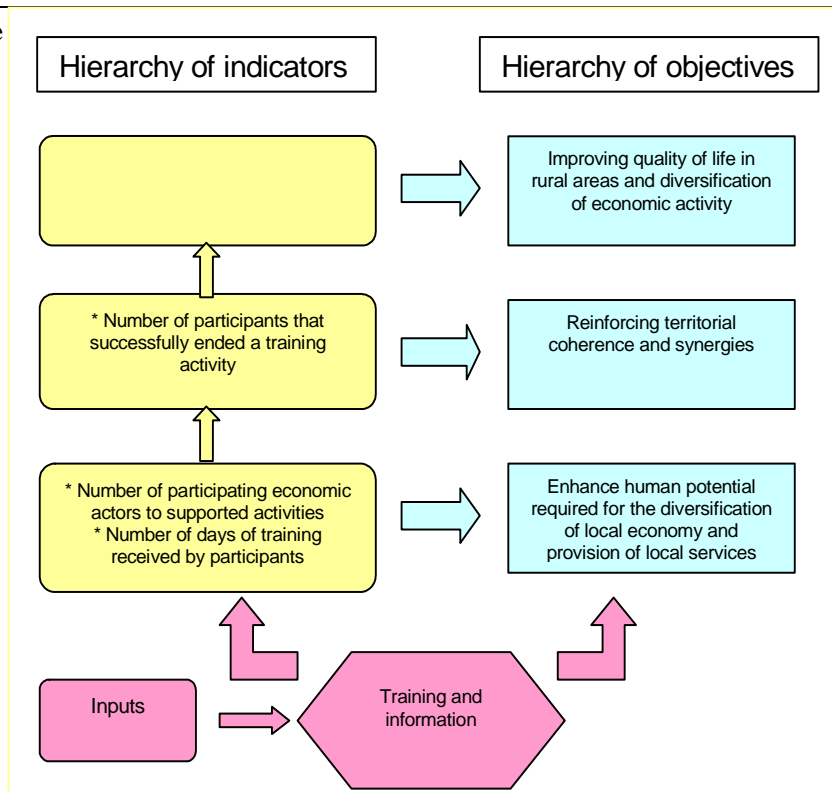


Evaluation questions

- To what extent has the measure maintained the attractiveness of rural areas?
- To what extent has the measure contributed to the sustainable management and development of Natura 2000 sites or other places of high nature value and to environmental awareness of rural population?
- To what extent has the measure contributed to improve the quality of life in rural areas?

Measure*	A training and information measure for economic actors operating in the fields covered by axis 3 (Article 52 (c) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	331	
Rationale of the measure	Through diversification into non-agricultural activities, development of micro-enterprises, encouragement of the tourism sector, the provision of services etcetera, the negative trend of economic and social decline that many European rural areas are facing could be reversed. However, a succesfull implementation of these measures also requires training in adapted and new skills for the economic actors in the rural areas.	
Content of the measure	<p>The supported training activities can include e.g. :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in ICT skills - Training and coaching of starters of a micro-business in a rural area - Training young people in traditional rural skills to tap into demand for tourism, recreation, environmental services and quality products - Management training for farmers diversifying into non-agricultural activities. <p>The support under this measure does not include the courses of instruction or training which form part of normal education programmes or systems at secondary or higher levels.</p>	
Target group	economic actors in rural areas	
Target area	not relevant	
Common indicators	baseline	- Lifelong learning in rural areas
	input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
	output	- Number of participating economic actors to supported activities (division according to the type of actors, gender, age category and content of activity)
		- Number of days of training received by participants
	Result	- number of participants that successfully ended a training activity (division according to age and gender)
	impact	-

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

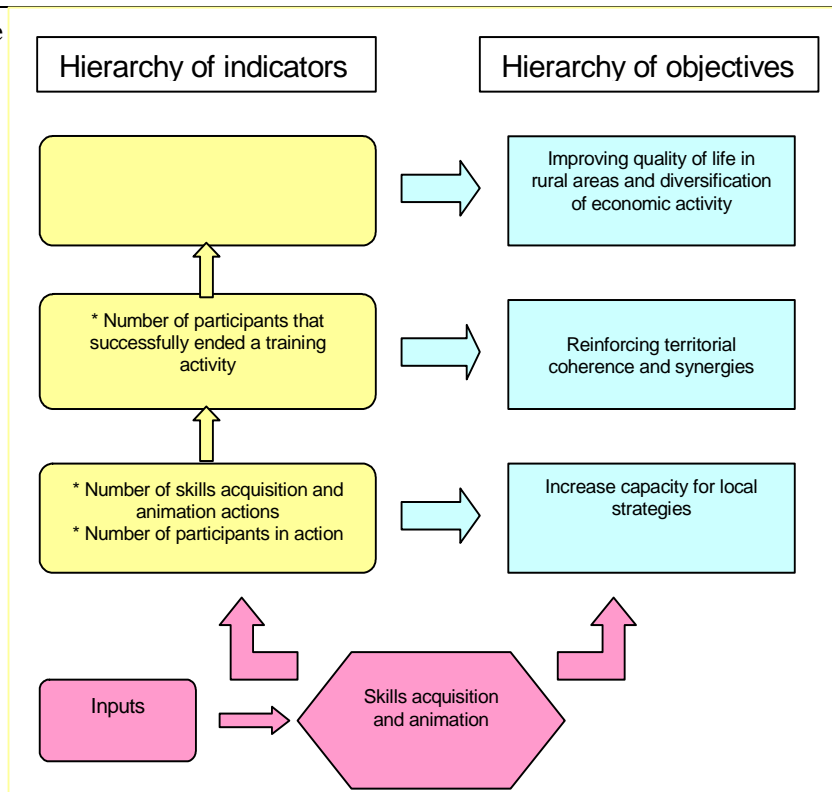
To what extent have supported training and information activities improved the human potential of rural population to diversify their activities towards non agricultural activities? Focus the analysis on the most important activities.

To what extent has the knowledge gained from supported training and information activities been used in the area affected?

To what extent have supported training and information activities contributed to improve the quality of life in rural areas?

Measure*	A skills-acquisition and animation measure with a view to preparing and implementing a local development strategy (Article 52 (d) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	341
Rationale of the measure	The implementation of local development strategies can reinforce territorial coherence and synergies between measures intended for the broader rural economy and population. Therefore measures related to the broader rural economy should be preferably implemented through the local development strategy. The aim of this measure is to acquire skills and provide animation activities to prepare the implementation of a local development strategy.
Content of the measure	The measure supports e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies of the areas concerned - Measures to provide information about the area and the local development strategy - The training of staff involved in the preparation and implementation of a local development strategy - Promotional events - Training of leaders - Implementation by public-private partnerships, other than those defined by article 62 (1)(b) (i.e. the Local action groups under axis 4 concerning the Leader approach), of the local development strategy encompassing one or more of the measures under article 52 (a), (b) and (c)
Target group	Partnerships and their partners involved in the development and implementation of a local development strategy
Target area	designated area
Common indicators	<p>baseline - Life-long learning in rural areas</p> <p>input - Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)</p> <p>output - Number of skills acquisition and animation actions (division according to the type of action)</p> <p>- Number of participants in actions (division according to the type of action, gender and age category)</p> <p>- Number of supported public private partnerships</p> <p>Result - Number of participants that successfully ended a training activity (division according to gender and age category)</p> <p>impact -</p>

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent have supported activities increased the capacities of rural actors for preparing, developing and implementing local development strategies and measures in the field of rural development?

Evaluation questions

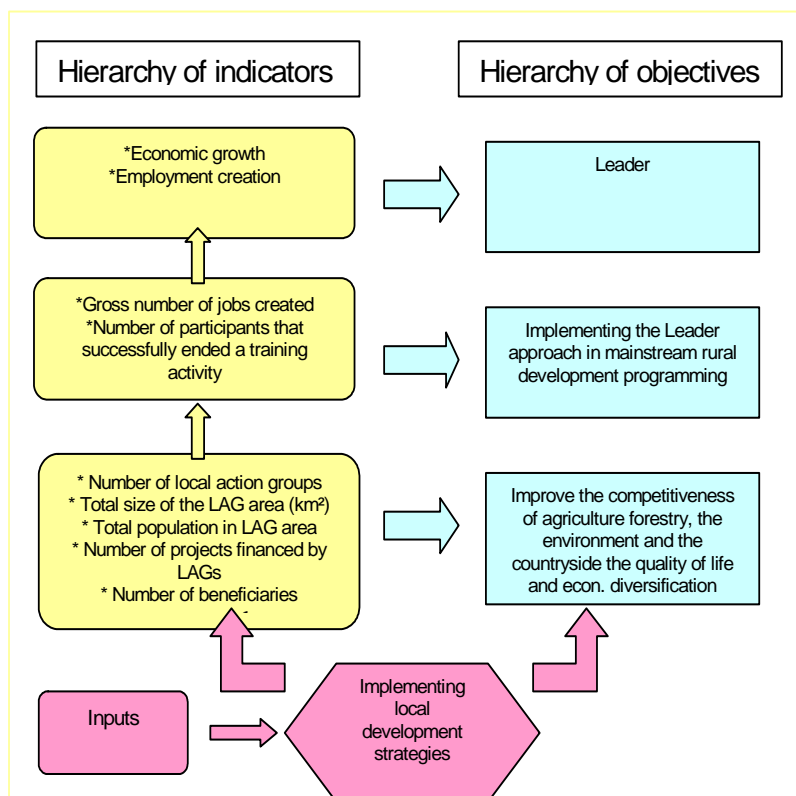
To what extent have supported activities contributed to reinforcing territorial coherence and synergies between the measures intended for the broader rural economy and population?

To what extent have supported activities contributed to improve the quality of life in rural areas?

Measure	Implementing local development strategies as referred to in Article 62(1)(a) with a view to achieving the objectives of one or more of the three other axes defined in sections 1, 2 and 3 (Article 63 (a) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)
Measure Code	41
Rationale of the measure	Through the implementation of integrated and innovative strategies rural actors through the Leader method can help to contribute to the long term sustainable development of their local region.
Content of the measure	<p>The Leader approach comprises at least the following elements: area based local development strategies intended for well-identified subregional rural territories; local public-private partnerships (local action groups); bottom up approach with a decision making power for local action groups concerning the elaboration and implementation of the strategy based on the interaction between actions and projects of different sectors of the local economy; implementation of innovative approaches; implementation of cooperation projects and networking of local partnerships.</p> <p>Local development strategies will be drafted and implemented by Local Action Groups.</p> <p>If the operations under the local strategy correspond to the measures defined in the Regulation 1698/2005, the relevant conditions shall apply.</p>
Target group	Local Action Group
Target area	Areas covered by the Local Action Group
Common indicators	<p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of LAGs - Economic development of the non-agricultural sector - Employment development in the non-agricultural sector

Input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
Output	- Number of Local Action Groups -LAGs-(division according to new or existing LAGs) - Total size of LAG area (in km ²) (division according to new or existing LAGs) - Total population in LAG area (division according to new or existing LAGs) - Number of projects financed by LAGs (divided by Axis and types of measure) - Number of beneficiaries supported (divided by Axis, types of measure and type of beneficiaries)
Result	- Gross number of jobs created (division according to on-farm/off-farm jobs, age and gender) - Number of participants that successfully ended a training activity
Impact	- Economic growth - Employment creation (division according to age and gender)

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent has the LEADER approach contributed to improving governance in rural areas?

To what extent has the LEADER approach contributed to mobilising the endogenous development potential of rural areas?

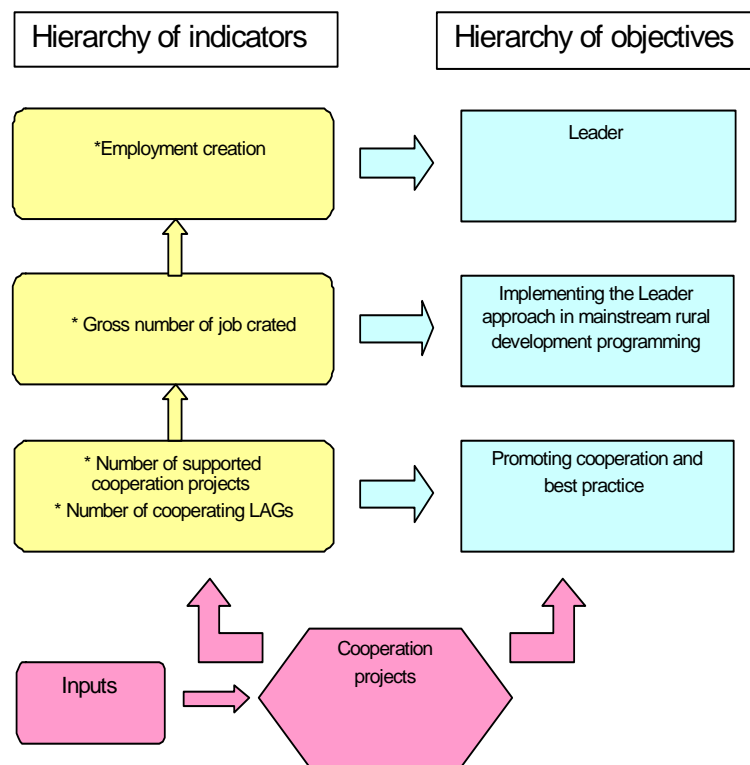
To what extent has the LEADER approach contributed to introduce multi-sectoral approaches and to promote cooperation for the implementation of rural development programmes

To what extent has the LEADER approach contributed to the priorities of axis 1, 2 and 3?

Measure*	Implementing cooperation projects involving the objective selected under point (a) (Article 63 (b) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	421	
Rationale of the measure	In order to strengthen the local development strategies, it is important that rural areas facing similar challenges can learn from each other. Therefore, cooperation projects between Local Action Groups of different territories need to be encouraged and are eligible for support.	
Content of the measure	Support will be provided for inter-territorial (within a Member State) or transnational cooperation projects (between territories in several Member States and with territories in third countries) involving different Local Action Groups.	
Target group	Local action groups cooperating within a Member State, LAGs cooperating with territories in other Member States or in third countries.	
Target area	Areas covered by Local Action Groups	
Common indicators	Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of LAGs - Economic development of the non agricultural sector - Employment development in the non agricultural sector

Input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
Output	- Number of supported cooperation projects (division according to the level of cooperation –interterritorial or transnational- and according to each of the 3 axes) - Number of cooperating LAGs (division according to the 3 axes and to the level of cooperation)
Result	- Gross number of jobs created (division according to age, gender and on /off farm)
impact	- Employment creation (division according to age, gender and on/off farm)

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



To what extent has the support contributed to promoting cooperation and to encouraging transfer of best practices?

Evaluation questions

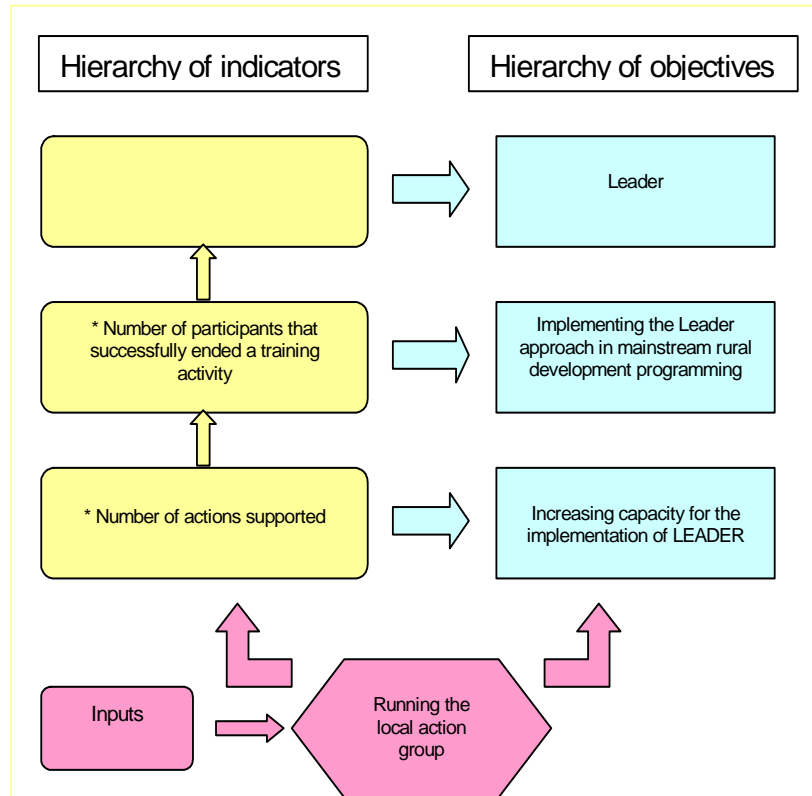
To what extent have cooperation projects and/or transfer of best practices based on the LEADER approach contributed to a better achievement of the objectives of one or more of the three other axes?

Measure*	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in article 59 (Article 63 (c) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)	
Measure Code	431	
Rationale of the measure	The implementation of local development strategies and the other actions of the Local Action Groups reinforce territorial coherence and synergies between measures intended to develop the broader rural economy and society. The Local Action Groups and the partners involved need accurate information, appropriate skills and other support in order to fulfil their tasks in a satisfying way.	
Content of the measure	The measure supports e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies of the areas concerned - Measures to provide information about the area and the local development strategy - The training of staff involved in the preparation and implementation of a local development strategy - Promotional events - Training of leaders 	
Target group	Local Action Group	
Target area	Territory covered by the LAGs	
Common indicators	baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of LAGs - Employment development in the non agricultural sector

input	- Amount of public expenditure realised (total versus EAFRD)
output	- Number of actions supported (division according to the type of skills acquisition and animation action)
Result	- Number of participants that successfully ended a training activity
impact	-

Example of additional indicator

Link rationale of the measure and indicators



Evaluation questions

To what extent has the support increased the capacities of Local Action Groups and other partners involved for implementing local development strategies?

To what extent has the support contributed to increasing the capacity for the implementation of LEADER?
