

Assessment of the progress in implementing the Evaluation Plans of RDPs 2014–2022 Chapter 2 of the AIRs submitted in 2025

Summary Report
March 2026



Funded by
the European Union

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Recommended citation:

EUROPEAN COMMISSION – Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development – Unit A.3, Assessment of the progress in implementing the Evaluation Plans of RDPs 2014-2022. Chapter 2 of the AIRs submitted in 2025, [2026].

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List of acronyms

AECM	Agri-environment-climate measures	LAG	Local Action Group
AIR	Annual Implementation Reports	LEADER	Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale
AKIS	Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System	LLKC	Latvian Rural Advisory and Training Centre
AWU	Annual work unit	LU	Livestock units
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy	NRN	National Rural Networks
CLLD	Community-Led Local Development (LEADER)	PDO	Protected Designation of Origin
CSP	CAP Strategic Plan	PGI	Protected Geographical Indication
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development	RDP	Rural Development Programme
EIP	European Innovation Partnership	RD	Rural development
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network	SO	Standard output
FBI	Farmland Bird Index	SOC	Soil organic carbon
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation	UAA	Utilised agricultural area
GHG	Greenhouse gas		

European Union (EU) country codes sorted by official protocol order

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



Acknowledgements

The 'Assessment of the progress in implementing the Evaluation Plans of RDPs 2014-2022. Chapter 2 of the AIRs submitted in 2025' has been developed in the framework of the EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP.

The work was coordinated by Anna Gregis and has been co-authored by Anna Gregis, Alice Devot, Dimitris Skuras, Hannes Wimmer and Valdis Kudiņš. Representatives from DG AGRI contributed to the coherence and consistency of the report. Anna Gregis and Margherita Sforza supported the editorial quality and visual appearance of the final report.

Questions and suggestions regarding the content of the publication can be addressed to the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP at evaluation@eucapnetwork.eu.



1. Introduction and methodology

As of June 2016, Managing Authorities have been submitting Annual Implementation Reports (AIR) on the implementation of their Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) to the European Commission. The AIRs submitted in June 2025 (hereafter 'AIRs in 2025') cover the calendar year 2024. Chapter 2 of the AIR provides information about the progress on the implementation of the RDP evaluation plan.

The summary report is based on the analysis of Chapter 2 of the AIRs in 2025. The overall analysis was carried out by the EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP. The screening and extraction of information was supported by an EU-wide team of 23 geographic experts.

Section 2 of this summary presents the summary assessment of the analysis carried out in the following sections.

Section 3 of this summary report lays out the information on the progress made by Managing Authorities in implementing the RDPs' evaluation plans. The structure follows the seven sub-sections of Chapter 2¹ of the AIRs, namely:

- > description of any modifications made to the evaluation plan in the RDP during the year, with their justification;

- > description of the evaluation activities undertaken during the year;
- > description of activities undertaken in relation to the provision and management of data;
- > list of completed evaluations, including references to where they have been published online;
- > summary of completed evaluations, focusing on evaluation findings;
- > description of communication activities undertaken in relation to publicising evaluation findings; and
- > description of the follow-up given to the evaluation results.

Section 4 of this report presents the recommendations for better reporting, based on the analysis of the AIRs of this and the previous reporting years.

Finally, the annex, at the end of the report, lists the selected completed evaluations reported by Member States, including the hyperlinks where the evaluations have been published online, if available.

2. Overall assessment

2.1. Summary assessment on progress in implementing the evaluation plans and conclusions

Overall, the activities detailed in Chapter 2 of AIR reported in 2025 show an increase in activities pertaining to evaluations (+24% compared to 2024), a similar trend for what concerns data management and a reduction of completion of evaluations of 34% (compared to the previous year). In addition, there has been a slight decrease in the findings related to reported evaluations (-10% compared to 2024).

To what extent have Member States progressed in the implementation of their evaluation and data management activities?

The number of evaluation activities (539) increased by 24% compared with the previous reporting year, with the largest gains observed in the 'preparation and structuring' (up 70%) and 'follow-up' (up 180%) phases of evaluations for the 2014–2022 period. The analysis of these activities indicates that Member States are actively preparing for the ex post evaluations of the RDPs 2014–2022, to be conducted between 2025 and 2026. This preparatory work includes refining evaluation frameworks, enhancing data systems,

and developing methodological and procedural foundations for future ex post evaluations. Regarding the follow-up phase, Managing Authorities are increasingly formalising mechanisms to track and verify the implementation of evaluation recommendations, adjust delivery mechanisms, reallocate resources to address performance issues and apply lessons learned to inform the CAP Strategic Plans 2023–2027. Overall, more than two-thirds of the evaluation activities reported in 2024 focus on the phases of conducting (42%), reporting and disseminating (24%) evaluations.

Data provision and management activities (503) increased compared to the previous year, with notable growth in planning (+310%) and data reporting (+115%). However, the largest share of activities continued to focus on data collection, with 152 activities reported by Member States. Other significant efforts included the development or updating of RDP data and information systems (105 activities) and data analysis (66 activities), consistent with trends observed in 2024. This also shows that, by approaching the end of the programming period, Member States increase their efforts to collect and provide data for evaluations.

1 Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 of 17 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), Annex VII. http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2014/808/oj.



To what extent were Member States able to report evaluation findings stemming from the assessment of RDP results and impacts?

The majority of the evaluation findings were derived from assessing RDP results, which accounted for 37.6% of the total, a slight increase from 37% in 2024. Impact-oriented findings also increased by 3.6% to represent 26.6% of the findings. A substantial portion (23%) of the findings still pertained to RDP processes and implementation, while those based on contextual trends and monitoring data accounted for 7.4% and 11.3%, respectively. The share of findings reporting net results has increased substantially to about 10.5% from 1% in 2024, while net impact-focused findings increased to 10% from 3% in 2024. These points indicate a growing emphasis on more rigorous evaluation approaches, including the use of counterfactuals to assess net impacts. Furthermore, these findings were thematically concentrated on Rural Development (RD) Priority 4 (ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry) at 20%. They were followed by RD Priority 2 (farm viability and competitiveness) at 13.7%, and RD Priority 5 (resource efficiency and a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy) at 9%.

The 838 findings from RDPs and CAP Strategic Plans reveals that a majority show positive effects – 65.2% overall – demonstrating improvements in economic, environmental and social outcomes across CAP objectives, including competitiveness of agriculture (76.3% positive), sustainable resource management and climate action (60.3%), balanced territorial development (78.2%), and knowledge transfer and innovation (70%). Mixed effects, ranging from 13–20%, reflect varied or inconclusive impacts across regions, farm types, or indicators. In comparison, negative effects (about 5–15%) primarily relate to environmental challenges, economic trade-offs, and implementation barriers. Zero or negligible effects are less common (3–6%), indicating limited measurable results or impacts. These evaluation findings underscore the overall effectiveness of RDP interventions, while highlighting the need for tailored approaches to address diverse agricultural realities and external pressures.

The majority of evaluation findings extracted concern effectiveness. The rarity of examining other evaluation criteria is due to a combination of institutional focus on target achievement, alignment with evaluation questions, familiarity with measuring effectiveness and practical limitations in data, time and resources. All these lead evaluators to prioritise effectiveness as the main criterion in most cases. Evaluations tend to prioritise measurable outputs and results because these are easier to quantify within limited budgets and timeframes than complex criteria such as coherence, which require careful qualitative analysis. Data constraints and difficulties in attributing broader impacts to specific measures further discourage exploration of efficiency or relevance, especially when effects are indirect or only visible over time. Moreover, programme monitoring

frameworks emphasise effectiveness against predefined indicators, shaping evaluation structures around target verification rather than multi-criteria analysis. Finally, the complexity and cost of integrating diverse data sources and stakeholder perspectives make multi-criteria evaluation less feasible in routine practice.

The major takeaway underscoring the overall effectiveness of RDP interventions is that the policy acts as a crucial stabiliser and driver for modernisation, particularly in the face of external economic shocks. Investments in physical assets and processing have successfully boosted the economic size, output, and added value of farms and food processors across multiple Member States (e.g. Spain and Latvia)², with processing support specifically strengthening local value chains (e.g. Rheinland-Pfalz in Germany)³. Furthermore, while investment support reliably increases Gross Value Added (GVA) and many farm economic and financial indicators⁴, it does not automatically guarantee immediate labour productivity gains. For example, investments in farm modernisation in Umbria, Italy⁵, showed a general increase in gross saleable production and utilised labour, but their combined effect was a decrease in labour productivity.

However, a divergence exists between economic and environmental outcomes: while resource efficiency measures (e.g. precision farming, irrigation modernisation) successfully reduce specific inputs like fertilisers or water per hectare (e.g. Castilla y León in Spain and Baden-Württemberg in Germany)⁶, broader biodiversity indicators (e.g. farmland bird indices) frequently show stable or declining trends despite RDP interventions, indicating that current measures mitigate damage but are not yet reversing long-term ecological degradation (e.g. the farm bird populations in Slovenia)⁷. A critical lesson regarding environmental interventions is that broad, untargeted measures are often insufficient to reverse macro-level declines in biodiversity; conversely, particular, targeted interventions, such as erosion control strips or localised habitat contracts, yield measurable positive results.

At the socioeconomic level, infrastructure investments (roads, broadband) and LEADER initiatives have proven essential for maintaining rural quality of life and social capital, even if direct job-creation targets are sometimes elusive (Normandie in France and Calabria in Italy)⁸. The evaluation findings suggest that while beneficiaries highly value knowledge transfer and innovation, their impact on competitiveness is often indirect and maximised when combined with practical implementation support. For instance, while training satisfaction is consistently high (e.g. over 90% of participants in Nordrhein Westfalen and over 90% of the planned funds in Schleswig-Holstein in Germany)⁹, the translation into farm performance relies heavily on advisory services and interactive innovation models like EIP-AGRI, which bridge the gap between science and practice.

2 ES - Valencia and Andalucía, LV.

3 DE - Rheinland-Pfalz.

4 PL.

5 IT - Umbria.

6 ES - Castilla y León and DE - Baden-Württemberg.

7 SI.

8 FR - Normandie and IT - Calabria.

9 DE - Nordrhein Westfalen and Schleswig-Holstein.



Success factors are strongly linked to the integration of advisory support and the targeting of measures. For example, voucher systems for business planning and independent advice have shown high effectiveness in driving sustainable change (e.g. the Netherlands)¹⁰. Targeted selection criteria ensured no deadweight effects (e.g. Lower Saxony and Bremen in Germany)¹¹. Root causes of issues primarily stem from administrative burdens and financial mismatches. Complex application procedures have slowed the uptake of innovation and cooperation measures (e.g. Rheinland-Pfalz in Germany). At the same time, insufficient compensation rates relative to inflation or market prices have dampened participation in voluntary agri-environmental schemes (e.g. Lithuania)¹². Identified risks include 'deadweight' effects, where investments would have occurred without support – sometimes estimated to be very high (e.g. nearly 47% in Latvia)¹³. The risk of intensification arises when precision farming reduces inputs per unit but does not decrease overall farm intensity¹⁴. Mitigations involve refining selection criteria to target farms where aid is decisive (e.g. smaller farms or specific territories) and simplifying administrative requirements to encourage broader participation in environmental and innovation schemes.

To what extent have Member States disseminated and used evaluation findings and for what purpose?

In 2025, a total of 217 communication activities aimed at publicising evaluation findings were reported, marking a slight decrease compared to 2024. These activities reached nearly 800 000 stakeholders, which is less than half the figure reported the previous year (approximately two million). The majority of stakeholders were reached through external publications and evaluation reports (around 440 000 or 57%), followed by websites (approximately 308 000 or 40%). A smaller share was engaged through a mix of other channels, including social media, stakeholder meetings, fieldwork, exhibitions and internal consultations.

Most communication activities targeted the RDP Monitoring Committee (26%), followed by researchers and thematic experts (20%) and the general public (20%). These efforts were complemented by outreach to Managing Authorities, national and regional bodies, evaluators, LAGs, farmers and RDP beneficiaries. While overall activity levels declined compared to 2024, the diversity of formats and stakeholder groups reached in 2025 reflects a continued commitment to transparency, knowledge sharing, and evaluation support across the CAP network.

Regarding evaluation reports, 55 AIRs reported follow-up activities in 2025. The majority of these activities (around 60%) are related to the improvement of the RDP delivery mechanism and the preparation of the CSP (2023–2027). The remaining ones (19%) were dedicated to improving the RDP intervention logic, followed by the adaptation to the RPD monitoring and evaluation system (14%). A small share of follow-up activities was not defined.

3. Overview of the progress in implementing the evaluation plans

3.1. Completeness of Chapter 2 of the AIRs submitted in 2025

The level of completeness of the information on the progress in implementing the evaluation plans remains very high: the sub-sections of chapter 2 were filled with relevant content in 98 out of the analysed 108 AIRs¹⁵.

Within Chapter 2, the sub-sections (b) to (g) were filled with relevant content by at least half of the AIRs, with the lowest share (44 AIRs) for section (d) (see [Figure 1](#)). Most frequently, the sub-sections on evaluation activities (b) and data management (c) were filled, corresponding respectively to 86 and 95 AIRs, which shows a similar trend as in the previous year.

10 NL.

11 DE – Lower Saxony and Bremen.

12 LT.

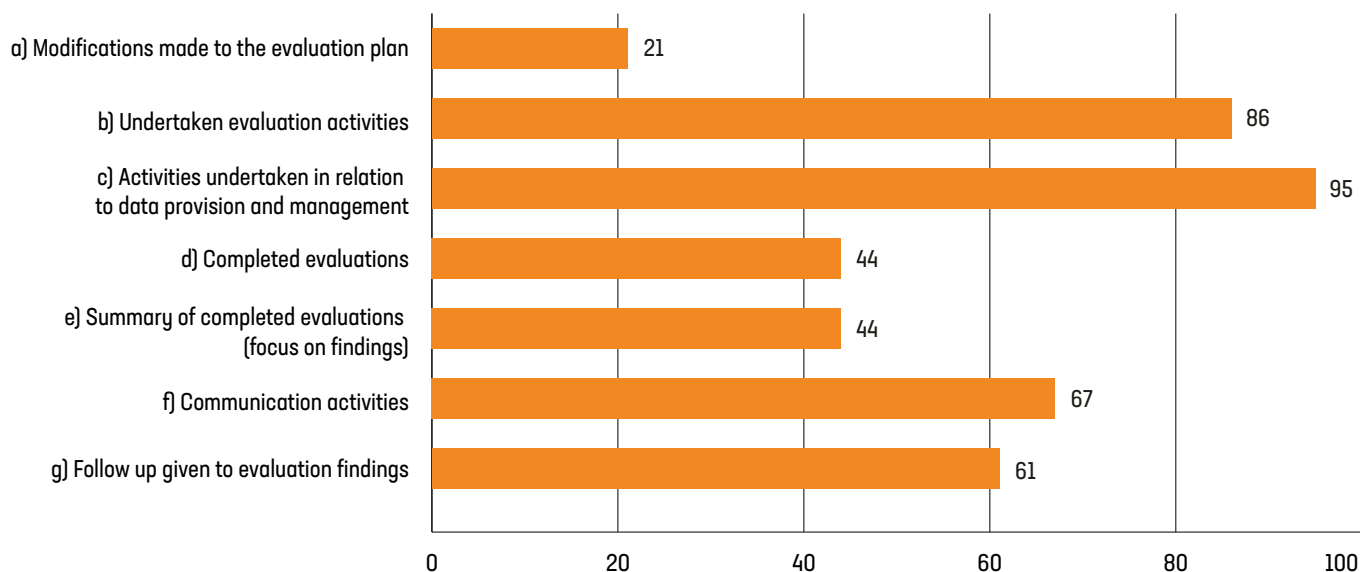
13 LV.

14 DE – Baden-Württemberg.

15 The remaining ten AIRs stated that they had nothing to report in the sub-sections of Chapter 2.



Figure 1. Number of AIRs reporting activities for the calendar year 2024 by sub-sections of Chapter 2



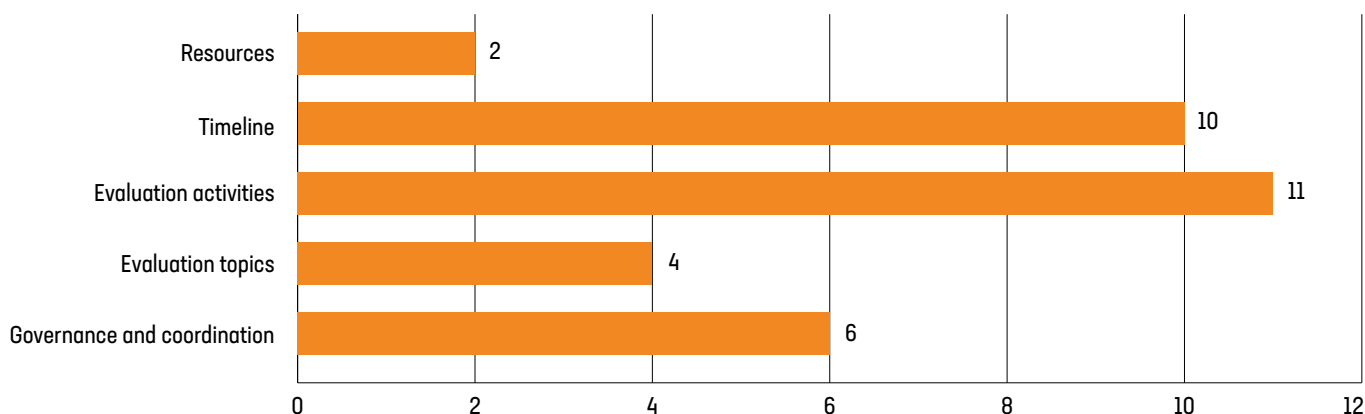
Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

3.2. Sub-section a): Description of any modifications made to the evaluation plan in the RDP during the year, with their justifications

The number of modifications to the RDP evaluation plans is slightly higher than the previous year's. Overall, 33 modifications were mentioned in 17 AIRs (compared to 25 reported in 16 AIRs in 2024). The modifications concern mostly the sections related to the evaluation activities and the timeline.

The modifications in the specific sections¹⁶ of the evaluation plan are shown in the figure below.

Figure 2. Modifications in the RDP evaluation plans (number of AIRs)



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

¹⁶ As listed in [Chapter 1](#). Introduction and methodology.



More in detail, the reported modifications of the RDP evaluation plans concerned:

- > **Resources (2)** were changed due to the need to contract external services to carry out specific evaluation activities¹⁷.
- > **Timeline (10)**: Modifications of the timeline were necessary due to some evaluation contracts that were extended and due to the extension of the programming period, which had not yet been reflected in the related evaluation plans¹⁸.
- > **Evaluation activities (11)**: The modifications to evaluation activities across Member States were primarily driven by changes in programme timelines, such as funding extensions and updated deadlines, as well as the need for more refined or

comparative evaluation approaches¹⁹. Some Member States introduced new thematic studies or reports²⁰, while others revised their evaluation plans to incorporate additional tasks or to respond to delays in policy implementation²¹.

- > **Evaluation topics (4)**: The modifications entail updates in indicators²² and modification to the focus on the thematic objectives²³.
- > **Governance and coordination (6)**: The reported changes include updates to the governance and the responsibilities within the governance²⁴ (i.e. Monitoring Committee tasks were transferred to the KLARA committee²⁵, or rural development responsibilities were reassigned to the regional ministry²⁶).

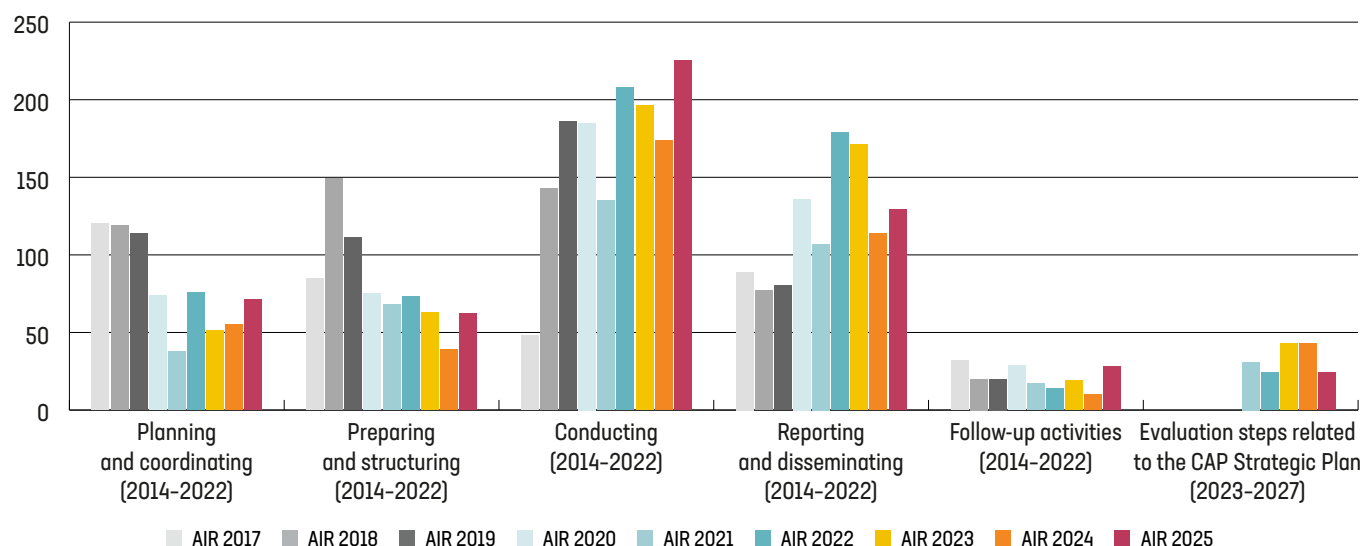
3.3. Sub-section b): Description of the evaluation activities undertaken during the year

In 2025, most reported evaluation activities were concentrated in the evaluation-conducting phase (42%). The total number of activities (539 in 2025) increased by 24% compared to 2024 (435 activities reported), with the largest gains in 'preparing and structuring' and 'follow-up' phases. At the same time, the follow-up activities still represented a small share (5%) of all evaluation activities.

The following figure shows the evolution of activities across the evaluation cycle as reported since 2017. Earlier years were characterised by a predominance of 'planning & coordinating' and 'preparing & structuring' activities. In the AIRs submitted in 2025,

the 'conducting' phase stands out as the main focus, while activities in 'preparing & structuring' and 'reporting & disseminating' have also increased.

Figure 3. Distribution of evaluation activities across the main phases of the evaluation cycle reported between 2017 and 2025



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

17 Reported in IT - Valle D'Aosta, ES - Pais Vasco.

18 Reported in DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE - Schleswig-Holstein, ES - Pais Vasco, FI - Aland Islands, IT - Emilia Romagna, IT - Lazio, IT - Valle d'Aosta, IT - Basilicata and IT - Sicilia.

19 DE - Hessen, DE - Niedersachsen/Bremen, DE - Schleswig-Holstein, FR - Poitou-Charentes, FR - Aquitaine, FR - Limousin and LT.

20 AT and IT - Lazio.

21 DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen and ES - Pais Vasco.

22 Reported in DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

23 Reported in FR - Poitou-Charentes, FR - Aquitaine and FR - Limousin.

24 Reported in DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, FR - Poitou-Charentes, FR - Aquitaine, FR - Limousin.

25 Reported in DE - Niedersachsen/Bremen.

26 Reported in ES - Asturias.



Approximately 13% of evaluation activities reported in 2025 pertained to **planning and coordination**, with 71 activities mentioned across 42 AIRs. These activities reflected RDPs' targeted preparations for ongoing and ex-post evaluations. Several reports further detail the priority topics or measures to be assessed, such as Measure 16 (cooperation)²⁷, generational renewal²⁸, environmental performance²⁹, Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale (LEADER)³⁰, Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS)³¹ and others. Regular coordination meetings between Managing Authorities, Paying Agencies, evaluators and other stakeholder groups (e.g. evaluation steering groups and working groups) supported planning and data alignment³². At the same time, Managing Authorities used annual and multiannual evaluation plans to structure implementation schedules³³, while procurement activities advanced the contracting of evaluators and technical assistance³⁴. Numerous capacity-building and networking events were also reported to ensure evaluators possess the skills and knowledge required for effective evaluation³⁵. Preparations for 2014–2022 RDP ex post evaluations were widespread, encompassing planning, tendering and contracting stages across multiple RDPs³⁶.

Around 12% of evaluation activities have been dedicated to the phase of **preparing and structuring**, with 62 activities reported in 35 AIRs. Overall, this represented a 59% increase in related activities compared to the previous year. Managing Authorities and evaluators jointly discussed evaluation needs, approaches and judgement criteria³⁷, and refined the intervention logic at measure level³⁸. These efforts were complemented by capacity-building and networking initiatives that strengthened evaluation preparedness and coherence across actors³⁹. Several RDPs developed methodological frameworks and work plans, specifying

data sources and analytical methods⁴⁰. Considerable effort was devoted to improving data systems, including database revisions and data coordination⁴¹. In several RDPs, survey instruments and interview guides were prepared to support data collection⁴².

The largest share, 42% of the evaluation activities, is related to the **conducting** phase, with 225 activities reported in 63 AIRs. Overall, there has been a 30% increase in the reported conducting activities compared to 2024 figures. These activities primarily included the execution of evaluations, including data collection and analysis. Surveys and fieldwork were carried out with beneficiaries, experts and stakeholders to assess advisory services, diversification and agri-environmental measures⁴³. Data analysis focused on processing monitoring, financial and other datasets to assess RDP performance and impacts⁴⁴. Advanced analytical methods, including difference-in-differences and econometric analyses, were used to quantify programme effects⁴⁵. Findings were cross-validated through triangulation of monitoring data, results of analysis and literature reviews⁴⁶. Quality assurance was maintained through expert validation, peer discussions, and consultations with Managing Authorities to ensure data accuracy and methodological consistency⁴⁷. Key evaluation topics covered investment support in competitiveness⁴⁸ and diversification⁴⁹, organic farming⁵⁰, agri-environmental-climate measures (AECM)⁵¹, reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) and ammonia emissions⁵², energy efficiency⁵³, carbon sequestration and soil quality⁵⁴, water protection⁵⁵, Natura 2000⁵⁶, forestry management⁵⁷, investments in rural infrastructure⁵⁸, LEADER⁵⁹, advisory services, training and innovation⁶⁰, gender balance analysis⁶¹, technical assistance and National Rural Networks (NRN)⁶². Additionally, several RDPs conducted biodiversity-related support studies⁶³.

27 Reported in ES - Andalucía, IT - National Programme.

28 Reported in ES - Valencia, SE.

29 Reported in IT - Piemonte, FI - Mainland.

30 Reported in IT - Piemonte.

31 Reported in IT - Piemonte, SE.

32 Reported in ES - Aragon, ES - Castilla-La Mancha, ES - Madrid, ES - Valencia.

33 Reported in CZ, ES - Murcia, IT - Veneto, RO.

34 Reported in AT, ES - Navarra, IT - Corse, IT - Piemonte.

35 Reported in DE - Brandenburg-Berlin, DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, RO, IT - Toscana, CY, HR.

36 Reported in DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE - Sachsen, ES - National Programme, ES - Aragon, ES - Madrid, ES - Navarra, FR - Normandie, FR - Corse, FR - Picardie, FR - Réunion, HR, HU, IT - Piemonte, MT, EL, BE - Wallonia, NL, RO.

37 Reported in MT, ES - I Balears.

38 Reported in LV.

39 Reported in IT - Toscana, CY, HR.

40 Reported in IT - Campania, IT - Puglia, IT - Lazio, DE - Thuringen.

41 Reported in DE - Baden-Württemberg, DE - Thuringen, ES - Pais Vasco, HU, PL.

42 Reported in DE - Baden-Württemberg, DE - Brandenburg/Berlin, DE - Sachsen, IT - Abruzzo, HU.

43 Reported in DE - Baden-Württemberg, DE - Bayern, DE - Rheinland-Pfalz, SI.

44 Reported in DE - Bayern, DE - Sachsen-Anhalt, IT - Emilia-Romagna, BE - Flanders, EL, ES - Canarias, FI - Mainland.

45 Reported in DE - Thuringen, IT - Bolzano.

46 Reported in DE - Sachsen-Anhalt, DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

47 Reported in DE - Hessen, IT - Sardegna, IT - Trento.

48 Reported in DE - Baden-Württemberg, DE - Bayern, DE - Rheinland-Pfalz, DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE - Sachsen-Anhalt, ES - Andalucía, IT - Friuli Venezia Giulia.

49 Reported in MT, IT - Lombardia, DE - Rheinland-Pfalz, DE - Baden-Württemberg, DE - Bayern; DE - Hessen, FI Mainland, IT - Emilia-Romagna.

50 Reported in IE, DE - Bayern, IT - Bolzano.

51 Reported in DE - Baden-Württemberg, DE - Thuringen, DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen.

52 Reported in IT - Emilia-Romagna, DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

53 Reported in FI - Mainland.

54 Reported in DE - Thuringen, IT - Emilia-Romagna, FI - Mainland.

55 Reported in DE - Schleswig-Holstein, IT - Emilia-Romagna.

56 Reported in DE - Sachsen-Anhalt.

57 Reported in DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE - Sachsen-Anhalt, DE - Schleswig-Holstein.

58 Reported in DE - Bayern, IT - Lombardia, DE - Thuringen, IT - Abruzzo, IT - Sicilia, IT - Calabria.

59 Reported in BE - Flanders, DE - Brandenburg/Berlin, DE - Bayern, DE - Rheinland-Pfalz, DE - Sachsen, FR - Nord-Pas-de-Calais, FR - Basse-Normandie, FR - Haute-Normandie, IT - Calabria, IT - Abruzzo, IT - Liguria, IT - Sardegna, IT - Corse, DE - Saarland, DE - Schleswig-Holstein, IT - Emilia-Romagna.

60 Reported in DE - Baden-Württemberg, DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE - Schleswig-Holstein, DE - Niedersachsen/Bremen, DE - Rheinland-Pfalz, ES - Murcia, DE - Bayern, ES - Castilla-Mancha, LT.

61 Reported in ES - Murcia, IT - Toscana.

62 Reported in MT.

63 Reported in DE - Sachsen, BE - Flanders, LT, DE - Sachsen-Anhalt, EL, HR, DE - Niedersachsen/Bremen, BE - Wallonia.



Comprising 24% of the activities, the **reporting and disseminating** phase included 129 activities documented across 56 AIRs. Overall, these activities have slightly increased by 13% compared to the previous reporting year. RDPs focused on drafting and submitting AIRs, which included progress summaries and evaluation findings, often followed by consultations with Monitoring Committees. The results of thematic and ex post evaluations were also reported in several RDPs⁶⁴. A significant share of activities involved presenting evaluation results to stakeholders through various channels, such as website publications⁶⁵, online dissemination via blogs⁶⁶, meetings and workshops⁶⁷, dedicated conferences⁶⁸ and other public events. Efforts to broaden the dissemination of findings through the production of summary reports aimed at engaging a wider audience were also noted⁶⁹. In addition, Hungary launched a separate project to present achievements in a clear and comprehensive manner to all interested parties.

In addition, 5% of **follow-up activities** (28 activities reported in 14 AIRs) have been reported in this section, while a more comprehensive picture is given by the Member States in the dedicated sub-section g). RDP evaluation follow-up activities demonstrate systematic efforts to ensure that recommendations lead to concrete policy improvements. Mechanisms to track and verify the implementation of recommendations were formalised through structured systems⁷⁰ and verification of earlier recommendations to inform new programming cycles⁷¹. Several Managing Authorities used evaluation findings to adjust delivery

mechanisms and reallocate resources to address performance issues⁷². Regular meetings between evaluators and Managing Authorities supported the direct incorporation of recommendations into programme implementation⁷³. Further actions targeted operational refinements such as improved European Innovation Partnership (EIP) functioning, data integration and knowledge sharing⁷⁴. In addition, evaluation lessons were used to inform the 2023–2027 CAP Strategic Plans (CSPs) and methodological developments⁷⁵.

Approximately 4% of the evaluation activities reported by the RDP managing authorities pertain to the **CAP Strategic Plan (2023–2027) and are categorised separately, as they are not relevant to the AIRs**. A total of 24 activities documented across 14 AIRs reflect a 44% decrease compared to the previous year. Key activities included the development of evaluation plans for the 2023–2027 CSPs⁷⁶, alongside efforts to establish related evaluation frameworks⁷⁷ and to develop preparatory specifications for the evaluations of specific objectives⁷⁸. Additionally, technical systems were strengthened through enhancements to administrative databases and the development of CSP-specific evaluation tools⁷⁹. Thematic evaluations, including those addressing administrative simplification and animal welfare, were undertaken⁸⁰. Capacity building initiatives for CSP stakeholders were reported in two AIRs⁸¹, complemented by participation in various European meetings and workshops in preparation for CSP evaluations.

3.4. Sub-section c): Description of activities undertaken in relation to the provision and management of data

In 2025, 503 activities related to data provision and management were reported across 95 AIRs, exceeding the previous year (349). This upward trend reflects Member States' continued efforts to strengthen data systems for CAP monitoring and evaluation. The distribution of activities across the four data management phases (planning, preparing, conducting and reporting) remained largely stable. The most frequently reported activities concerned data collection, building or updating RDP data and information systems, and data analysis. Additionally, there was a rise in activities aimed at developing tools to fill data gaps and publishing and visualising data. These trends suggest a growing emphasis on enhancing data infrastructure and analytical capacity to support policy evaluation and reporting.

The distribution of data provision and management activities reported in 2025, compared to 2024, is shown in the figure below.

64 Reported in DE – Baden-Württemberg, DE – Hessen, DE – Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE – Schleswig-Holstein, IT – Marche, IT – Puglia, IT – Valle d'Aosta, LT, NL, MT.

65 Reported in DE – Schleswig-Holstein, IT – Valle d'Aosta, IT – Lazio, IT – Piemonte, ES – National Programme, HU, SE, MT, NL.

66 Reported in SE.

67 Reported in AT, DE – Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE – Schleswig-Holstein, IT – Toscana, SE.

68 Reported in DE – Schleswig-Holstein, IT – Piemonte, AT, SE, SI.

69 Reported in HU, IT – Umbria.

70 Reported in RO.

71 Reported in IT – Bolzano.

72 Reported in IT – Calabria, MT, ES – Baleares, IT – Molise, IT – Piemonte.

73 Reported in ES – Canarias, ES – Catalunya, FR – Bretagne.

74 Reported in IE.

75 Reported in DE – Sachsen, LU.

76 Reported in ES – Murcia.

77 Reported in AT.

78 Reported in EL, PL.

79 Reported in AT, CZ.

80 Reported in ES – La Rioja, FR – Bretagne.

81 Reported in BE – Flanders, ES – Madrid.



Figure 4. Distribution of activities across different data management phases reported in AIRs in 2025 (compared to 2024)



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

The subsequent section illustrates the activities reported across the different phases of data management.

Planning data management (82 activities reported by 46 AIRs)

Planning activities represented 16% of all reported data management activities, with their number tripling compared to the previous year. **Screening data and information sources/providers** (24 activities in 15 AIRs) concerned activities focused on sourcing, organising, and coordinating diverse data sources aimed to ensure sufficient and relevant information for evaluating specific themes and indicators. These included reviewing national and regional statistics⁸², integrating data from various providers⁸³, and addressing methodological challenges linked to indicator calculation⁸⁴. **Making agreements with data providers to ensure data provision** (25 activities in 21 AIRs) involved formal and informal

arrangements to secure access to relevant data for evaluation purposes. These activities included official data requests⁸⁵ or collaborations with research institutes, national statistical offices and public bodies⁸⁶. Several AIRs reported agreements with managing authorities and paying agencies to enable direct access to administrative databases⁸⁷. In some cases, agreements were made to support specific thematic evaluations⁸⁸. **Activities defining roles and responsibility for data coordination and management** (33 activities in 25 AIRs) have also increased, reflecting a growing emphasis on structured governance and collaboration to support effective data management for RDP evaluations. Member States reported efforts to regulate procedures and clarify the roles between Managing Authorities, Paying Agencies, IT departments and external evaluators⁸⁹. This includes activities to ensure the availability and reliability of data for evaluative work⁹⁰ or the calculation of indicators⁹¹.

82 Reported in ES - Murcia, FR - PACA.

83 Reported in MT, RO.

84 Reported in BE - Wallonia, FR - PACA.

85 Reported in BG.

86 Reported in CY, ES - Galicia, FI - Aland Islands, CZ.

87 Reported in IT - Calabria, FR - Corse, IT - Sardegna.

88 Reported in DE - Brandenburg/Berlin, DE - Thüringen.

89 Reported in DE - Brandenburg/Berlin, DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE - Sachsen-Anhalt, DE - Thüringen, ES - Galicia, FR - Bretagne, FR - Poitou-Charente, FR - Corse, IE, LT.

90 Reported in FR - Corse, ES - Madrid, SE.

91 Reported in DE - Thüringen, ES - Cantabria, FR - Various regions.



Preparing data management (155 activities reported by 70 AIRs)

This group of activities accounts for 31% of the total reported data management activities and increased by 57% compared to the previous year.

Most activities consisted of **building or updating the RDP data and information system in technical terms** (105 activities in 60 AIRs). These included the maintenance of existing IT systems and the analysis of possible improvements. In this respect, several AIRs reported creating new modules or functionalities⁹². Efforts were made to link or coordinate multiple data sources or systems⁹³, as well as to automate processes such as data extraction, submission and the reporting or processing of indicators⁹⁴. Three AIRs explicitly reported activities related to **setting up the database for undertaking counterfactual analysis**⁹⁵. **Developing tools to fill data gaps** (32 activities in 19 AIRs) was also reported. These efforts included modifications to application forms and monitoring systems to capture previously missing information⁹⁶. In addition, specific tools were designed to collect supplementary data, enhancing the overall completeness and reliability of the information gathered⁹⁷. AIRs also reported efforts to **build data management capacity** (14 activities in 11 AIRs), including training sessions for instructors on data tools and indicator monitoring⁹⁸ and the development of expert modules to support dashboard creation⁹⁹.

Conducting data management (233 activities reported by 77 AIRs)

This large group of activities accounts for 46% of the total reported data management activities and has increased by 5% compared to the previous year.

As in the previous year, **data collection** remains the most frequently reported activity (152 activities across 65 AIRs), although there is a slight decrease compared to last year. Most of them consisted of collecting measure-specific data and indicators for evaluation

purposes, including administrative data on payments and applications¹⁰⁰, qualitative data from stakeholders¹⁰¹ or additional data on environmental effects¹⁰². Other types of data collected concerned secondary statistical data on contextual information¹⁰³, data collected through surveys among beneficiaries¹⁰⁴, Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) data¹⁰⁵ or geo-referenced data¹⁰⁶. **Quality control of collected data** (nine activities in eight AIRs) was performed by cross-checking data against other data¹⁰⁷ [e.g. qualitative information, budget databases, previous reports, spatial data]. Some AIRs reported the assistance of a third party to check and/or prepare data¹⁰⁸. A few activities related to **managing data protection issues** were reported (six activities in six AIRs)¹⁰⁹, mainly involving adjustments to comply with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and establishing data protection agreements with contractors and partners for data sharing and processing.

Analysing data also increased compared to the previous year (66 activities reported in 35 AIRs). These activities generally refer to the processing of monitoring and payment data or other data sources, to analyse progress in CAP measures implementation¹¹⁰, calculate and update CAP indicators¹¹¹, prepare annual reporting¹¹² or evaluate the CAP impact¹¹³. Specific activities associated with the analysis of Local Action Groups (LAG) data¹¹⁴ or the conduction of ex post evaluations¹¹⁵ were also reported.

Reporting (28 activities reported by 17 AIRs) and other (5 activities reported by 5 AIRs)

This small group of activities accounts for 7% of the total reported data management activities. **Reporting** activities (28) more than doubled compared to the previous year. They mainly involved aggregating and regularly updating monitoring data, with some outputs published in reports¹¹⁶ or made accessible through interactive online tools such as dashboards¹¹⁷. **Other activities** (5) referred to actions for improving data systems and coordination for CAP evaluation¹¹⁸.

92 Reported in BG, CY, CZ, DE - Baden-Wurttemberg, EE, ES - Asturias, ES - Baleares, ES - Cantabria, ES, Galicia, ES - Madrid, FR - Bretagne, FR - PACA, EL, IE, IT - National programme, IT - Lombardy, IT - Piemonte, IT - Calabria, NL.

93 Reported in DE - Saarland, DE Sachsen, EE, ES - Asturias, ES - Castilla-Mancha, GR, IT - National programme, IT - Lazio, IT - Lombardy, IT - Valle d'Aosta, IT - Campania, IT - Puglia.

94 Reported in BG, CZ, ES - Canarias, ES - Cantabria, ES - Madrid, ES - Murcia, ES - Centre, EL, IT - National programme, IT - Piemonte, IT - Toscana.

95 Reported in DE - Brandenburg, FR - PACA, IT - Piemonte.

96 Reported in BE - Flanders, DE - Rhineland-Pfalz, ES - Castilla-Mancha, FR - Poitou-Charentes, FR - Aquitaine, FR - Limousin, FR - Champagne-Ardennes, FR - Lorraine, FR - Alsace, IT - Toscana, LU, PL.

97 Reported in ES - Castilla-Mancha, ES - Extremadura, FR - Centre, FR - Reunion, IT - Trento, IT - Sardegna.

98 Reported in FR - Poitou-Charentes, FR - Aquitaine, FR - Limousin, EL, IT - Toscana.

99 Reported in FR - Champagne-Ardennes, FR - Lorraine, FR - Alsace.

100 Reported in CZ, DE - Hessen, DE - Niedersachsen-Bremen, DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen, IT - Lazio, IT - Umbria, IT - Sardegna, FR - Poitou-Charentes, FR - Aquitaine, FR - Alsace, FR - Limousin, FR - Lorraine, LU, PT, SI.

101 Reported in CZ, DE - Hessen, FR - Centre, IT - Abruzzo, IT - Friuli Venezia Giulia, IT - Lazio, IT - Molise, IT - Sardegna, IT - Basilicata, IT - Calabria, IT - Sicilia, MT.

102 Reported in BE - Flanders, DE - Brandenburg, DE - Schleswig-Holstein, FI - Aland, IT - Liguria, IT - Piemonte, SI.

103 Reported in DE - Niedersachsen-Bremen, DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen, IT - Abruzzo, IT - Lazio, IT - Liguria, IT - Veneta, IT - Molise, IT - Sardegna, IT - Calabria, IT - Sicilia, LV, PT, SI.

104 Reported in DE - Bayern, DE - Sachsen, DE - Schleswig-Holstein, IT - Abruzzo, IT - Emilia-Romagna, IT - Friuli Venezia Giulia, IT - Lazio, IT - Piemonte, IT - Sardegna.

105 Reported in LV, SI.

106 Reported in DE - Baden-Wurttemberg, IT - Liguria, IT - Puglia.

107 Reported in DE - Saarland, ES - National Programme, FR - Reunion.

108 Reported in DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE - Saarland, IT.

109 Reported in AT, DE - Bayern, DE - Hessen, DE - Niedersachsen/Bremen, DE - Schleswig-Holstein, EE.

110 Reported in DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE - Schleswig-Holstein, FR - Bretagne, FR - Poitou-Charentes, FR - Aquitaine, FR - Limousin, IT - Abruzzo, IT - Toscana, IT - Sardegna, IT - Calabria, IT - Sicilia.

111 Reported in DE - Sachsen, ES - Canarias, ES - Cataluna, IT - Marche, PT.

112 Reported in DE - Saarland, ES - Canarias, MT, RO, SI.

113 Reported in DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE-Sachsen, ES - Castilla-Leon, ES - Murcia, IT - Emilia-Romagna, IT-Sardagna, IT - Calabria, MT, SI.

114 Reported in ES - Murcia, IT - Sardinia, IT - Calabria.

115 Reported in DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen, DE - Sachsen, ES - Castilla-Leon.

116 Reported in BE - Flanders, DE - Sachsen, FR - Champagne-Ardennes, FR - Lorraine, FR - Alsace, FR - Pays de la Loire, IT - Campania, LT, PT, SI.

117 Reported in FR - Champagne-Ardennes, FR - Lorraine, FR - Alsace, IT - Piemonte.

118 Reported in BE - Flanders, BG, ES - Galicia, ES - La Rioja, FR.



3.5. Sub-section d): List of completed evaluations, including references to where they have been published online

The number of evaluations and support studies completed in 2024 and documented in the AIRs in 2025, encompassing data from 16 Member States, amounted to 94. This marks a decrease of 34% compared to the preceding reporting year, which recorded 143 evaluations ¹¹⁹.

The most substantial share of evaluations, at 39%, pertains to CAP Objective 2, which focuses on the sustainable management of natural resources and initiatives for climate action. This is succeeded by evaluations addressing multiple RD priorities, accounting for 20%. In addition, evaluations investigated a diverse range of topics within rural development, including those associated with CAP Objective 1 (viable food production), representing 10%, and CAP Objective 3 (territorial balance) at 11%.

Breaking down the main types of evaluations reported in 2025, 35% were result-oriented evaluations, followed by impact-oriented evaluations (25%) and process-oriented evaluations (24%) and research studies supporting evaluation (16%). The latter, for instance, included environmental monitoring studies. The share of impact-oriented evaluations increased by 8% compared to 2024.

Annex 1 in Chapter 4 of this report presents a list of completed evaluations across topics, including hyperlinks to original publications, where available. In the following section, more details are provided about the main topics and types of evaluations.

Main topics

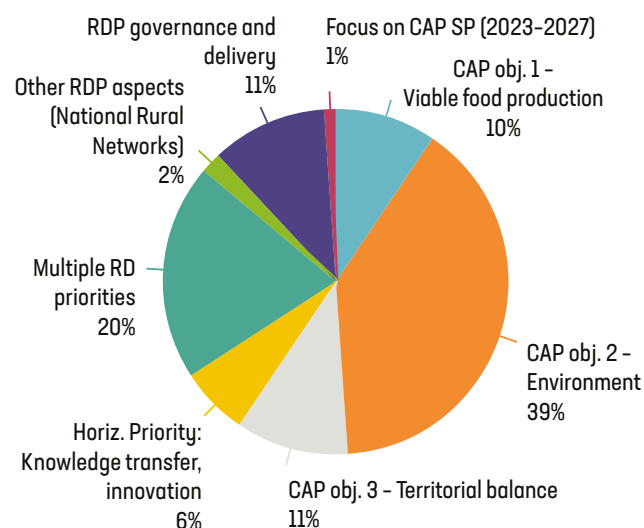
The evaluations mainly cover the implementation period 2014–2022 with one evaluation related to 2023–2027.

The reported evaluations address all relevant RDP evaluation topics, but to a differing extent:

- > The largest share (39%) of completed evaluations relates to CAP Objective 2 (ensuring sustainable management of natural resources and climate action). A total of 37 evaluations were reported by ten Member States ¹²⁰ in this area.
- > 20% of the completed evaluations address multiple RD priorities, reported in four Member States ¹²¹. These are mostly reports prepared to support AIRs or updates to ongoing evaluation reports for the 2014–2022 RDP.
- > An equal proportion (11% each) of completed evaluations is related to CAP Objective 3 (achieving a balanced territorial development) (ten evaluations across six MS ¹²²) and evaluations concerning RDP governance and delivery, as reported by five Member States ¹²³.
- > 10% of completed evaluations focus on the CAP Objective 1 (fostering the competitiveness of agriculture) (nine evaluations across seven MS ¹²⁴).

- > 6% of the completed evaluations address the Horizontal Priority (knowledge transfer and innovation), reported by two Member States ¹²⁵.
- > A small share (2%) of completed evaluations concern NRNs ¹²⁶.
- > 1% of completed evaluations focus on the CAP Strategic Plan (2023–2027).

Figure 5. Completed evaluations across main topics (N=94) reported in AIRs in 2024



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

¹¹⁹ The decrease in the number of evaluation and support studies completed is also because in 2025, no AIRs from United Kingdom (Wales, England and Scotland) were anymore to be submitted and additionally, three AIRs from FR (FR - National Programme, FR - Midi-Pyrenees, FR - Languedoc-Roussillon) could not be considered as the information arrived too late for the analysis.

¹²⁰ Reported in AT, CY, DE, EE, ES, EL, IT, LT, PL, SI.

¹²¹ Reported in BE, IT, LT, SE.

¹²² Reported in BE, DE, EE, ES, FR, IT.

¹²³ Reported in CZ, ES, IT, PL, SE.

¹²⁴ Reported in EE, ES, IT, LV, NL, PL, SE.

¹²⁵ Reported in DE, ES.

¹²⁶ Reported in BE, IT.



Main types of evaluation

In order to categorise the type of evaluation, the definitions outlined in the following text box were used.

Box 1. Definition of the type of evaluations

Impact-oriented evaluation capturing the higher-level effects (impact) of a programme/measures against a baseline situation with a counterfactual approach (comparing a supported and non-supported target group e.g. before-and-after and with-and-without approaches).

Impact-oriented evaluation capturing the higher-level effects (impact) of a programme/measures against a baseline situation with no counterfactual approach (e.g. 'Theory of change' based approach, before-and-after approach).

Result-oriented evaluation capturing achievements of results by beneficiaries in relation to targets planned but not necessarily capturing effects against a baseline situation.

Process-oriented evaluation assesses how a programme/measures is implemented (e.g. governance, delivery system, communication, technical assistance, NRN).

Research study supporting evaluation is an analytical work that supports evaluation without assessing the effects of the programme/measures (e.g. context analysis, environmental monitoring studies, studies to develop evaluation methods and identification of data gaps).

Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

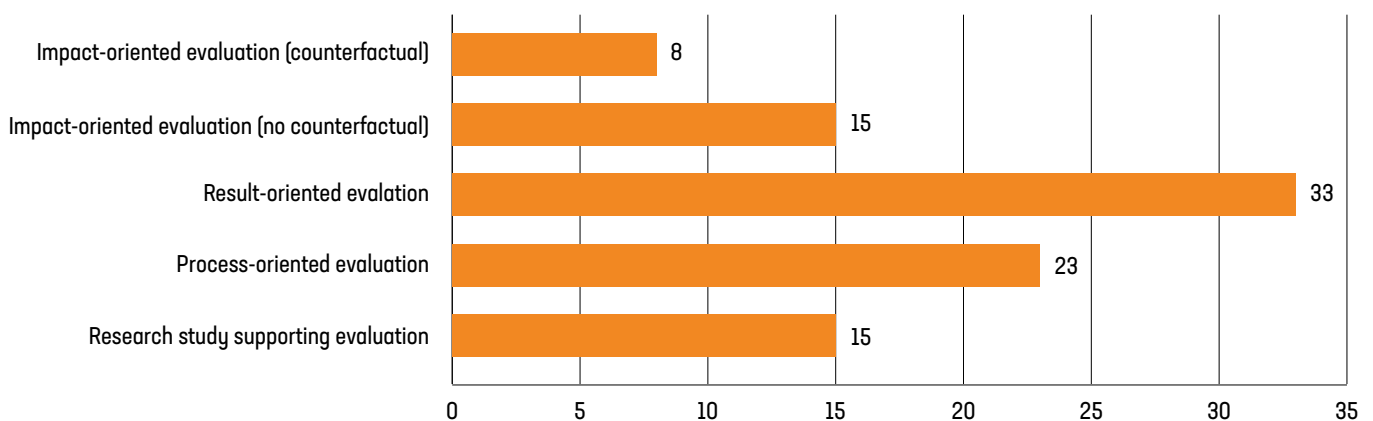
Result and impact-oriented evaluations account for 60% of all reported evaluations in the AIRs in 2025. The share is lower than last year (65%). This encompasses impact evaluations both without a counterfactual (16%) and with a counterfactual approach (9%). The counterfactual evaluations were documented by nine different Member States¹²⁷, predominantly focusing on the CAP Objective 2.

Process evaluations, which examine the RDP implementation system, constitute 24% of the completed evaluations. These evaluations were reported by seven Member States¹²⁸ in 2025.

Research studies supporting evaluations make up 16% of the reports, as noted in seven Member States¹²⁹. These studies typically do not examine the RDP contribution to CAP objectives but deal with contextual trends and indicators. This category includes studies to monitor populations of selected qualifying bird species, Natura 2000 areas or those that track the progression of agri-environmental indicators.

In total, 79 out of 94 evaluations (or 84%) assess the effects (impacts), achievements (results) and processes of the policy.

Figure 6. Type of evaluations reported (in absolute numbers, N=94)



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

¹²⁷ Reported in AT, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LV, PL.

¹²⁸ Reported in BE, CZ, DE, ES, IT, LT, SE.

¹²⁹ Reported in AT, BE, CY, DE, LT, PL, SI.



3.6. Sub-section e): Summary of completed evaluations, focusing on evaluation findings

838 evaluation findings were extracted from 94 evaluations, reported in 44 AIRs from 16 Member States. Of the 94 evaluations, 58 addressed distinct RDP priorities, with 19 and 18, respectively, addressing RD Priority 4 on restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, and RD Priority 2 on enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture. The thematic orientation of the 526 out of the 838 findings which address RDP priorities is primarily associated with RD Priority 4 (31.9%), RD Priority 2 (21.9%) and RD Priority 5, on promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy (14.3%). The total of the 838 evaluation findings predominantly rely on the assessment of results (37.6%), impacts (26.6%) and RDP processes and implementation (17.1%).

Evidence-basis of findings

To categorise the evidence-basis of findings, the definitions outlined in the following text box were used.

Box 2. Evidence-basis evaluation findings - definitions

Findings are based on the assessment of:

- > **Contextual trends:** external factors that are not directly related to a specific policy instrument, but are influenced by a wider range of factors.
- > **Impacts (net):** changes beyond immediate effects against a baseline situation with a counterfactual approach (comparing a supported and non-supported target group e.g. before-and-after and with-and-without approaches).
- > **Impacts (gross):** changes that go beyond immediate effects, measured against a baseline situation without a counterfactual approach, e.g. before-and-after comparison.
- > **Results (net):** achieved direct and immediate effects among direct beneficiaries in comparison to a control group.
- > **Results (gross):** achieved direct and immediate effects for direct beneficiaries.
- > **Monitoring information (input, output):** assesses the performance of activities directly realised through the programme and measured in physical or monetary units.
- > **Processes and implementation:** analyses activities concerning the management and implementation of RDPs, including the establishment of eligibility criteria, allocation of funding, support levels, etc.

Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

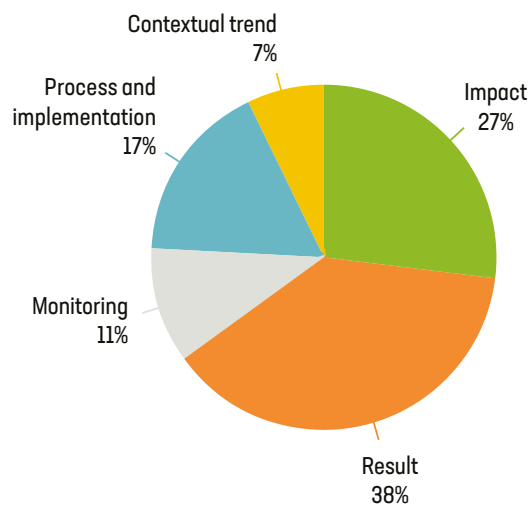
It was observed that most findings are based on gross results, accounting for 27.1% of the total extracted evaluation findings. The share of findings reporting net results (e.g. netting out the complementary result indicators) has increased substantially to about 10.5%.

Impact-focused findings account for 26.6% of the total, slightly increasing from the previous year's 23%. However, this includes 10% of findings coming from a net impact assessment, up from 3% of last year's findings.

Findings from the analysis of RDP processes and implementation similarly accounted for 17.1% of the overall total. Additionally, 11.3% of evaluation findings stemmed from analysing inputs and outputs (monitoring).

Finally, approximately 7.4% of the findings were derived from studies of macro-level contextual trends, for which no direct RDP impacts could be evaluated.

Figure 7. Evidence-basis of evaluation findings reported in the AIRs in 2025 (N=838 evaluation findings, in %)



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

Direction of effects of findings that are focused on impacts and results

Out of the 838 identified findings, 64.2% (538 findings) are related to the assessment of results and impacts of the rural development policy or of the CAP Strategic Plans. **Most of the evaluation findings on impacts and results (65.2% or 351 out of 538) showed a positive direction of effects and were reported by 14 Member States.** Effects are classified as positive when they meet or exceed targets, improve economic, environmental and social outcomes, foster innovation and market strength, leverage additional actions, and show sustained benefits with high beneficiary satisfaction.



Positive direction of findings include aspects such as positive impacts of RDP measures on biodiversity, including for example, high nature value and Natura 2000 sites¹³⁰, measures on erosion control¹³¹, supporting increased labour productivity¹³², promoting measures that led to significant product diversification and export expansion¹³³, measures that improved the quality of the products while also enhancing animal health¹³⁴ and the LEADER support to the revitalisation of local governance¹³⁵.

Within the different evaluation topics, the highest share (24.8%) of positive findings (87 of 351) was found for RD Priority 4. For example, in Slovenia¹³⁶, the population of the Rock Partridge, a bird in the pheasant family, increased moderately in the Alpine region, partly due to grazing. In addition, the population of European nightjar, a camouflaged nightbird with a cuckoo/falcon shape at the SPA of Kras and Snežnik-Pivka, moderately increased in the period 2013–2024 as a result of the suitable amount of overgrown areas. Another example is from Valle d'Aosta, where the mean increment of soil organic carbon (SOC) on the supported surface is 913 kg/ha/year, or 6 392 kg SOC per ha over the seven years of the programme, a substantial increase for such a slowly increasing indicator.

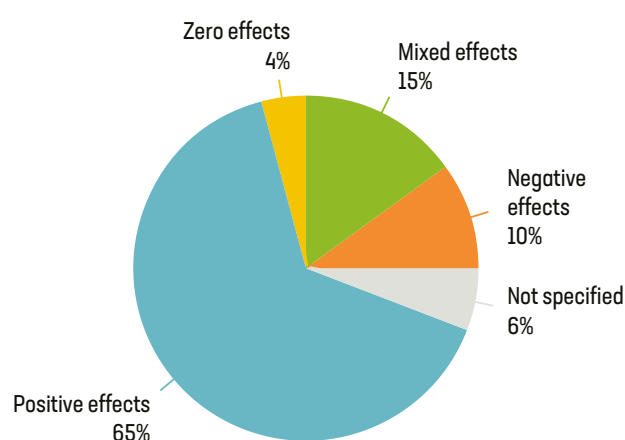
Mixed effects are observed in 14.7% of the findings. The term 'mixed effects' is used when evaluation findings show both positive and negative outcomes or when the evidence is inconclusive, meaning that some indicators or aspects improve while others stagnate or deteriorate. For example, in IT – Puglia¹³⁷, subsidised investments led to an average net increase in labour productivity of EUR 2 067 per labour unit, but impacts varied by farm type. For floriculture/ornamental crops, the effect was very high at +EUR 84 992; for mixed farms, it was substantial but lower at +EUR 27 229, while for some arable farms, it was considerably negative at –EUR 43 708. Quality schemes in IT – Sardinia¹³⁸ exceeded beneficiary targets but suffered from high dropout rates after the first year. Beneficiaries in 2020 exceeded 500, surpassing the 400-target set for the measure. However, many beneficiaries abandoned the measure even after the first year, leading to mixed effects: adoption rates were high, and the real impacts were positive but lower than the adoption rates would suggest. In ES – Castilla-Leon¹³⁹, steppe bird populations showed growth in only a few species, declines in many others, and some complete local extinctions, leading to mixed effects.

Negative effects were reported in 9.9% of the evaluation findings, and zero or nearly zero effects were noted in 4.3%. Negative effects emerge when the evaluation finds that the intervention has led to undesirable impacts, failed to meet targets, produced trends contrary to objectives, or agricultural activity had adverse effects not restrained by the programme. The reported negative effects often relate to environmental objectives (RD Priority 4 and RD Priority 5), e.g. in ES – Aragon¹⁴⁰, the nitrogen balance in agriculture increased by 25.7% in the potential surplus on agricultural land from 2011 to 2016. Similarly, groundwater nitrate content and concentrations of

nitrites, ammonium and phosphates in Navarra¹⁴¹ are all showing upward trends. In 2023, the average nitrate concentration increased significantly, leading to a downgrade in the chemical classification of some water bodies from moderate to poor quality. Of course, this is not a negative effect of the RDP but of agricultural activity. Road construction in DE – Nordrhein-Westfalen¹⁴² showed no measurable impact on the profitability of land management despite potential cost savings. In Sweden¹⁴³, simplification work did not significantly affect applicants' experiences, at least in the short term.

Almost 5.9% of evaluation findings are categorised as '**not specified**' because they lack clear, explicit or detailed information, making it impossible to identify precisely the direction of effect. From the following analysis of findings per CAP objectives, evaluation findings categorised as 'not specified' are therefore excluded.

Figure 8. Direction of effects of the reported result and impact related evaluation findings (N=538 findings)



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

Direction of effects of findings related to CAP objectives

In the following tables (1 to 4), the share of 499 evaluation findings related to the three CAP objectives, including the six RD priorities and the Horizontal Priority (fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas), is broken down by direction of effect. The remaining findings that concern multiple RD priorities, governance and delivery mechanisms, NRNs, the CAP Strategic Plans and all findings with a 'non-specified' direction of effect were not included in this part of the analysis. The included evaluations have findings on impacts or results.

130 DE – Brandenburg/Berlin.

131 For example, in DE – Niedersach/Bremen, IT – Sardegna or Sicilia.

132 DE – Rheinland-Pfalz.

133 ES – Andalusia.

134 DE – Baden-Wurtemberg.

135 FR – Normandie.

136 SI.

137 IT – Puglia.

138 IT – Sardegna.

139 ES – Castilla-Leon.

140 ES – Aragon.

141 ES – Navarra.

142 DE – Nordrhein-Westfalen.

143 SE.



CAP Objective 1 - Fostering the competitiveness of agriculture

In this thematic area, 27 RDPs from nine Member States¹⁴⁴ report 152 findings. 76.3% of the effects show a positive direction, while also mixed (11.8%), zero (3.3%) and negative (8.6%) effects are presented. The mixed and zero or nearly zero results

stem from varying levels of preparedness and implementation across beneficiary groups and measures and occur only in RD Priority 3 (P3).

Table 1. Evaluation findings related to CAP Objective 1

Number of evaluation findings per main topic and direction of effects	Positive effects	Mixed effects	Negative effects	Zero effects	Total
RD Priority 2 (P2): Farm viability and competitiveness	69	7	9	2	87
RD Priority 3 (P3): Food chain organisation, animal welfare, risk management	42	3		2	47
CAP impacts related to competitiveness in agriculture	5	8	4	1	18
Total	116	18	13	5	152
%	76.3%	11.8%	8.6%	3.3%	100%

Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

In the following section, selected examples of findings are presented:

Investing in physical assets is a cornerstone of agricultural competitiveness, driving up farm productivity, profitability, and overall economic sustainability. Furthermore, it acts as a catalyst for innovation, fosters generational renewal, improves resource management, and generates knowledge spillovers across the sector.

- Latvia (positive effects): Measure 4 (investments in physical assets) contributed about half of the growth in income and labour productivity during Latvia's 2014–2020 RDP. For the average beneficiary, the net increase in agricultural output was around 60%. More than doubled long-term investment in farms compared to a no-support counterfactual. Labour productivity rose by EUR 0.32 per euro of support; in small farms, this figure was even higher at EUR 0.41. Average deadweight was 47%, but on smaller farms with standard output (SO*) up to EUR 100 000, it was only 21%, suggesting that most investments would not have occurred without support.
- IT - Umbria (positive effect): Farms benefiting from Measure 4.1 (support for investments in agricultural holdings) showed a net labour productivity increase of +19% (+EUR 12 246/AWU), confirmed by a counterfactual analysis. For farms specialising in other crops and arable land, this net increase was +24% (+EUR 21 279/AWU).

Start-up aid for young farmers and investments in physical assets were crucial for the farms' initial survival and subsequent growth. These measures also had a significant impact on encouraging generational renewal.

- In Lithuania (positive effect), 0.88% of all agricultural holdings received investments for young farmers, which represented 57% of the target indicator T5 (percentage of agriculture holdings with RDP supported business development plan/investments for young farmers) for 2014–2023, set at 1.24%. This should be considered alongside an increase in the funding for Focus Area 6.1 on facilitating diversification, creation, and development of small enterprises, as well as job creation, which raised the target value by an additional 141 young farmers' holdings.

The strategic implementation of risk management tools within RDPs delivers dual benefits: both stimulating widespread participation and enhancing farm-level economic resilience.

- In Lithuania (positive effect), support for insurance fees under Measure 17 (risk management) proved highly successful, engaging 2 138 holdings and surpassing its initial target by 147%, indicating a strong farmer uptake.



- Beyond mere participation, the nationwide Italian evaluation (positive effect, IT) of Sub-measure 17.1 (crop, animal and plant insurance premium) revealed the profound qualitative impact of such tools. Beneficiary holdings were not only larger and more capitalised but also exhibited superior performance, with insurance adherence directly contributing to sustained growth and productivity. The net effect was particularly striking in horticulture, where insured farms gained over EUR 17 000 in additional income per work unit compared to their non-insured counterparts, underscoring how targeted risk management can secure a tangible competitive advantage and fortify the agricultural sector.
- The strategic allocation of non-productive investments, tailored to specific regional vulnerabilities, and the animal welfare payments, demonstrates a powerful model for safeguarding agricultural viability and enhancing its economic foundation. By mitigating fundamental environmental risks and supporting animal welfare, these interventions shield farm activity from catastrophic loss and, crucially, enhance long-term economic competitiveness. They achieve this by ensuring stable yields on now-protected or improved land, securing the capital value, and freeing up farmers' resources and confidence to focus on productive investments and innovation, rather than mere survival. In IT - Emilia-Romagna (positive effect), a targeted investment of approximately EUR 25 million directly addressed the existential threat of landslides, protecting 292 agricultural enterprises. With an average investment of EUR 94 000 per application, this intervention was rated as effective by 80-100% of beneficiaries, securing their physical assets and productive capacity from hydrogeological ruin.
- In Latvia (positive effect), investments in drainage restoration had a transformative impact at the landscape scale, significantly improving land performance on 18% of the country's agricultural area.
- In CZ (positive effect), M.14 (payments for animal welfare) have proven essential for improving animal welfare, directly leading to better animal health, reduced stress and enhanced overall performance. The sustained positive outcomes, such as higher milk quality and lower culling rates, underscore the program's critical role in advancing both ethical husbandry and farm productivity.

Evidence from evaluations indicates that while participation rates in various quality schemes, short supply chains, and producer associations remain limited, organic agriculture and Protected Designation of Origin (PDO)/Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) certifications remain the predominant models.

- In Poland (positive effect), participation in 'plant' producer groups (2016-2022) generated statistically significant gains in gross value added, net value added, farm income, and net financial profit. For example, production value increased in the target group by 357 312 PLN vs. 158 330 PLN in the control group, resulting in a statistically significant 55.69% increase for the target group.

Some evaluations illustrate a recurring narrative where well-intentioned support, while achieving its primary objectives, can trigger a cascade of unforeseen economic trade-offs that strain farm viability.

- In DE - Baden-Württemberg (mixed effect), aid linked to silage renunciation successfully enhanced milk quality by improving its taste, smell and composition, which is essential for traditional cheeses such as Emmental and mountain cheese, and also enhanced animal health. Yet this success was economically offset by a decline in milk yield and a significant rise in operational costs, including a 15% increase in labour costs and higher hay-drying energy bills.
- In the Spanish region of Castilla y León (negative effect), investments to boost irrigation productivity delivered the intended gains. Still, in a stark trade-off, they also led to higher fixed costs for over 98% of farms. In both cases, the support achieved its direct agronomic targets - better quality, healthier animals and improved productivity. The evaluation finding, however, also acknowledged the adverse economic sequelae: rising operational and fixed costs that can erode profit margins, ultimately creating new financial vulnerabilities even as the original agricultural deficiencies were resolved.

Other evaluations collectively narrate a story of well-intentioned support being undermined by overly broad targeting, revealing a critical gap between policy design and on-the-ground realities. Such evaluations underscore that uniform targets are often a poor proxy for diverse agricultural realities. The consistent thread is not a failure of the farms, highlighting a need for more differentiated strategies that account for regional specifics, farm typologies, and crop specialisations to ensure that supported investments deliver transformative and unequivocal results.

- In IT - Marche (positive effect), a similar narrative of divergence unfolds: despite moderate average productivity gains from the supported investments, the results were deeply fractured; some crop specialisations even experienced post-investment declines, and the overarching modernisation target could ultimately have been missed.
- In DE - North Rhine-Westphalia (mixed effect), a measure for investment in wood was theoretically suitable but only partially implemented.



CAP Objective 2 - Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources and climate actions

Of the 239 evaluation findings from 34 RDPs in 13 Member States¹⁴⁵ addressing this objective, 60.3% have a positive direction of effects, mixed (19.7%), negative (15.1%) and zero (5%) effects. The primary causes for negative effects include: (a) technical and financial barriers to adoption, which hinder uptake of sustainable practices, particularly for smaller farms; (b) insufficient

scale or coverage of measures to produce significant regional effects, even if local impacts are positive; (c) poor uptake due to low compensation payments, or complex requirements which consequently reduces potential impact; and (d) external pressures and market factors or ecological and biological declines despite measures due to wider habitat loss and degradation.

Table 2. Evaluation findings related to CAP Objective 2

Number of evaluation findings per main topic and direction of effects	Positive effects	Mixed effects	Negative effects	Zero effects	Total
RD Priority 4 (P4): Ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry	87	22	17	8	134
RD Priority 5 (P5): Resource efficiency, low carbon and climate resilient economy	42	11	5	3	61
CAP environmental impacts: sustainable management of natural resources	15	14	14	1	44
Total	144	47	36	12	239
%	60.2%	19.7%	15.1%	5.0%	100%

Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

The following section presents selected examples from the findings.

Several evaluation findings present a range of quantified results and impacts from RDP interventions aimed at conserving and enhancing biodiversity, with several cases using the Farmland Bird Index (FBI) as a key indicator of ecological health in agricultural habitats. The examples highlight both positive and negative trends, showing how targeted measures, such as sustainable pasture management, species preservation schemes and habitat protection, can influence bird populations, habitat quality, and broader ecosystem parameters. In numerous instances, numerical data provide concrete evidence of changes in species abundance, habitat status and environmental indicators, enabling a more precise assessment of the effectiveness and limitations of biodiversity-related measures.

- > The Slovenian (mixed effect) FBI has decreased moderately by 23.1% ± 2.3% between 2008 and 2024, with a stable trend since 2014. The evaluation findings show that, under the composite FBI, very different effects occur across groups of birds or individual bird species. Meadow bird species have declined 29.2% more than non-meadow species. Strong increase trend in the period 2008-2024 was recorded for stock dovea, moderate increase for is calculated species like the wood pigeon, the common redstart, or the green woodpecker, a stable trend for the red-backed shrike or the corn bunting, moderate decrease for species like the woodlark, the tree sparrow or the nightingale and a substantial decline for the skylark and the turtle dove.
- > In IT - Sicily (positive effects), the RDP supported the preservation of 90% of the livestock units (LUs) of the endangered caprine and porcine species, around 70% of equine and bovine species, and around 30% of ovine species.

145 AT, DE, EL, CZ, ES, SI, PL, LT, IT, NL, LV, SE, EE.



Evaluation findings highlight how RDPs have delivered quantifiable environmental benefits across Europe, focusing on water efficiency, soil conservation and improvements in air quality. Drawing on concrete measurements from regional and national evaluations, they show how targeted interventions, such as improved irrigation systems, erosion control measures and sustainable farming practices, translate into measurable reductions in water use, soil loss and greenhouse gas or ammonia emissions. While impacts vary in scale, from substantial local savings to more modest regional effects, these examples demonstrate the tangible outcomes achievable through well-designed rural development policies.

- › In IT - Emilia-Romagna (positive effect), the IRRINET irrigation advisory system, a web-based platform that provides real-time, precise irrigation recommendations to farmers by combining data from a network of weather stations, soil moisture sensors and crop models, was adopted on 19 057 hectares. It produced an estimated annual water saving of 11.35 million m³, averaging 596 m³/ha/year, equivalent to a 22.45% reduction in consumption.
- › In SE - Sweden (positive effect), projects focused on improving water quality exceeded expectations, achieving 115% of the target number of participants.
- › In EE - Estonia (positive effect), the use of red clover as green manure not only protected water quality from excess nitrogen but also increased protein and gluten content in grains.
- › In PL - Poland (positive effect), there was a cumulative increase in drainage retention and an increase in landscape retention via buffer zones and wetlands, positively impacting water resource management. At the same time, investments contributed to a reduction in nutrient loads, including nitrates and phosphates, in surface waters and to a decrease in river flow variability, enhancing hydrological stabilisation.
- › In IT - Puglia (zero effect), water use efficiency in agriculture, reflected in complementary indicator R.13 (increase in efficiency of water use in agriculture in RDP supported projects), increased by +30%. Still, actual water-saving effects were marginal, due to delays in the operations of associated measures.
- › In IT - Campania (positive effect), AECM cut average soil erosion in targeted areas from 17.29 to 8.03 tonnes per hectare per year, a reduction of 9.26 tonnes.
- › In IT - Campania (positive effect) RDP actions demonstrated substantial, measurable benefits in mitigating agricultural air pollution, leading to a reduction of 7.9 tonnes of nitrous oxide (laughing gas - N₂O) per year (equivalent to 2 351 tCO₂e) and cut ammonia (NH₃) emissions by 97.4 tonnes annually.
- › In IT - Valle d'Aosta (positive effect), actions in Measure 10.1.1 (maintenance or introduction of environmentally friendly agricultural practices in valley floor forage farming) and 10.1.2 (maintenance or introduction of environmentally friendly agricultural practices in mountain grazing), reduced nitrogen load by ~117 kg/ha (54%) and nitrogen surplus by 18 kg/ha (50%), regional nitrogen load reduction of 36.2 kg/ha (25%) and nitrogen surplus reduction of 11.4 kg/ha (32%).

- › Latvia's (mixed effect) investments in Focus Area 5D and in precision fertiliser use are projected to cut about 1.23% of the country's fertiliser-related agricultural emissions. However, Latvia's agricultural GHG emissions rose by 7% (+148 kt CO₂e) and direct N₂O from mineral fertilisers increased by 12.4% (+0.37 kt CO₂e).

RDPs have provided multifaceted support for the EU's climate goals, demonstrating impact through direct GHG emission reductions, increased carbon sequestration, and sustainable energy production and use.

- › In IT - Sicily (positive effect), measures in Focus Area 5C had an estimated reduction in GHG emissions of 107 000 tons CO₂-eq/year, with 53% from the livestock sector, representing over 6% of the regional total. In IT - Calabria (mixed effect), Measures 10 and 11 conserved over 50 000 tons of organic carbon/year in soils and reduced CO₂ emissions by 185 000 tonnes/year. Without continued sustainable management, up to 47% of stored carbon could be lost.
- › In ES - Castilla y León (positive effect) irrigation modernisation reduced energy costs from EUR 492/ha (non-modernised) to EUR 160.35/ha (modernised), with case studies confirming that reduced energy consumption was followed by a shift to automated irrigation systems, also implying considerable water savings.
- › In IT - Emilia-Romagna (positive effect) the evaluation of the complementary result indicator R15 (renewable energy production from supported projects) showed an increase in renewable energy production by +19.7% from projects under Measure 6.4 (support for investments in creation and development of non-agricultural activities) and +17.1% from other interventions.
- › In Latvia (positive effect), renewable energy capacity in holdings accounts for 13-30% of annual consumption on larger farms and 50-93% on smaller ones. In Lithuania (positive effect), investment in renewable energy production reached +EUR 8 million, or 53% of the corresponding T16 target (total investment in renewable energy production), in 2023, and four biogas projects were completed.

Although many evaluations addressed measures and activities that contribute to climate change adaptation - such as improving water efficiency through modernised irrigation systems and advisory tools, conserving genetic resources of traditional plant varieties and endangered livestock breeds, and adopting climate-sensitive farming practices and technologies, including practices protecting soils from erosion, early warning systems and precision agriculture - these actions were often implemented with varying degrees of coverage and impact. The only clear and direct reference to climate change adaptation appears in the evaluation of the Spanish region of Castilla-La Mancha (positive effect), where a survey among beneficiaries indicates that 75% perceive certain RDP measures as successful in addressing climate change adaptation.



CAP Objective 3 – Achieving a balanced territorial development

In this thematic area, 23 RDPs in eight Member States¹⁴⁶ report 78 findings, of which 78.2% show a positive direction, 12.8% are mixed, 5.1% are negative, and 3.8% are zero. Mixed effects may be due to many reasons, the most interesting of which are related, for

example, to gender equality, with progress in female participation despite bureaucratic barriers or to implementation falling far short of targets.

Table 3. Evaluation findings related to CAP objective 3

Number of evaluation findings per main topic and direction of effects	Positive effects	Mixed effects	Negative effects	Zero effects	Total
RD Priority 6 (P6): Social inclusion, poverty reduction, economic development	43	6	1	2	52
Specific focus on CLLD/LEADER	9	1	0	1	11
CAP socioeconomic impacts: territorial balance	9	3	3		15
Total	61	10	4	3	78
%	78.2%	12.8%	5.2%	3.8%	100%

Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

In the following section, selected examples of findings are presented. Evaluations show significant measurable infrastructure improvements (e.g. broadband coverage, service access) alongside impacts on social dynamics (e.g. social cohesion, revitalisation, community participation) in rural areas.

- > In LT (positive effect), between 2014 and 2023, 8 262 projects were implemented to improve services and infrastructure (including cultural and natural heritage) in rural areas. As of the end of 2023, 348 531 residents (33% of the total rural population) benefited from these improved services and infrastructure.
- > In IT – Lombardia (mixed effect), integrated area projects (Progetti Integrati di Area – PIA) under Measure 7 (basic services and village renewal in rural areas) aimed at combating depopulation and foster sustainable development in mountainous and rural areas of Lombardy by financing small-scale, tangible infrastructure projects that improved the quality of life, accessibility, and attractiveness of rural villages. Although the job-creation impact of the projects was more limited, findings highlighted a substantial perceived impact on social cohesion.
- > In FR – Normandie (positive effect), 13% of LEADER funds programmed supported and targeted the 'centre-bourg revitalisation' project. Centre-bourg is the French term for 'town-centre'. 52% of the amounts programmed were carried out by public authorities implementing structured public projects for territories.
- > In LT (positive effect), CAP interventions created 3 626 jobs in rural areas during 2014–2023, exceeding the target for indicator T20 (jobs created in supported projects) by 121%, under Measure M19 (support for LEADER local development (Community-Led Local Development (CLLD))) 1 895 jobs were created (526 in 2023) for Focus Area 6B (fostering local development in rural areas).
- > In IT – Emilia-Romagna (positive effect), RDP promoted business creation, generated 1 943 AWUs an increase of 20% from the previous year, impacting the regional employment rate for ages 20–64 by 0.075%.
- > In ES – Castilla-León (positive effect) Sub-measure 4.2 (support for investments in processing/marketing and/or development of agricultural products) enabled the creation of 1 699 jobs by the end of 2020, exceeding initial job creation plans. In addition, the transformation of irrigable areas was expected to create 1 243 agricultural jobs, while Measure 6.1 (business start-up aid for young farmers) was expected to support 3 624 young people entering agriculture. In total, the RDP created 7 612 jobs across all funded measures by the end of 2020.
- > In ET (positive effect), during the period 2016–2023, the RDP interventions created 3 085.2 full-time equivalent jobs, with Measure 19.2 (support for implementation of operations under the CLLD strategy) contributing 2 007.2 jobs, Measure 6.4 (support for investments in creation and development of non-agricultural activities) contributing 831.4 jobs, and Measure 4.2 (support for investments in processing/marketing and/or development of agricultural products) contributing 230.7 jobs.

Many evaluations clearly show quantifiable employment gains and economic development impacts tied to RDP funding across multiple EU regions.

146 FR, DE, ES, LT, IT, BE, SE, EE.



- > As concerns job creation efficiency, in ET (positive effect) in 2023, this was 24 jobs for Measure 19.2, 22 for Measure 6.4, and 9 for Measure 4.2. per million euro of support, or EUR 41 667 of support per job created under Measure 19.2, EUR 45 454 and EUR 111 111 for Measure 6.4, and Measure 4.2 correspondingly. In IT - Calabria (positive effect), forecasts indicate an average efficiency of 36 000 euros per job under Measure 6.4, for an estimated total of 90 full-time equivalent jobs.

RDP funding delivered measurable ICT-related benefits, with clear quantitative achievements, including coverage percentages, target indicator values, and geographic reach.

- > In IT - Sardegna (positive effect) and for Focus Area 6C, the RDP funding resulted in a significant expansion of ICT infrastructure in rural municipalities. 94% of properties in rural areas targeted by the broadband and ultra-broadband project were reached. The target indicator for rural population benefiting from new or improved services/infrastructure (ICT) reached 7.37%, almost double the 2025 target of 3.76%.

RDP funding not only creates substantial numbers of jobs but also strengthens social networks, stakeholder trust, and local participation, with measurable quantitative outcomes.

- > In ES - Castilla y León (positive effect), the evaluation finding showed that LEADER contributed to territorial development by improving connections and joint action among rural actors. It enhanced social capital by increasing trust between local actors and fostering local identity, making territories more attractive to young people. Most importantly, more than half of all jobs created were in municipalities with populations of 100 to 1 000.
- > In Tuscany, the RDP contributed to gender equality, with 6 009 women leading agricultural enterprises participating in initiatives (38% of total beneficiaries). Gender-based incentives increased farm profitability, particularly in marginal rural areas,

and supported diversification and rural tourism. Tuscany also facilitated women's empowerment in agriculture through EU funding, skills development and mentoring activities. The evaluation also found mixed effects due to bureaucratic burdens that weigh more heavily on small businesses and suggested further investigation into why female entrepreneurs do not uniformly participate.

- > In IT - Valle d'Aosta (positive effect), the 'Sentieri del Lys' ('Paths of the Lilies' or 'Lily Trails') network showed that projects grounded in shared objectives and trust can stimulate economically and socially sustainable development.
- > In IT - Sardegna (positive effect), Measure 16.9 (support for diversification of farming activities into activities concerning health care, social integration, community-supported agriculture and education about the environment and food) promoted solidarity and integration and enhanced human relations, generating cultural and working paradigm shifts valuing farm multifunctionality.

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

In this thematic area, 12 RDPs in six Member States¹⁴⁷ reported 30 evaluation findings, of which 70% are positive covering EIP-AGRI, the cross-cutting objective of innovation and other RD Priority 1 themes. Other findings show mixed (13.3), negative (10%) or zero (6.7%) effects. Adverse effects were due to slow implementation or a late start, shortcomings in training participation and relevance, and administrative constraints that limited their impact.

Table 4. Evaluation findings related to the Horizontal Priority

Number of evaluation findings per theme and direction	Positive effects	Mixed effects	Negative effects	Zero effects	Total
RD Priority 1: knowledge transfer and innovation	2	1	1	0	4
Specific focus on EIP-AGRI	2	0	2	0	4
RDP Cross-Cutting Objective: Innovation	17	3	0	2	22
Total	21	4	3	2	30
%	70.0%	13.3%	10.0%	6.7%	100%

Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

147 DE, CZ, ES, LT, NL, IT.



In the following section, selected examples of findings are presented:

The scope, reach, and measured impacts of training and advisory services under various RDP measures are broad and significant.

> In DE - North Rhine-Westphalia (positive effect), an evaluation of the M1.1 (support for vocational training and skills acquisition actions) showed that over 90% of participants were very satisfied with the course content, and over 84% thought it was a good opportunity to implement the seminar content personally. Over 72% saw good opportunities for implementation at the company level.

> In IT - Calabria (positive effect) in Focus Area 1C (fostering lifelong learning and vocational training in the agricultural and forestry sectors) the programme's physical indicator target was exceeded, achieving 115%, with almost 12 000 participants trained.

> In NL (positive effect), the RDP issued advisory vouchers. More than 8 000 farmers received independent advice, while around 400 received a business plan through the farm plan voucher. In the area of demonstration farms and practice networks, 53 practice networks and 22 demonstration farms were actively engaged in collective knowledge sharing.

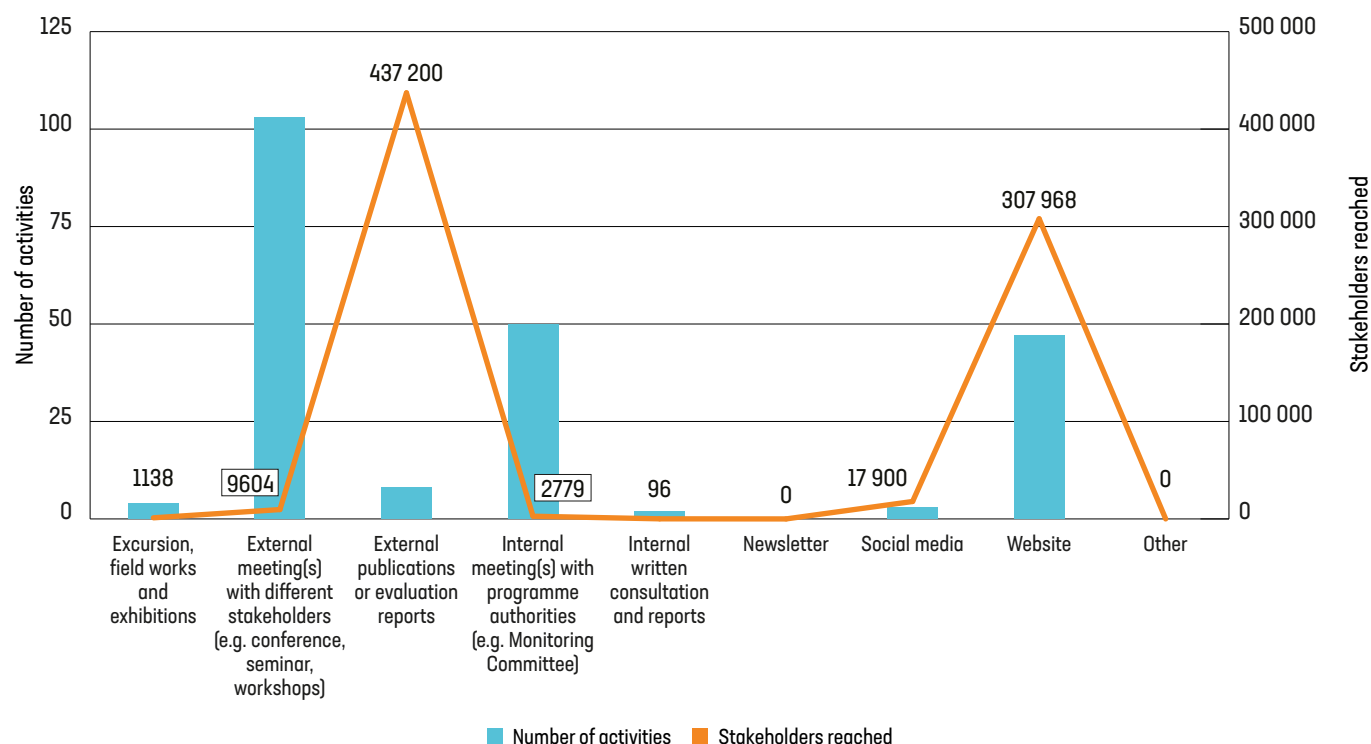
3.7. Sub-section f): Description of communication activities undertaken in relation to publicising evaluation findings

In 2025, a total of 217 communication activities aimed at publicising evaluation findings were reported, representing a slight decrease compared to 2024. Overall, these activities reached nearly 800 000 stakeholders, which is less than half the figure reported in 2024, when approximately two million stakeholders were reported to have been reached¹⁴⁸.

A large majority of stakeholders were reached through external publications or evaluation reports (almost 440 000, corresponding to 57%), followed by websites (around 308 000, corresponding to 40%). A smaller share of stakeholders (3%) was reached through a combination of various communication channels, such as social media, external meetings with stakeholders, excursions, fieldwork, exhibitions, internal meetings with programme authorities, internal written consultation and reports.

Most of the reported communication activities targeted the RDP Monitoring Committee (26%), the researchers and thematic experts (20%), and the general public (20%). They were followed by the RDP Managing Authorities, national/regional authorities, evaluators, LAGs, farmers and RDP beneficiaries.

Figure 9. Number of communication activities by type and stakeholders reached



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)

148 It needs to be noted that the largest share of stakeholders is reached through external publications and websites, which are typically very difficult to estimate and subject to huge variations, as no unique counting method for reporting has been defined. Consequently, the variations in the reported numbers are large across the reporting years and the numbers should therefore be interpreted with caution.



Activities directed toward the RDP Monitoring Committee primarily involved the presentation of annual implementation reports, the discussion of evaluation findings and the planning of future evaluation activities. These were mostly conducted through internal meetings, but were occasionally complemented by online publications on relevant websites. **Activities targeting researchers and thematic experts** included participation in various events aimed at presenting studies and evaluations related to the assessment of the CAP's impact. For instance, German evaluators shared research findings on 'Innovative solutions to rural challenges: LEADER case studies in Germany' at the 63rd European Regional Science Association (ERSA) Congress. In Italy (Piemonte), the Managing Authority organised a workshop on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Environmental Effects under the 2014-2022 CSP. In Slovenia, several online presentations were delivered to discuss biodiversity-related issues linked to the monitoring of bird species. **Activities targeting the general public** included the online publication of annual implementation reports (e.g. in DE-Sachsen, Estonia or ES-Aragon), as well as updates to the websites of National Rural Networks and EIP-AGRI. These efforts aimed to raise awareness, build evaluation capacity and disseminate results. In some cases, they also took the form of external meetings, such as in DE-Hessen, where a presentation was delivered on 'Women in EAFRD funding'.

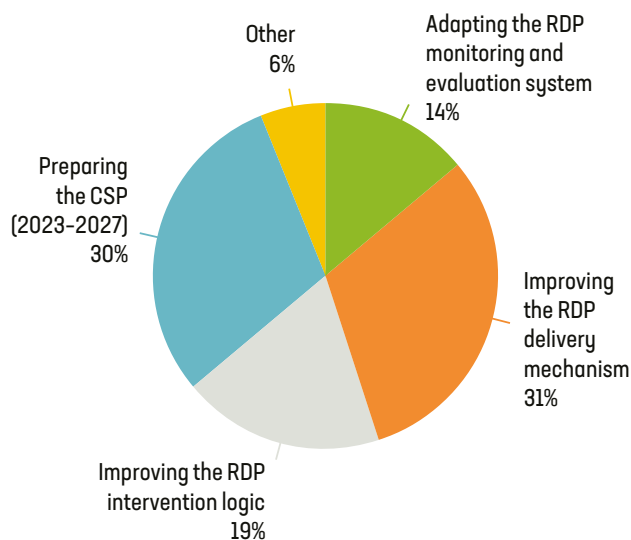
Several communication activities reported in 2025 concerned **external meetings** such as conferences. In Latvia, the Latvian rural advisory and training centre hosted a conference titled 'Healthy farm = Healthy Soil, Herd, and Finances' targeting farmers, researchers and policy planners. In Italy (Marche), CAP evaluators presented the results of an independent evaluation of the programme strategy supporting the regional livestock sector, with a focus on mountain livestock, and shared findings from the first ex post evaluation of the RDP. These discussions provided valuable insights to guide future interventions under the 2023-2027 CSP. External meetings also included workshops, such as the 'Session on the Evaluation of the LEADER Added Value' held in Spain (Castilla-Leon), which was organised for LAG technicians. A considerable number of activities also involved **internal meetings** with programme authorities (such as the Monitoring Committee and steering group) where evaluation findings were presented. For example, the 12th Steering Committee Meeting in DE-Hessen featured a presentation on 'Biodiversity impacts of organic farming'. Meanwhile, **websites** remained a widely used communication channel, primarily for publishing various outputs. This included the release of evaluation summaries in a public-friendly format in FR-Haute Normandy and IT-Lazio, as well as the dissemination of information on evaluation activities related to the National Rural Development Programme (NRDP) 2014-2020 in Romania.

3.8. Sub-section g): Description of the follow-up given to evaluation results

43 AIRs reported follow-up activities on evaluation results. This results in a slight decrease compared to the previous year, where activities were reported in 55 AIRs (2024).

As illustrated in the figure below, a large share (69 activities) was related to the improvement of the RDP delivery mechanism (31%) and to the preparation of the CSP (2023-2027) (49 activities, 30%). Additionally, 19% were dedicated to improving the RDP intervention logic, followed by the adaptation to the RPD monitoring and evaluation system (14%). A small share (7%) of follow-ups on evaluation results were not defined.

Figure 10. Reported follow-up activities given to evaluation results (N=165)



Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)



4. Recommendations on better reporting

The following section provides practical guidance to improve the quality and consistency of reporting within the evaluation framework. These recommendations aim to ensure clarity, relevance and alignment with both current and future evaluation needs, particularly in the context of the transition from the 2014-2022 RDPs to the 2023-2027 CSP. The table below summarises

key recommendations for each reporting subsection, highlighting specific considerations to enhance transparency, clarity and avoid duplication through the different reporting years. By following these recommendations, reporting will become more structured, comprehensive and useful for stakeholders at all levels.

Table 5. Recommendations

Topic/subsection	Recommendations
General	<p>Although a significant number of evaluation activities were related to the 2023-2027 CSP, the focus of this reporting remains on the 2014-2022 RDPs.</p> <p>Report information corresponding to the previous calendar year and avoid activities already reported in previous years.</p>
Sub-section a): Description of any modifications made to the evaluation plan in the RDP during the year, with their justification	Specifically consider necessary modifications in view of preparing the ex post evaluation.
Sub-section b): Description of the evaluation activities undertaken during the year	Specifically consider activities in view of the ex post evaluation. Information on completed evaluations should be provided in the sub-section d.
Sub-section c): Description of activities undertaken in relation to the provision and management of data	Consider long-term activities in order to improve data availability (e.g. involvement in relevant research activities and initiatives).
Sub-section d): List of completed evaluations, including references to where they have been published online	<p>Avoid information products such as brochures, PowerPoint presentations or publications linked to implementation.</p> <p>For each completed evaluation, provide clear information that can help better identify the type of evaluation (clear summary, website of original publication, etc.).</p>
Sub-section e): Summary of completed evaluations, focusing on evaluation findings	When providing summaries of completed evaluations, maintain the focus on key findings. Avoid cumulative reporting on completed evaluations.
Sub-section f): Description of communication activities undertaken in relation to publicising evaluation findings	Cover all communication activities in relation to the different target groups, such as RDP Monitoring Committees, LAGs, national/regional authorities, researchers and thematic experts, evaluators, NRNs, rural networks and associations, as well as the wider public.
Sub-section g): Description of the follow-up given to evaluation results	<p>Ensure that all follow-up activities stemming from evaluation findings reported in this and previous reports are addressed.</p> <p>Avoid including recommendations in this section.</p>

Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP (2025)



Annex 1: completed evaluations reported in sub-section D

The following tables show a selection of completed evaluations sorted by main topics. Reported publications that were not directly related to the evaluation of RDPs or CSP (e.g. factsheets, dashboards) have been excluded, as well as publications mentioned several times (by different RDPs in a regionalised Member States).

Table 6. Completed evaluations related to fostering the competitiveness of agriculture

Member State	RDP/CSP-Region	Year of publication	Language	Publisher	Title (in original language)	English Title	URL/PDF
EE	EE	2025	Estonian	Centre of Estonian Rural Research and Knowledge	Indikaatori "ettevõtjatalu" (sh. teised majandusnäitajad) ja põllumajandustootjate jätkusuutlikkuse uuring.	Study on the indicator 'entrepreneurial income' (including other economic indicators) and the sustainability of farmers.	LINK
ES	Andalucia	2024	Spanish	General Directorate of European Funds	Evaluación de la Industria Agroalimentaria de Andalucía. Submedida 4.2 del Programa de Desarrollo Rural de Andalucía 2014-2022.	Evaluation of the Agri-food Industry of Andalusia. Submeasure 4.2 of the Rural Development Programme of Andalusia 2014-2022.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the programme	Incidencia del PDR-CyL en el sector agrario.	Impact of the RDP-CyL on the Agricultural Sector.	LINK
IT	Lazio	2025	Italian	COGEA	Catalogo delle Buone Prassi - II Edizione.	Catalogue of Good Practices - II Edition.	LINK
IT	Puglia	2024	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Rapporto di valutazione ex post 2024.	Ex post evaluation report 2024.	LINK
LV	LV	2024	Latvian	AREI - Institute of Agro-Resources and Economics	LAP 2014-2020 (2022) investīciju atbalsta pasākuma M04 devums mērķu sasniegšanā.	Contribution of Investment Support Measure M04 to Achieving Objectives.	LINK



NL	NL	2024	Dutch	Bureau Bartels	Evaluatie van de SABE regeling.	Evaluation of the SABE Scheme (Subsidy module for agricultural business advice and education).	LINK
PL	PL	2024	Polish	Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute	Ewaluacja działania "Tworzenie i rozwój grup producentów i organizacji producentów rolnych finansowanych w ramach PROW 2014-2020".	Evaluation of the measure 'Creation and development of producer groups and agricultural producer organisations financed under 2014-2020 RDP'.	LINK
PL	PL	2024	Polish	Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute	Trwałość gospodarstw rolnych korzystających z inwestycji finansowanych z udziałem środków EFRROW - wybrane problemy teoretyczne i metodologiczne.	Sustainability of Agricultural Holdings Benefiting from Investments Co-financed by European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) - Selected Theoretical and Methodological Problems.	LINK
SE	SE	2024	Swedish	Swedish Board of Agriculture	Små företag med lokala visioner En utvärdering av förädlingsstödet 2014-2022.	Small Companies with Local Visions: An Evaluation of the Processing Support 2014-2022.	LINK



Table 7. Completed evaluations related to ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources and climate actions

Member State	RDP/CSP-Region	Year of publication	Language	Publisher	Title (in original language)	English Title	URL/PDF
AT	AT	2025	German	Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety	Bewertung des Verhältnisses zwischen organischer Bodensubstanz und Tongehalt in landwirtschaftlich genutzten Böden Österreichs.	Assessment of the Relationship between Organic Soil Substance and Clay Content in Agricultural Soils of Austria.	LINK
AT	AT	2025	German	Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety	Zeitliche Entwicklung von 1991 - 2022 und aktueller Status der Bodenparameter auf Ackerland in Österreich.	Temporal development from 1991-2022 and current status of soil parameters on arable land in Austria.	LINK
CY	CY	2024	Greek	Cyprus Ornithological Association	<i>Έκθεση ολοκλήρωσης για το πρόγραμμα εκπόνησης του Δείκτη Πουλιών Γεωργικών Περιοχών (Farmland Bird Indicator) και του Δείκτη Κοινών Πουλιών για τα έτη 2023 - 2024.</i>	Completion report for the implementation programme of the Farmland Bird Indicator and Common Bird Indicator for the years 2023 - 2024.	N/A
DE	Niedersach/ Bremen	2025	German	Thünen Institute	Analyse der Inanspruchnahme von Agrarumwelt- und Klimamaßnahmen und des Ökolandbaus.	Analysis of the uptake of agri-environmental measures and organic farming.	LINK
DE	Baden- Württemberg	2024	German	Ministry of Food, Rural Areas and Consumer Protection Baden-Württemberg	Ergebnisse einer Befragung zur FAKT-Maßnahme „Silageverzicht im gesamten Betrieb (Heumilch)“- Untersuchungen im Rahmen der Bewertung des Maßnahmen- und Entwicklungsplans Ländlicher Raum Baden-Württemberg 2014-2020 (MEPL III).	Results of a survey on the agri-environmental, climate protection and animal welfare programme (FAKT) - measure 'Total Farm Silage Waiver (Hay Milk)' - Investigations within the Framework of the Action and Development Plan for Rural Areas Baden-Württemberg 2014-2020 (MEPL III).	LINK



DE	Brandenburg/ Berlin	2024	German	Ministry for Rural Development, Environment and Agriculture	Aktualisierung des Bewertungsberichts - M08 „Investitionen in die Entwicklung von Waldgebieten und Verbesserung der Lebensfähig-keit von Wäldern (Waldumbau und Waldbrandschutz)“.	Update of the evaluation report - Measure08 'Investments in the development of forest areas and improvement of the viability of forests (forest restructuring and forest fire prevention)'	LINK
DE	Brandenburg/ Berlin	2024	German	Ministry for Rural Development, Environment and Agriculture	Auswertung der HNV-Erfassung Stand 2021.	Evaluation of the High-Nature- Value-Survey Status 2021.	LINK
DE	Hessen	2024	German	Thünen Institute	Analyse der Inanspruchnahme von Vielfältigen Kulturen im Ackerbau und Ökologischem Landbau (Akzeptanzanalyse) Entwicklungsplan für den ländlichen Raum Hessen 2014 - 2020.	Analysis of the Adoption of Diverse Crops in Arable Farming and Organic Farming (Acceptance Analysis) Development Plan for the Rural Areas of Hesse 2014 - 2020.	LINK
DE	Niedersach/ Bremen	2024	German	Entera and Thünen Institute	Maßnahmenbericht Erosionsschutzstreifen.	Measures Report Erosion Protection Strips.	LINK
DE	Niedersach/ Bremen	2024	German	Thünen Institute	Bewertungsbericht zur Fördermaßnahme „Fließgewässerentwicklung“ (7.6).	Evaluation report on the funding measure 'Development of Watercourses' (7.6).	LINK
DE	Niedersach./ Bremen	2025	German	Thünen Institute	Analyse der Inanspruchnahme von Agrarumwelt- und Klimamaßnahmen und des Ökolandbaus.	Analysis of the uptake of agri-environmental measures and organic farming.	LINK
DE	Nordrhein- Westfalen	2024	German	Entera and Thünen Institute	Erosionsschutzstreifen - Umsetzung und Wirkungen - NRW-Programm Ländlicher Raum 2014 bis 2022.	Erosion Protection Stripes - Implementation and Effects - NRW (North Rhine-Westphalia) Rural Area Programme 2014 to 2022.	LINK
DE	Nordrhein- Westfalen	2024	German	Entera and Thünen Institute	Erosionsschutzstreifen - Umsetzung und Wirkungen - NRW-Programm Ländlicher Raum 2014 bis 2022.	Erosion Protection Stripes - Implementation and Effects - NRW (North Rhine-Westphalia) Rural Area Programme 2014 to 2022.	LINK



DE	Nordrhein-Westfalen	2025	German	Thünen Institute	Forstliche Förderung (M4.31, M8.5 und M8.6): Umsetzung, Ergebnisse und Wirkungen - NRW-Programm Ländlicher Raum 2014 bis 2022.	Forestry Support (M4.31, M8.5 and M8.6): Implementation, Results and Impacts - North Rhine-Westphalia Rural Area Programme 2014 to 2022.	LINK
DE	Rheinland-Pfalz	2023	German	Ministry for Economy, Transport, Agriculture and Viticulture	Begleitung und laufende Bewertung des „Entwicklungsprogramms Umweltmaßnahmen, ländliche Entwicklung, Landwirtschaft, Ernährung (EULLE) zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums in Rheinland-Pfalz im Zeitraum 2014-2020. Bewertungsbericht 2023.	Evaluation Report 2023 on the Implementation Report of the Development Programme for Environmental Measures, Rural Development, Agriculture and Food in RhinelandPalatinate for 2023.	LINK
DE	Rheinland-Pfalz	2024	German	Ministry of Economy, Transport, Agriculture and Viticulture	Begleitung und laufende Bewertung des „Entwicklungsprogramms Umweltmaßnahmen, ländliche Entwicklung, Landwirtschaft, Ernährung (EULLE) zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums in Rheinland-Pfalz im Zeitraum 2014-2020. Bewertungsbericht 2024.	Monitoring and ongoing evaluation of the 'Development Programme for Environmental Measures, Rural Development, Agriculture and Food in RhinelandPalatinate' for the development of rural areas in Rhineland-Palatinate in the period 2014-2020. Evaluation report 2024.	LINK
DE	Rheinland-Pfalz	2019	German	Ministry of Economy, Transport, Agriculture and Viticulture	Begleitung und laufende Bewertung des „Entwicklungsprogramms Umweltmaßnahmen, ländliche Entwicklung, Landwirtschaft, Ernährung (EULLE) zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums in Rheinland-Pfalz im Zeitraum 2014-2020. Bewertungsbericht 2019.	Monitoring and ongoing evaluation of the 'Development Programme for Environmental Measures, Rural Development, Agriculture and Food in RhinelandPalatinate' for the development of rural areas in Rhineland-Palatinate in the period 2014-2020. Evaluation report 2019.	LINK



DE	Rheinland-Pfalz	2020	German	Ministry of Economy, Transport, Agriculture and Viticulture	Begleitung und laufende Bewertung des „Entwicklungsprogramms Umweltmaßnahmen, ländliche Entwicklung, Landwirtschaft, Ernährung (EULLE) zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums in Rheinland-Pfalz im Zeitraum 2014-2020. Bewertungsbericht 2020.	Monitoring and ongoing evaluation of the 'Development Programme for Environmental Measures, Rural Development, Agriculture and Food in RhinelandPalatinate' for the development of rural areas in Rhineland-Palatinate in the period 2014-2020. Evaluation report 2020.	LINK
DE	Rheinland-Pfalz	2021	German	Ministry of Economy, Transport, Agriculture and Viticulture	Begleitung und laufende Bewertung des „Entwicklungsprogramms Umweltmaßnahmen, ländliche Entwicklung, Landwirtschaft, Ernährung (EULLE) zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums in Rheinland-Pfalz im Zeitraum 2014-2020. Bewertungsbericht 2021.	Monitoring and ongoing evaluation of the 'Development Programme for Environmental Measures, Rural Development, Agriculture and Food in RhinelandPalatinate' for the development of rural areas in Rhineland-Palatinate in the period 2014-2020. Evaluation report 2021.	LINK
DE	Schleswig-Holstein	2025	German	Entera and Thünen Institute	Fallstudie zum Vertragsnaturschutz in der Eider-Treene-Sorge-Region.	Case Study on Contractual Nature Conservation in the Eider-Treene-Sorge Region.	LINK
DE	Schleswig-Holstein	2025	German	Thünen Institute	Evaluation der Förderung von Abwasseranlagen im Rahmen des Landesprogramms ländlicher Raum Schleswig-Holstein 2014 bis 2022.	Evaluation of the Funding of Wastewater Treatment Plants within the Schleswig-Holstein Rural Development Programme 2014 to 2022.	LINK
DE	Schleswig-Holstein	2025	German	Thünen Institute	Bewertungsbericht: „Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege“ (NuL).	Evaluation Report: 'Nature Conservation and Landscape Management' (NuL).	LINK
EE	EE	2025	Estonian	Centre of Estonian Rural Research and Knowledge	Kompleksuurim mahe- ja tavaviljelusest 2020.-2023. aastal.	Comprehensive Study of Organic and Conventional Farming 2020-2023.	LINK
EE	EE	2025	Estonian	Centre of Estonian Rural Research and Knowledge	Taimkaitsevahendite jääkide sisaldus ja erinevate toimeainete püsimine mullas erineva agrotehnoloogia rakendamisel.	Content of Pesticide Residues and Persistence of Various Active Substances in Soil with Different Agricultural Technologies.	LINK



EE	EE	2024	Estonian	Centre of Estonian Rural Research and Knowledge	Taimetoitelemendid drenivees.	Plant Nutrients in Drainage Water.	LINK
EE	EE	2025	Estonian	Centre of Estonian Rural Research and Knowledge	Taluvärava toiteelementide bilansi uuring.	Farm Gate Nutrient Balance Study.	LINK
EL	GR	2019	Greek	-	<i>Μελέτη για τον καθορισμό των περιοχών υψηλής φυσικής αξίας» στο πλαίσιο του Μέτρου 20 του Προγράμματος Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης 2014-2020.</i>	Study for the Designation of High Nature Value Areas within the Framework of Measure 20 of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020.	LINK
EL	GR	2024	Greek	-	<i>Μελέτη για τον καθορισμό των περιοχών υψηλής φυσικής αξίας» στο πλαίσιο του Μέτρου 20 του Προγράμματος Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης 2014-2020.</i>	Study for the Designation of High Nature Value Areas within the Framework of Measure 20 of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	Gestión sostenible de los recursos hídricos, vínculo con la planificación hidrológica y repercusiones de las medidas asociadas a regadíos.	Sustainable management of water resources, linked with hydrological planning and impacts of measures associated with irrigation.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	Incidencia del PDR de Castilla y León en el medio ambiente.	Impact of the RDP of Castilla and León on the Environment.	LINK
ES	Navarra	2024	Spanish	Department of Rural Development and Environment	Informe de los indicadores del plan de Vigilancia Ambiental 2024, PDR Navarra 2014-2020.	Report on indicators of the environmental monitoring plan of the 2014-2020 Rural Development Programme of Navarra.	LINK



IT	Lazio	2024	Italian	COGEA	Rapporto tematico Ambiente e Clima: Effetti della gestione agronomica nelle aziende beneficiarie delle misure agro-ambientali ricadenti all'interno delle Zone Vulnerabili ai Nitrati (ZVN) e del loro grado di consapevolezza su questa tematica.	Thematic Report on Environment and Climate: Effects of Agronomic Management in Beneficiary Farms of Agri-environmental Measures Falling within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (ZVN) and their Degree of Awareness on this Topic.	LINK
IT	Emilia Romagna	2024	Italian	Agriconsulting Institutional Support	Rapporto annuale di valutazione relativo al 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report for 2024.	LINK
IT	Calabria	2024	Italian	RTI ISRI-Sinapsys	Rapporto tematico "Indagine sui fabbisogni di lavoro generati dalle misure a premio", versione 1.0 - 20 dicembre 2024.	Thematic Report 'Survey on Labour Needs Generated by Premium Measures', version 1.0 - 20 December 2024.	LINK
LT	LT	2024	Lithuanian	Ministry of Agriculture	Biologinės įvairovės poveikio rodiklio „Agrarinio kraštovaizdžio paukščių populiacijų indikatorius“ kaitos 2024–2026 metais tyrimo I tarpinė ataskaita (už 2024 m.).	Interim Report I of the Study on the Change of the Biodiversity Impact Indicator 'Agricultural Landscape Bird Population Indicator' in 2024–2026 (for 2024).	LINK
PL	PL	2024	Polish	Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute	Metodyka oceny ex-post PROW 2014–2020, w kontekście określenia w jakim stopniu interwencje w ramach PROW 2014–2020 wspierają poprawę gospodarki wodnej.	Methodology for the Ex-Post Evaluation of RDP 2014–2020, in the Context of Determining the Extent to Which RDP 2014–2020 Interventions Support the Improvement of Water Management.	LINK
SI	SI	2024	Slovenian	Centre for Cartography of Fauna and Flora	Monitoring izbranih ciljnih vrst metuljev v letu 2024.	Monitoring of Selected Butterfly Species in 2024.	LINK
SI	SI	2024	Slovenian	DOPPS Birdlife Slovenia	Monitoring populacij izbranih ciljnih vrst ptic na območjih Natura 2000 v letu 2024.	Monitoring of Selected Qualifying Bird Species in Natura 2000 Sites in the Year 2024.	LINK
SI	SI	2024	Slovenian	DOPPS Birdlife Slovenia	Monitoring splošno razširjenih vrst ptic za določitev slovenskega indeksa ptic kmetijske krajine - delno poročilo za leto 2024.	Monitoring of Common Bird Species for the Determination of the Slovenian Farmland Bird Index - Partial Report for 2024.	LINK



Table 8. Completed evaluations related to achieving a balanced territorial development

Member State	RDP/CSP-Region	Year of publication	Language	Publisher	Title (in original language)	English Title	URL/PDF
BE	Flanders	2022	Dutch	Flemish Land Agency	Dorpshuizen op het Vlaamse platteland.	Village Halls in the Flemish Countryside.	LINK
DE	Nordrhein-Westfalen	2025	German	Thünen Institute	Bewertungsbericht zur Fördermaßnahme „Landwirtschaftlicher Wegebau“.	Evaluation Report on the Funding Measure 'Agricultural Road Construction'.	LINK
EE	EE	2024	Estonian	Centre of Estonian Rural Research and Knowledge	MAK 2014–2020 toetust saanud projektide abiga loodud töökohtade arv 2023. aastal.	Number of Jobs Created in 2023 with Support from 2014–2020 RDP Projects.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	Incidencia del PDR-CyL en el desarrollo económico regional.	Impact of the RDP-CyL on Regional Economic Development.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	LEADER en el marco del PDR-CyL.	LEADER in the Framework of the Rural Development Programme of Castile and León (CyL-RDP).	LINK
ES	Valencia	2024	Spanish	RED2RED	Evaluación específica de la operación 6.1.1 “Ayuda a la instalación de jóvenes agricultores” en lo que afecte a los jóvenes agricultores, incluida en el PDR 2014–2020.	Specific evaluation of operation 6.1.1 'Business start-up aid for young farmers' as it affects young farmers, included in the 2014–2020 RDP.	LINK
FR	Haute-Normandie	2024	French	Normandy Region	Évaluation d'impact du programme LEADER 2014–2022 sur le développement rural de Normandie (priorité 6).	Impact Evaluation of the LEADER 2014–2022 Programme on Rural Development in Normandy (Priority 6).	LINK
IT	Toscana	2024	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Quarta Relazione di valutazione tematica (C4.2) – Fasi di Analisi e Giudizio.	Fourth Thematic Evaluation Report (C4.2) – Phases of Analysis and Judgment.	LINK



IT	Lombardia	2024	Italian	Agriconsulting Institutional Support S.r.l.	Relazione Annuale di Valutazione al 2023 (marzo 2024).	Annual Evaluation Report for 2023 (March 2024).	LINK
IT	Marche	2024	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Rapporto tematico: "Progetti Integrati Locali: esperienze e lezioni della programmazione 2014-2022".	Thematic Report: 'Local Integrated Projects: Experiences and Lessons from the 2014-2022 Programming'.	LINK

Table 9. Completed evaluations related to fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas

Member State	RDP/CSP-Region	Year of publication	Language	Publisher	Title (in original language)	English Title	URL/PDF
DE	Nordrhein-Westfalen	2024	German	Thünen Institute	Evaluierung der Umsetzung der Fördermaßnahme „Unterstützung für Berufsbildung und Erwerb von Qualifikationen“.	Evaluation of the Implementation of the Support Measure 'Support for Vocational Education and Skills Acquisition'.	LINK
DE	Nordrhein-Westfalen	2024	German	Thünen Institute	Evaluierung der Umsetzung der Europäischen Innovationspartnerschaft „Landwirtschaftliche Produktivität und Nachhaltigkeit“ (EIP-Agri) – Bilanz 2015-2023 – NRW-Programm Ländlicher Raum 2014 bis 2022.	Evaluation of the Implementation of the European Innovation Partnership 'Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability' (EIP-Agri) – Balance 2015-2023 – North Rhine-Westphalia Rural Area Programme 2014 to 2022.	LINK
DE	Schleswig-Holstein	2024	German	Thünen Institute	Evaluierung der Europäischen Innovationspartnerschaft (EIP) „Land-wirtschaftliche Produktivität und Nachhaltigkeit“ – Bilanz 2015-2023.	Evaluation of the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) 'Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability' – Review 2015-2023.	LINK
DE	Schleswig-Holstein	2025	German	Thünen Institute	Evaluierung der Umsetzung der Fördermaßnahme „Zielgruppenspezi-fische Fort- und Weiterbildungsveranstaltungen“.	Evaluation of the Implementation of the Funding Measure 'Training and Continuing Education Tailored to Specific Target Groups'.	LINK



ES	Castilla-Mancha	2024	Spanish	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Rural Development	Evaluación de la Medida 16 de Cooperación.	Evaluation of Measure 16 of Cooperation.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	Innovación en el PDR-CYL.	Innovation in the Rural Development Programme-Castile and León (CyL-RDP).	LINK

Table 10. Completed evaluations related to multiple CAP objectives

Member State	RDP/GSP-Region	Year of publication	Language	Publisher	Title (in original language)	English Title	URL/PDF
BE	Flanders	2024	Dutch	Agency for Agriculture and Fisheries	Programma voor plattelandsontwikkeling Vlaanderen 2014-2020 (PDPO III) - Jaarverslag 2023.	Rural Development Programme Flanders 2014-2020 (PDPO III) - Annual Report 2023.	LINK
IT	Sicilia	2024	Italian	RTI ISRI - AGT	Relazione annuale di valutazione 2023.	Annual Evaluation Report 2023.	LINK
IT	IT National Programme	2025	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Rapporto di valutazione annuale al 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report 2024.	LINK
IT	Abruzzo	2024	Italian	ISRI	Rapporto di valutazione annuale 2024 Versione 1.0 - maggio 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report 2024 Version 1.0 - May 2024.	LINK
IT	Lazio	2024	Italian	COGEA	RAPPORTO ANNUALE DI VALUTAZIONE - 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report - 2024.	LINK
IT	Liguria	2024	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Rapporto Tematico 2024 Pari opportunità e imprenditoria agricola femminile nel PSR 2014-2022 Liguria.	Thematic report: Gender perspective evaluation of the rural development programme 2014/2022 of the Liguria region.	LINK
IT	Umbria	2024	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Rapporto di Valutazione Annuale (RVA) 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report (RVA) 2024.	LINK



IT	Valle D'aosta	2024	Italian	Regione Valle D'Aosta	Rapporto di Valutazione ex-post al 2022 e focus sugli aiuti integrativi regionali.	Ex post evaluation report as of 2022 and focus on regional supplementary aid (AIR).	LINK
IT	Valle D'aosta	2024	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Rapporto di valutazione annuale 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report 2024.	LINK
IT	Veneto	2024	Italian	Region of Veneto	Rapporto di Valutazione annuale (2023).	Annual Evaluation Report (2023).	LINK
IT	Sardegna	2025	Italian	RTI ISRI-Intellera-Interforum-Primaidea	Rapporto di valutazione annuale 2024 v.1.1 - 2025.	Annual Evaluation Report 2024 v.1.1 - 2025.	LINK
IT	Basilicata	2025	Italian	Regional Centre for the Evaluation and Verification of Public Investments	Valorizzazione dei progetti di valorizzazione delle filiere agroalimentari.	Evaluation of the projects for the enhancement of supply chains.	LINK
IT	Calabria	2024	Italian	RTI ISRI-Sinapsys	Rapporto di valutazione annuale 2024, versione 1.0 -15 giugno 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report 2024, version 1.0 - 15 June 2024.	LINK
IT	Campania	2024	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Rapporto di Valutazione Annuale 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report 2024.	LINK
IT	Puglia	2024	Italian	Lattanzio KIBS	Rapporto di Valutazione Annuale (RAV) 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report (AER) 2024.	LINK
LT	LT	2024	Lithuanian	Ministry of Agriculture	Lietuvos kaimo plėtros 2014–2020 m. programos įgyvendinimo 2014–2023 metais įvertinimas.	Evaluation of the Implementation of the 2014–2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme from 2014 to 2023.	LINK
SE	SE	2024	Swedish	Swedish Board of Agriculture	Stöd till kompetensutveckling i landsbygdsprogrammet 2014–2022. En kartläggning av stödets måluppfyllelse och lärdomar av genomförandet.	Support for competence development in the Rural Development Programme 2014–2022: A mapping of the achievement of the support's objectives and lessons learned from implementation.	LINK



Table 11. Completed evaluations related to RDP governance and delivery mechanisms

Member State	RDP/CSP-Region	Year of publication	Language	Publisher	Title (in original language)	English Title	URL/PDF
CZ	CZ	2024	Czech	Ministry of Agriculture	Průběžná zpráva o hodnocení PRV – září 2024.	Interim Evaluation Report of Rural Development Programme – September 2024.	LINK
ES	Aragon	2023	Spanish	General Directorate of Rural Development. Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment	Informe de Ejecución Continua. Anualidad 2023.	Continuous Evaluation Report. Year 2023.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	Enfoque integrado: coherencia y complementariedad con otros fondos y programas (Evaluación temática de coherencia).	Integrated approach: coherence and complementarity with other funds and programmes.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	Evaluación temática sobre la gestión del PDR de Castilla y León 2014-2020.	Thematic Evaluation on the Management of the Rural Development Programme (RDP) of Castilla y León 2014-2020.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	Análisis de la eficacia y la eficiencia del Programa de Desarrollo Rural de Castilla y León 2014-2022.	Analysis of the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Use of Public Resources for the RDP 2014-2022.	LINK
ES	Castilla- Leon	2024	Spanish	Managing Authority of the Programme	Análisis de la implementación y de los resultados del IFGC en el Programa de Desarrollo Rural de Castilla y León (Evaluación temática del Instrumento Financiero).	Analysis of the results of the implementation of the Centrally Managed Financial Instrument in Castile and Leon.	LINK



IT	Marche	2024	Italian	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry	Rapporto di valutazione ex post.	Ex post Evaluation Report.	LINK
IT	Liguria	2024	Italian	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry	Rapporto di valutazione annuale - 2024.	Annual Evaluation Report - 2024.	LINK
IT	Toscana	2024	Italian	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry	Seconda Relazione di valutazione LEADER (E2.2).	Second Evaluation Report LEADER (E2.2).	LINK
PL	PL	2024	Polish	Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute	Metodyka makroekonomicznego modelowania efektów netto interwencji publicznej w ramach PROW 2014-2020 i PS WPR 2023-2027.	Methodology of macroeconomic modelling of net effects of public intervention under the 2014-2020 Rural Development Programme (RDP) and Strategic Plan of the 2023-2027 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).	LINK
SE	SE	2024	swedish	Swedish Board of Agriculture	Utvärdering av tekniskt stöd i landsbygdsprogrammet 2014-2022.	Evaluation of Technical Assistance in the Rural Development Programme 2014-2022.	LINK



Table 12. Completed evaluations related to National Rural Networks

Member State	RDP/CSP-Region	Year of publication	Language	Publisher	Title (in original language)	English Title	URL/PDF
BE	Flanders	2025	Dutch	Agency for Agriculture and Fisheries	Vlaams Ruraal Netwerk. Interne evaluatie. Werkjaar 2024.	Flemish Rural Network. Internal evaluation. Working year 2024.	LINK
IT	It Rural Network	2023	Italian	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry	Rapporto Annuale di Valutazione per l'annualità (RAV) 2023.	Annual Evaluation Report for the Year 2023.	LINK

Table 13. Completed evaluations related to CAP Programming Period 2023-2027

Member State	RDP/CSP-Region	Year of publication	Language	Publisher	Title (in original language)	English Title	URL/PDF
EE	EE	2025	Estonian	Centre of Estonian Rural Research and Knowledge	ÜPP SK 2023-2027 otsetoetuste vormis sekkumiste ning maaelu arengu edendamise sekkumiste, MAK 2014-2020 toetuste ning muude toetuste jaotumine 2024. aastal.	Distribution in 2024 of Interventions in the Form of Direct Payments and Rural Development Promotion Interventions from CAP SP 2023-2027, support from RDP 2014-2020, and other support.	LINK



EU CAP Network *supported by*
European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP
Avenue des Arts, 46
1000 Brussels, Belgium
+32 2 808 10 24
evaluation@eucapnetwork.eu

