

## Guidance note J – Impact Indicator Fiches

This guidance note presents a fiche for each impact indicator in the CMEF. Each fiche contains the following elements:

- EU Strategy objectives
- Programme objective
- Priority Objective
- Measurement of the indicator
- Definition of the indicator
- Sub-indicators
- Unit of measurement
- Level of collection
- Collection method / good practice.
- Related baseline indicators
- Registration frequency

### Common Impact Indicators

	Indicator	Measurement
1	<b>Economic growth</b>	Net additional value added expressed in PPS
2	<b>Employment creation</b>	Net additional Full Time Equivalent jobs created
3	<b>Labour productivity</b>	Change in Gross Value Added per Full Time Equivalent (GVA / FTE)
4	<b>Reversing Biodiversity decline</b>	Change in trend in biodiversity decline as measured by farmland bird species population
5	<b>Maintenance of high nature value farming and forestry areas</b>	Changes in high nature value areas
6	<b>Improvement in water quality</b>	Changes in gross nutrient balance
7	<b>Contribution to combating climate change</b>	Increase in production of renewable energy.

<b>Impact Indicator</b>	<b>1 – Economic growth</b>
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<b>EU Strategy objectives</b>	<p>To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1&amp; §3)</p> <p>The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector. (§3.1)</p> <p>The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)</p>
<b>Programme objective</b>	<p>To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1)</p> <p>To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)</p>
<b>Priority Objective</b>	<p>To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector</p> <p>To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities</p>

<b>Measurement of the indicator</b>	Net additional value added expressed in PPS
<b>Definition of the indicator</b>	<p>Net additional value added is the change in value added created directly in supported projects and indirectly in the programme area that can be attributed to the intervention once double counting, deadweight, displacement and multiplier effects have been taken into account.</p> <p>At the level of the beneficiary value added is the difference between output (sales) and the cost of goods and services purchased to produce the output (make the sales).</p> <p>To estimate the comparison of the welfare gain in EU, independently of the price level in each country, the measurement should be made in Purchasing Power Standard (PPS), by converting the Net Value Added measured in euros or in national currency in PPS, using the conversion rates established by Eurostat.</p>
<b>Sub-indicators</b>	Broken down by agricultural, forestry, and non-primary sector activities.

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)
<b>Level of collection</b>	National strategy level / programme level
<b>Collection method / good practice</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimated at <u>level of direct and indirect beneficiaries</u> by programme evaluator on the basis of output and result data, survey data and benchmark data and coefficients from similar projects and past evaluations (for calculation of double counting, deadweight, displacement and multiplier effects). Cross-checking against counterfactual situation and contextual trends in programme area.</li> <li>2. Estimation of contribution to <u>general trend at programme area level</u> (baseline trend), where feasible/statistically significant compared to other factors.</li> </ol>
<b>Related baseline indicators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic Development</li> <li>9. Economic Development of Primary Sector</li> <li>13. Economic Development of Food Industry</li> <li>29. Economic Development of Non-Agricultural Sector</li> </ol>
<b>Registration frequency</b>	Reporting: Ex Ante, Mid Term and Ex Post evaluation

<b>Impact Indicator</b>	<b>2 – Employment creation</b>
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<b>EU Strategy objectives</b>	<p>To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1&amp; §3)</p> <p>The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector. (§3.1)</p> <p>The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)</p>
<b>Programme objective</b>	<p>To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1)</p> <p>To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)</p>
<b>Priority Objective</b>	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities

<b>Measurement of the indicator</b>	Net additional Full Time Equivalent jobs created
<b>Definition of the indicator</b>	Net additional Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs created is the number of additional jobs created directly in supported projects and indirectly in the programme area that can be attributed to the intervention once double counting, deadweight, displacement and multiplier effects have been taken into account. Normally, a FTE is considered to last for at least 10 years.
<b>Sub-indicators</b>	<p>Broken down by agricultural, forestry, and non-agricultural sector activities.</p> <p>Broken down by gender</p> <p>Broken down by age (under and over 25)</p>

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Full Time Equivalent jobs
<b>Level of collection</b>	National strategy level / programme level
<b>Collection method / good practice</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimated by programme evaluator at <u>level of direct and indirect beneficiaries</u> on the basis of output and result data, survey data and benchmark data and coefficients from similar projects and past evaluations (for calculation of double counting, deadweight, displacement and multiplier effects). Cross-checking against counterfactual situation and contextual trends in programme area.</li> <li>2. Estimation of contribution to <u>general trend at programme area level</u> (baseline trend), where feasible/statistically significant compared to other factors.</li> </ol>
<b>Related baseline indicators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employment Rate</li> <li>2. Unemployment Rate</li> <li>8. Employment Development of Primary Sector</li> <li>12. Employment Development of Food Industry</li> <li>28. Employment Development of Non-Agricultural Sector</li> </ol>
<b>Registration frequency</b>	Reporting: Ex Ante, Mid Term and Ex Post evaluation

<b>Impact indicator</b>	<b>3 - Labour productivity</b>

<b>EU Strategy objectives</b>	<p>To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1&amp; §3)</p> <p>The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector. (§3.1)</p> <p>The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)</p>
<b>Programme objective</b>	<p>To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1)</p> <p>To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)</p>
<b>Priority Objective</b>	<p>To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector</p> <p>To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities</p>

<b>Measurement of the indicator</b>	Change in Gross Value Added per Full Time Equivalent (GVA / FTE)
<b>Definition of the indicator</b>	Change in labour productivity in beneficiaries targeted by the projects is the Change in Gross Value Added per full time equivalent (GVA / FTE) in beneficiary population targeted by interventions that can be attributed to the intervention once double counting, deadweight, displacement and multiplier effects have been taken into account.
<b>Sub-indicators</b>	Broken down by agricultural, forestry, food sector.

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Euros per Full Time Equivalent
<b>Level of collection</b>	National strategy level / programme level
<b>Collection method / good practice</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimated by programme evaluator at <u>level of direct and indirect beneficiaries</u> on the basis of output and result data, survey data and benchmark data and coefficients from similar projects and past evaluations (for calculation of double counting, deadweight, displacement and multiplier effects). Cross-checking against counterfactual situation and contextual trends in programme area.</li> <li>2. Estimation of contribution to <u>general trend at programme area level</u> (baseline trend), where feasible/statistically significant compared to other factors.</li> </ol>
<b>Related baseline indicators</b>	<p>6 Labour productivity in agriculture</p> <p>10 Labour productivity in food industry</p> <p>14 Labour productivity in forestry</p>
<b>Registration frequency</b>	Reporting: Ex Ante, Mid Term and Ex Post evaluation

<b>Impact indicator</b>	<b>4 – Reversing biodiversity decline</b>

<b>EU Strategy objectives</b>	To integrate Göteborg priorities into rural development policy. (§1& §3) (including halting biodiversity decline by 2010)  To protect and enhance the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas, the resources devoted to axis should contribute to biodiversity (§3.1)
<b>Programme objective</b>	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
<b>Priority Objective</b>	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management

<b>Measurement of the indicator</b>	Change in trend in biodiversity decline as measured by farmland bird species population
<b>Definition of the indicator</b>	Change in trend in biodiversity decline in area targeted by the intervention is the quantitative and qualitative change in species population that can be attributed to the intervention once double counting, deadweight, and displacement effects have been taken into account.  Farmland birds species population is an indicator of general biodiversity trends for which the best data exist in term of series and geographic distribution. It can be complemented by other existing indicators such as population trends of agriculture related butterfly species, or trends in important bird areas (IBAs) considered as threatened by agricultural intensification, and under-utilisation of land or abandonment.  Member states may wish to make use of other national or regional indicators to further interpret changes in the population of particular bird species characteristic of the programme area.  <b>MS may use an alternative composition of bird species where this is appropriate to national/regional situation.</b>
<b>Sub-indicators</b>	

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	% change complemented by qualitative judgement
<b>Level of collection</b>	National strategy level / programme level
<b>Collection method / good practice</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimated by programme evaluator at <u>level of direct and indirect beneficiaries</u> on the basis of output and result data, survey data and benchmark data and coefficients from similar projects and past evaluations (for calculation of double counting, deadweight, displacement). Cross-checking against counterfactual situation and contextual trends in programme area, particular as regards relevant driving forces, pressures and responses.</li> <li>2. Estimation of contribution to <u>general trend at programme area level</u> (baseline trend), where feasible/statistically significant compared to other factors.</li> </ol>
<b>Related baseline indicators</b>	17 Biodiversity: Population of farmland birds 18 Biodiversity: High Nature Value farmland areas 19 Biodiversity: Tree species composition
<b>Registration frequency</b>	Reporting: Ex Ante, Mid Term and Ex Post evaluation

<b>Impact indicator</b>	<b>5 – Maintenance of high nature value farming and forestry areas</b>

<b>EU Strategy objectives</b>	To integrate Göteborg priorities into rural development policy. (§1& §3) (including preserving ecosystems)  To protect and enhance the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas, the resources devoted to axis 2 should contribute to... preservation and development of high nature farming and forestry systems and traditional agricultural landscapes (§3.2)
<b>Programme objective</b>	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
<b>Priority Objective</b>	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management

<b>Measurement of the indicator</b>	Changes in high nature value areas
<b>Definition of the indicator</b>	Change in area targeted by the intervention is the quantitative and qualitative change in high nature value areas that can be attributed to the intervention once double counting, deadweight, and displacement effects have been taken into account.  This indicator remains relatively underdeveloped at the EU level. Member states should make use of national approaches to identify these farmland biodiversity-rich areas (with the EU support) and other national or regional indicators to further interpret changes in high nature value areas.
<b>Sub-indicators</b>	Agricultural and forestry areas.

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Quantitative change and qualitative judgement
<b>Level of collection</b>	National strategy level / programme level
<b>Collection method / good practice</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimated by programme evaluator at <u>level of direct and indirect beneficiaries</u> on the basis of output and result data, survey data and benchmark data and coefficients from similar projects and past evaluations (for calculation of double counting, deadweight, displacement). Cross-checking against counterfactual situation and contextual trends in programme area, particular as regards relevant driving forces, pressures and responses.</li> <li>2. Estimation of contribution to <u>general trend at programme area level</u> (baseline trend), where feasible/statistically significant compared to other factors.</li> </ol>
<b>Related baseline indicators</b>	17 Biodiversity: Population of farmland birds 18 Biodiversity: High Nature Value farmland areas 19 Biodiversity: Tree species composition
<b>Registration frequency</b>	Reporting: Ex Ante, Mid Term and Ex Post evaluation

<b>Impact indicator</b>	<b>6 – Improvement in water quality</b>

<b>EU Strategy objectives</b>	To integrate Göteborg priorities into rural development policy. (§1& §3) (including preserving ecosystems)  To protect and enhance the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas, the resources devoted to axis 2 should contribute to the preservation of water quality (§3.2)
<b>Programme objective</b>	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
<b>Priority Objective</b>	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management

<b>Measurement of the indicator</b>	Changes in gross nutrient balance (GNB)
<b>Definition of the indicator</b>	Quantitative change in the estimations of GNB that can be attributed to the intervention once double counting, deadweight, and displacement effects have been taken into account. The GNB indicates potential nutrient losses to the water bodies likely to be detrimental for the quality of water.
<b>Sub-indicators</b>	

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Value and trend
<b>Level of collection</b>	National strategy level / programme level
<b>Collection method / good practice</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimated by programme evaluator at <u>level of direct and indirect beneficiaries</u> on the basis of output and result data, survey data and benchmark data and coefficients from similar projects and past evaluations and modelling work (for calculation of double counting, deadweight, displacement). Cross-checking against counterfactual situation and contextual trends in programme area, particular as regards relevant driving forces, pressures and responses.</li> <li>2. Estimation of contribution to <u>general trend at programme area level</u> (baseline trend), where feasible/statistically significant compared to other factors.</li> </ol>
<b>Related baseline indicators</b>	20 Water quality: Gross Nutrient Balances 21 Water quality: Pollution by nitrates and pesticides
<b>Availability</b>	
<b>Registration frequency</b>	Reporting: Ex Ante, Mid Term and Ex Post evaluation

<b>Impact indicator</b>	<b>7 – Contribution to combating climate change</b>

<b>EU Strategy objectives</b>	To integrate Göteborg priorities into rural development policy. (§1& §3) (including preserving ecosystems)  To protect and enhance the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas, the resources devoted to axis 2 should contribute to... [combating] climate change (§3.2)
<b>Programme objective</b>	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
<b>Priority Objective</b>	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management

<b>Measurement of the indicator</b>	Increase in production of renewable energy.
<b>Definition of the indicator</b>	Quantitative and qualitative change in the production of renewable energy that can be attributed to the intervention once double counting, deadweight, and displacement effects have been taken into account.
<b>Sub-indicators</b>	Agriculture, forestry and other.

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Kroes or Ktons
<b>Level of collection</b>	National strategy level / programme level
<b>Collection method / good practice</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimated by programme evaluator at <u>level of direct and indirect beneficiaries</u> on the basis of output and result data, survey data and benchmark data and coefficients from similar projects and past evaluations and modelling work (for calculation of double counting, deadweight, displacement). Cross-checking against counterfactual situation and contextual trends in programme area.</li> <li>2. Estimation of contribution to <u>general trend at programme area level</u> (baseline trend), where feasible/statistically significant compared to other factors.</li> </ol>
<b>Related baseline indicators</b>	24 Climate change: Prod. of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry 25 Climate change: UAA devoted to renewable energy 26 Climate change: GHG emissions from agriculture
<b>Registration frequency</b>	Reporting: Ex Ante, Mid Term and Ex Post evaluation