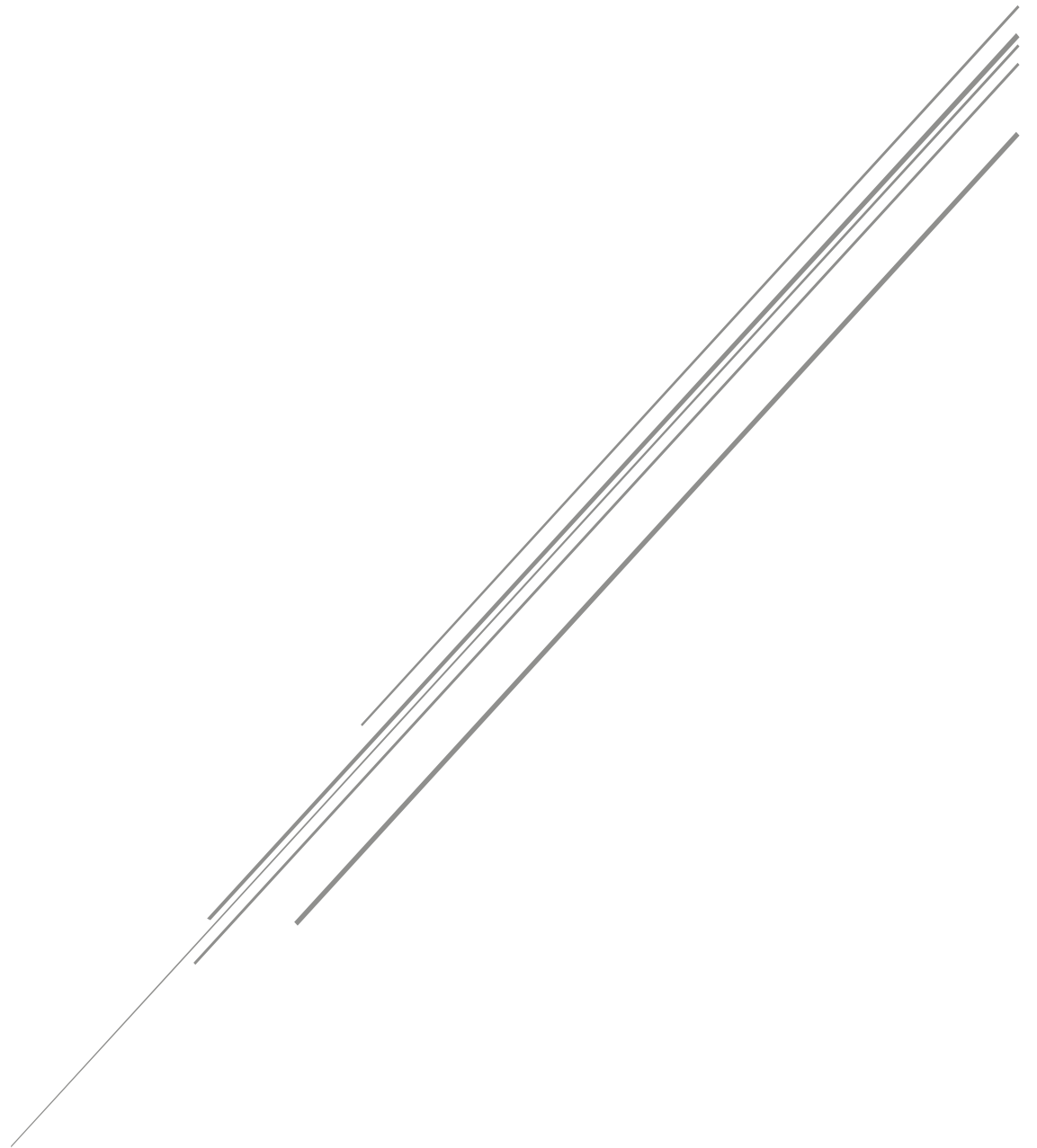# MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM OF LEADER MEASURE

Guide for Croatian Ministry of Agriculture and Local Action Groups

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1. General background of the monitoring and evaluation of Local Development Strategy.

The CAP contributes to three general objectives, which together feed into the Europe 2020 objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The performance of the CAP shall be measured in relation to the following general objectives:

• Viable food production to contribute to food security by enhancing the competitiveness of EU agriculture while providing the means to address the challenges faced by the sector related to market disruptions and the functioning of the food chain.

• Sustainable management of natural resources and climate action to ensure the long-term sustainability and potential of EU agriculture by safeguarding the natural resources on which agricultural production depends.

• Balanced territorial development to contribute to the socio-economic development of rural areas, while fostering the right conditions for safeguarding structural diversity throughout the EU.

The general objectives are broken down into specific objectives, some of which are common to Pillar I (broadly, agricultural income and market support) and II (rural development), whereas others are linked either to Pillar I or to rural development.

Figure 1 provides an overview of the intervention logic of Pillar II (rural development). Each RDP should be based on an intervention logic showing which rural development priorities and focus areas are included, and which measures are planned to contribute to the selected focus areas. There are six priorities (specific objectives) for rural development, each broken down into a number of focus areas. Five priorities are supported by one overall priority, i.e. knowledge transfer and innovation, which contributes to the general CAP objectives via the five other priorities.
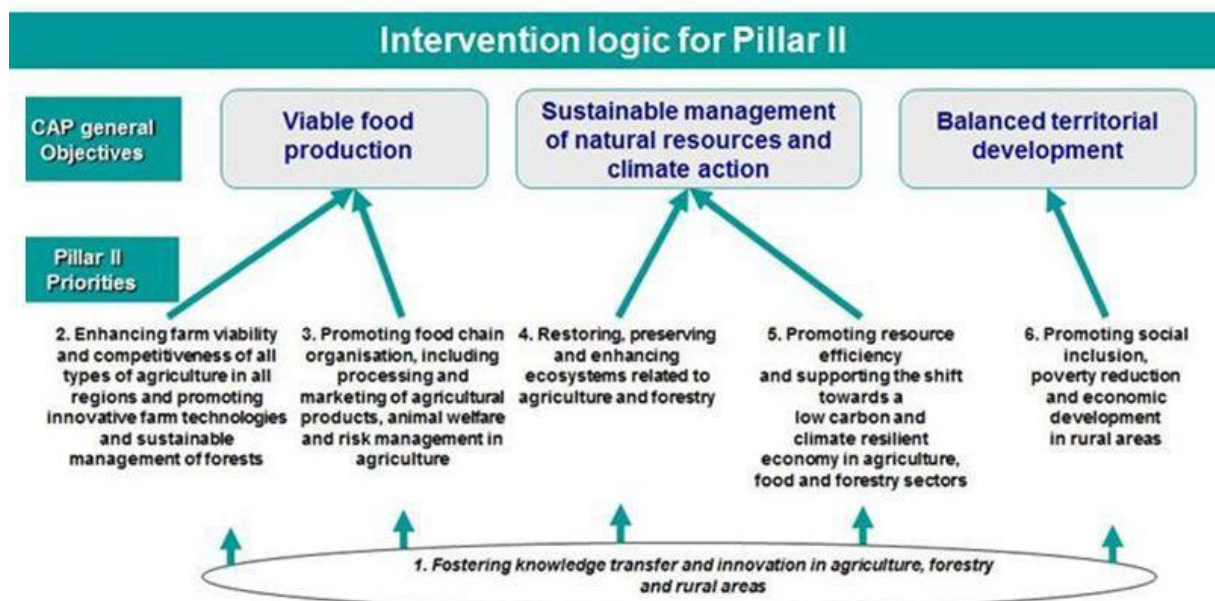
Figure 1. Intervention logic between Pillar II priorities (rural development) and CAP objectives. Source: Technical handbook on the monitoring and evaluation framework of the CAP 2014-2020 (updated October 2015)

The monitoring and evaluation system shall aim to:

(a) demonstrate the progress and achievements of rural development policy and assess the impact, effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of rural development policy interventions;

(b) contribute to better targeted support for rural development;

(c) support a common learning process related to monitoring and evaluation.

Having a common monitoring and evaluation system contributes to ensuring the comparability of results. One of the core objectives of the monitoring and evaluation system is to **compare and aggregate at EU level monitoring information and evaluation results**.

2. Evaluation Plan

Under the monitoring and evaluation framework 2014 –2020 for rural development a new element has been introduced into the monitoring and evaluation system, namely the evaluation plan. The evaluation plan is designed as a tool for Managing Authorities to plan their evaluation activities during the programming period in order to specify how monitoring and evaluation activities are going to be conducted. The responsibility of drafting the evaluation plan lies with the **Managing Authority**.

Monitoring and evaluation process is consisting of following parts

- Ex-ante evaluation
- Annual Implementing Reports (later referred as AIR) 2016-2024
- The AIR for 2017 has to include a description of the implementation of any sub-programme included in the RDP and, if appropriate evidence is available, an assessment of the progress made towards achieving the objectives of the programme.
- The enhanced AIR submitted in 2019 shall additionally include a further assessment of progress made towards the objectives of the programme and its contribution to the Europe 2020 strategy.
- Ex-post evaluation

3. Indicators of different levels

In general, an indicator is a tool to measure the achievement of an objective, e.g. a resource mobilised, an output accomplished or an effect obtained, or to describe the context (economic, social or environmental). The information provided by an indicator is a data used to measure facts or opinions.

The regulatory requirement that states what indicators Member State should collect are stated in the **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 Annex 4**. Indicators are divided into context, target, result and output indicators. The **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 834/2014 Annex 1** states also impact indicators. For rural development, the general approach is that monitoring data (output indicators and target indicators) are compiled from data items recorded at

operation (project) level by the Managing Authority / Paying Agency / Local Action Group in their operations database.

Context indicators. The use of context indicators allows aggregation and comparability while providing a comprehensive picture of the situation in which the policy is implemented and a baseline for the overall framework.

Target indicators

A target is a detailed performance requirement, arising from a policy objective, which needs to be met in order to achieve the stated objective. Targets are typically time-bound. For each focus area chosen within the six RD priorities, quantifiable target indicators are defined at Community level. Target indicators should be simply and regularly monitored, minimising the data requirements for beneficiaries and administrations, as the values of these indicators will be monitored regularly throughout the lifetime of each RDP. For the most biggest part, target indicators will be at the result level (see table below).

Result indicators

Result indicators measure the direct and immediate effects of the intervention. They provide information on changes in, for example, the behaviour, capacity or performance of direct beneficiaries and are measured in physical or monetary terms. Example: gross number of jobs created, successful training outcomes.

Expected result/target indicators for LEADER

R22/T21	Percentage of rural population covered by local development strategies (focus area 6B)
R23/T22	percentage of rural population benefiting from improved services/infrastructures (focus area 6B)
R24/T23	Jobs created in supported projects (Leader) (focus area 6B)

Output indicators

Output indicators are the specific items that emerge from processing inputs through RDP. An output indicator does not have any baseline as the purpose of the output is to introduce something that does not exist yet.

Expected output indicators for LEADER

O.1	**Total expenditure (19.1-19.4)**
O.18	**Population covered by LAG**
O.19	**Number of LAGs selected**
O.20	**Number of LEADER projects supported**
O.21	**Number of cooperation projects supported**
O.22	**Number and type of project promoters**
O.23	**Unique identification number of LAG involved in cooperation project**

It is important to acknowledge that often it is not one single instrument/measure that contributes to reaching an objective, but multiple instruments/measures together contribute to reaching the objectives. Similarly, a single instrument/measure can contribute to different objectives. On the same note, some indicators can be used to describe progress of achieving different (related) objectives.

The evaluation plan, compiled by the Managing Authority of the Member State should allow assessing the results of the RDP using these indicators and appropriate methodology. This will eventually ensure input for the standard and enhanced AIRs in 2017 and 2019 and provide a final assessment at the end of the programming period.

4. Annual implementation report

Each year, starting from 2016 and until 2024, Member States submit an Annual Implementation Report (AIR) on the RDP implementation of the previous calendar year. It has to be submitted at the latest by 30 June 2016 and by 30 June of each subsequent year until and including 2024. The report submitted in 2016 shall cover the calendar years 2014 and 2015. The body that submits AIR to the European Commission is Managing Authority which is Ministry of Agriculture of Croatia. LAGs play a crucial role in putting together necessary data about LEADER, without that data the report would be incomplete and not approved by the Commission as it is subject to admissibility and approval procedures. Reports shall include information inter alia on financial commitments and expenditure by measure, and a summary of the activities undertaken in relation to the evaluation plan.

In the years 2017 and 2019, enhanced AIRs are to be submitted, containing additional elements to those requested in the reports of other years. The enhanced AIR submitted in 2017 provides a first overview in terms of quantification of all result indicators. The enhanced AIR submitted in 2019 shall additionally include a further assessment of progress made towards the objectives of the programme and its contribution to the Europe 2020 strategy.

5. Evaluation of the RDP

Evaluation questions

Evaluation questions are an important element of the common monitoring and evaluation system for rural development. as they define the focus of evaluations in relation to policy objectives and help to demonstrate the progress, impact, achievements, effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of **rural development policy.** Annex V of 808/2014 states the common evaluation questions for rural development which are as follows:

Focus area (FA)-related evaluation questions
For each focus area included in the RDP, the related question shall be answered in the enhanced annual implementation reports submitted in 2017 and 2019, and in the ex-post evaluation report.

1.Focus area 1A: To what extent have RDP interventions supported innovation, cooperation and the development of the knowledge base in rural areas?

2.Focus area 1B: To what extent have RDP interventions supported the strengthening of links between agriculture, food production and forestry and research and innovation, including for the purpose of improved environmental management and performance?

3.Focus area 1C: To what extent have RDP interventions supported lifelong learning and vocational training in the agriculture and forestry sectors?

4.Focus area 2A: To what extent have RDP interventions contributed to improving the economic performance, restructuring and modernization of supported farms in particular through increasing their market participation and agricultural diversification?

5.Focus area 2B: To what extent have RDP interventions supported the entry of adequately skilled farmers into the agricultural sector and in particular, generational renewal?

6.Focus area 3A: To what extent have RDP interventions contributed to improving the competitiveness of supported primary producers by better integrating them into the agri-food chain through quality schemes, adding value to the agricultural products, promoting local markets and short supply circuits, producer groups and inter-branch organization?

7.Focus area 3B: To what extent have RDP interventions supported farm risk prevention and management?

8.Focus area 4A: To what extent have RDP interventions supported the restoration, preservation and enhancement of biodiversity including in Natura 2000 areas, areas facing natural or other specific constraints and HNV farming, and the state of European landscape?

9.Focus area 4B: To what extent have RDP interventions supported the improvement of water management, including fertilizer and pesticide management?

10.Focus area 4C: To what extent have RDP interventions supported the prevention of soil erosion and improvement of soil management?

11.Focus area 5A: To what extent have RDP interventions contributed to increasing efficiency in water use by agriculture?

12.Focus area 5B: To what extent have RDP interventions contributed to increasing efficiency in energy use in agriculture and food processing?

13.Focus area 5C: To what extent have RDP interventions contributed to the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, of by-products, wastes, residues and other non-food raw material for purposes of the bio-economy?

14.Focus area 5D: To what extent have RDP interventions contributed to reducing GHG and ammonia emissions from agriculture?

15.Focus area 5E: To what extent have RDP interventions supported carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry?

16.Focus area 6A: To what extent have RDP interventions supported the diversification, creation and development of small enterprises and job creation?

17.Focus area 6B: To what extent have RDP interventions supported local development in rural areas?

18.Focus area 6C: To what extent have RDP interventions enhanced the accessibility, use and quality of information and communication technologies (ICT) in rural areas?

Evaluation questions related to other aspects of the RDP

The following questions shall be answered in the enhanced AIRs submitted in 2017 and 2019, and in the ex-post evaluation report.

19.To what extent have the synergies among priorities and focus areas enhanced the effectiveness of the RDP?

20.To what extent has technical assistance contributed to achieving the objectives laid down in Article 59 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Article 51(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013?

21.To what extent has the NRN contributed to achieving the objectives laid down in Article 54(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013?

Evaluation questions related to Union level objectives

The following questions shall be answered in the enhanced AIR submitted in 2019, and in the ex-post evaluation report.

22.To what extent has the RDP contributed to achieving the EU 2020 headline target of raising the employment rate of the population aged 20 to 64 to at least 75 %?

23.To what extent has the RDP contributed to achieving the EU2020 headline target of investing 3 % of EU's GDP in research and development and innovation?

24.To what extent has the RDP contributed to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to achieving the EU 2020 headline target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 % compared to 1990 levels, or by 30 % if the conditions are right, to increasing the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 20 %, and achieving 20 % increase in energy efficiency?

25.To what extent has the RDP contributed to achieving the EU 2020 headline target of reducing the number of Europeans living below the national poverty line?

26.To what extent has the RDP contributed to improving the environment and to achieving the EU biodiversity strategy target of halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services, and to restore them?

27.To what extent has the RDP contributed to the CAP objective of fostering the competitiveness of agriculture?

28.To what extent has the RDP contributed to the CAP objective of ensuring sustainable management of natural resources and climate action?

29.To what extent has the RDP contributed to the CAP objective of achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment?

30.To what extent has the RDP contributed to fostering innovation?

Focus area - related evaluation question such as "To what extent have RDP interventions supported local development in rural areas?" and EU level objective related Evaluation questions "To what extent has the RDP contributed to the CAP objective of achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment?" are closest to LEADER measure. However as LEADER operations implemented under the local development strategies can contribute to different FAs and also show additional contributions to other FAs (both the predominant FA to which the operation contributes and the FA to which the operation has additional contributions, will have to be identified by LAGs when processing applications). Therefore, these primary and additional contributions will have to be taken into consideration when answering the FA-related common evaluation questions and when calculating the relevant common indicators. The assessment of Leader contributions to FA is conducted by the evaluator. Article 54 §3 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 says that evaluations may be carried out by independent evaluators, either inside public administration or external companies selected in accordance with public procurement rules.

Impact indicator

Impact indicators are linked to the wider objectives of the programme. Example: increase in employment in rural areas, increased productivity of agricultural sector, increased production of renewable energy.

LAGs must also carry out their own evaluation activities which can be used in the assessment of Leader during the RDP evaluation. Further guidance in this respect will be provided in the guidelines on evaluation of Leader/CLLD, which the Evaluation Helpdesk will develop in the course of year 2016.
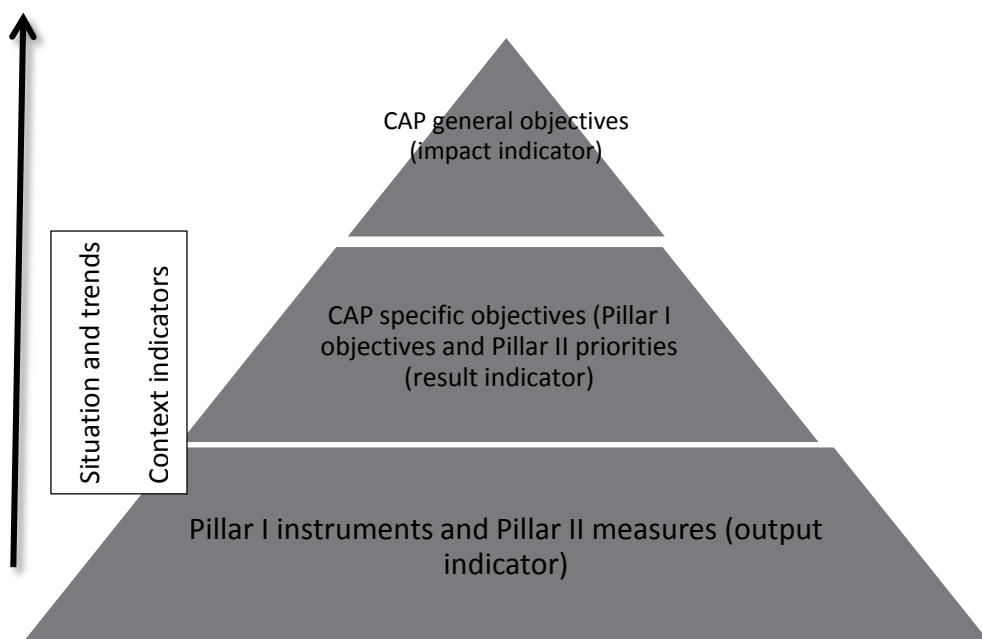
Figure 2. Indicator hierarchy Source: Technical handbook on the monitoring and evaluation framework of the CAP 2014-2020 (updated October 2015)

6. LEADER monitoring and evaluation system for Croatia

Main principles:

1. Data will be collected from the sources that is the most competent to define, group and to interpret. The most often it is that:
   - The Local Action Group is the body that is closest familiar to the essence of the projects and therefore can group projects into the different categories.
   - The Paying Agency is the most competent authority to process data and to put data together.
   - The Managing Authority has also competence in collecting official data and put together relevant target indicators. The Managing Authority makes the conclusions and analyses the data and finally compile the AIP.

2. A concrete timetable setting the deadlines for each actor to submit their part of the report has to be set, so that the report can be submitted to the European Commission in due time. **Data will be collected from 1st of January until 31st of December.** The first AIR will be compiled in 2016 and it will cover the years 2014 and 2015. After the calendar year period the Paying Agency and LAG make their part of the reporting by middle of February to middle of March. Then, within a month, the Managing Authority will undertake the necessary analyses and add data as well as compile the AIR. In second half of May the AIR will be sent to the Monitoring Committee. The Monitoring Committee meets in the beginning of June. When the Monitoring Committee has approved the AIR, it will be submitted to European Commission.

Reporting period January 1st - December 31th

MA analyse and add target indicators and compile AIR latest 30 th of April

By 30th of June AIR will be sent to European Commssion

January 1- 15th

1. PA compiles the annual report of the PA and submits latest 15th of February to MA

2. LAG compiles the report of the LAG to MA

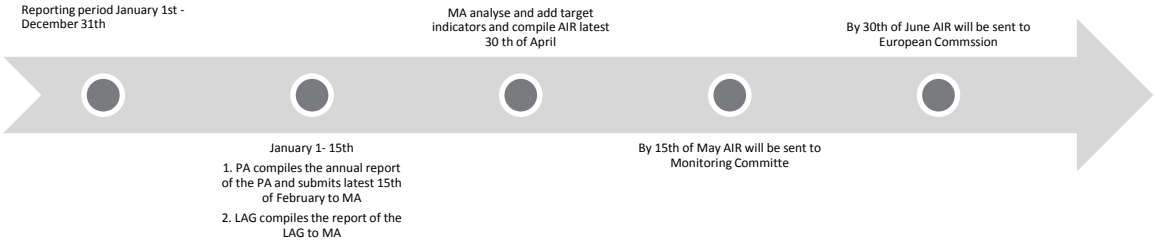By 15th of May AIR will be sent to Monitoring Committe

Figure 3 Timeline of monitoring

Obligatory indicators to be sent to European Commission

Data items relevant for LEADER

Support for LEADER measure - committed

First of all the European Commission will need to know **the total public support COMMITTED for LEADER measure** broken down **by sub-measures:**
19.1 preparatory support
19.2 support for implementation of operations under LDS
19.3 preparation and implementation of cooperation activities of the local action group
19.4 support for running costs and animation
Data will be collected from following sources:

1. LAG application (sub-measure 19.1)/LAG implementing plan for the coming year (sub-measures 19.3 and 19.4).

Project applications (sub-measure 19.2) that LAGs have selected and that Paying Agency for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development has approved.. The data will be added to Annual Implementation Report (AIR).

Support for LEADER measure - realized

Secondly European Commission needs the data about public support PAID for LEADER measure.
LAG gives the necessary data by submitting the payment claim to the Paying Agency. PA will collect the data from all LAG-s and submits it to the Ministry of Agriculture. The data will be added to Annual Implementation Report (AIR).

As regards the **LAG,** following data will be collected (information comes from *cooperation project application* or payment claims of LAG-s):

Payments that have been made to LAGs in following items:

1. **Measure 19.1** – preparatory support for the Local Development Strategy (total public expenditure -paid)
2. **animation costs** for the period of 1th of January-31th of December (total public expenditure - paid)
3. **running costs** for the period of 1th of January-31th of December (total public expenditure - paid)
4. **Population covered by the LAG**: The question arises who is the most appropriate to provide this data and who will submit it. In Estonia each LAG submits every autumn an Implementing Plan for the coming year, where LAGs describe their measures for the next year. This is considered to be the most convenient time to submit the data concerning the population of the LAG. It might also be solved the way that LAG reports the data in LAG Annual Report (to Managing Authority).
5. **Measure 19.3. Preparation** of the inter-territorial or transnational **co-operation** projects (total public expenditure - paid)
6. **Measure 19.3. Implementing** the inter-territorial **co-operation project** (number of projects and total public expenditure - paid)
7. **Measure 19.3. Implementing** the trans-national **co-operation project** (number of projects and total public expenditure - paid)

In addition to data that comes from payment claims of the LAGs PA will register **each LAG that enters a cooperation project (makes the cooperation project for the first time during programming period)** (output indicator – Unique number of LAGs involved in cooperation projects).

Project specific indicators

Secondly LAGs give their contribution in collecting the obligatory data about LEADER Projects (sub-measure 19.2)

Local Action Group will make the project calls. Using project selection criteria the LAG will set the priority list of the projects LAG proposes to be approved by the Paying Agency. When the payments will be made, Paying Agency will compile the Data based either on project applications or payment claims and submit it to MA. Data will be analysed by the MA and will be added into the Annual Implementation Report (AIR) and submitted to European Commission.

Following **project related data** will be collected (does not include the data about 19.3):
1. **Type of project promoters**: NGO-s, LAG-s, Public Bodies, SME-s[1], others – recorded in **project applications by project applicants and reported in payment claims**. LAG-s are the ones that have best knowledge in grouping projects into categories mentioned above. The Managing Authority may set broader division of projects (in Estonia we did so), but before submission of the report to the European Commission it should be possible to group projects according to the division that the European Commission requests. So before submitting the applications LAG-s are expected to flag the projects into those categories.
2. **New jobs created** will be checked twice – by **project applications** (recorded but not counted) and during **completion of the project** (identification of **gender will be included**). The European Commission has proposed two options for doing that: one way to proceed would be to collect the number of jobs created (and the gender**) for all the completed operations** (during the last payment claim for instance) and to report this data respectively. The lighter way is that data will be collected from the applications, but **validated through at least a sample** (including identification of the gender). However our suggestion is to collect the number of jobs created during the last payment claim including the identification of gender. LAGs are expected to record the data from project applications and payment claims.

Project grouped after contribution to Focus Areas stated in Reg. 1305/2013 art 5. At the latest by the time when the LAG controls the compliance of the project with the LDS, the LAG adds the **main/predominant Focus Area** the project contributes to as well as the possible contribution to other Focus areas. When the LAG selects its types of operations, it is expected that, for each project selected, the LAGs identify what is the main objective of the project (by using the list of FAs, the project is flagged with the most relevant FA). This is indicative monitoring information and **will allow constituting a link between the LEADER achievements and the mainstream RDP monitoring.** Depending on the first I e predominant FA, LAG **will know what kind of indicators will be collected.** It should be noted that in order to monitor the contributions of the LEADER projects to the FAs, **1 indicator per project is collected**. (see information about the focus areas and data that needs to be collected in Table 1 below). These contributions will be added to the achievements of the mainstream RDP to demonstrate the result of the RDP as a whole. **Data that will be monitored by Focus Areas are mainly the number of projects total public expenditure paid (total support). This data can be compiled by Managing Authority. Other data (see Table 1 below) shall be searched by**

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[1] In this context, SME stands for regular profit oriented business.For further definition of SME, from the 2007-2013 MEF handbook, we can quote the following reference from the Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC: Micro/small: < 50 employees, < 10 million € turnover; Medium: < 250 employees, < 50 million € turnover

LAG in cooperation with the beneficiary and will be sent to Managing Authority in the LAG Annual Report. See Appendix 1 for further content of the LAG Annual Report.
Table 1 Focus Areas (according to 1305/2013 art. 5) and data that will be collected in projects realized

1A	Fostering innovation, cooperation and the development of the knowledge base in rural areas			*
1B	Strengthening the links between agriculture, food production, forestry and research and innovation, including for the purpose of improved environmental management and performance.			Number of cooperation operations (non-Article 35(1c) of Reg. (EU) N° 1303/2013 operations) (number)
1C	Fostering lifelong learning and vocational training in the agricultural and forestry sectors.			Number of participants trained (number)
2A	Improving the economic performance of all farms and facilitating farm restructuring and modernisation, notably with a view to increase market participation and orientation as well as agricultural diversification.			Number of holdings/beneficiaries supported (number)
2B	Facilitating entry of adequately skilled farmers into the agriculture sector and in particular generational renewal.			Number of holdings/beneficiaries supported (number)
3 A	Improving competitiveness of primary producers by better integrating them into the agri-food chain through quality schemes, adding value to agriculture products, promotion in local markets and short supply circuits, producer groups and organisations and inter-branch organisations.			Number of holdings supported or participating in supported schemes (number)
3B	Supporting farm risk prevention and management.			Number of holdings supported or participating in supported schemes (number)
4a	Restoring, and preserving and enhancing biodiversity, including in Natura 2000 areas, areas facing natural or other specific constraints and High Nature Value (HNV) farming, and the state of European landscapes.	agriculture		Total area (agriculture) (ha)
4b	Improving water management, including fertiliser and pesticide management.			
4c	Preventing soil erosion and improving soil management			
4A	Restoring, and preserving and enhancing biodiversity, including in Natura 2000 areas, areas facing natural or other specific constraints and High Nature Value (HNV) farming, and the state of European landscapes.	forestry		Total area (forestry) (ha)
4B	Improving water management, including fertiliser and pesticide management.			
4C	Preventing soil erosion and improving soil management			
5A	Increasing efficiency in water use by agriculture			Total area (ha)
5B	Increasing efficiency in energy use in agriculture and food processing.			Total investment (euros)

5C	Facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, by-products, wastes, residues and other non-food raw material for purposes of the bio-economy.	Total investment (euros)
5D	Reducing greenhouse gas and ammonia emissions from agriculture.	Total area or number of LU (ha or nr) LU = Livestock Unit
5E	Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry.	Total area (ha)
6A	Facilitating diversification, creation and development of small enterprises and job creation.	*
6B	Fostering local development in rural areas.	Population benefiting from improved services/infrastructures (number)

* Information will be taken from other sources.

NB! In the Annual Implementing Report table, a break down into Focus Areas is not requested for LAG cooperation projects.

Country-specific monitoring

Besides data that will be submitted to European Commission, the **Ministry of Agriculture of Croatia** may decide for the collection of additional data. As in the reports to the European Commission projects are grouped according to the Focus Areas, the Managing Authority may categorize the projects into other/further sub-groups depending on for example specific objectives of the measure, type of the operations or other topics.

Examples of the categories are:

- the number of projects dealing with young or elderly persons, minorities, disabled persons
- Projects grouped into different types of economic activity (agriculture, horticulture, handicraft, tourism, organic products etc.),
- cooperation projects between enterprises,
- number of networking projects, where at least one local government participates (improves local governance on local level),
- nature heritage, culture heritage
- innovative solutions in local context, community-based services, local products, local food projects, green energy projects.

Besides grouping the projects into other groups, the Managing Authority may monitor **how many applicants there are that apply for support from the LEADER measure for the first time** and **how big is the number of members per LAG**.

Evaluation plan made by the Local Action Group.

Finally, the Local Action Group must set its evaluation plan, including self-evaluation. LAGs communicate the results of their actions to the management of the LAG, the General Assembly, local people, media, the LAG itself (self-evaluation) and other interested groups. Also the MA will be interested in the results.

Examples that LAG must or may collect are as follows: budget usage (total and by measure), applications statistics, projects contribution to objectives and indicators of LDS, LAG animation activities and co-operation projects, number of trainings and events, co-operation other than between LAGs, jobs maintained (incl. 3 years after the completion of the project), projects introducing new local products and services, increase in turnover of entrepreneurs, improved culture and nature objects.

Table 2. Summary for data broken down by receivers of the data

Monitoring data set by European Commission	Monitoring data set by Managing Authority	Monitoring data set by Local Action Group
Jobs created (by gender)	Youth projects, projects for elderly, minorities or disabled	Budget usage (total and by measure)
Type of project promoters (NGO-s, LAG-s, Public Bodies, SME-s)	cooperation projects between the enterprises	Applications statistics
Number of LAG-s selected	Project breakdown into different areas of economic activity	Project contribution to objectives and indicators of LDS
Population covered by LAG	Finding and making use innovative solutions.	LAG animation activities and co-operation projects
Projects breakdown into FAs, number+public support	Community-based services	Number of trainings and events
LAG cooperation projects inter-territorial, TNC (number of projects + public support)	Number of members per LAG;	Co-operation other than between the LAGs
Preparation of co-operation projects (in Euro)	Number of networking projects where at least one local government participates	Jobs maintained. Jobs after three years after project ending.
Unique number of LAGs in cooperation projects	Number of applicants that apply for support from LEADER measure for the first time	Projects introducing new local products and services
No of LAGs selected	Self-evaluation of the LAG (will be further developed in next column)	Improved culture and nature objects
Preparation of LDS 19.1. (euros)	green energy	Will be determined by the LAG in the Local Development Strategy
Running & Animation cost (19.4) (euros)	Project improves the culture or nature objects	

	To be further developed on the basis of needs	

Table 3. Key steps and actors in the monitoring of LEADER measure

PROJECT APPLICANT
• Project application: new jobs created - registered but not counted • Project application: project support applied • Payment claim (last): new jobs created
LAG
• LAG application: 19.1 - preparatory support for the Local Development Strategy 19.3 - LEADER cooperation project and 19.4 - running and animation cost • LAG Payment claim: Measure 19.4. - broken down to running costs and animation cost for the period of 1st of January-31st of December (total public expenditure - paid) • LAG Payment claim: Measure 19.3. **Preparation of the inter-territorial or transnational co-operation projects** (total public expenditure - paid) • LAG Payment claim: Measure 19.3. **Implementing the inter-territorial co-operation project** (number of projects and total public expenditure - paid) • LAG Payment claim: Measure 19.3. **Implementing the trans-national co-operation project** (number of projects and total public expenditure - paid) • Project application: Measure 19.2. LAGs **add predominant Focus Areas 1A-6B** *(explanation in Table 1 second column) and* additional FA if relevant • Project application: Measure 19.2. LAGs add **Type of the applicant** (project promoter): NGO, LAG, Public Bodies, SME or others • Project application: Measure 19.2. LAGs **group projects** into different types of economic activity or other target groups, which Managing Authority foresees • Reported directly to MA - **LAG Annual Report**: Focus Area based data items according to predominant FA *(Table 1 third column), except when it concerns number of projects or project support)* • Reported directly to MA - **LAG Annual Report**: Population covered by LAG • Reported directly to MA - **LAG Annual Report**: own monitoring data of LAG-s (for example jobs maintained, self-evaluation)
PAYING AGENCY
• Country profile: LEADER measure broken down to sub-measures 19.1. - 19.4. public expenditure - committed *(O.1)* • Country profile: LEADER measure broken down to sub-measures 19.1.-19.4. public expenditure - paid *(O.1)* • Country profile: 19.1. preparation of LDS public expenditure - paid *(O.1)* • Country profile: 19.2. LEADER projects broken down to contribution of predominant focus areas and additional focus areas- number of projects and total public expenditure- paid *(O.20) (O.1)* • Country profile**:** Measure 19.2. Type and number of project promoters NGO, LAG, Public Bodies, SME or others MS profile *(O.22)* • Country profile: Measure 19.2. Grouping projects into other types that Managing Authority foresees.

- Country profile: 19.3.broken down to preparation of the inter-territorial or transnational cooperation projects (total public expenditure - paid), implementing the inter-territorial cooperation project and trans-national cooperation project (number of projects - *O.21*) and total public expenditure - paid (*O.1*))
- Country profile: 19.4. broken down to running cost and animation cost. (*O.1*)
- Number of LAG-s selected *(O.19)*
- Unique number of LAG-s involved in cooperation project *(O.23)*
- Country profile: new jobs created *(R24/T23)*

MANAGING AUTHORITY

- Based on data items sent from LAG-s MA adds FA based target indicators among others % of rural population benefitting of improved services/infrastructures *R23/T22*
- Adds R/D indicator: % of rural population covered by LDS *R22/T21*
- Rural population covered by LAG-s (*O.18)*
- Analyze data for AIR
- Analyze other monitoring data sent by LAG directly to MA – LAGs Annual Report (f ex self -evaluation)
- After approval of the report by Monitoring Committee Managing Authority will submit Annual Implementation Report to EC