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Study on the Interim evaluation of the EFF (2007-2013)

Methodological framework

WORKING PAPER

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1 Introductory note

Objectives of the methodological framework for conducting interim evaluations

This methodological framework document is aimed at national authorities responsible for managing the 2007-2013 European Fisheries Fund (EFF) operational programs, and specifically those responsible for both organising and performing evaluations. It provides a guide on how an interim evaluation should be organised and what it should contain.

According to Article 27 of the EFF Implementing Regulation, each Member State is responsible for organising the interim evaluation of its EFF operational program, which should be forwarded to the Monitoring Committee and to the European Commission (EC) by 30 June 2011. These interim evaluations shall be organised in consultation with the Commission and in accordance with the evaluation methods and standards to be defined in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 47 (5) (EFF Committee), as specified in Article 49 (3) of the EFF regulation.

This document seeks to provide a common framework for the 26 Member States to organize and conduct the interim evaluation of the EFF 2007-2013. The aim of this framework is to establish a common set of evaluation criteria and indicators that can be applied for the assessment of all participating Member States. In addition to addressing minimal standards, it also seeks to provide each MS the flexibility to deal with any issues linked to the national context and specific questions.

At a final stage, the methodological framework will facilitate the final synthesis of the 26 national independent evaluations: the common evaluation questions, criteria and indicators will allow a global view of the implementation of the EFF and enable relevant conclusions and recommendations to be drawn at EU level that may feed the ongoing reform of the CFP. The results of the interim evaluations will provide the basis for the organisation of a “strategic debate” with Member States to be undertaken in 2011. This debate will focus on the content and progress of the implementation of the national strategic plans, and develop the exchange of best practice among Member States, as foreseen in Article 16 of the EFF regulation.

Key concerns of the interim evaluations

An interim evaluation is conducted half-way through the lifecycle of the program. It is thus not an end in itself, but rather is a means to improve the relevance and functioning of the program. It provides an opportunity to identify reorientations of the program which may be needed to ensure the achievement of the original objectives. An interim evaluation will be based on previous ex-ante evaluations performed at the very start of the programming period in order to support the development of the OP (2007-2013).

As detailed hereafter, the interim evaluation will thus focus on:

- Checking the **relevance**,
- Assessing the **quality and efficiency of the implementation** and management in place,
- Assessing **effectiveness** and appraising progress made by the implemented projects towards the achievement of the OP's set objectives.

Structure of the guide

The draft methodological document is divided into six parts:

- Background of the evaluation: EFF and intervention logic;
- Clarification of the objectives and scope of the interim evaluation;

- Methodological framework developed for the interim evaluation, including the development of evaluation questions;
- Evaluation grids, i.e. analytical approach to answer the evaluation questions;
- Templates for the national interim evaluation reports;
- Annexes.

A final part will be added to the present document which will address the practical issues of how to undertake the interim evaluation to ensure its quality, utility and value for money. It will detail and propose recommendations on the process of the interim evaluations, provide an evaluation timetable, develop a structure for the planning of the evaluation, and provide advice on how to manage the evaluation.

Evaluators' network

Representatives designated by the Member States have been appointed by the Commission to take part in an evaluators' network created in order to support the development of the common methodologies.

The network held a meeting to discuss the content of the methodological framework during which the experts provided feedback on the development of the methodologies and proposed some amendments to a first draft version of the common methodologies. The amended version has been presented to the EFF committee members on April, 23rd.

In particular, the network provided their comments on:

- the key issues of the evaluation;
- the list of proposed evaluation questions;
- the proposed approach and identified sources to respond to the evaluation questions;
- the feasibility of the data collection proposed in the methodology, taking into account national contexts.

The network met again in May in order to expand upon the content of the methodological framework (especially with the following: data collection tools, evaluation timeline...) and validate the final approach proposed to answer to each evaluation question (especially the distribution between compulsory and optional sub-questions, analyses and indicators).

Available sources of information to guide the methodological framework for the evaluation

Several background documents developed by the European Commission have been used to guide the development of the methodological framework:

- *Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation: A practical guide for the European Fisheries Fund, European Commission working paper. Revised version following the adoption of the EFF regulation by the Council and the EFF implementing regulation by the Commission.*
- *Working paper on the ex-ante evaluation for the EFF;*
- *The 2000-2006 Programming Period: Methodological working papers. Working paper N°8: the Mid Term evaluation of Structural Fund interventions.*

2 Background of the EFF programs

Assessing the relevance and effectiveness of the EFF's OP requires a precise understanding of the objectives underpinning the European Common Fisheries Policy, operational objectives (expected outputs), as well as general and specific objectives (expected results and impacts). The general EU framework is supported at the national level by a national strategy that should be consistent with EFF intervention logic.

The following chapter provides clarification of the EFF's general framework with which all OPs should be consistent. An objective tree set forth specifically describes the links between the levels of objectives.

2.1 Objectives of the EFF

The European Fisheries Fund (EFF)¹ is the financial instrument of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) for 2007-2013. The EFF replaced the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) which covered the 2000-2006 programming period. The EFF total budget amounts to € 4.3 billion.

From the creation of the Financial instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) in 1993 until its recent replacement by the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) in 2007, the fisheries funds mission was to further **the CFP whose general objective is to "provide for sustainable exploitation of living aquatic resources and of aquaculture in the context of sustainable development, taking account of the environmental, economic and social aspects in a balanced manner"** (Council Reg. (EC) No 1198/2006).

As defined in the Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 establishing the EFF framework for the 2007-2013 period, assistance under the EFF should aim to:

- support the common fisheries policy so as to ensure exploitation of living aquatic resources and support aquaculture in order to provide sustainability in economic, environmental and social terms;
- promote a sustainable balance between resources and the fishing capacity of the Community fishing fleet;
- promote a sustainable development of inland fishing;
- strengthen the competitiveness of the operating structures and the development of economically viable enterprises in the fisheries sector;
- foster the protection and the enhancement of the environment and natural resources where related to the fisheries sector;
- encourage sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life in areas with activities in the fisheries sector;
- promote equality between men and women in the development of the fisheries sector and fisheries areas².

¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 498/2007 of 26 March 2007 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 on the European Fisheries Fund

2.2 The EFF's history and evolution

Although the EFF is a continuity of the FIFG, it has introduced several new developments such as the development of National Strategic Plans (NSP) by the Member States before the start of the programming process. These plans described the way the CFP would be applied in each Member State and go beyond the framework of the EFF. They have been an important structuring element for the preparation of the Operational Programs (OP), although they were not approved by the EC but merely the subject of dialogue.

The Community Support Frameworks and the Single Programming Documents, which were due to be drawn up under the FIFG in the 2000-2006 period, no longer exist in the current programming period. Under the EFF, the OP is now the only programming and management document also including strategic elements. Each Member State has to present one single OP which covers both the Convergence and the Non Convergence regions.

EFF is based on simplified procedures and regulations, particularly through the reduction of the number of programs - one EFF program and one national strategy for fisheries per Member State. The aim is to achieve better identification of priorities, targets and the public resources needed to achieve objectives.

The EFF supports most of the measures implemented under the FIFG but it also establishes new and innovative measures to adapt to changes in the sector's environment, i.e:

- To target support at those fleet segments which are affected by Community conservation measures, notably by programming permanent and temporary cessation in the framework of fishing effort adjustment plans;
- to offer more 'environmental measures', e.g. change to more selective gear, aqua-environmental measures, measures for fuel efficiency;
- to allow for special support for small scale coastal fisheries;
- to finance local strategies in support of the sustainable development of fisheries areas,
- to include more measures for inland fishing.

A Restructuring Package was adopted by the Council on 24 July 2008³ in order to institute a temporary specific action to promote the restructuring of the EU fishing fleets affected by the economic crisis (fuel prices). These measures constitute a temporary derogation from some provisions of the EFF and therefore resulted in reprogramming efforts for a number of Member States within the EFF OPs.

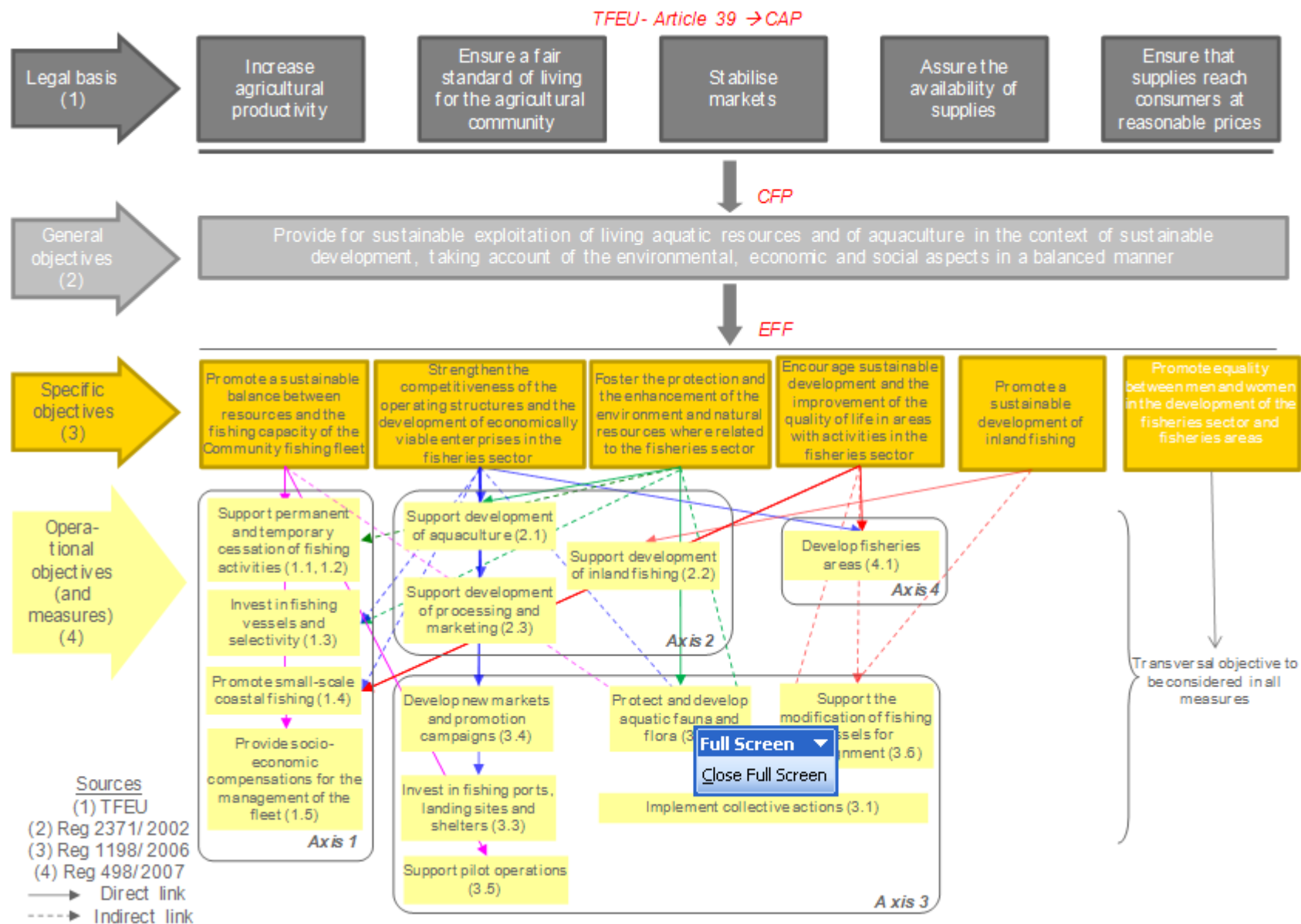
² According to article 11 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 the Member States and the Commission shall ensure that equality between men and women and the integration of the gender perspective are promoted during the various stages of implementation of the EFF, including the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Member States shall ensure that operations to enhance the role of women in the fisheries sector are promoted.

³ Council Regulation (EC) No 744/2008 of 24 July 2008 instituting a temporary specific action aiming to promote the restructuring of the European Community fishing fleets affected by the economic crisis

2.3 EFF Objectives tree

The following objective tree is based on documentary review (treaty and regulations which provide the strategic guidelines for the EFF). It has to be discussed and validated together with the evaluators' network.

Background of the EFF programs



3 Objectives and scope of the interim evaluation

3.1 Purpose of the EFF interim evaluation

As is the case for any evaluation conducted during the implementation, the interim evaluation is intended to draw lessons from the first years of the program implementation and to adjust the contents of the ongoing intervention to respond to realities in the field and/or contextual developments. It aims to improve the intervention underway through leveraging conclusions supported by observations on the ground. As the interim evaluation takes place at an early stage of the implementation of the program, relatively few outputs and results can be assessed at this stage, although an interim evaluation often includes a report on outputs and an analysis of the initial results and impacts achieved. In this respect, the assessment of results and impacts is mainly addressed in the ex post evaluation. Interim evaluation results are thus expected to influence the second period of implementation in order to improve the relevance and effectiveness of the program.

The objectives of the interim evaluation will therefore be to:

- ▶ Determine if the Program strategy as set out in the OP is still relevant, taking into account changes in the common fisheries policy and socio-economic context;
- ▶ Assess the quality and efficiency of the Program's implementation and management;
- ▶ Assess effectiveness and monitor the Program's progress towards achieving its objectives and mid-term targets as set out in the OP.

Additional objectives will be to:

- ▶ Provide recommendations for improving the program's implementation (including targets revision if deemed necessary).
- ▶ Identify ideas and feedback for the "Strategic debate", notably on some best practices identified in the MS.

These objectives have been discussed and validated with the evaluators' network.

3.2 Scope of the EFF interim evaluation

EFF Regulatory framework

The Common Fisheries Policy is based on article 39 of the EC Treaty which articulates the global objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy. The EFF was established by **the Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006** on the European Fisheries Fund for the programming period 2007-2013 which replaced the regulations on the FIFG 1263/1999 and 2792/1999. Unlike its predecessor, the EFF is no longer included in the structural funds family and this regulation is the unique legal basis for the EFF.

Commission regulation (EC) No 498/2007 articulates the detailed rules for implementing the different structural measures and defines a framework for the monitoring of program implementation. .

A Restructuring **Council Regulation (EC) No 744/2008** was adopted by the Council on 24 July 2008 to institute a temporary specific action to promote the restructuring of the EU fishing fleets affected by the economic crisis.

These measures constitute a temporary derogation from some provisions of the EFF and therefore resulted in reprogramming efforts for a number of Member States within the EFF OPs.

Focus on the operational program

The interim evaluation will be performed at the program level. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the program in terms of its strategic framework (including the national strategic plan), the quality of the implementation of the program and the effectiveness of the measures defined in relation to their objectives.

Scope of EFF measures

The EFF relates to the fisheries sector as a whole, which is defined as all activities of production, processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products. It covers the following 5 main areas of interventions which correspond to 5 priority axes, each of which is linked to one or more of the 16 measures.

- ▶ Priority axis 1: Measures for the adaptation of the Community fishing fleet
 - Measure 1.1: Permanent cessation of fishing activities
 - Measure 1.2: Temporary cessation of fishing activities
 - Measure 1.3: Investments on board fishing vessels and selectivity
 - Measure 1.4: Small-scale coastal fishing
 - Measure 1.5: Socio-economic compensations for the management of the fleet
- ▶ Priority axis 2: Aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishing and aquaculture products
 - Measure 2.1: Aquaculture
 - Measure 2.2: Inland fishing
 - Measure 2.3: Fish processing and marketing
- ▶ Priority axis 3: Measures of common interest
 - Measure 3.1: Collective actions
 - Measure 3.2: Protection and development of aquatic fauna and flora
 - Measure 3.3: Fishing ports landing sites and shelters
 - Measure 3.4: Development of new markets and promotion campaigns
 - Measure 3.5: Pilot operations
 - Measure 3.6: Modification for reassignment of fishing vessels
- ▶ Priority axis 4: Sustainable development of fisheries areas
 - Measure 4.1: Development of fisheries areas
- ▶ Priority axis 5: Technical assistance

- Measure 5.1: Technical assistance

This scope has been discussed and validated together with the evaluators' network.

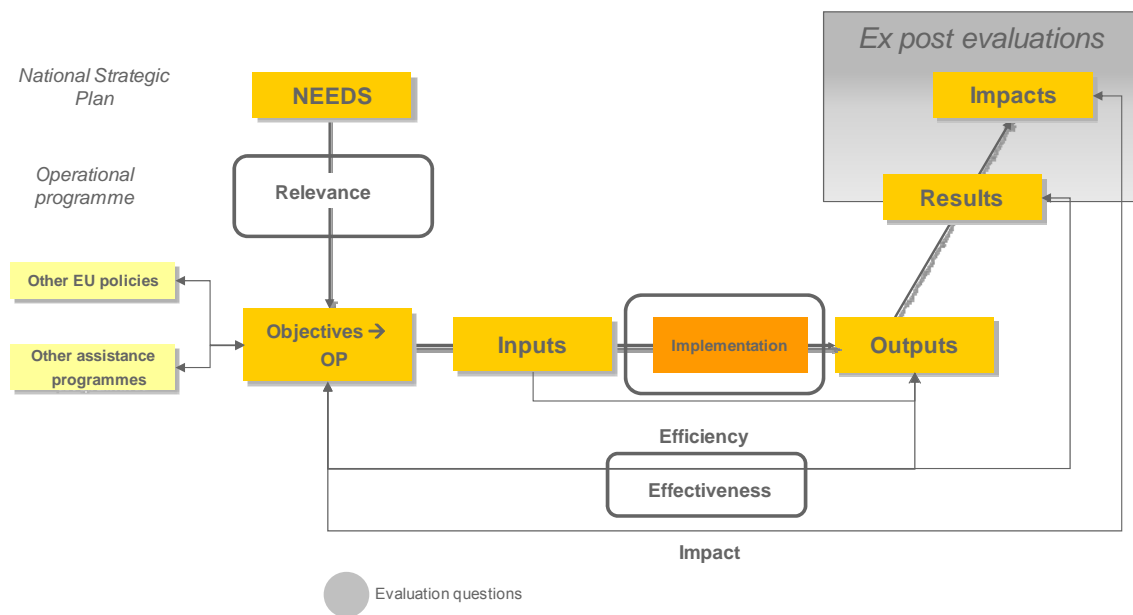
4 Methodological framework for the interim evaluation

4.1 Evaluation criteria

The evaluation will be based on the following **three evaluation criteria**:

- ▶ **Relevance** of the objectives of the operational program considering the evolution of the context of intervention and changes in the common fisheries policy,
- ▶ **Quality and efficiency** of the implementation and management in reaching the objectives,
- ▶ **Effectiveness** of the program and progress to date (measurement of outputs and results in relation to mid term targets of OP, and assessment of impacts if any).

The evaluation scheme provides an overview of the intervention



4.2 Evaluation questions

The national interim evaluations will address the three criteria by answering at least **11 related evaluation questions** as listed below.

Some additional questions might be addressed depending on the specific context in the MS and the expectations of the authorities. These questions will be determined by the authorities in charge of defining the evaluation framework. However, *some questions may not be relevant, depending on the specific context. For instance, questions on effectiveness that are axis-specific are not required to be answered if the measures are not applied in the Member States.*

- ▶ **Compulsory questions**

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation questions (EQ)
Relevance of the Operational Program's objectives	EQ 1: Considering the change in the regulatory, socio-economic and political context, have new needs emerged since the drafting of the operational program? EQ2: Considering this changing context, to what extent does the initial (or revised) operational program address the new needs of the sector within the framework of the CFP?
Implementation and management system	EQ3: How effectively is the principle of partnership applied in the EFF implementation? Are stakeholders effectively involved in the EFF implementation? Is EFF implementation well coordinated between the national/ local level? Are stakeholders, such as / in particular women's organisations/ orgs promoting equal opportunities between women and men and environmental stakeholders/ NGOs involved in the EFF implementation? EQ4: To what extent do the management processes in place, from project application to payments, enable the effective implementation of projects that best achieve the program's objectives? EQ5: How effective is the program monitoring system?
Effectiveness and progress to date	EQ6: What is the program's state of progress at the end of 2010? EQ7: What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 1 projects in relation to mid term targets of OP?*
	EQ8: What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 2 projects in relation to mid term targets of OP?*
	EQ9: What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 3 projects in relation to mid term targets of OP?*
	EQ10: How far has the Axis 4 implementation process progressed in the country (groups operational, groups formed but not implementing local strategy, groups not formed...)? How did the national institutions, in particular the managing authority, adapt to the territorial character of Axis 4? To what extent did the instruments/measures of the EFF contribute to an efficient implementation process? To what extent did the support by FARnet foster the implementation of axis 4?
	EQ11: What are the outputs and results of Axis 5?

** if applicable to the program*

4.3 General approach

The interim evaluation will follow a general approach comprising four phases:

- ▶ **Structuring of the evaluation work:** documentary review, interviews with key stakeholders, identification of the contacts to interview, organisation of the data collection plan;
- ▶ **Data collection:** collection of the quantitative data needed for the evaluation, interviewing of the key contacts, etc.;
- ▶ **Analyses and judgment:** analysis of the data collected, completion of the common indicators, drafting of the necessary analyses, responses to the evaluation questions;
- ▶ **Conclusions and recommendations:** drafting the main conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.

4.4 Sources and data collection tools

Responses to evaluation questions will be drafted through analysis based on different sources of information that will necessary to collect. These sources are necessary to feed indicators and descriptors identified in the evaluation grids as a basis for answering the evaluation questions.

SECONDARY DATA: DOCUMENTS

All existing sources available at EU and national level will have to be used to respond to all evaluation questions. In particular, following types of documents will have to be collected and used by the evaluators.

Framework documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Operational program (and revised versions if relevant) – National strategic plan – EC Regulations (1198/2006 & 498/2007, 744/2008)
Sources at EU level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Commission's Annual reports on the implementation of EFF (2007,2008) and 744 – FIG ex-post evaluation – Existing publications at EU level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conferences on implementing the European Fisheries Fund, Minutes of the seminars organised by the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the European Commission, May 2005 - February 2008 - European Fisheries Fund - A user's guide 2007-2013 - European Fisheries Fund 2007-2013 - Regulations - EFF Vademecum - Commission's reports on economic situation and on the situation of the fleet – Existing studies
Monitoring data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National monitoring system on measures implementation (indicators described in annex III of the 498/2007) – Program monitoring system (inspired by the working documents on indicators) – Progress review documents submitted to Monitoring Committee
Other sources at national/ regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EFF Annual implementation reports – Ex ante evaluation of the 2007-2013 EFF OP – 2000-2006 FIG evaluations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Studies – Thematic evaluations – National or regional fleet analyses
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SECONDARY DATA: MONITORING DATA

Monitoring data will have to be used to assess the degree of achievement of set objectives in terms of outputs and results (questions on effectiveness).

National monitoring systems should a minima enable the follow up of EFF implementation according to the list of data that have to be kept by MS according to annex III of the Commission Reg. (EC) No 498/2007 and to be communicated by the MS on request to the Commission according to article 40 of Commission Reg. (EC) No 498/2007. These data are classified per axis, per measure, and for certain measures, per action.

In addition, a more limited number of common indicators had to be integrated in the operational program as defined in the EC's Working paper named "Indicators for monitoring and evaluation: a practical guide for the European Fisheries Fund". Indeed OP should contain impact indicators at the strategy level and result indicators at the priority axis level. These indicators might be sufficient to answer the evaluation questions.

Finally, please note that some other relevant indicators might be used in the MS: the evaluators will be free to resort to other types of data to deepen the evaluation analysis and answer the evaluation questions.

Primary data

Primary data refers to all data that needs to be collected during the initiation of the evaluation. It largely comprises qualitative information from stakeholders involved in the program implementation.

Authorities involved in the EFF management	Managing authority Certifying authority Intermediate body(ies) (if applicable) Regional/ local authorities
Beneficiaries of EFF funding	Beneficiaries as defined in article 3(l) of regulation 1198/2006: a natural or legal person who is the ultimate recipient of public aid
Sector's stakeholders (Other than beneficiaries)	Professional organizations, representatives from the entire chain: processors, ship-owners, retailers, port managers, fish farmers, etc. Research institutes, individual experts, etc.

Data collection tools

Primary data will be collected through the use of different data collection tools, including interviews, collective meetings, and surveys performed with various stakeholders. Case studies may also be conducted to illustrate the implementation specificities with concrete examples.

The type of data collection tool and the sources to be used to respond to the evaluation questions are proposed in the evaluation grids below.

	(+) Assets	(-) Drawbacks or precautions	Comment
Documentary	Good source of secondary data	Provides only part of the information	<i>This tool will have to be used at a minimum to</i>

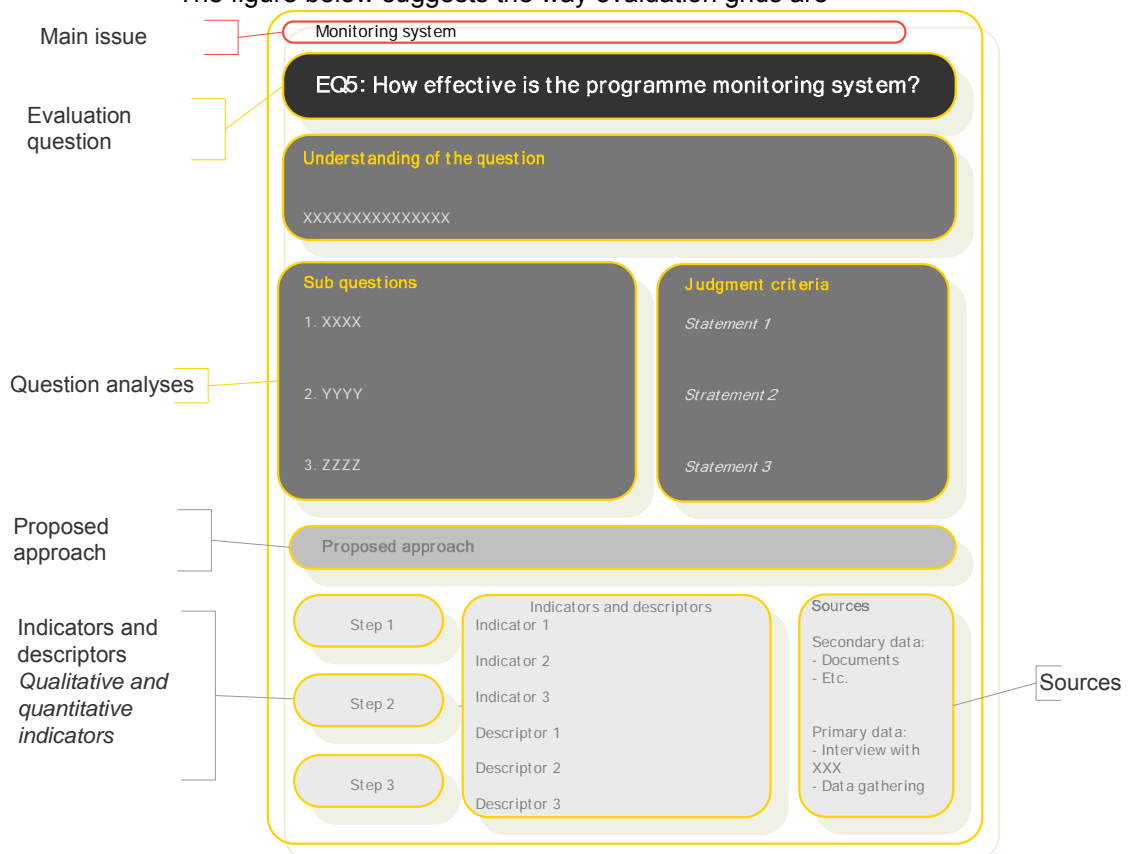
review	Leverage existing information Assists in preparation of primary data collection	picture Potentially dated information	<i>answer most evaluation questions.</i>
Interviews	Direct data collection with people intimately involved in the program Access to qualitative information on difficulties encountered, best practices, user perceptions	Provide a large representativeness of view points Important to maintain independence of judgement Secure a homogeneous and structured data collection through set interview guidelines developed for each type of stakeholder, and used for all projects Potential for staff turnover, preventing an exhaustive overview of the project progress	<i>This tool will have to be used at a minimum to answer most evaluation questions.</i>
Survey	Gathers the opinions of a large sample of stakeholders on the implementation of the program Obtains recent and quantitative information	Sample must be representative Complex to implement and administer	
Focus group	Discuss a specific issue with relevant stakeholders Discuss different scenarios for improvements Assess in a participative manner.	Stakeholders' willingness to participate	<i>This tool is particularly tailored to the assessment of Axis 4 (local action groups/beneficiaries)</i>
Case studies	Obtain detailed information on the effects of the program Illustrate the evaluation with concrete examples Understand the causal links between the activities and their effects Identifying best practices	Representativeness of the case study: extent to which situation is applicable at a larger scale.	<i>This tool is particularly tailored to the assessment of Axis 4 (local action groups/beneficiaries)</i>

5 Evaluation grids

The analytical approach to answering each evaluative question is presented in the following evaluation grids. The grids support the drafting of a methodology to conduct the interim evaluation in the countries with details on the tasks to undertake. Each grid adopts the same structure and highlights:

- ▶ A presentation of the **understanding of the question**, including a reminder of the particular stakes
- ▶ A breakdown of the evaluation question into **intermediate questions (or subquestions)**, which makes it possible to dissect the main question so as to focus on the main issues;
- ▶ A set of judgement criteria to support the answer to the evaluation question.
- ▶ A presentation of the types of analyses expected through a detailed list, for each type of analysis, of qualitative indicators (descriptors) and quantitative indicators;
- ▶ An indicative presentation of the information sources that should make it possible to feed the indicators (documentary review, interviews or focus group/case studies: see chapter 6 regarding the data collection plan);

The figure below suggests the way evaluation grids are



structured.

Evaluation grids have been developed to guide evaluators when conducting the evaluation. All evaluation questions must be addressed by evaluators but sub-questions are generally optional. Compulsory sub-questions, analyses and indicators or descriptors are highlighted in bold print. These sub-questions, analyses or indicators must be addressed by evaluators in charge of the national interim evaluation of the EFF. This

common base is necessary to have a complete overview of the EFF implementation throughout Europe and facilitate the consolidation of analyses at EU level.

The following grids are draft versions resulting from initial discussions with the evaluators' network from most EU MS. They will be discussed and potentially amended following consultation with the EFF Committee.

5.1 Relevance

Definition: assessment of the links between the defined objectives and the existing socioeconomic problems to be solved by the EFF interventions. The evaluator will focus on updating the relevant analyses already carried out during the ex-ante evaluation and thus concentrate on the changes made since the drafting of the original OP.

EQ1. Considering the change in the regulatory, socio-economic and political context, have new needs emerged since the drafting of the operational program?

Understanding of the question		
<p>The OP strategy and objectives were established to address the needs identified in the description of the situation and SWOT analysis at the beginning of the programming period, and to contribute to the implementation of the NSP as drafted at that time. The situation might have significantly changed since, in particular in relation with the CFP evolutions, the fuel crisis in 2008 and the general financial and economic crisis (still ongoing). Accordingly, the evaluation question above aims to identify the new elements that may have led to modify sector's' needs and question the program's relevance.</p> <p>In particular, this question will analyse the relevance of the OP with regards to the following new elements (notably in the regulatory framework): evolution of the CFP (new management or recovery plans, etc), fuel prices, financial/economic crisis, international developments for fisheries management, environmental developments, such as implementation of the Sea directive⁴, changes in the national regulatory/policy framework, etc.</p> <p>Attention: the evaluators should consider long terms needs with a view to achieving the CFP strategic objectives, i.e. sustainable exploitation of resources (see objective tree in section 2.3)</p>		
Sub questions and judgement criteria		
<p>The following sub-questions need to be answered with a view to identifying the new needs that might not have been addressed during the programming phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What elements (regional, national or international) may have significantly affected the context of intervention since the ex-ante evaluation diagnosis? – In particular: What has been the impact of the financial/economic crisis (still ongoing) for the sector? What has been the impact of the 2007/2008 fuel crisis for the sector? – What are the new needs for the sector in relation to these changes? – To what extent do these changes question the relevance of the OP's objectives? Are any of the objectives becoming partially or totally irrelevant? Which other objectives have become relevant? 		<p><i>No specific judgement criterion can be drawn linked to this evaluation question, of which the objective is to bring some further knowledge of the context of intervention in the MS.</i></p>
Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Possible sources
Evolution of the geographic and economic structure of the fishery sector	<p>Evolution of number of stakeholders in the sector (Production, processing, fish farmers, etc.).</p> <p>Number of stakeholders forced to stop their activity because of the financial crisis</p> <p>Production (fishing by type of vessels, aquaculture, processing) and Imports/ exports</p> <p>Evolution of the fishing fleet structure</p> <p>Identification of new competitors, evolutions of international markets.</p> <p>Perception on the trends.</p> <p>Influence of the financial crisis and the fuel crisis on the previous indicators.</p>	<p>Documentary review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory changes - Strategic environmental assessments - SEA directive - International agreements <p>Interviews with stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National/regional
Update of	Existence of new strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats Existence of	

⁴ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programs on the Environment.

SWOT analysis	previous identified SWOT that are no longer valid	authorities - Representatives from the different branches of the sector
Update of the needs	Identification of regulatory changes for each stakeholder: Producers / fishermen, fish farmers, processing companies, etc. New biological/ environmental needs such as biodiversity protection New socio-economic needs: new technologies and innovations New market needs	

EQ2. Considering this changing context, to what extent does the initial (or revised) operational program still address the current new needs of the sector within the framework of the CFP?

Understanding of the question

This question will look at the contents of the operational program to evaluate the extent to which it addresses the new needs identified in the first question above. While the ex-ante evaluation was supposed to assess the relevance of the program at the time it was developed, the interim evaluation will update the analysis with a view to identifying the adjustments that are needed and re-orientate the program appropriately, in line with the recent regulations in the sector.

Sub questions and judgement criteria

The following sub-questions would have to be answered: – Has the National Strategic Plan been revised to take into account the new context? If not, what kind of analysis was conducted regarding the relevance of the strategy, especially concerning the EFF? – Has the change of context modified (quantitatively or qualitatively) or removed some objectives of the original OP? Has it led to the addition of new objectives? Has the order of priorities among axes or measures changed to better take into account the new context? – If there was one, did the revision result in more relevant objectives?	<i>The new needs are covered by program's objectives (revised or not)</i> <i>The MS has carried out updates of the diagnosis and modified the OP accordingly (or: the national strategic plan has been revised and takes the new needs into account)</i> <i>New objectives have been added to the operational program</i> <i>Quantitative targets have been adjusted accordingly</i> <i>The budget allocation among axes and measures has been modified.</i>
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Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Possible sources
Analysis of Operational program's objectives (revised or not revised) and new objectives linked to regulation changes	Existence of an updated Socio-Economic Analysis chapter within the EFF OP Existence of a revised version of the NSP Existence of a revised version of the OP: evolution of objectives (modified, added or dropped objectives) and priorities If so: Existence of clear new objectives (General, specific, operational objectives: measures, actions), Existence of a new hierarchic organisation of objectives, Existence of new targets (indicators) and referential displaying the situation at program begin	Documentary review Interviews with stakeholders - National authorities - Representatives from the different branches of the sector Working groups with experts
Relevance	Coverage of the new challenges by the OP (Mapping of objectives versus new needs) Degree of consideration of the new needs by the strategy. Identification of measures that could be implemented to address the needs Consistency between the revised NSP and the revised OP. Consistency in terms of programming with the defined priorities (budgets)	

	assigned per axis and measure)
Necessary evolutions	Perception on the objectives
	Perception on targets level

5.2 Implementation and management

Definition: assessment of the appropriateness of the management arrangements in place to ensure a high performance of the program. The evaluator will look at the implementation procedures in place, the quality of the partnership and coordination, and assess the extent to which they are efficient and contribute to the effectiveness of the program.

EQ3: How effectively is the principle of partnership applied in the EFF implementation? Are stakeholders effectively involved in the EFF implementation? Is EFF implementation well coordinated between the national/ local level? Are stakeholders, such as / in particular women's organisations/ orgs promoting equal opportunities between women and men and environmental stakeholders/ NGOs involved in the EFF implementation?

Understanding of the question

Previous evaluations noted that generally speaking, conditions for correctly operating, efficient management and implementation systems rely on a number of factors related to the stakeholders' involvement in programming and monitoring, and the coordination between the different players involved in the management of the program at every level of intervention.

Effective cooperation within the monitoring committee (regular meetings, strong influence, etc.) as well as agreement on a joint strategy and joint priorities could be positive factors. When delegated to an intermediary body, efficient supervision and significant coordination between the managing authority and intermediary body are also important.

Regarding women' participation in EFF life cycle, article 11 of the Regulation 1198/2006 sets out that: *The Member States and the Commission shall ensure that equality between men and women and the integration of the gender perspective are promoted during the various stages of implementation of the EFF, including the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Member States shall ensure that operations to enhance the role of women in the fisheries sector are promoted.* Role of women in the partnership will thus be reviewed.

This evaluation question thus entails two issues:

- It focuses on the effectiveness of the stakeholders' involvement and of the implementation of the partnership principle,
- It also analyses the management system and assesses the appropriateness of the tasks' distribution and the quality of the coordination to ensure the general performance of the program.

Indicative list of judgement criteria

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Were representative stakeholders, in particular women's organizations and environmental stakeholders, at both the national and regional level involved in the programming phase? Are they | <i>Main stakeholders involved in fishery and/or socio-economic sectors linked to fishery well identified (An updated mapping of main stakeholders is available)</i> |
| | <i>Stakeholders are effectively consulted during the</i> |

involved in program monitoring at the different stages of the implementation notably in the monitoring committee?

programming phase

Stakeholders are effectively consulted during the implementation phase

- Does program management involve the right players at the right level? Is the distribution of tasks clear and relevant? Is the coordination between national and regional authorities involved in program management smooth and effective? *What about coordination with other departments (national or regional) such as environment?*
- Is the partnership between the European commission and managing authorities functioning smoothly?
- What improvements have been made to the management and implementation system that have increased effectiveness and reduced management costs since the previous programming period?

Some improvements have been applied to the previous program to increase the efficiency of the implementation system.

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Stakeholders' involvement	Composition of the steering committee (Stakeholders involved (no., skills, etc.))	Interviews with stakeholders
	Methodology used in setting up of program: meetings, consultations, studies, etc.	- National authorities
	Stakeholders involved (number., skills, etc.) in the consultation process	- Representatives from the different branches of the sector
	Opinion of stakeholders on the extent to which their advice is taken into account in the programming phase (needs identification, strategy definition)	
	Composition of the monitoring committee (Stakeholders involved (no., skills, etc.)). Existence of a gender balance in the membership of the monitoring committee.	
	Other type of involvement during the program implementation (meetings, written consultation, etc.)	
	Opinion of stakeholders on the extent to which their advice is taken into account in the EFF implementation	
General organization and coordination (at national/ regional level)	Types of organisation: centralised/ decentralised, number .of intermediate bodies at local/ regional level	Documentary review
	Players involved	- Description of the management system
	Breakdown of tasks	Interviews with stakeholders
	Clarity of their roles and responsibilities	- National authorities
	Existence of a national/ regional network for the fishing area	- Representatives from the different branches of the sector
	Interaction with the European Commission	- European commission representatives (desk officers)

Best management practices	Collection of suggestions to reduce administrative costs Collection of best practices in the organisation Management costs estimates	Interviews with stakeholders Internal data on management costs.
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EQ4: To what extent does the implementation and management processes in place, from project application to payments, enable the effective implementation of projects that best achieve the program's objectives?

Understanding of the question

The evaluations of the FIG programs for the 2000-2006 period clearly show that the main reasons for their generally slow take-up and poor effectiveness are of an administrative nature: lack of promotion activities, cumbersome application processes, slow payments, etc.

The evaluator will thus assess the life cycle of projects to identify any bottlenecks in the process that might impact on the general performance of the program, but also report on good practices that could be recommended to other national authorities.

The scope of this question includes all the steps from project emergence to project implementation including the promotion of the program, its clarity for potential beneficiaries, its breadth of communication, the administrative burden that applicants might go through to submit a project, the support from managing authorities (or appointed facilitators) during the application and the implementation, quality and fairness of the selection process in a view to better achieve the program objectives, clarity of the reporting process, payment issues, etc.

Indicative list of judgement criteria

The following sub-questions will have to be addressed:

- Is the communication system effective to promote program measures? *All potential project holders are aware of the funding opportunities/ Communication reaches all potential beneficiaries*
- Are the application procedures clear enough for potential beneficiaries? Why might potential beneficiaries be reluctant to submit a project (delays, red-tape, authorisations required, etc.)? *The administrative process to submit an application is simple.
The selection process includes clear selection criteria*
- Is the selection encouraging the implementation of the best projects (selection criteria, transparency of selection procedures...)? *There is no administrative burden in the application or payment phases that may prevent potential beneficiaries from applying to EFF.*
- To what extent is environmental protection taken into account in the selection criteria? *Processes/ tasks respect the set deadlines and there is no delay in the selection of projects or in the payments to beneficiaries.*
- Are selection criteria favouring women (when relevant)? *No delays have occurred in the program implementation due to problems related to the implementation process (selection, payment).*
- How effective is the payment system, particularly in terms of lead times?

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Communication	Communication actions carried out	Documentary review on communication

campaign/ animation	Knowledge of the program by potential project holders Identification of targets in the communication campaign	campaign and communication tools Interviews with various stakeholders
Application/ Selection	Clarity of the application process. Existence of facilitators to assist potential beneficiaries in the application process. Absence of administrative burden on the application process. Transparency on the selection criteria Statistical data on selection process and participants profile.	Internal procedures in place Interviews with various stakeholders
Payment	Delay between the project implementation and the first payment / last payment	Internal procedures in place Interviews with managing authorities Interviews with project holders
Identification of best practices and recommendations	Identification of local / regional / national best practices that improves implementation effectiveness Positive evolution in the implementation between FIG and EFF	Interviews with various stakeholders

EQ5: How effective is the program monitoring system?

Understanding of the question

The monitoring system is fed with indicators to follow up the projects and program implementation. The monitoring system is not only a tool to manage the allocation, but should be used as a score card to perform a continuous assessment of operations implementation, and readjust the program orientations when needed. As it seeks to ensure a good monitoring of the actions and guarantee a good implementation pace, its quality has to be assessed to be able take action to readjust the orientations if necessary.

Sub questions and judgement criteria

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How effective is the program (and projects) monitoring system, notably as regards the quality of indicators and data collection? | <p><i>The monitoring system of the projects allows indicators to measure the contribution of projects to program objectives.</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What is the reliability of the data fed into the monitoring system? | <p><i>The monitoring systems developed for the projects and the program are interfaced with one another.</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Which new indicators going beyond those in the working document have been added to the monitoring system? | <p><i>The monitoring system is regularly and correctly fed with homogeneous indicators.</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are mid-term targets well defined? Is the system able to inform about the degree of achievement of set targets? | <p><i>The monitoring system is regularly updated, checked, and used to follow the effectiveness of the program.</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are Member States using gender disaggregated indicators? | <p><i>The monitoring system includes thresholds that trigger adjustments in the actions when needed.</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are MS using indicators to measure environmental | |

integration?

- Is there an effective utilisation of the monitoring data to re-orientate the actions if the program is not implemented as expected?

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Monitoring system	Types of monitoring systems: computerised/ non computerised, national/ regional, etc.	Information system procedures
	Reliability of data collected (update frequency, correctness of the feeding, etc.)	Interview with staff in charge of the monitoring system
Indicators	Relevance of these indicators (information value, sensitivity, legibility, etc.)	
	Actual use of the indicators	
Follow up of the program	Existence of thresholds to trigger adjustments	
	Interface between projects monitoring and program monitoring	

5.3 Effectiveness

Definition: comparison between what has been achieved with what was originally planned, i.e. comparison of actual with expected or estimated outputs and results. As programs are ongoing and few projects have been implemented to date, the interim evaluation aims to provide an overview of the progress made to date and assess the likelihood that the program will achieve its set objectives. Direct impacts from EFF measures are expected to be difficult to analyse in most cases because of the timeframe of the interim evaluation on the one hand, and of the economic crisis on the other hand. The problems identified will be addressed through recommendations for the second part of the programming period.

EQ6. What is the program's state of progress at the end of 2010?

Understanding of the question

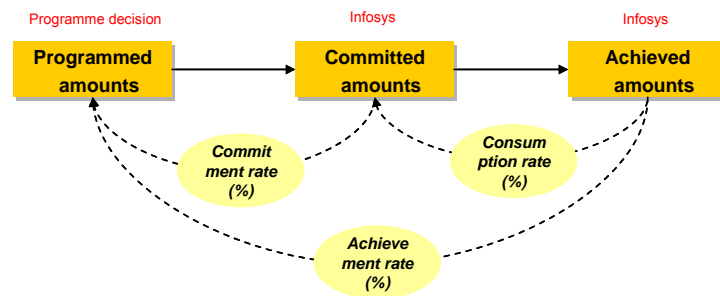
Priority axes and operational measures were designed to address EFF general objectives.

Each national operational program has a set of 'effectiveness/output' indicators and defined targets in terms of physical and financial achievements: programming/ commitments/ achievement per priority axis, number of projects per priority axis, etc. After three years of implementation of the program, this question intends to provide an overall view of the program before a more in-depth analysis of each axis.

Regarding financial progress more specifically, the answer to this evaluation question will aim to provide some key figures regarding committed amounts (commitments), achieved amounts (achievements) as well as commitment, achievement and consumption rates, as shown in the figure below (definitions are available in annex 1).

These data should be analysed **per priority axes**. When possible, they should also be analysed per measure; while programming is made per priority axis, commitments and achievements could be also available per measure).

Attention: cut off date should be December 31, 2009.



Sub questions and judgement criteria

The following subquestions will have to be addressed:

- What is the consumption of budget allocation by measure and priority axis?
- Are the levels of achievement consistent among the different axes and measures? Are they consistent with the OP objectives (for instance higher achievement rates in for high priority measures to achieve the OP general objectives)?
- What delays have occurred in the implementation? How many applications have been withdrawn? Are the delays/withdrawn applications specific to certain measures, regions, types of beneficiaries... or do they occur across the entire program? Have the causes been identified (e.g. lack of co-funding)? What has been done to improve the situation?

Achievements per priority axis are in line with expectations. If achievement rates are particularly low, causes for the delays have been identified. When budgets have been exceeded, it can be explained by a change of objectives justified by external factors (see EQ1).

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Commitments	EFF Commitments per priority axis/ per measure	National monitoring system Managing authorities interviews Stakeholder interviews
	EFF Commitment rate per priority axis	
	Total commitments (EFF/ national/ private funding) per priority axis/ per measure	
Achievements	Achievements per priority axis/ per measure (in comparison with mid-term targets)	
	Achievement rate per priority axis	
	Nature of delays and actions taken to reduce them	
	Stakeholders' expectations in terms of achievement	
Projects	Number. of applications received	
	Number. of successful applications (approved projects)	
	Number of projects withdrawn	
	Number of achieved projects per priority axis/ per measure	

EQ7. What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 1 projects (when applicable) in relation to mid-term targets of the OP?

Understanding of the question

Axis 1 sets up measures for the adaptation of the Community fishing fleet. This question aims to assess the progress made under this priority axis, and more precisely regarding the likely results and effects of the implementation of the program on the adjustment of fishing effort. There should be a focus on the measures implemented to answer the fuel crisis, in particular when Fleet Adaptation Schemes have been adopted. Special attention should also be paid to the consistency with conservation measures and the expected socio-economic impacts.

Sub questions and judgement criteria

- How many Fishing Effort Adjustment Plans (FEAP) have been adopted? Which are the associated conservation measures (at national level)? What are the objectives set up in the FEAPs? What were the measures implemented (cessation, investments on board, etc...)? Have specific segments of the fleet or specific fish stocks been targeted? What is the capacity and/or fishing effort affected by the Fishing Adjustment Plans (FEAPs) by segment?
- How many Fleet Adaptation Schemes (FAS/Reg 744/2008) were adopted? What were the measures implemented? In particular, to what extent was the possibility of partial decommissioning used? To what extent have the FAS contributed to improve fuel efficiency?
- Beside projects implemented within FEAPs or FAS, what other projects have been implemented in terms of temporary cessation of activities, investments on board and selectivity?
- To what extent have all these measures contributed to reach the objective of a sustainable balance between resources and the fishing capacity?
- Was the design of socioeconomic measures appropriate? Is there any problem with the implementation? What prevents or discourages potential beneficiaries from applying? Do they compensate the effects of the fleet reduction?
- Are small-scale coastal fishing measures functioning properly? Are levels of co-funding sufficient?
-

Fishing Effort Adjustment Plans have been implemented. Their objectives and the generated reduction of capacity/effort and/or activity are consistent with national and Community conservation measures.

Fleet Adaptation Schemes have been implemented. The generated reduction of capacity/effort has been an appropriate answer to the fuel crisis in terms of overcapacity and fuel dependency of the fleet.

Overall, projects implemented under the measures of Axis 1 (permanent and temporary cessation of activities, investments on board and selectivity, small-scale coastal fisheries and socio-economic measures) contribute to adapting the Community fishing capacity while balancing adequately environmental, economic and social impacts.

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Output analysis	Achievement/ Number of projects per measure and action Geographic location of projects Targeted segments of the fleet for permanent/temporary reduction of the fleet Types of projects to improve selectivity (types of engines) Problems encountered to implement socio-economic or small-scale coastal fishing measures Output indicators on operations according to Annex III of Reg. 498/2007*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. and capacities (GT and kW) of vessels scrapped or reassigned (by segment) so far, effort reduced (capacity * days at sea), when available - Part of EFF in the total number and capacities of vessels 	Documentary review National monitoring system Interviews: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing authorities - Stakeholders interviews

	scrapped
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of fishers/day and no. of vessels concerned by the temporary cessation of activities - No. of vessels concerned by each type of investments on board fishing vessels - All indicators under measures 1.4 and 1.5.
Achieved/ expected results and impacts	<p>Reduction of permanent fishing capacity by fleet segment resulting from the fishing effort adjustments plans or the fleet adaptation plans: comparison with set objectives and comparison with the reduction of fleet capacity outside EFF.</p> <p>Temporary reduction of fishing capacity by fleet segment resulting from the fishing effort adjustments plans or the fleet adaptation plans: comparison with set objectives (if any)</p> <p>Power of engines replaced and decrease of power related (Comparison with set objectives)</p> <p>Perception of stakeholders on the OP's results and likely impacts</p>

* Reminder: a list of minimum data has to be defined as the list of indicators mentioned in Reg. No 498/2007 is very long and not all of them are relevant for the evaluation. Moreover, the relevance and reliability of these data needs to be assessed first

EQ8. What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 2 projects (when applicable) in relation to mid-term targets of the OP?

Understanding of the question

Axis 2 establishes measures for the aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products. Measures of axis 2 aim at supporting the development of these sectors. The evaluator will assess the extent to which the operations contribute to the achievement of the objectives assigned to this axis (development of competitiveness of operating structures and economically viable enterprises, but also enhancement of the environment (see objective tree in section 2.3)).

This question aims at assessing the progress made under this priority axis and the evaluator will look at the inputs and outputs for the axis, the results (if any) and impacts.

Sub questions and judgement criteria

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the projects implemented in aquaculture? What has been the priority (productive investments, aqua-environmental measures, public health or animal health measures)? 	<p><i>Objectives and priorities laid out in the OP are reflected in the type of projects that have been implemented so far</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the requirement for an environmental impact assessment hamper the implementation of aquaculture projects? What has been implemented to avoid problems? 	<p><i>There hasn't been any major issue in the implementation of the measures or solutions have been found</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the production capacity of operating structures increased in aquaculture? Has the production increased? Has the profitability of the sector improved, especially with regard to SMEs? To what extent is this evolution related to the EFF? 	<p><i>Projects have already contributed to increased production and profitability in the aquaculture sector, in inland fisheries, in the processing and marketing industry</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has there been any issue in the implementation of aqua-environmental, animal health and public health 	<p><i>There are indicators in place to measure impacts on the environment and health</i></p> <p><i>Projects have already contributed to a reduced negative impact of production on the environment</i></p>

measures? Which ones? What has been implemented to solve them?

- What are the indicators in place to measure the impact of aquaculture in terms of environment, animal and public health? Is there any perceivable impact at this stage?
- What are the projects implemented in inland fisheries? What has been the priority (reassignment of vessels, temporary cessation of activities, environment, working conditions...)? Has there been any implementation issue? How has it been dealt with?
- What are the projects implemented in processing and marketing? Has there been any implementation issue? How has it been dealt with? To what extent do they contribute to improve the competitiveness and sustainability of the industry?

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Output analysis	Nature and content of funded projects Geographic location of main actions Output indicators on operations according to Annex III of Reg. 498/2007* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degree of use of measures - Increase in production capacity - Type of aqua-environmental measures implemented, etc. Comparison between set objectives / outputs	Documentary review/ Monitoring system Interviews with stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National/ regional authorities - Representatives from the aquaculture, inland fishing and processing sectors - Beneficiaries
Achieved/ expected results and impacts	Indicators of results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonnage produced in aquaculture, inland fisheries and processing - % of projects with environmental friendly production - Increase of turnover Indicators of impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs created or maintained - Reduction of the production costs (%) - Increased productivity (%) - Increased profit (%) Comparison between set objectives / results External factors that have hampered the achievement of objectives	

* Reminder: a list of minimum data has to be defined as the list of indicators mentioned in Reg. No 498/2007 is very long and not all of them are relevant for the evaluation. Moreover, the relevance and reliability of these data needs to be assessed first

EQ9: What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 3 projects (when applicable) in relation to mid-term targets of the OP?

Understanding of the question

Through very diverse actions, measures under priority Axis 3 aim to strengthen the competitiveness of the operating structures and the development of economically viable enterprises in the fisheries sector (3.3, 3.4),

protect and enhance the environment (3.2) as well as contribute to the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources (3.5, 3.6). These objectives can also be achieved through collective actions (3.1) that are aimed to reach all EFF objectives

The primary objective of this question is to provide a typology of the actions funded under Axis 3 as well as their beneficiaries in order to determine how and to what extent the ongoing actions are likely to contribute to a better and more sustainable organisation of the sector and to the achievement of EFF objectives as set out in the regulation (see objective tree in section 2.3).

Sub questions and judgement criteria

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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What are the projects implemented under the collective actions measure? In particular, to what extent has the measure to support networking and exchange of best practice among organizations promoting equal opportunities been used? Who were the beneficiaries (e.g. POs, cooperatives, public bodies, etc.)? Has there been any implementation issue? How has it been dealt with? – What are the projects implemented under the protection and development of aquatic fauna and flora measure? Who were the beneficiaries (scientific bodies, POs, etc...)? Has there been any implementation issue? How has it been dealt with? – What are the projects implemented under the fishing ports landing sites and shelters measure? How many projects did contribute to the improvement of products quality, to the improvement of working conditions (incl. safety), to more energy-efficient facilities? Who were the beneficiaries (port authorities, POs, ...)? Has there been any implementation issue? How has it been dealt with? – What are the projects implemented under the development of new markets and promotion campaigns measure? Who were the beneficiaries (POs, other professional organization, public bodies, etc..)? Has there been any implementation issue? How has it been dealt with? – What are the projects implemented under the pilot operation measure? Who were the beneficiaries (POs, other professional organization, economic operator...)? Has there been any implementation issue? How | <p><i>Objectives and priorities laid out in the OP are reflected in the type of projects that have been implemented so far</i></p> <p><i>There hasn't been any major issue in the implementation of the measures or solutions have been found</i></p> <p><i>Projects implemented under Axis 3 have contributed to a better organization of the sector, the progress of equal opportunities, better working conditions, a more sustainable production, higher quality products, a better marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products</i></p> <p><i>Some socio-economic and/or environmental impacts are already perceivable</i></p> |
|--|--|

was the innovative character of the project assessed? How has it been dealt with?

- To what extent has the modification for reassignment of fishing vessels measure been used? Has there been any implementation issue? How has it been dealt with?
- Overall, to what extent have the measures implemented under Axis 3 contributed to a better organization of the sector, better working conditions, a more sustainable production, higher quality products, a better marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products?
- What are the indicators in place to measure the socio-economic and environmental impacts of Axis 3? Is there any perceivable impact at this stage?

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Output analysis	Achievement/ No. Of projects per measure/action when available Beneficiary profiles/ type of operators Geographic location of projects Nature and content of funded projects (descriptive examples of projects) Output indicators on operations according to Annex III of Reg. 498/2007* Understanding of priority axis 3 measures by stakeholders	Documentary review/ Monitoring system Interviews with stakeholders - National/ regional authorities - Representatives from the fishing activities - Beneficiaries
Achieved/ expected results and impacts	<i>Protected marine area (square kilometres)</i> <i>Increase of the added value of the fish products processed and sold</i> <i>Comparison between set objectives / outputs</i>	

* Reminder: a list of minimum data has to be defined as the list of indicators mentioned in Reg. No 498/2007 is very long and not all of them are relevant for the evaluation. Moreover, the relevance and reliability of these data needs to be assessed first

EQ10: How far has the Axis 4 implementation process gone in the country (groups operational, groups formed but not implementing local strategy, groups not formed...)? How are the national institutions, in particular the managing authority, adapting to the territorial character of Axis 4? To what extent do the instruments/measures of the EFF contribute to an efficient implementation process?

Understanding of the question

Axis 4 of the EFF is the most innovative element when compared to the former FIFG. This type of assistance is new and no former experience can be used as a reference, except the LEADER experience that might have been leveraged. At the stage of the interim evaluation, it is important to measure the current state of implementation and identify the main challenges and bottlenecks that might be faced by the MS in the development of fisheries areas.

While most evaluation sub-questions aim to bring some further knowledge on the axis 4 implementation process, it would also be relevant to assess the quality and diversity of expected results and impacts of action groups already set up (when applicable), which requires an analysis of the strategies they develop and aim to implement to measure likely results and impacts.

Sub questions and judgement criteria

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Were there any system/procedure set up to support Axis 4 implementation? Which efforts were devoted to capacity building regarding territorial/local development in fisheries communities/managing authorities? How effective were these activities? | <p><i>MS have set up relevant system/procedure/financial management to support Axis 4 implementation</i></p> <p><i>Challenges in the implementation of Axis have been identified</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How have specific criteria been determined at central/regional level for selecting the area, for regulating the composition of the partnership, for the development of the strategies, for the selection of supported action...? Have Member States set targets for the representation of women in the partnerships, including at the decision-making level? Is there a gender balance in the project selection boards? | <p><i>Solutions have been found to overcome the challenges in the implementation of Axis</i></p> <p><i>The implementation of Axis 4 has favoured a more territorial approach within the EFF (development of local capacity, local strategies, local projects..)</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Has gender been used as a selection criterion for projects? Has a certain percentage of the budget been earmarked by FLAGs for women? | <p><i>Where projects have already been implemented, they are contributing to a sustainable development of fisheries areas</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Overall, was the implementation process adapted to the territorial character of Axis 4? How much freedom is left to the group in relation with strategy implementation/project selection? | <p><i>Measures under Art 44.2 (training, workers adaptability, in particular for women) have been used and have contributed to provide more equal opportunities to women.</i></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What have been the main challenges in the implementation of Axis 4 (lack of local capacity, lack of understanding with Axis 4, lack of knowledge regarding territorial development at local/MA level, lack of interest...)? | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What are the financial procedures in place to fund projects under Axis 4? What is the level of public co-funding? Can these procedures or level of co-funding be a disincentive for certain projects/beneficiaries? | |

- Has Axis 5 (technical assistance) been mobilized to overcome these challenges? If so, what was/were the issue(s)? How did the technical assistance contribute to provide a solution?
- Same question for FARNET
- Is there a national network for fisheries area? Were there initiatives aiming at creating a network? If the network exists, what type of activities has it generated?
- How far has the LEADER experience present in the country been capitalized upon?
- What projects have already been implemented under the article 44.1 (list of eligible projects under Axis 4)? Who were the beneficiaries? How do these projects contribute to a sustainable development of fisheries areas?
- What are the projects implemented under the article 44.2? Who were the beneficiaries? To what extent have measures for the promotion and improvement of professional skills, worker adaptability and access to employment, particularly in favour of women, been used?
- What are the expected results of Axis 4 at this stage?

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Description of the current state of implementation	Number of groups: non selected/ selected/ running Number of local development strategies Geographic distributions: Territory covered by the groups Number of planned/ ongoing operations Output indicators on operations according to Annex III of Reg. 498/2007*	Documentary review/ Monitoring system Interviews with stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National/ regional authorities - Local groups Case studies on some territories
Procedures used for selecting and implementing local action groups	Existence of system/procedure set up to support Axis 4 implementation Activities dedicated to capacity building regarding territorial/local development Existence of specific criteria (definition of area, composition of partnership, type of actions supported, gender criteria, etc.)	
Expected results and impacts	Content and objectives of existing local development strategies Expected results and impact (Jobs creation, etc.) Population in the territory covered by the existing groups and percentage depending on fisheries activities	
Factors for success/ failures	Influence of following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of LEADER Experience and added-value of capitalizing on axis 4 - Existence of national network for fisheries areas - Reliance on FARNET/technical assistance - Other factors Existence of good practices	

* Reminder: a list of minimum data has to be defined as the list of indicators mentioned in Reg. No 498/2007 is very long and not all of them are relevant for the evaluation. Moreover, the relevance and reliability of these data needs to be assessed first

EQ11: To what extent has the use of Axis 5 (Technical assistance) contributed to the effective implementation of the program?

Understanding of the question

Axis 5 does not directly contribute to support the fisheries and aquaculture sector but can be used to finance public services that manage the funds made available under EFF.

This question aims at assessing how technical assistance is used and to what extent it contributes to the successful implementation of other Axis

Sub questions and judgement criteria

- What are the measures implemented under Axis 5 (expertise and studies, communication, information systems...)?
- Have technical assistance funds been used to ensure gender mainstreaming in the program (for instance through the creation of specific networks or working groups on gender issues in the fisheries sector, studies identifying specific challenges and issues, awareness raising campaigns targeting women etc.)?
- What have been the improvements brought about by the technical assistance with regard to the implementation of Axis 1, 2, 3 and 4?

Axis 5 has been used and has contributed to the effective implementation of the EFF

Analysis	Indicators/ descriptors (non exhaustive)	Sources
Output analysis	Output indicators on operations according to Annex III of Reg. 498/2007*	Documentary review/ Monitoring system
Results analysis	Contribution to other axis (qualitative analysis)	Interviews with stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National authorities - Regional authorities

* Reminder: a list of minimum data has to be defined as the list of indicators mentioned in Reg. No 498/2007 is very long and not all of them are relevant for the evaluation. Moreover, the relevance and reliability of these data needs to be assessed first

6 Outputs: Template for interim evaluation report

I/ Executive summary

II/ Introduction

- ▶ Context and objectives of the evaluation
- ▶ Methodology
- ▶ Difficulties encountered during the evaluation

III/ Answers to the evaluation questions related to the relevance of the Operational program's objectives

- ▶ EQ1: Considering the change in the regulatory, socio-economic and political context, have new needs emerged since the drafting of the operational program?
- ▶ EQ2: Considering this context evolution, to what extent does the initial (or revised) operational program still address the current needs of the sector?
- ▶ Conclusion and recommendations on the relevance
- ▶ Lessons learned, best practices identified

IV/ Answers to the evaluation questions related to the effectiveness of the implementation and management

- ▶ EQ3: How effectively is the principle of partnership applied in the EFF implementation? Are stakeholders effectively involved in the EFF implementation? Is EFF implementation well coordinated between the national/ local level?
- ▶ EQ4: To what extent do the management processes in place, from project application to payments, enable the effective implementation of projects that best achieve the program's objectives?
- ▶ EQ5: How effective is the program monitoring system?
- ▶ Conclusion and recommendations on the relevance
- ▶ Lessons learned, best practices identified

V/ Answers to the evaluation questions related to the effectiveness of operations

- ▶ EQ6: What is the program's state of progress at the end of 2010?

€	<i>Programmed</i>	<i>Committed at 31.12.2009</i>	<i>Achieved at 31.12.2009</i>	<i>Number of projects planned at 31.12.2009</i>
Axis 1				
Axis 2				
Axis 3				
Axis 4				
Axis 5				
TOTAL				

- ▶ EQ7: What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 1 projects in relation to mid term targets of OP?
- ▶ EQ8: What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 2 projects in relation to mid term targets of OP?
- ▶ EQ9: What are the preliminary results achieved by the Axis 3 projects in relation to mid term targets of OP?
- ▶ EQ10: How far has the Axis 4 implementation process progressed in the country (groups operational, groups formed but not implementing local strategy, groups not formed...)? How did the national institutions, in particular the managing authority, adapt to the territorial character of Axis 4? To what extent did the instruments/measures of the EFF contribute to an efficient implementation process?* To what extent did the support by FARnet foster the implementation of axis 4?
- ▶ EQ11: What are the outputs and results of Axis 5?
- ▶ Conclusion and recommendations on the relevance
- ▶ Lessons learned, best practices identified

VI/ Conclusions on gender and environment

- ▶ Sum up information on gender, environment, bio-diversity and employment

VII/ Conclusions and recommendation

Analysis	Conclusion	Recommendation
XX	XX	XX

VIII/Annexes

- ▶ Lists of interviews
- ▶ Data collected

7 Annex

7.1 Key concepts and definitions

► Definition of evaluation concepts

A methodological working paper has been set up by the European Commission to guide the evaluators. Most definitions can be found in this document *Indicators for monitoring and evaluation: a practical guide for the European Fisheries Fund*.

Interim evaluation: Evaluations undertaken during the programming period should examine the degree of effectiveness and efficiency achieved by the Operational Program under evaluation on the basis of indicators collected by the monitoring system and/or by an autonomous appropriate field work. It should also assess the quality, relevance and the level of quantification of these indicators.

Evaluation criteria: Evaluation questions are classified in different families that correspond to different "viewpoints" on what is being evaluated. Seven of these viewpoints, also called evaluation criteria, are usually considered: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact, coherence/complementarity, and Community value added.

Judgment criterion: A judgment criterion specifies an aspect of the evaluated intervention that will allow its merits or success to be assessed. The criterion is used to answer an evaluation question. One or more judgment criteria are derived from each question, unless the question is designed only to further knowledge or understanding about the intervention or its effects.

Indicator: an indicator can be defined as measurement of an objective to be met, a resource mobilized, an effect obtained, a gauge of quality or a context variable. An indicator should be made up by a definition, a value and a measurement unit. They can be classified into four categories:

- **Input indicators** refer to the budget allocated to each level of the assistance (mainly financial data);
- **Output indicators** relate to the activity;
- **Result indicators** related to the direct or immediate effect on beneficiaries brought about by an OP;
- **Impacts indicators** refer to the consequence of the OP beyond the immediate effects.

► Other definitions

Programmed amounts (i.e. programming): amounts available for investments within the OP approved by the European Commission.

Committed amounts (i.e. commitments): amounts allocated to selected operations by the Managing Authority.

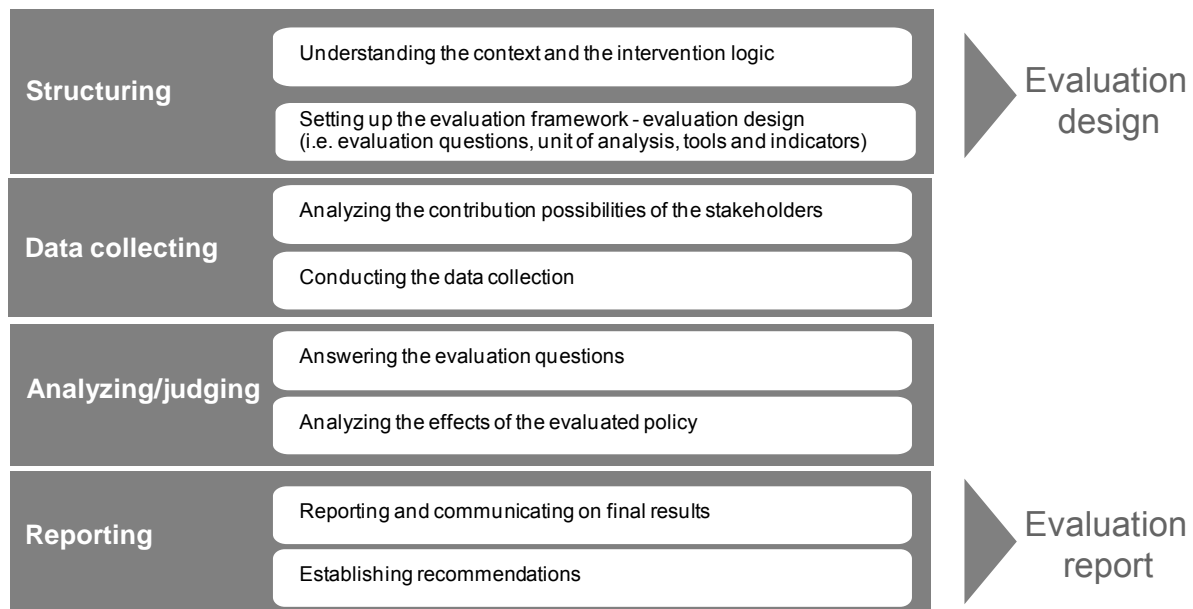
Commitment rate (%): ratio that compares committed amounts to programming.

Achieved amounts (i.e. achievements): amounts certified by the responsible authority and paid by the managing authority to the ultimate beneficiary.

Achievement rate (%): ratio that compares achieved amounts to programmed amounts. This allows check operation progress (operations still running or not even started).

Consumption rate (%): ratio that compares achieved amounts to committed amounts.

7.2 Suggested steps for the evaluation



Suggested budget breakdown:

- Structuring phase shall not exceed 25% of the overall budget;
- Data collection shall represent a minimum of 40% of the overall budget;
- Analysing, Judging and Reporting correspond to the remaining 35% of the budget.

7.3 Suggested timetable

Date	Evaluation progress
June-August 2010	Definition of the Terms of reference Planning of the evaluation (<i>depending on public procurement national regulation</i>) Establishment of a national evaluation committee
September 2010	Call for proposals to be released
November 2010	Award contract (<i>depending on public procurement national regulation</i>) Beginning of the mission
Launching the evaluation	
End of December 2010	Inception report
January-March 2011	Data collection and analysis
April 2011	First draft submitted
May 2011	Draft final report submitted to national authorities
June 2011	Review by the steering committee

End of June 2011

The evaluation reports have to be made available to the European Commission and to the monitoring committee by Member States.

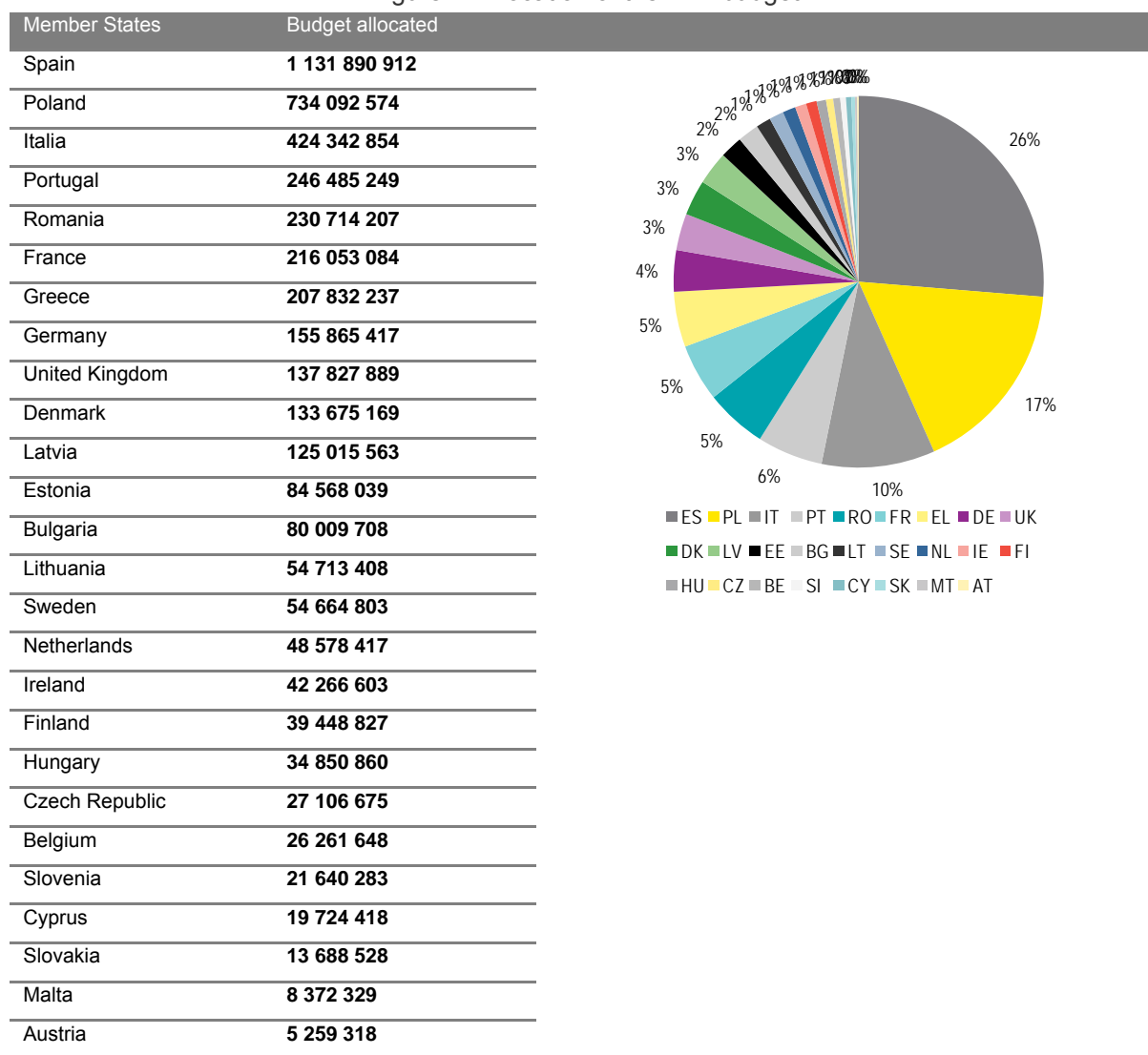
7.4 Suggested table of contents for the terms of reference

1. Context of the mid-term evaluation: legal bases, background of the evaluation, etc.
2. Objectives of the evaluation: goals and expectations
3. Scope of the evaluation (thematic: All axes and measures, geographic: Member State, period covered: from the beginning of EFF implementation until 31/12/2010)
4. Evaluation questions
 - Evaluation questions shall be at least those of the methodological framework (otherwise, choices must be justified)
 - Evaluation questions can go beyond this frame.
5. Methodology (work steps)
 - See section 7.2
6. Suggested tools
7. Expected deliverables
 - Inception report / intermediate report / final report
8. Steering committee composition and meetings
 - The steering committee gathers all the services that are concerned with the deliveries of the evaluation.
9. Calendar and budget of intervention
 - See section 7.3 for the calendar.
 - Budget: Refer to other structural funds interim evaluation (on-going) and previous FIG mid-term evaluation to set up the budget.
10. Award criteria
 - You can refer to European Commission evaluation guidelines.
11. Annex:
 - Relevant bibliography and links

7.5 Key data on EFF

Budget orientations

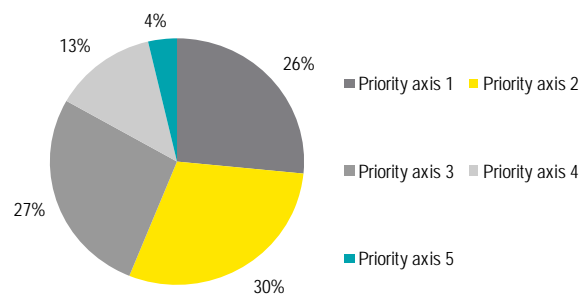
Figure 1: Allocation of the EFF budget



Source: Second annual Report on implementation of the European Fisheries Fund (2008) SEC(2009)1714

In line with the former programming period, Spain remains the main beneficiary of the European funds for fisheries. Poland is the second largest recipient of EC contribution. Seven countries concentrate 75% of the contribution, including Mediterranean countries (ES, IT, PT, EL, FR), the UK and larger countries (PL, RO and DE).

Figure 2: Allocated budget by Priority axis



Source: Second annual Report on implementation of the European Fisheries Fund (2008) SEC(2009)1714

The allocation is balanced between the three major axes ranging from 26% to 30%. The new Axis 4 focusing on sustainable development remains lower with only 13% of the Community budget allocation.

7.6 List of indicators mentioned in Reg. No 498/2007

Priorities	Measure	Action	Data
Priority axis 1: Measures for the adaptation of the Community fishing fleet			
Measure 1.1: Permanent cessation of fishing activities			
		Action 1: Scrapping	Data 1: GT
			Data 2: kW
		Action 2: Reassignment for activities outside fishing	Data 1: GT
			Data 2: kW
		Action 3: Reassignment for the creation of artificial reefs	Data 1: GT
			Data 2: kW
Measure 1.2: Temporary cessation of fishing activities			
		Action 1: Temporary cessation of activities	Data 1: Number of fishers/day
			Data 2: Vessels concerned if appropriate
Measure 1.3: Investments on board fishing vessels and selectivity			
		Action 1: Improvement of safety on board	Data 1: Vessel concerned
		Action 2: Improvement of working conditions	Data 1: Vessel concerned
		Action 3: Improvement of hygiene	Data 1: Vessel concerned
		Action 4: Improvement of product quality	Data 1: Vessel concerned
		Action 5: Improvement of energy efficiency	Data 1: Vessel concerned
		Action 6: Improvement of selectivity	Data 1: Vessel concerned
		Action 7: Replacement of engine	Data 1: Power of engine (after modernisation) (kW)
			Data 2: Decrease of power related to engines replaced (-kW)
			Data 3: Vessel concerned
		Action 8: Replacement of gear	Data 1: Number of fishing gear replaced
			Data 2: Vessel concerned
		Action 9: Others investments on board fishing vessels and selectivity	Data 1: Vessel concerned
Measure 1.4: Small-scale coastal fishing			
		Action 1: Small-scale coastal fishing	Data 1: Number of fishers/owners of fishing vessels that have received premiums in order to improve management and control of access conditions to certain fishing areas.
			Data 2: Number of fishers/owners of fishing vessels that have received premiums in order to promote the organisation of the production, processing and marketing chain of fisheries products.
			Data 3: Number of fishers/owners of fishing vessels that have received premiums in order to encourage voluntary steps to reduce fishing effort for the conservation of resources.
			Data 4: Number of fishers/owners of fishing vessels that have received premiums in order to encourage the use of technological innovations that do not increase fishing effort.
			Data 5: Total number of fishers/owners of fishing vessels that have received premiums in order to improve safety training.
			Data 6: Number of female fishers/owners of fishing vessels that have received premiums in order to improve safety training.
			Data 7: Total number of fishers/owners of fishing vessels that have received premiums in order to improve professional skills.

Priorities	Measure	Action	Data
			Data 8: Number of female fishers/owners of fishing vessels that have received premiums in order to improve professional skills.
	Measure 1.5: Socio-economic compensations for the management of the fleet		
		Action 1: Socio-economic compensations	Data 1: Total number of fishers concerned by the diversification of activities, if appropriate.
			Data 2: Number of female fishers concerned by the diversification of activities, if appropriate.
			Data 3: Total number of fishers concerned by early departure from the fishing sector.
			Data 4: Number of female fishers concerned by early departure from the fishing sector.
			Data 5: Total number of individual premiums to fishers younger than 40 years
			Data 6: Number of individual premiums to female fishers younger than 40 years
			Data 7: Total number of fishers concerned by the upgrading professional skills.
			Data 8: Number of female fishers concerned by the upgrading professional skills
			Data 9: Total number of fishers benefiting of schemes for retraining outside fishing sector.
			Data 10: Number of female fishers benefiting of schemes for retraining outside fishing sector.
			Data 11: Number of training days received.
			Data 12: Total number of fishers benefiting from the non-renewable compensations, if appropriate.
			Data 13: Number of female fishers benefiting from the non-renewable compensations, if appropriate.
	Priority axis 2: Aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishing and aquaculture products		
	Measure 2.1: Aquaculture		
		Action 1: Increase in production capacity due to construction of new farms	Data 1: Tonnes/year of mussels
			Data 2: Tonnes/year of clams
			Data 3: Tonnes/year of oysters
			Data 4: Tonnes/year of bass
			Data 5: Tonnes/year of sea bream
			Data 6: Tonnes/year of turbot
			Data 7: Tonnes/year of salmon
			Data 8: Tonnes/year of seawater farmed trout
			Data 9: Tonnes/year of eel
			Data 10: Tonnes/year of carp
			Data 11: Tonnes/year of freshwater farmed trout
			Data 12: Tonnes/year of tuna
			Data 13: Tonnes/year of other species
			Data 14: Size of enterprise (Micro, Small, Medium, Large)
		Action 2: Variation in production due to the extension or modernisation of existing farms	Data 1: Tonnes/year of mussels
			Data 2: Tonnes/year of clams
			Data 3: Tonnes/year of oysters
			Data 4: Tonnes/year of bass
			Data 5: Tonnes/year of sea bream
			Data 6: Tonnes/year of turbot

Priorities	Measure	Action	Data
			Data 7: Tonnes/year of salmon
			Data 8: Tonnes/year of seawater farmed trout
			Data 9: Tonnes/year of eel
			Data 10: Tonnes/year of carp
			Data 11: Tonnes/year of freshwater farmed trout
			Data 12: Tonnes/year of tuna
			Data 13: Tonnes/year of other species
			Data 14: Size of enterprise (Micro, Small, Medium, Large)
		Action 3: Increase in number of hatchery-produced fry	Data 1: Number/year of mussels
			Data 2: Number/year of clams
			Data 3: Number/year of oysters
			Data 4: Number/year of bass
			Data 5: Number/year of sea bream
			Data 6: Number/year of turbot
			Data 7: Number/year of salmon
			Data 8: Number/year of seawater farmed trout
			Data 9: Number/year of eel
			Data 10: Number/year of carp
			Data 11: Number/year of freshwater farmed trout
			Data 12: Number/year of tuna
			Data 13: Number/year of other species
			Data 14: Size of enterprise (Micro, Small, Medium, Large)
		Action 4: Aqua-environmental measures	Data 1: Unit that has implemented aqua-environmental measures as provided for in Article 30(2)(a) of Regulation
			Data 2: Unit that has adhered to the Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).
			Data 3: Unit that has put in place organic production.
		Action 5: Public health measures	Data 1: Mollusc farmer that has benefited from compensation.
		Action 6: Animal health measures	Data 1: Farmer that has benefited from compensation.
	Measure 2.2. Inland fishing		
		Action 1: Inland fishing vessels	Data 1: Tonnage of vessel modernised (GT).
			Data 2: Power of vessel modernised (kW).
			Data 3: Tonnage of vessel re-assigned (GT).
			Data 4: Power of vessel re-assigned (kW).
			Data 5: Vessel concerned.
		Action 2: Investments for the construction of inland fishing facilities	Data 1: Unit that has benefited.
		Action 3: Investments for extension, equipment and modernisation of inland fishing facilities	Data 1: Unit that has benefited.
	Measure 2.3. Fish processing and marketing		
		Action 1: Increase in processing capacity (construction of new units and/or extension of existing units)	Data 1: Tonnes/year of fresh or chilled products.
			Data 2: Tonnes/year of preserved or semi-preserved products.
			Data 3: Tonnes/year of frozen or deep-frozen products.
			Data 4: Tonnes/year of other processed products (prepared meals, smoked, salted, dried products).

Priorities	Measure	Action	Data
			Data 5: size of enterprise (Micro, Small, Medium, Large).
		Action 2: Construction, extension, equipment and modernisation of processing units	Data 1: Unit that has benefited from improved hygiene/working conditions.
			Data 2: Unit that has benefited from improved environmental conditions.
			Data 3: Unit that has put in place improved production systems (quality, technological innovations).
			Data 4: Size of enterprise (Micro, Small, Medium, Large).
		Action 3: Construction of new marketing establishment	Data 1: m2 of effective surface area.
			Data 2: Size of enterprise (Micro, Small, Medium, Large).
		Action 4: Modernisation of existing marketing establishments	Data 1: Unit that has benefited from improved hygiene/working conditions.
			Data 2: Unit that has benefited from improved environmental conditions.
			Data 3: Unit that has put in place improved systems (quality, technological innovations).
			Data 4: Unit that has put in place the treatment, processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products wastes
			Data 5: Unit benefiting from this action broken down by size of enterprise (Micro, Small, Medium, Large).
Priority axis 3: Measures of common interest			
	Measure 3.1: Collective actions		
			Data 1: Producers' organisations created.
			Data 2: Producers' organisations restructured.
			Data 3: Operation that upgrades professional skills, or develops new training methods and tools.
			Data 4: Operation that promotes partnership between scientists and operators in the fisheries sector.
			Data 5: Operation on networking and exchange of experience and best practice among organisations promoting equal opportunities between men and women and other stakeholders.
			Data 6: Other operation(s).
	Measure 3.2: Protection and development of aquatic fauna and flora		
			Data 1: Marine area (km2) protected by the installation of static or movable facilities.
			Data 2: Operation concerning rehabilitation of inland waters.
			Data 3: Operation concerning Nature 2000 areas.
			Data 4: Operation concerning spawning grounds and migration routes rehabilitated.
	Measure 3.3: Fishing ports landing sites and shelters		
		Action 1: Investments in existing fishing ports	Data 1: m3 of cold storage created.
			Data 2: m3 of storage other than cold stores.
			Data 3: Operation of handling installations.
			Data 4: Operation of ice machines.
			Data 5: Operation to supply installations (electricity, water, fuel)
			Data 6: Operation regarding other facilities.
			Data 7: m2 of quays restructured.
			Data 8: Linear metres of quays restructured.
			Data 9: m2 of surface usable for first sale.
		Action 2: Investments in restructuring and improvement of landing sites	Data 1: Landing site that has benefited.
		Action 3: Safety related investments for the construction or modernisation	Data 1: Fishing shelter that has benefited.

Priorities	Measure	Action	Data
		of small fishing shelters	
		Action 4: Safety related investments for the modernisation of small fishing shelters	Data 1: Fishing shelter that has benefited.
Measure 3.4: Development of new markets and promotion campaigns			
			Data 1: Campaign for fisheries and aquaculture products.
			Data 2: Campaign to improve the image of fisheries.
			Data 3: Operation to promote products obtained using methods with low impact on the environment.
			Data 4: Operation to promote products recognised under the terms of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 (1).
			Data 5: Operation to implement a quality policy for fisheries and aquaculture products.
			Data 6: Operation to promote quality certification.
			Data 7: Operation to promote the supply of the market of surplus or underexploited species.
			Data 8: Operation to implement market surveys.
Measure 3.5: Pilot operations			
			Data 1: Test on innovative technology.
			Data 2: Test on management plans and fishing effort allocation plans.
			Data 3: Operation to develop and test methods to improve gear selectivity/reduce by-catches and discards.
			Data 4: Operation to test alternative types of fishing management techniques.
Measure 3.6: Modification for reassignment of fishing vessels			
			Data 1: Vessel modified for historical heritage.
			Data 2: Vessel modified for fisheries research (FR).
			Data 3: Vessel modified for training activities (TA).
			Data 4: Vessel modified for control (C).
Priority axis 4: Sustainable development of fisheries areas			
Measure 4.1: Development of fisheries areas			
			Data 1: Operation for strengthening the competitiveness of the fisheries areas.
			Data 2: Operation for restructuring and redirecting economic activities.
			Data 3: Operation for diversifying activities.
			Data 4: Operation for adding value to fisheries products.
			Data 5: Operation for supporting small fisheries communities and tourism related infrastructure.
			Data 6: Operation for protecting the environment in fisheries areas.
			Data 7: Operation for re-establishing the production potential in fisheries areas.
			Data 8: Operation for promoting inter-regional and trans-national cooperation.
			Data 9: Operation for acquiring skills and facilitating the preparation and implementation of the local development strategy
			Data 10: Operation for the contribution to the running cost of the groups.
			Data 11: Operation on communication actions by the groups.
			Data 12: Other operation(s).
Priority axis 5: Technical assistance			
Measure 5.1: Technical assistance			

Priorities	Measure	Action	Data
		Action 1: Management and implementation of programs	Data 1: Operation for technical assistance for the implementation of the operational program.
			Data 2: Operation for improving administrative capacity.
			Data 3: Operation on communications actions.
			Data 4: Operation for facilitating networking.
			Data 5: Operations for evaluation.
		Action 2: Studies (excluding evaluation)	Data 1: studies.
		Action 3: Publicity and information	Data 1: Operation for publicity.
			Data 2: Operation for information to stakeholders.
		Action 4: Other technical assistance measures	Data 1: Operation of other kind of technical assistance.

7.7 List of acronyms

CFP	Common Fishery Policy
EC	European Commission
EFF	European Fisheries Fund
EQ	Evaluation question
FAS	Fleet Adaptation Schemes
FEAP	Fishing Effort Adjustment Plan
FIFG	Financial instruments for fisheries guidance
MA	Managing authority
MS	Member State
NSP	National Strategic Plan
OP	Operational Program