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**Collection of information in view of D5.1 (data screening  
and qualitative identification of causal relationship)  
FRANCE**

Yann Desjeux, Pierre Dupraz, Gilles G. Allaire

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Work Package No. 5

February 2011

**Collection of information in view of D5.1**  
**(data screening and qualitative**  
**identification of causal relationship)**

**FRANCE**

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## Table of contents

<b>Tables</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Figures</b>	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Summary</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2 Rationale and components</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Description of RDP implementation in the case study	6
2.2 Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms	6
2.3 Checking available information at local level	7
<b>3 Timing and discussion</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Acknowledgement</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4 Description of RDP implementation in the case study</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1 Please specify the RDP implementation level	9
4.2 Zoning and socio-demographic aspects relevant for the RDP (at programming level or below)	10
4.3 Please specify, if it exists, the specification and differentiation of zoning among the different axes of the RDP.	14
4.4 Specification of information about the design of the six SPARD measures	15
<b>5 Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1 Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)	21
5.2 Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)	24
<b>6 Guidelines for checking information about implementation at local level</b>	<b>27</b>
Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)	27

## Tables

Table 1 Basic information about the altitude .....	12
Table 2. Basic information about the population and the surface using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans.....	12
Table 3 Basic information about the socio-economics indicators using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans.....	13
Table 4 Environmental Zoning (Form Ex-ante evaluation) .....	14
Table 5 Basic information about financial implementation .....	14
Table 6 Basic information about implementation per each selected measure .....	15
Table 7. Variables of spatial difference in uptake/participation .....	21
Table 8. Spillover effects per measure .....	24
Table 9 Main data available (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)	27
Table 10. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is. ....	28

## **Abbreviations**

EC	European Commission
RDP	Rural Development Plan
UAA	Usable Agricultural Area
LU	Livestock Unit

## Summary

In the context of the SPARD project, WP5 has the objectives to: a) prove that the methodology is feasible at different scales of application; b) that the modelling results are reliable for further specification by using and processing of data of higher or different quality (more disaggregated, higher spatial resolution, specific properties).

This document provides guidelines to the objectives of task 5.1 in each case study area.

These concern three main components: a) Description of RDP implementation in the case study, b) Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms; c) Checking available information at local level.

## 1 Introduction

The implementation of rural development plans (RDP) is carried out at local level. The understanding of implementation and evaluation at sub-programming region is a key factor in RDP evaluation.

In the context of the SPARD project, WP5 has the objectives to: a) prove that the methodology is feasible at different scales of application; b) that the modelling results are reliable for further specification by using and processing of data of higher or different quality (more disaggregated, higher spatial resolution, specific properties).

The aim of task 5.1 (Data screening and qualitative identification of causal relationships) is to collect and organise data available at regional level. “Data collection will address specifically secondary data already collected in the monitoring and evaluation process of RDP. Through a focus group of local stakeholders, regional end users and experts in each region: a) the causal connections and the informational contents of such data/indicators will be discussed; b) hypotheses for causal connections will be reformulated/further specified taking into account the specificities of each Case study area.”

Based on agreements taken at the ZALF meeting (August 2010) and Amsterdam meeting (January 2011) the activity related to task 5.1 will be based on common guidelines to achieve the objectives stated in the DoW. Each Partner responsible for a case study will fill the questionnaire according to the best suitable methodology, depending on the distribution (data sources, informed people) of information.

This document provides guidelines for activities aimed at the objectives of task 5.1 in each case study area. These include three main components: I) Description of RDP implementation in the case study, II) Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms; III) Checking available information at local level.

The document is organized as follows. In the next section, the rationale, structure and motivation of this activities is given. In section 3 a timetable is provided. The following annexes 4, 5 and 6 provide guidelines for the above points a, b and c respectively.

## 2 Rationale and components

### 2.1 Description of RDP implementation in the case study

This section aims to provide guideline for the collection of information aimed at supporting CSA analysis and motivate comparability, including locally-specific information about implementation issues that can be of general interest for the econometric analysis. This includes mainly two components:

1. Zoning and socio economic aspects of the CSA
2. Basic information about local implementation, including: 2a) general RDP description; 2b) specific information about the 6 measures targeted by the project (measures 112; 121 concerning the first axis; measures 211/212; 214 concerning the second axis and measures 311; 322 concerning the third axis).

The guidelines are designed to provide a “light” collection of information focusing on issues that are not available from other sources (e.g. information about targets, baseline, economic indicators etc. is already available and will not be asked here).

### 2.2 Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

This section is devoted to build reasonable hypotheses about explanatory variables in the spatial econometric models at different scales, based on the local effects of RDPs.

This will include collecting opinions about two main issues (chosen as the most relevant contributions among all potential issues to be addressed):

1. List of possible variables that explain the spatial differentiation of uptake/participation: this will include: 1a) Drivers of location built in the policy design (e.g. linked to zoning or geographical priorities); 1b) Opinion/expectation about other factors affecting location/participation;
2. List of possible spillover effects from the programming area towards other programming areas.

This is expected to be filled through consultation with local experts, using the most appropriate means (individual interviews, group meeting)

We used as starting point the list of effects/determinants available from D3.1 (Uthes et al., 2010) plus Dwyer et al. (2008).

### **2.3 Checking available information at local level**

In order to check the possibility to run models at different scales, it is first necessary to know about available information at the regional level. In this section we propose a first step in the identification of such information for the 6 measures treated in the SPRD project. We propose simple tables to be filled with details about implementation information collected by the programming authority in each case study.

The guidelines in section 4, section 5 and section 6 is designed to be filled together with local informed people or based on local implementation documents if available.

## **3 Timing and discussion**

We propose the following timetable:

1. we proceed first through a collection of reaction to this document by March 2;
2. we'll provide a revised guideline document according to your suggestions by March 11;
3. each partner fill in this document according to the shared guidelines by April 8;
4. UNIBO prepares a draft D5.1 report before end April and results will be discussed at the Bologna Meeting

Note that the three parts can be filled using different methods. While part 1 (section 4) and part 3 (section 6) could be filled by the partners using the information within the RDP documents at CSA level, the part 2 (section 5) is designed to be filled by one or more experts. We suggest to contact expert from public administration with expertise on RDP evaluation/monitoring, with focus at programming level. The three part could be filled and returned separately (as soon as you have one part done, please let us have it).

## **Acknowledgement**

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## Questionnaire

### Note:

1. The following sections are referring to the French case-study area (i.e. Midi-Pyrénées region). Hence, whenever possible, information are collected at (and for) that specific regional level.
2. Although France has a rather long history as regards rural development and agri-environment (indeed since the enforcement of Art.19 of EC Reg. 797/1985), only the ongoing programming (ie RDR2, 2007-2013) is considered hereafter.

## 4 Description of RDP implementation in the case study

### 4.1 Please specify the RDP implementation level

#### 1) Programming level:

French translation (at the French mainland level) of the EU rural development regulation (EC Reg. n°1698/2005) covers the overall mainland and is made, on the one hand, of measures applicable to all 21 NUTS2 regions (i.e. National ceiling) and, on the other hand, of regional components (i.e. regional adaptations from national design) whose design lies under the responsibility of regional Authorities.

The national ceiling includes LFA premiums, support to farmers' installation (i.e. young farmer premium and subsidised loans), windthrow plan aiming at compensating the forestry sector affected by severe storms in late 1999 and aids for increasing the economic value of forests. Rotational AES (crop diversification within crop rotations) is also included in that National ceiling, as well as the grassland premium.

Regional components are measures aiming at meeting local stakes, in accordance with local specificities, and are designed by the regional administration in collaboration with local actors.

#### 2) Position of the area with respect to the Convergence and Regional competitiveness Objectives:

Competitiveness and Employment Regions

#### 3) Other relevant implementation information:

As far as the regional components of RDP in Midi-Pyrénées are concerned, the design and the selection of measures to be enforced are developed according to the regional priorities set out by the regional administration in accordance with local actors and stakeholders. These can be summarised, at the axis level, as follows:

#### Axis1:

Promotion and stimulation of the agricultural sector (up- and downstream) in order to improve the agricultural revenue, by:

- enhancing farm competitiveness (mainly through structural improvements, agricultural diversification, etc.)
- supporting activities aiming at increasing production added value
- supporting the evolution of the downstream sector in view of a better integration of consumers' demand

**Axis2:**

To support the proper achievement of “good ecological and chemical status” for all waters by 2015, as set in the Water Framework Directive, by:

- promoting low-input agricultural practices and a reduced use of plant protection products
- supporting extension services addressing the aforementioned issues

To support biodiversity preservation (and where feasible, to increase its provision), within Natura 2000 areas, in order to contribute meeting the objectives set in the National Strategy for Biodiversity.

In the meantime, other issues are at stake: (i) support to organic farming; (ii) promotion of low-input agricultural systems that might be relevant to address environmental issues; (iii) support to specific productions (or farming systems) of importance as regards the conservation of genetic resources and rare breeds.

**Axis3:**

Actions undertaken under the Axis3 are focused on rural areas and excluding cities of more than 16,000 inhab.

Both tourism and services to the local population (such as health services) constitute the backbone of Axis3 in midi-Pyrénées. Nevertheless, the maintenance of natural heritage of specific territories is also targeted.

As regards the financial balance of RDP Midi-Pyrénées itself, the breakdown is as follows:

- Axis1: 95,641,700 €(49.2%)
- Axis2: 30,690,000 €(15.8%)
- Axis3: 33,373,300 €(17.2%)
- Axis4: 30,000,000 €(15.5%)
- Technical assistance: 4,499,688 (2.3%)

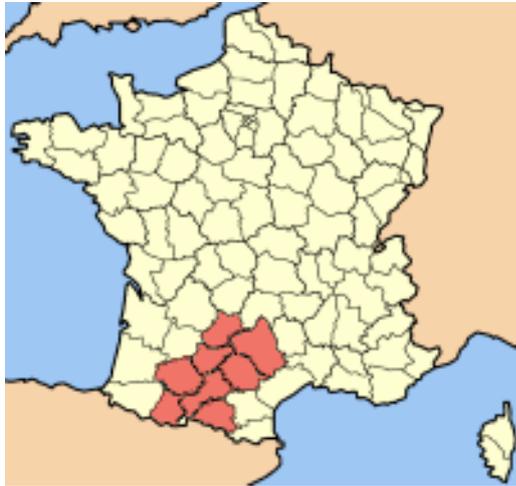
Besides, among the 6 measures considered within SPARD analyses, France chose not to activate Measure 322.

**4.2 Zoning and socio-demographic aspects relevant for the RDP (at programming level or below)**

Midi-Pyrénées, located in the south-western part of France is the largest NUTS2 region of France, covering about 8% of the national territory (Figure 1). The region has a very varied relief consisting of plains, hills and mountains of differing height. With its 8 NUTS3 regions, Midi-Pyrénées is bounded by two mountainous massifs: Massif Central in the north-eastern part, and Pyrénées in its southern part (making a natural border with Spain). Between these areas, on either side of the Garonne River valley, the only real plains in the region lay. Equally distant from the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, Midi-Pyrénées’ climate is

characterised by hot, dry summers with temperatures among the highest in France, and by mild winters, except on the uplands.

*Figure 1: Location of the NUTS2 region Midi-Pyrénées and division in 8 NUTS3 regions*



Given its geographical features the region is sparsely inhabited and the population not evenly distributed. The only major city of the region, Toulouse (the NUTS2 capital city), and its conurbation have a population of more than 800,000 inhabitants. The rapid development of the Toulouse conurbation, where 30% of the population of the region lives, gives a very lively and modern picture of the Midi-Pyrénées region. But the region also has vast rural areas with a sparse, ageing population, and traditional and limited economic activity.

Agriculture is very important (61% of the total regional area in 2006, Table 1), with production equally divided between livestock and crops. Livestock is mainly in the foothills of the Massif Central and the Pyrénées, and crops in the plains. Midi-Pyrénées has the largest herd of sheep in France. Most of the fruit production (plums, apples, peaches) is concentrated in the north-western part of the region, along the Garonne River valley. Some high-quality products contribute to the renown of local agriculture: Roquefort cheese; Armagnac brandy; Madiran, Fronton, Gaillac and Cahors wines; “foie gras”.

*Table 1 Land-Use in Midi-Pyrénées in 2006 according to Corine Land Cover classification*

	Area (ha)	%
Artificial surfaces	126,493	2.77%
Agricultural areas	2,796,707	61.17%
Forests and semi-natural areas	1,628,576	35.62%
Wetlands	273	0.01%
Water bodies	19,674	0.43%

Table 2 Basic information about the altitude (*Not available in the RDP*)

Altitude	Surface		SAU	
	ha	%	ha	%
Plain (0-300m)	2,152,978	47.1	1,314,956.44	55.7
Hill (300-600m)	1,248,301	27.3	661,196.57	28
Mountain (>600m)	1,169,502	25.6	385,761.46	16.3
<b>Whole region</b>	<b>4,570,781</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,361,914.47</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Agricultural Census, 2000

Comments:

We used the same Altitude typology as the one used in the FADN

Table 3. Basic information about the population and the surface using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans

- Available data, presented in the RDP:

	Municipality		Surface		Population		Density
	#		KMQ	%	#	%	Inhab./km2
<b>Whole region</b>	NA		45,348	100	2.637.900	100	58
Among which, Rural area (i.e. <16,000 inhab.)	NA		43,987	97	1.160.700	44	26.39

Source: DRDR, Midi-Pyrénées, version4 (2010)

- Data calculated considering zonings referred (but not presented) in the RDP

Less favoured areas	Municipality		Surface		Population		Density
	#		KMQ	%	#	%	Inhab./km2
<b>LFA simple</b>	1,214		16,304.18	35.7%	90,5936	34.2%	55.56
<b>Dry LFA simple</b>	64		1,033.78	2.3%	33,769	1.3%	32.66
<b>Foothill</b>	265		2,692.58	5.9%	101,442	3.8%	37.67
<b>Dry foothill</b>	287		4,764.97	10.4%	134,249	5.1%	28.17
<b>Dairy foothill</b>	58		627.94	1.4%	68,923	2.6%	109.76
<b>Mountain</b>	665		10,300.50	22.5%	332,963	12.6%	32.32
<b>Dry Mountain</b>	121		4,030.46	8.8%	115,761	4.4%	28.72
<b>High Mountain</b>	185		4,343.95	9.5%	40,182	1.5%	9.25
<b>Unclassified</b>	161		1,609.45	3.5%	912,804	34.5%	567.15
<b>Whole region</b>	<b>3,020</b>		<b>45,707.81</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,646,029</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57.89</b>

Source : Insee (Office of national Statistics), 1999

- Data calculated considering zonings referred (but not presented) in the RDP

Zonings on rural employment and urban areas	Municipality		Surface		Population		Density
	#		KMQ	%	#	%	Inhab./km <sup>2</sup>
Urban areas	147		2,437.91	5.3%	1,298,247	49.3%	532.52
Urban sub-areas	679		8,000.86	17.5%	398,760	15.1%	49.84
Neighbouring municipalities of sub-urban areas	79		1,088.61	2.4%	55,214	2.1%	50.72
Employment pole of rural areas	75		2,100.75	4.6%	248,869	9.4%	118.47
Neighbouring municipalities of an employment pole of rural areas	100		949.4	2.1%	25,471	1.0%	26.83
Other rural municipalities	1,940		31,130.28	68.1%	609,468	23.1%	19.58
<b>Whole region</b>	<b>3,020</b>		<b>45,707.81</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,636,029</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>57.67</b>

Source : Insee (Office of national Statistics), 1999

Comments: Other zonings can also be considered, such as Natura 2000 or Water catchment areas

Table 4 Basic information about the socio-economics indicators using the zoning proposed by the RDP plans (Not available in DRDR, but table drawn from INSEE data)

Zonings on rural employment and urban areas	Total population	Active population	Employed population	Jobs occupied within the area	Employment rate
Urban areas	924,240	653,806	577,003	745,857	88.3%
Urban sub-areas	300,846	226,100	208,916	96,407	92.4%
Neighbouring municipalities of sub-urban areas	39,967	29,469	26,534	14,737	90.0%
Employment pole of rural areas	146,540	102,218	89,742	115,192	87.8%
Neighbouring municipalities of an employment pole of rural areas	16,909	12,255	11,270	4,280	92.0%
Other rural municipalities	374,691	268,772	244,276	185,761	90.9%
<b>Whole region</b>	<b>1,803,193</b>	<b>1,292,620</b>	<b>1,157,741</b>	<b>1,162,234</b>	<b>89.6%</b>

Source: INSEE, 2007

Comments:

**4.3 Please specify, if it exists, the specification and differentiation of zoning among the different axes of the RDP.**

Not applicable in Midi-Pyrénées as, when relevant, zonings are produced at the measure level (and not at the axis level)

*Table 5 Environmental Zoning (From Ex-ante evaluation)*

Preferred AREA	Surface		SAU	
	ha	%	ha	%
Plain				
Hill				
Mountain				
Total				

Comments:

**a. Specify the financial overview of the RDP in midi-Pyrénées.**

*Table 6 Basic information about financial implementation*

Financial plan (in Million €)	National and regional cofinanced contribution	Top-Up	FEADER	Total public contribution
Axe 1	109.200	18.989	180.890	<b>309.079</b>
Axe 2	28.030	7.900	542.845	<b>578.775</b>
Axe 3	36.370	1.890	36.370	<b>74.630</b>
LEADER	24.545		30.000	<b>54.545</b>
Technical Assistance	2.500		2.500	<b>5.000</b>
'Stocks' from previous prog. period *			71.996	<b>71.996</b>
<b>TOTAL RDP Midi- Pyrénées</b>	<b>200.645</b>	<b>28.779</b>	<b>864.601</b>	<b>1,094.025</b>

\* A breakdown of budget from the previous programming is not available at the axis level  
Source: DRDR, Midi-Pyrénées, version4 (2010)

Comments:

#### 4.4 Specification of information about the design of the six SPARD measures

Please fill in the following table for the six measures addressed by SPARD

*Table 7 Basic information about implementation per each selected measure*

	Measure 112	Measure 121	Measure 211/212	Measure 214	Measure 311	Measure 322 Not activated	Comments
<b>Start implementation on farm (year)</b>	2007-2013	2007-2013	2007-2013	2007-2013	2007-2013		
<b>Programming level</b>	National	Regional	National	National / Regional	Regional		
<b>Number of different schemes within each measure (if any)</b>	<p>2 schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a financial grant given once the installation is done</li> <li>- access to soft loans to finance the farm capital hand-over and part of the investments</li> </ul>	<p>6 schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A: investments related to an upgrading of farm buildings (livestock housing)</li> <li>B: investments in favour of a better respect of the environment in cropping practices</li> <li>C: investments improving the energetic performance of the farm / farming activity</li> <li>D: Investments for collective purchase of machineries</li> <li>E: investment related to on-farm processing activities</li> <li>F: Investments machineries on organic farming</li> </ul>	<p>2 schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measure 211</li> <li>- Measure 212</li> </ul>	<p>9 schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>National schemes:</u></li> <li>A: Grassland premium</li> <li>B: Rotational scheme</li> <li>- <u>Regional schemes with national prescriptions:</u></li> <li>C: Improvement/Development of low-input fodder systems</li> <li>D: Conversion to organic farming</li> <li>F: Protection of rare breeds</li> <li>H: Improvement of the role of bees for pollination</li> <li>- <u>Regional schemes with local prescriptions:</u></li> <li>I1: Natura 2000 issues</li> <li>I2: Water Framework Directive issues</li> <li>I3: Biodiversity issues outside of Natura 2000 areas.</li> </ul>	1 scheme		
<b>Years in which the measure is not activate (years)</b>				B: 2007, for 'Aveyron', 'Lot' and 'Haute-Pyrénées' NUTS3 regions			
<b>Main specificities of measure design &amp; prescription compared to EU measure description (e.g.</b>							

<b>focus on a specific crop)</b>							
<p><b>Main features of measure implementation affecting location (e.g. implementation restricted to some area, priorities, ...)</b></p>	<p>The allowed grant main differ upon the location on the farm (LFA categories)</p>	<p>A: livestock farms            B: priority is given to farms located onto environmental sensitive zonings (eg: Nitrate directive zoning)            C to F: whole region</p>	<p>LFA zoning.            For measure 211, eligible areas are grasslands and crop areas located in mountain areas            For measure 212, eligible areas are grasslands.            Maximum eligible area= 50ha.            Payments are increased for the first 25ha (+50% since 2010)            Payments are increased for seasonal migration of sheep herds in mountain LFA (+10%) and in intermediate LFA (+30%)</p>	<p>A to F: whole region            A: focused on grassland-based agricultural systems            B: focused on field crop areas            C: focused on mixed crop-livestock farming systems            F: Farms with rare livestock breeds of regional origins            H: focused on areas of interest for biodiversity issues (eg nature parks, Natura 2000, mountain areas)            I1: Natura 2000 areas (Habitats and Birds Directives), 39 territories of eligibility            I2: sensitive water sheds and catchment basins, 14 territories of eligibility            I3: pastures of high altitude in 'Haute-Pyrénées' NUTS3, areas of remarkable biodiversity in 'Lot' NUTS3, National Nature Park territory not located within Natura 2000 area, areas with a water concern, for the water management agency, related to soil erosion, 4 territories of eligibility</p>	<p>Farms located within municipalities of less than 16,000 inhab.</p>		
<p><b>Main changes in the implementation with respect to programming 2000-2006</b></p>		<p>A: project calls on a yearly basis</p>		<p>I1 I2: project calls on a yearly basis</p>			
<p><b>Main changes in the design with respect to programming 2000-2006</b></p>	<p>- commitment reduced from 10 to 5 years            - business and investment plan must be for a 5 year period (previously 3 years)            - greater consideration of NUTS3 specificities to define the amount of the grant</p>			<p>A scheme is more complicated than in the previous programming            H scheme were not existing in the previous programming</p>			
<p><b>Main changes in the targeting</b></p>							

<b>with respect to programming 2000-2006</b>							
<b>Main changes in the payments with respect to programming 2000-2006</b>	Payment of the grant is made in one-shot			Introduction and estimation of transaction costs and payments justification based on average cost of additional costs or forgone income			
<b>Other measures with joint implementation on the farm</b>	All		GAECs	Each of the 7 schemes can be jointly implemented by a farm, provided that area-based schemes are not implemented on the same plots. Nevertheless measures (eg. C or D) has prescriptions to be applied on the whole farm land and thus cannot be contracted with other measures.			
<b>Number of different payment levels</b>			15 baseline levels of payments, depending on the area and the livestock grazing density	A: 1 level B: 1 level C: 1 level D: 4 levels F: 3 levels H: 1 level  I1 to I3: nearly impossible to define the number of payment levels at it results from sum of single payments chosen among: 38 different agro-environmental sub-actions combined with I1 scheme; 21 different agro-environmental sub-actions combined with I2 scheme; 38 different agro-environmental sub-actions combined with I3 scheme.			
<b>Specify the unit of measure on which payment are provided (per hectare/head/beneficiary/...)</b>	Per beneficiary	Per beneficiary	Per hectare, with a maximum of 50ha	A to D: per hectare F: per LU H: per beehive I1 to I3: per hectare, per meter or per non-area based item (eg ponds)	Per beneficiary		

Average level of payments (€)							
<b>Maximum level of payment (€)</b>	Grant: 40,000€ Soft loan: 22,000€(in Mountain LFA), 11,800€(in plain area) In case both schemes are contracted, the total amount cannot be above 70,000€	A: between 50,000 and 100,000€ B: 30,000€ C: 40,000€ D: 15% of the investment (20% in mountainous areas) that doesn't exceed 150,000€ E: 15% of the investment (20% in mountainous areas). The investment should not be higher than 100,000€ F: 17.5% of the investment. The investment should not be higher than 61,000€	221€	A: 76€/ha/year and no more than 7,600€/year per farm B: 32€/ha/year and no more than 7,600€/year per farm C: 130€/ha/year and no more than 7,600€/year per farm D: veg. crop. and orchards: 900€/ha/y. perennial crops: 350€/ha/y. annual crops: 200€/ha/y. grasslands and chestnut groves: 100€/ha/y. A maximum ceiling is set on a yearly basis, at NUTS2 level, depending on available budget F: cattle, sheep, goat, pig: 50€/LU/y. Cart-horse mix breed: 107€/LU/y. Other horses and donkey, pure breed: 153€/LU/y. A maximum ceiling is set on a yearly basis, at NUTS2 level, depending on available budget H: 170€/beehive/y. and no more than 3,400€/year per farm I1 to I3 : A maximum ceiling is set on a yearly basis, at NUTS2 level, depending on available budget	Spending in investment: 50% of total amount Spending in studies and expertise: 80% of total amount With a maximum grant of 200,000€		
<b>Minimum level of payment (€)</b>		A: 15,000€ B: 4,000€ C: 2,000€ D: 15% of the investment (20% in mountainous areas) that is not below 10,000€ E: 15% of the investment (20% in mountainous areas). The investment should be lower than	44.1€	A: 76€/ha/year, and no less than 300€/year per farm B: 32€/ha/year, and no less than 300€/year per farm C: 130€/ha/year and no more than 7,600€/year per farm D: veg. crop. and orchards: 900€/ha perennial crops: 350€/ha annual crops: 200€/ha grasslands and chestnut	Spending in investment: 30% of total amount Spending in studies and expertise: 40% of total amount		

		5,000€ F: 17.5% of the investment. The investment should be lower than 5,000€		groves: 100€/ha F: cattle, sheep, goat, pig: 50€/LU/y. Cart-horse mix breed: 107€/LU/y. Other horses and donkey, pure breed: 153€/LU/y. H: 170€/beehive/y., and minimum 200 beehives to be engaged			
<b>Objectives</b>	3,500 beneficiaries	A: 3,700 beneficiaries B: 1,250 beneficiaries C: 100 beneficiaries/year D: 180 investment projects, 150 Associations E: 220 investment projects F: 250 investment projects, 220 beneficiaries	Measure 211: 9,500 farms, 440,000 ha Measure 212: 8,900 farms, 340,000 ha	A: Number of farms: 10,000 Engaged area: 350,000ha B: Number of farms: 600 Engaged area: 6,000ha C: Number of farms: n.a. Engaged area: n.a. D: Number of farms: 550 Engaged area: 8,000ha F: Number of farms: 140 H: Number of beekeepers: 80 Beehives engaged: 16,000 I1: Number of farms: 740 Engaged area: 35,000ha I2: Number of farms: 2,000 Engaged area: 30,000ha I3: Number of farms: 250 Engaged area: 4,000ha	150 beneficiaries		
<b>Number of participants (by most recent date)</b>							
<b>Success Rate (total demand/financed demand)</b>							
<b>Hectares or heads participating (by most recent date)</b>							
<b>Eligibility criteria</b>	Beneficiaries less than 40 years old, having an agricultural degree (level IV or V)	A: the project must be above 15,000€ for being eligible B: all farmers except companies C: all bodies having an agricultural activity D: Associations for a	All bodies having an agricultural activity related to grazing livestock or crop farms in dry mountain. + UAA > 3ha and LU > 3 for livestock farms +	All bodies having an agricultural activity. For scheme B, at least 70% of the farm arable land must be engaged For scheme F a minimum number of LU is required to access the scheme :	Agriculture households only		

		<p>collective use of agricultural machineries</p> <p>E: all bodies having an agricultural activity except companies, and other than milking processing activity</p> <p>F: all bodies having an organic agricultural activity (conversion phase included), and not already benefiting from other 121- schemes</p>	<p>at least 80% of the UAA being located in LFA</p> <p>+</p> <p>agricultural income &gt; 50% of total income</p>	<p>Horse and donkey: 1LU</p> <p>Pig: 1 female LU</p> <p>Cattle, sheep, goat: 3 female LU</p> <p>For scheme H, a minimum of 200 beehives is required</p>			
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Comments:

## 5 Determinants of participation and expected spillover mechanisms

### 5.1 Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially affecting uptake/participation to RDP by farmers, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the following variables could affect a spatial differentiation of the participation/uptake within the programming area (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression “N=NO EFFECT” “L=LOW EFFECT”; “M=MEDIUM EFFECT”; “H=HIGH EFFECT”). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

*Table 8. Variables of spatial difference in uptake/participation*

	Variable of spatial difference in uptake/participation	Axis addressed	Measure 112	Measure 121	Measure 211/212	Measure 214	Measure 311	Measure 322	Comments
C	Succession legislation and regulation (e.g. Differences among areas in the succession tax)	1	L to M	M to H	L	M to H	L		
C	Average age or age distribution of the area (connected with past rural exodus)	1	H	N	L	N	M		
C	Easiness of Credit access (credit market imperfections: RDP payments could be offered as a loan guarantee)	1	H	N	N	L	H		
C	Existing successor in the household	1	H	H	N	L	M to H		
C	Presence of a systems of training and advice (different between regions)	1	H	L to M	H	H	L		
C	Farm size (operated land or ESU)	1,2,3	M	L	N	L	M		
C	Land market conditions	1,2	H	M	N	N	M		

C	Credit access and availability	1	H	L	N	L	H		
C	Investment distribution (ratio of small vs. large investments)	1	M	M	N	N	M		
C	Economic development of non-agricultural sector (might have a spill-over effect, so GVA in secondary and tertiary sector could also be a explanatory variable, or perhaps: labour productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors (to correct for the size of the region)	1,3	M	L	N	N	H		
C	dominant agricultural activity of the region (would also influence the performance of the measure)	1,2,3	H	H	N	M	H		
C	Ratio full- time/ part-time farming (full- time positive for implementation)	1,2,3	M	M	N	L	H		
C	Site factors	1,2,3	N	M	M	H	H		
C	Landscape, geographical or environmental conditions/opportunity	2,3	N	M	M	H	H		
C	Tourist opportunity (eg farm located on the neighbourhood of Wine and Dine Route)	3	N	M	N	L	H		
C	Dynamism of local public administration (promotion of festivals and other events)	3	N	L	N	L	L		
C	Availability of specialised and non specialised labour (household or/end external)	3	N	M	N	N	N		
P	Budget per hectare/farm	1,2,	N	H	N	M	N		
P	Targeting to specific areas/farms	1,2,3	N	N	H	H	N		
P	Connection with other RDP measure eg budget allocated to joint implementation with other measures	1,3	N	H	N	N	N		

P	Amount of payments per beneficiary/ha	1,2,3	N	H	L	H	H		
P	Object of investment (buildings, machinery, diversification)	1	N	M	N	L	M		
P	Ratio of public VS private expenditure	1	N	H	N	N	M		
P	Ratio of private costs borne by the beneficiary/total eligible costs	1	N	H	N	N	M		
P	Priority in the eligibility of some farm specialization	1	M	M	N	L	L		
P	Connection between RDP measures and joint implementation of the measures	1,3	N	M	N	N	N		
P	Weight or Percentage or distribution of the areas with natural handicaps (LFA)	2	H	L	H	L	L		
P	Criteria used to identify the LFA	2	H	L	H	L	L		
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Minimum land area (set by MS)	2	H	L	N	N	N		
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Undertake farming for at least 5 years (common)	2	H	N	N	M to H	L		
P	Eligibility of the farmers: Application of Good Farming Practices (depend on the baseline and CC commitments)	2	N	N	M	H	N		
P	Targeting rate (ratio of measures performed in vulnerable areas)	2	N	L	H	H	N		
P	Type of operation, ratio of horizontal vs. targeted measures	2	N	L	N	N	N		

Note: C means Context variable and P means policy design variable

Comments:

Careful, as many of the variables are correlated one to another

## 5.2 Indicators of spillover effect (to add the measure indicators)

In the following you will find a list of variables potentially causing/describing spillover effects from your programming region to others, divided by the 6 measures addressed by SPARD. Please specify if and how the measure could generate spillover effects outside the programming area. (please specify the judgment using the following verbal expression “N=NO EFFECT” “L=LOW EFFECT”; “M=MEDIUM EFFECT”; “H=HIGH EFFECT”). In case other variables may apply, please add them and provide a statement about their relevance.

*Table 9. Spillover effects per measure*

Spillover effects	Example of spillover effect	Axis involved	Measure 112	Measure 121	Measure 211/212	Measure 214	Measure 311	Measure 322	Comments
Increase land prices in the neighbouring region		1	M	N	M	L	N		
Changes in supply of labour in the neighbouring region		1	N	N	N	N	N		
In the neighbouring region, labour force could move to more labour intensive production process following an increased supply of labour because increase in supply generally reduces the wage		1	N	N	N	N	N		
Increase the labour productivity in other regions due to delocalization (not necessarily surrounding Regions)		1	N	N	N	N	N		

Increase availability of (cheaper) raw materials for downstream industries in other regions;	eg. Cereals, wine, milk	1	N	L	N	N	N		
Increased demand of production factors from upstream industries in other regions.		1	M	L	N	N	L		
Change the performance of environmental indicators in the neighbouring areas (biodiversity water quality and mitigation to climate change)	e.g. water quality, connectivity with rivers	2	N	M	L	M	N		
Increase GVA and rural labour in the neighbour region due to the maintenance of the farm activity in the area		2	H	N	M	M	L		
To contribute the promotion of typical product or organic production through continued use of agricultural land in neighbouring region or other regions		2	N	N	N	H	M		
Increasing of Added Value due to commercialisation of the organic or integrated or endangered breeds production in other regions		2	N	N	N	M	L		
Increasing job opportunity in the food sector for neighbouring regions	eg mainly concerns specialised crops such as tobacco and seed maize	2	N	L	N	L	N		
Increase popular tourist destination		3	L	N	L	L	M		

would have some positive externalities on the neighbouring regions.									
Increase net value added of the neighbouring region due to increasing the tourism	3	L	N	L	L	M			
Economic growth and employment creation in other areas (Reach of new market due to more infrastructure)	3	N	N	N	N	N			
Increase demand of job due to labour movement or population migration in this areas	3	N	N	N	N	N			
Displacement effect of measure on the neighbourhood areas	1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N			
Draining resources (labour/capital) from other regions	1,2,3	N	N	N	N	N			

Comments:

## 6 Guidelines for checking information about implementation at local level

Measure name: **121**

### List sub-measures if any

- A: investments related to an upgrading of farm buildings (livestock housing)
- B: investments in favour of a better respect of the environment in cropping practices
- C: investments improving the energetic performance of the farm / farming activity
- D: Investments for collective purchase of machineries
- E: investment related to on-farm processing activities
- F: Investments machineries on organic farming

**Can you describe briefly the data collection system (e.g. when and who collect the information)**

The data are collected and centralised by the regional administration of the Ministry of Agriculture through a dedicated platform (ie OSIRIS software).  
The National payment Agency is then in charge of managing the whole bunch of data and to proceed with the payments.

*Table 10 Main data available about participation to individual measures (please list the records and the related info, per measure/action)*

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
Type of investment			2007-2010
Number of beneficiaries			2007-2010
Number of farms concerned			2007-2010
Number of farms managed by a woman			2007-2010
Number of beneficiaries engaged in the previous programming			2007-2010
Total paid amount			2007-2010
Area engaged (whenever relevant)			2007-2010
Beneficiaries' UAA			2007-2010
Number of AWU present on the beneficiary farm (before and after implementing the measure)			2007-2010

*Table 11. Is there any general farm information to which the data set can be connected? If yes please specify what the content is.*

Record content	Details and specifications	Scale (e.g. individual participant)	Years available
Farm legal status			2007-2010
Municipality			2007-2010
Age of the beneficiary			2007-2010
Gender			2007-2010
Environmental zoning			2007-2010
Socio-economic zoning			2007-2010
Type of farming			2007-2010

**Comments:**

All the data transmitted to the Payment Agency can basically be accessed.

NEVERTHELESS, the availability and the use of such data (Tables 10 and 11) are subject to prior approval by a steering committee (therefore, all demand for data must be anticipated).