

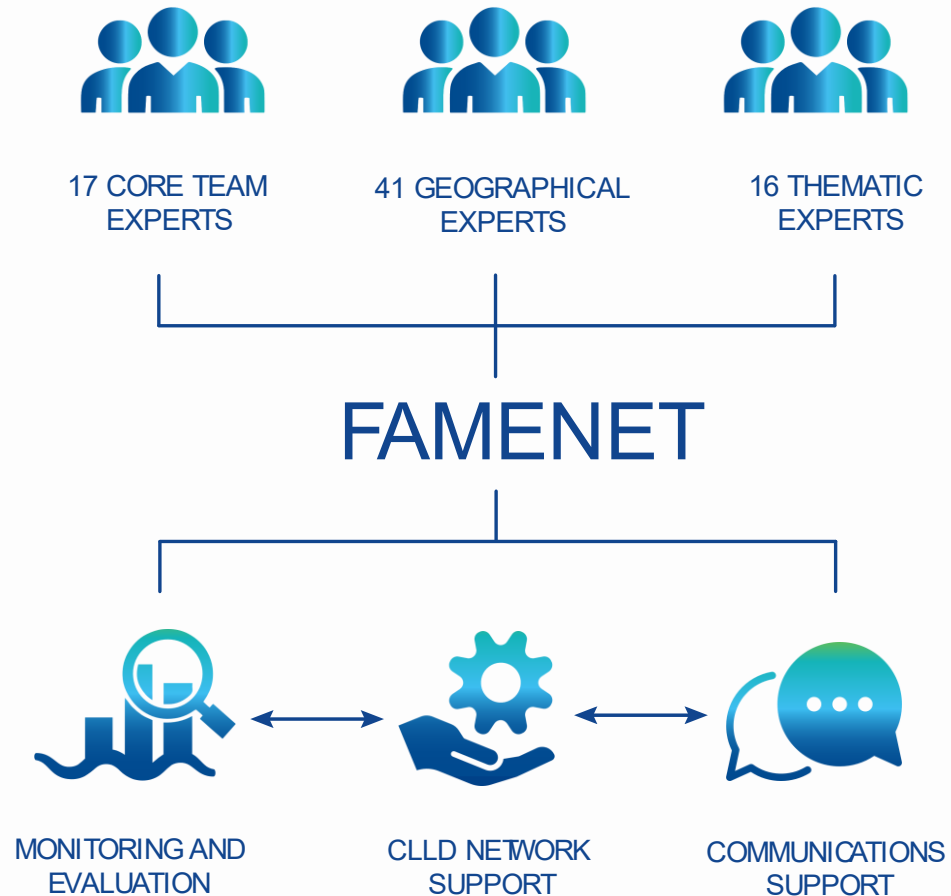
# CT7.1 2024-06 capacity building Lithuania

**25-26 April 2024**

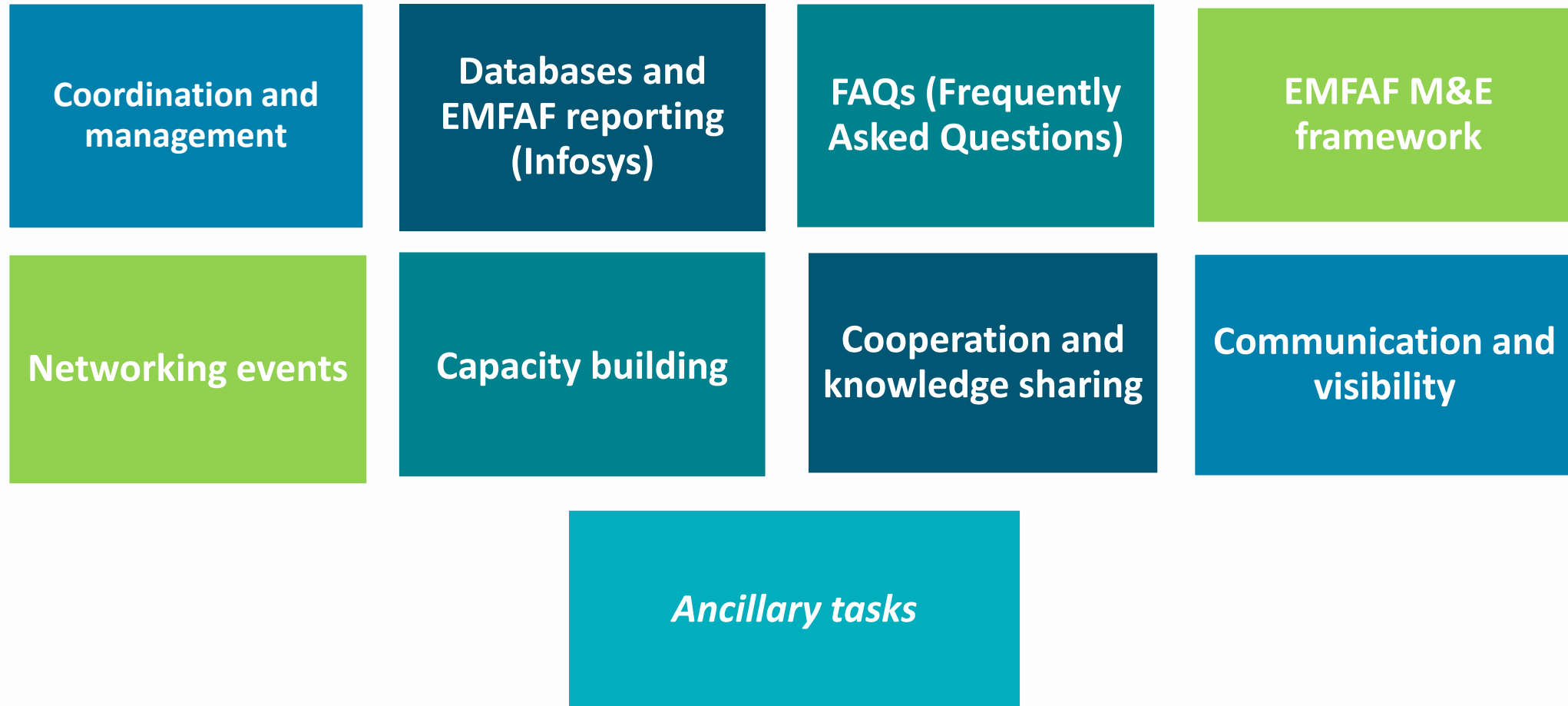
**Ministry of Agriculture, Vilnius**



# Introducing FAMENET



# FAMENET: Core tasks...



# FAMENET pillars



**Monitoring and evaluation**



**CLLD network support**



**Communications**

# Our agenda, day 1, 25 April 2024

Introduction

Simplified Cost  
Options (SCO) for  
EMFAF

Working groups on  
SCOs

EMFAF MEF

Working groups on  
indicators

Closing

# Our agenda, day 2, 26 April 2024

EMFAF reporting in  
Infosys and CPR Article  
42

Assessment of project  
applications, innovation  
and blue economy

Closing

# Simplified cost options, an introduction



# Mentimeter: my experience with SCOs

[www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)

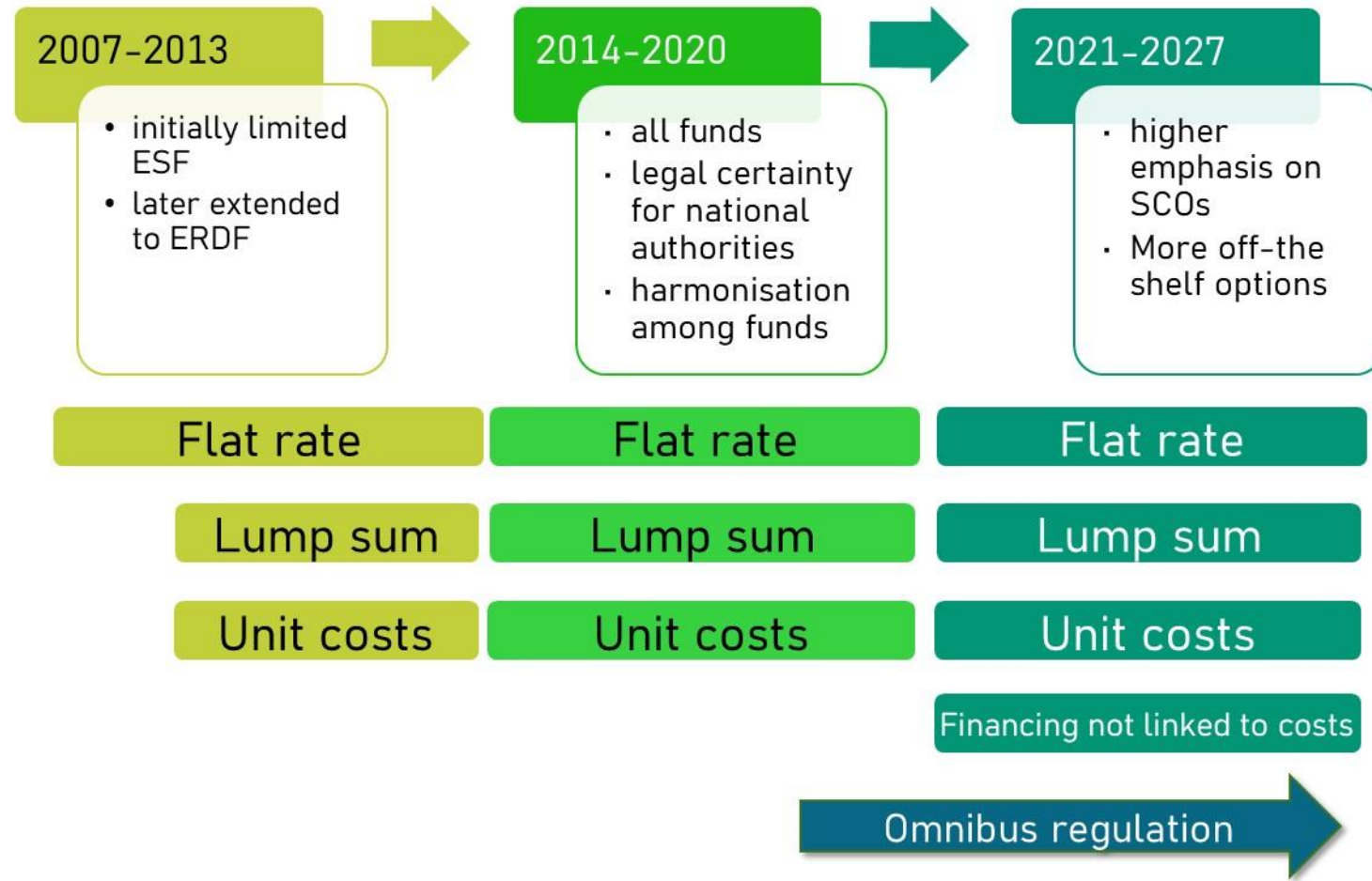
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# What are SCOs?

- Simplified costs are the **best possible proxy of real costs**, determined in advance and based, for example, on statistical data
- Estimates of future costs will never equate precisely to actual costs; they **overcompensate or undercompensate** the actual costs incurred for the operation
- SCO must be **determined ex-ante** before the action is implemented, a sound methodology is key
- SCO can be expressed in **absolute numbers** (unit costs...EUR/ha, lump sums...EUR) or a **percentage** of other values (flat rate...% of turnover)
- Controls and audits will **not check ex-post** the invoices and amounts paid by beneficiaries (time saving) but the correct application of the calculation method

# SCO have been used for several programme periods



# Applicability in EMFF/EMFAF programmes

- SCO may be used for a **wide range of types of operation and types of expenditures**, in particular for similar operations which are difficult to administer and to verify
- Easy to implement if **off-the-shelf** solutions are used
- **Obligatory use** for any compensation supported by the EMFAF, e.g. permanent/temporary cessation, compensation for additional costs or income foregone

# Implementing options of SCOs

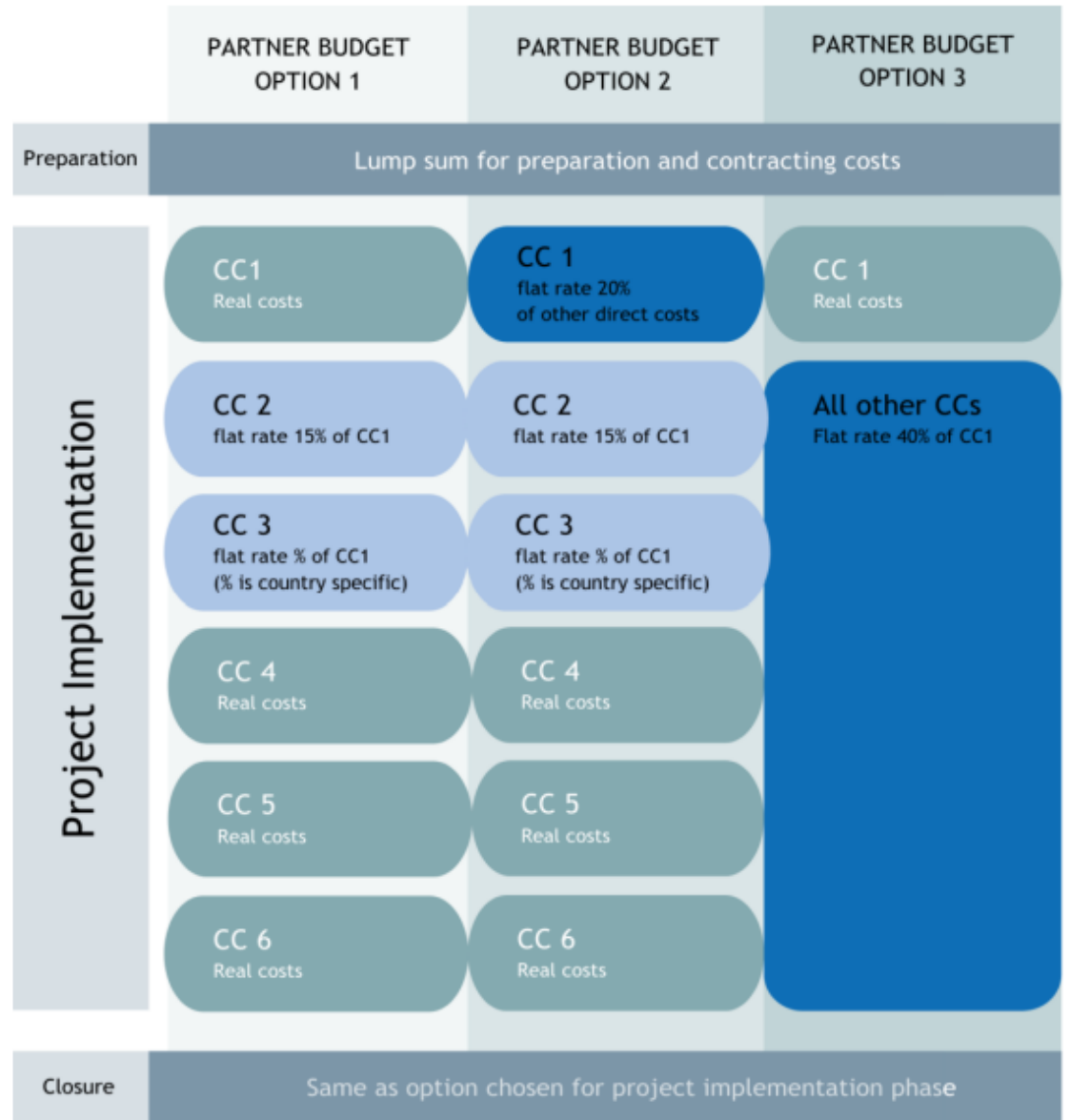
- **Off-the-shelf SCOs:** ready-made SCOs offered in the 2021-2027 CPR and Omnibus regulation from 2018 (flat rates, unit costs, no lump sum). There is no need to develop a methodology; “up to” –no justification or calculation required
- **Programme specific SCOs:** individually developed at programme level by the MA, with a specific methodology to be developed according to the Fair, Equitable and Verifiable principle (FEV) and with an early consultation with the audit authority

# Off-the-shelf SCO, examples

Off-the-shelf flat rates	Type of costs
Up to <b>15 %</b> of eligible <b>direct staff costs</b> <i>(Omnibus new Art. 68 (b))</i>	<b>Indirect costs (overheads):</b> management costs, electricity, telephone, heating, office equipment, cleaning
Up to <b>7 %</b> of eligible <b>direct costs</b> <i>(Omnibus Art. 181 (6))</i>	
Up to <b>25 %</b> of eligible <b>direct costs</b> , <i>provided that the rate is calculated in accordance with FEV (Omnibus new Art. 68 (a))</i>	
up to <b>40 %</b> of eligible <b>direct staff costs</b> <i>(Omnibus new Art. 68b (1))</i>	<b>Remaining costs:</b> room costs, travel costs, meals, information, salaries and allowances in addition to the direct staff costs
up to <b>15 %</b> of the <b>direct staff costs</b> of that operation <i>(ETC regulation)</i>	<b>Travel and accommodation costs</b>
up to <b>20 %</b> of the <b>direct costs other than the direct staff costs</b> of that operation <i>(Omnibus new Art. 68a (1))</i>	<b>Staff costs:</b> internal and external staff costs, including taxes and social security contributions

# Off-the-shelf SCOs may be used in combination with real costs and other SCOs in the same project to cover different costs

~~But no multiple funding of the same cost categories~~



## LEGEND

- CC ..... Cost categories
- ..... Real costs
- ..... Simplified cost options
- ..... Obligatory simplified cost options

Example Interreg Central Europe (with larger projects), Programme Manual

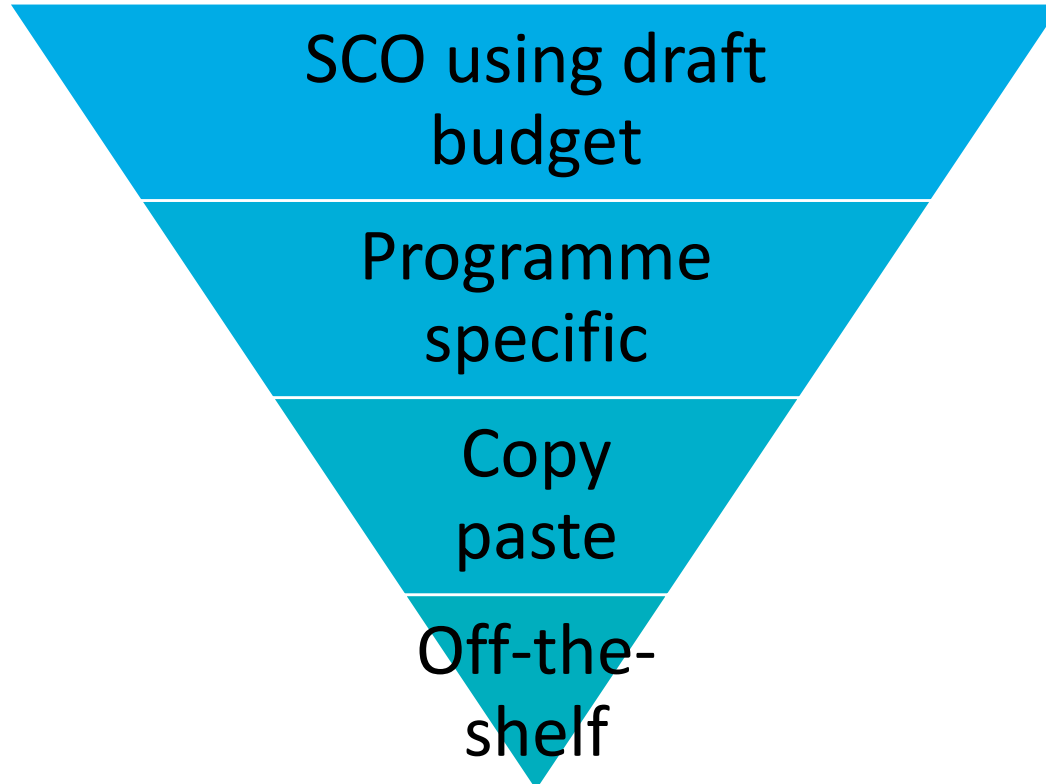
# Programme specific SCOs

The methodology must be based on **documented evidence** that can be checked. The documentation must cover:

- the description of the methodology (including key steps of the calculation)
- the data sources used, including an assessment of their relevance and quality; and
- the calculation itself

An alternative is to use the **draft budget method** (below 200,000 EUR public support) used to establish a lump sum on a case-by-case basis

# Resources/work required by programme



- MA faces additional in-house workload or external costs for outsourcing when preparing the methodology
- Need to justify assumptions and data used for the methodology (traceability)
- An independent check on the design of the SCO is necessary (by the AA), which takes time
- Need to regularly review and update the methodology (but historical data on real costs are no longer available)

# Simplified cost options, cases





# Lump sum for LAG running and animation costs

Mette Andreasen



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# The Danish model

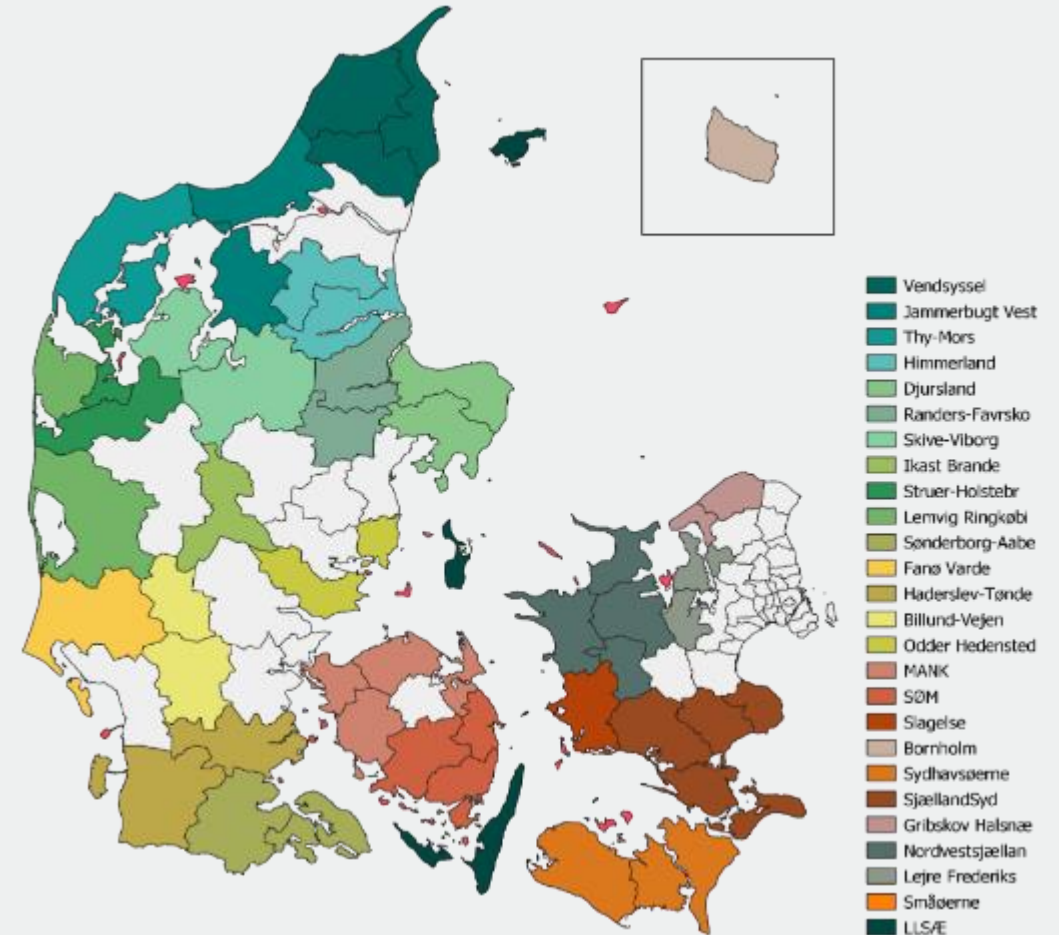
- **26 LAGs get lump sum for running and animation costs in 2023-2027.**

Money is paid based on the results delivered by the LAG's instead of their actual/real costs.

- **We differentiate between starting up the LAG and running the LAG in the long term.**

We are operating with two lump sums:

- Lump sum for preparatory support (same amount for each LAG - when Local development strategy has been made)
- Lump sum for running and animation costs (amount depending on the total budget of the LAG - when milestones are completed twice a year)



# What have we gained from using lump sum

*We wanted to alleviate the administrative burden by **NOT** tracing every euro of expenditure to individual supporting documents.*

## Time spent before using lump sum:

- Advance payments 4 times a year (1 week per LAG = 26 weeks)
- Settlements and review of attachments (2 weeks per LAG = 52 weeks)

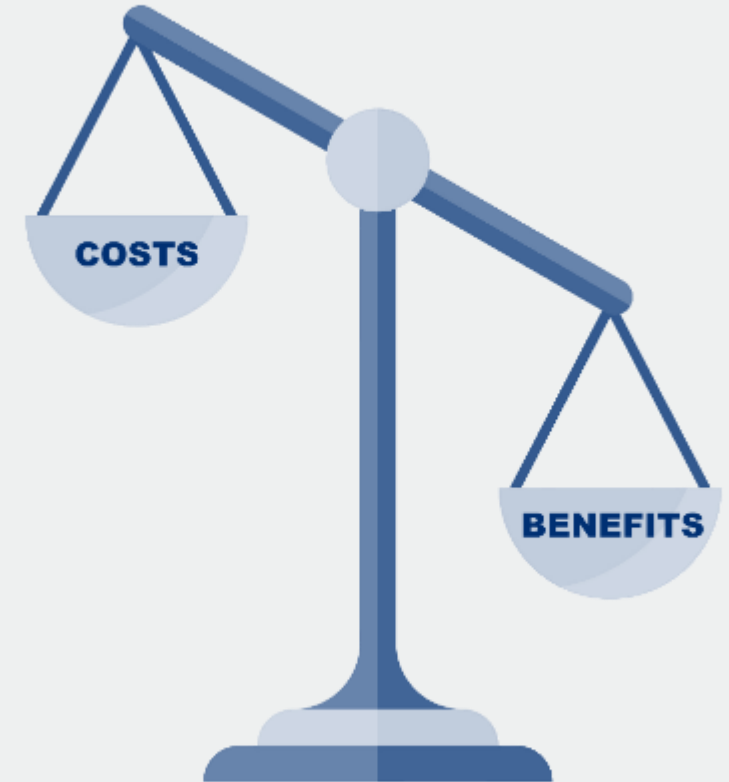
**Total 78 weeks per year.**

## Time spent after using lump sum:

- Approval of result documentation 1. milestone (4 weeks all LAGs)
- Approval of result documentation 2. milestone (10 weeks all LAGs)

**Total 14 weeks per year.**

**Time saved:  $78-14 = 64$  weeks every year**



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# What have we gained from using lump sum

*It does take time to set up the lump sum, but everything has to be done just once.*

*It's an investment that pays off year after year.*

## Time spent, developing our lump sum solution:

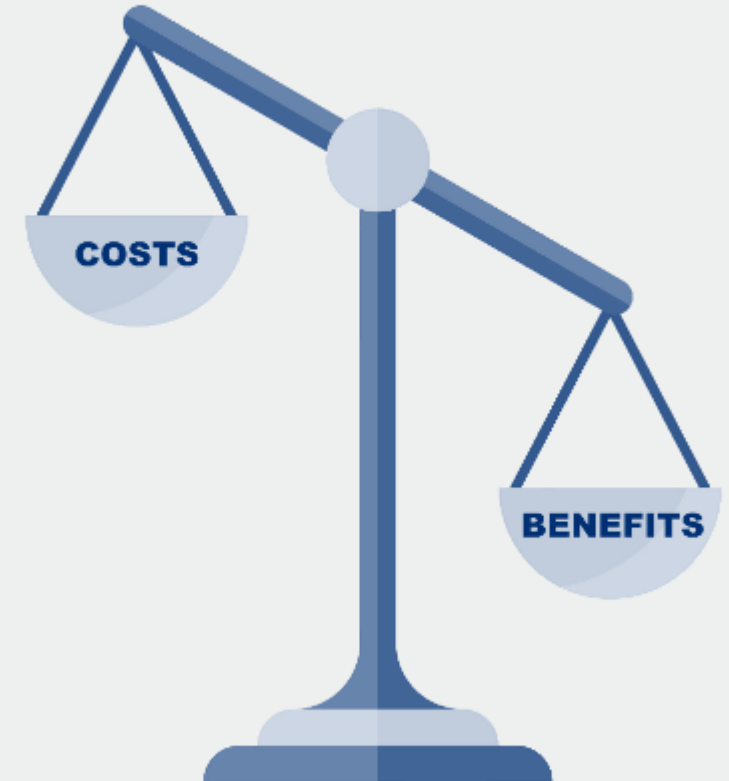
- Calculation of a fair lump sum amount (4 weeks)
- Setting up indicators (8 weeks)
- Documentation and description of new rules and regulations (8 weeks)
- Implementation, information, teaching a new mindset (2 weeks)

**22 weeks during a period of 9 months.**

**By investing 22 weeks of work we save 64 weeks every year**

(320 weeks of work during whole EU program period 2023-2027).

The invested 22 weeks are already recovered within the first year



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# Calculation of a fair lump sum amount



- EU regulation 2021/1060, Article 53, paragraph 3:
- The amounts for the forms of grants referred to under points (b- unit costs), (c- lump sum) and (d- flat-rate) of paragraph 1, shall be established in one of the following ways:
  - (a) a fair, equitable and verifiable calculation method based on:
    - (i) statistical data, other objective information or an expert judgement;
    - (ii) the verified historical data of individual beneficiaries;**
    - (iii) the application of the usual cost accounting practices of individual beneficiaries;



# Verified historical data

- *We had all the accounts for each LAG from the last program period.*
- *Was it really just a matter of choosing a dataset and finding the average cost?*
- **We chose historical data from 2017, 2018, 2019 in order to have a widespread dataset**
- **We didn't include 2020. Because of Covid-19 it wasn't representative.**
- **We looked at the categories of the expense items.**
- **They were the same in every LAG:**

***Salary, transportation, advertising, office supplies, catering and premises rent.***

- **But the costs were not comparable at all.**
- **To just find the average cost and make that into a standard lump sum for every LAG would not be fair.**



# What should the LAG's deliver in order to get the lump sum?

2024-06 CB Lithuania



- *Setting up indicators*



- Commission notice guidelines on the use of SCO (2021/C 200/01):
- 3.3.1: [lump sum] is paid if **predefined** activities and/or outputs are completed.
- [...] the deliverable is usually considered as achieved or not achieved, leading to a binary situation of payment or no payment depending on full achievement.
- 4.1: It is important to communicate to the beneficiaries the exact requirements [...] **and the specific output or outcome to be reached.**



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# What is the core task of a LAG?



- *We had to identify the most important tasks that we wanted to make sure would still be done*

- Seek out projects
  - Help applicants
  - **Distribute grants** (select applicants to get support)
  - **Encourage local involvement**
  - **Use widespread local knowledge**
  - **Apply the Local development strategy**
- } LEADER



# Experience about setting up indicators

CT7.1 2024-06 CB Lithuania



25.04.2024

- *What did we learn in the process?*
- It's a good idea to involve stakeholders (e.g. audit authorities, paying agency, certified body) in order to spot weaknesses in the solution up front.
- It is much easier to come up with more and more output that needs to be completed (deliverances) than it is to say: "That's not necessary"
- The output or deliverances should be well defined otherwise it becomes too difficult to assess whether they are completed or not.
- Be careful about asking for statements, reports or evaluations – especially if you don't have time to read them.



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**GOUVERNEMENT**

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*



CT7.1 2024-06 CB Lithuania



25.04.2024

# Simplified cost options

Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture

Ministry of Ecological Transition - France



**Principle** : certain specific categories of eligible costs are clearly identified in advance and calculated by applying an upstream percentage.

**Example** : mission expenses (accommodation, travel and catering)

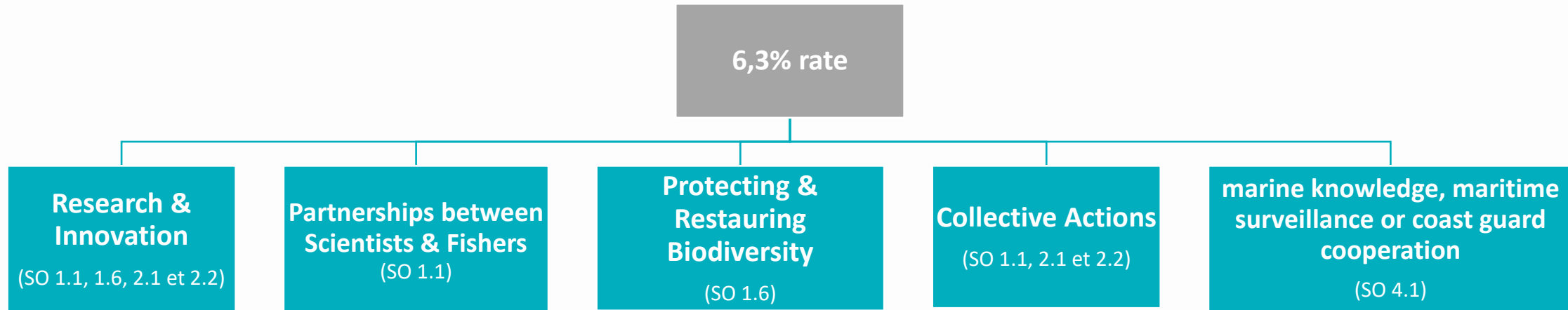
➔ These expenses can be directly linked to the implementation of the operation via a mission order.

- EMFF : use of the civil service scale
- EMFAF : application of an overall rate to personnel costs



Application of article 53 of regulation laying down common provisions : rates may be determined on the basis of "a fair, equitable and verifiable method of calculation, based on the following elements". Here, we have used historical data (experience with the EMFF, based on the appraisal of applications).

Calculation method: average based on EMFF data, removing extreme values





## Flat rate

**It is not necessary to provide supporting documents at the time of requesting payment.**

**The beneficiary will be required to keep the supporting documents attesting to the trips (to prove that the project has been carried out for the purposes of checks such as on-site visits or checks on the operation).**

**At the time the grant application and payment are examined, the department responsible for processing the application will check that the project requires travel. In addition, the materiality of documents may be verified during on-site visits or audits.**

**→ We have encountered problems during audits, problems with supporting documents.**



**Principle:** all or part of the eligible expenditure for an operation is calculated on the basis of quantified activities, outputs or results, multiplied by a predetermined unit cost.

**Example:** staff costs / personnel costs

➔ **Costs resulting from an agreement between employers and employees or from service contracts for external personnel. They include all remuneration.**

- EMFF and EMFAF : same method



## Application of article 55 of regulation laying down common provisions : calculation of the applicable hourly rate

$$\text{Hourly cost of staff} = \frac{\text{Last known annual average gross salary of the position (via payslips)}}{1607 \text{ hours}}$$

**Staff costs / personnel cost = total remuneration**

**Numerator: net salary + employee contributions + employer contributions on the December pay slip**

**Denominator: legal working time in France is 35 hours per week and 1607 hours per year.**

**Formula calculated over a reference period of 12 months. If the data is not available, in which case we can take a reference period pro rata temporis from the annual period.**



**For the grant application: the beneficiary must provide the last 12 pay slips.**

**For the payment request : documents attesting to the time spent on assignment (for example copies of job descriptions or assignment letters or employment contracts or time sheets).**

**The beneficiary provides evidence to justify the materiality of the expenditure.**

**➔ We have encountered problems during audits or with the European Union's Court of Auditors. For example, they do not understand our method of calculating the 1607 hours. We have also had problems with supporting documents.**

# Draft budget method

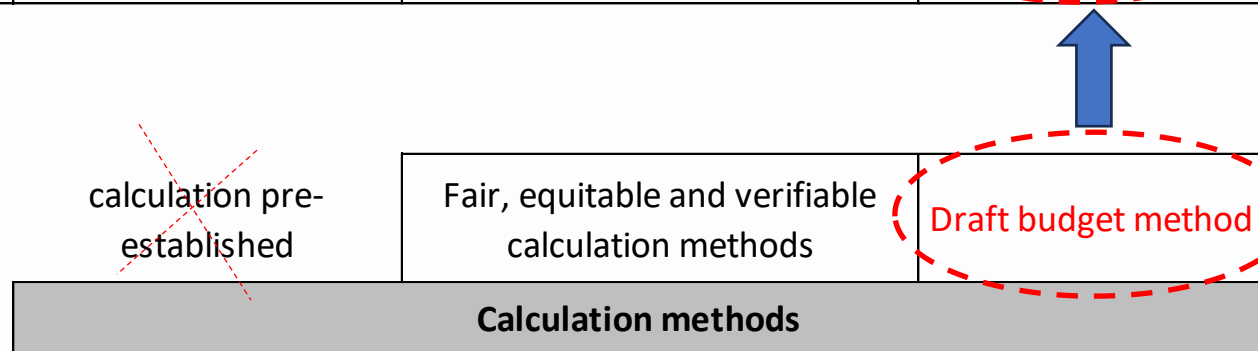
*Application in LEADER in the CAP Strategic Plan  
Austria 2023-2027*

**11.10.2023**



# What is a draft budget?

Types of SCOs	Main implementing options		
	Off-the-shelf	Tailor-made SCOs developed by the MA	
		at programme-level	at project-level
Flat rates	X	X	x
Unit costs	X	X	x
Lump sums	not mentioned in the CPR	X	x



A calculation method to establish a project specific SCO(s)

# Key points...

## Advantage

- Draft budgets can be applied to a wide variety of projects. There are no restrictions regarding work packages, activities and cost categories
- By setting milestones as payment triggers, the entire cost verification effort is eliminated after approval

## Disadvantage

- requires significant resources at MA / beneficiary level for relatively small amounts < 200,000 total costs

## Application

- Austria uses draft budget for the implementation of LEADER projects up to a total cost of EUR 100,000

# Draft budget example

## Promotion Campaign for local products

	Budget item	Cost*	SCO	Approach
<b>Costs</b>	Kick-off meeting	5,000	Lump sum 1 = 20,000	Milestone 1 – delivery of the report X
	Data collection	10,000		
	Report preparation	5,000		
	Marketing campaign design	5,000	Lump sum 2 = 43,000	Milestone 2 – execution of marketing campaign and evaluation study
	Marketing campaign execution	20,000		
<b>Off-the-shelf SCO</b>	Evaluation study	5,000	Total lump sum	
	Staff (20%)	10,000		
	Office and admin (15%)	1,500		
	Travel and accommodation (15%)	1,500		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	

No verification of individual amounts

Management verification is based on the milestones

# Specific application in AT

- Already in the 2014-2020 period, **initial (positive) experience** was gained in LEADER with lump sums for small projects with total costs of up to EUR 5,700
- In the period 2023-2027, lump sums based on draft budgets are possible for eligible costs up to **100,000 EUR**
- A project can either be implemented via a draft budget as a lump sum or as a project based on proven actual costs. A mixture is not possible!
- A draft budget is prepared on a case-by-case basis and agreed in advance by the approving body with the applicant based on four guiding questions (see next slide)

# Specific application in AT

The **four guiding questions** for the ex-ante assessment are (all 4 questions must be answered with YES):

- Is there a sufficiently defined budget and are the costs of project implementation reasonable?
- Are there, or is it possible, to create verifiable milestones for a lump sum based on a draft budget?
- Is the risk that the milestones of the lump sum will not be reached low?
- Does the lump sum mean a simplification for the parties involved (funding applicant, LAG)?

# Specific application in AT

For the **ex-ante assessment**, the applicant must....

- Submit a **detailed budget** with plausible costs. For the plausibility of costs, the same rules apply as for projects with “real cost” accounting
- The **off-the-shelf** 15% flat-rate of staff costs for overheads is generally not allowed for LEADER projects, therefore also not for draft budget; other AT CAP specific SCOs may be included in the db (e.g. lump sums for events)
- Appropriate **milestones** must be defined (max. 5). There is a payment for each milestone. If a milestone is later only partially fulfilled, there is a payment for the specific milestone of EUR 0 (risk!); there is no aliquot payment. For each milestone, evidence is provided (report...)
- The approving body can demand a **revision** of the budget or **reject** the draft budget altogether

# Specific application in AT

- After the (positive) decision as to whether the submitted draft budget is suitable, the draft budget is **converted into a lump sum**. The approval letter specifies milestones and related budget and evidence
- Substantial changes to the project are no longer possible. Fixed milestones and evidence of milestone achievement cannot be changed. Therefore, multi-year projects that are difficult to plan in advance are not suitable for draft budget. Minor changes that do not affect the milestone are possible at any time
- Payment is made after proof of milestone achievement has been provided. Invoices are not to be submitted at any time

# Example

Milestones	Costs (EUR)	Evidence
Kick-off event	4.200	Photo documentation Invitation/Programme Participation list
2 excursions*  <i>*marked as quantified milestone, e.g. if only one excursion takes place due to weather, 4.900/2 can be credited</i>	4.900	Invitation/Program Photo documentation Participation list
Closing event	6.650	Invitation/Program Photo documentation Participation list  Supporting material for the press conference, newspaper articles, posters
Hiking and Adventure App	13.550	Link to the app
Hiking map	6.300	Specimen copy
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.600</b>	

# Specific application in AT

- A comprehensive **draft budget guidance** was developed for applicants

See: [https://www.ama.at/getattachment/f4eb4458-e63c-4449-a714-26385e765787/Merkblatt Draft-Budgets-LEADER v1 ab 2023 07.pdf](https://www.ama.at/getattachment/f4eb4458-e63c-4449-a714-26385e765787/Merkblatt_Draft-Budgets-LEADER_v1_ab_2023_07.pdf)

- The implementation of LEADER in the CAP-SP 2023-2027 **only started in July 2023**. There are still no approved projects and therefore no approved draft budgets. The MA expects that it will start relatively slowly and that classic small projects will be processed as draft budgets first

# Key points...

## Advantage

- Draft budgets can be applied to a wide variety of projects. There are no restrictions regarding work packages, activities and cost categories
- By setting milestones as payment triggers, the entire cost verification effort is eliminated after approval

## Disadvantage

- requires significant resources at MA / beneficiary level for relatively small amounts < 200,000 total costs

## Application

- Austria uses draft budget for the implementation of LEADER projects up to a total cost of EUR 100,000

# Umbrella projects in Poland: example of Podlaskie region



# Implementation system in Poland 2014-2020

- **National Managing Authority**
  - set general implementation framework and rules
- **Regional self-government bodies (Marshall Offices)**
  - played the role of Intermediate Bodies
  - direct contact with LAGs
  - eligibility check and approval of operations selected by the LAG
  - signing of contracts with beneficiaries
- **LAGs**
  - develop and monitor local strategy
  - launch calls for projects
  - select projects



# Umbrella projects (called "grant projects" in PL) funded from EAFRD or EMFF

- LAG is the formal beneficiary and signs contract with the IB
  - general objectives and types of activity envisaged already in the local strategy
  - LAG launches call, selects and approves projects, signs contract with local actors who implement the activity
- => one operation covering several small projects
- Eligible entities: individuals, NGOs, municipalities etc. (no economic activity)
  - Funding: between ca. EUR 1200 and EUR 12.000, aid intensity – up to 100%

# The process (Podlaskie grant project 2019)

- Only one LAG using EMFF: Suwałki-Augustów FLAG
- Envisaged a "grant project" in its LDS, for ca. EUR 30.000, focusing on civic dialogue and involving people and organisations in the public sphere
- Launched a call for small projects of ca. EUR 1200 – 2500, aid intensity 50-85%
- Local project promoters could submit ideas till 31 January 2019
- **FLAG submitted an application for the whole operation to the regional IB**
  - general outline of planned activities and financial plan
- **IB assessed and approved the application and signed contract with the FLAG on 4 July 2019**

# The process (cont'd)

- **FLAG signed agreements with 13 local actors to implement their small-scale activities**
- **They implemented their projects and submitted financial reports**
- **FLAG checked the reports and implementation, and paid beneficiaries**
- **FLAG submitted report from the whole umbrella project to the IB**
- **The IB checked the report and paid the FLAG**
- **The FLAG was responsible for achieving outputs and results and maintaining sustainability**

# Examples of projects supported

- **Nowinka municipality: "Woodcutter's Fish" – series of activities including competition, exhibition and fish festival to raise awareness of the importance of fisheries and fishing tradition for the area**



# Examples of projects supported

- Suwałki municipality: Fish Picnic – culinary workshop, competition for the "most tasty dish from fish" and quiz about the area



# Examples of projects supported

- **Local association of social education: "Eye to eye with the fish" – an open air event including educational and culinary classes as well as cleaning the coastline around Gieret Lake**



# Financial settlement of the grants

- **Most activities carried out in the summer of 2019**
- **there were no advance payments**
- **FLAG reimbursed the cost of the grants from its own funds**
- **The application for payment was submitted on November 22, 2019**
- **Application for payment was approved on July 20, 2020**



# Mentimeter: which SCO is most useful to me?

[www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)

Code: **46 38 00 58**



# Simplified cost options, working groups



# Working groups, which SCOs

- Which projects of the EMFAF programme are suitable for SCO?
- Number (the more the better?)
- Complexity of expenditure (not one-invoice-projects)?
- Administrative effort for verifications?
- Total budget significance?
- Suitability for type (lump sum, unit cost, of-the-shelf, draft budget)
- Data situation and ability to construct the SCO
- Acceptance by auditors



# Points to consider

- Is the target group clearly defined?
- Is the type of SCO clearly specified?
- Is the methodology to calculate the rate based on reliable data and includes only eligible expenditures and avoids the risk of overcompensation?
- What kind of documents will be requested from the beneficiary to release the payment?
- Has the Audit Authority assessed the methodology?
- Does the SCO actually simplify the implementation of the type of action?

# Conclusions on the methodologies

1. Is it better to focus on a few cost categories?
2. Is it necessary to do a separate calculation for each cost category? (instead of using a general index across costs)
3. Which of the methods presented are administratively very easy to implement?
4. Which of the methods presented have a strong mechanism to avoid overcompensation?
5. Is there a risk with a method that the rules cannot be clearly communicated upfront to the beneficiaries?



**Time for a break!**

# EMFAF MEF and the logic of the result indicators and Infosys



# Mentimeter: what is the MEF?

[www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)

Code: **46 38 00 58**



# MEF 2021-2027

- **The successor of the Common Monitoring and Evaluation System (CMES) from 2014-2020.**
- **Measures the performance of the EMFAF.**
- **Demonstrates progress and achievements of the CFP and the IMP and contributes to better targeted support for these policies.**
- **Assesses effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of EMFAF operations.**

# EMFAF MEF elements

Intervention logic

Policy objectives  
(PO2, PO5)

EMFAF priorities  
and SOs

SWOT, needs,  
actions

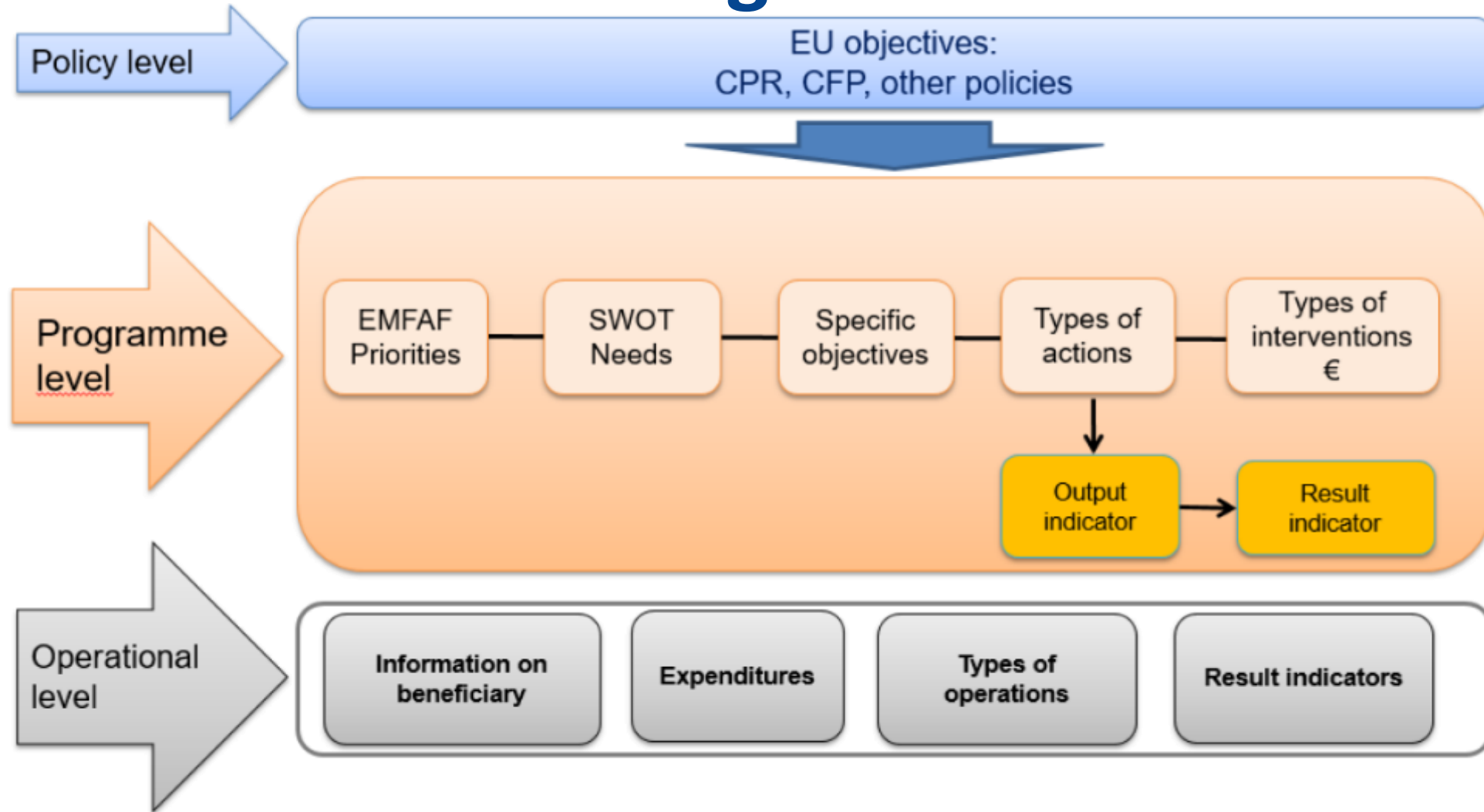
Types of  
intervention,  
types of operation

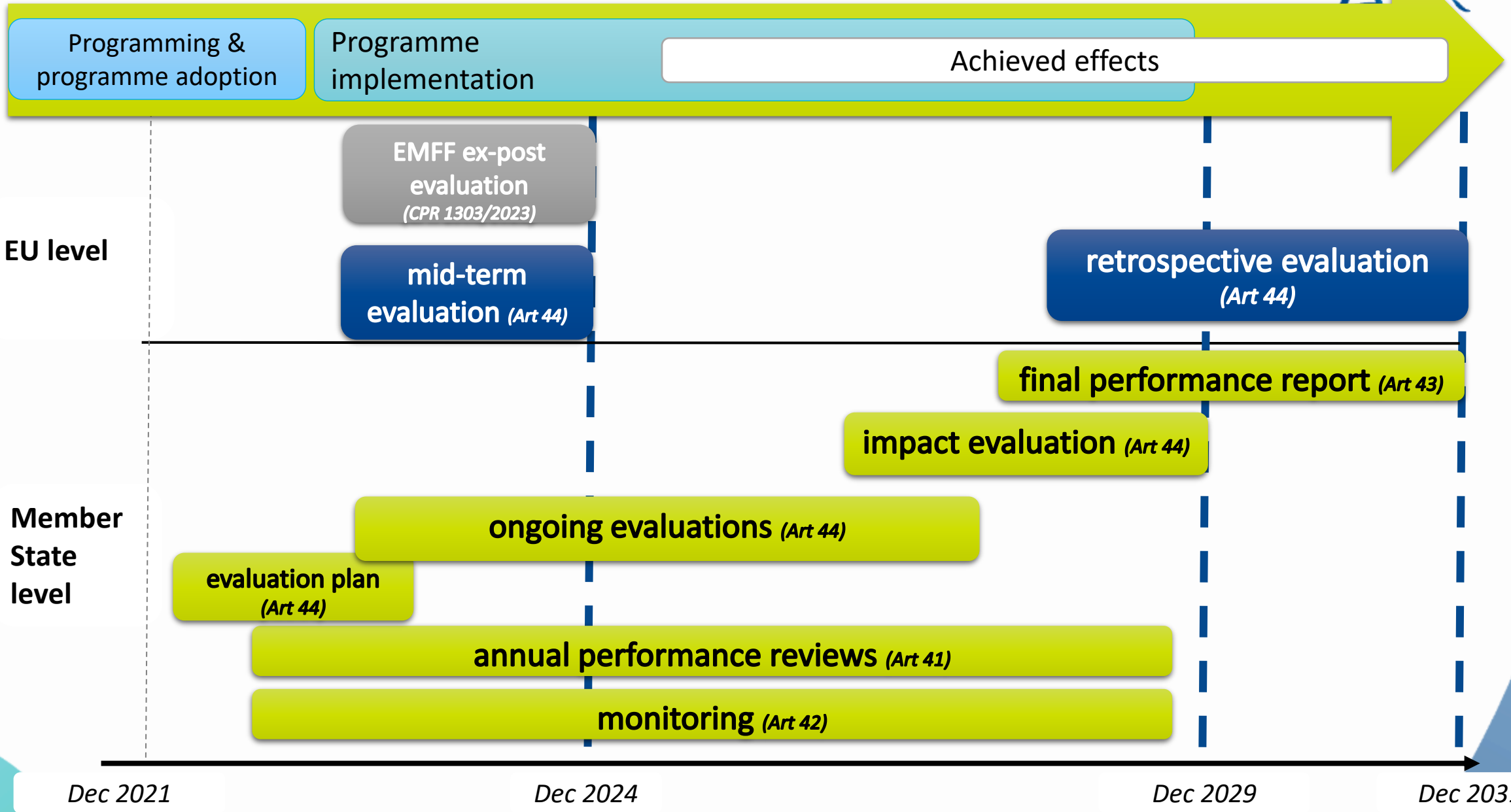
Common output  
and result  
indicators

Infosys and  
reporting

Evaluation plan

# EMFAF intervention logic





# Basic logic of MEF, indicators and Infosys

- **EMFAF MEF built to report on the single operation**
- **Set of common result indicators, kept as simple as possible**
- **Meant to work with Infosys, it is like LEGO!**
- **Logic of indicators in programming:**
  - As many indicators as necessary, as few as possible!
- **Logic of indicators at operation level:**
  - No operation without at least one common result indicator;
  - should the common result indicators selected in the programme not be applicable, the operation should use another common result indicator.

# EMFAF programme LT example 1

- **Priority 1, SO 1.2:** Increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions
- **Action:** replacement or modernisation of main or auxiliary engines
- **CRI:** CR18.2 Energy consumption leading to CO2 emissions reduction
- **Additional information in Infosys:** type of beneficiary, type of operation (e.g. engine), CFR number...

# EMFAF programme LT example 2a

- **Priority 2, SO 2.1: Promoting sustainable aquaculture**
- **Actions can relate to:**
  - Productive investments (fixed assets)
  - Cooperation activities between scientists and enterprises
  - Promoting ecosystem services
  - Animal and public health
- **Additional information in Infosys:** type of beneficiary, type of operation (e.g. productive investment), budget, number of people involved, number of partners...

# EMFAF programme LT example 2b

- **Priority 2, SO 2.1: Promoting sustainable aquaculture**
- **CRI:**
  - CR01 New production capacity (2 000)
  - CR02 Aquaculture production maintained (655)
  - CR08 Persons benefitting (37)
  - CR09.1 Area addressed (100km<sup>2</sup>)
  - CR10 Actions contributing to good environmental status (80)
  - CR11 Entities increasing social sustainability (5)
  - CR13 Cooperation activities between Stakeholders (20)
  - CR14 Innovations enabled (15)
  - CR17 Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing (29)
  - CR21 Datasets and advice made available (5)

# EMFAF programme LT example 3a

- **Priority 3, SO 3.1:** Enabling a sustainable blue economy in coastal, island and inland areas, and fostering the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture communities
- **Actions can relate to:** fishermen, aquaculture producers, fisheries processing sector, individuals and organisations interested in fishing heritage, employment centres, educational establishments, youth organisations, local organisations related to social inclusion, quality of life, etc., local selfgovernment, fisheries sector organisations, youth organisations, etc.services, processes or business models
- **Additional information in Infosys:** type of beneficiary, type of operation (e.g. process innovation, training), number of people involved, number of partners, budget...

# EMFAF programme LT example 3b

## • Priority 3, SO 3.1, CRI:

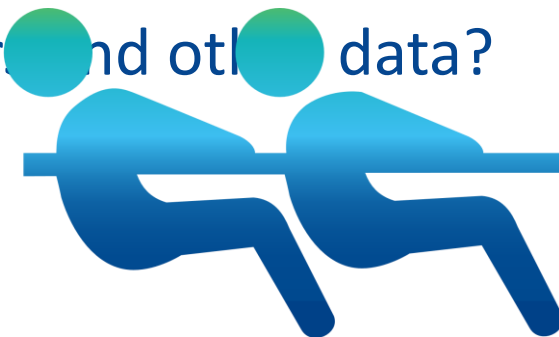
- CR03 Businesses created (10)
- CR06 Jobs created (10)
- CR07 Jobs maintained (14)
- CR08 Persons benefitting (75)
- CR10 Actions contributing to good environmental status (11)
- CR11 Entities increasing social sustainability (48)
- CR13 Cooperation activities between Stakeholders (41)
- CR14 Innovations enabled (25)
- CR16 Entities benefitting from promotion and information activities (35)
- CR17 Entities improving resource efficiency in production and/or processing (20)
- CR19 Actions to improve governance capacity (110)
- CR21 Datasets and advice made available (4)

# EMFAF MEF and indicators, working groups



# Working groups, which indicators?

- Which types of projects do I have?
- Are the programme result indicators suitable for them?
- Are other EMFAF common result indicators better suited?
- Who is selecting and setting targets?
- Do my beneficiaries understand what is needed?
- When do I collect data?
- What are usual errors?
- Are there any challenges in reporting the indicators and other data?



# EMFAF reporting, Infosys



# Mentimeter: How often is the Infosys report?

[www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)

Code: **46 38 00 58**

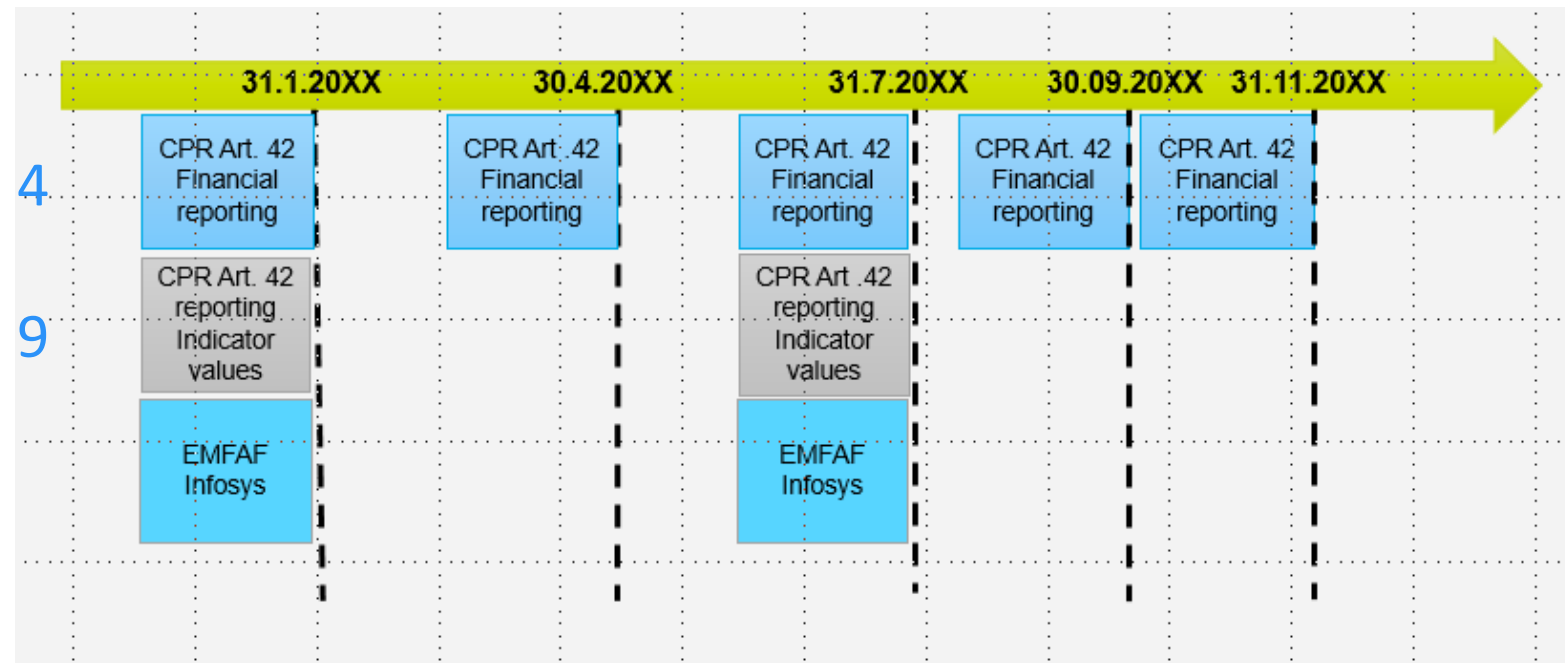


# EMFAF reporting

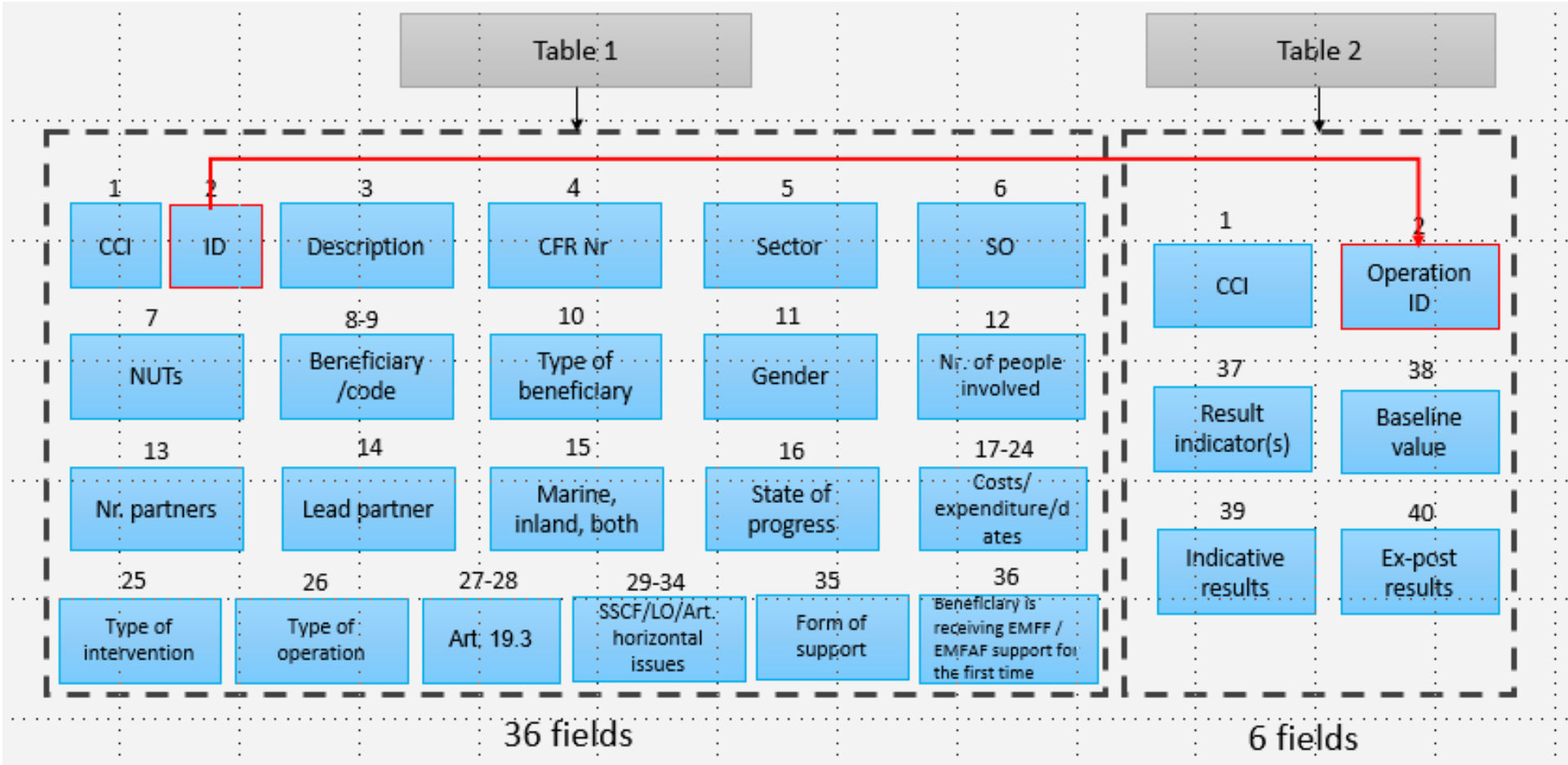
- EMFAF Article 46 reporting (new Infosys)
- CPR Article 42 reporting
- No AIR
- **ARMs**

Tables 1 and 4

Tables 5 and 9



# EMFAF Infosys fields



# Conclusions and evaluation



# FAMENET, upcoming events

- FAQ webpage on [www.famenet.eu](http://www.famenet.eu) October 2023
- New working paper on Local Development Strategy evaluation
- CLLD seminar Ireland, 04-06 June 2024
- FAMENET online channel on Infosys, July 2024
- FAMENET annual meeting, October 2024
- Other events...

# Mentimeter: and some evaluation....

[www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)

Code: **61 95 29 83**



**You want to know more?**

**[info@famenet.eu](mailto:info@famenet.eu)**

**<https://www.famenet.eu>**