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Independent Evaluation Service of the Rural Development Program 2014-2022 of the Campania Region under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

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2025 ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

Non-Technical Summary

Rome, May 2025

Fondo europeo agricolo per lo sviluppo rurale: *l'Europa investe nelle zone rurali*

Unione Europea

REGIONE CAMPANIA

PSR14-20 Campania

LATTANZIO KIBS

MONITORING & EVALUATION

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1. Introduction

The **2025 Annual Evaluation Report** (**AAR**) analyzes the resource utilization, implementation status, and verification of the effectiveness and efficiency of the Campania Region's RDP 2014-2022 as of 12/31/2024.

The document is structured as follows:

- Update on the context of the Program and elements pertaining to its implementation (Chapters 1 and 2).
- Illustration of the Methodological Approach adopted for conducting the analyses (with a detail of the survey techniques and how to define the set of beneficiaries for sample surveys) and description of the main information sources (Chapter 3).
- Presentation and analysis of information collected-financial and procedural progress (Chapter 4).
- Analysis of Good Practices in the area of organization and management of the RDP on Public Measures (Chapter 5).
- Enhancement of complementary outcome and impact indicators (Chapter 6).
- Description of the areas under analysis (Chapter 7), broken down by:
    - Characteristics of beneficiary companies participating in the survey;
    - Presentation of the outcomes of direct surveys in relation to the Focus areas and the development paths taken;
    - Evaluation of trajectories of farms in Campania;
    - Analysis of success factors for farms benefiting from the RDP;
    - Deepening olive farms and participation in the RDP;
    - Insight into the birth/mortality rate of farms in Campania funded by TI 6.1.1 "Recognition of premium for young farmers setting up as head of farm for the first time"
    - analysis by FA and response to the Common Assessment Questions (which includes specific insight into the issue of sustainability over time of newly established farms led by young tenants as part of interventions to support generational turnover).
- Campania LAGs 2014-2022 self-assessment process (Chapter 8).
- Description of activities carried out in collaboration with the independent evaluator of the ERDF, ESF and EMFF, and the Environmental Authority (Chapter 9).
- Report on the implementation of financial instruments (Chapter 10).
- Conclusions and recommendations according to the "logbook" structure (Chapter 11).

2. Methodological approach

This Chapter describes the **main survey and analysis techniques adopted**, consistent with what is indicated in the tender documents and reports prepared by the Assessor for structuring the activities, with particular reference to the PAV.

With reference to the **methodological approach**, in addition to the documentary analysis (primarily, of regional monitoring files), qualitative-quantitative methods were applied to explore causal mechanisms through which to explore and collect elements of analysis and information useful for the different stages of the evaluation process; in particular, these methods made it possible to

articulate the answers to the evaluation questions and construct the evaluation instruments, specifically the questionnaire for the sample survey.

In detail, the types of analyses identified required:

(i) in-depth study of ***programmatic and implementation documentation and monitoring data*** from the regional and AGEA (National PO) monitoring system, as well as ***discussions with regional contact persons on the MA staff***;

(ii) ***direct survey addressed to a sample of beneficiary farms*** to verify the ***results*** achieved and/or expected thanks to RDP resources, through the administration of a structured questionnaire using CAWI and CATI methods. The results of these surveys were also appropriately enhanced to answer the ***evaluation questions*** of this Report related to some FAs;

(iii) ***analysis of farm trajectories*** aimed at investigating both the effects produced by the RDP interventions and the development trajectories of farms supported by the Program. In this context, among other things, a survey was conducted targeting the same farms as in (ii), providing a specific section in the questionnaire to examine the ***typological characteristics of the farms***[1] ***and their development prospects*** with respect to macro-indicators of competitiveness and environmental footprint;

(iv) ***analysis of success factors for farms benefiting from the RDP*** aimed at analyzing in an integrated way which structural characteristics of farms are most associated with innovative behavior and positive economic performance, again starting with the data collected from the direct survey mentioned in (ii);

(v) ***analysis of RDP support for the regional olive sector*** aimed at identifying el characteristics and actions taken by RDP beneficiary companies in this particularly traditional sector in Campania, also using the direct surveys mentioned in (ii) above, which included only for this year some questions aimed at investigating actions taken by companies and trends in the olive sector;

(vi) ***survey on the survival rate of farms led by beneficiaries of Submeasure 6.1*** aimed at estimating the survival rate of RDP beneficiary farms led by young people, i.e., who have benefited from ***Submeasure*** 6.1.1, describing the characteristics of these farms and the actions implemented under the RDP. The quantitative analysis was also complemented by the qualitative analysis of experiences, testimonies and reflections gathered through conducting interviews with a sample of MS beneficiaries of interest;

(vii) ***evaluative analysis of Interventions 7.4.1 and 7.5.1 of the Campania RDP 2014-2022*** in order to acquire and make available knowledge elements on the implementation of Interventions 7.4.1 and 7.5.1 of the RDP 2014-22, to be used both in their "ex-post" evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness, and in the improvement of public project implementation processes for the 2023-27 programming period, which also included interviews **Responsible for *Submeasure* 7.4 and 7.5** ;

(viii) ***Evaluative analysis of intervention 8.5.1 of the RDP Campania 2014-2022*** in order to a foster the improvement of the ecological efficiency of forest ecosystems, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, the preservation, restoration and improvement of biodiversity,

[1] The typological analysis is related to the possibility of associating the sample beneficiaries with the *clusters* of Campania farms defined through the Delphi analysis addressed to a Panel of experts carried out during 2021, the outcomes of which were returned in RAV 2021 and a summary of which is given in Section 3.1.1 of this report.

the enhancement in terms of public utility of forests and wooded areas and the planning of proper management of forest ecosystems;

(ix) ***Direct survey targeting a sample of farms benefiting from interventions 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 6.4.1*** to collect data useful for enhancing result indicator ***R2***.

(x) ***Participatory type techniques***:

a. **Direct** survey-targeted **at GALs** to continue the assessment process with respect to **internal staff**, **skills** available and improvable, and **activities** that need more attention to avoid problems in strategy implementation.

b. **Focus groups** to conduct **case studies** on Operations 4.3.2 at the Ufita Land Reclamation Consortium, in the province of Avellino Operation 7.2.2 Municipality of Bisaccia (AV), 7.5.1 at the Project for the Recovery, Adaptation and Redevelopment of the Baronial Castle of Casalbuono (SA), 7.5.1 at the Project for the Enhancement and Landscaping of Mountain Areas in the Municipalities of Foiano di Val Fortore and Baselice (BN).

3. Progress of the Program

The Campania Region's 2014-2022 RDP reached a spending capacity of 82 percent, driven by payments for so-called "area/head measures," which reached 93 percent of programmed spending. The so-called "structural measures," on the other hand, reached a spending capacity of 73 percent.

Table1 - Planned resources and realized expenditure as of 12/31/2024 by structural measures/area/head

	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	Spending capacity
	(€)	(€)	(€)	(€)	(%)
Structural measures	1.339.564.981	976.808.576	919.721.149	57.087.427	73
Surface/head measurements	1.039.803.890	967.909.027	957.213.127	13.053.185	93
Total	**2.379.368.871**	**1.944.717.603**	**1.876.934.276**	**70.140.612**	**82**

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

**Excludes resources allocated to TA, which have a public expenditure of about 32 million euros.*

***In the absence of separate financial data for structural measures and area measures, the latter (SM8.1, SM10.1, M11, M13, M14, M15) coincide entirely with M10 (including SM10.2, which falls under structural measures), M11, M13, M14 and M15. However, SM8.1 has been excluded and, for simplicity, entirely attributed to structural measures.*

As for the individual Priorities, they all record a spending capacity of over 60 percent, only P5 lags behind, which reached 49 percent of realized spending over planned spending even though it was up from the previous year in the face of a decrease in the budget and an increase in spending.

Table2 - Planned resources and realized expenditure as of 12/31/2024 by Priority

P	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity
	(€)	(€)	(%)
2	682.870.600	530.317.265	78
3	231.481.024	186.152.423	80
4	1.108.968.293	991.978.823	89
5	86.365.102	42.310.582	49
6	269.683.851	193.958.510	72
Total	**2.379.368.871**	**1.944.717.603**	**82**

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

**P1 resources are added to the other Priorities, acting by their nature in support of all the specific objectives (Focus Areas) of the RDP.*

Below is presented the planned and realized expenditure as of 12/31/2024 by individual FA or Priority in the case of 4. Given the cross-cutting nature of the FAs of Priority 1, these are treated within the FAs to which they refer in financial terms.

FA 2A - Improve the economic performance of all farms and encourage farm restructuring and modernization, particularly to increase market share and market orientation as well as diversification of activities

FA 2A spending is 80% ahead of planned spending, up from (+14 percentage points) last year's spending, against a decrease in budget (-9%) and an increase in realized spending (+11%).

However, the spending capacity of the AF remains slightly lower (by -2 percentage points) than that of the average RDP (at 82 percent).

Most contributing to this advancement is the M6 with a spending capacity of 85 percent and the M4 with a spending capacity of 75 percent. Certainly, M21 and M22 contribute to the advancement of FA 2A spending capacity. Drags account for 9% of the realized expenditure. 98 percent of beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table3 - Planned resources and realized expenditure as of 12/31/2024 of FA 2A by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
1	1.191.215	1.137.514	95	741.355	396.159	35
2	2.501.925	1.844.870	74	1.838.870	6.000	
4	292.117.525	226.805.779	78	199.282.156	27.523.623	12
6	68.131.167	57.981.965	85	56.429.001	1.552.964	3
8	1.481.919	819.502	55	819.502		
16	6.378.527	3.113.818	49	3.113.818		
21	9.240.999	9.271.199	100	9.271.199		
22	17.273.076	17.006.479	98	17.006.479		
Total	**398.316.353**	**317.981.126**	**80**	**288.502.379**	**29.478.747**	**9**

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 2B - Fostering the entry of appropriately qualified farmers into the agricultural sector and, in particular, generational turnover

FA 2B spending is 75% ahead of planned spending, up slightly from last year's (+9 percentage points), in the face of a slight decrease in budget (-1%) and a substantial increase in realized spending (+13%).

However, the spending capacity of the AF remains lower (by -7 percentage points) than that of the average RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Contributing most to this advancement is M4 with a spending capacity of 84 percent and M1 with a spending capacity of 76 percent. M2 and M6 remain below the average FA spending capacity, although they remain relatively high at 76 percent and 60 percent, respectively.

Expenditure was made entirely from the resources of the 2014-2022 Programming, and 63 percent of the beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table4 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 2B by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
1	3.501.135	2.659.272	76	2.659.272		
2	1.406.984	943.246	67	943.246		
4	173.116.510	145.327.621	84	145.327.621		
6	106.529.618	63.406.000	60	63.406.000		
Total	**284.554.247**	**212.336.139**	**75**	**212.336.139**		

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 3A - Improve the competitiveness of primary producers by better integrating them into the agrifood supply chain through quality schemes, value addition for agricultural products, promotion of products in local markets, short supply chains, producer associations and organizations, and interbranch organizations

FA 3A spending is 83 percent ahead of planned spending, up from last year's (+13 percentage point), against a decrease in budget (-10 percent) and an increase in realized spending (+7 percent).

The spending capacity of the AF is slightly higher (by +1 percentage point) than the average of the RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Contributing to this advancement are mainly the M9 and M14, which have a maximum spending capacity, but also the M3 and M2 with a capacity of 92 percent and 83 percent, respectively. M4, on the other hand, has a lower spending capacity than its predecessors, but still substantial at 74 percent. M1 has the slowest spending capacity at 47 percent. Drags account for 0.2 percent of the realized expenditure. 94% of beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table5 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 3A by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
1	492.010	231.171	47	231.171		
2	1.846.606	1.535.965	83	1.535.965		
3	4.691.000	4.333.612	92	4.333.612		
4	102.369.654	75.703.393	74	75.703.393		
9	299.586	299.586	100	299.586		
14	90.722.341	90.741.360	100	90.385.512	355.849	
16	13.331.208	4.076.404	31	4.076.404		
Total	**213.752.405**	**176.921.492**	**83**	**176.565.643**	**355.849**	

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 3B - Support the prevention and management of business risks.

Expenditure under AF 3B, which is entirely programmed on the M5, is 52 percent ahead of planned expenditure, a substantial increase over last year's (+18 percentage point) in the face, after all, of a sharp decrease in the budget (-29 percent) and an increase in realized expenditure (+9 percent).

However, the spending capacity of the AF remains particularly low (by -30 percentage points) compared to the average of the RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Drags account for 0.1 percent of realized spending.

82 percent of beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table6 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 3B by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
5	17.728.619	9.230.931	52	9.223.995	6.936	
Total	**17.728.619**	**9.230.931**	**52**	**9.223.995**	**6.936**	

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

Priority 4 - Preserve, restore and enhance ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry

FA P4 spending is 89 percent ahead of planned spending, slightly down from last year's (-0.5 percentage points), against an equal increase in budget (+8 percent) and realized spending (+8 percent).

The spending capacity of the AF is higher (by +8 percentage points) than the average of the RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Contributing to this advancement are mainly M10, M11 and M15, which have the highest spending capacity. M7 and M13 also show high spending capacity at 89 percent and 86 percent, respectively. The spending capacities of M4 and M8 are slightly lower, although they remain at high levels, standing at 75 percent and 70 percent, respectively.

Drags account for 1 percent of realized spending.

Ninety-five percent of the beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table7 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of PA by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
1	3.448.231	1.919.756	56	1.919.756		
2	1.732.830	1.118.005	65	1.118.005		
4	50.332.481	37.930.912	75	37.696.649	234.262	1
7	4.661.932	4.143.951	89	4.143.951		
8	95.619.888	66.650.480	70	62.371.616	4.278.864	6
10	233.008.742	231.903.401	100	231.903.401		
11	169.361.329	169.039.119	100	166.681.834	2.357.285	
13	514.949.458	444.217.817	86	435.800.614	8.417.202	2
15	31.762.020	32.007.329	101	30.084.480	1.922.849	6
16	4.091.383	3.048.053	74	3.048.053		
Total	**1.108.968.293**	**991.978.823**	**89**	**974.768.359**	**17.210.463**	**1**

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 5A - Making water use in agriculture more efficient.

FA 5A spending is 30% ahead of planned spending, up from last year's (-7 percentage points), against a decrease in the budget (-5%) and a substantial increase in realized spending (+23%).

However, the FA's spending capacity is extremely lower (by -51 percentage points) than the average of the RDP (equal to 82 percent) and the lowest among all FAs.

Contributing to this advance is the M4, which has the particularly low spending capacity of 30 percent, while the spending capacity of M2 and M16 is more than 50 percent.

Drags account for 20 percent of the realized expenditure.

Ninety-five percent of the beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table8 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 5A by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
2	417.701	224.731	54	224.731		
4	58.976.325	17.748.142	30	14.041.295	3.706.848	21
16	447.154	243.829	55	243.829		
Total	**59.841.180**	**18.216.703**	**30**	**14.509.855**	**3.706.848**	**20**

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 5C - Foster the supply and use of renewable energy sources, by-products, waste and residual materials, and other non-food raw materials for the purpose of the bioeconomy

FA 5C spending is 83 percent ahead of planned spending, a substantial increase over last year's (+17 percentage points), in the face of a slight decrease in budget (-2 percent) and a substantial increase in realized spending (+24 percent).

The spending capacity of the AF is slightly higher (by +1 percentage point) than that of the average RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Most contributing to this advancement is M16 with a spending capacity of 87 percent, but also M7 with a spending capacity of 79 percent. Slowing the advancement of AF spending capacity is M2 with a spending capacity of 39 percent.

Expenditure was made entirely from the resources of the 2014-2022 Programming.

67 percent of beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table9 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 5C by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
2	152.415	59.464	39	59.464		
7	7.009.620	5.548.858	79	5.548.858		
16	477.951	414.955	87	414.955		
Total	**7.639.986**	**6.318.389**	**83**	**6.318.389**		

Source: for public expenditure regional financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 monitoring files and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files. Only realized expenditure for M was rendered from AGEA's OPDB.

FA 5D - Reduce greenhouse gas and ammonia emissions from agriculture.

FA 5D spending is 98 percent ahead of planned spending, a slight increase over last year's (+1 percentage point), in the face of a slight decrease in budget (-1 percent) and an imperceptible increase in realized spending (+0.001 percent).

FA's spending capacity is higher (by +16 percentage points) than the average RDP (at 82 percent) and the highest among all FAs.

Contributing to this advancement is mainly M16 with a maximum spending capacity and M4 with a near maximum spending capacity of 99 percent. Slowing the advancement of AF spending capacity is M2 with a spending capacity of 15 percent.

Expenditure was made entirely from the resources of the 2014-2022 Programming.

84 percent of beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table10 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 5D by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
2	68.424	10.418	15	10.418		

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
4	6.739.646	6.664.565	99	6.664.565		
16	38.530	38.530	100	38.530		
Total	**6.846.599**	**6.713.513**	**98**	**6.713.513**		

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 5E - Promoting conservation and carbon sequestration in agriculture and forestry.

The of the FA 5E shows an advance over that programmed of 92 percent, up from last year's (+14 percentage points), in the face of a decrease in budget (-11 percent) and an increase in realized expenditure (+5 percent).

The spending capacity of the AF is higher (by +10 percentage points) than that of the average RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Contributing most to this advance is M8 with a spending capacity of 93 percent. Slowing down the financial advancement of AF spending is M2 with a minimal and 4% spending capacity. In contrast, there is no advancement for M1.

Almost all of the spending, 83 percent, was realized with carryovers from the last Programming.

99 percent of beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table11 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 5E by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
1	13.270					
2	81.273	3.640	4	3.640		
8	11.942.794	11.058.337	93	1.921.494	9.136.843	83
Total	**12.037.336**	**11.061.977**	**92**	**1.925.134**	**9.136.843**	**83**

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 6A - Fostering diversification, creation and development of small businesses as well as employment.

The of the FA 5E shows an advance over that planned of 78 percent, up from that of last year (+10 percentage points), in the face of a decrease in budget (-5 percent) and an increase in realized expenditure (+8 percent).

The spending capacity of the FA is slightly lower (by +4 percentage points) than that of the average RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Most contributing to this advancement is M6 with a spending capacity of 97 percent, but also M7 with a spending capacity of 85 percent. M2, on the other hand, shows a relatively high spending capacity, but still below the FA average and at 75 percent, while M1 continues to show no advancement whatsoever.

Drags account for 8 percent of realized spending.

Eighty percent of the beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table12 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 6A by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
1	32.408					
2	908.995	688.659	76	688.659		
6	22.046.511	21.327.624	97	21.327.624		
7	84.799.660	72.140.360	85	64.417.563	7.722.797	11
16	14.746.948	1.291.103	9	1.291.103		
Total	**122.534.522**	**95.447.745**	**78**	**87.724.948**	**7.722.797**	**8**

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 6B - Stimulating local development in rural areas.

The of FA 6B, fully programmed on the M19, shows an advance over programmed of 65 percent, up from last year's (+14 percentage points), against an increase in realized expenditure (+28 percent).

The spending capacity of the FA is lower (by -17 percentage points) than that of the average RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Drags account for 3 percent of realized spending.

63 percent of beneficiaries have already received the balance for their projects.

Table13 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 6B for M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
19	126.749.330	82.576.209	65	80.054.080	2.522.129	3
Total	**126.749.330**	**82.576.209**	**65**	**80.054.080**	**2.522.129**	**3**

Source: for public expenditure regional monitoring files of financial plan version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure regional monitoring files.

FA 6C - Promoting the accessibility, use and quality of information and communication technologies (ICT) in rural areas.

Expenditure under FA 6C, which is fully programmed on M7, is 78 percent ahead of planned expenditure, up from last year's (+9 percentage points), in the face of a slight decrease in budget (-0.5 percent) and an increase in realized expenditure (+13 percent).

The spending capacity of the FA is lower (by -4 percentage points) than that of the average RDP (equal to 82 percent).

Expenditure was made entirely from the resources of the 2014-2022 Programming.

The 4 projects initiated by the Ministry of Enterprise and Made In Italy (formerly the Ministry of Economic Development) have not yet been completed.

Table14 - Planned resources and expenditure incurred as of 12/31/2024 of FA 6C by M

M	Public expenditure	Expenditure realized	Spending capacity	of which from 2014-2022 programming	of which from Drags	of which from Drags
	(€)	(€)	(%)	(€)	(€)	(%)
7	20.400.000	15.934.556	78	15.934.556		
Total	**20.400.000**	**15.934.556**	**78**	**15.934.556**		

Source: for public expenditure regional financial plan monitoring files version 14/PSR version 14 and for realized expenditure files

4. Survey outcomes and analysis of business trajectories

The survey carried out by the Independent Evaluator in 2025, with reference to the year 2024, recorded the direct participation of 47 beneficiaries, accounting for 8.4 percent of the total **559 beneficiaries** involved during the five years of the survey (2020-2021-2022-2023-2024).

► Company development strategies

The development strategies pursued by different companies are traced to 3 main areas: below are the main results achieved and declared by entrepreneurs. With regard to the "Competitiveness and Market" sphere, the majority of interventions concern actions dedicated to joining quality systems with 59% of respondents, proving the interest of farms in this issue. This issue is followed by product and/or production process innovation (57%); introduction/development of direct sales to the consumer (50%); Diversification of crops and livestock (48%); introduction/development of on-farm processing of agricultural production (41%), adherence to supply chain agreements with processing companies (40%). Finally, we find the introduction/development of on-farm processing of agricultural production, introduction/development of off-farm activities (37%).

In the area of "Environment and Climate," most of the implemented, ongoing or planned interventions concern the production of energy from renewable sources (50 percent) and participation in training activities and use of consulting services (50 percent). The latter along with the improvement of water regulation and storage systems also appear to be the most "realized" projects. Ongoing actions include those related to improving organic matter inputs and the introduction of conservation agriculture techniques. Among the planned ones, the introduction of precision farming techniques (56 percent), drought- and disease-resistant crops or varieties (55 percent), and the improvement of livestock feeding and control systems (59 percent) are particularly common.

Final macro-pattern is that related to "connection with the territory": as can be seen from the graph below, the greatest number of actions were carried out to adhere to promotional campaigns of local agricultural products (24%) as well as, such interventions, are also among the most recurrent ongoing and planned activities. In particular, there is a strong desire not only to continue to do so, but also to join local business networks in the future to coordinate the supply of local products and services and short supply chain projects for the development of local markets.

► Results of RDP participation and outcomes achieved through RDP co-funded interventions

Until 2021, 219 participants declared through the dichotomous "YES/NO" response option that the interventions implemented had enabled them to address the main critical development issues (57 negative responses) mainly in the area of competitiveness and market (147 responses). During, on the other hand, the last three surveys, participants were instead able to give their response in a more nuanced manner: out of 227 useful responses (2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 surveys), only 13% said they were slightly or not at all satisfied with the results achieved thanks to the interventions implemented with the RDP while 64% said the interventions had "Very" or "Fairly" contributed to business development. 22% state "Sufficiently."

Selecting only the positive responses (364 items), the area where the best results were recorded was the one related to "Competitiveness and Market" (59% of responses). The other 2 policy areas "Environment and Climate" and "Link with the Territory" recorded 39% and 35% of the preferences expressed, respectively.

► Future Perspectives

Finally, to detect trust toward the RDP as a tool, channel, and means of development for the Campania region, respondents of the 2023, 2024 and 2025 surveys were asked to give a clear answer to the question In the future, would you still participate in the opportunities offered by the RDP?": out of 181 useful answers, 171 (94%) respondents answered YES and 10 (6%) answered NO, citing as the main reason the onerousness of participating in the RDP in terms of economic resources to be advanced while waiting for reimbursements (6 out of 10 respondents). All others would continue to invest in their farm. Out of 169 valid responses, 66 preferences, or 39 percent, would invest in the sphere of farm competitiveness, in the sphere of environment and climate gets 68 preferences (40 percent), while only 35 (21 percent) respondents said they would invest in improving the link with the territory.

► Analysis of business trajectories

The proposed methodological approach assumes that the farm is the main and most relevant target of resources under the RDP. The farm is the medium through which the influence of the RDP on Pillar II objectives can be captured. The focus of the methodology consists in observing the change in farm behavior induced by the RDP, within a fluid social context, characterized by the interaction between farmers, processors, institutions and all other actors who experience the territories (residents, tourists, businesses linked upstream and downstream with the farm). The RDP provides a "menu" of Measures that allows the farmer to consolidate or stimulate his farm development strategy according to the reading he gives to the dynamics of the context. The farm is the center of gravitation of the CAP, which finds in the RDP the tools to affect the needs deemed priority by the stakeholders (policy makers and representations) of the agricultural and agribusiness system.

The methodology starts from reconstructing typological profiles of farms in the regional context through two stages:

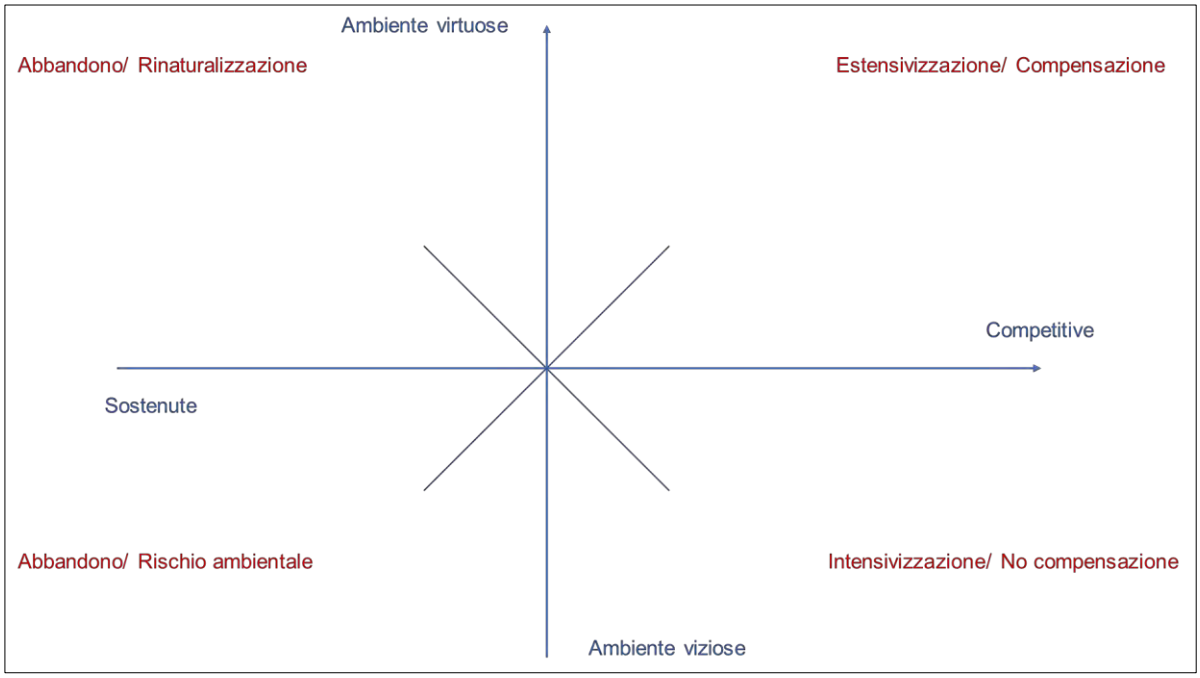
1. initially use multivariate statistical techniques applied to a specific selection of variables extracted from existing sources, the FADN, to hypothesize the main clusters of firms,
2. in a second phase, a panel of experts is convened to confirm or reconstruct the typological profiles of regional farms. The experts convened can be identified from Measure Managers of the MA, CAA technicians, agronomists, representatives of major trade associations and farmers.

The evaluation process can, in this way, benefit from an alternative reading of the intervention context, based on a representation of the agricultural system, the subject of the policy, through the dynamics of groups of farms. This representation allows the outcomes of the evaluation process to be returned in an information format that is more understandable to RDP stakeholders. The definition of clusters represents an important step in the conception of rural areas and farms. The recognition of the primary sector as articulated and heterogeneous, rather than monolithic, is an essential prerogative to support policy planning that can best identify its targets and generate positive effects for farms and consequently for the entire rural area.

Following the identification of the clusters, the trajectories that the clusters will follow are defined according to their characteristics and the opportunities offered by the RDP. In fact, the methodology places the clusters within a Greimas diagram in which each axis is described dichotomously by two terms that lie opposite to each other: thus competitiveness is represented by the market/support dichotomy and the environment by virtuous ecological footprint/vicious ecological footprint. Each quadrant is summarized by a trajectory (red line) representing the possible combinations of competitiveness and environment:

1. the first quadrant, describes the attitude of the more market-oriented farms, which pursue a trajectory of increasing farm competitiveness through extensification or environmental compensation processes (reuse of waste for energy production, use of renewable sources, minimum or zero *tillage*, precision agriculture, etc., or for supply chain policies that focus on quality);
2. the second quadrant, describes the attitude of those who are always market-oriented, pursuing trajectories based on intensification processes (concentration and/or supply chain policies on quantity) that generate pressure on the environment with little compensation;
3. in the third quadrant are farms that are holding on thanks to aid and may be slipping along a trajectory of abandonment of activity that is likely to create environmental pressure (due to the preservation function of the land in environmental or alternative land use);
4. in the fourth quadrant, farms supported by public aid that may be "slipping" along a trajectory of abandonment, but in a context in which renaturalization of areas (forests) can have a positive function for the environment.

Chart1 - Greimas diagram



This method thus makes it possible to return to the policymaker a map of the programmatic context of intervention by delineating the positioning of farms by typological clusters with respect to two macro-objectives of the CAP, competitiveness and environmental sustainability. In addition, through discussion with experts, it is possible to outline the development trajectories of each cluster due to the effect of the RDP at a stage of programming where the impact of the RDP is only potential and related to a limited number of completed projects that have not yet unfolded their effects.

The methodology proposed by the IA, as can be seen from the next figure, has a circular approach that aims to strengthen the validity of inferences at each step through discussion with experts, consultation of secondary data and collection of primary data. This process of progressively defining evaluation allows for maintaining an analytical and critical key with respect to progress. The plurality of subjects and steps involved in applying the method thus reduces the space for possible subjective interpretations and increases the rigor of evaluative conclusions.

Groups and their location in the space of trajectories

Phase 1 was initiated by providing the experts with the following list of possible groups of companies :[2]

1. Small wineries (Social wineries) (in the province of Benevento)
2. Vitivincole (large groups) (in the province of Avellino)
3. Extensive arable crops (Cereal crops)
4. Livestock and extensive (the extensive in inland areas)
5. Olive growing - permanent crops
6. Buffalo (>100 head) (Casertano and Salernitano)
7. Fruit and vegetables IV gamma and protected
8. Field-scale fruit and vegetables
9. Multifunctional
10. Other permanent crops (Citrus and nut crops)

[2] The list was reconstructed by the Evaluator with a group of regional officials.

Experts were asked to connote the groups, enriching the identified groups with more detailed descriptions, or to supplement and/or modify the proposed set-up, only if they deemed it necessary, thus identifying new groups.

The outcome of the first phase concluded with the identification of the following 14 groups (in blue and bold changed groups):

1. Small wineries (Social wineries)
2. Viticulture (large groups)
3. Extensive arable farming (cereals)
4. Livestock and extensive
5. **Olive growing**
6. Buffalo (with more than 100 heads)
7. **IV range**
8. **Open field horticulture**
9. Multifunctional (**including small and very small farms** and **beekeepers**)
10. **Permanent crops (Peach, Kiwi, etc.).**
11. **Floriculture**
12. **Nuts**
13. **Citrus**
14. **Protected horticulture**

Main conclusions and recommendations

Cluster	Directions and potential development strategies
All clusters	A crucial element that emerged from the definition of the placement indices of the clusters calibrated to the RDP beneficiaries is the different placement of the clusters on the diagram compared to the regional scenario defined with the experts. This aspect cannot be overlooked at the time of programming, as companies that have already benefited from RDP funding to solve some critical issues could develop different needs and requirements from those of companies in the regional context. This differentiation needs careful analysis by the programmer to best capture the interests of potential beneficiaries.
All clusters	The trajectory reconstruction developed with experts on clusters at the regional level and the one based on the analysis of the responses of RDP beneficiaries provide relatively different scenarios. In both cases, the hypothesis of the Campania Region to use a package combining SRD01 - Agricultural productive investments for farm competitiveness and SRD02 - Agricultural productive investments for environment, climate and animal welfare in the 2023-2027 programming may be a winning choice in both cases. Looking at the trajectories constructed with the experts, it can be seen that these are exclusively oblique, that is, they all point toward the highest point in the upper right quadrant. This scenario is the desirable one for all clusters, with due particularities, and is the line of business development underlying the CAP and the New Green Deal. The package, especially if the only way to access these two interventions, can fully reflect this approach. In a mirror-image way, the package in question could be very effective in countering those clusters that, according to the reconstruction of the responses of the RDP beneficiaries, identify only competitiveness as the prevailing development trajectory. If the package instrument is adopted in such a way as to ensure a mandatory % of expenditure on SRD02 if SRD01 is to be activated, the trajectories of these clusters will also unintentionally converge toward better environmental performance.

Cluster	Directions and potential development strategies
	In developing the Competitiveness and Environment package (SRD01 + SRD02), it is recommended that the potentially decisive role of a mandatory spending constraint on SRD02 be taken into account so that beneficiaries' business development trajectories can be more effectively influenced in terms of, not only economic performance, but also environmental footprint.
Small-scale viticulture	Training and consulting for better market positioning (wine quality, processing and marketing)
	Developing extra agricultural diversification - food and wine tourism
	Both of the above elements are confirmed by surveys of RDP beneficiaries, promote investments aimed at meeting the needs of farms to improve their economic performance.
	Potential of LEADER and cooperation measures for linkage with the territory and development of integrated local supply chains
Large-scale viticulture	Need to improve environmental performance-evidence underscored by the survey results showing little involvement of this cluster in pursuing investments to improve this aspect, however there is a reported willingness of beneficiaries to work toward this goal
	Increased appreciation of typicality and traditional processing
	Greater integration between small and large companies - sectoral integration (tourism, experience exchange)
Extensive cereal farming	Promoting processing and marketing - accompanying activities on industry potential
	Potential of LEADER and cooperation measures for linkage with the territory and development of integrated local supply chains
	Training and counseling on opportunities to diversify production (evolutionary populations, qualitatively superior varieties)
	Monitor the pressure on the environment of this cluster and promote awareness and training initiatives on less impactful techniques
Olive farms	Promoting processing and marketing - accompanying activities on industry potential
	Monitor pressure on the cluster's environment--results emerging from analysis of responses to the VI survey underscore a low propensity toward investments to improve environmental performance (focus on abandonment risk)
Intensive animal husbandry	If companies at the regional level have a low environmental footprint and experience negative economic performance, companies benefiting from the RDP within this cluster perfom in the opposite way. Identify the different needs of these two groups with the aim, on the one hand, to improve the economic performance of those outside the RDP circuit and, on the other hand, to decrease the environmental footprint of those that are already beneficiaries.

Cluster	Directions and potential development strategies
Bufaline	Possibility of introducing funding for composting plants - integration with IV gamma supply chain is an attractive alternative source of income
	Addressing the problem of substandard farms (ZVN)
	Expand M14 - Animal Welfare to reduce sources of livestock wastes.
	Companies relatively outside the RDP circuit except for very specific measures, given the need to invest to improve economic performance and pressure on the environment, promotes participation in other measures as well
Horticulture	Training and counseling on pesticide and fertilizer use - need to improve environmental performance
Permanent crops	Promoting processing and marketing - accompanying activities on industry potential
	The cluster's willingness to focus investment on introducing drought- and disease-resistant varieties and diversifying crops (and varieties) to decrease vulnerability to adverse weather phenomena increasingly common due to climate change is emphasized
	Potential of LEADER and cooperation measures for linkage with the territory and development of integrated local supply chains
Floriculture	Possibility of introducing countercyclical measure to support the cluster in the style of M21
Citrus	Potential of LEADER and cooperation measures for linkage with the territory and development of integrated local supply chains
	Unveil and promote the tourism potential of the cluster (typical landscape)

- **RDP support for the regional olive sector.**

There are a total of 9,367 farms in Campania that have participated in the RDP's area-based measures and conduct an olive grove area >1ha, managing an olive grove area of 38,663 ha (average farm olive grove area of 4.13 ha/farm).

It is noted that holdings in the <2 ha size class harvest 41 percent of the holdings but only 14 percent of the area; in contrast, holdings with more than 5 ha of olive grove area account for 22 percent of the holdings but concentrate 57 percent of the area. The result is therefore a situation characterized by extremely pulverized olive grove areas that outline a production system ill-suited to the challenges of the contemporary market. On average, each farm received a premium referable to olive grove areas of 2,067 euros, which corresponds to an average value per hectare of olive grove of 457 euros.

There are a total of 3,982 farms in Campania that participated in the RDP structural measures and run an olive grove area >1 ha, representing 41% of the farms in Campania that participate in area-based measures and run an olive grove area >1 ha. These farms manage an olive grove area of 19,316 ha (average farm olive grove area of 4.85 ha/farm). In total, these farms received €242,588,655 in funding for an average of €60,921 per farm. It should be noted that 65 percent of the grants are related to Measure 4 -Investment in tangible fixed assets (158,523,637 euros), while

23 percent are related to Measure 6 -Farm and business development (56,418,265): these two measures together absorb 88 percent of the total funding disbursed to farms conducting olive grove area >1ha

Checking the distribution of the amounts disbursed with respect to the classes of olive-growing area conducted by the farms, it shows that 62 percent of the subsidies are absorbed by farms conducting olive-growing areas of less than 5 ha, and only 1 percent by farms exceeding 50 ha of olive-growing area.

Analyzing the responses by economic size class of holdings, it becomes clear that there is a clear difference in vision between large-scale holdings that tend toward conversion to more innovative and rational production techniques (intensive and superintensive models) and small-scale holdings that remain anchored in traditional and uninnovative olive growing.

► Survey on the survival rate of farms conducted by beneficiaries of Submeasure 6.1

The survey conducted on young beneficiaries of TI 6.1.1 showed particularly positive results in terms of farm resilience and stability. The aggregate survival rate of 93.7 percent, calculated on projects completed by 2024, is significantly higher than the average annual rate of cessation of farms in Campania (over 5 percent in the period 2010-2020, according to ISTAT). This figure is to be considered a relevant indicator of the effectiveness of the measures implemented through the two calls considered, especially when read in a regional context that is structurally still fragile, as evidenced by the context data.

The distinction between the two calls under analysis - ordinary 2016 and PIG 2017 - allowed us to capture important differentiations. The PIG call, while showing a very high survival rate of over 98 percent, has a lower project completion rate of 62 percent. This evidence suggests caution in the interpretation of the figure, which may scale back at the end of the implementation cycle. Conversely, the ordinary call shows greater procedural maturity, with 93 percent of projects completed and a high survival rate of over 88 percent, which corresponds to an annual mortality rate of 2.4 percent, significantly lower than the regional average.

The high voluntary adherence to TI 4.1.2 by the beneficiaries of the ordinary call (more than 95 percent among still active farms), despite the absence of regulatory obligations, shows a widespread willingness to strengthen establishment through structural investments. This behavior reflects not only a growing medium- to long-term entrepreneurial vision, but also the coherence between individual planning and RDP objectives, particularly with regard to improving farm competitiveness. This evidence is further reinforced by the spread of organic farming, with high percentages of adherence (up to 71 percent in the ordinary call and 65 percent in the PIG), and a predominance of production orientations related to permanent crops and polyculture, consistent with the agroecological vocation of the territories concerned.

The analyses also showed a strong territorial concentration of active farms in rural areas C and D (more than 97 percent in the PIG and more than 85 percent in the ordinary), confirming the ability of the calls for initial establishment to direct resources to contexts with greater development needs. The territorial coherence of the interventions implemented with the prospects of the call confirm the effectiveness of the territorial rewards and the objective of supporting more fragile territories while respecting their agricultural economies.

Overall, the survey results confirm the positive contribution of TI 6.1.1, and in particular its integrated declination with TI 4.1.2, in fostering stable, competitive youth settlements consistent with the objectives of the RDP, helping to promote generational change and the establishment of qualified young agricultural

entrepreneurs. However, as expressed by interviewees, there is a need to act on some common critical issues characterized by access to credit and procedural slowdowns.

The statement, "Support for generational change favors the establishment of competitive and sustainable enterprises," finds strong confirmation in the experiences gathered through interviews with young beneficiaries of the Campania RDP. Synthesizing the opinions expressed, the discourse can be articulated around three main dimensions: access to the sector, building competitiveness and orientation towards sustainability. The generational change, thanks to public support, has also been a vehicle for the adoption of sustainable production models, often integrated with corporate social responsibility practices: environmental awareness is seen not only as a duty, but as an element of competitive differentiation, in line with market and GDO demands. From the point of view of critical issues, systemic ones should be noted: bureaucratic difficulties, difficulties in finding suitable or stably leased land, and limited access to credit represent brakes on development potential. Consequently, to maximize the effectiveness of interventions, greater administrative simplification, enhanced practical training, and more financial accompaniment tools are desired. In sum, the generational change supported by the RDP has not only made possible the establishment of new young entrepreneurs, but has incentivized more competitive, innovative and sustainability-conscious business models. Public intervention emerges as an enabling factor, provided it is accompanied by long-term structural measures.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
Procedural analysis of Interventions 7.4.1 and 7.5.1	We highlight the high total duration of the "life cycle" of funded and implemented projects, averaging more than 2,000 days (about 5.5 years) but varying greatly among projects. The most constraining phases are those of executive design-tender (21-23 percent of the total) and investment implementation (35 percent in Intervention 7.4.1 and 21 percent in 7.5.1), the duration of which depends mainly on the heterogeneous technical-administrative capacity of the beneficiary municipalities.	Significantly shorten the overall duration of projects, which is not compatible with efficient utilization of available resources and requirements for the effectiveness of investments in achieving planned objectives. The improvements, inspired by a general logic of simplification, should differentiate according to who has the task/responsibility for implementation. In municipal governments, strengthen the capacity to conduct the executive design-tender and project implementation phases. This with the strengthening of their technical-administrative structures, both individual and associated, the improvement and expansion of financial support instruments (e.g., Revolving Fund). Also appropriate is an adjustment and/or differentiation of the project completion deadlines specified in the grant acts (DICA).
	Among the procedural phases that are the direct responsibility of the Regional Administration, there is a high average duration of the investigation phases of support applications (23-25% of the total duration) and balance payment applications (9% on average). The former with constant values, the latter, on the other hand, with highly variable values between projects depending on the documental completeness of the application for payment, the time taken to obtain energy certifications, and the time taken for inspections.	In the phases of direct competence/responsibility of the Regional Administration, it is necessary to reduce the excessive time gap between the submission of the Applications for Support (DdS) and the adoption of the acts of granting the contribution (DICA), through the strengthening in technical-organizational terms of the Implementing Entities and the human resources dedicated in them; also essential is a better timing planning of the Calls that avoids overlapping and accumulation of DdS in limited periods, resulting from several lines of intervention of the RDP. Good scope for improvement (with reduction in time) of the other procedural steps is also identified with particular attention to the "funding" steps (adoption of initial and remodeled DICAs) and the processing of balance applications.
	The analysis of the two association-type case studies in Intervention 7.5.1 confirms that their greater effectiveness ("added value") is manifested if they fit into broader, collaborative development programs of the common intervention area, preferably already in place. A condition that favors the substantial functional integration between the specific investments made by individual municipalities.	It seems necessary to improve the criteria for ex-ante evaluation (in the preliminary investigation of the Application for Support) of association projects, verifying the complementarity and functional integration of the investment management activities that the different public entities involved intend to carry out. It also seems appropriate to introduce some requirements that make such an approach feasible, such as the "physical" proximity of the interventions and/or their being part of local development programs,

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
		networks, routes, circuits for the enhancement of an area having common environmental, historical and cultural elements.
Procedural Analysis of Interventions 8.5.1	As of the correction of the date of submission of applications for support (24.11.2017) of the 143 applications eligible for funding for a total amount of the allowable contribution of 7,000,038.74 euros (DRD No. 241 of 30.07.2021 - Increase of financial allocation and scrolling of the ranking list), 32 applications for an amount of 1,053,005.22 euros are completed (the application for the balance has been processed) as of 12/31/2024.	Implementation of administrative control of the support application in two stages. In the first stage, the self-attributed score will be checked. In the second stage of the administrative control, in view of the financial envelope of the call and the planned financial reserve, the eligibility conditions of only those applications for support that are potentially eligible for funding will be verified The procedure has the twofold advantage of not burdening the regional structures in charge, which will proceed to the second investigative stage (the most complex) only in the event that the beneficiary is in the ranking list in a position to be funded, and of avoiding the burden of the beneficiaries on the executive design, which will be requested only in the case of actual possibility of funding
Analysis of business trajectories	A crucial element that emerged from the definition of the placement indices of the clusters calibrated to the RDP beneficiaries is the different placement of the clusters on the diagram compared to the regional scenario defined with the experts. This aspect cannot be overlooked at the time of programming, as companies that have already benefited from RDP funding to solve some critical issues could develop different needs and requirements from those of companies in the regional context. This differentiation needs careful analysis by the programmer to best capture the interests of potential beneficiaries. The differences between the trajectories that emerged at the regional level and those found among RDP beneficiaries show the need to adapt interventions to the different developmental stages of farms.	The introduction of an integrated SRD01 + SRD02 package, with a mandatory minimum share of spending on SRD02 to activate SRD01, can guide even the most competitiveness-oriented clusters toward more sustainable development. Finally, it is appropriate to calibrate criteria and measures to reflect the variety of needs that have emerged, ensuring consistency with the objectives of new programming.
From support to results: Analysis of success factors for farms benefiting from the RDP	The data clearly show, and in line with what might be expected, that farms run by young owners perform significantly better in terms of both innovative capacity and economic success. On the one hand, this suggests that RDP measures targeting young farmers generate concrete and positive impacts, confirming that these public investments are effective and well spent. On the other hand, a critical issue emerges: older farmers seem to have greater difficulty in translating support into innovative projects or growth, highlighting	In light of the results of the analysis, it is suggested: • Strengthen and consolidate tools for young farmers. • Analyze the difficulties encountered by beneficiaries and develop targeted accompanying policies.

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
	a potential generation gap that would merit further analysis to understand its causes and better target accompanying policies. Moreover, the intra-cluster analysis shows that, although within the limitations due to the small number of cases, the age of the owner similarly influences economic performance even in different production sectors. It can be recommended, therefore, that cross-sectoral policies rather than sectoral actions should be favored. This indication, however, should be viewed with caution and can only be confirmed by further analysis on larger databases.	• Activate accompanying pathways for small businesses, with training interventions, mentoring, territorial networks and partnerships with structured companies. • Consider, to the extent possible, cluster membership as a relevant criterion for the design and targeting of interventions, favoring differentiated approaches calibrated to the specificities of compartments, also to maximize the effectiveness of available resources.
	Economic size of the firm, as measured by value of production, is confirmed to be a good predictor of innovativeness. This is in line with expectations: larger firms are generally better equipped to innovate and are likely to have more resources to invest, more room to take risks and a more organized structure. It might be useful to conduct further qualitative or longitudinal surveys to understand whether factors related to financial readiness, internal organization, access to advice or other elements favor innovation. What is clear, however, is that smaller firms have a harder time accessing and sustaining innovative processes. This is why it is desirable to initiate accompaniment and mentoring paths targeted at small businesses: targeted training, business mentoring, territorial networks and partnerships with more structured companies. This could narrow the gap and make innovation a real possibility even for those who start from a more fragile base.	
	The analysis shows that the production cluster they belong to systematically affects the economic performance of farms. Some sectors, such as *Permanent Crops*, *Field Horticulture* and *Olive Growing*, have a significantly higher share of firms with strong economic growth, while other sectors, particularly *Extensive Arable Crops* and *Extensive Livestock*, are more concentrated in the weak or absent growth bands. This suggests that the production environment is a structural factor influencing the ability of firms to take advantage of public support. However, it is important to note that these results are based on a limited subset of cases, selected to ensure greater statistical robustness. The small number of responses in some clusters may have limited the ability to fully capture the variety of situations present. Nevertheless, the evidence that emerged reinforces the hypothesis that not all sectors respond in the same way to rural development policies, and that some supply chains are more structured or predisposed to generate economic growth. In light of these findings, it is recommended that the cluster be considered as a relevant criterion for the design and targeting of	

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
	interventions, favoring differentiated approaches tailored to the specificities of the sectors, also to maximize the effectiveness of available resources.	
	As shown by the regression analyses, the explanatory power of the models remains rather weak: the R-squared values are low, indicating that neither the production clusters nor the structural variables considered (age, educational qualification, location and economic size) are able to consistently explain business success, both in economic and innovative terms. This suggests that a significant part of the observed variance is due to unobserved (or strong random component) factors. In other words, our models capture only a part of reality, and potentially crucial elements such as entrepreneurial orientation, management culture, quality of human capital or informal networks remain excluded.	
Analysis of RDP support for the regional olive sector	There are a total of 9,367 farms in Campania that have participated in the RDP's area-based measures and conduct an olive grove area >1ha, managing an olive grove area of 38,663 ha (average farm olive grove area of 4.13 ha/farm).	Promote the Regional Olive Plan, which can improve the competitiveness and sustainability of the sector by favoring both large enterprises through plant modernization measures and small olive farms through the protection of historic olive groves and the development of oil tourism.
	It is noted that holdings in the <2 ha size class harvest 41 percent of the holdings but only 14 percent of the area; in contrast, holdings with more than 5 ha of olive grove area account for 22 percent of the holdings but concentrate 57 percent of the area. The result is thus a situation characterized by extremely pulverized olive grove areas that delineate a production system ill-suited to the challenges of the contemporary market. On average, each farm received a premium referable to olive grove areas of 2,067 euros, which corresponds to an average value per hectare of olive grove of 457 euros.	
	There are a total of 3,982 farms in Campania that participated in the RDP structural measures and run an olive grove area >1 ha, representing 41% of the farms in Campania that participate in area-based measures and run an olive grove area >1 ha. These farms manage an olive grove area of 19,316 ha (average farm olive grove area of 4.85 ha/farm). In total, these farms received €242,588,655 in funding for an average of €60,921 per farm. It should be noted that 65 percent of the grants are related to Measure 4 - Investment in tangible fixed assets (158,523,637 euros), while 23 percent are related to Measure 6 -Farm and business development (56,418,265): these	

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
	two measures together absorb 88 percent of the total funding disbursed to farms conducting olive grove area >1ha	
	Presence of a clear difference in vision between large-scale farms that tend toward a reconversion to more innovative and rational production techniques (intensive and superintensive models) and small-scale farms that remain anchored in traditional and uninnovative olive growing	
Survey of survival rate of farms conducted by MS beneficiaries 6.1	The survey on the survival rate of youth farms benefiting from TI 6.1.1 of the 2014-2022 Campania RDP showed very positive results. As of 2024, the overall survival rate of financed farms was 93.7 percent, with a higher performance for the PIG call (98.6 percent) than for the 2016 ordinary call (88.2 percent)7.5 final. Both calls funded 1,275 projects, of which 938 were completed (or 77.5 percent): 93 percent for the ordinary call and 62 percent for the PIG. From the economic point of view, the total liquidated resources amounted to 56.6 million euros, of which 45.8 million were on completed projects alone. For RT 4.1.2, which was jointly activated by 93 percent of the beneficiaries of the ordinary call, 144.8 million euros were liquidated, of which 101.9 million were for completed projects. Going into the implementation details of the calls, the PIG call mobilized almost twice as many resources as the ordinaries (134.5 M€ vs. 66.9 M€), but had a significantly lower completion rate. In addition, only about 64 percent of PIG spending was cleared on actually completed projects, compared to about 92 percent for the ordinaries. This reflects a higher degree of implementation complexity of the PIG (ranking delays, pandemic, Ukrainian crisis) and more fragile implementation performance, despite high initial attractiveness. Farms are highly concentrated in Macro Areas C and D (over 97% in the PIG), and show a prevalent production vocation for permanent crops (31-32%) and polyculture (25-30%). Adherence to organic farming is high: 71% in the ordinary call, 65% in the PIG, with peaks of 92% in the province of Avellino. Qualitative surveys confirm that RDP support has been a crucial lever for establishment, access to investment, and initiation of innovative and sustainable practices. In many cases, resources have been used for greenhouse installations, photovoltaics, low-impact machinery, and integration with POs, increasing competitiveness and reducing costs.	The positive results in terms of survival (93.7 percent) need to be accompanied by a longitudinal monitoring system that measures not only the durability of the enterprise, but also the innovation introduced, the quality of employment, openness to markets, and environmental impact. Based on these data, different instruments should be modulated for newly established, consolidating and expanding firms. Monitor solutions and best practices initiated or planned in other regional contexts that balance the regional ambition to combine the benefits of streamlined implementation tools, effectiveness and quality of spending with achieving the integrated objectives of entrepreneurs and the Program and the sustainability of the process and investment in the long run. In the details of what has been analyzed, the IA stresses that the concentration of active companies in macroareas C and D confirms the validity of territorial rewards. It is appropriate to continue to monitor the most fragile areas, for which a specific accompaniment process (local technical support, mentoring, etc.) could be designed. The IA also addresses the finding that farms that have adopted organic practices or precision farming techniques (Agriculture 5.0) have shown greater resilience and ability to differentiate themselves. It is strategic to include measures aimed at introducing environmental and digital innovations even on smaller farms, promoting accessible sustainability through inputs, advice and sharing of best practices. In several cases, the activation of related activities (agritourism, processing, direct sales) has been a key factor in the economic stability of enterprises. It is therefore important to strengthen CSR measures that will address this aspect and, where appropriate, promote integrated pathways that combine first establishment,

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	However, systemic critical issues remain: complex bureaucracy, difficulties in accessing land and credit, lack of practical training. Despite this, the majority of beneficiaries expressed willingness to continue to invest, diversify (e.g., agritourism, processing) and participate in new CSR calls. Overall, the survey shows that Measure 6.1.1, especially when integrated with 4.1.2, has been effective in promoting stable, competitive and sustainable youth settlements, fostering generational change and strengthening the regional agricultural fabric.	investment and multifunctionality. Territorial strategies can also include pathways for marketing, local branding and rural tourism. As another specific theme, training is a crucial element, but still too skewed toward the theoretical aspect. It is suggested that paths of operational shadowing, internships, peer exchanges and entrepreneurial coaching be strengthened, with approaches inspired by the "learning by doing" model. Starting from agricultural schools to training institutions, it would be useful to finalize learning programs with a greater focus on business management and technological innovation. Regarding the elements that undermine the resilience of initial establishment, the entire life cycle of RDP measures, from application to disbursement of funds, is often presented as excessively long and complex. Many young entrepreneurs face difficulties in obtaining bank advances (for machinery purchase, land purchase, etc.), especially in the absence of family guarantees. It is essential to promote targeted subsidized finance tools, such as regional revolving funds or public guarantees, to be activated at the same time as the calls for proposals.
	The accumulated delays can be ascribed to several causes: (i) delays in processing due to the fact that the Region has strategically decided to prioritize the processing of other types of interventions, (ii) COVID pandemic that has slowed down all administrative processes, (iii) delays due to the holding of public tenders due to the size of the beneficiaries who are often small municipalities that do not have technical structures capable of effectively managing the tenders, (iv) cumbersome process of the authorization process of forest management plans that involves authorization from third-party entities whose timing is difficult to predict	
FA 1A Analysis	The T1 target "percentage of expenditure under Articles 14, 15 and 35 of Regulation (EU) No. 1305/2013 in relation to total expenditure for the RDP" of 2.6 percent for 2025 appears to be achieved.	It is recommended to continue with a rapid implementation of Measure 2 and in particular TI 2.3.1. The IA welcomes the start of the activation process of intervention SRH01 "Provision of counseling services," which approved the provisional ranking in December 2024. In this framework, the opportunity taken by RC to activate the new intervention SRH06 "Back office services for AKIS" precisely to strengthen the organization of the different actors including consultants is welcomed: they are indeed key figures in the production and dissemination of knowledge. The willingness to activate coordination interventions (including SRG09 "Cooperation for innovation support actions and services targeting the agriculture, forestry and agribusiness sectors") among the first AKIS implementation calls to come is also welcomed. Presiding over the AKIS system will likely allow it to actively respond to the specific issues of the new Strategic Objective 10 "Modernization of the sector, promoting and sharing knowledge,
	From the implementation analysis of TI 2.1.1 - number of consultancies carried out and resources disbursed as of 12/31/2024, it is FA 2A and 3A that have the highest number of consultancy activities: 27 and 24 percent of consultancies disbursed for about 50 percent of the total expenditure on TI, respectively. According to the repertoire of consultancies, the consultancies covered the topic of environmentally friendly agriculture (with a focus on organic methods), livestock farming (with a focus on improving management and performance) and agricultural production with a focus on technological optimizations and the introduction of innovation in strategic fields (olives, grapes, etc.).	

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		innovations and digitization processes in agriculture and rural areas, and encouraging their use" (in particular "lack of methodological competence of the staff afferent to AKIS subjects in relation to new bottom-up and participatory approaches" and "promotion of preestablished projects disconnected from the real needs of the territory and farms).
FA 1B Analysis	The overall target indicator T2 "Total no. of cooperation operations subsidized under the cooperation measure [Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No. 1305/2013] (groups, networks/poles, pilot projects...) results to be achieved for about 61% (87 cooperation operations out of 143 set to 2025). As already noted, the constitutive coherence is evaluated positively as much as the variability of partnerships involved in the various types of intervention (which, moreover, has grown over time to count 287 in GOs alone. Very positive value for Campania compared to other southern regions).	Overall, M16 has a rather low implementation rate, both physical and financial with, a spending level of 31 percent. To fully answer the specific evaluation question of FA 1B, which also refers to the durability of partnerships over time, it might be appropriate to carry out thematic evaluations capable of analytically analyzing cooperation and/or innovation interventions. For example, the effectiveness of the GO instrument as a multi-actor and multidisciplinary entity capable of borrowing and/or identifying innovative solutions to specific problems detected by farms could be evaluated. Similar discourse for projects under TI 16.9.1 that can help understand the level of interaction and effectiveness of mixed partnerships on inclusion issues. Here it is underlined c is welcomed the choice of Regione Campania to re-propose already tested interventions (the Operational Groups of the PEI AGRI - Intervention SRG01 ex 16.1 - and to the advisory services - SRH01 and SRH02 ex TI 2.1.1 and TI 2.3.1) that will benefit from the corrections inserted in the course of work. In addition, the choice of Regione Campania to also want to activate intervention SRH06 "Back Office Services for AKIS," entirely new in the AKIS landscape, at the beginning of programming so as to support the creation of partnerships for innovation support actions as well as intervention SRG09 "Cooperation for innovation support actions and services aimed at the agricultural, forestry and agribusiness sectors" is welcomed.
FA 1C Analysis	The only type of intervention activated under Measure 1 was ultimately TI 1.1.1 which reached 69 percent of expenditure. The target for the number of formats was exceeded by about 18 percent over the target set for 2025. In fact, in number of formats is 13,806 out of an estimated target of 11,107.	Regarding the strong imbalance of "compulsory" training hours compared to more professionalizing ones, it is suggested that such activity be promoted as an opportunity to enhance personal and professional skills in order to make the company more competitive and more sustainable.

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	The courses offered mainly dealt with aspects related to business management and development, with particular reference to initial establishment and the attainment of the certificate of qualification for the purchase and use of plant protection products (PAN), so in the majority of cases (about 82 percent) these were mandatory courses, the need for which can be considered satisfied by the current training offer.	In order to facilitate greater matching of training supply and demand, the RC could provide for: • Strengthen awareness of the importance of continuing education as an opportunity for professional growth through information campaigns including in cooperation with trade associations; • Granting a higher score to those selection criteria present in the notices of the various measures of the Campania RDP for those who have undertaken training on topics related to those covered by the notices.
FA 2A Analysis	Regarding the financial progress of the AF, the spending capacity stands at 80 percent, however, while the leading TIs achieve relatively satisfactory results, those of lesser importance-in terms of programmed resources-are experiencing difficulties.	Carefully monitor the progress of T.I.'s with low engagement capacity (M2, T.I. 16.1.1 and 16.1.2 , 8.6.1 in particular).
	The T4 indicator - % of farms receiving RDP support for restructuring and modernization investments is just over 10 percentage points away from reaching the target by 2025 but, considering the resources yet to be committed and the projects that are contracted but have yet to start, this is not a cause for concern.	
	The overall average value among the different OTEs of Indicator R2 ("net" change in labor productivity) determined by investments is 28,484 €/ULT (+80%): this result is arrived at by adding to the "gross" ante-post change of 25,448.89 €/ULT the "missed reduction" that would have been obtained under counterfactual conditions of 3,035.28 €/ULT.	
	The counterfactual analyses declined by Types of RDP Intervention to which the farms adhered show a greater growth in labor productivity (when expressed in terms of % increases) in the farms benefiting from TI 4.1.2, spent of smaller economic and physical size, but in which generational change in management is often associated, thanks to the investments financed, with changes in production order and levels of mechanization. By contrast, the largest ante-post changes in labor productivity in terms of average absolute values occur in the largest number of farms benefiting from TI 4.1.1.	The crucial role of the RDP for youth-led enterprises will have to guide the MA in its choices for 2023-27 programming, taking into account the fragility of these enterprises but also their potential in terms of economics, innovation, and connection with the territory.

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	Considering the groupings of farms by main OTE, the greatest (%) increases in "net" productivity occur in mixed farms, those specializing with arable crops or those specializing in fruit and/or citrus cultivation; this is through reductions in the levels of labor employed, in the face of substantial increases in Revenues; a strategy made possible presumably by investments in mechanization or even diversification of production. In contrast, below-average results in farms specializing in viticulture, olive growing or other permanent crops, or in horticulture and/or floriculture. A common element of these farms is an increase in the ULs employed, often with a substantial increase in revenues, except in farms specializing in horticulture, where there is an albeit moderate reduction in productivity. The net increase in productivity in beneficiary farms is almost always accentuated in intensity by the parallel reduction in this indicator that occurs in the respective groups of farms used as a "counterfactual" control. In other words, the investments or, in any case, the beneficiary status of the Program, target farms that in the regional agricultural landscape show higher and/or more sustainable production growths in the use of the labor factor.	These elements are useful to the programmer who can consider in the new outgoing calls for proposals effective strategies both to involve production sectors and supply chains that are most in difficulty, thus avoiding creating regional imbalances, and to promote those productive sectors that instead are performing very well and can create added value for the regional agricultural sector.
FA 2B Analysis	As of 12/31/2024, the spending capacity of FA 2B has reached 72% (+6.2 percentage points from 2023). The measures that see a higher state of progress are: the M4 with 84 percent spending capacity (TI 4.1.2); the M1 with 76 percent spending capacity (TI 1.1.1), showing significant growth compared to 2023. M2 with 67 percent spending capacity (TI 2.1.1) shows a considerable increase from the previous year when it stood at 37.8 percent. Finally, M6, through TI 6.1.1, stands at 60 percent spending capacity.	It is recommended that the spending binge be sustained to ensure proper closure of the Program.
	Using data from the 7th ISTAT Census, the profile of young farm holders in Campania as of 2020 was returned. In summary, these are, on average, younger than Italian and Mezzogiorno farmers: in Campania, in fact, 15.4 percent of the tenants are under 44 years old, while in Italy as a whole the under-44s are 13.5 percent of the tenants and in the South they are 12.1 percent. The gap compared to the national average and the Mezzogiorno average is even greater when considering the incidence of young female conductors under 44 years of age out of the total number of young conductors: in Campania, young female conductors account for about 32.4	The ISTAT data clearly show the presence and role of agriculture carried out by the under-40s: the data recorded is confirmed to be above the national average in the last two census surveys. In this sense, the IA positively assesses the activation of Intervention Type SRE01 "Settlement of Young Farmers," which, during the five-year period 2023-2027 aims to encourage the entry of 857 young farmers (a figure in line with the current programming period if 2 fewer years of programming are considered). It is recommended that women's participation in rural development policy opportunities be adequately monitored. In this regard,

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	percent of young business leaders compared to the average of 29.9 percent in the South and 26.7 percent in Italy. Finally, the majority (about 51 percent) of the under-44s possess a high school diploma (the figure is higher among male conductors -26 percent- than among women -21 percent-). The male component is also advantaged from the point of view of specialized training ("Agricultural university degree or diploma," held by 3% of male farm managers under 44, compared to 2% of women) while, again among the under-44s, 9% more women than men are graduates in non-agricultural fields (23% women versus 14% men).	reference is made to the comments already made regarding the presence of the selection criterion rewarding the level of specialized training of the future young farm manager within the implementation calls of TI 6.1.1. Compared with the data collected by the Census on Agriculture, women farm managers hold university degrees other than those specific to the agricultural field: the IA invites attention to the "reciprocal" operation of the criterion regarding specialized education and the order of preference for women. The former, in fact, by rewarding young people with a higher level of education in agriculture could create inequality between male conductors and their female entrepreneurial counterparts. Consequently, it is necessary to understand whether or not an imbalance is created when selecting PSAs.
	With reference to data from the Young People's Report 2024, published by the Centro Studi Divulga, Campania in 2023 is the only Italian region to record an absolute increase in new agricultural enterprises led by young people, with 579 registrations and an increase of 13.8 percent over the previous year. This trend, in sharp contrast to the national figure (-23 percent), is an encouraging sign for generational turnover and the vitality of the regional agricultural fabric. The positive trend is an indicator of the attractive potential of Campania's agricultural sector for younger generations.	It is recommended that measures to support the initial establishment and stabilization of young agricultural enterprises should continue to be supported, also due to the context data. It is also advisable to invest in strengthening the entrepreneurial skills of young farmers, such as through technical and training accompaniment paths, with a focus on innovation, environmental sustainability and competitiveness in markets.
	For the enhancement of the criterion "Support for generational turnover encourages the establishment of competitive and sustainable enterprises," the IA, which conducted a specific in-depth study at the request of the MA, used the results of 10 in-depth interviews conducted with as many beneficiaries. The most recurrent points that emerged from the in-depth interviews show a strong orientation of farms managed by young entrepreneurs toward competitiveness and sustainability. Seventy percent have adopted sustainable practices and there emerges a widespread focus on the issue of sustainability as a need that cannot be procrastinated and can create added value. On the topic, structured interventions in terms of environmental practices have emerged, such as the installation of photovoltaic systems, the adoption of organic and integrated farming, the desire to minimize plant protection products and composting of waste.	As also emerged in the specific in-depth study on the topic, the integrated model involving the joint activation of the award with tangible investments (6.1.1 and 4.1.2) would seem to enhance and stabilize youth initiatives over time-rather than just obtaining the award. The analysis conducted, although exhaustive, might suggest the formalization of an integrated approach: however, the IA suggests that RC continue to observe the process until the other early settlements - PIG call first and foremost - are completed in order to draw firm conclusions. Continuous monitoring of the progress of interventions allows processes to be adjusted: long-term observation of beneficiaries to assess outcomes over time allows, remember, CSR programming to be adapted in a data-driven manner.

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	Ninety percent of the respondents confirm that they have used RDP funds for modernization and purchase of key machinery and equipment, often essential to start the business. The interventions analyzed show that most of the young entrepreneurs interviewed, about 80 percent, have introduced technological and organizational innovations, improving production efficiency by modernizing the machinery fleet, building advanced greenhouse facilities and adopting precision farming techniques. In many cases, public support made it possible to overcome initial barriers related to access to credit and land, transforming family-owned or disused businesses into solid entrepreneurial realities with prospects for growth, diversification and territorial roots. Finally, it can be seen as a widespread need related to the issue of continuing education, especially for those who do not possess an educational background in related fields. The result, then, is a desire to introduce practical innovations through knowledge development, in line with the RDP's goals of fostering the establishment of competitive and sustainable enterprises.	The IA also suggests, understanding the training/information needs of young farmers by expanding practical and technical offerings: introducing hands-on training modules, on-farm shadowing and peer mentorship to make up for the lack of direct farming experience or to broaden knowledge to new production models. However, systemic elements that undermine the stability of new companies from the outset, such as, for example, access to credit and access to land as well as simplification of procedures, remain to be reviewed.
	The degree of satisfaction of respondents (117 in total from 2020) with the effectiveness of the RDP appears to be positive standing at 81.5 percent favorable ratings. The main innovations introduced by young farmers are aimed at reconverting and enhancing the quality of production (93 percent) and adopting environmentally sustainable production processes (91 percent). Among the critical issues encountered in adhering to the Package and/or the implementation of the PSA, the most widespread remain those related to the waiting time for the closure of the procedural process (in 45.2% of cases) and difficulties in accessing credit (in 40.5% of cases).	In addition to the substantive recommendations made above, it is recommended that monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions be strengthened, starting with the evaluation of the effectiveness of selection criteria to foster generational turnover. Attention is drawn to the need to preside over and attempt to calm the effects of the main issues affecting the first settlement also for the 2023-2027 programming.
FA 3A Analysis	The target indicator T6 "Percentage of farms receiving in support for participation in quality schemes, local markets and short supply chains, and producer associations/organizations" planned for 2025 is set at 0.51 percent. ICUs 3.1.1, 9.1.1 and 16.4.1 contribute to the achievement of this target, and as of 12/31/2024 the value achieved is close to the target value and equal to 0.49%. TI 9.1.1. 14.1.1 and 16.4.1 have reached the 2025 target related to beneficiaries and expenditure to be achieved, while 3.1.1 still has a margin to fill. MS 16.1, on the other hand, with respect to 2023 has not continued the 'acceleration it started in terms of spending capacity going from 28% to 30%. The IA survey remarked on the positive results achieved by T.I. 3.1.1 beneficiary companies in terms of memberships in quality systems, participation in product promotion events and supply chain contracts or other	The T6 indicator is close to full achievement, thanks to the synergistic contribution of multiple TIs. The situation in MS 16.1 requires specific attention to avoid underutilization of resources. TI 3.1.1 shows good qualitative results but needs further efforts to close the remaining gap in terms of both beneficiary attainment and expenditure. Overall, for this last TI the impact on beneficiary companies is perceived positively, especially in terms of visibility, quality and market participation.

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	similar initiatives. In addition, respondents' positive perception of the effects of participation in the RDP is noted.	
	As for the second judgment criterion this refers to TI 4.2.1 "Processing, marketing and development of agricultural products in agro-industrial enterprises" and 4.2.2 "Processing, marketing and development of agricultural products for agro-industrial micro initiatives." The spending capacity of TIs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 as of 12/31/2024 has increased a lot compared to 2023 following the approval of the rankings of the last two approved calls from 66% to 79% and especially for 4.2.2 which increased from 0.5% to 22%. T.I. funded 109 and 26 projects, respectively, of which 86 and 2 projects are respectively settled. The physical target to be reached by 2025 is 232 companies, but it is still far from the 135 beneficiaries reached so far. With respect to T.I. 4.2.1, 63 percent of the resources granted are dedicated to the purchase of new plant, machinery and equipment, 30 percent to the construction, expansion and improvement of real estate, 2 percent to the development of facilities for the production of energy from renewable sources, and 0.3 percent to intangible investments. The beneficiaries of T.I. 4.2.1 who were contacted and responded to the VI survey almost all (80 percent) say that the RDP has played a key role by fostering an increase in competitiveness and better market positioning.	TI 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 are showing concrete progress both in terms of expenditure and implementation, but critical issues remain on the achievement of physical targets, particularly for TI 4.2.2. However, qualitative data suggest a positive impact on beneficiary enterprises, especially in terms of innovation and competitiveness. There is a need to maintain a high focus on completing projects and maximizing the expected effects by the end of the programming period.
	The AF promotes the adoption of management practices aimed at improving animal welfare on farms. M14 contributes to this through the annual payment of a premium for farms that commit to maintaining standards above those set by legal terms. The target indicator number of beneficiaries programmed to 2025 is set at 700. As of 12/31/2024, the realized value stands at 1,116 companies. These are companies located mostly in area B (44%) and D (37%) that received an average award of about 81 thousand euros.	M 14 has shown high effectiveness, far exceeding the expected target and ensuring significant impact in both quantitative and qualitative terms. The broad membership, balanced distribution across the territory, and substantial economic support highlight a strong interest of the livestock sector in adopting more sustainable practices, in line with the objectives of the Focus Area.
FA 3B Analysis	Regarding the expenditure of TI 5.1.1, in 2024, there is a major draft of 20 percent more than in the year 2023. This result can be attributed to the increase in initiated and settled projects (both by 5 units from the entire TI). The spending capacity of this TI doubled during 2024. At the end of 2023 it was, in fact, stationary at 17.9 percent.	The IA suggests improving spending capacity (liquidated resources/programmed resources), which, despite being doubled in the year 2024, still stands at around 34 percent. In drafting the CSR, the programmer addressed the issue of prevention and restoration of agricultural production potential affected by external agents (extreme events and natural disasters) by introducing the SRD06 intervention "Investments for prevention and restoration of agricultural production potential" along with the risk

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		management interventions contained in the "Plan for risk management to protect production and agricultural income fluctuations" (national level). The IA suggests that the synergy of intervention SRD06 (non-productive investments - subsidies) with intervention SRD03 "Investments in agricultural holdings for diversification into non-farm activities" (non-agricultural productive investments) should be made effective over time: The 2022 ISMEA report, used for the CSR context analysis, confirmed the very low use by Campania's farmers of risk management tools. Considering vegetable crops, 1.5 percent of the total UAA is insured in 2020 (national average figure of 12.3 percent) with the value of insured production corresponding to 2.2 percent of the total value of regional production, an incidence that is decreasing compared to 2019 and far below the national average (21.2 percent) as well as many other southern regions. In essence, the IA recommends maintaining a high focus on the performance, both financial and implementation, of the two activated ITs in order to test their effectiveness and enhance their potential in the new programming period.
FA 4A Analysis	The agricultural area of the RDP that has a positive effect on biodiversity is 258,877 hectares representing 39.5 percent of the regional UAA. Contributing to this result is mainly the area related to allowances. The distribution of SOI shows that a higher concentration of SOI is determined in protected areas and Natura 2000 areas than the regional average figure.	
	Based on the analysis carried out, the agricultural areas in the RDP that contribute to the maintenance of high and very high nature value (HNV) areas are 70,454 hectares or 37.5 percent of the UAA, which does not allow us to appreciate a greater concentration in these areas	
	The forest area covered by RDP Submeasure 15.1 is 55,711 ha hectares: this area involves 93 percent protected areas, and 87 percent Natura2000 areas Contributing to this result is mainly the area related to clearing cover. The location shows high rates of commitment implementation in areas where the environmental effect is maximized by going to strengthen both the biodiversity protection system and connectivity between habitats for the benefit of wildlife	

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FA 4B Analysis	The quality status of water in the region is suboptimal, especially for groundwater surface water: it is hoped that the new perimeter of the NVZs approved in 2017 (effective in 2019) will lead to an improvement in water quality.	
	The area of the RDP that has a positive effect on water quality is 152,039 hectares or 23.2 percent of the regional Agricultural Area, higher than what was achieved in previous programming.	
	The spatial distribution of the intervention area does not appear to be optimal in that its desired "concentration" in priority areas, i.e., where environmental risks are greatest, is not determined: in NVZs the SOI/SA ratio is 18.2 percent of the total agricultural area, while the same index, calculated for the region as a whole is 23.2 percent. Among the probable causes is the lower economic convenience on the part of farmers these areas (where the most intensive and productive agriculture is located) in adhering to agri-environmental actions.	In the next programming period, strengthen the premium for farms with areas falling under NVZs in order to concentrate interventions in areas of greatest need
	The effectiveness of the measures in reducing nitrogen surplus in SOI is high at about 56%, while phosphorus is reduced by 15%, overall in regional UAA the reductions in the two macronutrients are 17% for nitrogen and 4.7% for phosphorus	
FA 4C Analysis	The area of the RDP that has a positive effect on soil quality is 181,506 hectares 27.7 percent of the regional Agricultural Area. The distribution of SOI in areas at risk of non-tolerable erosion (>11.2 t/ha year) shows a concentration of 29 percent, compared to the regional average figure of 27.7 percent, showing moderate effectiveness of the measures on the erosion phenomenon.	
	Based on the analysis, it appears that the RDP commitments reduce erosion by 1,318,088 Mg/year, corresponding to 47.3 percent of the total erosion present in the 181,505 hectares involved. It is estimated that, the agro-climatic environmental actions as a whole bring the average erosion value of the intervention areas from 15.3 to 8.1 Mg/ha/year, so the reduction is erosion is 7.2 Mg/ha/year (I13).	
	The RDP measures do not seem to have a real impact on the increase of organic carbon in soils as this increase due to the measures is only 0.066%.	

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	However, the analysis shows that the measure dedicated to increasing organic matter in soils (10.1.2) results in an increase in SOC of 0.13%.	
FA 5A Analysis	Campania's 2014/2020 RDP deploys a wide range of interventions with the aim of saving water resources, from "dedicated" measures (4.1.4, 4.3.2) to what is subsidized under measures with different primary objectives (above all, operation 4.1.1). On the other hand, the resources allocated to this objective are on the whole limited (just over 2% of the total RDP) and have also remained partly unused	
	The delays accumulated in the start-up of the measures have gradually been made up for operation 4.1.4, which has brought to a conclusion almost all of the projects accepted for contribution. The other measure dedicated to water saving, Operation 4.3.2, which finances significantly larger interventions, recorded the first soldered project during the year, which will most likely be followed by three more during 2025.	
	The project carried out by the Ufita Consortium to interconnect the hydraulic schemes of two streams and build a reservoir was a successful example, both in terms of a more stable and prolonged water availability for businesses, and in terms of the strong energy savings and reduction in groundwater withdrawals that it guarantees.	
	The results of the various water-saving measures are on the whole satisfactory, at least in terms of impact at the farm level: under operation 4.1.4, a fairly homogeneous set of interventions aimed at introducing high-efficiency irrigation systems on farms to replace obsolete and inefficient systems has been completed. These have been joined more recently by interventions for the construction and rehabilitation of reservoirs and rainwater storage tanks, to be used for irrigation purposes. In both cases, these are investments with a limited scope of the system, but capable of contributing to resource conservation and environmental sustainability of production while at the same time strengthening the beneficiary farms economically through quantitative and qualitative improvement of production.	
	This structural adjustment of the farms benefiting from operation 4.1.4, together with the first project of operation 4.3.2 that has come to an end, has resulted in a good reduction in water consumption for irrigation purposes, both in absolute terms (-27%) and in relation to the value of production (-28%). However, this change is quite limited in scope when considered at the	It is hoped for the future, in line with the goals and objectives of the so-called new green deal, that the region will pay even greater attention to the so-called agriculture 4.0 and the tools it makes available to farmers, both at the programmatic level (e.g., ACA

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	regional level (outcome indicator R12: only 2.5 percent of irrigated land switches to more efficient irrigation systems), since interventions with water-saving purposes are numerically very limited (91 concluded interventions for submeasures 4.1.1 and 4.1.4, plus one for submeasure 4.3.2).	measure 2 in the next programming period) and in terms of information, promotion, outreach and training.
	The conclusion of the 3 projects initiated under Operation 4.3.2 but not yet settled, which will most likely take place later this year, may contribute to improving the impact of relevant measures with this Focus Area on regional water consumption, including in terms of area affected.	
FA 5C Analysis	The nearly 900 operations completed as of Dec. 31, 2024 that involve the construction of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources activate a total investment of more than 16 million euros. These include both interventions directly aimed at energy production under operation 7.2.2 dedicated to this (mostly biomass plants), and those financed under operations aimed at farms (4.1.1 and 4.1.2) and processing companies (4.2.1) aimed mainly at their economic consolidation (almost exclusively installation of photovoltaic panels for electricity production).	
	The energy that is possible to produce from such plants is in absolute value interesting and growing during 2024, and amounts to 1,081 tons of oil equivalent, but it assumes a fairly negligible weight when considered in relative terms, both with reference to the overall "green energy" produced by the primary sector, and to the Burden Sharing targets.	
	Beyond the mere production of energy from renewable sources, which is in fact ensured mainly by measures with other types of priority objectives (Measure 4 for the most part), it is important to emphasize in closing the role as a virtuous example, in which the environmental aspect is combined with the economic and land preservation aspects, that the interventions carried out under submeasure 7.2.2, although limited in number, can take on in relation to other rural municipalities in the region.	It is hoped that future programming will promote interventions aimed at public beneficiaries (municipalities) in which the environmental aspect is combined with the economic and land stewardship aspects that have been a virtuous example of RDP implementation in the 14-22 programming
5D FA Analysis	The area of the RDP that results in GHG reduction is 157,464 hectares or 24% of the regional Agricultural Area. The total reduction in GHG emissions is 222,138 MgCO2eq year; of this, 7,712 MgCO2eq is due to the reduction of mineral fertilizers and 214,426 MgCO2eq is the amount achieved through the absorption of C-sink in agricultural soils.	

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
	The RDP measures examined do not appear to have a significant impact on reducing GHGs from the agricultural sector, representing only 0.47 percent of total emissions from agriculture and 5.6 percent from the mineral fertilizer sector.	
	The effects of the interventions show a 312.5 t/year reduction in ammonia emissions from mineral/synthetic fertilizers, which account for 1.8 percent of NH3 emissions from regional agriculture.	
FA 5E Analysis	The RDP measures examined do not appear to have a significant impact on reducing GHGs from the agricultural sector, accounting for only 0.47 percent of total emissions from agriculture and 5.6 percent from the mineral fertilizer sector.	
	The effects of the interventions show a 312.5 t/year reduction in ammonia emissions from mineral/synthetic fertilizers, which account for 1.8 percent of NH3 emissions from regional agriculture.	
	Overall, contributed forest areas contributing to carbon sequestration or conservation account for 1.9 percent of the total regional forest area.	
	Considering the total area under afforestation (2014-2020 programming and those dragged from the previous programming period, it is estimated that they will be able to result in a total of about 22,782 tCO2eq/year. However, it should be noted that most of the c-sink (95 percent) is attributable to commitments made in previous programming periods and only 5 percent is attributable to commitments from the current programming period.	
FA 6A Analysis	Regarding the IT contributing to AF, it is observed that the numbers for physical and financial progress are progressively approaching the target goals, although with longer lead times for interventions with public beneficiaries.	
FA 6B Analysis	There is evidence of *positive collaboration with regional interlocutors*, both at the central and provincial levels. The self-assessment conducted in 2022 showed improvement in the quality of relations between MAs and LAGs; however, needs emerged at the third collegial meeting about greater	Strengthen the dialogue among LAGs and between them and the region, including through their coordination structure, so that there is greater sharing and co-participation on strategic and implementation choices. To this end, it is suggested to define formal and regular moments of confrontation. In line with the needs expressed by LAGs in the self-assessment phase, greater involvement should be ensured

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
	involvement of LAGs in the strategy-setting stages of the RDP and, in particular, the implementing provisions of the OSH.	with reference to the elaboration of the implementing provisions that will be applied in the context of the new 2023-2027 programmatic cycle.
	OSHs are characterized by a very good *commitment capacity*, exceeding 80 percent of programmed resources. *Payments*, on the other hand, suffer a certain lag if we consider that the spending capacity of some LAGs is still below 50 percent.	Support LAGs that lag far behind in implementation, directly and through a structured exchange among them to share experiences and best practices.
	LAGs in Campania have all joined cooperative projects. After an initial phase of difficulties mainly related to the restrictions imposed to slow down the Covid19 pandemic, projects funded by *MS19.3* have started: there are 12 LAGs that to date have received at least one payment to support cooperation activities. An additional aspect of complexity emerged in the self-assessment that seems to have undermined the full potential of MS19.3 to create added value by lengthening the already long timeframe for implementation of activities: there are many LAGs that report not having the most appropriate programmatic and implementation framework to ensure the effectiveness of projects involving complex management and coordination, due to the high number of actors involved.	Support LAGs in the programming and implementation phases of cooperation projects also by "decoupling", anticipating, the programming of MS19.3 from those of the other types of interventions.
	LAGs demonstrate a good capacity to generate new relationships between actors in the area, with most members acknowledging that they have activated collaborations and exchanges through partnership participation. The relationships born range from sharing experiences to joint participation in projects to structured agreements and mutual technical assistance. However, this relational network, while perceived as effective by 80 percent of the members, is often based on noncontinuous participation: only slightly more than half of the members regularly take part in LAG meetings and activities. This confirms that although the partnership is considered a useful context for activating synergies, actual involvement remains partial and uneven, signaling the need to strengthen animation actions and stimulate more constant interaction among members.	It is recommended to institutionalize structured periodic meetings and regular moments of discussion within the partnership, complemented by digital tools for communication and collaboration, in order to foster a more continuous and active participation of members. In addition, territorial animation activities should be strengthened with targeted capacity building and facilitation interventions to stimulate engagement and cooperation among different actors, thereby consolidating networks and improving the overall effectiveness of local governance.
	From discussions with LAGs and beneficiaries' responses to the survey, the need for greater autonomy clearly emerges, especially in contexts where LAGs have assumed a prominent role in territorial development processes. In particular, beneficiaries-invited to comment on initiatives to strengthen the capacity of LAGs to impact local planning-emphasize the need to strengthen the role of LAGs as enabling actors in local development. To this end, they	In the 2023-2027 programming, the space of autonomy granted to LAGs will be very wide. This choice opens up for potentially even more effective strategies, as they are more closely aligned to the needs of the territory. However, attention must be paid to the challenges that LAGs will have to face, with even high risks for some of them, considering the modest implementation performance found

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
	indicate as priorities: more effective communication tools, incentive measures targeted at innovation and youth entrepreneurship, and widespread and incisive territorial animation activities. It should be added in this regard that not all LAGs have made the most of the spaces granted to them to make changes to the calls for MS 19.2 (e.g., selection criteria, scores, rates, etc.) and/or to activate the direct actions with MS 19.4. This evidence denounces different interests and/or capacities among the 15 LAGs in Campania, a hypothesis also supported by the different implementation performances.	in some cases. It is therefore recommended that LAGs be adequately supported and their progress monitored in order to intervene promptly to remove any critical issues.
	Interest was found with respect to *evaluation activities* as a tool to support OSH planning and implementation. However, with some exceptions, resistance still emerges in the implementation of self-assessment and valorization of the results that have emerged.	It is recommended that self-evaluation activities and collegial meetings with the Evaluator be continued on a regular basis in order to consolidate knowledge and conscious use of these tools. To make the use of the self-assessment tool more effective, the IA invited LAGs to focus their efforts on a small number of evaluation questions. This principle resulted in a value-added analysis involving LAG directors, members, and beneficiaries during much of 2024 and early 2025. At the same time, dedicated training at the start of the new programming could further promote the spread of the evaluation culture throughout the LAGs and, consequently, more effective implementation of the exercise.
	The LEADER program plays a crucial role in fostering project development in rural areas, especially in areas with the greatest difficulties. Although only a minority of beneficiaries have encountered obstacles in accessing funds, the main critical issues concern bureaucratic complexity and selection criteria, which could be simplified to facilitate access. The support provided by LAGs is found to be effective, especially for public entities, while assistance to private entities needs to be strengthened. The LAG contribution is considered decisive or useful by the vast majority of beneficiaries, confirming its enabling function. Finally, the distribution of resources toward the most disadvantaged rural areas demonstrates the consistency of the program with its territorial development and inclusion objectives.	It is recommended that procedures for accessing funds be simplified to reduce difficulties related to the complexity of applications and selectivity of criteria, which are the main critical issues reported by beneficiaries. It is important to strengthen support for private entities, which have reported a lower level of assistance than public entities. In addition, the training and availability of LAG staff should be strengthened to improve bureaucratic and technical management, alleviating difficulties in reporting and implementation time. The concentration of resources in the most disadvantaged rural areas should be maintained and strengthened to ensure effective allocation aimed at territorial development. Finally, it is advisable to promote communication and guidance initiatives aimed at improving the clarity of selection criteria and encouraging greater transparency in the process of accessing funds.

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
	LAGs have expressed the need to refine the distribution of time to be devoted to the various activities under their purview. *Administrative tasks* and the appraisal phase may prove counterproductive to an enhancement of the LEADER approach, yet this should be managed internally by the LAG by reorganizing its internal resources. Beyond internal reorganization, LAGs have shown the need to strengthen certain skills within their staff with a focus on planning, procedural and interpersonal skills.	Provide for possible training and consulting activities, within or without AKIS, including for LAGs, which have expressed the need to strengthen specific skills.
	The *animation* activities implemented through MS19.4 are judged to be effective and appropriate to the needs of LAGs. They are in most cases standard and not very innovative actions. The fact that almost all LAGs took advantage of the expenditure ceiling provided for MS19.4 (25 percent of the allocation of MS19.3 and 19.4) denotes the importance LAGs attach to animation. As mentioned earlier, beneficiaries highlight the need to strengthen territorial animation activities, equipping LAGs with appropriate tools that would enhance their ability to have an impact on the territory and make their action more visible and widespread: 69 percent of beneficiaries, particularly private individuals, would like to see more innovative and inclusive animation. However, beneficiaries' assessment of the animation activities carried out by LAGs is largely positive: 84 percent of beneficiaries consider animation to be effective or very effective, both in promoting opportunities and in procedural accompaniment. Public entities express more favorable evaluations than private entities.	It is recommended that the possibility of raising the expenditure ceiling be conditioned on the implementation of animation activities to allow LAGs more room for maneuver especially in the implementation of innovative animation and communication activities, an aspect that needs specific expertise.
	All LAG *Web sites* present the main information related to the composition and governance of the LAGs, as well as to the calls for proposals; however, they are more lacking with reference to OSH, which is often absent from the sites, and especially project descriptions. In addition, although animation and communication activities, especially the former, are satisfactorily developed by LAGs, much of the information about their initiatives is lost in poor management of the dissemination of the results achieved.	It is recommended that the tasks of LAGs related to communication be made more explicit, but also the opportunities that can arise from such activities for LAGs. In particular, it is suggested that LAGs improve the management of their communication channels (website first and foremost), especially in terms of user experience and completeness of information, and the dissemination of projects implemented and results achieved.
FA 6C Analysis	The progress of spending increases of MS7.3 reaches 78% of the programmed resources.	In light of the good progress of the interventions, despite the complexity of the infrastructure with Ultra Broadband (BUL), the Administration is invited to continue the careful monitoring of the

Item	Conclusions	Recommendations
	The population reached that currently benefits from the improved services is 102,353 and corresponds to 92 percent of the O15 goal "Percentage of rural population benefiting from new or improved services/infrastructure (ICT) (Specific Aspect 6C)." The target value (6.06%) R15/T24 "Percentage of rural population benefiting from new or improved services/infrastructure (information and communication technology - ICT)" remains close to the realized value and equal to 5.55%. With respect to work progress, the figure is very positive with 61 sites tested out of 75 completed. At the provincial level, Naples and Benevento appear to have all tested construction sites.	interventions managed by the MiSE and implemented by Infratel Italia, so that they fully contribute to the objectives of the BUL Strategy, also in synergy with the PNRR. It is also recommended to ensure coverage of as many housing and production units as possible, including scattered houses, to reach areas not served by the market and ensure the full impact of public intervention.