



Improving the system of indicators used in monitoring and evaluation

12/ 02.10.2009

Ministry of Public Finance
Authority for Coordination of Structural Instruments (ACIS)

Improving the system of indicators used in monitoring and evaluation

Activity 1.1 Analysis of the system of indicators used in monitoring and evaluation

Regional Operational Programme

Contract number: 12/ 02.10.2009
March 2011



REGIONAL OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

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1. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The “Needs assessment questionnaire” was distributed to ROP stakeholders and was completed by fourteen representatives from the Managing Authority and Intermediary Bodies. Their answers provide concrete appraisals in respect to the system and the individual indicators of used for monitoring and evaluation of ROP.

As presented in the Methodology chapter, stakeholder views are deliberately reported as received. The chapter does not comment on their accuracy, validity or feasibility. However, it does provide (in text boxes) a number of preliminary conclusions based on the views of the stakeholders.

Findings are presented in two sub-sections: (1) general design of the indicators system of ROP, which includes observations for individual indicators and (2) institutional set-up, including references to resources, SMIS usage and communication.

Together with the outcomes of the analysis exercise, presented in the next chapters, the stakeholders’ views provided the foundations for the conclusions and recommendations for improving the system of indicators of ROP.

1.1. GENERAL DESIGN OF THE INDICATORS SYSTEM

In respect to the general design of the ROP indicators system, the survey shows that most respondents consider that it answers their needs in an appropriate way. In terms of coverage, most respondents note that no additional indicators are necessary for ROP and none of the existing indicators are redundant (see answers to Q2.2. and Q2.3.). One respondent suggests that additional indicators should be introduced for KAI 4.3 related to the development of micro-enterprises, in order to measure the results of interventions, namely *Turnover increase, Profit increase, Production capacity increase, Number of equipments purchased*. Some suggestions for modifications were made in the dedicated sections of the questionnaire; for example, the indicator *Occupation degree of business support structures* cannot be aggregated at measure level, needing reformulation (see answers to Q2.4).

In respect to balance, most respondents consider that the ROP indicators system is well balanced. They agree that the current indicators system ensures a good correlation between the different levels of monitoring. It is also noted that project indicators introduced in the application form are not correlated with the programme indicators (see answers to Q2.6). in this context there is a recommendation for the adoption of a list of indicators at project level that should be further aggregated at higher levels (see answers to Q2.5).

The majority of respondents consider that EU guidelines are integrated in the current system and that there are no difficulties in this respect. Also, there were generally no difficulties reported in integrating EU core indicators. Only one person mentions the “difficulty of integrating indicators measured in percent” (see answers to Q2.10).

In respect to the existence of any direct agreements between the MA and the EC, answers differ significantly, which can suggest that either the question was not fully understood by the staff or that the degree of awareness is low (see answers to Q2.8).

Related to the breakdown of indicators by size or gender, most respondents consider that there are no indicators in the ROP system requiring such a split (see answer to Q2.11).

Preliminary conclusions

- a) Analysing the answers provided to the questionnaires, we can conclude that there is a good understanding of the functioning and purpose of the indicators system. The few exceptions to this, namely the existence of agreements between the MA and EC, come from the different levels of involvement in the tasks related to indicators. Measures like targeted training for the staff could cover these deficiencies.*
- b) As regards suggestions on specific indicators, most have been included in the next chapters (i.e. coverage, manageability).*

1.2. INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

In terms of management, ACIS is seen as the national authority that should be coordinating the work with indicators and providing uniform guidelines across OPs.

Currently, at the level of the MA or IBs, there are specific procedures dedicated to working with indicators; the following were mentioned by respondents: monitoring procedures, field visits report, progress report, the Manual for expenditures verification and approval, SMIS Manual.

In respect to the different functions and procedures, most respondents considered them fairly simple or fairly difficult to accomplish (equal number of answers), while only one scored them as easy and understandable (see answers to Q3.2).

The most important institutional needs and deficiencies affecting the work with indicators are related to:

- Correlation of project indicators with programme indicators;
- Deficiencies of the SMIS - the system doesn't allow the distribution of indicators on periods of time (quarters/year of implementation);

Inter-institutional and intra-institutional communication was considered acceptable by all respondents (see answers to Q3.4, Q3.5 and Q3.6).

SMIS is generally considered underdeveloped for users needs. Main problems relate to the data correction and validation, translation of the Users' Manual, presentation of practical case studies (introduction of data specific to the ROP. Suggestions for SMIS improvement (see answers to Q3.5) refer mainly to simplification and customisation to ROP specific requirements such as adding searching and reporting functions (to allow the association of fields from different modules and functions and easy generation of needed reports), solutions for data import/export in/from SMIS. Other recommendation refers to the correlation of project indicators with the ones introduced in SMIS (see answers to Q3.8). The restrictive accessibility of IBs to SMIS is another deficiency noted as an answer to the questionnaire.

Most respondents agreed that there are enough resources (human, financial) for working with indicators. Significant problems in this respect, mentioned in the answers to the questionnaires, are the excessive workload, creation of parallel registries (SMIS cannot generate the reports required by the MA), and the lack of appropriate training for the staff working with indicators).

As regards the current distribution of responsibilities, people consider them clear and effective. However, some of them make recommendation for improving efficiency and effectiveness:

- Simplifying the reporting system; reports should include only data introduced in SMIS;



- Elaborating common work procedures related to indicators' monitoring and reporting, at the level of ACIS, MA, IBs and beneficiaries.

The most important need related to the mentioned deficiencies refer to the elaboration and dissemination of instructions, as well as staff training for indicators' collection.

In respect to communicating to the general public, the most important channels used by the MA/IBs are communication and information events and newsletters. These contain information regarding financial progress, number of projects etc. No problems were identified in communicating and all the information collected at MA/IB level is available to communication officers. Out of the list of indicators, all were considered as interesting to the general public.¹

Preliminary conclusions

- a) Most needs expressed in relation to the institutional set-up have been confirmed by other sources²: simpler working procedures, clear instructions on information collection and reporting, as well as staff training are essential for the functioning of the system.*
- b) Allowing beneficiaries access to the electronic system would decrease the pressure on IBs and an input in the system closer to the "real time";*
- c) Indicators at project level have to be correlated with indicators at programme level, to facilitate programme monitoring.*

¹ Each IB mentioned all indicators pertaining to its respective PA.

² For example the NSRF Interim Evaluation Report 2009

2. ANALYSIS OF THE INDICATORS SYSTEM

2.1. COVERAGE OF THE INDICATORS SYSTEM

2.1.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

When proposing context indicators for the ROP, the following issues were considered:

- 1) Potential context indicators resulting from the analysis of the ROP were determined through:
 - a) Screening the “Analysis of the current situation” chapter, which provided information on the most important sector context indicators, history and perspectives;
 - b) Screening of the SWOT analysis; all four sub-section (strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats) offer a clear picture of the issues that have to be maximised or, on the contrary, alleviated, as well as of the ones that have to be taken into account or risk prevented;
 - c) Analysing result indicators which may have been wrongfully assigned.
- 2) Context indicators revealed by the international benchmarking analysis to be relevant for the Romanian ROP/strategic objectives were taken into account.
- 3) The objectives set-up by the different strategic papers³ were analysed, as they reflect global interventions on economic competitiveness at national level; ROP is one of the programmes that leads to the achievement of targets (strategic objectives) established in the national strategies; these targets should also be reflected by relevant context indicators within the ROP and measured as such.

The chapters of the ROP “Analysis of the current situation” and “SWOT Analysis” provide a comprehensive outline of competitiveness in Romania. When reviewing the first chapters of ROP (socio-economic analysis and SWOT analysis), several potential specific context indicators were identified.

Although not defined as such, context indicators were used in the programming phase in order to identify and quantify the needs in the field. The main purpose of context indicators was to provide information on the socio-economic situation relative to competitiveness.

In the absence of formally assigned context indicators, a number of OPs from other EU Member States were analysed, to check for international good practice. It is to be mentioned that analysis was done on both the regional development programmes elaborated and implemented at national level (Bulgaria), and on the ones implemented at regional level. The international benchmark analysis revealed that context indicators were defined in the regional development programmes for different regions in Hungary and Poland⁴. For comparison purposes we chose one regional development programme per country, as shown in the table below.

As a result, the identified indicators used by other MS were mapped against the eight main themes (fields) targeted by the ROP in Romania, in a comparative table presented in the following pages.

³ Context indicators were analysed against the main strategic documents governing the regional development: “Master Plan for Tourism Development 2007 – 2026”, “Strategic Concept for Territorial Development, Romania 2030”, “Cohesion Policy in Romania 2007 – 2013

⁴ A more detailed presentation of each OP consulted can be found in the Annexes.

TABLE 1 INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK OF CONTEXT INDICATORS FOR ROP

Fields targeted by the ROP	Potential (categories of) context indicators resulting from the ROP analysis	Context indicators targeted by the RDP – Malopolska, Poland (selection)	Context indicators targeted by the North Hungary Operational Programme
<p>Development of the NUTS II regions, covers issues like, entrepreneurial development, business support structures,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDP/capita - Gross Added Value/capita - SMEs/1000 inhabitants - rural population - foreign investments - no. of enterprises (% of total) - business turnover (% of total) - no. of industrial parks - no. of companies in the business support structures - no. of staff employed by the companies within business support structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional GDP per capita in the purchasing power parity as EU average (UE=27) - GDP growth - Gross Added Value per economic sector per 1 employee - Employment structure per economic sector - Companies registered per 10 thousand of inhabitants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o of which: SMEs - Capital expenditure on fixed assets per capita <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o of which in private sector - Share of enterprises engaged in innovation activities in industry - Share of new and modernised products in total products sold by industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Per capita GDP growth in region
<p>Population and labour, cover issues like demographics, migration, labour, unemployment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demographic dependency ratio - migration flows in urban and rural area - employment rate - unemployment rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o by age group (up to 25 years of age, 25-55, 55-64) o by sex - Number of employees, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o in private sector o in SME - Unemployment rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o registered of which – women - Share of rural population in total population - Migration balance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o in urban areas o in rural areas o abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment rate (age group 15-64) in the region
<p>Transport infrastructure, covers issues like access to transport infrastructure, transport on county roads, air transport, water transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - length of quality county roads - passengers and freight air traffic - passengers and freight waterways traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic fatalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o per 10 thousand registered vehicles 	



Fields targeted by the ROP	Potential (categories of) context indicators resulting from the ROP analysis	Context indicators targeted by the RDP – Malopolska, Poland (selection)	Context indicators targeted by the North Hungary Operational Programme
<p>Infrastructure for health and social services, and for emergency situations, covers issues like hospitals infrastructure, health emergency system, residential centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - active population rate - no. of hospitals - no. of hospital beds/1000 inhabitants - % of hospitals without operation permit - no. of ambulatories - medical equipment distribution/region - emergency vehicles/region - public and private social services suppliers - residential centres by type - no. of institutionalised persons 		
<p>Education, covers issues like education infrastructure, education campuses, continuous vocational training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - school population - average participation rate in education of the population aged 15 - 24 - no. of students in primary school, high-school, university education, vocational school - gross enrolment rate in compulsory education - no. of education institutions by type - no. of pre-university campuses of total necessary capacity and endowment of students dormitories - investment needs for libraries - rate of participation in continuous education - qualifications offered in vocational education centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share of schools equipped with PC with access to the Internet per level of education (primary schools, lower secondary schools, secondary and upper secondary schools) - Education of people above 15 years of age: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o secondary (including vocational and upper secondary) o higher of which in rural areas 	
<p>Tourism, covers issues like accommodation capacity, tourism indicators,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tourism share in GDP (%) - accommodation capacity - no. of night spent in accommodation facilities - no. of arrivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accommodation given in mass accommodation establishments per 1 thousand of inhabitants, of which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o to foreign tourists 	
<p>Urban development, covers issues like urban network, urban infrastructural endowment, urban services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - share of urban-rural population flows - share of rural-urban population flows - employment rate in cities - unemployment rate in cities - employment structure by sectors of national economy in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of persons using urban public transport - Length of regional/municipal/poviat roads - Length of railway lines 	



Fields targeted by the ROP	Potential (categories of) context indicators resulting from the ROP analysis	Context indicators targeted by the RDP – Malopolska, Poland (selection)	Context indicators targeted by the North Hungary Operational Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - level of infrastructure facilities and urban services - length of degraded roads (% of the total) - public transport by transport mean 		
<p>Environment, covers issues like air pollution, water pollution, biodiversity, soil pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emissions of pollutants in the air - quantity of treated water - pollution level of river basins - general water quality - treatment stations functioning adequately - waste collection coefficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total emission of air pollutants (dust, SO₂, NO_x, CO₂) - Population with access to sewage disposal system as a share in the total population (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o of which in rural areas - Population served by sewage treatment plants as a percentage of the total population, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o of which in rural areas - Industrial and municipal sewage treated: per sqkm², as percentage of sewage requiring treatment - Share of recycled waste in the total waste produced - Share of the re-cultivated and utilised post-industrial and other degraded area in the total area 	

Preliminary Conclusions:

- The monitoring system of the ROP in Romania does not formally include any context indicators, which hinders the proper contextualisation of the programme interventions;
- The absence of context indicators does not enable the monitoring of a constantly evolving general context of the programme and limits the possibility for a continuous check on the relevance of identified needs and on the implementation of interventions financed from the ROP;
- Strategic reporting at programme level (annual implementation reports) is missing an important source of useful information.

Therefore, it would be advisable to consider the formal inclusion in the monitoring system of a number of context indicators linked to the identified thematic fields addressed by the programme.

The following table encompasses the context indicators that were considered relevant, and their relation with the objectives within ROP, but also their connection with the above-mentioned strategic documents.

TABLE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING POSSIBLE CONTEXT INDICATORS FOR ROP

Context indicators suggested for the ROP ⁵ Romania	Rationale
Growth of GDP/capita (%)	- Relevant for the regional development policy and regional cohesion - Reported by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS)
Employment & unemployment rate (%)	- Relevant for the regional development policy and regional cohesion - Mentioned as challenge in the <i>Strategic concept for Territorial development, Romania 2030</i> - Reported by NIS
Public roads at territorial level (km)	- Relevant for PA 2 - As reported by NIS
Business turnover/ company size and ownership	- Relevant for PA 4 - Reported by NIS
School-aged population at territorial level and level of education by school year	- Relevant for the objectives of PA 3; - As reported by NIS;
Hospital beds and medical-sanitary staff at territorial level	- Relevant for the objectives of PA 3; - As reported by NIS;
Tourism share in GDP (%)	- Relevant for the objectives of PA5, - Relevant for the Target Objective in the <i>Master Plan for the National Tourism Development, 2007 -2006</i> - Reported by NIS
Occupancy rate of the accommodation capacity (%)	- Relevant for the objectives of PA5 - Relevant for the Target Objective in the <i>Master Plan for the National Tourism Development, 2007 -2006</i> , related to the contribution of tourism in the GDP - Reported by NIS

⁵ All recommended indicators will be collected at regional level

2.1.2. OBJECTIVES COVERED

In order to see the consistency of the indicators at system level, the correlation between indicators and objectives at different levels was analysed. The purpose was to identify:

- 1) Indicators that remain “outside” objectives;
- 2) Indicators that were inappropriately assigned to a certain PA/KAI/Operation;
- 3) Objectives that cannot be measured for lack of indicators;
- 4) Indicators that overlap

The analysis consisted in outlining the objectives of ROP as well as the breakdown from global, to specific and operational objectives (at PA/KAI level).

According to the objectives tree of ROP, the general objective of the OP is “the increase of Romanian companies’ productivity, in compliance with the principles of sustainable development and reducing the disparities compared to the average productivity of EU”.

This is further broken down into five specific objectives, as presented in the following table. For each KAI, the specific indicative operations were also examined (as detailed in ROP Framework Document of Implementation, version January 2011). Another purpose of the table was to map the link between the objectives and output and result indicators, so as to provide answer to the four topics of analysis set out in the beginning of this subsection.

TABLE 3 IMPACT INDICATORS

Impact indicators	Correspondence with ROP objectives
New jobs created	ROP global objective
GDP/capita	ROP global objective

TABLE 4 - ANALYSIS OF OBJECTIVES COVERED FOR ROP

Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 1 – Supporting sustainable development of towns/cities – urban growth poles	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living, visit, invest and work.</i></p>	<p>i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions;</p> <p>ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas;</p> <p>iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions;</p> <p>iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations;</p> <p>v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions.</p>	<p>KAI 1.1 Integrated urban development plans</p> <p>a) Rehabilitation of business infrastructure and improvement of urban services, including urban public transportation;</p> <p>b) Sustainable development of the business environment;</p> <p>c) Rehabilitation of social infrastructure, including the social housing, and improvement of social services.</p>	<p>1) (P) Inhabitants benefiting from projects implementation within integrated urban development plans (no.)</p> <p>2) (P) Companies established in the regional and local growth poles (no.)</p> <p>3) (P) Jobs created/ maintained (no.)</p> <p>4) (S) Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)</p> <p>5) (S) Visitors at sights – national cultural patrimony (no.)</p> <p>6) (S) Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)</p> <p>7) (S) SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)</p> <p>8) (S) Large enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)</p> <p>9) (S) Occupation rate of business structures (two years after the project implementation) (%)</p> <p>10) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which</i> (no.)</p> <p>11) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>women</i> (no.)</p> <p>12) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>men</i> (no.)</p> <p>13) (S) Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>of which:</i> (no.)</p>	<p>1) (P) Integrated urban development plans accepted (no.)</p> <p>2) (P) Projects ensuring improvement of urban infrastructure and services, urban transportation inclusively (no.)</p> <p>3) (P) Projects promoting sustainable development of business environment (no.)</p> <p>4) (P) Projects ensuring rehabilitation of social infrastructure, including social housing and improvement of social services (no.)</p> <p>5) (S) Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities - urban infrastructure (no.)</p> <p>6) (S) Area of the buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)</p> <p>7) (S) Degraded/ polluted and unused area rehabilitated /prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)</p> <p>8) (S) Area of public spaces modernised - urban infrastructure (sqm.)</p> <p>9) (S) Equipments for population's safety - urban infrastructure (sqm.)</p> <p>10) (S) Renovated social housing - urban infrastructure (no.)</p> <p>11) (S) Area of renovated social housing - urban infrastructure (sqm.)</p> <p>12) (S) Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing - urban infrastructure (no.)</p>

Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 1 – Supporting sustainable development of towns/cities – urban growth poles	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living, visit, invest and work.</i></p>	<p>i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions;</p> <p>ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas;</p> <p>iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions;</p> <p>iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations;</p> <p>v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions.</p>	<p>KAI 1.1 Integrated urban development plans</p> <p>a) Rehabilitation of business infrastructure and improvement of urban services, including urban public transportation;</p> <p>b) Sustainable development of the business environment;</p> <p>c) Rehabilitation of social infrastructure, including the social housing, and improvement of social services.</p>	<p>13) (S) Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women (no.)</p> <p>14) (S) Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.)</p> <p>15) (S) Roma persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)</p> <p>Environment indicators⁶:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NOx, SO2, COV, dust emissions (PM10 and PM2.5) (t) – Total nitrogen (mg/l) – Emissions of CO2 equivalent in the air (t) – Total affected surface of green areas (ha) – Projects contributing to protection against natural and industrial disasters (no.) – Recycled waste (t) – Recovered waste (t) – Re-used waste (t) – Rehabilitated brownfields and / or used for development (ha) – Projects capitalising the cultural-historical patrimony (no.) – Increased energy efficiency of social housing (%) – Increased energy efficiency in supported companies, factories, institutions (%) 	<p>14) (S) Area of the buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for social housing - urban infrastructure (sqm.)</p> <p>15) (S) Length of the public transportation network extended/ rehabilitated - urban transportation (km)</p> <p>16) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - local cultural patrimony in urban area (no.)</p> <p>17) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - national cultural patrimony (no.)</p> <p>18) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)</p> <p>19) (S) New business support structures created (no.)</p> <p>20) (S) Business support structures extended/ modernised (no.)</p> <p>21) (S) New created usable area of business structures (sqm.)</p> <p>22) (S) Usable area extended/ modernised of business structures (sqm.)</p> <p>23) (S) Social centres rehabilitated/ modernised / equipped – social services infrastructure (no.)</p>

⁶ Environment indicators are monitored at programme level, according to the Strategic Environment Assessment

Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 1 – Supporting sustainable development of towns/cities – urban growth poles	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living, visit, invest and work.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions; ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas; iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions; iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations; v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions. 	<p>KAI 2.1 Rehabilitation and modernisation of county roads and urban streets network – including building/rehabilitation of bypassing roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rehabilitation and modernization of county roads network; b) Rehabilitation and modernisation of urban streets network; c) Building / rehabilitation / modernisation of bypassing roads having a county road status, in order to remove road congestion and safely cross localities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Increase of passengers' traffic⁷ (%) 2) (P) Increase of freight traffic transported or in transit (%) <p>Environment indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NOx, SO2, COV, dust emissions (PM10 and PM2.5) - (t) – Emissions of CO2 equivalent in the air (t) – Total affected surface of green areas (ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Length of county roads rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN - T) (km) 2) (P) Length of city roads rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN - T) (km) 3) (P) Length of bypassing roads rehabilitated/ built (outside TEN - T) (km) 4) (S) Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN - T) – county roads (km) 5) (S) Length of road newly built (outside TEN-T) – bypassing roads (km) 6) (S) Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN-T) – bypassing roads (km) 7) (S) Length of road de drum rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN-T) – streets in urban area (km) 8) (S) Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane – county roads (km) 9) (S) Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane - streets in urban area (km)

⁷ It will be measured cumulated at priority axis level: county roads + bypassing roads

Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 3 – Improvement of social infrastructure	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living, visit, invest and work.</i></p>	<p>ii. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions;</p> <p>iii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas;</p>	<p>KAI 3.1 Rehabilitation /modernisation / equipment of health services infrastructure</p> <p>a) Rehabilitation, modernisation and equipment of county hospitals;</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation, modernisation and equipment of ambulatories (within hospitals and specialised).</p>	<p>1) (P) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure (no.)</p> <p>2) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure, <i>of which: (no.)</i></p> <p>3) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: women (no.)</p> <p>4) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: men (no.)</p> <p>Environment indicators: Increase of energy efficiency in rehabilitated units (%)</p>	<p>1) (P) Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)</p> <p>2) (S) Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped – total – of which: (no.)</p> <p>3) (S) Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, hospitals (no.)</p> <p>4) (S) Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, ambulatories (no.)</p>
	<p>iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations;</p> <p>v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions</p>	<p>KAI 3.2 Rehabilitation/ modernisation/ development and equipment of social services infrastructure</p> <p>a) Rehabilitation, modernisation, development and equipment of buildings as multi-functional social centres;</p> <p>b) Rehabilitation, modernisation and equipment of buildings as residential social centres.</p>	<p>1) (P) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)</p> <p>2) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>of which: (no.)</i></p> <p>3) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women (no.)</p> <p>4) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.)</p> <p>5) (S) Roma Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)</p> <p>Environment indicators: Increase of energy efficiency of the buildings belonging to the social centres rehabilitated and modernised (%)</p>	<p>1) (P) Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped (no.)</p> <p>2) (S) Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, <i>of which</i> (no.)</p> <p>3) (S) Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, multi-functional (no.)</p> <p>4) (S) Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, residential (no.)</p>



Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 3 – Improvement of social infrastructure	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living, visit, invest</i></p>	<p>ii. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions;</p> <p>iii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas;</p> <p>iv. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions;</p> <p>v. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations;</p> <p>vi. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions</p>	<p>KAI 3.3 – Improvement of equipment of operational bases for interventions in emergency situations</p> <p>a) Acquisition of specific vehicles and equipment for the regional and county operational bases, for interventions in emergency situations</p>	<p>1) (P) Average intervention time of mobile units in the rural area (communes) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)</p> <p>2) (P) Average intervention time of mobile units in the urban area (cities/towns) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)</p>	<p>1) (P) Mobile units equipped for emergency situations¹ (no.)</p>
		<p>KAI 3.4 Rehabilitation/modernisation/ development and equipment of pre-university and university educational infrastructure, and continuous vocational training infrastructure</p> <p>a) Rehabilitation/modernisation/equipment of pre-university and university educational infrastructure;</p> <p>b) Creation and development of pre-university campuses;</p> <p>c) Rehabilitation/ modernisation / equipment of Centres for Continuous Vocational Training.</p>	<p>1) (P) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped pre-university education infrastructure (no.)</p> <p>2) (P) Children belonging to disadvantaged population groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)</p> <p>3) (P) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped continuing vocational training (no.)</p> <p>4) (P) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended university campuses (nr)</p> <p>5) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units –infrastructure for pre-university education, of which: (no.)</p> <p>6) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units –infrastructure for pre-university education, women (no.)</p> <p>7) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units –infrastructure for pre-university education, men (no.)</p> <p>8) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/</p>	<p>1) (P) Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)⁸</p> <p>2) (P) Campuses rehabilitated modernised/extended/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (nr.)</p> <p>3) (P) Centres for continuous vocational training rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped (no.)</p> <p>4) (P) Campuses rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped – infrastructure for university education (no.)</p> <p>5) (S) Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)</p> <p>6) (S) Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for university education (no.)</p> <p>7) (S) Education units rehabilitated/</p>

¹ **number of equipments** belonging to the mobile units for interventions in emergency situations

⁸ Indicator includes extension activities

- modernised/equipped education units -infrastructure for university education, *of which: (no.)*
- 9) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units -infrastructure for university education, **women** (no.)
- 10) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated /modernised/equipped education units - infrastructure for university education, **men** (no.)
- 11) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped units - infrastructure for continuing vocational training, *of which: (no.)*
- 12) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure -infrastructure for continuous vocational training, **women** (no.)
- 13) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure - infrastructure for continuous vocational training, **men** (no.)
- 14) (S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)
- 15) (S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for university education (no.)
- 16) (S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped continuous vocational training units - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)

Environment indicators:

Increase of energy efficiency in rehabilitated units (%)

modernised/equipped - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)

Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 4 – Supporting regional and local business environment	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living, visit, invest and work.</i></p>	<p>i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions;</p> <p>ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas;</p> <p>iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions;</p> <p>iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations;</p> <p>v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions</p>	<p>KAI 4.1 Sustainable development of business infrastructure of regional and local importance</p> <p>a) Creation and development of different types of regional/local business support structure</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Occupation rate of business support structures (two years after the project implementation) (%) 2) (P) New jobs created in business support structures (no.) 3) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which</i>: (no.) 4) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.) 5) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.) 6) (S) SMEs attracted in business structures (no.) 7) (S) Micro-enterprises attracted in business structures (no.) <p>Environment indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NOx, SO2, COV, dust emissions (PM10 and PM2.5) - (t) – Total nitrogen (mg/l) – Emissions of CO2 equivalent in the air (t) – Reduction of using exhaustible natural resources (relevant to the project) (%) – Used water/product unit (m³) – Rehabilitated brownfields and / or used for development (ha) – Increased energy efficiency in supported companies, factories, institutions (%) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Supporting structures of assisted businesses (no.) 2) (S) Structures for business support newly created (no.) 3) (S) Structures for business support extended/ modernised (no.) 4) (S) New created usable area of business structures (sqm.) 5) (S) Extended/ modernised area of business structures (sqm.)



Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 4 – Supporting regional and local business environment	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions; ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas; iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions; iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations; v. Increase of tourism 	<p>KAI 4.2 Rehabilitation of polluted and unused industrial sites and their preparation for new economic activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rehabilitation of polluted and unused industrial sites in order to be introduced in the economic circuit, including through creation of business support structures that attract interested companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) New jobs created in business support structures (no.) 2) (S) New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, <i>of which</i>: (no.) 3) (S) New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, women (no.) 4) (S) New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, men (no.) <p>Environment indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rehabilitated industrial sites (ha) – Emissions of CO2 equivalent in the air (t) – Total affected surface of green areas (ha) – Projects contributing to protection against natural and industrial disasters (no.) – Reduction of using exhaustible natural resources (relevant to the project) (%) – Used water/product unit (m³) – Recycled waste (t) – Recovered waste (t) – Re-used waste (t) – Rehabilitated brownfields and / or used for development (ha) – Increased energy efficiency in supported companies, factories, institutions (%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Polluted and unused industrial sites rehabilitated and prepared for new economic activities (ha)

contribution to the development of the regions

KAI 4.3 Supporting the development of micro-enterprises

a) Supporting the development of micro-enterprises

- 1) (P) New jobs created in assisted microenterprises (no.)
- 2) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, of which: (no.)
- 3) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, **women** (no.)
- 4) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, **men** (no.)

Environment indicators:

- Emissions of CO2 equivalent in the air (t)
- Total nitrogen - mg/l
- Reduction of using exhaustible natural resources (relevant to the project) (%)
- Used water/product unit (m³)
- Increased energy efficiency in supported companies, factories, institutions (%)

- 1) (P) Micro-enterprises assisted (no.)
- 2) (S) Micro-enterprises financially assisted (no.)

Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 5 – Sustainable development and promotion of tourism	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for livina. visit. invest and work.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions; ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas; iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions; iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations; v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions 	<p>KAI 5.1 Restoration and sustainable valorisation of cultural patrimony, as well as creation/modernisation of related infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Restoration, protection and conservation of the world cultural patrimony and modernisation of related infrastructure b) Restoration, protection and conservation of the national⁹ patrimony having tourism potential, with a view to introducing it in the tourism circuit c) Restoration, protection, and conservation of the cultural patrimony in the urban areas¹⁰. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) New jobs created / maintained (no.) 2) (S) Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.) 3) (S) Visitors at sights - national cultural patrimony (no.) 4) (S) Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Projects in tourism (no.) 2) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.) 3) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – national cultural patrimony (no.) 4) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)

⁹ group A – historical monuments of national and universal, according to the List of Historical Monuments, approved by the decision of the ministry of Culture and National Patrimony no. 2314/2004, published in the official Gazette of, Part I, No. 646 bis , of July 16, 2004

¹⁰ group B – historical monuments representative for the local cultural patrimony, according to the List of Historical Monuments, approved by the decision of the ministry of Culture and National Patrimony no. 2314/2004, published in the official Gazette of, Part I, No. 646 bis , of July 16, 2004

Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 5 – Sustainable development and promotion of tourism	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living, visit, invest and work.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions; ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas; iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions; iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations; v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions 	<p>KAI 5.2 Creation, development, modernisation of tourism infrastructure, for the capitalisation of the natural resources and increase of the tourism services quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Appropriation of natural sights having tourism potential b) Valorisation of mountain tourism potential by building of the necessary infrastructure c) Development of spa d) Creation, rehabilitation and extension of recreation infrastructure, including of related utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Tourists' arrivals in the accommodation structures rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.) 2) (P) Overnight staying in the rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped accommodation infrastructure (no.) 3) (P) New jobs created/ maintained (no.) 4) (S) Visitors at sights - tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.) 5) (S) New jobs created – tourism accommodation infrastructure, of which: (no.) 6) (S) New jobs created – tourism accommodation infrastructure, women (no.) 7) (S) New jobs created –tourism accommodation infrastructure, men (no.) 8) (S) New jobs created – tourism recreation infrastructure, of which: (no.) 9) (S) New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, women (no.) 10) (S) New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, men (no.) 11) (S) Tourists' arrivals in accommodation structures - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.) 12) (S) Persons benefiting from the newly built/rehabilitated/modernised/extended infrastructure – tourism recreation infrastructure (no.) <p>Environment indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of Natura 2000 affected areas (no.) – Reduction of using exhaustible natural resources (relevant to the project) (%) – Increased energy efficiency in supported SMEs (%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Projects in tourism (no.) 2) (P) SMEs assisted (no.) 3) (S) Tourism structures rehabilitated/ modernised and extended - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.) 4) (S) New created tourism structures – tourism recreation infrastructure (no.) 5) (S) Tourism structures rehabilitated/ modernised and extended - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.) 6) (S) Natural sights refurbished – tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.) 7) (S) SMEs financially assisted - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.) 8) SMEs financially assisted - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)



Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 5 – Sustainable development and promotion of tourism	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living. visit. invest and work.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions; ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas; vi. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions; vii. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations; iii. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions. 	<p>KAI 5.3 Promotion of tourism potential and creation of the necessary infrastructure to increase Romania's attractiveness as tourism destination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Creation of a positive image for Romania as a tourism destination through defining and promoting the national tourism brand; b) Development and consolidation of the internal tourism by supporting the promotion of tourism products and specific marketing activities; c) Creation of National Centres for Tourism Information and Promotion and their endowment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Visitors at the National Centres for Tourism Information and Promotion (no.) 2) (P) Website visitors (no.) 3) (S) Website visits (no.) 4) (S) Visitors at the information centres (no.) <p>Environment indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface affected of green areas (ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand (no.) 2) (P) National Centres for Tourism Information and Promotion assisted (no.) 3) (S) Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand at national level (no.) 4) (S) Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand at international level (no.) 5) (S) Centres for tourism information and promotion (no.) 6) (S) Information and publicity materials (nr.)



Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 6 – Technical Assistance	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living. visit. invest and work.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions; ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas; iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions; iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations; v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions 	<p>KAI 6.1 Supporting the implementation, management and evaluation of the ROP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Supporting the managing Authority and Intermediary Bodies in ROP implementation, including in the preparation, selection, monitoring, evaluation, control and audit; b) Purchase and installation of IT equipment and necessary for the programme management and implementation; c) Organisational and logistic support of the ROP Monitoring Committee and other committees involved in the ROP implementation; d) ROP evaluation, including the evaluation of implemented projects; e) Salary costs of the contracted staff involved in the ROP preparation, selection, evaluation, monitoring and control; f) Organisation of seminars and training courses for improving the knowledge of the staff within the Managing Authority and Intermediary Bodies; g) Supporting the ROP preparation for the next programming period. 	<p>- <i>No result indicators</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Studies, analyses, reports, strategies (no.) 2) (P) Participants at training sessions (IB/MA staff, beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries) (no.) 3) (P) Participants training days (no.) 4) (S) Participant training days – management structures (no.) 5) (S) Meetings of relevant committees and working groups (no.) 6) (S) Events focused on experience exchange related to funds implementation and thematic aspects (no.)



Global objectives	Specific objectives	Priority Axis 6 – Technical Assistance	...measured by result indicators...	...determined by the following outputs
<p><i>Supporting an economic and social development territorially balanced and sustainable of the Romanian regions, according to their needs and specific resources, through focusing on urban growth poles, improvement of infrastructure and business environment conditions, in order to make out of the Romanian regions, especially the remote ones, more attractive places for living, visit, invest and work.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase of economic and social role of urban centres, through a multi-centric approach, in order to stimulate a more balanced development of the Regions; ii. Improvement of accessibility in the regions, especially of urban centres' accessibility and of their connection with surrounding areas; iii. Increase of social infrastructure quality in the regions; iv. Increase of the regions competitiveness as businesses locations; v. Increase of tourism contribution to the development of the regions 	<p>KAI 6.2 Supporting the information and publicity activities related to ROP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Creation of an information system of all parties interested in the ROP content; b) Production and distribution of information and publicity materials (official documents related to ROP, guidelines for applicants, informative bulletins, brochures, posters, labelled objects with the ROP logo, etc); c) Organisation of conferences, fora, presentations, information caravans, training for beneficiaries, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Public awareness level related to ROP (%) 2) (S) Website visits (no.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) (P) Communication and promotion events (nr.) 2) (S) Guidelines and other methodological documents (no.) 3) (S) Information and publicity materials (no.) 4) (S) Mass – media campaigns (no.)



The following **preliminary conclusions** can be observed from analysing the link between objectives and indicators at the level of ROP:

1. No indicator has been identified to remain outside the objectives of the OP;
2. Given the logical “top-down” approach in establishing indicators (from objectives to indicators), indicators have been appropriately assigned to PAs/KAIs.
3. In respect to the third topic of the analysis, “objectives that cannot be measured for lack of indicators”, we can state that all KAIs were assigned output indicators for the operations they support.
4. In terms of result indicators, only one KAI is not measured by any result indicator. It is the case of KAI 6.1 from the Technical Assistance Priority Axis, dealing with the support for the implementation, the management and the evaluation of ROP.
5. Also, there is one case when programme indicators overlap, partially, with supplementary indicators: it is the case of KAI 5.3 measured, inter alia, by two following two indicators: (P) Website visitors (no.) and (S) Website visits (no.)

Other significant findings in relation to the coverage of ROP system of indicators refer to the fact that:

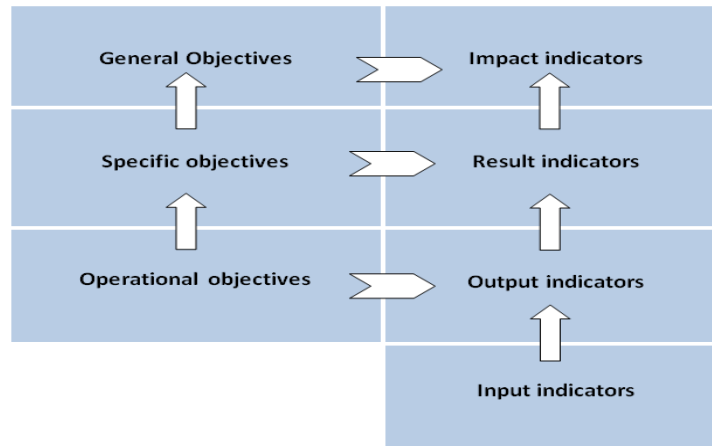
- There are no **context indicators** assigned for ROP (see previous section related to socio-economic context). Although this issue is not directly related to the objectives covered, their existence would enable a better understanding of the environment in which the SOP is implemented, of its objectives and achievements.

The overall conclusion is that objectives of ROP are well covered by existing output and result indicators. Their quality is going to be assessed in the next sections.

Impact indicators cover both the economic and the social aspects of the regional development. “GDP/capita” and “new jobs created” are representative indicators for the whole ROP, their achievement being influenced by intervention measures included in all PAs.

2.1.3. LOGIC OF INTERVENTION

Starting from the strategic level (NSRF) and reaching the operational level (OP), the indicators system should reflect the programme objectives tree (see next figure). This analysis helps to assess whether indicators are appropriate to each level. While the “objectives covered” focuses on the horizontal correspondence between objectives and indicators, the logic of intervention examines the vertical relationship between input, output, result and impact indicators¹¹.



The first step of the analysis was to establish the causal link between the input, output and result indicators and to see whether there are indicators that fall outside the logical pattern. To this end, **the possible thematic areas of the interventions financed through ROP were identified¹²:**

1. **Infrastructure:** reflected as direct outputs, such as Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities - urban infrastructure; modernisation of infrastructure related to cultural patrimony;
2. **Economic:** improved economic activity, reflected as outputs (i.e Structures for business support newly created, extended or modernised, new created usable area of business structures) and as results of the projects aiming at creation and development of different types of business support structure (such of the as SMEs/micro-enterprises attracted in business structures) or of the project targeted on promoting, developing and modernising the tourism infrastructure;
3. **Social:** reflected by the number of jobs created, the number of persons benefiting from the health/social services infrastructure (disadvantaged groups or Roma people) as a result of the projects developed;
4. **Environment:** reflected as output of projects for the rehabilitation of polluted and unused industrial sites and their preparation for new economic activities for example;
5. **Culture:** reflected the number of the national cultural and UNESCO patrimony objectives that are refurbished or modernised

¹¹ This section will be reformulated in the final version of the Analysis Report and most of the methodological references will be moved to a separate, cover section, so as to avoid repetition across OPs.

¹² Based on EC External Services Evaluation Unit – Outcome and impact level indicators – methodological approach



6. Health: reflected as both outputs and results of projects aiming at improving the equipment of operational bases for intervention in emergency situations or projects for rehabilitation/modernisation/equipment of health services infrastructure;
7. Education: Rehabilitation/ modernisation/ development and equipment of pre-university and university educational infrastructure, and continuous vocational training infrastructure;
8. Management/administrative capacity: reflected as direct outputs, such as analyses and studies or participant training days – management structures;
9. Awareness: reflected as direct outputs by the promotion/awareness events organised, information materials distributed, or as results of these interventions such as the public awareness level related to ROP;
10. Environment: interventions within KAIs 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.2 will impact the environment, which will be monitored through the environment indicators specified by the Framework Implementation Document and included in Table 4.

The ten thematic areas are often interlinked, as further described. The figures below show the causal link between the input, output and result indicators.

TABLE 5 LOGIC OF INTERVENTION FOR ROP (PA1)

INPUTS - financial allocation	OUTPUTS	RESULTS	THEMATIC AREAS
Priority Axis 1 – Supporting sustainable development of towns/cities – urban growth poles			
KAI 1.1. Integrated urban development plans	<p>Infrastructure (P) Integrated urban development plans accepted (no.) (P) Projects ensuring improvement of urban infrastructure and services, urban transportation inclusively (no.) (S) Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities - urban infrastructure (no.) (S) Area of the buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.) (S) Degraded/ polluted and unused area rehabilitated /prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.) (S) Area of public spaces modernised - urban infrastructure (sqm.) (S) Equipments for population’s safety - urban infrastructure (sqm.) (S) Renovated social housing - urban infrastructure (no.) (S) Area of renovated social housing - urban infrastructure (sqm.) (S) Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing - urban infrastructure (no.) (S) Area of the buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for social housing - urban infrastructure (sqm.) (S) Length of the public transportation network extended/ rehabilitated - urban transportation (km)</p> <p>Economic (P) Projects promoting sustainable development of business environment (no.) (S) New business support structures created (no.) (S) Business support structures extended/ modernised (no.) (S) New created usable area of business structures (sqm.) (S) Usable area extended/ modernised of business structures (sqm.)</p> <p>Social (P) Projects ensuring rehabilitation of social infrastructure, including social housing and improvement of social services (no.) (S) Social centres rehabilitated/ modernised / equipped – social services infrastructure (no.)</p> <p>Culture (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - local cultural patrimony in urban area (no.) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - national cultural patrimony (no.) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)</p>	<p>(P) Inhabitants benefiting from projects implementation within integrated urban development plans (no.) (P) Companies established in the regional and local growth poles (no.) (P) Jobs created/maintained (no.) (S) SMEs attracted in business structures (no.) (S) Large enterprises attracted in business structures (no.) (S) Occupation rate of business structures (two years after the project implementation) (%) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which</i> (no.) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>women</i> (no.) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>men</i> (no.) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>of which: (no.)</i> (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>women</i> (no.) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>men</i> (no.) (S) Roma persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.) (S) Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.) (S) Visitors at sights - national cultural patrimony (no.) (S) Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)</p>	<p>Infrastructure Economic Environment Economic Social Social Infrastructure Infrastructure Economic Culture</p>

- In the case of KAI 1.1, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of integrated development plans, projects for the rehabilitation of social infrastructure, refurbishment of national and UNESCO patrimony, projects promoting the economic development, buildings modernised, urban infrastructure modernised which in turn generates effects (results) of:
 - Infrastructure nature – number of people benefiting from the infrastructure (including social infrastructure) modernised or rehabilitated;
 - Economic nature – SMEs and large enterprises attracted in business structures or established within the economic growth poles; these results will lead to the general economic growth;
 - Social nature – through the increase of the number of new jobs created, number of people from disadvantage groups or Roma people benefiting from the social services;
 - Cultural nature – increase in the number of visitors at cultural sites; these results will also lead to economic growth;
 - Environment nature: through an increase of emissions in the air, of pollutants in soil, but also through the rehabilitation of industrial sites, recycling/reusing/recovering of waste, capitalisation of the cultural patrimony or increase in energy efficiency of supported entities.

TABLE 6 LOGIC OF INTERVENTION FOR ROP (PA2)

INPUTS - financial allocation			
	OUTPUTS	RESULTS	THEMATIC AREAS
Priority Axis 2 – Improvement of regional and local transport infrastructure			
KAI 2.1. Rehabilitation and modernisation of county roads and urban streets network – including building/rehabilitation of bypassing roads	Infrastructure (P) Length of county roads rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN – T) (km) (P) Length of city roads rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN – T) (km) (P) Length of bypassing roads rehabilitated/ built (outside TEN – T) (km) (S) Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN – T) – county roads (km) (S) Length of road newly built (outside TEN-T) – bypassing roads (km) (S) Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN-T) – bypassing roads (km) (S) Length of road de drum rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN-T) – streets in urban area (km) (S) Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane – county roads (km)	(P) Increase of passengers' traffic (%) (P) Increase of freight traffic transported or in transit (%)	Infrastructure Economic Environment

	(S) Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane - streets in urban area (km)	
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- In the case of KAI 2.1, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of roads rehabilitated/modernised (country roads, bypassing roads, roads outside TEN-T), which in turn generates effects (results) of:
 - Infrastructure nature – increase of passengers traffic
 - Economic nature – the roads rehabilitated/modernised will lead to economic results by increasing the freight traffic transported or in transit;
 - Environment nature: through an increase of emissions in the air, and of pollutants in soil.

TABLE 7 LOGIC OF INTERVENTION FOR ROP (PA3)

INPUTS - financial allocation - no of contracted projects		OUTPUTS	RESULTS	THEMATIC AREAS
Priority Axis 3 – Improvement of social infrastructure				
KAI 3.1. Rehabilitation/modernisation / equipment of health services infrastructure	(P) Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.) (S) Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped – total - of which: (no.) (S) Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, hospitals (no.) (S) Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, ambulatories (no.)	(P) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure (no.) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure, <i>of which: (no.)</i> (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: women (no.) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: men (no.)		Public health Social Environment
KAI 3.2 Rehabilitation/modernisation/ development and equipment of social services infrastructure	Social (P) Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped (no.) (S) Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, <i>of which</i> (no.) (S) Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, multi-functional (no.) (S) Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, residential (no.)	(P) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>of which: (no.)</i> (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women (no.) (S) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.) (S) Roma Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)		Social Environment



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



<p>KAI 3.3 – Improvement of equipment of operational bases for interventions in emergency situations</p>	<p>(P) Mobile units equipped for emergency situations (no.)</p>	<p>(P) Average intervention time of mobile units in the rural area (communes) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes) (P) Average intervention time of mobile units in the urban area (cities/towns) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)</p>	<p>Public health Social</p>
<p>KAI 3.4 Rehabilitation/modernisation/development and equipment of pre-university and university educational infrastructure, and continuous vocational training infrastructure</p>	<p>Infrastructure (P) Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.) (P) Campuses rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (nr.) (P) Centres for continuous vocational training rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped (no.) (P) Campuses rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped - infrastructure for university education (no.) (S) Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.) (S) Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for university education (no.) (S) Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)</p>	<p>(P) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped pre-university education infrastructure (no.) (P) Children belonging to disadvantaged population groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education (no.) (P) Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped continuing vocational training (no.) (P) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended university campuses (nr) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, of which: (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, women (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, men (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, of which: (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, women (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, men (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped units – infrastructure for continuing vocational training, of which: (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, women (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, men (no.) (S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.) (S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups</p>	<p>Infrastructure Education Social Environment</p>

		<p>benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for university education (no.) (S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped continuous vocational training units - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)</p>
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- In the case of KAI 3.1, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of physical infrastructure (medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped) which in turn generates effects (results) of:
 - Health nature – increased access to medical services;
 - Social nature – number of women/men benefiting from the health infrastructure
 - Environment nature: through an increase of energy efficiency in the rehabilitated units.
- In the case of KAI 3.2, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of physical social infrastructure (social centres rehabilitated/modernised/equipped) which in turn generates effects (results) of:
 - Social nature – persons benefiting from the social infrastructure
 - Environment nature: through an increase of energy efficiency in the rehabilitated and modernised social centres.
- In the case of KAI 3.3, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of mobile units equipped for emergency situations which in turn generate effects (results) of:
 - Health nature – improved access to emergency medical services;
 - Social nature – improved access of rural and urban population to emergency medical services.
- In the case of KAI 3.4, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of education (pre-university, university and vocational) infrastructure rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, which in turn generate effects (results) of:
 - Education nature – number of students benefiting from the education infrastructure;
 - Social nature – number of students from disadvantaged groups benefiting from the education infrastructure;
 - Infrastructure nature – increased number of education infrastructure;
 - Environment nature: through an increase of energy efficiency in the rehabilitated units.

TABLE 8 LOGIC OF INTERVENTION FOR ROP (PA4)

INPUTS - financial allocation - no of contracted projects			
	OUTPUTS	RESULTS	THEMATIC AREAS
Priority Axis 4 – Supporting regional and local business environment			
KAI 4.1 Sustainable development of business infrastructure of regional and local importance	Infrastructure / Economic (P) Supporting structures of assisted businesses (no.) (S) Structures for business support newly created (no.) (S) Structures for business support extended/modernised (no.) (S) New created usable area of business structures (sqm.) (S) Extended/modernised area of business structures (sqm.)	(P) Occupation rate of business support structures (two years after the project implementation) (%) (P) New jobs created in business support structures (no.) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which</i> : (no.) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.) (S) SMEs attracted in business structures (no.) (S) Micro-enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	Infrastructure Economic Social Environment
KAI 4.2 Rehabilitation of polluted and unused industrial sites and their preparation for new economic activities	Environment / Economic (P) Polluted and unused industrial sites rehabilitated and prepared for new economic activities (ha)	(P) New jobs created in business support structures (no.) (S) New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, <i>of which</i> : (no.) (S) New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, women (no.) (S) New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, men (no.)	Environment Economic Social
KAI 4.3 Supporting the development of micro-enterprises	Economic (P) Micro-enterprises assisted (no.) (S) Micro-enterprises financially assisted (no.)	(P) New jobs created in assisted microenterprises (no.) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which</i> : (no.) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.) (S) New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)	Economic Social Environment

In the case of KAI 4.1, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of physical infrastructure (business structures supported), which in turn generates effects (results) of:

- Infrastructure nature – business structures that are created or modernised
- Economic nature – increasing the occupational rate within the business structures supported;
- Social nature – increasing the number of new jobs;

- Environment nature: through an increase of emissions in the air, but also through the rehabilitation of industrial sites, reduction of the use of exhaustible natural resources, or through the increase of energy efficiency within supported entities.

In the case of KAI 4.2, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of polluted or unused industrial sites are rehabilitated, technical assistance, which in turn generates effects (results) of:

- Environment nature – through an increase of emissions in the air and pollutants in soil, but also through the rehabilitation of industrial sites, reduction of the use of exhaustible natural resources or of water/product unit, increase of recycled/reused/recovered waste or through the increase of energy efficiency within supported entities.
 - Social nature – through the jobs created within the rehabilitated industrial sites;
 - Infrastructure nature – through the sites rehabilitated and prepared for business activities
- In the case of KAI 4.3, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of micro-enterprises assisted, which in turn generates effects (results) of:
 - Economic nature – through the activity of micro-enterprises supported;
 - Social nature – through the jobs created through the projects;
 - Environment nature – through an increase of emissions in the air, but also through the reduction of the use of exhaustible natural resources or of water/product unit, or through the increase of energy efficiency within supported entities;

TABLE 9 LOGIC OF INTERVENTION FOR ROP (PA5)

INPUTS		OUTPUTS	RESULTS	THEMATIC AREAS
- financial allocation - no of contracted projects				
Priority Axis 5 – Sustainable development and promotion of tourism				
KAI 5.1. Restoration and sustainable valorisation of cultural patrimony, as well as creation/modernisation of related infrastructures	(P) Projects in tourism (no.) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – national cultural patrimony (no.) (S) Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	(P) New jobs created / maintained (no.) (S) Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.) (S) Visitors at sights - national cultural patrimony (no.) (S) Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	Social Economic	

<p>KAI 5.2. Creation, development, modernisation of tourism infrastructure, for the capitalisation of the natural resources and increase of the tourism services quality</p>	<p>Economic (P) Projects in tourism (no.) (P) SMEs assisted (no.) Infrastructure (S) Tourism structures rehabilitated/modernised and extended - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.) (S) New created tourism structures - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.) (S) Tourism structures rehabilitated/modernised and extended - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.) (S) Natural sights refurbished - tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.) (S) SMEs financially assisted - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.) (S) SMEs financially assisted - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)</p>	<p>(P) Tourists' arrivals in the accomodation structures rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.) (P) Overnight staying in the rehabilitated/modernised/equipped accommodation infrastructure (no.) (S) Visitors at sights - tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.) (S) Tourists' arrivals in accomodation structures - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.) (S) Persons benefiting from the newly built/rehabilitated/modernised/extended infrastructure - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.) (P) New jobs created/ maintained (no.) (S) New jobs created - tourism accommodation infrastructure, of which: (no.) (S) New jobs created - tourism accommodation infrastructure, women (no.) (S) New jobs created -tourism accommodation infrastructure, men (no.) (S) New jobs created - tourism recreation infrastructure, of which: (no.) (S) New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, women (no.) (S) New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, men (no.)</p>	<p>Infrastructure Culture Economic</p> <p>Economic Social Environment</p>
<p>KAI 5.3 Promotion of tourism potential and creation of the necessary infrastructure to increase Romania's attractiveness as tourism destination</p>	<p>(P) Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand (no.) (P) National Centres for Tourism Information and Promotion assisted (no.) (S) Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand at national level (no.) (S) Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand at international level (no.) (S) Centres for tourism information and promotion (no.) (S) Information and publicity materials (no.)</p>	<p>(P) Visitors at the National Centres for Tourism Information and Promotion (no.) (P) Website visitors (no.) (S) Website visits (no.) (S) Visitors at the information centres (no.)</p>	<p>Economic</p>

In the case of KAI 5.1, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of projects in tourism and patrimony objectives modernised/refurbished, which in turn generates effects (results) of:

- Economic nature – the projects in tourism will lead to an increase of the number of visitors at sights, which will have economic effects;
- Cultural nature – through the projects in tourism and the patrimony objectives that are modernized/ refurbished
- Infrastructure nature – through the related infrastructure modernised
- Social nature – through the new jobs created.


In the case of KAI 5.2, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of projects in tourism, assisted SMEs and tourism infrastructure rehabilitated, which in turn generates effects (results) of:

- Economic nature – through the number of tourists benefiting from the accommodation infrastructure and the enterprises supported;
- Infrastructure nature – through the tourism and accommodation infrastructures modernised;
- Social nature – through the new jobs created;
- Environment nature: through an increase in the number of Natura 2000 sites affected, reduction of the use of exhaustible natural resources, or through the increase of energy efficiency within supported entities.

In the case of KAI 5.3, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs in the form of promotion campaigns and centres for tourism information, which in turn generates effects (results) of:

- Economic nature – the increase of the visitors number will lead to an economic effect.

TABLE 10 LOGIC OF INTERVENTION FOR ROP (PA6)

INPUTS		OUTPUTS	RESULTS	THEMATIC AREAS
- financial allocation - no of contracted projects				
Priority Axis 6 – Technical assistance				
KAI 6.1. Supporting the implementation, management and evaluation of the ROP	(P) Studies, analyses, reports, strategies (no.) (P) Participants at training sessions (IB/MA staff, beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries) (no.) (F) Participants training days (no.) (S) Participant training days – management structures (no.) (S) Meetings of relevant committees and working groups (no.) (S) Events focused on experience exchange related to funds implementation and thematic aspects (no.)	- No result indicators		Administrative capacity
KAI 6.2. Supporting the information and	(P) Communication and promotion events (nr.) (S) Guidelines and other methodological documents (no.)	(P) Public awareness level related to ROP (%)		



publicity activities related to ROP	(S) Information and publicity materials (no.)	(S) Website visits (no.)	→ Awareness
	(S) Mass – media campaigns (no.)		

In the case of KAI 6.1, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs of administrative capacity nature (training, studies, meetings, guidelines, etc.), IT equipment, which in turn generates effects (results) of:

- Administrative capacity nature- the use of the studies/reports/surveys/analyses elaborated or support activities, and participation in specialised trainings organised within this KAI will lead to a better administrative capacity of the ROP management and other involved structures;

In the case of KAI 6.2, the money allocated to investments through the contracted projects (inputs) generate immediate outputs of administrative capacity nature (training, studies, meetings, guidelines, etc.), IT equipment, which in turn generates effects (results) of:

- Awareness nature - the information materials distributed to population, media campaigns, as well as the communication and promotion events will lead to a better awareness among the groups targeted

As a general conclusion, the system of indicators at the level of ROP follows a logical pattern, from inputs to outputs and results, and from operational objectives to specific and general objectives. At the same time, the results of the intervention measures lead to the impact economic and social objectives envisaged by the programme, namely the increase of the GDP/capita and employment.

2.1.4. CORE INDICATORS

The following table shows the correspondence between the core indicators and the existing indicators of ROP. At system level:

TABLE 11 CORE INDICATORS IN ROP

Selected CORE Indicators that apply to ROP	ROP Indicators	Comments
(22) Additional population served with improved urban transportation	-	It should be introduced as result indicator for KAI 2.1
(29) Area rehabilitated (sqkm.)	(S) Degraded/ polluted and unused area rehabilitated /prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	It was introduced as supplementary output indicator for KAI 1.1.
	(P) Polluted and unused industrial sites rehabilitated and prepared for new economic activities (ha)	It was introduced as programme output indicator for KAI 4.2
(34) Number of projects (tourism)	(P) Projects in tourism (no.)	It was introduced as output indicator for KAI 5.2

<p>(35) Number of jobs created (tourism)</p>	<p>S) New jobs created – accommodation tourism infrastructure, of which: (no.) (S) New jobs created – accommodation tourism infrastructure, women (no.) (S) New jobs created – accommodation tourism infrastructure, men (no.) (S) New jobs created – recreation tourism infrastructure, of which: (no.) (S) New jobs created: recreation tourism infrastructure, women (no.) (S) New jobs created: recreation tourism infrastructure, men (no.)</p>	<p>The core indicator can be computed by adding the indicators for accommodation and recreation infrastructure.</p>
<p>(36) Number of projects (education)</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>It should be introduced as output indicator for KAI 3.4.</p>
<p>(37) Number of benefiting students (education)</p>	<p>(S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, of which: (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, women (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, men (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, of which: (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, women (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, men (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped units – infrastructure for continuing vocational training, of which: (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, women (no.) (S) Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, men (no.)</p>	<p>The core indicator can be calculated by adding the supplementary indicators for pre-university, university, and continuous vocational training infrastructure, including students belonging to disadvantaged groups.</p>

	(S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.) (S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for university education (no.) (S) Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped continuous vocational training units - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)	
(38) Number of projects (health)	-	It should be introduced as output indicator for KAI 3.1.
(39) Number of projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities (urban development)	(P) Projects ensuring improvement of urban infrastructure and services, urban transportation inclusively (no.)	It was introduced as output indicator for KAI 1.1.
(40) Number of projects seeking to promote businesses, entrepreneurship, new technology (urban development)	P) Projects promoting sustainable development of business environment (no.)	It was introduced as output indicator for KAI 1.1.
(41) Number of projects offering services to promote equal opportunities and social inclusion for minorities and young people (urban development)	-	It should be introduced as output indicator for KAI 1.1.

Core indicators suggested by the European Commission (Working Document 7) are highly relevant for monitoring of ROP objectives, PA 1 to PA 5 objectives.

At the level of individual indicators, the **preliminary conclusion** that can be drawn from the analysis is that six CORE indicator are not integrated in the current system. Five of them refer to the number of projects in urban development, health education and can be determined by the MA and IBs from the contracting stage. The one referring to the additional population benefiting from improved urban transportation can be determined after the project implementation.



Effects on environment

As presented above, one **area** of significant impact of investments carried out under this OP is the “**environment**”.

In accordance with the provisions of the European and national environmental legislation, the ROP was subject of a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) which analysed the potential effects of the ROP interventions on environment.

SEA addresses the issue of environmental effects at the “ex-ante” moment, before the actual implementation of the programme was initiated and it was carried out with precisely this purpose: to identify, mitigate and even annul from the outset the possible significant effects, especially negative, of the OP on environment.

Furthermore, in accordance with the European and national legislation in place, environmental monitoring should be carried out during programme implementation, and after their completion. For this purpose, the SEA reports proposed **environmental indicators**, to be incorporated into the overall system of monitoring of the OP, which could be used selectively based on the characteristics of the projects selected for funding.

The environmental indicators are instruments which evaluate the positive or negative state of the environment and the consequences of applied measures.

The general systematic stages completed in the analysis of environmental indicators for the ROP, were as follows:

- to identify the effects of interventions, based on the findings of the SEA Report for each area of intervention under the ROP;
- to identify the environmental aspects affected, based on the SEA Report. For an ease reference these aspects were grouped into six main categories¹³;
- to establish a correlation among different indicators proposed in SEA and the environmental aspects affected;
- to correlate the SEA proposed indicators with the ones considered for further environmental monitoring by the MA ROP.

¹³ 1. AMBIENT and AIR QUALITY; 2. CLIMATE CHANGE; 3. WATER and SOIL; 4. BIODIVERSITY, LANDSCAPE and CULTURAL HERIRAGE; 5. POPULATION and HUMAN HEALTH; 6. RESOURCES and ENERGY EFFICIENCY



2.2. BALANCE

In order to assess the balance of the indicators system of ROP, two main issues were analysed:

- 1) **Balance by types of indicators** (input, output, result, impact).
- 2) **Proportionality**

The analysis of proportionality started from the guidelines provided by the EC Working Document No. 2¹⁴:

"The scale of the Operational Programme should be considered in the context of the indicator system proposed. In particular for the measurement of impacts, methodologies used should reflect the size of the interventions.

The indicator systems of complex programmes (e.g., within the Convergence Objective) with a high number of priorities and measures will necessarily be more difficult to manage than the system of a smaller programme. The challenge is to design indicator systems as complex as necessary and as small as possible under the specific circumstances of a specific programme. The aim is not to achieve an equal coverage of all programme and priority objectives. The impact and result indicators should cover priorities or measures which represent the bulk of expenditure or are of strategic importance from the point of view of programme objectives or the information needs of the potential users."

The following aspects were extracted as being the most relevant for the analysis:

- Result and impact indicators need most care and are not necessary to be assigned to every intervention financed under the programme. Result indicators were given careful consideration and were chosen as the first criterion;
- Complexity of the intervention should be taken into account; in the sense of this analysis, a complex intervention within ROP is one with several possible results and/or with long term or complicated implementation¹⁵;
- The system of indicators should take into account the scale of the intervention; therefore, financial allocation was one of the criteria for analysis.

The analysis was based both on the quantitative data provided by the next table (number of indicators, financial allocation) and on qualitative information, such as types of interventions (indicative operations and activities) supported by each PA. A summary of these is presented in the *Objectives Covered* sub-section. More details can be found in the Operational Programme and in the Framework Document of Implementation. As such:

¹⁴ DG Regional Development, Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Methods: Monitoring and Evaluating Indicators, Working Document No.2, Aug.2006, p.21 [Note: Methodological details will be removed in the final version and transferred in the overall cover section of the Analysis Report, to avoid duplication]

¹⁵ Own interpretation, starting from the EC understanding of a complex programme

Funds ¹⁶ (MEUR)	Categories				Total
	Input (allocation)	Output	Result	Impact	
Axis 1: 1,392	32%	22	16	0	38
Axis 2: 877	20%	9	2	0	11
Axis 3: 658	15%	16	27	0	43
Axis 4: 710	16%	8	15	0	23
Axis 5: 617	14%	18	20	0	38
Axis 6: 131	3%	10	2	0	12
Total funds: 4,384	100% (19.4% of NSRF)	83	82	0	165

In respect to analyzing the **split between the output/result indicators**, the following observations can be made:

- Priority Axis 1 has a quite balanced number of output and result indicators. However, the indicators will be further analysed in terms of definitions and potential overlaps;
- Priority Axis 2 has the smallest number of indicators (only 11) out of which only two are measuring the results of the interventions under PA 2. There is a need for further analysis related to indicators' definition and correlation with the financed measures;
- Priority Axis 3 has the largest number of output and result indicators, more than a half being result indicators. Still there is a need for further analysis related to indicators' definition and correlation with the financed measures;
- Priority Axis 4 has a fairly small number of indicators, most of them being result indicators (15 out of a total of 23). It should be analysed the necessity of introducing new indicators;
- Priority Axis 5 has a well-balanced proportion between output and result indicators, but in terms input indicators, it has the smallest allocation (excepting the TA axis). The indicators will be further analysed in terms of definitions and potential overlaps.
- Priority Axis 6 – most of the indicators are measuring the direct outputs of the interventions financed, and there are only two indicators for measuring the corresponding results. As this PA comprises one KAI which is not measured by any result indicator, it should be analysed the necessity of introducing new result indicators

In respect to **proportionality (financial allocation vs. the number of result indicators and complexity of the intervention)**, the following observations can be made:

- Priority Axis 1 has the largest allocation (marked by +) and a high complexity (also marked by +). The PA 1 has a large number of result indicators (the second largest number) compared to the other PAs (marked by +).

¹⁶Based on: Financial plan of the ROP giving, for the whole programming period, the amount of the total financial allocation of each fund in the operational programme, the national counterpart and the rate of reimbursement by priority axis, Chapter 4 - Financial Plan, ROP, EN version, 2007, p. 98



- Priority Axis 2 has second largest allocation, (+) and a small number of result indicators (-), PA 2 is also complex (+);
- Priority Axis 3 has a small allocation compared to PA 1 – less than a half (marked with -), and a highest number of result indicators (+). However, PA3 is complex (+).
- Priority Axis 4 has half of the allocation of PA 1 (marked with -), and a number of result indicators comparable with PA 1 (+). However, PA4 is complex (+).
- Priority Axis 5 has a small allocation (marked with -) and a large number of result indicators (marked with +). Also, the PA 5 is complex (marked with +)
- Priority Axis 6 has the smallest allocation (marked with -) and a small number of result indicators (marked with -). By its nature, PA 6 (Technical assistance) finances interventions less complex (also marked with -).

In interpreting the size of the allocation, comparisons were done within the programme, between the priority axes. If considered at the level of NSRF, all PAs under ROP have a large allocation. However, an intra-programme assessment was considered more appropriate, since the allocation depends, among others, by the nature of the projects (for example, infrastructure projects, although small, must have a larger allocation than administrative capacity development projects, which may be much more complex).

The analysis is synthesized in the following table:

	PA 1	PA 2	PA 3	PA 4	PA 5	PA 6
Number of indicators	+	-	+	+	+	-
Complexity	+	+	+	+	+	-
Financial allocation	+	+	-	-	-	-
	Balanced	Acceptable, new indicators may be added	Acceptable, caution is necessary if adding new indicators	Acceptable, caution is necessary if adding new indicators	Acceptable	Balanced, caution is necessary if adding new indicators

PA 1 has a large financial allocation and high complexity. The results are assessed through a quite large number of indicators. The quality of the existing indicators should be analysed in order to determine the opportunity of removing some of them.

Priority Axis 2 has a relatively high financial allocation and complexity, and a small number of indicators. Further qualitative analysis should be undertaken to determine the quality of the indicators, the possible overlaps and the opportunity of adding new ones.

PA 3 has a high complexity and a large number of result indicators, although the financial allocation is small, compared to PA 1.

PA 4 is complex, with a small financial allocation an average number of indicators, compared to PA3, but the quality of the indicators should be assessed.

PA 5 has a small allocation compared to PA 1, but a high complexity and a large number of indicators, with a good balance between the output and the result indicators.



PA 6 has more output indicators, justified by the low complexity of the projects. However the opportunity of adding new result indicators should be analysed.

Preliminary conclusions:

The overall conclusion is that ROP has an acceptable level of balance.

For all PAs, caution is necessary in adding new indicators. Any recommendation in this respect should be made in relation to the findings and conclusions of all the other chapters of the analysis.

2.3. MANAGEABILITY

2.3.1. OVERVIEW

This section assesses the main processes involved in working with ROP indicators, namely collecting, measuring, processing, monitoring and communicating/reporting. The analysis covers also briefly the institutional context, the procedures and the resources available for running the above mentioned processes, taking into account the specificities of ROP.

Institutions

The implementation of ROP is made within a complex institutional architecture, made up of the following institutions:

Institutions in charge with ROP indicators	Types of indicators	Role
Managing Authority for ROP (MA ROP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial - Performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining - Collecting - Processing - Measuring (Analysing) - Monitoring - Communication
Eight Intermediate Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial - Performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining - Collecting - Processing - Measuring (Analysing) - Monitoring - Communication

Managing Authority

The management and implementation of ROP are set up by EC Regulation no. 1083 / 2006 and the EC Regulation no. 1828 / 2006. The MA ROP is organised and functions as a General Direction within the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism.

Intermediate Bodies

In accordance to the Delegation Agreements, Intermediate Bodies perform the following functions:

- Information and publicity;
- Launch of the calls for projects and selection of projects;



- Technical assistance to potential beneficiaries;
- Evaluation of administrative conformity and eligibility of applications;
- Pre-contracting on-site visits;
- Contracting;
- Monitoring;
- Financial management and control;
- Irregularities;
- Reporting to the MA and Audit authority.

According to Government Decision no. 497/2004 regarding the creation of the institutional framework for the coordination, implementation and management of the Structural Funds, as amended and extended by the Governmental Decision no. 1179/2004, the Governmental Decision no. 128/2006 and the Emergency Governmental Ordinance no. 24/April 2007, the Intermediate Bodies appointed for ROP are the Regional Development Agencies.

One specific feature of ROP is its territorial representation – through the county offices, which are part of the RDAs organisational chart. These entities are in charge with:

- information and publicity
- help-desk for potential beneficiaries
- monitoring
- financial control.

For KAI 5.3., the Intermediary Body is the Directorate for Tourism Community Funds Management within the Ministry of Regional development and Tourism.

One factor that may influence the manageability of the system is the relationship between the managing structures (MA/IBs) and beneficiaries. In the case of ROP, these are represented by:

- Local Public Authorities (LPAs)
- Central public authorities (CPAs)
- Inter-community Development Associations (IDAs)
- Social services providers
- Higher education units
- Public institutions – providers of continuous vocational training
- Enterprises, including SMEs and micro-enterprises
- NGOs
- **Units of worship**
- Chambers of commerce
- Business associations
- Ministry of Regional development and Tourism (MRDT) for PA 5
- MA ROP, as well as IBs, for PA 6.

The large variety of potential beneficiaries poses specific challenges in terms of communication and guidance from the MA/IBs. A number of aspects are noteworthy:

- PA1 and PA2 beneficiaries – LPAs and IDAs - which are familiar with the public system work procedures, although they have limited experience or capacity in project implementation.



- PA3 beneficiaries - LPAs, IDAs, public or private Social services providers, higher education units, Public institutions – providers of continuous vocational training. Social services providers are entities with a long experience in the social field, many of them having been involved in Phare - financed projects. Higher education units and continuous vocational training providers have also benefited of international financial aid through the Phare programme, many of them having gathered an important experience in project management.
- PA 4 beneficiaries – SMEs, micro-enterprises, cooperatives, chambers of commerce, LPAs. The first three represent an eclectic and heterogeneous target group, with limited experience in respect to EU projects implementation requirements and to public institutions work procedures. In this case, instructions and guidance are often regarded as complicated and unnecessarily bureaucratic. The chambers of commerce have a history of collaboration with public entities, being more used with bureaucratic activities.
- PA5 beneficiaries - central and local public authorities, IDAs, units of worship, NGOs, SMEs in the field of tourism. Out of the mentioned beneficiaries, the central public authorities are the most experienced in project management, being more closely connected to the IBs. Many NGOs were involved in Phare - financed projects, while the units of worship have a very limited experience in project implementation and are not used to bureaucratic procedures.

Also inside PA5, KAI 5.3 has promotion specificity, beneficiaries being used to such activities, many of them being previously involved in tourism promotion. We refer not only to the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism itself, or to LPAs but also to private entities (NGOs).
- PA6 is addressed to beneficiaries like the MRDT, but also to the MA ROP within the Ministry and to IBs.

In terms of indicator related processes, in practice, several bottlenecks were caused by the heterogeneity of beneficiaries and the lack of customized communication.

In respect to the allocation of responsibilities and resources, a detailed outlay of the staff allocated for each structure responsible for the management of ROP, is presented in their corresponding internal procedures. However, elaboration of common work procedures related to indicators' monitoring and reporting at ACIS, MA ROP, IBs and beneficiaries were considered necessary by many respondents of the needs assessment questionnaire.

2.3.2. DEFINING INDICATORS

Defining indicators is the responsibility of MA ROP, with input from the IBs. This is necessary on one hand because of the nature of the OP, targeting different sectors, on the other hand due to the extensive experience in regional development held by RDAs. An initial list of programme indicators was defined during the programming exercise, validated through the ex-ante evaluation and approved by the EC as part of the OP.

Starting with 2009, an additional number of supplementary indicators were added, based on the consultations between MA ROP, IBs and ACIS, so as to correct some deficiencies identified during the implementation and to improve correlation across OPs. These consultations were aimed at simplify the monitoring system, by avoiding the duplication of indicators in the case they apply to



more categories of interventions. At the same time, the exercise was meant to bring more clarity and value-added in the way each of the interventions is monitored.

The latest modifications brought to the system of indicators were included in the December 2010 version of the Framework Implementation Document.

Simplifying definitions

The simplification process led to the use of „Action Category”, following a common approach for all OPs¹⁷. This enabled a potential reduction of the number of indicators.

However, the supplementary indicators and the Action Categories have not been yet recognized as such and included in any official ROP documents by the MA. As a result, the Framework Document for Implementation is combining the indicator names with their respective Action Categories, without explaining the use of intervention categories (for e.g. “*Visitors at sights – national cultural patrimony*”, “*Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped – infrastructure for pre-university education*”). Allowing the use of Action Categories would greatly simplify the list of indicators. Also, the current list of Action Categories should not be seen as final, as in some cases, adding more categories may reflect and monitor better the nature of the interventions.

Clarifying definitions, labels and measurement units

Generally, the latest modifications brought to the system of indicators have solved the deficiencies in respect to definitions, labels or measurement units, but there are still redundant indicators (redundancy can be usually noticed between supplementary and programme indicators).

Some suggestions for further improvement are presented at the end of the chapter.

2.3.3. COLLECTING INDICATORS

Once the indicators were defined and included in the Framework Document for Implementation (both initial programme indicators and supplementary ones), their collection became mandatory, based on the ROP procedures.

For ROP, indicators are collected by the local and regional level as well, through the RDAs county and regional offices.

However, project level information is not enough to collect all required ROP indicators, which is quite obvious. Only some of the output indicators may be compiled based on direct information from beneficiaries. For result/context indicators, often a more complex analysis is required, which will imply more than information from beneficiaries (e.g. use of national statistics etc.). Other information, such as “number of projects” can be extracted directly from the electronic system.

The information sources from which information may be gathered include: national statistics, ministries and other public bodies. This implies an enhanced capacity to analyse statistical indicators within the MA ROP and IBs.

For the indicators which cannot be calculated based on input from beneficiaries, there is a need to define in a more clear way the collection procedure. This applies mainly to result and context indicators.

¹⁷ In order to avoid redundancy, a more description of the use of action categories is introduced in the cover section of the Analysis Report.



2.3.4. PROCESSING AND MEASURING INDICATORS

Vertical aggregation

Connecting project level to programme level indicators is crucial to facilitate proper processing and measuring of ROP indicators. Currently, there is an improved match between the indicators required in the application process, the ones required in the progress/financial reporting and the programme indicators. The Applicants' Guide and the application form require the project direct and indirect result indicators to be correlated with the ones provided by the Framework Implementation Document for the relevant priority axis/KAI.

Horizontal aggregation

Processing and measuring some of the ROP interventions cannot be done completely independent from other OPs. In order to achieve this, a coherent, common approach would highly improve the quality and the added value of the information obtained through aggregating indicators.

Consequently, in order to allow aggregation at NSRF level, there should be a match between the definition/label of the ROP and other OPs. One relevant example is the indicator "*Number of jobs created*", which should be aggregated across OPs.

Another relevant example is "*Increase of passengers' traffic*", which must be consistent with the one used under SOP T.

Another relevant case for horizontal coordination in using indicators within ROP is related to the use of TA indicators (see also OPTA analysis).

2.3.5. PROGRESS MONITORING

Through an addendum to the Delegation Agreement, MA ROP delegated to IBs tasks related to contracts' monitoring. As stated earlier, the quality of the monitoring is heavily influenced by the performance of the IBs, but also by the coherent guidance provided by the MA.

One specific feature of ROP is the typology of infrastructure projects, which require significant technical knowledge from the IBs' staff. Also, the differences between the various types of beneficiaries pose additional difficulties.

Another specific feature is the implementation length of some measures, such as integrated urban development plans (IUDP). This would require a very accurate monitoring of the projects that are part of the same IUDP for a correct aggregation of indicators at IUDP level.

2.3.6. COMMUNICATION

In terms of communication and reporting, the specific of the programme is reflected in the variety of target groups and of indicators for which information must be provided. There are few types of projects for which indicators can be calculated and communicated during the project implementation. Considering the nature of the infrastructure projects, most of them can only be determined at the end of the project. That makes progress less "visible" for the population, so that communication has to compensate this aspect with credible information that would give population a more clear picture on the programme status.



Preliminary conclusions

Given all the above, a number of preliminary conclusions regarding manageability can be reached:

- The use of Action Categories can be helpful in simplifying definitions. On the other hand, some of the existing Action Categories are not reflecting properly the specificities of covered interventions (e.g. TA AC, which is common across OPs).
- The process of collecting indicators can be quite demanding, in the sense of requiring adequate and accurate statistics in a number of sectors, and, moreover, at regional level.
- Collection and progress monitoring is heavily dependent on the capacity of the beneficiaries and of the IBs.
- Progress monitoring is heavily influenced by the specificity of infrastructure projects, which is prevalent in the ROP.
- Communication of ROP indicators depends on the variety of target groups, their different interests and different levels of awareness, but also on the moment communication is done.

2.4. PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SYSTEM, AFFECTING THE ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL INDICATORS

Based on the findings from the analysis of the system of indicator – coverage, balance, manageability – a number of recommendations can be presented in respect to the individual indicators, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 12 OVERALL ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS

KAI		Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
							COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
KAI 1.1	1.	Integrated urban development plans accepted (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure AC 119 Urban infrastructure AC 120 Urban transportation	-	-	-
	2.	Projects ensuring improvement of urban infrastructure and services, urban transportation inclusively (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 119 Urban infrastructure AC 120 Urban transportation	Matches core indicator (39)		Although it can be easily obtained from the system, this indicator should remain to cover the core indicator.
	3.	Projects promoting sustainable development of business environment (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure	Matches core indicator (40)		Although it can be easily obtained from the system, this indicator should remain to cover the core indicator.
	4.	Projects ensuring rehabilitation of social infrastructure, including social housing and improvement of social services (no.)	P	Output	Remove				It can be easily collected by IBs and MA from the system.
	5.	Inhabitants benefiting from projects implementation within integrated urban development plans (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure AC 112 UNESCO patrimony AC 113 National cultural patrimony			

¹⁸ P=programme, S=supplementary



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
					AC 114 Local cultural patrimony in urban area AC 119 Urban infrastructure AC 120 Urban transportation			
6.	Companies established in the regional and local growth poles (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure			
7.	Jobs created/ maintained (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>New jobs created</i> - women - men (number)” AC 109 Business infrastructure AC 111 Supporting the entrepreneurial environment			The jobs maintained should remain a project level indicator, so the indicator at programme level is consistent across KAIs and OPs. Jobs maintained are difficult to be defined.
8.	Buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities - urban infrastructure (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities (number)</i> ” Use with AC 104 Social services infrastructure AC 109 Business infrastructure AC 119 Urban infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
9.	Area of the buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Area of the buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for new economic/ social activities (sqm.)</i> ” Use with AC 104 Social services infrastructure AC 109 Business infrastructure AC 119 Urban infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.
10.	Degraded/ polluted and unused area rehabilitated /prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Degraded/ polluted and unused area rehabilitated and prepared for new economic/ social activities (sqm.)</i> ” Use with AC 104 Social services infrastructure AC 109 Business infrastructure AC 119 Urban infrastructure	Matches core indicator (29)		Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs. Increased consistency across KAIs.
11.	Area of public spaces modernised - urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Area of public spaces modernised (sqm.)</i> ” Use with AC 119 Urban infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.
12.	Equipments for population’s safety - urban infrastructure (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Equipments for population’s safety (number)</i> ” Use with AC 119 Urban infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
13.	Renovated social housing - urban infrastructure (no.)	S	Output	Remove		Overlaps with indicator "Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing - urban infrastructure (no.)"		
14.	Area of renovated social housing - urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S	Output	Remove		Overlaps with indicator "Area of the buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing - urban infrastructure (no.)"		
15.	Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing - urban infrastructure (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing (number)" AC 119 Urban infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.
16.	Area of the buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing - urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "Area of the buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing (sqm)" Use with AC 119 Urban infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸	Recommendation		Rationale			
					COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY	
17.	Length of the public transportation network extended/ rehabilitated - urban transportation (km)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as <i>"Length of the public transportation network extended/ rehabilitated (km)"</i> Use with AC 120 Urban transportation			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
18.	Restoration/ refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - local cultural patrimony in urban area (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator with 19 and 20 Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as <i>"Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure (number)"</i> Use with AC 112 UNESCO patrimony AC 113 National cultural patrimony AC 114 Local cultural patrimony in urban area			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
19.	Restoration/ refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - national cultural patrimony (no.)							
20.	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)							
21.	New business support structures created (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as <i>"Business support structures, new created and extended/ modernised (number)"</i> Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs.
22.	Business support structures extended/ modernised (no.)							



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
23.	New created usable area of business structures (sqm.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as <i>“Usable area of business structures - new created - extended/modernised (sqm.)”</i> Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs.
24.	Usable area extended/modernised of business structures (sqm.)							
25.	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised / equipped – social services infrastructure (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as <i>“Social centres rehabilitated/ modernised / equipped (number)”</i> Use with AC 104 Social services infrastructure			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
26.	Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator with 27 and 28 Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as <i>“Visitors at sights (number)”</i> Use with AC 112 UNESCO patrimony AC 113 National cultural patrimony AC 114 Local cultural patrimony in urban area			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
27.	Visitors at sights – national cultural patrimony (no.)							
28.	Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)							
29.	SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure			
30.	Large enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure			



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
	31. Occupation rate of business structures (two years after the project implementation) (%)	S	Result	Remove				Difficult to aggregate at programme level
	32. New jobs created: business infrastructure, of which (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "New jobs created - women - men (number)" Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
	33. New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)							
	34. New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)							
	35. Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "Persons benefitting from rehabilitated /modernised/equipped social services infrastructure - women - men (number)" Use with AC 104 Social services infrastructure			Consistency across OPs.
	36. Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women (no.)							
	37. Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.)							

KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸	Recommendation		Rationale			
					COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY	
	38. Roma persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure – Roma (number)” Use with AC 104 Social services infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.
KAI 2.1	39. Length of county roads rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN – T) (km)	P	Output	Remove		Overlaps with indicator “Length of road rehabilitated /modernised (outside TEN – T) – county roads (km)”		
	40. Length of city roads rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN – T) (km)	P	Output	Remove		Overlaps with indicator “Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN – T) - streets in urban area (km)”		
	41. Length of bypassing roads rehabilitated/ built (outside TEN – T) (km)	P	Output	Remove		Overlaps with indicator “Length of road rehabilitated/ built (outside TEN – T) - bypassing roads (km)”		
	42. Increase of passengers’ traffic ¹⁹ (%)	P	Result	Remove	Replace with “Increase of transport capacity for passengers (thou			Manageability – cannot be aggregated upwards from project level.

¹⁹ It will be measured cumulated at priority axis level: county roads + bypassing roads



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
						<i>passengers/year)</i> "		
43.	Increase of freight traffic transported or in transit (%)	P	Result	Remove	Replace with <i>"Increase of transport capacity for freight (thou tons/year)"</i>			Manageability – cannot be aggregated upwards from project level.
44.	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN – T) – county roads (km)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator with no. 46 and 47. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis.	Re-label as <i>"Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T0 (km)"</i> Use with AC 100 County roads AC101 City streets AC 102 Bypassing roads			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs. Increases consistency across OPs.
45.	Length of road newly built (outside TEN-T) – bypassing roads (km)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis.	Re-label as <i>"Length of road newly built (outside TEN-T0 (km)"</i> Use with AC 102 Bypassing roads			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs. Increases consistency across OPs.
46.	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) – bypassing roads (km)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator with no. 44 and 47. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis.	Re-label as <i>"Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T0 (km)"</i> Use with AC 100 County roads AC101 City streets AC 102 Bypassing roads			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs. Increases consistency across OPs.
47.	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) – streets in urban area (km)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator with no. 44 and 46. Keep and examine further in individual indicators	Re-label as <i>"Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T0 (km)"</i> Use with AC 100 County roads AC101 City streets AC 102 Bypassing roads			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs. Increases consistency across OPs.



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸	Recommendation		Rationale				
					COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY		
					analysis.				
	48. Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane – county roads (km)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane (km)</i> ” Use with AC 100 County roads AC101 City streets			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.	
	49. Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane – streets in urban area (km)								
KAI 3.1	50. Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)	P	Output	Remove		Overlaps with indicators no. 52 – 54, which better express the objectives of KAI 3.1.	-		
	51. Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Remove	Overlaps with supplementary indicators mentioned at no. 55 – 57, which better reflect the objectives o KAI 3.1.	-		
	52. Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped – total – of which: (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped</i> - <i>hospitals</i> - <i>ambulatories (number)</i> ” Use with AC 103 Health infrastructure				Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
	53. Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, hospitals (no.)								

KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
	54. Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, ambulatories (no.)							
	55. Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - women - men (number)” Use with AC 103 Health infrastructure			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs; improved consistency across KAIs.
	56. Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: women (no.)							
	57. Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: men (no.)							
KAI 3.2	58. Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped (no.)	P	Output	Remove		Overlaps with indicators 59 – 61, which better reflect the objectives of KAI 3.2.	-	
	59. Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, of which (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator Keep and examine further in individual	Re-label as “Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped - multi-functional	- -	- - -	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
60.	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped, multi-functional (no.)			indicators analysis	- residential (number)" Use with AC 104 Social services infrastructure			
61.	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped, residential (no.)							
62.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "Persons benefiting from rehabilitated / modernised/ equipped social services infrastructure - women - men (number)" Use with AC 104 Social services infrastructure	-	-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
63.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women (no.)							
64.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.)							
65.	Roma persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped infrastructure - Roma (number)" Use with	-	-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.



KAI		Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
							COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
						AC 104 Social services infrastructure			
KAI 3.3	66.	Mobile units equipped for emergency situations ¹ (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 106 Infrastructure for interventions in emergency situations	-	-	-
	67.	Average intervention time of mobile units in the rural area (communes) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)	P	Result	Collapse in one indicator Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “Average intervention time of mobile units - in rural area (communes) - in urban area (cities/towns) (minutes)” Use with AC 106 Infrastructure for interventions in emergency situations	-	-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
	68.	Average intervention time of mobile units in the urban area (cities/towns) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)							
KAI 3.4	69.	Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.) ²⁰	P	Output	Collapse in one indicator with 78 and 79. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (number)” Use with AC 105 Infrastructure for continuous vocational training AC 107 Infrastructure for education – pre-university		-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.

¹ number of equipments belonging to the mobile units for interventions in emergency situations

²⁰ Indicator includes extension activities



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
					AC 108 - Infrastructure for education –university			
70.	Campuses rehabilitated modernised/ extended /equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	P	Output	Collapse in one indicator with 72. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Campuses rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (number)</i> ” Use with AC 107 Infrastructure for education – pre-university AC 108 - Infrastructure for education –university			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
71.	Centres for continuous vocational training rehabilitated/ modernised/extended/ equipped (no.)	P	Output	Remove				It is included in the indicator “ <i>Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure continuous vocational training (no.)</i> ”
72.	Campuses rehabilitated/ modernised/ extended/equipped – infrastructure for university education (no.)	P	Output	Collapse in one indicator with 70.				Improved manageability - simplifies the list of indicators.
73.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/extended/ equipped pre-university education infrastructure (no.)	P	Result	Remove		Overlaps with supplementary indicators mentioned at no. 80, 81 an 82, which better express the objectives of KAI 3.4	-	



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
74.	Children belonging to disadvantaged population groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	P	Result	Remove		Overlaps with supplementary indicators mentioned at no. 89 – 91, which better express the objectives of KAI 3.4	-	
75.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped continuous vocational training (no.)	P	Result	Remove		Overlaps with supplementary indicators mentioned and 86, 87 and 88, which better express the objectives of KAI 3.4.	-	
76.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended university campuses (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 108 - Infrastructure for education –university	-	-	Improved manageability - simplifies the list of indicators.
77.	Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	S	Output	Remove		Overlaps with the programme indicator "Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)"		



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
78.	Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for university education (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator with 69.				Improved manageability - simplifies the list of indicators.
79.	Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator with 69.				Improved manageability; simplifies the list of indicators
80.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ extended/equipped education units</i> - women - men (number)” Use with AC 107 Infrastructure for education – pre-university	Contributes to the calculation of the core indicator (37)		Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
81.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, women (no.)							
82.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, men (no.)							



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale			
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY	
83.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator with no. 80 - 82.	Re-label as “ <i>Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ extended/equipped education units</i> - women - men (number)” Use with AC 108 - Infrastructure for education –university			Improved manageability - simplifies the list of indicators.	
	84.								Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, women (no.)
	85.								Students benefiting from rehabilitated /modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, men (no.)
86.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped units – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator with no. 80 – 85.	Re-label as “ <i>Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ extended/equipped education units</i> - women - men (number)” Use with AC 105 Infrastructure for continuous vocational training			Improved manageability - simplifies the list of indicators.	
87.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, women (no.)								



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
88.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, men (no.)							
89.	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ extended /equipped education units - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ extended /equipped education units (number)</i> ” Use with AC 105 Infrastructure for continuous vocational training AC 107 Infrastructure for education – pre-university AC 108 - Infrastructure for education –university		-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
90.	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/ equipped education units - infrastructure for university education (no.)							
91.	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/ equipped continuous vocational training units - infrastructure for continuous vocational training							

KAI		Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
							COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
		(no.)							
KAI 4.1	92.	Supporting structures of assisted businesses (no.)	P	Output	Remove		Overlaps with indicators "Structures for business support newly created (no.)" and "Structures for business support extended/modernised (no.)"		
	93.	Occupation rate of business support structures (two years after the project implementation) (%)	P	Result	Remove				Difficult to aggregate at programme level.
	94.	New jobs created in business support structures (no.)	P	Result	Remove		Overlaps with indicators mentioned at no. 99 – 101, which better express the objectives of KAI 4.1	-	
	95.	Business support structures new created (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "Business support structures, new created and extended/modernised (number)" Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure		-	Improved manageability; simplifies the list of indicators; allows the use of ACs.
	96.	Business support structures extended/modernised (no.)							
97.	New created usable area of business structures (sqm.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine	Re-label as "Usable area of business structures, new created and extended/"			Improved manageability; simplifies the list of	

KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
	98. Extended/ modernised area of business structures (sqm.)			further in individual indicators analysis	<i>modernised (sqm.)</i> Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure			indicators; allows the use of ACs.
	99. New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which</i> : (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as " <i>New jobs created - women - men (number)</i> " AC 109 Business infrastructure AC 111 Supporting the entrepreneurial environment			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs and PAs.
	100. New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)							
	101. New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)							
	102. SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 109 Business infrastructure			
	103. Micro-enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 111 Supporting the entrepreneurial environment			
KAI 4.2	104. Polluted and unused industrial sites rehabilitated and prepared for new economic activities (ha)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as " <i>Degraded/polluted and unused industrial sites rehabilitated and prepared for new economic/social activities (ha)</i> " Use with AC 110 Industrial and polluted sites	Matches the core indicator (29)		Improved labelling; increased consistency across KAIs.



KAI		Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
							COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
	105.	New jobs created in business support structures (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “New jobs created - women - men (number)” AC 109 Business infrastructure	-	-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs and PAs.
	106.	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, <i>of which</i> : (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “New jobs created - women - men (number)” AC 110 Industrial and polluted sites	-	-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs and PAs.
	107.	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, women (no.)							
	108.	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, men (no.)							
KAI 4.3	109.	Micro-enterprises assisted (no.)	P	Output	Remove		Overlaps with the supplementary indicator “Micro-enterprises financially assisted (no.)”	-	
	110.	New jobs created in assisted microenterprises (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “New jobs created - women - men (number)” AC 111 Supporting the entrepreneurial environment		-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs and PAs.
	111.	Micro-enterprises financially assisted (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual	Use with AC 111 Supporting the entrepreneurial		-	



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸	Recommendation		Rationale				
					COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY		
					indicators analysis	environment			
	112. New jobs created: business infrastructure, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis.	Re-label as “ <i>New jobs created</i> ” - <i>women</i> - <i>men</i> (<i>number</i>)” AC 109 Business infrastructure		-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs and PAs.	
	113. New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)								
	114. New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)								
KAI 5.1	115. Projects in tourism (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 112 UNESCO patrimony AC 113 National cultural patrimony AC 114 Local cultural patrimony in urban area AC 115 Tourism recreation infrastructure AC 116 Tourism accommodation infrastructure AC 117 Tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources	Matches the core indicator (34)	-	-	
	116. New jobs created / maintained (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>New jobs created</i> ” - <i>women</i> - <i>men</i> (<i>number</i>)” Use with AC 115 Tourism recreation infrastructure AC 116 Tourism	-	-	The jobs maintained should remain a project level indicator, so the indicator at programme level is consistent across KAIs and OPs.	



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
					accommodation infrastructure			
117.	Restoration/ refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as <i>“Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure(number)”</i> Use with AC 112 UNESCO patrimony AC 113 National cultural patrimony AC 114 Local cultural patrimony in urban area	-	-	Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs.
118.	Restoration/ refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – national cultural patrimony (no.)							
119.	Restoration/ refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)							
120.	Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as <i>“Visitors at sights (number)”</i> Use with AC 112 UNESCO patrimony AC 113 National cultural patrimony AC 114 Local cultural patrimony in urban area			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
121.	Visitors at sights - national cultural patrimony (no.)							
122.	Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)							
KAI 123.	Projects in tourism	P	Output	Keep and examine	Use with	Matches the core	-	-



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸	Recommendation				Rationale		
							COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
5.2	(no.)				further in individual indicators analysis	AC 112 UNESCO patrimony AC 113 National cultural patrimony AC 114 Local cultural patrimony in urban area AC 115 Tourism recreation infrastructure AC 116 Tourism accommodation infrastructure AC 117 Tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources	indicator (34)		
124.	SMEs assisted (no.)	P	Output	Remove			Overlaps with supplementary indicators "SMEs financially assisted - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.)" and SMEs financially assisted - tourism recreation infrastructure"	-	
125.	Tourists' arrivals in the accomodation structures rehabilitated /modernised/equipped (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 116 Tourism accommodation infrastructure	-	-	-	
126.	Overnight staying in the rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped accommodation	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators	Use with AC 116 Tourism accommodation infrastructure		-		



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
	infrastructure (no.)			analysis				
127.	New jobs created/ maintained (no.)	P	Result	Remove		Overlaps with indicators 135 – 140	-	
128.	Tourism structures rehabilitated/ modernised and extended - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis.	Re-label as <i>“Tourism structures new and rehabilitated/modernised/ extended (number)”</i> Use with AC 115 Tourism recreation infrastructure AC 116 Tourism accommodation infrastructure			Improved manageability; allows the use of ACs.
129.	New created tourism structures – tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)							
130.	Tourism structures rehabilitated/ modernised and extended - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)							
131.	Natural sights refurbished – tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.)	S	Output		Re-label as <i>“Natural sites appropriated (number)”</i> Use with AC 117 Tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.
132.	SMEs financially assisted - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.)	S	Output	Collapse in one indicator Keep and examine further in individual indicators	Re-label as <i>“SMEs financially assisted (number)”</i> Use with AC 115 Tourism recreation infrastructure AC 116 Tourism			Improved labelling; increased consistency across OPs.
133.	SMEs financially assisted - tourism							



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
	recreation infrastructure (no.)			analysis.	accommodation infrastructure			
134.	Visitors at sights - tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis.	Re-label as " <i>Visitors at sights (number)</i> " Use with AC 117 Tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources			
135.	New jobs created – tourism accommodation infrastructure, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis.	Re-label as " <i>New jobs created - women - men (number)</i> " Use with AC 116 Tourism accommodation infrastructure			Improved manageability; simplifies the list of indicators; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs and PAs.
136.	New jobs created – tourism accommodation infrastructure, women (no.)							
137.	New jobs created – tourism accommodation infrastructure, men (no.)							
138.	New jobs created – tourism recreation infrastructure, of which: (no.)	S	Result	Collapse in one indicator. Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis.	Re-label as " <i>New jobs created - women - men (number)</i> " Use with AC 115 Tourism recreation infrastructure			Improved manageability; simplifies the list of indicators; allows the use of ACs; increased consistency across KAIs and PAs.
139.	New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, women (no.)							
140.	New jobs created: tourism recreation							



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
	infrastructure, <i>men</i> (no.)							
	141. Tourists' arrivals in accommodation structures - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.)	S	Result	Remove		Overlaps with the programme indicator "Tourist arrivals in the accommodation structures rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)"		
	142. Persons benefiting from the newly built/rehabilitated/modernised/extended infrastructure – tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "Persons benefiting from the newly built/rehabilitated/modernised/extended infrastructure" Use with AC 115 Tourism recreation infrastructure			Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.
KAI 5.3	143. Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as "Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand at national and international level (number)" Use with AC 118 Promotion of the tourism potential	-	-	Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.
	144. National Centres for Tourism Information and Promotion assisted (no.)	P	Output	Remove		Partially overlaps with the supplementary indicator "Centres for tourism information and promotion (no.)"	-	



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
						COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
145.	Visitors at the National Centres for Tourism Information and Promotion (no.)	P	Result	Remove		Partially overlaps with the supplementary indicator "Visitors at the information centres (no.)"		
146.	Website visitors (no.)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 118 Promotion of the tourism potential			
147.	Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand at national level (no.)	S	Output	Remove		Partially overlaps with the programme indicator "Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand (no.)", which has a better coverage		
148.	Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand at international level (no.)	S	Output	Remove		Partially overlaps with the programme indicator "Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand (no.)", which has a better coverage		
149.	Tourism information and promotion Centres (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 118 Promotion of the tourism potential			



KAI		Indicators	Type ¹⁸		Recommendation		Rationale		
							COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY
	150.	Information and publicity materials (nr.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 118 Promotion of the tourism potential			
	151.	Website visits (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 118 Promotion of the tourism potential			
	152.	Visitors at the information centres (no.)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “ <i>Visitors at tourism information and promotion centres (number)</i> ” Use with AC 118 Promotion of the tourism potential	-	-	Improved labelling; allows the use of ACs.
KAI 6.1	153.	Studies, analyses, reports, strategies (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 701 – Management and coordination AC 703 - Evaluation	-	-	-
	154.	Participants at training sessions (IB/MA staff, beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries) (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 701 – Management and coordination AC 702 – Support for beneficiaries			
	155.	Participant training days (no.)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 701 – Management and coordination AC 702 – Support for beneficiaries			



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸	Recommendation		Rationale			
					COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY	
	156. Participants training days – management structures (no.)	S	Output	Remove		Overlaps with the programme indicator “Participant training days (no.)”.		
	157. Meetings of relevant committees and working groups (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 701 – Management and coordination			
	158. Events focused on experience exchange related to funds implementation and thematic aspects (no.)	S	Output		Use with AC 701 – Management and coordination AC 702 – Support for beneficiaries			
KAI 6.2	159. Communication and promotion events (number)	P	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 705 – Communication and publicity	-	-	-
	160. Public awareness level related to ROP (%)	P	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “Population awareness level (%)” Use with AC 700 Technical assistance			Improved consistency across OPs.
	161. Guidelines and other methodological documents (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Re-label as “Guidelines and other methodological instruments” Use with AC 701 – Management and coordination AC 702 – Support for beneficiaries	Improved coverage.		



KAI	Indicators	Type ¹⁸	Recommendation		Rationale			
					COVERAGE	BALANCE	MANAGEABILITY	
					AC 705 – Communication and publicity			
162.	Information and publicity materials (no.)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 705 – Communication and publicity			
163.	Mass-media campaigns (number)	S	Output	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 705 – Communication and publicity	-	-	-
164.	Web site visits (number)	S	Result	Keep and examine further in individual indicators analysis	Use with AC 705 – Communication and publicity			

TABLE 13 - PRELIMINARY LIST OF INDICATORS RESULTING FROM THE SYSTEM LEVEL ANALYSIS (OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATORS ALREADY IN USE, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT SYSTEM LEVEL)

	NO.	OUTPUT INDICATORS TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL	
<i>KAI</i>		<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Type</i> ²¹
KAI 1.1	1.	Integrated urban development plans accepted (no.)	P
	2.	Projects ensuring improvement of urban infrastructure and services, urban transportation inclusively (no.)	P
	3.	Projects promoting sustainable development of business environment (no.)	P
	4.	Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities - urban infrastructure (no.)	S
	5.	Area of the buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S
	6.	Degraded/ polluted and unused area rehabilitated /prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S
	7.	Area of public spaces modernised - urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S
	8.	Equipments for population's safety - urban infrastructure (no.)	S
	9.	Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing – urban infrastructure (no.)	S
	10.	Area of the buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	S
	11.	Length of the public transportation network extended/ rehabilitated - urban transportation (km)	S
	12.	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - local cultural patrimony in urban area (no.)	S
	13.	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - national cultural patrimony (no.)	S
	14.	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	S
	15.	New business support structures created (no.)	S
	16.	Business support structures extended/ modernised (no.)	S
	17.	New created usable area of business structures (sqm.)	S
	18.	Usable area extended/ modernised of business structures (sqm.)	S
	19.	Social centres rehabilitated/ modernised / equipped – social services infrastructure (no.)	S
KAI 2.1	20.	Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN – T) – county roads (km)	S
	21.	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN – T) - bypassing roads	S

²¹ P=programme, S=supplementary

	NO.	OUTPUT INDICATORS TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL	
<i>KAI</i>		<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Type²¹</i>
		(km)	
	22.	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised – streets in the urban area (outside TEN – T) (km)	
	23.	Length of road newly built (outside TEN-T) – bypassing roads (km)	S
	24.	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane – county roads (km)	S
	25.	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane – streets in urban area (km)	
KAI 3.1	26.	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped – total – of which: (no.)	P
	27.	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, hospitals (no.)	
	28.	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, ambulatories (no.)	
KAI 3.2	29.	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, <i>of which</i> (no.)	S
	30.	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, multi-functional (no.)	
	31.	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped, residential (no.)	
KAI 3.3	32.	Mobile units equipped for emergency situations (no.)	P
KAI 3.4	33.	Education units rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	P
	34.	Campuses rehabilitated modernised/ extended /equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	P
	35.	Campuses rehabilitated modernised/ extended /equipped - infrastructure for university education (no.)	P
	36.	Education units rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped - infrastructure for university education (no.)	P
	37.	Education units rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)	P
KAI 4.1	38.	Business support structures new created (no.)	S
	39.	Business support structures extended/ modernised (no.)	S
	40.	New created usable area of business structures (sqm.)	S
	41.	Extended/ modernised area of business structures (sqm.)	S
KAI 4.2	42.	Polluted and unused industrial sites rehabilitated and prepared for new economic activities (ha)	P
KAI 4.3	43.	Micro-enterprises financially assisted (no.)	S
KAI 5.1	44.	Projects in tourism (no.)	P

	NO.	OUTPUT INDICATORS TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL	
<i>KAI</i>		<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Type²¹</i>
	45.	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	S
	46.	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – national cultural patrimony (no.)	
	47.	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	
KAI 5.2	48.	Projects in tourism (no.)	P
	49.	Tourism structures rehabilitated/ modernised and extended - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.)	S
	50.	New created tourism structures –tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	
	51.	Tourism structures rehabilitated/ modernised and extended - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	
	52.	Natural sights refurbished – tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.)	S
	53.	SMEs financially assisted - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.)	S
	54.	SMEs financially assisted - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	
KAI 5.3	55.	Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand (no.)	P
	56.	Tourism information and promotion centres (no.)	S
	57.	Information and publicity materials (nr.)	S
KAI 6.1	58.	Studies, analyses, reports, strategies (no.)	P
	59.	Participants at training sessions (IB/MA staff, beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries) (no.)	P
	60.	Participant training days (no.)	P
	61.	Meetings of relevant committees and working groups (no.)	S
	62.	Events focused on experience exchange related to funds implementation and thematic aspects (no.)	S
KAI 6.2	63.	Communication and promotion events (number)	P
	64.	Guidelines and other methodological documents (no.)	S
	65.	Information and publicity materials (no.)	S
	66.	Mass-media campaigns (number)	S

	No.	RESULT INDICATORS TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL	
KAI		Indicator	Type
KAI 1.1	67.	Inhabitants benefiting from projects implementation within integrated urban development plans (no.)	P
	68.	Companies established in the regional and local growth poles (no.)	P
	69.	Jobs created/ maintained (no.)	P
	70.	Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	S
	71.	Visitors at sights – national cultural patrimony (no.)	
	72.	Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	
	73.	SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)	S
	74.	Large enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	S
	75.	New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which</i> (no.)	S
	76.	New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)	
	77.	New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)	
	78.	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>of which</i> : (no.)	S
	79.	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women (no.)	
	80.	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.)	
81.	Roma persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)	S	
KAI 3.1	82.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped health infrastructure, <i>of which</i> : (no./day)	S
	83.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: women (no./day)	
	84.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: men (no./day)	
KAI 3.2	85.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>of which</i> : (no.)	S
	86.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women (no.)	
	87.	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.)	
	88.	Roma persons benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)	S
KAI 3.3	89.	Average intervention time of mobile units in the rural area (communes) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)	P



	No.	RESULT INDICATORS TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL	
KAI		Indicator	Type
	90.	Average intervention time of mobile units in the urban area (cities/towns) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)	
KAI 3.4	91.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended university campuses (no.)	P
	92.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units –infrastructure for pre-university education, of which: (no.)	S
	93.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, women (no.)	
	94.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, men (no.)	
	95.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units –infrastructure for university education, of which: (no.)	S
	96.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, women (no.)	
	97.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, men (no.)	
	98.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units –infrastructure for continuous vocational training, of which: (no.)	S
	99.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, women (no.)	
	100.	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, men (no.)	
	101.	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	S
	102.	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for university education (no.)	
	103.	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/ modernised/extended/equipped continuous vocational training units - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)	
KAI 4.1	104.		
	105.	New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which:</i> (no.)	S
	106.	New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)	
	107.	New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)	
	108.	SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)	S
	109.	Micro-enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	S
KAI 4.2	110.	New jobs created in business support structures (no.)	P
	111.	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, <i>of which:</i> (no.)	S
	112.	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, women (no.)	



	No.	RESULT INDICATORS TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL	
<i>KAI</i>		<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Type</i>
	113	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, men (no.)	
KAI 4.3	114	New jobs created in assisted micro-enterprises (no.)	P
	115	New jobs created: business infrastructure, of which: (no.)	S
	116	New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)	
	117	New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)	
KAI 5.1	118	New jobs created / maintained (no.)	P
	119	Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	S
	120	Visitors at sights - national cultural patrimony (no.)	
	121	Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	
KAI 5.2	122	Tourists' arrivals in the accommodation structures rehabilitated /modernised/equipped (no.)	P
	123	Overnight staying in the accommodation infrastructure rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped (no.)	P
	124	Visitors at sights - tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.)	S
	125	New jobs created – accommodation tourism infrastructure, of which: (no.)	S
	126	New jobs created – accommodation tourism infrastructure, women (no.)	
	127	New jobs created – accommodation tourism infrastructure, men (no.)	
	128	New jobs created –tourism recreation infrastructure, of which: (no.)	
	129	New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, women (no.)	
	130	New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, men (no.)	
	131	Persons benefiting from the newly built/ rehabilitated/ modernised/extended infrastructure – tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	S
KAI 5.3	132	Website visits (no.)	S
	133	Visitors at the information centres (no.)	S
KAI 6.2	134	Public awareness level related to ROP (%)	P
	135	Web site visits (number)	S



TABLE 14 NEW PROPOSED INDICATORS RESULTING FROM THE SYSTEM LEVEL ANALYSIS (OUTPUT, RESULT AND CONTEXT) TO BE CHECKED THROUGH THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL ANALYSIS

KAI	No.	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS						
KAI 2.1	138.	Increase of transport capacity for passengers (thou passengers/year)	P	Add	Use with AC 100 County roads AC 102 Bypassing roads	Coverage of KAI interventions
	139.	Increase of transport capacity for freight (thou tons/year)	P	Add	Use with AC 100 County roads AC 102 Bypassing roads	Coverage of KAI interventions
KAI 6.1						
	141.	Degree of satisfaction of training participants (%)	P	Add	Use with AC 701 Management and coordination AC 702 Support for beneficiaries	Coverage of KAI interventions
CONTEXT INDICATORS						
ROP	142.	Growth of GDP per capita	P	Add		Coverage socio-economic context
ROP	143.	Employment & unemployment rate (%)		Add		Coverage socio-economic context
PA2	144.	Public roads at territorial level (km)	P	Add		Coverage socio-economic context
PA1, PA5	145.	Business turnover by company size and ownership (thou. EUR)		Add		Coverage socio-economic context
PA3	146.	Hospital beds and medical-sanitary staff at territorial level	P	Add		Coverage socio-economic context
PA3	147.	School-aged population at territorial level and level of education by school year (No.)	P	Add		Coverage socio-economic context
PA5	148.	Tourism share in the GDP	P	Add		Coverage socio-economic context
PA5	149.	Occupancy rate of the accommodation capacity (%)	P	Add		Coverage socio-economic context



3. ANALYSIS OF THE INDIVIDUAL INDICATORS

The analysis of the individual indicators consisted of the examination of the existing input, output and result indicators, **which passed the analysis at system level**. Indicators that were rejected after the analysis of the system were considered inherently flawed so as to make their individual analysis unnecessary. The reasons for their rejection, as well as suggestions for their replacements (where appropriate) were presented in the previous section.

The list of indicators subject to the current individual analysis includes the original programme indicators and supplementary indicators, introduced as an update through the common effort of MA ROP and ACIS-ECU during the implementation so far. As no impact or context indicators are included in the current system, such categories are not covered by the analysis.

This list of output and result indicators was assessed against the four criteria for quality indicators as set out in the ToR, based on the DG Regional Policy Guidelines namely: “relevance”, “sensitivity”, “availability” and “cost”. Each indicator was scored from 1 to 3, for each of the criteria (1 being the lowest, 3 the highest).

Relevance: 1 – little relevance; 2 – partial relevance; 3 – relevant

Sensitivity: 1 – low sensitivity (the indicator has no or very limited response when changes occur in the variable to be measured and can be influenced by a lot of external factors); 2 – partially sensitivity (the indicator responds partially to when changes occur in the variable to be measured and is not significantly influenced by external factors); 3 – sensitive (the indicator fully reflects the changes in the variable to be measured and is not influenced by external factors).

Availability: 1 – no or limited availability (cannot be collected and/or updated); 2 – partial availability (it is difficult to collect/update regularly, due to calculation method, source etc.) 3 – available (does not pose any difficulties for collection/update)

Cost: 1 – high costs (specific studies, surveys at MA/ACIS etc.), 2 – medium costs (specific studies or other costs for beneficiaries), 3 – low cost (no additional costs for collection, other than regular reporting requirements and input into the electronic system)

Scoring interpretation: If an indicator scores 1 to any of the criteria, it is recommended to be removed;

Comments have been made in relation to each of the above issues. The analysis of the individual indicators output and result indicators of ROP can be found in **ANNEX II**.

Recommendations regarding each individual indicator are presented in the following table.

TABLE 15 RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING INDICATORS, FOLLOWING THE ANALYSIS AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²²	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
OUTPUT INDICATORS					
Priority Axis 1					
<i>KAI 1.1</i>					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
1	Integrated urban development plans accepted (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
2	Projects ensuring improvement of urban infrastructure and services, urban transportation inclusively (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
3	Projects promoting sustainable development of business environment (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
4	Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities - urban infrastructure (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
5	Area of the buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
6	Degraded/ polluted and unused area rehabilitated /prepared for new economic/ social activities – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
7	Area of public spaces modernised - urban infrastructure (sqm.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
8	Equipments for population’s safety - urban infrastructure (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
9	Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing – urban infrastructure (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
10	Area of the buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing – urban infrastructure (sqm.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis

²² Number corresponding to the order in which the indicator was treated in the individual analysis (see Annex II)

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²²	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
OUTPUT INDICATORS					
11	Length of the public transportation network extended/rehabilitated - urban transportation (km)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
12	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - local cultural patrimony in urban area (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
13	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - national cultural patrimony (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
14	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
15	New business support structures created (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
16	Business support structures extended/ modernised (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
17	New created usable area of business structures (sqm.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
18	Usable area extended/ modernised of business structures (sqm.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
19	Social centres rehabilitated/ modernised / equipped – social services infrastructure (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
Priority Axis 2					
<i>KAI 2.1</i>					
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
20	Length of road rehabilitated/ modernised (outside TEN – T) – county roads (km)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
21	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised – streets in the urban area (outside TEN – T)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity,	Passing the individual analysis

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No.22	Indicators	Type		Recommendation	Rationale
OUTPUT INDICATORS					
	(km)			availability, cost.	
22	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN - T) - bypassing roads (km)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
23	Length of road newly built (outside TEN-T) - bypassing roads (km)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
24	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane - county roads (km)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
25	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane - streets in urban area (km)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
Priority Axis 3					
<i>KAI 3.1</i>					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
26	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - total - of which: (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
27	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, hospitals (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
28	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, ambulatories (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
<i>KAI 3.2</i>					
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
29	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped, <i>of which</i> (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
30	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped, multi-functional (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
31	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped, residential (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²²	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
OUTPUT INDICATORS					
	<i>KAI 3.3</i>				
	PROGRAMME INDICATORS				
32	Mobile units equipped for emergency situations (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	<i>KAI 3.4</i>				
	PROGRAMME INDICATORS				
33	Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
34	Campuses rehabilitated modernised/extended /equipped - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
35	Campuses rehabilitated modernised/extended /equipped - infrastructure for university education (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
36	Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for university education (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
37	Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
Priority Axis 4					
	<i>KAI 4.1.</i>				
	SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS				
38	Business support structures new created (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
39	Business support structures extended/ modernised (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
40	New created usable area of business structures (sqm.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
41	Extended/ modernised area of business structures (sqm.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²²	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
OUTPUT INDICATORS					
	<i>KAI 4.2.</i>				
	PROGRAMME INDICATORS				
42	Polluted and unused industrial sites rehabilitated and prepared for new economic activities (ha)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	<i>KAI 4.3.</i>				
	SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS				
43	Micro-enterprises financially assisted (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
Priority Axis 5					
	<i>KAI 5.1.</i>				
	PROGRAMME INDICATORS				
44	Projects in tourism (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS				
45	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
46	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure – national cultural patrimony (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
47	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	<i>KAI 5.2.</i>				
	PROGRAMME INDICATORS				
48	Projects in tourism (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS				
49	Tourism structures rehabilitated/	output	Keep	No changes necessary	Passing the

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²²	Indicators	Type		Recommendation	Rationale
OUTPUT INDICATORS					
	modernised and extended - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.)			for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	individual analysis
50	New created tourism structures – tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
51	Tourism structures rehabilitated/ modernised and extended - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
52	Natural sights refurbished – tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
53	SMEs financially assisted - tourism accommodation infrastructure (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
54	SMEs financially assisted - tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	<i>KAI 5.3.</i>				
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
55	Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
56	Tourism information and promotion centres (no.)			No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
57	Information and publicity materials (nr.)			No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
Priority Axis 6					
	<i>KAI 6.1.</i>				
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
58	Studies, analyses, reports, strategies (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
59	Participants at training sessions (IB/MA staff, beneficiaries and	output	Remove	Replace with “Participant training	Increased relevance.

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²²	Indicators	Type		Recommendation	Rationale
OUTPUT INDICATORS					
	potential beneficiaries) (no.)			days"	
60	Participant training days (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
61	Meetings of relevant committees and working groups (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
62	Events focused on experience exchange related to funds implementation and thematic aspects (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
KAI 6.2.					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
63	Communication and promotion events (number)	output	Remove	Replace with "Participants at events organized (number)"	Increased relevance
64	Guidelines and other methodological documents (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
65	Information and publicity materials (no.)	output	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
66	Mass-media campaigns (number)				

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²³	Indicators	Type		Recommendation	Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
Priority Axis 1					
KAI 1.1					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
67	Inhabitants benefiting from projects implementation within integrated urban development plans (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis

²³ Number corresponding to the order in which the indicator was treated in the individual analysis (see Annex II)

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No.23	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
68	Companies established in the regional and local growth poles (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
69	Jobs created/maintained (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
70	Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
71	Visitors at sights – national cultural patrimony (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
72	Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
73	SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
74	Large enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
76	New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which (no.)</i>	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
77	New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
78	New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
79	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>of which: (no.)</i>	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
80	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No.23	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
	(no.)				
81	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
82	Roma persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
Priority Axis 3					
<i>KAI 3.1.</i>					
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
83	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped health infrastructure, <i>of which: (no./day)</i>	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
84	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: women (no./day)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
85	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/modernised/ equipped health infrastructure: men (no./day)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
<i>KAI 3.2.</i>					
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
86	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, <i>of which: (no.)</i>	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
87	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
88	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
89	Roma persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure - social services infrastructure (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
<i>KAI 3.3.</i>					

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²³	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
90	Average intervention time of mobile units in the rural area (communes) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
91	Average intervention time of mobile units in the urban area (cities/towns) – infrastructure for emergency situations (minutes)				
KAI 3.4.					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
92	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended university campuses (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
93	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units –infrastructure for pre-university education, of which: (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
94	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
95	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for pre-university education, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
96	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units –infrastructure for university education, of which: (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
97	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²³	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
98	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for university education, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
99	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, of which: (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
100	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
101	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units – infrastructure for continuous vocational training, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
102	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for pre-university education (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
103	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped education units - infrastructure for university education (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
104	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped continuous vocational training units - infrastructure for continuous vocational training (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
Priority Axis 4					
<i>KAI 4.1.</i>					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²³	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
106	New jobs created: business infrastructure, <i>of which</i> : (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
107	New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
108	New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
109	SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
110	Micro-enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	<i>KAI 4.2.</i>				
	PROGRAMME INDICATORS				
111	New jobs created in business support structures (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS				
112	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, <i>of which</i> : (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
113	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
114	New jobs created: polluted and unused industrial sites, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	<i>KAI 4.3.</i>				
	PROGRAMME INDICATORS				
115	New jobs created in assisted micro-enterprises (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS				

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²³	Indicators	Type	Recommendation		Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
116	New jobs created: business infrastructure, of which: (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
117	New jobs created: business infrastructure, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
118	New jobs created: business infrastructure, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
Priority Axis 5					
<i>KAI 5.1.</i>					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
119	New jobs created/maintained (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
120	Visitors at sights - local cultural patrimony in the urban area (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
121	Visitors at sights - national cultural patrimony (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
122	Visitors at sights - UNESCO patrimony (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
<i>KAI 5.2.</i>					
PROGRAMME INDICATORS					
123	Tourists' arrivals in the accommodation structures rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
124	Overnight staying in the accommodation infrastructure rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²³	Indicators	Type		Recommendation	Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
125	Visitors at sights - tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
126	New jobs created – tourism accommodation infrastructure, of which: (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
127	New jobs created – tourism accommodation infrastructure, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
128	New jobs created – tourism accommodation infrastructure, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
129	New jobs created – tourism recreation infrastructure, of which: (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
130	New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, women (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
131	New jobs created: tourism recreation infrastructure, men (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
132	Persons benefiting from the newly built/ rehabilitated/ modernised/extended infrastructure – tourism recreation infrastructure (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
<i>KAI 5.3.</i>					
SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS					
133	Website visits (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
134	Visitors at the information centres (no.)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing	Passing the individual analysis

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²³	Indicators	Type		Recommendation	Rationale
RESULT INDICATORS					
				relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	
	Priority Axis 6				
	<i>KAI 6.2.</i>				
	PROGRAMME INDICATORS				
135	Public awareness level related to ROP (%)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis
	SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS				
136	Web site visits (number)	result	Keep	No changes necessary for increasing relevance, sensitivity, availability, cost.	Passing the individual analysis

TABLE 16 NEW PROPOSED INDICATORS

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²⁴	Indicators	Type		Recommendation	Rationale
NEW PROPOSED INDICATORS					
OUTPUT INDICATORS					
Priority Axis 6					
	<i>KAI 6.2</i>				
137	NEW PROPOSED INDICATORS BASED ON INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS				
138	Participants at events organised (number)	result	Add	AC 705 – Communication and publicity	Increased relevance

Sectoral Operational Programme IEC					
No. ²⁵	Indicators	Type		Recommendation	Rationale
NEW PROPOSED INDICATORS					
RESULT INDICATORS					
Priority Axis 2					
	<i>KAI 2.1</i>				
	NEW PROPOSED INDICATORS BASED ON SYSTEM ANALYSIS				
139	Increase of transport capacity for passengers (thou. passengers/year)	result	Add	AC 100 County roads AC 102 Bypassing roads	Coverage of KAI interventions
140	Increase of transport capacity for freight (thou. tons/year)	result		AC 100 County roads AC 102 Bypassing roads	Coverage of KAI interventions
Priority Axis 6					
	<i>KAI 6.1</i>				
	NEW PROPOSED INDICATORS BASED ON SYSTEM ANALYSIS				
142	Degree of satisfaction of training participants (%)	result	Add	AC 701 – Management and coordination AC 702 – Support for beneficiaries	Coverage of KAI interventions

²⁴ Number corresponding to the order in which the indicator was treated in the individual analysis (see Annex II)

²⁵ Number corresponding to the order in which the indicator was treated in the individual analysis (see Annex II)



4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

For improved clarity and coherence, it is advisable to have a common approach across OPs in respect to TA indicators, as well as overall clear guidelines.

It is recommended to provide training and instructions/ procedures specifically designed for working with indicators, both for MA and IB staff;

It is advisable to continue the development of SMIS, so as to grant access into the system for beneficiaries for inputting data;

Clear differentiation and treatment between project and programme indicators is also recommended.

4.2. ANALYSIS OF THE INDICATORS SYSTEM

1. It is advisable that **new output and result indicators be introduced to fill the gaps in coverage**. A detailed list is presented in the following tables.
2. Given that the European Commission underlines the utility of context indicators and that the need for this type of indicators has precisely resulted from the analysis performed, it is recommended that **context indicators be introduced and properly defined** for ROP. A list is presented in the following tables.
3. As regards matching the core indicators requested by the EC, it is advisable to follow the **existing supplementary indicators, which should be “empowered” as programme indicators**.
4. Manageability should be improved, by **officially adopting the action categories and increasing the use of the equivalent SMIS function**. We also recommend a higher disaggregation level of the action categories, which would allow a better categorisation of indicators, as mentioned in Table 16. Also for manageability reasons, consistency should be observed in defining (especially labelling) indicators.
5. For improved coverage and manageability, it is advisable to replace the existing AC 700 - Technical assistance to better reflect specific interventions under PA6, into three newly created sub-categories of intervention: **AC 701 – Management and coordination; AC 702 – Beneficiary support; AC 705 – Information and publicity**. This would enable the differentiation between the major types of interventions supported through TA.
6. Partially overlapping indicators should be either removed or combined.
7. All recommendations regarding the removal and addition of new indicators took into account the finding of the balance analysis, envisaging the improvement of balance between output and result indicators within a KAI, on one hand, and between indicators assigned to different Priority Axes/KAIs, on the other hand.

4.3. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL INDICATORS

Based on the individual analysis, it is advisable to remove a number of indicators, which scored poorly on relevance (1 on the scale from 1 to 3).

The recommendations resulting from the analysis at individual level represent the second step in the indicators assessment, after that done at system level. Together, the combined recommendations have led to the final recommended list of indicators, which can be found in the next sub-section.

4.4. RECOMMENDED LIST OF INDICATORS FOR ROP

The recommended list of indicators for ROP is built based on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of all the previous chapters and aims at bringing improvements both at the level of the system and at the level of individual indicators.

TABLE 17 FINAL RECOMMENDED LIST OF INDICATORS ROP

OUTPUT INDICATORS							
No.	SMIS Code	Indicator	UM	AC code	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁶
KAI 1.1							
1	*	Integrated urban development plans accepted (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
				119	Urban infrastructure		
				120	Urban transportation		
2	*	Projects ensuring improvement of urban infrastructure and services, urban transportation inclusively (no.)	No.	119	Urban infrastructure	Simple	(39)
				120	Urban transportation		
3	*	Projects promoting sustainable development of business environment (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	(40)
4	*	Buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for new economic/social activities (no.)	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
				109	Business infrastructure		
				119	Urban infrastructure		
5	*	Area of the buildings rehabilitated/ modernised and prepared for new economic/ social activities (sqm.)	Sqm.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
				109	Business infrastructure		
				119	Urban infrastructure		

²⁶ According to Working Document 7

OUTPUT INDICATORS

No.	SMIS Code	Indicator	UM	AC code	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁶
6	119	Degraded/polluted and unused area rehabilitated and prepared for new economic/social activities (sqm.)	Sqm.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	(29)
				109	Business infrastructure		
				119	Urban infrastructure		
7	*	Area of public spaces modernised (sqm.)	Sqm.	119	Urban infrastructure	Simple	-
8	*	Equipments for population's safety (no.)	No.	119	Urban infrastructure	Simple	-
9	*	Buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing (no.)	No.	119	Urban infrastructure	Simple	-
10.	*	Area of the buildings rehabilitated/modernised and prepared for social housing (sqm.)	Sqm.	119	Urban infrastructure	Simple	-
11	502	Length of the public transportation network extended/rehabilitated (km)	Km	120	Urban transportation	Simple	-
12	124	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure (no.)	No.	112	UNESCO patrimony	Simple	-
				113	National cultural patrimony		
				114	Local cultural patrimony in urban area		
13	113/ 114	Business support structures new and extended/modernised (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
14	115/ 116	Usable area of business structures, new created and extended/modernised (sqm.)	Sqm.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
15	104	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-

KAI 2.1

16	502	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN - T) (km)	Km	100	County roads	Simple	-
				101	City streets		
				102	Bypassing roads		
17	515	Length of road newly built (outside TEN-T) - bypassing roads (km)	Km	102	Bypassing roads	Simple	-
18	517	Length of road rehabilitated/modernised (outside TEN-T) with bike lane (km)	Km	100	County roads	Simple	-
				101	City streets		

KAI 3.1

OUTPUT INDICATORS

No.	SMIS Code	Indicator	UM	AC code	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁶
19	100	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped – total – of which: (no.) ^{a)}	No.	103	Health infrastructure	Simple	-
20	100	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, <i>hospitals</i> (no.) ^{a)}	No.	103	Health infrastructure	Simple	-
21	100	Medical units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped, <i>ambulatories</i> (no.) ^{a)}	No.	103	Health infrastructure	Simple	-
KAI 3.2							
22	104	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped, <i>of which</i> (no.) ^{b)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
23	104	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped, <i>multi-functional</i> (no.) ^{b)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
24	104	Social centres rehabilitated/modernised/extended/equipped, <i>residential</i> (no.) ^{b)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
KAI 3.3							
25	105	Mobile units equipped for emergency situations (no.)	No.	106	Infrastructure for interventions in emergency situation	Simple	-
KAI 3.4							
26	108/ 112	Education units rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)	No.	105	Infrastructure for continuous vocational training	Simple	-
				107	Infrastructure for education – pre-university		
				108	Infrastructure for education – university		
27	*	Campuses rehabilitated modernised/extended/equipped	No.	107	Infrastructure for education – pre-university	Simple	-
				108	Infrastructure for education – university		
KAI 4.1							
28	113/ 114	Business support structures new created and extended/modernised (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-

OUTPUT INDICATORS

No.	SMIS Code	Indicator	UM	AC code	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁶
29	115/ 116	Usable area of business structures new created and extended/modernised (sqm.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
KAI 4.2							
30	119	Degraded/polluted and unused industrial sites rehabilitated and prepared for new economic/social activities (ha)	No.	110	Industrial and polluted sites	Simple	-
KAI 4.3							
31	123	Micro-enterprises financially assisted (no.)	No.	111	Supporting the entrepreneurial environment	Simple	-
KAI 5.1							
32	*	Projects in tourism (no.)	No.	112	UNESCO patrimony	Simple	(34)
				113	National cultural patrimony		
				114	Local cultural patrimony in urban area		
				115	Tourism recreation infrastructure		
				116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure		
				117	Tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources		
33	124	Restoration/refurbishment of patrimony objectives and modernisation of related infrastructure (no.)		112	UNESCO patrimony	Simple	-
				113	National cultural patrimony		
				114	Local cultural patrimony in urban area		
KAI 5.2							
34	*	Projects in tourism (no.)	No.	112	UNESCO patrimony	Simple	(34)
				113	National cultural patrimony		
				114	Local cultural patrimony in urban area		



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OUTPUT INDICATORS

No.	SMIS Code	Indicator	UM	AC code	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁶
				115	Tourism recreation infrastructure		
				116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure		
				117	Tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources		
35	128/129	Tourism structures new and rehabilitated/modernised/extended (no.)	No.	115	Tourism recreation infrastructure	Simple	-
				116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure		
36	*	Natural sights refurbished (no.)	No.	117	Tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources	Simple	-
37	127	SMEs financially assisted (no.)	No.	115	Tourism recreation infrastructure	Simple	-
				116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure		
KAI 5.3							
38	133	Tourism information and promotion centres (no.)	No.	118	Promotion of the tourism potential	Simple	-
39	135	Campaigns for the promotion of the tourism brand (no.)	No.	118	Promotion of the tourism potential	Simple	-
40	709	Information and publicity materials (no.)	No.	118	Promotion of the tourism potential	Simple	-
KAI 6.1							
41	700	Studies, analyses, reports, strategies (no.)	No.	701	Management and coordination	Simple	-
				703	Evaluation		
42	702	Events focused on experience exchange related to funds implementation and thematic aspects (no.)	No.	701	Management and coordination	Simple	-
				702	Support for beneficiaries		
43	703	Meetings of relevant committees and working	No.	701	Management and	Simple	-

OUTPUT INDICATORS

No.	SMIS Code	Indicator	UM	AC code	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁶
		groups (number)			coordination		
44	706	Participant training-days (number)	No.	701	Management and coordination	Simple	-
				702	Support for beneficiaries		
KAI 6.2							
45	701	Guidelines and other methodological instruments	No.	701	Management and coordination	Simple	-
				702	Support for beneficiaries		
				705	Communication and publicity		
46	704	Participants at events organised (number)	No.	705	Communication and publicity	Simple	-
47	709	Information and publicity materials (number of copies)	No.	705	Communication and publicity	Simple	-
48	710	Mass-media campaigns (number)	No.	705	Communication and publicity	Simple	-

RESULT INDICATORS

Nr. crt.	Cod SMIS	Indicator	UM	Cod SMIS	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁷
KAI 1.1							
49	138	Inhabitants benefiting from projects implementation within integrated urban development plans (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
				112	UNESCO patrimony		
				113	National cultural patrimony		
				114	Local cultural patrimony		
				119	Urban infrastructure		
				120	Urban transportation		
50	*	Companies established in the regional and local growth poles (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-

²⁷ Cf. Documentului de lucru nr.7



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RESULT INDICATORS

Nr. crt.	Cod SMIS	Indicator	UM	Cod SMIS	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁷
51	120	New jobs created, of which: (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
				111	Supporting the entrepreneurial environment		
				302	Standards implementation		
52	121	New jobs created, of which: women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
				111	Supporting the entrepreneurial environment		
53	122	New jobs created, of which: men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
				111	Supporting the entrepreneurial environment		
54	126	Visitors at sights (no.)	No.	112	UNESCO patrimony	Simple	-
				113	National cultural patrimony		
				114	Local cultural patrimony		
55	117	SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
56	*	Large enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
58	120	New jobs created, <i>of which</i> (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
59	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
60	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
61	101	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure, <i>of which</i> : (no.) ^{d)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
62	102	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure, women (no.) ^{d)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
63	103	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure, men (no.) ^{d)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
64	*	Persons benefitting from rehabilitated/ modernised/ equipped infrastructure – Roma	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-



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Instrumente Structurale
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RESULT INDICATORS							
Nr. crt.	Cod SMIS	Indicator	UM	Cod SMIS	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁷
		(no.) ^{e)}					
KAI 2.1							
65	*	Increase of transport capacity for passengers (thou. passengers/year)	%	100	County roads	Simple	-
				102	Bypassing roads		
66	*	Increase of transport capacity for freight (thou. tons/year)	%	100	County roads	Simple	-
				102	Bypassing roads		
KAI 3.1							
67	101	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure, of which: (no./day) ^{f)}	No.	103	Health infrastructure	Simple	-
68	102	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure: women (no./day) ^{f)}	No.	103	Health infrastructure	Simple	-
69	103	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure, of which: (no./day) ^{f)}	No.	103	Health infrastructure	Simple	-
KAI 3.2							
70	101	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure, of which: (no.) ^{f)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
71	102	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure, women (no.) ^{f)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
72	103	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure, men (no.) ^{f)}	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
73	131	Persons benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped infrastructure - Roma ^{e)} (no.)	No.	104	Social services infrastructure	Simple	-
KAI 3.3							
74	106	Average intervention time of mobile units in the rural area (communes) (minutes) ^{g)}	No.	106	Infrastructure for interventions in emergency situations	Simple	-
75	107	Average intervention time of mobile units in the urban area	No.	106	Infrastructure for	Simple	-

RESULT INDICATORS

Nr. crt.	Cod SMIS	Indicator	UM	Cod SMIS	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁷
		(cities/towns) – (minutes) ^{g)}			interventions in emergency situations		
KAI 3.4							
76	109	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/extended university campuses (no.)	No.	108	Infrastructure for education - university	Simple	
77	109	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, of which: (no.) ^{h)}	No.	107	Infrastructure for education – pre-university	Simple	-
78	110	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, women (no.) ^{h)}	No.	107	Infrastructure for education – pre-university	Simple	-
79	111	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, men (no.) ^{h)}	No.	107	Infrastructure for education – pre-university	Simple	-
80	109	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, of which: (no.) ^{g)}	No.	108	Infrastructure for education – university	Simple	-
81	110	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, women (no.) ^{h)}	No.	108	Infrastructure for education – university	Simple	-
82	111	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, men (no.) ^{h)}	No.	108	Infrastructure for education – university	Simple	-
83	101	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, of which: (no.) ^{h)}	No.	105	Infrastructure for continuous vocational training	Simple	-
84	102	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, women (no.) ^{h)}	No.	105	Infrastructure for continuous vocational training	Simple	-
85	103	Students benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/equipped education units, men (no.) ^{h)}	No.	105	Infrastructure for continuous vocational training	Simple	-
86	*	Students belonging to disadvantaged groups benefiting from rehabilitated/modernised/ extended/equipped education units (no.)	No.	105	Infrastructure for continuous vocational training	Simple	-
				107	Infrastructure for education –		



RESULT INDICATORS							
Nr. crt.	Cod SMIS	Indicator	UM	Cod SMIS	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁷
					pre-university		
				108	Infrastructure for education – university		
KAI 4.1							
87	118	Occupation rate of business support structures (two years after the project implementation) (%)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
88	120	New jobs created, <i>of which</i> : (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
89	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
90	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
91	117	SMEs attracted in business structures (no.)	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
92	*	Micro-enterprises attracted in business structures (no.)	No.	111	Supporting the entrepreneurial environment	Simple	-
KAI 4.2							
93	120	New jobs created, <i>of which</i> : (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
94	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
95	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
96	120	New jobs created, <i>of which</i> : (no.) ^{c)}	No.	110	Industrial and polluted sites	Simple	-
97	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	110	Industrial and polluted sites	Simple	-
98	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	110	Industrial and polluted sites	Simple	-
KAI 4.3							
99	120	New jobs created, <i>of which</i> : (no.) ^{c)}	No.	111	Supporting the entrepreneurial environment	Simple	-
100	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	111	Supporting the entrepreneurial environment	Simple	-
101	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	111	Supporting the entrepreneurial environment	Simple	-
102	120	New jobs created, <i>of which</i> : (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
103	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-

RESULT INDICATORS

Nr. crt.	Cod SMIS	Indicator	UM	Cod SMIS	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁷
104	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	109	Business infrastructure	Simple	-
KAI 5.1							
105	120	New jobs created, <i>of which:</i> (no.) ^{c)}	No.	115	Tourism recreation infrastructure	Simple	-
106	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	115	Tourism recreation infrastructure	Simple	-
107	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	115	Tourism recreation infrastructure	Simple	-
108	120	New jobs created, <i>of which:</i> (no.) ^{c)}	No.	116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure	Simple	-
109	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure	Simple	-
110	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure	Simple	-
111	126	Visitors at sights (no.)	No.	112	UNESCO patrimony	Simple	-
				113	National cultural patrimony		
				114	Local cultural patrimony in urban area		
KAI 5.2							
112	130	Tourists' arrivals in the accomodation structures rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)	No.	116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure	Simple	-
113	132	Overnight staying in the accommodation infrastructure rehabilitated/modernised/equipped (no.)	No.	116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure	Simple	-
114	126	Visitors at sights (no.)	No.	117	Tourism infrastructure for the capitalisation of natural resources	Simple	-
115	120	New jobs created, <i>of which:</i> (no.) ^{c)}	No.	115	Tourism recreation infrastructure	Simple	-
116	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	115	Tourism recreation	Simple	-

RESULT INDICATORS							
Nr. crt.	Cod SMIS	Indicator	UM	Cod SMIS	Action Category	Type	Core indicator ²⁷
					infrastructure		
117	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	115	Tourism recreation infrastructure	Simple	-
118	120	New jobs created, of which: (no.) ^{c)}	No.	116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure	Simple	-
119	121	New jobs created, women (no.) ^{c)}	No.	116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure	Simple	-
120	122	New jobs created, men (no.) ^{c)}	No.	116	Tourism accommodation infrastructure	Simple	-
121	131	Persons benefiting from the newly built/ rehabilitated/ modernised/extended infrastructure (no.)	No.	115	Tourism recreation infrastructure	Simple	-
KAI 5.3							
122	711	Website visits (no.)	No.	118	Promotion of tourism potential	Simple	-
123	134	Visitors at the tourism information and promotion centres (no.)	No.	118	Promotion of tourism potential	Simple	-
KAI 6.1							
125	*	Degree of satisfaction of training participants (%)	%	701	Management and coordination	Simple	-
				702	Support for beneficiaries		
KAI 6.2							
126	716	Public awareness level (%)	%	701	Management and coordination	Simple	-
127	711	Website visits (number)	No.	705	Communication and publicity	Simple	-
128	*	Degree of satisfaction of training participants (%)	%	701	Management and coordination	Simple	-
				702	Support for beneficiaries		

Note: indicators marked with a), - h) could be collapsed in one indicator if the system allowed for AC or indicator breakdown on multiple levels, which is currently not possible. Unless this feature of SMIS is developed, each of the sub-indicators will be included in SMIS as a separate indicator and summed-up for obtaining an aggregate indicator.



Impact Indicators

Impact indicators	Correspondence with ROP objectives	Correspondence with PA level objectives
New jobs created	ROP global objective	Not applicable
GDP/capita	ROP global objective	Not applicable
Impact indicators	Correspondence with ROP objectives	Correspondence with PA level objectives