

***Updating of the Intermediate Evaluation of the
Autonomous Region of Valencia Integrated
Operational Programme (POICV, Evaluación
Intermedia del Programa Operativo Integrado de
la Comunidad Valenciana) 2000-2006***

- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -



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Executive Summary

Summary of Conclusions, recommendations and considerations

I. Introduction

*In this first chapter a review is carried out of the main analyses performed in the **2000-2006POICV** Updated Study for Intermediate Evaluation. It refers to the most noteworthy results for each of the issues looked at: analysis of the application of previous intermediate evaluation recommendations, study of financial and physical performance in the first four years of the **POICV**, effects of the programme on the main areas of impact and analysis of the degree of integration of **POICV** horizontal principles. Likewise, the main conclusions reached are summarised, as are the proposed recommendations for the new 2007-2013 programme period.*

II. Analysis of the application of 2003 intermediate evaluation recommendations

As a result of the 2000-2006 POICV Intermediate Evaluation carried out during the first half of 2003, a few recommendations were shown in order to improve several aspects of the POICV. Specifically the following six aspects are referred to: planning, management, monitoring, implementing, payment and evaluation.

This study aims to verify the degree of application of the recommendations formulated in the past two years, identifying the main agents involved, the means used, the limitations and challenges for the next few years.

The information needed for finding out the progress made regarding the intermediate evaluation is initially obtained from available documentary information (Annual reports, Complements of the Programme, re-planning proposals, and conclusions of the Monitoring Committees). Additionally rigorous fieldwork has been carried out with the management bodies and POICV coordinators for obtaining additional primary information in order to respond to considerations of the evaluation.

The questionnaire used appears in Appendix 2 along with a list of administrators interviewed.

Of the 21 recommendations carried out a subset of 10 of a general nature and 7 specific to the European Social Fund (ESF) have been chosen, 3 of which are in agreement, about which a more detailed study has been carried out, appearing on the attached forms in appendix 1.

Of the 3 recommendations relating to improving planning, 2 and 3 have been selected. The first of these is also specific to the ESF. The results of their application are summarised below:

- **Recommendation 2 (Prior assessment of the principle of equality between men and women. General Women's Rights. Carry out an information drive to institutions on the mechanisms for integrating the principle of equal opportunities):** A need to carry out a prior assessment is still detected in order to guarantee integration of the principle of equal opportunities. This study must be generalised in order to be able to find out the specific issues faced by women of all areas of application of Structural Funds, to detect priority areas to be dealt with and establish recommendations for their integration in all Operational Programme measures. Nevertheless, some actions have been carried out which raise awareness of the situation of women: The book "Evaluation of Public Policies: The Equality Plans (2003)", the Guide to Equal Opportunities in the area of application of European Funds, the Study on the classification of unemployed women and those applying for jobs, depending on their professional training and qualifications, geographical location and age.
- **Recommendation 3 (Reducing the number of final beneficiaries):** In the June 2004 Monitoring Committee, a proposal for simplification was approved, consisting of proposing that the Valencia Regional Government be the sole beneficiary of the POICV.

Of the 6 recommendations relating to operational management, 3 general ones have been chosen (4, 5 and 8) and one from the ESF (6). The main conclusions regarding this are as follows:

- **Recommendation 4 (Greater involvement of General Community Fund Management in the ESF and FEOGA-O (European fund for agricultural guarantee and orientation, orientation section), at the heart of the 2000-2006 POICV).** Regional managers warn that the objective of the joint functioning between the European funds has not been fully achieved; whilst on a regional level it has worked better than on a national and even a European level. Moreover, the Management Authority advises that according to the General State administration structure, its functions are, among others, coordination and corresponsability as defined in the Program document.
- **Recommendation 5 (Increased communication among Public Administration Institutions, General Economic Management and General Administration of the State; and among the various final beneficiaries).** At the June 2004 Monitoring Committee it was explicitly shown that communication and coordination channels between management authority and the rest of the bodies work well. Although the communication channels have improved it is necessary to continue to develop this communication. Greater involvement is called for in final decision-making, which would respond to the recommendation on Informing, raising awareness and gathering the opinion of executive bodies.
- **Recommendation 6 (ESF) (More information for integrating the principle of equality).** Actions carried out in this sense are: Equality programmes carried out by the Valencia Regional Government (IOP 1997-2000/2001-2004) disseminated via the website of the General Women's Directorate; the study into the evaluation of the implementation and degree of compliance with the objectives and actions, published in the book "Evaluation of public policies: The Equality plans"; courses for POICV

administrators on equal opportunities. Nonetheless, dissemination and raising of awareness must be intensified among the management organisations and all other agents involved.

- **Recommendation 8 (Training and information on integration of the environmental principle).** The procedural Manual for 2000-2006 POICV environmental management drafted by the Valencia Regional Government in 2003 will enable environmental monitoring of structural interventions. Simultaneous assistance and ongoing monitoring are provided as well as workshops on integration of the principle. In the area of the ESF, the "Environmental Awareness Module" is increasingly being incorporated into all areas of training.

Regarding monitoring of the POICV's actions, there are 12 recommendations of a general nature, with 10 and 13 involving the ESF. The main ideas considered are listed below.

- **Recommendation 10 (Coordination of IT applications (FINA, SERAFIN) for direct transfer of data and to speed up of individual monitoring).** In 2003 and 2004 work has continued into perfecting and functionally extending the FONDOS 2000 IT System. A management subsystem has been created which enables monitoring of each operation. The Information Systems centre of the Treasury and Ministry of Tax and Labour is still working on implementing SERAFIN, an IT application for detailed gathering of physical indicators of ESF actions, instigated by the Treasury. The implementation of SERAFIN and its integration in the FINA subsystem will improve coordination of actions financed by the Structural Funds and promote the process of data transmission, since it is quicker and picks up errors more quickly.
- **Recommendation 12 (Review of poorly quantified indicators. Measures: 1.3, 1.7, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2, 3.5, 3.6, 3.9, 3.10, 4.1.12, 45.16, 5.3, 5.5, 5.7, 5.9, 7.8).** At the June 2004 management committee different Programme Complement indicators were reviewed whose reference values for the whole term planned had been miscalculated. Of the measures financed with EFRD funds, on the third and final update of the programme complement the following have been reviewed: 1.1, 1.3, 1.7, 1.10, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 4.1.1, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.7, 5.9, 6.1, 6.5, and 9.1. Regarding the ESF the replanning of third update of the Programme Complement indicators affects all measures associated with this fund, whilst those regarding FEOGA were not amended. Nevertheless, at the last June 2005 management committee, several indicators of measures 7.5 and 3.10 (FEOGA-O), and 6.1, 6.3, 6.4 and 1.3 (EFRD) were revised.
- **Recommendation 13 (Include environmental and equal opportunity indicators. Measures: 1.7, 1.8, 1.10, 2.1, 3.8, 4.1.14, 42, 45.18, 5.6, 7.3).** In the measures highlighted in the Intermediate Evaluation which may include indicators showing the integration of horizontal priorities the changes are limited. Some existing objective values have already been reviewed, two new environmental ones have been incorporated and none have been incorporated regarding equal opportunities. This proposal may be considered in the design of the new 2007-2013 programme.

Regarding the financial absorption capability (performance) three general recommendations have been chosen (15, 16 and 18) and two regarding the ESF, with 16 common to both.

▪ **Recommendation 15 (Replanning of low implementation measures. Transfer of resources from measure 42.9 to 45, from 7.3 to 7.8 and reconsideration of axis 3).**

Replanning approved at the June 2004 Monitoring Committee has not only affected the proposed measures but practically the whole POICV. Replanning has enabled the orientation of available resources on the programme needs, ensuring it remains in step with levels of performance. Assets aimed at measure 42.9 have been reduced by 97%. As a result the performance level is at 82%. Resources aimed at axis 45 have increased, particularly regarding measure 45.16 by 46.5%. Measure 5.6 has undergone a reduction in resources of 57%. Transfer of assets from measure 7.3 to 7.8, suggested in the intermediate evaluation, has been shown in the replanning process¹. Regarding axis 3, there is a very significant redistribution of the total resources, without reducing the total public expenditure.

▪ **Recommendation 16 (ESF) (Promoting contact with associations and management centres to support priority groups. Female immigrants must be a priority objective of axis 45 and of the actions of the ESF generally).**

It has been confirmed that the social agents involved in planning and carrying out actions are present, and since 2003 there has been greater insistence on work schedules. In addition, by means of Integrated Employment Plans contact is made with bodies known as “employment promoters” connected with these groups whose purpose is the carrying out of schedules for underprivileged groups whose goal is to achieve their insertion in the workplace.

▪ **Recommendation 17 (ESF) (Dissemination of vocational training actions)**

A significant improvement can be seen in the dissemination of training courses which is reflected in the high number of registered students. Regarding consultancy work, studies have been carried out to enable awareness of the needs of applicants and on the other hand there is the support of the Employment and Human Resources Development Operational Programme, which performs tasks supplementary to the POICV in actions prior to Professional Vocational Training courses.

▪ **Recommendation 18 (Increased dissemination of activities with periodical publications . Dynamising the Information and Publicity plan).**

The Treasury's “Information and publicity action plan and help manual for the final beneficiary” manual provides the tools for improving POICV information and publicity by the administrators. This manual offers a) a realistic diagnosis of the start situation, identifying needs and deficiencies, b) it defines the objectives and effects which it is intended to achieve through its implementation, c) it proposes the appropriate information channels for each action, d) it determines the available resources and e) it delimits specific actions, assigning priorities. Development of websites for the bodies involved also promotes disclosure of activities financed by European Funds.

Lastly a great deal has been said about the last recommendation regarding the ESF

¹ Replanning has been intensified at the June 2005 management committee with the approval of an 8,03 million euro FEOGA-O funds reduction of the 7.3 measure for 2005 and 2006, and an 11,9 million euro FEOGA-O funds raise for the 7.1 measure (with a Total Eligible Cost change likewise). 1.2 measure has also seen a stronger replanning due to a 4.1 million euro FEOGA-O extra allocation in 2005 and 3,9 million euro in 2006.

- **Recommendation 21 (Database of final recipients in employment assistance to assess the impact of help in updating the evaluation)** The available information provided by those in charge of ESF management has improved qualitatively. It has all the necessary fields in place (including telephone numbers for the latest beneficiaries) to be able to assess the impact of assistance. The new ESF database, SERAFÍN, will gather all these types of information which will aid survey work in future evaluation processes.

The **conclusions** drawn from contact with the management organisations regarding the recommendations are as follows:

1. Knowledge of the recommendations by the management organisations has not been generalised, in many cases there has been a delay in them becoming aware of them. Those who had been involved in the assessment process had a greater awareness than those who have filled their current post more recently. Nevertheless, the recommendations have been set in motion as a result of replanning without having identified the fact that the origin was in the 2003 intermediate evaluation.
2. The recommendations include all areas of the POICV from planning through to implementation or horizontal principles. In this sense, they are considered pertinent and sufficiently justified in the analysis. The response is unanimous in this sense among administrators.
3. Of the 21 recommendations formulated in the intermediate evaluation, 70% have been applied effectively. Recommendations regarding planning have mostly been tackled. There are more significant deficiencies in the issue of physical indicators. Although amendments have been made to the objective value, not all the indicators have been incorporated suggested with regard to the environment, and none of the ones on equal opportunities have been.
4. Replanning for 2004 has enabled an improved readjustment of resources to needs.
5. **There is the necessary capability** for its application in many cases, the material means and human resources are scarce.

Regarding the work carried out a number of **recommendations** are proposed regarding planning:

1. In future it would be appropriate for the results of this study to be transferred to all management organisations and for it to be subsequently verified that they are familiar with the status of the POICV. In fact, new mechanisms for the release of results should be promoted (Study transmission committee, active participation in Valencian Local Government journal).
2. In this way, corrective measures may be more easily put in place or advances made may be consolidated.
3. Carrying out studies, creating reports, methodical and practical work, which improve awareness of the Autonomous Region of Valencia situation and which

enable determination of the intensity of difficulties detected and possible solutions applied (Equal Opportunities, new employment fields).

4. There is a need to have more specialist staff on hand to set in motion all the objectives of the **2000-2006 POICV**. The lack of human resources restricts the setting in motion of new initiatives by administrators.

III. Analysis of the financial and physical performance of the 2000-2006 POICV

III.1. Financial efficacy

The **replanning** carried out during 2004 has enabled resources associated with measures which presented more implementation difficulties to be reduced and those being carried out at a good rate to be increased and offer more possibilities in the following years.

This replanning has also had two additional consequences. The financial efficiency of the measures in which resources have been reduced has increased, whilst those in which more assets have been injected have reduced slightly. Therefore projected results based on the latter piece of information may undervalue the growth potential in the remaining years of the POICV.

Axes 3 and 6 (Environment, natural surroundings and water resources and Transport and energy networks) which receive the main total eligible cost experienced growth of the total of their assets in the replanning. The first, however, showed one of the lowest levels of performance in the intermediate evaluation.

The Valencian Local Government proposed a reduction in the FEDER funds, whereas the FEDER funds managed from the Central Government remained unchanged. Nevertheless, the national contribution increased and also the eligible cost for measures 3.1 and 3.2, while it decreased for measure 3.6; owing to the importance it has for national water resource policy.

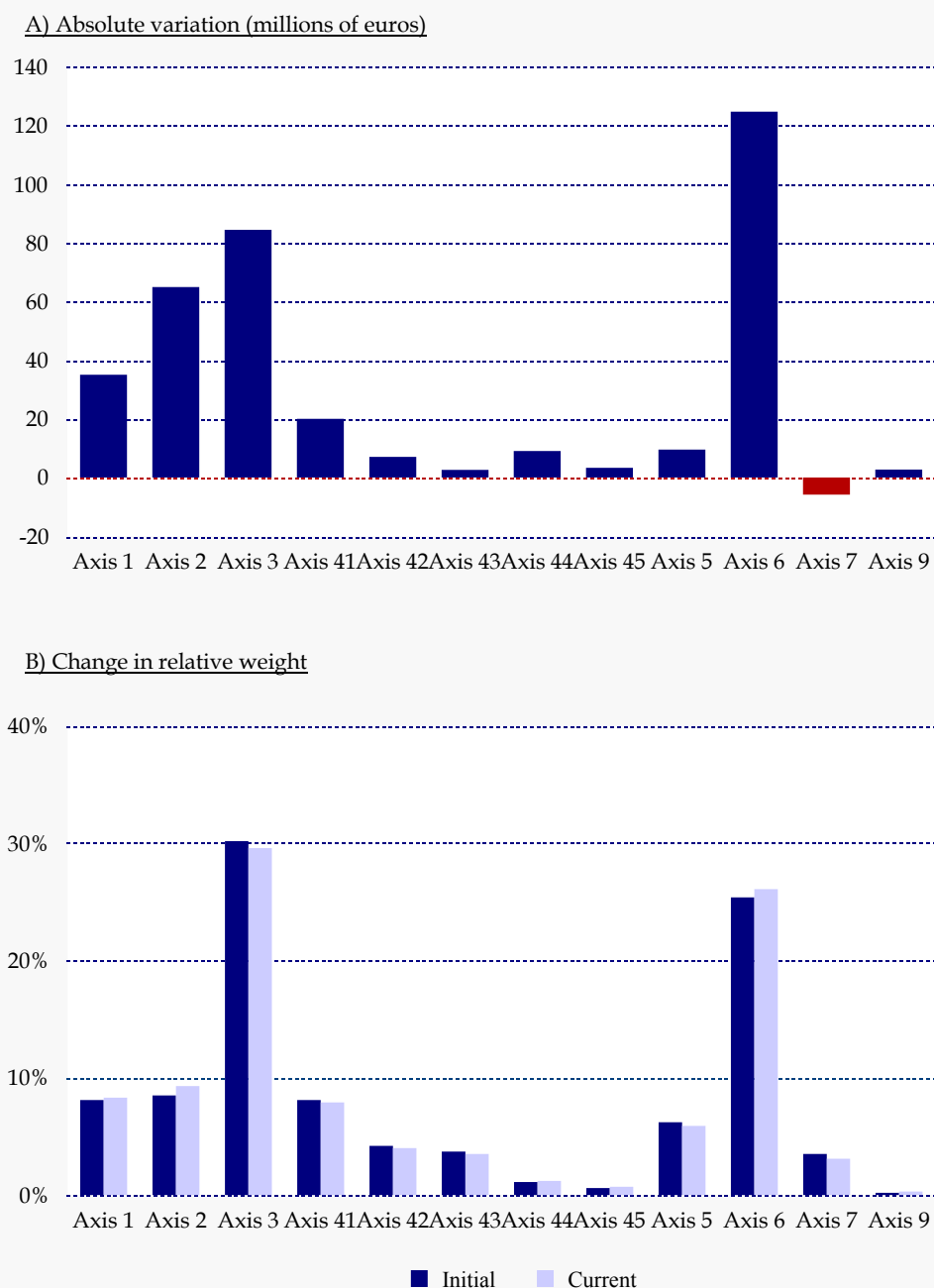
In graph 1 (A), it can be seen that, with the exception of a slight dip in Axis 7, all the others gain thanks to the reserve of efficacy also distributed in the replanning which rises to a total of 120 million euros. In section B of the same graph slight changes can be seen in the weights relative to the different axes.

Financial efficacy 2000-2004

In table 1, the main information is shown for financial efficacy per action axis during the 2000-2004 term. A very high level of correspondence can be seen between the planning figures for the entire term (2000-2006) and for the term under analysis (2000-2004). The rate of planning is adequate, with only a difference of over 9% detected in the progress of Axis 4 I.

In terms of payment (phase T), the average financial efficiency of the **POICV** is 79.52% (graph 2) with reference to that planned until December 2004 and 54.81% (red line) with reference to the total forecast for that whole term. This delay involves a total of 640 million euros and in relative terms 20.48% with regard to the planned amount until the end of 2004. This is mainly due to axis 3, with 541 million euros.

Graph 1. Variation of the financing planned by axis



Source: Fondos 2000 and own elaboration

Nevertheless, this result is deemed satisfactory. The delay may be caused by the payment phase in terms of commitments (AD phase) efficacy is over 100%. In addition, in terms of payments the term may extend to 2008, therefore in 2004 we would only be midway through the implementation term.

Improved performance by axes is in 41, Infrastructure and reinforcement of technical and professional education (105%), and in axis 6, Transport and Energy Networks (133%), which in addition is the second in terms of volume of resources managed, with over 26% of the POICV total.

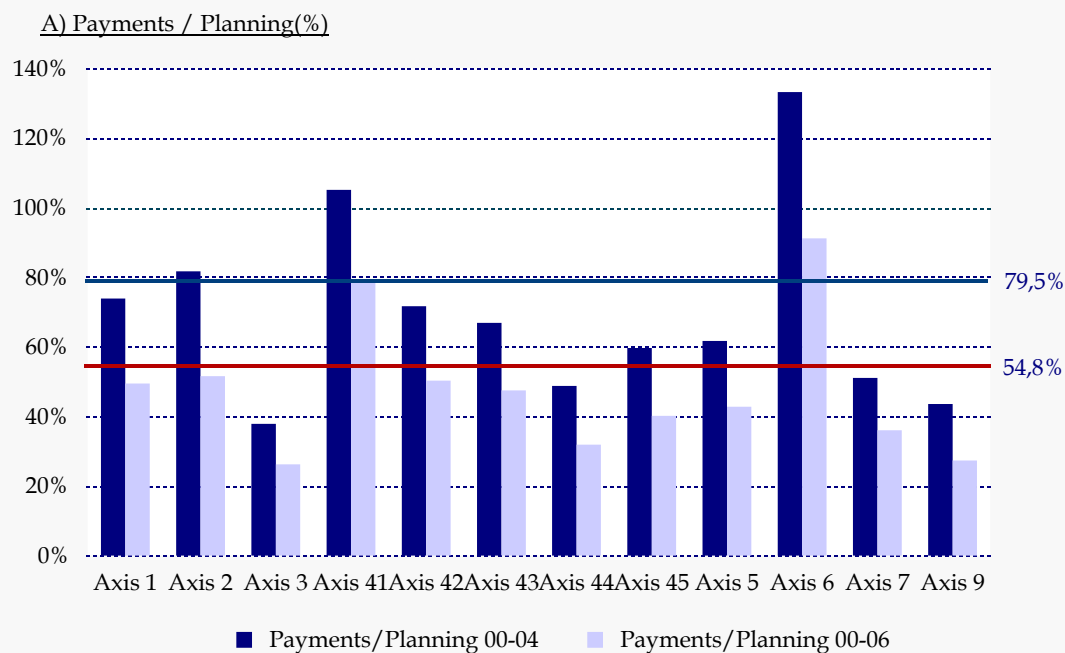
Table 1. Financial efficacy per POICV axis. 2000-2004

Current euros

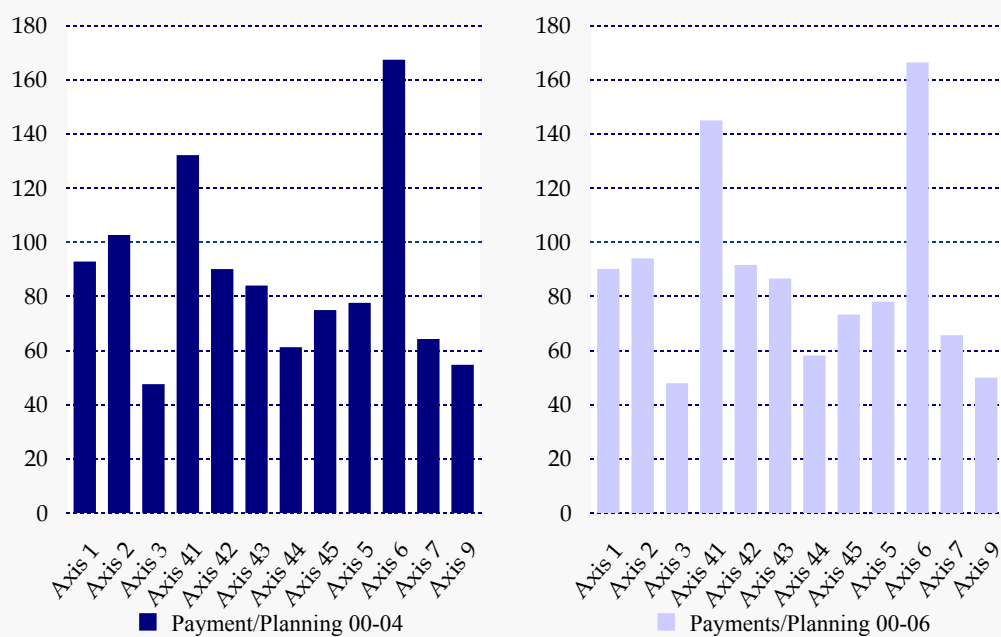
		Planned 2000-2006		Planned 2000-2004		Commitments 2000-2004		Payments made 2000-2004	Financial Efficacy			Fiancial Deviation 04	
		€ (A)	% PO	€ (B)	% PO	€ (C)	% PO	€ (D)	2000-04 (D/B)	2000-06 (D/A)	2000-04 (C/B)	Absolute (D-B)	Relative (D-B)/B
Axis 1	Improvement in competitiveness and development of the productive framework	374.600.557	8,3%	250.718.447	8,0%	272.604.025	8,2%	185.059.469	73,81%	49,40%	108,73%	-65.658.978	-26,19%
Axis 2	Knowledge society (Innovation, R&D, Information Society)	421.852.844	9,3%	266.531.069	8,5%	263.581.801	7,9%	217.433.741	81,58%	51,54%	98,89%	-49.097.328	-18,42%
Axis 3	Environment, natural surroundings, and water resources	1.344.040.822	29,6%	933.926.835	29,9%	535.383.496	16,1%	352.722.473	37,77%	26,24%	57,33%	-581.204.362	-62,23%
Axis 41	Educational infrastructure and reinforcement of technical and professional education	359.270.600	7,9%	271.690.709	8,7%	349.758.996	10,5%	285.354.992	105,03%	79,43%	128,73%	13.664.283	5,03%
Axis 42	Profesional insertion and reinsertion of unemployed people	181.497.032	4,0%	127.309.926	4,1%	174.448.809	5,2%	91.143.962	71,59%	50,22%	137,03%	-36.165.964	-28,41%
Axis 43	Reinforcement of workplace safety and adaptability	158.919.761	3,5%	112.821.665	3,6%	156.279.553	4,7%	75.308.992	66,75%	47,39%	138,52%	-37.512.673	-33,25%
Axis 44	Insertion into the labour market of people with special needs	56.565.963	1,2%	36.992.617	1,2%	47.500.662	1,4%	18.008.144	48,68%	31,84%	128,41%	-18.984.473	-51,32%
Axis 45	Involvement of women in the labour market	30.429.185	0,7%	20.504.665	0,7%	27.122.782	0,8%	12.212.438	59,56%	40,13%	132,28%	-8.292.227	-40,44%
Axis 5	Local and urban development	267.856.513	5,9%	185.845.628	5,9%	177.602.618	5,3%	114.490.584	61,61%	42,74%	95,56%	-71.355.044	-38,39%
Axis 6	Transport and energy networks	1.183.423.303	26,1%	810.526.928	25,9%	1.263.344.645	37,9%	1.078.584.816	133,07%	91,14%	155,87%	268.057.888	33,07%
Axis 7	Farming and rural development	141.604.331	3,1%	99.746.008	3,2%	55.242.948	1,7%	50.907.056	51,04%	35,95%	55,38%	-48.838.952	-48,96%
Axis 9	Technical Assistance (EFRD, ESF, FEOGA-O, FDI)	13.007.744	0,3%	8.169.021	0,3%	6.296.426	0,2%	3.555.045	43,52%	27,33%	77,08%	-4.613.976	-56,48%
TOTAL		4.533.068.655	100,0%	3.124.783.518	100%	3.329.166.761	100%	2.484.781.712	79,52%	54,81%	106,54%	-640.001.806	-20,48%

Source: Fondos 2000 and own elaboration

Graph 2. Financial efficacy per main axis of POICV 2000-2006



B) Average financial efficacy POICV = 100



Source: Fondos 2000 and own elaboration

The greatest reduction in financial efficacy is in axes 3, 9, 45 and 7 (Environment, natural surroundings and water resources; Technical Assistance, Involvement of women in the employment market and Farming and rural development). Axis 3 is the most problematic since it is the first in volume of resources and due to the direct relationship it has with the horizontal environmental principle.

In the study the improvement experienced by the financial efficacy indicators has been verified for the last two years following intermediate evaluation of the current **2000-2006 POICV** which have gone from 71.1% to 79.5%. This improvement represents, in terms of overall programme percentage, over 25 percent.

Financial efficacy per measure

Table 2 shows the efficacy indicators corresponding to the various measures. Since these latter elements are included in each of the axes their dispersal is greater than that of the former. Among the Axes showing the best indicators, 6 and 4, measures 41.1, 41.2, 41.5, 6.1 and 6.4, are of particular note, being related to the construction of training centres and Professional Training geared towards the labour market, as well as to roads, dual carriageways and ports.

Measures 1.6, 5.4, 6.8, 7.3 (Support for internationalisation and overseas promotion; Infrastructure and equipment for supporting social integration in the urban setting; Energy distribution networks and Investment in cultivation) show a financial performance index below 10%. Specific attention should be paid in future to this low level of performance.

Financial efficacy of the three European funds

EFRD shows a financial efficacy of 81.9% according to payments up to 2004 and 56.2% of the total forecast for the entire period. Second in performance is the ESF with 77.6% and, somewhat lower, the FEOGA-O with 59.2%. The latter shows a slight delay (40% in payment and 25% in commitment) which it is necessary to monitor.

Financial efficacy of the various **POICV** administrations

Autonomous regional financial efficiency is considerable greater than that of the General Administration of the State: 87% against 71.3%. Of the total available financing for the entire term, the Autonomous Region has paid 61.3%, whilst this percentage has been 48.1% for the General Administration of the State. In terms of prior commitments to the payment phase, the Autonomous Region shows an efficacy index of 116.1% and the General Administration of the State 96.1%, with the difference being in the final payment process. This difference in the efficacy of the two administrations is reflected in table 3 which shows the financial efficacy per funds and per administration. Except of the European Social Fund (ESF), in which only local government management intervenes, for EFRD and FEOGA the autonomous regional government financial efficiency is considerably higher than that for the Central Government. It is shown that the lowest level of efficiency regarding measures financed by FEOGA is caused by the part of the credits managed by the Central Government, which show a performance of under 40% for that planned until 2004 and under 28% for the entire term.

Table 2. Financial efficacy per POICV measures. 2000-2004

Axis	Measures	Planned 2000-2006			Planned 2000-2004			Commitments 2000-2004			Payments made 2000-2004	Financial Efficacy			Financial Deviation 04	
		€ (A)	%Axis	% PO	€ (B)	%Axis	% PO	€ (C)	%Axis	% PO	€ (D)	2000-04 (D/B)	2000-06 (D/A)	2000-04 (C/B)	Absolute (D-B)	Relative (D- B)/B
	1.1	82,979,545	22.2%	1.8%	36,748,988	14.7%	1.2%	14,741,205	5.4%	0.4%	14,662,364	39.9%	17.7%	40.11%	-22,086,624	-60%
	1.2	124,270,547	33.2%	2.7%	86,307,677	34.4%	2.8%	73,461,040	26.9%	2.2%	47,125,599	54.6%	37.9%	85.12%	-39,182,078	-45%
	1.3	59,936,083	16.0%	1.3%	44,111,164	17.6%	1.4%	110,844,631	40.7%	3.3%	70,292,115	159.4%	117.3%	251.28%	26,180,951	59%
	1.6	29,617,877	7.9%	0.7%	29,617,877	11.8%	0.9%	2,113,454	0.8%	0.1%	1,699,477	5.7%	5.7%	7.14%	-27,918,400	-94%
	1.7	19,386,791	5.2%	0.4%	15,780,719	5.5%	0.4%	14,820,949	5.4%	0.4%	14,820,949	107.5%	76.4%	107.57%	1,092,290	8%
	1.8	41,789,887	11.2%	0.9%	29,632,962	11.8%	0.9%	41,064,592	15.1%	1.2%	20,927,940	70.6%	50.1%	138.58%	-8,705,022	-29%
	1.10	16,619,827	4.4%	0.4%	10,519,060	4.2%	0.3%	15,554,464	5.7%	0.5%	15,531,966	147.7%	93.5%	147.87%	5,012,906	48%
	Axis 1	374,600,557	100.0%	8.3%	250,718,447	100.0%	8.0%	272,604,025	100.0%	8.2%	185,059,469	73.8%	49.4%	108.73%	-65,658,978	-26%
	2.1	31,376,284	7.4%	0.7%	20,886,784	7.8%	0.7%	27,291,441	10.4%	0.8%	16,734,891	80.1%	53.3%	130.66%	-4,151,893	-20%
	2.2	120,993,968	28.7%	2.7%	84,008,758	31.5%	2.7%	82,076,827	31.1%	2.5%	76,216,280	90.7%	63.0%	97.70%	-7,792,478	-9%
	2.3	55,467,338	13.1%	1.2%	41,165,676	15.4%	1.3%	36,803,847	13.8%	1.1%	32,345,893	82.7%	58.3%	88.43%	-8,819,783	-21%
	2.4	10,500,138	2.5%	0.2%	7,549,028	2.8%	0.2%	7,815,265	3.0%	0.2%	7,799,307	103.3%	74.3%	103.53%	-250,279	3%
	2.5	90,811,447	21.5%	2.0%	51,713,053	19.4%	1.7%	51,832,374	19.7%	1.6%	34,484,321	66.7%	38.0%	100.23%	-17,228,732	-33%
	2.7	112,703,669	26.7%	2.5%	61,207,770	23.0%	2.0%	58,162,046	22.1%	1.7%	49,853,050	81.4%	44.2%	95.02%	-11,354,720	-19%
	Axis 2	421,852,844	100.0%	9.3%	266,531,069	100.0%	8.5%	263,581,801	100.0%	7.9%	217,433,741	81.6%	51.5%	98.89%	-49,097,328	-18%
	3.1	518,587,945	38.6%	11.4%	289,896,117	31.0%	9.3%	193,504,148	36.1%	5.8%	85,603,733	29.5%	16.5%	66.75%	-204,292,384	-70%
	3.2	402,556,061	30.0%	8.9%	250,010,888	26.8%	8.0%	157,924,857	25.8%	4.1%	121,724,724	48.7%	30.2%	55.17%	-126,286,154	-51%
	3.3	22,692,461	1.7%	0.5%	22,440,349	2.4%	0.7%	11,250,127	2.1%	0.3%	10,060,639	44.8%	44.3%	50.13%	-12,379,710	-55%
	3.4	27,631,038	2.1%	0.6%	22,739,638	2.4%	0.7%	8,431,438	1.6%	0.3%	8,243,492	36.3%	29.8%	37.03%	-14,496,146	-64%
	3.5	51,294,618	3.8%	1.1%	47,853,320	5.1%	1.5%	37,033,373	6.9%	1.1%	30,214,479	63.1%	58.9%	77.39%	-17,638,841	-37%
	3.6	248,918,268	18.5%	5.5%	247,407,211	26.5%	7.9%	99,477,959	18.6%	3.0%	54,480,097	22.0%	21.9%	40.21%	-192,927,114	-78%
	3.8	9,621,575	0.7%	0.2%	9,621,575	1.0%	0.3%	4,390,764	0.8%	0.1%	4,227,368	43.9%	43.9%	45.63%	-5,394,207	-56%
	3.9	51,963,129	3.9%	1.1%	36,408,166	3.9%	1.2%	39,430,299	7.4%	1.2%	34,594,340	95.0%	66.6%	108.30%	-1,813,826	-5%
	3.10	10,775,727	0.8%	0.2%	7,549,571	0.8%	0.2%	3,941,200	0.7%	0.1%	3,573,591	47.3%	33.2%	52.20%	-3,975,980	-53%
	Axis 3	1,344,040,822	100.0%	29.6%	933,926,835	100.0%	29.9%	535,383,496	100.0%	16.1%	352,722,473	37.8%	26.2%	57.33%	-581,204,362	-62%
	4.1	130,727,953	36.4%	2.9%	110,716,453	40.8%	3.5%	128,306,165	36.7%	3.9%	116,251,240	105.0%	88.9%	115.89%	-5,534,787	5%
	4.12	169,877,122	47.3%	3.7%	119,644,186	44.0%	3.8%	155,772,288	44.5%	4.7%	130,551,067	109.1%	76.9%	130.20%	10,906,881	9%
	4.13	5,207,182	1.4%	0.1%	3,730,426	1.4%	0.1%	5,207,182	1.5%	0.2%	2,807,913	75.3%	53.9%	139.59%	-922,513	-25%
	4.14	14,901,267	4.1%	0.3%	11,594,822	4.3%	0.4%	25,942,702	7.4%	0.8%	8,143,190	70.2%	54.6%	121.49%	-11,951,907	-30%
	4.15	38,557,076	10.7%	0.9%	26,004,822	9.6%	0.8%	34,530,659	9.9%	1.0%	27,601,582	106.1%	71.6%	132.79%	1,596,760	6%
	Axis 4	359,270,600	100.0%	7.9%	271,690,709	100.0%	8.7%	349,758,996	100.0%	10.5%	285,354,992	105.0%	79.4%	128.73%	-13,664,283	5%
	4.6	66,742,143	36.8%	1.5%	44,736,394	35.1%	1.4%	54,592,975	31.3%	1.6%	25,873,759	57.8%	38.8%	122.03%	-18,862,635	-42%
	4.7	16,871,295	9.3%	0.4%	13,367,952	10.5%	0.4%	32,724,058	18.8%	1.0%	8,016,531	60.0%	47.5%	244.79%	-5,351,421	-40%
	4.8	97,817,863	53.9%	2.2%	69,139,489	54.3%	2.2%	83,995,742	48.1%	2.5%	57,187,942	82.7%	58.5%	121.49%	-11,951,907	-17%
	4.9	1,657,311	0.0%	0.0%	1,657,311	0.1%	0.0%	3,136,034	1.8%	0.1%	65,770	100.0%	100.0%	4771.01%	1	0%
	Axis 4.2	181,497,032	100.0%	4.0%	127,309,926	100.0%	4.0%	174,448,809	100.0%	5.2%	91,143,962	71.6%	50.2%	137.03%	-36,165,964	-28%
	4.2	114,785,473	72.2%	2.5%	81,863,904	72.6%	2.6%	125,006,452	80.0%	3.8%	52,099,826	63.6%	45.4%	152.70%	-29,764,078	-36%
	4.3	31,491,660	19.8%	0.7%	24,456,377	21.7%	0.8%	24,997,930	16.0%	0.8%	17,719,204	72.5%	56.3%	102.21%	-6,737,173	-28%
	4.4	12,642,628	8.0%	0.3%	6,501,384	5.8%	0.2%	6,275,171	4.0%	0.2%	5,489,962	84.4%	43.4%	96.52%	-1,011,422	-16%
	Axis 4.3	158,919,761	100.0%	3.5%	112,821,665	100.0%	3.8%	156,279,553	100.0%	4.7%	75,388,992	66.8%	47.4%	138.52%	-37,512,673	-33%
	4.10	23,957,313	42%	1%	14,669,796	40%	0%	17,524,553	37%	1%	7,599,088	51.8%	31.7%	119.46%	-7,070,708	-48%
	4.11	32,570,250	58%	1%	22,322,821	60%	1%	29,976,109	63%	1%	10,409,055	46.6%	32.0%	134.28%	-11,913,766	-53%
	Axis 4.4	56,565,963	100.0%	1.2%	36,992,617	100.0%	1.2%	47,090,662	100.0%	1.4%	18,008,144	48.7%	31.8%	128.41%	-18,984,473	-51%
	4.16	11,719,055	38.5%	0.3%	6,927,379	33.8%	0.2%	8,458,866	31.2%	0.3%	3,348,051	48.3%	28.6%	122.11%	-3,579,328	-52%
	4.17	10,551,175	34.7%	0.2%	7,171,066	35.0%	0.2%	9,626,905	35.5%	0.3%	4,873,053	68.0%	46.2%	134.25%	-2,298,013	-32%
	4.18	8,158,955	26.8%	0.2%	6,406,220	31.2%	0.2%	9,037,011	33.3%	0.3%	3,991,334	62.3%	48.9%	141.07%	-2,414,886	-38%
	Axis 4.5	30,429,185	100.0%	0.7%	20,504,645	100.0%	0.7%	27,122,282	100.0%	0.8%	12,212,438	59.6%	40.1%	132.28%	-8,292,227	-40%
	5.1	62,649,862	23.4%	1.4%	27,139,819	14.4%	0.9%	30,590,746	17.2%	0.9%	21,345,065	78.6%	34.1%	112.72%	-5,794,754	-21%
	5.3	3,005,061	1.1%	0.1%	2,704,555	1.5%	0.1%	2,861,504	1.6%	0.1%	2,805,949	103.7%	93.4%	105.80%	-101,394	4%
	5.4	13,721,407	5.1%	0.3%	13,582,875	7.3%	0.4%	1,781,201	1.0%	0.1%	986,949	7.3%	7.2%	13.11%	-12,595,926	-93%
	5.5	48,442,430	18.1%	1.1%	25,541,576	13.7%	0.8%	34,380,732	19.4%	1.0%	24,629,369	96.4%	50.8%	134.61%	-912,207	-4%
	5.6	10,321,460	3.9%	0.2%	10,321,460	5.6%	0.3%	17,832,500	10.0%	0.5%	1,256,197	12.2%	12.2%	172.77%	-9,065,263	-88%
	5.7	38,381,173	14.3%	0.8%	28,160,001	15.2%	0.9%	57,317,388	21.0%	1.1%	34,181,648	121.4%	89.1%	132.52%	6,021,647	21%
	5.8	37,027,364	13.8%	0.8%	28,230,565	15.2%	0.9%	30,842,023	17.4%	0.9%	12,184,499	43.2%	32.9%	109.25%	-16,046,066	-57%
	5.9	54,307,756	20.3%	1.2%	50,164,777	27.0%	1.6%	21,996,324	12.4%	0.7%	17,100,908	34.1%	31.5%	43.85%	-33,063,869	-66%
	Axis 5	267,856,513	100.0%	5.9%	185,845,628	100.0%	5.9%	177,602,618	100.0%	5.3%	114,490,584	61.6%	42.7%	95.56%	-71,355,034	-38%
	6.1	52,006,794	44.1%	11.5%	331,601,462	40.9%	10.6%	747,096,847	59.1%	22.4%	649,169,458	195.8%	124.4%	225.30%	317,567,996	96%
	6.3	462,303,376	39.1%	10.2%	322,517,642	39.8%	10.3%	273,957,224	21.7%	8.2%	242,107,488	75.1%	52.4%	84.94%	-80,410,154	-25%
	6.4	109,020,000	9.2%	2.4%	76,613,752	9.5%	2.5%	163,924,408	13.0%	4.9%	130,028,418	169.7%	119.3%	213.96%	53,424,666	70%
	6.5	55,467,144	4.7%	1.2%	48,173,144	5.9%	1.5%	59,594,407	4.7%	1.8%	47,192,671	98.0%	85.1%	123.71%	-980,473	-2%
	6.8	16,595,627	1.4%	0.4%	13,590,566	1.7%	0.4%	9,507,067	0.8%	0.3%	792,090	5.8%	4.8%	69.95%	-12,798,477	-94%
	6.10	18,030,362	1.5%	0.4%	18,030,362	2.2%	0.6%	9,284,692	0.7%	0.3%	9,284,690	51.5%	51.5%	51.49%	-8,745,672	-49%
	Axis 6	1,183,423,303	100.0%	26.1%	810,526,928	100.0%	25.9%	1,263,344,645	100.0%	37.9%</						

III.2. Physical Efficacy

The physical indicators of the 2000-2006 POICV monitoring system enable one to find out the incidence of programme actions on the various areas. Table 4 shows the objectives worked towards and the values achieved until 2004 of the indicators considered in all measures.

The physical indicators of the measures of **axis 1** show an increased degree of efficacy in general terms, more than 100% of that forecast until 2004 in many cases. The indicators for which a lack of data or a low level of performance should be noted are as follows; Jobs retained (1.8%) and Studies into support and dissemination to SMEs (0%) of measure 1.1; approved/undertaken Investments (0%) of measure 1.2; Degree of occupation (0%) and prepared surface (8.3%) of measure 1.3.

In **axis 2**, the results of the indicators are also generally satisfactory. Only measure 2.4 shows a lower level of physical efficacy. Less effective indicators of this axis are: No. of persons who continue to be employed or have improved their situation (7.7%) measure 2.1; involved researchers (0% measure 2.2; jobs kept (8.1 %) measure 2.5 and orthophotographed surface (4.7%) of measure 2.7.

On the other hand **axis 3** is the one showing greatest dispersal in the value of physical efficacy indicators. Except in measures 3.2, 3.4 and 3.8, the rest show one or more indicators without a recorded value or with a very low level of performance. The most alarming case is that of measure 3.6 for which there is no record in any of the five associated indicators.

Generally the physical indicators in the measures affecting the teaching of Professional Training, **axis 4**, are satisfactory, particularly, in terms of students, women, training, training times, the disabled and immigrants. Only measure 4.1.1 shows two indicators with a 0 value.

In **axis 4**, the percentages achieved are often close to the objectives worked towards. The indicator for trained people or those benefiting and is over 100% on several measures is of note (42.6, 42.7 and 42.8).

In **axis 4**, there is a greater disparity than in the physical results. Efficacy is medium or low regarding the number of companies benefiting (except in measure 4.3.4) and the number of persons who have improved their situation, whilst it is high regarding people and women benefiting.

The two measures for **axis 4** show similar and very satisfactory levels of physical efficacy. In **axis 4**, the results achieved are generally medium to high. Of measure 4.5.16 of note is the indicator "No. of disabled people and immigrants" with a level of efficacy of 133% and in measure 4.5.17, that of the number of people trained who have followed an environmental module and number of people trained, with percentages of efficacy of 127% and 115% respectively.

Table 4. Physical efficacy of the POICV. 2000-2004

AXIS 1: IMPROVEMENT IN COMPETITIVENESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTIVE FRAMEWORK

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
1.1	Assistance with creation	Rez	Nº	116.8%	51.7%
	Assistance granted (Total)	Rez	Nº	97.9%	43.4%
	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	91.2%	40.4%
	Jobs retained	Imp	Nº	1.8%	0.8%
	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	106.8%	47.3%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	107.7%	47.7%
	New industrial companies	Res	Nº	119.9%	53.1%
	Private investment encouraged	Res	Euros	90.8%	40.2%
	Studies into support and dissemination to SMEs	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
1.2	Approved/undertaken investments	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	311.4%	216.3%
	Jobs retained	Imp	Nº	169.0%	117.4%
	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	82.7%	57.5%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	97.3%	67.6%
	Private investment encouraged	Res	Euros	134.5%	93.4%
1.3	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	20.3%	14.9%
	Degree of employment	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Private investment encouraged	Res	Euros	20.1%	14.8%
	Prepared surface	Rez	M ²	8.3%	6.1%
1.6	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	146.9%	146.9%
	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	31.7%	31.7%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	31.7%	31.7%
	Associated investment in new markets	Res	Euros	18.7%	18.7%
1.7	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	132.0%	93.8%
	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	113.2%	80.5%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	112.9%	80.3%
	Private investment encouraged	Res	Euros	136.9%	97.3%
1.8	Self-employment generated	Rez	Nº	76.5%	54.3%
	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	72.7%	51.5%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	72.7%	51.5%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Res	Nº	109.3%	77.5%
	Trained persons	Res	Nº	101.5%	71.9%
	No. of companies created which are still active after twelve months (including self-employment)	Res	Nº	46.4%	32.9%
1.10	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	88.0%	55.7%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	88.2%	55.8%
	Private investment encouraged in the tourist sector	Res	Euros	93.6%	59.2%

AXIS 2: KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY (INNOVATION, R&D, INFORMATION SOCIETY)

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
2.1	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	142.6%	94.9%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	138.8%	92.4%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	174.1%	115.9%
	No. of persons still employed of who have improved their working conditions	Res	Nº	7.7%	5.1%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	172.6%	114.9%
	No. of scholarship holders who have gained training-related employment	Res	Nº	925.9%	616.4%
2.2	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	142.6%	99.0%
	Companies mobilised (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	83.2%	57.8%
	Companies mobilised (Total)	Rez	Nº	83.5%	58.0%
	New (or consolidated) companies	Rez	Nº	59.4%	41.2%
	Investment encouraged in partner companies on co-financed projects	Res	Euros	107.0%	74.3%
	Researchers involved	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
2.3	Co-financed R&D&I projects	Rez	Nº	123.7%	85.9%
	Benefiting centres	Rez	Nº	73.6%	54.7%
	Centres created (technology centres, Universities, etc.)	Rez	Nº	26.9%	20.0%
	Centres created (technology centres, Universities, etc.)	Rez	Nº	741.1%	550.0%
	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	202.1%	150.0%
	Jobs retained	Imp	Nº	263.2%	195.4%
	Equipment installed	Rez	Nº	148.7%	110.4%
	Researchers involved	Res	Nº	283.5%	210.4%
	Co-financed R&D&I projects	Res	Nº	142.9%	106.1%
	Actions carried out	Imp	Nº	62.4%	44.9%
2.4	Centres involved	Res	Nº	85.6%	61.5%
	Jobs created	Rez	Nº	34.8%	25.0%
	Technology centres involved (Dissemination Actions, Technology Transfer, etc.)	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
2.5	Centres created (technology centres, Universities, etc.)	Res	Nº	32.9%	18.8%
	Centres created (technology centres, Universities, etc.)	Res	Nº	137.1%	78.1%
	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	337.2%	192.0%
	Jobs retained	Imp	Nº	8.1%	4.6%
	Researchers using new or upgraded facilities	Res	Nº	86.6%	49.3%
	Homes with an internet connection	Imp	Nº	197.1%	107.1%
2.7	Digital or ADSL lines installed	Rez	Nº	182.2%	99.0%
	RSDI lines	Rez	Nº	179.5%	97.5%
	Rural centres benefited	Res	Nº	101.3%	55.0%
	Upgraded plots	Rez	Nº	156.6%	85.1%
	SMEs with access to created services	Res	Nº	392.6%	213.2%
	Networks created in Public Administrations	Rez	Nº	69.0%	37.5%
	Upgraded surface	Rez	Hectares	154.6%	84.0%
	Orthophotographed surface	Rez	Hectares	4.7%	2.5%
	Users of created networks	Res	Nº	57.1%	31.0%

Table 4. Physical efficacy of the POICV. 2000-2004 (cont.)

AXIS 3: ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL SURROUNDINGS, AND WATER RESOURCES

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006	Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
3.1	One-off pumping	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%	3.6	River bed preparing and/or cleaning	Rez	Km	230.0%	228.6%
	Constructed or improved water tanks	Rez	Nº	100.6%	56.3%		Reclamation in wetland areas	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	14.1%	7.9%		Maintenance and conservation of biodiversity	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	34.6%	19.4%		Increase/maintenance of populations of endangered species	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Large tanks	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%		Environmental awareness and preservation campaigns	Rez	Nº	78.3%	77.8%
	Increase in reservoir capacity	Res	Hm³	0.1%	0.0%		Environmental education centres and facilities	Rez	Nº	161.0%	160.0%
	Increase m³/year water supply to populations	Res	m³/year	0.0%	0.0%		Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	3.1%	3.1%
	Increase m³/year provision of economic activities	Res	m³/year	0.0%	0.0%		Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	11.9%	11.8%
	Population benefiting from new distribution networks (inhabitants)	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%		Channelling	Rez	Km	11.0%	10.9%
	Constructed dams	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%		Inhabitants benefiting from preparation/channelling	Res	Nº	6.7%	6.7%
	New supply networks to economic activities	Rez	Km	54.0%	30.2%		Constructed and/or improved public use infrastructures	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	New and/or improved supply networks to city centres	Rez	Km	144.7%	80.9%		Water adjustment work	Rez	m³	6.4%	6.4%
3.2	Restoration of aquifers	Rez	Nº	40.3%	25.0%		Persons benefiting from awareness campaigns	Res	Nº	118.5%	117.8%
	Flood safety and prevention	Rez	Nº	26.8%	16.7%		Restoration of vegetation without needs	Res	%	7350.6%	7306.0%
	Restored aquifers	Res	Nº	40.3%	25.0%		Improved river bank	Rez	Km	38.6%	38.4%
	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	15.2%	9.4%		Protected land/total land	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	448.6%	278.6%		Reclaimed area	Rez	Has	0.0%	0.0%
	Improved/upgraded irrigation networks	Rez	Km	104.1%	64.6%		Nature trails	Rez	m	100.6%	100.0%
	Warning, surveillance and water conservation measuring systems	Rez	Nº	24083.3%	14957.1%		Visitors to environmental education facilities	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Irrigation surface supplied by improved network	Res	Has	153.7%	95.4%		Surface reforested or affected by prevention actions	Rez	Ha	9.3%	9.2%
3.3	Volume of water reused	Res	Hm³/year	30.8%	19.1%	3.8	Reclamation and regeneration	Rez	Nº	40.5%	40.5%
	Waste water sent for tertiary treatment	Res	%	0.0%	0.0%		Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	72.0%	72.0%
	Capacity in M3/year of third party water treatment plants	Rez	m³/year	0.0%	0.0%		Reclaimed land	Rez	m²	13.8%	13.8%
	Water treatment plants with tertiary treatment	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%	3.9	Reclaimed land/contaminated land	Res	%	10.6%	10.6%
	Equivalent inhabitants connected to water treatment plants (in accordance with Directive 91/271/CEE)	Imp	Nº	0.0%	0.0%		Jobs created	Imp	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
3.4	Increase in waste water treated	Rez	m³	0.0%	0.0%		Private investment encouraged	Res	euros	0.0%	0.0%
	MSW treatment, recovery and recycling plants	Rez	Nº	121.5%	100.0%		Private scrubland projects	Rez	Nº	101.5%	71.1%
	Reduction in the percentage of non-reusable MSW (tons/year)	Imp	%	82.2%	67.7%		Public scrubland projects	Rez	Nº	117.0%	82.0%
	Tons of MSW treated per year	Res	Tm/year	20.2%	16.6%		Surface affected by infrastructures	Res	Has	333.1%	233.4%
3.5	Monitored, prepared and/or sealed dumps	Rez	Nº	4.7%	3.8%		Private material units	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Constructed access roads/tracks	Rez	%	3.8%	3.5%		Public material units	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Regenerated dunes	Rez	m²	9.9%	9.2%		Percentage of surface in good condition Forestry/ total forested area	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	230.4%	215.0%		Surface benefiting from protection and reclamation of natural resources	Res	Has	2.9%	2.0%
	Protected land/total land	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%	3.10	Animals reintroduced	Res	Nº	97.6%	68.4%
	Reclaimed coastal area	Rez	m²	1.1%	1.0%		Employment created	Imp	Nº	1201.8%	842.0%
	Reclaimed marshland	Rez	m²	0.0%	0.0%		Plants reintroduced	Res	Nº	8.6%	6.0%
	Reclaimed or regenerated beach	Rez	m²	88.2%	82.3%		Reclaimed area	Rez	Has	725.1%	508.0%
	Surface reforested or affected by prevention actions	Rez	Ha	23.5%	21.9%		Suggested LIC surface and ZEPa or ZEC adopted as conservation measures with art. 6 RO. 1997/95, 7th of December.	Res	Has	0.0%	0.0%

Table 4. Physical efficacy of the POICV. 2000-2004 (cont.)

AXIS 41: EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND REINFORCEMENT OF TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
41.1	Centres created (or large-scale extensions)	Rez	Nº	92.8%	78.6%
	Centres refurbished	Rez	Nº	100.6%	85.2%
	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	109.2%	92.5%
	Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	88.7%	75.1%
	Fitting out of centres	Rez	Nº	96.4%	81.6%
	School Units created/adapted	Res	Nº	91.1%	77.1%
	No. of school places created/adapted	Res	Nº	93.7%	79.4%
41.12	Students	Rez	Nº	114.1%	80.4%
	No. of students in the information society	Rez	Nº	77.3%	54.5%
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	108.8%	76.6%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	107.6%	75.8%
	No. of persons in employment 6 months after completing training	Res	Nº	13.4%	9.4%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Rez	Nº	79.5%	56.0%
41.13	Actions	Rez	Nº	139.6%	100.0%
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	94.6%	67.8%
	No. of persons in employment 6 months after completing training	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	94.5%	67.7%
41.14	Actions	Rez	Nº	53.7%	41.8%
	No. of trained trainers	Rez	Nº	119.8%	93.2%
	No. of hours' training in New ICTs	Rez	Nº	84.3%	65.6%
41.15	Students	Rez	Nº	105.9%	71.4%
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	115.0%	77.6%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	118.2%	79.7%
	No. of persons in employment 6 months after completing training	Res	Nº	86.4%	58.3%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Rez	Nº	127.3%	85.8%

AXIS 42: PROFESIONAL INSERTION AND REINSERTION OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
42.6	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	95.7%	64.1%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	116.7%	78.2%
	No. of persons in employment 6 months after completing training	Res	Nº	72.0%	48.3%
	No. of persons receiving preventive actions	Rez	Nº	63.4%	42.5%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	110.0%	73.8%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Rez	Nº	84.9%	56.9%
	Persons trained	Rez	Nº	81.5%	54.6%
42.7	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	53.3%	42.3%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	87.7%	69.5%
	No. of persons in employment 6 months after completing training	Res	Nº	44.7%	35.5%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	86.2%	68.3%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Rez	Nº	62.2%	49.3%
	Persons trained	Rez	Nº	118.0%	93.5%
42.8	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	58.1%	41.1%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	98.7%	69.7%
	No. of persons in employment 6 months after completing training	Res	Nº	40.5%	28.6%
	No. of persons receiving preventive actions	Rez	Nº	66.7%	47.1%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	101.1%	71.5%
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	Rez	Nº	67.6%	47.8%
42.9	Persons trained	Rez	Nº	87.5%	61.8%
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	84.6%	84.6%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	81.6%	81.6%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	81.6%	81.6%

Table 4. Physical efficacy of the POICV. 2000-2004 (cont.)**AXIS 43: REINFORCEMENT OF WORKPLACE SAFETY AND ADAPTABILITY**

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
43.2	Companies benefiting	Rez	Nº	49.1%	35.0%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	48.6%	34.7%
	No. of pre-emptive actions	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	79.0%	56.3%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	99.2%	70.7%
	No. of persons who have improved their working conditions at the same centre	Res	Nº	17.8%	12.7%
	No. of persons keeping their job	Res	Nº	27.9%	19.9%
	No. of persons working at another centre	Res	Nº	10.2%	7.3%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	101.6%	72.5%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Rez	Nº	76.3%	54.4%
	Persons trained	Rez	Nº	100.1%	71.4%
43.3	Companies benefiting	Rez	Nº	62.0%	48.2%
	Companies benefiting (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	60.7%	47.1%
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	99.5%	77.3%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	72.8%	56.5%
	No. of persons who have improved their working conditions at the same centre	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
43.4	No. of persons keeping their job	Res	Nº	5.8%	4.5%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	84.6%	65.7%
	Actions	Rez	Nº	77.8%	40.0%
	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	111.8%	57.5%
	Companies benefiting (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	111.8%	57.5%
	No. of pre-emptive actions	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	194.5%	100.0%
	No. of companies still active after twelve months	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	103.3%	53.1%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	91.8%	47.2%

AXIS 44: INSERTION INTO THE LABOUR MARKET OF PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
44.10	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	70.3%	43.0%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	78.2%	47.8%
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	Res	Nº	94.1%	57.5%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	70.3%	43.0%
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	Rez	Nº	77.7%	47.5%
44.11	Trained persons	Rez	Nº	89.4%	54.7%
	No. of immigrants	Rez	Nº	67.7%	46.4%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	153.6%	105.3%
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	Res	Nº	69.2%	47.4%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	92.3%	63.2%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Rez	Nº	76.5%	52.4%
	Persons trained	Rez	Nº	84.7%	58.1%

AXIS 45: INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
45.16	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	133.4%	78.8%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	88.1%	52.1%
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	Res	Nº	51.6%	30.5%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	88.1%	52.1%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Rez	Nº	43.8%	25.9%
45.17	Persons trained	Rez	Nº	95.7%	56.6%
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	Rez	Nº	38.0%	25.8%
	No. of companies still active after twelve months	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	No. of female beneficiaries	Rez	Nº	90.5%	61.5%
	Persons benefiting	Rez	Nº	90.5%	61.5%
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	Rez	Nº	126.7%	86.1%
45.18	Persons trained	Rez	Nº	114.8%	78.0%
	Actions	Rez	Nº	54.9%	43.1%

Table 4. Physical efficacy of the POICV. 2000-2004 (cont.)

AXIS 5: LOCAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
5.1	Creation and reclamation of green areas	Rez	m ²	0.0%	0.0%
	Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Reassessed urban spaces	Rez	m ²	248.2%	107.5%
	Population directly benefiting	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
5.3	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	133.0%	119.7%
	Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	65.9%	59.3%
	Population directly benefiting	Res	Nº	38.3%	34.5%
	Electricity networks	Rez	m	42.2%	38.0%
5.4	Drop-in centres for assisting different types of groups	Rez	Nº	7.8%	7.7%
	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	6.2%	6.1%
	Users benefiting from the centres created	Res	Nº	5.9%	5.8%
5.5	Benefiting integrated work centres	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	56.4%	29.7%
	Users benefiting	Res	Nº	96.9%	51.1%
	Sales increase in local markets	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Municipalities receiving assistance	Res	Nº	82.0%	43.2%
	Municipalities with municipal markets benefiting	Res	Nº	135.5%	71.4%
	Local development support projects (consultancy, financial studies, etc.)	Rez	Nº	113.0%	59.6%
5.6	Actions	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
5.7	Actions carried out	Rez	Nº	106.1%	77.9%
	Improved tourist and cultural centres	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	No. of overnight stays	Res	Nº	97.8%	71.8%
5.8	Actions in buildings and at sights	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Renovated and/or preserved buildings	Rez	m ²	38.2%	29.1%
	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	7.3%	5.6%
	Visitors per year	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
5.9	Centres for disabled people	Rez	Nº	95.8%	88.5%
	Refurbished centres	Rez	Nº	40.6%	37.5%
	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	26.5%	24.5%
	Increase in the number of beds or spaces	Res	Nº	92.1%	85.0%

AXIS 6: TRANSPORT AND ENERGY NETWORKS

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
6.1	Actions in an urban setting	Rez	Nº	78.7%	50.0%
	New dual-carriageway	Rez	Km	153.6%	97.6%
	Prepared main road	Rez	Km	111.4%	70.8%
	New main road	Rez	Km	119.5%	75.9%
	Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	86.6%	35.0%
	Time saved per no. of users	Res	Hours/year	0.0%	0.0%
	Improved dual-carriageway	Rez	Km	0.0%	0.0%
6.3	Raised crossing actions	Rez	Nº	358.4%	250.0%
	Electrification of lines	Rez	Km	0.0%	0.0%
	Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	37.1%	25.9%
	Stations and stops	Rez	Nº	90.0%	62.8%
	Safety installations	Rez	Nº	764.5%	533.3%
	Safety installations. Improved length	Rez	Km	51.9%	36.2%
	Improvement in infrastructure. Points dealt with	Rez	Nº	115.8%	80.8%
	Improvement in conventional railway line	Rez	Km	116.6%	81.3%
	Suppressed raised crossings	Rez	Nº	135.9%	94.8%
	Upgrading and improvement to railway lines	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
6.4	High speed railway lines	Rez	Km	0.0%	0.0%
	Increase in speed	Res	Km/h	-	-
	New or improved dam	Rez	m	27.7%	19.5%
	Dredging	Rez	m ³	127%	8.9%
	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	116.3%	81.7%
	Companies set up in the port area	Imp	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Filling material	Rez	m ³	16.0%	11.2%
	New hold-up posts	Res	Nº	71.1%	50.0%
	Housing development or preparation of port area	Rez	m ²	3.4%	2.4%
	Increase in freight traffic per year	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Increase in passenger traffic per year	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Increase in container traffic	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
6.5	Actions in movement area	Rez	Nº	90.5%	78.6%
	Actions in supply and facilities	Rez	Nº	115.1%	100.0%
	Actions in general services	Rez	Nº	115.1%	100.0%
	Actions in loading area	Rez	Nº	115.1%	100.0%
	Actions in passenger area	Rez	Nº	92.1%	80.0%
	Actions in service area	Rez	Nº	115.1%	100.0%
	Actions in general aircraft area	Rez	Nº	57.6%	50.0%
	Increase in airport capacity	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Increase in freight traffic (Ton/year)	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Increase in passenger traffic	Imp	%	0.0%	0.0%
6.8	Employment created during maintenance	Imp	Nº	18.3%	15.0%
	Employment created during construction	Imp	Nº	1.8%	1.5%
	Increase in domestic/commercial gas consumption	Res	m ³ /year	0.2%	0.2%
	New or improved cables/pipes	Rez	Km	19.3%	15.8%
	Increase in industrial gas consumption	Res	m ³ /year	2.6%	2.2%
6.10	Population benefited by improvement in gas supply (inhab.)	Res	Nº	2.4%	2.0%
	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	27.8%	27.8%
	Benefiting companies	Rez	Nº	49.4%	49.4%
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	Rez	Nº	48.9%	48.9%
	Private investment encouraged	Res	euros	48.4%	48.4%
	KWh of renewable energy produced	Res	Kw/h	51.1%	51.1%
	Fuel substitution projects	Rez	Nº	25.7%	25.7%
	Reduced TEP energy consumption	Imp	Tep	41.1%	41.1%

Table 4. Physical efficacy of the POICV. 2000-2004 (cont.)

AXIS 7: FARMING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
7.3	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	14.0%	8.6%
	Jobs retained	Imp	Nº	0.3%	0.2%
	Private investment encouraged	Res	euros	0.9%	0.5%
	Approved/undertaken investments	Res	%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total number of beneficiaries Men	Rez	Nº	5.7%	3.5%
	Total number of beneficiaries Women	Rez	Nº	7.6%	4.7%
	Total number of young people within the overall group	Rez	Nº	5.9%	3.7%
7.5	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	7.3%	5.2%
	Jobs retained	Imp	Nº	68.1%	48.8%
	Private investment encouraged	Res	euros	132.8%	95.1%
	Rural population benefited	Res	Nº	35793.8%	25636.4%
	Production units (Hectares, UGM, etc.)	Rez	Nº	515.1%	368.9%
	Project technical assistance workshops	Rez	Nº	547.3%	392.0%
	Agrotourism establishments	Rez	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	New hotel accommodation	Rez	Nº	20.9%	15.0%
	Rural population affected	Res	Hab	642.7%	460.3%
	Information queries made	Rez	Nº	16.5%	11.8%
	New handicraft establishments	Rez	Nº	1.6%	1.1%
	Construction and restored artistic or cultural goods	Rez	Nº	16.5%	11.8%
7.8	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	1.2%	0.9%
	Quality agricultural product marketing groups created	Rez	Nº	62.6%	46.7%
	Technical assistance times	Res	Horas	200.6%	149.4%
	Quality agricultural product marketing projects	Rez	Nº	255.1%	190.0%
	Cultivation dedicated to services of	Res	Nº	290.0%	216.0%
	Substitution and cultivation management assistance services created	Rez	Nº	491.3%	366.0%
7.9	Jobs created	Imp	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Population directly benefiting	Res	Nº	0.0%	0.0%
	Reclaimed natural/urban areas	Rez	m²	0.0%	0.0%

AXIS 9: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (EFRD, ESE, FEOGA-O, FDI)

Measure	Indicator	Type	Units	Efficacy 2000-2004	Efficacy 2000-2006
9.1	Publicity and dissemination	Rez	Nº	28.1%	25.0%
	Management technical assistance contracts	Rez	Nº	88.8%	78.9%
	Studies carried out	Rez	Nº	22.5%	20.0%
	Evaluations carried out	Rez	Nº	16.1%	14.3%
	Expenses associated with publicity and dissemination	Res	euros	18.3%	16.3%
	Publications	Rez	Nº	56.2%	50.0%
	Meetings held (seminars, committees, etc.)	Rez	Nº	95.6%	85.0%
9.2	Actions	Rez	Nº	114.0%	61.1%

Regarding **axis 5**, the result could be regarded as medium to low. Only measures 5.3 and 5.9 show no indicators with a level of efficiency less than 10%. Indicators showing a more satisfactory result are "jobs created during maintenance" (measure 5.3), benefiting users, districts with town markets and local development support projects (measure 5.5), actions carried out and no. of overnight stays (measure 5.7) and centres with disabled people (measure 5.9).

The results for **axis 6** are fairly positive overall. In many indicators the objectives set for the 2000-2004 have been exceeded. Only measure 6.8 (Energy distribution networks) shows very low efficacy indicators.

Regarding **axis 7** an inaccurate design of the programme monitoring indicators is shown. The disparities are very marked, on the one hand we find indicators with results above 100% and others with a very low level of efficacy and zero in many cases. This implies a need to review the definition based on the associated indicators.

Regarding **axis 9** physical performance levels are only acceptable

III.3. POICV assessment and forecasts

Of the query put to the heads of POICV a positive insight into the level of performance attained thus far is gained and the forecast of achieving set objectives for the entire programme, thanks to the ability to make payments in both of the following years, until 2008. Nevertheless, the budget is not as much as would be ideal for the mobilisation of communitarian aid. Central or Regional Government payments are not substantially late, although being assigned them early would improve management of resources.

Among the achievements are significant advances in the following areas: productive network, technical innovation, training/employment; and provision of infrastructure. The setting is important but not sufficient for achieving these results which are due mainly to direct POICV action. Therefore its assessment is nonetheless positive.

Regarding the objectives of the **Lisbon Agenda** the most positive contribution of the POICV refers to the improvement in employment and accessibility to it and its quality, as well as improvements in HR in the Valencia Autonomous Region. Assessing the implication of the productive network is also positive for the knowledge society, the TICs and services to companies. The contribution has been moderate regarding the creation of technological platforms and the improvement of environmental infrastructures. The raising of awareness on equal opportunities has also been moderate, less favourable regarding reconciliation of family and working life.

Lastly, regarding the new planning term, EU enlargement and economic globalisation are regarded as positive despite the vulnerability of some sectors of the Valencian economy to this increase in competition. Nevertheless, it should be noted that there are certain weaknesses in the Valencian economy on the horizon, these being: the provision of infrastructure, human capital, technological capital, the company network or productive structure. In addition, the creation of employment has been aimed more at low-skilled jobs and the needs of companies do not meet the skills generated by the education and professional system.

The assessment carried out by the coordinators into the possible contribution of Regional Government Policy to economic development is very high. Despite the fact that most needs are appropriate to the Competence Objective, resources may not be sufficient to consolidate past achievements.

III.4. Projection of results

Of the 2000-2006 POICV physical indicators as a whole (372 indicators), only 31% show a level of performance coherent² with the level of financial implementation of the measure to which they refer³. This result demand the need to consider changes in the objective values of the indicators in future operative programs according to the accumulated experience.

The calculation procedure is explained in chapter 3, and the possibility is shown of complying with the physical objectives of the POICV or of exceeding them.

Axis 1 coincides perfectly with the objectives worked towards. In axis 2 the objectives are exceeded or at least 90% of them for all indicators considered, except in three in which between 70% and 85% of the objective will be achieved. In axis 3 the disparity is greater and for many indicators only half the forecast values at the end of the programme. In axes 41 and 42, if this rate of implementation is sustained, between 80 and 100% of the planned values will be achieved, occasionally exceeding the objective by 20% (number of persons/women benefiting (41.13); no. of persons employed after 6 months (42.6); persons benefiting (42.8). In axes 43 and 45 all the targets will be almost entirely achieved and in axis 44 the forecast value will be exceeded by over 35% for the indicators selected. In axis 5 of the eleven indicators which comply with the coherence rule, four exceed the performance objective, 6 are between 80 and 90%, whilst one is achieved with a very low percentage (average 5.6). The profile of axis 6 is very varied, with indicators three times the forecast value, they exceed it by 20%, 80-90% of the objective is below 45% of the forecast value. This is also the case with axis 7.

III.5. Programme Efficiency

The efficacy analysis entails difficulty because the disparity of projects integrating the POICV make it difficult to apply a single criterion to all of them.

According to the criteria shown in the last section of chapter 3 of the report, of the 60 measures encompassed by the programme, a third of them are not considered valid for carrying out the efficiency study. Table 5 shows a summary of the results achieved. The EFICOST variable summarises efficiency, which will be higher the further away the indicator is from 100, in other words the real unit cost will be less than forecast.

In some measures important advances have been made in terms of efficiency, whilst in others, particularly in axes 3, 5 and 6 the differences are notable.

² Indicators showing coherence between physical performance and financial implementation comply with the following rule: Financial efficacy (2000-2006)-Physical efficacy < 0 = to 15 percent.

³ The revision of the predicted values until 2006 for certain indicators in the June 2005 Committee would have allowed to incorporate into the projection results another indicator consistent with coherence rule used. This is the case of measure 7.5 (Project technical assistance workshops) and 3.10 (Jobs created).

In axis 1 only two indicators show an EFICOST above 100. In axis 2, the degree of efficiency is somewhat lower but it may still be regarded as high because most show a value for the indicator below 100, the opposite to what happens with the few measures for axis 3 which have been regarded as valid for this analysis. Axis 41, 42 and 43 show moderate efficiency, being high in axes 44 and 45. For axes 5 to 7, efficiency is moderate and on occasions very low

There is a need to review the type of indicator associated with each measure in these cases, which may not be achievable at least in the POICV timeframe or not measurable, and adjust the objective values for the current one and the next planning term, in accordance with amassed experience.

IV. Achievements attained and the incidence of actions on programme action fields

IV.1. Economic context of the Autonomous Region of Valencia

The evolution of the Autonomous Region of Valencia is delimited by the running of the Spanish economy as a whole, which for the term 2002-2004 maintained the rate identified in the first years of the POICV.

Growth of the national GDP shows a differential of 1.1% with regard to EU15. Convergence is constant in terms of employment, with a growth of more than 2% regarding that of the EU, and a declining rate of unemployment, going from 11.9% to 11.2% in 2004. Inflation continues to be a limiting factor in Spain regarding Europe, which together with the strength of the euro reduces overseas competitiveness. In spite of this, Spanish and European trade intensified in the last years of the implementation term of the programme. The production indicators for Spain are very positive and all the more significant if we look at the construction sector.

If we analyse the indicators in the context of the Autonomous Region of Valencia regarding Spain the main conclusions drawn are as follows:

- **Strong dynamism of the demographic and social variables.** The increase in the population of Valencia by more than 420,000 people between 2000 and 2004 has caused an increase in population density of almost 20 extra people per km²
 - Other economic evolution indicators also show an increased rate: The construction sector of the Autonomous Region of Valencia is growing above the national average (with a weighting of 13% in terms of employment) which is reflected in the banking sector with a strong increase in mortgages.
 - The increase in population has reduced a number of indicators regarding the **environment and the region**. The volume of water distributed per inhabitant has increased waste water treated as well as in tons of MSW treated.
 - The provision of **infrastructures** regarding the average is only moderate.

Table 5. EFFICIENCY of POICV actions. 2000-2004

AXIS 1: IMPROVEMENT IN COMPETITIVENESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTIVE FRAMEWORK

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
1.1	Assistance with creation	34
	Assistance granted (Total)	41
	Jobs created	44
	Jobs retained	2,228
	Benefiting companies	37
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	37
	New industrial companies	33
	Private investment encouraged	44
	Jobs created	18
	Jobs retained	32
	Benefiting companies	66
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	56
	Private investment encouraged	41
1.6	Jobs created	4
	Benefiting companies	18
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	18
	Associated investment in new markets	31
1.7	Jobs created	81
	Benefiting companies	95
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	95
	Private investment encouraged	79
1.8	Self-employment generated	92
	Benefiting companies	97
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	97
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	65
	Trained persons	70
	No. of companies created which are still active after twelve months (including self-employment)	152
1.10	Benefiting companies	
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	
	Private investment encouraged in the tourist sector	

AXIS 2: KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY (INNOVATION, R&D, INFORMATION SOCIETY)

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
2.1	Benefiting companies	56
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	58
	No. of female beneficiaries	46
	No. of persons still employed of who have improved their working conditions	1,044
	Persons benefiting	46
	No. of scholarship holders who have gained training-related employment	9
2.2	Jobs created	64
	Companies mobilised (SMEs)	109
	Companies mobilised (Total)	109
	New (or consolidated) companies	153
	Investment encouraged in partner companies on co-financed projects	85
	Co-financed R&D&i projects	73
2.5	Centres created (technology centres, Universities, etc.)	203
	Centres created (technology centres, Universities, etc.)	49
	Jobs created	20
	Jobs retained	823
	Researchers using new or upgraded facilities	77
2.7	Homes with an internet connection	41
	Digital or ADSL lines installed	45
	RSDI lines	45
	Rural centres benefited	80
	Upgraded plots	52
	SMEs with access to created services	21
	Networks created in Public Administrations	118
	Utilised surface	53
	Orthophotographed surface	1,743
	Users of created networks	143

Table 5. EFFICIENCY of POICV actions. 2000-2004 (cont.)

AXIS 3: ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL SETTING, AND WATER RESOURCES

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
	Constructed or improved water tanks	29
	Employment created during maintenance	209
	Employment created during construction	85
	New supply networks to economic activities	55
	New and/or improved supply networks to city centres	20
	Restoration of aquifers	121
	Flood safety and prevention	181
	Restored aquifers	121
	Storage capacity regulation pools of reused water.	54
3.2	Employment created during maintenance	321
	Employment created during construction	11
	Improved/upgraded irrigation networks	47
	Warning, surveillance and water conservation measuring systems	0
	Irrigation surface supplied by improved network	32
	Volume of water reused	158
	River bed preparing and/or cleaning	10
	Environmental awareness and preservation campaigns	28
	Environmental education centres and facilities	14
	Employment created during maintenance	713
	Employment created during construction	185
	Channelling	200
3.6	Inhabitants benefiting from preparation/channelling	327
	Water adjustment work	343
	Persons benefiting from awareness campaigns	19
	Restoration of vegetation without needs	0
	Improved river bank	57
	Nature trails	22
	Surface reforested or affected by prevention, protection and regeneration actions	238
	Animals reintroduced	48
3.10	Jobs created	4
	Plants reintroduced	553
	Reclaimed area	7

AXIS 41: EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND REINFORCEMENT OF TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
	Centres created (or large-scale extensions)	113
	Centres refurbished	104
41.1	Employment created during maintenance	96
	Employment created during construction	118
	Fitting out of centres	109
	School Units created/adapted	115
	No. of school places created/adapted	112
	Students	96
41.12	No. of students in the information society	141
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	100
	No. of female beneficiaries	101
	No. of persons in employment 6 months after completing training	817
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	137
	Actions	54
41.13	No. of female beneficiaries	80
	Persons benefiting	80
	Actions	131
41.14	No. of trained trainers	59
	No. of hours' training in New ICTs	83
	Students	100
41.15	No. of disabled people and immigrants	92
	No. of female beneficiaries	90
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	123
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	83

Table 5. EFFICIENCY of POICV actions. 2000-2004 (cont.)

AXIS 42: PROFESIONAL INSERTION AND REINSERTION OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
42.6	No. of disabled people and immigrants	60
	No. of female beneficiaries	50
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	80
	No. of persons receiving preventive actions	91
	Persons benefiting	53
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	68
	Trained persons	71
42.7	No. of disabled people and immigrants	112
	No. of female beneficiaries	68
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	134
	Persons benefiting	70
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	96
	Trained persons	51
42.8	No. of disabled people and immigrants	142
	No. of female beneficiaries	84
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	204
	No. of persons receiving preventive actions	124
	Persons benefiting	82
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	122
	Trained persons	95
42.9	No. of disabled people and immigrants	118
	No. of female beneficiaries	123
	Persons benefiting	123

AXIS 43: REINFORCEMENT OF WORKPLACE SAFETY AND ADAPTABILITY

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
	Benefiting companies	130
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	131
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	81
	No. of female beneficiaries	64
43.2	No. of persons who have improved their working conditions at the same centre	357
	No. of persons retaining their job	228
	No. of persons working at another centre	624
	Persons benefiting	63
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	83
	Trained persons	64
43.3	Benefiting companies	117
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	119
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	73
	No. of female beneficiaries	100
	No. of persons retaining their job	1,239
	Persons benefiting	86
43.4	Actions	109
	Benefiting companies	76
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	76
	No. of disabled people and immigrants	43
	No. of female beneficiaries	82
	Persons benefiting	92

AXIS 44: INSERTION INTO THE LABOUR MARKET OF PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
44.10	No. of disabled people and immigrants	74
	No. of female beneficiaries	66
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	55
	Persons benefiting	74
	Persons trained who have taken an environmental module	67
	Trained persons	58
44.11	No. of immigrants	69
	No. of female beneficiaries	30
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	67
	Persons benefiting	51
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	61
	Trained persons	55

Table 5. EFFICIENCY of POICV actions. 2000-2004 (cont.)

AXIS 45: INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
45.16	No. of disabled people and immigrants	36
	No. of female beneficiaries	55
	No. of persons in employment after 6 months	94
	Persons benefiting	55
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	110
	Trained persons	51
45.17	No. of disabled people and immigrants	179
	No. of female beneficiaries	75
	Persons benefiting	75
	Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	54
	Trained persons	59
45.18	Actions	113

AXIS 5: LOCAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
5.3	Employment created during maintenance	78
	Employment created during construction	157
	Population directly benefiting	271
	Electricity networks	246
5.7	Actions carried out	114
	No. of overnight stays	124
	Renovated and/or preserved buildings	113
	Jobs created	591
5.9	Centres for disabled people	36
	Refurbished centres	84
	Jobs created	129
	Increase in the number of beds or spaces	37

AXIS 6: TRANSPORT AND ENERGY NETWORKS

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
6.1	Actions in an urban setting	249
	New dual-carriageway	127
	Prepared main road	176
	New main road	164
	Employment created during construction	226
6.3	Raised crossing actions	21
	Employment created during construction	202
	Stations and stops	83
	Safety installations.	10
	Safety installations. Improved length	145
	Improvement in infrastructure. Points dealt with	65
	Improvement in conventional railway line	64
6.10	Suppressed raised crossings	55
	Jobs created	185
	Benefiting companies	104
	Benefiting companies (SMEs)	105
	Private investment encouraged	106
	KWh of renewable energy produced	101
	Fuel substitution projects	200
	Reduced TEP energy consumption	125

AXIS 7: FARMING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Measure	Indicator	EFICOST = 100 x (B/A)
7.3	Jobs created	14
	Jobs retained	591
	Private investment encouraged	223
	Total number of beneficiaries Men	34
	Total number of beneficiaries Women	26
	Total number of young people within the overall group	33
7.5	Jobs created	698
	Jobs retained	74
	Private investment encouraged	38
	Rural population benefited	0.14
	Production units (Hectares, UGM, etc.)	10
	Project technical assistance workshops	9
	New hotel accommodation	242
	Rural population affected	8
	Information queries made	308
	New handicraft establishments	3,158
	Construction and restored artistic or cultural goods	306
7.8	Jobs created	6,260
	Quality agricultural product marketing groups created	118
	Technical assistance times	37
	Quality agricultural product marketing projects	29
	Cultivation dedicated to services of	26
	Substitution and cultivation management assistance services created	15

- The **business activity** indicators show a higher dynamism in the setting up of companies (with the exception of cooperatives) in the Autonomous Region of Valencia in 2003 with regard to 2000, and higher in the Autonomous Region of Valencia than in Spain as a whole.
- Regarding **R&D** the Autonomous Region of Valencia has increased costs proportional to the GDP by 0.81% to 0.97% in 2003, improving with regard to the national average although it is still lower and spending by companies continues to be very low. It has also advanced in term of the use of TICs but there is a delay in relation to the average.
- The **commercial balance** has worsened in the Autonomous Region of Valencia although it is still positive thanks to the burgeoning of tourism. However foreign investment in the Autonomous Region of Valencia and Spain and investment by these abroad have decreased.
- The **GDP per inhabitant** has converged with the European average over the past four years, exceeding 80% with the Autonomous Region of Valencia having to abandon the Objective 1 regions. Female unemployment has decreased and the percentage of employed women exceeds 40%

IV.2. Areas of impact

The analysis of the contribution of the POICV to improving the Valencian economy and society is complicated, given the variety of POICV indicators, therefore five action fields have been defined allowing all the results to be drawn together.

The physical indicators of the monitoring system have been added⁴ in accordance with the impact areas shown below.

Provision of infrastructures

Access routes to the Autonomous Region of Valencia have improved considerably, in number and quality, thanks to the POICV (table 6). This is reflected in an increase in tourism. The energy network and urban infrastructure have also improved, such as the construction or refurbishment of social centres (115), refurbishment of spaces (86,000 m²). The local development initiatives have benefited 3.1 million people.

Infrastructure and Environment

Water storage and the water distribution network have improved. With the current POICV it has been possible to increase the capacity of water in reservoirs by 10,000 cubic metres and the regulation of water reused by 325,131. Treatment plants and dumps have also improved. It has been possible to treat over 30,000 tons thanks to the POICV. 1,008 hectares of land have been restored through reforestation or protection of the natural surroundings.

⁴ The adding of indicators has been carried out in accordance with the following rules: a) The selected indicators are defined for different measures within the same action field; b) They will measure uniform effects; c) They must be expressed in the same unit.

Table 6. Achievements attained in the Autonomous Region of Valencia Integrated Work Programme per action field

A) INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT			
ROADS	Type	Units	Total
Constructed/improved highways	Rez	Km	226.8
Time saved per user	Res	Hours/year	0.0
RAILWAYS			
Constructed/improved highways	Rez	Km	84.7
Improved railway hubs	Rez	Nº	147.0
Increase in speed per journey	Res	Nº	0.0
ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE			
Distribution channels	Rez		218.5
URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE			
Social Centres	Rez	Nº	115.0
Land reclamation	Rez	M²	93,730.0
Population benefiting	Res		3,283,364.0
B) ENVIRONMENT: INFRASTRUCTURES			
WATER	Type	Units	Total
Networks	Rez	Km	955
Tanks	Rez	Nº	9
Water treatment (dumps, treatment plants)	Rez	Nº	2
SURFACE			
Re-landscaped land	Rez	Has	1,008
Reclaimed land	Rez	M²	731,660
Access	Rez	m	72,751
ACTIONS			
Biodiversity	Rez	Nº	0
Scrubland	Rez	Nº	1,119
Environmental awareness and preservation campaigns	Rez	Nº	7
Environmental education centres and facilities	Rez	Nº	24
C) ENVIRONMENT: IMPROVEMENTS TO SUPPLY			
ENERGY	Type	Units	Total
Consumption (Increase in consumption)	Res	Mm3/year	90.9
KWh of renewable energy produced	Res	Kw/h	89,486,893.2
Reduced TEP energy consumption	Imp	TEP	75,280.3
Population benefited by improvement in gas network (inhab.)	Res	Nº	8,000.0
WATER	Type	Units	Total
Improvements to supply			
Dammed water	Res	m³	335,131
Volume of water reused	Res	Hm3/year	8
Reduction in pollution			
Tons of MSW treated per year	Res	Tm/year	31,100
Reduction in the percentage of non-reusable MSW (tons/year)	Imp	%	10.15
Restored aquifers	Res	Nº	1
SURFACE			
Surface benefiting from infrastructures	Res	Has.	102,818
Reclaimed land/contaminated land	Res	%	0.45
Restoration of vegetation without needs	Res	%	13.28
Population benefiting	Res	Nº	2,698,003.0
D) CORPORATE PROMOTION			
COMPANIES BENEFITED	Type	Units	Total
Total companies	Rez	Nº	66,255
Total companies	Rez	Nº	63,369
% SMEs in Companies total	Rez	%	96%
% mobilised SMEs in mobilised Companies total	Rez	%	98%
NEW BUSINESSES			
Help	Rez	Nº	
Assistance granted (Total)	Rez	Nº	2,110
Assistance with creation	Rez	Nº	420
% help with creation / Total help	Rez	%	20%
New companies		Nº	274
Self-employment generated	Rez	Nº	1,433
Investment encouraged	Res	Euros	662,700,609
Survival of companies	Res	Nº	526
CREATION/RETENTION OF EMPLOYMENT			
Jobs created	Imp	Nº	32,713
Jobs retained	Imp	Nº	11,298
E) COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY - INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
SIZE OF COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	Type	Units	Total
Lines	Rez	Nº	55,550
Networks created in Public Administrations	Rez	Nº	15
Centres		Nº	272
Increase in connections			
Benefiting centres	Res	Nº	47
Rural centres benefited	Res	Nº	275
SMEs with access to created services	Res	Nº	36,250
Users of created networks	Res	Nº	349,480
Homes with an internet connection	Imp	Nº	481,800
INCREASE IN ACTIVITY			
Employment created	Imp	Nº	1,444
Employment retained	Imp	Nº	3,435
Companies created	Res	Nº	3,267
Projects financed	Res	Nº	3,199
Increase in research staff	Res	Nº	13,382
Increase in expenditure arising from R&D	Res	euros	136,572,273

Corporate promotion

Of the 315,214 companies of the Autonomous Region of Valencia in 2004, a total of 65,443 have benefited from POICV help (21%), 95.6% of these SMEs, representing the Autonomous Region of Valencia production structure. Private investment in co-financed projects rose to 662 million euros. Of the companies set up, 526 remain active, having created 32,713 jobs. Jobs retained thanks to help rose to 11,298

Innovation and development of technology

As a result of the POICV 55,550 new telephone lines have been set up, 44,630 ADSL and 10,920 ISDN. Of the increase in the number of connections almost 350,000 new users and 36,250 companies have benefited. Financed research projects have risen to 3,199 and has involved 13,382 researchers. Investment in partner companies has risen to 136 million euros.

Rural development

Rural development constitutes the impact area of greatest priority in terms European policy and therefore a more detailed study of this issue has been carried out. Besides the monitoring system the management organisations involved have been interviewed and some final beneficiaries of the measures deemed most relevant to the programme, 1.2 and 7.3, have been interviewed.

Valencian farming contributes to the regional GDP below the average contribution which is 4.6%. In the Autonomous Region of Valencia there is 13.5% of all Spanish farming but only 7.5% of those employed in farming.

The most significant measure in financial terms of those related to rural development is 1.2 "Food crop industries" (table 7). After two-thirds of the planning term have passed a significant delay can be seen in measures 7.3 and 7.9, a considerable delay in 1.2, 3.10 and 7.5 and a slight delay in 3.9 and 7.8.

Table 7. Financial implementation of 2000-2006 POICV rural development actions

Priority areas	Total forecast investment 2000-2006		Amount paid to 31st Dec 2004		Payment / forecast investment
	Euros	% / total	Euros	% / total	
Agricultural infrastructure ¹	np	np	np	np	np
Food crop complex	222,571,954	67.7%	82,529,694	60.6%	37.1%
Economic diversification	43,302,924	13.2%	15,502,961	11.4%	35.8%
Natural environment	62,738,856	19.1%	38,167,930	28.0%	60.8%
Total rural development	328,613,734	100.0%	136,200,585	100.0%	41.4%

¹ Measures constituting this area of intervention do not form part of the regional OP of the Autonomous Region of Valencia, but the multi-regional one. Measures constituting this area of intervention do not form part of the regional OP of the Autonomous Region of Valencia, but the multi-regional one. (n/a: not applicable)

Source: Fondos 2000 and own elaboration

There are five **priority areas** of rural development, although there are only four within the regional programme. In the area of food crops (representing 67.7% of the total measures), 37.1% of the forecast total is implemented (paid). In economic diversification (representing 11.4%) the percentage is 35.8% and in Natural environment (representing 19.1%) 60.8% has been implemented. It can be seen that in the measures closest to the environment the degree of implementation is higher (table 8).

Table 8. Contribution of the 2000-2006 POICV to rural development per priority intervention areas

Performance to 31/12/2004

Measures	Forecast investment 2000-2006 (euros)	Financial weight / corresponding axis (%)	Financial weight / total rural development measures (%)	Payments made 2000-2004 (euros)	Payments / forecast investment 2000-2006 (euros)
Measure 1.2	124,270,547	33%	38%	47,125,599	38%
Measure 3.9	51,963,129	4%	16%	34,594,340	67%
Measure 3.10	10,775,727	1%	3%	3,573,591	33%
Measure 7.3	34,957,834	25%	11%	420,942	1%
Measure 7.5	42,521,607	30%	13%	15,433,042	36%
Measure 7.8	63,343,573	45%	19%	34,983,153	55%
Measure 7.9	781,317	1%	0%	69,919	9%
Total rural development measures	328,613,734	20%	100%	136,200,585	41%
Total Axis 7	141,604,331	100%	43%	50,907,056	36%
Total FEOGA	327,832,417	23%	100%	136,130,666	42%

Source: Fondos 2000 and own elaboration

According to the monitoring indicators the number of food crop companies benefiting from help from the POICV has risen to 181, 93% of them SMEs. The total number of owners of farms benefiting has risen to 48, 7 of them women and 11 of them young people. In addition, the rural population benefiting from investments rose to 162,791 people and the rural population affected by development of the environment was more than 460,000 people.

Of the **fieldwork** carried out on those benefiting from measures 1.2 and 7.3 a number of interesting conclusions may be drawn.

Help represents 25% of the project financed in the case of food crop industries and 37% for owners of farms. A high percentage states that the investment would not have been carried out had they not had the help made available to them.

In industry projects aim to bring about improvements in food quality and safety and in productivity and profitability of the company in all cases, and living and working conditions by a very high percentage (86%) (table 9). In the case of farms, the latter together with an increase in productivity are the main objectives of the investment project (80%).

The reasons for carrying out the project are divided into five areas (legal guidelines, environmental, economic and technical considerations among others). The incorporation of new technologies is the main reason for those benefiting from 1.2, although for those of measure 7.3 it is a reason for weighting in 90% of cases. The reason unanimously pointed to is the reduction in production costs (table 10).

Table 11 shows the achievements attained by projects financed by FEOGA. Overall investments in farms have managed to incorporate new technology and 83% of production has

come to be under a designation of origin⁵. Production costs have decreased by 12% and waste by 22%. Regarding advances in functioning 30% of projects have seen an improvement in mechanisation and 20% have improved their production and management as a whole. Among those benefiting in food crop industries, the incorporation of new technology and improvements in planability are unanimous objectives. A large majority (86%) points to cost reductions and quality criteria, although for others, costs rise as a result of the project. The designation of origin, the improvement in the evaluation of production or in the market launch are regarded as achievements by 43% of those surveyed.

Table 9. Effects of the project on different aspects

Effects on:	Measure 1.2 (Food crop industries)	Measures 7.3 (Agricultural cultivations)
Reduction in water consumption	29%	50%
Reduction in waste production	29%	30%
Improvement in living and working conditions	86%	80%
Food quality and safety	100%	30%
Offer of new products and services	57%	30%
Opening to and entering new markets	43%	20%
Productivity and profitability	100%	80%
Good farming practices	57%	50%

Source: Own elaboration

⁵ The low level of financial efficacy of the measure 7.3 contrasts with the positive effects of the investments financing the agrarian activity. The new reprogramming has reduced the eligible public cost of this measure due to its deficient implementation. However, the potential benefits of this measure should be considered by the management bodies in future operative programmes and demand a greater effort.

Table 10. Reasons for carrying out the project

Reasons for carrying out the project ¹	Measure 1.2 (Food crop industries)	Measures 7.3 (Agricultural cultivations)
Legal guidelines		
Environment	43%	40%
Animal welfare	-	-
Hygiene and safety at work	71%	20%
Environmental factors		
Reducing energy consumption	14%	50%
Reducing water consumption	-	50%
Reducing waste production	14%	40%
Economic factors		
Diversification	57%	-
Reducing production costs	57%	100%
Technical factors		
Redundancy of installations	29%	90%
Qualitative improvement in production	71%	70%
Improving management procedures	29%	90%
Incorporating new technologies	100%	90%
Adapting to markets	43%	20%
Adapting to quality designations	71%	30%
Others		
Improving living and working conditions	100%	30%
Joining an association	-	60%

¹ Multiple response, sum over 100%

Table 11. Project results

ACHIEVEMENTS ATTAINED	Measure 1.2 (Food crop industries)	Measures 7.3 (Agricultural cultivations)
REDUCTION		
Reduction in water consumption	1%	19%
Reduction in production costs	28%	12%
Reduction in waste production	30%	22%
INCREASES		
Assessment of local production	67%	
Increase in output to market	53%	
Designation of origin (DO) or ecological production	72%	83%
Incorporation of new technologies	100%	100%
Effects on costs	86%	
Planability	86%	
Quality criteria	71%	40%

Source: Own elaboration

They analysis of rural development necessarily involves referring to the Common Evaluation Questions (PCE, Preguntas Comunes de Evaluación). By means of analysing these questions ⁶ it is possible to learn, in an ordered way and for each of the programme measures, the effects this has had on the Valencian economy and to what degree.

In chapter 4 the correspondence has been analysed in detail between these questions and the objectives of the POICV, with no contradiction being detected. Nevertheless, some PCEs are not applicable in this case since they refer to actions carried out on a multiregional and not a regional level.

The specific study of the contribution of the programme to achieving the objectives from the PCE methodology has been approached with six specific issues in mind:

- 1) Indicators and favourable quantitative elements:** *The result is satisfactory and is reflected above all in employment retention indicators (for all measures and in a less generalised way, in those for protecting the environment*
- 2) Favourable orientations:** *Measure 3.10, enables a transfer of knowledge to rural inhabitants which will culminate in the setting up of new crops compatible with environmental conservation. 7.9 shows orientations favourable to maintenance and improvement in quality of life, employment and the structure if the rural economy and, 7.5, besides employment on improving the environment. The actions of measure 7.8 have a direct effect on the economic structure and, indirectly, on the retention of employment*
- 3) Profile of beneficiaries.** *Rural development actions go hand-in-hand with the needs of the region in accordance with the type of group benefiting.*

⁶ The associated methodology is defined in the STAR documents as explicitly dealt with in Regulation (CE) no. 445/2002 (which has been superseded by Regulation 817/2004).

- 4) Other positive aspects:** Work related to forestry constitute an investment in the region which looks to the future, which aside from creating employment, enables a change in rural culture in some areas towards exploitation of sustainable forests, generating significant positive externalities in the region.
- 5) Intrinsic limitations:** The lack of human resources for carrying out actions limits the achieving of objectives. Granting the budget on a yearly basis limits the continuity of actions.
- 6) External limitations:** Specialist manpower, lack of resources and the absence of a company network in rural areas with the ability to adopt and promote products created in the area.

Human Resources

The second area of note in this study together with that of rural development is that referring to the Autonomous Region of Valencia's Human Capital.

Table 12 illustrates the contribution of the POICV to the variables associated with Human Resources in the Autonomous Region of Valencia. In short, it shows the impact in terms of employment and training and the added value of the POICV on human capital in the Autonomous Region of Valencia.

In Professional Training, a generalised improvement is seen in the incidence of programmes. The population which has benefited has gone from 85.7% to the time of the intermediate evaluation to 93.7% registered students to 2004. Those benefiting from further education for the total of those employed in the Autonomous Region of Valencia has gone from 8.6% to 15.2% between 2000-2002 and 2000-2004. These percentages referring to women rise to 9.2% and 16.4%, and those referring to young people 6-4 and 20.9%, respectively. Those benefiting from vocational training represent on average 28.4% for the 2000-2004 term of those out of work in the Autonomous Region of Valencia, women 38.4% and young people 56% with regard to their group in each case. Training for the disabled and for immigrants has increased two-fold and three-fold between the two terms, respectively

Overall the actions of the ESF show a high level of implementation towards the end of 2004. Only four measures (44.11, 45.16, 5.6 and 9.2) show a financial efficacy less than 50%. The POICV average is 77.6%. The areas of action with the highest financial efficiency are Professional Vocational Training, Employment assistance and developments and Improvements in the training and education systems.

Some additional features of human resources benefiting from the actions of the ESF are as follows.

The presence of women is growing among the ESF objectives in the POICV, going from 54.60% to 60.30% from the intermediate evaluation term (graph 3).

Table 12. Incidence of the 2000-2006 POICV on human resources in the Autonomous Region of Valencia

OP indicator (1)			Context Indicator (2)			Incidence (1/2)	Incidence (1/2)
Description	2000-2002	2000-2004	Description	2000-2002	2000-2004	2000-2002	2000-2004
Students of Professional Training	120.883	220.147	Registered Professional Training s	141.091	234.984	85,7%	93,7%
Students of Further Education ¹	147.735	270.423	Employed males EPA (annual ave	1.708.158	1.784.625	8,6%	15,2%
Students of Further Education Women ¹	58.924	112.041	Employed females EPA (annual a	642.583	683.100	9,2%	16,4%
Students of Further Education Youths ¹	14.636	48.050	Employed young people EPA (16-	227.842	229.810	6,4%	20,9%
Students of Vocation Training ²	28.366	60.628	Unemployed men (annual averag	202.375	213.545	14,0%	28,4%
Students of Vocation Training Women ²	21.936	46.091	Unemployed women (annual ave	116.075	120.110	18,9%	38,4%
Students of Vocation Training Youths ²	11.614	32.855	Employed young people EPA (16-	57.942	58.045	20,0%	56,6%
Students of Vocational Training long-term	2.275	4.836	Long-term unemployed	41.042	36.330	5,5%	13,3%
Disabled people	1.077	2.391	Persons between 6 and 64 years of age with a disability ³	206.519	206.519	0,5%	1,2%
Immigrants	1.561	4.178	Foreign workers affiliated with the social security ⁴	56.163	78.779	2,8%	5,3%

¹ Students of measure 43.2 referring to assistance of persons has been considered. Measures 43.3 and 43.4 have not been considered because they refer to employment actions and not to training.

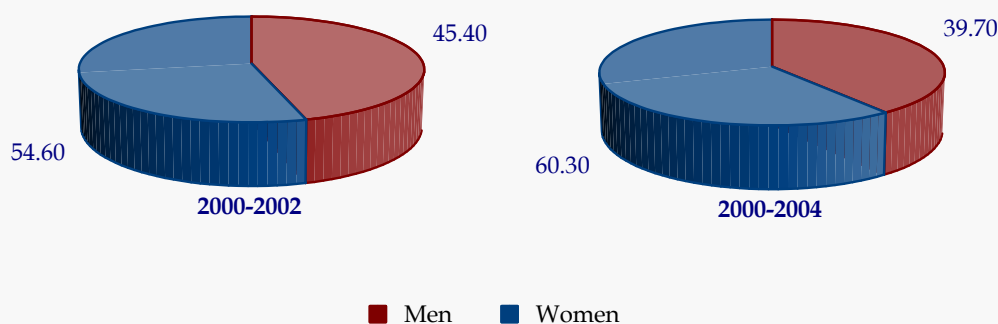
² Students of axes 42, 44 and 45 have been considered referring to assistance for people and training

³ Latest available information 2001. Disability Information Service (SID)

⁴ Period measurement (2000-2002 y 2000-2004)

Source: SSU (University Student Social Security), INE (National Statistics Institute), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and own elaboration

Graph 3. Distribution per gender of beneficiaries of ESF actions in the 2000-2006 POICV



Source: SSU and own elaboration

- For the whole of the 2000-2004 term young people (<25 years) constituted the main objective group, with 42.76%, followed by the mature population (>25,<45) with 27.06% (see table 13). In terms of level of studies the main group is the one which has completed compulsory secondary education (25%) and total secondary (20%). Those in employment represent 47% of beneficiaries. Of those benefiting only 3.4% are very long-term unemployed.

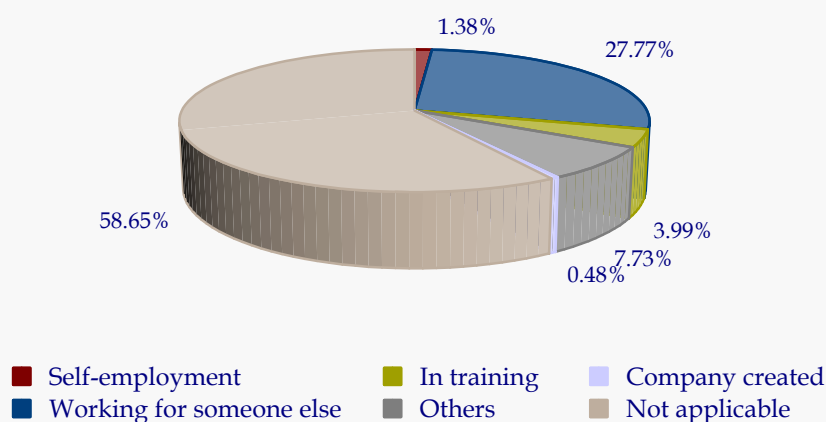
Table 13. Features of the total beneficiaries of the programme. 2000-2004

Feature	Detail	2000-2002			2000-2004		
		Total	%	% Women	Total	%	% Women
Age	Under 25s	104,546	30%	51%	263,626	43%	53%
	Between 25 and 45 years of age	96,017	28%	47%	166,850	27%	47%
	Over 45s	38,716	11%	28%	73,233	12%	33%
	Not known/No answer	109,668	31%	51%	112,784	18%	50%
Level of Studies	Uneducated	50,236	14%	37%	77,947	13%	34%
	Compulsory secondary education	55,769	16%	47%	154,214	25%	50%
	Secondary	39,031	11%	50%	125,814	20%	52%
	University	31,300	9%	63%	70,139	11%	62%
	Not known/No answer	172,611	49%	47%	188,379	31%	46%
Situación laboral	Employed	158,526	45%	43%	286,768	47%	44%
	Unemployed	64,225	18%	51%	102,381	17%	58%
	Others	77,007	22%	53%	174,083	28%	51%
	Not known/No answer	49,189	14%	46%	53,261	9%	45%
	Unemployed less than 1 year	27,334	43%	48%	43,445	42%	56%
	Unemployed for between 1 and 2 years	10,588	16%	69%	18,568	18%	71%
	Unemployed more than 2 year	748	1%	70%	3,475	3%	76%
	Not known/No answer	25,555	40%	46%	36,893	36%	51%
	Persons with disability	2,401	42%	37%	5,527	35%	40%
	Immigrants	1,746	30%	42%	7,823	49%	52%
	People returning to work	175	3%	67%	489	3%	47%
	Others	1,419	25%	48%	2,093	13%	55%
	All	348,947	100%	100%	616,493	100%	100%

Source: SSU and own elaboration

- For the 2000-2004 term, the average percentage of insertion is 12% but it varies greatly depending on the measure. In measure 45.18 those women employed come to 89.1% whilst in 41.12 it is only 2.4%. Axis 45, specific to the situation of women, has a higher percentage of insertion than the rest of the axes involved. In volume of those employed, measure 42.8 is of note with 10,874, a third of the total which is 31,493. The main group employed are women followed by young people. Of those employed 27.77% work for someone else, 3.93% continue in education and 1.38% set up their own company (graph 4).
- In further education in the POICV, 58.57% of students are men and 41.43% women, the latter's involvement having increased from 39.88% for the term included in the intermediate evaluation. On the other hand, in vocational training women represent 76% of people benefiting.

Graph 4. Means of insertion of ESF beneficiaries after 6 months
Performance period 2000-2004



Source: SSU and own elaboration

Of the **surveys of final beneficiaries** of measures regarded as strategic (1.8, 43.2 and 42.6) some of the features have been confirmed which are now emerging from the monitoring system, which permit the measurement of the impact and added value of these actions⁷. In chapter 4 of the report the results are illustrated extensively

Of the action directed at reinforcing corporate capability -measure 1.8- (table 14):

- Women represent 34.1 % of those benefiting from this measure.
- The rate of continuance or consolidation of ventures is very high and rises to 95.1 %, with 98.1 % among men and 89% among women.
- The percentage of women with a university education is somewhat higher than that of men.
- Two-thirds of projects financed concentrate on the service sector, particularly if they are women.

Regarding measure 42.6 "Offering the unemployed the opportunity to enter the employment market" (table 15).

- 75.5% of those benefiting are women. The prevailing levels of studies are secondary education, followed by compulsory primary and higher education. Again women with a university education are more numerous than men. 58.5% of those benefiting from vocational training are between 25 and 45 years of age.
- The insertion index over six months shows that 51.1 % have found work, somewhat higher for women at 52.1 %. Insertion time for 81.3% of those in work is under 3 months and 12.5% between 3 and 6 months.

⁷ The quantitative impact of the FSE actions are measured and analyzed in section IV.4 of the executive summary and more in detail in the complete document.

- The rate of adaptation between employment and training is 83.3% among those employed. Among young people adaptation is very high, 92.9%.

Table 14. Indicators of results of the ESF surveys: Measure 1.8. Effectiveness of reinforcement actions for corporate capability

	Total	Women	Men
Distribution of projects per gender	100%	34.1%	65.9%
Rate of endurance or consolidation of enterprise initiatives	95.1%	89%	98.1%

Situation prior to seeking help for generation of new activity	Vertical percentage			Level of studies (Vertical percentage)		
	Total	Women	Men	Primary	Secondary	University
Unemployed between 6 months and a year	11.0%	17.9%	7.4%	10.0%	10.3%	13.0%
Unemployed for over a year	6.1%	14.3%	1.9%	6.7%	10.3%	-
Unemployed for less than 6 months	12.2%	7.1%	14.8%	6.7%	17.2%	13.0%
Has never worked	2.4%	7.1%	0.0%	-	3.4%	4.3%
Employed by someone else	53.7%	32.1%	64.8%	63.3%	41.4%	56.5%
Self-employed	14.6%	21.4%	11.1%	13.3%	17.2%	13.0%

Level of studies of those seeking help	Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men
Compulsory primary education	36.6%	28.6%	40.7%
Secondary education (General Certificate of Secondary Education and Professional Training)	35.4%	39.3%	33.3%
University education	28.0%	32.1%	25.9%

Distribution of projects per corporate sector	Vertical percentage			Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men	Under 25	Between 25 and 45	Over 45
Farming sector	6.1%	-	9.3%	-	8.2%	0.0%
Industry sector	20.7%	14.3%	24.1%	-	21.3%	22.2%
Construction sector	11.0%	3.6%	14.8%	66.7%	13.1%	5.6%
Service sector	62.2%	82.1%	51.9%	33.3%	57.4%	72.2%
Information society subsector	1.2%	-	1.9%	33.3%	-	-
Environment subsector	-	-	-	-	-	-
New jobs subsector	1.2%	-	1.9%	-	-	5.6%

Table 15. Indicators of results of the ESF surveys: Measure 42.6, Offering the unemployed the capability of insertion into the labour market

	Horizontal percentage		
	Total	Women	Men
Beneficiaries of Vocational Training per gender	100%	75.5%	24.5%

Rate of insertion over 6 months	Vertical percentage			Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men	Under 25	Between 25 and 45	Over 45
Have not found work following training	48.9%	47.9%	52.2%	36.4%	41.8%	88.2%
Have found work	51.1%	52.1%	47.8%	63.6%	58.2%	11.8%

Insertion time (Total inserted = 100)						
	Total	Women	Men	Under 25	Between 25 and 45	Over 45
Less than 3 months	81.3%	81.1%	81.8%	71.4%	90.6%	-
Between 3 and 6 months	12.5%	13.5%	9.1%	21.4%	6.3%	50.0%
Between 6 months and 1 year	2.1%	-	9.1%	-	3.1%	-
More than 2 years	4.2%	5.4%	-	7.1%	-	50.0%

Rate of prevention _ Time unemployed prior to training:	Vertical percentage			Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men	Under 25	Between 25 and 45	Over 45
Less than six months	51.1%	46.5%	65.2%	63.6%	52.7%	29.4%
6 months to one year	18.1%	14.1%	30.4%	4.5%	23.6%	17.6%
1 to 2 years	9.6%	12.7%	0.0%	4.5%	9.1%	17.6%
More than 2 years	10.6%	12.7%	4.3%	0.0%	9.1%	29.4%
Has never worked	10.6%	14.1%	0.0%	27.3%	5.5%	5.9%

Rate of endurance of adaptatio of employment to training received (More than one job after training = 100)	Vertical percentage			Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men	Under 25	Between 25 and 45	Over 45
Adaptation between training and employment *						
A lot	-	-	-	-	-	-
A fair amount	44.4%	28.6%	100.0%	50.0%	40.0%	-
Little	11.1%	14.3%	0.0%	-	20.0%	-
None	44.4%	57.1%	0.0%	50.0%	40.0%	-

* This result should be interpreted with caution as breaking up the sample to such a degree is not representative

Rate of stability in employment (Total inserted = 100)	Vertical percentage			Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men	Under 25	Between 25 and 45	Over 45
Time worked since training						
Less than 75% of the time	14.6%	16.2%	9.1%	28.6%	9.4%	-
More than 75% of the time	68.8%	67.6%	72.7%	71.4%	65.6%	100.0%
Currently unemployed	16.7%	16.2%	18.2%	-	25.0%	-

- Regarding employment stability, 14.6% are working less than 75% of the time since training, 68.8% more than 75% and 16.7% are unemployed.

Further education carried out by means of measure 43.2 "Ensuring the updating of the workers' level of skills" (table 16) has also been verified by means of surveys:

- 49.4% of beneficiaries are women, the level of university studies is 36%, secondary level 35%.
- The sectors applied for by beneficiaries are mainly in the service sector, with the hotel industry (35%) being of particular note.
- 50% of beneficiaries of further education work for someone else with a fixed contract,

Table 16. Indicators of results of the ESF surveys: Measure 43.2, Ensuring the updating of the skill levels of workers

	Horizontal percentage		
	Total	Women	Men
Beneficiaries of Further Education (FC) per gender	100%	49.4%	50.6%

Sector of activity of the Further Education company	Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men
Farming	2.5%	1.3%	3.7%
Industry	11.7%	11.3%	12.2%
Construction	6.8%	7.5%	6.1%
Commerce	8.6%	8.8%	8.5%
Hotel industry	35.2%	41.3%	29.3%
Services	29.6%	26.3%	32.9%
Third Sector	5.6%	3.8%	7.3%

Professional situation of the beneficiary of Further Education	Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men
Working for someone else with a permanent contract	50.0%	48.8%	51.2%
Working for someone else with a temporary contract	19.8%	17.5%	22.0%
Self-employed	15.4%	11.3%	19.5%
Currently unemployed	14.8%	22.5%	7.3%

Rate of voluntary involvement in the action	Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men
In the interest of the company	19.8%	21.3%	18.3%
To increase my chances of changing jobs within or outside the company	2.5%	1.3%	3.7%
To broaden my knowledge to get on in my profession	46.3%	41.3%	51.2%
To acquire new skills which may be relevant to my job	12.3%	15.0%	9.8%
For my personal development	18.5%	20.0%	17.1%
Other reason	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%

Rate of adaptation between training and job	Vertical percentage		
	Total	Women	Men
Low	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%
Medium	14.2%	12.5%	15.9%
High	33.3%	27.5%	39.0%
Very High	47.5%	55.0%	40.2%

Vertical percentage Between 25 and 45		
Under 25	and 45	Over 45
-	4.0%	-
30.8%	12.9%	4.2%
23.1%	7.9%	0.0%
7.7%	7.9%	10.4%
0.0%	30.7%	54.2%
30.8%	31.7%	25.0%
7.7%	5.0%	6.3%

Vertical percentage Between 25 and 45		
Under 25	and 45	Over 45
30.8%	53.5%	47.9%
30.8%	19.8%	16.7%
15.4%	16.8%	12.5%
23.1%	9.9%	22.9%

Vertical percentage Between 25 and 45		
Under 25	and 45	Over 45
23.1%	17.8%	22.9%
-	2.0%	4.2%
69.2%	49.5%	33.3%
-	10.9%	18.8%
7.7%	19.8%	18.8%
-	-	2.1%

Vertical percentage Between 25 and 45		
Under 25	and 45	Over 45
23.1%	4.0%	2.1%
7.7%	13.9%	16.7%
30.8%	35.6%	29.2%
38.5%	46.5%	52.1%

- Training is mainly by attendance and predominantly outside working hours (66.7%).
- 46.3% of courses are carried out to increase knowledge and progress in one's career, 12.3% to learn new skills and 18.5% for personal development.
- The rate of adaptation of the skill level is very high (80.8%).

Generally, ESF further education actions are contributing very positively to improving employability of Valencian human resources, particularly by means of vocational and further education courses. Participation is very high. Also of note is the high satisfaction of benefits and adaptation of training for the objectives worked towards whether it be to increase knowledge and qualifications of the student to find a job, or to improve their skills to get ahead in the labour market, within or outside the company.

IV.3. Assessment of the expected effects for the areas of impact

After applying the various criteria for identifying whether or not the measures are suitable for estimating the effects expected for the POICV it is determined whether or not they influence the areas of impact taken into account.

The areas of employment, competitiveness and productivity are those showing greatest interrelationship with the majority of the measures. The area of the Knowledge Society is not as cross-sectional as the environment or the involvement of women (and of other groups) in the labour market. Table 3 shows how axes 4 are specifically associated with more specific areas.

The most outstanding aspects of the study of impact of the 2000-2006 POICV are as follows:

1. **Limitations and conditioning factors on the study:** a) Time for carrying out the Report is limited; b) Impact is not always visible in the short-term; c) The indicators do not show all the programme's results immediately
2. **Studies of specific impacts:** a) Monitoring questionnaires three and six months after completion of training; b) In the area of the environment impact studies are compulsory or their non-requirement must be justified; c) Consulting administrators and surveys of final beneficiaries to an extent form an impact study.
3. **Most outstanding impacts:** a) Creation of jobs. All axes have a direct or indirect effect on this aspect. In absolute terms axis 1 is of note. b) Training and qualifying of human resources (axes 41,42,43,44,45); c) Competitiveness and productivity. Improvements in infrastructure (axis 5 and 6), of distribution and communication channels (axes 2 and 3), improvements in the productive network (axis 1), rural development (axis 7) and improvement in human capital (axes 41 to 45) all of which have an impact on competitiveness and productivity of the Valencian economy; d) The environment. This a cross-sectional principle which should be taken into account in all actions

4. **Timeframe:** dependent on the type of action considered
5. **Territorial distribution of impact:** Management units have taken steps to ensure that there is balanced distribution of actions and resources. With regard to this aspect, new technologies enable access, overcoming geographic distances.
6. **The social segments in which specific impacts are detected** depend on the type of action considered.
7. **Sector of activity:** Impacts extend across the entire productive network of the Autonomous Region of Valencia. SMEs and traditional sectors of activity have an increased weighting in the Valencian economy. Nonetheless, the tertiary sector is being promoted in self-employment, particularly of women.
8. **coherence between needs and impacts** is high.
9. **Promoting positive effects and reducing negative ones:** By means of diffusion and transfer of results and applying monitoring actions.
10. **Visualising impacts on society:** The POICV has at its disposal a publicity and information system which must be used to this end.
11. **Most difficult impact to attain:** Application of the principle of Equal Opportunities.
12. **Planned achievements may be attained:** Replanning has favoured adjustment between needs and available resources.
13. **Overall opinion on impacts of the programme:** The satisfaction index among agents involved is high.
14. **Lessons for re-planning:** a) to carry out preliminary studies to find out the needs and deficiencies in the various areas. b) Involvement of Public Administrations in detecting other kinds of difficulties of a more structural nature c) Promoting actions aimed at the less privileged.
15. **Requirements for re-programming:** a) Maintaining lines of action for consolidating achievements attained thus far and boosting new ones, b) increased knowledge of the needs of each sector, c) Clearly identifying and defining the physical indicators which best suit each action and objective worked towards; d) greater flexibility in the help notification periods; e) Increasing specialist human resources in the various actions; f) Rewarding actions with a positive impact on the integration of the principle of equal opportunities.

IV.4. Macroeconomic impact

In order to measure the effective economic impact that the 2000-2006 POICV has on the Valencian economy, the Input-Output table methodology is used. (IOT).

If all the resources assigned to the POICV in the 2000-2006 term are applied, the impact on output (taking into account the three funds) will rise to 9,353 million euros, of which 4,370 are of initial impact, and 5,013 of encouraged impact. Actions co-financed with EFRD are those which have greatest impact and represent 76.7% of the total. The ESF represents 16% and the FEOGA the remaining 7.1%. The total impact on profit rises to 3,883 million euros. The ESF takes on weight in this case up to 19%. In terms of employment the impact is roughly equivalent to 132,000 jobs.

The impact of actions carried out to 2004 rise in terms of output, profit and overall employment to 5,180, 2,143 and 74,115 respectively (table 17). As a result, the rate at which it is carried out thus far has meant that the objectives for the term have been achieved by approximately 80 to 82% (table 18).

Table 17. Impact of 2000- 2006 POICV actions.

Planned investment 2000-2006
Millions of constant euros for 2004

	Impact on OUTPUT			Impact on profit			Impact on Employment *		
	Total	Initial	Encouraged	Total	Initial	Encouraged	Total	Initial	Encouraged
EFRD	7,181	3,326	3,855	2,900	965	1,935	95,237	27,174	68,064
FEOGA-O	678	323	355	279	94	185	11,745	5,138	6,608
ESF	1,523	721	803	705	209	496	24,682	9,930	14,751
TOTAL	9,383	4,370	5,013	3,883	1,267	2,616	131,665	42,242	89,422

* No. of employees equivalent to full-time

Table 18. Impact of 2000-2004 POICV actions.

Planned investment 2000-2004
Millions of constant euros for 2004

	Impact on OUTPUT			Impact on profit			Impact on Employment *		
	Total	Initial	Encouraged	Total	Initial	Encouraged	Total	Initial	Encouraged
EFRD	4,066	1,871	2,195	1,641	543	1,099	55,530	16,713	38,816
FEOGA-O	281	134	147	116	39	77	5,142	2,412	2,730
ESF	833	394	439	385	114	271	13,443	5,383	8,060
TOTAL	5,180	2,399	2,781	2,143	696	1,447	74,115	24,508	49,607

No. of employees equivalent to full-time

Source: Fondos 2000, MIOCV (Autonomous Region of Valencia Integrated Operating Manual) and own elaboration

The POICV has a considerable effect on the growth of the Valencian economy. Impact on output represents 20% of the total GDP variation between 2000 and 2004 (table 19). In terms of profit it sits at 13% of the Autonomous Region of Valencia's GVA. In addition, regarding employment, the 74,000 jobs created by the POICV between 2000 and 2004 exceed a growth in those in employment by 20% in the Autonomous Region of Valencia between 2000 and 2004.

Table 19. Impact of the POICV in the 2000-2004 term on the Valencian economy.

Macromagnitudes ¹	2004	% Impact on macromagnitudes	
		Value 2004	Growth 00-04
Autonomous Region of Valencia			
GDP (thousand euros)	77.481.394	7%	20%
GVA gp (thousand euros)	69.382.767	3%	13%
Employment (thousands)	2.009	4%	20%

¹ The data are in current terms

Source: INE, MIOCV and own elaboration

IV.5. Contribution to the European Strategy on Employment

The European Strategy on Employment has recently been reviewed on a time horizon which extends to 2010, establishing a new schedule and a different design for the National Employment Action Plans (PNAE), remaining structured around 10 directives around which policies and measures adopted by Member States must revolve.

Below the contribution of the POICV to these directives is examined.

In all the measures considered in this analysis, those relating to the ESF, it has been verified that in defining actions carried out the group is taken into account at which they are aimed and the effects expected thereof.

The direct effects of the ESF measures follow directives 1 (Active and preventive measures benefiting the unemployed and inactive people), 4 (Promoting the development of human capital and ongoing learning) and 2 (Creation of jobs and company ethos).

On the other hand, the indirect general effects of these measures have comprised an improvement in employment and corporate competitiveness, achieved thanks to the increase in human capital in the company, and an improvement in the corporate culture and enterprising spirit of Valencian society (measure 1.8).

The Network of Technical Institutes in the Autonomous Region of Valencia is a specific example of the system effects generated by POICV actions, since these have a multiplying effect on all companies in the productive network

The measures **contribute to the EEA and PNAE** (Plan Nacional de Acción por el empleo [National Employment Action Plan]) providing training and improvements in the qualifications of young people (to enable their joining the company) and of workers active in Valencian companies, as well as entrepreneurs, which has direct implications for the creation and consolidation of companies and, therefore for the creation and consolidation of employment and stability therein (directives 1, 2 and 4). In addition, measure 2.1 also contributes to the improvement of training of research staff (directive 4) and 45.18 promotes equality between men and women, as well as adaptability and mobility in the labour market (directives 6 and 3).

Measure 43.2 (Ensuring the updating of workers' levels of skills) also contributes to **other national policies** in the same way as for the EEA and the PNAE. Generally all the ESF measures contribute directly to Spain's education policy. Training is the basis of employment and therefore both policies must work in tandem.

V. Analysis of horizontal principles

V.1. Environmental horizontal principle

Recommendations

In the intermediate evaluation of the 2003 POICV 4 recommendations were presented on the principle of the environment:

1. Scarcity of resources
2. Manual for integrating the principle
3. Incorporate more indicators related to the environment.
4. Reassignment of resources to measures with a better rate of performance for axis 3.

With regard to the **first recommendation**, an effective increase has been confirmed in technical assistance which has enabled an improvement in the management and monitoring of environmental actions in the POICV. Regarding the **second one**, the Procedural manual for the management of the POICV on environmental issues has enabled an improvement in monitoring environmental practices and discovering the procedures to follow to meet the demands of the community political horizon. Regarding the **third recommendation**, at the June 2004 Monitoring Committee some of the objective values of the indicators relating to the environment were amended, some were left out and others included⁸. During this financial year and as a result of deviations in physical efficacy observed, the coordinating group of the 2000-2006 POICV is to propose amendments to existing indicators and the creation of other new ones. Following the proposal of the **fourth recommendation** the resources of axis 3 have been reassigned, reducing the number of problematic measures and increasing those with a better rate of performance. Measure 3.6 is the one which has seen its resources reduced to the greatest extent, by more than 200 million euros.

Generally a positive integration of the environmental principle is seen, thanks mainly to the application of the Procedural manual on this issue.

Planning changes

2004 financial replanning has also visibly affected the integration of the environmental priority, particularly in axis 3, which is directly related to protecting and improving the environment.

All in all, the reassignment of resources carried out in this axis entails a change in environmental policy applied in the Autonomous Region of Valencia. Specifically, the priority now is the increase in the availability of a resource as scarce as water and the recovery of wetlands and rivers, whilst reducing actions directed at improving natural habitats. This is due to the increase in assets for measures 3.1 and 3.2 and the reduction 3.6 by more than 200 million euros.

The actions of the ESF develop a sense of environmental responsibility by means of the setting in place of environmental awareness modules in the training courses.

Physical indicators

Through performance and monitoring system result indicators it is verified that the contribution of the POICV regarding the "soil" and the coastline of the Autonomous Region of Valencia has been significant (box 1). Clearing and cleaning the bed (measure 3.6), environmental education centres and facilities (measure 3.6), reforested areas or those affected by preventive, protective and regenerative actions (measures 3.5 and 3.6), reclaimed areas (3.6 and 3.10), reclaimed coastal areas or marshland, or reclaimed beaches (measure 3.5) and nature trails (measure 3.6).

⁸ These changes are dealt with in more detail in the first epigraph of the Executive Summary and in chapter 2 of the full Report.

Box 1. Selection of performance indicators providing relevant information

Performance indicators Description	Unit	Objective value 2000- 2006	Attained value to 31/12/2004	Environmental effect			Contribution to planning		Measures involved
				Negative	Neutral	Positive	Irrelevant	Significant	
River bed preparing and/or cleaning	Km	195	446			x		x	3.6
Reclamation and regeneration	Nº	37	15			x		x	3.8
Actions in an urban setting	Nº	8	4			x	x		6.1
New dual-carriageway	Km	129	126	x				x	6.1
Environmental education centres and facilities	Nº	15	24			x		x	3.6
Renovated and/or preserved buildings	m2	26,570	7,730		x			x	5.8
Persons trained who have followed an environmental module	Nº	252,542	140,699			x		x	1.8, 41.12, 41.15, 42.6, 42.7, 42.8, 43.2, 44.10, 44.11, 45.16, 45.17
MSW treatment, recovery and recycling plants	Nº	1	1			x	x		3.4
Local development support projects (consultancy, financial studies, etc.)	Nº	245	146	x				x	5.5
New networks	Km	210	149			x		x	3.1
Electricity networks	m	525,000	199,479		x			x	5.3
Surface reforested or affected by prevention, protection and regeneration actions	Ha	8,350	8,209			x		x	3.5, 3.6
Reclaimed area	Has	2,333	2,316			x		x	3.6, 3.10
Reclaimed coastal area	m2	16,425,000	15,323,065			x		x	3.5
Reclaimed marshland	m2	10,000	9,329			x		x	3.5
Reclaimed or regenerated beach	m2	634,000	591,466			x		x	3.5
Warning, surveillance and water conservation measuring systems	Nº	7	4			x	x		3.2
Nature trails	m	69,800	69,800			x		x	3.6

Environmental, general or specific environmental modules, of ESF training courses have enabled the conveyance to a large number of people of the importance of conserving the environment and their familiarisation with the means for contributing to it. In this sense the involvement of the POICV is regarded as significant.

Information on the results and impact of the POICV in environmental terms is reduced because the indicators defined in this respect in the POICV show no value in many cases.

In this sense, it is essential where there is a new planning term that the various management centres evaluate which results are measurable and which are not and thus define the most suitable physical indicators in each case.

The ESF and the Environment

The contribution to the ESF of the integration of the environmental principle is carried out via the environmental awareness module included in the courses of the various co-financed actions. In addition, specific courses have been set in motion for carrying out activities in the area of protecting and improving the environment, in actions 42.6.5, 42.8.8, 43.2.15, 45.16.3.

The results of raising of awareness are measured via the "no. of people who have followed an environmental module" indicator. However, there is no indicator which, where relevant, measures the creation of jobs deriving from professional courses on environmental issues.

According to surveys of final beneficiaries in 2003 (box 2) the module is taught in 68% of vocational courses, and 52% of further education courses. In training courses for self-employment this module is taught generally, specifically in 98% of cases (box 2c). The environmental awareness module is present in 85% of vocational courses, 44% of further education courses and 100% of self-employment courses. In the latter incorporation has been swift as this occurred in 2001, whilst in the rest of the training schemes it did not begin to be consolidated until 2002.

Box 2. Results of environmental training actions

a) Degree to which the environmental awareness module is compulsory

Type of training	Compulsory Nature General Module	Compulsory Nature Specific Module
Professional	Partially	Partially
Vocational	Yes	Yes
Further Education	Partially	Partially
Self-employment	Partially	Partially

b) % of students who have received environmental awareness module

Type of Training	In accordance with SSU (%)	Surveys carried out
Professional	n.a.	n.a.
Vocational	55%	68%
Further Education	32%	52%
Self-employment	92%	n.d.

c) % of students who have received environmental awareness module Annual progression

Type of Training	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Professional	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vocational	8%	2%	67%	85%	85%
Further Education	2%	9%	57%	35%	44%
Self-employment	0%	100%	23%	97%	100%

d) Number of training schemes focusing on the environment as source of employment

Type of Training	Nº acciones formativas centradas en MA		Nº alumnos
	Medida	Descripción acción	
Professional	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	42.6.5	Forestry workers' course	277
Vocational	42.8.8	Training in environmental education	2500
	45.16.3	Environmental education for women	357
Further Education	43.2.15	Further Education by distance learning, conventionally or via the internet	708
Self-employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

e) Training schemes resulting from diagnostic studies

Diagnostic studies	Spendind carried out 2000-2004 (euros)	Assessment of results			No. of training schemes from the study
		Positive	Negative	Neutral	
10.8.5. Studies of new Sources of Environmental Employment	37,221	X			42.8.8, 43.2.15, 45.16.3

Source: SSU and own elaboration

The forestry worker course (42.6.5) has trained a total of 277 people between 2000 and 2004; 2,500 people have been involved in Training in environmental (42.8.8) and 357 in Environmental Education for women (45.16.3). In further education action 43.2.15 is of note, distance-learning, in the conventional way or online, attended by 708 people up to 2004.

Of the analysis of available information and that generated (via surveys of final beneficiaries) it may be concluded that the horizontal principle of the Environment is being integrated to a satisfactory degree. Implementing the Procedural manual has had strong repercussions in this sense among the administrators of the three funds. The most significant deficiencies refer to the definition of physical indicators most suited to finding out the results of the various actions

V.2. Equal Opportunities horizontal principle

The importance placed on the principle of Equal Opportunities at the three levels of Administration is evident and justifies the priority given to the study of the IOP in the 2000-2006 Autonomous Region of Valencia Integrated Operating Programme.

Recommendations

In the intermediate value four recommendations are formulated regarding the integration of the principle of equal opportunities.

1. Carry out a prior evaluation to find out the situation of women in the Autonomous Region of Valencia, detecting needs and establishing lines of action.
2. Increased effort in disclosure and information on the integration of the principle of equality
3. include indicators of equality between men and women
4. A new priority group for integration: Female immigrants

The **first recommendation** refers to planning. Although a prior independent evaluation study has not been carried out, general evaluations (intermediate and updates) and specific studies⁹, provide support tools in order to be able to better integrate the principle of equality. Regarding the **second recommendation**, dissemination campaigns, training courses and information available from the websites of the main institutions has improved considerably. Nevertheless, dissemination and raising of awareness for the integration of the principle of equal opportunities must be stepped up. The incorporation on indicators per gender suggested in the **third recommendation** has not been achieved except for the actions of the ESF. The design of the different measures has not taken into account the integration of the principle of equality. Actions have been set in motion in favour of the **fourth recommendation**. Through Integrated Plans for Employment, contact is established with bodies called "employment promoters" closely linked to underprivileged groups whose goal it is to bring about their insertion into the workplace.

⁹ Such as Evaluation of Public Policies: Plans for Equality, 2003" the study on the typology of unemployed women drafted by the General Women's Directorate, the guide to Equal Opportunities in the area of application of European Funds drafted by the Women's Institute and the Equal Opportunities plan drafted by the Valencian Regional Government.

Integration of the principle in planning

The measures which have a direct bearing on areas of integration of the European Strategy on Equal Opportunities (EEIO, Estrategia Europea para la Igualdad de Oportunidades) are those of the ESF, and of these those affecting the labour market: improving employability of women based on general and professional training, promoting corporate activity among women and fighting horizontal and vertical segregation, as well as salary discrimination and promoting reconciliation of family and working life. As a result, from the POICV the main effect is on area 1 (Equality in economic life) and on 3 (Equality of access and full enjoyment of social rights).

Changes in planning regarding the principle of equal opportunities have only been financial. Some of the measures with potential for integrating this principle now have more resources available to them. Box 3 shows the potential of measures which may influence integration of this principle on the five integration areas of the EEIO.

Of the analysis carried out it is shown that the integration of the principle of equality is scarce. Planning does not deal in a general way with actions directed at promoting the main areas of intervention: equality in working life and free-time, equality of involvement, equality of social rights and the elimination of established gender-based roles. This deficiency should be taken on board and acted upon in the next planning term to succeed in achieving integration of the principle of equality.

Nonetheless, throughout the study a number of examples of good practice have been identified which are worth identifying (see box 4).

Box 3. Incidence of changes introduced to planning on Equal opportunities

Measures particularly significant in IOP	Relevant financial amendments	Other relevant amendments for integration of the IOP		Contribution to areas of the EEIO					Incidence on the integration of Equal Opportunities		
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4	5	For planning	For monitoring	Sustainability of changes
Measure 1.8			X	X							
Measure 2.1	X		X	X		X		X			
Measure 41.1	X		X	X		X					
Measure 41.12	X		X	X		X					
Measure 41.13			X	X		X					
Measure 42.6	X	X		X		X			X	X	X
Measure 42.7			X								
Measure 42.8	X		X	X		X					
Measure 42.9			X	X							
Measure 43.2		X		X						X	X
Measure 45.16	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Measure 45.17		X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Measure 45.18		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Measure 5.4			X	X			X				
Measure 7.5			X	X		X					
Measure 7.9			X	X		X					

Source: Intermediate evaluation report of the POICV and own elaboration

Box 4. Selection of good practices regarding Equal Opportunities

Integration factors	Axis/ Measure	Name	Period	Amount
Reduction of segregation in the workplace	45.16	Vocational training in sector where women are under-represented ¹	2001-2004	397.154
Reconciliation of working and family life	45.18	Extramural and extracurricular activities for adapting school hours to working hours	2001-2004	256.536
		<i>Joint responsibility awareness workshops (40.000 €)-Not jointly financed*</i>		
Integration of women into the new economy	45.16	Vocational training in new areas of employment	2001-2004	992.885
		<i>Computer literacy workshops for women's Groups*</i>		
Integration of women into the new economy		The General Women's Directorate is a member of: -POICV Monitoring Committee		
Equal Opportunities in Monitoring Committees		-Equal Opportunities Group of the MCA Monitoring Committee - Monitoring Committee Leader +		
Organisation of forums, workshops and seminars	45.16	a) 1 Meeting on Valencian Autonomous Region entrepreneurs women (2002)* b) Workshop on salary discrimination (2003)* c) Workshop on public budgets with a focus on gender (2004)* d) Technical workshops for female entrepreneurs and businesswomen* e) Master Grants on Equality Agents (60.000€)*	2001-2004	
Creation of cooperation and association, groups of experts and monitoring units or specific Equality and Gender units	45.16	Creation of the Gender Monitoring Unit* Partner in the European project "Carpe Decisión"* Network of INFODONA centres	2004 2004-2005	
Access to training and the labour market and non-Discrimination in the workplace	45.16	<i>It is dealt with in the rest of the actions</i>		
Social inclusion of women who are particularly vulnerable in the workplace	45.16	Vocational treatment for battered women and/or those in danger of social exclusion ¹	2001-2004	595.731
		Programmes for eliminating social exclusion and women in poverty		21.000
Greater awareness of the right of Equality		Informative talks (1000)*	2001-2004	120.000
		Agreement with Trade Union Organisations*	2001-2004	270000
		Grants to municipality for Equal Opportunities Awareness Workshops (300.000€)*		

¹ The sums for this are part of the total for vocational training in search of new sources of work

* These are actions developed by Women General Direction that we consider interesting, however they are not jointly financed at POICV. Therefore, its integration would be consider in future Operative Programmes.

Achievements attained: Physical indicators

Women in Valencia have improved their level of education and have gradually entered the labour market. The traditional family model in which men work outside the home and have a paid job and women carry out housework, is being replaced by a more "balanced" family model, in which both men and women work outside the home for most of the working day. However redistribution of tasks within the home has not evened out. This entails a significant focal point of inequality between men and women, hindering social integration. Women spend double the time on housework of that of men

The relative weighting of Valencian women on the actively employed population has increased, being at 41.2% and 39.7% in the first quarter of 2005. Nevertheless women show greater difficulty entering the labour market once they decide to become part of it. Thus, the rate of unemployment is higher than for men at 5 percent, being at 13.2% for the last term looked at.

Finally, the presence of women is greater than that of men in the service sector and much lower in the construction sector. This shows that labour segregation in the Autonomous Region of Valencia remains significant and that work is still being carried out which has traditionally been associated with one gender or the other. The pay of Valencian women is 70% that of men.

The presence of indicators reflecting the true integration of the principle of equality cross-sectionally in the POICV is scarce. Practically only ESF measures show any indicator in this sense, which is practically reduced to that of the no. of trained women. It would be necessary to incorporate indicators enabling the measurement of the rate of insertion of women, the involvement of women in management positions or in sectors traditionally occupied by men, reconciliation of family life (reduced working day, working day shared between men and women, flexible hours for men and women).

Conclusions

- The initial approach of POICV does not have mechanism in place to integrate the principle of equal opportunities in its actions.
- Administrators are not sufficiently trained in this subject to apply it cross-sectionally
- The monitoring system is deficient. There are no physical indicators effectively showing the integration of the principle of equality.
- Segregation in the labour market is still at a high level and actions to promote reconciliation of family life and work are scarce.
- The more positive effects are in the improvement in the information, focus and consultancy system in the search for employment by women. In addition, the corporate initiatives of self-employment, and the number of companies created as a result of consultancy is satisfactory.

It would be necessary to integrate the principle of equal opportunities for which a procedural manual is drafted so that administrators are familiar with the common rules to be followed. Awareness campaigns by the General Women's Directorate must be stepped up. In addition, it will be necessary to establish an accurate monitoring system to measure the attainment of objectives. Additionally, the carrying out of impact studies for carrying out monitoring of progress being made is also important.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

VI.1. Conclusions

After more than two thirds of the planning term of the current **2000-2006 POICV**, carrying out of the plan is slightly delayed with regard to the forecast schedule, but sufficiently ahead –at cruising speed- for there not to be any concern about being able to meet the forecast deadlines. Proof of that stated is that, in terms of firm commitments (in AD phase of administrative proceedings), the percentage carried out exceeds many measures by 100% of that planned (for the overall plan it is at **106.54%**), whilst in terms of payment the lesser performance index (almost 80%) may be due to a delay relating to management of the treasury.

In addition, the rate of performance has improved during the 2003 and 2004 financial years, going from **64.9%** to **79.52%**, so that the current financial year to be updated with the intermediate evaluation confirms good progress by the operating programme as a whole, with the

odd exception of minor importance. The **2000-2006 POICV** entails a level of complexity in its management which enables its performance to be graded as satisfactory.

At the end of 2004, generally speaking, the objectives of the operating programme remained in force. The priority areas marked in its drafting retain their strategic importance in the economic development of the Autonomous Region of Valencia. Nonetheless, it is evident that the new set of circumstances anticipated for the next planning term will make an in-depth review, adaptation and update necessary both in their objectives and their means ¹⁰.

Replanning carried out during 2004 (approved at the July Monitoring Committee and referred for deliberation by the European Commission in December of the same year) reoriented resources from means with greater financial performance difficulties to axes and measures which consumed financial resources and showed better signs of development over the coming years¹¹. The decision on the aforementioned replanning is a commitment between criteria of performance capability and of making plans suitable for the evolution of the reality on which they act.

In replanning among others¹² **Axes 3 and 6** (Environment, natural surroundings and water resources and Transport and energy networks) were affected, which incorporate the bulk of the absolute financing. Axis 6 had a very high degree of performance and it made sense to provide it more financing. In the case of Axis 3, however, the degree of performance was not high, and in spite of the reduction in FEDER funds, the General Administration of the State provides more resources, based on the urgent need to resolve the water resource problem. The abolition of the PHN (Plan Hidrológico Nacional [National Water Plan]) and the changes introduced into national politicise will make it mandatory to pay attention to the degree of performance of the actions enshrined in this Axis.

The intermediate evaluation (EI, evaluación intermedia) reached a set of conclusions and made **recommendations** which have been analysed in this update. In view of fieldwork carried out with the administrators and coordinators of the various measures and actions, the degree of awareness of recommendations, which is still unequal, was rather low. Nevertheless, without acknowledging them as explicit recommendations for intermediate evaluation, the administrators were aware of their content, no doubt due to having actively contributed in the evaluation process. Of the 10 generic recommendations chosen, of all of them, the administrators shared their need, 6 have already been carried out and the remaining 4 are still being carried out although this is a case of ongoing improvements which, in principle, do not have an end point. Of the 7 specific recommendations concerning the ESF, all are being carried out and 2 may be regarded as completed as of 31st December 2004.

Two general conclusions may be drawn, which comprise needs not sufficiently covered by the present **POICV** and which affect planning. Firstly drafting is recommended, perhaps financed through technical assistance, by studies, reports and in-depth and practical work, which raise awareness of the reality which it is hoped to transform and which enable judgment both of the intensity of problems on which to intervene and the degree of success achieved in their solution. Secondly, more specialist staff is needed to promote innovation initiatives to improve the attainment

¹⁰ More on this point in section 6.3.

¹¹ The outcome of replanning on information supplied by financial efficiency indicators is double. On the one hand, on adjusting that planned to the leaving out of measures according to advice, the index of efficiency improves prior to replanning. But on the other, on assigning more resources to measures with potential spending, the forecast financial years based on inertia may undervalue future performance capability and underestimate the potential efficiency index.

¹² All axes were subject more or less to the reprogramming.

of **2000-2006 POICV** objectives. Otherwise, without sufficient human resources, there are not sufficient incentives for administrators to assume new tasks or carry out complex actions which generate an unwieldy amount of work.

The **2000-2006 POICV** places a great deal of emphasis on the **horizontal priorities of equal opportunities and the environment**. In the first of these the existence of difficulties integrating it into planning due to existing deficiencies in the initial design of actions can be seen. Nor do administrators depend on the necessary directives for integrating the principle in their actions and, in some cases they do not have specific training for it. Labour market data continues to show a certain amount of vertical and horizontal segregation whilst there is no generalised awareness of the principle of equality on all fronts. In order to increase involvement of women in the workplace it is necessary to make greater efforts to reconcile family and working life, which should be the purpose of the various of programmes. Given the success in the taking on board of the Environmental Manual the drafting of a manual similar with regard to the principle of equality has been suggested, which would make the task easier for the administrators of the various programmes.¹³

In spite of everything, the success is stated of a series of measures which, financed by the ESF, have enabled improvements to the integration of women into the labour market. Even so, there is still a need to carry out a prior evaluation for integrating the principle of equal opportunities (one of the recommendations of Intermediate Evaluation), into any future operating programme. It would be desirable to carry out not only quantitative but also qualitative monitoring of positions of employment accessed by women in order to redress possible discrimination, in particular that of vertical and horizontal segregation in the labour market and of stability, in relation to the type of contract and pay.

Regarding the principle of the **environment and sustainable development** the integration into the operating programme is reasonably satisfactory. Of the analysis it is also concluded, that of the 4 recommendations made in the EI, two have been fulfilled and it has not yet been possible to put another two into practice. The two recommendations already carried out are: the provision of more human resources and subsequent consulting and drafting of a procedural manual on environmental issues in 2003 for use by the operating programme administrators.

The other recommendations have been carried out with different intensity. The first of them referred to the need to introduce new indicators which were better at measuring the environmental achievements. The second referred to the need to replan funds assigned to **axis 3**. The Valencian Local Government proposed a reduction in FEDER funds in all the measures where it has competition, and the General Administration of the State maintained the Axis aid but made changes among the measures. It reinforced measures 3.1 and 3.2 and reduced the programming of 3.6. As a result of these changes, the FEDER aid of axis 3 fell but the total national contribution increased. Although financial efficiency has improved since 2002 (**27%**), now at **37.8%**, it is still way below the **79.5%** of the overall operating programme

2000-2004 planning has been proportionally adjusted to forecast planning for the overall period, and the **financial management** for the 2003 and 2004 financial years has enabled the level of performance of the **POICV** to increase. The possibility of extending the performance term of

¹³ Training seminars on the lines to be followed are foreseen to take place for the management bodies of the Valencian Community to implant the equal opportunity principle. This action would be similar to the initiative began by the Equal Opportunity Technical Commission of the 2004 Community Support Framework.

the programme for another two years (until 2008), provides time flexibility which does not give the programme coordinators cause to doubt that the **2000-2006 POICV** will be fulfilled 100%.

From the Intermediate Evaluation, the **financial effectiveness** has increased in 10 of the 12 Axes of the **POICV**, a wholly satisfactory result from a management point of view, more so of one takes into account the fact that one of the two which has slightly reduced the index of effectiveness (**Axis 41**) has a level of financial effectiveness of over **100%** and the other one, **Axis 42**, is at over **71%**.

When the performance per axis is analysed the relative progress of **Axis 6** and **Axis 41** can be seen, Transport, Energy and Infrastructure Networks and technical and professional education reinforcement, with levels of performance over 100% including after replanning in which they have been provided with more resources. On the low side of the table **Axis 3** once again appears, which already showed a low level of performance in the Intermediate Evaluation but which total eligible expense has still not been reduced –although it has been redistributed among the different measures- during replanning. **Axis 9** can also be mentioned in which there is a certain degree of financial resource flexibility should it be necessary to mobilise technical assistance to improve the performance of the other axes, and **Axis 44** of assistance to people with special integration difficulties, a very complex plan to implement since there is not sufficient willingness on the part of the final beneficiaries.

From an individual funding point of view, **EFRD** is **81.9%** effective, followed by the **ESF** at **77.6%** and **FEOGA-O** at **59.2%**. It is clear that, as reiterated in the report, **axis 3** is, in part, responsible for the delay in carrying out the FEOGA-O, but even more important than this delay is **Axis 7** in particular measures 7.3 and 7.9, whose level of effectiveness is 2% and 13%. The coordinators ensure that it can be carried out as it should and on schedule once a number of institutional agreements have been signed which up until now have stopped water issue actions in their tracks.

If performance by administrators is analysed it can be seen that the **Autonomous Regional Government** has a level of financial effectiveness of **87%**, whilst the **General Administration of the State** shows an index somewhat lower than **71.3%**. Between both governments a delay of 640 million euros mounts up. It is worthwhile once again highlighting the fact that, in terms of commitments, the level of performance by the Autonomous Regional Government is **116.1%**, whilst that of the General Administration of the State is **96.1%**. Both figures promise a highly dynamic future financial performance. If the financial effectiveness is analysed by Funds and by Administrations the results returned are worth a mention. The **Autonomous Regional Government EFRD** reaches **93%**, whilst the **central government EFDR** reaches **73.9%**. The **Autonomous Regional Government FEOGA-O** displays **78.2%** effectiveness whilst **central FEOGA-O** displays **39.6%**. The **ESF** of the POICV is managed solely by the autonomous regional government whose level of effectiveness is **71.6%**.

Regarding **financial performance** in 7 of the 59 measures the degree of performance deteriorates and improves for 22 of them, with no change for the remainder. So then, the balance is positive. In a similar way the **levels of physical efficacy** are compared for the indicators calculated in 2002 with those calculated to December 2004. In 25 measures the valuation improves and in 18 it deteriorates, with no change for the remainder. The assessment of change is positive if one bears in mind, in addition, that some of the measures whose assessment remains constant already had a high assessment in the Intermediate evaluation, which could not be improved on.

This is repeated for the **EFICOST** variable which relates unit costs incurred with unit costs forecast in the planning. In this case the situation remains fairly stable since there appear 20 measures with efficiency above average and 19 below average. In a supplementary interpretation 22 of them improve and 20 deteriorate.

Taking into account the inherent difficulty entailed by carrying out the **2000-2006 POICV**, particularly if it is compared with that of other operating programmes –whereby the level of financed resources is lower and the number of final beneficiaries is less – the level of performance achieved may be regarded as acceptable, along with the degrees of efficacy and efficiency.

In the opinion of administrators and coordinators of the various funds which have been the subject of interviews, they regard the rate of programme performance as an acceptable average rate except for one of them which is regarded as low. However, the opinion that it will be fulfilled 100% is unanimous even when they are familiar with the different bodies' performance capabilities from previous operating programmes which are markedly different in their absorption capacity of community resources. The administrators and coordinators do not regard the objectives as excessively ambitious and they do deem it appropriate to familiarise themselves beforehand with the budgeted resources themselves in order improve planning of programme management. Annual budgeting is also mentioned as an inefficient budgetary management mechanism which reduces the number of months of the year in which programmes can be carried out creating a seasonality in management which reduces its efficacy.

The administrators and coordinators attribute the differences in levels of performance to the objectives of the axes as well as the differences in administrators fund management and absorption capabilities. The delay associated with the physical indicators and the difficulty establishing a relationship of causality between the actions taken and the results observed is important. The results obtained are related to the actions undertaken and are not exclusively attributable to the environmental conditions. Significant achievements are acknowledged in the following areas: improvement in the productive network, technical innovation, training and employment and provision of infrastructure. These achievements are regarded as less in welfare services, rural development, the environment and equal opportunities.

On the **Lisbon Agenda** those responsible for managing funds consider that the **POICV** measures have contributed significantly to the creation of jobs and, to a lesser degree, the employment of women. They regard as moderate the contribution to the improvement in productivity and quality in employment. Regarding technological innovation and R&D the administrators are divided between those who see it as positive and those who see it as rather low. In any case, it is thought that they contribute to better integrating companies with their industrial setting under the auspices of public support for the technological innovation process.

Regarding the **Göteborg Agenda**, the opinions of those responsible for programmes are less favourable than in relation to the Lisbon Agenda. It is not regarded that significant leaps forward regarding water supply infrastructure, treatment of waste waters, treatment of MSW or management of natural resources, among others. Nor has the fight against climate change and for sustainable transport resulted in a favourable impression on the part of those interviewed, who certainly consider that these problems are difficult to resolve from the regional area.

A projection of the results is carried out in the event that it will continue to perform in 2004-06 at the same rate as for the 2000-2004 term. The results show that in **Axis 1** the initially planned objectives would be exceeded, whilst in **Axis 2** the result is more dispersed. In **Axis 3** projection of the measure affecting reforestation, channelling of rivers or gullies, the volume of water re-used or the

prevention of flooding are of concern. In **Axes 41-45** highly satisfactory performance figures are projected. **Axes 5 and 6** show very promising performance prospects for the next two years, whilst in **Axis 7** the low performance of **measures 7.3 and 7.9** is of concern in terms of past trends.

Finally, and by way of an introduction to the following epigraph, the vision of the coordinators is shown for the **next planning term**. **Globalisation processes** and **EU enlargement** are regarded as positive, together with processes associated with international commerce, movements of capital, migratory flows and employment, in spite of the vulnerability of traditional sectors such as textiles, toys, wood and furniture, shoes etc., which must adapt to the new international environment in a process in which they will require the assistance of Public Administrations.

The **coordinators** estimate that structural assistance has been properly capitalised throughout the three operating programmes but that it is still necessary to consolidate the achievements attained. Otherwise, there is an imminent risk of setback and missing the Lisbon and Gothenburg boat. The following are regarded as **weaknesses** of the Autonomous Region of Valencia: the provision of infrastructure, human capital, technological capital, the company network or productive structure. Industrial relocation is recognised as an **immediate problem**. The coordinators feel more attracted by R&D and the building of the Knowledge Society than by the objectives of the environment or prevention of risks. It is highly likely that the new regional competitiveness and employment objective will not have sufficient resources to consolidate the achievements of the past.

The assessment carried out by the coordinators regarding the possible contribution of the **Regional Government Policy** to economic development in the Autonomous Region of Valencia is very high, albeit conditioned to the volume of resources which the new financial prospects grant to the policy of cohesion.

In the opinion of the **creators of this report**, up until the present, community financing has placed economic importance on the regional area economic policy. Regional planning development has been possible because it constituted a requirement for the integration of European financing. Without this, it is possible that regional policy would lose the relevance it has gained it would be a setback if it disappeared.

VI.2. Identification of needs and challenges faced for regional development

The theory which best sums up the relationship between needs and pending challenges of the Autonomous Region of Valencia is the argument that throughout the recent years certain **urgent requirements of the Autonomous Region of Valencia** have disappeared in terms of economic development, but other needs have appeared as a result of the ambitious objectives of the new strategies of Lisbon and Gothenburg. The **pending challenges** have not diminished but have been modified. In addition, the Autonomous Region of Valencia must face much more demanding challenges, whereby it does not have strengths but rather, weaknesses, and is subject to a much more complicated environment in which 1) globalisation dictates the rigorous law of competition (with its significant impact on industrial sectors), 2) the European Union includes new member countries which need financing for the development which up until now has been enjoyed by Spain and 3) the presence of the euro –which in addition has an exchange rate which has seen a steady upward trend- does not allow use of the old instrument means of competitive devaluations to adjust cost deviations and bring about recovery of exports.

If in the previous operating programmes a primary objective was to create employment (an objective well achieved in the Autonomous Region of Valencia), in **focusing on a new planning term** it is no longer sufficient to create employment, but it must be done in sectors with a high added value, a high technological content and associated with the knowledge society.

The main driving force of the Autonomous Region Valencia in recent years has been the construction sector which has gained three percent in its involvement in the regional GDP and which has enabled profit and employment to increase. Otherwise productivity which has stagnated as a result of the expanding sectors (construction and services) growing due to the advance of productive investment and the increase in employment of the work factor and not of the productivity of the overall factors.

The Autonomous Region of Valencia has been able to move closer to Europe in terms of per capita profit, rate of involvement, rate of unemployment or average education levels, but it has not been able to converge in the same way on other indicators associated with the objectives of Lisbon and Gothenburg such as: spending on R&D, private involvement in financing R&D, the rate of internationalisation of companies, the adaptation of the labour situations to the needs of the market, the adaptation of the labour life to the needs of the market quality and stability in employment, the rate of employment of women, apparent work productivity, overall productivity of the factors, the percentage of electricity generated by means renewable energy, among others.

In all these objectives the Autonomous Region of Valencia has made significant progress throughout the three operating programmes carried out or which are currently underway, but the distance from the community average on the Lisbon/Gothenburg indicators would still place us below 75%. It could be said that **on the aspects directly relating to Lisbon and Gothenburg, the Autonomous Region of Valencia is still a Objective 1 region** and that in order to fulfil these new objectives financial resources should continue to be received from the European Commission budget. With European help –albeit less and used in a more concentrated way – there would be no risk of going back to square one regarding the efforts of recent years.

It is regarding the Lisbon and Gothenburg objectives where most of the Autonomous Region of Valencia's main challenges lie since, until now, making good use of community funds it has been possible to respond successfully to the previous objectives of European regional policy. But from 2007, the group of regions belonging to the Autonomous Region of Valencia will be very different from the level of the Convergence Objective (replacing Objective 1), which will make **gaining financing much more difficult** when competitive assignment mechanisms are used. By definition, members of the new club which the Autonomous Region of Valencia will join have a much higher degree of development and have much more powerful means of regional competitiveness.

The Autonomous Region of Valencia's new planning must introduce a **significant change in culture and outlook** on the part of its potential beneficiaries. In order to receive any assistance, it will not be enough to invest and create employment generically, but there must also be a special, desirable impact in terms of its external effects on the economy as a whole. Actions, if they are to be of significance, must **be much more concentrated** with it being necessary to clearly define beforehand the branches of activity to be promoted (corporate or private). Nonetheless, in the area of training there would be no discrimination on the basis of sector or branch of activity but it would be done in accordance with the needs of the region. It is also highly likely that the new conditions will necessitate the design of a programme in which the **intermediate structures** grouping companies, freelancers and actual citizens will predominate as direct beneficiaries as opposed to individual

agents. The forecast reduced availability of resources will reduce the amount of individual assistance to figures not worth measuring.

The imminent challenges are that when in 2006 18 have passed and 3 consecutive operating programmes have been implemented, the Autonomous Region of Valencia will have converged with the community average such that, clearly exceeding the average of 75%, it will join the group of regions forming part of the Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective whereby those from the current Objective 1 will be phased in.

The change from Objective 1 Region to Competitiveness Objective (the previous Objective2) will come about in the midst of a highly complex financial situation. Unlike the previous term in which the regions which abandoned Objective 1, through not fulfilling the criteria of being below 75% of the community per capita profit, had a phase out stage or gradual transition to their new status, under current circumstances it appears unlikely that they will have the same opportunities regarding timeframe and intensiveness of assistance. In the heart of the EU the member status are still not in agreement regarding the new financial prospects which must be in force during the 2007-2013 planning and all suggestions point to a cut in the overall community budget. Bearing in mind that resources are being reduced and that new member states are becoming the main recipients of the cohesion policy, forecasts suggest that it is highly likely that a notable decrease will occur in community financing aimed at Spain and consequently, the Autonomous Region of Valencia.

The **risk of a sudden withdrawal of community financing** for the objective of regional cohesion is that the process of reducing regional disparities strived for thus far will stop, or even go into reverse. In order to estimate both the contribution and the risk or withdrawal it is necessary to be aware of the quantitative and qualitative importance of the different operating programmes. From a quantitative point of view community funds have represented an annual average of **0.44%** of the regional GDP, which has grown over the course of the latest programmes. As a result, without underplaying the importance of percentage, for this reason, it is unlikely that its gradual reduction could have too profound an effect on the Valencian economy.

The case is very different regarding the Valencia Autonomous Government budget. Community finds have represented an annual average of **3.27%** (also increasing over time) but have come to represent an average of **16.5%** of the financing in chapters VI and VII of the autonomous regional budget and, in the latest operating programme, **19.73%**. This figures enable the conclusion that whilst community financing does not quantitatively represent an exorbitant figure for regional production, from a qualitative point of view they are of much greater importance, since they finance up to **almost 20% of public autonomous regional investment** and, within that, enable the carrying out of **more advanced and innovative programmes** from the point of view of regional policy. To a certain extent, there is the risk that with the decrease in financing of community funds the policy of regional planning will weaken (or even disappear) (as occurred in the stage prior to the first operating programme).

If overall European financing reaching the Autonomous Region of Valencia is included by means of the MCA (Marco Comunitario de Apoyo [Community Support Framework]) and which would include the multiregional sub-framework manager by the General Administration of the State, the percentage on the Valencian Autonomous Government budget would rise to an average **5.75%** (1990-2006) and **6.25%** in the current MCA (2000-2006) (the average percentage of the MCA on GDP is **0.76%**) against **0.44%** for the Autonomous Region of Valencia's POICV.

The **structural indicators** of the Autonomous Region of Valencia with regard to Spain as a whole define the starting situation of the Autonomous Region of Valencia in its immediate surroundings (table 20).

Per capita GDP is 5.7 percentage points below average and productivity is 10% lower than average as a result of specialisation of production in the region. Employment rates per gender are very similar to those of the national total, whilst long-term unemployment is lower.

Spending on education is higher than the economic weighting of the Autonomous Region of Valencia, whilst spending on R&D sits at 7.7% and for companies it is also much lower and does not reach 35% of the total, whilst the European objective is 66.66%.

Table 20. Structural Indicators. Autonomous Region of Valencia and Spain

	Indicator	Year	Units	Autonomous Region of Valencia	Spain	Autonomous Region of Valencia/Spain
1.	GDP per capita	2004	PPS95 per hab.	16,844	17,869	94.27
2.	Work productivity	2004	Thousand euros for 1995 per person employed	30,891	34,362	89.90
3.1	Male employment rate	2005	% active population	92.04	92.23	99.80
3.2	Female employment rate	2005	% active population	86.77	86.35	100.48
4.1	Male employment rate. 55 or above	2005	% active population	92.74	94.61	98.02
4.2	Female employment rate. 55 or above	2005	% active population	89.76	91.37	98.24
5.	Public spending on education	2002	Thousand euros	3,302,186	31,289,361	10.55
6.1	Spending on Research and Development	2003	Thousand euros	631,986	8,213,036	7.69
6.2	Spending on Research and Development without GDP	2003	% GDP	0.87	1.10	79.16
6.3	Spending on company Research and Development	2003	% Total spending R&D	34.72	54.10	64.17
7.1	Spending on information technology	2004	% GDP	-	1.70	-
7.2	Internet connected educational centres	2000-2001	%	-	90.20	-
8.1	Credits on GDP	2004	%	160.04	159.46	100.36
8.2	Deposits in credit institutions on GDP	2004	%	113.50	127.87	88.76
9.	Rate of risk of poverty ⁽¹⁾	2003	%	12.71	15.79	80.49
10.	Long-term unemployment	2005	% Total unemployed	12.15	15.98	76.05
11.	Dispersal of regional rates of unemployment	2005	Typical deviation	-	4.63	-
12.	Emission of greenhouse gases	2002	1990 = 100	-	139.4	-
13.1	Intensity of primary energy	2003	Mtep / million euros	0.21	0.24	86.23
13.2	Intensity of final energy	2003	Mtep / million euros	0.16	0.18	92.39
13.3	Power of renewable energy	2003	% Total power installed	1.00	11.00	9.09
13.4	Final demand of renewable energy	2003	% Total energy demand	2.16	3.64	59.49
14.	Volume of freight transport	2003	Millions Tm - Km	16,375	132,868	12.32

Sources

- Eurostat
- Spanish Regional Accounting, Base 1995 (INE)
- Survey of Active population, 1st quarter of 2005
- Statistics on R&D Activities 2003 (INE)
- Pilot Survey for the information and Communication Society in Educational Centres (MEC)
- Ministry of Public Works Statistical Yearbook. 2003
- Autonomous Region of Valencia Energy Balance Sheet. 2003

Notes

⁽¹⁾ Rate of risk of poverty: proportion of family units with a spending capacity not exceeding 50% of the average expenditure per capita in the society in which they live

Energy production in the Autonomous Region of Valencia is around the national average, although renewable energy is below average.

One of the most significant challenges facing the Autonomous Region of Valencia over the next few years is that of **industrial restructuring**. Affected by competition from Asian countries and the strength of the euro it has lost ground in all markets, domestic and foreign. The strategy for facing this challenge over the next few years is individual and corporate, but public administrations must endeavour to ensure that conditions are as favourable as possible with regard to this. In terms of taxes, labour, training, finance and technology these constitute areas for inspiring new actions for the

future operating programme which help ensure that the manufacturing tradition is not lost in the regions or **industrial districts (clusters) of the Autonomous Region of Valencia**. It is no mean feat designing the transition of the industrial (and service) economy towards the knowledge economy, but the role of regional planning is evident in this undertaking.

At the recent Luxembourg summit the European Union acknowledged the delay in fulfilling the objectives of **Lisbon and Gothenburg**. It is not only the indicators that are almost stagnating, but also economic growth in Europe. For this reason, and without giving up the objectives of the two agendas, emphasis has been placed on the immediate importance of **growth and creating employment**, something the Autonomous Regional Government and Spain as a whole have been able to do for the past ten years.

Given the delay in implementing the Lisbon Agenda halfway through the term (2000-2010), there arise, promoted by the Commission, **National Reform Programmes (2005-2008)**, on a Member State level. They involve a drive to achieve the objectives of the Union in terms of cohesion, growth and employment.

The countries will define the programmes which best suit the circumstances, taking advantage of the strengths of each one and eliminating the weaknesses. Reforms are of three types; macroeconomic, macroeconomic and labour market related. Thus it should be ensured on a regional level that the macroeconomic policy is not having a negative effect on the region itself. On a micro level an **Open Coordination Method** has been established whereby the three administration levels are involved. The employment policy will be marked by the directives of the **European Employment Strategy**.

The new planning must take into account a more flexible institutional structure, a reform of corporate organisation, investment in human capital to promote improvements in employment, its quality and its productivity. Internal regional cohesion, the balance between the coast and inland, the development of rural areas and of industrial districts is also relevant.

Cooperation and coordination between all agents involved is fundamental to ensuring that all feel involved (stakeholders).

The new planning must consider:

- a) **New infrastructures** (dual carriageways, access roads, industrial estates) and adaptation of existing ones in need of upgrading. They are the basis for commerce, tourism, logistics and development of housing. **Investment in water resources** is of vital importance to the Autonomous Region of Valencia which is under threat of becoming a desert, with criteria combining cooperation with profitability. New port facilities and **intermodal installations** constituting a source of regional and national development. Urban transport based on a system of clean and sustainable transport.
- b) **Investments** for the protection of the **Environment**. The energy policy must strengthen itself thanks to the development of the Wind plan. The Lisbon objective is to achieve 21 % of electricity generation by means of renewable energy.

- c) **Reorientation of the economic structure of the Autonomous Region of Valencia.** In order to transform predominant sectors (manufacturers of consumer goods, tourism) it will be necessary to carry out R&D&i programmes in accordance with the demand for services, innovation must be prioritised in accordance with the companies' needs.
- d) **Drive the Knowledge Society.** The transfer of technology must prevail in planning the regional policy. Assistance to companies must focus more on cutting costs. Increase in specialist technical staff to promote the absorption of the company. Promote the use of **Information and Communication (TIC)** from Public Administration to companies, information centres and homes.
- e) The public sector must subsidise R&D&i spending given the predominance of SMEs. The Autonomous Region of Valencia must be a complementary driving force for constructing the Knowledge Society, since it is Spain's second industrial autonomous region. **Increased involvement of the private sector** with promote the construction of large scientific infrastructures and the forming of regions of technical and scientific excellence.
- f) **Investment in technological innovation** is of the utmost priority in regions of the competitiveness group such as the Autonomous Region of Valencia. Regional planning must create an environment in which R&D is seen as an important tool for international competition.
- g) Regional planning must regard as a base and strengthen existing links with the Valencian education and university system and network of technical institutes and public or private research bodies, which will produce new projects, new entrepreneurs and specialist professionals.
- h) Actions which contribute to ensuring the **transformation of industrial sectors** (including the tourist industry) in sectors which exploit all current corporate capacity: organisational, market knowledge, international experience, use of technology, product and process innovation, personal excellence. Location within the region in the form of industrial districts must be taken into account for testing new corporate opportunities.

For this reason, the new planning must not disregard sectors which are driving forces of the Valencian economy –which are still not those of the Knowledge Society- and consider whether they still need some specific action to prevent growth being stifled, as may be the case with **energy production, water resources, air or land communication, logistics infrastructures**, among others. The new operating programme must contribute to **accelerating the construction of this advanced Knowledge Society** but without forgetting that its foundations are (or not as the case may be) in the Autonomous Region of Valencia itself: in its companies and professionals, in the skills of its workers and in the strength and competition of its institutions.

Finally, basic strategic orientations on the 2007-2013 horizon appear specifically in chapter 6 of the report, integrated into the priorities established by the European Commission for the regions which are the Objective of Regional Competitiveness and Employment. In order to fulfil the objectives of the Lisbon and Gothenburg Agendas, there is emphasis on the strategic importance of innovation, R&D, training of professionals and workers, new Information and Communication

technologies, communication infrastructures (roads, railways, airports, ports, logistical centres), the environment and prevention of hazards, the development and use of renewable energy and, lastly, the training of workers, improving their employability or the integration of underprivileged groups into the labour market. The priorities of the Rural Development policy established by FEADER are also stated.