


Proposal Evaluation Form

	EUROPEAN COMMISSION Horizon 2020 - Research and Innovation Framework Programme	Evaluation Summary Report - Research and innovation actions/Innovation actions
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Call: H2020-SC5-2017-TwoStage
Funding scheme: IA
Proposal number: 776519-1
Proposal acronym: AHEAD
Duration (months): 48
Proposal title: Agrarian Heritage for Endogenous And territorial sustainable Development
Activity: SC5-21-2017

N.	Proposer name	Country	Total Cost	%	Grant Requested	%
1	FUNDACIO UNIVERSITARIA BALMES	ES	9,135,000	100.00%	9,135,000	100.00%
2	UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA	ES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	COVENTRY UNIVERSITY	UK	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
4	UNIVERSIDADE DE EVORA	PT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
5	ZNANSTVENORAZISKOVALNI CENTER SLOVENSKE AKADEMIJE ZNANOSTI IN UMETNOSTI	SI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
6	INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE	FR	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
7	World Agricultural Heritage Foundation	IT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
8	Creacció Agència d'Emprenedoria, Innovació i Coneixement, S.L.	ES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
9	Xarxa de Custòdia del Territori	ES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
10	Associació Cultural Camp de les Lloses (AcuCall)	ES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
11	Torth y Tir Ltd	UK	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
12	Pembrokeshire Local Action Network for Enterprise and Development	UK	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
13	Obcina Bohinj	SI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
14	Kmetijsko gozdarska zbornica Slovenije Kmetijsko gozdarski zavod Kranj	SI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
15	Turizem Bohinj	SI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
16	Município de Montemor-o-Novo	PT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
17	MARCA - Associação de Desenvolvimento Local	PT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
18	Sociedade Agrícola do Freixo do Meio, Lda	PT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
19	INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	CN	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
20	Beijing Union University	CN	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
21	Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry	CN	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
22	Consorc del Parc de l'Espai d'Interès Natural de Gallecs	ES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
23	Valdres Natur- og Kulturpark	NO	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
24	Ecomuseo delle Acque del Gemonese	IT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
25	Асоциация на конвивиумите на Слоу Фуд в България	BG	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
26	Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina- UNALM	PE	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
27	UNIVERSIDAD VERACRUZANA	MX	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total:			9,135,000		9,135,000	

Abstract:

jhkj

Evaluation Summary Report

Evaluation Result

Total score: 7.50

Form information

Proposals must be evaluated as they were submitted, NOT on their potential if certain changes were made.

Therefore, do not recommend any modifications (e.g. consortia composition, resources or budget, or inclusion of additional work packages).

All shortcomings must instead be reflected in lower score.

If a proposal is partly out of scope, this should be reflected in the scoring and explained in the comments

SCORING

Scores must be in the range 0-5.

Interpretation of the score:

- 0** The proposal fails to address the criterion or cannot be assessed due to missing or incomplete information.
- 1 Poor.** The criterion is inadequately addressed, or there are serious inherent weaknesses.
- 2 Fair.** The proposal broadly addresses the criterion, but there are significant weaknesses.
- 3 Good.** The proposal addresses the criterion well, but a number of shortcomings are present.
- 4 Very good.** The proposal addresses the criterion very well, but a small number of shortcomings are present.
- 5 Excellent.** The proposal successfully addresses all relevant aspects of the criterion. Any shortcomings are minor.

Criterion 1 - Excellence

Score: **4.00** (Threshold: 4/5.00 , Weight: 100.00%)

The following aspects will be taken into account, to the extent that the proposed work corresponds to the topic description in the work programme:

Clarity and pertinence of the objectives

The AHEAD overall approach is convincing in its focus on both developing a strategic and practical approach to agrarian heritage, and the choice of contrasting role models in cereal and mountain areas. In general the work proposed within the AHEAD proposal corresponds to the aims of the work programme. Objectives are clear, pertinent and relevant in a four year project with an overall focus on tackling rural abandonment, the processes that lead to this, and improving EU policies of rural development. Cultural heritage is considered as a 'continuous social process' rather than as fixed asset and the focus is on the intrinsic assets of the rural situation rather than the application of a deficit model. Objectives are clearly outlined and include the application of 'culture and nature' to agricultural heritage, physical and virtual spaces, tools, co-creation and engagement. There will also be an open-access database designed for use by policy makers, and new communication and participation tools to support trans-disciplinary research.

However, there are a number of minor shortcomings in the proposal concerning a lack of detail or information. The focus of the objectives concerning integration, inclusiveness, cohesion and participation of diverse types of actors and agents remains quite vague. Good use of up to date references is made, and there are also references to successful role models, but these are not specified. While the project describes the range of agrarian heritage that could form part of the project, there is little attention given to what the heritage components of the project will be, and how they will be mobilised.

Soundness of the concept, and credibility of the proposed methodology

The overall concept of the proposal is credible and well sustained. The use of the concept of Agrarian Heritage instead of the more prevalent concepts of cultural heritage and agricultural heritage can be considered a step forward within cultural landscape approaches and studies. The project adopts a 'landscape approach' and this is an appropriate conceptual platform. A wide range of case studies will be used to gauge success and this will then be translated into replicator projects.

The proposal to support exchange and learning with a training programme is positive and each replicator will have a university partner as well as matching local authorities to private companies. The development of the conceptual framework and the monitoring and evaluation tools precedes building the community of practice and the exchange and learning platforms. Knowledge exchange and learning is supported with both a virtual multi-media platform and a physical platform. Over half of the consortium of 27 representative members are women, which is a positive aspect.

However, the composition of 'replicator territories' is not entirely clear, and not representative of all the stakeholders generally present in a territory. There is a relatively small number of role models for a project that aims to synthesise knowledge from a range of situations.

There is a clear implicit critical path in the method, but this is not made explicit in the application. The process of co-creation is left underdeveloped in the application and there is little idea of how citizens or communities may be involved. The application claims that a practical agrarian heritage method will result from the project but the concrete processes and outputs needed to achieve this are not sufficiently addressed in the application. These gaps in information and clarity are relatively minor shortcomings.

Extent that proposed work is beyond the state of the art, and demonstrates innovation potential (e.g. ground-breaking objectives, novel concepts and approaches, new products, services or business and organisational models)

The aim of developing a practical tool to embed the concept of 'agrarian heritage' in rural development is innovative and may represent a step forward in addressing cultural heritage understanding and promotion. The focus is on the intrinsic assets of the rural situation rather than the application of a deficit model. The ambition is to create a practical tool based on human activities linked to agriculture, transforming the theoretical concept of Agrarian Heritage into a practice.

The proposal correctly points to the complexity of the actors involved in agrarian heritage and it is positive that researchers, business representatives, communities and policy makers will collaborate in the project through exchange and learning platforms with the aim of developing new business models, forms of governance and financing.

The use of the SES (Social Ecological System) framework will support researchers and actors from different disciplines and locations to use a common vocabulary and to absorb different theoretical and practical approaches.

However, for a proposal that emphasises an endogenous approach, more contextual information about the various territories in which the work is planned, even in a general sense, is needed. The technologies and techniques employed by the project are not major innovations.

Appropriate consideration of interdisciplinary approaches and, where relevant, use of stakeholder knowledge

The proposal acknowledges the relevance of both interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary approaches, and stakeholder knowledge and

experiences, and aims to bring together a team of experts from a range of relevant fields. The ability to put together diverse scientific/disciplinary contributions and methodological tools is addressed in theoretical terms, empirical research and participatory approaches and techniques. Researchers, business representatives, communities and policy makers will collaborate in the project through exchange and learning platforms with the aim of developing new business models, forms of governance and financing.

However, in the case of stakeholder engagement, the proposal presents quite a narrow view of who may be considered as relevant agents and actors for involvement in the project. The proposal includes an ambition of integrating diverse social categories who are often marginalised from development processes (women, young people, migrants and ethnic minorities), but the application does not clearly explain how or why this will be undertaken.

The use of the SES framework is referenced, but remains underdeveloped in the application. The success of the project can, to some extent, be gauged by the success in take up of the 'agrarian heritage' concept and practical tool by policy makers and the relevant actors. However, there is not a convincing plan as to how this may be achieved beyond the creation of supporting tools. These are minor criticisms.

Criterion 2 - Impact

Score: **3.50** (Threshold: 4/5.00 , Weight: 100.00%)

The following aspects have been taken into account:

The extent to which the outputs of the project would contribute to each of the expected impacts mentioned in the work programme under the relevant topic

The intended impact of the project is relevant and adopts the agrarian heritage model, supported by both the application of landscape approaches that emphasise the human agency in heritage, and agroecology principles to promote sustainability. The case studies/role models are intended to harvest as many variables as possible to support applicability in multiple situations and contexts. The figure that summarises the main characteristics of the role models and replicators usefully indicates the benchmark for the project, but does not include policy approaches in each area. The monitoring tools (based on the livelihood framework developed in the proposal) are likely to contribute to the production of quantifiable evidences of the cultural, social, environmental and economic benefits of heritage in both the role models and replicators. The same may be said regarding the database the project intends to develop, compiling a variety of strategies and actions.

The argument that in identifying the policy barriers to agrarian heritage development they can subsequently be reduced is well made and persuasive. The commitment of funding to maintain "replicators" in coming years is a very positive feature of the project. The dissemination of results via an online database is also positive, but the proposal does not demonstrate how its contribution to the position Europe as a world-leader in developing alternatives for rural areas based on cultural/ agrarian heritage will be achieved.

The conceptual approach is presented in only a generic manner and the intended contribution to a new rural development paradigm is not entirely clear from the application. The claim to be engaging in a diversity of cultural/agrarian landscape addresses only two types of agrarian landscapes in practice. The project contribution to the implementation of SDG 1 'End poverty in all its forms everywhere', SDG 10 'Reduce inequality within and among countries' and SDG 11 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable' is not clear and documented. The identification of regulatory and administrative barriers and associated solutions is not clearly addressed by the proposal.

The co-creation elements to the proposal are left underdeveloped and it is not clear that impacts on the full range of actors needed to achieve the project ambition will be achieved. The application asserts that the method will switch the focus of those involved in rural development from 'something to conserve' to 'something to promote' and stimulate new investment and market opportunities. However, the application does not present a convincing linkage between these outcomes and the method employed. There is an absence of outputs and output information to support this case.

Scope of the proposal

Status: **Yes**

Comments (in case the proposal is out of scope)

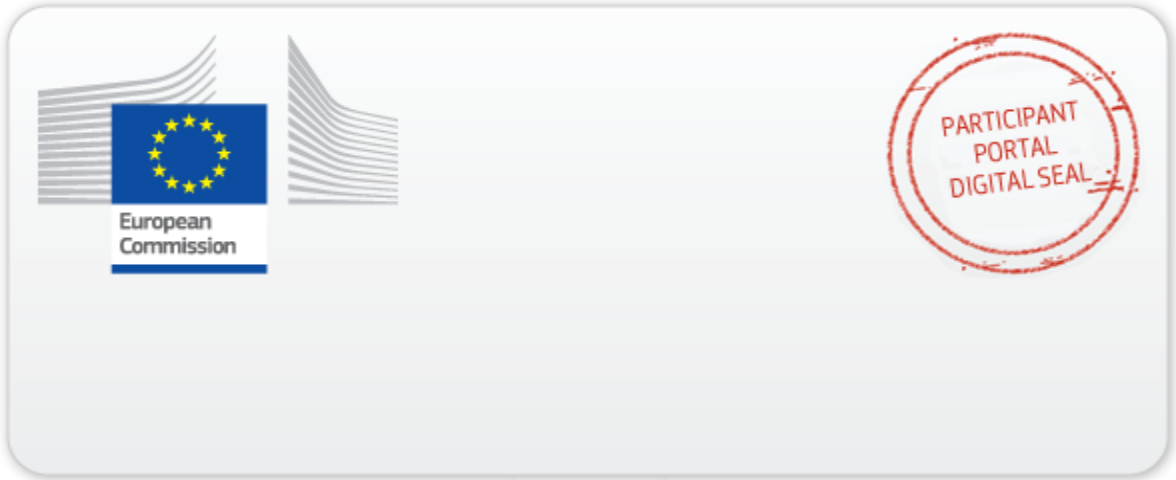
Not provided

Use of human embryonic stem cells (hESC)

Status: **No**

If yes, please state whether the use of hESC is, or is not, in your opinion, necessary to achieve the scientific objectives of the proposal and the reasons why. Alternatively, please also state if it cannot be assessed whether the use of hESC is necessary or not because of a lack of information.

Not provided



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