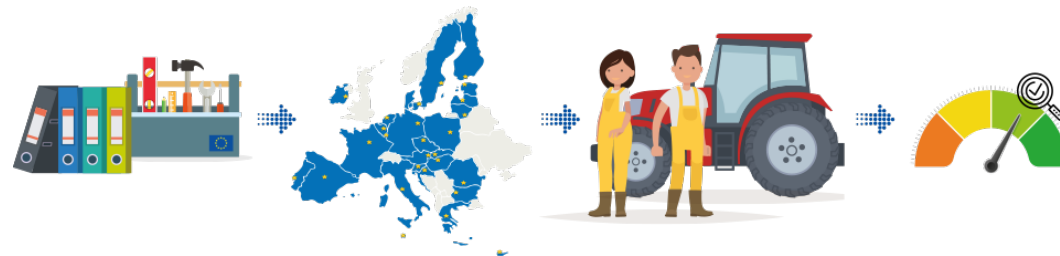




Key issues for the intervention strategy for Specific Objective 8

*Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local
development in rural areas, including bio-economy and
sustainable forestry*



This presentation is only intended to facilitate the work of the ENRD seminar. It has no interpretative value as regards the draft Regulations for the CAP post-2020.

Overview

1. Scope of SO8: thematic and geographical
2. Intervention strategy - overview
3. Intervention strategy – some more considerations
4. Also to take into account



Thematic scope

Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry

- Area
- Demography
- *Employment*
(un)employment, education, training)
- *Growth*
(GDP, value-added, structure of the economy)
- *Social inclusion*
(poverty, fairness, vulnerable groups)
- *Local development*
(infrastructure, organised civil society, quality of life)
- *Sustainable forestry*
- *Bioeconomy*

- **Mandatory vs relevant – balance!**

- ✓ Common context indicators are “mandatory”
- ✓ In addition:
 - List of sub(-aspects) which are relevant for SO8 +
 - Disaggregation in terms of gender, age, vulnerable groups, economic sector or territorial level is relevant for SO8 +
 - Evidence is available
 - = Should be considered with a view to completeness of analysis
 - > “sound problem definition”

- **Delineation vs other SOs**



Territorial scope

Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development **in rural areas**, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry

- General principles

1. SWOT *can* take into account geographical specificities if *needed* - But: SO8 explicitly mentioned “rural areas” = Need to provide one or more definition(s) of rural areas, well exposed and defined, use data corresponding to these definition(s)
2. *Where applicable*, an analysis of the specific needs of vulnerable geographical areas, such as outermost regions
3. There needs to be a coherent match in terms of geographical/territorial remit of the information provided in the SWOT and the interventions, including for territorially differentiated interventions.

- Implications for the CAP plan:

1. Multiple definitions (in particular for additional national/regional data)
2. In principle need to look also at “vulnerable areas” to be defined by Member States (e.g. depopulated areas, remote areas, areas of economic transformation, mountain areas, costal areas)
3. Regions (delineated on the ground of administrative borders): Provide urban-rural breakdown where possible



Intervention strategy - overview

- Sound and complete analysis taking into account particularities of SO8
- Identification of related needs
- Prioritisation of needs at CAP plan level
 - ✓ Explanation of sound methodology
 - ✓ Clustering possible
- Strategy:
 - ✓ Targets and milestones
 - ✓ Design of interventions
 - ✓ Financial allocations

**Iterative
process**



Identification of needs – *possible examples*

Needs for demography <i>in rural areas</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to address an intense and prolonged trend of population exodus in <u>certain</u> rural areas becoming sparsely populated/ageing. • Need to accompany and fully explore the dynamics of return of young people to certain rural areas
Needs for employment ((un)employment, education, training) <i>in rural areas</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to address a persistently low female employment rate/ presence of female farm managers in certain rural areas
Needs for growth (GDP, value-added, structure of the economy) <i>in rural areas</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to support a favourable trend in the creation of high growth enterprises in sector x in certain rural areas • Need to address a downward trend in certain rural areas with formerly strong presence of active businesses in sector y • Need to better explore the potential for sustainable tourism (such as agri-tourism, eco-trails etc.) of certain rural areas
Needs for social inclusion (poverty, fairness, vulnerable groups) <i>in rural areas</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to invert a strong and persistent negative trend in terms of poverty rate in certain rural areas • Need to address increasing difficulties, in particular for elderly people, to access adequate healthcare in certain rural areas • Need to address labour exploitation in agriculture and agri-industry in certain rural areas
...	...



Indicators + targets

Selection of result indicators – *possible examples*

For rural areas

- R.31 Growth and jobs in rural areas: *New jobs in supported projects*
- R.32 Developing the rural bioeconomy: *Number of bio-economy businesses developed with support*
- R.33 Digitising the rural economy: *Rural population covered by a supported Smart Villages strategy*
- R.34 Connecting rural Europe: *Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support*
- R.35 Promoting social inclusion: *Number of people from minority and/or vulnerable groups benefitting from supported social inclusion projects*

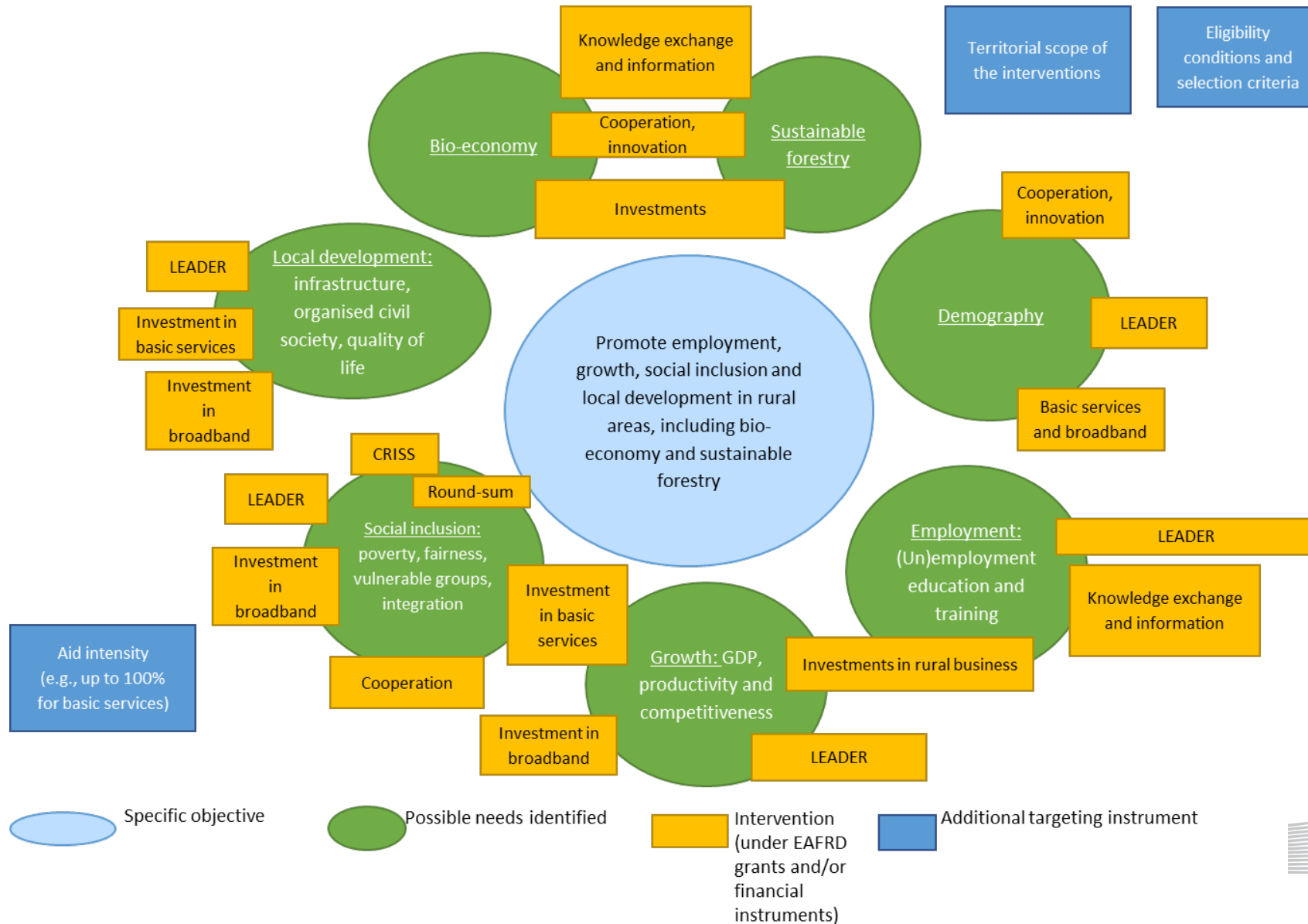
For sustainable forestry and the bio-economy

- R.17 Afforested land: *Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry*

Target setting -> elements to consider!



Interventions – *possible examples*





Also to take into account

- Internal consistency (mitigation + overall balance)
 - ✓ Within and across SOs (mitigation + overall balance)
- Other EU funds: demarcation and coordination mechanism
- National and regional measures: information + mechanisms
- Special case of bottom-up initiatives (Leader)

**Synergies
not
overlaps!**



Thank you for your attention!

