



# ***Taalex Workshop on EU Rural Development Policy 2014-2020***

**“EU Rural Development Policy 2014-2020  
and its relevance to Rural Development Strategies  
preparation in potential candidate country”**

Giuliano Polenzani - Sarajevo, 26-27 April 2016



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## Regione Umbria

Population 884.268  
Surface 8.456,04 sq. km  
Density 104 inhabitants km<sup>2</sup>  
GDP 21.204, 3 Bln €  
GDP pro capita 24.400 Euro  
GDP agriculture 2,1%  
Employment agriculture 3,6%  
Number of farms 36.244  
Cultivated area 3.268,76 sq. km  
Average farm surface 9,01 Ha  
Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 760 Meuro  
Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 890 Meuro  
Promotion budget (Measure 3 + CMO Wine 30 Meuro



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## Summary

Legal framework  
Priority options  
Programming process

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## IPARD Legal framework

REGULATION (EU) No 231/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 March 2014 establishing an Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II)

☑ General provision;

☑ Strategic planning

☑ implementation

REGULATION (EU) No 236/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action

☑ Types of programmes

☑ Financing methods

☑ Common provisions

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 447/2014 of 2 May 2014 on the specific rules for implementing Regulation (EU) No 231/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)

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## RD Legal framework (1)

REGULATION (EU) No 1303/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

☑ Single framework for multiannual EU funds

☑ simplification and harmonization of rules

☑ Common Strategic Framework and Partnership Contract

☑ Performance review based on milestones and ex ante conditionalities

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## RD Legal framework (2)



REGULATION (EU) No 1305/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 december 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005

- ❑ Reinforced strategic approach: Member States responsible for translating EU2020 and rural development priorities into action.....by taking into account specific needs at local/regional/national level
- ❑ Programming at national or regional level with setting quantified targets at programme level linked to priorities using streamlined tool-kit of measures to be combined in relevant packages to address priorities and achieve targets
- ❑ Allocation of national envelopes to be based on objective criteria and current allocation
- ❑ Common Monitoring and Evaluation System
- ❑ European Innovation Partnership 'Agricultural productivity and sustainability'

REGULATION (EU) No 1306/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008

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## RD Legal framework (3)



COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 807/2014 of 11 March 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and introducing transitional provisions  
And

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 808/2014 of 17 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 809/2014 of 17 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the integrated administration and control system, rural development measures and cross compliance

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## The overall EU strategy

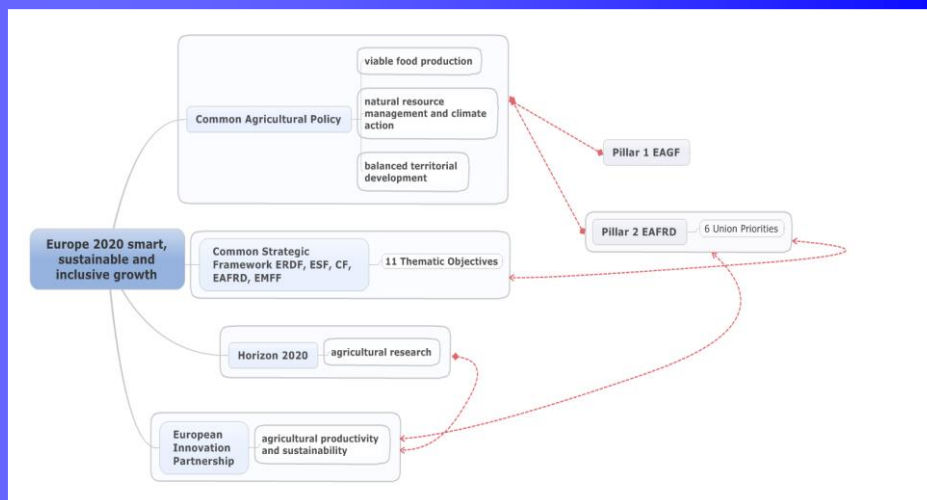


EU overall strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth with headline targets on:

- ✓ Research and innovation
- ✓ Climate change and energy
- ✓ Employment
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Poverty reduction



## Agriculture and RD strategies framework





## The overall EU strategy and RD



### EU Rural Development contribute to EU overall strategy by:

- ✓ fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas
- ✓ enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and sustainable management of forests
- ✓ promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture
- ✓ restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry)
- ✓ promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors
- ✓ promoting social inclusion poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas



## EU Objectives for IPARD



- ✓ Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture and primary food-processing, while progressively aligning with the Union standards
- ✓ Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry
- ✓ Promoting social and economic inclusion, poverty reduction and balanced territorial development in rural areas
- ✓ Transfer of knowledge and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas and strengthening public administration capacity in implementation of rural development programmes



## IPA RD process

- ✓ Rural Development Programme represent the most formalized type of IPA support
- ✓ RDP's aim is to implement the strategic priorities for RD set out in Country Strategic Papers
- ✓ A National Rural development Strategy must be in place upon an analyses of the main sectors of agriculture and rural areas
- ✓ The relevant authorities designated by the Beneficiary shall drawn up a single Rural Development Programme
- ✓ Once drafting of the programme has advanced, ex ante evaluation of the programme must be conducted
- ✓ Before submission of the programme to EU a Sectoral Agreement must be concluded with the country
- ✓ The RD programme is adopted via a Commission Implementing Decision
- ✓ After adoption of RDP a Financial Agreement is concluded



## Main steps of RD programming

- ☑ Preparation of socio-economic needs analysis
- ☑ SWOT Analysis
- ☑ Selection of Program specific context indicators
- ☑ Identification of needs and attribution to focus areas and cross cutting themes
- ☑ Description of strategy with justification of needs, objectives and priorities
- ☑ Choice of measures
- ☑ Ex-Ante evaluation and Strategic Environmental Assessment
- ☑ Conditionalties, Performance frame work
- ☑ Description of selected measures
- ☑ Evaluation plan, Financing, Indicator plan





## Preparation

Identify the areas and priorities where the use of EU support for rural development will create the best added value

Assure the link with the main EU IPARD priorities and translate them into RD policy

Ensure consistency with other EU IPA policies, in particular in the field of social cohesion

Accompany the implementation of the new EU acquis and the necessary adaptation in the Beneficiary Country



## Example of SWAT (1) agriculture and forestry sectors

STRENGTHS/OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESS/THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase of production and consumption of <u>quality products</u>;</li><li>• Increase of <u>employment</u> in agro-food industry;</li><li>• Increase of <u>investment</u> in agricultural and food sectors;</li><li>• Increase of <u>forestry</u> surface;</li><li>• Development of new kind of <u>businesses</u> in agriculture.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>High</u> production <u>costs</u>;</li><li>• Low <u>added value</u> and <u>productivity</u> in agriculture;</li><li>• Low level of <u>infrastructures</u> and service (South Italy);</li><li>• Weakness and inefficiency of <u>agro-food chains</u>;</li><li>• <u>Ageing</u> of farmers and low level of instruction;</li><li>• Low forestry <u>productivity</u>.</li></ul>
NEEDS: tackle structural weakness of agricultural and forestry sectors; increase efficiency of farms; increase added value of agricultural sectors (through quality); improve professional skill; reinforce infrastructures	





## Example of SWAT (2)

### environment and countryside

STRENGTHS/OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESS/THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong <u>links</u> between agricultural products and landscape, biodiversity and cultural features;</li><li>• High diffusion of <u>organic farming</u> and reduction of chemical inputs;</li><li>• Increase of <u>biomass</u> utilization;</li><li>• Importance of <u>High natural value area</u>;</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong depletion of <u>biodiversity</u>;</li><li>• Quality and quantity of <u>water</u>;</li><li>• <u>Greenhouse</u> emission gas;</li><li>• Reduction of organic substance of <u>soils</u>;</li><li>• <u>Abandonment</u> of agricultural activity in less favored areas;</li></ul>
NEEDS: reduction of agricultural activities impact on environment and landscape; development of agricultural activities with safeguard functions on environment and landscape;	

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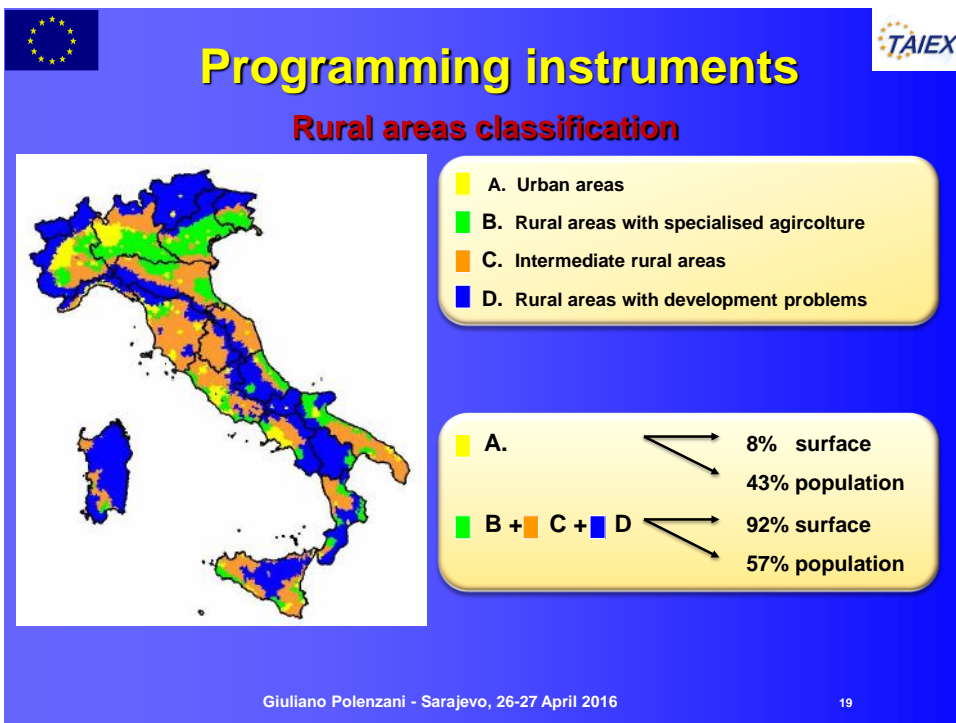
## Example of SWAT (3)

### socio-economic situation of rural areas

STRENGTHS/OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESS/THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>High value of rural areas</u> in terms of landscape, heritage, nature and culture;</li><li>• High spread of <u>quality</u> and typical products linked with territories;</li><li>• <u>Complementarity</u> of agricultural activity <u>with other activities</u>;</li><li>• Importance of <u>self employment</u>;</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of <u>infrastructures</u> (physical and immaterial);</li><li>• Insufficient presence of <u>service</u> to enterprises and to population</li><li>• <u>Ageing</u> and <u>depopulation</u>;</li><li>• Degradation of <u>environment</u> and landscape</li></ul>
NEEDS: increase attractiveness of territories; develop services availability for businesses and population; enhance employment and income opportunities.	

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 **Needs** 

**D. Rural areas with strong development problems**

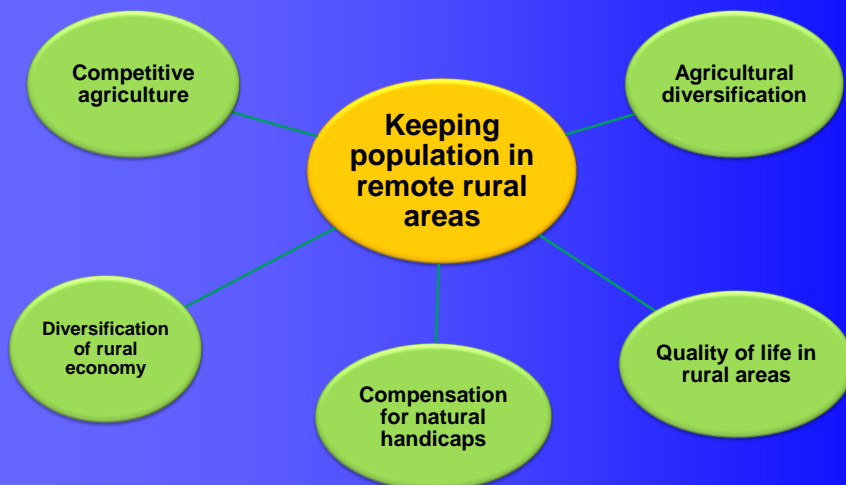
**Problems and needs:**

- High depopulation and ageing of workforce. No generational renewal, abandonment of agriculture.;
- High production costs, old structures traditional production techniques, low investment opportunities;
- Low opportunities for diversification of agriculture;
- No actions for maintenance of landscape, natural resources, cultural resources;
- Very low services to population.

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## Priorities



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## Actions



- Support for investment towards new products and markets;
- Modernisation of farms and support for keeping agricultural activity;
- Training actions, generational renewal, early retirement, territorial animation;
- More services to population;
- Integrated actions for valorisation of agricultural, natural and cultural resources (Territorial competitiveness):
- Conservation of landscape, biodiversity, and natural resources, support for agricultural actions environmental friendly in high natural areas;
- Support for diversification of income with non agricultural activities (integrated actions with other Funds)
- Focus on bottom-up Leader like approach

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# Needs

## A. Urban areas

### Problems and needs

- High soil erosion e impoverishment of water resources
- High level of pollution of natural resources
- Fragmentation and low quality of agro-food supply
- Excessive concentration of agro-food businesses
- Low technological and organizational innovation uptake
- High potential of development of multifunctional activities for farm operating in peri-urban areas
- Contending of production factors



# Priorities





## Actions



- **Advisory and training services aimed at adoption of agricultural practice with low environmental impact;**
- **Improvement of quality standards of agricultural and agri-food production;**
- **Support for technological innovation, integration of food-chain (Fruit & vegetables, flowers, etc);**
- **Training for food businesses, improve innovation uptake, services to businesses;**
- **Support for investment aimed at diversification of activities towards multifunctionality;**



## Set of IPARD measures



- ☑ Investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings
- ☑ Support for the setting-up of producer groups
- ☑ Investments in physical assets concerning processing and marketing of agriculture and fishery products
- ☑ Agri-environmental-climate and organic farming measure
- ☑ Establishment and protection of forests
- ☑ Investments in rural public infrastructure
- ☑ Farm diversification and business development
- ☑ Preparation and implementation of Local Development Strategies - Leader Approach
- ☑ Improvement of training
- ☑ Advisory services.
- ☑ Technical assistance,



## Measures' content



For each measure the RD programme should provide a description of the strategy for the achievement of the priorities for the selected measure, including the target setting on the basis of measurable indicators

The description of each of the measures selected should include:

- ☑ definition of final beneficiaries
- ☑ geographical scope
- ☑ Expenditures eligibility
- ☑ selection criteria
- ☑ level of support
- ☑ quantified target indicators.



## Measure example (1)



### Farm diversification and business development

The Italian RD strategy for this measure is focused on the growth of agritourism, a clear model to reach the strategic objective "to halt rural out-migration by keeping farmers on the land".

Additional objectives are:

- ☑ Improve the utilisation of both natural and built rural resources
- ☑ Enhance the environmental conservation and management
- ☑ promote 'typical' and rural products
- ☑ support rural traditions and cultural initiatives
- ☑ develop business in rural areas
- ☑ encourage youth and social tourism
- ☑ Establish relationship between citizens and farmers



## Measure example (2)



### Action a) Investment in agro-tourist infrastructures for tourism, education and social activities:

- ☑ Conversion of farm buildings in agro-tourism facilities
- ☑ construction of outdoor areas for recreation
- ☑ purchase of equipment for hospitality and recreation

### Action b) diversification in to non-agricultural craft and commercial activities:

- ☑ Conversion of farm buildings in laboratories and workshops
- ☑ purchase of equipment for handcraft activities

### Action c) production of renewable energy:

- ☑ Conversion of farm buildings in energy plants
- ☑ purchase of equipment for energy generation and co-generation