

EUROMONTANA

a European network dedicated to improving quality of life in mountain areas

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EUROMONTANA

Content

What is Euromontana?

► What is our vision of European mountains?

Why do mountain communities need to collaborate?



Facts & figures on European Mountains

- 36 % of Europe's area (29% EU) is defined as mountainous
- 17 % of Europe's population (13% of EU) live in mountain areas



• 15% of EU species exclusively exist in mountain areas



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- 18% of Europe's agricultural holdings are in mountain areas
- 35% of PDOs and PGIs are produced in mountain areas

• **13% of tourism** by EU residents

 95 million long-stay tourists and 60 million day-trip visitors visit the Alps every year



FUROMONTAN

What is Euromontana?

European multisectoral association for cooperation and development of mountain areas (since 1996)

Around 65 members from 15 countries

► Comprising :

agriculture and the state of the state of the

- regional and local authorities
- regional development agencies
- chambers of commerce and industry
- agriculture organisations
- environmental organisations
- research organisations
- training institutes...



Diversity of members = strength → increased interest from institutions



Our members in Norway

Vestfold og Telemark County Council

-Truls Vasvik, member of the Board

Innlandet county

MARSTON

- -Aud Hove, member of the Board
- Viken County Council
- Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences
 - Tor Arnesen, Vice-President
- WNRI Western Norway Research Institute
- Vestland County Municipality
 - Tell me more about your fjords/ mountains



EUROMONTANA History 1953 - 1996

1953: FAO sponsored seminar on mountain development

• ightarrow Biannual meetings on mountain sustainable development

1974:Confederation of European agriculture (CEA) sets up a permanent working group on socio-economic issues in mountain areas called "Euromontana" (Alps + Pyrenees)

1994: Euromontana decides to establish new relationships with Central and Eastern Europe countries + Representatives of other sectors than agriculture

1995: Successful meeting in Krakow, hosted by Poland \rightarrow decision to establish Euromontana as a permanent legal entity

4 March 1996: Foundation of EUROMONTANA by representatives of 14 states



EUROMONTANA History 1996 - up to now

Founding members

• Albania, Bulgaria, UK (Scotland), Spanish Basque Country, France, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Czech Republic)

Constitution

- "non-profit and scientific organisation, with international vocation, neutral in terms of religion and politics"
- NGO Law 1901 (registered in France)

Object: Improving the living conditions of the mountain populations of Europe

- expression, promotion and **defense** of the cultural, economic, political and scientific **interests of the mountain populations**
- valorisation of research in mountainous areas
- informing public opinion on mountain problems
- encouragement of training and research in mountainous areas
- development of international cooperation to reduce inequalities between the mountain regions of Europe



Euromontana structure **Board of Directors & Secretariat**































Secretariat

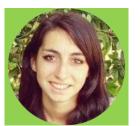








EUROMONTANA





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Our vision of mountain areas: Mountains are potential!

Strengths:

- The **positive image** of mountain areas
- Intense community life
- -Very rich culture, traditions and heritage
- The quality of life of mountain populations
- -Rare, preserved and **renewable resources**
- Production of quality goods and services
- Modern and often dynamic governance

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► Weaknesses:

- Remoteness and accessibility
- Sparseness of businesses and population
- Competition between economic development and environment
- Sensitivity to climate change







Our vision of European mountains

Our mountains are territories with a future and opportunities for Europe

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- Mountain areas are distinctive areas of Europe which need to be addressed specifically
- We call for private and public investment in these areas. The return on investments might be longer but will be more sustainable.





Working themes: all working topics



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Climate change adaptation & mitigation



Social and digital innovation



Rural Development



Territorial cohesion



Research (with NEMOR)



Environment, biodiversity, ecosystem services



Services of general interest



Youth & education



Sustainable Energy









Forestry





Marca Carlan

► What is Euromontana?

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Why do mountain communities need to collaborate?



Why do mountain communities need to collaborate?

1. Need to have a collective voice and to have mountain communities represented at the European level Need to collaborate: to get to know each other, exchange and share knowledge

3. Need to collaborate: developing projects together

4. Need for research and studies



Need of a collective voice and a representation at the European level

► Euromontana's activities:

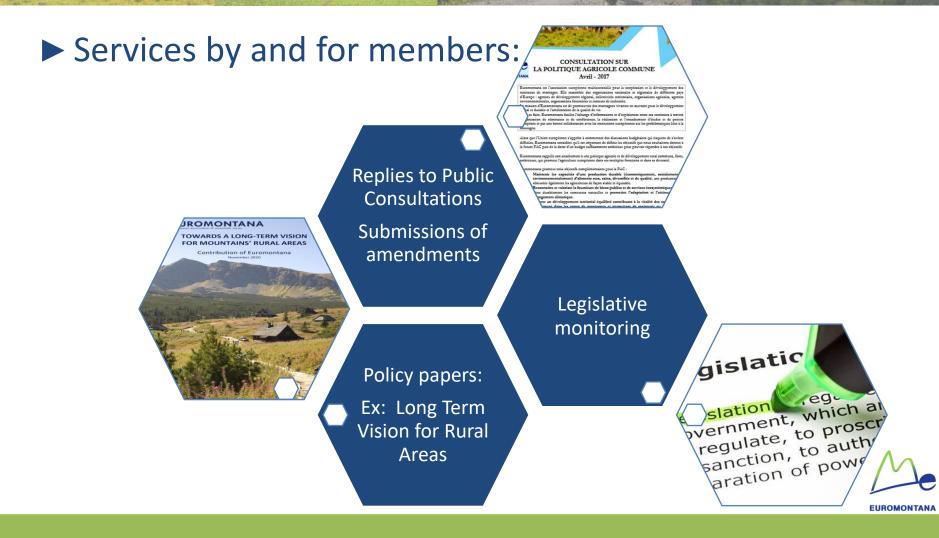


External Network

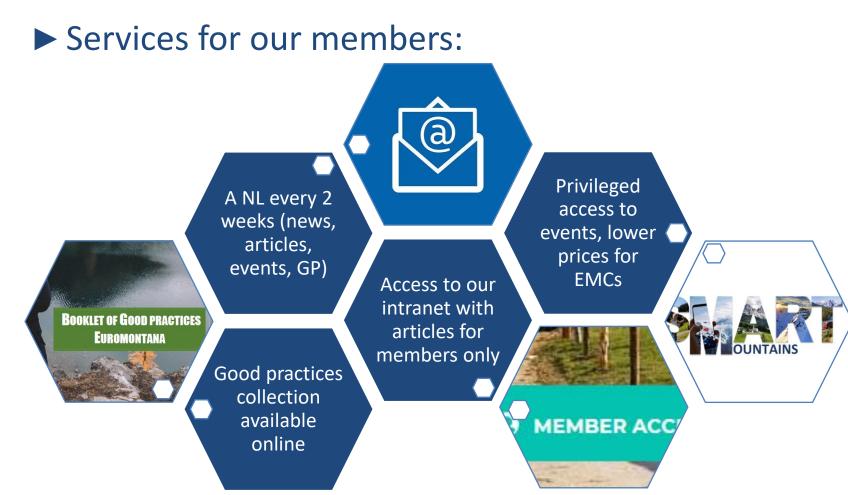
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Need of a collective voice and a representation at the European level in the second se



Need to collaborate: to get to know each other, exchange and share knowledge



Need to collaborate: developing projects together



Last EU projects

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► Research and Development (FP and H2020):

- PEGASUS: Public Ecosystem Goods And Services from land management Unlocking the Synergies (2015-2018)
- SIMRA: Social Innovation in Marginalised Rural Areas (2016-2020)
- FIRE-RES : integrated management of extreme fire (2022 2025)
- RUSTIK: policy making for sustainable rural development (2022 2026)

► Territorial Cooperation (Interreg IV C /Interreg Europe):

- DANTE: ICT and tourism (2012-2014)
- SILVER SMEs (2018 2023)

Communication action on mountain products (DG AGRI):

- A New CAP Mountains of opportunities (2014-2015)
- Montana174 How does the Cohesion Policy shape mountains ? (2021-2022)

Erasmus +:

- Silver Tourism (2015-2017)
- ► Life
 - Oreka Mendian on permanent grasslands (2016 2022)
 - SHEPforBIO on pastoralism (2021 2027)









Need for research and studies



Key topics we are following now

► Long Term Vision for Rural Areas

- Several consultations and expert groups. Getting ready for Rural Pact

Cohesion policy

A-INLASSIGN (D)

- Several consultations to push for better representation of regions with geographical specificities

Smart Villages

- digitalisation, governance

Climate change adaptation and mitigation

 Circular economy, carbon farming, four seasons tourism, biodiversity, adaptation to natural hazards (i.e. wildfires), mobility, etc.

Youth and EU Brain drain initiative

 What is planned for mountain areas? How to take into account different challenges in different regions?

Common Agriculture Policy

- Monitor implementation of pillar II rural development, and national SPs

Quality and promotion of EU farm products

- « Mountain Product » optional quality term, front-of-package labelling.





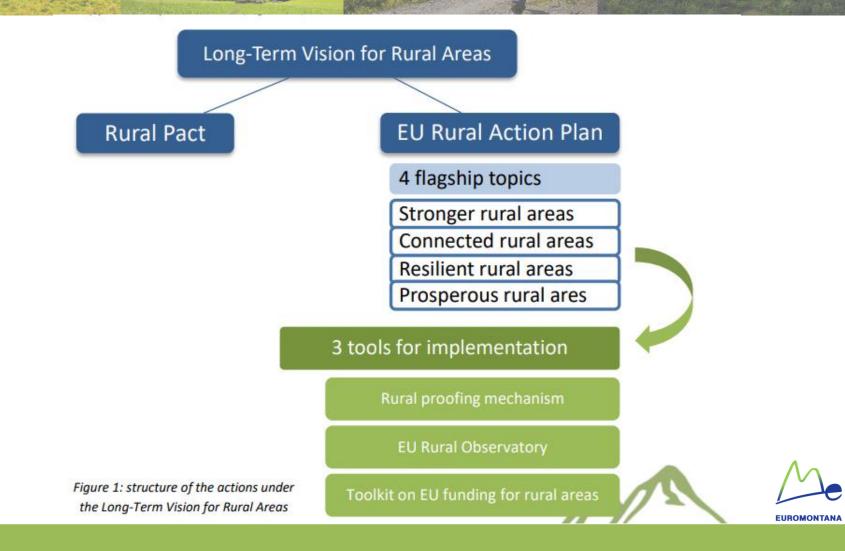
The EU Long Term Vision for Rural Areas



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EU Long Term Visions for Rural Areas

California Martina State (777



An EU Rural Action Plan

AND INTERSTORY (D)

Measures for stronger rural areas

- Create a "Rural revitalisation platform". One stop shop on funding opportunities and collaboration platform.
- Support research and innovation in rural areas though Horizon Europe.

Actions for more connected rural areas

- Encourage Member States and regions to develop sustainable rural mobility strategies
- Boost digital connectivity. Objective of 100% fast broadband coverage in rural areas by 2025 (only clear target in the vision)



An EU Rural Action Plan

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Proposed measures for resilient rural areas

- Support rural municipalities in energy transition and fighting climate change. Through Covenant of Mayors for Energy and Climate Change
- Encourage carbon sequestration through restoration of wetlands and peatlands, and carbon farming.
- Support innovation for healthy soils and food, through Horizon Europe Mission on Soil
- Support the inclusion of vulnerable groups through ESF+, ERDF, EAFRD and InvestEU programmes

Actions for prosperous rural areas

- Support rural entrepreneurship through Horizon Europe and Digital Single Market programmes
- Support agri-food value chains through bioeconomy, circular economy, and bio-districts



The Rural Pact

- Framework for cooperation among authorities and stakeholders at the European, national, regional and local level.
 - It aims to contribute to achieving the shared goals of the long-term vision for the EU's rural areas
 - Main objective: knowledge sharing
 - To participate: need to join the Rural Pact Community

Officially launched 15-16 June 2022 in Brussels

Governance & scope still TBD



Opportunities

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► The Rural Pact

- Ensure mountain areas are represented in the governance structure
- Make commitments to support knowledge sharing.
- Connecting the Rural Pact objectives with our existing activities
- Gain more visibility for mountain issues and good practices from our members.

Rural Observatory

- Centralise updated data on rural areas for more informed decision making
- Opportunity to call for specific data related to mountain areas (ex: demographic flows between rural/urban areas, and in mountains specifically).

Review of the LTVA in mid-2023

- Euromontana to follow-up closely and contribute



Key messages on the LTVA

A la la la

Welcome development, with interesting opportunities to mountainous rural areas.

But limited by the existing budgets, and no set of indicators were set to monitor the progress of the implementation of the Rural Action Plan

Nevertheless a key policy to support and get involved in, especially through the Rural Pact Community, of which Euromontana wants to be an active member.





Cohesion policy



What do we want?

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EU level: Specific indicators to monitor the use of Cohesion Policy funds in mountain areas (and generally in areas with geographical specificities)

EU Level: A % of budget earmarked for regions with geographical specificities

Local level: more sub-regional strategies and other incentives to implement projects in mountain areas (i.e. scoring system)



Next steps for Euromontana

► 21 June 2022, Brussels

WAR STOR

– Workshop: "Rural brain drain: How can the Cohesion Policy help reverse the trend?"

► 20 September 2022, Brussels

– Conference : "How to foster the effective uptake of Cohesion Policy funds in mountain areas? "

October 2022 / EU Week of regions

- Workshop: "Communicating the Cohesion Policy to citizens: approaches, channels and lessons learnt "

25-27 October 2022, Calabria, Italy

 European Mountain Convention: "Smart mountains: how to make our territories attractive and future-oriented?"





Smart Villages



What are we talking about?

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Revitalising rural services through digital and social innovation

- How to make public services more sustainable through ICT

Euromontana involved in the European Parliament's Intergoup on "RUMRA & Smart Villages" (Rural, Mountainous, Remote Areas)

Members of Euromontana involved in Smart Villages projects



The SMARTVillages project

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SMARTVillages project (Interreg Alpine Space)

-EM members: SAB, Poliedra, Uni. Maribor

- **SMART**Villages
- -**Objective**: make the territories more attractive though new forms of stakeholder involvement facilitated by Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).
 - \bigwedge Characterisation of the Smart Village Concept
 - Production of a Smart Villages toolbox (tools, guidelines, practices, etc.)
 - $\ensuremath{\bigwedge}$ Testing in various areas and different sectors
 - MPolicy recommendations



The SMARTVillages project

Examples of pilot activities

agriculture and the formation of the



-Smart Tourism , Slovenia Mcreating new and efficient networks between regional

- tourist stakeholders: Hotels, Caterers, Restaurants and Service providers (sport, relaxation)
- Creating an ACTION PLAN for effective collaboration of the local and regional tourist services network

-Smart & Sustainable Agriculture, Slovenia

- Creating new and efficient networks between regional food production stakeholders
- Catalogue of Short food supply chains for digital farm shops



The SMARTVillages project



Policy recommendations

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- Consider the smart transformation of mountain, rural and peripheral villages as a strategic priority
- Embed Smart villages in existing and future strategies and policies
- Allocate funds to integrative approaches such as the Smart villages
- Allow room for innovation and experimentation
- Encourage networking and the exchange of experiences around the Smart village approach within rural and mountain areas and with urban areas
- Use the potentials of the Smart villages approach to communicate the innovation potentials and attractiveness of mountain and rural areas and to link urban and rural areas
- Develop digital infrastructures and skills according to the needs and to the technological possibilities



What's next?

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Euromontana supports and monitor Smart Villages initiatives

- -Collection and dissemination of good practices
- Participation to Horizon Europe projects

Euromontana to work towards further developing the concept in EU policies

- -Similarities with SMART CITIES concept (convergence?)
- -European Mountain Convention on "SMART MOUNTAINS", 25-26-27 October, Italy

 \bigwedge Goes beyond current definition (not limited to ICT driven innovation)

Prepares a Final Declaration on how to make our mountains more resilient and future oriented by 2040





Environment and Climate Change



Environment and Climate Change

Different avenues of work

Ma-12 Law Start (2)

- Protection and maintenance of mountain areas as Europe's ecological backbones
- Climate change adaptation (i.e. from natural hazards to four seasons tourism)
- Opportunities with the circular and bio economy
- Climate proofing the CAP and Cohesion policies
- Bridge the knowledge gap and build capacity
 - M Horizon Europe
- -Sustainable mobility





Improved mobility in rural and mountain areas



EU Sustainable & Smart mobility Strategy

Communication "Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy – putting European transport on track for the future

- presented in December 2020



Communication on LTVA, published in June 2021

 "Commission calls on Member States and regions to develop sustainable rural mobility strategies"



Some EU funding schemes

► Horizon Europe:

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-Research, innovation

► ERDF:

- Different investments at local and regional levels
- Linked to Climate change / digitalisation

► EAFRD:

- Linked to rural development



Take away messages

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- Mobility is key for the attractiveness
- Take rural and mountainous aspects into account
- Solutions not 1 solution
- Connect different mobility solutions (public transport, bikes, private car, trains...)



Get inspired!

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Montana174, mobility brochure: <u>https://www.euromontana.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Mobility_BrochuresMontana174_EN_FINAL.pdf</u>

12th October 2021: conference: Daily mobility: how to improve the quality of life of mountain inhabitants?

https://www.euromontana.org/en/e vents/daily-mobility-how-toimprove-the-quality-of-life-ofmountain-inhabitants/ THE COHESION POLICY PROMOTES MOBILITY IN MOUNTAIN AREAS

DID YOU KNOW?

Mountain areas are one the European territories with the highest rate of car use. For instance, in the Alios, each day 500,000 people cross a national border to go to work. Individual car and road dependency is traditionally high in these regions, whereas other mobility options are weak. This is due to several obstacles such as the high cost of infrestructure, longer distances with fewer inhabitains and the lack of public transport.

WHY IS MOBILITY SO IMPORTANT?

Cardependency, combined with a lack of adequate public transport, imposes social and territorial exclusion on certain segments of the population, such as the young, eldenty and residents without cars. Mountain residents have limited opportunities to travel and get to other pisces, whether for work, education or lessue. Poor provides of transport services also hinders the attractiveness of a region. Thus, solutions are needed to develop transport services also hinders the efficient, high quality, respective of the natural environment and accessible to locate and visitors alloc.

WHAT SOLUTIONS ARE BEING FOUND IN THE MOUNTAINS?

The need to increase the quality and financial visitify of mobility options as well as enhance multimodality and control with an expected of perpetual introvision. In the mountains. Some mountain regions are testing shared mobility options and the development of integrated mobility services - for both smaller and bigger towns - while others are developing on-demand transport and slow mobility.

Thanks to the European Cohesion Policy, the European Union is encouraging the development of more mobility offers in the mountains.

Looking for inspiration? Turn the page!







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Get inspired! Le bus des Neiges

Between 2-6 persons to enjoy (winter) sports



Need to book in advance and pay online

Martin South La



Get inspired! Rezopouce

Smart hitchhiking, carpooling

- Dedicated stops
- With or without web and mobile app
- Security

MAR Land

► 6 min wait in average





Get inspired! Reversed mobility at La Exclusiva

- Improved quality of life of older adults
- Deliver food, newspapers, electronics and medicines
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch</u> <u>?v=xWKMumwx4t8</u> (SILVER SMES)



Victoria Tortosa La Exclusiva - Spain







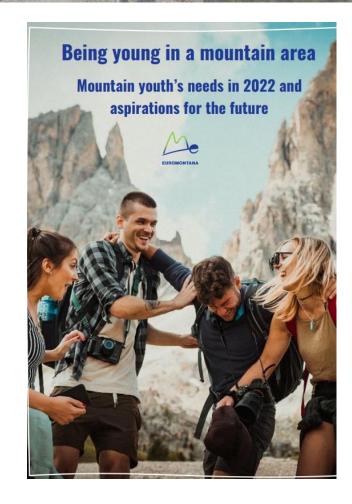
Youth



Context

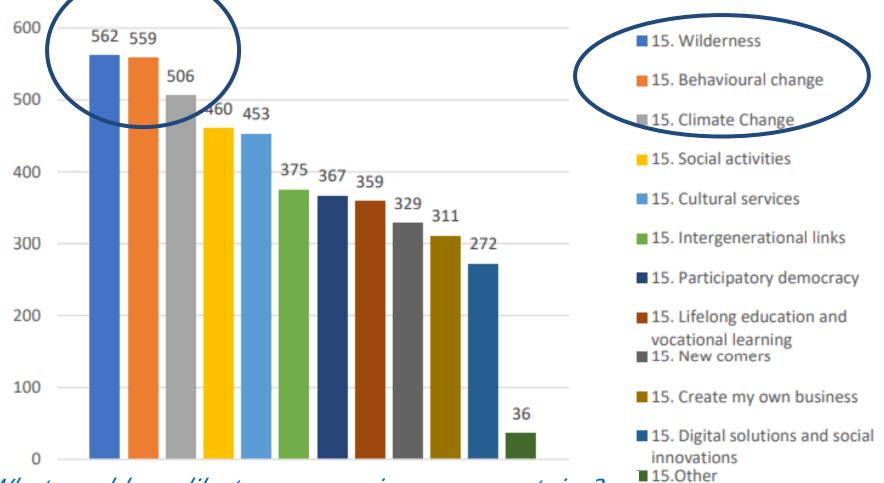
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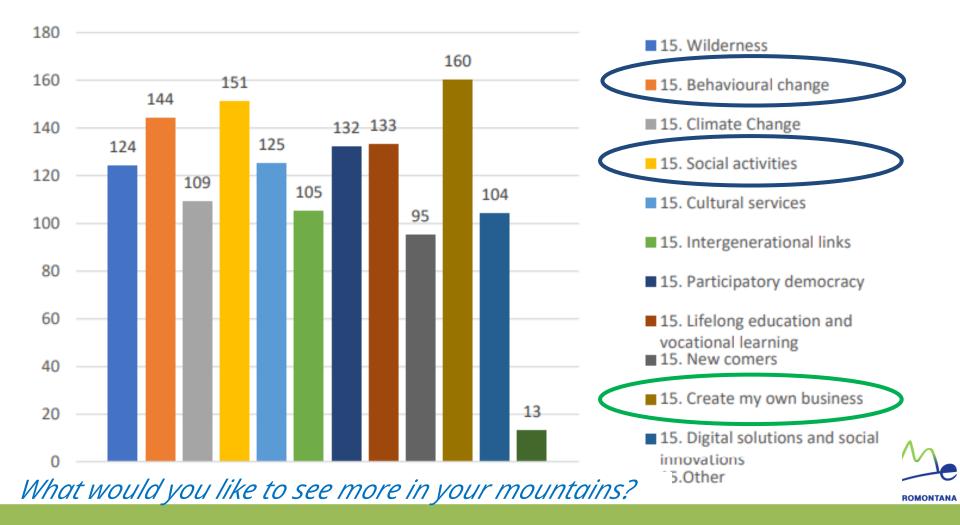
A mountain committed to sustainability



What would you like to see more in your mountains?

EUROMONTANA

... now without the French 🕲



Key takeaways

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- Mountains are attractive to young people: they want to live and work there, and bring new life to their mountains
- Quality of life goes hand in hand with nature protection
- The ideal mountain:
 - Economic diversification (no ultra specialisation)
 - -Adequate housing, transport and education opportunities
 - A territorial development that does not compete with environmental protection



Next step

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European Mountain Convention, 25-26-27 October 2022 in Sila Natural Park, Italy



How to make our territories attractive and future-oriented?



Thank you !

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Let's keep in touch **f**

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