



RURALIZATION

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The opening of rural areas to renew rural generations, jobs and farms

D4.4 Interactive assessment of the trends and the dreams: technical report



"The project RURALIZATION has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 817642."

Version history

Ver.	Date	Comments/Changes	Author/Reviewer
0.1	25-08-2021	First draft for comments	UTU
0.2	30-08-2021	Second draft for comments	UTU
1.0	31-08-2021	Final version reviewed by the GA and EB	UTU

Project Acronym	RURALIZATION
Project Title	The opening of rural areas to renew rural generations, jobs and farms
Project Number	817642
Instrument	Research and Innovation Action (RIA)
Topic	RUR-01-2018-2019 Building modern rural policies on long-term visions and societal engagement
Project Start Date	01/05/2019
Project Duration	48 months
Work Package	WP4 Foresight analysis
Task	T4.3 Assessment of trends and inventory findings
Deliverable	D4.4 Interactive assessment of the trends and the dreams: technical report
Due Date	31 August 2021
Submission Date	31 August 2021
Dissemination Level¹	PU
Deliverable Responsible	UTU
Version	V1.0
Status	Final
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Reviewer(s)	RURALIZATION GA and EB

¹ PU=Public, CO=Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services), CL=Classified, as referred to in Commission Decision 2001/844/EC

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

EU	European Union
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics, including three hierarchical levels (NUTS 1–3)
WP	Work Package

Partner short names in the report

CE	Consulta Europa Projects and Innovation (Spain)
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
EcoRur	Asociatia Eco Ruralis-In Sprijinul Fermierilor Ecologici Si Traditionali (Romania)
ILS	Institut für Landes- und Stadtentwicklungsforschung, Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development (Germany)
KulturLand	Kulturland eG (Germany)
Landg	De Landgenoten (Belgium)
MTA	Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont (Hungary)
NUIG	National University of Ireland, Galway
ProVertes	Pro Vértés Nonprofit Zrt. (Hungary)
SA	Shared Assets Limited (United Kingdom)
TdL	Terre de Liens (France)
Teagasc	The Agriculture and Food Development Authority (Ireland)
TUD	Delft University of Technology (The Netherlands)
UNICAL	University of Calabria (Italy)
UNIDEB	University of Debrecen (France)
UTU	University of Turku (Finland)
UWr	University of Wrocław (Poland)
XCN	Xarxa per a la Conservació de la Natura (Spain)

Acknowledgements

This report is a result of concerted action. The participants of the RURALIZATION project have made a major effort by organising regional futures workshops in 20 regions, besides which three thematic workshops and one international research conference were organised. All these aimed at getting stakeholder and expert views of the previous findings: promising trends and futures dreams of the youth. This assessment phase was an important step toward ending up with some promising practices and policy measures to promote regeneration in various rural contexts.

We would like to thank all participants of the RURALIZATION project for their efforts and participants of the workshops and the conference for their valuable input.

Vesanto, Finland, 31st August 2021

Tuomas Kuhmonen

Leader of the Work Package 4 (Foresight Analysis)

Abstract

Results of an extensive assessment process of trends and futures dreams of the youth are documented in this report. Previously, a long list of trends (1,560 observations) affecting rural development across Europe was identified and assessed for their impacts by the RURALIZATION consortium. In addition, an extensive inventory (2,208 responses) of the futures dreams of the youth aged between 18 and 30 years was carried out in 10 countries and 20 regions. Now these regions were revisited to find out the views of their stakeholders: how to benefit from the trends and how to make the dreams come true. All in all, 351 stakeholders assessed the trends and figured out actions and actions to promote rural regeneration on the basis of trends and dreams of the youth in 20 regional futures workshops. They identified 1,257 actions and named 2,584 actor groups to carry out the actions. In addition, three thematic workshops discussing challenges in rural employment, access to land and rural agency were organised to expose the causal texture underlying the challenges. Finally, international research conference was organised to get additional insights on 'root causes' of the difficulty of rural regeneration and how to overcome these. While many of the actions are context-specific, some universalities can be identified at rather high level of abstraction. These are discussed in the report and supplemented by detailed findings of the workshops.

1 Objective and approach in the assessment of trends and dreams

The foresight activities of the RURALIZATION project that are carried out in the Work Package 4 have included identification and analysis of trends and inventory of futures dreams of the youth. All in all, 1,560 trends that are relevant for rural regeneration were identified and assessed for their impacts across Europe. These were further analysed, synthesised, reported² and transformed into 60 trends cards which are openly available (www.ruraltrends.eu). regarding the futures dreams of the youth aged 18–30 years, an inventory was carried out in 20 regions. As much as 2,208 responses were received featuring the livelihood, accommodation and lifestyle dreams as well as obstacles for the realisation of the dreams. These were also analysed, synthesised, tuned into profiles for different types of regions as destinations of the dreams and finally reported³. The outputs provide a rich set of ingredients for designing and promoting positive futures for diverse rural areas.

In order to encourage and instruct the stakeholders interested in rural, regional and local development, task 4.3 in the WP4 presents a series of assessment events to turn the trends and the dreams into tool for making futures. The main idea was to put the trends and the dreams back to different types of contexts (environmental, economic, demographic, political etc.) to find out ways to benefit from the trends and to make the dreams come true (Figure 1). The trends – especially the megatrends – have some degree of universal impact across different kinds of regions, but the incidence of each trend differs among the regions. For example, the incidence of remote work depends on the economic structure, organisation culture, infrastructure (internet connections) and many other place-specific and region-specific factors. It is an illusion that there could be one trend which could ‘save the world’ or bring about rural regeneration in all European regions.

In envisioning, designing or planning positive futures for the regions and places, the context is the key.

² D4.1 Trend analysis, technical report: https://ruralization.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/RURALIZATION_D4.1_Trend-analysis_technical-report_v1.0-1.pdf, D4.2. Trend analysis, summary report: https://ruralization.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/RURALIZATION_D4.2_Trend-analysis_summary-report_v1.0-1.pdf

³ D4.3 Dream inventory, technical report: https://ruralization.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/RURALIZATION_D4.3_Dream-inventory_technical-report_v1.0-1.pdf, D.4.3 Dream inventory, summary report: https://ruralization.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/RURALIZATION_D4.3_Dream-inventory_summary-report_v1.0-1.pdf

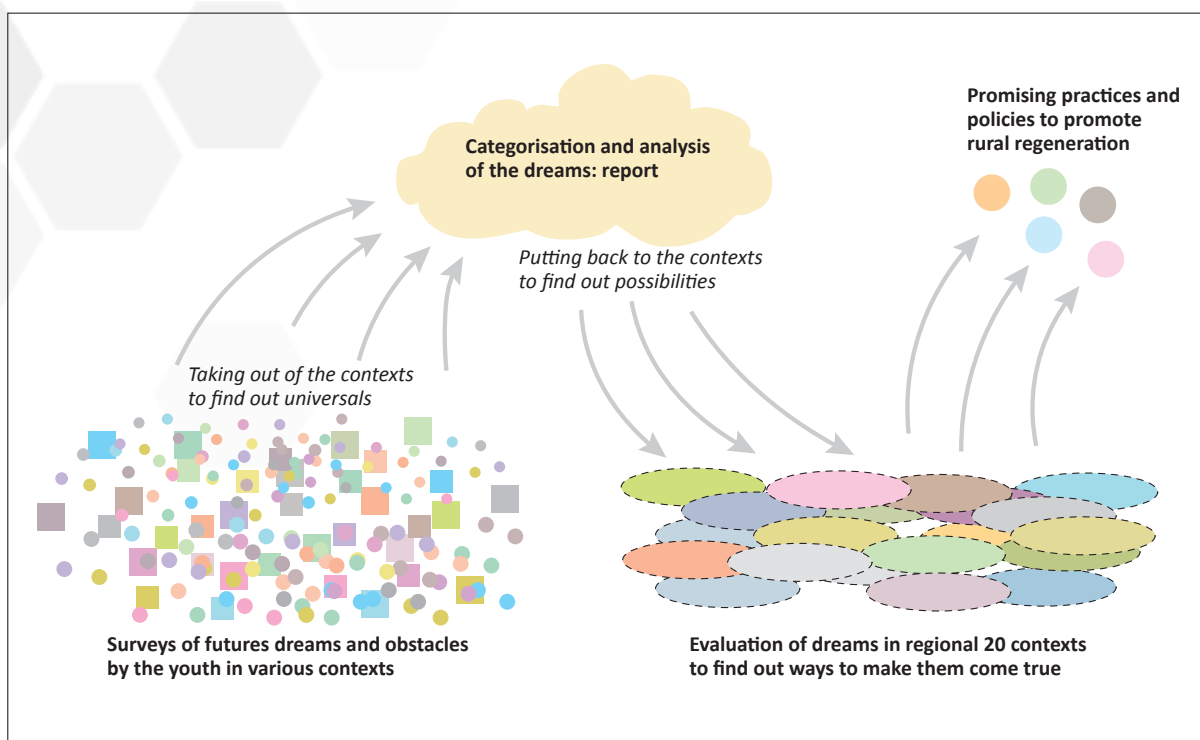


Figure 1. Assessment of the trend and the dreams as participatory foresight analysis

A straightforward participatory foresight analysis process consisted of three parts: regional futures workshops, thematic workshops and international research conference (Figure 2). These events attracted hundreds of stakeholders to come together and assess the trends and the dreams from diverse viewpoints and in diverse contexts. The results of this process are documented in this technical report.

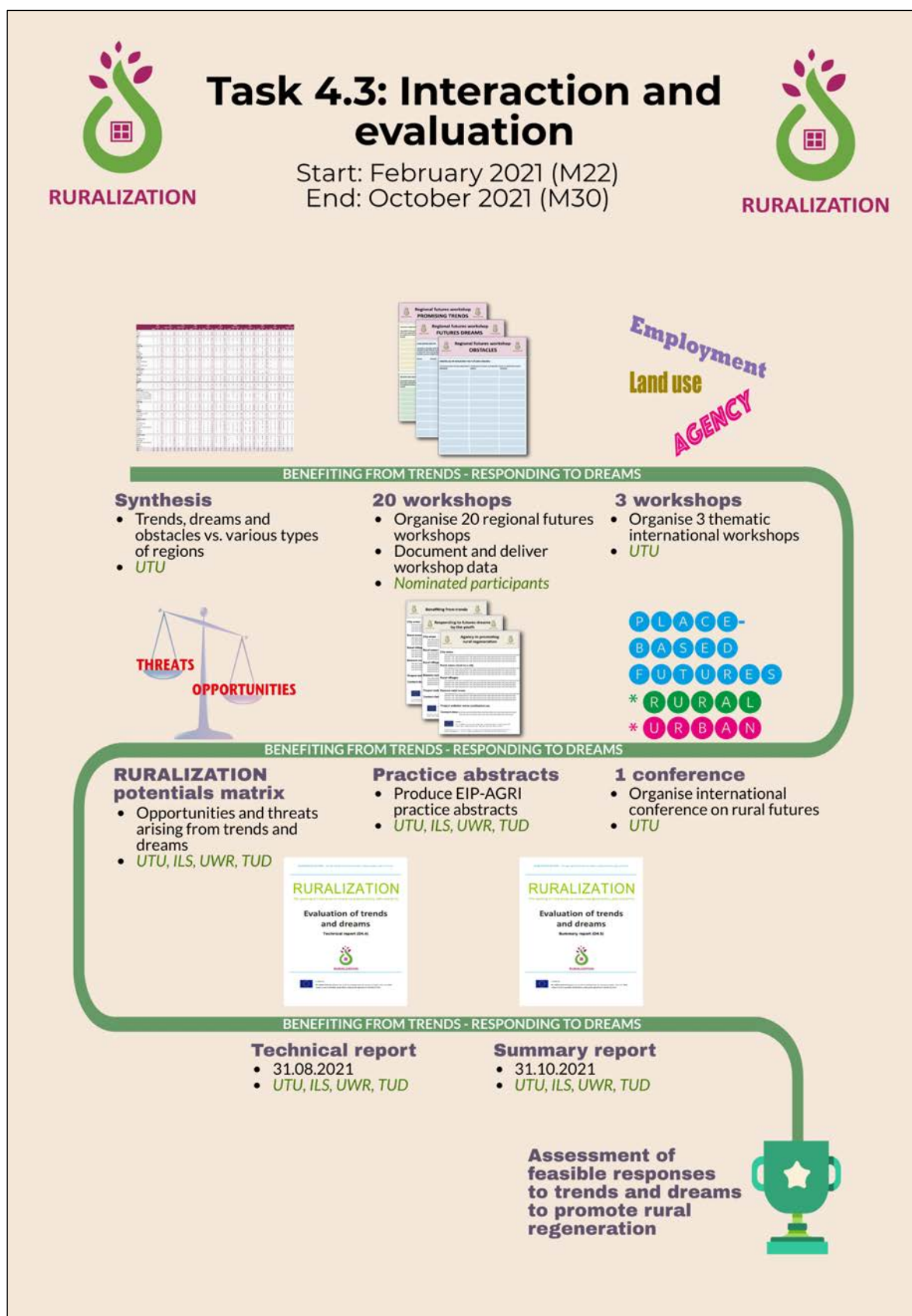


Figure 2. The assessment process of trends and dreams

2 Methodology of the interaction and assessment

Assessment of the trend and the dreams included several steps and many participants of RURALIZATION project were involved in the process. The methodology of this process and main features of the assessment data will be described in this section.

The assessment took place in three arenas: 1) 20 **regional workshops**, 2) three **thematic workshops** and 3) international **conference**. These will be discussed briefly next.

2.1 Regional futures workshops

The inventory of the futures dreams of the youth was carried out in 20 regions in 10 Member States. These were Finland (UTU), France (CNRS), Germany (ILS), Hungary (UNIDEB), Ireland (NUIG), Italy (UNICAL), the Netherlands (TU Delft), Poland (UWr), Romania (EcoRur) and Spain (XCN). In each of the 10 Member States, two study regions were selected, resulting in 20 regions. To ensure diversity of regions, these two NUTS3 level regions in each country represented different categories in the urban–rural typology. These same regions were used to assess the trends and the dreams to have the possibility observe regions specific aspects of the dreams (Figures 3 and 4).

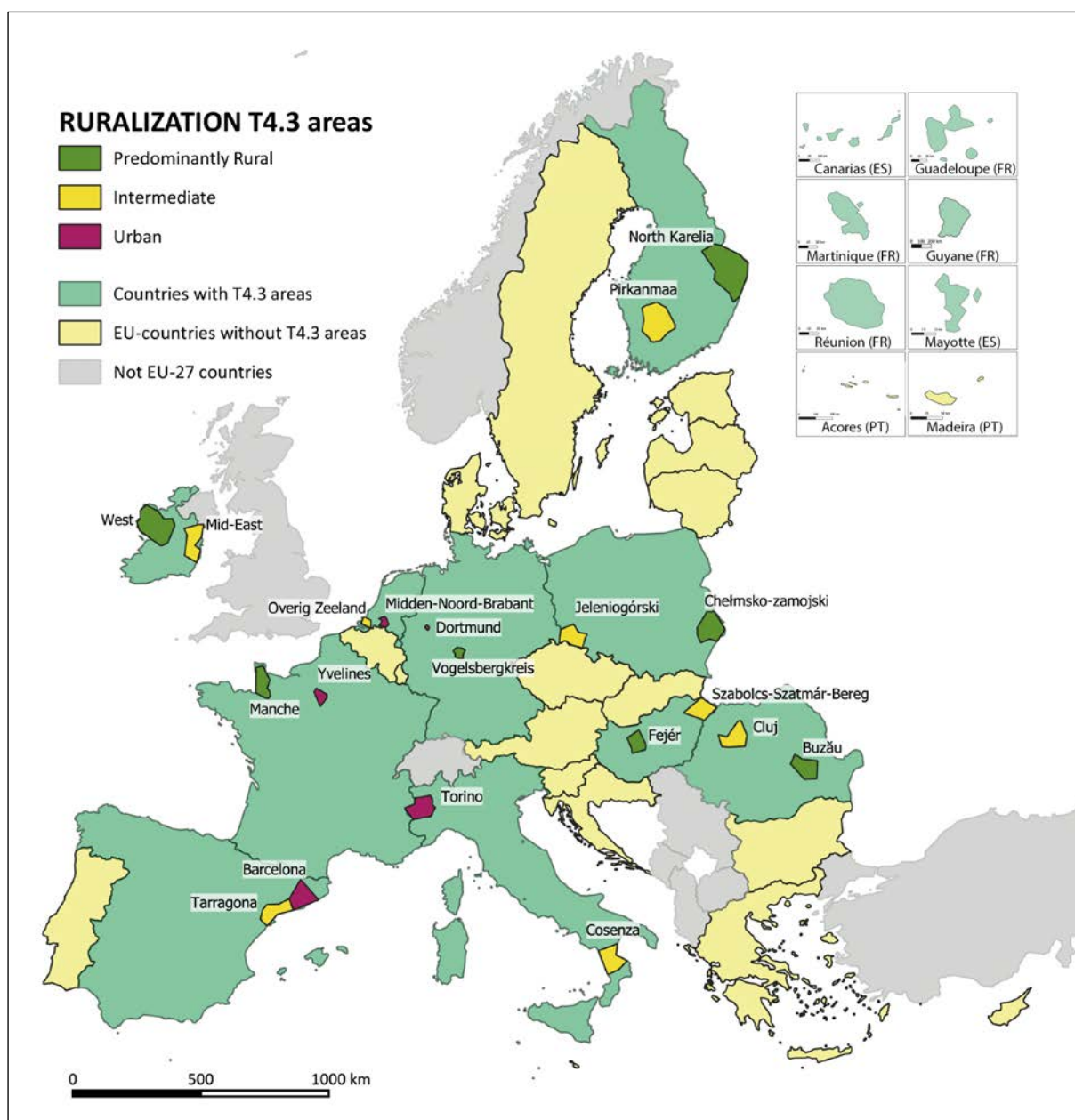


Figure 3. Areas where the regional futures workshops were organised, general map

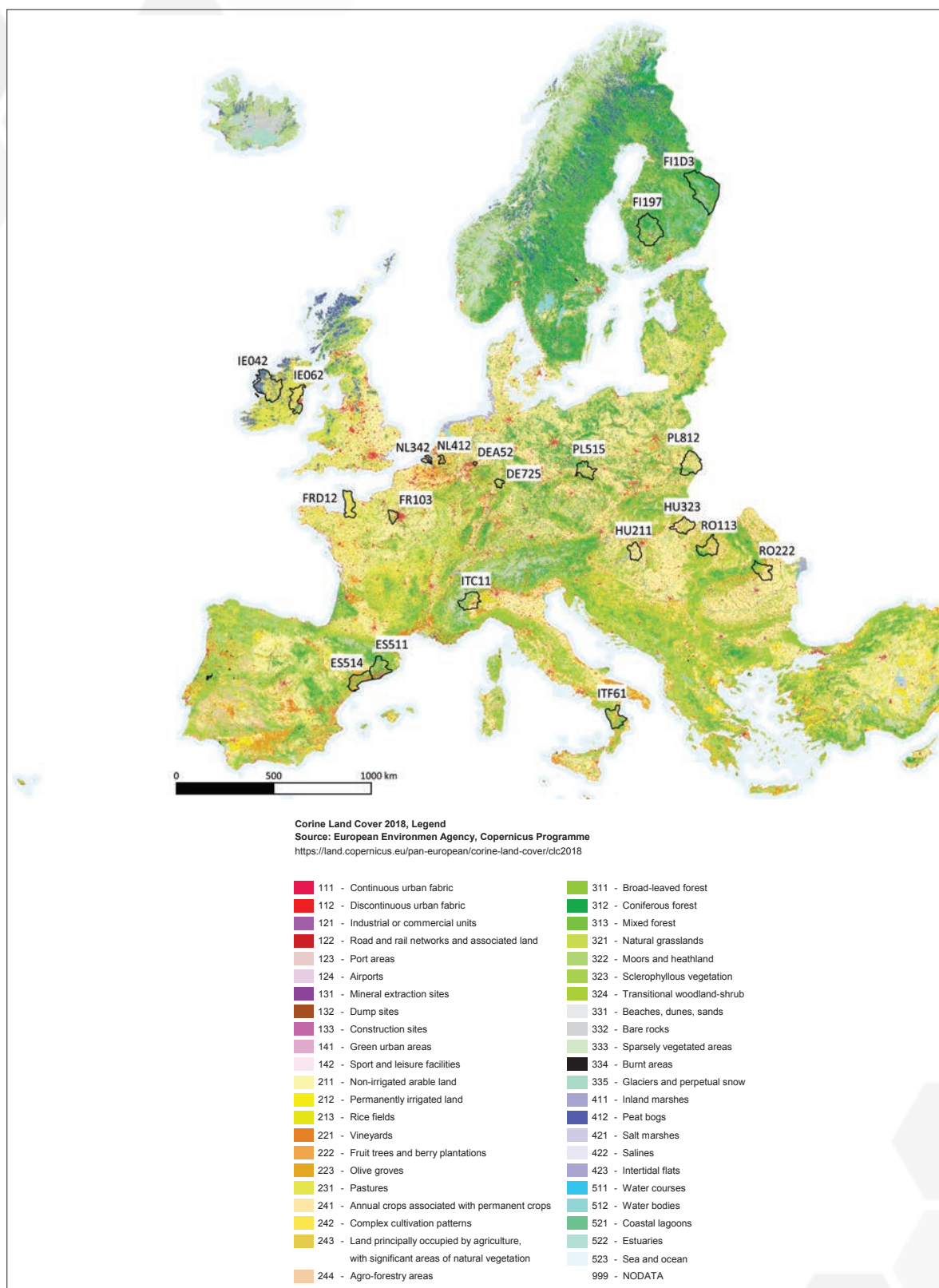


Figure 4. Areas where the regional futures workshops were organised, land use map

Participants who were invited to the regional futures workshops included competent actors that may play a role in the novel or modified activities. These could include representatives of regional administration, local policy makers, place-bound companies, various development-oriented organisations and NGOs. Representatives from these bodies were to be invited to the workshops in a balanced way. The target audience of the 20 workshops was 400, i.e. 20 participants per workshop, but this could vary a lot depending on the characteristics of the region, overlapping events etc. In some occasions it was quite difficult to motivate stakeholders in the region to participate in online workshops which was the only option due to Covid-19 pandemic. Actual amount of the participants was 351, ranging between 19 and 44 per country. Falling slightly below the target numbers was compensated by very good stakeholder representation among the participants. About 21% of the participants represented regional or national administration, 14% were farmers or entrepreneurs, 14% local policy makers (e.g. mayors, members of the municipality councils), 13% came from educational or research organisations (e.g. local or professional schools, universities), 11% from NGOs, 7% from the LEADER groups, 5% from development or advisory organisations, 3% from professional organisations (e.g. farmers' and entrepreneurs' associations), 8% from other organisations and 4% were private persons without organisational affiliation. This profile of stakeholders is very relevant for the assessment work of trends and dreams. The number of the participants is presented in Table 1 and background of the participants is presented in Figure 5.

Table 1. Number of participants by country and type of region

Country	Type of region (NUTS3)			Total	Share, %
	Predominantly urban regions	Intermediate regions	Predominantly rural regions		
Finland		9	16	25	7
France	20		21	41	12
Germany	8		11	19	5
Hungary		18	10	28	8
Ireland		16	22	38	11
Italy	22	22		44	13
Poland		30	11	41	12
Romania		22	15	37	11
Spain	21	19		40	11
The Netherlands	22	16		38	11
Total	93	152	106	351	100
Share, %	26	43	30	100	

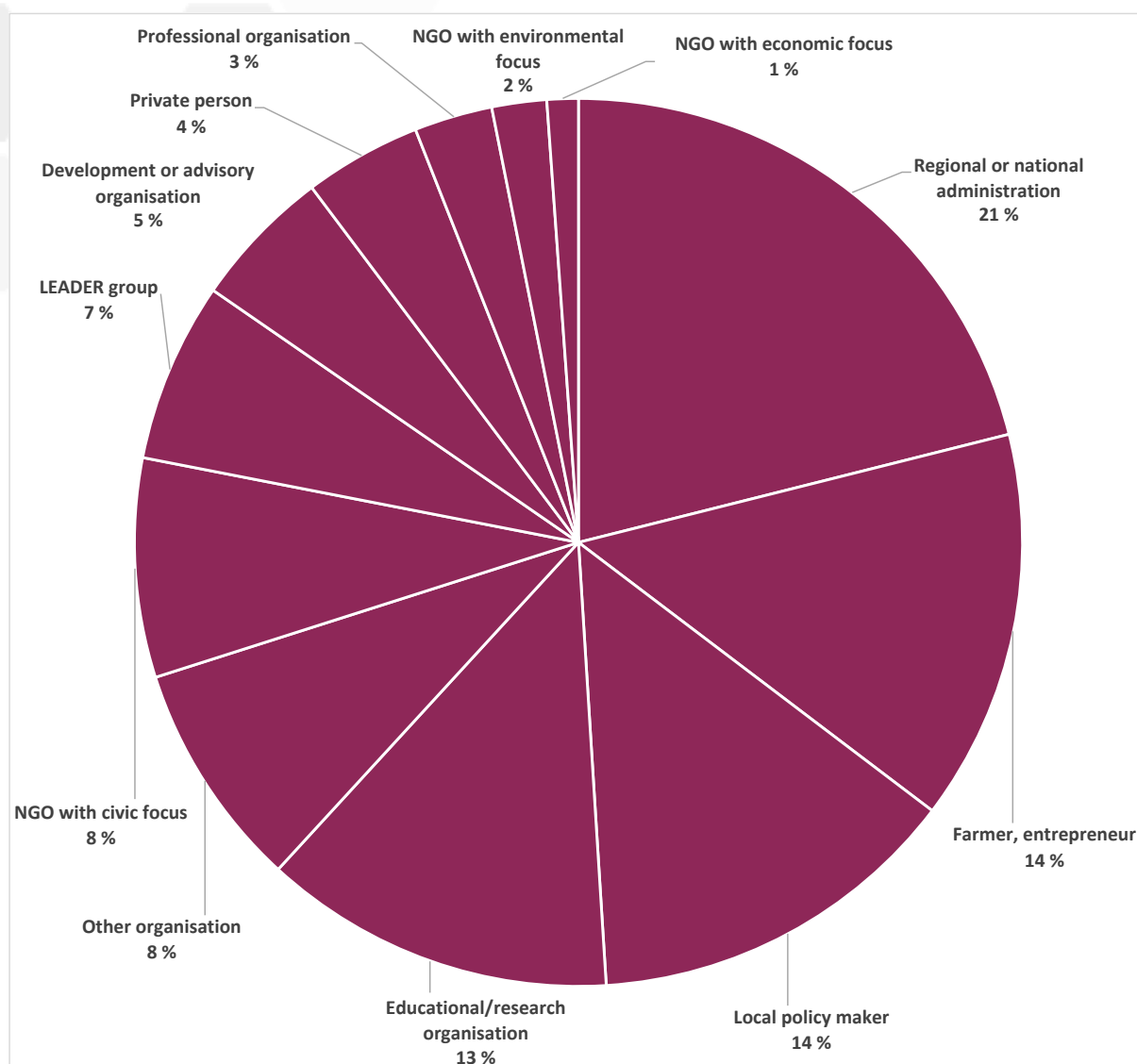


Figure 5. Background of the participants of the workshops

The workshops were organised in a standardised way to collect comparable information for analytical purposes. Key issues to be discussed in the workshop included:

- Which aspects of the trends (megatrends, trends and weak signals) provide potentials for this particular region to promote rural regeneration? Which actors have agency in organising the required actions?
- How this particular region could respond to futures dreams of the youth in terms of their livelihood recipe, accommodation recipe and lifestyle recipe? How this particular region could remove the obstacles the youth experiences in realising their dreams? Which actors have agency in organising the required actions?

The participants had a pre-assignment upon registration. They were first asked to choose the type of the region they were most interested in for the assessment of the trends and the

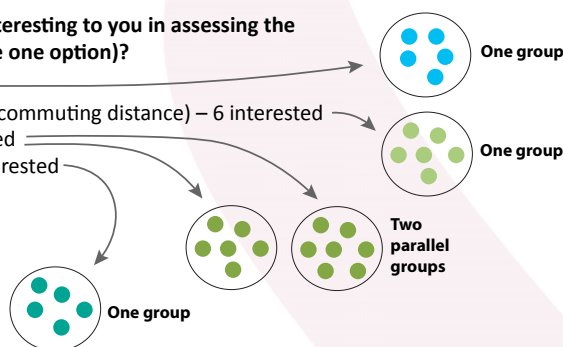
dreams: 1) city areas, 2) rural areas close to city (commuting distance), 3) rural villages or 4) remote rural areas. Then they were asked to rate the 60 trends presented in the trend cards (www.ruraltrends.eu) from the viewpoint of this specific type of region with 5-point Likert-type scale (not at all promising ... extremely promising). The exact question was 'How promising are the following trends regarding positive development and rural regeneration' in the selected type of area. About 64% of the registered participants assessed the trends.

The participants were allocated to groups of 4–7 persons (if possible) based on the type of the region they preferred. A simple procedure was used for this task (Figure 6). This resulted in 50 groups in the 20 workshops. The workshops were organised online in March–June 2021 and there was a shared basic schedule for the event which was subject to revision if needed or preferred by the organiser (figure 7). The results of the workshops were documented in a standard format and the analysis presented in section 3 is based on this input. The workshop data is not based on a representative sample of the European regions but represents a diversity of contexts. The data is primarily feasible for qualitative analysis of insights and emerging issues. These may be used in the policy evaluation and design to promote rural regeneration through responding to potentially beneficial trends and futures dreams by the youth – the measures to remove the obstacles of the dreams have an intimate link to measures to change practises and set up or revise policies. The analysis of the workshop data is based on content analysis methodology, which makes it possible to take a higher level of abstraction to find out universals e.g. among same types of regions.

CASE 1

Which type of area is most interesting to you in assessing the trend and the dreams (choose one option)?

- ☐ City areas – 5 interested
 - ☐ Rural areas close to a city (commuting distance) – 6 interested
 - ☐ Rural villages – 13 interested
 - ☐ Remote rural areas – 5 interested
- PARTICIPANTS TOTAL 29



CASE 2

Which type of area is most interesting to you in assessing the trend and the dreams (choose one option)?

- ☐ City areas – 1 interested
 - ☐ Rural area close to a city (commuting distance) – 5 interested
 - ☐ Rural village – 22 interested
 - ☐ Remote rural area – 7 interested
- PARTICIPANTS TOTAL 35

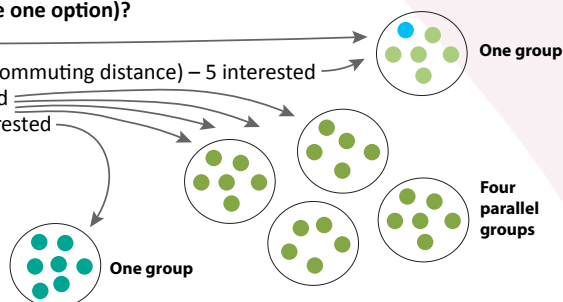


Figure 6. Organisation of the groups in the futures workshops

TRENDS AND DREAMS

– making a positive future for our region



How to benefit from the contemporary and emerging trends?
How to respond to the futures dreams of the youth? How to remove their obstacles?

Online workshop, March 25th at 9–12

- **09:00–09:15 Welcome and introduction**
 - A very brief introduction of the RURALIZATION projects and the materials (note that the participants have studied the materials in advance)
 - Description of the workshop assignment (next steps)
- **09:15–10:15 Session 1: Look at the trends!**
 - Split the participants into breakout rooms with one facilitator in each of room
 - Present the 3 most high ranked trends (ref. pre-assignment) in each group (facilitator presents the trends; 5 min)
 - List actions and competent actors to deliver the promise for each trend (facilitator makes notes; 40 min)
 - Close the breakout rooms; facilitators report the results (15 min, e.g. 5 groups á 3 min)
- **10:15–10:30 Coffee break**
- **10:30–11:30 Session 2: Make the dreams come true!**
 - Split the participants into same breakout rooms as in session 1
 - Present the profile of the dream in each group according to the type of the area (facilitator presents the profile; 5 min)
 - List actions and competent actors to make the livelihood, accommodation and lifestyle recipe to come true and the obstacles to become removed (facilitator makes notes; 40 min)
 - Close the breakout rooms; facilitator of each group makes a brief report of the output in each group (15 min, e.g. 5 groups á 3 min)
- **11:30–12:00 Closing discussion**
 - General reflection and additional remarks; chairperson of the workshop will facilitate discussion (one of the facilitators will make notes)
 - Remind that the participants will get the output to assist their work for the future

Figure 7. Draft of the schedule of the regional futures workshops

2.2 Thematic workshops

The three international thematic stakeholder workshops were discussing three themes that were considered important in the rural regeneration processes: 1) futures of rural employment, 2) futures of rural land use and access to land and 3) agency in creating positive rural futures.

The stakeholders expected to be present in the workshops were expected have relevant information and evaluative capacity in each theme and, generally, regeneration of rural areas (e.g. representatives from relevant regional and local administrative and political organisations, various professional organisations, research organisations, LEADER groups, development and advisory organisations, educational organisations, financial organisations, foundations, NGOs). Participants were invited via various professional and stakeholder

networks by the RURALIZATION consortium members. The workshops were organised online as a row on the 9th of June, 2021. There were 10 registered participants from six different countries (Finland, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, the Netherlands): eight persons from universities, one person from LEADER group and one person from private research organisation. Finally, only half of them actually participated (from Finland, Lithuania, Poland and the Netherlands). The target audience was 20 per workshop.

Causal maps were used as analytical devices in the workshops. Causal maps were constructed using consecutive why-questions, starting from a key question in each theme. These key questions were:

- Why do we have too few attractive rural employment opportunities?
- Why do we have too limited access to land in many areas?
- Why do local rural actors have too little agency?

Each workshop was started with scanning of most important or obvious reasons. This resulted in 6–8 reasons per topic. After simple voting, one of these was selected for the causal map analysis. Each of the three causal maps were constructed interactively. The causal maps are presented in Section 3 and they may provide some insights for the ‘root causes’ underlying the challenges in the three themes.

2.3 Conference

International thematic research online conference was organised on the 10th of June, 2021. The title of the conference was ‘Rural and urban futures – place-based challenges and solutions’ (RUFUS2021). The conference was organised by Finland Futures Research Centre, University of Turku and by the RURALIZATION project. Call for abstracts as well as conference program was published on the conference website www.rufus2021.eu and the conference was widely promoted e.g. in the social media (Figure 8).

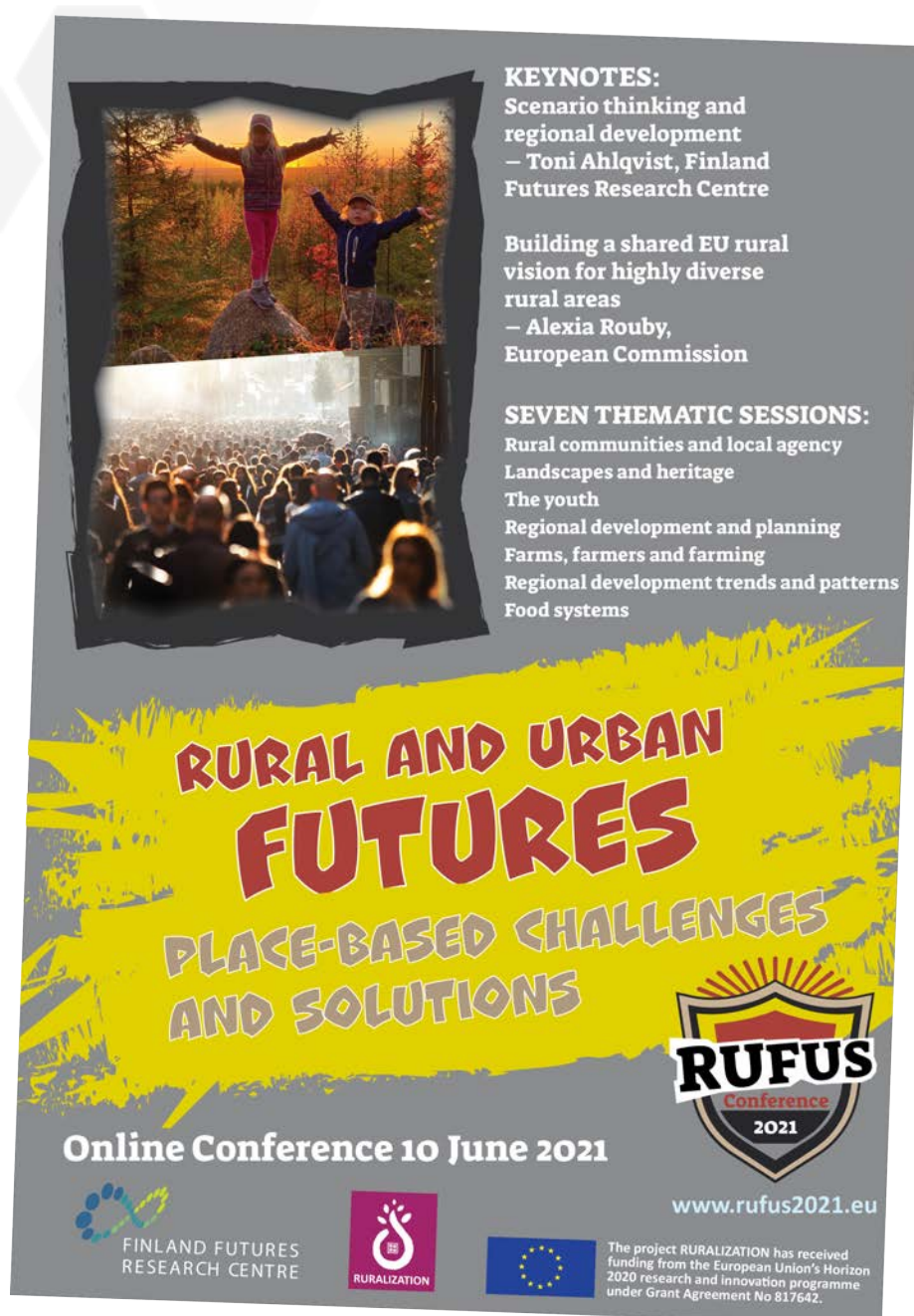


Figure 8. Poster of the RUFUS conference

Two members of the Scientific Committee of the conference reviewed all submitted abstracts and approved studies were presented in the conference. The committee included several members of the RURALIZATION project:

- Research Director Tuomas Kuhmonen, Finland Futures Research Centre, University of Turku (Chair)
- Professor Toni Ahlqvist, Finland Futures Research Centre, University of Turku
- Professor Maura Farrell, National University of Ireland Galway

- Professor Willem Korthals Altes, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands
- Professor Imre Kovách, University of Debrecen, Hungary
- Adjunct Professor Sari Puustinen, Finland Futures Research Centre, University of Turku
- Associate professor Silvia Sivini, University of Calabria, Italy

There were 21 submitted abstracts, which were all accepted, but one presentation was cancelled for personal reasons. So, there were finally two keynote presentations and 20 presentations in the plenary or parallel sessions. The programme of the conference is provided below.

Programme, CET

09:00–09:15 **Welcome and opening of the Conference**

09:15–10:00 **Keynote lecture 1: Professor Toni Ahlqvist, Finland Futures Research Centre, University of Turku: Scenario thinking and regional development**

10:00–11:30 **Parallel sessions 1 and 2**

Parallel session 1: Rural communities and local agency

Ground Tests: Is this a matter of design? Place based research in context of Jhabua
*Shafali Jain**; *NID Ford Foundation, Shivganga, Jhabua, India*

Rural past for rural future – Building agency and community with local knowledge:
Participatory action research in a Hungarian village
*Pál Géza Balogh**, *Anna Borbála Hernádi*; *Department of European Ethnology – Cultural Anthropology, University of Pecs, Hungary*

Parallel session 2: Landscapes and heritage

Post epidemic territories: Aspirations and futurability in Salento after Xylella
*Chiara Vacirca**; *Human and Social Sciences, University of Salento*

The Reuse of Religious Buildings: Socio-economic and symbolic aspects
*Gilda Catalano**; *University of Calabria, Italy*

What do landscapes say?
*Yue Mao**, *Rachel Bacon*, *Ksenia Kopalova*, *Nataly Lakhtina*, *Maria Malkova*, *Vera Mennens*, *Radha Smith*, *Naomi van Dijck*, *Polina Veidenbakh*, *Nomaos research collective*, *The Netherlands*

11:30–12:00 **Lunch break**

12:00–12:45 **Keynote lecture 2: Research Programme Officer Alexia Rouby, European Commission: Building a shared EU rural vision for highly diverse rural areas**

12:45–14:15 **Plenary session: The youth**

Imagining rural futures: Dreams of young Dutch people in urban and rural areas
*Maarten Koreman**; *TU Delft, The Netherlands*

Young people's thoughts and expectations related to place based future images
*Katariina Heikkilä**, *Ira Ahokas*; *Finland Futures Research Centre, University of Turku, Finland*

Territorial disparities of youth subjective wellbeing in Lithuania
*Gintarė Vazonienė**; *Faculty of Bioeconomy Development, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania*

14:15–14:30 **Coffee break**

14:30–16:00 **Parallel sessions 3 and 4**

Parallel session 3: Regional development and planning

The demands of doing better: Overcoming spatial and mobility lock-in by empowering sustainable futures in Ireland
*Tadhg O'Mahony**; *Finland Futures Research Centre, Finland/Ireland*

From rural to urban with a new perspective: Towards an alternative strategic framework for the regeneration of the valleys Impero and Prino in the province of Imperia, Liguria, Italy
*Johanna Pieritz**; *Cologne, Germany*

Place-based development and the visions of future by locals – Experiences from Hungary
Bernadett Csurgó, *Institute for Sociology, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences*; *Noémi Loncsák*, *Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary*; *Imre Kovách*, *Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary* and *Institute for Sociology, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences*; *Boldizsár Megyesi**, *Institute for Sociology, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences*; *Gabriella Nemes-Zambó*, *Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary*

Parallel session 4: Farms, farmers and farming

Is there an alternative future leading to a growing number of farmers in the Netherlands?
*Willem Korthals Altes**; *TU Delft, The Netherlands*

Can social organizations help small farmers in food system transition? Evidences from Kenya

Chiara Caterina Razzano, Nunzia Borrelli, Maura Benegiamo; Università degli Studi di Milano – Bicocca, Italy*

Peasant agroecological farms: Drivers of rural development through generational renewal, employment, and social connections. The case of Terre de Liens farms in France.

Alice Martin-Prével, Véronique Rioufol, Thibaud Rochette, Fédération Nationale Terre de Liens, France; Silvia Sivini, Annamaria Vitale, Università della Calabria, Italy*

16:00–16:15 Coffee break

16:15–17:45 Parallel sessions 5 and 6

Parallel sessions 5: Regional development trends and patterns

New development trends in peripheric rural areas in SW Poland

Agnieszka Latocha, Katarzyna Kajdanek, Robert Szmytkie, Dominik Sikorski, Przemysław Tomczak, Paulina Miodońska; University of Wrocław, Poland*

Small industrial towns in Moravia: A comparison of the production and post-productive era

Antonin Vaishar, Milada Šťastná, Mender University in Brno, Czechia; Jana Zapletalová, Institute of Geonics, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czechia*

Gentrification of city and its socio-economic, financial and legal aspects – A chance or threat for the future development of the Polish cities

Krystyna Nizioł, Faculty of Law and Administration, Szczecin University, Poland*

Parallel session 6: Food systems

Alternative agrifood futures: Case studies in Southern Italy

Alessandra Corrado, Mario Pullano; University of Calabria, Italy*

New agro-ecological approaches in a wine region in Hungary

Bernadett Csurgó, Adrienne Csizmady, Szabina Kerényi, András Balázs, Botond Palaczki, Veronika Kocsis; Institute for Sociology, Centre for Social Sciences, Eötvös Loránd Research Network, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre of Excellence, Hungary*

‘Young return’ to the land and multifunctional agriculture: Re-centralizing peripheral territories

Francesca Uleri, Susanne Elsen; Free University of Bolzano, Italy*

17:50–18:30 Closing of the Conference

The speakers (excluding the keynote speakers) came from 11 different countries (Table 2). There were 105 registered participants in the conference from 24 different countries (Table 3). About 86% of the participants were from the EU countries. About 64% of the participants represented educational or research organisations, 13% came from development or advisory organisations and 10% from NGOs (Figure 9). So, there was a large diversity present both among the speakers and the audience. The book of abstracts can be found in Annex 2.

Table 2. Number of presentations per country

Country	Number of presentation
Czech Republic	1
Finland	1
France	1
Germany	1
Hungary	3
India	1
Ireland	1
Italy	5
Lithuania	1
Poland	2
The Netherlands	3
Total	20

Table 3. Number of participants by country

Country	Number of participants
Finland	24
Hungary	14
Italy	13
India	8
Ireland	6
The Netherlands	5
France	4
Poland	4
Romania	4
Germany	3
Lithuania	3
Czech Republic	2
Latvia	2
Spain	2
Ukraine	2
Austria	1
Belgium	1
Iran	1
Kenya	1
México	1
Portugal	1
Moldova	1
United Kingdom	1
South Africa	1
Total	105

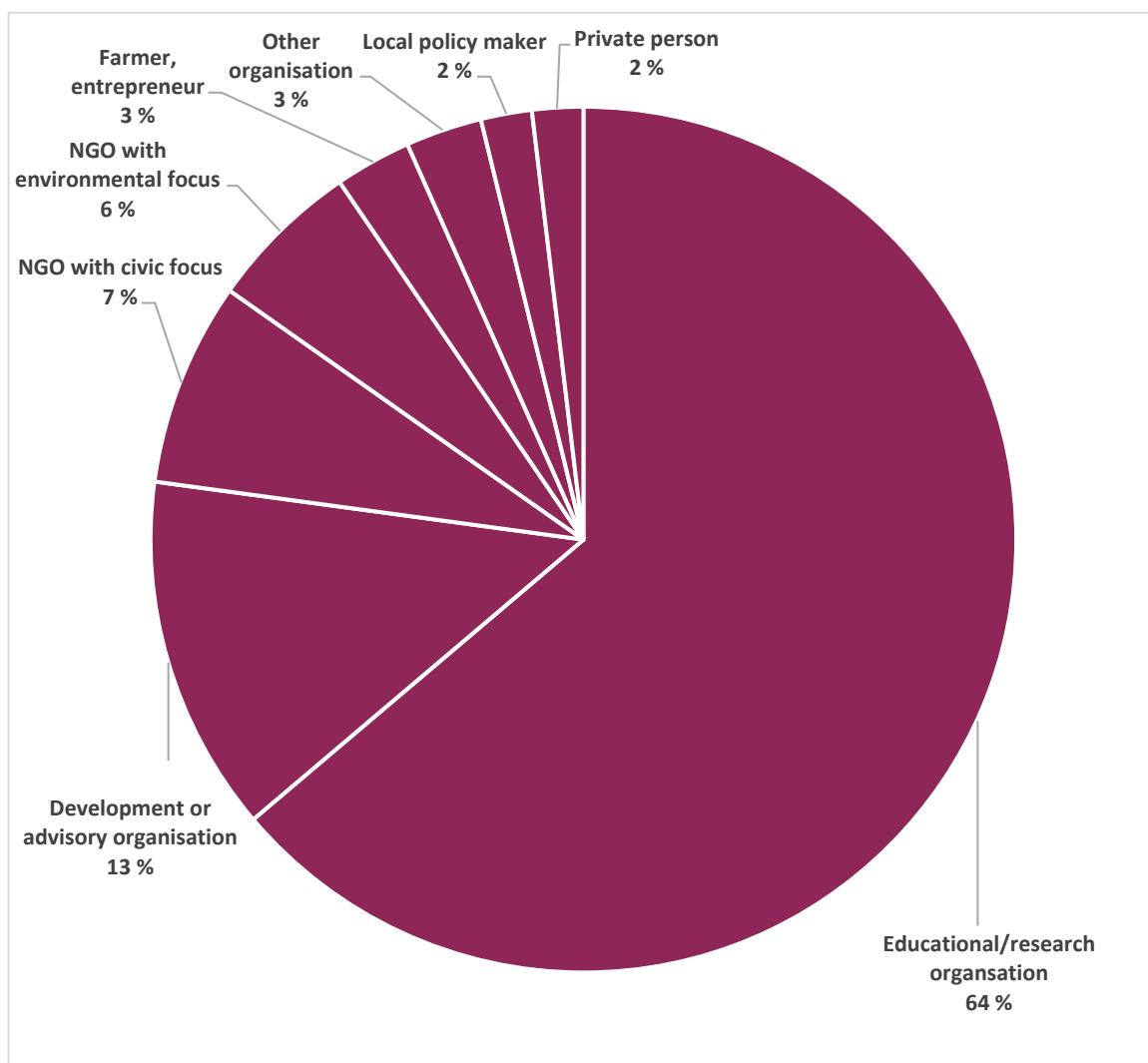


Figure 9. Background of the participants of the conference

There was a number of interesting insights in the conference presentations which may assist crafting proposals for novel practices and policies to promote rural regeneration in various contexts of the EU. A review of the conference input from this perspective is provided in Section 3.

3 Results

3.1 Regional futures workshops

3.1.1 Incidence and potential of the trends

Table 4 presents the results of the trend assessment by the **type of the region** where the workshop was organised. It appears that the stakeholders of intermediate regions assessed the 60 trends by far most positively. The set of trends turned out less promising for the predominantly urban and predominantly rural areas. Intermediate regions have both urban and rural characteristics and locations, and these regions may benefit from 'urban' trends and 'rural' trends.

The top-5 most promising trends for all regions were alternative food systems (average rating 3.91), community-based action (3.83), caring for the environment (3.80), natural and cultural heritage (3.77) and remote work (3.73).⁴

The most promising trends in the assessment of the stakeholders of predominantly urban regions were alternative food system (4.28), community-based action (3.98), caring for the environment (3.81), natural and cultural heritage (3.77) and care services (3.61). In the intermediate regions the top-5 trends were rural tourism (3.98), remote work (3.89), community-based action (3.88), search for better quality of life (3.88) and food tourism (3.88). Top-5 trends in the predominantly rural regions were rural tourism (3.74), caring for the environment (3.73), alternative food systems (3.70), remote work (3.68) and community-based action (3.68). These results indicate the overall assessment of the possibilities to benefit from the trends among the stakeholders of different types of regions (Figure 10).

Another way to profile the regions is to look at the deviations between the types of regions. Trends that were most positively assessed in the predominantly urban areas compared the other areas included alternative food systems, local paradigm and community-based action. The intermediate regions were profiled by food security, social enterprises and entrepreneurs and e-commerce, whereas the predominantly rural regions were profiled by pandemics and epidemics, ageing population and rural in the social media. Even though many of these trends were not among the top-5 most promising trends, they were considered especially promising in each type of region.

⁴ The rating scale was: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately positive, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely positive.

Table 4. Rating of the trends by type of region

Trend	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
1. Ageing population	2,23	3,03	2,89	2,77
2. Alternative food systems	4,28	3,86	3,70	3,91
3. Benefiting from globalisation	2,59	3,06	2,83	2,85
4. Benefiting from urbanisation	2,77	3,20	2,80	2,94
5. Care services	3,61	3,57	3,43	3,53
6. Caring for the environment	3,81	3,86	3,73	3,80
7. Changing gender roles	2,88	3,41	2,82	3,05
8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	3,23	3,51	3,12	3,29
9. Circular economy	3,30	3,71	3,29	3,44
10. Climate change	3,32	3,49	2,94	3,24
11. Co-operatives and partnerships	3,61	3,73	3,54	3,63
12. Community-based action	3,98	3,88	3,68	3,83
13. Counteracting unequal development and rural decline	2,82	3,60	3,16	3,24
14. Creative economy	2,65	3,35	3,02	3,05
15. Degrowth	2,77	3,16	2,82	2,93
16. Digital economy	3,05	3,80	3,62	3,54
17. Diversification of rural economy	3,20	3,75	3,42	3,49
18. Diversification/specialisation of farms	3,11	3,73	3,47	3,47
19. DIY movement	2,56	2,96	2,81	2,80
20. e-commerce	2,81	3,78	3,31	3,35
21. Ecovillages	3,00	3,23	2,76	3,00
22. Educational farms	3,12	3,69	3,28	3,39
23. Food security	2,84	3,78	2,88	3,19
24. Food sovereignty	2,75	3,67	3,31	3,30
25. Food tourism	2,96	3,88	3,48	3,50
26. Growing food demand	2,89	3,28	3,20	3,15
27. Heritage tourism	3,07	3,71	3,32	3,40
28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	3,34	3,63	2,95	3,29
29. Integration of immigrants	3,09	3,44	2,94	3,16
30. Local paradigm	3,60	3,44	2,95	3,30
31. Manifestations of new technologies	2,47	3,35	2,88	2,95
32. Meaning and experience economy	2,66	3,40	2,93	3,03
33. Micro- and small units	3,20	3,37	3,32	3,31
34. Migration patterns	2,59	3,06	2,42	2,70
35. Multi-local living	2,41	3,04	2,76	2,78
36. Multifunctional forests	3,18	3,47	3,13	3,26
37. Natural and cultural heritage	3,77	3,86	3,67	3,77
38. New governance models	2,57	3,37	3,15	3,09
39. Pandemics and epidemics	2,74	3,28	3,31	3,16
40. Place branding	3,32	3,65	3,29	3,43
41. Policy incidence and effectiveness	3,25	3,49	2,95	3,22
42. Pop-up culture and gig economy	2,32	3,03	2,59	2,68
43. Public goods	2,87	3,52	3,01	3,16
44. Remote work	3,58	3,89	3,68	3,73
45. Resilience	3,00	3,60	2,98	3,21
46. Rural artisans	3,59	3,80	3,38	3,59
47. Rural business succession	2,88	3,49	3,04	3,16
48. Rural energy communities	2,70	3,59	3,29	3,26
49. Rural hubs	2,93	3,58	3,24	3,28
50. Rural in the social media	2,96	3,60	3,51	3,40
51. Rural lifestyle	3,42	3,73	3,55	3,58
52. Rural tourism	3,00	3,98	3,74	3,64
53. Search for better quality of life	3,48	3,88	3,58	3,66
54. Self-sufficiency	2,70	3,58	3,15	3,20
55. Sharing economy	2,74	3,16	2,74	2,89
56. Smart solutions in rural space	2,59	3,68	3,33	3,28
57. Social enterprises and entrepreneurs	2,96	3,81	3,17	3,35
58. Sustainability transition	3,39	3,70	3,51	3,55
59. Technology-intensive farming	2,48	3,16	2,66	2,80
60. Transparency of the food system	3,47	3,69	3,47	3,55

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest rank in each group encircled.

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS



Figure 10. Top-5 trends by type of region

There was a large diversity of **stakeholders** present in the workshops. Since all of them have a role in the local, regional or national rural development activities, it is interesting to see how each stakeholder group thinks about promising trends. These results are provided in Table 5.

In general, there were quite remarkable differences between the stakeholder groups in the assessment. As much as nine different trends received the highest ranking as the most promising trend among 12 stakeholder groups. Smallest variation took place in the assessment of search for better quality of life, transparency of the food system, place branding, co-operatives and partnerships, educational farms, growing food demand as well as infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of the regions (based on coefficient of variation). So, the stakeholders were quite unanimous about the promise these trends had for positive development and rural regeneration. Many of these trends offer positive prospects for broad audiences and do not ask for withdrawing resources from somebody else. Most disagreement (highest coefficient of variation) about the potential concerned degrowth, ecovillages, multi-local living, pop-up culture and gig economy as well as sharing economy. Many of these trend imply changes in the structures, practices or resource allocations. Overall rating of the trends was most positive among stakeholders coming from 'other' organisations, among private persons and among regional or national administration. NGOs with economic focus as well as farmers and entrepreneurs were by far most pessimistic about the potential of the 60 trends.

As a conclusion, it really matters who is involved in the assessment of future prospects and possibilities e.g. in the preparation of policy measures.

Table 5. Rating of the trends by stakeholder group

Trend	Development or advisory organisation	Educational organisation	Farmer, entrepreneur	LEADER group	Local policy maker	NGO with civic focus	NGO with economic focus	NGO with environmental focus	Other organisation	Private person	Professional organisation	Regional or national administration	Total
1. Ageing population	2,92	3,16	2,17	3,15	2,41	2,73	1,33	2,33	2,88	2,92	2,60	2,91	2,77
2. Alternative food systems	3,92	3,59	4,55	3,90	3,70	3,82	4,67	4,67	3,56	4,33	3,40	3,87	3,91
3. Benefiting from globalisation	3,08	2,84	2,21	3,15	2,73	2,73	2,00	2,33	2,88	2,92	3,20	3,20	2,85
4. Benefiting from urbanisation	2,92	3,08	2,53	3,15	3,04	2,73	1,33	2,33	2,69	2,55	2,60	3,34	2,94
5. Care services	3,92	3,43	3,07	3,85	3,70	3,55	4,33	2,67	3,56	3,45	3,80	3,52	3,53
6. Caring for the environment	3,58	3,59	3,43	4,15	3,70	3,73	3,33	5,00	4,00	4,25	4,20	3,89	3,80
7. Changing gender roles	3,33	2,84	2,41	3,20	2,89	3,18	2,00	2,67	3,63	3,75	4,00	3,15	3,05
8. Cheap rural housing and rural second ho	3,25	3,11	2,69	3,85	3,19	2,91	2,67	3,00	3,50	3,17	3,40	3,74	3,29
9. Circular economy	3,75	3,35	2,66	3,65	3,30	3,73	2,00	4,33	3,56	4,27	3,40	3,66	3,44
10. Climate change	2,83	2,89	2,72	3,80	3,15	3,73	3,67	3,67	3,38	3,33	2,80	3,55	3,24
11. Co-operatives and partnerships	4,00	3,35	2,93	4,10	3,52	3,64	3,33	4,00	3,94	3,83	3,60	3,91	3,63
12. Community-based action	3,92	3,78	3,55	4,10	3,56	3,91	3,00	4,67	4,31	3,92	3,40	3,89	3,83
13. Counteracting unequal development and rural decline	3,42	3,19	2,38	3,60	3,31	3,00	1,67	3,00	3,80	3,50	3,20	3,49	3,24
14. Creative economy	3,25	2,97	2,17	3,15	3,07	3,18	2,00	2,67	3,73	3,50	3,60	3,19	3,05
15. Degrowth	2,83	2,65	2,07	3,05	2,85	3,27	2,00	4,33	3,80	3,67	2,20	3,21	2,93
16. Digital economy	3,92	3,70	2,80	3,70	3,74	3,45	2,67	2,33	3,87	2,91	3,80	3,77	3,54
17. Diversification of rural economy	3,25	3,57	2,72	3,95	3,50	3,00	2,00	3,00	4,00	3,58	3,80	3,77	3,49
18. Diversification/specialisation of farms	3,75	3,68	3,13	3,26	3,19	3,09	3,00	3,33	4,25	3,75	3,20	3,52	3,47
19. DIY movement	2,75	2,73	2,10	2,85	2,63	2,91	1,67	2,67	3,93	3,33	1,80	3,04	2,80
20. e-commerce	3,33	3,41	2,86	3,50	3,07	3,64	1,33	2,00	3,93	3,33	3,60	3,65	3,35
21. Ecovillages	3,00	2,70	2,34	3,20	2,59	3,36	1,33	3,67	3,81	3,83	2,40	3,32	3,00
22. Educational farms	3,55	3,33	3,00	3,21	3,39	3,36	3,00	4,00	3,75	4,00	3,40	3,43	3,39
23. Food security	3,00	3,05	2,33	3,60	2,81	3,45	2,00	3,00	3,81	3,83	3,60	3,57	3,19
24. Food sovereignty	3,17	3,19	2,87	3,40	3,00	3,27	2,67	3,67	3,88	4,08	3,40	3,43	3,30
25. Food tourism	3,50	3,57	3,17	3,70	3,27	3,55	2,67	2,00	4,13	3,92	2,80	3,57	3,50
26. Growing food demand	3,08	3,16	3,00	3,10	3,07	3,09	3,67	2,33	3,38	3,33	3,00	3,24	3,15
27. Heritage tourism	3,42	3,49	2,73	3,45	3,48	3,27	2,67	2,33	3,94	3,83	3,40	3,52	3,40
28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	3,25	3,05	2,57	3,25	3,31	3,73	3,33	3,67	3,56	3,67	3,40	3,65	3,29
29. Integration of immigrants	3,17	3,11	2,17	3,60	3,26	3,55	2,00	2,00	3,63	4,00	3,80	3,20	3,16
30. Local paradigm	3,08	3,03	2,66	3,40	3,52	3,36	3,67	4,00	3,81	3,42	2,80	3,56	3,30
31. Manifestations of new technologies	3,17	2,95	2,07	3,10	2,93	3,18	2,33	1,33	3,19	3,17	3,60	3,26	2,95
32. Meaning and experience economy	3,00	3,11	2,17	3,42	2,89	2,82	2,00	1,67	3,56	3,50	3,40	3,31	3,03
33. Micro- and small units	3,50	3,11	3,03	3,10	3,35	3,70	2,00	3,33	3,88	4,09	2,80	3,33	3,31
34. Migration patterns	2,33	2,73	1,76	3,15	2,46	3,18	2,00	2,67	3,25	3,42	3,20	2,78	2,70
35. Multi-local living	2,67	2,56	2,17	3,30	2,92	2,70	1,33	1,33	3,19	2,75	3,00	3,09	2,78
36. Multifunctional forests	3,33	3,14	2,33	4,00	3,33	3,55	2,67	3,00	3,69	3,09	3,60	3,43	3,26
37. Natural and cultural heritage	3,83	3,56	3,17	4,10	3,88	3,50	4,67	4,33	4,06	4,33	3,40	3,85	3,77
38. New governance models	3,50	2,94	2,73	3,30	2,96	3,20	1,33	2,33	3,53	3,55	3,60	3,13	3,09
39. Pandemics and epidemics	3,67	3,00	2,69	3,20	3,20	3,10	1,67	2,67	3,13	3,42	3,20	3,48	3,16
40. Place branding	3,67	3,28	3,53	3,30	3,27	3,40	3,33	2,67	3,67	3,67	4,00	3,42	3,43
41. Policy incidence and effectiveness	3,50	3,00	2,64	2,89	3,56	2,73	3,33	3,33	3,75	3,64	3,20	3,43	3,22
42. Pop-up culture and gig economy	2,75	2,78	1,80	2,50	2,46	2,70	2,00	1,33	3,40	3,42	3,20	3,02	2,68
43. Public goods	2,92	3,22	2,27	3,10	3,08	3,00	3,00	3,67	3,63	4,08	3,20	3,44	3,16
44. Remote work	4,17	3,76	3,28	3,85	3,56	4,00	2,67	3,33	3,69	3,58	4,20	3,96	3,73
45. Resilience	3,58	3,22	2,48	3,50	3,00	3,50	2,33	3,67	3,50	3,55	3,40	3,32	3,21
46. Rural artisans	3,50	3,39	3,77	3,70	3,38	4,10	3,00	3,33	3,88	3,92	2,40	3,60	3,59
47. Rural business succession	3,17	2,92	2,66	3,30	2,89	3,36	2,67	3,00	3,75	3,50	3,00	3,48	3,16
48. Rural energy communities	3,42	3,33	2,41	3,55	3,23	3,20	2,33	3,67	3,63	3,25	3,40	3,47	3,26
49. Rural hubs	3,83	3,33	2,24	3,75	3,46	3,40	2,67	2,33	3,75	3,73	3,20	3,28	3,28
50. Rural in the social media	3,67	3,41	2,90	3,65	3,11	3,55	4,67	2,67	4,00	3,75	3,00	3,40	3,40
51. Rural lifestyle	3,75	3,32	3,33	3,60	3,44	3,82	5,00	4,00	3,75	3,92	2,40	3,79	3,58
52. Rural tourism	3,92	3,83	2,97	3,70	3,74	3,36	2,67	2,33	4,25	3,67	3,20	3,81	3,64
53. Search for better quality of life	3,92	3,58	3,07	3,65	3,65	3,80	3,67	3,67	4,13	3,75	3,60	3,85	3,66
54. Self-sufficiency	3,67	2,97	2,37	3,30	2,62	3,60	2,33	3,33	3,94	4,27	2,80	3,55	3,20
55. Sharing economy	2,83	2,78	2,00	3,10	2,50	3,20	1,67	4,33	3,31	3,27	3,40	3,32	2,89
56. Smart solutions in rural space	3,67	3,20	2,52	3,70	3,15	3,00	2,00	2,67	3,44	3,45	3,40	3,66	3,28
57. Social enterprises and entrepreneurs	3,42	3,36	2,45	3,65	3,12	3,40	2,33	3,33	3,88	3,82	3,40	3,66	3,35
58. Sustainability transition	3,83	3,27	3,07	3,45	3,41	3,91	3,33	5,00	4,00	3,64	3,80	3,75	3,55
59. Technology-intensive farming	3,17	2,81	2,10	2,95	2,50	2,55	3,00	1,67	2,69	2,58	3,20	3,40	2,80
60. Transparency of the food system	3,92	3,08	3,50	3,55	3,56	3,82	4,00	4,00	3,69	4,25	3,40	3,53	3,55

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest rank in each group encircled.

Further on, there were striking differences in the assessments between the **countries** (Table 6, Figures 11–12). Only in Germany and Italy the same trend was chosen as the most promising one (caring for the environment), whereas in all other countries a unique trend received the highest rating: multi-local living in Finland, alternative food systems in France, remote work in Ireland, rural tourism in Poland, ageing population in Romania and co-operatives & partnerships in Spain. Beyond specific trends, there were some cross-cutting themes in the top-54 trends: ‘rurality’ in Finland and Ireland, the environment in France, Germany and Italy as well as the rural economy in Poland and Spain. This gives an idea of the role of the context and regional incidence of the promise of the trends.

Smallest variation took place in the assessment of rural lifestyle, pandemics and epidemics, place branding, natural and cultural heritage as well as rural artisans. The trends with most

disagreement (highest coefficient of variation) were ageing population, migration patterns, multi-local living as well as meaning and experience economy. Overall, highest ratings were given by the Italian and Spanish participants and lowest ratings by the French and Romanian participants. Variation of the ratings was slightly higher among the countries than among the stakeholder groups, so the differences between the countries did not arise solely from the varying composition of the participants. The context matters.

Table 6. Rating of the trends by country

Trends	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	Total
1. Ageing population	2,92	1,66	2,95	2,53	2,77	2,90	4,45	4,47	2,77
2. Alternative food systems	3,56	4,54	3,68	3,21	4,21	3,83	3,91	4,13	3,91
3. Benefiting from globalisation	3,28	1,68	3,26	3,03	3,21	3,00	2,18	3,57	2,85
4. Benefiting from urbanisation	2,92	2,02	3,42	2,55	3,21	3,59	2,73	3,80	2,94
5. Care services	3,60	3,34	3,95	3,08	4,26	3,25	2,27	3,87	3,53
6. Caring for the environment	3,56	3,51	4,26	3,24	4,56	3,77	3,09	4,20	3,80
7. Changing gender roles	3,04	1,73	3,58	3,66	3,95	2,41	2,27	3,67	3,05
8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	4,12	2,46	3,11	2,58	4,26	3,17	2,36	4,33	3,29
9. Circular economy	3,52	2,34	3,63	3,32	4,40	3,31	2,82	4,40	3,44
10. Climate change	3,56	2,17	3,95	3,05	3,47	3,40	3,27	4,29	3,24
11. Co-operatives and partnerships	3,52	2,88	4,11	3,34	4,26	3,60	3,18	4,60	3,63
12. Community-based action	3,80	3,37	4,11	3,87	4,30	4,00	2,45	4,00	3,83
13. Counteracting unequal development and rural decline	2,84	2,20	3,53	3,08	4,02	3,66	2,64	4,21	3,24
14. Creative economy	3,24	1,83	3,26	3,21	3,88	3,00	2,55	3,40	3,05
15. Degrowth	3,28	1,63	3,58	2,97	3,49	3,03	2,27	3,67	2,93
16. Digital economy	3,64	2,90	3,53	3,50	4,00	3,80	2,64	4,07	3,54
17. Diversification of rural economy	3,32	2,49	3,58	3,45	4,17	3,79	3,00	4,33	3,49
18. Diversification/specialisation of farms	3,48	2,76	3,21	3,42	3,98	3,87	3,55	3,57	3,47
19. DIY movement	3,12	1,73	3,21	3,00	3,37	2,82	1,73	3,27	2,80
20. e-commerce	3,84	2,34	3,32	3,32	3,74	3,79	3,18	3,60	3,35
21. Ecovillages	2,76	2,00	3,47	2,87	3,95	3,07	2,64	3,20	3,00
22. Educational farms	3,04	2,80	3,32	3,24	4,19	3,61	3,00	3,21	3,39
23. Food security	3,64	1,56	3,37	3,03	3,98	3,80	2,91	3,87	3,19
24. Food sovereignty	3,20	2,61	3,47	2,95	3,79	3,68	3,00	4,00	3,30
25. Food tourism	3,72	2,37	3,32	3,61	4,31	3,81	3,00	3,60	3,50
26. Growing food demand	3,28	2,68	3,05	2,79	3,51	3,59	3,00	3,47	3,15
27. Heritage tourism	3,48	2,24	3,32	3,55	4,26	3,43	2,64	4,13	3,40
28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	2,96	2,37	4,16	2,71	3,86	3,83	3,18	4,20	3,29
29. Integration of immigrants	3,04	2,00	3,84	3,11	4,07	3,07	2,18	4,07	3,16
30. Local paradigm	3,00	2,93	3,37	2,87	4,02	3,61	1,55	4,40	3,30
31. Manifestations of new technologies	3,40	1,56	3,37	3,00	3,56	3,40	2,36	3,07	2,95
32. Meaning and experience economy	3,80	1,63	3,05	3,08	4,08	3,14	1,73	3,33	3,03
33. Micro- and small units	3,36	3,00	3,53	3,18	3,98	3,10	2,36	3,36	3,31
34. Migration patterns	2,76	1,22	3,47	2,82	3,42	2,86	1,73	3,71	2,70
35. Multi-local living	4,32	2,00	2,68	2,16	3,58	2,50	1,91	2,91	2,78
36. Multifunctional forests	3,88	1,80	4,11	3,32	4,02	2,86	2,45	4,20	3,26
37. Natural and cultural heritage	3,56	3,44	3,84	3,50	4,40	3,87	3,27	4,00	3,77
38. New governance models	2,76	2,63	3,47	2,74	3,88	3,10	2,64	3,45	3,09
39. Pandemics and epidemics	3,64	2,95	3,21	2,84	3,19	3,43	3,00	3,10	3,16
40. Place branding	3,48	3,24	3,11	3,39	3,90	3,33	3,09	3,45	3,43
41. Policy incidence and effectiveness	2,64	2,71	3,11	2,84	3,98	3,36	3,45	4,21	3,22
42. Pop-up culture and gig economy	3,04	1,29	3,26	2,95	3,40	2,87	2,09	2,45	2,68
43. Public goods	3,20	2,10	3,42	2,84	3,86	3,60	3,09	3,82	3,16
44. Remote work	4,20	3,12	4,11	4,03	3,77	3,73	2,55	4,13	3,73
45. Resilience	3,32	2,12	3,58	3,05	4,02	3,30	3,00	3,73	3,21
46. Rural artisans	3,52	3,34	3,58	3,50	4,12	3,72	2,82	3,27	3,59
47. Rural business succession	3,28	2,41	3,32	2,76	3,74	3,32	3,00	3,93	3,16
48. Rural energy communities	3,28	2,15	3,58	3,42	3,79	3,52	2,82	3,82	3,26
49. Rural hubs	3,32	2,24	3,37	3,79	4,02	3,17	2,09	3,82	3,28
50. Rural in the social media	3,52	2,63	3,32	3,45	3,91	3,39	3,64	3,73	3,40
51. Rural lifestyle	3,68	3,22	3,84	3,45	3,79	3,69	3,27	3,87	3,58
52. Rural tourism	3,84	2,76	3,47	3,53	4,21	4,06	3,27	4,00	3,64
53. Search for better quality of life	3,68	2,95	4,16	3,50	4,28	3,84	3,18	3,55	3,66
54. Self-sufficiency	3,48	1,63	3,68	3,00	3,76	3,75	4,00	3,64	3,20
55. Sharing economy	3,08	1,71	3,53	2,95	3,40	2,84	2,82	3,91	2,89
56. Smart solutions in rural space	3,36	2,41	3,16	3,39	3,86	3,48	2,73	3,82	3,28
57. Social enterprises and entrepreneurs	3,08	2,17	3,42	3,42	4,12	3,70	3,45	4,00	3,35
58. Sustainability transition	3,36	3,17	4,26	3,05	4,05	3,67	2,55	4,33	3,55
59. Technology-intensive farming	3,12	1,56	2,89	2,76	3,14	3,71	2,09	3,27	2,80
60. Transparency of the food system	3,96	3,02	3,95	3,05	4,09	3,29	4,00	3,73	3,55

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest rank in each group encircled.

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Figure 11. Top-5 trends by country, part 1

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

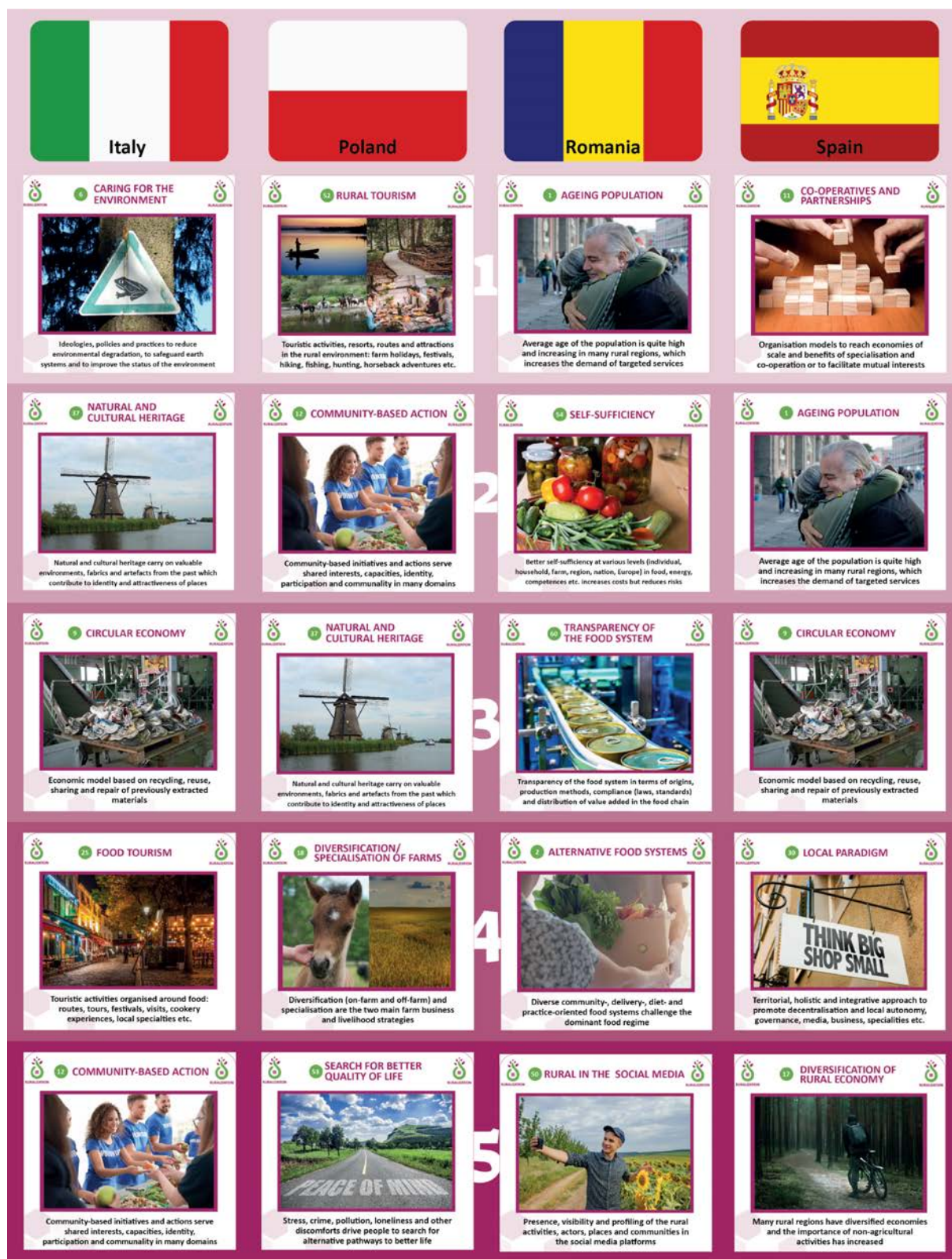


Figure 12. Top-5 trends by country, part 2

Participants of the workshops chose **type of the area** they were most interested and the actual workshop activities were organised based on this preference (usually the top-3 most promising trends based on the rating of the trends in the pre-assignment). Table 7 and Figure 13 present rating of the trend by type of the area. Each type of area had a unique most promising trend: alternative food system in city areas, community-based action in rural areas close to city, rural lifestyle in rural villages and remote work in remote rural areas. While community-based action, rural tourism as well as natural and cultural heritage were among the top-5 trend in three of out four types of areas, there were also surprising results. Remote work was a top-5 trend not only in remote rural areas but also in city areas. Caring for the environment was not a top-5 trend in more stressed and densely populated city areas and rural villages but in rural areas close to city and remote rural areas. Of course, the results depend on the composition of the reviewers of the trends and different people would have made different rating, but the results still provide some interesting insights for the policy agendas targeted to different types of areas. The rating results of the 20 workshops are provided in Annex 1.

Table 7. Rating of the trends by type of area

Trend	City area	Rural area close to city	Rural village	Remote rural area	Total
1. Ageing population	2,38	2,67	2,90	2,92	2,77
2. Alternative food systems	4,22	3,96	3,80	3,83	3,91
3. Benefiting from globalisation	2,41	2,82	3,00	2,94	2,85
4. Benefiting from urbanisation	2,75	3,05	2,93	2,94	2,94
5. Care services	3,19	3,44	3,68	3,61	3,53
6. Caring for the environment	3,56	3,96	3,71	3,90	3,80
7. Changing gender roles	2,25	3,19	3,25	3,08	3,05
8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	2,53	3,31	3,40	3,57	3,29
9. Circular economy	2,94	3,46	3,55	3,58	3,44
10. Climate change	2,84	3,09	3,46	3,31	3,24
11. Co-operatives and partnerships	3,78	3,50	3,54	3,82	3,63
12. Community-based action	3,22	4,07	3,81	3,96	3,83
13. Counteracting unequal development and rural decline	2,44	3,29	3,43	3,38	3,24
14. Creative economy	2,53	2,98	3,14	3,29	3,05
15. Degrowth	2,38	2,95	3,05	3,08	2,93
16. Digital economy	3,16	3,40	3,68	3,71	3,54
17. Diversification of rural economy	3,03	3,56	3,54	3,60	3,49
18. Diversification/specialisation of farms	2,97	3,51	3,56	3,61	3,47
19. DIY movement	2,16	2,86	2,89	3,00	2,80
20. e-commerce	3,09	3,19	3,45	3,53	3,35
21. Ecovillages	2,59	3,02	3,04	3,15	3,00
22. Educational farms	2,96	3,27	3,51	3,56	3,39
23. Food security	2,56	3,23	3,20	3,55	3,19
24. Food sovereignty	2,88	3,21	3,39	3,50	3,30
25. Food tourism	2,75	3,40	3,69	3,75	3,50
26. Growing food demand	2,69	3,09	3,14	3,53	3,15
27. Heritage tourism	2,69	3,28	3,50	3,80	3,40
28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	2,97	3,33	3,43	3,24	3,29
29. Integration of immigrants	2,59	3,13	3,26	3,38	3,16
30. Local paradigm	3,00	3,28	3,37	3,38	3,30
31. Manifestations of new technologies	2,53	2,91	3,07	3,04	2,95
32. Meaning and experience economy	2,25	3,05	3,13	3,34	3,03
33. Micro- and small units	2,97	3,15	3,41	3,54	3,31
34. Migration patterns	2,03	2,63	2,85	2,94	2,70
35. Multi-local living	2,28	2,73	2,79	3,10	2,78
36. Multifunctional forests	2,56	3,14	3,42	3,58	3,26
37. Natural and cultural heritage	3,81	3,55	3,84	3,87	3,77
38. New governance models	2,78	3,00	3,17	3,25	3,09
39. Pandemics and epidemics	3,25	3,11	2,97	3,42	3,16
40. Place branding	3,63	3,38	3,42	3,37	3,43
41. Policy incidence and effectiveness	3,09	3,14	3,36	3,16	3,22
42. Pop-up culture and gig economy	2,19	2,62	2,78	2,90	2,68
43. Public goods	2,97	2,98	3,24	3,35	3,16
44. Remote work	3,84	3,43	3,62	4,15	3,73
45. Resilience	2,94	3,21	3,21	3,38	3,21
46. Rural artisans	3,13	3,70	3,66	3,63	3,59
47. Rural business succession	2,84	3,02	3,37	3,19	3,16
48. Rural energy communities	2,59	3,23	3,30	3,62	3,26
49. Rural hubs	2,69	3,38	3,40	3,38	3,28
50. Rural in the social media	2,56	3,54	3,62	3,42	3,40
51. Rural lifestyle	3,06	3,46	3,87	3,60	3,58
52. Rural tourism	2,88	3,70	3,76	3,86	3,64
53. Search for better quality of life	3,38	3,52	3,75	3,87	3,66
54. Self-sufficiency	2,44	3,20	3,28	3,54	3,20
55. Sharing economy	2,81	2,84	2,99	2,87	2,89
56. Smart solutions in rural space	2,77	3,38	3,38	3,31	3,28
57. Social enterprises and entrepreneurs	2,81	3,34	3,47	3,52	3,35
58. Sustainability transition	3,31	3,49	3,59	3,69	3,55
59. Technology-intensive farming	2,06	2,84	2,98	2,92	2,80
60. Transparency of the food system	3,38	3,47	3,60	3,67	3,55

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest rank in each group encircled.

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

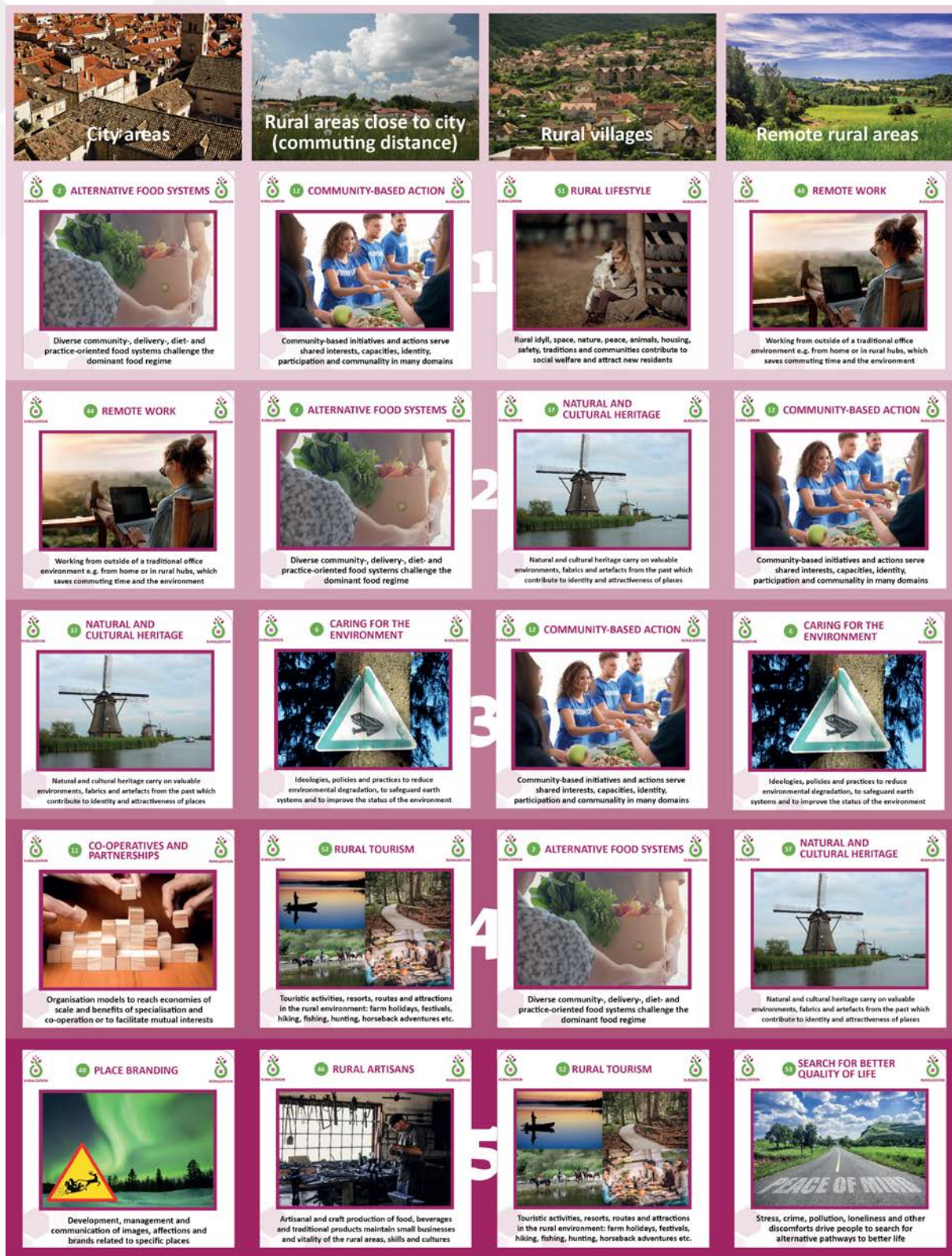


Figure 13. Top-5 trends by type of area

The previous analysis was based on averages of the ratings of the trends. Figure 14 provides a more detailed analysis of the **incidence of the trends among different types of areas**. Some of the trends can be described as very promising in many contexts. An arbitrary criteria for identifying these trends was an average rating higher than 4 (implying ‘very promising’ or ‘extremely promising’) in 6–7 out of 16 regions. This criteria was met by only three trends: caring for the environment, alternative food systems as well as cheap rural housing and rural second homes.

Obviously, there is no ‘silver bullet’ or magical trend that would be expected to bring about positive rural development and regeneration across all areas in Europe.

Another set of trends can be described as very promising in specific contexts. These trends had an average rating higher than 4 in 4–5 out of 16 regions. This criteria was met by ten trends: remote work, co-operatives and partnerships, infrastructures and accessibility, community-based action, natural and cultural heritage, search for better quality of life, diversification of rural economy, circular economy, multifunctional forests and ageing population.

Further on, some of the trend can be described as not promising in specific contexts. Due to generally positive character of the trends, an arbitrary criteria for identifying these trends was an average rating less than 2 (implying slightly promising’ or ‘not at all promising’) in 2 out of 16 regions. These trends were local paradigm, rural hubs, food security and changing gender roles. So, there were regions that had specific challenges in benefiting from these trends.

Finally, there were trends that can be described as not promising in many contexts. These trends had an average rating less than 2 in 3–4 out of 16 regions. This criteria was met by three trends: migration patterns, meaning and experience economy as well as pop-up culture and gig economy.

Even though the classification is arbitrary, it gives some idea of the challenges of policy design. Most regions can potentially benefit moderately from many prevailing trends, but very promising trends tend to be rather context-specific.

Trends that were rated as very promising in many regions



Trends that were rated as very promising in specific regions



Trends that were rated as not promising in specific regions



Trends that were rated as not promising in many regions



Figure 14. Analysis of the regional incidence of the trends

3.1.2 Actions and actors to benefit from the trends

Participants of the workshops defined actions to benefit from the trends and actors, who could be in charge of the actions. As much as 630 actions were identified; these are described in detail in Annex 1. The responses were classified by means of conventional content analysis without predefined categories, i.e. the categories were iterated on the basis of the data. The needed topics of actions could be abstracted into 26 broad categories (Table 8). As the needed actions are context-specific, these abstract categories do not suggest a direct policy recipe for a specific type of area or country, but rather provide an overview of the general types of actions that were deemed to be necessary to benefit from the trends.

Table 8. Description of the topics of action

Topic of action	Description
Accessibility	Possibility to have access to specific locations; being connected
Bureaucracy	Regulatory burden; restrictions; ambiguity
Co-operation	Organised concerted action to reach mutual benefits or common goals
Coherence	Adoption of shared view; harmonious or integral approach
Communality	Maintenance of social bonds; shared identity; feeling of belonging
Communication	Provision of information through personal interaction or via media platforms
Compliance	Compliance with norms; avoidance of fraud
Conservation	Preservation of ecosystems, landscapes, milieus, buildings etc.
Coordination	Getting various actors to work together in a meaningful way
Decentralisation	Process of localisation; process toward more dispersed structures
Diversification	Process toward more diverse actions, actors or structures
Education	Various forms of providing people with new knowledge, skills and competences
Envisioning	Design and evaluation of alternative futures
Facilities/investments	Provisions of prerequisites for various actions often asks for investments
Financial support	Public support for specific actions or actors
Flexibility	Latitude to choose place to live or work, mode of work etc.
Framing	Putting things in a new perspective e.g. to avoid narrow or path dependent view
Incentives	Various rewards connected to specific kind of action
Integration	Process of becoming part of community
Involvement	Process of taking part in local decision making or community activities
Jobs	Creation of employment opportunities
Market access	Possibility to enter specific supply chains or markets to sell one's products
Networking	Creation of relationships between various actors to serve some ends
Organisation, setting up	Process of arranging resources and actors to set something new
Promotion	Advancement of something in various ways to make it more visible or popular
Regulation	Activities of the public sector used to reach societal goals via law or norms

Facilities/investments was to most frequently identified topic of action that was needed to benefit from the trends in all **types of regions** where workshops were organised (Table 9). Other topics of action in top-5 included promotion, organisation & setting up, communication and education. Besides these, financial support, regulation, incentives, coordination and framing were also considered important topics of specific actions in many regions.

Regional profiles were not very different. Compared to the average of all regions, predominantly urban regions were profiled by the importance of facilities/investments,

financial support and communication, two first of which were a bit surprising as these areas often have better facilities and resources than other types of areas. Intermediate regions were profiled by the importance of promotion, market access and compliance. Predominantly rural regions were profiled by coordination, financial support and integration.

Each type of the regions where the possibilities to benefit from the trends were assessed had some topics of action that were considered more important than in other types of regions, but the differences between the types of regions were not very significant.

Table 9. Topics of action to benefit from the trends by type of region

Topic	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Facilities/investments	20,1	14,6	11,4	14,9
Promotion	7,9	13,8	8,7	10,5
Organisation, setting up	6,7	7,3	5,9	6,7
Communication	8,5	4,5	5,9	6,0
Education	3,0	6,1	5,9	5,2
Financial support	7,9	2,0	6,4	5,1
Regulation	3,0	5,7	4,6	4,6
Incentives	6,7	4,0	2,7	4,3
Coordination	4,3	2,8	5,5	4,1
Framing	1,8	4,9	5,0	4,1
Co-operation	4,9	2,4	3,7	3,5
Involvement	4,3	0,8	5,9	3,5
Market access	1,2	5,3	2,7	3,3
Accessibility	3,7	2,0	3,2	2,9
Networking	3,0	2,8	2,7	2,9
Decentralisation	3,0	2,4	1,8	2,4
Integration	2,4	1,2	3,7	2,4
Conservation	3,0	0,8	3,2	2,2
Communality	0,6	2,0	3,2	2,1
Diversification	0,6	3,2	1,4	1,9
Jobs	0,0	2,8	1,4	1,6
Coherence	0,6	1,6	1,4	1,3
Envisioning	0,0	1,6	1,8	1,3
Flexibility	1,2	1,6	0,9	1,3
Compliance	0,0	2,8	0,0	1,1
Bureaucracy	1,2	0,8	0,9	1,0
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	164	247	219	630

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Each workshop group selected a specific **type of area** as the context of assessment: city area, rural area close to city (commuting distance), rural village or remote rural area. The results are summarised in Table 10. The most important topic of action to benefit from the selected trends was related to promotion in city areas and facilities/investments in all other types of areas. Top-5 topics of action in city areas included promotion, facilities/investments, communication, framing and decentralisation. The most important topics of action in rural areas close to city were facilities/investments, promotion, organisation & setting up,

education and regulation. In rural villages, the top-5 list included facilities/investments, promotion, organisation & setting up, communication and financial support. Finally, in remote rural areas the most promising measures to benefit from the trends included facilities/investments, framing, promotion, communication as well as education, regulation and incentives.

Compared to the average of all types of areas, the city areas were profiled by the importance decentralisation, promotion and framing. Rural areas close to city were profiled by diversification and education as well as regulation, market access, accessibility and communality. Rural villages were profiled by facilities/investments, promotion as well as organisation & setting up, financial support, co-operation and compliance. Remote rural areas were profiled by framing, incentives, involvement and regulation. The most outstanding difference was the importance of framing in remote rural areas, followed by incentives, regulation and involvement as important topics of action.

Altogether, the differences between the types of areas in the importance of the topics of action to benefit from the trends were not very pronounced.

Table 10. Topics of action to benefit from the trends by type of area

Topic	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)				Total
	City area		Rural village	Remote rural area	
Facilities/investments	8,6	14,2	17,5	13,8	14,9
Promotion	13,8	8,6	11,5	10,3	10,5
Organisation, setting up	5,2	7,3	7,5	3,4	6,7
Communication	8,6	4,7	6,0	8,0	6,0
Education	1,7	6,9	4,0	6,9	5,2
Financial support	3,4	5,2	6,0	3,4	5,1
Regulation	1,7	6,0	3,2	6,9	4,6
Incentives	5,2	3,9	3,6	6,9	4,3
Coordination	5,2	5,2	3,6	2,3	4,1
Framing	6,9	2,6	2,4	11,5	4,1
Co-operation	3,4	3,0	4,4	2,3	3,5
Involvement	5,2	2,1	3,6	5,7	3,5
Market access	3,4	4,7	3,2	0,0	3,3
Accessibility	3,4	4,3	2,0	1,1	2,9
Networking	1,7	3,4	3,2	1,1	2,9
Decentralisation	6,9	0,9	3,2	1,1	2,4
Integration	1,7	2,6	2,0	3,4	2,4
Conservation	3,4	2,6	2,0	1,1	2,2
Communality	1,7	3,4	0,8	2,3	2,1
Diversification	0,0	3,9	1,2	0,0	1,9
Jobs	1,7	2,1	1,6	0,0	1,6
Coherence	1,7	0,4	1,6	2,3	1,3
Envisioning	0,0	0,4	2,0	2,3	1,3
Flexibility	3,4	0,4	0,8	3,4	1,3
Compliance	1,7	0,4	2,0	0,0	1,1
Bureaucracy	0,0	0,9	1,6	0,0	1,0
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	58	233	252	87	630

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Differences in the relevance of various types of action were more pronounced between the countries than between types of areas (Table 11). This is partly due to varying compositions of the participants of the workshops and partly due to country-specific administrative structures, endowments of infrastructure and other resources, cultural tendencies etc. Facilities/investments was considered as the most important topic of action in most countries with some exceptions: framing in Poland, promotion in Romania and financial support in Spain. Looking at the deviations from the average of all countries, the diversity was high while most countries had a specific topic of action that was considered especially important in this country: regulation in Finland, coordination in France, involvement in Germany, conservation in Hungary, framing in Ireland, organisation & setting up in Italy, coherence in Poland, financial support in Romania and Spain as well as facilities/investments in the Netherlands.

Table 11. Topics of action to benefit from the trends by country

Topic	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Facilities/investments	18,7	15,2	14,7	18,9	14,3	15,0	7,0	4,8	0,0	26,8	14,9
Promotion	10,7	8,1	5,9	7,5	12,7	12,8	7,0	19,0	0,0	12,5	10,5
Organisation, setting up	4,0	9,1	5,9	3,8	1,6	12,8	5,3	9,5	0,0	1,8	6,7
Communication	9,3	9,1	2,9	0,0	4,8	6,8	5,3	9,5	0,0	3,6	6,0
Education	2,7	3,0	0,0	5,7	4,8	9,0	7,0	9,5	0,0	3,6	5,2
Financial support	1,3	4,0	2,9	0,0	9,5	5,3	1,8	14,3	27,8	1,8	5,1
Regulation	17,3	1,0	2,9	1,9	0,0	3,8	3,5	7,1	16,7	0,0	4,6
Incentives	2,7	3,0	8,8	3,8	1,6	3,8	8,8	0,0	16,7	5,4	4,3
Coordination	1,3	9,1	5,9	1,9	3,2	3,0	5,3	4,8	5,6	1,8	4,1
Framing	5,3	1,0	5,9	5,7	11,1	0,8	10,5	0,0	0,0	3,6	4,1
Co-operation	5,3	5,1	2,9	1,9	1,6	4,5	1,8	2,4	11,1	0,0	3,5
Involvement	2,7	2,0	8,8	5,7	9,5	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,4	3,5
Market access	8,0	3,0	0,0	7,5	0,0	0,8	7,0	4,8	0,0	1,8	3,3
Accessibility	2,7	4,0	2,9	5,7	0,0	0,8	3,5	2,4	0,0	7,1	2,9
Networking	2,7	3,0	5,9	0,0	0,0	7,5	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	2,9
Decentralisation	0,0	6,1	5,9	0,0	0,0	0,8	3,5	2,4	11,1	1,8	2,4
Integration	1,3	2,0	2,9	1,9	4,8	1,5	5,3	0,0	0,0	3,6	2,4
Conservation	0,0	4,0	0,0	9,4	0,0	0,8	3,5	0,0	0,0	3,6	2,2
Communality	1,3	2,0	0,0	7,5	4,8	0,8	1,8	0,0	0,0	1,8	2,1
Diversification	2,7	2,0	0,0	1,9	1,6	2,3	0,0	0,0	5,6	3,6	1,9
Jobs	0,0	1,0	0,0	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	7,1	1,6
Coherence	0,0	1,0	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,8	8,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3
Envisioning	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,0	3,5	0,0	5,6	1,8	1,3
Flexibility	0,0	0,0	5,9	0,0	7,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8	1,3
Compliance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	2,3	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	1,1
Bureaucracy	0,0	0,0	5,9	1,9	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	75	99	34	53	63	133	57	42	18	56	630

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

All the previous analyses disregard the trends to be benefited from. So, they indicate some broader tendencies which are related to resources, practices, policies, administrative capacities etc. Each of the 50 groups in the 20 workshops selected three (some four) most promising trends for further analysis; this resulted in 157 trends. The most common trends were ageing population, community-based action, alternative food systems, search for better quality of life and remote work (Figure 15). As much as 47 different trends of the 60 available trends became selected, i.e. were included in top-3 most promising ones at least in some region.

As a rather broad set of trends was assessed to be promising in only 20 regions, the European regions may benefit from rather many trends.

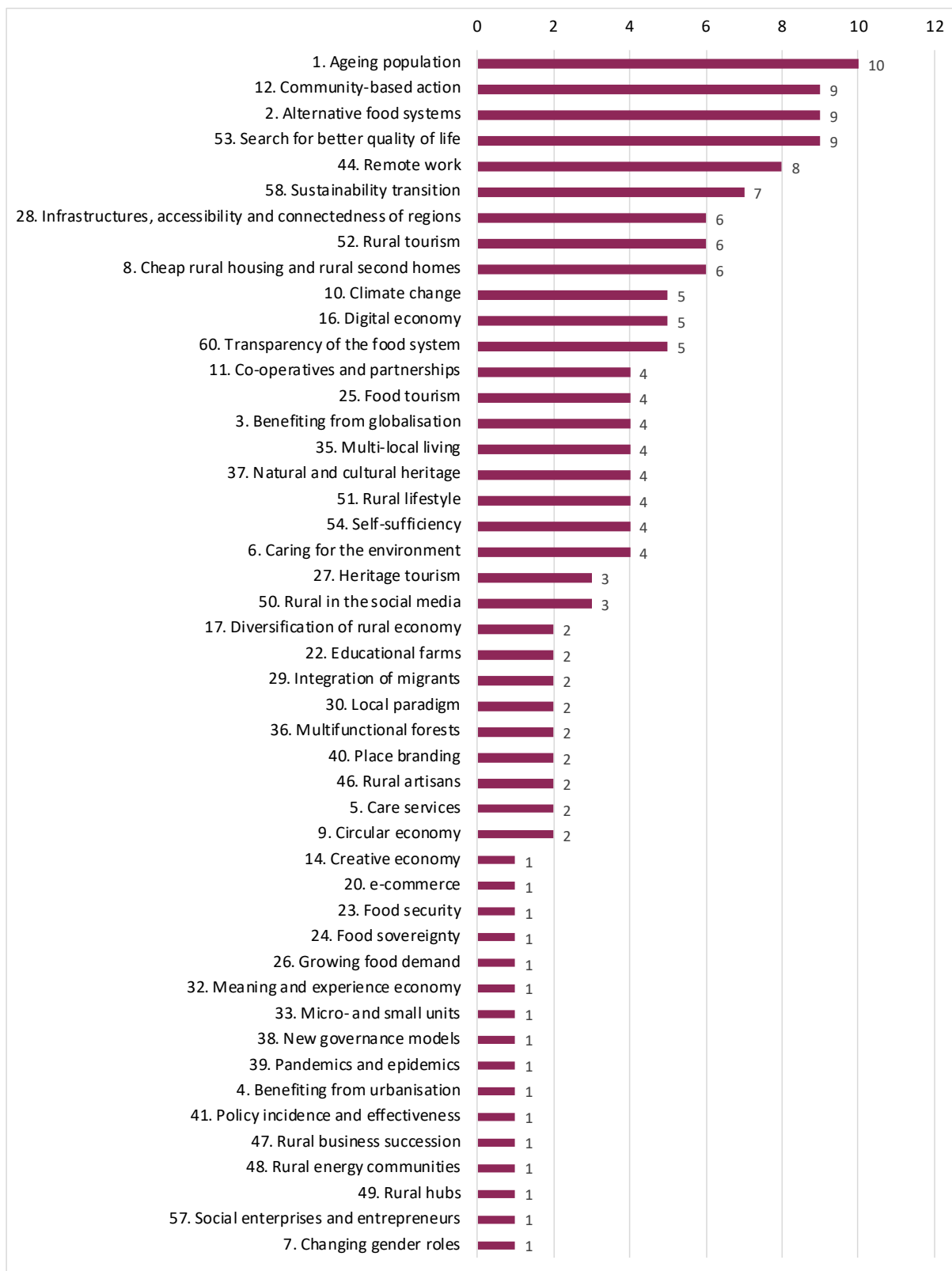


Figure 15. Trends that were selected for the analysis in the 20 workshops, count

Since the trends are different, so are the **topics of action to benefit** from them (Figures 16–18). Facilities/investment was considered to be the most important type of action to benefit from quite many trends (ageing population, remote work, infrastructures and accessibility, rural tourism, rural housing, digital economy, multi-local living, care services, creative economy, e-commerce, urbanisation and rural hubs). Further on, involvement was ranked as the most important action to benefit from community-based action and bureaucracy to benefit from alternative food systems and changing gender roles. On the other hand, each trend was profiled by a unique set of needed actions. For example, benefiting from remote work asks actions related to facilities/investments, promotion and flexibility. It is worth of noting that the results are based on different number assessments, indicated in the figures.

Obviously, benefiting from most trends asked for several types of action.

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Figure 16. Topics of action to benefit from the trends by trend, part 1

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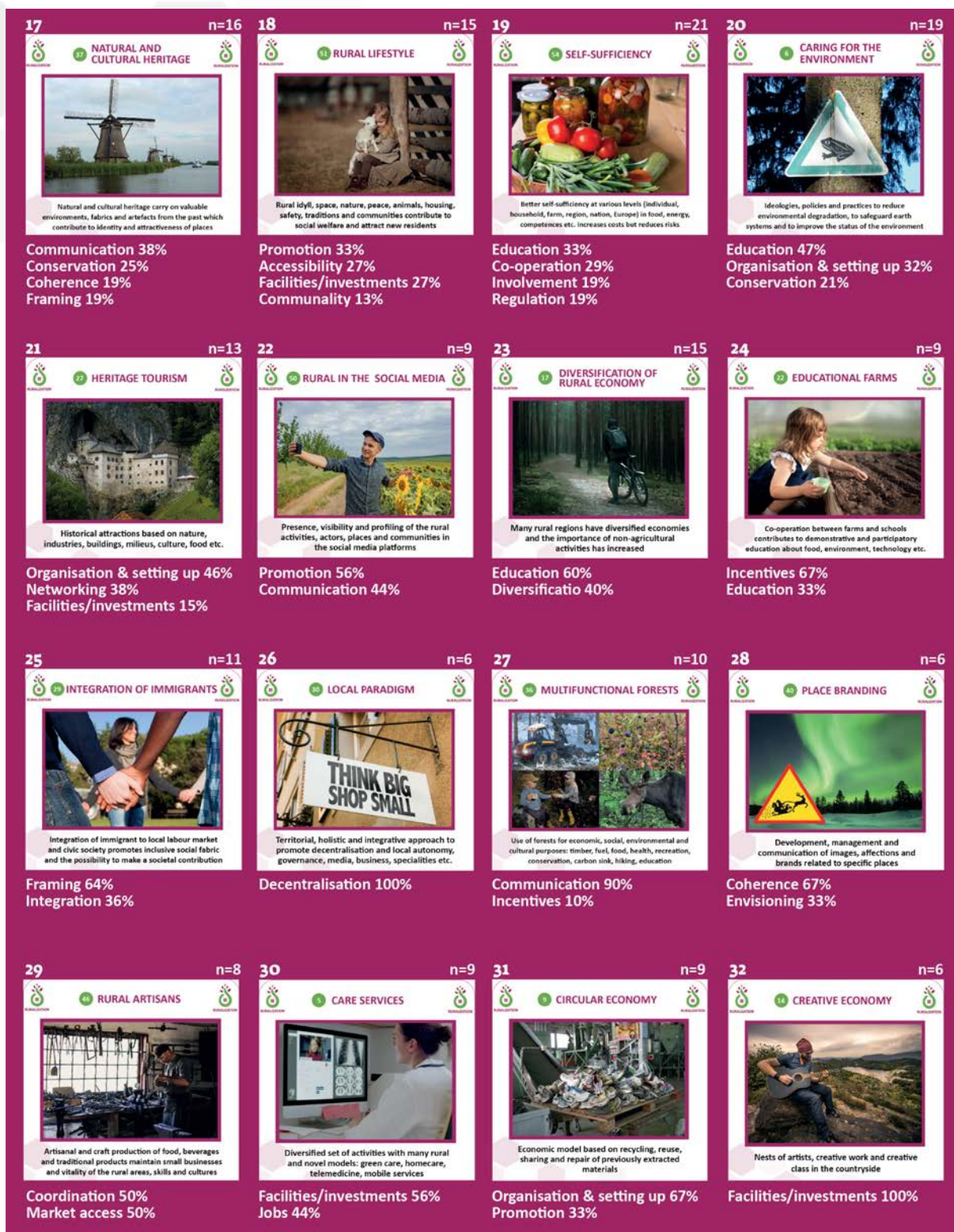


Figure 17. Topics of action to benefit from the trends by trend, part 2

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Figure 18. Topics of action to benefit from the trends by trend, part 3

Besides the specific actions also specific actors are needed to realise the actions to benefit from the trends. Actors were identified by means of summative content analysis with predefined logical categories. Table 12 presents the actor groups which have been assessed to be involved in the actions by **type of region** in which the workshops were organised. As much as 1,312 actor roles were defined for the 630 specified actions, i.e. 2.1 actor groups per action on the average. Local public sector was the most important actor group to benefit from the trends in all types of regions. Top-3 list of actors in the predominantly urban areas and predominantly rural areas included local public sector, national public sector and private sector. Top-3 actors in the intermediate regions were local public sector, private sector and regional public sector.

Public sector comprised almost two thirds (63%) of the specified actors to benefit from the trends, followed by private sector (17%), non-profit sector (10%), citizens (5%) and for-benefit sector⁵ (5%). Among the three types of regions, local actors as well as regional and European actors were assessed to be most important in intermediate regions and national actors in predominantly urban regions; the range was most often not specified in predominantly rural regions.

As a conclusion, the stakeholders of all types of regions put the public sector in main charge when benefiting from trends is considered.

⁵ For-benefit or fourth sector includes organisations which aim at maximising social benefit via participating in markets, development activities, social action etc. The group includes, for example, community development companies, social enterprises, civic corporations, solidarity businesses and value-based organisations.

Table 12. Actors to benefit from the trends by type of region

Actor group	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Local public sector	25,3	24,6	24,8	24,8
National public sector	20,0	12,1	19,1	16,5
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	16,1	16,8	14,9	16,0
Regional public sector	5,6	15,3	2,8	8,6
Public sector	6,7	4,3	13,5	7,9
European public sector	7,2	7,8	0,0	5,1
Citizens	1,7	5,5	7,1	5,0
Local non-profit sector	6,1	5,7	2,6	4,8
For-benefit sector	1,4	1,1	9,2	3,8
Non-profit sector	10,0	0,0	2,8	3,7
Regional non-profit sector	0,0	2,1	2,1	1,5
Local private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	2,6	0,9	1,4
Regional for-benefit sector	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	16,1	19,5	15,8	17,4
Public sector	64,7	64,1	60,3	63,0
Non-profit sector	16,1	7,8	7,6	10,0
For-benefit sector	1,4	3,2	9,2	4,6
Citizens	1,7	5,5	7,1	5,0
Local actors	33,1	38,4	35,5	36,0
Regional actors	5,6	19,5	5,0	11,0
National actors	20,0	12,1	19,1	16,5
European actors	7,2	7,8	0,0	5,1
Not specified	34,2	22,3	40,4	31,4
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	360	529	423	1312

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled. Citizens are included in local actors.

Each workshop group also selected a specific type of area as the context of assessment (Table 13). The most important actor group to benefit from the trends was local public sector in rural areas close to city and in rural villages, national public sector in remote rural areas and private sector in city areas. The role of the public sector was the higher the more peripheral the area was: 50% of the specified actor groups in city areas but 79% in remote rural areas. Private sector and for-benefit sector were considered most important in city areas, non-profit sector in rural areas close to city and the citizens in remote rural areas. Stakeholders assessed the role of private sector to be quite small or negligible outside the cities, towns and villages. Regarding the range of action, local actors were considered as the most important actor group in benefiting from the trends in rural areas close to city, regional actors in city areas; national actors and European actors were most important in remote rural areas. The range was most often not specified in rural villages.

The capacity of the remote rural areas, especially, to benefit from the trends was assessed to be heavily dependent on the actors of the public sector.

Table 13. Actors to benefit from the trends by type of area

Actor group	City area	Rural area close to city (commuting)	Rural village	Remote rural area	Total
Local public sector	0,8	38,5	22,9	15,0	24,8
National public sector	29,5	11,6	12,1	31,6	16,5
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	33,3	14,7	18,6	0,0	16,0
Regional public sector	19,7	5,1	9,7	6,2	8,6
Public sector	0,0	4,5	12,5	8,8	7,9
European public sector	0,0	1,8	4,8	17,1	5,1
Citizens	4,5	5,6	3,0	9,3	5,0
Local non-profit sector	0,0	1,1	6,5	11,9	4,8
For-benefit sector	3,8	5,3	3,9	0,0	3,8
Non-profit sector	0,0	6,5	3,5	0,0	3,7
Regional non-profit sector	0,0	4,5	0,0	0,0	1,5
Local private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	0,9	2,6	0,0	1,4
Regional for-benefit sector	8,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	33,3	15,6	21,2	0,0	17,4
Public sector	50,0	61,5	61,9	78,8	63,0
Non-profit sector	0,0	12,0	10,0	11,9	10,0
For-benefit sector	12,1	5,3	3,9	0,0	4,6
Citizens	4,5	5,6	3,0	9,3	5,0
Local actors	5,3	46,1	34,9	36,3	36,0
Regional actors	28,0	9,6	9,7	6,2	11,0
National actors	29,5	11,6	12,1	31,6	16,5
European actors	0,0	1,8	4,8	17,1	5,1
Not specified	37,1	31,0	38,5	8,8	31,4
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	132	449	538	193	1312

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled. Citizens are included in local actors.

There were quite significant differences between the **countries**, but they were partly due to different number of stakeholders involved in the assessment (Table 14). Still, public sector and local actors had the main role in trying to benefit from the trends in most countries.

Table 14. Actors to benefit from the trends by country

Actor group	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Local public sector	0,0	20,9	0,0	22,8	20,3	22,1	69,3	10,2	51,3	25,4	24,8
National public sector	37,8	21,8	0,0	22,8	38,1	4,3	12,7	0,0	43,6	6,6	16,5
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	31,5	25,9	16,1	3,8	5,1	9,6	0,0	57,1	0,0	9,0	16,0
Regional public sector	6,3	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,9	9,0	21,4	0,0	31,1	8,6
Public sector	13,4	0,0	41,9	7,6	6,8	6,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,8	7,9
European public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,1	9,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	5,1
Citizens	0,0	0,0	33,9	31,6	15,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	5,0
Local non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,3	5,1	18,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,8
For-benefit sector	11,0	11,4	8,1	0,0	5,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,8
Non-profit sector	0,0	13,2	0,0	0,0	4,2	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7
Regional non-profit sector	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5
Local private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,1	0,0	4,3	0,0	0,0	5,1	0,0	1,4
Regional for-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,2	0,0	0,0	0,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	31,5	25,9	16,1	8,9	5,1	13,9	0,0	57,1	5,1	9,0	17,4
Public sector	57,5	45,5	41,9	53,2	65,3	58,7	100,0	31,6	94,9	90,2	63,0
Non-profit sector	0,0	17,3	0,0	6,3	9,3	27,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0
For-benefit sector	11,0	11,4	8,1	0,0	5,1	0,0	0,0	11,2	0,0	0,0	4,6
Citizens	0,0	0,0	33,9	31,6	15,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	5,0
Local actors	0,0	20,9	33,9	65,8	40,7	44,8	69,3	10,2	56,4	26,2	36,0
Regional actors	6,3	6,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,8	9,0	32,7	0,0	31,1	11,0
National actors	37,8	21,8	0,0	22,8	38,1	4,3	12,7	0,0	43,6	6,6	16,5
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,1	9,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	5,1
Not specified	55,9	50,5	66,1	11,4	21,2	21,0	0,0	57,1	0,0	32,8	31,4
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	127	220	62	79	118	281	166	98	39	122	1312

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled. Citizens are included in local actors.

While looking at the role of various actor groups **by trend**, the local, regional, national or European public sector was most important in most trends (Figures 19–21). There were trends in which other actor groups hold the prime role. For example, in the promotion of remote work and rural lifestyle the private sector was considered most important and in the promotion. For-benefit sector was considered most important in trying to benefit from climate change and care services and non-profit sector in trying to benefit from digital economy, co-operatives and partnerships as well as caring for the environment. Citizens were not considered as the most important actor group in any trend. It should be observed that assessments of the trends are based on varying number of stakeholders (indicated in the figures).

As a conclusion, even though the public sector is very central in trying to benefit from the trends, there are several promising trends where other actors should play a key role.

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Figure 19. Actors to benefit from the trends by trend, part 1

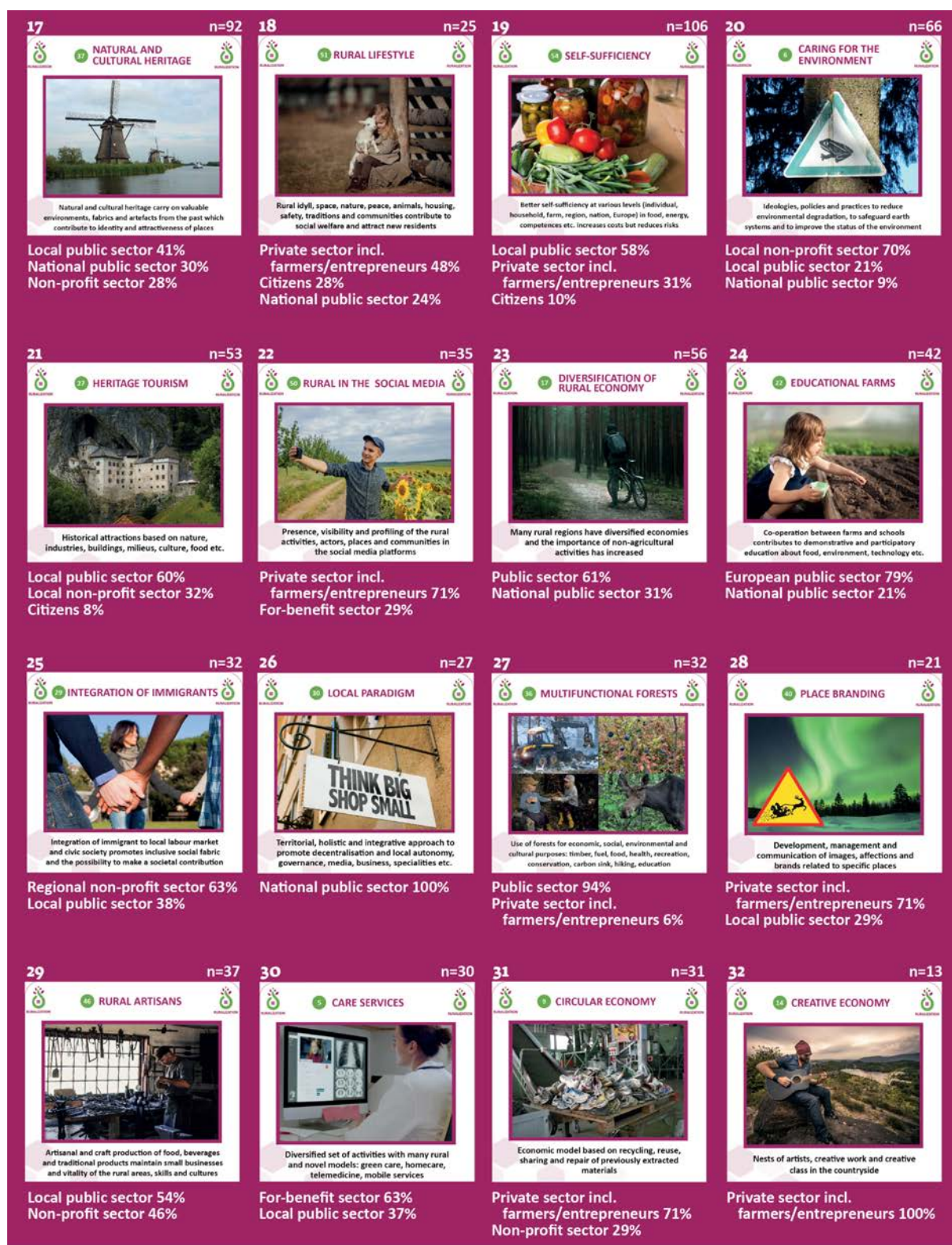


Figure 20. Actors to benefit from the trends by trend, part 2

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Figure 21. Actors to benefit from the trends by trend, part 3

3.1.3 Actions and actors to make the dreams come true

Participants of the workshops also identified and assessed effective measures to make futures dreams of the youth come true. These actions were abstracted using the categories that were identified in the trend data by means of conventional content analysis. The actions were analysed separately for the livelihood (181 items), accommodation (172 items) and lifestyle dreams (114 items) as well as for the obstacles (160) to realising the dreams. All in all, the stakeholders identified 627 actions to promote the realisation of the futures dreams of the youth on their own region.

Actions to promote livelihood dreams

Regarding the **type of region** where the workshop was organised, facilities/investments were evaluated to be the most important topic of action to make the livelihood dreams come true in all types of regions and by far most important in predominantly rural regions (Table 15). This was followed by diversification and promotion in predominantly urban regions and intermediate regions and by networking and accessibility in predominantly rural regions. In general, the top-5 topics of action cover 65% of the measures deemed necessary to make the livelihood dreams come true: facilities/investments, diversification activities, education, promotion and financial support.

Compared to the average of all regions, the predominantly urban regions were profiled by the importance of diversification and promotion, whereas the intermediate regions were profiled by communication and market access. The profile of predominantly rural regions was most distinctive with high emphasis in facilities/investments and networking.

Obviously, the stakeholders assessed the needs of different types of regions to be somewhat different in ways to make the livelihood dreams of the youth come true.

Table 15. Topics of action to make the livelihood dreams come true by type of region

Topic	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Facilities/investments	24,3	23,7	50,0	31,5
Diversification	17,1	11,9	0,0	10,5
Education	8,6	10,2	7,7	8,8
Promotion	14,3	6,8	0,0	7,7
Financial support	11,4	0,0	7,7	6,6
Involvement	5,7	6,8	0,0	4,4
Networking	0,0	0,0	13,5	3,9
Coordination	0,0	5,1	5,8	3,3
Accessibility	0,0	0,0	9,6	2,8
Communication	0,0	8,5	0,0	2,8
Flexibility	7,1	0,0	0,0	2,8
Market access	0,0	8,5	0,0	2,8
Jobs	0,0	6,8	0,0	2,2
Regulation	2,9	3,4	0,0	2,2
Bureaucracy	4,3	0,0	0,0	1,7
Communality	0,0	5,1	0,0	1,7
Conservation	0,0	0,0	5,8	1,7
Organisation, setting up	4,3	0,0	0,0	1,7
Incentives	0,0	3,4	0,0	1,1
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	52	70	59	181

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Each workshop group selected a specific **type of area** as the context of assessment: city area, rural area close to city (commuting distance), rural village or remote rural area. Surprisingly, facilities/investments were considered to be the more important way to promote realisation of the dreams the more central or urban the area was (Table 16). This was in line with the dreams of the youth: the more central or urban the dream, the better local services were wished for. Young people who were dreaming about more rural destinations did not expect to have same services available as in the cities and towns. The stakeholders could have reflected this setting in the assessment.

Each type of area had some topics of action that were more important than in other types of areas (difference from the average share of all areas). City areas were profiled by the importance of facilities/investments (share 55%, average 32%), conservation and organisation & setting up. Rural areas close to city were profiled by promotion and facilities/investments, whereas the profilers of rural villages included networking and education. Finally, important means to promote livelihood dreams specific to remote rural areas included diversification (share 54%, average 11%) , communication and bureaucracy.

The central role of diversification in the remote rural areas and facilities/investments in the city areas were the most distinctive area-specific topics of actions to promote realisation of the livelihood dreams of the youth.

Table 16. Topics of action to make the livelihood dreams come true by type of area

Topic	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)				Total
	City area		Rural village	Remote rural area	
Facilities/investments	55,0	38,1	30,6	0,0	31,5
Diversification	0,0	4,8	2,8	53,8	10,5
Education	0,0	9,5	13,9	0,0	8,8
Promotion	15,0	17,5	0,0	0,0	7,7
Financial support	0,0	6,3	11,1	0,0	6,6
Involvement	0,0	6,3	5,6	0,0	4,4
Networking	0,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	3,9
Coordination	0,0	4,8	4,2	0,0	3,3
Accessibility	0,0	0,0	6,9	0,0	2,8
Communication	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,2	2,8
Flexibility	0,0	0,0	4,2	7,7	2,8
Market access	0,0	0,0	6,9	0,0	2,8
Jobs	0,0	4,8	1,4	0,0	2,2
Regulation	0,0	3,2	0,0	7,7	2,2
Bureaucracy	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,5	1,7
Communality	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	1,7
Conservation	15,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Organisation, setting up	15,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Incentives	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,0	1,1
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	20	63	72	26	181

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

The diversity of assessments **by country** is very high (Table 17). This is partly due to specific characteristics of the countries (administrative structure, history, resource endowments etc.), partly due to the qualities of the dreams and partly due to the varying number of participants of the workshops.

Table 17. Topics of action to make the livelihood dreams come true by country

Topic	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Facilities/investments	11,1	40,6	0,0	20,0	0,0	13,0	29,4	84,2	78,6	16,7	31,5
Diversification	33,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,1	23,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,5
Education	0,0	18,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,8
Promotion	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	15,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	7,7
Financial support	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	8,7	29,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,6
Involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	4,4
Networking	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,9
Coordination	0,0	9,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	3,3
Accessibility	0,0	15,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8
Communication	55,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8
Flexibility	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,4	0,0	2,8
Market access	0,0	15,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8
Jobs	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	8,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2
Regulation	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,3	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2
Bureaucracy	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Communality	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Conservation	0,0	0,0	60,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Organisation, setting up	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,8	0,0	0,0	1,7
Incentives	0,0	0,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	9	32	5	15	12	46	17	19	14	12	181

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Actions to promote accommodation dreams

Top-5 topics of action to make accommodation dreams come true included facilities/investments, (housing) market access, regulation, promotion and accessibility (Table 18). These accounted for 62% of all identified actions. There were some remarkable differences between the **types of regions**. Actions needed in the predominantly urban regions were profiled by the importance of facilities/investments and coordination, whereas the intermediate regions were profiled by the importance of accessibility and promotion. Predominantly rural regions were profiled by the importance of market access and conservation.

Looking also at the weaker profilers and abstracting further, urban regions were challenged by organisation, intermediate regions by accessibility and rural regions by reconfiguration to realise the accommodation dreams of the youth.

Table 18. Topics of action to make the accommodation dreams come true by type of region

Topic	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Facilities/investments	38,6	7,1	28,9	23,3
Market access	7,0	7,1	28,9	12,8
Regulation	14,0	5,7	11,1	9,9
Promotion	0,0	18,6	4,4	8,7
Accessibility	0,0	18,6	0,0	7,6
Financial support	5,3	5,7	4,4	5,2
Coordination	12,3	0,0	0,0	4,1
Flexibility	0,0	10,0	0,0	4,1
Decentralisation	0,0	7,1	0,0	2,9
Diversification	0,0	7,1	0,0	2,9
Involvement	8,8	0,0	0,0	2,9
Jobs	8,8	0,0	0,0	2,9
Conservation	0,0	0,0	8,9	2,3
Networking	0,0	5,7	0,0	2,3
Bureaucracy	5,3	0,0	0,0	1,7
Co-operation	0,0	4,3	0,0	1,7
Framing	0,0	0,0	6,7	1,7
Incentives	0,0	0,0	6,7	1,7
Communication	0,0	2,9	0,0	1,2
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	57	70	45	172

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Regarding the **type of area**, the results were again different from the regional results (Table 19). This is of course due to the fact that the regions where the workshops were organised were large and included all types of areas, urban and rural locations. City areas were profiled by the importance of facilities/investments (60% of the actions, average 23%), involvement (20%, average 3%) and financial support (12%, average 5%). Rural areas close to city were profiled by facilities/investments (39%, average 23%), promotion (20%, average 9%) and jobs (9%, average 3%). Strongest profilers of rural villages included regulation (23%, average 10%), coordination (9%, average 4%) and flexibility (9%, average 4%). In the case of remote rural areas, the strongest profilers were decentralisation (28%, average 3%), market access (33%, average 13%) and incentives (17%, average 2%). The profiles were logically more distinctive than in the case of regions including many types of areas.

Summing up, the city areas need, especially, more facilities and organisation, rural areas close to cities need more facilities and promotion, rural villages need more permissive norms and policies whereas remote rural areas need incentives to stronger agency and better status to contribute to the realisation of accommodation dreams of the youth.

Table 19. Topics of action to make the accommodation dreams come true by type of area

Topic	City area	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Rural village	Remote rural area	Total
Facilities/investments	60,0	38,9	5,3	0,0	23,3
Market access	0,0	9,3	14,7	33,3	12,8
Regulation	0,0	0,0	22,7	0,0	9,9
Promotion	8,0	20,4	0,0	11,1	8,7
Accessibility	0,0	7,4	12,0	0,0	7,6
Financial support	12,0	0,0	6,7	5,6	5,2
Coordination	0,0	0,0	9,3	0,0	4,1
Flexibility	0,0	0,0	9,3	0,0	4,1
Decentralisation	0,0	0,0	0,0	27,8	2,9
Diversification	0,0	0,0	6,7	0,0	2,9
Involvement	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9
Jobs	0,0	9,3	0,0	0,0	2,9
Conservation	0,0	7,4	0,0	0,0	2,3
Networking	0,0	0,0	5,3	0,0	2,3
Bureaucracy	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	1,7
Co-operation	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	1,7
Framing	0,0	3,7	0,0	5,6	1,7
Incentives	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	1,7
Communication	0,0	3,7	0,0	0,0	1,2
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	25	54	75	18	172

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

The **country-specific** results are presented in Table 20. Again, they are affected by the varying number of participants in the workshops but also indicate some tendencies that are important in each country. While facilities/investments were considered to be the most important way to make accommodation dreams come true, regulation was considered to be even more important in Romania and The Netherlands, promotion in Poland and accessibility in Italy. The more detailed results in Annex provide additional information about the contents of the actions.

Table 20. Topics of action to make the accommodation dreams come true by country

Topic	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Facilities/investments	34,8	54,2	75,0	42,9	44,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,9	8,1	23,3
Market access	26,1	45,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,5	12,8
Regulation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,3	11,1	33,3	14,3	18,9	9,9
Promotion	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,6	22,2	3,3	44,4	22,2	0,0	0,0	8,7
Accessibility	17,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	30,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,6
Financial support	0,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	5,6	0,0	0,0	8,1	5,2
Coordination	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,9	4,1
Flexibility	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,9	4,1
Decentralisation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9
Diversification	21,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9
Involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,5	2,9
Jobs	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9
Conservation	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,2	0,0	0,0	2,3
Networking	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3
Bureaucracy	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Co-operation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,9	0,0	1,7
Framing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Incentives	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Communication	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,2	0,0	0,0	1,2
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	23	24	8	7	9	30	18	9	7	37	172

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Actions to promote lifestyle dreams

Top-5 topics of action to promote lifestyle dreams included promotion, facilities/investments, involvement, framing and conservation. These counted for 67% of the actions. Different **types of regions** had somewhat different profiles regarding the importance of the needed actions (Table 21). The importance of conservation and accessibility was pronounced in the predominantly urban regions, whereas facilities/investments and promotion had a pronounced role in the intermediate regions. Predominantly rural regions were profiled by the importance of involvement, education, framing and communality. The high importance of conservation in city areas is in line with the dreams of the youth in which 'nature nearby or within nature' was rather important both in urban and rural destination of the dreams.

In regions with many urban locations the platforms and frameworks for private life as well as access to them were more important than in the rural regions, where people-centric activities were more in need.

Table 21. Topics of action to make the lifestyle dreams come true by type of region

Topic	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Promotion	20,9	29,7	11,8	21,1
Facilities/investments	18,6	29,7	8,8	19,3
Involvement	2,3	8,1	26,5	11,4
Framing	4,7	5,4	14,7	7,9
Conservation	18,6	0,0	0,0	7,0
Education	0,0	5,4	14,7	6,1
Accessibility	11,6	2,7	0,0	5,3
Co-operation	9,3	5,4	0,0	5,3
Organisation, setting up	4,7	0,0	8,8	4,4
Communality	0,0	0,0	8,8	2,6
Regulation	2,3	5,4	0,0	2,6
Communication	0,0	5,4	0,0	1,8
Financial support	4,7	0,0	0,0	1,8
Incentives	0,0	0,0	5,9	1,8
Envisioning	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,9
Networking	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,9
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	43	37	34	114

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

The **type of area** or selected context of assessment for each group in the workshops is associated with unique set of actions to make the lifestyle dreams come true (Table 22). promotion was the single most important topic of action in rural areas close to cities, involvement, facilities/investments in city areas and rural villages i.e. areas with dense settlements and framing in remote rural areas. Compared to the average of all types of areas, the actions needed in the city areas were profiled by the importance of conservation, facilities/investments and financial support whereas the actions needed in the rural areas close to city were profiled by involvement, promotion and education. Strongest profilers of the rural villages included facilities/investments, accessibility and communality. Finally, the actions needed in the remote rural areas were profiled by framing, incentives and education. The most striking differences can be found in framing (40%, average 8 %) and incentives (20%, average 2 %) in the remote rural areas as well as in conservation in city areas (27%, average 7%). Nature is logically most scarce in the cities, but still needed to realise the lifestyle dreams of the youth.

Abstracting further, city areas are in need of more nature, rural areas close to city are in need of concerted positive action, rural villages are in need of connections and communality whereas remote rural areas are in need of new ideas and world models as well as incentives to reach for them.

Table 22. Topics of action to make the lifestyle dreams come true by type of area

Topic	City area	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Rural village	Remote rural area	Total
Promotion	13,3	29,3	20,8	0,0	21,1
Facilities/investments	33,3	7,3	27,1	10,0	19,3
Involvement	0,0	26,8	4,2	0,0	11,4
Framing	0,0	2,4	8,3	40,0	7,9
Conservation	26,7	9,8	0,0	0,0	7,0
Education	0,0	12,2	0,0	20,0	6,1
Accessibility	6,7	0,0	10,4	0,0	5,3
Co-operation	0,0	2,4	8,3	10,0	5,3
Organisation, setting up	0,0	4,9	6,3	0,0	4,4
Communality	0,0	0,0	6,3	0,0	2,6
Regulation	0,0	2,4	4,2	0,0	2,6
Communication	0,0	0,0	4,2	0,0	1,8
Financial support	13,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8
Incentives	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	1,8
Envisioning	6,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9
Networking	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,9
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	15	41	48	10	114

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

The results **by country** differ a lot, partly due to varying number of assessments (Table 23). There are several striking differences between the countries like e.g. the high importance of facilities/investments in Finland (100% of the actions), promotion in Hungary (62%), envisioning in Germany (50%), organisation & setting up in Romania (50%), facilities/investments in Italy (40%) and framing in Ireland (38%). Due to limited number of observations, these results should not be generalised recklessly.

Table 23. Topics of action to make the lifestyle dreams come true by country

Topic	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Promotion	0,0	0,0	0,0	61,5	12,5	30,0	33,3	33,3	0,0	0,0	21,1
Facilities/investments	100,0	17,9	0,0	0,0	25,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,3
Involvement	0,0	28,6	50,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	0,0	11,4
Framing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	37,5	0,0	33,3	0,0	0,0	22,2	7,9
Conservation	0,0	28,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,0
Education	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,1
Accessibility	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	5,3
Co-operation	0,0	14,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	5,3
Organisation, setting up	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	0,0	22,2	4,4
Communality	0,0	10,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6
Regulation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	33,3	0,0	2,6
Communication	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	11,1	1,8
Financial support	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,2	1,8
Incentives	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8
Envisioning	0,0	0,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9
Networking	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,9
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total, items	3	28	2	13	8	30	12	6	3	9	114

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Actions to remove obstacles of the dreams

Top-5 actions to remove obstacles to realise the dreams included facilities/investments, incentives, diversification, regulation and education (for more detailed contents, please have a look at Annex 1). The differences between the **types of regions** were more significant than in the actions to make the dreams come true (Table 24). The predominantly urban regions were profiled by (i.e. had most significant deviation from the average of all regions in) the pronounced importance of involvement (20%, average 8%), financial support (10 % vs. 3%), jobs (10 % vs. 3%) as well as organisation & setting up (8% vs 3%). The intermediate regions were profiled by diversification (24 % vs. 12%), incentives (23 % vs. 15%) and facilities/investments (29% vs. 22%). Strongest profilers of the predominantly rural regions included education (23% vs. 9%), co-operation (10% vs. 2%) and communication (10% vs. 2%).

As a synthesis, the urban regions were profiled, especially, by the need to remove obstacles for stronger social capital, the intermediate regions by the need to remove obstacles for diversification and the predominantly rural regions by the need to remove obstacles for stronger human capital.

Table 24. Topics of action to remove the obstacles of the dreams by type of region

Topic	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Facilities/investments	18,4	28,8	9,7	21,9
Incentives	0,0	22,5	19,4	15,0
Diversification	0,0	23,8	0,0	11,9
Regulation	4,1	12,5	9,7	9,4
Education	4,1	6,3	22,6	8,8
Involvement	20,4	0,0	6,5	7,5
Bureaucracy	8,2	0,0	6,5	3,8
Financial support	10,2	0,0	0,0	3,1
Integration	0,0	3,8	6,5	3,1
Jobs	10,2	0,0	0,0	3,1
Organisation, setting up	8,2	0,0	0,0	2,5
Co-operation	0,0	0,0	9,7	1,9
Communality	6,1	0,0	0,0	1,9
Communication	0,0	0,0	9,7	1,9
Coordination	6,1	0,0	0,0	1,9
Market access	4,1	0,0	0,0	1,3
Networking	0,0	2,5	0,0	1,3
Total, %	100	100	100	100
Total, items	49	80	31	160

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

There were some evident tendencies in the importance of obstacles among the various **types of areas** (Table 25). For example, the importance of regulation and bureaucracy was negligible in urban and urban adjacent areas (0–8%), in grew toward the rural end of the spatial continuum: 16% in rural villages and as much as 78% in remote rural areas. This was the case also in the futures dreams of the youth: the more rural the destination, the more important

obstacle the society: 7–9 % of the obstacles in city and urban adjacent areas, 13% in rural villages and 16% in remote rural areas. In the view of the stakeholders, the actions of the public sector (or lack of them) were considered even more important obstacles for realising the dreams than in the view of the young people themselves.

Each of the four types of areas had some topics of actions that were considered more important than in other types of areas. Strongest profilers of the obstacles in the city areas included diversification, facilities/investments, communality and jobs. In the rural areas close to city these profilers were diversification, education, integration and organisation & setting up. Removal of the obstacles in rural villages were profiled by the need of incentives, involvement and financial support. Finally, remote rural areas were by far most in need of action related to regulation and bureaucracy.

Summing up, cities and areas surrounded by them seem to need new facilities, more diversification, more communality, more integration and better capacity for organisation; more peripheral rural areas need more resources, more incentives and more permissive, transformed public sector to remove the obstacles of the dreams of the youth.

Table 25. Topics of action to remove the obstacles of the dreams by type of area

Topic	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)				Total
	City area		Rural village	Remote rural area	
Facilities/investments	37,5	17,3	22,7	0,0	21,9
Incentives	0,0	7,7	25,3	11,1	15,0
Diversification	29,2	23,1	0,0	0,0	11,9
Regulation	8,3	0,0	10,7	55,6	9,4
Education	0,0	17,3	5,3	11,1	8,8
Involvement	0,0	3,8	13,3	0,0	7,5
Bureaucracy	0,0	0,0	5,3	22,2	3,8
Financial support	0,0	0,0	6,7	0,0	3,1
Integration	0,0	9,6	0,0	0,0	3,1
Jobs	12,5	3,8	0,0	0,0	3,1
Organisation, setting up	0,0	7,7	0,0	0,0	2,5
Co-operation	0,0	5,8	0,0	0,0	1,9
Communality	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9
Communication	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	1,9
Coordination	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	1,9
Market access	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	1,3
Networking	0,0	3,8	0,0	0,0	1,3
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100
Total, items	24	52	75	9	160

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

The **country-specific** obstacles had some striking differences, which were partly due to the varying number of participants in the workshops (Table 26). For example, the share of regulation in the identified obstacles was 66% in Ireland and 57% in Germany, the share of organisation & setting up was 64% in Spain, the share of facilities/investments was 38% in

Romania and the share of incentives was 35% in Poland. Again, caution is needed in the generalisation of these results; more contextual description of the actions is given in Annex 1.

Table 26. Topics of action to remove the obstacles of the dreams by country

Topic	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Facilities/investments	0,0	5,9	0,0	23,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	60,0	33,3	34,9	21,9
Incentives	0,0	0,0	33,3	0,0	0,0	22,2	50,0	40,0	0,0	15,9	15,0
Diversification	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	30,2	11,9
Regulation	0,0	0,0	66,7	0,0	75,0	0,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,4
Education	0,0	0,0	0,0	41,2	0,0	16,7	40,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,8
Involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,9	7,5
Bureaucracy	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	22,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,8
Financial support	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	27,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1
Integration	0,0	11,8	0,0	17,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1
Jobs	0,0	29,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1
Organisation, setting up	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	66,7	0,0	2,5
Co-operation	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9
Communality	0,0	17,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9
Communication	0,0	17,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9
Coordination	0,0	17,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9
Market access	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	1,3
Networking	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total, items	0	17	3	17	16	18	10	10	6	63	160

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Actors to promote livelihood dreams

Turning from actions to actors who could have a role in promoting the livelihood dreams, these were categorised in several ways. First, directly from the observations including both the range of action (European, national, regional, local; not specified) and the type of actor (private, public, non-profit, for-benefit, citizens). Second, by type of actor (private, public, non-profit, for-benefit, citizens) and third, by range of action (European, national, regional, local; not specified).

The main role in making the dreams come true was granted for the national public sector (28%), local public sector (22%), local non-profit sector (12%), citizens (11%) and 'general' non-profit sector (8%) (Table 27). Differences by **type of region** were striking. As much as 45% of the measures were expected to be done by the citizens and the non-profit sector in the predominantly urban areas, whereas in the intermediate regions the local public sector and the local non-profit sector counted for 57% of the actions; in predominantly rural regions the national public sector was expected to organise 48% of the actions needed to promote the realisation of the livelihood dreams of the youth. In general, the private sector and the for-benefit sector were considered as most important actors in the predominantly rural regions; the public sector and the non-profit sector were most important actor groups in the intermediate regions and the citizens in the predominantly urban areas. Respectively, the local, regional and European actors had most pronounced role in the intermediate regions, whereas national actors had most important role in the predominantly rural regions; range of action was most often not defined in the predominantly urban areas.

In other words, local action is important in the intermediate regions and national action is important in the rural regions to make the livelihood dreams come true.

Table 27. Actors to make the livelihood dreams come true by type of region

Actor group	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
National public sector	26,3	14,1	47,7	27,6
Local public sector	13,2	32,7	14,4	21,5
Local non-profit sector	0,0	24,4	5,4	11,5
Citizens	25,4	5,1	4,5	11,0
Non-profit sector	20,2	0,0	5,4	7,6
European public sector	0,0	9,6	3,6	5,0
Public sector	14,9	0,0	0,0	4,5
Regional public sector	0,0	10,9	0,0	4,5
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	12,6	3,7
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	3,2	6,3	3,1
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	3,2	6,3	3,1
Public sector	54,4	67,3	65,8	63,0
Non-profit sector	20,2	24,4	10,8	19,2
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	12,6	3,7
Citizens	25,4	5,1	4,5	11,0
Local actors	13,2	57,1	19,8	33,1
Regional actors	0,0	10,9	0,0	4,5
National actors	26,3	14,1	47,7	27,6
European actors	0,0	9,6	3,6	5,0
Not specified	60,5	8,3	28,8	29,9
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	114	156	111	381

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Differences were striking also between different **types of areas** or contexts of assessment (Table 28). In each type of area, the most important group of actors was different: non-profit sector in city areas, national public sector in rural areas close to city, local public sector in rural villages and local non-profit sector in remote rural areas. More generally, private sector was assessed to be most important contributor to realising the dreams in remote rural areas (share still only 9%). Public sector was most important contributor in rural areas close to city, non-profit sector in city areas, for-benefit sector in rural areas close to city and citizens in rural villages. Further on, local actors were considered most important in remote rural areas, regional actors in city areas and national actors as well as European actors in rural areas close to city. Range of action was most often not specified in city areas. The most striking differences were in the pronounced role of the non-profit sector in city areas and remote rural areas.

Summing up, local and national action is most important in the rural areas whereas non-profit sector has a key role both in city areas and remote rural areas to make the livelihood dreams come true.

Table 28. Actors to make the livelihood dreams come true by type of area

Actor group	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)				Total
	City area		Rural village	Remote rural area	
National public sector	0,0	34,2	27,0	33,9	27,6
Local public sector	10,3	19,2	30,1	10,2	21,5
Local non-profit sector	0,0	5,0	8,6	40,7	11,5
Citizens	0,0	4,2	22,7	0,0	11,0
Non-profit sector	59,0	5,0	0,0	0,0	7,6
European public sector	0,0	12,5	0,0	6,8	5,0
Public sector	0,0	5,0	6,7	0,0	4,5
Regional public sector	30,8	4,2	0,0	0,0	4,5
For-benefit sector	0,0	5,0	4,9	0,0	3,7
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	5,8	0,0	8,5	3,1
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	5,8	0,0	8,5	3,1
Public sector	41,0	75,0	63,8	50,8	63,0
Non-profit sector	59,0	10,0	8,6	40,7	19,2
For-benefit sector	0,0	5,0	4,9	0,0	3,7
Citizens	0,0	4,2	22,7	0,0	11,0
Local actors	10,3	24,2	38,7	50,8	33,1
Regional actors	30,8	4,2	0,0	0,0	4,5
National actors	0,0	34,2	27,0	33,9	27,6
European actors	0,0	12,5	0,0	6,8	5,0
Not specified	59,0	25,0	34,4	8,5	29,9
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	39	120	163	59	381

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Country-specific differences were again significant for known reasons: varying number of participants and varying contexts (Table 29). For example, national public sector was considered extremely important actor in Germany (100%), Spain (79%), Romania (78%) and Finland (77%) and local public sector in Poland (82%).

Table 29. Actors to make the livelihood dreams come true by country

Actor group	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
National public sector	76,5	0,0	100,0	33,3	27,3	9,7	18,0	78,3	79,2	0,0	27,6
Local public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	31,8	22,1	82,0	0,0	20,8	16,7	21,5
Local non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,6	0,0	33,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,5
Citizens	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,8	0,0	21,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	54,2	11,0
Non-profit sector	0,0	48,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,6
European public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,2	13,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,0
Public sector	0,0	28,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,5
Regional public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,7	0,0	29,2	4,5
For-benefit sector	0,0	23,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	23,5	0,0	0,0	14,3	22,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	23,5	0,0	0,0	14,3	22,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1
Public sector	76,5	28,3	100,0	33,3	77,3	45,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	45,8	63,0
Non-profit sector	0,0	48,3	0,0	28,6	0,0	33,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,2
For-benefit sector	0,0	23,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7
Citizens	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,8	0,0	21,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	54,2	11,0
Local actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,6	31,8	55,8	82,0	0,0	20,8	16,7	33,1
Regional actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,7	0,0	29,2	4,5
National actors	76,5	0,0	100,0	33,3	27,3	9,7	18,0	78,3	79,2	0,0	27,6
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,2	13,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,0
Not specified	23,5	100,0	0,0	38,1	22,7	21,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	54,2	29,9
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	17	60	4	21	22	113	50	46	24	24	381

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Actors to promote accommodation dreams

In the case of making the accommodation dreams come true, top-5 actor groups included local public sector (39%), national public sector (29%), citizens (15%), private sector (6%) and non-profit sector (4%). These five actor groups covered as much as 92% of the identified actor groups. Regarding the **type of region**, the local public sector was ranked as the most important actor group to promote realisation of the dreams in the intermediate regions and predominantly rural regions, whereas the national public sector was ranked first in the predominantly urban regions. Taking broader categories, private sector, for-benefit sector as well as citizens were ranked highest in the predominantly rural regions and public sector as well as non-profit sector in the intermediate regions. Both local and national actors were ranked most important in the predominantly urban and intermediate regions, whereas the range of action was most often not specified in the predominantly rural regions.

The most striking differences between the regions took place in the important role of private sector and citizens in the predominantly rural regions in making the accommodation dreams come true.

Table 30. Actors to make the accommodation dreams come true by type of region

Actor group	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Local public sector	37,6	43,7	32,1	39,2
National public sector	38,5	33,5	7,4	29,1
Citizens	12,8	10,2	27,2	14,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	2,4	19,8	5,6
Non-profit sector	0,0	7,8	0,0	3,6
Local private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	11,0	0,0	0,0	3,4
Regional public sector	0,0	2,4	3,7	2,0
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	6,2	1,4
Public sector	0,0	0,0	3,7	0,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	11,0	2,4	19,8	9,0
Public sector	76,1	79,6	46,9	71,1
Non-profit sector	0,0	7,8	0,0	3,6
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	6,2	1,4
Citizens	12,8	10,2	27,2	14,8
Local actors	48,6	43,7	32,1	42,6
Regional actors	0,0	2,4	3,7	2,0
National actors	38,5	33,5	7,4	29,1
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	12,8	20,4	56,8	26,3
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	109	167	81	357

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Turning to different **types of areas**, the local public sector was considered to be the most important actor in all types of areas except remote rural areas, where the national public sector was considered most important (Table 31). The role of the private sector was most important in rural areas close to cities and in city areas the public sector was considered to be the only actor that was needed to make the accommodation dreams to come true. Role of the non-profit sector was assessed to be most important in the rural villages, role of the for-benefit sector in the rural areas close to city and role of the citizens in the remote rural areas.

The more central or urban the location, the more pronounced the role of the local actors in making the accommodation dreams come true.

Table 31. Actors to make the accommodation dreams come true by type area

Actor group	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)				Total
	City area		Rural village	Remote rural area	
Local public sector	54,3	46,2	34,7	27,9	39,2
National public sector	34,3	17,0	32,9	39,5	29,1
Citizens	0,0	10,4	17,9	25,6	14,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	18,9	0,0	0,0	5,6
Non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	7,5	0,0	3,6
Local private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	0,0	6,9	0,0	3,4
Regional public sector	11,4	2,8	0,0	0,0	2,0
For-benefit sector	0,0	4,7	0,0	0,0	1,4
Public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,0	0,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	18,9	6,9	0,0	9,0
Public sector	100,0	66,0	67,6	74,4	71,1
Non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	7,5	0,0	3,6
For-benefit sector	0,0	4,7	0,0	0,0	1,4
Citizens	0,0	10,4	17,9	25,6	14,8
Local actors	54,3	46,2	41,6	27,9	42,6
Regional actors	11,4	2,8	0,0	0,0	2,0
National actors	34,3	17,0	32,9	39,5	29,1
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	0,0	34,0	25,4	32,6	26,3
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	35	106	173	43	357

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

The results **by country** vary a lot (Table 32). For example, in Germany and Spain the share of the national public sector in the total number of identified actors in charge of the needed actions was as high as 100%, whereas the share of citizens was 57% in Hungary and the share of the local public sector was 76% in Poland. These manifest partly varying roles and resources of the specific actors, partly qualities of the needs and partly varying number of participants who made the assessments.

Table 32. Actors to make the accommodation dreams come true by country

Actor group	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Local public sector	18,4	42,5	0,0	0,0	9,1	28,4	75,8	56,3	0,0	44,9	39,2
National public sector	15,8	37,5	100,0	0,0	45,5	56,8	3,2	0,0	100,0	15,4	29,1
Citizens	28,9	0,0	0,0	57,1	31,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	39,7	14,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	36,8	0,0	0,0	42,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,8	0,0	0,0	5,6
Non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,6
incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4
Regional public sector	0,0	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	0,0	2,0
For-benefit sector	0,0	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4
Public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	36,8	0,0	0,0	42,9	0,0	14,8	0,0	18,8	0,0	0,0	9,0
Public sector	34,2	87,5	100,0	0,0	68,2	85,2	79,0	81,3	100,0	60,3	71,1
Non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,6
For-benefit sector	0,0	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4
Citizens	28,9	0,0	0,0	57,1	31,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	39,7	14,8
Local actors	18,4	42,5	0,0	0,0	9,1	43,2	75,8	56,3	0,0	44,9	42,6
Regional actors	0,0	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	0,0	2,0
National actors	15,8	37,5	100,0	0,0	45,5	56,8	3,2	0,0	100,0	15,4	29,1
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	65,8	12,5	0,0	100,0	45,5	0,0	21,0	18,8	0,0	39,7	26,3
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	38	40	2	7	22	81	62	16	11	78	357

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Actors to promote lifestyle dreams

Local public sector was assessed to be the most important actor group to promote the lifestyle dreams in all **types of regions** (Table 33). In general, the more urban the region, the more pronounced the role of the public sector and the more marginal the role of the citizens. This is a bit surprising. Role of the local and national actors was most significant in the predominantly urban regions, whereas the role of the regional actors was most significant in the intermediate regions. The range of action was most often not specified in the predominantly rural regions.

The most distinctive differences considered the important role of the local public sector in the urban regions and the citizens in the rural regions when realisation of the lifestyle dreams was considered.

Table 33. Actors to make the lifestyle dreams come true by type of region

Actor group	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Local public sector	68,2	27,3	48,3	48,9
Citizens	0,0	19,5	35,0	16,0
National public sector	19,3	10,4	5,0	12,4
Regional public sector	0,0	24,7	0,0	8,4
Non-profit sector	8,0	0,0	11,7	6,2
Public sector	4,5	6,5	0,0	4,0
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	9,1	0,0	3,1
Local non-profit sector	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,9
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	9,1	0,0	3,1
Public sector	92,0	68,8	53,3	73,8
Non-profit sector	8,0	2,6	11,7	7,1
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Citizens	0,0	19,5	35,0	16,0
Local actors	68,2	29,9	48,3	49,8
Regional actors	0,0	24,7	0,0	8,4
National actors	19,3	10,4	5,0	12,4
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	12,5	35,1	46,7	29,3
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	88	77	60	225

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Profiles of the different **types of areas** as contexts of assessment were more diverse than the profiles of the different types of regions where the workshops were organised (Table 34); this is logical as each region contain many types of areas. In the city areas and rural villages where the population density is highest, the local public sector was the key actor to promote realisation of the lifestyle dreams of the youth. In the rural areas close to city the prime role was given to the citizens and in the remote rural areas it was given to the national public sector. As also in the case of accommodation dreams, the public sector was surprisingly considered to be the only actor group needed to make the lifestyle dreams come true in the city areas. The role of the public sector was smallest in the rural areas close to city (49%) and again higher in the rural villages (82%) and remote rural areas (90%).

Summing up, public sector plays a key role in making the lifestyle dreams come true in both ends of the spatial continuum: in the cities and in the rural villages and remote rural areas. Local actors had the most pronounced role in the locations with high population density: city areas and rural villages.

Table 34. Actors to make the lifestyle dreams come true by type of area

Actor group	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)				Total
	City area		Rural village	Remote rural area	
Local public sector	72,4	27,5	60,7	25,0	48,9
Citizens	0,0	49,3	0,0	10,0	16,0
National public sector	13,8	17,4	3,7	40,0	12,4
Regional public sector	13,8	0,0	14,0	0,0	8,4
Non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	13,1	0,0	6,2
Public sector	0,0	0,0	3,7	25,0	4,0
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	2,9	4,7	0,0	3,1
Local non-profit sector	0,0	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,9
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	2,9	4,7	0,0	3,1
Public sector	100,0	44,9	82,2	90,0	73,8
Non-profit sector	0,0	2,9	13,1	0,0	7,1
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Citizens	0,0	49,3	0,0	10,0	16,0
Local actors	72,4	30,4	60,7	25,0	49,8
Regional actors	13,8	0,0	14,0	0,0	8,4
National actors	13,8	17,4	3,7	40,0	12,4
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	0,0	52,2	21,5	35,0	29,3
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	29	69	107	20	225

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Country-specific results vary a lot (Table 35). Public sector was considered to be the most important actor group in all countries except Germany and Hungary, whereas local actors had the prime role in all countries except Germany, Hungary, Ireland and The Netherlands.

Table 35. Actors to make the lifestyle dreams come true by country

Actor group	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Local public sector	100,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	28,6	66,1	75,0	53,8	60,0	22,2	48,9
Citizens	0,0	10,0	0,0	92,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,6	16,0
National public sector	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	35,7	0,0	25,0	0,0	40,0	22,2	12,4
Regional public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	24,2	0,0	30,8	0,0	0,0	8,4
Non-profit sector	0,0	20,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,2
Public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	35,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,2	4,0
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,4	0,0	27,8	3,1
Local non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,4	0,0	27,8	3,1
Public sector	100,0	70,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	90,3	100,0	84,6	100,0	66,7	73,8
Non-profit sector	0,0	20,0	100,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,1
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Citizens	0,0	10,0	0,0	92,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,6	16,0
Local actors	100,0	50,0	0,0	8,0	28,6	66,1	75,0	53,8	60,0	22,2	49,8
Regional actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	24,2	0,0	30,8	0,0	0,0	8,4
National actors	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	35,7	0,0	25,0	0,0	40,0	22,2	12,4
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	0,0	30,0	100,0	92,0	35,7	9,7	0,0	15,4	0,0	55,6	29,3
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	6	60	2	25	14	62	20	13	5	18	225

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

Actors to remove obstacles of the dreams

When focus is changed to the removal of the obstacles for realising the dreams, the results will be slightly different (Table 36). Top-5 actor groups were assessed to be local public sector (41%), national public sector (27%), private sector (12%), citizens (12%) and for-benefit sector (4%).

Regarding the different **types of regions** where the workshops were organised, the local public sector was the most important actor group in the predominantly urban and intermediate regions and the citizens were the most important actor group in the predominantly rural regions. In general, role of the private sector and non-profit sector was most pronounced in the predominantly urban regions. The public sector ranked highest in the intermediate regions and the for-benefit sector and the citizens in the predominantly rural regions.

It was again a bit surprising that in removal of the obstacles the role of the public sector was considered highest in the regions where there were lots of urban settlements, whereas the role of the citizens grew toward the rural space.

Table 36. Actors to remove the obstacles of the dreams by type of region

Actor group	Predominantly urban region	Intermediate region	Predominantly rural region	Total
Local public sector	41,9	51,0	14,3	40,8
National public sector	16,1	35,3	20,6	26,5
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	36,6	2,6	0,0	12,3
Citizens	0,0	9,2	36,5	12,0
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	19,0	3,9
Public sector	0,0	0,0	9,5	1,9
Non-profit sector	5,4	0,0	0,0	1,6
Regional public sector	0,0	2,0	0,0	1,0
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	36,6	2,6	0,0	12,3
Public sector	58,1	88,2	44,4	70,2
Non-profit sector	5,4	0,0	0,0	1,6
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	19,0	3,9
Citizens	0,0	9,2	36,5	12,0
Local actors	41,9	51,0	14,3	40,8
Regional actors	0,0	2,0	0,0	1,0
National actors	16,1	35,3	20,6	26,5
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	41,9	11,8	65,1	31,7
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	93	153	63	309

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

The local public sector was assessed to be the main actor group to remove the obstacles of the dreams in all **types of areas** except the remote rural areas, where the national public sector had the prime role (Table 37). Role of the public sector was highest (100%) in both ends of the spatial continuum: in the cities and in the remote rural areas. Role of the private sector, non-profit sector and for-benefit sector was most important in the rural villages, whereas role of the citizens was most important in the rural areas close to city.

Removal of the obstacles was based on most diversified actor group in the rural villages, but the cities and the remote rural areas were assessed to be fully dependent on the actions of the public sector. Role of the local actors was highest in the cities and their surroundings.

Table 37. Actors to remove the obstacles of the dreams by type of area

Actor group	City area	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Rural village	Remote rural area	Total
Local public sector	55,3	48,1	32,0	37,5	40,8
National public sector	36,8	13,9	30,6	50,0	26,5
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	3,7	23,1	0,0	12,3
Citizens	0,0	34,3	0,0	0,0	12,0
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	8,2	0,0	3,9
Public sector	0,0	0,0	2,7	12,5	1,9
Non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	3,4	0,0	1,6
Regional public sector	7,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	3,7	23,1	0,0	12,3
Public sector	100,0	62,0	65,3	100,0	70,2
Non-profit sector	0,0	0,0	3,4	0,0	1,6
For-benefit sector	0,0	0,0	8,2	0,0	3,9
Citizens	0,0	34,3	0,0	0,0	12,0
Local actors	55,3	48,1	32,0	37,5	40,8
Regional actors	7,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
National actors	36,8	13,9	30,6	50,0	26,5
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	0,0	38,0	37,4	12,5	31,7
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	38	108	147	16	309

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

The **country-specific** results are very mixed (Table 38). For example, in Germany, Ireland, Poland and Spain the removal of the obstacles was considered to be fully in the hands of the public sector. Depending on the country, either the local actors or the national actors played the key role, whereas the role of the regional or European actors was negligible.

Table 38. Actors to remove the obstacles of the dreams by country

Actor group	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Poland	Romania	Spain	The Netherlands	Total
Local public sector	0,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	92,3	0,0	76,9	54,5	40,8
National public sector	0,0	23,3	100,0	5,4	71,4	42,9	7,7	23,8	23,1	26,4	26,5
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	37,1	0,0	19,0	0,0	19,1	12,3
Citizens	0,0	0,0	0,0	94,6	0,0	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,0
For-benefit sector	0,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,9	0,0	0,0	3,9
Public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9
Non-profit sector	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6
Regional public sector	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	0,0	0,0	1,0
Private sector incl. farmers/entrepreneurs	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	37,1	0,0	19,0	0,0	19,1	12,3
Public sector	0,0	73,3	100,0	5,4	100,0	57,1	100,0	38,1	100,0	80,9	70,2
Non-profit sector	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6
For-benefit sector	0,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,9	0,0	0,0	3,9
Citizens	0,0	0,0	0,0	94,6	0,0	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,0
Local actors	0,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	92,3	0,0	76,9	54,5	40,8
Regional actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	0,0	0,0	1,0
National actors	0,0	23,3	100,0	5,4	71,4	42,9	7,7	23,8	23,1	26,4	26,5
European actors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not specified	0,0	26,7	0,0	94,6	28,6	42,9	0,0	61,9	0,0	19,1	31,7
Total, %		100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total, items	0	30	3	37	21	35	39	21	13	110	309

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted, highest share in each group encircled.

* * *

Despite the context-specificity of the actions needed to make the futures dreams of the youth come true and actions to remove their obstacles, there were some universalities at higher level of abstraction. Part of the policy measures and new practices to be adopted are very specific to the place or regions, the general level finding may assist in figuring out some general ideas or guidelines in this effort.

3.2. Thematic workshops

The thematic workshops were organised to get some additional insights of the causal texture behind three important challenges of rural regeneration: rural employment, rural land use and access to land and rural agency. This was captured by first figuring out some obvious reasons and then choosing the most important of them (voting) and crafting causal maps based on consecutive why-questions. The results of these exercises are reported in this section.

3.2.1 Rural employment

Eight obvious reasons were identified for the scarcity of attractive rural employment opportunities in the European context (Figure 22). Most of these causes were either economic (scale economies in farming and services), social (weak appeal of rural jobs among many people) or technological (bad infrastructure) in character.



Figure 22. Causes affecting rural employment

Lack of interest for the rural jobs was chosen as the most important of the obvious reasons and this was analysed further (Figure 23). Vast majority of the reasons for this setting were social in character: unfamiliarity, culture, competence, initiative, communality etc. Small size of the rural markets was the only economic cause for the setting.

The further away from the centre, the more 'root cause' for the other causes and for the problem. One of the main root causes may be deemed to be alienation from the rural jobs and societies. It is hard to become fascinated about the peculiarities of a context that is very unfamiliar. Many people do not have the competence and the initiative needed to access that context either. Both these challenges are accompanied by the difficulty to become integrated in the communities of this context.

Making the rural more familiar again for new people is not a bad idea.



Figure 23. Causes affecting attractiveness of specific rural businesses and industries

3.2.2 Rural land use and access to land

Limited access to land in many areas was driven by seven obvious reasons (Figure 24). The setting was considered to be affected by political (regulation), economic (ownership and land market), social (preferences) and environmental (limited, place-bound natural resource). All these forces work together, in varying degrees and combinations, to make access to land difficult especially for new actors in many places.

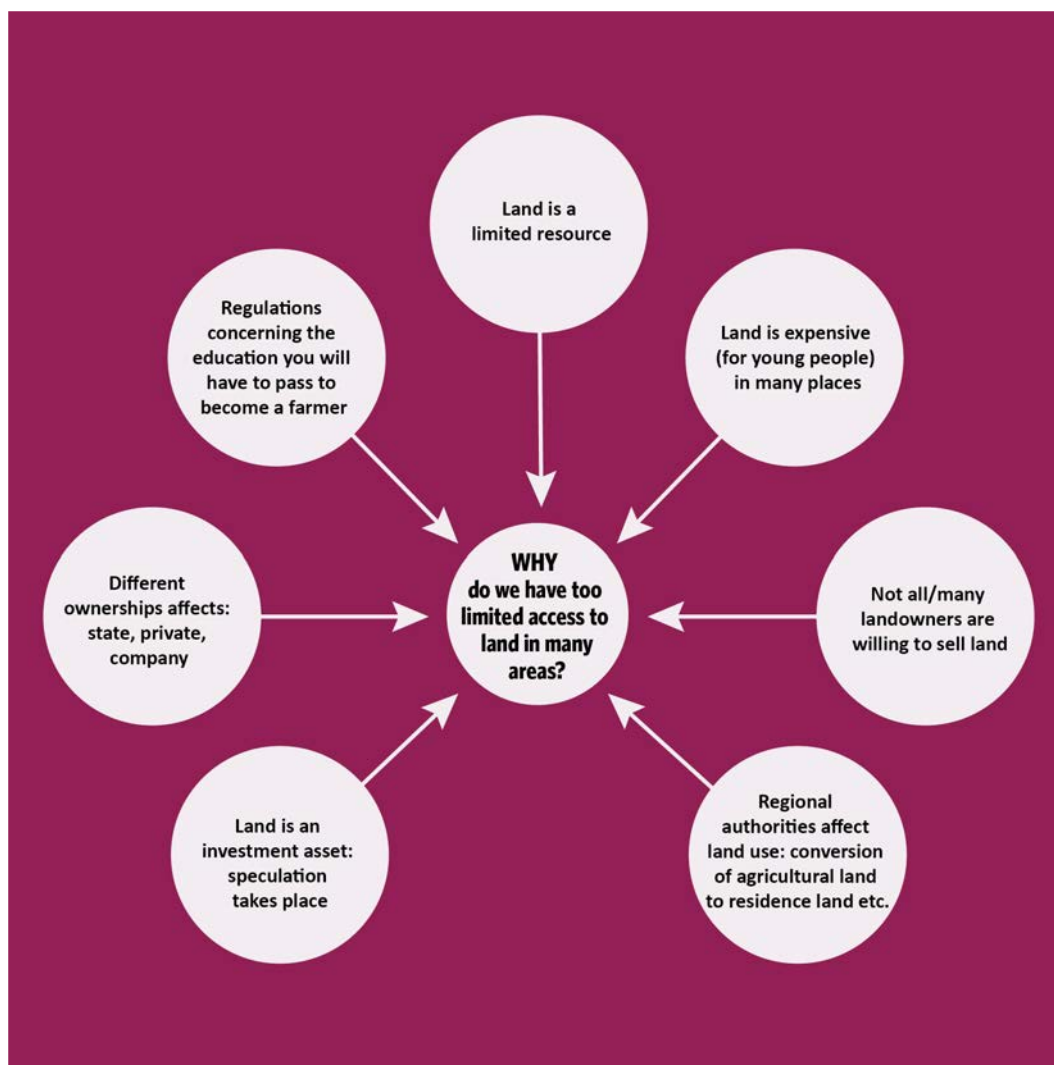


Figure 24. Causes affecting rural land use and access to land

The role of land as an investment asset (encouraging speculation) was chosen as the most important of the obvious reasons and this was analysed further (Figure 25). The family of reasons for this setting was very diverse: political (regulation, policies), economic (markets, expectations), social (preferences, conflicts) and environmental (limited, place-bound natural resource). The causal chains remained quite short, so any 'root causes' are hard to find.

Rather, the problematic outcome seems to be created and maintained by the special status of land: it is a limited resource under several overlapping and contradictory force fields that are beyond the control of any single actor as, for example, expectations, preferences or market developments. On the other hand, several policy measures have an effect, and these policies could be changed if path dependency could be broken.

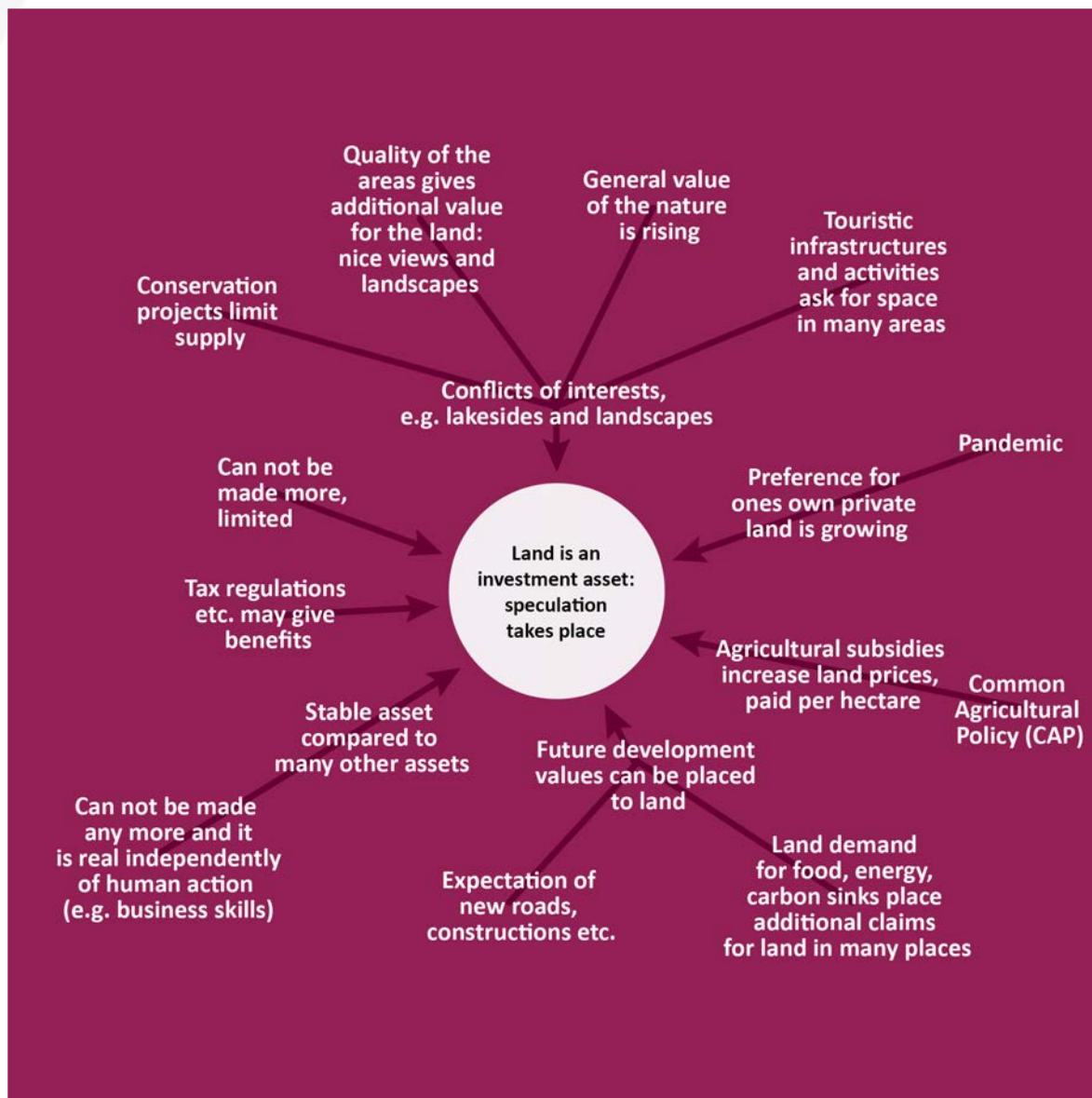


Figure 25. Causes affecting the status of land as an investment asset

3.2.3 Agency

Participants of the workshop identified six obvious reasons for the limited agency of local rural actors (Figure 26). Five out of the six were social in character (preferences, personal and social capital) and one was political (local authorities). Both information and capacity to organise change seem to limit rural agency; besides these also difficulty in reaching critical mass for making an impact is a problem.

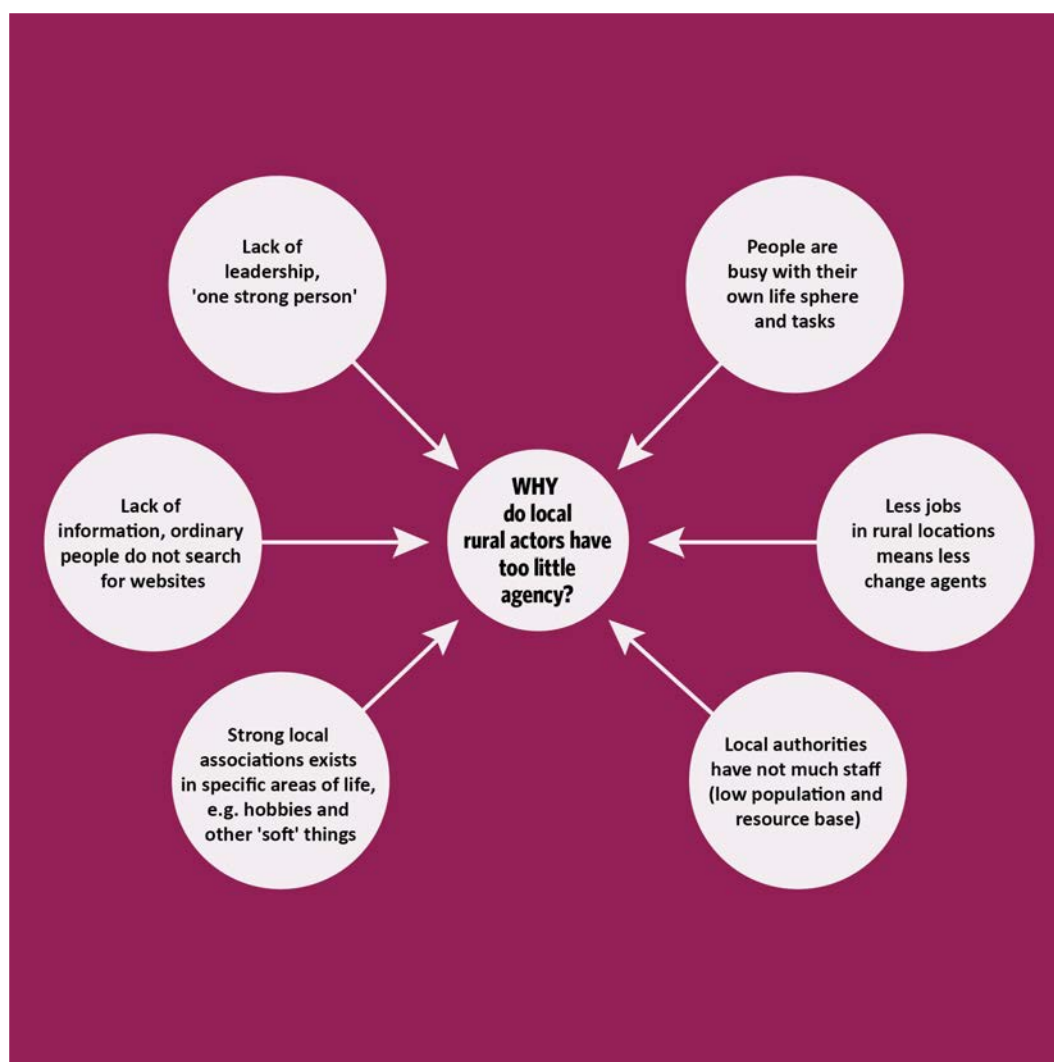


Figure 26. Causes affecting rural agency

Lack of information and the fact that not all ordinary people search for websites to get the information was chosen as the most important cause for the lacking agency (Figure 28). This cause of the lacking agency was preceded by a web of other causes, which were mostly social in character (preferences, traditions, culture, population) but included also economic (ownership) and political causes (local authorities). The common 'root cause' for several of the secondary causes underlying the setting could be called culture in various forms and manifestations. Affecting the resources of local administration or ownership structure of the land are within the sphere of what is possible to change by will, the cultures are certainly not.

Cultures have a history and cultures are deeply rooted in the values, conventions and practices. A real transformation or revolution is needed if these root causes are to be changed to promote rural agency.

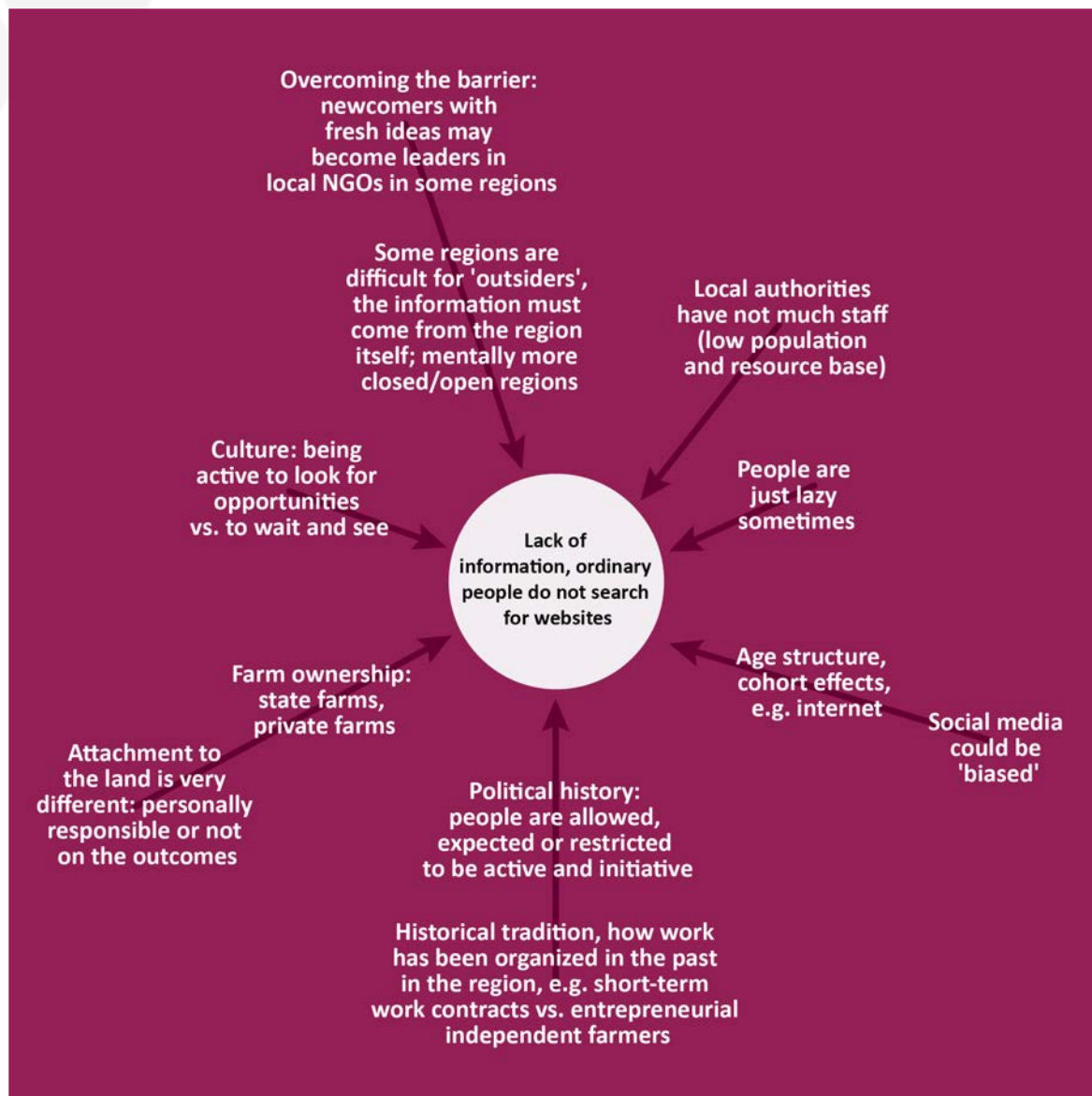


Figure 27. Causes affecting on informed agency in rural areas

* * *

The regional workshops revealed a large set of actions and actors to benefit from the trends or to promote realisation of the futures dreams of the youth. The lists are impressive and may look simple and easy, but actually making a change can be troublesome. The causal maps of the thematic workshop revealed some of the underlying causal structures that resist change. These causes may provide some insights for targeting the actions in the policy field. If there is

an obstacle for rural regeneration, tackling the first and most obvious obstacle may not be productive if there are 'root causes' that remain unchanged, maintain path dependence and generate new obstacles. The causal maps may, in general, be used to find out more effective policies and the examples can hopefully serve also that end beyond the three cases that were demonstrated.

3.3. International conference

Theme of the conference ‘Rural and urban futures – place-based challenges and solutions’ guided the contributing scholars to focus on spatial aspects of alternative futures. The presentations were organised into six themes based on their contents: 1) rural communities and local agency, 2) landscapes and heritage, 3) the youth, 4) regional development and planning, farms, farmers and farming, 5) regional development trends and patterns and 6) food systems. While the regional workshops provided ideas for the action and actors to promote rural regeneration and the thematic workshops provided ideas for the primary and secondary causes for the challenges to be tackled, the conference opened up avenues for finding solutions.

The contributions were analysed for their potential contribution to the key theme of the RURALIZATION project (Figures 28–29).

Most of the presentations provided some insights or ingredients for the key processes facilitating rural regeneration: futures orientation, envisioning, framing, involvement, networking, planning, organisation, decentralisation, diversification and transformation.

These are key concepts of rural regeneration processes that may affect the ‘root causes’ maintaining unfavourable institutions, structures, policies and practices. Many of the presentations discussed the embeddedness of the practices, path dependency of the policies and ways to break the institutionalised systems.

While many of the presentations provided examples of the historical path dependence and structural inheritance, they also featured encouraging examples of positive transformations.

These can be studied in Annex 2 and further in the published studies by each author.



Figure 28. Relevant topics in the conference presentations, part 1



Figure 29. Relevant topics in the conference presentations, part 2

4 Synthesis and potentials matrix

4.1 Synthesis of the assessment process

During previous steps in Work Package 4 'Foresight analysis', a long list of trends (1,560 observations) affecting rural development across Europe was identified and assessed for their impacts by the RURALIZATION consortium. In addition, an extensive inventory (2,208 responses) of the futures dreams of the youth aged between 18 and 30 years was carried out in 10 countries and 20 regions.⁶ Now these regions were revisited to find out the views of their stakeholders: how to benefit from the trends and how to make the dreams come true. All in all, 351 stakeholders assessed the trends and figured out actions and actions to promote rural regeneration on the basis of trends and dreams of the youth in 20 **regional futures workshops**. They identified 1,257 actions and named 2,584 actor groups to carry out the actions. In addition, three **thematic workshops** discussing challenges in rural employment, access to land and rural agency were organised to expose the causal texture underlying the challenges. Finally, **international research conference** was organised to get additional insights on 'root causes' of the difficulty of rural regeneration and how to overcome these. The results of this extensive assessment process are documented in this report.

While many of the actions are context-specific, some **universalities** can be identified at rather high level of abstraction. These will be discussed next. The most interesting point of view from the RURALIZATION project point of view is the incidence of the trends and profile of the actions in different types of areas: city areas, rural areas close to city (commuting distance), rural villages and remote rural areas.

Promising trends (stakeholder assessment)

- Based on the assessment, top-5 most promising trends for all regions were 1) alternative food systems (diverse community-, delivery-, diet- and practice-oriented food systems challenge the dominant food regime), 2) community-based action (community-based initiatives and actions serve shared interests, capacities, identity, participation and communality in many domains), 3) caring for the environment (ideologies, policies and practices to reduce environmental degradation, to safeguard earth systems and to improve the status of the environment), 4) natural and cultural heritage (natural and cultural heritage carry on valuable environments, fabrics and artefacts from the past which contribute to identity and attractiveness of places) and 5) remote work (working from outside of a traditional office environment e.g. from home or in rural hubs, which saves commuting time and the environment).
- It really matters who is involved in the assessment of future prospects and possibilities. Different actor groups had different views and opinions. Composition of the stakeholders or experts has an impact also in the assessment and design of future policies.

⁶ These can be found at the project website <https://ruralization.eu/deliverables-and-project-publications/>

- There is no 'silver bullet' or magical trend that could be expected to bring about positive rural development and regeneration across all areas in Europe. On the one hand, most regions can potentially benefit moderately from many prevailing trends. On the other hand, very promising trends tend to be rather context-specific.
- There were trends that were rated as very promising in many regions (caring for the environment, alternative food systems, cheap rural housing and rural second homes) and trends that were rated as very promising in specific regions (remote work, co-operatives and partnerships, infrastructures and accessibility, community-based action, natural and cultural heritage, search for better quality of life, diversification of rural economy, circular economy, multifunctional forests and ageing population).
- Trends cards developed in the RURALIZATION project may be helpful in the assessment of alternative futures open for specific areas: <https://ruraltrends.eu>

Actions and actors to benefit from the trends (stakeholder assessment)

- As a broad set of trends was assessed to be promising in only 20 regions, the European regions may benefit from many trends. Benefiting from most trends asked for several types of action, on the average 4.0 types of actions per trend. Integrated approach is needed to benefit from the trends.
- Top-5 actions to benefit from all trends under assessment included facilities/investments, promotion, organisation & setting up, communication and education.
- Public sector was put in the main charge of the actions to benefit from the trends (63% of the specified actor groups). The more rural the area, the more pronounced the role of the public sector.
- There are several promising trends where actors outside the public sector play a key role: private sector, non-profit sector, for-benefit sector or the citizens. Benefiting from most trends asked engagement of several types of actors, on the average 2.1 types of actors per action. Concerted action is needed to benefit from the trends.

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true (stakeholder assessment)

- Regarding the livelihood dreams, top-5 actions to make these dreams come true included facilities/investments, diversification, education, promotion and financial support. Strongest profilers between the types of areas included high importance of diversification in the remote rural areas and facilities/investments in the city areas.
- Public sector was granted with the prime role in making the livelihood dreams come true (63% of the specified actor groups) and role of the public sector was most pronounced in rural areas. Local and national level of action (rather than regional or European level of action) were in the main role, especially in the rural areas.

- Regarding the accommodation dreams, top-5 actions to make these dreams come true included facilities/investments, market access, regulation, promotion and accessibility. Strongest profilers between the types of areas included high importance of facilities/investments and involvement in the city areas, facilities/investments and promotion in the rural areas close to city, regulation, coordination and flexibility in the rural villages as well as decentralisation and market access in the remote rural areas.
- Public sector was considered to be in main charge of the actions needed to realise the accommodation dreams (71% of the specified actor groups). The more central or urban the location, the more pronounced the role of the local actors, whereas the role of national level action was most welcome in the remote rural areas.
- Regarding the lifestyle dreams, top-5 actions to make these dreams come true included promotion, facilities/investments, involvement, framing and conservation. Profilers between the types of areas were clear: the city areas needed, especially, more facilities and organisation, rural areas close to cities needed more facilities and promotion, rural villages needed more permissive norms and policies and remote rural areas needed incentives to stronger agency and better status to contribute to the realisation of accommodation dreams of the youth.
- Public sector was expected to take the leading role in the implementation of the actions to realise the lifestyle dreams (74% of the specified actor groups). Public sector has the most pronounced role in making the lifestyle dreams come true in both ends of the spatial continuum: in the cities and in the rural villages and remote rural areas. Local actors had the most pronounced role in the locations with high population density (city areas and rural villages) whereas national level action was most in need in the remote rural areas.
- Regarding the obstacles of the dreams, top-5 actions to remove these included facilities/investments, incentives, diversification, regulation and education. Different types of areas had different profiles compared to other types of areas. Cities and areas surrounded by them were in need of new facilities, more diversification, more communality, more integration and better capacity for organisation; more peripheral rural areas were in need of more resources, more incentives and more permissive, transformed public sector to remove the obstacles of the dreams of the youth.
- Public sector was assessed to be the most competent actor to remove obstacles of the futures dreams of the youth (70% of the specified actor groups). The cities and the remote rural areas were assessed to be most dependent on the actions of the public sector. Role of the local actors was highest in the cities and their surroundings, whereas national action was needed most in the remote rural areas.

As a general comment, it was surprising how marginal the foresight activities were in the action lists. Unless alternative, possible futures are consulted, there is a risk of past-based behaviours, practices and policies that possibly have an intimate relationship with the existence (emerge, maintenance or reproduction) of the problems to be solved.

Thematic considerations (expert assessment)

- Problem: few attractive rural employment opportunities and more specifically lack of interest for the rural jobs. Rural employment and rural life have many peculiarities which are not familiar to a growing number of people which causes problems (competences, integration). Making the 'rural' more familiar again for new people could help.
- Problem: limited access to land in many rural areas and more specifically the status of land as an investment asset subject to speculation. Land is a limited resource under several overlapping and contradictory force fields that are beyond the control of any single actor as, for example, expectations, preferences or market developments. On the other hand, several policy measures have an effect, and these policies could be changed if path dependency could be broken.
- Problem: limited agency by local rural actors and more specifically lack of information and the fact that not all ordinary people search for websites to get the information. Cultures have a history and cultures are deeply rooted in the values, conventions and practices. A real transformation or revolution is needed if these root causes are to be changed to promote rural agency.
- The causal maps of the thematic workshop revealed some of the underlying causal structures that resist change and solving the problems. If there is an obstacle for rural regeneration, tackling the first and most obvious obstacle may not be productive if there are 'root causes' that remain unchanged, maintain path dependence and generate new obstacles. The causal maps may, in general, be used to find out more effective policies.

Conference insights (researcher assessment)

Most of the presentations provided some insights or ingredients for the key processes facilitating rural regeneration: futures orientation, envisioning, framing, involvement, networking, planning, organisation, decentralisation, diversification and transformation. These are key concepts of rural regeneration processes that may affect the 'root causes' maintaining unfavourable institutions, structures, policies and practices.

4.2 Potentials matrix

Figure 30 introduces RURALIZATION potentials matrix as a synthesis of the assessment process of trend and dreams. It may serve as a typology or benchmarking tool for the various types of areas. It may be consulted to get a very general level idea of what was deemed to be beneficial by the stakeholders, experts and researches. Of course, much more contextual solutions will be needed to tackle context-specific issues. Hopefully it encourages and provides some ingredients for the European, national, regional and local actors who are interested in rural development to take foresight activities in their toolboxes to design several alternative futures for their regions.

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

	City areas 	Rural areas close to city 	Rural villages 	Remote rural areas 
Top-5 promising trends	Alternative food systems Remote work Natural and cultural heritage Co-operatives and partnerships Place branding	Community-based action Alternative food systems Caring for the environment Rural tourism Rural artisans	Rural lifestyle Natural and cultural heritage Community-based action Alternative food systems Rural tourism	Remote work Community-based action Caring for the environment Natural and cultural heritage Search for better quality of life
Top-5 actions to benefit from trends	Promotion Communication Facilities/investments Decentralisation Framing	Facilities/investments Promotion Organisation, setting up Education Regulation	Facilities/investments Promotion Organisation, setting up Communication Financial support	Facilities/investments Framing Promotion Communication Education/incentives/regulation
Top-5 actors to realise the actions	Private sector National public sector Regional public sector Regional for-benefit sector Citizens	Local public sector Private sector National public sector Non-profit sector Citizens	Local public sector Private sector Public sector (in general) National public sector Regional public sector	National public sector European public sector Local public sector Local non-profit sector Citizens
Top-5 actions to make livelihood dreams true	Facilities/investments Conservation Organisation, setting up Promotion	Facilities/investments Promotion Education Financial support Involvement	Facilities/investments Education Financial support Networking Accessibility/market access	Diversification Communication Bureaucracy Flexibility Regulation
Top-5 actors to realise the actions	Non-profit sector Regional public sector Local public sector	National public sector Local public sector European public sector Private sector For-benefit sector/local non-profit sector/public sector (in general)	Local public sector National public sector Citizens Local non-profit sector Public sector (in general)	Local non-profit sector National public sector Local public sector Private sector European public sector
Top-5 actions to make accommodation dreams true	Facilities/investments Involvement Financial support Promotion	Facilities/investments Promotion Jobs Market access Accessibility/conservation	Regulation Market access Accessibility Coordination Flexibility	Market access Decentralisation Incentives Promotion Financial support/framing
Top-5 actors to realise the actions	Local public sector National public sector Regional public sector	Local public sector Private sector National public sector Citizens For-benefit sector	Local public sector National public sector Citizens Non-profit sector Local private sector	National public sector Local public sector Citizens Public sector (in general)
Top-5 actions to make lifestyle dreams true	Facilities/investments Conservation Financial support Promotion Accessibility/envisioning	Promotion Involvement Education Conservation Facilities/investments	Facilities/investments Promotion Accessibility Co-operation Framing	Framing Education Incentives Co-operation Facilities/investments
Top-5 actors to realise the actions	Local public sector National public sector Regional public sector	Citizens Local public sector National public sector Local non-profit sector Private sector	Local public sector Regional public sector Non-profit sector Private sector National public sector/public sector (in general)	National public sector Local public sector Public sector (in general) Citizens
Top-5 actions to remove obstacles of the dreams	Facilities/investments Diversification Community Jobs	Diversification Education Facilities/investments Integration Incentives/organisation, setting up	Incentives Facilities/investments Involvement Regulation Financial support	Regulation Bureaucracy Education Incentives
Top-5 actors to realise the actions	Local public sector National public sector Regional public sector	Local public sector Citizens National public sector Private sector	Local public sector National public sector Private sector For-benefit sector Non-profit sector	National public sector Local public sector Public sector (in general)
General notices (workshops, conference)	Observe the 'root causes'. Make rural familiar to new people, design and implement encouraging regulation and promote open, encouraging practices and cultures. Strike the 'root causes' and obstacles with futures orientation, envisioning, framing, involvement, networking, planning, organisation, decentralisation, diversification and transformation.			

Figure 30. RURALIZATION potentials matrix

Annex 1. Profiles of the regions

IE042: West

	IE042	IE
Total area, km ²	13 801	69 797
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	33,9	71,9
Median age, years (2019)	39	37,6
Females	39,4	38,1
Males	38,6	37,1

IE062: Mid-East

	IE062	IE
Total area, km ²	6 891	69 797
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	105,9	71,9
Median age, years (2019)	37	37,6
Females	37,4	38,1
Males	36,5	37,1

NL412: Midden-Noord-Brabant

	NL412	NL
Total area, km ²	933	41 540
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	529,2	507,3
Median age, years (2019)	42,5	42,6
Females	43,5	43,6
Males	41,5	41,7

NL342: Overig Zeeland

	NL342	NL
Total area, km ²	2 057	41 540
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	261,7	507,3
Median age, years (2019)	45,6	42,6
Females	46,7	43,6
Males	44,5	41,7

FR103: Yvelines

	FR103	FR
Total area, km ²	2 284	633 187
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	636,8	106,1
Median age, years (2019)	39,5	41,7
Females	40,6	43,2
Males	38,2	40,2

FRD12: Manche

	FRD12	FR
Total area, km ²	#PUUTUU!	633 187
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	82,2	106,1
Median age, years (2019)	47,2	41,7
Females	48,9	43,2
Males	45,4	40,2

ES511: Barcelona

	ES511	ES
Total area, km ²	7 728	505 944
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	726,5	93,8
Median age, years (2019)	43,3	44,0
Females	44,4	45,0
Males	42,1	42,9

ES514: Tarragona

	ES514	ES
Total area, km ²	6 303	505 944
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	129,4	93,8
Median age, years (2019)	43,3	44,0
Females	44,1	45,0
Males	42,6	42,9

FI1D3: North Karelia

	FI1D3	FI
Total area, km ²	21 584	338 440
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	9,1	18,2
Median age, years (2019)	47,4	42,9
Females	49,3	44,6
Males	45,6	41,3

FI197: Pirkanmaa

	FI197	FI
Total area, km ²	14 613	338 440
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	41	18,2
Median age, years (2019)	41,6	42,9
Females	43,2	44,6
Males	40,1	41,3

PL515: Jeleniogórski

	PL515	PL
Total area, km ²	5 571	312 679
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	99,4	123,6
Median age, years (2019)	42,8	41,0
Females	44,7	42,7
Males	40,9	39,3

PL812: Chelmsko-zamojski

	PL812	PL
Total area, km ²		312 679
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	66,2	123,6
Median age, years (2019)	41,9	41,0
Females	44,2	42,7
Males	39,8	39,3

DEA52: Dortmund

	DEA52	DE
Total area, km ²	281	357 376
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	2098,7	235,2
Median age, years (2019)	43,8	45,8
Females	45,6	47,4
Males	41,9	44,2

DE725: Vogelsbergkreis

	DE725	DE
Total area, km ²	1 459	357 376
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	72,5	235,2
Median age, years (2019)	50	45,8
Females	51,2	47,4
Males	48,5	44,2

HU323: Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg

	HU323	HU
Total area, km ²	5 933	93 011
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	94,1	107,1
Median age, years (2019)	41,2	42,9
Females	43,2	44,9
Males	39	40,9

HU211: Fejér

	HU211	HU
Total area, km ²	4 358	93 011
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	97,4	107,1
Median age, years (2019)	42,9	42,9
Females	44,8	44,9
Males	41,1	40,9

RO113: Cluj

	RO113	RO
Total area, km ²	6 674	238 391
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	106,8	82,7
Median age, years (2019)	40,4	42,5
Females	41,5	44,1
Males	39,4	40,9

RO222: Buzau

	RO222	RO
Total area, km ²	6 103	238 391
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	68	82,7
Median age, years (2019)	45,5	42,5
Females	47,6	44,1
Males	43,6	40,9

ITC11: Torino

	ITC11	IT
Total area, km ²	6 827	302 073
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	331	201,5
Median age, years (2019)	48,4	46,8
Females	49,8	48,2
Males	46,9	45,3

ITF61: Cosenza

	ITF61	IT
Total area, km ²	6 710	302 073
Population Density, persons/km ² (2019)	104,5	201,5
Median age, years (2019)	46,2	46,8
Females	47,4	48,2
Males	44,8	45,3





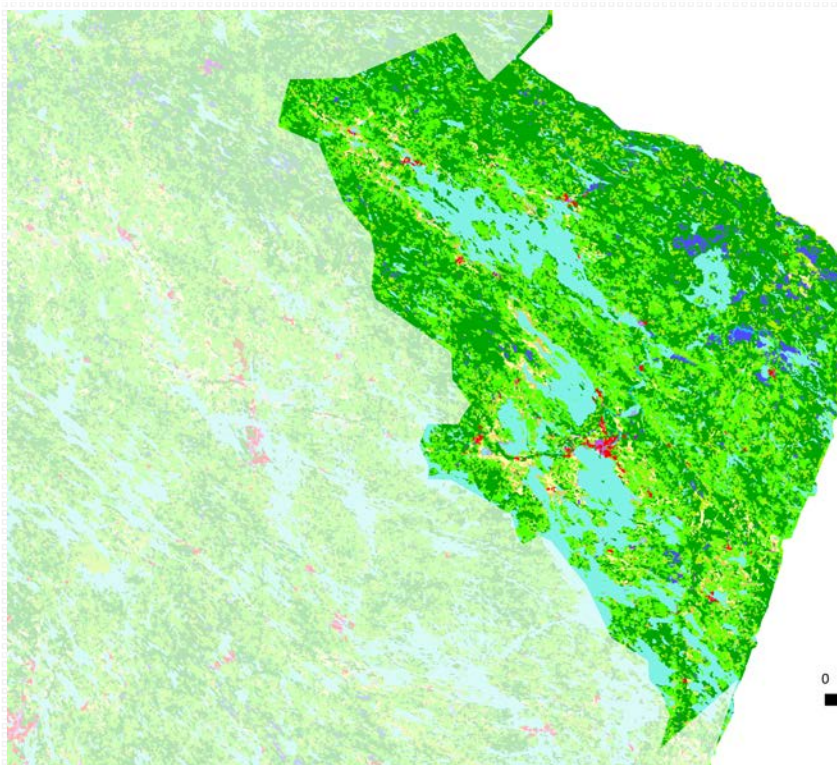
RURALIZATION

North Karelia regional profile FINLAND



RURALIZATION

Land use



Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend

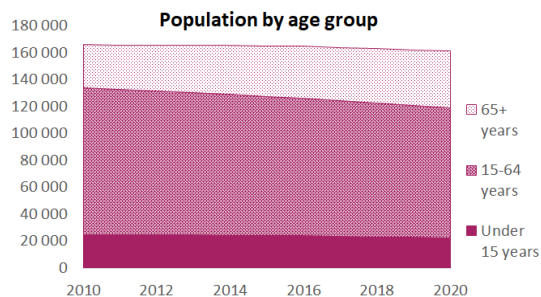
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

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	999 - NODATA

North Karelia (NUTS3: FI1D3)

North Karelia is the easternmost region of continental Europe. The region shares a 300 km stretch of frontier with Russia. Hilly landscapes covered with trees and dotted with rivers and lakes are characteristic of North Karelia. Within the region, the differences among the population structure and migration are remarkable. The region has a rather large capital city of Joensuu and extensive really peripheral areas. North Karelia has suffered from depopulation for years. The population has clustered increasingly in Joensuu and two of its neighboring municipalities while the population decline seems to continue in peripheral municipalities.

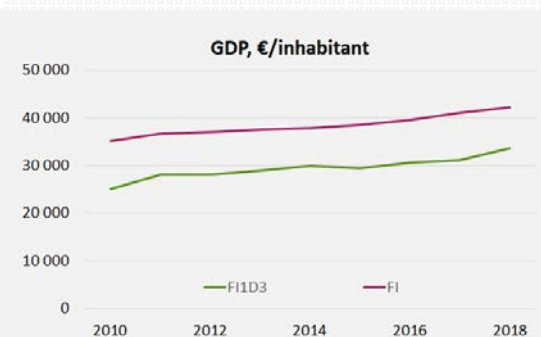
Demographics



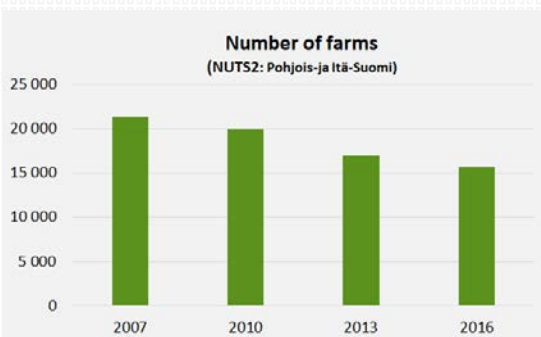
Employment



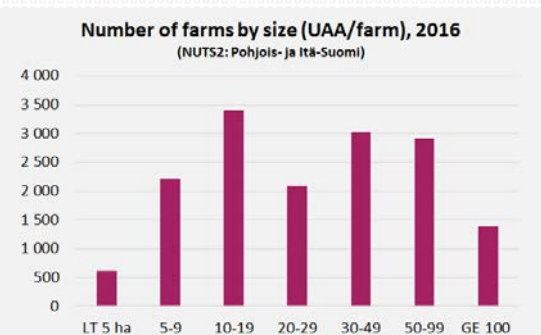
Economy



Farming

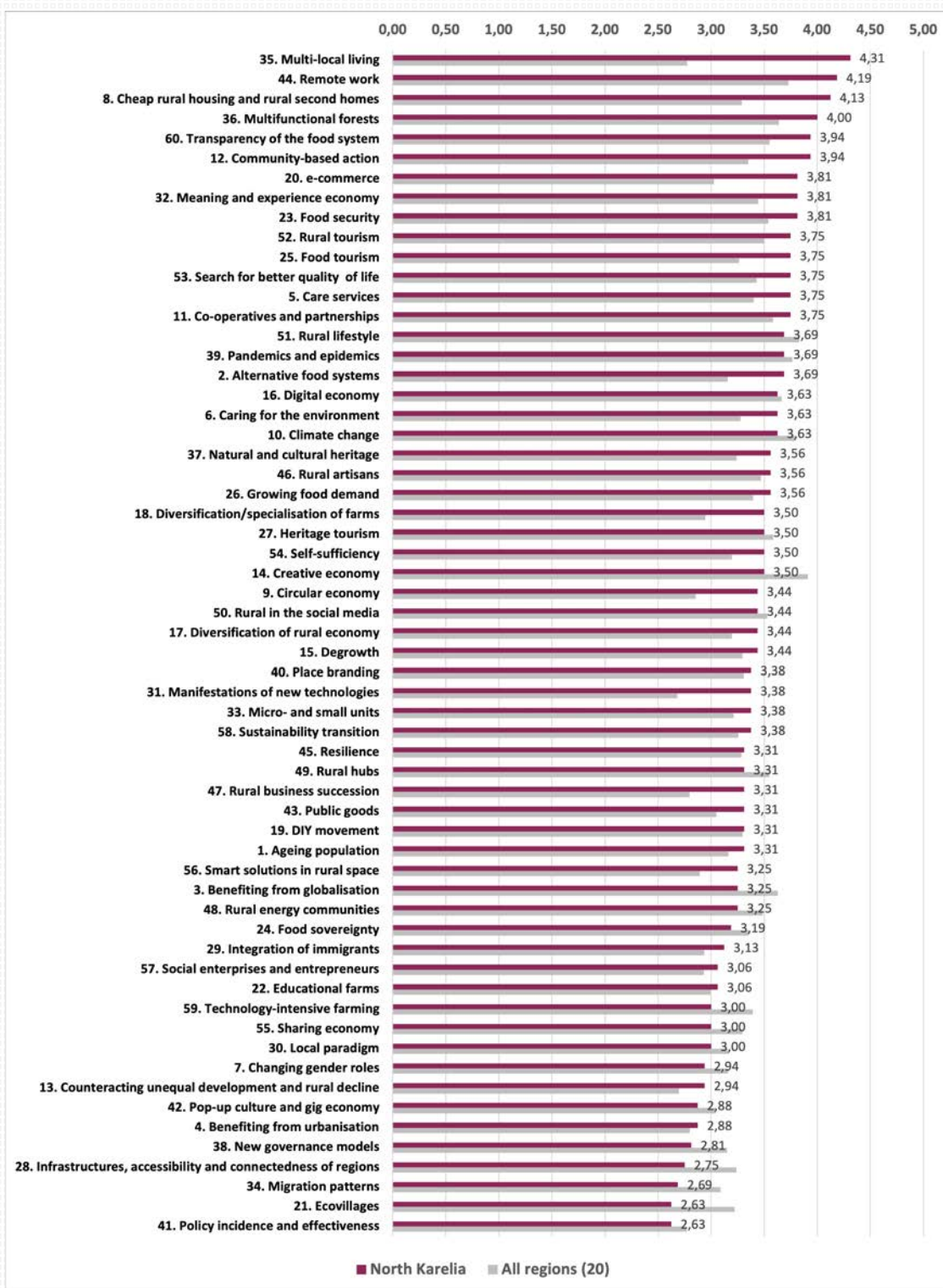


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Finland	Predominantly rural region	North Karelia	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	20. e-commerce	Provision of e-commerce platforms, since it is necessary for many kinds of rural businesses	Commercial firms
					Development of farm-based online stores	Farmers, logistic businesses
					Networking of local entrepreneurs	Local development agencies, entrepreneurs
					Development of customer feedback systems	Business firms
					Provision of functioning internet connections	Central government (support needed)
					Development of competence	Universities of applied sciences, educational institutions (e.g. theses works)
					Establishment of online store for agricultural products	Crowdsourcing organisations
Finland	Predominantly rural region	North Karelia	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	60. Transparency of the food system	Sertification of transparent food systems	Central government, consumers, producers
					Educating the entrepreneurs	Regional development projects
Finland	Predominantly rural region	North Karelia	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	25. Food tourism	Campaigining to change consumer attitudes	NGOs in tourism business
					More intensive marketing	Entrepreneurs
					Combination of activities: landscape sites, cultural events, cycling routes, museums	Entrepreneurs, regional development projects
					Combination with major events, e.g. rock festivals	Event organisers, entrepreneurs
					Access to foreign markets and tourists	Municipalities, local development agencies
					Networking of entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurs, regional development projects
					Serve new generations with more positive attitude toward using services	Entrepreneurs
					Organisation of larger volumes in co-operation	Advisory organisations, farmers organisations, local development agencies, entrepreneurs' associations, entrepreneurs, customers, local communities

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Finland	Predominantly rural region	North Karelia	Remote rural area	8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	Extension of optical fibre network for high quality Internet connection	Central government
					Participation of summer cottage owners (holiday makers) in the local decision making e.g. via specific committees	Municipality
					A meeting of local summer cottage owners (holiday makers) once a year	Municipality
					Information bulleting or a newspaper for the local summer cottage owners (holiday makers)	Municipality
					Free tickets for the summer cottage owners for the local events	Municipality, local communities and associations
					Making travelling possible or at least less expensive (one needs a car)	Central government, municipalities
					Availability of plots for housing along the lakesides	Landowners, municipalities
					Making construction of houses possible also near the waters	Municipalities, environmental administration, central government
					Provision of adequate local services	Municipalities, entrepreneurs
					Maintenance and strenghtening of communality to welcome newcomers	Local communities
					Security is important	Central government, municipalities
					Houses for the in the rural areas; currently only in the villages available	Landowners, municipalities
					Prvision of houses for newcomers by the heirs in case of empty houses: there would be a home for someone else	Heirs
Finland	Predominantly rural region	North Karelia	Remote rural area	35. Multi-local living	Extension of optical fibre network	Central government
					Provision of adequate infrastructure and local services; these are important if the stay becomes longer e.g. half a year	Municipalities, entrepreneurs
					Demand of labour is higher than the supply in many rural areas; these people could help and become recruited in the rural businesses and public bodies	Entrepreneurs, municipalities
					Understanding that the other location may be quite far as the connections get better; promotion of the idea	Municipality
					Campaigning against the old-fashioned attitudes that are not valid any more concerning the non-availability of jobs in rural areas	Municipalities, entrepreneurs
					Taking advantage of the uncertainty period caused by Covid pandemic	Municipality
Finland	Predominantly rural region	North Karelia	Remote rural area	36. Multifunctional forests	Discussions to promote shared understandings about the multifunctionality	Scientists, NGOs, landowners, central government
					Preservation of private ownership of the forests; external forest funds buy forests and this may limit the possibilities for multifunctionality in the future	Landowners, central government
					Establishment of carbon market would provide compensation to the forest owners for their actions	Central government, EU, UN
					Provision of information about the existing regulations which safeguard maintenance and use of forests; many misunderstandings prevail	Media, central government
					Stop for free hunting and berry picking in all forests; this would bring money and incentives to the forest owners to maintain multifunctionality	Central government
					Preservation of the rights of the forest owner in the use of her/his forests; fair compensation for the limitations	Central government
					Co-operation with e.g. touristic businesses or natural products manufacturers would bring incomes to the forest owners that are based on multifunctionality	Entrepreneurs, landowners
					Prevention of the concentration of forest ownership; this might limit multifunctional use of the forest and put cost of them (x EUR/ha/a)	Central government
					Promotion of the use of natural products (e.g. berries) would bring benefits also to the forest owners	Entrepreneurs, regional development programmes

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Finland	Predominantly rural region	North Karelia	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	Making technical and professional jobs possible in rural areas	Firms, municipalities
					Extension of optical fibre network	Central government
					Reversal of commuting: from the cities to the rural areas via changed attitudes and thinking	Citizens
				Accommodation	Privision of plots for hobby cultivation	Farmers
					Provision of farms for rent	Farmers
					Privision of houses for newcomers by the heirs in case of empty houses	Heirs
					Provision of houses for rent in the genuinely rural areas (not in the villages); currently not available	Municipalities, regional development projects (campaigns)
					More liberal land use planning system to support rural housing; currently too restrictive e.g. along the lakesides	Municipalities, environmental administration, central government
					Giving up centralisation as political ideology in land use planning	Municipalities, environmental administration, central government
					Encouragement of banks to supply loans also for the rural housing	Banks
					Privision of adequate local services for the rural areas	Central government, municipalities
				Lifestyle		
				Obstacles		
Finland	Predominantly rural region	North Karelia	Remote rural area	Livelihood	Provision of information about the possibilities to make livelihood in the rural areas, targeted to the youth	Central government, municipalities
					Development of non-traditional livelihood opportunities in the rural areas: natural products, maintenance of the environment, remote work	Regional development programmes, regional administration, municipalities, central government
					Animal-based businesses could be a business instead of a hobby: green case, educational farms, social and health activities	Entrepreneurs, citizens
					Rural hubs to the village houses to have the opportunity to work and leave home for work	Municipalities, local communities
					Positive and encouraging culture for the remote work	Enterprises, central government
				Accommodation	Privision of houses for newcomers by the heirs in case of empty houses	Heirs
					Provision of houses for rent in the genuinely rural areas (not in the villages); currently not available	Municipalities, regional development projects (campaigns)
					Experiments to live rural, e.g. for 2 months try	Municipalities, local communities
					Education and training for the rural newcomers to have a realistic view about maintenance of the roads and houses – a survival guide	Municipalities, local communities
					Training opportunities in the rural areas for the youth	Local communities, municipalities
					Privision of adequate infrastructure for the rural areas	Central government, municipalities
				Lifestyle	Common places, rooms and facilities for the youth in the remote rural areas, especially for the winter time	Municipalities, local communities
				Obstacles		



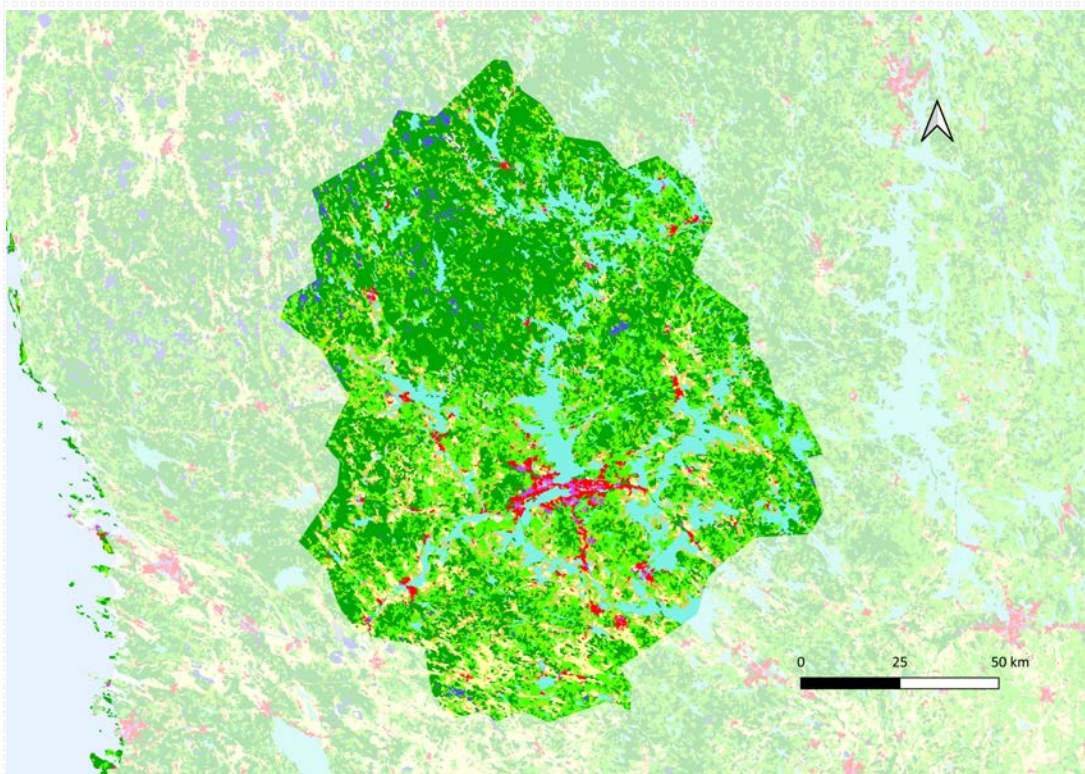
RURALIZATION

Pirkanmaa regional profile FINLAND



RURALIZATION

Land use



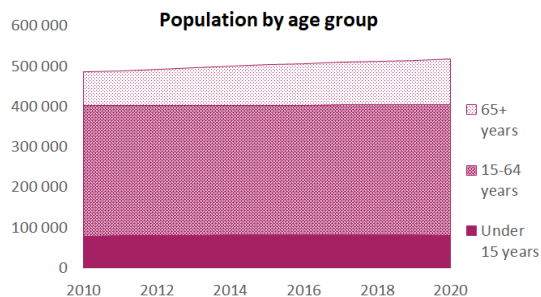
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

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Pirkanmaa (NUTS3: FI197)

There are six intermediate NUTS3 regions in Finland. Pirkanmaa is the northernmost of these regions and it is characterized by a large capital city Tampere, a diversity of urban adjacent areas as well as several remote rural areas. Over nine percent of the Finnish population lives in Pirkanmaa region. The migration rate has been positive for years on the provincial level but the growth has clustered in Tampere and the neighboring municipalities while the peripheral rural municipalities have suffered from depopulation.

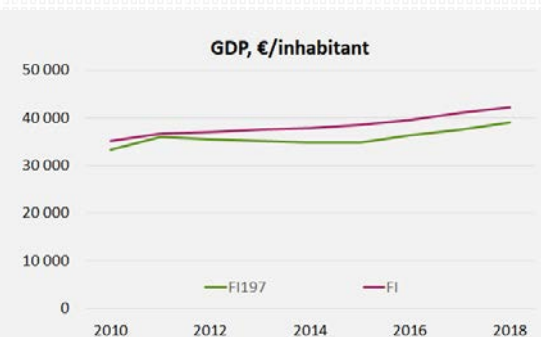
Demographics



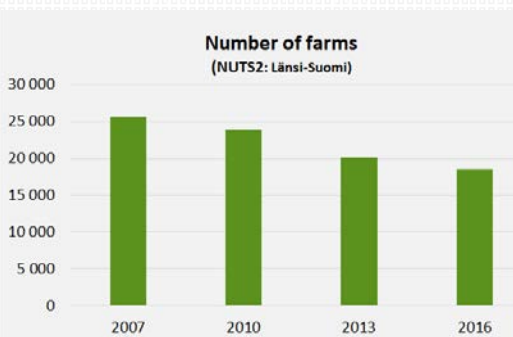
Employment



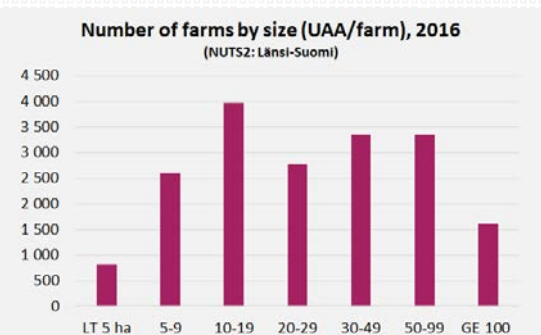
Economy



Farming

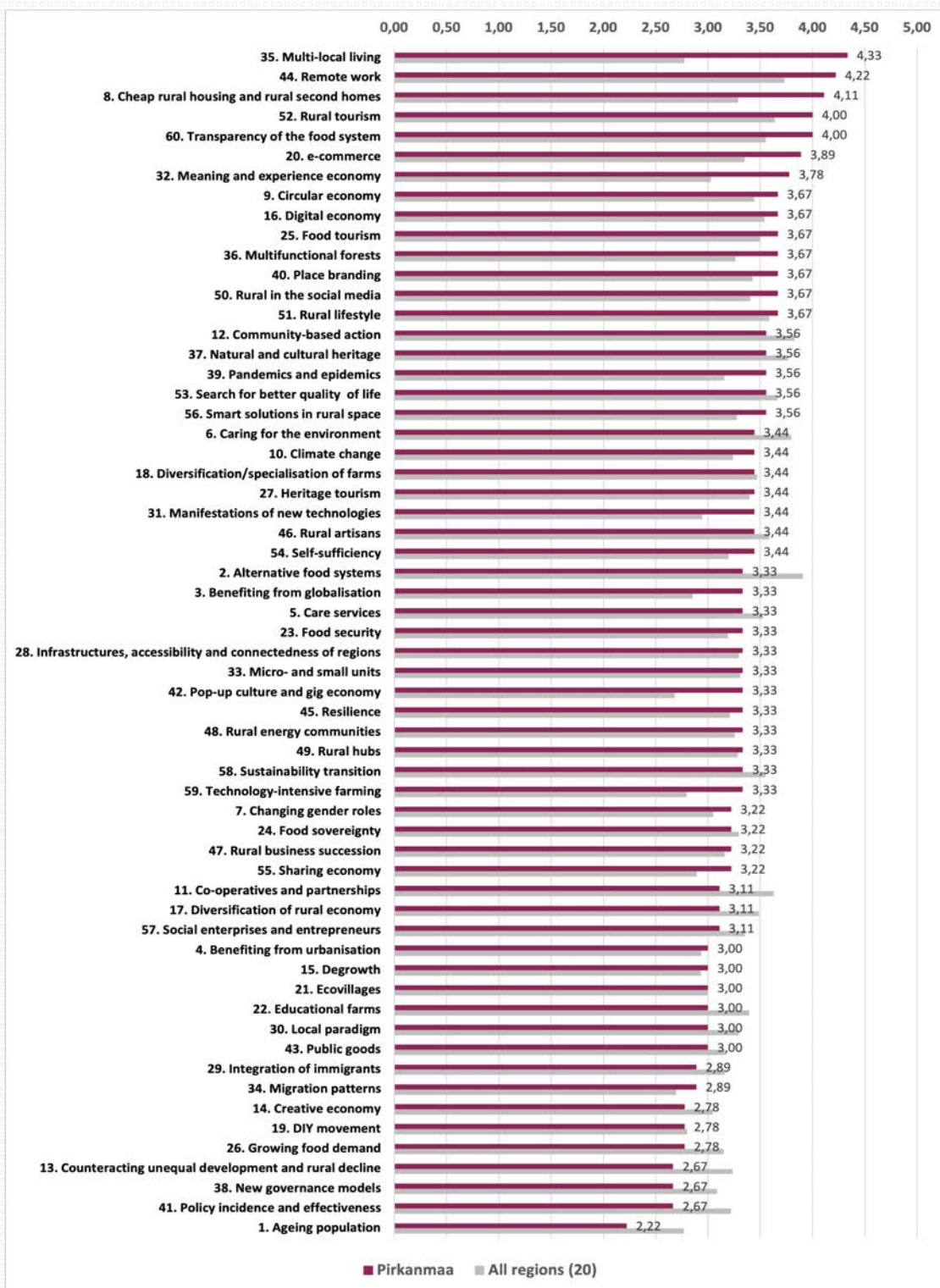


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Finland	Intermediate region	Pirkanmaa	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	Provision of second homes and holiday houses	Landowners, municipalities
					Land use planning and regulation that allows construction to the rural areas and to the vicinity of waters (lakes)	Central government, environmental administration, municipalities, regional development authorities
					Allowing a possibility to change holiday houses and summer cottages into permanent houses which are habited the year-round	Central government, municipalities
					Provision of houses for newcomers by the heirs in case of empty houses	Heirs, local projects promoting the possibility
					Provision of houses for rent in the rural areas (outside villages), currently not existing	Municipalities, landowners
Finland	Intermediate region	Pirkanmaa	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	52. Rural tourism	Development of routes for hiking and cycling	Regional administration, local communities and associations (villages)
					Improvement of accessibility by bike	Regional administration, local communities and associations (villages)
					Hunting and fishing as services (rather than based on own initiative)	Local and regional projects
					Diversification of farm incomes and activities	Farmers
Finland	Intermediate region	Pirkanmaa	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	35. Multi-local living	More fair distribution of costs of the basic services between the local residents and the holiday makers (having access to these services)	Central government
					Making multi-local living "official", new institutional status e.g. in taxation	Central government
Finland	Intermediate region	Pirkanmaa	Rural village	44. Remote work	Promoting new institutional arrangement and organisation culture: part of the work at home and part of the work at the office	Employers
					Extension of optical fibre network for high quality internet connection	Central government, municipalities
					Using pioneers as example to promote remote work	Projects
					Provision of hubs for remote work in the village libraries etc. where it is also possible to meet other people	Municipalities, local communities, village associations
					Provision of extra high quality internet connections for special needs in the village centres	Municipalities
Finland	Intermediate region	Pirkanmaa	Rural village	60. Transparency of the food system	Indication of the origin in all foodstuffs	Central government
					Making the food system more open also for small actors; new organised around few large actors	Central government
					Improving the possibilities of small producers to have their products for sale in the large markets	Central government
					Partnerships between small producers to sell their products together and to reach higher volumes	Entrepreneurs
					Adoption of the Italian or French culture and model	All
					Revival of the local markets and the market squares	Entrepreneurs, municipalities
					Setting up a sales hall also in the small villages	Municipality, entrepreneurs
Finland	Intermediate region	Pirkanmaa	Rural village	53. Search for better quality of life	New media culture: presenting the diversity of the countryside rather than treating it as one entity similar in all places	The media
					More liberal land use planning allowing e.g. keeping of horses	Environmental administration, municipalities
					Efforts to attract people who like the animals; rural areas provide better opportunities for this than the cities	Municipality
					Provision of adequate basic services ja safety	Municipality, entrepreneurs
					Diversity in land use planning, e.g. 'alternative' housing solutions	Environmental administration, municipalities
					Targeting efforts to attract new residents to those who are interested vs. to all	Municipality
					Provision of realistic information about living in the countryside	Municipality, local communities and village associations

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Finland	Intermediate region	Pirkanmaa	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood		
				Accommodation	Better public transport connections allowing rural housing, shared transport	Central government, municipalities
					Communal construction of houses, common heating solutions, common animals	New co-operatives, inhabitants
					More houses for rent in the rural areas (outside villages)	Local communities e.g. village associations
					Change in the local policies in favour of areas outside the village centres, e.g. Investments, development of infrastructure	Mayor
				Lifestyle		
Finland	Intermediate region	Pirkanmaa	Rural village	Obstacles		
				Livelihood	Provision of good internet connections and places to work and meet other people	Central government, municipalities
				Accommodation	All Finnish villages look like small towns; making them more personal and genuine	Municipalities, local communities
					Trying to get rid of the disadvantages of the cities in rural municipalities (no too tight, no urban houses)	Municipalities
					Land use planning with large plots for houses; plots less than 1,000m ² do not allow horses or cars as a hobby	Municipalities
					More marketing efforts about cheap housing options in the rural areas	Municipalities, landowners
					Provision of houses for rent in the genuinely rural areas (not in the villages); currently not available	Municipalities
				Lifestyle	Transforming old factories and empty spaces for hobby platforms	Municipalities, owners
					Provision facilities for sports, e.g. tracs for cross-country skiing	Municipalities, local communities
				Obstacles		



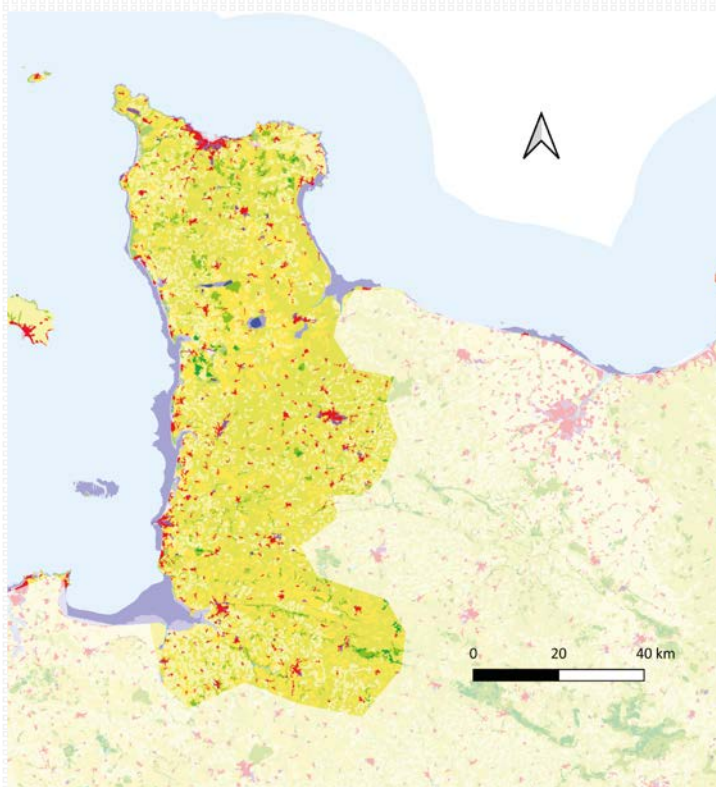
RURALIZATION

Granville Terre et Mer & Coutances Mer et Bocage (Manche Department) regional profile FRANCE



RURALIZATION

Land use



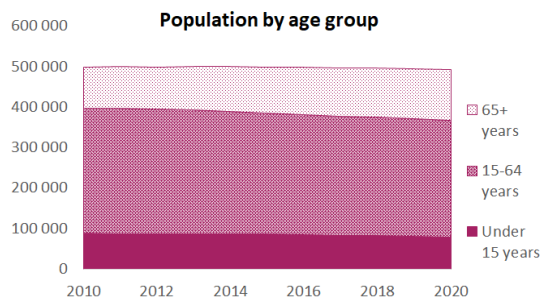
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La Manche (NUTS 3: FRD12)

La Manche region is located on the margins, away from the metropolises, predominantly rural, with a relatively low population density (83.5 inhabitants per km²) with a marked agricultural character and also a rich network of small towns and villages. This department faces several current challenges: social issues, such as aging population and the place of young people in this society as well as environmental issues, which are strongly connected with agriculture and coastline.

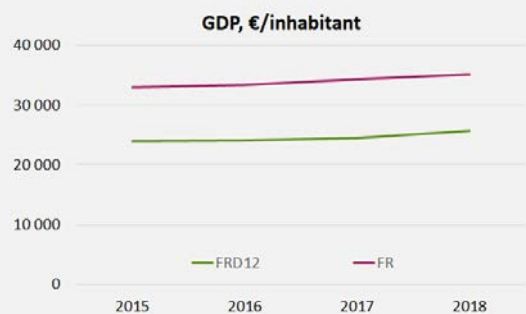
Demographics



Employment

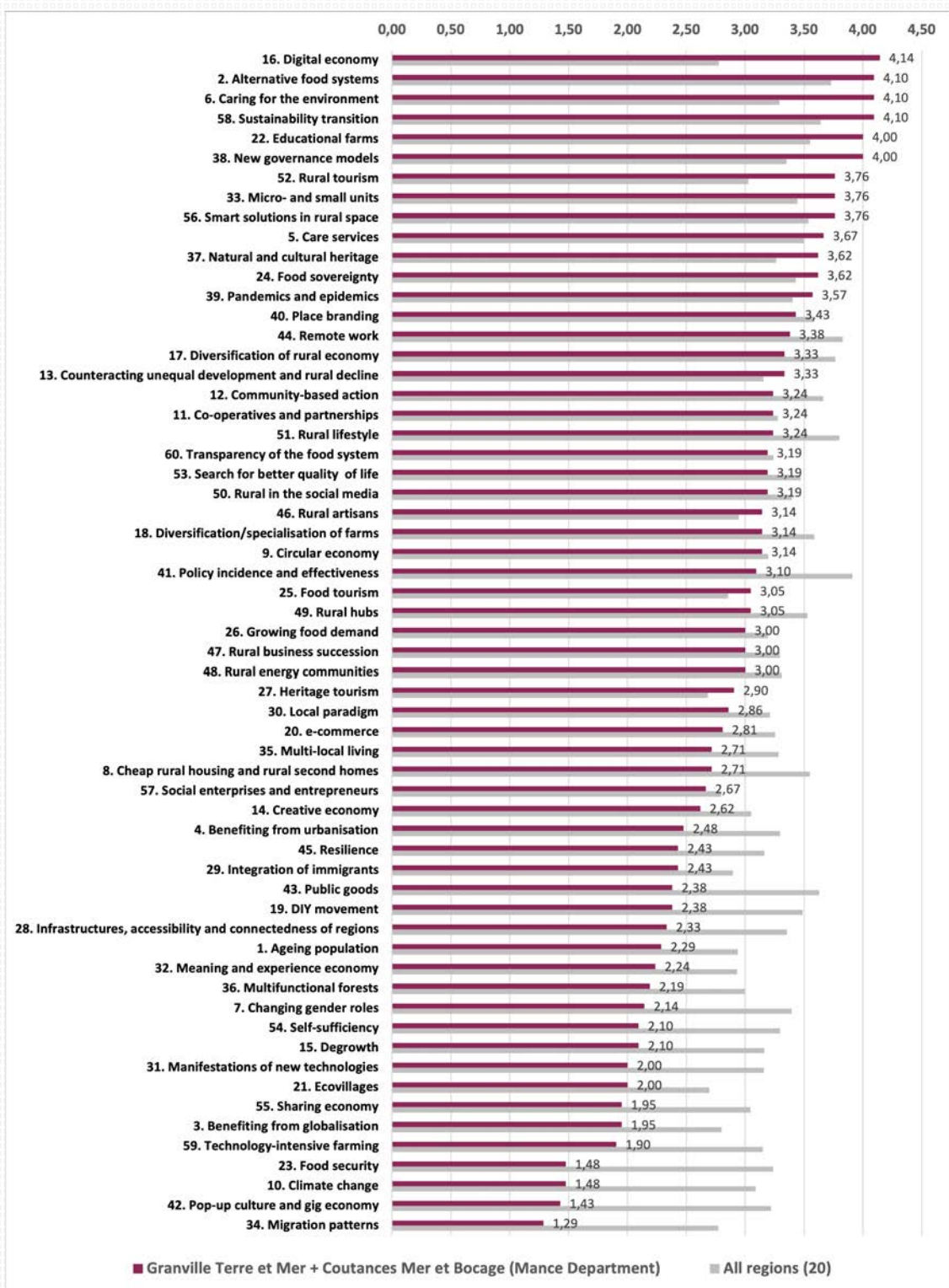


Economy



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	38. New governance models	Make networking a reality: introduce exchanges via internet, messaging, teleconferences, etc.	local policy makers ; Manche Digital
					Training actors in networking and collective decision-making	Local policy makers, national administration, educational organisations
					Organising the inter-knowledge of actors	Local policy makers, national administration, NGOs
					Ensure a balance between rural and urban communities in decision-making	Local policy makers
					Involve associations and citizens from across the local territory	NGOs
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	58. Sustainability transition	Access to mobility for all inhabitants of the territory with differentiated and adapted solutions	Local policy makers
					Think about the settlement of the territory, in relation to activities and employment. Address issues related to ageing, youth housing, social housing, individual and collective housing. PLUI integrating these issues.	Local policy makers
					Accelerate the implementation of environmentally friendly practices in agriculture: thinking about water, farming methods (no-till crops), the watershed, etc.	Farmers, professional unions
					Jointly deal with the environmental problems linked to the coastal region and the rural and agricultural hinterland	Local policy makers
					Reconciling social and environmental issues	Local policy makers, local associations,
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	2. Alternative food systems	Organisation of organic and local production to meet the needs of local collective catering.	farmers, entrepreneurs, local policy makers
					Facilitating access to local/organic products for disadvantaged or low to middle income populations (targeted meal vouchers)	National administrations, NGOs civic focus
					Accelerate the implementation of environmentally friendly practices in agriculture: reflection on water, farming methods (no-till crops), the watershed, etc.	Professional organisations, national administration
					Importance of local markets: revive, develop and support these local marketing places, including organic ones	farmers, local policy makers
					Encourage installations with alternative models	Professional unions,
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	16. Digital economy	Setting up digital incubators	NGO economic focus, entrepreneurs, local policy makers
					Broadband access everywhere	manche numérique
					Local business and community services (e.g. waste management)	entrepreneurs, NGO economic focus, local policy makers

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural village	33. Micro- and small units	Agriculture: allow installation on small areas outside the dominant farming system. Rent guarantee system for landlords	SAFER (departemental administration), professional organisations, national administration
					Agriculture: facilitating the takeover by several farmers of a single entity, then divided into several lots, each viable with its own operating system, networking, installation files	SAFER, Chamber of Agriculture (regional administration), professional unions
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural village	10. Climate change	Thinking about the issue of water supply: crop adaptation, resource management	Chamber of Agriculture, farmers
					Anticipation of the evolution of the coastline: land reserves	local policy makers, SAFER
					Balanced tourism development (hotter summers, but not too hot), involvement of the "retro littoral"	Local policy makers, entrepreneurs
					Develop and share knowledge about the current and future effects of climate change at local levels,	Research institut, farmers, fishers, professional unions
					Develop and share knowledge about local energy policy	Research institut, professional unions, NGO's and public authorities
					Redo a hedge system also for bio diversity	Research institut, professional unions, NGO's and public authorities
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural village	53. Search for better quality of life	Thinking about settlement, housing and habitat: impact on the cost of housing for newcomers, social housing, housing for young people and young workers, PLUI, housing for retired people	Local policy makers, logement social
					Preservation of the living environment: maintain the current quality of life in the area with its natural and maritime assets. Economic development based on SMIs, SMEs, small units (including tourism)	NGOS, Local policy makers,
					Attracting young workers: In addition to the issue of housing, take into account the accessibility of services.	Departemental agency, local policy makers
					Maintain services, public services (post office, schools,), medical services and support small shops in the villages	Local policy makers, national and regional administration
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural village	22. Educational farms	Include in the education and training curses at all levels workshops, conferences and visits concerning the environment, food and the territory	National administration
					Link with farmers supplying school canteens and pay farmers for their educational work.	Educational organisations, agriculteurs
					Establish a stronger link between agricultural education and education by the national education system, as well as with associations that do educational work, and coordinate initiatives related to the environment, agricultural and natural environments	Educational organisations,

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	5. Care services	Promote jobs related to care, in particular, home care and care for the elderly, but also garden maintenance services, green spaces, as well as do-it-yourself services, computers, etc., which create jobs.	Professional organisations,
					Setting up a care-related network (personal services), with continuous training and (paid exchange network)	Professional organisations, care services organisations
					Paying for travel and travel time for care services	National, departmental administrations, care services organisations
					Setting up a travel system for employees of care services	National and departmental administrations, care services organisations
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	6. Caring for the environment	training in schools, colleges, high schools, concerning the territory, the environment (e.g. collecting waste in town or on the beach)	National administration, educational organisations, NGOs
					Optimising waste services, collection and recycling	local policy makers
					Set up ecological means of fixing the dunes (Christmas tree operations, branches, etc.)	local policy makers
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	39. Pandemics and epidemics	Set up ecological means of fixing the dunes (Christmas tree operations, branches, etc.)	Attitude Manche, local policy makers
					Welcoming candidates - active people - to settle: orientation for housing, services, employment for the spouse: reinforcement of welcoming services taking into account the influx linked to the pandemic	local policy makers
					Establishment of new solidarities and reinforcement of the old ones in favour of the elderly and disabled,	associations, inhabitants
					Facilitate mobility within and outside the area (Paris/Granville, Granville Avranches links). the pandemic has increased direct sales and market sales, including sales of ready-made meals	National administration, local policy makers
					Importance of local medical infrastructure highlighted and to be maintained	local policy makers, social services
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	52. Rural tourism	Develop the resources of the hinterland in connection with the urbanised area of the coast, which no longer has many possibilities for developing accommodation	Local policy makers
					Optimising the use of natural areas but also avoiding too high a concentration on the coast	Local policy makers
					Strengthen the exchange and information of multiple cultural events with a limited territorial scope	NGOs, tourism agencies
					Enhance the role of towns in providing a widely dispersed range of events and activities (promote information about the surrounding countryside)	NGOs, tourism agencies

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	help with CVs, cover letters, computer access, and support in canvassing	development agencies
					no discrimination in hiring, especially on the question of previous experience	professionnal organisations
					make the first steps towards hiring effective: exit from apprenticeship, employment measures as much as possible through recruitment	professionnal organisations
					Strengthen the links between youth social workers and employers (e.g. Job fairs)	development agencies , professional organisations
					financial support during the transition to employment	national administration
					Incorporating the issue of youth development into municipal policies	local policy makers
					Matching job demand and supply: skills development	NGOs, agencies, professional organisations, educational organisation
					no discrimination in hiring, especially on the question of previous experience	professionnal organisations
					Fight against the devaluation of young people by the local society (lazy, little involved), for the recognition	NGOs, agencies, professional organisations, educational organisation
				Accommodation	access of young people to independent housing and social housing	development agencies, social housing
					develop social housing adapted for young people in all types of territory	development agencies, social housing
					promote intergenerational housing	local policy makers, inhabitants
					Measures allowing access to independent housing for young people: FJT, relay apartments,	regional agencies, NGO's
					promote intergenerational housing	local policy makers, elderly people
				Lifestyle	Listening to young people, giving them a place in the decisions of the municipalities in which they live.	Local policy makers, young people
					Involve them and take into account their aspirations, i.e. implement some of their proposals	Local policy makers, young people
					Tolerate their mode of expression and their cultural tastes (music, parties, cannabis, ...)	Inhabitants, particularly edrely people, communication by local policy makers
					Encourage their travel (bicycle, ...)	local policy makers
					Contribute financially to their leisure activities	National, regional administration
					Develop cultural and sports activities adapted to youth by youth	Young people, local policy makers
					To set up places of conviviality for young people, by young people, accessible to modest incomes	Young people, local policy makers
					Open spaces where young people can do free activities, available to young people	Young people, local policy makers
				Obstacles	Promote access to integration paths through an integrated policy: access to training, employment, housing	local policy makers, NGOs
					Development of broadband digital access everywhere	local policy makers
					Lack of creative spaces	local pply makers, NGO's

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
France	Predominantly rural region	Granville Terre et Mer + Coutances Mer et Bocage (Mance Department)	Rural village	Livelihood	To allow the installation in agriculture of young people on small surfaces	Professional organisations, SAFER
					Encourage the succession/takeover of activities and small businesses: provision of premises, financial support	Local policy makers
					Enable mobility to nearby employment areas, town centers, small towns	Local policy makers
					Fight against the devaluation of young people by the local society (lazy, little involved), for recognition	Professional organisations, local policy makers
					Encourage the presence of young people selling in the markets	Professional organisations, local policy makers
			Accommodation		Create adapted social housing: rental houses with garden and apartments, accessible to low incomes (villages)	Local policy makers, Agencies
					Offer free land for gardens	Public authorities
			Lifestyle		Encourage the maintenance and development of sports and cultural associations	NGO's, local policy makers
					Allow travel to town centers and small towns for leisure activities	Local policy makers
					To encourage creativity and autonomy in artistic and cultural activities (animation, means, places, travel))	NGO's, local policy makers
			Obstacles		To make known and value the jobs in the agricultural sector, and the green jobs	Professional organisations
					Improve working conditions in these sectors	Professional organisations
					To highlight the "small" trades (home help, sewing, ...) to accompany the project of the future.	Professional organisations



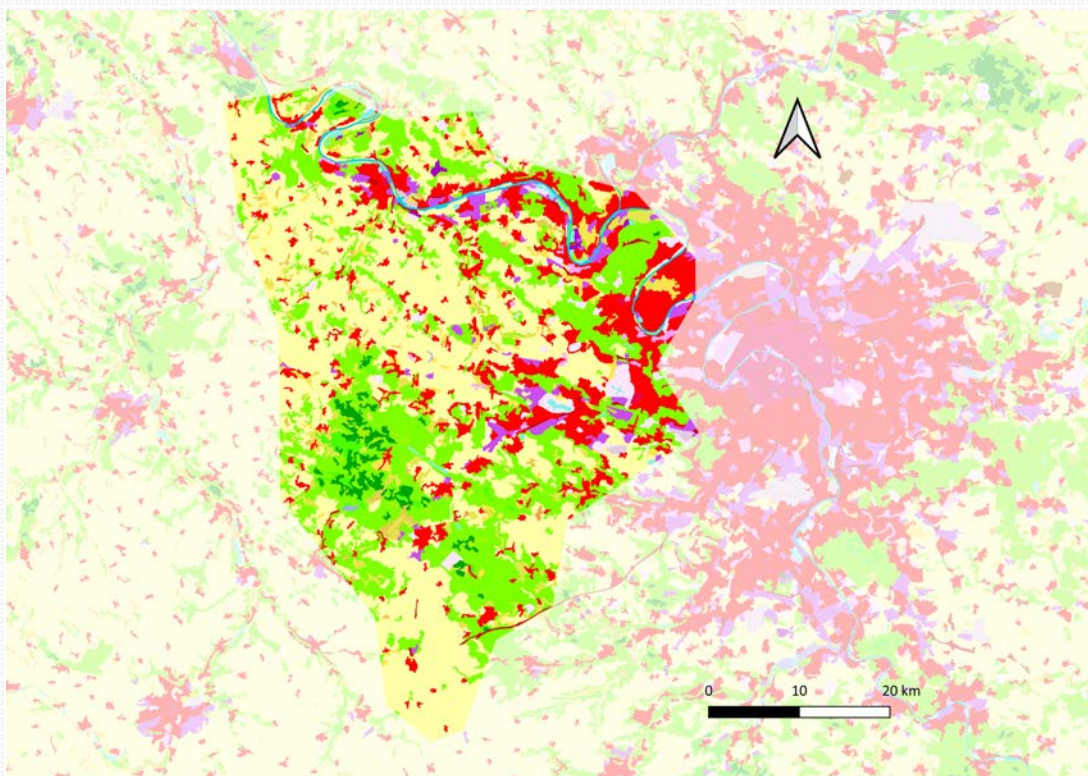
RURALIZATION

Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region) regional profile FRANCE



RURALIZATION

Land use



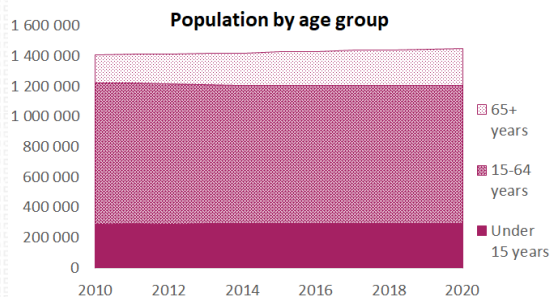
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

111 - Continuous urban fabric	311 - Broad-leaved forest
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221 - Vineyards	421 - Salt marshes
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241 - Annual crops associated with permanent crops	512 - Water bodies
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243 - Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	522 - Estuaries
244 - Agro-forestry areas	523 - Sea and ocean
	999 - NODATA

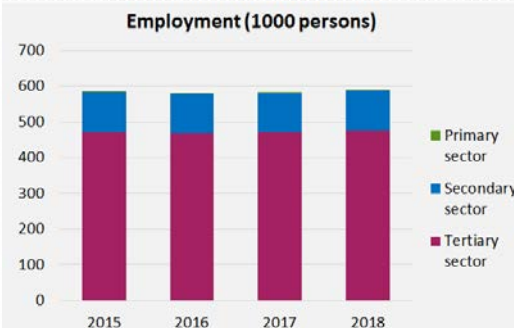
Les Yvelines (NUTS3: FR103)

In region Ile de France, near the metropolitan area of Paris is facing huge urban pressure. On the plain de Versailles, some farmers have launched consultations and actions aimed at preserving agriculture and promoting a sustainable development project common to farmers, rural inhabitants and city dwellers. Those engaged and succeeded for several years in a remarkable diversification of their farming method for urban populations.

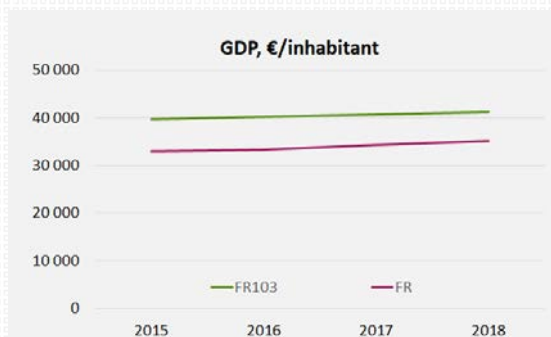
Demographics



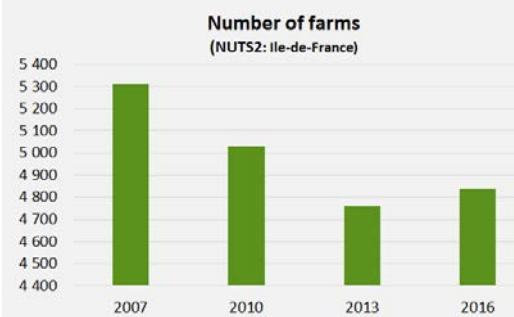
Employment



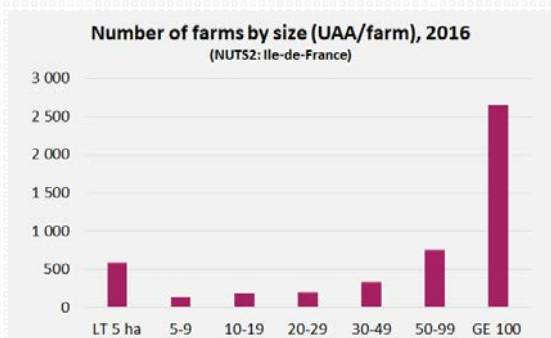
Economy



Farming

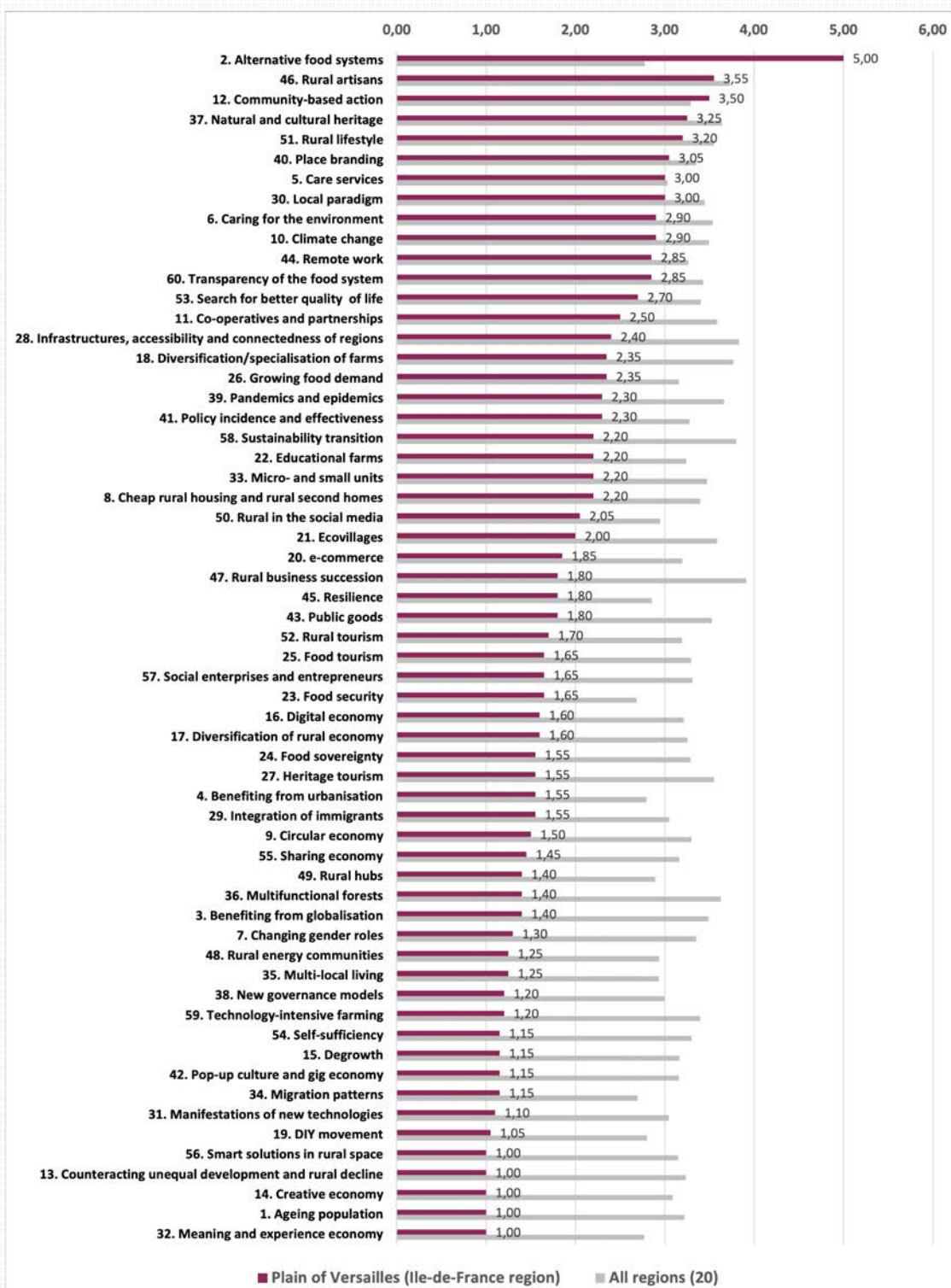


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	Rural village	2. Alternative food systems	save agricultural land for the establishment of local and subsistence farming	mayors, NGOs with agricultural focus
					Promote installation of young farmers	land development and rural establishment companies, chamber of agriculture, mayors
					long-term financial support for the installation of young farmers	State, land development and rural establishment companies
					Promoting dialogue between the old and the new generation of farmers	NGOs with agricultural focus, farmers' unions
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	Rural village	5. Care services	increase local public investment for businesses' purchase and rental	mayors
					give ownership of businesses to tenants once the loan (for the premise's construction) has been repaid	public institutions
					set up a variety of services in the villages to meet the needs	public institutions
					build suitable and inexpensive premises for food processors	entrepreneurs
					build accessible housing for young entrepreneurs	construction companies, mayors
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	Rural village	51. Rural lifestyle	offer quality accommodation	companies, public institutions
					maintain the natural heritage, the landscapes	public institutions, NGOs, farmers
					limit the population in villages keep small and quiet villages	mayors mayors
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	2. Alternative food systems	build accessible housing for farmers (who have a low income compared to urban residents)	construction companies, state, mayors
					make small plots of land accessible for small farms	land development and rural establishment companies, chamber of agriculture, mayors
					build farmers' housing next to farms	construction companies, state, mayors
					Improve communication between farmers and city dwellers and prevent use conflicts	NGOs, farmers, public and local institution, schools
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	12. Community-based action	promote exchanges between different farmers (organic / non-organic, cereal / market gardeners, etc.)	NGOs, farmers, public and local institutions, farmers' unions
					highlight feedback for farmers who are often faced with the same problems	NGOs, farmers, farmers' unions
					create a dialogue between agricultural institutions and urban institutions that do not speak to each other at all	public institutions, state
					encourage projects between the different administrative levels (municipalities, inter-municipal authorities, departments, etc.)	mayors, public institutions, state
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	46. Rural artisans	connect artisans to farmers to better use their raw materials locally	NGOs, local institutions, unions
					build suitable and inexpensive premises for food artisans	construction companies, mayors
					strengthen the diversity of artisans to meet all the local needs	local institutions, mayors
					ensure the presence of a large clientele with significant purchasing power	local institutions, mayors, private companies

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	City area	2. Alternative food systems	preserve agricultural land against urbanization	state, local institutions, mayors
					develop organic farming around cities to feed urbanites and protect them from pollution	local institutions, NGOs, farmers
					develop local and subsistence farming	local institutions, NGOs, farmers
					make city dwellers and media aware of agricultural activities to reduce incivility	local institutions, NGOs, farmers
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	City area	30. Local paradigm	give more decision-making power and skills to mayors and local authorities	state
					create spaces for direct democracies to integrate local residents into political decisions	state, local institutions
					work on the issue of agribashing with farmers, the media and local residents	state, local institutions, farmers unions, medias, NGOs, farmers, urban populations
					rebalance decision-making powers between small villages and large cities	state, local institutions
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	City area	37. Natural and cultural heritage	preserve natural land and landscapes against urbanization and urban sprawl	state, region, local institution, mayors
					control the arrival of new populations and develop public transport networks	state, region, local institution, mayors
					highlight the architectural heritage	state, region, local institution, mayors, NGOs
					develop local and nature-based tourism	state, region, local institution, mayors, NGOs
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	City area	2. Alternative food systems	raise awareness of local artisans and make their products accessible to urban populations	entrepreneurs, local authorities, local NGOs
					protect agricultural land and improve access to land for small food businesses	State, regional and local authorities
					provide financial support to facilitate the purchase of agricultural land	local authorities, mayors, department
					develop the production of local and quality food products	State, regional and local authorities
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	City area	40. Place branding	strengthen the visual identity of the territory around the same definition for all stakeholders	entrepreneurs, local authorities, local NGOs
					create a common graphic charter and logos	entrepreneurs
					strengthen solidarity between all local sellers by increasing common communications and outlets	entrepreneurs, local NGOs
					make the territory a central element to be valued	entrepreneurs, local authorities, local NGOs
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	City area	44. Remote work	create co-working spaces in rural spaces and in peripheries to reduce commuter traffic	entrepreneurs, mayors
					create synergies and joint projects between local agribusiness companies	entrepreneurs, mayors, local NGOs
					companies must promote part-time teleworking	entrepreneurs, state
					move the head offices of large companies to rural communities to unblock cities	entrepreneurs

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
France	Predominantly urban region	Plain of Versailles (Ile-de-France region)	City area	Livelihood	Increase collective workspaces such as co-working spaces	NGO's, private compagnies, local authorities
					create networks between companies in the same locality	NGO's, private compagnies, local authorities
					Increase cheap public transport services	local authorities
					create more meaningful jobs	state, private compagnies
					Increase collective workspaces such as co-working spaces	NGO's, private compagnies, local authorities
					facilitate career development abroad	state, private compagnies
					develop and promote artisanal trades	NGO's, private compagnies, local authorities, state
					Increase mutual aid between small entrepreneurs	NGO's, entrepreneurs, local authorities
					improve small business marketing	NGO's and entrepreneurs
				Accommodation	Improve the quality of housing with more open spaces	local authorities, private compagnies
					create places of exchange between neighbors	local authorities
					create collective spaces for activities at the district level	local authorities
					make city rents more accessible	state
					limit urban sprawl and the creation of suburban neighborhoods	mayor, local authorities, state
					create accessible housing for young people at the start of their careers or for single parents	mayor, local authorities, state
					limit urban sprawl	mayor, local authorities, state
					promote collective housing	mayor, local authorities, state
					Increase the number of green spaces accessible from housing	mayor, local authorities, state
				Lifestyle	create more local services	local authorities, local and small compagnies
					create more cultural services	local authorities, local and small compagnies
					Increase green spaces	local authorities and NGO's
					preserve local agriculture	famers, local authorities and NGO's
					create more food short circuits	famers, local authorities and NGO's
					Increase green spaces	local authorities and NGO's
					preserve local agriculture	famers, local authorities and NGO's
					create more food short circuits	famers, local authorities and NGO's
				Obstacles	avoid urban densification	mayors, local authorities
					Increase job opportunities	state, private companes
					create employment assistance structures	public authorities
					Increase the autonomy of municipalities	state
					strengthen self-confidence in young people with collective activities and support in projects	local authorities, NGO's, state
					create more assistance program for starting a business	local authorities, NGO's, state
					Increase the number of suitable premises for small businesses (in particular in food sector)	local authorities, NGO's, state, private compagnies



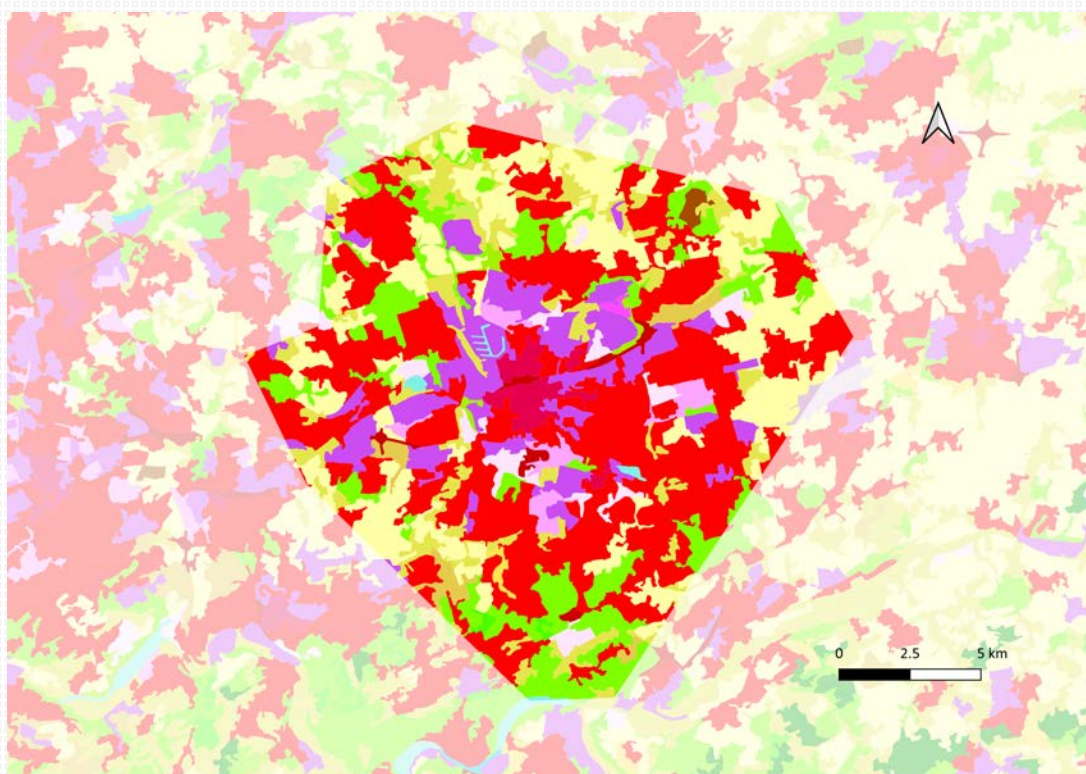
RURALIZATION

Dortmund regional profile GERMANY



RURALIZATION

Land use



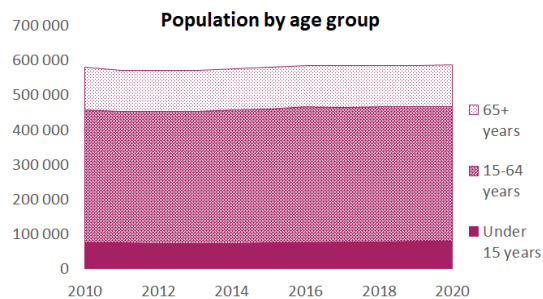
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

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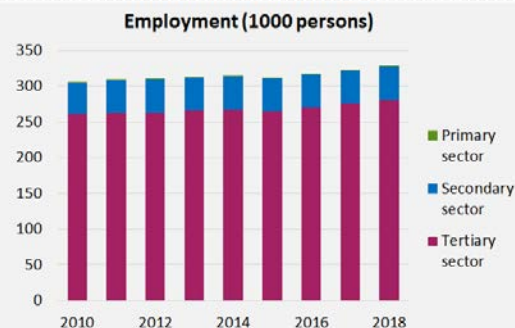
Dortmund (NUTS3: DEA52)

The city of Dortmund is located in the middle of the state of Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. Dortmund is part of the former industrial Ruhr region, which is one of the most densely populated areas in Europe. In 2019, the population density of Dortmund NUTS3 area was 2,099 inhabitants/km², about nine times the average in Germany.

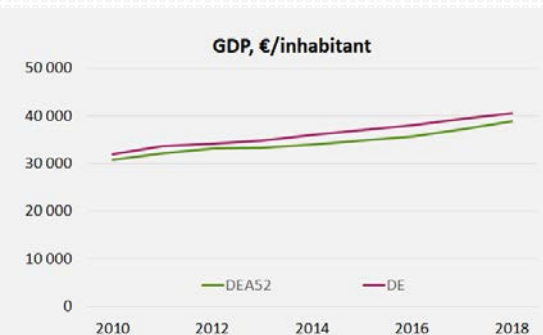
Demographics



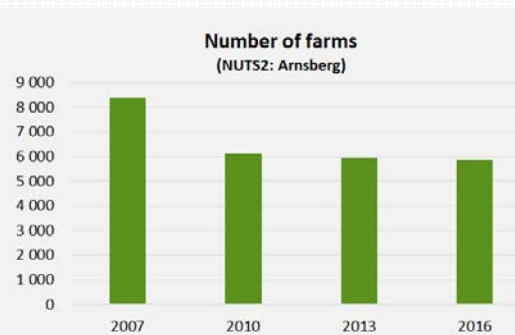
Employment



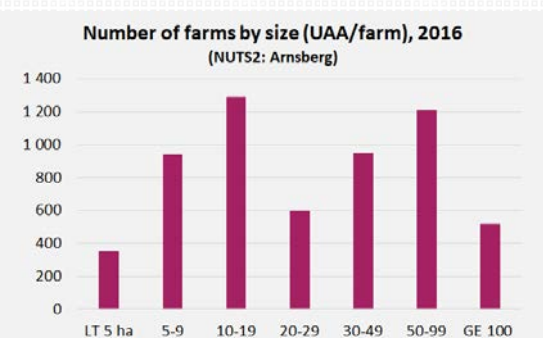
Economy



Farming

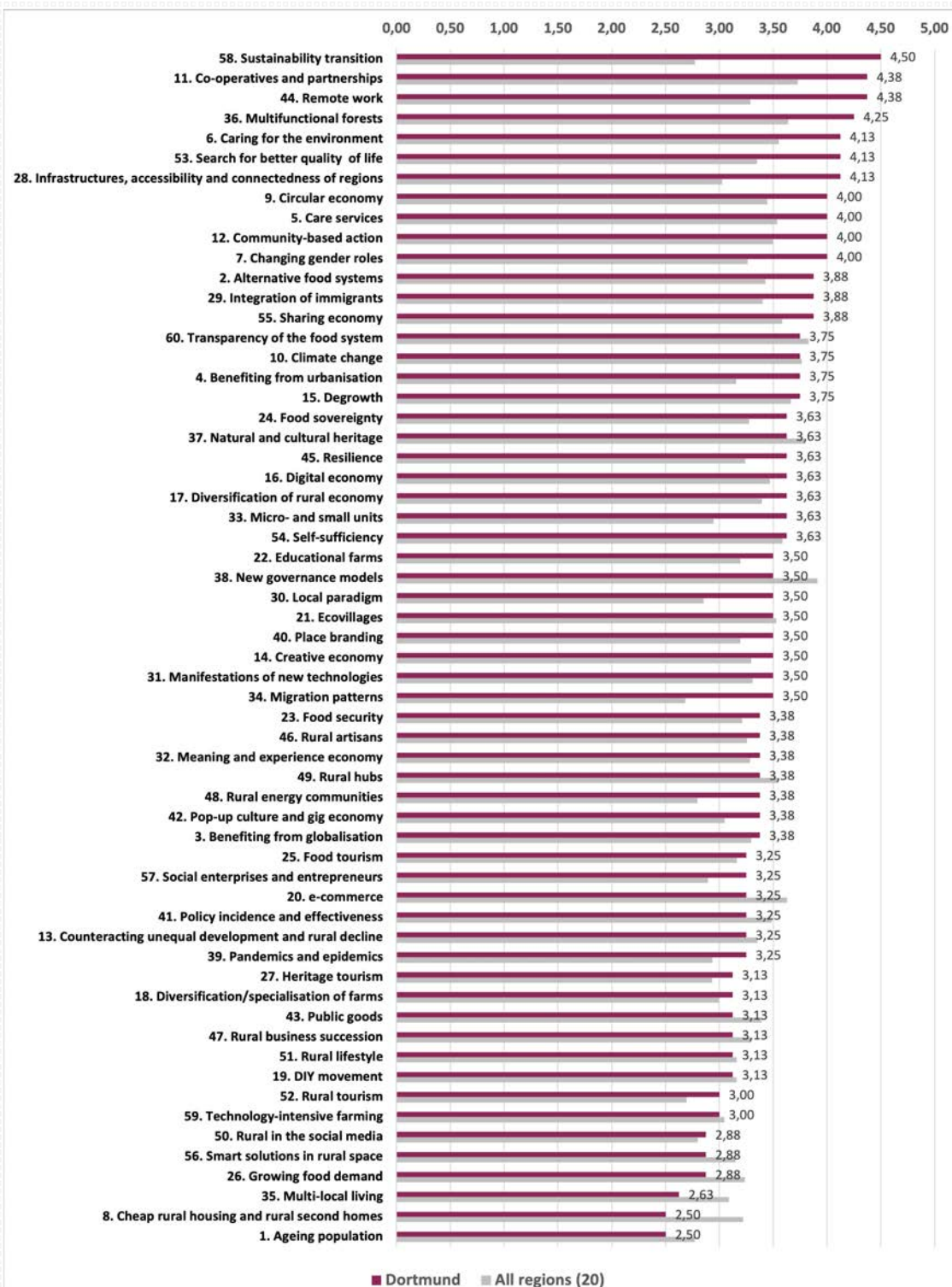


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Germany	Predominantly urban region	Dortmund	City area	44. Remote work	The trend of remote work already existed before the Corona pandemic. The pandemic intensified the trend. If the demand for inner-city office space decreases or companies have space available, a good action could be to allow other groups to use this space. Especially in the area of urban associations and cultural workers who do not have offices, it would be possible to create office space in the city that would give these people and groups room to exchange ideas and work there.	Corporate landlords, municipal landlords
					Remote work is not only related to advantages. A good mix between telework and office work would be beneficial. It should also be noted that not all professions have the possibility of remote work.	
					Creation of hybrid forms of work / new work / mobile forms of work: in which companies provide offices for social contacts, exchange, creative processes, design thinking, fitness room. However, we need a different mindset - the speed of the transformation process is a major challenge.	Policy: is a key actor for or against remote work - remote work can be supported by legal framework conditions, possibly also through subsidies. Legislation can play a crucial role at local, national and EU level in the form of new labour laws with different forms of work.
					Remote work and the future of city centres: It is assumed that the demand for office space will decrease in the future and with it the frequency of people in public spaces. City centres should therefore create more opportunities to increase the quality of stay, e.g. greenery in public spaces, seating during the lunch break, less car traffic.	urban development
					Conversion of office space/commercial space in the city centre: Short-term leases by tenants in the case of vacancies, subsidy programmes are on the way.	Corporate landlords, municipal landlords
					Hypothesis: Remote work leads to a reduction of commuting: It might be that a reduction through remote work has a positive effect on the climate and the environment vs. previous studies, however, assume that remote work does not lead to environmentally friendly behaviour. The choice of residential location in favour of the surrounding area can lead to longer commuting distances, even if this is only 1-2 per week. Moreover, the studies show that local transport is the loser during the Corona pandemic.	
					Adaptation processes: The reduction of office space goes hand in hand with an increase in the demand for living space in private areas. Housing is scarce and expensive in the city centre --> so that displacement processes will also take place, out of the city - towards the surrounding areas of the large cities, where affordable housing can be found.	Housing market development, inter-municipal cooperation of land supply

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Germany	Predominantly urban region	Dortmund	City area	58. Sustainability transition	Volunteering/engagement of citizens plays a crucial role in sustainable transformation; greater commitment to others and society (cooperate social responsibility): e.g. impact on self-help, waste collection campaigns	Involvement of local people, pensioners, perhaps with a reward system, more responsibility by companies
					Sustainable leisure mobility in urban areas has huge potential. 59% of leisure trips are made by car. There must be incentives here, e.g. expansion of fast cycle paths, improved public transport services --> provide incentives for people, pilot projects.	Regional development in the Ruhr region - Regionalverband Ruhr (RVR) in cooperation with municipalities and districts
					Innecity development: Inner development before outer development, densification, development of building gaps is in contrast to urban green spaces, creation of open spaces in inner cities, infiltration area --> densification must be in line with sustainable urban development	City as a promoter of inner-city sustainable development
					Development of industrial space: sustainable design of industrial areas, development in existing buildings, multi-storey commercial areas, containment of land development in outer areas	
Germany	Predominantly urban region	Dortmund	City area	11. Co-operatives and partnerships	Cooperation and partnerships can lead to increases in effectiveness and efficiency: political decisions must be suitable for majority support.	political actors/trade unions should work more in project networks
					Only through cooperative discussions can new ideas and approaches emerge, although it sometimes seems difficult to reach a consensus among many interests: e.g. in research project networks, inter- and transdisciplinary projects with broad stakeholder participation (including citizen participation).	More flexibility on the side of the municipal offices would be desirable, because they are important cooperation partners.
					Co-operations and partnerships/networks help to exploit knowledge and knowledge advantages, e.g. about the region: city and surrounding area should not be considered in isolation, but as an urban-urban co-operation, e.g. in an inter-communal land supply, public transport services.	Cooperation with municipalities and districts is important for regional development - only together can the know-how be brought together.

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Germany	Predominantly urban region	Dortmund	City area	Livelihood	Increasing the quality of life in public space: open spaces, areas to spend time, green spaces, conversion of car parking spaces into open spaces and public space for all	Urban development/regional development to improve the quality of life in the city to make it an attractive place to live-attract and retain well-educated people.
					Exploit the potential of vacant inner-city shops or commercial spaces: Coworking spaces or interim uses of creative hubs can be created here.	Businesses - creating new inner-city hubs
					The objective of economic development and knowledge development (universities) must be to develop suitable qualifications for the regional labour market, otherwise well-educated people will migrate to other regions.	Economic development, local businesses
			Accommodation		Green living is also practicable in the city centre e.g. Inner yards can be converted into communal areas	
					Innovative inner-city concepts: Fairness of space, return of space occupied by cars in the city centre	urban development
					Creation of flexible forms of accommodation also in the inner city area: demand for new forms of living e.g. temporarily limited	Real estate investors but also private individuals - framework provided by the legislator
					Increasing inner-city accommodation: public and privately financed housing construction	Government/ Federal States: Promotion of publicly financed housing
					Governmental and municipal management of land: active land policy can be an option for urban and housing market development, active land policy can be an option for social and public welfare-oriented urban and housing market development.	Local and regional actors in the housing market
					In order to keep young, well-educated people in the city, the quality of life in the city must be increased. The desire to live in a metropolis, to live urban and to have creative open spaces must be taken into account in urban and regional development. Infrastructure projects such as the improvement of regional and local public transport can also increase the quality of life in the city.	Urban and regional developmen
			Obstacles		Job entrants usually dream of urban lifestyles, strategies would have to be developed depending on the phase of life	
					High housing costs in the city centre - especially the increase in rents in the city centres in recent years can be seen as an obstacle. This can be reduced by means of a municipal preference policy and rent brakes.	
					Corona raises the question of whether the city is still liveable? --> the new suburbanisation wave towards the surrounding countryside will continue to intensify	



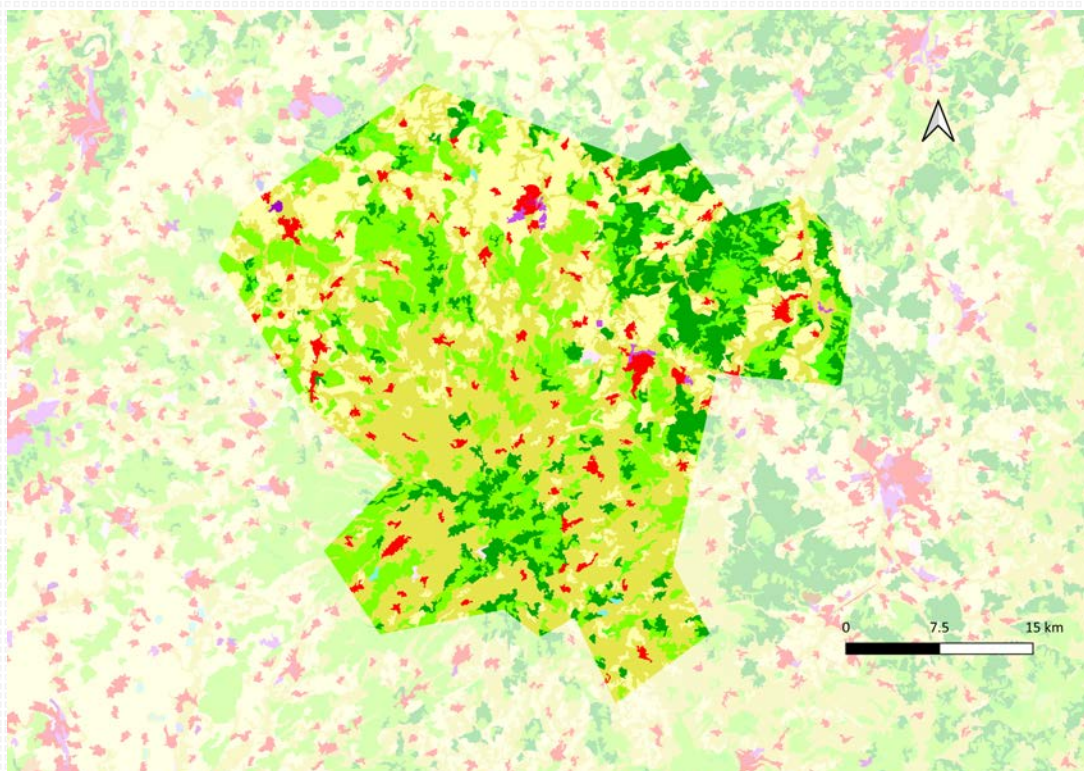
RURALIZATION

Vogelsberg regional profile GERMANY



RURALIZATION

Land use



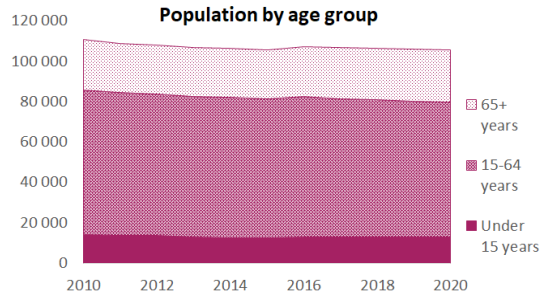
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

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Vogelsberg (NUTS3: DE725)

Vogelsbergkreis is a district in the middle of the state of Hessen, in the administrative district of Gießen. The district is located quite near, north-east from the city of Frankfurt. Still, the population density of Vogelsbergkreis is with 72 inhabitants per km² far below the average of Germany (235 inhabitants per km²). The area of Vogelsbergkreis is 1.460 km² and the population 105,878 inhabitants (2019).

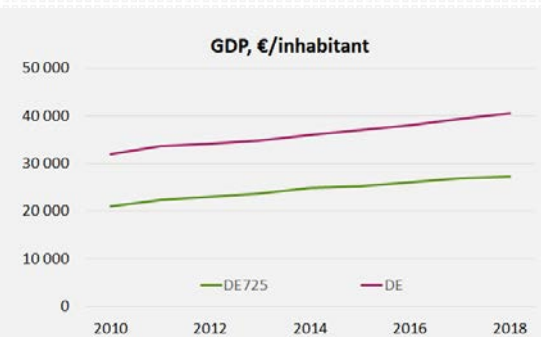
Demographics



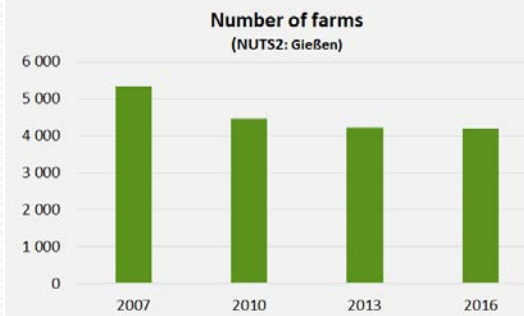
Employment



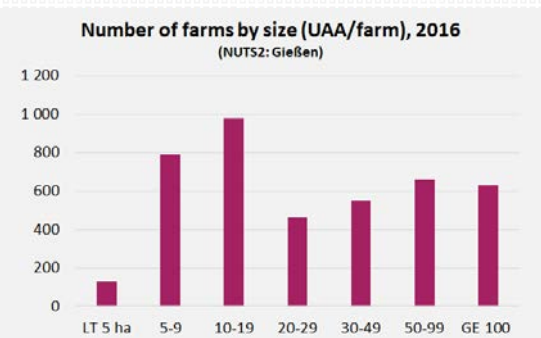
Economy



Farming

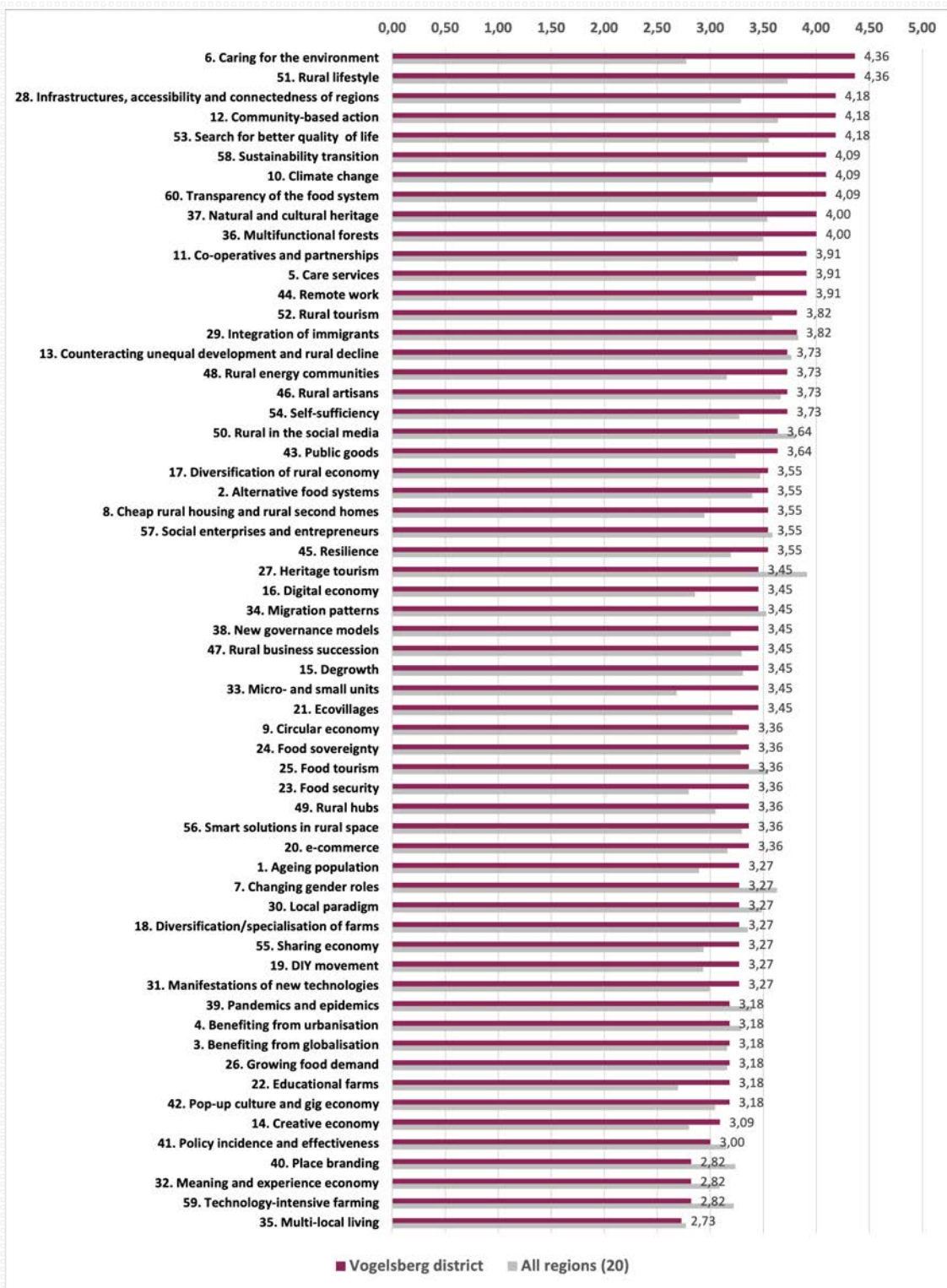


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Germany	Predominantly rural region	Vogelsberg district	Rural village	28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	<p>Mobility in rural areas is an extremely important issue. For example, lack of accessibility to public transport means that young trainees in rural areas who rely on public transport have to travel long distances to work/vocational school. If the transport infrastructure then breaks down or vocational schools close, they have to travel even further. In some cases, it is no longer possible to cover these distances daily, which means that trainees have to move to other training places because of the lack of accessibility.</p>	<p>The cooperation of all actors is required here: public and non-governmental actors, especially from the private sector, non-profit organisations and the population (especially through civic engagement). Due to the diversity of tasks, responsibilities, levels of action and actors, the provision of services of general interest today is more of a network management and multi-level planning task than a regulatory sovereign task. Development strategies can only be successful if citizens are also involved. However, freedom for personal responsibility and experimentation must also be allowed. This more complex interplay gives rise to new steering and moderation requirements for the public sector. The government can support actions by creating a stimulus for sustainable mobility in rural areas, but also the local and regional actors who implement the measures (city, companies), citizens (willingness, openness). The principle is help for self-help - tackle and organise yourself instead of waiting for someone else to help you</p>
					<p>Sustainable mobility concepts: e-mobility projects, app-based car-sharing services, rural citizen buses, car-sharing benches. But the mainstream solutions in rural areas seem difficult because of the wide area with only a few people. There are also ideas to concentrate individual transport (cars) on a few transport axes. The question remains, however, whether there is the willingness to implement this on a broad scale.</p>	<p>The cooperation of all actors is required here: public and non-governmental actors, especially from the private sector, non-profit organisations and the population (especially through civic engagement). Due to the diversity of tasks, responsibilities, levels of action and actors, the provision of services of general interest today is more of a network management and multi-level planning task than a regulatory sovereign task. Development strategies can only be successful if citizens are also involved. However, freedom for personal responsibility and experimentation must also be allowed. This more complex interplay gives rise to new steering and moderation requirements for the public sector. The government can support actions by creating a stimulus for sustainable mobility in rural areas, but also the local and regional actors who implement the measures (city, companies), citizens (willingness, openness). The principle is help for self-help - tackle and organise yourself instead of waiting for someone else to help you</p>
					<p>Local supply: e.g. associations organise a mobile supplier (rolling supermarket) to improve the supply of regional food. This project mainly aims at personal commitment and neighbourhood help.</p>	<p>The cooperation of all actors is required here: public and non-governmental actors, especially from the private sector, non-profit organisations and the population (especially through civic engagement). Due to the diversity of tasks, responsibilities, levels of action and actors, the provision of services of general interest today is more of a network management and multi-level planning task than a regulatory sovereign task. Development strategies can only be successful if citizens are also involved. However, freedom for personal responsibility and experimentation must also be allowed. This more complex interplay gives rise to new steering and moderation requirements for the public sector. The government can support actions by creating a stimulus for sustainable mobility in rural areas, but also the local and regional actors who implement the measures (city, companies), citizens (willingness, openness). The principle is help for self-help - tackle and organise yourself instead of waiting for someone else to help you</p>

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
					Temporary mobile actions: Provide services only at restricted times (e.g. on-site office), weekly markets, mobile libraries).	<p>The cooperation of all actors is required here: public and non-governmental actors, especially from the private sector, non-profit organisations and the population (especially through civic engagement). Due to the diversity of tasks, responsibilities, levels of action and actors, the provision of services of general interest today is more of a network management and multi-level planning task than a regulatory sovereign task. Development strategies can only be successful if citizens are also involved. However, freedom for personal responsibility and experimentation must also be allowed. This more complex interplay gives rise to new steering and moderation requirements for the public sector.</p> <p>The government can support actions by creating a stimulus for sustainable mobility in rural areas.</p>
				Increasing accessibility: Improving transport connections to increase capacity utilisation (e.g. optimised public transport networks, demand-oriented cycle times).		public and private sector
				Decentralisation: division into smaller more efficient units (with high connection costs) (e.g. several bio-treatment plants instead of large sewage treatment plants, citizens' offices instead of central administration)		public and private sector
				Restructuring/substitution: purpose is achieved through a new way of fulfilling tasks (e.g. goods delivery in the internet, individual taxi service instead of public transport service).		public and private sector
				Remote work: Work and training structures are currently being disrupted because digitalisation is supporting this. Some rural regions do not yet have broadband access.		Providers of digital networks - should take greater responsibility
				Digitalisation can increase the attractiveness of rural areas. However, the conditions for this must be established. This is where the private providers, but also the public sector, are requested. The expansion of the digital network infrastructure is essential so that e-learning/telework can be possible in rural areas. But pupils do not necessarily miss school, but social contacts. Social contacts are much more important in rural areas because people live in small towns. Contact with the world of work or with classmates is different because people live much more dispersed.		Providers of digital networks - should take greater responsibility

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Germany	Predominantly rural region	Vogelsberg district	Rural village	12. Community-based action	Community-based actions are a central instrument for promoting ideas, projects and the community, especially in rural areas. Local and regional networks and cooperations are also very important during the Corona pandemic. They serve to promote community building.	Here, local regional citizens, associations, cultural or sports clubs are particularly active and must fulfil their role together with the administration (mayor), but it is not possible without the involvement of the local population (participatory processes)
					Community-based actions take place in the following fields: e.g. nature conservation, sports, culture, community gardens, neighbourhood associations (neighbourly organising of food).	Here, local regional citizens, associations, cultural or sports clubs are particularly active and must fulfil their role together with the administration (mayor), but it is not possible without the involvement of the local population (participatory processes)
					People should not talk about it so much as become active themselves - help them to help themselves instead of waiting for something happening.	Here, local regional citizens, associations, cultural or sports clubs are particularly active and must fulfil their role together with the administration (mayor), but it is not possible without the involvement of the local population (participatory processes)
					Community-based cultural projects should be promoted more. It should be realised that culture can strengthen identity and cohesion, especially in rural areas: e.g. cultural walk where artists from the region exhibit their work.	Here, local regional citizens, associations, cultural or sports clubs are particularly active and must fulfil their role together with the administration (mayor), but it is not possible without the involvement of the local population (participatory processes)
					LEADER projects are generally suitable for promoting rural development with smaller projects. Nevertheless, the barriers to application are considered complicated and bureaucratic. It is a big effort for applicants, who prefer the municipalities because they have experience in submitting applications. Private applicants such as associations have the most problems and barriers. This is because smaller private groups and associations cannot finance the co-financing of funded projects. Moreover, it is not entirely clear in which year how much money will be spent in which region. Measure: The application process for LEADER projects should be made more efficient, less bureaucratic and more low-threshold, so that smaller/private applicants can also implement projects, because otherwise there is a risk that funding will miss the actual needs of rural regions.	EU
					Project funding difficult, high administrative effort: should be simplified, lower-threshold application, funding does not meet actual needs, other support, when applying,	EU

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Germany	Predominantly rural region	Vogelsberg district	Rural village	51. Rural lifestyle	<p>Rural lifestyle is certainly still a weak signal, i.e. not a trend, otherwise rural regions would not be struggling with emigration.</p> <p>Projects such as bioenergy villages attract city dwellers: an example village in the Vogelsberg district shows that city dwellers have bought up the properties in the village, even though there is no infrastructure (no pub, no shopping facilities). There is practically no vacancy.</p> <p>Strengthening the openness towards new ideas and new people/incomers: often the rural population finds it difficult to accept new innovative ideas and also to welcome the newcomers into the community.</p> <p>The image of rural lifestyle is often shaped by city people without knowing what rural life is really like. "Pampered animals, free-range organic chickens and the small farm idyll" only exist in isolated cases in rural areas; in most areas this is not true. Because in the countryside it can also be very empty. City dwellers have to learn to cope with this when they move to rural areas. The image of rural life is falsified and romanticised.</p> <p>If life in the countryside is promoted and city dwellers buy property in rural areas, there are also risks, e.g. villages degenerate into expensive holiday resorts that are vacant for a longer period of the year and cause problems with the infrastructure (sewage network). In addition, population groups may be displaced, e.g. the Baltic and North Sea coasts in Germany.</p>	

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Germany	Predominantly rural region	Vogelsberg district	Rural village	Livelihood	<p>Retaining or attracting young talent in rural areas is a huge challenge but also a significant opportunity for rural areas. Actions could be e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop an app for potential skilled workers; - Increased public relations work to lobby politically and generate publicity; - Innovative concepts to address young people at trade fairs; - practical vocational orientation, training for the region; - Strengthen vocational orientation at schools; - Involve state governments and create supraregional matchmaking formats; - Strengthening the visibility of the diverse job offers; - Attraction through higher salaries <p>-another example is home office location in Cyprus (with pool) so that they can attract IT professionals to the company.</p>	Federal state governments, businesses, regional marketing, regional development, business development
					Another topic is organic farming, which can bring a variety of employment opportunities to the region (farming, farm shops, farm cafés, distribution, delivery services, etc.).	
			Accommodation		<p>The detached house with a garden is certainly still the most common form of accommodation in the countryside, and the one most people want. Other forms of housing, such as the multi-generation house, are becoming less and less common. If they are, they are more likely to be in residential projects suitable for the elderly, but that is also difficult because too few people live in the countryside.</p>	publicly subsidised housing also in rural regions?
					<p>The need for rental housing for newcomers is not yet perceived and the investments for potential newcomers are not made either - the obstacles seem to be too high for the municipality to invest capital and wait for tenants. Housing on stock does not work, but only when it is economically viable.</p>	
			Lifestyle		<p>The rural lifestyle can be assessed positively because people know each other and skills, resources and knowledge are often matched quickly and unbureaucratically.</p>	Civic engagement, neighbourhood assistance
			Obstacles		<p>Retaining or attracting young talent in rural areas is a huge challenge but also a significant opportunity for rural areas. Actions could be e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop an app for potential skilled workers; - Increased public relations work to lobby politically and generate publicity; - innovative concepts to address young people at trade fairs; - practical vocational orientation, training for the region; - Strengthen vocational orientation at schools; - Involve state governments and create supraregional matchmaking formats; - Strengthening the visibility of the diverse job offers; - Attraction through higher salaries 	Federal state governments, businesses, regional marketing, regional development, business development



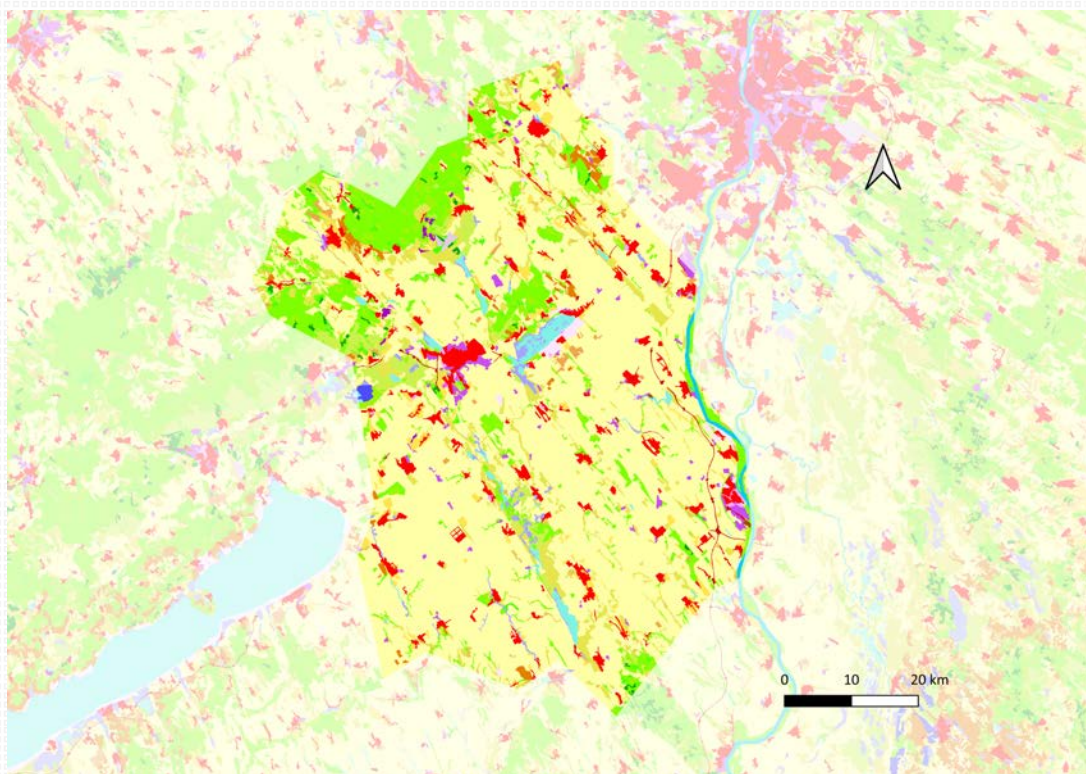
RURALIZATION

Fejér county regional profile HUNGARY



RURALIZATION

Land use



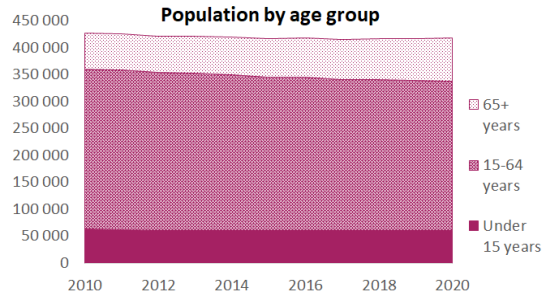
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
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Fejér (NUTS3: HU211)

Fejér county is located in central Hungary, on the west bank of the river Danube and close to Lake Balaton. The country includes both fertile plains and hilly areas. Total area of the country is about 4,400 km² and the population is about 417,000 inhabitants (2015).

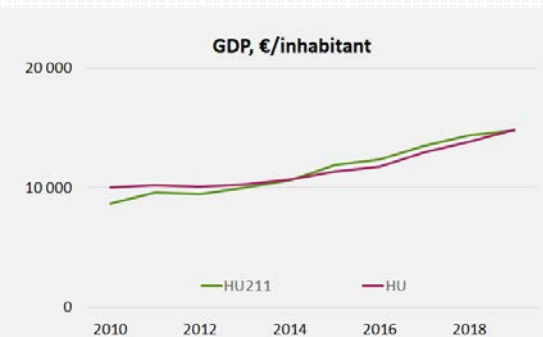
Demographics



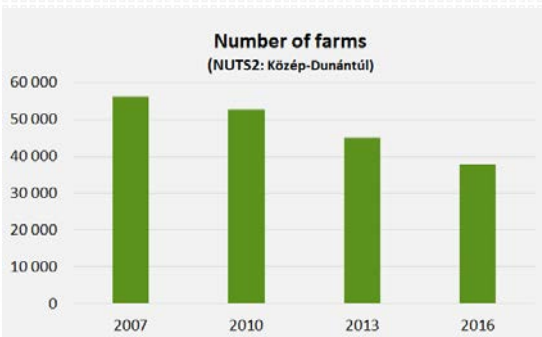
Employment



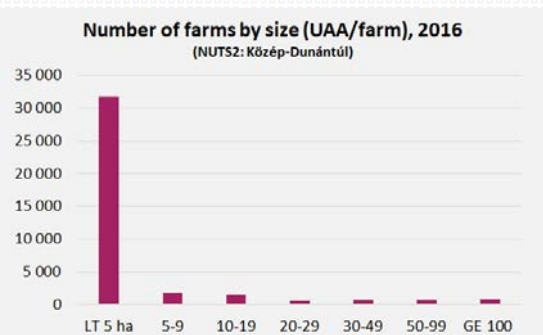
Economy



Farming



Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	51. Rural lifestyle	migration into rural areas, urban exodus	urban inhabitants
					doing art in the countryside	newcomer artists
					rediscovery of rural idyll sustainable lifestyle	newcomers young generations
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	6. Caring for the environment	Actual environmental problem at Velence lake (fish mortality)	local, regional and national governments and civic organisations
					environmental education	local schools, kindergartens, civic organisations
					local nature protection Local actions (e.g. garbage collections, tree planting)	civic organisations, local inhabitants local inhabitants
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	3. Benefiting from globalisation	new trend: demand for local food	urban inhabitants, local middle class
					Hungaricums in global market (e.g. Tokaji, Pék, maybe Ezerjók (local wine))	business actors
					protection from globalization effects	rural inhabitants (rural lifestyle)
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	1. Ageing population	Improving health care and life quality, which means the average age is growing	health care, health policy
					Less job opportunities for young people -- those young people moving a bigger city or abroad	Young people
					Higher number of elderly population	health care, health policy
					The local farmers can't find workers to the farming or viticulture	mechanization
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	52. Rural tourism	Local civil organisations connected with the local business actors, to involve their actions	Local civil organisations, local businesses,
					The cooperation is extensive, there is a lot of programme in local level	wineries, farmers, civil organisations, winemakers, local mayors
					The tourism increase the local employment Generates secondary income to the families preservation of architectural and natural heritage	
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	58. Sustainability transition	Local eco-education	climate changes, local schools, nursery
					Change of attitude - more and more farmers using non-chemical, organic agents	Winemakers and other farmers
					protection of environment, nature, landscape	Civil organisations (like Pro Vértés)
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	48. Rural energy communities	renewable energy use	local and non-local entrepreneurs and sometimes local inhabitants
					rules for renewable energy use	government
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	54. Self-sufficiency	self provisioning (local inhabitant in their own gardens)	local inhabitants
					local producers	farmers, local inhabitants, urban consumers
					local markets	local inhabitants, urban consumers, local producers
					demand for quality food	newcomers, youth
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	53. Search for better quality of life	migration into rural areas	urban inhabitants
					sustainable lifestyle	youth

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Hungary	Predominantly rural region	Fejér county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	Doing art	local artists, inhabitants
					festival, tourism	local and non-local visitors
					education	youth, children, civic organisations
					farming	farmers
					power of the local community	locals, inhabitants
					helping each other	locals, inhabitants, civil organisation
					power of inclusion	locals, newcomers
					working possibilities (local or in the city)	enterprises
					traditional rural activities (e.g. organic farming, artisan products, etc.)	farmers, entrepreneurs
					slow food movement	consumers
				Accommodation	renovation of old buildings	newcomers, youth
					protection of rural environment	
					labour shortage	employers, workers, mechanized workplaces
					searching for material well-being is the meaning of the better quality of life	
					renovation of old houses, keeping the shape of the settlement	local inhabitants
					materials fit to the landscape	local inhabitants, entrepreneurs
				Lifestyle	sustainable lifestyle	youth middle class
					protection of rural traditions	farmers, local inhabitants, newcomers
					supportive, caring lifestyle	local inhabitants
					protection of the power of the local community	local inhabitants, newcomers, civil organisations
					environmentally conscious	local inhabitants
					environmental friendly actions	local government, civic organisations
					environmental education	youth, schools
					local food consumption	farmers, local inhabitants, consumers
					local products consumptions	entrepreneurs, local inhabitants
				Obstacles	lack of knowledge	local inhabitants
					ageing population	local society
					globalisation	
					lack of willingness to pay	consumers, local inhabitants
					lack of cooperation	local society
					individualization	local society
					globalization	local society
					lack of knowledge	local society
					weak civic society	civic society
					local social conflicts	



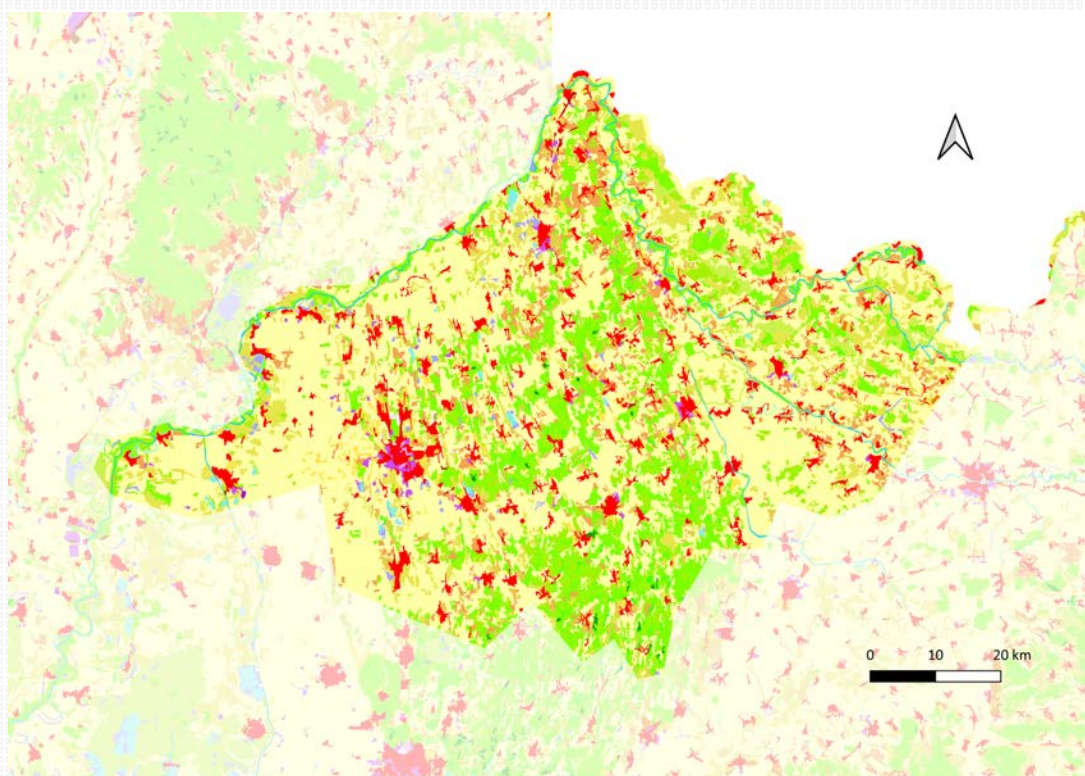
RURALIZATION

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county regional profile HUNGARY



RURALIZATION

Land use



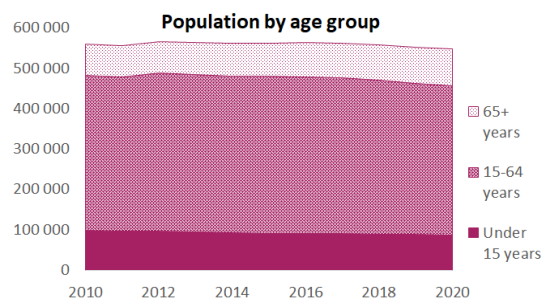
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

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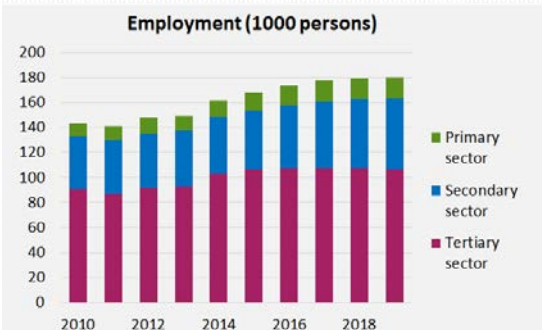
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg (NUTS3: HU323)

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County is a predominantly rural area with long agricultural traditions. Although the county centre is a flourishing rural town with strong services and industry, the economy of the county itself can be characterised by agriculture and food industry, with rural medium size towns and the villages. The areas along the borders of Hungary have to face serious social problems (poverty and population loss). The transfer of the agricultural enterprises and small-scale farms and especially the role of newcomers is interesting in this region.

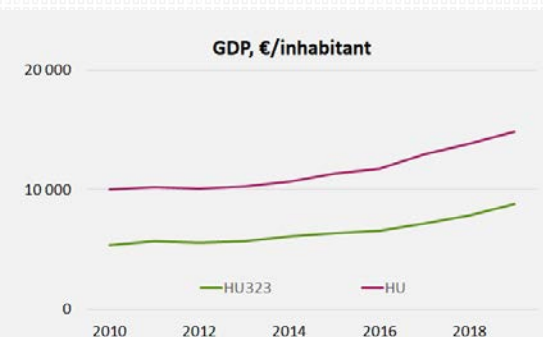
Demographics



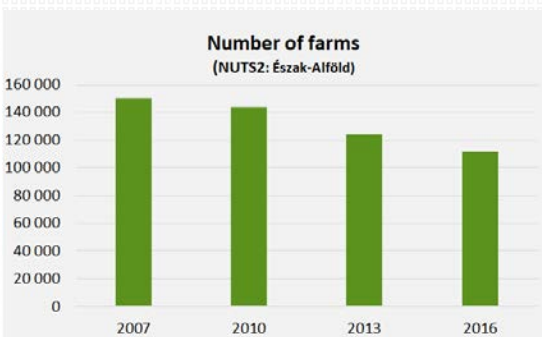
Employment



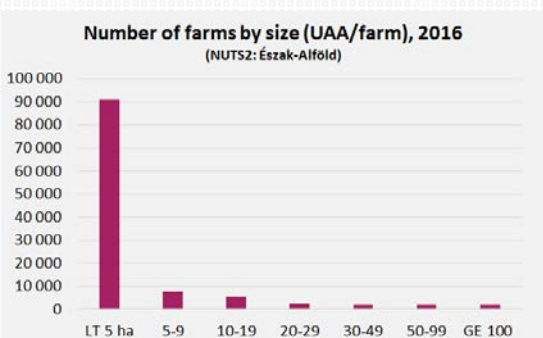
Economy



Farming



Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	60. Transparency of the food system	strengthen the local farmers market	farmers, locals, local authorities
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	52. Rural tourism	rural idyll	locals, local government;
					local infrastructure	locals, local government;
					cultural heritage	locals, local government;
					local festivals	
					local values are underestimated by the locals	
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	35. Multi-local living	Employment linked to the city	
					Attractiveness of the city	locals, local government;
					Minorities (gypsies)	locals, local government, authorities, schools, civics
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	Build better roads	central government, local government, civic activists
					Build bike paths	central government, local government, civic activists
					Build roads to bypass the settlements	central government, local government, civic activists
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	51. Rural lifestyle	Make rural life more attractive	central government, local government
					Improve the infrastructure for families	central government, local government
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	47. Rural business succession	Make easier the transfer	central government, banks, authorities
					Improve agricultural education	central government, universities
					Support individual decisions	farmers
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	27. Heritage tourism	Improve local attractions	locals, local governments
					improve connections	central government
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	4. Benefiting from urbanisation	Industrial parks	local government, central government
					improved employment	local government, entrepreneurs
					better services	local government

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Hungary	Intermediate region	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	Improving the infrastructure (roads & train)	national administration
					Improving the infrastructure of tourism	mayors, national administration
					improving tourist attractions	local mayors, LEADER activists, civics
					improving conditions to start & inherit farms increasing cooperation among farmers	central government local farmers,
				Accommodation	develop local tourism facilities	entrepreneurs
				Lifestyle	preserve rural lifestyle	locals, local governments
					improve local services	locals, local governments, central authorities
					integrate minorities (gypsies)	locals, local governments, central authorities
					making rural lifestyles more attractive	local society central government
				Obstacles	local minorities	local society
					poverty	local society
					locally less known heritage	local society
					no available land	central government
					lack of small scale food processing	entrepreneurs
					difficult to reach the market	
					large scale food retailers are powerful	



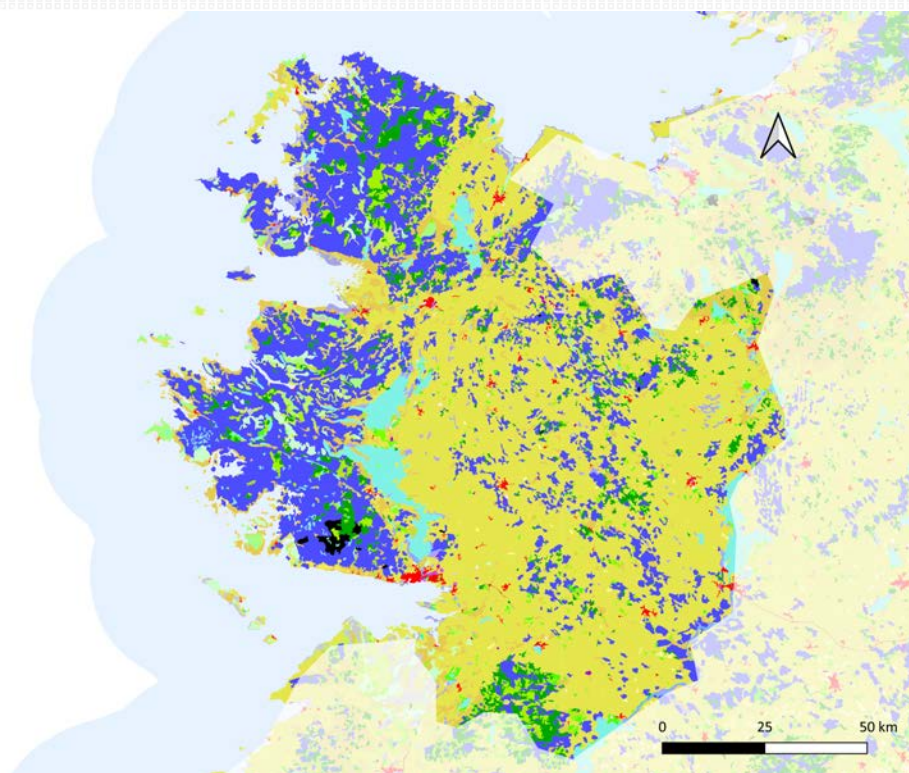
RURALIZATION

West region regional profile IRELAND



RURALIZATION

Land use



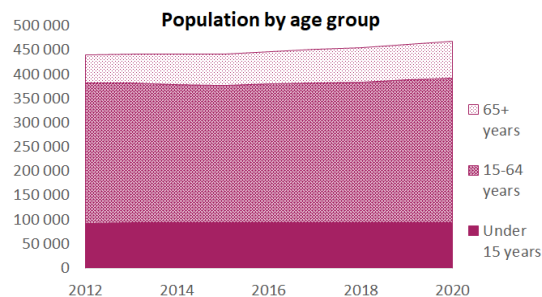
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
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West (NUTS3: IE042)

The West Region consists of 3 counties (Galway, Mayo, Roscommon Counties) – this region is part of the Border, Midlands and West Region and holds one quarter of Ireland's population and 48% of the land area of Ireland. It is predominantly a rural area with a low population density (less than 30 inhabitants per km²). The unemployment rate is above the national average in the area with a 25% labour force. Galway is the main urban centre, where industrial development is based in multinational companies, employing many unskilled workers. High level of rural development and rural regeneration is evident across the 3 counties with strong Local Action Groups implanting local development policies. Tourism and service industry is important for Galway and Mayo in particular, but all three counties have good economic potential, with key scenic beauty areas. Galway city also supports a high level of 3rd level education, with large numbers of youth attending for education.

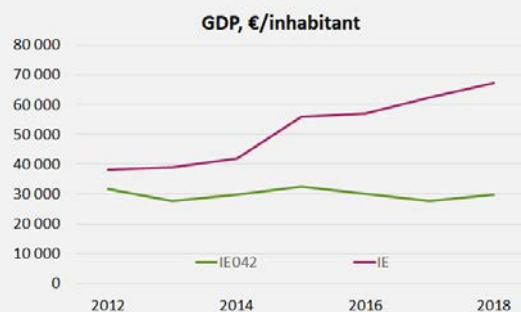
Demographics



Employment

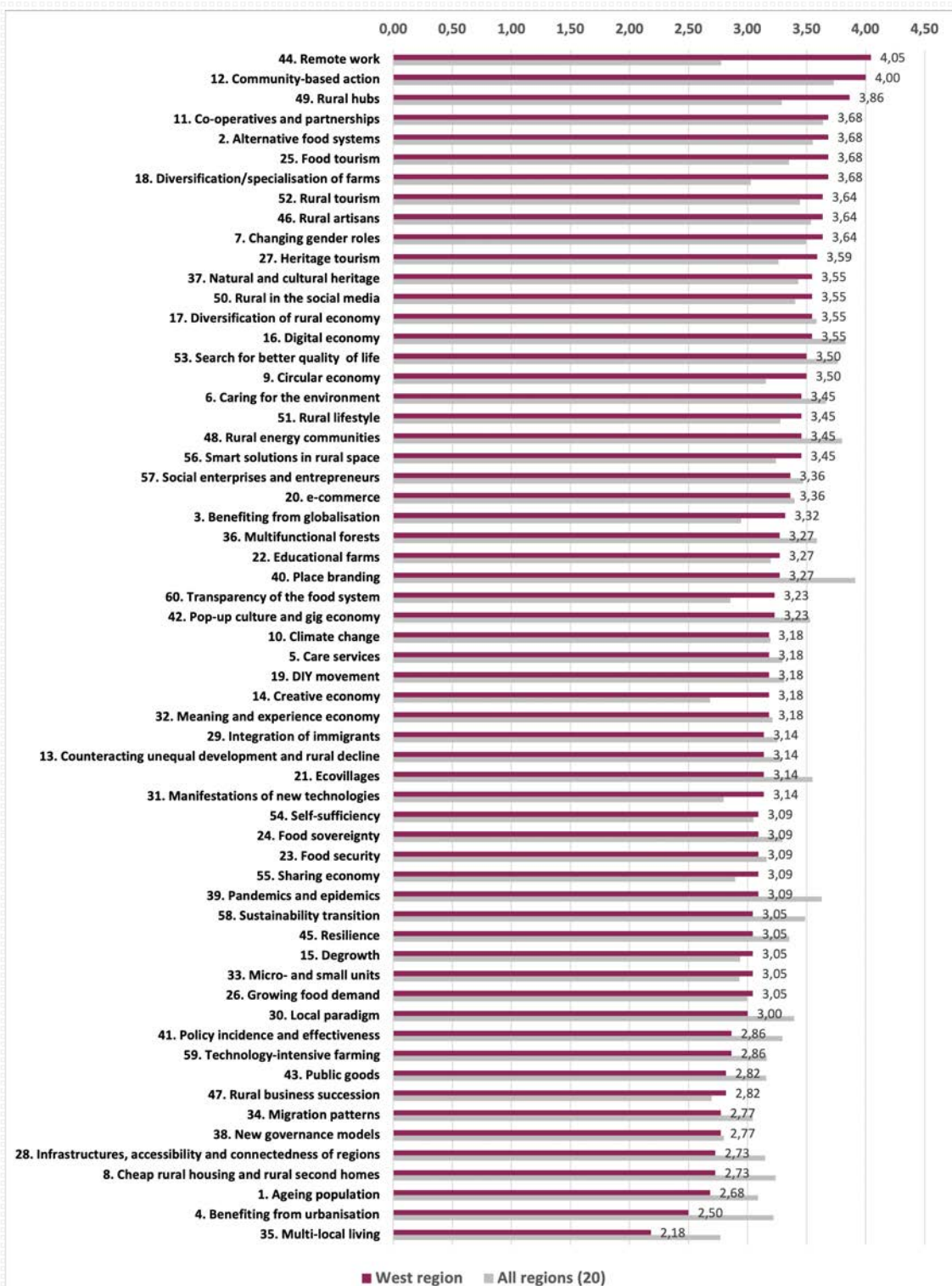


Economy



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Rural village	44. Remote work	Provision of Digital Hubs and Hot Desks in Rural areas.	Government - Local Councils but also Community driven
					Concerns around remote working and the need to return to offices for job promotion; connection with work colleagues. A blended work approach was highlighted as more appropriate.	Government and Organisation policy associated with Remote Working making it more acceptable.
					Promotion of Remote Working for smaller towns and villages in rural areas and not just for the larger towns.	Government led Broadband initiatives which allow hubs to be established in smaller rural towns and villages.
					Remote working needs to be encouraged and supported by community groups and organisations in Ireland to ensure people have additional time to engage in local volunteerism and community work.	Community Groups and Volunteer Ireland.
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Rural village	7. Changing gender roles	Remote working via Digital Hub creation will enhance Social Enterprise	Local authorities and others associated with making the correct infrastructure available.
					Sharing of previously considered female roles such as child-minding, school runs etc. needs to become mainstream in rural areas to allow women to become more engaged in the workplace and in agriculture.	Attitude change by many people including key personnel in the work environment who can encourage work-life balance.
					Support for craft industry, which is often female dominated, but also highly valuable to rural development.	Relevant Government bodies, local councils via policy initiatives.
					Greater engagement in farm diversification and the food industry via female entrepreneurs.	Relevant Government bodies, local councils via policy initiatives.
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Rural village	9. Circular economy	Encourage community led Circular Economy via local social media sites. Make swapping, saving reusing house items more mainstream and accessible.	Community Groups.
					Support agricultural-led biomass projects	Department of Agriculture - national and local farming groups.
					Ensure the availability of Charity Shops and electric goods return schemes in rural towns and villages	Local authorities.
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Remote rural area	44. Remote work	Provision of broadband infrastructure countrywide.	Government-led
					Distribute consistent supports to ensure productive working environmen.	Government-led & onus on employers
					Maximise opportunities for women (access to childcare) and other professions previously unable to work outside the home (i.e. carers).	Government-led
					Need to address digital poverty / digital literacy - avoid assuming that people 1. have devices and 2. know how to use them.	Multi-actor approach i.e. Irish Rural Link, County Councils, Libraries
					Need for social outlets (to facilitate human interaction).	GAA / community & voluntary groups
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Remote rural area	12. Community-based action	Better utilise facilities that already exist in many communities i.e GAA pitches.	Local authorities / community groups
					Provide funding / expertise and then give communities freedom to realise goals.	Local Actions Groups, Implementing Partners
					Ask local residents / communities what they want.	Local authorities / community groups / local businesses
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Remote rural area	11. Co-operatives and partnerships	Provide funding and expertise to engage in co-ops / partnerships.	Local Actions Groups, Implementing Partners
					Provide best case examples from other countries 'If you can't see it, you can't be it'.	Department of Agriculture, NRNs
					Policies from the top down need to reflect a will / desire for co-ops / partnerships.	EU / Government-led

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	17. Diversification of rural economy	Covid 19 has forced a certain level of diversification on rural businesses	Government Broadband plan/ Businesses
					rural enterprises have had to adjust practices and become more innovative	Local Enterprise Office
					The younger generation of farmers have seen value in diversifying their farm enterprises. They can reenergise the sector by providing alternatives to traditional enterprises	Advisory services; Government delivery of Broadband and different incentives
					increased digitization can have negative impact on small rural shops- people buying online	Government support to adapt; enterprise offices-branding
					Regarding the identity of Rural Ireland. Need to resell it to the younger generation. This will halt depopulation and in turn reduce social isolation	Local Authorities; National Rural Network, Irish Rural Link; Youth agencies
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	29. Integration of migrants	Broadband is one of the most important services to ensure the viability of rural Ireland. It has a role to play in making the rural economy more efficient and will enable greater information flows and knowledge transfer to rural dwellers	Government led
					There has been an increased integration of immigrants within rural communities over the past decade (e.g. Polish food shops are clearly evident in a number of rural towns)	Local authority- commercial rent and availability of spaces
					There is a need for greater collaboration between immigrants and the local community however in order to bring about better cultural diversity	Social Inclusion Officers and language officers at local authority level
					The immigrant community need a stronger voice	Local agencies-Leader Groups/ Local Clubs and organisations
					Funding exists to assist the integration, however the sustainability of such schemes is key. There is no point running a project for 2 years and then just move on to the next. The sustainability of support programmes will bring about long-term value	EU and Government level
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	53. Search for better quality of life	The youth are getting priced out of living in rural areas due to rising property prices. Younger people, in their 20s and early 30s, do not have access to the required capital to buy their own home.	Government led- Planning/ housing schemes: / Banks -mortgages for first time buyers
					Younger people are keen to live in rural areas due to a better quality of life and a healthier lifestyle and upbringing for their children	community groups/local authority/ government for provision of services
					Social infrastructure is needed in rural areas to combat isolation and stress. Such services will ensure positive mental health within rural communities	Government and Agencies: local community groups

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Rural village	Livelihood	Quality jobs in rural areas, particularly now via Remote Working	Government - local authorities
				Accommodation	The provision of suitable housing in rural areas for youth is essential.	Government - private building schemes
					Ireland's response for youth accommodation revolved around Detached Houses, but the long-term unsustainability of this model of accommodation is questionable.	Planning authority
					Vacant houses or spaces in rural towns and villages need to be redeveloped as town houses.	Local authorities
				Lifestyle	Greater need for outdoor activities - particularly Green and Blue Space.	Local authorities
					Inclusion of migrants moving into rural areas is needed	Community groups - sports clubs and government authorities providing inclusion and diversity programmes.
				Obstacles	Planning laws preventing housing development in rural areas and towns and villages	Planning Authorities
					Inclusion of migrants moving into rural areas.	Increased diversity programmes targeting rural areas.
					Enhanced outdoor living and recreation needed.	Insurance issues resolved to allow access to Green and Blue spaces.
				Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region
IPs and LAGs (LEADER programme), Local Authorities, Community Groups						
Accommodation	Accelerate shift in mindset away from standalone houses (many currently lie idle in need of renovation).	Multi actor holistic approach				
Lifestyle	Incentivise entrepreneurial orientation (food production / artisan / agri-food).	Government/ IPs and LAGs (LEADER programme)				
	A town-centre first approach to accomodation needs to be encouraged in rural towns and villages - to ensure that services are available for nearby remote rural dwellers.	Government-led				
Obstacles	Reduce bureaucracy / red tape around obtaining planning permission in rural areas.	Planning Authorities				
	Introduce Government incentives / rent supports to make living in remote rural Ireland an attractive, more affordable option.	Government-led				

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Ireland	Predominantly rural region	West region	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	There is a greater quality of life living in rural area, as well as more opportunities for a good work/life balance	Local Authority
					The younger generation see the value of peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange. It is important for the youth to lead the youth, rather than the older generation telling them what to do. A good example of this is the increased number of university students attending Students Union events, rather than those ran by the student services	Youth assembly as proposed in New Rural Policy/ Local authority could start a youth ambassador initiative
					Regarding dreams around rural employment, the COVID-19 pandemic has proved that remote working is possible! A new flexible working schedule is, and will, provide enormous opportunities for rural society	Government Led-Broadband/ Employers
					In the past, people moved away from rural areas to progress their career, or to increase their income, but now, with remote working, they do not have to do this anymore. There are now increased opportunities	Employers and Government legislation
				Accommodation	Old house and own yard close to a city area seems more aspirational and linked to a metric of success we hold to owning a house.	Society
					Regarding a desire to not have neighbours, such an isolated existence will have a negative impact on social capital within rural communities. But the question must be asked that if young people do not want to have neighbours close by, is policy listening to such needs? How is community development addressing such desires? This is worth considering moving forward rather than fixating on integrated community development	To address this, there is a need to empower and embed the value of community engagement in rural society at a younger age. Comhairle na nÓg is doing such work, by giving the youth a voice, but increased resources and support is neededPolicy makers/ Government/ Local organisations
				Lifestyle	This group show signs of a simpler life and a desire to have a good quality of life. Seem more conscious of their impact on the world in relation to accumulation of 'stuff' but also then a desire to have their own home	Local Authority to ensure quality living space; make other types of housing attractive; provide community spaces to allow sustainable living practices
				Obstacles	The youth often feel a backlash from the older generation when they try to voice their concerns about the environment for example. The older generation use the argument that 'we have better life experience', but a new and innovative perspective is needed for rural society to flourish and indeed survive. This will help maintain and attract the youth to rural areas	Government/ Local authority/ Local community groups to engage with Youth
					Overall, Local authorities will play a key role in creating a new rural Ireland, that encompasses social inclusion, remote working and a desirable place for younger people to live and work. They need to be proactive, and work closely with communities to assess their individual needs. Local authorities need to ensure that youth services in particular, are supported and are able to access funding. Various underrepresented and vulnerable groups	



RURALIZATION

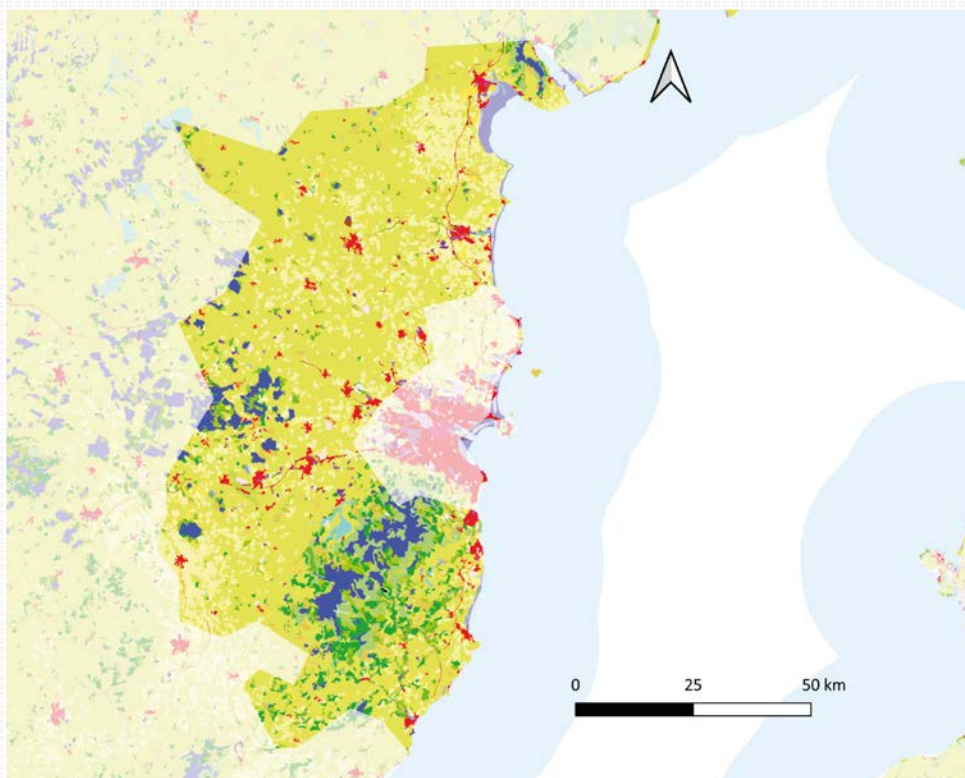
Mid-East region regional profile

IRELAND



RURALIZATION

Land use



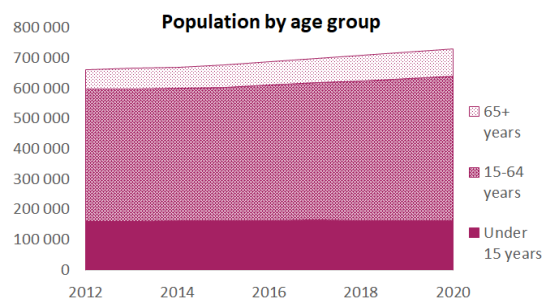
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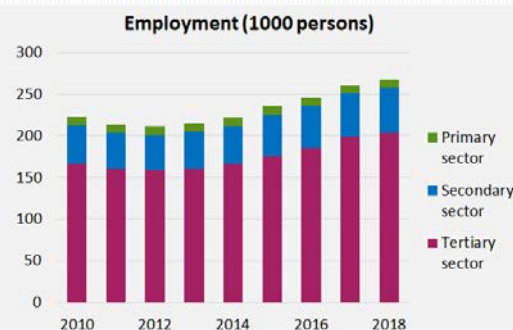
Mid-East (NUTS3: IE062)

Mid-East Region consists of 4 counties (Louth, Meath, Kildare and Wicklow). The regions cover 9.8% of the total area of the state and holds roughly 14.5% of the nation's population (CSO Data, 2016). The region has witnessed continuous population growth since the 1960s, primarily due to its proximity to the Nation's capital, Dublin. Although the region has large urban areas, it has mostly a rural landscape, with strong viable agricultural land. There is strong manufacturing industry in the region, but also local development and regeneration in and around tourism, with key attractions around heritage, landscape and stud farming.

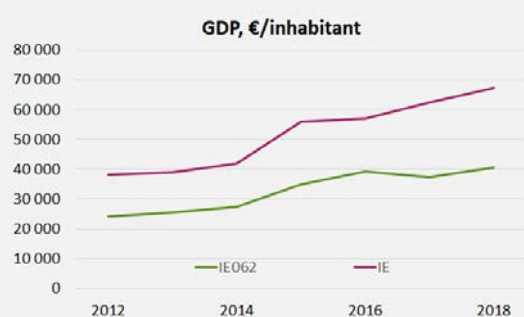
Demographics



Employment

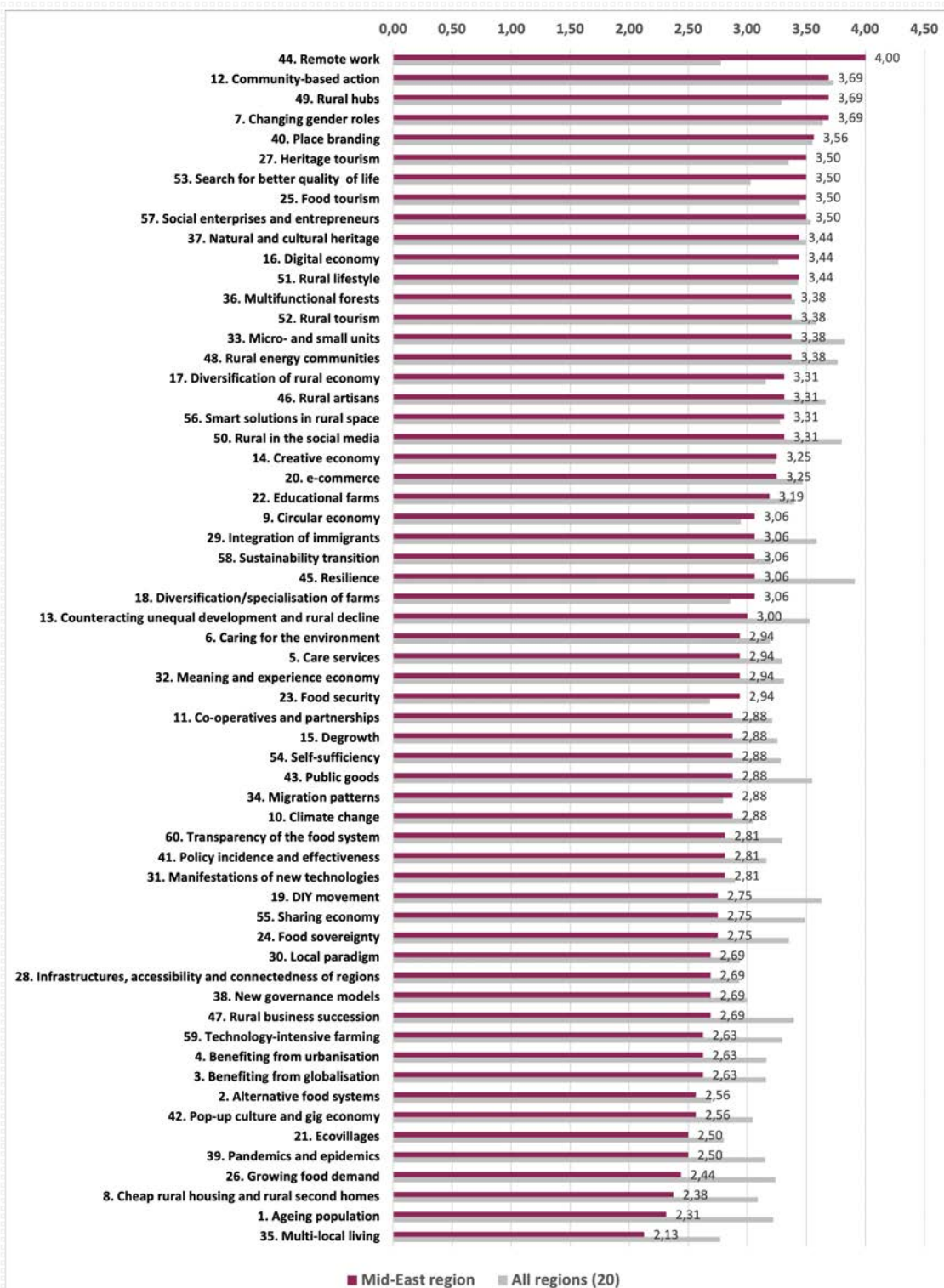


Economy



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Rural village	49. Rural hubs	Need services around it - for lunch, for people to meet, to facilitate interaction.	Local authorities
					Involve rural stakeholders in the creation of rural hubs - 'what do you want from your local hub?'	Community groups, young people, local employers
					Idea of working in rural hubs needs to be promoted as there are obvious advantages associated with it such as reduced commuting time, time to play sports i.e. GAA and to get involved in community work i.e. Tidy Towns.	Government-led
					Consider the possibility of transforming existing facilities in rural villages into rural hubs, rather than always building new facilities.	Local authorities, and also community driven
					Assess the potential for multi-purpose rural hubs i.e. commercial kitchen / space for arts and crafts for evening classes.	Government-led to inspire / motivate but also to communicate the possibilities for what a rural hub can be (more than just wifi, a desk and chair)
					Clarify how employers will contribute to rural hubs - initially and as time goes on.	Relevant Gov. department policy and onus on employers
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Rural village	50. Rural in the social media	Promote value of social media presence to rural SMEs - in order to sell their goods /services and as a means of communicating information about their business.	Social Enterprises, local authorities
					Promote value of social media presence to farmers - as a lot of their work has moved online i.e. grant applications / managing herd numbers.	Social Enterprises i.e. Macra na Feirme
					Must have an awareness of digital poverty / digital literacy - avoid assuming that customers / community know how to use social media.	Provide accessible training via Digital / IT skills courses, libraries
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Rural village	57. Social enterprises and entrepreneurs	Commercial model used to contract out social work is an issue (current focus on KPIs and Reporting).	Review by relevant Gov. department
					Measure performance against different indicators like well-being - particularly in the caring sector (example of New Zealand).	Research funded by relevant Gov. department
					Social enterprises must remain true to ideals & avoid pursuing opportunities for money (even in tough Covid-19 times).	Social enterprises themselves
					Social enterprises must have internal strategic focus and plan multi-annually (years ahead) to try and guarantee future revenue streams.	Social enterprises themselves

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Remote rural area	44. Remote work	There is a huge emphasis on the value and benefits of remote working for rural society within new Irish government policy. This policy indicates its support for digital hubs and co-working spaces within rural villages and towns throughout Ireland	GOVERNMENT- New Rural Policy- Needs financial backing
					The COVID-19 has made remote working possible. Rural society has had no other choice but to embrace it in recent months, and now the opportunities for this method of working are endless.	Society-Cultural shift
					Working from home, does not have to mean working from one's actual home. Remote travel allows people to travel, within a country as well as abroad whilst working	Local Authority/ community groups- standard of facilities
					Remote working allows flexible working hours, resulting in a greater work life balance	Employers/ "grow remote" organisation
					In relation to career progression, remote reworking allows people to climb the ladder within an organisation without having to move to an urban area to do so. This will help bridge the perceived urban-rural divide	Employers
					Remote working can help prevent the outward migration of younger people from rural communities. However increased funding in rural areas, particularly in relation to better broadband, is needed to help retain the youth	Government Led
					Remote working doesn't suit everyone, however. Not everyone has same level of skills, capacity. It is also difficult to set boundaries, and switch off from work	Grow Remote/ Employers/ government legislation/ Education- courses
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Remote rural area	53. Search for better quality of life	Overall, A strategic approach is needed to develop sustainable digital hubs within rural communities. There is no point just developing a hub, if there are not supported in the long-term	
					There is a greater appreciation of rural life since the COVID-19 pandemic hit.	Society
					Services to support rural society must ensure that it covers the entire lifecycle. Supporting the older generation is just as important as the younger generation	Government Led- key agencies-multi- sectoral approach
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Remote rural area	35. Multi-local living	Increased mental health support services are required to mitigate the negative effects of social isolation within rural communities, and bring about a greater quality of life.	Government-provision of services? Key Agencies and Youth support groups
					It is worth considering that one does not have to live in the one place the whole year around. Urban life has benefits at certain times of the year, and rural life has benefits at other times of the year. Potential to balance life around having the best of both worlds	Society/ Employers/ Local authorities
					Digital nomads are becoming more prevalent. This will challenge the ideology that one must buy their own home	Society/ Local Authority/Local enterprise offices
					A rural revolution is required to shift society's mindset towards multi-level working. There is a need to think outside the box	Society/ Employers/Policy makers/ Local authorities/Educational organisations
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Remote rural area	35. Multi-local living	Autonomous vehicles are the future. This future is closer than we think! The smart phones we have today would have been almost unthinkable only 10 years ago, so watch this space	Innovators/ society/Local Enterprise Offices

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Rural village	Livelihood	Supports for people wanting to pursue entrepreneurial activities in their localities.	Department of Rural and Community Development
					Provide online courses for people working in agriculture, at accessible times - particularly for women (who have many other responsibilities).	Social enterprises
					There is a role for universities to partner with villages - to bring careers to villages rather than you going looking (and leaving your village) for a career elsewhere.	Universities, ITs, schools and communities
				Accommodation	Adopt town-centre approach - need to upgrade derelict houses in town / village centres (to reduce need for cars and to sustain services in rural villages).	Local authorities, county councils
				Lifestyle	Promote living in rural areas - Covid-19 has shone a light on what you can do within your 5km.	Government, county councils
				Obstacles	Need to reduce rates in villages - where footfall is lower than busier locations.	Government-led policy incentives
					Reduce bureaucracy around obtaining planning permission in rural villages (particularly for children of farmers who want to live in the area).	Planning Authorities
					Sewerage systems sited as an obstacle to upgrading houses in town centres.	Local Authorities
					Poor access / transport infrastructure i.e. no rail service to Donegal.	Government-led
					Education / access to education - in order to communicate what constitutes your dream job, what skills are required etc. (Covid-19 has impacted on this).	Educational institutions
Ireland	Intermediate region	Mid-East region	Remote rural area	Livelihood	The traditional 40 hour working week is in transition. There are more people engaging in work they are personally interested in outside of their normal day to day job such as part time farming and artists. Such dual careers are becoming more prevalent. This will help bring about a greater work/life balance	Employers/ Government- Broadband: Social enterprises: Diversity
					Rural living is more relevant at different stages one one's life course (e.g. better quality of living raising a family)/ Job Progression	Local Authority/ Employers
				Accommodation	Regarding the increased level of interest amongst the younger generation's towards living in rural areas, there is no point in having an influx of new people to rural communities living in on off housing. Whilst this appears to be what they want, there needs to be a sales pitch as to why this approach/desire is a not good	Government Led-Local Authority and Campaigns
					Owning your own detached house appears to be a status symbol, almost like a badge of honour	Society
				Lifestyle	There are huge changes in society generation after generation to the future is difficult to predict	Educational organisations/ Global organisations (climate)/ Government
					There are contradictory desires amongst the youth, they want to be far away from their neighbours but yet they want a social life	Community Groups/ Youth groups/ Local authority to engage youths
				Obstacles	Society	Government Led-Local Authority and Campaigns
					Broadband	Government Led: Community Action
					Education and Awareness	Government: society: Education
					Land/ housing/ renting/ multi-functional spaces	Government: society: Education



RURALIZATION

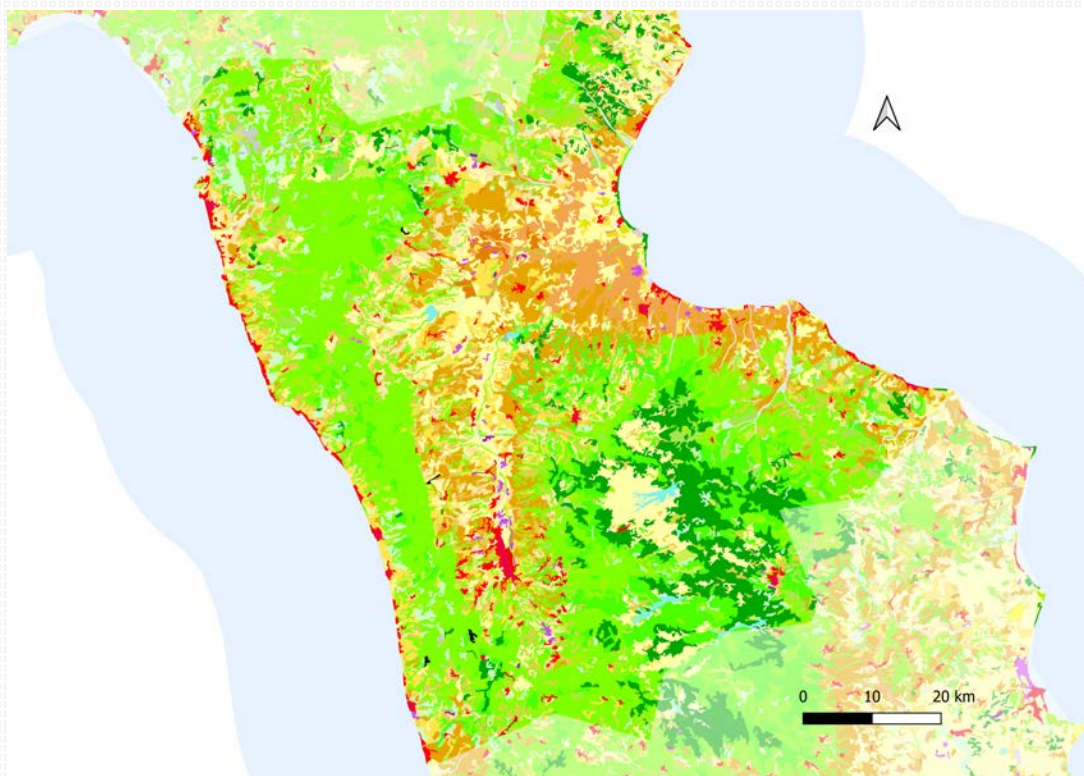
Cosenza province regional profile

ITALY



RURALIZATION

Land use



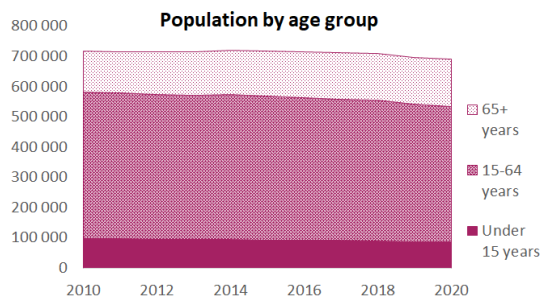
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

111 - Continuous urban fabric	311 - Broad-leaved forest
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222 - Fruit trees and berry plantations	422 - Salines
223 - Olive groves	423 - Intertidal flats
231 - Pastures	511 - Water courses
241 - Annual crops associated with permanent crops	512 - Water bodies
242 - Complex cultivation patterns	521 - Coastal lagoons
243 - Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	522 - Estuaries
244 - Agro-forestry areas	523 - Sea and ocean
	999 - NODATA

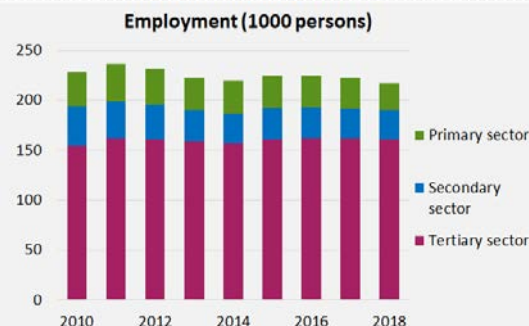
Cosenza (NUTS3: ITF61)

Cosenza Province is an intermediate region with about 690,000 inhabitants, located in Calabria (NUTS2) a southern region of Italy. The population density is about 102 inhabitants per km². It is characterized by diverse farming systems (in the plains and on the mountains). With regard to the agricultural sector, the companies operating in this sector represent 18.3% of all the enterprises of the province and about 37% of the Calabrian agricultural enterprises. In recent years there have been diverse young farmers (successors and new entrants) implementing innovative activities in their farms like enhancing traditional products, agricultural diversification or organic farming.

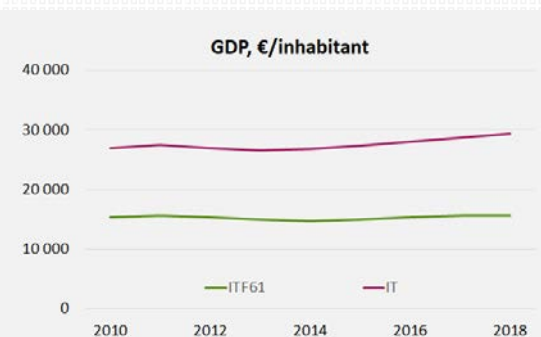
Demographics



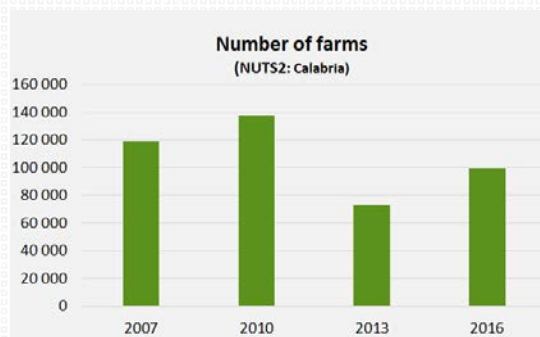
Employment



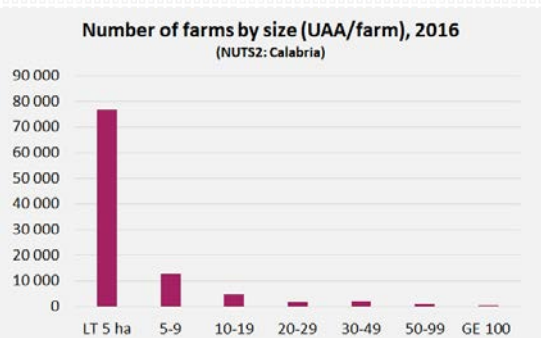
Economy



Farming

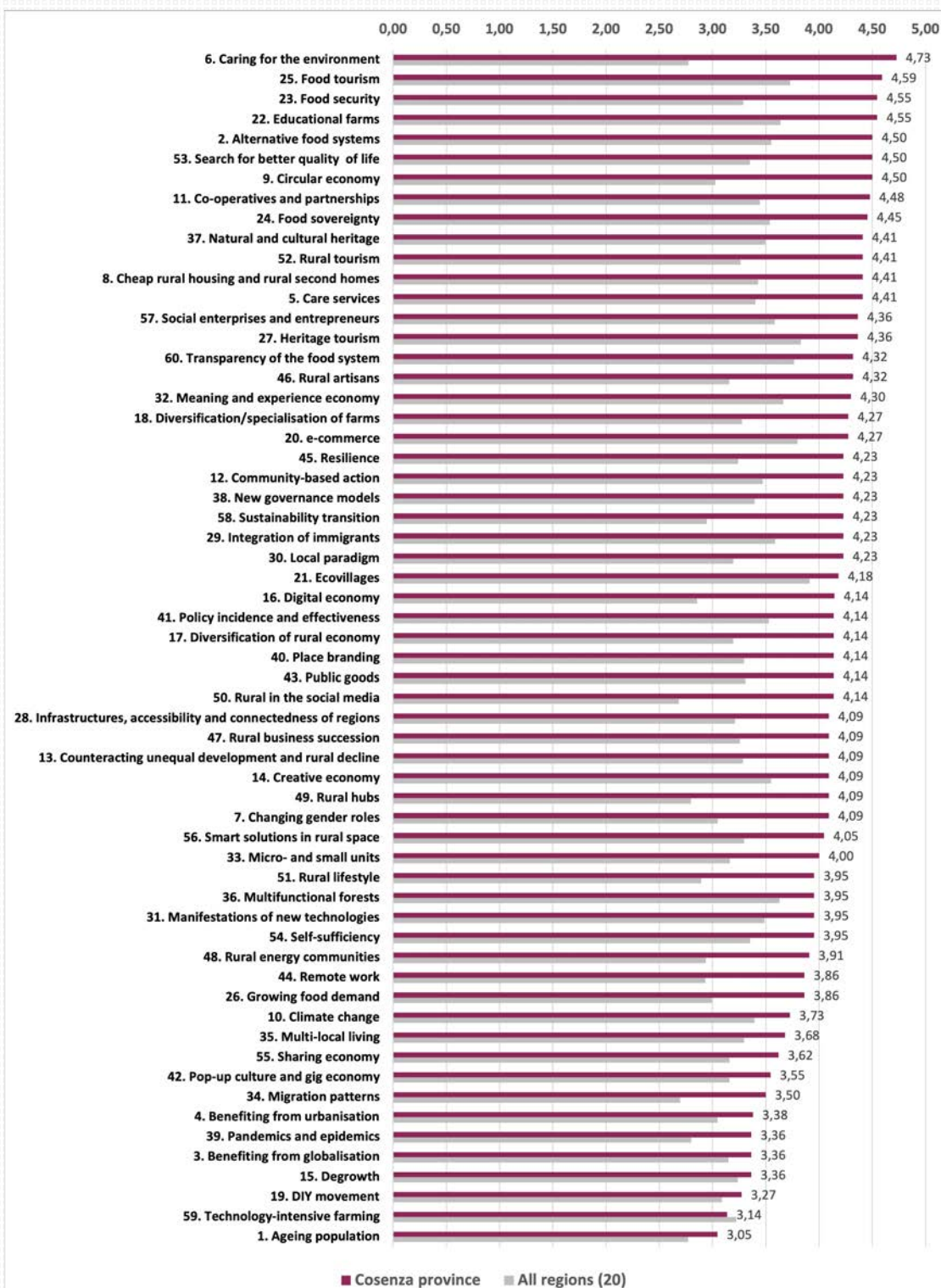


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Remote rural area	11. Co-operatives and partnerships	Creation of Food district	LAG, farmers, Municipalities, Research Centres/Universities
					Dissemination actions/ create spaces for public discussion / public assemblies on the new potentialities in rural areas (ie. Agricultural multifunctionality)	farmers, Local action groups, Research Centers, Municipalities
					More integrated territorial policies; i.e. all the actions at local level have to be integrated in a municipality plan; different strategies promoted by different policies have to be integrated - as in the case of LAG strategies and the Territorial Strategies promoted by SNAI (National Strategies for Inner Areas) . This action will allow more synergies among all the partnerships operating in the same territorial level	local, regional and national government
					Territorial Animation	Municipalities, LAG, Community cooperatives
					Promotion of community cooperatives	local inhabitants, farmers
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Remote rural area	22. Educational farms	More focus on the potentialities of diversification /multifunctional agricultural in the programs adopted by schools and universities; adoption of innovative teaching forms	universities/central government/schools
					economic incentives to educational farms	european, national and regional government
					Promotion of educational farms networks. The experience of the network "Fattorie aperte" in the Sila Mountains has shows the profitability effects of this kind of networks	farmers, LAG, regional government
					creation of educational gardens in the schools	schools, Calabrian Regional Agency for the development of agriculture (ARSAC), farmers organisations
					more cooperation among farmers, schools and Provincial Health Care Service Authority to promote food and environmental educational projects/programs	farmers, organisation of farmers, schools, Provincial Health Care Service Authority , university
					promote food educational projects including "zero food miles" school canteen	farmers, organisation of farmers, schools, Provincial Health Care Service Authority (ASP)
					training on new competencies needed in the educational farms (ie tutor for childrens)	Calabrian Regional Agency for support in agriculture (ARSAC), farmers
					training on new competencies needed in the educational farms (ie tutor for childrens)	Calabrian Regional Agency for support in agriculture (ARSAC), farmers
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Remote rural area	32. Meaning and experience economy	support the establishment of new restaurants and new forms of tourist reception	regional and national government, CAP; local actors
					support the promotion of cultural services	regional and national government; local actors
					economic support to enhance cultural heritage	regional and national government; local actors

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural village	6. Caring for the environment	Civic and environmental education, especially for children and young generation	Local communities as community of citizens; local authorities
					Landscapes protection and territories maintenance through defence of local products and crops (family farming)	farmers as prime guardians of the environment
					Integrated waste management through networks of municipalities; incentives for citizens and businesses; enhancing of existing circular economy practices	Municipalities, citizens, firms
					Programming support strategies for organic production (existing organic production certification, increase of organic agriculture productivity, making guardian farmers to emerge) through territorial food chain contracts with farmers that ensure them a guaranteed minimum price.	Regional governments, professional associations, farmers associations, farmers
					Enhancing sustainable tourism through: training innovative professional figures (as for example agri-hosting); setting up a system of quality products (biodiversity, PDO, PGI); raising regional reputation (territorial marketing) communicating it adequately	institutional actors, territorial actors, tourism networks
					Promotion of ecosystem services connected to protected areas (parks, Nature 2000 areas)	local inhabitants, park authorities, management bodies of protected areas
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural village	25. Food tourism	Rediscovery, study, selection and enhancement of local varieties and seeds; construction of food chains on specific local products	Research centers specialised in farm support and field experimentations (as, for example, CREA, ARSAC); innovation centers; food network actors (restaurants, agritourisms, farmers, processors, citizens, consumers).
					Creation of tourist routes enhancing territorial identities by integration of different activities (maintenance of crops, revaluation of family farming, small processing laboratories)	Research centers, food chain actors
					Encouraging aggregation and forms of collaboration between food chain actors and local inhabitants (socio-economic fabric).	Strong actors able to coordinate; professional associations; associations (social, cultural, youth, tourism) already locally working
					Theoretical-practical training of 'hosting' professional figures; improvement of the ability to collaborate among different firms and farms; identification and recognition of firms able to aggregate on shared missions and to encourage innovative forms of cooperation	Universities, research and training centers, firms.
					Enhancement of skills and competencies through exchange of knowhow, knowledge and best practices among actors, territories, firms, farms	farmers, firms, social actors, territories
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural village	24. Food sovereignty	Creation of local food networks and short food chains, fostering on-site food processing	farmers, small processors and distributors, consumers, citizens
					Involving and making consumers aware on food healthiness and food provenance	consumers organizations and associations
					Promoting access of low-income social strata to fresh, quality and organic food locally grown (also food that often remains unsold) and processed	farmers, smaller distributors, local shops
					Promoting transparency and traceability in food chains with reference to raw materials provenance (using innovative food labels such as QR code).	Food chains actors

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural village	9. Circular economy	Encourage separate waste collection in small villages, especially the organic fraction, to be used for the production of compost in favor of local farms	local farms, local inhabitants
					Cultural action, which is the basis of everything in small villages, using the Internet	Young residents
					Dissemination action to make the inhabitants of rural areas understand the importance and benefits of the circular economy that could become the country's own economy	local inhabitants, young people, professionals, local administrations
					Harvesting of pruning biomass to set up small biomass power plants for the villages	local inhabitants, young people, professionals, local administrations, the world of research
					Reconstitution of the infrastructures of the mountain areas for the collection of rainwater, of which the territory is rich. To ensure that even in areas at 1200 meters, where there are no aqueducts, it is possible to irrigate (emergency irrigation)	Farmers, various operational and planning territorial stakeholders
					landscape action, faithfully preserve the architectural state of the villages	Local administrations, Regional administration
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural village	23. Food security	certification on seeds used in crops, biological and chemical control of water, small farms will have a strategic role, cooperation (supply chain contracts, networks of farms) therefore not in the perspective of a niche product	networks of farms, universities, research institutions
					promote a culture of local products through typical brands of traditional and local products	restaurants, agritourisms, shops, local inhabitants, municipal administrations
					be sure of what we eat. More than a specific certification on individual products, a general certification on the material used which must be local, the carbon footprint, therefore with the aim of identifying a territory through the certification of products that would also benefit tourism eg. experiential tourism	Agronomy and forestry experts, civil society, municipal administrations
					creation of a basket of Calabrian products with a single brand, 10 products for each territory / Leader local action group (LAG), certification, products such as cedar	Local action groups , Regional administration
					direct information and training to agricultural entrepreneurs, including technological innovation and not just food security	Leader local action groups , Calabrian Regional Agency for support in agriculture (Arsac), agronomists, farmers
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural village	53. Search for better quality of life	encourage economic activities within the borough (in Italian: borghi)	Local administrations, more sensitive citizens
					digitalization	Local administrations, more sensitive citizens
					promote green building to renovate the existing built patrimony	Local administrations, more sensitive citizens
					offer of services and infrastructures eg. open spaces	Local administrations, more sensitive citizens
					rural villages to use for wintering	mass media
					tax free areas throughout Europe	EU, Single member states
					create areas where both work and vacation are comfortable, for long and short periods	Local administrations, more sensitive citizens
					Promote "paesi albergo" In English "dispersed hotel" or "scattered hotel"; it is a hotel that is not in a single block, but converted out of various historic buildings in a small community.	Local administrations, citizens' associations

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	11. Co-operatives and partnerships	Integration Training, Innovation, Networking advice for small farms as a knowledge system	European Commission - CAP
					Increase the administrative competences of the regional officers to avoid the promotion of different partnerships in the same territory by the Rural Development Plan (RDP) and other policies	Regional Government
					support integrated projects	Local Action Groups
					Creation of a sustainable agricultural supply chain which includes also multifunctional activities	Farmer organizations
					Organize a different market based on short circuits	Farmer organizations
					Training and networking (between companies of different sizes)	Entrepreneurs and medium-sized companies
					Solidarity Purchasing Groups support the organisation of small food producers to compete with bigger players and promote community building	Solidarity Purchasing Groups (in Italian: Gruppi di Acquisto Solidali - GAS)
					Reform third sector	Government
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	14. Creative economy	artistic residencies in the farms	Farmers
					popular festivals, events linked to the agriculture production cycle eg. harvesting season)	Farmers
					promote cultural festivals, theatre, language museum (eg. Dialetics museum)	Local Action Groups
					App to disseminate territorial cultures	Local Authorities
					networking of experiences to enhance their economic potential (tourism, environment, etc.) not for events but for a long period of time	third sector, associations, local authorities
					Farmers' market as a space for culture (music, cooking, etc.).	Solidarity Purchasing Groups (in Italian: Gruppi di Acquisto Solidali - GAS)
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	29. Integration of migrants	awareness raising on migrants conditions and roots causes	territorial community
					migrants inclusion starting with citizenship rights	national government
					promote mixed cooperatives among migrants and Italians	wage workers
					migration integration paths not only at work (enhancement of existing experiences)	Communities, Churches, schools
					simplifying bureaucracy (related to migrants)	government and local authorities
					Market regulation allowing sustainability of the production model	Eu and national government
					Solidarity Purchasing Groups support migrants in creating new business (eg processing food)	Solidarity Purchasing Groups (in Italian: Gruppi di Acquisto Solidali - GAS)

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Remote rural area	Livelihood	Promote diversification in agriculture	LAG, farmers, farmers organisations
					create naturalistic / tourist routes	LAG, entrepreneurs
					promote new tourist accommodation models ("Albergo diffuso" - see https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13683500.2017.1367763?casa_token=w56KYS50nXUAAAA%3A5Y7vRQoTP0lgXUgJG_5Vn0zpVr-tlNYy_4koobaW5_KAbatB80BMT0a0NqVObySrncRHlqnVuMdBcg) , scattered tourist residence , B&B)	local authorities, regional government, entrepreneurs
					Restore/re-use the public real estate assets for social activities/by social association	local authorities
					Raise awareness among young people about the prospects of agriculture (also More focus on the potentialities of diversification /multifunctional agricultural in the programs adopted by schools and universities; adoption of innovative teaching forms)	Regional Agency for support in agriculture(Arsac), schools, university
					Animation activities to create a positive imagery about rural areas;	Regional Agency for support in agriculture(Arsac), LAG, university/research centre, local authorities
					creation of community cooperatives	citizens/local authorities
					promote joint actions at municipal / supra-municipal level	local authorities
					laboratories for high schools students . The aim is to link territorial vocations to the interests of students.	LAG, local partnerships, schools, entrepreneurial organisations
					census of public and private land to made lands available for youths and people interested in starting new farms	municipalities
					facilitate access to land with training activities and economic incentives financed by Rural Development plan or National strategy for Inner Areas	Regional Agency for support in agriculture(Arsac), regional government, LAG
					Promote a project: "Go to job" , a network of territorial laboratories to support young people in setting up enterprises in the local "traditional" sectors. The project could be direct to 30 young people and foreseen training activities and an economic incentive to set up their business idea. The sectors could be: agro-food chain; artistic craftsmanship; sustainable tourism and start ups . It should be financed by Rural Development plan or National strategy for Inner Areas	LAG, local partnerships, youths
				Accommodation	ensure the presence of good schools	national government
					create territorial health care service center in rural areas (which are very few)	national government
					internet available	national, regional government, local authorities
					sustainable mobility - increase the availability of local public transports to ameliorate the mobility and create an interchange area also with soft mobility (bicycles)	regional government; association among local municipalities
					Create an app of "info mobility" where all the informations on public transports are easily accessible	regional government and association among local municipalities
				Lifestyle	creation of community cooperative that allows a social/civic engagement of young people also in promoting environmental activities, cultural activities	young people, local municipalities
				Obstacles	innovate training courses (lack of information on new jobs; new opportunities)	high schools and university

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural village	Livelihood	Strengthening of basic services (health, school); creation of infrastructures suitable for new forms of work (for example smartworking) and related services (digitalization).	Local, regional and national public institutions; private sector
					Promoting attractiveness for permanent living in rural areas through creation of social services connected to life-work relationship (cultural, environmental, person-centred care services work-life balance initiatives for women)	private entrepreneurs, local authorities, stakeholders, proactive civil society, active citizenship
					Cooperation among small municipalities in sharing common services	small municipalities networks
					Bring out opportunities arising from the multifunctionality of agriculture	Stakeholders (according to their role)
					creation of agricultural and extra-agricultural startups; equipping coworking spaces; creation of a welcoming environment by promotion of innovative services connected to agriculture (agri-kindergarten, agri-wellbeing).	local government, networks of associations
					Sharing of life experiences as a stimulus to attractiveness	local inhabitants who have already made the choice to stay
					create business incubators and entrepreneurial development in the territory, eg. artisanal type	Leader local action groups (LAGs), associations, professional experts on the subject
					exploit the forest resources of the territory for on-site transformation	Leader local action groups (LAGs), associations, experts in the field
					Innovative techniques and ideas	Regional Administration, Department of Agriculture
					speeding up decision-making times for the Regional Administration	Regional Administration, Department of Agriculture
					enhance agriculture as a significant sector, make it clear to young people that even in small municipalities, with the transfer of entrepreneurial ideas and new ideas, things can be done	Region, local action groups (LAGs), successful entrepreneurs as testimonials and in order to transfer best practices
					training to craft activities of which the villages are rich and which are being lost. Transfer of these skills as an added value also for experiential tourism. Create activities such as storytellers for those who visit the area	Leader local action groups (LAGs), pro-loco associations, artisan entrepreneurs for knowledge transfer
				Accommodation	Census, acquisition and upgrading of villages' real estate and land assets (public abandoned land) to be made available for young newcomers(per esempio mettendo a disposizione case)	municipalities, local institutions, land banks, private individuals
					Fostering environmentally friendly buildings in specific natural areas as sustainable formula to make young people's dreams come true (as, for example, the dream to live in an house with garden).	young people, municipalities, innovators in construction companies
					Need to create the social conditions of living	municipalities, local institutions, private individuals
					Enhancing local excellences as a means to culturally value local villages	Citizens, social and economic actors, local administrations
					action on infrastructures coordinated with means of transport. Internal areas not connected. Create a road infrastructure that shortens the distance between inland areas and cities	administrators at different levels
					promote sustainable mobility, sharing of means of transport	administrators at different levels
					services to the citizens, especially healthcare which is totally lacking	administrators at different levels
					internet network with fiber throughout Calabria make rural areas more liveable (services, transport, internet)	administrators at different levels
					understand why kids want to go to town. Internet, fiber, connections, free travel cards for young people	administrators at different levels
					cultural action, to get young people out of the "village culture", not to be confused with tradition, which instead must be valued	young people, mass media, school
					overcome the generation gap: there is a new generation that believes in the future of agricultural areas after over thirty years of assistentialist thinking	young people, mass media, school
					school reform, there is no choice in studies, use of distance education even beyond the pandemic	administrators at different levels

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
				Lifestyle	Equipping and making suitable outdoor areas for frontier sports	municipalities, regional authorities
					Transforming peacefulness and quietness into identity-based resource and strength for slow tourism development	local policies, citizens, social and economic actors, local administrations
					Telling and communicating localities and places	Regional film commission, entrepreneurs who transmit the messages
					equip areas for sports activities	Region, administrators at different levels, entrepreneurs
					areas for the little ones, children, in the small villages there are no nursery schools. Outdoor schools, educational farms to favour contact with nature and animals	Region, administrators at different levels, entrepreneurs
					city services even in small towns, albeit in reduced form: theaters, sports fields, cultural centers	municipal administrators
					strengthening of sporting and cultural structures, sometimes absent. Concile lifestyle and creation of economy, eg. rural tourism. Structures for sports and rural tourism	Region, Leader Local Action Groups (LAGs), associations
					strengthen the measures of the LAGs in the field of culture and sport	EU, Region
					strengthening and creation of country routes	Leader Local Action Groups (LAGs), associations, local administrations
				Obstacles	Contrasting the precarity of work through proactive employment policies to encourage young people to stay	Local, regional and national public institutions; private sector
					Establishment of an appropriate social context for living: bringing services closer to citizens through the creation of proximity services	Private actors, entrepreneurs, stakeholders, proactive role of civil society, active citizenship
					To make local places liveable for inhabitants in order to become welcoming; increase awareness of the cultural and environmental value of the place; training in hospitality capacity	inhabitants as main attractors; pilot and innovative firms
					Community projects, open to those who arrive and intend to contribute, aimed at social innovation (identification of problems, expression of needs, experimentation of solutions, contribution to policies)	local inhabitants
	Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Livelihood	enhance business opportunities related to protected areas	Eu, national government, regional and local authorities
					support for training on self-employment	Local authorities
					promote training that includes civic education and is not only technical	university and school
					incentives to youths for traveling and exchange programs	young people, regional administration, EU, universities, schools
					infrastructural endowments must be put into a system	university and local institutions
					transversal training (not only technical) and linked to the local area to exploit opportunities alternating school-work	training agencies and employment centres
						school and private companies
				Accommodation	promote cultural activities and services for local inhabitants to attract new population /avoid de-population	local authority
				Lifestyle	active citizenship and social capital growth (participation)	citizens, schools and local authority
					civic education	schools
					common goods regulation (activism for recovery of common spaces and goods)	local associations
				Obstacles	create community networks	citizens
					basic income	national government



RURALIZATION

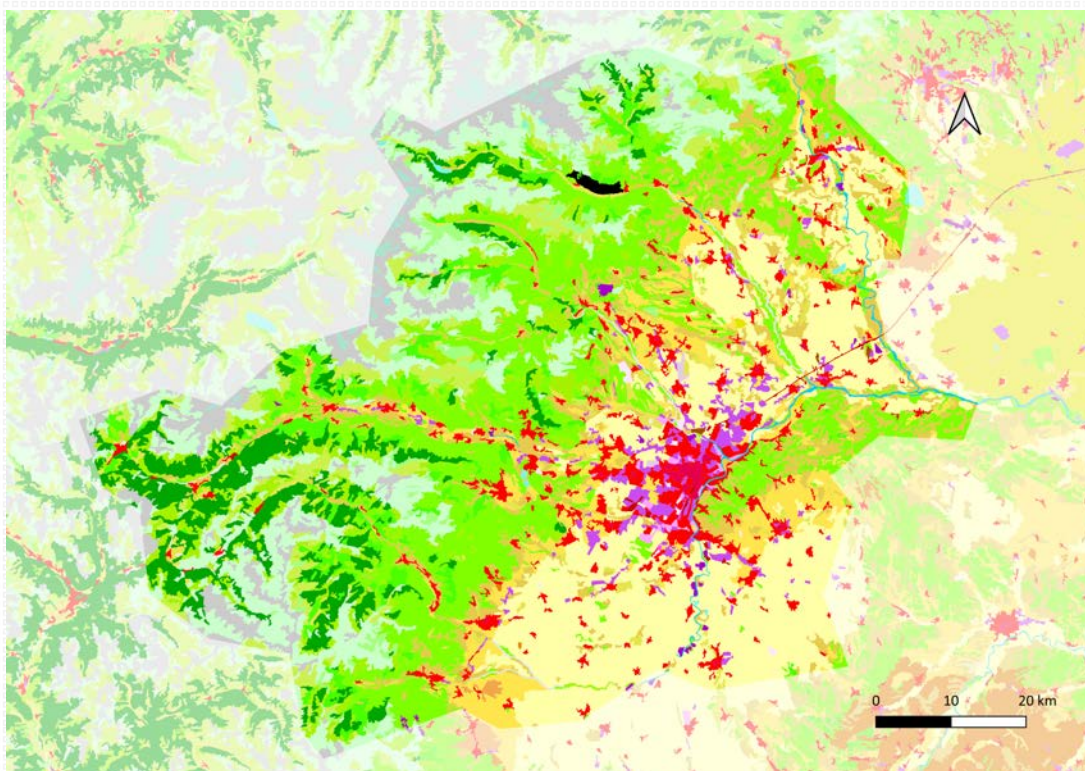
Metropolitan City of Turin regional profile

ITALY



RURALIZATION

Land use



Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

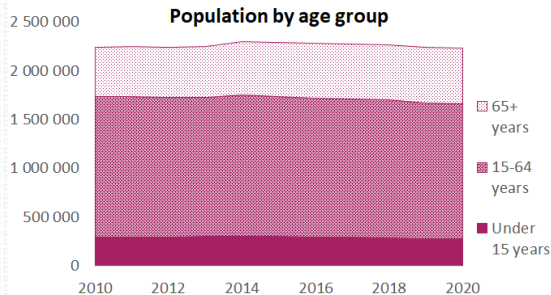
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222 - Fruit trees and berry plantations	422 - Salines
223 - Olive groves	423 - Intertidal flats
231 - Pastures	511 - Water courses
241 - Annual crops associated with permanent crops	512 - Water bodies
242 - Complex cultivation patterns	521 - Coastal lagoons
243 - Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	522 - Estuaries
244 - Agro-forestry areas	523 - Sea and ocean
	999 - NODATA

Turin (NUTS3: ITC11)

The former Turin Province is an urban region with more than 2 million inhabitants, located in Piedmont (NUTS2), a northern region of Italy. The population density is about 326 Inhabitants per km². It is an area with a well-developed regional innovation system. It has an industrial tradition, especially related to the car industry. Recently, also the service sector and the agro-industry developed well. In the last years, the development of urban food planning systems and urban agriculture activities significantly increased in the city of Turin. Different experiences of alternative food systems (AFSs) are taking place in the Metropolitan Area. All these activities may support rural regeneration. The presence of asylum seekers and refugees in the mountain areas and in the valleys of the area, as highlighted by several research, could be also an opportunities for rural regeneration.

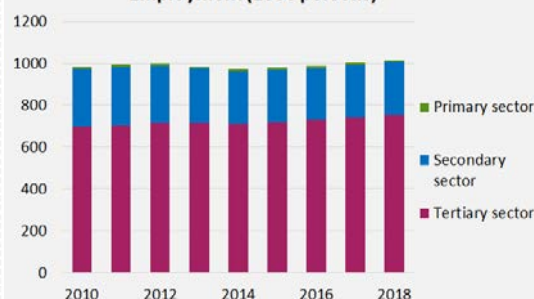
Demographics

Population by age group



Employment

Employment (1000 persons)



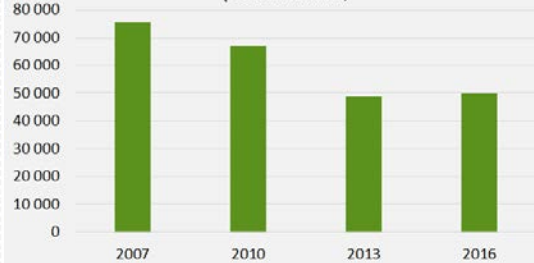
Economy

GDP, €/inhabitant



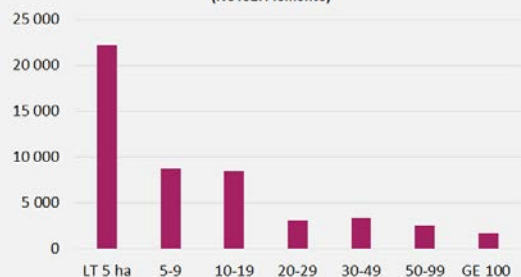
Farming

Number of farms
(NUTS2: Piemonte)



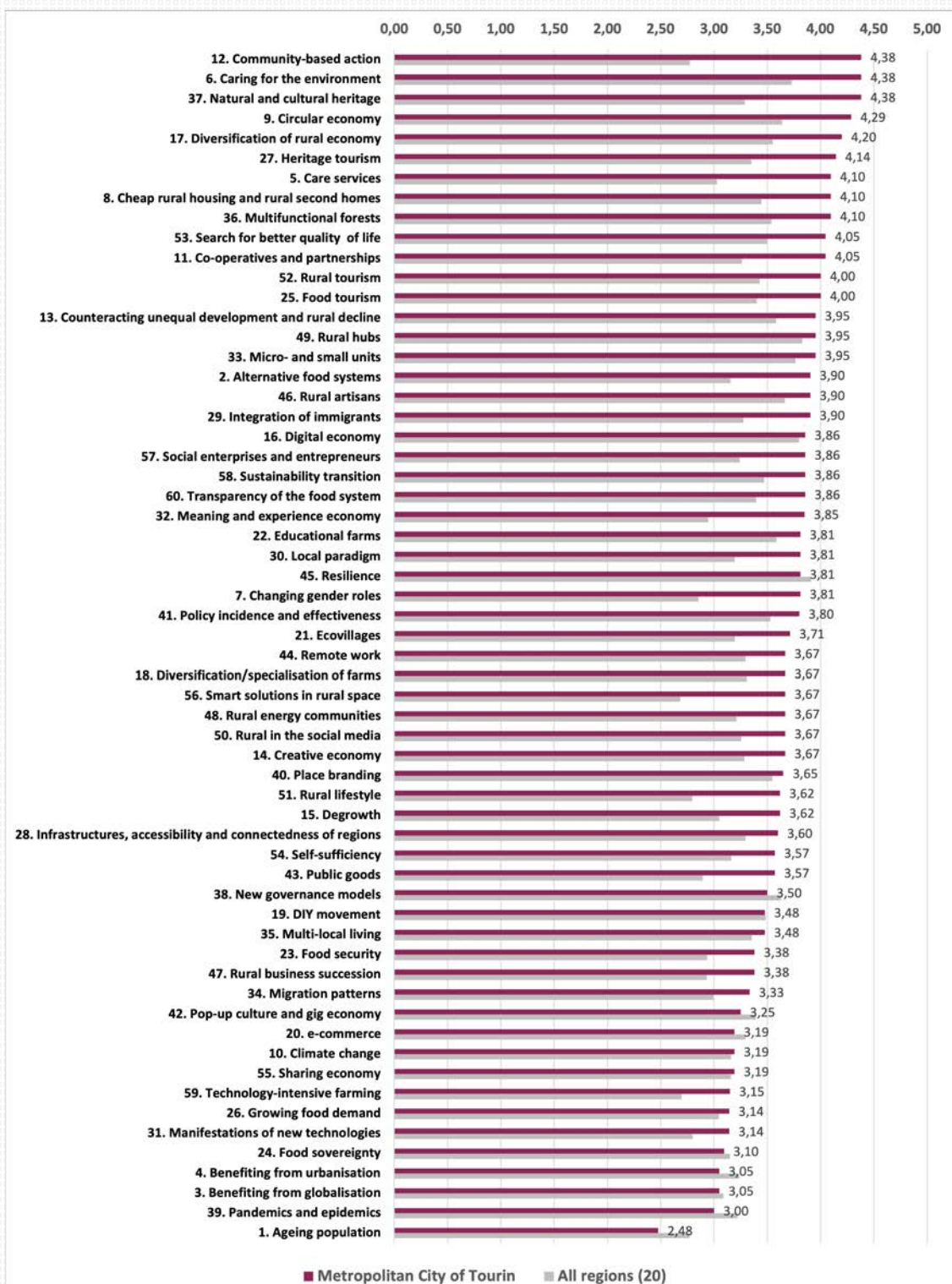
Farming

Number of farms by size (UAA/farm), 2016
(NUTS2: Piemonte)



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Tourin	Rural village	8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	"Living and working in the mountains" help desk (settled by the Metropolitan City an year ago, in collaboration with the University of Turin. The desk offers support people who want to go and live in the mountains in finding a house and in starting a businesses)	Metropolitan city, Local administrations, citizens, businesses
					financial contributions from local policies for those who want to settle in the mountains	Local administrations, regional bodies
					Encourage multilocalism through the possibility of double residency	Local administrations
					Mapping of the houses that can be rented	Local administrations, homeowners
					Encourage the possibility of studying and working in rural villages by offering equipped workstations	Municipal administrations, tour operators, homeowners
					To sensitize the owners of the old huts/abandoned lands to renovate and rent/sell	Local administrations, homeowners
					Improve the information flows between who offer houses for sale/rent and the potential demand, perhaps through the "Living and working in the mountains" help desk	Local administrations, citizens, businesses
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Tourin	Rural village	27. Heritage tourism	Guarantee services such as internet, local transport, services for children (including community-type)	National, regional, local administrators
					Creation of cultural and economic networks that can enhance the cultural heritage	Local associations, businesses, local administrations, third sector
					Creation of local government networks	Local administrations
					Facilitating access to grants dedicated to small municipalities	National, regional, local administrators
					Integrate regional tourism policies so that they also support proximity tourism and tourism in small destinations	Regional administration, Metropolitan city of Tourin administration
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Tourin	Rural village	37. Natural and cultural heritage	Support small municipalities in accessing European funds dedicated to tourism	Metropolitan city of Tourism administration
					Retrieve the stories and traditions of the elderly	Cultural associations, elderly citizens
					Retrieve the local dialect	Local administrations, cultural associations, schools, citizens
					Encourage cultural exchange between generations: grandparents telling their grandchildren	Cultural associations, third sector, young and old citizens
					Retrieve "grandmothers' recipes"	Cultural associations, third sector, young and old citizens
					Better marked mountain trails	Local administrations and associations
					Establish a "Register of the voices of the Valley" to retrieve the memoirs of the elderly (also in videos, books)	Local administrations, cultural associations, schools, citizens, elderly

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	12. Community-based action	eco-volunteering for the maintenance of common/public areas	municipality
					community mapping	municipality
					constitution of youth council	municipality
					enhance cultural and natural heritage of the area	associations
					promote knowledge of territorial resources among teenagers	associations, schools
					improve territorial marketing to promote a sustainable tourism	local authorities
					youth training: digital tools to discuss traditional issues, community development and intergenerational relationships	schools (in collaboration with local associations)
					social and leisure services for people with disabilities	municipality
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	27. Heritage tourism	valorisation of historical places (including intangible ones - e.g. partisan resistance route, literary, natural) in the rural area	metropolitan cities, province, municipality and associations, tour operators
					valorisation of local agricultural products (mills, grains, etc.) and nature trails, festivals, etc.	metropolitan cities, province, municipality, associations, private actors
					policies in favour of tourism (travel check, voucher for a free night), tourist packages	tour operators, region, local authorities, youth council
					community map (includes intangible places)	municipality and youth council
					digital infrastructures	national government
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	promote experiential tourism	metropolitan cities, province, municipality and associations, tour operators
					digital network integrated with local services (broadband)	national government, EU
					promoting start-ups for the circular economy	network of municipalities
					car sharing (for commuters, tourists,...)	metropolitan city, municipalities
					bicycle pathways	municipality
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	light infrastructure (fields, mountain paths, land maintenance)	municipality, network of municipalities, associations, agriculture representatives, tourism and economic operators
					training poles on project designing/planning to access EU funds	municipalities, ANCI, UNCEM, AICCRE

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural village	2. Alternative food systems	regulatory simplification for the sales of farmers products (especially for who lives in remote area)	eu, national, regional, local administrations
					creation of a network of local mountain farmers	local farmers, local producers, local sellers
					Creation of collective gardens and/or social gardens to be managed by social cooperatives (-action to be promoted in rural area near the city)	local inhabitants, small farmers/producers
					promotion of Solidarity Purchasing Groups (in Italian Gruppi di Acquisto Solidali- GAS) (action to be promoted in rural area close to the city/urban area)	local inhabitants, small farmers/producers
					creation of a trademark for small local productions - (that could be sell in the near city of Turin)	Local Action Groups/local farmers/local producers
					Creation of collective processing infrastructures (i.e. dairies) to support local small producers/farmers	Local action groups/local farmers/local producers
					Promoting policy measures to support the opening of micro-firms /farms in mountain areas	eu, national, regional, local administrations
					creation of local services to support newcomers/new entrants into agriculture	local administrations
					creation of collective spaces- old buildings can be adapted to create common space for processing/selling in the center of small mountain villages/townships	national, regional, local administrations; local producers
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural village	17. Diversification of rural economy	training on tourist hospitality skills	training organization; local action groups (LAGs)
					support the creation of new mobility services/collective buses	local administrations/ private sector
					creation of a network among hospitality operators	operators of the tourist sector;
					bureaucratic simplification for those who live in mountains areas (artisans, shop, cultural spaces, sports spaces)	
					creation of residences for artists in mountains areas	associations/local inhabitants/local administration/cultural Entities/Local action Groups- LAGs
					activation of local services in mountains areas that should be different from those of the city but that offer public services (mobility, sanitary, education) to those who live in mountains areas (also to support new inhabitants / new farmers)	national, regional, local administrations;
					reactivation of local railways Torre Pellice- Pinerolo / disused railway sections	national administration/National Railway Company (Ferrovie dello Stato)
					Internet with guaranteed and stable bandwidth	national and regional administration
					Engaging farmers in winter time for territory maintenance activities (ensuring them an extra income)	municipality, farmers
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural village	6. Caring for the environment	creation of a sustainable wood supply chain	LAG/forestry companies
					installation of wood chip boilers in public buildings to use local wood and close the cycle of the forestry supply chain	local administrations/Local Action Groups -LAGs
					Activities to enhance awareness in the use of wood chip heating	LAGs/local administrations
					creation of a forestry management association on the model of land associations (in Italian "associazioni fondiarie" - a union between owners of public or private land with the aim of grouping agricultural areas and woods, abandoned or uncultivated, to allow an economically sustainable and productive use.)	local administrations/forest owners
					plastic free project - raise awareness on decreasing the use of plastic and a correct waste disposal and plastic elimination in mountain shelters	manufacturers suppliers (to eliminate plastic packaging); mountain shelters owners, hospitality operators, tourists
					training activities / awareness activities on decreasing the use of plastic and a correct waste disposal and plastic elimination addressed to hospitality operators and public institutions ac	research entities/universities/ hospitality operators/local institutions

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	11. Co-operatives and partnerships	Integration Training, Innovation, Networking advice for small farms as a knowledge system	European Commission - CAP
					Increase the administrative competences of the regional officers to avoid the promotion of different partnerships in the same territory by the Rural Development Plan (RDP) and other policies	Regional Government
					support integrated projects	Local Action Groups
					Creation of a sustainable agricultural supply chain which includes also multifunctional activities	Farmer organizations
					Organize a different market based on short circuits	Farmer organizations
					Training and networking (between companies of different sizes)	Entrepreneurs and medium-sized companies
					Solidarity Purchasing Groups support the organisation of small food producers to compete with bigger players and promote community building	Solidarity Purchasing Groups (in Italian: Gruppi di Acquisto Solidali - GAS)
					Reform third sector	Government
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	14. Creative economy	artistic residencies in the farms	Farmers
					popular festivals, events linked to the agriculture production cycle eg. harvesting season)	Farmers
					promote cultural festivals, theatre, language museum (eg. Dialetics museum)	Local Action Groups
					App to disseminate territorial cultures	Local Authorities
					networking of experiences to enhance their economic potential (tourism, environment, etc.) not for events but for a long period of time	third sector, associations, local authorities
					Farmers' market as a space for culture (music, cooking, etc.).	Solidarity Purchasing Groups (in Italian: Gruppi di Acquisto Solidali - GAS)
Italy	Intermediate region	Cosenza province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	29. Integration of migrants	awareness raising on migrants conditions and roots causes	territorial community
					migrants inclusion starting with citizenship rights	national government
					promote mixed cooperatives among migrants and Italians	wage workers
					migration integration paths not only at work (enhancement of existing experiences)	Communities, Churches, schools
					simplifying bureaucracy (related to migrants)	government and local authorities
					Market regulation allowing sustainability of the production model	Eu and national government
					Solidarity Purchasing Groups support migrants in creating new business (eg processing food)	Solidarity Purchasing Groups (in Italian: Gruppi di Acquisto Solidali - GAS)

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural village	Livelihood	creation of networks of young people from the internal areas that connect them with each other and with the outside world	young people, associations, municipal administrations, training agencies
					courses aimed at urban students to enhance the endogenous resources of rural territories	young people, associations, municipal administrations, training agencies
					services without which one cannot live in the area: broadband, transport, cultural offer	young people, associations, municipal administrations, training agencies
					physical spaces of expression for young people, youth consult, public buildings in the hands of young people to make them political incubators	young people, associations, municipal administrations, training agencies
					training courses on basic agricultural paths, generational transmission of knowledge related to agriculture, courses that go in this direction, knowledge has been lost otherwise	municipal administrations, associations, training agencies
					Applied training places in the valleys for training internships on local crops, food and forest heritage. Convince universities to bring such courses to the valleys of the rural territory (some similar experiences already exist)	universities, training agencies, Slow Food, secondary high schools that do internships and school-work alternation, farms, local networks with stakeholders
					resume the work of stone to make the drywall, useful to defend the vineyards from ungulates, workshops on the spot	local networks with stakeholders, local craftsman
					animation activities/raising awareness activities on the opportunity offered by local areas specifically addressed to youths; eg. youth power project (18-25 years old) : accompaniment and training on sustainable development to favour the development of new ideas to be implemented in the local territory	schools; training entities; cultural association; sport association; LAG
					youth / social / agricultural entrepreneurship incubators	universities/research entities/banks foundations
					exchange of innovative practices with other territorial realities managed by young people	schools; cultural association; sport association; LAG
					promote additional training modules in school programs on local work opportunities to start up rural micro enterprises locally	high schools, research entities, universities, trade associations, Labour Public Center (In Italian Centri per l'Impiego)
				Accommodation	attention to ecological houses as a message of hope. The elitist choice of those who want to live in the countryside, those who have little means cannot make it, or it concerns people who already have roots in the countryside, but still need resources. Bank loans, economic support to these choices. good projects but scarce means	rural banks, banks, local network, region, state
					hosting young people from the city through exchanges to test the farmer's life in the field or to test the life in remote rural areas/rural village	municipal administration, local networks, national and European networks
					Bank loans at subsidized rates for youths that want to establish in this areas	Banks, national administrations
					bureaucratic simplification and incentives for recovery of abandoned buildings in mountains hamlets for a collective re-use	national/regional/local institutions
					creation of collective cultural spaces	local institution; cultural association; citizens
					creation of a network to allow the experience of living in rural areas, especially in remote rural areas (similarly to the WWOOF network)	citizens living in rural areas; urban citizens; local institution; research entities; youths centers; training and educational institution

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
				Lifestyle	Promotion of Country festivals	local community, pro loco agencies, municipal administration, local associations
					creation of structures for cultural activities	local administrations, Region, private subjects
					promotion of outdoor schools, to give space to outdoor training in times of pandemics and also useful for the education of children	local administrations, schools, farmers, cultural associations
					Creation of Kindergarten farms	farms
					spaces for young people to do eg. music, socializing, theater etc. - recover some huts for these activities	young people, local administrations, cultural associations
					cultural offer in the rural area, support innovative activities by young people, eg. new people transferred to the country who bring new skills (eg.production of videos) in the villages. A project office in the municipalities should be established to support these activities	young people, local administrations, cultural associations
					personal resources present in the territory of which nothing is known, favor the emergence of these skills (artists, artisans, etc.)	cultural associations, local administrations, schools
					create job opportunities in the area of territory promotion , eg. touristic guides	regional and local administrations, associations
					improve information and communication on existing activities: trips, climbing, etc.	local administrations, media, associations
					promotion of a sustainable public transport system - creating links between the various existing transport services	local and regional administration
					promotion of car sharing	private sector
					promotion of car pooling	Public entities; a coordination among local municipalities; youth association(to manage the activity)
					promotion of e-bike sharing	Public entities; a coordination among local municipalities;
					organize a local intermodal transport system (interconnection between railways / electric buses)	Public entities; a coordination among local municipalities;
				Obstacles	Bank loans at subsidized rates for youths that want to establish in this areas	Banks, national administrations
					specific training to strengthen the resources of the territory and support those who want to come	local administrations, training agencies, universities, associations
					promotion of networking	local administrations, local networks, associations
					facilitate youth entrepreneurship through streamline bureaucracy and better organizing the already existing job counters	region, local administrations, universities, entrepreneurial associations
					social incubators	local administrations, local networks, associations
					bureaucratic simplification to allow youth to access affordable houses	National administration (a national policy is needed)
					abandoned houses (there are many due to emigration process) can be acquired as public assets and then could be sold to new inhabitants	National administration (a national policy is needed)
					Reduction of VAT on all the renovation of abandoned houses	National administration (a national policy is needed)
					favouring the access to bank credit for young people - /a state guarantee system could be set up for this	National administration (a national policy is needed); Banks

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Italy	Predominantly urban region	Metropolitan City of Turin	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	funds for entrepreneurial projects and start-ups	national and local authorities, universities, private institutions
					transfer of experiences/knowledge/good practices	national and local authorities, universities, private institutions
					information on how to plan initiatives in the primary sector	training agencies, professional organisations
					training young people to develop tools for doing business, europlanning, business plans (support from existing economic operators)	universities, professional organization, local and national administration
				Accommodation	creation of job opportunities	local and national administration
					schools, kindergartens	local authorities
					general services, shops	local authority, private sector
					rent regulation	national administration, local authorities
					incentives for building renovation	national administration, local authorities
				Lifestyle	municipal open-air gymnasium, mountain trails, touristic tours	municipality, metropolitan city, public institutions, tour operators
					promote a territorial planning at regional level (metropolitan city area of Turin)	municipalities, metropolitan city
					animation of the territory (young people's involvement in the territory) to promote cultural activities	Institutions, associations, youth council
				Obstacles	training opportunities to be seized, on-the-job training (cultural, environmental, etc. in connection)	local authorities
					orientation promoted by university and high schools	universities, high schools



RURALIZATION

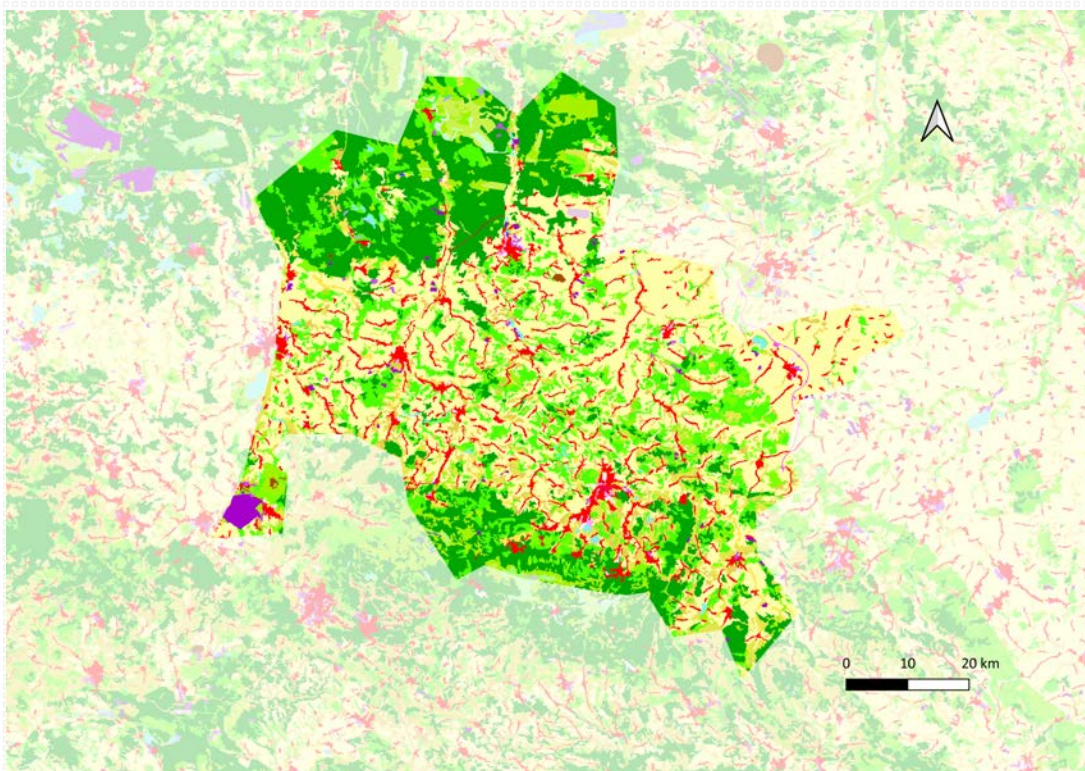
Jeleniogórski regional profile

POLAND



RURALIZATION

Land use



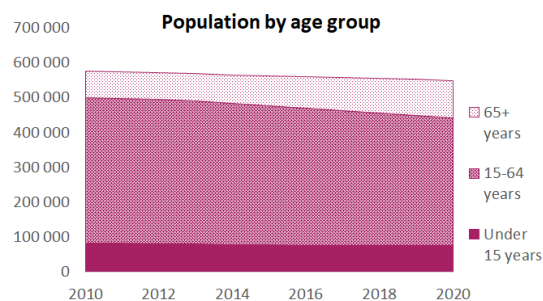
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

111 - Continuous urban fabric	311 - Broad-leaved forest
112 - Discontinuous urban fabric	312 - Coniferous forest
121 - Industrial or commercial units	313 - Mixed forest
122 - Road and rail networks and associated land	321 - Natural grasslands
123 - Port areas	322 - Moors and heathland
124 - Airports	323 - Sclerophyllous vegetation
131 - Mineral extraction sites	324 - Transitional woodland-shrub
132 - Dump sites	331 - Beaches, dunes, sands
133 - Construction sites	332 - Bare rocks
141 - Green urban areas	333 - Sparsely vegetated areas
142 - Sport and leisure facilities	334 - Burnt areas
211 - Non-irrigated arable land	335 - Glaciers and perpetual snow
212 - Permanently irrigated land	411 - Inland marshes
213 - Rice fields	412 - Peat bogs
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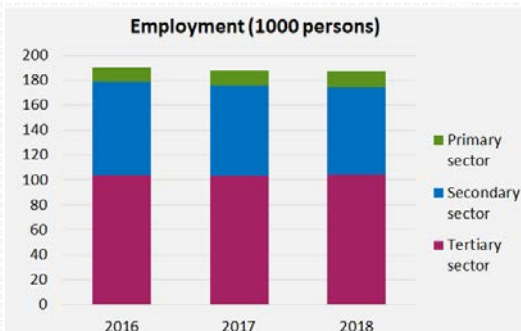
Jeleniogórski (NUTS3: PL515)

Jeleniogórski region is a mix of areas characterized by tourism and recreational, multifunctional transitional and mixed functions. Some parts of this region are popular among rural newcomers. Part of the region is participating in development processes. Due to proximity to the German border and positive effects of A-4 highway localization, it is a part of European transport corridor E-40. The area borders the Czech Republic and Germany and has a close proximity to the cities of Prague and Berlin.

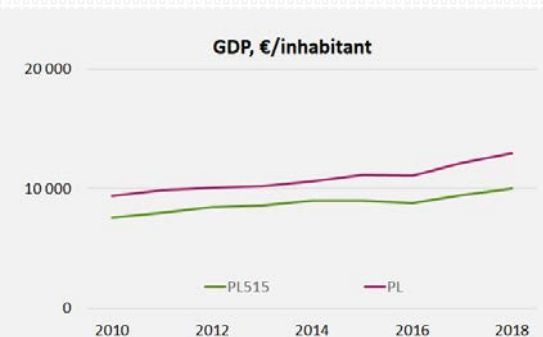
Demographics



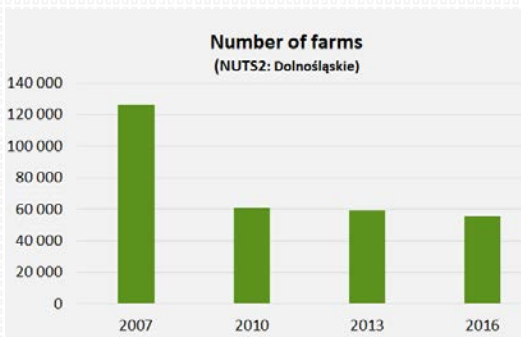
Employment



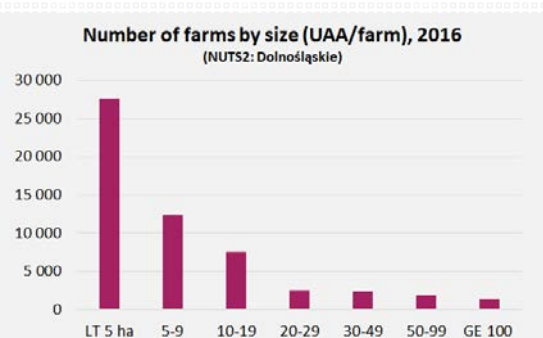
Economy



Farming

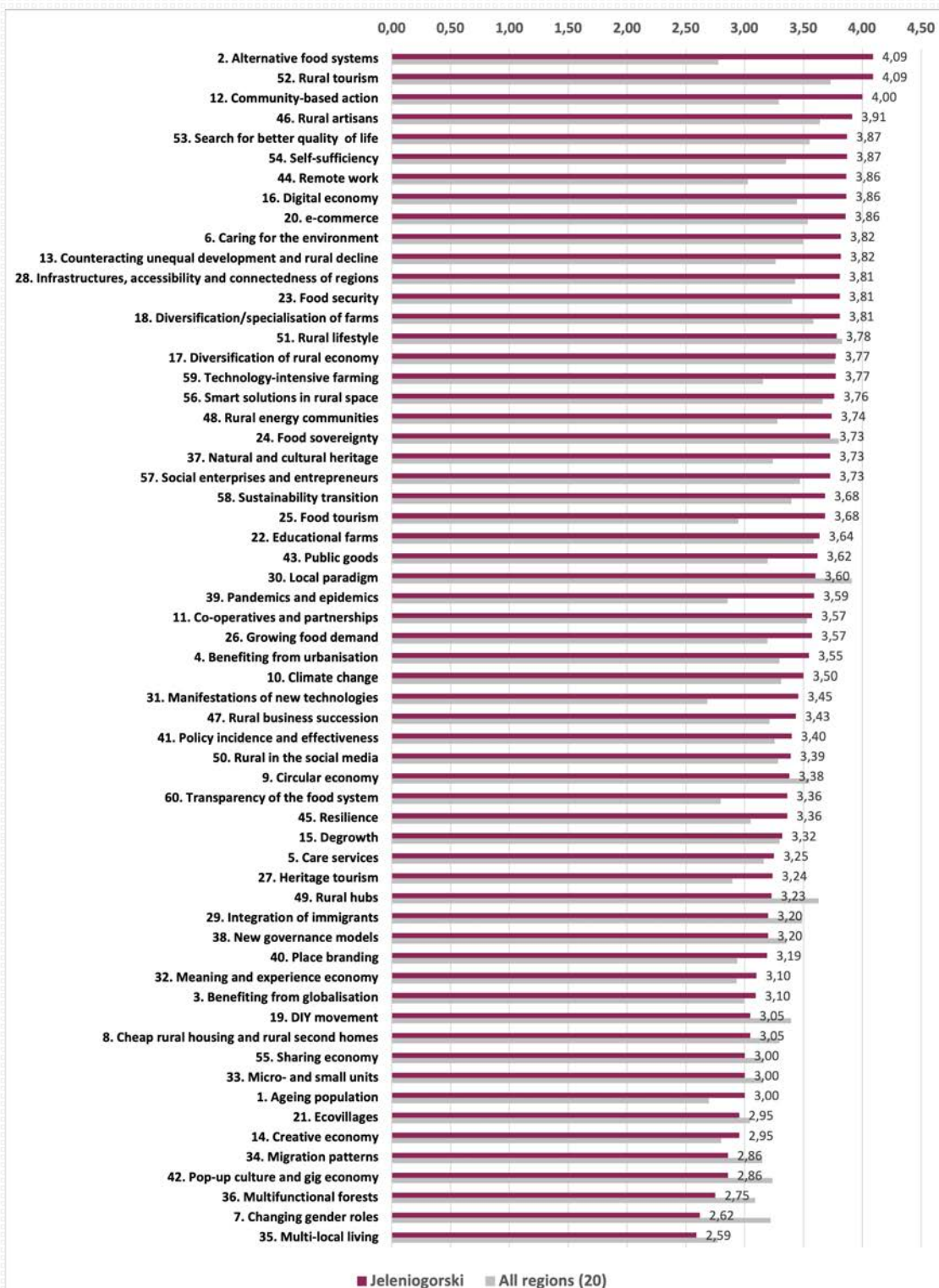


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Remote rural area	2. Alternative food systems	Introducing appropriate incentives and regulations - e.g. for organic production - at the EU level.	European Commission
					Reorganization of food supply chains: (re)establishing local food markets.	Local authorities
					Reorganization of food supply chains: connecting consumers with producers e.g. by websites that list regional producers and their offer. Includes creating e-commerce platforms.	Local, regional or national authorities NGOs (an example of Polish food e-market created by central authorities but listing producers by regions: https://www.polskiebazarek.pl)
					Promoting healthy, ecological, seasonal and local food (public campaigns, green public procurement, school lunches etc.)	Public authorities of all levels Public schools NGOs
					Local leadership in transition to alternative food systems. Sometimes farmers are interested in switching to e.g. organic, but lack support, guidance or even just an impulse that a leader could provide. Also, it is easy to get lost in the huge amount of information from various (not always reliable) sources about organic farming, agroecology, environmental issues etc. Such leaders should combine agricultural and environmental knowledge with leadership and management skills that would guide farmers through the transition process.	Public authorities of all levels; perhaps the regional scale is the most suitable? (energy consultancy might be an example: https://doradztwo-energetyczne.gov.pl/en-gb/)
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Remote rural area	12. Community-based action	A coherent EU and national policy on agri-food transitions. So far, the transition has been pushed forward mostly by bottom-up initiatives, in a somewhat chaotic way, and there have been many misconceptions around it. Clear, coherent public policies could help avoid that.	European Commission and national authorities
					Top-down 'development impulses' for grassroots initiatives. There is a need for some, even small, impulses coming from national or regional authorities that help set up or run grassroots initiatives. Even minor funds are seen as an impulse that activates local resources (provided that the decision on how the funds are spent is made as locally as possible).	National, regional or local authorities (a representative of a Polish state agency provided an example of how small grants to local women's associations in rural areas helped in their activation)
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Remote rural area	52. Rural tourism	A 'Welcome manual' for newcomers. It would be a short document, prepared by local communities, providing main information about the place, list local organizations or projects etc., and also reflect on what is considered valuable for the local identity of the community (e.g. we consider it important to protect a river or that forest over there, or the local construction style, or these and these species that live here etc.). It would be handed to every newcomer, perhaps as part of some formal procedure associated with moving somewhere (construction permit, registration with local utilities). It would be also possible to organize meetings for newcomers, although this approach would require much more resources - and simply distributing a manual is much easier. The process of preparing the manual would be participatory, so the value of this tool is not only in the introduction it gives to newcomers, but also in developing local identity, relations and networks within the local community itself during the process. This idea applies to all types of rural areas.	Local communities (guided by local authorities)
					Regional cycling routes and networks. Cycling is booming now (especially given that it was on of the sports possible during lockdowns) and it has a significant development potential for rural areas.	Local and regional authorities (possible support from national authorities)
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Remote rural area	52. Rural tourism	Improve knowledge transfer to local politicians who are often unaware of the benefits of particular development directions - especially when novel trends are considered. Perhaps local politicians should be somehow 'guided' so as to be able to take better decisions? Of course, this is already taking place (in a spontaneous way), but maybe this knowledge transfer could be stimulated more directly in some way.	Science popularization NGOs Universities (?)

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	12. Community-based action	revitalizing social bonds and preventing their further deterioration (due to e.g. inflow of migrants from cities) by organizing e.g. local festivals, harvest festivities etc.	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and social issues (e.g. schools); NGOs
					revitalizing associations that are typical for rural areas (housewives' groups, firemen volunteering squads etc.)	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and social issues (e.g. schools); NGOs
					social education at all levels - children, youth and adults - particularly with the aim to bridge the gap between newcomers and local populations of rural areas	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and social issues (e.g. schools); NGOs
					providing local public services that translates into social development	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and social issues (e.g. schools); NGOs
					promoting local products in order to generate a base for social revitalization	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for agricultural policies
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	54. Self-sufficiency	school education - promoting contact with nature, animals, experimental food growing plots at schools	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and social issues (e.g. schools); NGOs
					actions aimed at increasing the social awareness of self-sufficiency benefits	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and social issues (e.g. schools); NGOs
					supporting food processing at farms (e.g. local bakeries, vineyards, herbs stores etc.)	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for agricultural policies
					changes in legal regulations that support developing food processing at farms (certification, standards, norms)	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for agricultural policies
					providing funds for self-sufficiency initiatives at the early stage, when it is needed most	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for agricultural policies
					education that supports knowledge and competences related to self-sufficiency	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and social issues (e.g. schools); NGOs
					systemic (long-range) planning of rural areas development	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for territorial development
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	eliminating the problematic points in the transport systems	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for transport infrastructures
					developing public transportation systems (including metropolitan transportation systems)	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for transport infrastructures
					limiting the problem of leasing land for farming to people who do not live in the community	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for agricultural policies
					limiting rural outmigration, the loss of food production function and the eradication of small farms	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for territorial development policies
					developing communal energy infrastructure (e.g. district heating, smart grids)	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for energy infrastructure development
					developing and implementing an energy strategy (national and local) in line with the European Green Deal	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for energy infrastructure development
					improving the spatial planning system that would include plans and actions for entire functional urban areas	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for territorial development

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural village	25. Food tourism	promoting and supporting the slow food movement	regional authorities
					coordinating the access to information related to food tourism (e.g. maps of culinary attractions)	local and regional authorities; NGOs
					creating and supporting food heritage routes	local and regional authorities; NGOs; LEADER groups
					supporting farmers' cooperation of their activities related to food tourism	local and regional authorities; NGOs; LEADER groups; farmers
					supporting the creation of local food markets	local and regional authorities; NGOs; LEADER groups; Agricultural Advisory Centres (Ośrodki Doradztwa Rolniczego)
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural village	26. Growing food demand	reducing dependence on international markets for food access - the COVID-19 pandemic showed that self-sufficiency is needed	national authorities
					promoting local food	National, regional or local authorities
					taking into account different types of food production - large scale and small scale farms (organic, local, quality food) - in strategies and policies	National, regional or local authorities
					appropriate positioning in the global food market	National and regional authorities
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural village	46. Rural artisans	creating appropriate distribution networks for artisanal products	Local and regional authorities
					devising and implementing an appropriate form of artisanal products sale	local and regional authorities; NGOs; LEADER groups
					creating rural hubs for entrepreneurship	local and regional authorities; NGOs; LEADER groups
					protecting the scale - if artisanal sector grows too much it will lose its uniqueness	local and regional authorities; NGOs;

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Remote rural area	Livelihood	Less stringent regulations on access to land in remote rural areas. The problem is, however, that in the case of Lower Silesia (NUTS2 region comprising the Jeleniogorski NUTS3 subregion) there is in fact shortage of farmland in hands of public authorities. When public land is distributed, it goes mostly to enlarge medium-sized farms, and it is much more difficult for newcomers to e.g. lease farmland owned by public authorities.	National and regional institutions that manage farmland National governments that shape land market regulations
					Dreams of the newcomers to remote areas, who often pursue self-sufficiency or independence, have to be verified against public interest (e.g. environmental regulations, animal welfare standards, etc.)	Public authorities of all levels NGOs
					Access to broadband internet (that would encourage people who can do remote work to move to peripheral rural areas)	National, regional or local authorities
			Accommodation		Financial and know-how support for passive housing construction or renewable energy installations at home.	National authorities Regional energy consultants
			Lifestyle		The common image of idyllic remote rural areas should be discussed more broadly so as to prepare potential newcomers for the reality of remote rural areas. This requires education - formal, non-formal or even informal. Public authorities can play their role by improving school curricula (e.g. including trips to remote rural areas) or stimulating the development of public debate about the reality of life in remote rural areas.	National authorities Public schools
					Deconstructing 'rural-vs-urban' stereotypes in public debate.	National authorities NGOs Citizens
			Obstacles		Designing policies relevant to the profile of the remote rural dream. Somewhat paradoxically, rural development policies could be seen an obstacle for newcomers in this case (as the dream profile suggests). Perhaps persons who want to move to remote areas do not need to be actively encouraged to do that, as many of those persons focus on values such as self-sufficiency and independence. Instead, policies could try to identify barriers that prevent already-convinced people from moving there. However, these policies should not cater only for the needs of newcomers, but also protect public interest (e.g. environment).	Policy makers at all levels

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	improving accessibility and speed of the Internet	local, regional and national authorities; companies responsible for providing Internet access
					public transport development	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies
					improving accessibility of technical and social infrastructure	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies
					improving work possibilities by within economies stimulated in a way that responds to the needs of the citizens	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies
					coherent and comprehensive spatial planning	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies
				Accommodation	revitalization of rural areas	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
					renaturalization of developed or degraded areas	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
					introduction of public green areas (currently there is no systemic approach to public green areas in rural areas)	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
					rational spatial management	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
					protecting local architecture and urban structures (e.g. facades, style, spatial structures, etc.)	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
					educating local authorities	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
					introduction of urban design normatives	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
					rational resource management (forests, water)	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
	Lifestyle			the group argued that all the actions aimed at improving the possibilities have to be comprehensive, and thus the proposals related to lifestyle are often identical as in the case of livelihood		
				shaping values, hobbies and lifestyles in line with local traditions		local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
				extending the role of public participation in decision-making processes		local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
				education related to spatial development, settlement structures and environmental regulations		local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
	Obstacles			improving life quality by local development policies		local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
				abiding social norms		local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
				incorporating dreams of the citizens into decision-making process (participation)		local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies
				educational programmes		local, regional and national authorities; NGOs; public bodies responsible for development policies

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural village	Livelihood	improving access to financial opportunities	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies
					funds for developing rural innovation	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies
					career consulting needed to help in entrepreneurship development in rural areas	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and consulting; NGOs
					propagating the idea of sustainable development and including it in local development policies	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and consulting; NGOs
					providing appropriate safety nets in rural areas needed during crises	regional and national authorities
				Accommodation	platforms that match persons wishing to lease or pass a farm with people who would like to run it	NGOs; private companies
					enhancing responsibility for public space	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies;
					making farming profitable	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
					halting the outflow of people from rural areas	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
				Lifestyle	supporting the role of the countryside as a food production space	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs; LEADER groups
					maintaining rural lifestyles and values	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs; LEADER groups
				Obstacles	educational actions	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
					promoting good practices in order to enable knowledge sharing	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
					Internet access and digital competences	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
					platforms for information exchange	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs



RURALIZATION

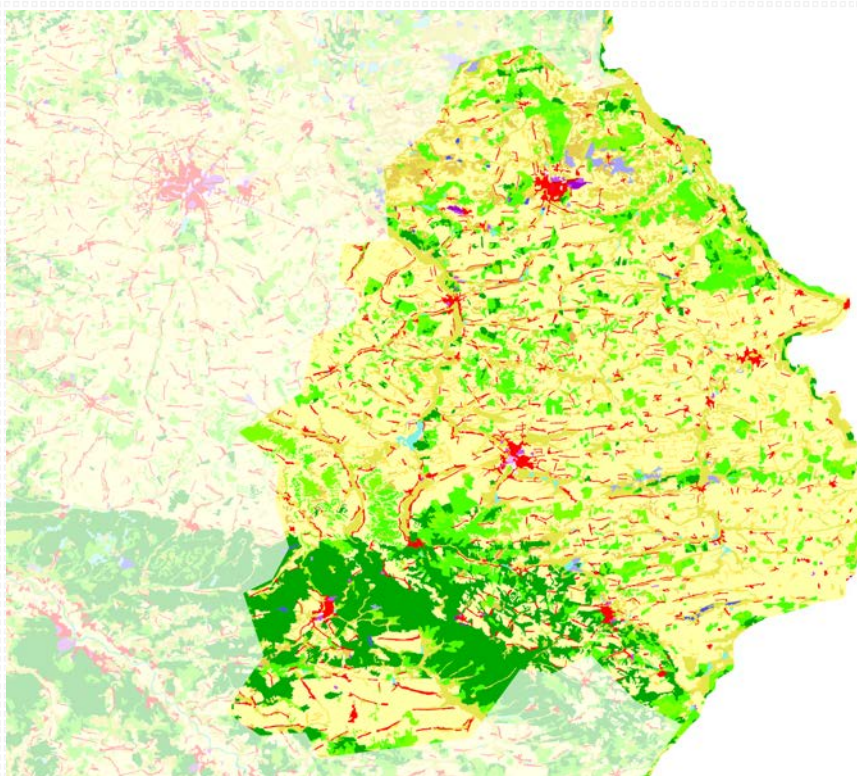
Chełmsko-zamojski regional profile

POLAND



RURALIZATION

Land use



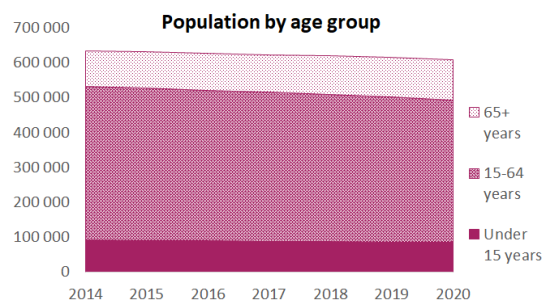
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

111 - Continuous urban fabric	311 - Broad-leaved forest
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133 - Construction sites	332 - Bare rocks
141 - Green urban areas	333 - Sparsely vegetated areas
142 - Sport and leisure facilities	334 - Burnt areas
211 - Non-irrigated arable land	335 - Glaciers and perpetual snow
212 - Permanently irrigated land	411 - Inland marshes
213 - Rice fields	412 - Peat bogs
221 - Vineyards	421 - Salt marshes
222 - Fruit trees and berry plantations	422 - Salines
223 - Olive groves	423 - Intertidal flats
231 - Pastures	511 - Water courses
241 - Annual crops associated with permanent crops	512 - Water bodies
242 - Complex cultivation patterns	521 - Coastal lagoons
243 - Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	522 - Estuaries
244 - Agro-forestry areas	523 - Sea and ocean
	999 - NODATA

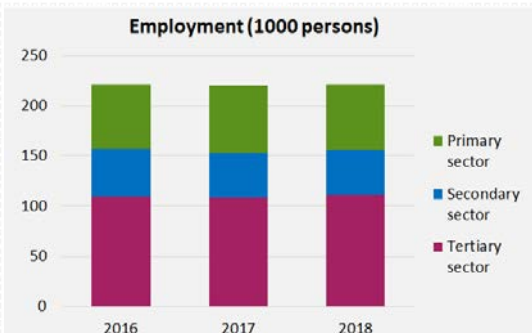
Chełmsko-zamojski (NUTS3: PL812)

Chełmsko-zamojski is a primarily agricultural and peripheral region known for its cultivation of, hops, raspberries and tobacco, amongst other things. Most of the municipalities are characterised overwhelmingly agricultural and prevalently agricultural.

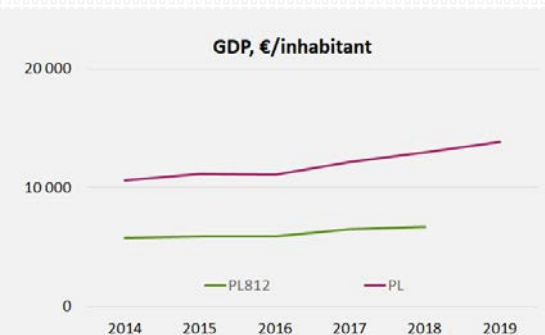
Demographics



Employment

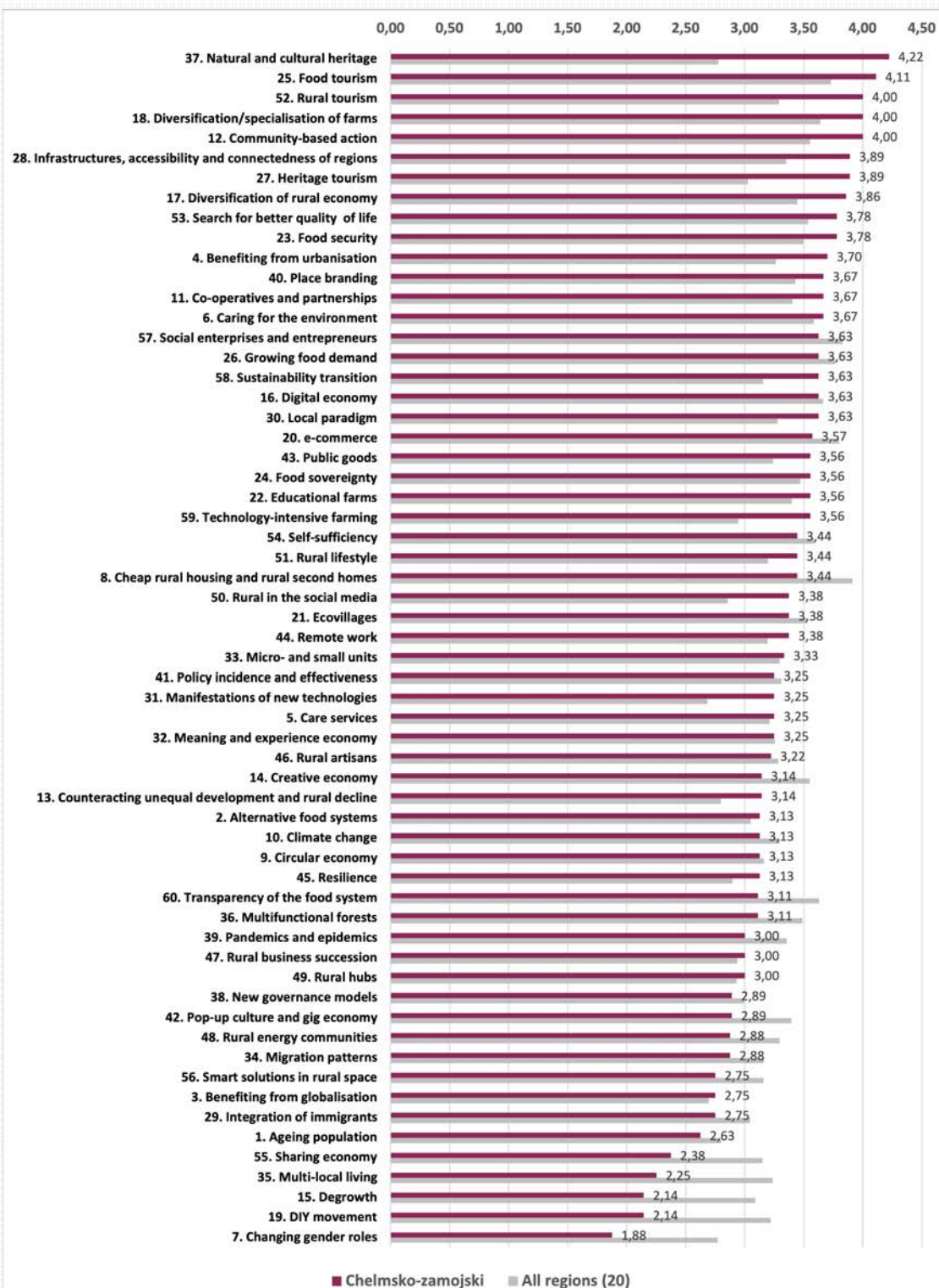


Economy



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Poland	Predominantly rural region	Chelmsko-zamojski	Remote rural area	52. Rural tourism	Rural/food tourism cannot be seen as the dominant mode of development in all types of rural areas. Local authorities should take into account that in most places tourism is just one sector - and usually not the most important - needed for rural areas to thrive. Policies have to reflect that and not hope that tourism is a one-size-fits-all solution.	local authorities
					Agrotourism makes up for a minor part of all farms in Polish rural areas today. Many agrotouristic farms are in fact touristic only and do not have much to do with food production. Hence, local authorities should not overestimate the possibility for merging these two functions. Agrotourism should not be developed at the expense of food production.	local authorities
					Rural/food tourism strategies need to address the issue of (potentially) temporal spike in the demand brought by the pandemic. Should the investment in rural infrastructures be done on the basis of current situation, or include the scenario of 'back to the business-as-usual'? The group argued that it might be beneficial to try and build upon the trend by helping rural actors in developing a long-term approach to tourism - not only to reap the short-term effects of the pandemic, but also to establish a business that can last longer in the future.	local, regional and national authorities; rural entrepreneurs
Poland	Predominantly rural region	Chelmsko-zamojski	Remote rural area	37. Natural and cultural heritage	Food production should be considered as part of the cultural heritage of rural areas, "the rural way", which is another reason for its protection.	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs
					On the other hand, the food production function must be balanced with other uses of rural areas that have gathered importance recently as tourists seek unspoiled locations in their vicinity.	local, regional and national authorities;
					Nature play a role for humans, but we should not forget that for many people it has a value in itself, and as such should be protected from negative impacts induced by humans.	national, regional and local authorities; NGOs; European Commission; citizens
Poland	Predominantly rural region	Chelmsko-zamojski	Remote rural area	28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	Surprisingly many development impulses in remote rural areas in Poland originate in nearby cities (e.g. newcomers from cities, tourism, ...). Therefore, remote rural areas need to have appropriate connection to urban areas, which can provide a possibility for such flows of people, knowledge or initiatives.	national, regional and local authorities
					Perhaps there is a need to redefine to some extent what the 'development' of remote rural areas means. Should it be understood in terms of connectedness, access to markets, growth, participation in supra-local supply chains? Or rather as more autonomous, self-sufficient and endogenous (but still providing necessary public services that we agree should be accessible to everyone)?	national, regional and local authorities; NGOs; European Commission; citizens (especially those inhabiting remote rural areas)

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Poland	Predominantly rural region	Chelmsko-zamojski	Rural village	25. Food tourism	Rural/food tourism cannot be seen as the dominant mode of development in all types of rural areas. Local authorities need to understand that in most places tourism is just one sector - and usually not the most important - needed for rural areas to thrive. Policies have to reflect that and not hope that tourism is a one-size-fits-all solution.	local authorities
					Agrotourism makes up for a minor part of all farms in Polish rural areas today. Many agrotouristic farms are in fact touristic only and do not have much to do with food production. Hence, local authorities should not overestimate the possibility for merging these two functions. Agrotourism should not be developed at the expense of food production.	local authorities
					Rural/food tourism strategies need to address the issue of (potentially) temporal spike in the demand brought by the pandemic. Should the investment in rural infrastructures be done on the basis of current situation, or include the scenario of 'back to the business-as-usual'? The group argued that it might be beneficial to try and build upon the trend by helping rural actors in developing a long-term approach to tourism - not only to reap the short-term effects of the pandemic, but also to establish a business that can last longer in the future.	local, regional and national authorities; rural entrepreneurs
Poland	Predominantly rural region	Chelmsko-zamojski	Rural village	37. Natural and cultural heritage	Food production should be considered as part of the cultural heritage of rural areas, "the rural way", which is another reason for its protection.	local, regional and national authorities; NGOs
					On the other hand, the food production function must be balanced with other uses of rural areas that have gathered importance recently as tourists seek unspoiled locations in their vicinity.	local, regional and national authorities;
					Nature play a role for humans, but we should not forget that for many people it has a value in itself, and as such should be protected from negative impacts induced by humans.	national, regional and local authorities; NGOs; European Commission; citizens
Poland	Predominantly rural region	Chelmsko-zamojski	Rural village	12. Community-based action	This type of action is very much needed due to the potential inflow of new residents into rural villages who might differ in many ways from local residents. Community-based action should include these two groups and encourage them to create bonds, work together etc.	local authorities; local communities

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Poland	Predominantly rural region	Chelmsko-zamojski	Remote rural area	Livelihood	Actions should consider not only young people but also people over 30 years old, since in some cases they are more prone to move to rural areas than the youth - and their dreams are somewhat different.	local authorities; researchers
					The issue of depopulation of remote rural areas should be discussed in more detail rather than assuming that it is undesirable. There are both negative and positive impacts of depopulation, and they should be compared against each other.	local, regional and national authorities; European Commission; researchers
			Accommodation		Since environmentally-friendly housing is a dream profiler in these areas, more attention should be paid to the construction methods (e.g. strawbale, clay or hemp concrete) that rely on local materials and techniques.	local, regional and national authorities; European Commission; researchers
					More ambitious regulations and policies on passive, zero net energy, or even plus net energy buildings in remote rural areas.	local, regional and national authorities; European Commission; energy companies
					Perhaps housing based on recycled materials - e.g. earthships - could be promoted and supported by public authorities (and better researched by researchers).	local, regional and national authorities; European Commission; researchers
			Lifestyle		Rural lifestyle is usually not much slower than living in the city in the sense of a lot of work needed to be done by oneself. This should be understood by newcomers.	local authorities;
					How are children going to fit in the dreams of the parents who want to move to remote rural areas? What type of educational infrastructure is thus needed in rural areas? This question should be addressed by local authorities, newcomers themselves and public educational and cultural institutions.	local authorities; public bodies responsible for education and culture;
			Obstacles		Since most people who want to move rural areas are people who already live there (or were born there) maybe policies should try to keep people there rather than encourage newcomers?	local, regional and national authorities; European Commission

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Poland	Predominantly rural region	Chelmsko-zamojski	Rural village	Livelihood	Actions should consider not only young people but also people over 30 years old, since in some cases they are more prone to move to rural areas than the youth - and their dreams are somewhat different.	local authorities; researchers
					Freelance work indicated in the dream profile creates risks for the embeddedness of the new residents in rural villages. This should be addressed by e.g. supporting co-working spaces or trying to embed the freelance work in the community in other ways.	local authorities;
			Accommodation		The suburbanization of rural villages should be kept under control - most people want to live in detached houses, and this is potentially problematic if the areas around villages were to be built over.	local authorities
					Transportation and storage indicated as a profiler might bring conflicts between infrastructure development and other values of rural villages. Such conflicts need to be debated and resolved by local communities.	local authorities; local communities
			Lifestyle		Without appropriate policies there is a risk of difficulties in the adaptation of new residents in rural villages, especially given that most people who declared that COVID-19 changed their responses and who see rural villages as a dream destination said that they started to look different upon their values and goals. Who are they? How do they see their future life in rural villages? Would they come back to cities if life goes back to 'normal' after the pandemic?	researchers; local authorities; local communities
					Given that rural villages might be a destiny for people working remotely, and that the nature of work is undergoing so many changes now, there is a need to study how work patterns will change due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	researchers;
			Obstacles			

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Poland	Intermediate region	Jeleniogorski	Rural village	Livelihood	improving access to financial opportunities	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies
					funds for developing rural innovation	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies
					career consulting needed to help in entrepreneurship development in rural areas	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and consulting; NGOs
					propagating the idea of sustainable development and including it in local development policies	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for education and consulting; NGOs
					providing appropriate safety nets in rural areas needed during crises	regional and national authorities
				Accommodation	platforms that match persons wishing to lease or pass a farm with people who would like to run it	NGOs; private companies
					enhancing responsibility for public space	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies;
					making farming profitable	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
					halting the outflow of people from rural areas	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
				Lifestyle	supporting the role of the countryside as a food production space	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs; LEADER groups
					maintaining rural lifestyles and values	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs; LEADER groups
				Obstacles	educational actions	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
					promoting good practices in order to enable knowledge sharing	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
					Internet access and digital competences	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs
					platforms for information exchange	local, regional and national authorities; public bodies responsible for development policies; NGOs



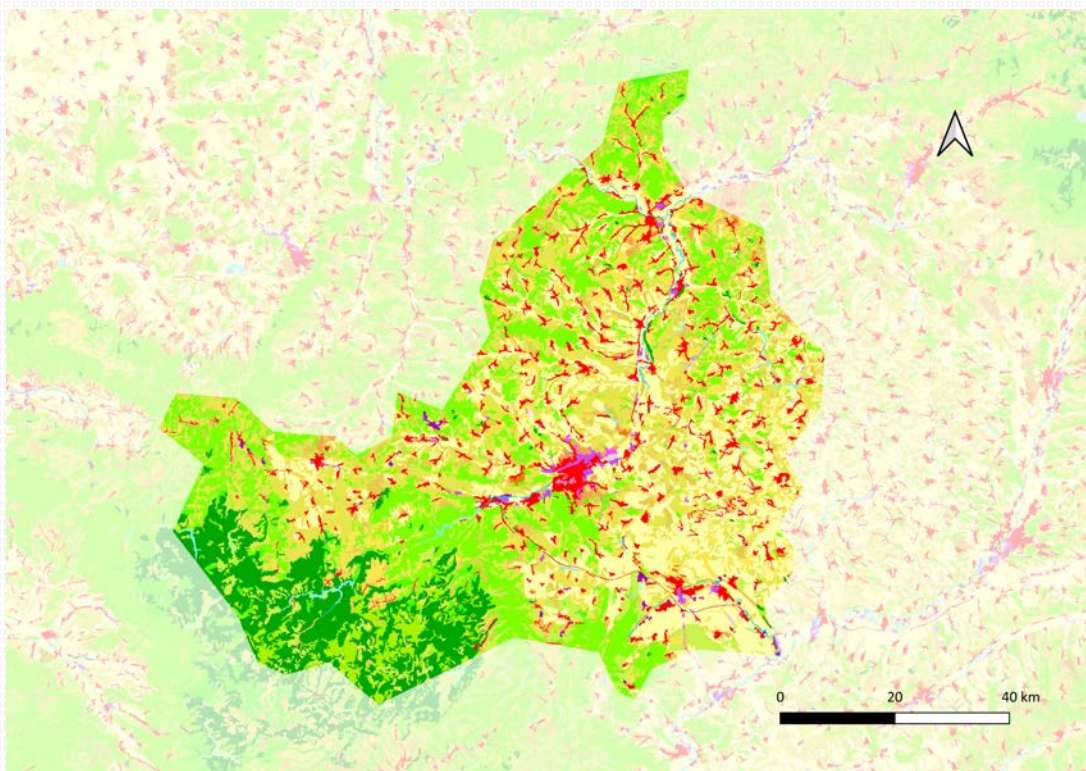
RURALIZATION

Cluj county regional profile ROMANIA



RURALIZATION

Land use



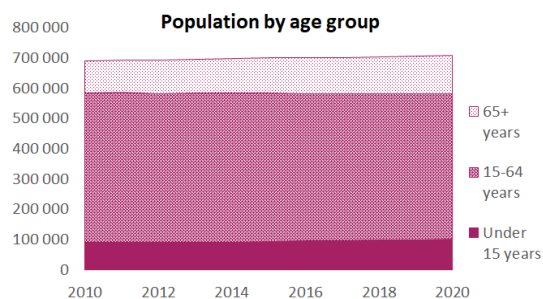
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

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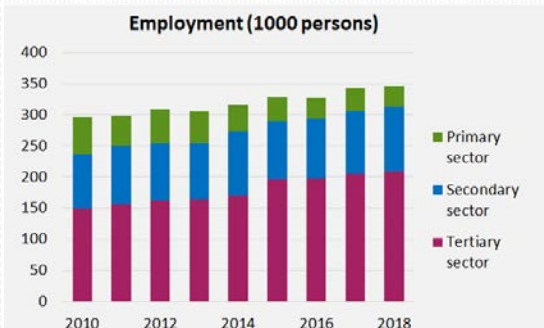
Cluj (NUTS3: RO113)

Cluj region is a dynamic one, with a lot of urban-rural migration and rural development. Furthermore, an increase of rural regeneration can be witnessed. Also, the region hosts a great youth presence on farming and non-farming level. The Cluj area represents one of the more intensely developed regions of Transylvania, showing diverse opportunities for an innovative rural regeneration.

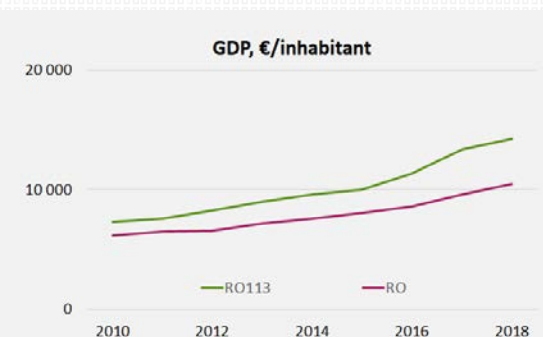
Demographics



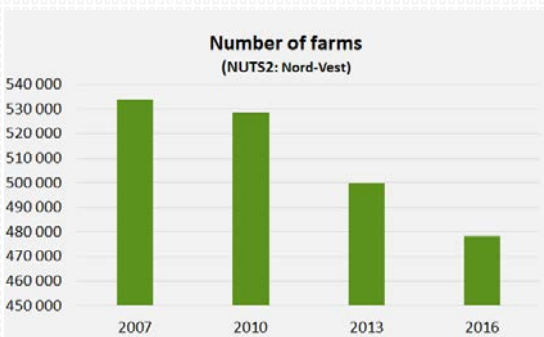
Employment



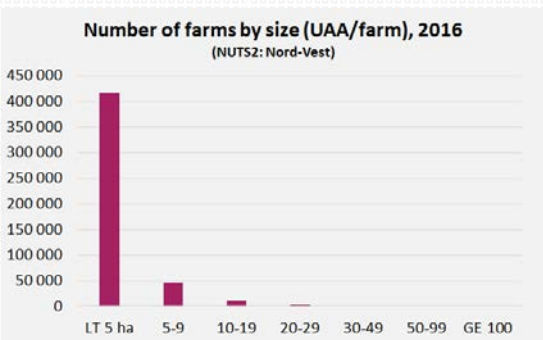
Economy



Farming

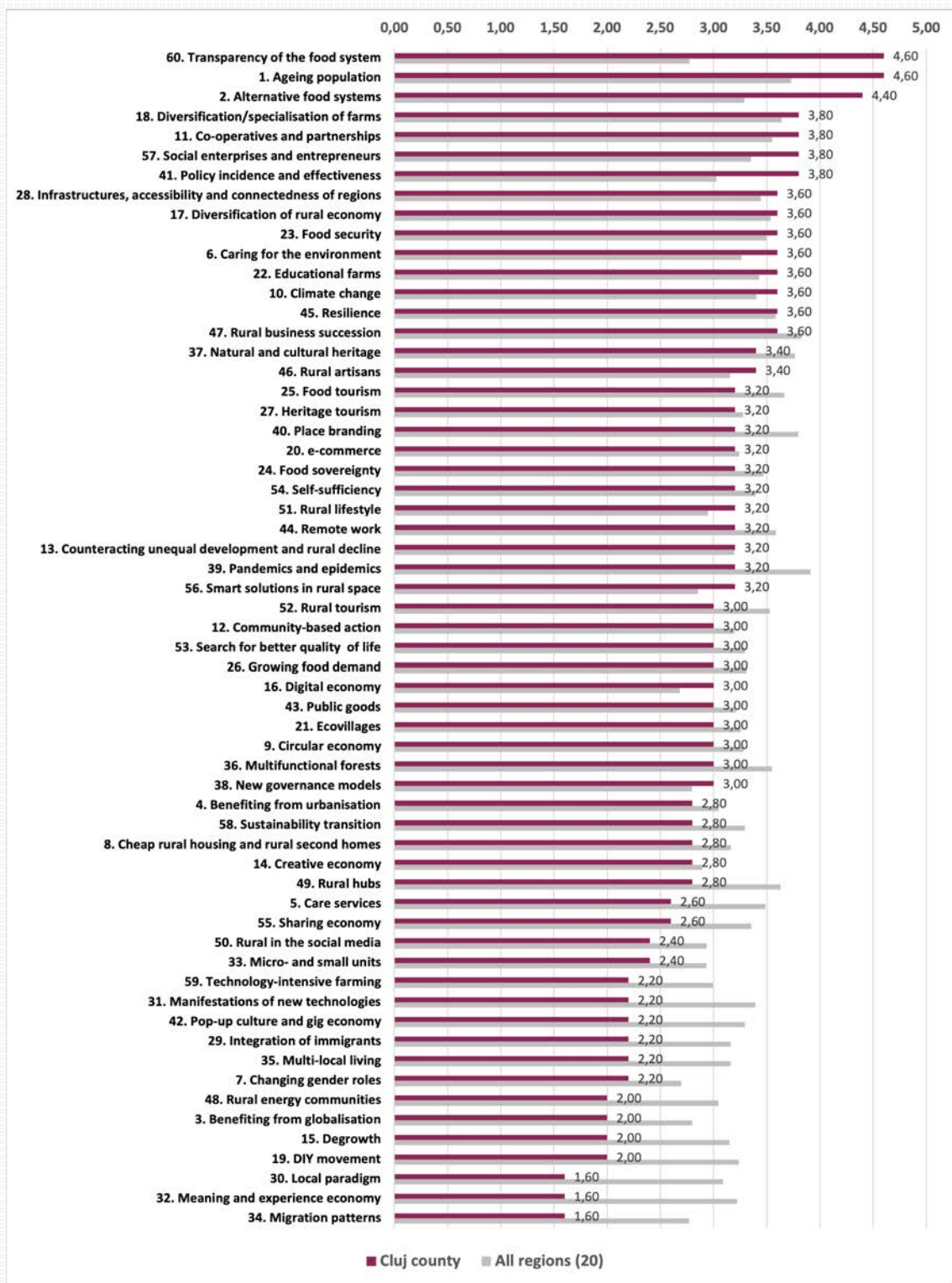


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Romania	Intermediate region	Cluj county	City area	2. Alternative food systems	accessing supermarket chains via cooperation	development organisations, farmers, regional administration
					Reviving farmers markets from the city	regional administration, farmers
					Food hubs	farmers, development organisations, regional administration
					online food platforms delivering on a box system	other organisations, farmers, private persons
Romania	Intermediate region	Cluj county	City area	60. Transparency of the food system	accountability of producers certificates	regional administration, farmers
					transparency of agricultural land use registries	regional administration, farmers, other organisations
					local branding use	farmers, regional administration
Romania	Intermediate region	Cluj county	City area	1. Ageing population	matchmaking platform between retiring farmers and new entrants	farmers, other organisations
					attracting young farmers to set up farming in the region	farmers, development organisations, regional administration
					stopping out-migration through diversified jobs	development organisations
Romania	Intermediate region	Cluj county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	2. Alternative food systems	Gaining access to farmers markets from the city	farmers, regional administration
					Developing CSA initiatives, connecting farmers with consumers	farmers, private person
					direct food deliveries based on a subscription list	farmers, private person
Romania	Intermediate region	Cluj county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	60. Transparency of the food system	counter fraud branding as "traditional product" or "local product"	regional administration, farmers
					force supermarkets to take more localized food from farmers instead of long food distribution chains	farmers, regional administration
					developing local food branding	farmers, private person
					farm visits made by city dwellers to regional farms	farmers, development organisation
Romania	Intermediate region	Cluj county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	1. Ageing population	attracting non-farming citizens that want to start farming as apprentices on local farms	farmers, development organisation
					create and maintain a "regional villages" social media page to spread the word on village life and housing possibilities and to attract newcomers	development organisation, regional administration

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Romania	Intermediate region	Cluj county	City area	Livelihood	Developing alternative food systems and thus contributing to self-sufficiency needs	Regional authorities, development organisations, farmers
					Re-habilitating roads	Regional authorities
					Developing the water service and sewage systems	Regional authorities
			Accommodation		Promote regional villages in social media	Regional authorities, development organisations, private person
					Local tourism development, stay and live in the nearby villages	Development organisations
			Lifestyle		Promote regional villages in social media	Regional authorities, development organisations, private person
					Local tourism development, stay and live in the nearby villages	Development organisations
			Obstacles		Road infrastructure problems	Regional authorities, private person
					Digital infrastructure not reaching the countryside (ex. Good internet, rent-a-bike services, carpooling)	Development organisations
Romania	Intermediate region	Cluj county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	Building a food storage and processing facility for the rural area for more collective actions	Regional authority, Development organisations, Farmers
					Creating carpooling service for food transportation to the city	Farmers, Development organisations
			Accommodation		Presenting local farms and households to visitors from the city	Farmers, Development organisations
					Create a real-estate organisation(not for profit) to facilitate transfer of abandoned village houses to newcomers	development organisations
			Lifestyle		Create a network of active rural citizens with regular meetings and common actions	farmers, private person
			Obstacles		Lack of public services (medical dispensaries, education facilities especially)	farmers, private person
					Isolation due to Covid-19	farmers, private person



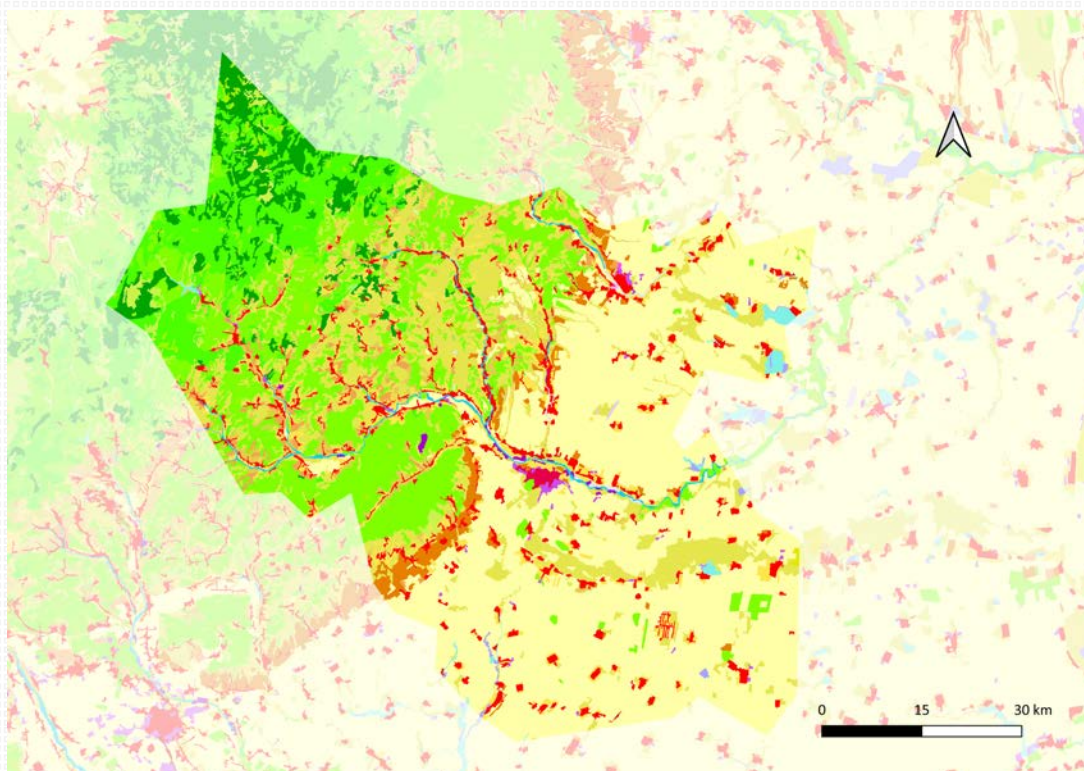
RURALIZATION

Buzău county regional profile ROMANIA



RURALIZATION

Land use



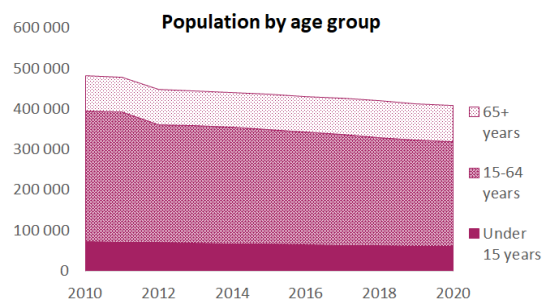
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
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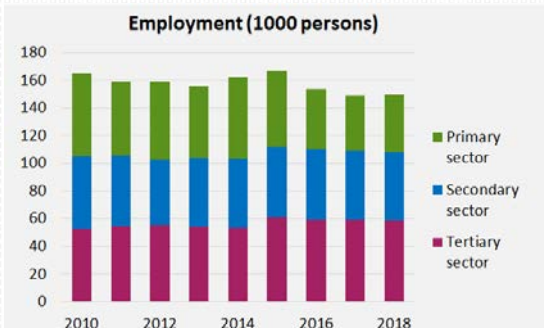
Buzau (NUTS3: RO222)

The County of Buzau is structured predominantly rural, with diverse farming systems and activities. The area is culturally and naturally very rich and diverse but economically underdeveloped compared to other neighboring regions from the south-east of Romania. The capital of Romania Bucharest is not very far away from the area, which makes it interesting.

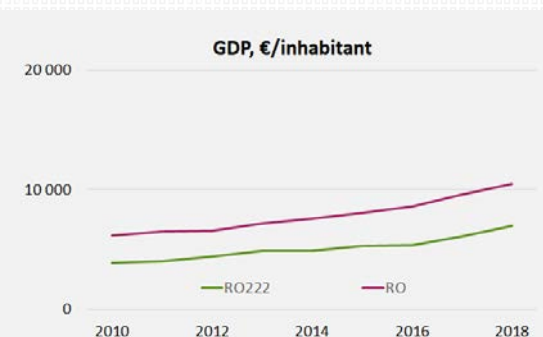
Demographics



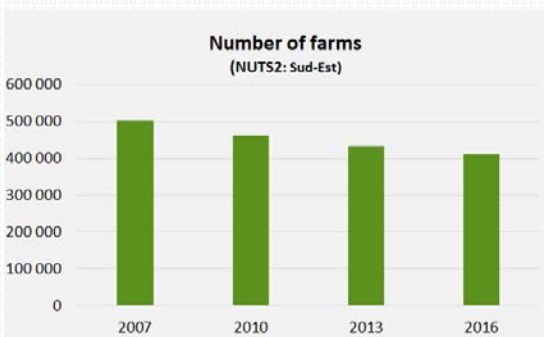
Employment



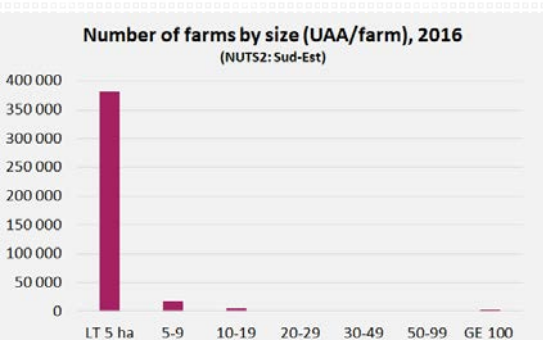
Economy



Farming

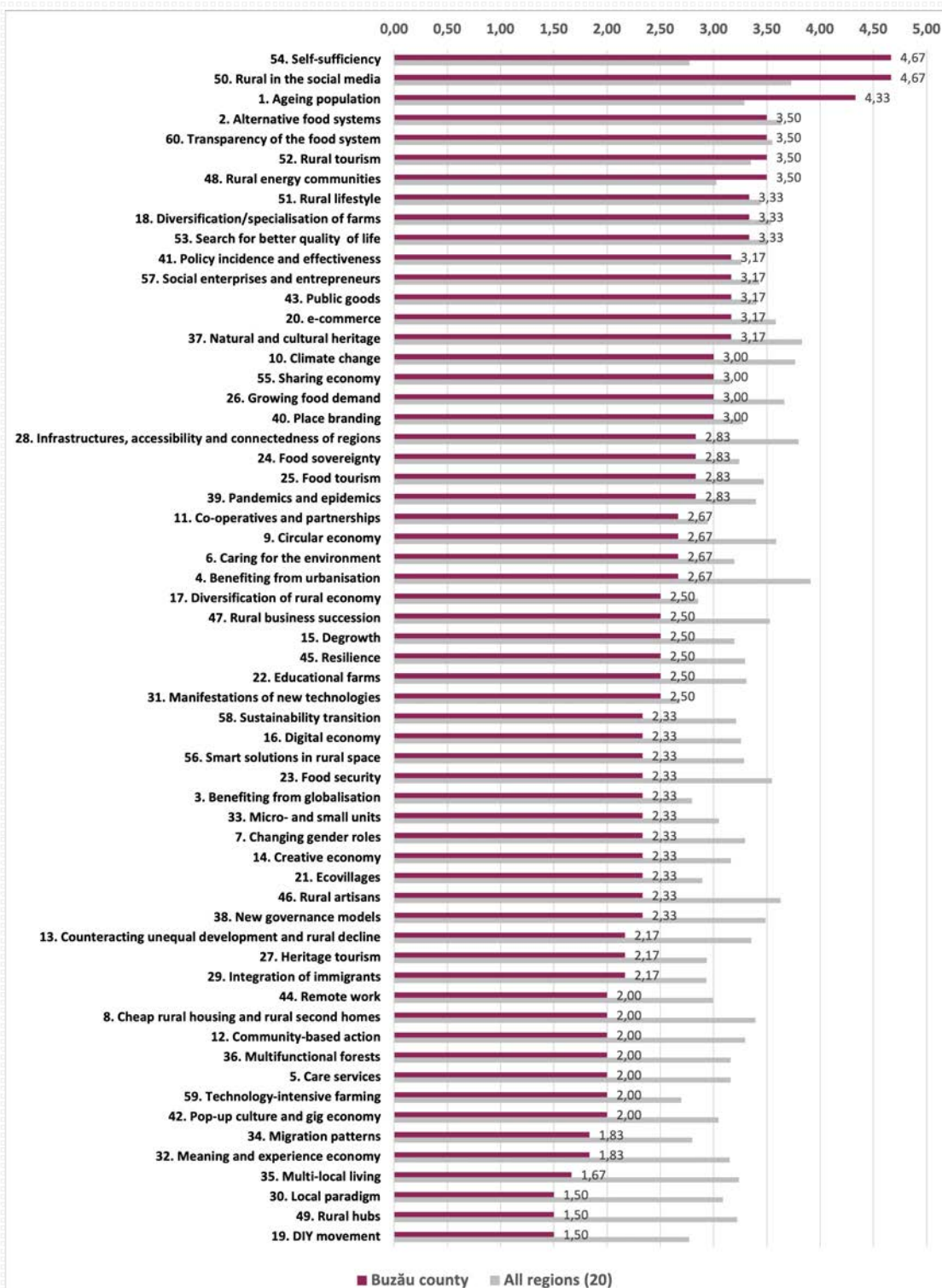


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Romania	Predominantly rural region	Buzău county	Rural village	1. Ageing population	Facilitation of farm and land succession to new entrants in agriculture	land trusts, farmers' associations
					Re-migration fiscal and infrastructure measures (eg. Financial support for development of new rural enterprises in villages)	local administrations, national government and ministries
					Increasing the number of medical units and doctors in villages	Ministry of Health
					Increasing pensions and social allowance for older rural citizens	Ministry of Work and Social Protection, local administrations
Romania	Predominantly rural region	Buzău county	Rural village	54. Self-sufficiency	Establishing peasant community seed houses	Peasants and small-scale farmers, farmers' associations, local administrations
					Agroecology trainings or schools from peasants to other peasants	small -scale farmers, farmers' associations, local administrations
					Local community storage and processing units	Small-scale producers, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, LEADER Local Action Groups, European Union
					Refresher courses for adults (eg. Financial education, entrepreneurship competencies)	rural development associations, educational organisations, workforce agencies
					Promotion and maintenance of local agricultural fairs	village halls, local and county councils, farmers' unions
					European and national funded agricultural projects	local action groups, consulting enterprises, farmers
Romania	Predominantly rural region	Buzău county	Rural village	50. Rural in the social media	Enhanced relation and communication between producers and consumers via social media groups	farmers, consumers, farmer and consumer organisations
					Dedicated groups for transfer of knowledge from experienced small-scale farmers to new entrants and future farmers	farmers, consumers, farmer and consumer organisations
					Increasing transparency of governing processes through communication of local news, support measures, grants on social media pages	local administrations and local governmental agencies
					Promotion of rural attractions	rural development organisations, tourism agencies, local action groups
Romania	Predominantly rural region	Buzău county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	1. Ageing population	Setting-up internships and practice of students at agricultural farms	High school, universities, the County Inspectorate in Education, farmers, students
					Increase of funding for schools with agricultural profile	ministry of Education
					Increasing pensions and social allowance for older rural citizens	Ministry of Work and Social Protection, local administrations
Romania	Predominantly rural region	Buzău county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	54. Self-sufficiency	Decisions to favor small-scale producers in agricultural local markets	local councils, city halls
					Financial support measures for new entrants in agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agency for Payment in Agriculture, European Union
					Development of short-supply chains and community supported agriculture	farmers, farmer unions, consumers, rural development organizations
					Rural entrepreneurship projects	farmers, consulting organisations and services
Romania	Predominantly rural region	Buzău county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	50. Rural in the social media	Organizing online food tastings	producers, consumers
					Increase of CSAs and short supply chain initiatives	farmers, consumers, farmers unions, rural development organisations

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Romania	Predominantly rural region	Buzău county	Rural village	Livelihood	Establishment of processing and storage units for food producers	Ministry of Agriculture, LEADER Local Action Groups, farmers
					Financial support measures for rural businesses and social enterprises/economy	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Work and Social Protection, foundations
					Short supply chains, CSAs and public catering to educational units and other public units	county educational inspectorates, farmers and farmers unions, local councils, public administrative and educational units, consumers, advisory organisations
					Introducing public transportation for children to schools and high schools	local councils and village halls
					Re-opening local cultural centers for the communities	local councils, village halls, Ministry of Education and Culture
					Preservation of communal pastoral land and other commons	central environmental ministries, local councils, farmers
					Introducing or developing public infrastructure (sewage, roads)	central government, local and county councils
					Projects for establishing local tourism activities	advisory services, farmers and non-farmers
				Accommodation	Adopting urbanistic plans according to local specifics (traditions, architecture, occupations etc.)	Local councils
					Transportation for children to schools	Local councils, Ministry of Education
					Facilitation of access to land for new comers	land trusts, rural development organisations, local administrations
				Lifestyle	Organization of local fairs and festivals	local administrations, rural development organisations, rural communities
				Obstacles	Lack of support and vision of central government and local administrations	farmers association, rural development organisations, EU
					Legislation and requirements unadapted to small-scale agriculture	farmers associations, consumers, EU
					Lack of knowledge of rural citizens in regards to grants	advisory and rural development organisations
					Little infrastructure (internet, roads, public transportation, sewage)	central government, local and county councils
Romania	Predominantly rural region	Buzău county	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	Establishment of processing and storage units for food producers	Ministry of Agriculture, LEADER Local Action Groups, farmers
					Financial support measures for rural businesses and social enterprises/economy	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Work and Social Protection, advisory organisations
					Introducing or developing public infrastructure (sewage, roads)	local and county councils
					CSAs in the local communities for non-producers	farmers, other citizens, farmers associations
					Weekly local markets and fairs	local councils, farmers, rural development organisations
					Developing infrastructure (eg. Internet, roads, public transportation)	local administrations, county councils,
				Accommodation	preservation of local pastures and discouraging of land grabbing	local administrations, Ministry of Agriculture
					Developing infrastructure (eg. Internet, sewage etc.)	local administrations
				Lifestyle	Re-invigorating community spaces (cultural centers, parks, kids clubs)	local administrations
					Trainings and sharing in agroecology (eg. Compost, heating with little resources etc.)	farmers, other rural citizens, farmers associations
				Obstacles	Little infrastructure (internet, roads, public transportation, sewage)	central government, local and county councils
					Lack of support and vision of central government and local administrations	farmers association, rural development organisations, EU



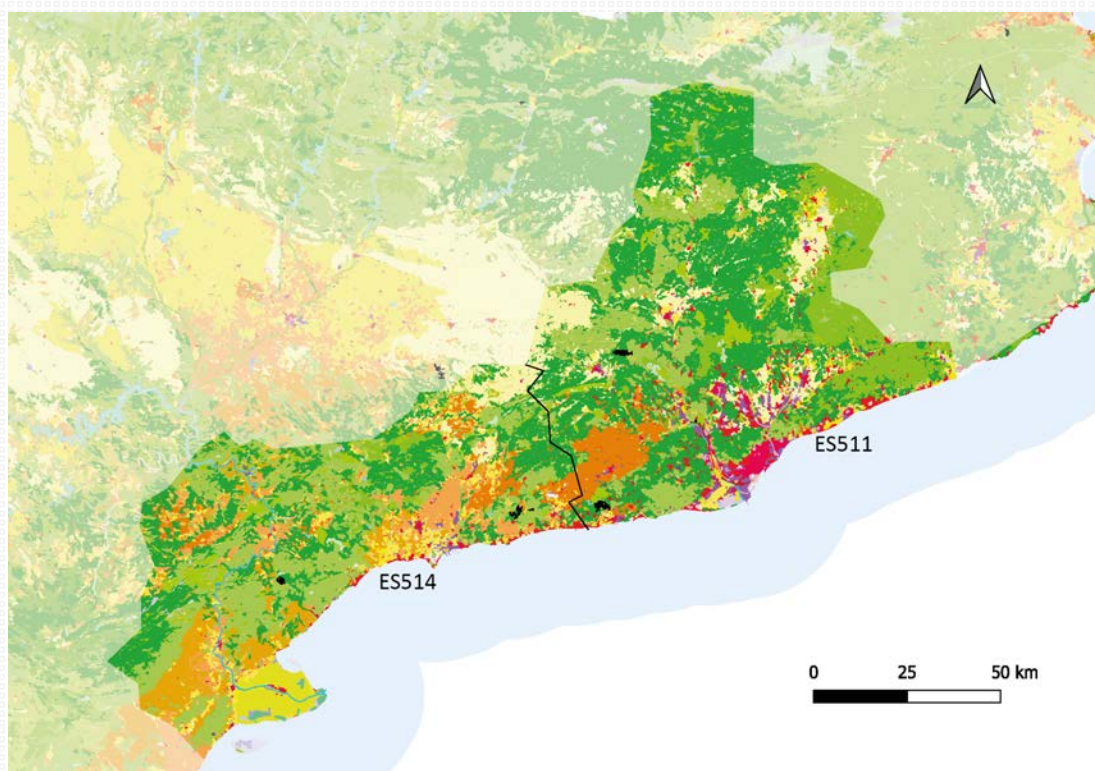
RURALIZATION

Barcelona regional profile SPAIN



RURALIZATION

Land use



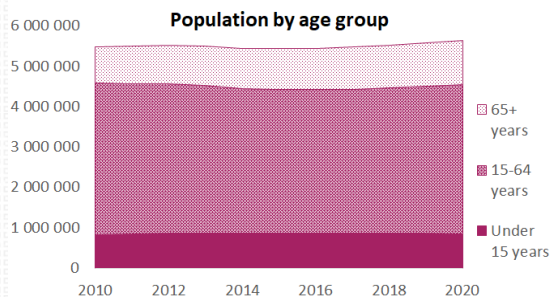
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
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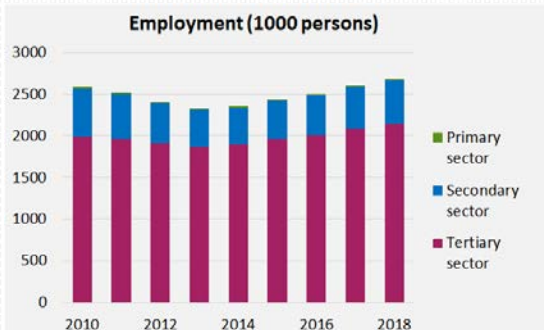
Barcelona (NUTS3: ES511)

The administrative boundaries of Barcelona's province are situated along the elevation gradient from the Mediterranean Sea to the Pyrenees mountain chain. The topography of the area is consisting by nearly 30% lowlands, 50% uplands, and 20% mountains. Although urban fabric occupies an important portion of the area, the majority of the provincial surface consists of cropland and forests. The economic structure of the region is dominated by advanced services and other activities with high value added. The Barcelona metropolitan region has an important industrial base focusing on the metallurgical industry and chemical/pharmaceutical sectors (Vinci et al 2021). About 12 % of the population of Spain live in the province of Barcelona.

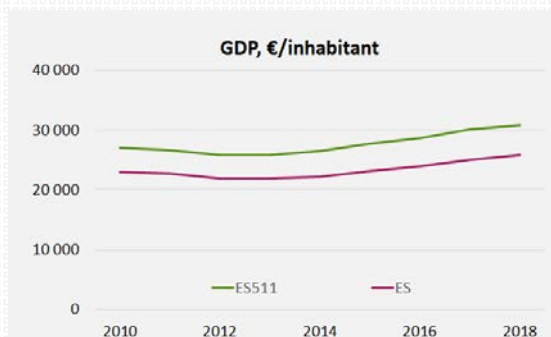
Demographics



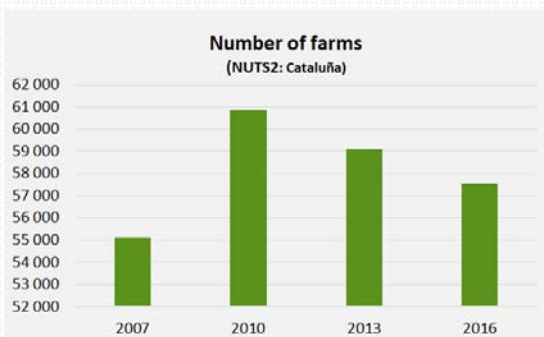
Employment



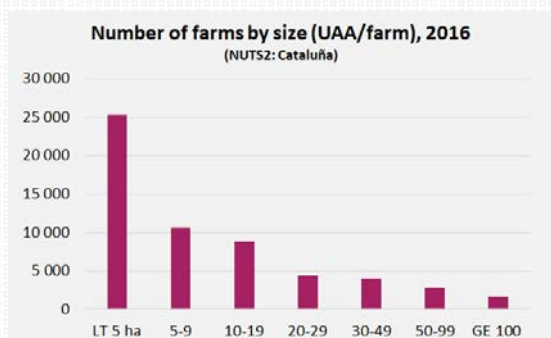
Economy



Farming

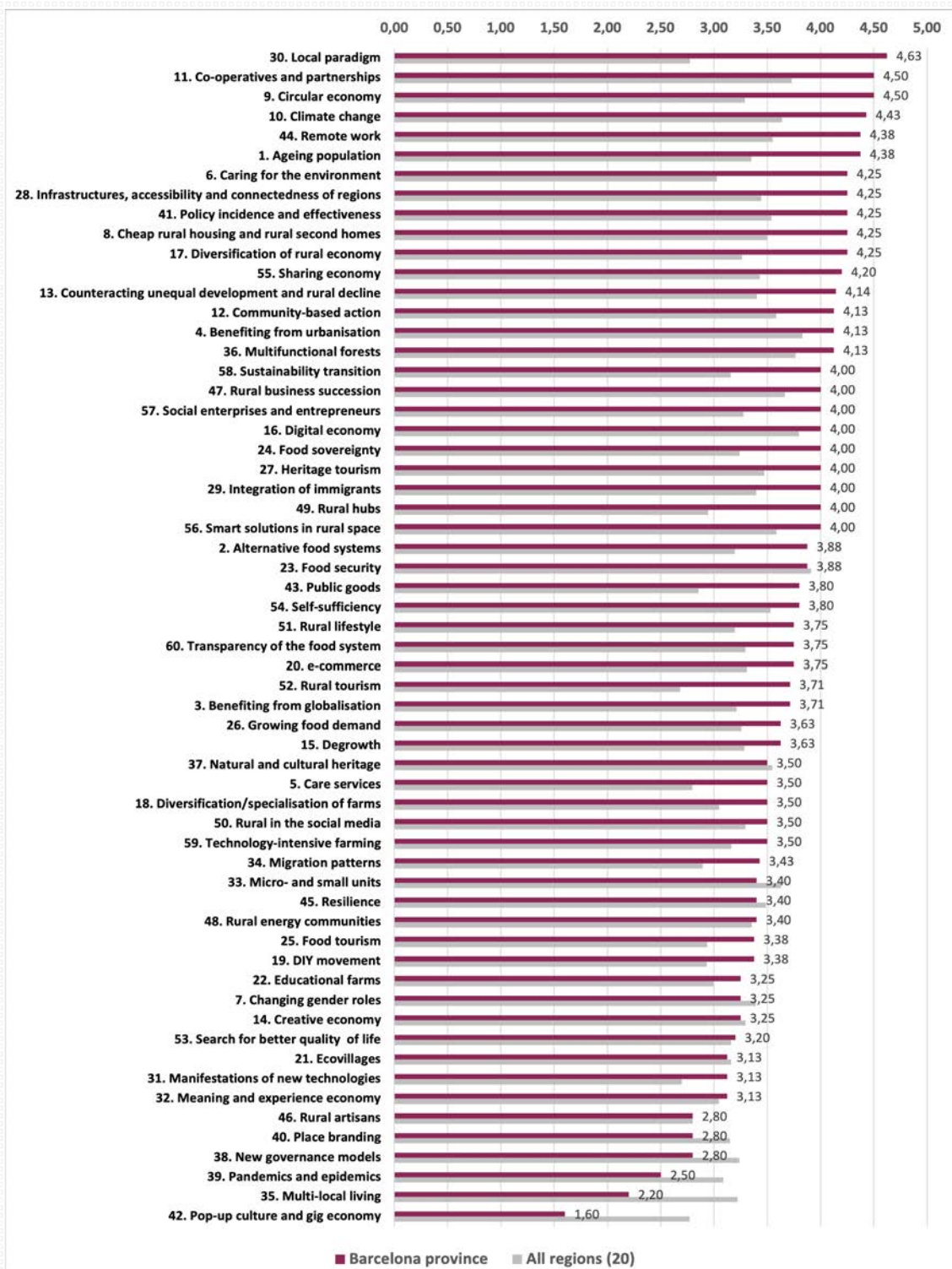


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	58. Sustainability transition	Increase the public and private financial support to new entrepreneurial projects on this topic. For example, giving prizes.	Local policy makers, National public administration, private companies and foundations
					Stronger support to land stewardship, as a tool to spread environmental conscience among landowners, and facilitate the ecological transition of their farmlands and forests	Local policy makers, National public administration
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	10. Climate change	Increase the public and private financial support to new entrepreneurial projects dealing with the adaptation to climate change. For example, giving prizes.	Local policy makers, National public administration, private companies and foundations
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	41. Policy incidence and effectiveness	More coordination is needed among the actors who promote entrepreneurship in farming, the environment and rural areas in general.	Local policy makers, National public administration
					Beyond coordination, more political will and priority should be given to support projects promoting rural regeneration.	Local policy makers, National public administration
					Adjust and simplify the legislation involved in the development of farmland projects in urban and periurban areas.	Local policy makers, National public administration
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural village	58. Sustainability transition	Stronger support to extensive farming and to regenerative agriculture, because of their contributions to environmental sustainability and to the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.	National public administration, Farming education centers
					Stronger support to organic farming, either economically or through legislation, but anyway in order to make it more profitable for farmers.	National public administration, EU (Common Agricultural Policy)
					Develop proper legislation to protect farmlands from recent developments and big projects on renewable energy (solar panels).	National public administration
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural village	10. Climate change	Stronger support to extensive farming and to regenerative agriculture, because of their contributions to environmental sustainability and to the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.	National public administration, Farming education centers
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural village	1. Ageing population	Promote generational renewal in farming and rural areas in general.	National public administration, local policy makers
					Design processes of mentoring of new entrants by retiring farmers.	National public administration, local policy makers
					Design processes to properly identify new entrants to farming and newcomers to rural areas.	National public administration, local policy makers

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood	Increase digital connectivity of rural areas, granting universal access to Internet, and thus facilitating remote working	National public administration
					Allocate public land plots for the new entrants to test their projects	Local and regional policy makers
					Design mentoring/advisory programmes for young new entrepreneurs, and specifically for those entering the farming sector	Local and regional policy makers, National public administration
					Design internship programs for the youth in rural companies	National public administration, private companies
				Accommodation	Considering the use of hostelling public equipments to increase local housing supply to accommodate temporary rural residents	National public administration
					Create housing pool/stock organizations, that inform on the local availability of housing to rent	Local policy makers
					Develop housing cooperative projects, to facilitate agreements between landlords and young newcomers to rural areas	Local policy makers
				Lifestyle	To satisfy the demand of the youth for horticultural activity in urban and periurban areas, reserve specific land plots for the youth during the allocation process	Local policy makers
				Obstacles	To remove the access to land obstacle, create land banks that facilitate information on local land available	Local and regional policy makers
					To facilitate farming generational renewal, it would help to support the modernization of current farms, guaranteeing their economic and environmental sustainability, and thus making them attractive for succession.	National public administration, European Union (Common Agricultural Policy)
					To increase the land available to rent for new entrants, generate incentives for landowners to rent/lease their land.	Local and regional policy makers, National public administration
					Adjust/reformulate/generate legislation and local urban policy in order to facilitate land use for farming and conservation projects, specifically in periurban areas.	Local and regional policy makers, National public administration

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural village	Livelihood	Increase digital connectivity of rural areas, granting universal access to Internet.	National public administration
					Design local telecommunication networks that can be self-managed in rural areas by the local communities.	Local communities
					Adapt high-school studies to reinforce the values and knowledge associated to rural professions, to motivate the youth to stay in rural areas and not migrate to cities	National public administration
					Facilitate the return to rural areas of the youth who have previously emigrated, using internship programs in rural companies	National public administration, private companies
					Agrifood projects should be prioritized when public financial support is allocated, for example during the upcoming EU Next Generation funds distribution	National public administration
					Stronger coordination among public administration entities to simplify and consolidate the support/advisory services to the young new entrants who want to start up a project in the farming sector	National public administration, local and regional policy makers
					Allocate public land plots for the new entrants to test their projects and mitigate the risk of the initial investment.	Local and regional policy makers
			Accommodation	Regulate housing rental prices, to facilitate the affordability by the youth	National public administration, local policy makers	
			Lifestyle	Promote urban and rural youth exchanges, to get to know different realities and facilitate taking informed decisions on their futures.	National public administration, youth associations	
			Obstacles	More infrastructures and equipments in rural areas.	National public administration	
To remove the access to land obstacle, create land banks that facilitate information on local land available	Local and regional policy makers					



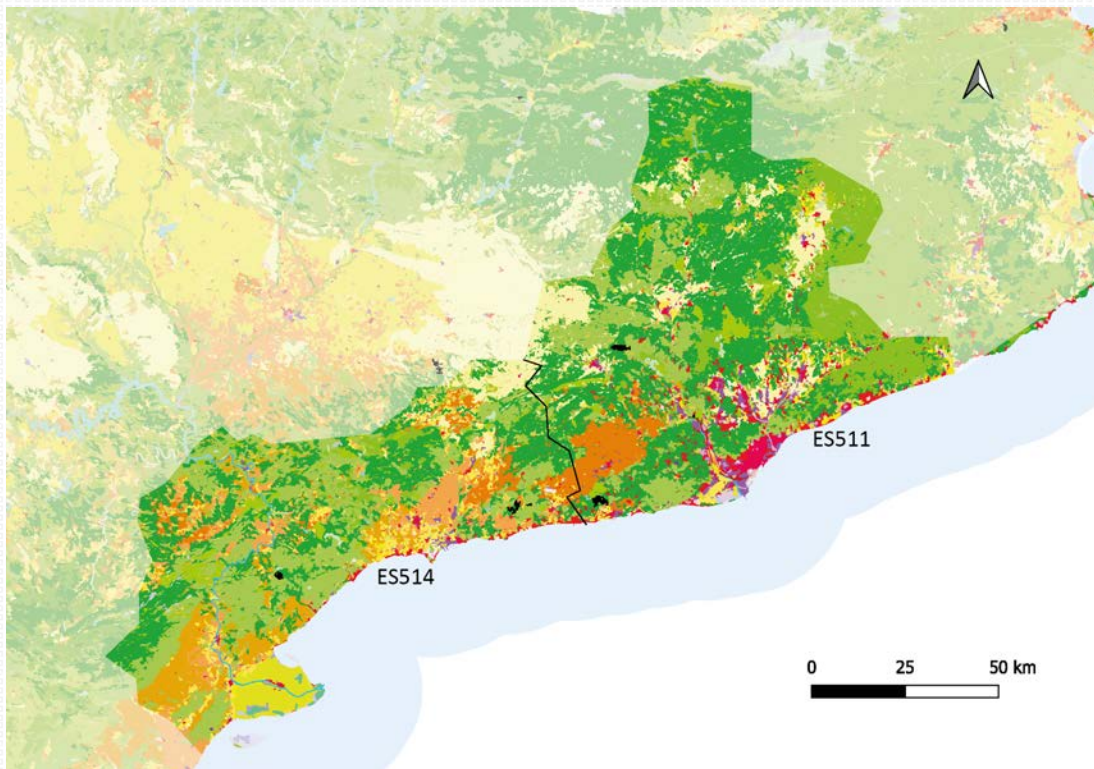
RURALIZATION

Tarragona regional profile SPAIN



RURALIZATION

Land use



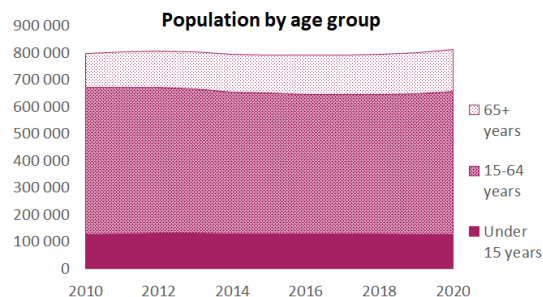
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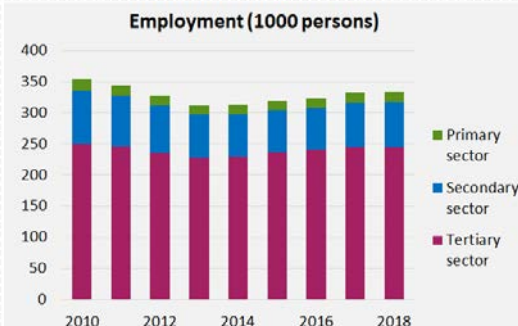
Tarragona (NUTS3: ES514)

Tarragona is one of the four provinces in Catalonia, in North-East of Spain by the Mediterranean Sea. The population of Tarragona was 802,547 in 2019 and the population density 129.4 inhabitants/km², which is more than on average in Spain.

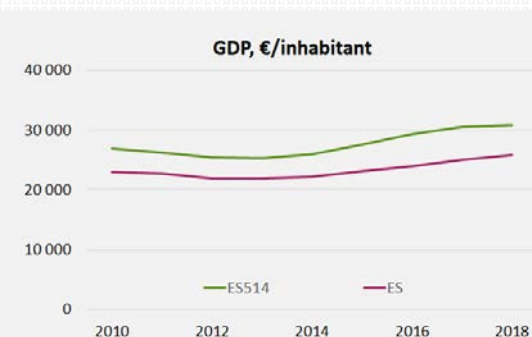
Demographics



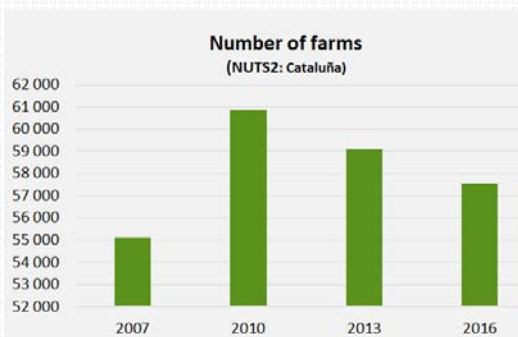
Employment



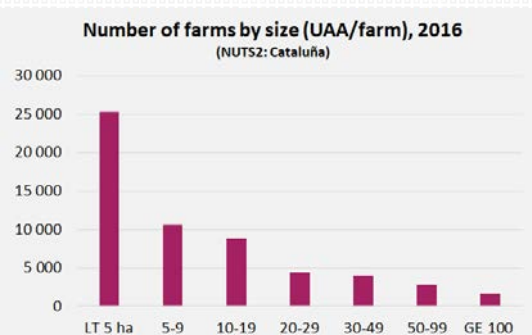
Economy



Farming

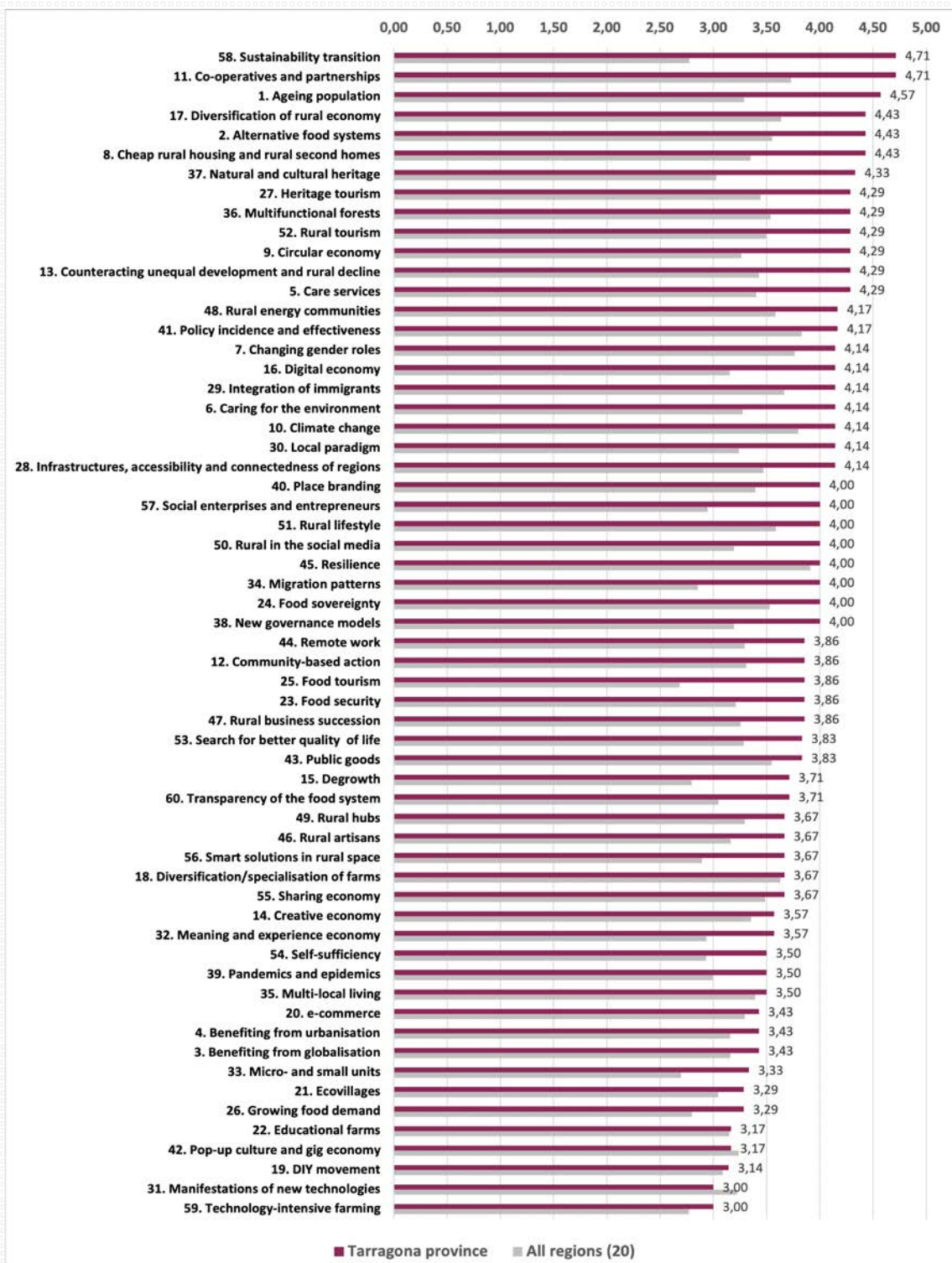


Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Rating of the trends



Scale: 1 = not at all promising, 2 = slightly promising, 3 = moderately promising, 4 = very promising, 5 = extremely promising.

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
Spain	Intermediate region	Tarragona province	Rural village	30. Local paradigm	There is a need for more political and administrative decentralization. More sovereignty and resources for the local administration. What can be done at the local level, should be done at the local level.	National public administration, local policy makers
					Some specific urbanistic laws must be designed from the local administration, not the national administration. Because they must be designed attending the specificities of rural areas, which are different from urban areas. A national legislation on urbanism doesn't make sense.	National public administration, local policy makers
Spain	Intermediate region	Tarragona province	Rural village	40. Place branding	Need to build a positive narrative about rural places. This has to be built out of proud, not of victimism. This narrative is important to reinforce the identity of places. Once the identity is reinforced, then it is easier to «sell» a place to attract residents. Thus, efforts must be put to reinforce identities and build positive narratives around them.	Local policy makers, local communities
					Rural areas must be promoted beyond the traditional view of agrarian activity and tourism. They must be promoted for permanent residences, highlighting the life-style.	Local policy makers, local communities
Spain	Intermediate region	Tarragona province	Rural village	36. Multifunctional forests	The forests offer many possibilities for future development in rural areas. Nevertheless, many forest owners don't want to develop them. So, there is a need to establish a dialogue with landowners and incentivate them to lease their properties for further development.	Landowners, local policy makers

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Spain	Intermediate region	Tarragona province	Rural village	Livelihood	Support multi-local residences for the youth, because they like to move indeed. Distance working can make it possible.	Local policy makers
					Increase investments in human capital of the newcomers, especially immigrants.	National public administration, local policy makers
					Promote the silver economy (care of the elderly), this can be a job opportunity for the youth as well.	National public administration, local policy makers
			Accommodation		Develop cooperative housing projects in rural areas.	National public administration, local policy makers
					Increase the local supply of housing for rent (not for sale), because the youth want to try to live in a place before settling definitively.	National public administration, local policy makers
					Design clear protocols for welcoming the youth and newcomers in general. Assign roles in the local community, who should take care of the integration process of the youth.	Local policy makers, local communities
			Lifestyle		Provide more information and knowledge to the young newcomers on how it is to live in a rural area, because their ideas are usually not matching reality.	Local policy makers, local communities
			Obstacles			

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
Spain	Predominantly urban region	Barcelona province	Rural village	Livelihood	Increase digital connectivity of rural areas, granting universal access to Internet.	National public administration
					Design local telecommunication networks that can be self-managed in rural areas by the local communities.	Local communities
					Adapt high-school studies to reinforce the values and knowledge associated to rural professions, to motivate the youth to stay in rural areas and not migrate to cities	National public administration
					Facilitate the return to rural areas of the youth who have previously emigrated, using internship programs in rural companies	National public administration, private companies
					Agrifood projects should be prioritized when public financial support is allocated, for example during the upcoming EU Next Generation funds distribution	National public administration
					Stronger coordination among public administration entities to simplify and consolidate the support/advisory services to the young new entrants who want to start up a project in the farming sector	National public administration, local and regional policy makers
					Allocate public land plots for the new entrants to test their projects and mitigate the risk of the initial investment.	Local and regional policy makers
			Accommodation	Regulate housing rental prices, to facilitate the affordability by the youth	National public administration, local policy makers	
			Lifestyle	Promote urban and rural youth exchanges, to get to know different realities and facilitate taking informed decisions on their futures.	National public administration, youth associations	
			Obstacles	More infrastructures and equipments in rural areas.	National public administration	
To remove the access to land obstacle, create land banks that facilitate information on local land available	Local and regional policy makers					



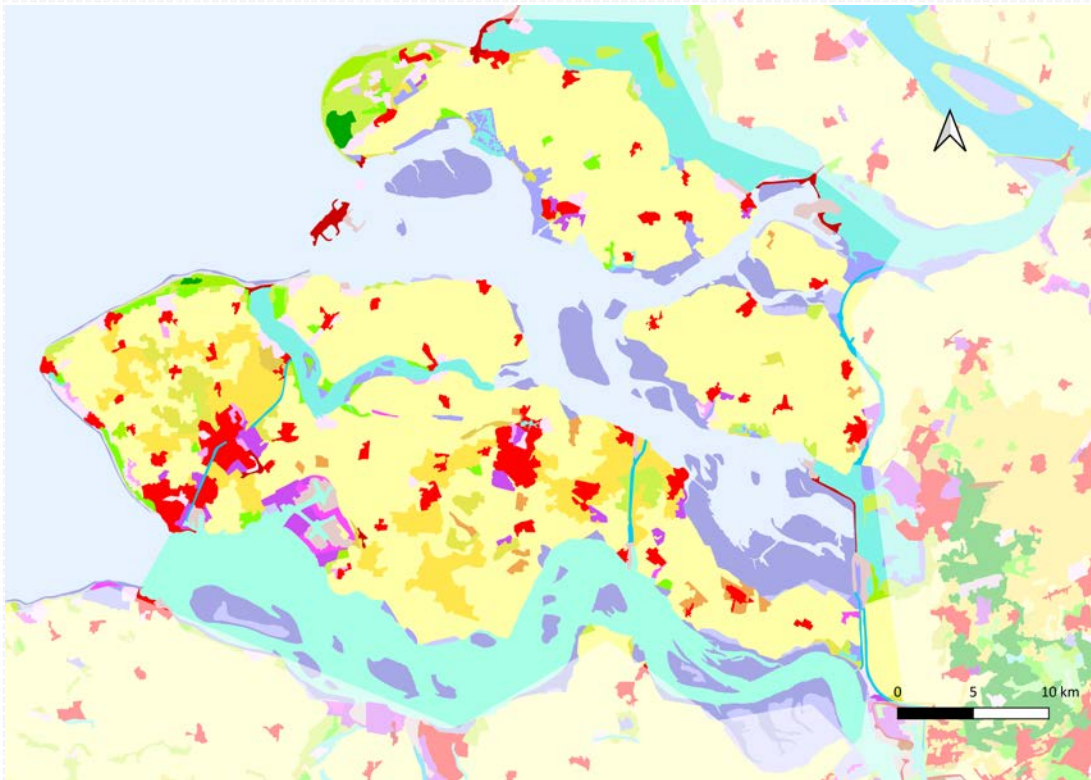
RURALIZATION

Overig Zeeland regional profile THE NETHERLANDS



RURALIZATION

Land use



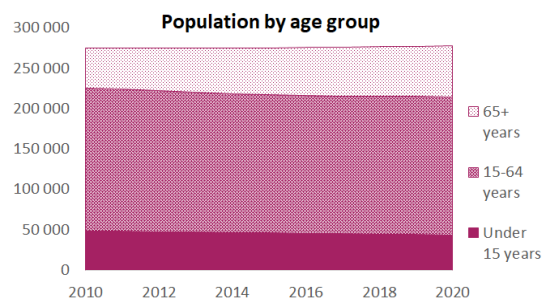
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

111 - Continuous urban fabric	311 - Broad-leaved forest
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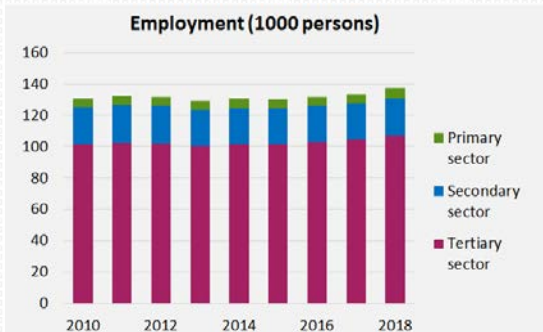
Zeeland (NUTS3: NL342)

The province of Zeeland is located on South-Western corner of The Netherlands. In the scale of The Netherlands, Zeeland is sparsely populated. Still the population density of Zeeland is 261.7 inhabitants/km².

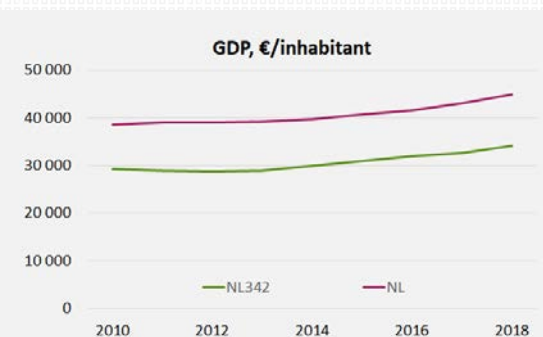
Demographics



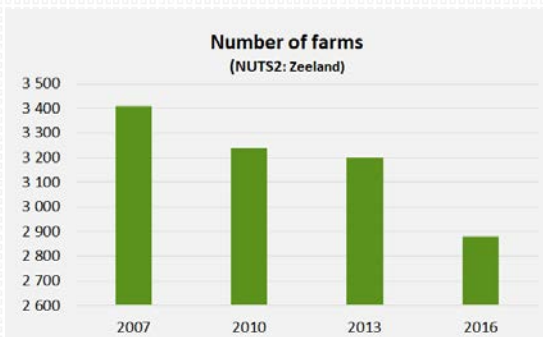
Employment



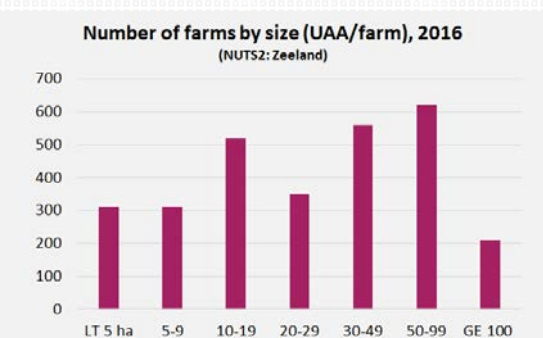
Economy



Farming



Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	City area	1. Ageing population	Ageing sounds negative, so don't talk about it anymore. Focus on young people: population size is increasing, the number of students at Hogeschool Zeeland is still rising (instead of predicted decrease).	All stakeholders with communication power in Zeeland.
					In response to the proposal above: Making it clear what can be done via (1) getting acquainted with companies, (2) mentioning good job opportunities, (3) visualizing what is possible.	Province, Educational institutions, businesses.
					In response to the previous one: Do that already in MAVO / HAVO (Secondary Schools) and not on education that follows.	Province, secondary schools, businesses
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	City area	16. Digital economy	More digital solutions, like working from home	Province, municipalities, businesses
					Apply more in tourism (link with young people not named).	businesses in tourism
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	1. Ageing population	ageing population; rather speak about dejuvenation and take measures against it	Public stakeholders
					keep in touch with exam pupils (ongoing initiative)	Province
					attracting new people for companies in Zeeland (there are currently more jobs than qualified employees in the province)	Employers and a facilitating role for governments on all levels
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	from Zeeland's point of view, this position limits young people (displacement): policy second homes	Municipalities, provinces
					make sure that Flemish people who are going to live here will also work here	Employers and a facilitating role for governments on all levels
					Housing in Zeeland is one-sided: many family homes, outdated, little variation. Make sure you build differently; also try to achieve the flow of older people	Facilitating role for municipalities
					look at recreational parks with foresight	Municipalities
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	28. Infrastructures, accessibility and connectedness of regions	Improve connections and diversity in region	Province

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	1. Ageing population	Create employment opportunities	All stakeholders
					build a lot of houses, so that young people from outside Zeeland also come	Municipalities and housing corporations
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	58. Sustainability transition	exploit opportunities for tidal energy	All relevant stakeholders
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	44. Remote work	Schouwen-Duiveland has a different position in Zeeland because of its location adjacent to Randstad. Residents of Schouwen Duiveland can reach R'dam/The Hague and Antwerp relatively quickly. This could help in stimulating residents of Schouwen-Duiveland to work remotely while having a job in the adjacent areas.	All relevant stakeholders
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	opportunity for own young people but competition from young people/house hunters from Randstad	Young people
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	1. Ageing population	build temporary housing for young people, who can then later move to homes where older people still live; this does not count with the housing market agreements and therefore more space for houses	Municipalities and market parties (businesses)
					Employment due to many older people	Businesses
					New employment freed up as people age offers opportunities for young people	Businesses
					Making room for construction: now housing is also included in zoning plans that will not be realized for the time being, and that hinders developments elsewhere because the capacity is running out.	Municipality and Province
					Make sure you keep the existing workforce and people don't leave, otherwise vicious circle	Governments on all levels and businesses
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	58. Sustainability transition	Connecting employment to education (now too little technical education)	Educational institutions, national government, businesses
					Provide employment for young people	Businesses
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	44. Remote work	Working remotely more often	Businesses
					People who work in the Randstad can live here and vice versa	Businesses, employees
					Better connections, fiber optics, network	Governments on all levels
					Living climate is much wider and less crowded than in the Randstad	All relevant stakeholders
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	8. Cheap rural housing and rural second homes	Opportunities for young people who are seeking a house to buy	Market parties (businesses)
					When an outbuilding is done, a location is quickly full: taking advantage of the demand of young people to continue living here	All relevant stakeholders

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	City area	Livelihood	Zeeland companies and provinces need to show what their strenghts are. You literally have to 'make that visible'. This is difficult when there are many SMEs.	Educational organisations and companes are together responsible for this
					Getting young people to join (companies) networks (in session a few networks were mentioned). For this you also need to know where young people can be approached (language, media). Don't take the approach through the elderly.	Regional businesses, young people, networks such as 'De Zeeuwse Connectie', employers' organisations
					Show work opportunities that were just discussed in the trends: sustainability, digitization, etc.	Province, local businesses
				Accommodation	Starter loans (many municipalities already have, but each municipality just has a different scheme).	Municipalities
					Province must make more possible in terms of where construction is allowed.	Province
					Developers need to build more (and renovate more). Especially looking at (medium) rent (is difficult). Government is not strong enough here.	Project developers in construction
				Lifestyle	Good public transport for visiting facilities outside Zeeland. It is pointed out that intercity connection is reintroduced (I.e. important for the three cities).	National government
				Obstacles	The central government must ensure that Zeeland can also benefit from various schemes. Often there are regulations for (large) cities or for shrinking areas (Goed en Middelburg grow, Vlissingen not but is not a shrinking area). As an example, the public housing fund was mentioned.	National government
					Municipalities and provinces need to adjust regulations so that more can be built. Make sure that "neighbourhoods" can also be built again.	Province and municipalities
					Change housing allocation: young people first / preferential right for young people.	National government and municipalities
					The Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment must be reintroduced	National government
					Focus on sectors that are not currently present in Zeeland by pointing out possibilities of working from home	Province
					Reversing centralisation of public services (through these mechanisms, government services have disappeared from Zeeland). The non-continuation of the naval base was also mentioned in this context.	National government
					Build living-work houses (extra room for work).	Municipalities and project developers in construction

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural area close to city (commuting distance)	Livelihood		
					Accommodation	provide more homes for young people
						Facilitating role for municipalities
				Lifestyle		
						dream of living near the city by really developing Middelburg/Vlissingen as a city, making it more 'near city' (problem here is that many parts of the province are oriented towards other cities (Zeeuws Vlaanderen: Ghent (possibly, Antwerp) Tholen: West Brabant; Schouwen-Duiveland: Rotterdam and within the province rather Goes, than Middelburg; in this respect Goes is doing well in cooperation with 5 municipalities)
						Municipalities of Middelburg and Vlissingen
						realization of tiny houses
						Housing corporations, supported by municipalities
				Obstacles	cooperation so that facilities can be achieved, such as jointly supporting a village primary school elsewhere once the school in own village closes down	Citizens
					solutions housing market is a long-term matter: making housing supply more diverse	Housing corporations and municipalities
					give more room for the renewal of housing construction	licensing authorities
					getting nitrogen policy in order	National government and province
					get rural issues better on national political agenda	All stakeholders
					working on flexible housing	Housing corporations and municipalities
					improve internal connections	Province
					lack of training and jobs is also perception; there is all sorts of things; above all, communication about this needs to be improved.	Province
					make training offerings more in line with employment (already happening)	Educational institutions
					improve accessibility of small villages (other than by car)	Province will create a flywheel effect
					improve digital connections	business stakeholders, free market
					involve young people more in policy-making (example Tourism Agenda)	Municipalities
					level of facilities of the tourism sector should also be targeted at local residents	Municipalities and operators of tourist facilities

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
The Netherlands	Intermediate region	Overig Zeeland	Rural village	Livelihood	There are many jobs in healthcare, employees are taken from abroad	Young people
					Making education more in line with the labour market	Province and educational institutions
					Working in recreation is becoming less and less seasonal, so structural employment in that sector	All relevant stakeholders
					Teaching Zeeland science in secondary school so that you are aware of the possibilities of living and working in Zeeland	Secondary schools
				Accommodation	Provide sufficient housing for young people. Starter homes are probably difficult to realize. That is why we need to provide housing that triggers the flow of different groups into the housing market.	municipality, housing corporations and property developers
					Schouwen-Duiveland has 17 villages, with specific characteristics in terms of living and housing needs. A village profile of each village is now being drawn up to determine the qualitative need for each village. For new homes: make sure you have customisation per village (e.g. in Bruinisse there is more demand for buy than for rent)	municipality, housing corporations, province and village councils
					By developing a small-scale and village-specific housing plan (and therefore not a Vinex-like development) and by presenting plans locally (only) at an early stage, local young people have an advantage over young people from the Randstad/surrounding regions who are looking for affordable housing	municipality, housing corporations and property developers
					Regulating access to housing (similar to what happens in France when accessing agricultural land where there are also requirements for such access)	Ministries of the Interior/Infrastructure & Water Management/(Housing)
					Continue to cherish your own island identity. What you do in one village affects the other village	Municipality and other relevant stakeholders
					Ensure that older people make room for young people when they move	Homeowners
					Start the flow on the housing market	All relevant stakeholders
					Construction of apartment complexes (for the elderly)	Property developers, municipalities and province
					Intervention on tourist sales (homes bought by tourists living there temporarily)	Municipalities and province
					Prevent construction only for tourists	All relevant stakeholders
					Designation of 6 residences where there are expansion possibilities for residential construction and sufficient facilities	Government on multiple levels
					Make housing possible in every place of residence because young people want to stay in their own place of residence	Property developers, municipalities and province
				Lifestyle	Marketing about the living environment and the price-quality ratio of living	Film maker, governments on all level, citizens

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
				Obstacles	See also earlier: regulating access to housing in a different way; kind of positive discrimination. This can in any case be developed for social housing in housing regulation (priority for local house hunters), but could also be developed for new construction/existing construction in the purchasing sector.	Ministries of the Interior/Infrastructure & Water/(Housing), province and municipality.
					Housing regulation may stipulate that second home ownership in villages itself is not permitted	Municipality
					More attention for flexible housing such as tiny houses and temporary living. Allow new forms of cohabitation.	Municipalities and province
					On the basis of land policy, local customisation for new-build homes can be recorded	Municipality
					Redevelopment of vacant buildings. Develop customisation for residential construction with real estate agents and project developers. Real estate agents have good local insight into the housing market and where real estate is released	Municipality (permission), province, local real estate agents, property developers
					Interpreting data correctly: Bruinisse has been designated as a village that is allowed to grow, but nothing is built because the municipality indicates that the municipality does not grow (chicken-egg discussion). Valuing information and arguments at the right value and having that question properly mapped out from society.	Municipality and village councils
					Interliner (bus) connects a number of villages well with the Southern Randstad. A number of other villages are less well connected: consider a railway line (train, light rail) along the coast	National government
					Employment too focused on tourism. Theoretically educated people (WO and HBO) can work partly from home. This is more difficult for practically trained people; they often go to Yerseke for work. Proposal to target new employment for young people to practically educated people.	Province, municipality, local businesses
					In tourism there are relatively many opportunities for local entrepreneurship	Young people
					Higher priority for social initiatives. Embed bottom-up initiatives in platform with local government. Start open dialogue to get back together. Residential care and attention to small villages is also part of this.	Municipality, village councils, residential care initiatives, Zeeland association of village councils, NL zorgt voor elkaar, private initiatives, (province)
					Committing new construction	Municipalities
					Prevent many homes in West Zeeuws Vlaanderen from being bought as second homes	Municipalities
					Regional housing market agreements also focus on existing stock	Municipalities and province
					Municipal redistricting. Then municipalities will be better able to tackle major problems	Municipalities and province
					Improving municipal cooperation	Municipalities and province
					More flexible housing options for migrant workers, so that employees of companies can be housed at a short distance, without compromising young people	Businesses and municipalities
					Building enough middle-rent homes	Province and investors
					Building temporary homes for young people, who will soon be able to move to homes that leave the elderly behind, although the disadvantage is that you assume that the population will shrink	Municipalities
					Making toll tunnel free: barrier for people with little money, but a lot of traffic	Governments on all levels
					Better communication that the infrastructure is very improved	All relevant stakeholders
					Removing barriers to work easily across the border	National government (taxation department)
					Bringing back national government services. Ten years ago many disappeared	National government
					Prevent marketing and sales departments from moving from companies to the randstad or Breda	Businesses
					Better communicate that there are many facilities close by, for example across the border	All relevant stakeholders
					Fast bus connections from all corners of Zeeuws Vlaanderen to the toll tunnel	Public transport companies



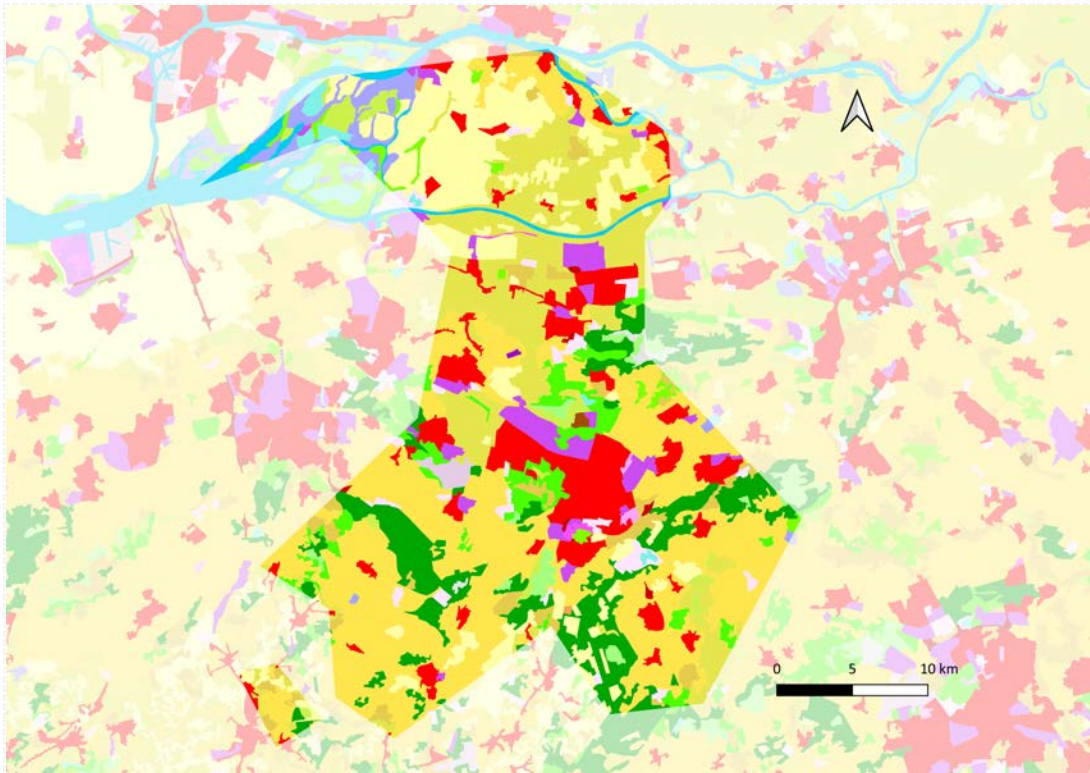
RURALIZATION

Midden-Noord-Brabant regional profile THE NETHERLANDS



RURALIZATION

Land use



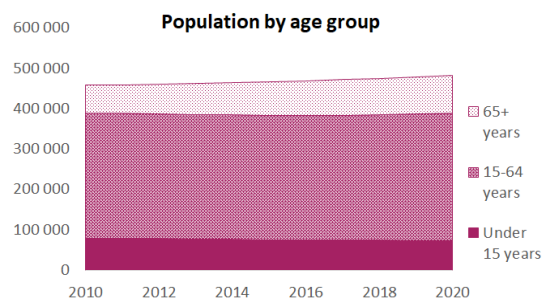
Corine Land Cover 2018, Legend
Source: European Environment Agency, Copernicus Programme
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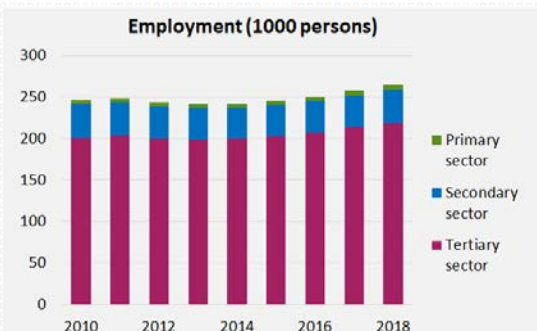
Midden-Noord-Brabant NL412

The region of Midden-Noord Brabant is located in southern Netherlands by the Border of Belgium. The population density of Midden-Noord-Brabant NUTS3 area is 529.2 inhabitants/km², which is higher than the average in The Netherlands.

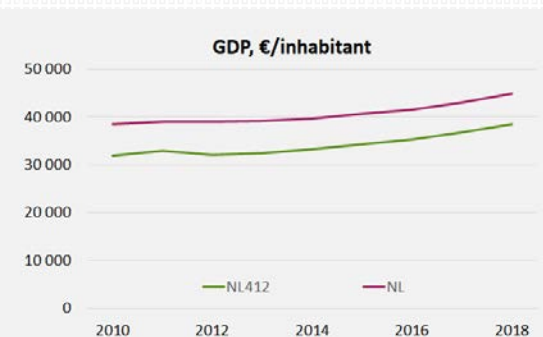
Demographics



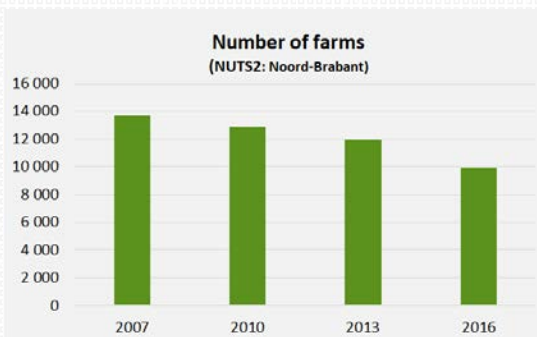
Employment



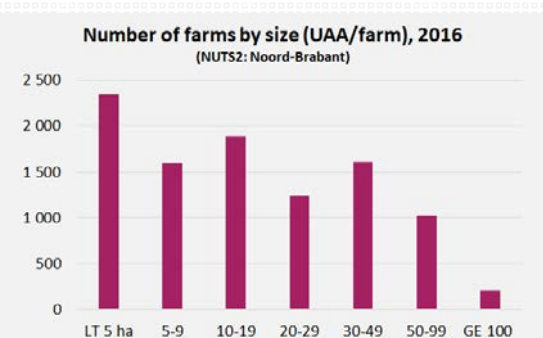
Economy



Farming



Farming



Source: derived from Eurostat data

Actions and actors to benefit from the selected trends

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Selected trend	Action	Actors
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	City area	3. Benefiting from globalisation	discussion about increasing share of international students needed: international students only come for study and often leave afterwards. Two opinions on this: no addition for local economy vs. ambassadors for Tilburg in the world	Univeristy, municipalities, young people
					Question the arrival of international companies (such as Tesla and Coca Cola) that focus on practical/low-skilled employment (vs theoretical/highly skilled employment). These international companies do not contribute to the knowledge economy.	Municipalities, Province, businesses
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	City area	16. Digital economy	creating space for start-ups and scale ups (already happening in Tilburg in Spoorzone)	Municipality
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	City area	53. Search for better quality of life	intrigued by emphasis on 'better' in trend: is it not good now?	Irrelevant
					In addition to affordable housing, also good living environment and accessible: "it must coincide with all"	Municipality, property developers, province, young people
					slogan "think globally, trade locally" touches on three trends and calls on social self-organization. This should be the focus	Municipality, local businesses, province, young people
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	53. Search for better quality of life	Gemeente Alphen-Chaam is al 10 jaar Cittaslow gemeente wat helpt om vorm te geven aan kwaliteit van leven	Municipalities
					Better listening to target group wishes	Governments on all levels
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	12. Community-based action	Through association life, young people can be involved in policy discussions about the living environment	Municipality
					collective private commissioning for the realization of homes	Municipality has a facilitating role, young people
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	3. Benefiting from globalisation	maintain the level of facilities	All relevant stakeholders, especially municipality
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	16. Digital economy	The need to live in the city expires; space for living where you want	All relevant stakeholders; young people; businesses
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	10. Climate change	Aligning policy with what people do and can do themselves	Policy makers on all levels
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	3. Benefiting from globalisation	Improve public transport connections with adjacent areas	Public transport companies
					Improve public transport connections across the border to Belgium	Public transport companies
					Create a train connection to land of Altena Link Waalwijk to rail network	All relevant stakeholders
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	53. Search for better quality of life	Stimulating self-building of houses. Also more focused on young people	Province
					Nurturing and promoting ecological and recreational qualities	Province
					Better accessible subsidies for own initiatives	Municipality, province and young initiators as users
					Making space and nature central to plans for new residential areas	Governments on all levels
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	12. Community-based action	Stimulating self-building of houses. Also more focused on young people	Province
					Maintaining facilities through community strength	Governments on all levels, citizens and, very importantly, young people themselves
					Facilitating own initiatives by citizens	Municipality
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	16. Digital economy	Install fiber optic cable throughout the region so that a lot of work can be done from home	All relevant stakeholders
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	10. Climate change	Improve public transport and make it as environmentally friendly as possible	All relevant stakeholders

Actions and actors to make futures dreams of the youth come true

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	City area	Livelihood	due to Covid, permanently available office space is less important. Realize combination buildings with intermediate forms for living and working	Municipality, property developers, housing corporations
					due to Covid, more work will continue to be done at home and there will be more need for larger homes due to work from home	Municipality, property developers, housing corporations
				Accommodation	first resolve doubts and uncertainty of students/young people in order to achieve living dreams at all.	National government, university, young people
					offer students that they can register early on a waiting list for rental properties in their original region (already happening in Limburg)	Housing corporations, municipalities, universities
					good public transport that makes affordable housing a little further from the city more easily accessible	Province, municipality, Public transport
					Make sure that new construction is built for the purpose of flow so that starter homes become available to young people	Housing corporations, property developers, municipality as facilitator
					Many young people are looking for experiences and not material property. Offer new forms of housing such as tiny houses and live in/at a care institution where young people can volunteer and they can live relatively cheaply.	Housing corporations, property developers, Care sector, municipality as facilitator
				Lifestyle	Solving student/adolescent doubts and uncertainty by solving student debt uncertainty: go back to basic scholarship and compensate the current generation of students who have accumulated student debt	National government
					Abolishing student loan system	National government, banks
				Obstacles	build more in the rental sector in and around the city (already deployed in Tilburg)	Municipalities, housing corporations, investors
					Due to student debt, taking out a mortgage is difficult/not possible. Make sure student debt is seen as an investment and not a debt by banks	National government and banks
					Information in secondary education and universities on job opportunities of different programmes (although information is known to have limited returns). Put more emphasis on realism and job opportunities to avoid student uncertainty	Secondary education, Vocational education, Higher education
					Change in upbringing to reduce performance pressure. Practically educated people often have a higher job chance than some theoretically educated people (e.g. studies in Tilburg as communication and event organiser). Not always striving for the highest level of education possible (whether it is WO, HBO or MBO) is also good.	Society as a whole, Educational institutions
					Enter a numerus fixus based on the labor market to increase job opportunities (and reduce student uncertainty)	National government, higher education
					Introduce secondary school pupils to potential occupations for the purpose of choice of study	Secondary education
					Solving student/adolescent doubts and uncertainty by solving student debt uncertainty: abolish loan system, go back to basic scholarship and compensate the current generation of students who have accumulated student debt	National government

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
The Netherlands	Predominantly urban region	Midden-Noord-Brabant	Rural village	Livelihood	Job board for the region	young people, grant-giver (but who?)
					Ensure that attention is paid to employment and companies aim at recruiting young people	Businesses
					Appealing to entrepreneurs on social responsibility	Businesses and municipality
				Accommodation	Ensuring flow is essential (unlocking larger homes: possibility collective CPO (Collective Private Commissioning) for the elderly; due to lead time CPO this requires timely action (not with 80-somethings, but with 60-somethings)	Local citizens, municipality as a facilitator
					In many villages there are opportunities for expansion within the built-up area; make more use of them	Municipality
					flexible housing	Housing corporations, municipality
					Because there are no longer maximum housing numbers, but more general guidelines, more is possible	Municipality, province
					reuse of vacant agricultural business occupations for collective forms of housing (high costs and locations do impose restrictions)	Initiators (private initiatives), Municipality has a facilitating role
					Better communication about construction possibilities	Municipality
					Not only waiting for initiatives, but better picking them up, facilitating and guiding them (other role)	Municipality has a facilitating role. It should cooperate with initiators and integrate that approach in its own organization.
					Housing allocation: reserving part of the homes for young people through amendment housing law when it comes to owner-occupied housing	Municipality, Housing corporations, Province, National government
					Realization of group homes	Municipality and Housing corporations
					Create a unified Municipal vision	Municipality and Housing corporations
					Creating space for Tiny Housing. Possible temporary release of agricultural land in the short term	Municipality, Property developers, farmers
					Building more houses	Property developers, Landowners
					Realising care homes and courtyards for the elderly so that young people can move into homes they abandon	Municipality and Housing corporations
					Devise constructions that allow the sharing of large houses so that older people can continue to live, but the rest is made suitable for young people (e.g. Farm), including construction	Municipality, Housing corporations, village society

D4.4 ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS AND DREAMS

Country	Type of the region	Name of the region	Type of selected area	Dream	Action	Actors
				Lifestyle	Be realistic about amenities level in villages (a shop for forgotten groceries only doesn't make it; and neither does a bus every 10 minutes)	All relevant stakeholders
					Make better use of village house/multifunctional accommodation (MFA) as a meeting place for young people (the facility is already there); make sure that opening time (in Ulicoten it is now only in the morning) fits in with this; organize other things such as a movie night or studying together. Involve young people themselves in the programming of activities in the village hall.	Municipality
					Supporting the organisation of activities for young people	Municipality
					Investing in facilities that are attractive to young people	Municipality and other relevant stakeholders
				Obstacles	Don't publicize new construction plans (so that only local people know about this and are not displaced by imports) The extra attractiveness of the countryside also means that it is more difficult for rural youth to find something in the housing market.	Municipality, local stakeholders
					Avoid stagnation by planning more broadly (we would get population shrinkage, but now have growth)	Municipality, Province
					Breaking us-knows-us culture and encouraging companies to involve other than family members in the family business	Businesses
					Appealing to entrepreneurs on social responsibility	Businesses and municipality
					Use of grants within the social domain to combat stress among young people	Municipality, Youth council
					Use of grants within the social domain together with young people	Municipality, Youth council
					Providing perspective on schools through school care coordinator	Educational institutions
					Investing in citizen participation and government participation	Municipality
					Digital platform to communicate with each other and consult supporters	Municipality, Village councils
					Improve public transport	All relevant stakeholders
					Creating entertainment venues	All relevant stakeholders
					Develop existing community centres into community centres that are even more attractive to young people	Municipality, Village councils, Association of village councils, Youth council, young people

Annex 2. RUFUS2021 Conference Book of abstracts



Rural and Urban Futures

– place-based challenges and solutions

10th June 2021
Book of abstracts

KEYNOTES:
Scenario thinking and regional development
– Toni Ahlqvist, Finland
Futures Research Centre

Building a shared EU rural vision for highly diverse rural areas
– Alexia Rouby, European Commission

SEVEN THEMATIC SESSIONS:
Rural communities and local agency
Landscapes and heritage
The youth
Regional development and planning
Farms, farmers and farming
Regional development trends and patterns
Food systems

RURAL AND URBAN FUTURES
PLACE-BASED CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

RUFUS Conference 2021

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RURALIZATION

The project RURALIZATION has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 817642.

Parallel session 1: Rural communities and local agency

Ground Tests: Is this a matter of design? Place based research in context of Jhabua

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The paper looks at a detailed investigation in a place based context: Jhabua, that connects communities and concerns through varied knowledge practices like lived-in ethnography, systems design, Socio-Technical Systems, human-centred design. Jhabua is predominantly Bhil tribal area in central India. The imaginaries of identity which hark back to colonial India embody a perception of what it means to be Bhili to outsiders, but problematically, within the community itself, it produces a self-representation. The paper then looks at different concepts that take up social and ecological responsible issues and end, but also scrutinise the said 'development' tropes. The project revolves around alternate: education models, livelihood generation, the introduction of new technology/materials, use of media and ICT's in Jhabua's context. It undertakes case studies and actions at the critical, permeable, and shifting boundaries of ecology, culture, science, design, technology, and philosophies. It draws on institutions and people that inspire and enlarge collective social and ecological impacts. It aims to reflexively regard the repercussions and beneficiaries of experimental knowledge and technological practices. The 'tests' are supposed to activate concepts that allow human and nonhuman collectives to represent and express their circumstances, interests, needs and desires. It demonstrates how universalist design principles and practices erase certain groups of people —specifically, those who are disadvantaged or burdened under the matrix of domination (casteism, patriarchy, capitalism, and settler colonialism) — and invites readers to "build a better world, a world where many worlds fit; linked worlds of collective liberation and ecological sustainability.

Keywords: Jhabua; HCD; STS; ethnography; alternate models of development; community led practices

Rural past for rural future – Building agency and community with local knowledge: Participatory action research in a Hungarian village

Pál Géza Balogh, Anna Borbála Hernádi; Department of European Ethnology – Cultural Anthropology, University of Pecs, Hungary*

Kóspallag is a small village (cc. population of 700) in the north of Hungary, near the most popular peaks of the mountain Börzsöny. There is a growing number of tourists and urban refugees, some of them with plans to make a living out of agriculture, others teleworking, but still participating in local community events. Our participatory action research, beginning in 2018, is aimed at creating a local village museum and community center from a 160-year-old peasant's house and an archive about the past of the village supporting this new institution. Local knowledge stands in the middle of our research. As a renewal of classic Hungarian ethnographic research traditions with a hint of anthropological methods and integrated rural development, local knowledge is not just the basis for an archive, but a tool of empowerment, and strengthening local communities by connecting different age groups or indigenous residents and urban newcomers. In my presentation I will demonstrate the many-sided theoretical background of our work, based on the many scholarly and professional traditions among our team. Then I will present the role of different target groups in our model of local knowledge based research and rural community development, and the main successes of our project among these target groups. As a conclusion I will present our future plans aimed at engaging in deep participation with the youth of the village.

Keywords: participatory action research; community development; rural communities; local knowledge, empowerment

Parallel session 2: Landscapes and heritage

Post epidemic territories: Aspirations and futurability in Salento after Xylella

Chiara Vacirca; Human and Social Sciences, University of Salento*

Almost ten years after the detection of the Xylella bacterium in southern Apulia (Saponari, 2013), the landscape now appears almost entirely desiccated, without organic visions of the future, due to substantial administrative immobilism which has produced today a political, economic and environmental starvation. The representations of the crisis adopted by social groups in the infected area are investigated starting from the definition of environmental conflict in terms of aspirational capacity (Appadurai, 2004; De Leonardis, 2012) of local communities.

The on-going research is intending to draw an exploratory overview of the different forms of interpretation and readings that have produced or undermined the capacities of adaptation, recognition and negotiation between collective identity and the landscape (especially with the more-than-human entities that inhabit it). Within this relationship between interpretation and production of territory, it intends to read the navigational and future-building capacities of the local community in relation to the hecatomb of millions of olive trees, trying to reconstruct the dynamics underlying the perception of a new symbolic value of the territory. The methodology is related to Bourdesian perspective of habitus and disposition and his concept of 'practical anticipation' as the ordinary experience of concern and immersion in the forthcoming (Bourdieu 1997). The research is particularly interested in bottom-up experiences that enact a reconfiguration of the relationship between humans and non-humans, focusing on the imagination and materialization of futures that ""are obscured or marginalized as unproductive in the dominant futuristic drive"" (de la Bellacasa, 2017 p.177).

Keywords: Xylella; Salento; more-than-human; territorialisation; habitus; aspiration

The Reuse of Religious Buildings: Socio-economic and symbolic aspects. A perspective in Calabria.

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The reuse of churches is not a recent theme. Religious buildings have always lost their original use and meaning, adapting to a diverse society. Currently, the heritage of abandoned religious buildings constitutes an important economic and social resource. Their architectural form conveys different types of concepts: on the one hand, it has elements referring to the properties of the architecture (for instance: spatial, structural, materials ones), on the other, these elements look at the symbolic, social or cultural aspects. Lately in Europe, both the decline of religious practices and the economic difficulty in keeping these buildings have led to the abandonment of many churches, convents, monasteries and chapels. These buildings are often sold and privatized. The same deconsecration of buildings is linked to reasons of deterioration of the buildings, regulated by canon laws. The recognition of a building has an important symbolic value, often combined with the historical and artistic quality of the artefact. The reuse and the types of deconsecrated churches are at the center of my writing. We know how nowadays a first typology includes: new religious uses; non-cultural uses (restaurants, for example); light cultural uses (for example: museums); heavy cultural uses (libraries, cinemas). This paper aims at understanding how the economic and aesthetic heritage of these buildings can express a cultural operation, full of symbolic and identity meanings deserving to be better explored, not only in urban landscape

Keywords: re-use; religious places; symbolic landscape

What do landscapes say?

Yue Mao, Rachel Bacon, Ksenia Kopalova, Nataly Lakhtina, Maria Malkova, Vera Mennens, Radha Smith, Naomi van Dijck, Polina Veidenbakh, Nomaos research collective, The Netherlands & Russia*

How can artistic and critical narratives inform a more inclusive and sustainable understanding of landscapes for urban development in the peripheries? Can diverse narratives provide a starting point to engage multiple voices in archiving and narrating the human-landscape relationship? Nomaos research collective is a cross-disciplinary group of nine architects, artists, illustrators, designers, urbanists and writers based in the Netherlands, Russia, and the UK. Since 2019, through their project 'What Do Landscapes Say?', they sought out encounters with various peripheral and/or peripherized places in Russia and the Netherlands. Nomaos questioned the perceptions and public structures for urban-rural division through nine place-based narratives via diverse media and collectively pleaded for methodological innovation in archiving and narrating landscapes. To further problematize these questions and pleas outside of the confined space of the exhibition, in the following phase, Nomaos invited eight speakers to join a discussion about narratives as a way to acquire and transmute knowledge about the human-landscape relationship. By telling more details of cross-territorial and cross-disciplinary practices, 'What Do Landscapes Say?' advocates for more collective attempts to transfer the methods of archiving and narrating landscapes into territorial design and planning discourse. The project 'What Do Landscapes Say?' is made possible by Creative Industries Fund NL, exhibited in Het Nieuwe Instituut Rotterdam and Na Peschanoy Gallery Moscow in 2020. A seminar was co-hosted with Het Nieuwe Instituut Rotterdam and Moscow Architecture School MARCH in 2021. Nomaos collective is a 2021 fellow of Future Architecture Platform.

Keywords: landscape narrative; cross-disciplinary collaboration; methodological innovation; artistic research; territorial planning

Plenary session: The youth

Imagining rural futures: Dreams of young Dutch people in urban and rural areas

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The future life plans and consequent migration patterns of young people is a central topic in studies on rural population decline. It indicates where new generations of people will move and informs studies to evaluate policies which support or alter this migration trend. Most research focuses on past or present developments in order to make predictions on the future. Meanwhile, there is little attention for the future dreams of young people. This paper addresses these dreams and the potential barriers in fulfilling them. It is based on research in both urban and rural communities in two Dutch regions: the urban region of Midden-Noord-Brabant (NL) and the more rural region of Zeeland (NL). Surveys among and focus groups with young people between 18 and 30 years in these regions shed light on their future dream location of work, living and lifestyle, and the barriers they expect to encounter while pursuing their dream. This leads to a qualitative analysis on how young Dutch people foresee their own future residential and career paths. The paper suggests that areas outside settlements, especially those close to cities, are popular locations of residence for young people. Furthermore, their residential and career dream often clashes. Moreover, it shows how future migration patterns of both urban- and rural-based young people may clash with governmental planning and which policy problems may rise as a result of this. Hence, this paper deepens the academic debate on future migration patterns with the ideas of those who eventually create them.

Keywords: future dreams; migration; rural areas; spatial planning

Young people's thoughts and expectations related to place based future images

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Finland Futures Research Centre carried out a project 'Young people's images of the future 2067' during 2015-2017 in cooperation with city of Hämeenlinna and the Committee of the Future. Firstly, seven future camps were organized where a total of 208 teenagers described their own dreams and thoughts of future. Based on the analysis of the future camp material researchers constructed six positive descriptions of future images on aspects of lifestyle, housing, and work. The future images were applied in an online survey which was sent to selected educational establishments and 520 answers were received. In the survey, respondents assessed the desirability and probability perspectives of the future images and even elaborated their thoughts about what they liked in the future images and what they found as possible obstacles for realization of the images. According to the results young people wish to be able to choose whether to live in the city centre or a suburban area or in rural areas. In all cases they express it to be important to have nature elements close to one's home. For some it means they want to live in the countryside while others describe they want to have a greenish view from their windows in the city centre or to have a park nearby to visit. Those who want to live in the rural areas, are more willing to have longer distances to services and they give more emphasis on free space around them. Based on the results proposals for policy makers were made.

Keywords: future image; rural area; city centre; lifestyle; expectation; obstacle

Territorial disparities of youth subjective wellbeing in Lithuania

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Youth subjective wellbeing (further SWB) research is still limited field of research in Lithuania. This is especially evident when we talk about youth SWB from a territorial perspective. Assessments of the WB of young people are important because they not only show certain aspects and problems of current life, but also highlight expectations for the future. The SWB of young people is often decisive in different environments and living conditions, social relations, therefore young people tend to emphasize different aspects of wellbeing and life satisfaction, emotional experiences. In practice it is difficult to find research results designed to reveal how young people living in different areas (rural, urban, district, etc.) value their wellbeing. The scientific problem is: what are the peculiarities of the SWB of young people according to territorial point of view? The aim of the presentation is to reveal the peculiarities of youth SWB in Lithuania due to territorial perspective. European Social Survey Round 9 data were used to assess youth SWB in Lithuania. The target group of the study is young people aged 15 to 29 years. Comparative analysis, statistical analysis, graphical representation was used for the study. The results revealed that the assessment of the SWB of different groups of young people is not very high and territorial differences are also not large. It can be assumed that different groups of young people perceive and value their WB on the basis of a variety of factors. Research in this area is considered valuable as it can provide useful information on what makes a young person's life good / bad or how current assessments can affect future WB assessments.

Keywords: youth; subjective wellbeing; territorial disparities

Parallel session 3: Regional development and planning

The demands of doing better: Overcoming spatial and mobility lock-in by empowering sustainable futures in Ireland

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The course of global development, over the last century, increased pressure for lower-density spatial patterns, and the individual motorised transport embodied in the private car. In economically advanced nations this locked-in unsustainable outcomes, and provides a poor template for emerging nations yet to buildout infrastructure and settlement patterns. Ireland is an extreme example of this path, offering lessons for both developed and emerging alike. Political, institutional, cultural, spatial, technological and market factors have all driven urban sprawl and car-centric development. As global framings of climate action are at the cusp of evolution, from marginal efficiency to systems transformation, so Ireland is now reckoning with inadequate problem framings. Current institutional arrangements are not consistent with the requirements of transformation, nor is the analysis used to inform policy. Over-coming lock-in has direct implications for how policy is conceived, implemented and analysed, and for investment patterns. It demands a long-term, transformative approach, that integrates spatial and mobility planning, addressing different scales. This requires broad national strategic vision, but is also dependent on place-based deliberation, in both urban and rural settings. Visionary futures-based approaches are necessary to address gaps in knowledge, empower agency and local participation, and to engender thought leadership from key actors. Continuing on the current path, limited to national level technological solutions, will inevitably drive social, economic and environmental costs, and places carbon emissions targets at considerable risk. A transformational futures approach offers significant win-wins, and is a demand of meeting the desire to move from 'climate laggard' to 'climate leader'.

Keywords: spatial; mobility; futures; transformation; sustainability; climate action

From rural to urban with a new perspective: Towards an alternative strategic framework for the regeneration of the valleys Impero and Prino in the province of Imperia, Liguria, Italy

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How to facilitate a cross-territorial learning process in spatial planning between rural-urban areas? This project focuses on the regional exchange by trying to stitch with spatial interventions, actors and agencies of various disciplines and governance scales together. Instead of top-down planning policies, an incremental bottom-up process of planning is proposed to create new local perspectives, while providing local experts a platform to exchange and understand the territorial value and need. Five key-projects within two valleys in the province of Imperia, Region Liguria were focal points to reinvigorate and mitigate the effects of depopulation of this region. The chosen key-projects were located strategically within the valley creating different urban-rural relations. Cooperation and participation, a key element in this project, is made visible by different physical actions in space. The author chooses the valley as an entity of regeneration of this specific region. The valley became the driver of regional development: how to maximize potentials of cultural landscape and how to cope and reinvigorate depopulation and other symptoms of shrinkage. For planning in the rural areas, planners need to understand the existing pattern and try to find the potentialities of the specific territory to regenerate and to reconnect rural areas with urban patterns integrating humans and non-humans elements into an integrated planning process. By doing so, different stakeholders need to mitigate and exchange knowledge to perform a sustainable, futuristic development. In this project cultural landscape became the element which combines natural forces and human activity without destroying each other's performance. If a cultural landscape is within a dynamic balance then we will see a beautiful performance and choreography on the stage. The spectator will see both actors contributing to the image of the dance and both using the stage equally. It will always be a giving and taking, a releasing and tightening. Consequently, cultural landscape becomes the tool that connects urban and rural performances. It helps also to understand the complex system of this region better. Thus, the cultural landscape does not only help to give a better understanding of the interrelation between urban and rural systems but it also allows for a more space-bounded approach and helps to define specific elements which can help to re-generate a shrinking region. As the cultural landscape is seen as a binding element, we can say that it supports de-growth strategies to use the core, place-specific elements of shrinkage and will help to reshuffle those elements to new opportunities for a new development which will be much more adaptable to change than what de-growth approach offers. Not every time it is important to reverse shrinkage to growth but it is important to keep identities of the past still readable for a future re-generation.

Keywords: rural-urban relation; regeneration strategies; valley; shrinkage; degrowth; regional exchange

Place-based development and the visions of future by locals – Experiences from Hungary

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In our presentation we would like to compare rural future trends and two focus groups about the future vision of locals in Hungarian local context. The presentation is based on the first result of the Horizon2020 Ruralization research, which aims to identify the pathways enabling rural regeneration. Better understanding how local people see their own future and the future of the locality is a cornerstone of place-based development. By exploring future visions local development can select the characteristics and values which are closely linked to local identity (Ray 1998; Horlings 2015), as a consequence of it, the topic became a focus point also of rural studies (Csurgó 2014; Kovách 2014, Csurgó–Szatmári 2014; Csurgó–Megyesi 2015). By comparing European rural trends (Tuomas Kuhmonen et al.), with the results of the focus groups we can open up space to find better development strategies for the Hungarian rural areas.

Parallel session 4: Farms, farmers and farming

Is there an alternative future leading to a growing number of farmers in the Netherlands?

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In the Netherlands, just as in many other areas in Europe, the number of farmers is in decline. Actually, every new generation of farmers is about half the size of the previous one. The continuation of this development seems to be taken for granted. Policies are geared to facilitate this process of scale enlargement of farms. In the RURALIZATION national conference in the Netherlands, it has been discussed whether an alternative future of a growing number of farmers is possible to provide novel opportunities for new generations. Contributors from different origins have discussed the potential of this future also in relation to the desirability in respect to rural development and the Paris climate agreement. This paper analyses the development of the number of farmers in the Netherlands in an European context and categorises the arguments presented by contributors to this conference to look for the conditions, drivers and steps that may shift the downward trend of the farming sizes. The outcomes are discussed in the frameworks of rural development and rural regeneration.

Keywords: generational renewal; Netherlands; farming; farm size

Can social organizations help small farmers in food system transition? Evidences from Kenya

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Transition to sustainability is highly demanded, especially in the food sector. Within food system, a specific actor is deemed to be the depository of the knowledge and practices that can underpin the transition to the sustainability of farming system, namely smallholder farmers (Van der Ploeg, 2009). By activating a local network of small farmers, endogenous resources can be recognized and valorized and exploited in a sustainable manner. Social organizations are considered the main tool to undertake a process of “reflexive governance”, as envisaged in the paradigm of Eco-economy (Marsden, 2016). According to it, the sustainability transition should be underpinned by the activation of networks of local actors, which recognize endogenous resources and are able to exploit them by adopting a reflective stance, bringing about changes in the way communities grow and access food. Starting from Marsden’s and Van der Ploeg’s so called “unfolding webs” (2008), this paper is an attempt to investigate the role of social organizations in the small-farming system of GilG (Kenya) and their contribution to the transition of the agricultural system towards sustainability. More specifically, the writer is interested in which kind of farmers’ organizations exist in GilGil area and whether farmers perceive FO as helpful in improving their conditions of work. After a questionnaire submission to farmers, information about FO has been used to build a direct measure of the perceived efficacy of farmers’ organizations with an index. It turned out that FO efficacy is greater for market-oriented farmers, while apparently, they don't represent a supportive tool for consumption-oriented farmers.

Keywords: social organizations; small farmers; sustainable development; eco-economy; Sub-Saharan Africa; food system transition

Peasant agroecological farms: Drivers of rural development through generational renewal, employment, and social connections. The case of Terre de Liens farms in France.

Alice Martin-Prével, Véronique Rioufol, Thibaud Rochette, Fédération Nationale Terre de Liens, France; Silvia Sivini, Annamaria Vitale, Università della Calabria, Italy*

Over the last decades in Europe, farm numbers have declined and the renewal of farming generations has stalled. In France, the Terre de Liens (TDL) movement experiments with land-related solutions to foster generational renewal and a transition towards sustainable farming models. One of the tools used by TDL is farm acquisition through citizen investment. This paper aims to analyse the contribution of TDL farms, which are embedded in wider territorial dynamics, to rural development. Drawing on a mixed corpus of qualitative and quantitative data and leveraging a collaborative practitioner-academic analysis, the paper highlights three main ways in which TDL farms contribute to rural development: they are a gateway into farming for young new entrants without agricultural backgrounds, they adopt peasant agroecology models that contribute to the local economy and preservation of natural resources, and they catalyse social and territorial dynamics that redefine rural areas as places of innovation and regeneration. TDL farms participate in a rupture from industrialised and exploitative models of farming, by reinventing the ways in which farmers relate to production assets such as land and labour. This rupture can however be nuanced as the TDL model continues to grapple with farm ownership and farm capital issues, which bring into light the shortcomings of the broader regulatory framework to enable socially and ecologically sound rural regeneration.

Keywords: rural development; peasant agroecology; land; new entrants; social innovation

Parallel sessions 5: Regional development trends and patterns

New development trends in peripheric rural areas in SW Poland

Agnieszka Latocha, Katarzyna Kajdanek, Robert Szmytkie, Dominik Sikorski, Przemysław Tomczak, Paulina Miodońska; University of Wrocław, Poland*

The Sudety Mountains in SW Poland have been subject to substantial depopulation and economic decline, especially after the World War II, due to diverse political and socio-economic factors. Therefore for many years this area has been classified as a problem region. However, for the last twenty years new processes are observed in some of the villages, which can be interpreted as signals of rural revival. They include the increase in numbers of inhabitants, economic entities, new housing and infrastructure, NGOs as well as tourism facilities. The general transition towards more multifunctional development of villages can also be observed. It can be related to the increasing use of the existing local resources, which constitute a certain advantage over other peripheral areas (use of the potential of this place: mainly broadly understood natural, landscape and tourist values). However, these signals of revival are very local and they should be interpreted with caution as far as the potential future development of the region is concerned. The study presents the revival trends, their driving forces, as well as makes an attempt to forecast the future changes of the rural areas in the peripheric and border location in the Sudety Mountains. This is an interdisciplinary study rooted both in geographical and sociological methodologies. The research is based on analysis of the statistical databases of the socio-economic transformations of the villages under study, field surveys regarding their recent spatial changes and interviews with local inhabitants.

Keywords: rural revival; peripheries; local resources; depopulation; socio-economic transformation; Sudetes

Small industrial towns in Moravia: A comparison of the production and post-productive era

Antonin Vaishar, Milada Šťastná, Mender University in Brno, Czechia; Jana Zapletalová, Institute of Geonics, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czechia*

The paper focuses on changes in the industrial structure of small Moravian towns as those part of the settlement structure that connects urban and rural systems. Small towns (up to 15,000 inhabitants) are the most industrialized part of the Czech settlement system. It was the subject of capitalist industrialization in the 19th and early 20th centuries, socialist industrialization in the second half of the 20th century. Today, they have preserved, in particular, innovatively less demanding industries, which have been pushed out of large and medium-sized cities. At the same time, they are undergoing a process of post-productive transformation, which is associated with a massive transfer of job opportunities to services. In addition to services for their hinterland, small towns can also become starting points for tourism in rural areas. However, their future development will be very differentiated depending on their location in relation to regional centres, on the quality of human and social capital and also on historical path.

Keywords: small towns; industry; tourism development; Moravia

Gentrification of city and its socio-economic, financial and legal aspects – A chance or threat for the future development of the Polish cities

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The gentrification of cities is a multi-faceted process. Its causes are also complex, as both economic and social factors are taken into account. Additionally, gentrification also has a financial and normative dimension. The process of gentrification also takes place in Polish cities, but it is characterized by specificity, typical for cities in post-socialist countries. In these countries, the period of systemic transformation also caused socio-economic changes, including those related to the ownership structure and the demographic structure. As a consequence, the specific location of the apartment has become a commodity that was often associated with prestige. So, the Polish experiences of three decades of systemic transformation also allows us to reflect on the consequences of gentrification. Therefore, one may wonder, based on the examples of gentrification to date, what its consequences for Polish cities will be. It is possible to indicate both advantages and disadvantages of this process. Therefore, the following issues were analyzed in the analysis: (1) socio-economic reasons for the process of gentrification of cities, (2) financial dimension of city gentrification, (3) normative dimension of gentrification. These considerations are illustrated with selected examples of gentrification of cities in Poland. As a result, final conclusions were formulated in which attempts were made to assess the process of gentrification of cities in Poland, namely whether this process constitutes an opportunity for the city's development or, on the contrary, will have a negative impact.

Keywords: gentrification of cities; law and economics; Polish experiences

Parallel session 6: Food systems

Alternative agrifood futures: Case studies in Southern Italy

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The presence of migrant workers in rural areas has become a characteristic of several European rural territories and especially in southern Italy, in relation to the dynamics and organization of intensive agriculture enclaves. During the pandemic, migrant workers were discovered to be essential even though they suffer for the lack of rights, labor exploitation and housing precariousness. The reflection on these conditions has led to the construction of agri-food projects that are proposed as alternatives to business as usual, addressing the issue of work and sustainability in agrifood chains. This contribution analyzes some case studies of 'ethical' supply chains in Southern Italy. These cases present differences for the actors involved, the markets, the rules, the objectives, the relationship with the resources, and the organizational model. They configure strategies for changing production conditions at the territorial level and for reconfiguring the agri-food of the future in different ways.

Keywords: agrifood; ethical food chains; migrant workers; alternative agrifood chains; certifications

New agro-ecological approaches in a wine region in Hungary

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Depopulation of rural areas, migration of young people from rural places and land concentration result in a decreasing role of agriculture in rural economy and society everywhere in Europe and also in Hungary. However governmental funds and agendas increasingly focus on the regeneration of rural areas with a special interest toward the new generations of farmers. The paper analyse a small wine region in Hungary, to explore the role of young farmers in rural endogenous development and rural regeneration. The paper based on a qualitative sociological research including 20 semi structured interviews with wine producers and other key actors of rural development in the studied wine region in the framework of RURALIZATION H2020 project. The analysis focus on different farming approaches and activities, the innovation processes and forms and also environmental issues in the context of rural regeneration. The paper tries to understand what rural regeneration is and what role it plays. Our results show that rural regeneration can be understand not only as a generational renewal. It also includes a place based development processes and new agro-ecological approaches targeting a more sustainable rural milieu.

Keywords: rural regeneration; migration of young people; wine region

‘Young return’ to the land and multifunctional agriculture: Re-centralizing peripheral territories

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Since the 1950s, in Italy, the diffusion of a capital-intensive agricultural model has been articulated in a non-homogeneous way between territories, going - directly or indirectly - to reshape the economic, social and demographic profile of both areas in which this found fertile grounds such as flat areas or peri-urban agricultural areas, and areas which – due to the territorial morphology and economic structure - proved to be hostile to productive intensification, such as alpine pastures, Apennine and inland mountain areas or the narrow coastal plains of the South, namely most of the territories that today – according to the National Strategy for Inner areas (SNAI) – are defined as such. The advancement of an uneven, exclusionary modernization leaved behind these lands considered as the "difficult" countryside: the exclusionary character of this model reflected indirectly on them through a de-agrarianization movement which involved not only the simple shutdown of agriculture but also a significant remodeling of the agricultural substrate (social stratification of the countryside, of settlement models, productive specialization, ecc.). In other words, it is not only the abandonment of agriculture but essentially the abandonment of these territories which underwent a process of peripheralization. This contribution presents a current trend of return to the land of multifunctional young farmers in the territories of Barbagia-Mandrolisai and Ogliastra (Central Sardinia) – areas which are drastically characterized by strong depopulation trends. The contribution – on the basis of 8 semi-structured interviews – sheds light on the motivations that are supporting the local return and the systems of production that young farmers are structuring to face precariousness and uncertainty.

Keywords: re-agrarianization; multifunctional agriculture; inner areas