

Member State/Region: Italy/Abruzzo

Subject: Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 for
Region Abruzzo (Italy) – CCI N°
2007IT06RPO001

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. TITLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Rural development 2007-2013 program for the Region of Abruzzo (Italy).

2. MEMBER STATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

The program covers the Region of Abruzzo, territory out of the "convergence" objective.

3. CURRENT SITUATION, STRATEGY CHOSEN AND EX-ANTE EVALUATION

3.1. Situation in terms of strengths and weaknesses

- **General socio-economic context of the geographical area**

1. Importance of regional rural areas¹

The regional territory (10.794 km²) is totally occupied by hills and mountains. The main flat area in the region is located on the highland named "Fucino Valley", a former wet (lake) area that has been dried in order to provide farm land to local population.

The region is divided into 4 provinces and 305 communes.

Urban areas cover 2.3% of the territory and host 17.8% of the population (947.7 inhabitants/Km²). In these areas UAA is 2.2% of the regional UAA. .

Three types **of rural areas** according to the method proposed in the NSP have been identified:

"Rural areas with development problems" (D rural areas) comprise 60.8% of the regional territory and 23.1 % of the population. The territory is mainly covered by mountains. 87% of the area ranges between the 600 and 2000 meters. Population density is quite low (45.7 inhabitants/Km²). 74.5% of the UAA in the D rural areas are used for livestock grazing. The average farm size is about 12.4ha. 93% of the protected areas (National parks, Natura2000) are located here.

"Intermediate rural areas" (C rural areas) comprise 14.1% of the regional territory and 11.6 % of the population. It is occupied by hills in the inner

¹ **Context indicators:** n.1 (Designation of rural areas), n.2 (Importance of rural areas)

areas. UAA in this area is used for growing arable crops (70%) and permanent crops (24.6%).

"Rural areas with intensive farming activities" (B1 and B2 rural areas) include the coastal area and hills (overall 23% of the regional territory; B1: 18.5%, B2: 4.3%). 47.5 % of the population (B1: 41.6%; B2: 5.9%) lives here. In B1 UAA is used for arable crops (53.4%) and permanent crops (45.5%); in B2 ("Fucino Valley") UAA is used for vegetable production (75.2%) and fodder (24.1%). Agri-food industry is well represented in these areas.

2. Demography²

Abruzzo has a population of 1.299.272 inhabitants. 72% of the population concentrates in the areas of the hills and 28% live in the mountainous areas. The population density is about 120.3 inhabitants/km², lower than the national average (191 inhabitants/km²), with internal variations (i.e. the average population density in mountains is about 59 inhabitants/km²). The population sparsely distributed on the territory is a rural pattern of the regional demography: 17% of the population is living in very small centers (not even qualifying for rural villages) and in communes with less than 1.000 inhabitants.

Ageing is an outstanding issue: 21% of the population is over 65yrs (national average is 19%), and only 14% is below 14yrs.

Net migration is positive: 11.97/1000inhabitants (national: 10.60/1000inhabitants). **Out migration** combined with fewer births makes the ageing problem more acute in the inner (C and D areas) disadvantaged areas. This means the education level is low due to higher proportion of elderly people. On coastal areas the population is growing with a higher rate of younger population; higher immigration rate contributed to increasing numbers of young people.

3. Economy and labour market³

After a significant economic booming in the 80ths and 90ths that allowed the region to qualify for "non convergence" region, the economic growth decreased in 1995-2004 (it was very slow in 2000-2004). The per capita GDP (90.4% in 1991, down to 84.5% in 2003) is lower than the national average.

The regional **added value** is (2004) is about 18.513 Meuro (at 1995 prices) broken down as follows: primary sector: 4%, industry: 29% and tertiary sector: 67%. The development of the regional economy is the result of the dualistic dynamics of the territory:

² **Context baseline indicators:** n. 18 (Age structure), n. 22 (Educational attainment) **Objectives baseline indicators:** n. 34 (Net migration)

³ **Objective baseline indicators:** n. 1 (Economic development), n. 4 (Training and education in agriculture), n. 5 (Age structure in agriculture), n. 6 (Labour productivity in agriculture), n. 9 (Economic development of the primary sector)

- coastal and hilly areas are able to react to the crisis due to the SMEs with strong vocation for the activities related to services;
- an internal mountainous area more exposed to the economic crisis, because more dependent, regarding the industry and services, to less opportunities of investments to be made in this area.

Employment rate (43.5%) is lower than the national average (45.5%). **Unemployment** rate is at 7.9% (14.4% in the southern Italy, so called “Meridione”). Overall the unemployment rate for women (8.2%) is higher than for men (3.5%).

30.9% of workers are employed in industry sectors and 64.3% in the tertiary. Only 4.8% of active population is working the primary sector.

Participation rate to **training courses** on agriculture is higher (7.6%) than the national average (6.3%).

- **Performance of the agricultural, forestry and food sectors**

1. Agriculture

Abruzzo is a region characterized by an agricultural vocation with a wide variety of crops and of typical products, which could allow the introduction/organization of productive food chains which can be competitive both at the national and international level.

The regional UAA is (432.000ha, 40% of the regional territory) broken down as follows: 42% arable land, 38.5% pasture (166.000ha), 19% permanent crops and 0.5% other cultivations.

There are 78.687 (year 2003) farms with an average farm size of 5.20ha (national average: 6.7ha). Patterns of the productive sectors are: high fragmentation, low tendency to integration, innovation and implementation of the required standards. The number of holdings shrunk of about 22% (-17% of UAA) since 2000; however the agricultural productivity (outputs) did not change significantly. The regional farm patterns are three fold: there is a high rate (84% of the holdings recorded in year 2000) of **farms at the edge of viability** (less than €10.000=~8ESU); 7.000 farms (9% of the total) can ensure at least €20.000 (16 ESU) each. The farms that can be qualified as “**professional**” (more than 16 ESU) share only the 6% the 82.000 farms recorded in 2000. In year 2003, the number of farms between 2 and 100 ESU were 65.4%, and below 2 ESU approximately 34%. Only 0.5% was above 100 ESU.

52% of farms are managed by farmers aged over 60 and only 9.5% of farmers are aged less than 40 (3.6% aged less than 35 years). Elder farmers managing small sized farms are 82% and their agricultural revenue is about of 8ESU (or less); only 4% of elder farmers have agricultural revenue of more than 16ESU. Younger farmers are more evenly distributed: 70% are on small, 15% on medium and 15% on large sized farms. The reduction of jobs in the agricultural sector is steady (average reduction annual is 4.6%).

The specialized (cereals, wine, olive, livestock, fruit) agricultural holdings account for 80% of the total UAA. This involves mainly: sheep and goat pastures (154.000ha), cereals (75.000ha), olive oil (31.00ha), wine

(28.000ha), and dairy (milk) production (13.000ha). The specialized holdings are generally small-sized (i.e. 97% of the holdings producing olive-oil and 83% of those which have vineyards ensure to farmers an income lower than 8 ESU). On the other hand, the holdings rearing livestock (sheep and cattle) are, on average, quite large and occupy 40% of the regional UAA.

Total Gross Salable Products-GSP (year 2004) is € 1.176.630.000 (Added Value= € 792.847.000) broken down as follow: *animal products* (meet, dairy): (€ 273.135.000) and *crops*: € 819.263.000. As crops are concerned, the main productive sectors are ranking as follow: vegetables (€ 300.377.000), wine (€ 183.260.000), olive (€ 120.624.000), cereals (€ 109.428.000).

Tobacco⁴ is produced on 380ha UAA Annual output is of 11.386ql (31.2ql/ha).

The number of **employees** (23.000 in year 2004) in agriculture tends to diminished (39.000 units in year 1996) of about -4.6% each year. The reduction involved mainly the number of self-employees, which represents the 74% (17.000 units) of the regional workforce in agriculture. The tendency to substitute retiring farmers with new entrants (young farmers) is still low.

Agricultural **labour productivity** in year 2003 was about € 22.900/AWU (national € 21.600). However the analysis highlights that this economic performance is not widespread in the entire region, as a regional differentiation exists in relation to areas and structure of the holdings. Regional richness (GSP) from agriculture tends (2002-2004) to diminish; however not all productive sectors are equally involved (i.e. permanent crops and animal products tend to remained stable).

Increased Added Value in agriculture is linked to **quality of agriculture produce** due the presence of highly appreciated varieties/races of crops/animals. A wide range of quality products officially recognised at EU level is produced; they witness for a high vocation in the region to produce quality products mainly in the olive-oil, wine, vegetables and meet sectors.

Gross fix capital formation is low; that witnesses for low tendency to make investments for modernisation and innovation in small-medium sized farms.

2. Agro-food industry⁵

⁴ The analysis highlights that tobacco produced in the region is not satisfactory in term of varieties, quantity and quality. That makes tobacco production in the region, not competitive and in need for reorganisation as they will not be in the position to afford the market reorganisation and not able to maintain their economic viability. The common organisation of the market of raw tobacco (Council Regulation n°2075/1992) contains provision on the Community Tobacco Fund (CTF), with which reconversion measures to help tobacco growers to switch to other crops or other economic activities are financed. Council Regulation n° 2182/2002 foresees that those who apply for assistance from the CTF shall not apply for funding for the same project under another assistance scheme, to prevent double financing. The Fund will be utilized to pay intervention (already committed) up to first half of 2010 at the latest. Afterwards the allocation will be made available to Rural Development to abandon tobacco production and to support an “exit strategy” to be defined and implemented under the rural development policy. The strategy offered to tobacco growers in the region will be oriented toward an “exit strategy” by using the resources deriving from the tobacco reform (13.9 Meuro deriving from the Tobacco CMO have been allocated to Abruzzo).

The majority of food enterprises in main productive sectors are craft enterprises. Bakery and “pasta” production absorbs, as alone, 50% of workers in the agro-industry,) but they have productivity per work unit quite low. Feedingstuff industry has productivity per work unit which is 6 times higher than in the bakery and “pasta” industries. Oil, fat, meats and meat products sectors showed a capacity to create and maintain jobs in the sectors. Overall the agro-food sectors in years 1996-2001 has been affected by a reduction of the number of enterprises (-5.5%), of workers (-4.7%), but they showed an increase of productivity (+40%) and outputs (+33.1%).

The Added Value (year 2004) related to agro-industry account for 3.6% of the regional added value related to industry sectors in the region.

The **export** of processed agricultural products does not give a strong contribution to the regional economy. Agricultural outputs account for 5% of the overall regional export (the trend steadily decreased over the last years): bakery products and pasta (47.1%, oil and fat (18.4%), meat (9.4%), fruit and vegetables (processed) (7.6%) dairy products (4.5%).

Overall assessment: the agricultural sector and food industry suffer from structural and economic weaknesses due to the fragmentation of the main agricultural production systems. The low tendency to associate and cooperate between farms/enterprises is giving a limitation to marketing of agricultural products. The possibility of direct trade of agricultural products should be facilitated. The tendency to increase the farm size of is also to be boosted in order to facilitate the offer and distribution of products on the market. The structural and economic problems are not sufficiently counterbalanced by the offer of a wide range of **high quality products**. This attitude should be changed in order to increase profit from a better valorisation of the production.

Rejuvenation of the agricultural sectors, modernisation innovation and are also issues to be addressed in the regional strategy for rural development.

NEEDS

On the basis of the SWOT analysis, the region has identified the following intervention needs:

1. To solve the structural problems in the farming sector identified in the general and sectoral analysis.
2. To improve the governance facilitating cohesion and interdependency along the main production chains in the represented productive sectors.
3. Reorient the tobacco production in certain areas in the light of the tobacco CMO reform.

⁵ **Objective indicators:** n. 10 (Labour productivity in food industry), n. 11 (Gross fix capital formation in food industry), n.13 (Economic development of food industry)

4. To improve human capital potential with a focus on generational renewal and training (including provision of advisory services).
5. To encourage participation in quality schemes to boost valorisation of a wide range of quality agricultural products available in the region.

3. Forestry⁶

The forestry land is approximately 450.000 ha (40% of the regional territory according to IFNC data), distributed in the mountainous areas. Forestry represents an attractive economic opportunity. Wood for energy production (100.000m³/year) is the main forestry output, followed by production of wooden construction material (18.000m³/year). The presence of these important forestry resources is a fundamental component for the conservation of the biodiversity, but also for the hydrological maintenance of the soil and for mitigating climate change. The region is classified as medium high risk of fires. (11.000ha of forests burnt down during 1991-2002).

Overall assessment: the under utilisation of wood for economic purposes (construction material and others) should be reverted. Suitable infrastructures, increase of the economic value of wood and the implementation of preventive actions to reduce possible damages to forested areas due to natural disasters are the main areas for interventions in the forestry sector. So far economic returns are mainly coming from wood biomass. Low tendency to innovation and poor equipment and machinery used for exploitation/processing of wood are factors undermining a proper valorisation of forests. Biomass output could be valorised by creating proper forestry productive chains in the view of boosting the utilisation of wood for energy production to be used on the regional territory. Moreover forests would ensure enhancement of the landscape and represent an element of attractiveness of the territory beneficial to tourism and other activities linked to it. It could provide an alternative source of income to the population located in the most disadvantaged areas.

⁶ **Context baseline indicators:** n.5 (Forestry structure), **Objective baseline indicators:** n. 14 (Labour productivity in forestry)

NEEDS

1. To improve production, diversification/utilisation of wood material
2. To develop biomass production and to increase utilisation of renewable sources of energy
3. To strengthen preventive action against forest fires

• Environment and land management⁷

The agricultural activities play an important role in management and the protection of the environment and of the traditional landscape in the region. Approximately 62% of the territory is used for agricultural/forestry purposes, amongst which 26% (according to national records) covered by forests and 30% (10% is the national average) under protection regime.

Disadvantaged areas (193 communes) are located in mountainous areas (169 communes) and a high proportion of protected zones (Regional Parks, Natura2000 sites) are in disadvantaged areas. Other than mountains disadvantaged areas (30 communes) are also present. Compensatory Allowances are being paid mainly for surfaces devoted to pastures

National/regional parks and other regional **protected areas** occupy about 303.000ha of the territory. 78% of these areas are occupied by the three national parks (Maiella, Gran Sasso and Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo). Here the agriculture activities are related to livestock grazing, being the agricultural land covered by permanent pasture and meadows. Vineyards and olive trees can be found in "hilly" protected areas. In year 2004, 37.9% of the regional territory and 27.4% of the UAA was in **Natura2000** sites; the number of sites is: 52 SCIs covering 252.479ha and 5 SPZs covering 307.885ha (3 national parks and the regional parks of Sirente - Velino). **Farmland with high nature value** (HNV) associated with a wide degree of biodiversity is also present. The indicator is not completely quantified, but it can be said that HNV farmland is associated with pasture/grassland, agro-forest and with areas where extensive agriculture is practiced.

There is no significant declining over the years of **biodiversity**. The presence of a significant extensive farm practices (pastures, extensive cereals and fodder production on mountainous and hilly areas) contribute to the preservation of the **farmland bird population**..

Land farmed according to **organic farming** is still not significant (1.5% of UAA) compared to the national average. The tendency to increase surfaces under organic farming production in order to satisfy a higher demand from consumers to avail of safer and higher quality agricultural products is being recorded.

⁷ **Context baseline indicator:** n. 7 (Land cover), n. 8 (LFA), N.9 (areas of extensive agriculture), n. 10 (Natura 2000 areas), n. 15 (Water use), n. 16 (protective forests), n. 24 (Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry),

In term of composition of **forests** (227.651ha forests is recorded by regional authorities) are broken down as follows: broadleaved timber forests (104.594ha), conifers forests (13.612ha), and mixed conifers/broadleaved forests (15.475ha). Coppice forests cover 122.634ha.

Water availability is satisfactory. The **irrigation network** should be improved in order to rationalize water management; so far irrigation covers 50% of the Gross Saleable Production in agriculture (mainly vegetables sector). **Water quality** is not particularly critical. A study was carried out in year 2005 on the environmental conditions of the regional watercourses showed that 50% of the monitoring stations are being considered "good", 36% "sufficient" and only 15% with a "bad", the latter located mainly in the coastal valley areas and where the agriculture is more intense.

1.1% of the regional territory has been classified as **vulnerable zones to nitrates**. According to the follow-up carried out in year 2005, out of the 85 sampling identified to assess the presence of nitrate of agricultural origin, only 15 (18%) recorded concentrations average annual above the limits (50mg/l). Apparently **pesticide pollution** in water is not a severe problem. The analyses do provide data on the actual distribution of chemical, which decreased in 2004-2004 (except for herbicides compounds). It could be that water pollution problems are under estimated as there is not sufficient analysis on water quality.

The programme presents detailed description of the risks of **erosion** in the various types of soil in the region, and the **hydrogeological risks (landslides)** of certain areas of the territory.—Soil erosion is an issue with substantial differences in geographical areas and according to the variety of type of soils. Overall the severity of erosion is outstanding in the hills in the inner areas; it could be significant also in areas devoted to pastures if proper management to avoid poaching on grazing areas would not be implemented. **Salinization** is not recorded as an issue in the coastal areas of the region. Landslides and land consolidation problems are acute in mountainous areas due to the worsening conditions of soil and incorrect water management in these areas. Type of soil in the intensive farming areas ("Fucino Valley") can influence the quality of surface and underground water (percolate).

Air quality has been analysed in relation to **Ammonia** and **GHGs**. As the damages caused by acid rains do not seem to be relevant in the region (this assumption is based on the impacts of acid rains on the trees), pollution by ammonia seems to be very limited. Emission of greenhouses gases from agricultural activities is also limited compared to emission related to other human activities.

Overall assessment: the high incidence of protected areas in the region (Natural parks, Natura2000 and HNVs sites) represent an asset that need to be preserved as it could be beneficial to the overall regional economy. Preservation of this natural value can be reached introducing/enhancing the use of sustainable productive methods in agriculture. The significant presence of forests should be maintained and improved for the environmental, natural, biodiversity and economic (energy production, tourism, diversification) benefits deriving from this important natural resource. The protection of natural resources (i.e. water, air, soil) should be strengthened as the conditions that could affect their quality exist in the region.

NEEDS

On the basis of the SWOT analysis, the region has found the following intervention needs, related to priority axis 2:

1. To improve/enhance conservation of the Natura2000 and HNVs sites as to preserve biodiversity and landscape
2. To improve water quality, water management (irrigation) in accordance to WFD, and land management, in areas with intensive agriculture. Enhancement of the implementation of integrated and organic farming methods should be sought to preserve water quality.
3. To support agriculture in mountainous (less favoured) areas in order to prevent erosion and landslides
4. To preserve/improve forest cover in the view of natural protection, improvement of biodiversity and hydrological maintenance of the soil
5. To improve multifunctionality of agricultural activities to preserve landscape and environment

- **Rural economy and quality of life⁸**

The **socio-economic characteristics** of rural areas can be summarised as follows:

Lower incomes, lower levels of education and employment are relevant issues in the D and C (partially) rural areas.

Overall the secondary and tertiary sectors are important both in terms of employment and GVA in B areas, whereas they are almost absent (services) in D areas. The primary sector is in all the rural areas identified in the programme.

The opportunities for farmers to take up **other gainful activities** are mainly linked to tourism with some differences between rural areas.

Tourism is well developed on the coastal rural area. Touristic activities (in winter time) are also sufficiently developed in D rural area. **Agri-tourism**, if adequately developed and supported, could offer the possibility to diversify/integrate agricultural activities due to the presence of a number of regional assets (natural, cultural and eno-gastronomic assets). Tourism in C rural areas is not as significantly developed as it could be in view of the natural, historic, cultural and traditional assets present in this area. Farmers in D and C rural areas could diversify to integrate the low income deriving from

⁸ **Context baseline indicators:** n. 19 (Structure of the economy), n. 20 (Structure of employment), n. 21 (Long-term unemployment), n. 22 (level of educational attainment), n. 23 (Infrastructure internet)
Objective baseline indicators: n. 28 (Employment development in non- agricultural sector), n. 30 (self-employment development), n. 33 (Development of services sectors), n. 35 (life-long learning in rural areas)

agricultural activities taking the opportunity offered by the natural environment.

Net migration is an important indicator, to estimate the attractiveness, and therefore the quality of life, of a territory. There are some considerable differences between rural areas B, C and rural area D. It is particularly high in D rural areas.

Infrastructures and services are important factors to be taken into account in developing rural areas. The **incidence of services** is particularly high in B1 areas. A huge gap exists in term of availability of services to enterprises and population between rural areas making the regional situation critically unbalanced. Difficulties to have access to services for enterprises and population are due to weak mobility infrastructures mainly in the remotest (mountainous) D and C rural areas.

In order to promote the socio-economic development of rural areas, **human capital** is a key issue. As mentioned before, in the remotest rural areas education levels are generally lower. Life-long learning is another important aspect, which needs to be developed.

Finally, 75% of the population can avail of **internet (DSL)**. On the territory the availability of internet is still lagging behind as 75% of the communes are not reached by this service yet. One could assume that the overall scarce infrastructure in rural areas is also reflected in term of availability of broadband connection penalizing mainly the agricultural sector in C and D rural areas.

Overall assessment: tendency to depopulation due to scarce attractiveness of the territory, lack of services and infrastructures (except for those related to tourism (winter sports), low generational renewal, low tendency to investments in productive sectors are the main development problems in the remotest **D rural areas**. However the availability of local opportunities linked to the natural environment (protected area, forests, local quality products) could be used to differentiate agricultural activities into alternative income opportunities. Scarcity of infrastructure (IT, accessibility) and services (even basic services are lagging behind) is being recorded in **C (inner hills) rural areas**. Here the environmental situation (only 7.3% of the territory is under protection) is not comparable to D rural area. Moreover the area is at hydro geological risks (landslides). Local quality products should be valorised; that could contribute to make the area more economically attractive. Agri-tourism and rural tourism is quite widespread in **B rural areas**. Here urbanisation process and the concentration of intensive farming activities (i.e. pig and poultry farms are located here) and presence of the main industries (even in the agri-food sector) contributed to worsen the environmental conditions. No protected areas are present are located here. In term of services and infrastructures the situation is satisfactory except in the B2 remotest "Fucino Valley" area.

NEEDS

On the basis of the SWOT analysis, the region has found the following intervention needs, related to priority axis 3:

1. To create employment in rural areas
2. To qualify and consolidate existing employment in rural areas
3. To improve the attractiveness of rural areas for residents, enterprises and tourists
4. To improve tourism in rural areas
5. To promote the utilisation of energy potentialities, located in rural areas, in order to develop diversification of agricultural holdings
6. To promote and increase broadband coverage in rural areas

LEADER

During the 2000-2006 programming period, the regional territory was covered by 7 supported Local Action Groups under **Leader+** action. LAGs acted on 9.088 km² (88.3% of the regional territory), where a population of 530.000 inhabitants (55.6% of total population) is living.

Leader+ worked with the aim of developing rural areas suffering mainly for natural disadvantaged and characterised by low population density (57.4 inhabitants/Km²) and by a significant socio-economic decline. Due to this critical living situation rural areas underwent significant out migration; that has increased the socio-demographic problems like aging and high degree of dependency. Moreover employment is lower (40.5% vs 43%) and unemployment is higher (10.5% vs 10.2%).

The activities performed by Leader+ have been complemented by actions undertaken under operational programme operated by Structural funds with the same aim of developing the Leader+ areas.

1. On the basis of the SWOT analysis, the region has found the following intervention needs, related to priority axis 4:
2. To promote the participation of local communities in the definition of local development strategies
3. To build local capacities for the elaboration of integrated projects
4. To reinforce existing partnerships
5. To integrate agriculture and forestry in local development strategies

3.2. Strategy chosen

Within the framework of the priorities defined at the Community and national level, the strategy of the PDR Abruzzo is centered on three general objectives:

- improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector;
- develop the rural areas through the management of the territory;

- improve the quality of life in the rural areas and promote the diversification of the economic activities.

These general objectives will be pursued with the 4 main principles envisaged by Regulation (EC) 1698/2005, which are articulated in top priorities.

Axis I – Improvement of the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector

The improvement of the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector will be based on several aspects:

1. Promotion of the modernization and higher integration in forestry and agri-food sector
2. Consolidation and development of the quality of agricultural and forestry production
3. Support for the generational renewal and improvement of the entrepreneurial and professional capacities of the employed persons in the agricultural and forestry sector

The financial weight of the axis 1 is 45.8% (including Leader)

The repartition of resources gives more emphasis to physical capital (59%) followed by human capital (33%) and quality (8%). In terms of measures, the situation is the following: insofar as physical capital is concerned, 33% goes to financing actions for *modernisation of agricultural holdings* and 14% to *adding value to agricultural and forestry products*; insofar as human capital is concerned, 25% goes to financing actions for *rejuvenation (Young farmers)*, 4% to *training* and 3% to advisory services; insofar as quality is concerned participation in the quality schemes and promotion absorb the 8% total allocation all together.

Axis II – Improvement of the environment and of the rural areas

The improvement of the environment and of the rural areas will be based on the active role of the agri-forestry activities taking the management of water resources and the increase of production of renewable energy as main priorities. Moreover the programme will address:

1. the conservation of the biodiversity and protection and distribution of the agri-forestry systems in protected areas.
2. the qualitative and quantitative safeguard of the surface and underground water,
3. the reduction of the greenhouse gases,
4. the safeguard of the territory.

The financial weight of the axis 2 is 39.9% (including Leader)

The repartition of resources gives the highest rate to **environmental action on agricultural land** (77%) followed by **environmental action on forestry land** (23%). In terms of measures, the situation is the following: insofar as environmental action on agricultural land is concerned 43% goes to financing

agro-environment actions and 25% to financing *Compensatory Allowances* for natural Handicaps and socio-economic disadvantages. Insofar as environmental action on forestry land is concerned priority is being given to and first Afforestation of agricultural and non-agricultural land with altogether 18% of the allocation.

Axis III – Quality of life in the rural areas and diversification of the rural economy

The support of Axis III is focused on C and D rural areas in the need of development and revitalization of the productive tissue and of maintenance rural population dynamics. The priorities are:

1. the improvement of the attractiveness of the countryside for the companies and the population;
2. maintenance and/or creation of the new jobs in the rural areas.

The financial weight of the axis 3 is 14.2% (including Leader).

The repartition of resources gives the highest rate to **economic development** (59%), followed by **quality of life** (41%). In terms of measures, the situation is the following: insofar as quality of life is concerned priority is given to the *improvement of the basic services* in rural areas with 17%, *upgrading of the rural heritage* with 17% of the allocation; insofar as economic development is concerned the most of allocation will serve to diversification into non-agricultural activities (35% for diversification into non agricultural activities, 12% for development of micro-enterprises, 12% for rural tourism)

Axis IV – LEADER

In Axis IV, identified priorities refer:

1. at the strengthening of the capacity of programming and local management;
2. at the development of the local resources of the territories.

The financial weight of the axis 4 is 5%.

The estimated impacts for the RDP are:

Indicator	Measurement/unit	Current value	Target
Economic growth	Net added value (EUR Million):		
	Primary sector	€849.1 m	€980 m
	Agri food industry	€466.8 m	€570 m
Employment creation	Net jobs created	38.900	36.700
Labour productivity	Change in gross added value per labour unit in full time equivalent	€ 82.000	€99.500

Reversing biodiversity decline	Change of biodiversity trend (% of selected farm birds species index)		+2%
Preserving agricultural and forestry land with high natural value	Change in area of high nature area (thousand hectares)		+100%
Improvement of water quality	Change in nutrient balance (N) in %s	11	7
Fighting climate change	Increase in energy production from renewable energies (kt/oil equivalent)		+100%

3.3. Summary of the ex-ante evaluation

The ex-ante evaluation was led by the Institute the Rome IZI. Appraisers consider that the strategy of the PDR fulfils the requirements demonstrated by the SWOT analysis, and that the overall and specific objectives are coherent with the Community policies and the PSN.

However, they draw attention to the system of harvest and of monitoring of the data of physical and financial implementation of the programme, in the view of being able to have a useful database for the monitoring of the implementation of the program.

3.4. Impacts of the period of previous programming

Concerning the period 2000-2006, the Region benefited from the PDR Abruzzo and of the Programme LEADER +. Those contributed, primarily, to the improvement of the competitiveness of the agricultural sector and of the local economy, through the enhancement of the local value of the products, the diversification of the agricultural activity and the development of the resources environmental.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation of this period and of the experience gained, improvements for the period 2007-2013 can be performed, especially regarding the administrative and management aspects, and the qualitative contents and technical aspects of the rural development Programme.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE AXES AND OF THE MEASURES

4.1. Axis I

- **Training and information (Article 21 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 111)**

Objectives: The measure aims to equip farmers, foresters with skills necessary for career in farming, forestry activities and to improve competitiveness and

environmental sustainability of agrifood and forestry sectors through a range of interventions focusing on training and information.

Actions: a): **training.** Interventions: training courses of at least 150hours duration for young farmers and 40hours for the others farmers; b): **information.** Interventions: implementation of information projects by using media in order to improve awareness amongst operators in the agricultural and forestry sectors (farmers, foresters) on community standards, regional quality products, and opportunities offered to productive sectors

Beneficiaries: action a): farmers and farm workers, foresters; action b): The Region. *Addressee:* farmers, foresters, agricultural and forestry operators.

Implementation is ensured by the Region and accredited training bodies;

Targeted areas: the whole regional territory

Aids: action a): up to €3.000/beneficiary/year. *Aid intensity:* max. 90% of costs born by the beneficiary; action b): 100% of eligible expenditure

Budget: 2.9 Meuro (6.60 Meuro total public).

Output indicators: 1.400 participants; 4.200 training days

- **Installation of young farmers (Article 22 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 112)**

Objectives: The aim of the measure is to facilitate structural changes in the farming sector, improve farm structure, modernise farms managed by young farmers, boost economic efficiency of farming.

Activities: single premium for implementing a business plan.

Definition of setting-up: to get responsibility of a farm (as a sole head of a holding or equivalent); to be recorded in the VAT book and enrolled in the local Chamber of Trade (no more than 18 months before the decision for support has been taken); to have business plan in place

Summary of business plan: description of current situation & milestones and targets for development, needs for training, details of necessary investments, final situation expected in relation to the economic situation, quality of production and environmental aspects. Review of the plan is to be carried out within the fifth year following setting-up.

Beneficiaries: farmers aged less than 40 yrs setting up for the first time as head of the holding, presenting a business plan and possessing adequate skills/competence

Use of period of grace: 3 years to reach adequate skills/competence

Target areas: the whole regional territory, C and D rural area will be prioritised

Amount of support: payment ranging from € 25.000 to € 50.000 as a single premium (or in the form of interest rate subsidy, the capitalized value of which may not exceed € 40.000). For both forms of support combined, the maximum may not exceed € 50.000.

Budget: 18.15 Meuro (41.26 Meuro total public). Only public support is being foreseen.

Outputs indicators: 750 beneficiaries; 41.26 Meuro total investments

- **Early retirement (Article 23 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 113)**

Objectives: the measure, in conjunction with "Setting up of young farmer" aims at mobilising agricultural land, rejuvenating agricultural sector, keeping young farmers in agriculture, restructuring farm sectors and allowing established farmers to expand their holdings.

Actions: annual pension paid over max. 10 years

Definition of beneficiaries: *Transferor:* from 55 yrs without being entitled to get a national pension (less than 65 yrs for men, less than 60 yrs for women), having been a farmer for min. 10 yrs, must cease all commercial farming. *Transferee:* young farmer less than 40 yrs or other farmer less than 50 yrs old (taking over the agricultural holding released by the transferor to increase the size of the agricultural holding), succeed as head of holding. *Farm worker* must be 55 to 65 (60 for women), at least half time has been spent in farming in previous 5yrs, have worked on transferor's holding for equivalent of at least 2 yrs full-time, belong to Social Security Scheme.

Targeted areas: the whole region.

Description of links with national retirement scheme: Description of schemes is provided; ERS supplementary to national pensions. **Duration:** 10 yrs. up to normal pension age (60yrs for women, 65yrs for men).

The use of the possibility to transfer released land to a body which undertakes to reassign it at a later date is not foreseen.

Type of Aid: € 18.000 flat rate payment up to a max. €18.000pa, (€180.000 over 10yrs); €4.000pa for farm workers, €40.000

Budget: 0.72 Meuro (1.65 Meuro total public).

Outputs indicators: 14 farmers; 2 workers, ha released: 200

- **Use of the advisory services (Article 24 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 114)**

Objectives: The measure aims at promoting the participation of farmers and foresters in the advisory system, covering at least GAEC and Cross compliance issues. Main topics covered should be: sustainable farming and forestry, compatible to environmental protection, work safety, animal welfare, impact assessment (forestry). In addition, support will also be allowed to issues related to farms and forests management in order to increase competitiveness in the farming and forestry sectors.

Actions: three actions will be implemented with the aim of action a): increasing awareness and knowledge of farmer/foresters on crosscompliance and work safety (at least), action b): action a) + improvement of economic performance of the farm, action c): action a) + improvement of economic performance of the forest.

Beneficiaries: farmers and foresters and their association.

Implementing conditions: advisory bodies will be selected by the Region on the basis of the following requirements: availability of qualified staff and administrative/technical facilities and advisory experience and reliability, no involvement in the management/control of the agricultural subsidies. The list of the selected bodies will be kept updated regularly by the region.

Targeted areas: the whole Region

Aid intensity: 80% of the eligible costs, for a max of €1,500/holding .

Budget: 2.17 Meuro (4.95 Meuro total public).

Output indicators: 3.720 farmers; foresters: 400.

- **On-farm investments (Article 26 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 121)**

Objectives: The measure aims to modernisations/improvement of productive sectors by, reducing production costs, guiding production in line with foreseeable market trends, improving qualitative standards, encouraging new outlets for agricultural products, improving production, handling & preparation of agricultural products, facilitating the adoption and application of new technologies, promoting; diversification (bio-energy), and supporting reconversion of non competitive sectors (i.e. tobacco), ,

Actions: Investments intended to a): modernise of the agricultural holdings and the increase of their economic performance (through the reduction of costs, the innovation of products/processes and the enhancement of quality) and b): the promotion of environmental sustainability, occupational safety, animal hygiene and welfare; diversification of agricultural production (bio-energy, short rotation coppice), water management improvement, energy production (within 1 MW) to be used in the holding, land improvement, investments to prevent damages to the crops, investments in relation to integrated and organic farming. Investments will be diversified by area and type of agricultural activities according to identified territorial needs and structural disadvantage.

Type of investment: Business plan should detail all types of investments (creation/improvement of buildings/premises for processing, and marketing agricultural products in the farm, acquisition/improvement of technological structures, machineries, technological equipment, intervention for saving water, , investments to produce energy-less than 1 MW from renewable sources to be used in the farm and ensuring a positive carbon dioxide balance, short rotation coppice, intangible investments (licences, patents, software) foreseen within the eligible actions, specifying the added value expected from the implementation of actions, overhead costs. Overhead costs: max 12% of the total cost of the investment

Existing and newly introduced Community standards: max. 36-months derogations will be allowed to farmers to fulfil standards based on Directive 91/676/EC. Derogations will be allowed to young farmers for existing EU standards too.

Targeting: cereals, fruit and vegetable, olive-oil, wine, meat, tobacco sectors are targeted. Strategic objectives and interventions within a productive sector are identified and prioritized in order to respond to sectoral weaknesses highlighted in the analysis. Strategic objectives and interventions are also prioritized at rural area level.

Beneficiaries: farmers and their association

Intensity of aid: in less-favoured area: 60% for young farmers, 50% for other farmers; in other areas: 50% for young farmers, 40% for other farmers

Budget: 23.96 Meuro (54.47 Meuro total public)

Output indicators: 1.200 farmers; 121.05 Meuro total investments

- **Improvement of the economic value of the forests (Article 27 R. 1698/05 – codes 122)**

Objectives: The measure aims at increasing the productivity and the economic value of forests, even in relation to energy production, by enhancing the production of wood, introducing innovation in wood processing and trading, improving forest management and equipment to be used by forest owners to work wood in the forest.

Action: 1): improving forests in order to enhance quality of wood; action 2): acquisition of installations, machineries, equipment, including software improving sustainable forest management (felling, harvesting, storing), 3) acquisition of machineries intended for first treatment of wood in the forests and widening the range of possible utilisation of wood; 4): creation /improvement of forest roads.

Types of investment: tangible investments linked to forest productivity and improvement wood quality like changing type of trees – (i.e. coppice forest versus high/timber forest), machinery/installation/equipment intended for sound forest utilisation, and construction/acquisition of forests roads; intangible investments: Overhead costs: max 12% of the total cost of the investment (certification of forestry management certification (FSC, PEFC if linked to a specific investments), acquisition of know-how, software.

Requirements: forest management plan (over 100ha).

Beneficiaries: forest owners, communes or associations of communes.

Targeted areas: C and D rural areas.

Aid intensity: 60% of the eligible costs in mountain areas, less-favoured areas, 2000Natura and in the areas identified under Directives 79/409 and 92/43; 50% for the interventions in other areas. Min. € 20.000, max. € 500.000,

Budget: 2.90 Meuro (6.60 Meuro total public).

Output indicators: 250 farmers; total investments: 13.20 Meuro

- **Increase in the value added of the agricultural and forestry products (Article 28 R. 1698/05 – codes 123)**

Objectives: *Agricultural sector:* the measure aims at increasing added value of agricultural products by means of investments intended to rationalize and improve the processing and marketing conditions as well as to improve quality, to reduce negative environmental impacts, to introduce innovation and utilization of renewable energy and to fulfil environmental, hygiene and safety standards.

Forestry sector: the measure aims at increasing added value of forestry products by means of investments in favour to modernisation and output diversification, better

integration of production chain, encouraging utilisation of wood for energy production, innovation.

Action: improvement of processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products.

Investments: Agricultural sector: tangible investments like construction, acquisition, restructuring and modernization of structures for processing, marketing and conservation of products; acquisition of technological innovations; equipment/machines, including computer equipment and software; facilities for the energy production intended for the needs of the enterprise; creation of retailing (direct selling) facilities; trading development of the products; intangible investments (within 12% of the total investment) like participation into non officially recognized food quality schemes (ISO, EMAS) , (except for certification costs); acquisition of know-how, patents and licenses; Forestry sector: creation and modernization of the structures and equipment for the collection and first processing of wood and biomass, intangible investments (within 12% of the total investment).

Targeted productive sectors: Agricultural sectors: meat, milk, olive oil, wine, fruit and vegetable, floriculture, cereal and "minor" fruit. Strategic objectives and interventions have been prioritized at rural area level. Forestry sector: first processing of wood.

Beneficiaries: **agricultural sector:** micro-enterprises, small/medium enterprises (SME) processing and marketing products of Annex I of the Treaty; **forestry:** micro-enterprises.

Newly introduced Community standards: *not applicable*

Targeted areas: the whole regional territory

Aid intensity: Agricultural sector: 40% of the costs eligible for the micro and SME, Forestry sector: 40% of the eligible costs

Budget: 10.16 Meuro (23.11 Meuro total public).

Outputs indicator: agriculture: 60 enterprises; total investments: € 67.56 Meuro; forestry: 40 enterprises, 57.77 total investments

- **Cooperation for the development new products, methods and technologies in the agricultural, forestry and food sectors (Article 29 R. 1698/05 – codes 124)**

Objectives: The measure is aimed at the development of product/process technological innovation. This general objective should be pursued enhancing the cooperation within different subjects (producers, processors, research institutes). Operations should be targeted at the testing and introduction of new processes and products and innovative procedures in agriculture and forestry.

Actions: setting up cooperation projects

Eligible costs: costs related to cooperation like technical and scientific equipment/machinery, patent acquisition, software, advisory services, overhead costs.

Beneficiaries: consortium/associations including agricultural and forestry holdings, food enterprises, producer organisations, research institutes.

Targeted areas: the whole regional territory

Aid intensity: 70% of the eligible cost. Min. € 50.000, max. € 500.000

Budget: 5.81 Meuro (13.20 Meuro total public).

Output indicators: 95 cooperation projects

- **Food quality schemes (Article 32 of R. 1698/2005-code 132)**

Objectives: The measure aims at boosting the production of high quality agricultural products, developing new certification schemes according to Reg. 1783/2003, incentive for producers to adhere to officially recognised food quality schemes and stimulating the participation to certification and control systems.

Actions: to finance fixed costs for farmers derived from entering in/participating in a quality scheme insofar as products officially recognised at Community, national, regional levels are concerned.

Eligible operations: products to undergo certification should be officially recognised by specific provisions referring to this type of product.

Beneficiaries: farmers and their associations participating to the quality schemes listed below:

- Traditional specialities guaranteed (Council Regulation 509/2006) – 7 products
- Organic production of agricultural products (Council Regulation 2092/91)
- Quality wine produced in specified regions (Title VI of Council Regulation 1493/1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine)
 - 4 wines.
- Food quality schemes recognised by the region (Article 32(1) of Reg. 1698/2005): IGT (9 wines)

Requirements: the supervision of the schemes is ensured by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. The region will update the list of products participating in the abovementioned schemes.

Targeted areas: the whole regional territory

Aid intensity: 70% of the eligible costs within the limit of € 3.000 for max. 5 year.

Budget: 2.90 Meuro, 6.60 Meuro (total public).

Output indicators: 3.000 farmers

- **Information and the promotion of quality products (Article 33 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 133)**

Objectives: The general objective of the measure is to inform consumers and market operators about the existence and the characteristics of regional quality products in order to valorise them.

Actions: support to the realisation of information/promotion programs, such as a): participation in fairs and exhibitions, b): information, promotion, advertising activities

Admissible expenditure will be represented by all the cost incurred in the realisation of the information/promotion program, with the exception of administrative and personnel costs.

Beneficiaries: producers groups participating in a food quality schemes supported under measure 132.

Targeted areas: the whole regional territory

Aids intensity: 70% of eligible costs. Min. € 50.000, max. € 500.000

Budget: 2.90 Meuro (6.60 Meuro total public).

Output indicators: 30 actions supported

Consistency with the first pillar: concerning to the promotion actions under regulation 2826/2000, initiatives presented under the PDR will be evaluated ex-ante and at the time of the payment in order to avoid double financing.

4.2. Axis II

- **Less Favoured Areas Compensatory Allowances Scheme in mountainous areas (article 37 of R. 1698/2005-code 211):**

Objectives: The aim of the measure is to maintain sustainable farming in the mountain areas avoiding land abandonment and ensuring viability to farmers.

Actions: payment of Compensatory Allowances.

Requirements: farmers must undertake to farm in LFA for min. 5 years from 1st payment, have a minimum 0.8 LU/Ha and maximum stocking level of 3 LU/Ha, and comply with cross-compliance.

Beneficiaries: farmers in mountain areas which have at least 2 ha UAA.

Intensity of aid: the amount of the Compensatory Allowance is diversified according to the farm size (the maximum payment of € 180/ha is allowed to farm up to 5 hectares seize).

Budget: 15.62 Meuro (35.50 Meuro total public).

Output indicators: 3.150 agricultural holdings, 90.000 ha.

- **Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas (article 37 of R. 1698/2005-code 212):**

Objective: The aim of the measure is to maintain sustainable farming disadvantaged areas other than mountainous to avoid land abandonment and ensure viability to farmers.

Requirements: farmers must undertake farming in LFA for min. 5 years from 1st payment, farming min. 0.2ha, have a min. 0.8 LU/Ha and max. 3 LU/Ha stocking density and complying with cross-compliance.

Beneficiaries: farmers with at least 2 ha UAA.

Intensity of aid: the amount of the allowance is diversified according to the farm size (the maximum payment of € 120/ha is allowed to farm up to 5 hectares seize)

Budget: 3.12 Meuro (7.10 Meuro total public).

Output indicators: 1.000 holdings supported and 15.000Ha

- **Agro-environmental payments (Article 39 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 214)**

Objectives: The measure intend to contribute to the sustainable development of the rural areas, to answer the requests in terms of environmental services by the farmers, to boost extensification of the farming activities, improve water and soil quality, introduce and maintain of agricultural systems of production compatible with the safeguard of the environment.

The measure is composed of 4 actions:

1-Integrated agriculture

2-Organic farming

3-Safeguard of the natural fertility of the "Fucino Valley"

- (1) Integrated production consists of supporting low environmental impact agricultural methods in a variety of vegetable crops. *Expected environmental advantages* deriving from implementation of the measure are: the improvement of quality of soil, the increase of quality of surface and underground water, biodiversity and food safety enhancement. *Commitments:* input reduction (at least 30% reduction compared to the ordinary input administration in "normal" agricultural methods), all other obligations imposed by the "Integrated production rules" defined by the national authorities. *Aid intensity:* annual support (for a period of 5 years) varies according to type of crops and rural areas. *Target areas:* areas under erosion, SPAs/SCAs, NVZ). Premium paid are indicated in the table below:

establishment:

Cereals	Fodder	Vegetables	Olive	Grape	Fruit
€ 100	€ 70	€ 300	€ 200	€ 450	€ 500

maintenance:

Cereals	Fodder	Vegetables	Olive	Grape	Fruit
€ 70	€ 50	€ 250	€ 150	€ 350	€ 400

- (2) Action B - Organic farming provides a support for farmers who convert/maintain their holding to organic farming. *Commitments:* farmer must convert/maintain the entire UAA to organic farming according to Reg. (EEC) 2092/91. *Expected environmental advantages* deriving from implementation of low-impact agricultural methods are the improvement of quality of soil, improvement of biodiversity, preservation of traditional agricultural methods, increased quality of surface and underground water. *Target areas:* SPAs/SCAs, NVZ) *Aid intensity:* annual support (for a period of 5 years) varies according to type of crops and type of rural areas, as indicated in the table below:

establishment:

Cereals	Fodder	Vegetables	Olive	Grape	Fruit
€ 180	€ 120	€ 500	€ 600	€ 700	€ 700

maintenance:

Cereals	Fodder	Vegetables	Olive	Grape	Fruit
€ 150	€ 100	€ 400	€ 500	€ 600	€ 600

and :

-organic beef⁹: € 300

-organic milk¹⁰: € 350

- (3) Action C) - Improving soil fertility will be applied in the Fucino highland area. The *expected environmental advantages* are the protection of soil improvement, improving water quality and the conservation of biodiversity. *Commitments* are: implementation of integrated farming practices, crops rotation (cereals), at least 50% of organic fertilization is to be used. *Aid intensity:* € 450/ha. *Target areas:* "Fucino Valley"

The calculations justifying the grant amounts are being described and have been elaborated by Region and certified by the Regional Agency for Agriculture Development. Cross-compliance and minimum fertilizers and pesticides requirements according to Reg. n. 1782/2003, national compulsory condition and normal agricultural practices have been taken into account, as baseline for the abovementioned calculations.

Beneficiaries: farmers

Targeted areas: Priorities will be given to Natura2000 sites and to rural areas presenting specific environmental problems to be addressed by individual agri-environmental action.

Budget: 26.87 Meuro (61.07 Meuro total public)

⁹ cumulative payment with fodder organic payment is excluded

¹⁰ cumulative payment with fodder organic payment is excluded

Overall output indicators: 47.000ha, 3.100 beneficiaries

- **Non productive investments (Article 49 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 216)**

Objectives: the measure aims to maintain and valorise landscape and territorial elements/features, to enhance/protection natural resources, enhance attractiveness of areas of natural interest (Natura2000 or other high nature value areas), to maintain a proper balance between agricultural activities and protections of habitats and biodiversity.

Actions: The measure includes the following actions: a) improvement of landscape features (trees, hedgerows, ponds, b) creation of buffer zones on riparian areas, c) creation of wet areas, d) prevention of damage to farmed animals by wild animals (wolves, wild boars), e) investments on the farm for public fruition of Natura 2000 sites.

Investments: actions a): acquisition of trees and plantation, creation/improvement of hedgerows, ponds; action b): creation of buffer zones, acquisition of plants and other types of vegetation; action c): creation and/or improvement of wet areas; action d) creation of fencing (including electrified fencing) to prevent wild animals attacks to livestock, e): pathways, signposts, bird watching areas in Natura2000 sites.

Beneficiaries: farmers (for all actions), "Consorti di bonifica" (only for actions C and D)

Targeted areas: C and D rural areas and Natura2000 sites outside C and D rural areas.

Aid intensity: 80% of the admissible costs for investments in mountainous areas, disadvantaged areas, N2000 sites, 70% anywhere else.

Budget: 2.49 Meuro (5.68 Meuro total public)

Output indicators: 230 farmers; 7.57 Meuro total investments

- **First Forestation of agricultural land grant and premium scheme (Article 43 of R. 1698/2005-code 221):**

Objectives: The measure aims to increase area under forestry & contributes to climate change mitigation; diversification of farming activity by increasing the production of sustainable source of timber for energy, improve water quality, landscape improvement, increasing biodiversity and creating/improving natural environment, and protecting soil against erosion.

Actions: payment for first Afforestation of agricultural land, maintenance costs and annual premium for income losses. Four types of plantations are eligible: a) permanent forest with environmental and/or protective purpose; in this case the commitment lasts 15 years but the surface is classified as a forest on a permanent basis; b) long/medium cycle forest, for high quality wood production (commitment 15 years); c) medium-short forestry (with rotation time of 11-15 years), d) fast growing species for biomass production (rotation time of at least 11 years and less than 15 years).

Provisions and criteria for the selection of the areas to be afforested are taking into account the local conditions and are compatible with the environmental requirements.

Beneficiaries: farmers and their associations, legal persons of private law, communes and association of communes.

Definition of farmer: farmer who obtains at least 25% of his income and who dedicates at least 25% of his time to the agricultural activity

Definition of agricultural land: arable land (cereals), vegetables, permanent crops, cultivated/used within 3 precedent years before aid application

Targeted areas: priority will be given to B rural areas, (areas under erosion threat) and NVZs).. Afforestation for biomass production will take place only in B and C rural areas

Methodology for calculating establishment & maintenance costs is defined in the RDP.

Aid intensity and grants: support will cover the first establishment costs, an annual premium for maintenance for a maximum of five years, an annual premium for loss of income for a maximum of 15 years. Public bodies will receive only the contribution for establishment costs. Support will be split up according to the following scheme:

- permanent forest = max. admissible expenditure for establishment 6.500 Euro/Ha, premium for maintenance 600 Euro/year for 2 years and of € 360/ha a year for the 3 following years, premium for loss of income 700 Euro/Ha. For private law bodies and natural persons other than farmers, premium is 150 Euro/Ha.
- long/medium cycle forest = max admissible expenditure for establishment 5.000 Euro/Ha, premium for maintenance 600 Euro/year for 2 years and of € 360/ha a year for the 3 following years, premium for loss of income 700 Euro/Ha. For private law bodies and natural persons other than farmers, premium is 150 Euro/Ha.
- Medium-short forestry for biomass production and fast growing species: max admissible expenditure for establishment 3.500 Euro/Ha

For establishment costs, aid intensity is 80% in mountain areas, disadvantaged areas, and Natura 2000 areas, 70% anywhere else. For medium-short rotation forestry aid intensity is 70%.

Linkage with national programs: closely linked to national forest plan and regional forestry plan and EU forestry strategy and fire prevention programme

Budget: 9.37 Meuro (21.30 Meuro total public)

Outputs indicators: 570 farmers; afforested area: 1.700Ha

- **Afforestation of non agricultural land (Article 45 of R. 1698/2005-code 223):**

Objectives: The measure is aiming to prevent any further degradation of certain areas improve water quality and environment/landscape, increasing biodiversity, creating/improving natural environment, and protecting soil against erosion, contributing to climate change mitigation.

Actions: payment for establishment costs and, in case of abandoned land, for maintenance costs. Four types of plantings are identified: a): natural forests; b): plantation in depredated peri-urban areas (around highly populated/industrialized communes); c): establishment of windbreaks, shelterbelts trees corridors around rivers, main transport infrastructures (railways, roads) or productive settlements; d): plantation with fast growing species (more then 8 yrs) intended for biomass production.

Provisions for designation of the areas to be afforested take into account the local conditions and are compatible with the environmental requirements. Grassland, pasture are excluded from plantation.

Beneficiaries: Farmers, private forest holders, public forest holders, the Region, communes and association of communes, other bodies public.

Targeted areas: priority will be given to areas under erosion threat , areas with insufficient forest cover and in need of environmental improvement.

Aid intensity: *establishment costs:* 80% in the mountain areas, in disadvantaged areas and Natura2000 sites; 70% anywhere else (max. € 6.500/ha). *Maintenance costs* (in five years from establishment): € 600/ha a year for 2 years and of € 360/ha a year for the 3 following years.

Linkage with national programs: closely linked to national forest plan and regional forestry plan and EU forestry strategy and fire prevention programme.

Outputs indicators: 115 beneficiaries, 1.200Ha afforested

Budget: 1.87 Meuro (4.26 Meuro total public)

- **Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions (Article 48 of R. 1698/2005-code 226):**

Objectives: The measure concerns the restoration of forests damaged by fire and natural disasters and the implementation of preventive actions, in regional areas classified as high forest fire risk according to the regional forest protection plan.

Actions: action 1): reconstitution of forestry potential damaged by fires or natural catastrophies; action 2): preventive actions against fires (only in areas ranking "high risk" of fire)

Interventions: action 1): cleaning, felling, trees planting, and maintenance (after planting) operations in damaged forests; action 2): enhancement of forests with preventive purposes (vegetation control, thinning), creation of firebreaks, acquisition of instruments supporting the implementation of preventive measures; realisation of infrastructures to fight against fires (forests roads, water management infrastructures).

Beneficiaries: The Region, communes or associations of communes, other public bodies (provinces, mountains communities), private forests owners and their association

Targeted areas: high and medium fire risk areas

Aids intensity: action a): 100% of admissible costs (Region, public beneficiaries), 80% (privates)

Linkage with national programs: closely linked to national forest plan and regional forestry plan and EU forestry strategy and fire prevention programme.

Budget: 1.24 Meuro (2.84 Meuro total public)

Output indicators: 90 reconstitution/preventive actions, 440Ha of supported forest, 3.52 Meuro of total investments.

- **Support for non-productive investments (Article 49 of R. 1698/2005-code 227)**

Objectives: The measure aims at enhancing multifunctionality of forests by encouraging investment in forests for provision public goods.

Actions: action a): investments to improve environmental role of forests; action b): valorise educational and recreational and aspects of forests.

Interventions: action a): investment related to silvi-culture in order to promote the creation of mature forests and to enhance their naturalistic value; action b): realisation of paths, touristic signs and other investments intended to valorise educational, recreational and naturalistic aspects of forests.

Linkage with national programs: closely linked to national forest plan and regional forestry plan and EU forestry strategy and fire prevention programme.

Beneficiaries: public bodies (Region, provinces, communes, Mountains Communities)

Targeted areas: D, C and B rural areas with priority given to intervention in forests in Regional, national parks, natural reserves, N2000 sites.

Aid intensity: 100% (public recipients), 70% (private recipients)

Budget: 1.87 Meuro (4.26 Meuro total public)

Output indicators: 100 actions supported, 5.32 Meuro of total investments.

4.3. Axis III

- **Diversification towards non agricultural activities (Article 53 of the R. 1698/05 – codes 311)**

Objectives: The aim of the measure is to promote multifunctionality in agriculture, increase off-farm income and farm diversification towards non agricultural activities such as social activities, rural tourism, handcraft activities and energy supply. Supporting a broad range of on-farm activities for farmers and their household members (accommodation/agri-tourism, marketing of local products, crafts, social services, education farms) a significantly increase of % holdings where fixed assets are used for non-agricultural activities should be achieved.

Actions: action A): agro-tourism; action B): creation of social, recreational, marketing of local products, activities, crafts; action C): energy production from renewable sources to be used for social purposes.

Operations to be supported: action A): restoration/improvement of existing farm/rural buildings to be used for accommodation; action B): investments for the realisation of educational and social activities (for elderly and disabled people) and handcraft activities; action C): investments on installation and equipment to produce energy from renewable sources (solar, wind, water); installation/equipment to produce biogas; investment on burner/heating equipment using biomass.

Beneficiaries: farmers and/or members of the farm household.

Target area: priority is being given to D and C rural areas. Interventions are also admissible in B rural areas.

Aid intensity: action A): 60% (D and C rural areas), 50% (B rural areas); action B): 50% (D and C rural areas), 40% (B rural areas); action C): 50% (D and C rural areas), 40% (B rural areas). State aid regime: "*De minimis*"

Budget: 6.50 Meuro (14.77 Meuro total public)

Output indicator: 150 agricultural holdings supported, 25 Meuro of total investments.

- **Support for business creation and development (article 54 of R. 1698/2005-code 312):**

Objectives: The measure will support micro-enterprises in order to develop local economy, in the aim of halting depopulation in rural areas, positioning rural areas to provide economic activity to attract people to live and work there.

Actions: action A): support to maintain/promote traditional (local) craft activities; B): creation of micro trading enterprises.

Operations to be supported: support for the development of the micro enterprises (overhead costs, tangible and intangible investments, installation, equipment necessary to perform the supported activities)

Beneficiaries: rural dwellers involved in or willing to establish micro-enterprise.

Target area: C and d rural areas

Aid intensity: 50% of eligible costs. State aid regime: "*De minimis*". The measure will be implemented according to the Leader approach.

Budget: 2.22 Meuro (5.06 Meuro total public).

Output indicator: 300 micro-enterprises

- **Encouragement of tourism activities (Article 55 of R. 1698/2005-code 313)**

Objectives: the measure aims to maximise sustainable tourism potential of all rural areas through the realisation of necessary investments to valorise specific areas or local products as to attract tourists, of necessary infrastructure for reception and information of visitors and tourists, promotion and development of the countryside as a recreational resource for all.

Actions: action 1): tourism promotion linking tourism to patterns of specific areas and local products; action 2): creation of infrastructure which facilitates access and fruition of tourist rural areas; action 3): information technologies to promote rural tourism making use information material (even innovative);

Operations to be supported: action 1): realisation of kiosks, signposts, utilisation of traditional buildings to support local tourism; action 2): creation of small accommodation facilities using traditional buildings; action 3): use of innovative communication technologies to promote/offer tourism package, leaflets, and other material to inform on /promote tourism.

Beneficiaries: agri-tourism associations, association of communes and mountain communities, management bodies of the "roads of the wine, tourist promotion associations.

Target areas: C and D rural areas

Aid intensity: up to 60% of eligible costs for private beneficiaries and up to 80% for public beneficiaries. State aid regime: "*De minimis*"

Budget: 2.22 Meuro (5.06 Meuro total public).

Output indicator: 70 beneficiaries, 7.23 Meuro of total investments

- **Basic services for rural population and economy (Article 52bii and 56 of R. 1698/2005-code 321):**

Objectives: The measure is aiming at supplying basic services to rural population in order to improve quality of life in rural areas by widening services to local population.

Actions: a): small scale transportation/mobility services; b): improvement/spreading the use of local ICT capacity/technology c): creation of social services (elderly people, child care, etc.); d): public installations intended for energy production from biomass to be used for public purposes; .e): improvement of distribution of energy (power) to holdings; f): public installations to improve water distribution network

Beneficiaries: communes and their associations

Target areas: C and D rural areas, LAG,s

Aid intensity: 80% (all communes with more than 2.500 inhabitants); 100% of eligible costs (communes with less than 2.500 inhabitants)

Budget: 3.15 Meuro (7.17 Meuro total public)

Output indicators: 90 actions supported, 8.97 Meuro of total investments

- **Village renewal (Article 52b-ii and 56 of R. 1698/2005-code 322)**

Objectives: The measure is supporting investments for the renovation of villages relevant from historical, cultural, architectural points of view.

Actions: actions1: supporting investments for the renovation of rural buildings to be used for social, touristic, cultural activities beneficial to local rural population in areas relevant from the tourist reasons and/or located in protected areas, or relevant for

historic, and eno-gastronomic point of view; action 2): renovation of elements characterizing the rural villages (arcades, fountains, courtyards).

Beneficiaries: local administrative bodies (Provinces, communes and their associations, mountain communities), private owners of the buildings (to be used for the purposes indicated in the measure)

Target areas: C and D rural areas; the measure can be applied in B1 rural areas

Aid intensity: 50% of eligible costs for private beneficiaries, 70% for public beneficiaries. State aid regime: “*De minimis*”

Budget: 3.15 Meuro (7.17 Meuro total public)

Output indicators: 60 villages supported, 14.35 Meuro of total investments

- **Conservation and upgrading of rural heritage (Article 57 of R. 1698/2005-code 323)**

Objectives: increase the attractiveness of rural areas by improving the management practices of protected and High Nature Value areas.

Actions: setting down of Natura2000 sites management plans and conservation/management plan of High Nature Value areas.

Beneficiaries: public administrations (Region, Provinces, Communes), officially recognised management bodies of the protected sites.

Target areas: SIC/SPA sites, priorities is given to C and D rural areas

Aids intensity: up to 100% of eligible expenditure.

Budget: 1.30 Meuro (2.95 Meuro total public).

Outputs indicator: 20 actions supported, 2.95 Meuro of total investments

- **A training and information measures for economic actors operating in the fields covered by axis 3 (article 58 of R. 1698/2005-code 331):**

The measure is intended for supporting training and information activities for the diversification of rural economy. It is implemented under Leader approach.

- **A skills-acquisition and animation measure with a view to preparing and implementing a local development strategy (article 59 of R. 1698/2005-code 341):**

Skills acquisition is envisaged for the rural actors involved various measures under axis 3. It is implemented under Leader approach.

4.4. AXIS IV: LEADER

- **Local development strategies (Article 61-64 of the R. 1698/05- codes 41 including code 411, code 412, and code 413):**

Objective: The measure aims to deliver integrated value-added measures across (mainly) C and D rural territories.

Admissible area: it will be possible to implement Leader strategies on rural areas C and D. Communes located in B areas could be also included in the Leader territory. Overall the area covered by Leader approach is 9.200 km² and the population in the areas is about 600.000 inhabitants. 6 to 7 LAGS will be selected.

Selection criteria and procedures: LAGs will have to 1) consist in a public-private partnership (socio-economic partners and other representative at least 50% of the partnership, at the decision-making level); 2) propose a strategy concerning an admissible area; 3) propose a strategy on an area with population between 15.000 and 120.000 inhabitants. LAGs will be selected by tender. Selection will be based on the characteristics of the area, the partnership and the strategy and on the coherence between strategy and financial resources. A priority will be given to the LAGs who will integrate cooperation and innovation into their local development strategy.

Implementation procedures: final beneficiaries will be local entities or the LAGs themselves. In the first case, LAGs will select the final beneficiaries and check the eligibility of expenditure. In the second case, the MA will select the projects and check the eligibility of expenditure. In both cases, regional PA will make the payments;

Budget: *measure 411:* 1.26 Meuro (2.87 Meuro total public); *measure 412:* 1.68 Meuro (3.83 Meuro total public); *measure 413:* 3.37 Meuro (7.67 Meuro total public)

- **Running the local action group, acquiring skills & animating the territory (code 431):**

Objective: The measure aims to provide LAGs with sufficient resources & expertise to efficiently administer measures under axes 3 & 4.

Scope&actions: studies on the areas concerned by strategies, information and animation on the strategies and the areas, training of personnel, running costs.

Limit on share of LAG budget for overheads: admin budget for each LAG limited to 15% of public funding related to measure 410 at group and program level.

Management costs of LAG are limited to 10% of the LAG budget.

Aid intensity: up to 100 %of eligible expenditure.

Budget: 1.68 Meuro (3.8 Meuro total public).

- **Implementing co-operation projects (code 421):**

Objectives: The measure's **objective** is the reinforcement of local partnership and to the reduction of rural area's isolation.

Scope & actions: co-operation between leader and non-leader groups allowed provided project is leader led & co-ordinated. Only projects addressing one or more measures in axis 1, 2 and 3 are eligible for support. Preparation, co-ordination and

animation are eligible. Activities taking place in the EU eligible for funding. Co-operation must include implementation of a joint project. Special emphasis will be placed on co-operation at national level.

Procedure & timetable: Co-operation methodology must be integrated into business plan at outset. Value added benefit must be clear.

Aid intensity: 100% of the eligible costs for animation; 50% of eligible expenditure.

Budget: 0.42 Meuro (0.95 Meuro total public).

5. FINANCIAL ASPECT

5.1. The EAFRD'S annual contribution (in EUR)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
EAFRD total	22.726.000	22.593.000	21.915.000	22.218.000	26.611.000	26.508.000	26.340.000	168.911.000

5.2. Financial scheme by Axis (Euro during the period)

Axis	Public expenditure		
	Total public expenditure	EAFRD rate (%)	EAFRD
Axis 1	165.072.109	44.00%	72.631 728
Axis 2	142.038.798	44.00%	62.497.070
Axis 3	42.227.753	44.00%	18.580.210
Axis 4	19.194.432	44.00%	8.445.550
Technical assistance	15.355.545	44.00%	6.756.440
Total	383.888.636	44.00%	168.911.000

5.3. Indicative distribution by rural development measure (in euros, totality of the period)

See annex

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AID MEASURES OF STATE

All the operations relating to the measure "increase in the value added of the agricultural and forestry products" (Article 28 R. 1698/05 – codes 123) fall within the scope of Article 36 of the Treaty.

Relative to the measures which do not fall within the scope of Article 36 of the Treaty, the programme indicates the respect of the "De-minimis"- regulation (measures 124, 311, 312, 313, 321, 322, 323).

The Region does not envisage additional aid for the measures which enter into the scope of Article 36 of the Treaty.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLEMENTARITY

Structural funds

ERDF

The interventions envisaged by the PDR are complementary and synergistic with those of the OP ERDF. The areas for interventions (in each axis), where complementarity and demarcation problems could be raised, have been defined in the program as follows:

Axis 1: infrastructures, research,, logistic, energy. The responsibility for intervention is clearly indicated for the funds involved.

Axis 2: Risk prevention can represent an area for overlapping between funds. However fire risk prevention in the forests is exclusively under responsibility of the EARDF (Measure 226). Insofar as hydro geologic risk (landslides) interventions under EARDF are limited in areas classified at risk level 1 and 2.

Axis 3: diversification of economy into non agricultural activities, micro-enterprises, tourism, basic services in rural areas, Natura2000 management plans, training and information. Where the interventions are not carried out exclusively by EAFRD, criteria for demarcation with other funds (regional fund) are identified in the program (beneficiaries, areas involved, scale of the intervention).

A representative on the SF managing authorities will participate in the program's monitoring committee.

ESF

The fund will intervene as follow: promotion of suitable crosscutting training system involving several areas/department of the regional administration; training of expert and advisory services operators, training of the economic actors involved in the implementation of Axis III strategies (C and D areas), operators in the agrifood industry.

Fishery fund (FEF)

The possible overlapping between funds is excluded on the basis of remits of each fund. The possible overlapping between aqua-environment and agri-environment does not exist.

LAGs do not overlap with CAGs areas identified according to fishery fund.

CAP's first pillar complementarity and demarcation

The 2003 reform has introduced important innovations in the CAP. The programme will be complementary with these innovations. The introduction of the single farm payment gives farmers the freedom to produce what the market requires. This instrument however could have negative impacts, such as the abandonment of agricultural land (especially in less favoured areas). In order to avoid these negative

effects, the programme will help to re-orient the productions and will support farm competitiveness, through the measures of axis 1 (investments) and axis 3 (multi-functionality of farms and enhancement of rural areas).

In order to avoid double financing that could occur in the more significant regional productive sectors (wine, olive-oil, fruit and vegetable), demarcation criteria have been set-up with interventions foreseen in the relevant CMOs regulations. For the main productive sectors in the region, the demarcation between EU financial instruments is based on the typology of interventions, dimension of the financial intervention and beneficiaries.

8. PROVISIONS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Competent authorities and the responsible organizations of the implementation of the programme:

Management authority: Direction regional "Agriculture, forests and rural development".

Paying agency: AGEA (organisation national)

Certifying body: Price Waterhouse

8.1. The system of monitoring and of evaluation

The Managing Authority will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation system, taking account of the requirements laid down in the CMEF.

The monitoring committee will be set up within three months of EU approval of the program and chaired by the Presidente della Giunta Regionale. It will include representatives from managing authority, regional department of Agriculture, LAGs, representatives of other EU funds, farming & rural bodies, Ministry of Finance, local communes, environmental and equality interests and relevant regional departments and bodies and will oversee the implementation of the program.

The monitoring system will utilise the common indicators set up at community level. The information will be sent regularly, and an annual report will be elaborated by the 30 June of every year. The evaluation process will be realised according to the regulation prescriptions. The Monitoring Committee's members are listed in the programme.

8.2. Provisions to ensure information and publicity

The management authority will be responsible for the setting up of the communication plan. The information and publicity actions will aim at will benefit them potential (farmers, professional organizations, economic and social partners, etc.) as the public in general.

In a first phase the information and communication actions will concern the programme and its contents. In the successive phases, the communication will also be centered on the results of the programme. Concerning information on the programme, it will also include the administrative and selection

procedures of the projects and the persons responsible for each measure. Among the means of communication used appear: web sites, newsletter, booklets, and articles in the local press, television, radio, press conferences.

The Managing Authority will be responsible for ensuring the program is effectively publicised and highlights the role of EU assistance. The program and a summary of it will then be circulated to interested parties – including partners from the consultation process – and potential beneficiaries. Seminars and presentations will be organised where necessary and appropriate references to the program will be made on the websites of the implementing bodies and in their periodic publications. In addition, all beneficiaries will be informed of the EAFRD element of assistance and there will be an acknowledgement of the EU contribution in all related publicity over the implementation period.

9. PARTNERSHIP ACCORDING TO ART. 6 OF REGULATION NO. 1698/2005

9.1. The consultation process:

An extended and comprehensive consultation process has been put in place. All the parties bringing relevant interests and useful contribution to the definition of the RDP were consulted.

9.2. Consultation results:

The program summarises comments from all the consulted parties (political parties, government departments, farm bodies, environmental bodies, public bodies and rural economy groups). Discussion was more intensive were: territorialisation, integrated approaches in the implementation of measures, complementarity, and balance of resources between the axes/measures. The discussion on these topics was relevant in the definition of the overall regional strategy and in the preparation of the rural development program.

10. EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

The program confirms that equal opportunities and non-discrimination will be ensured. In this respect, the following guarantees are included:

- The design of various measures promotes an equitable approach.
- The involvement of women, young people and older workers is identified as a priority for the program and expressly incorporated in measures under Axis 3.
- Equality of participation will be fostered at monitoring committee, selection panel and project levels.
- In line with the CMEF, relevant data will be collected on male and female participation in the program. This will be made available to the managing authority, the monitoring committee and the external evaluators for the purpose of assessing the promotion of equality.

Program and project level evaluations will assess the extent to which equality has been promoted

11. DESCRIPTION OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIONS

Technical assistance envisages financing:

- 1) of administrative management and procedural (strengthening of the activity of physical and financial follow-up, monitoring committee, support preparation for activities of information and of control, etc)
- 2) the financing of strategic and more qualitative actions (permanent follow-up and integrated analysis of programming, regular technical meetings with other regional administrations, territorial project drawing-up and subject of integration of the rural areas, etc)

Annex:

Axe/Mesure	Total dépenses publiques	Dépenses privées	Coût total
111 Formation professionnelle et actions informatives	6602884	733654	7336538
112 Installation des jeunes agriculteurs	41268030	0	41268030
113 Retraite anticipée	1650720	0	1650720
114 Utilisation de services consultatifs	4952164	1238041	6190205
115 Création de services de gestion, d'aide et de consultation	0	0	0
121 Modernisation des exploitations agricoles	54473798	66579085	121052883
122 Améliorer la valeur économique des forêts	6602884	6602884	13205768
123 Valoriser les produits agricoles et forestiers	23110095	34665144	57775239
124 Coopération au développement de nouveaux produits	13205768	19808654	33014422
125 Infrastructure liée au développement et à l'adaptation ...	0	0	0
126 Restaurer le potentiel de la production agricole	0	0	0
131 Respecter les normes basées sur la législation communautaire	0	0	0
132 Participation des agriculteurs aux programmes pour la qualité alimentaire	6602882	3555399	10158281
133 Activités d'information et de promotion	6602884	2829807	9432691
141 Agriculture de semi-subsistance	0	0	0
142 Groupes de producteurs	0	0	0
Total Axe 1 - Competitivité	165072109	136012668	301084777
211 Versements aux agriculteurs des régions montagneuses	35509700	0	35509700
212 Versements aux agriculteurs des régions à handicaps, autres que...	7101941	0	7101941
213 Versements Natura 2000 et versements liés à la directive...	0	0	0
214 Versements agri-environnement	61076682	0	61076682
215 Versements protection des animaux	0	0	0
216 Investissements non productifs	5681552	1893851	7575403
221 Premier boisement de terre agricole	21305820	7101940	28407760
222 Premier établissement de systèmes agroforestiers sur...	0	0	0
223 Premier boisement de terre non agricole	4261164	1420388	5681552
224 Versements Natura 2000	0	0	0
225 Versements forêt-environnement	0	0	0
226 Restaurer le potentiel forestier et introduire la prévention...	2840775	710194	3550969
227 Investissements non productifs	4261164	1065291	5326455
Total Axe 2 - Environnement	142038798	12191664	154230462
311 Diversification en activités non agricoles	14779714	22169568	36949282
312 Création et développement d'entreprises	5067330	5067330	10134660
313 Promotion d'activités touristiques	5067330	2171713	7239043
321 Services de base pour l'économie et la population rurale	7178718	1794679	8973397
322 Renouveau et développement villageois	7178718	7178718	14357436
323 Conservation et amélioration de l'héritage rural	2955943	0	2955943
331 Formation et information	0	0	0
341 Acquisition de compétences, animation et mise en œuvre de...	0	0	0
Total Axe 3 - Diversification et Qualité de la vie	42227753	38382008	80609761
411 Mise en œuvre de stratégies de développement local. Compétitivité	2879164	959721	3838885
412 Mise en œuvre de stratégies de développement local. Environnement/terre	3838886	1645237	5484123
413 Mise en œuvre de stratégies de développement local. Qualité de vie	7677773	2559257	10237030
421 Mise en œuvre de projets de coopération	959723	0	959723
431 Diriger le groupe d'action locale, acquérir des compétences et...	3838886	0	3838886
Total Axe 4 - Leader	19194432	5164215	24358647
511 Assistance technique	15355545	0	15355545
Total	383888636	191750555	575639191