



Smart Villages Webinar: Poland

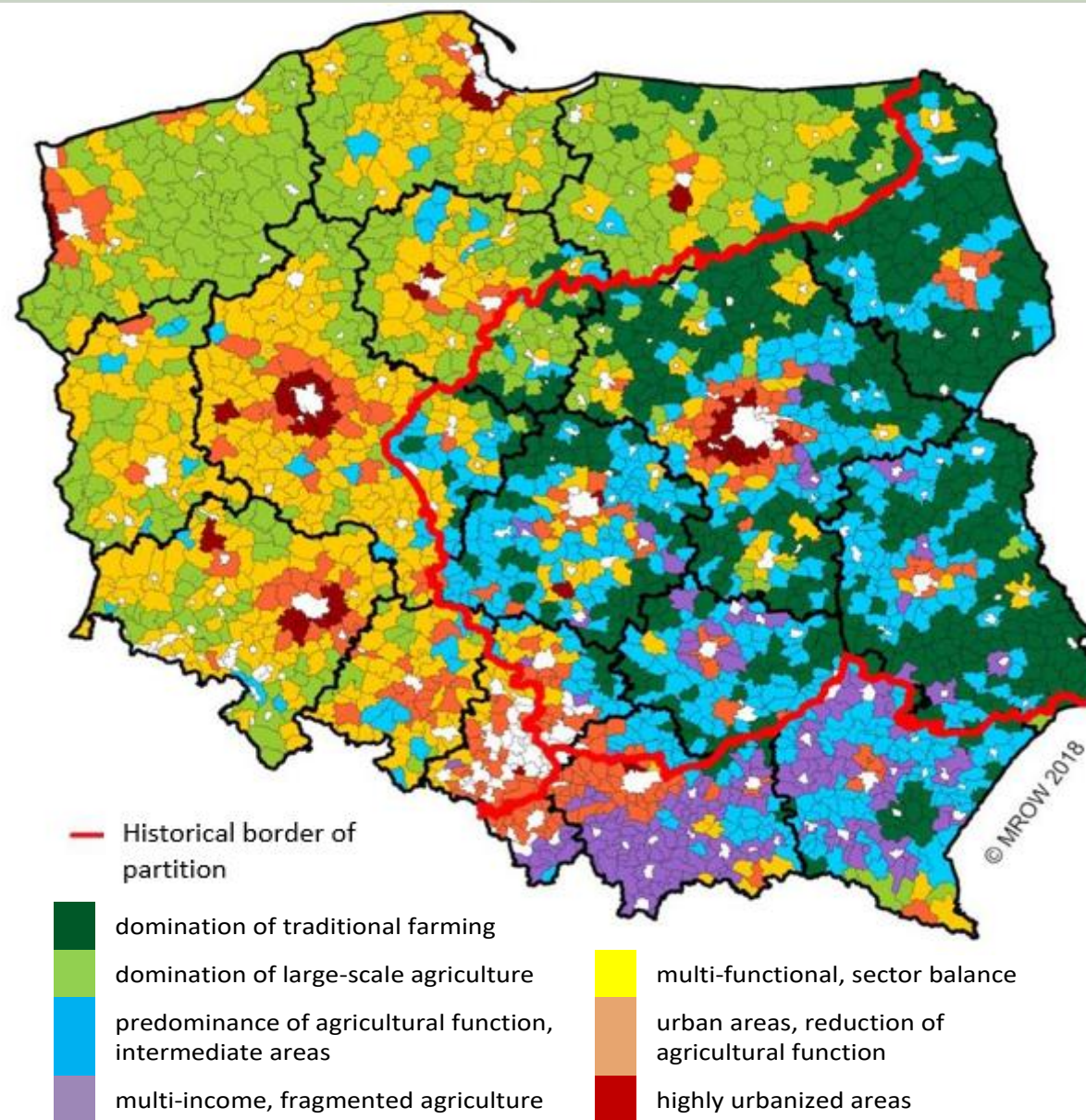
*How to design the future support framework
in the CAP Strategic Plans and Operational Programmes*

Ryszard Kamiński
Warsaw, 1 April 2020



Spatial diversity of rural areas

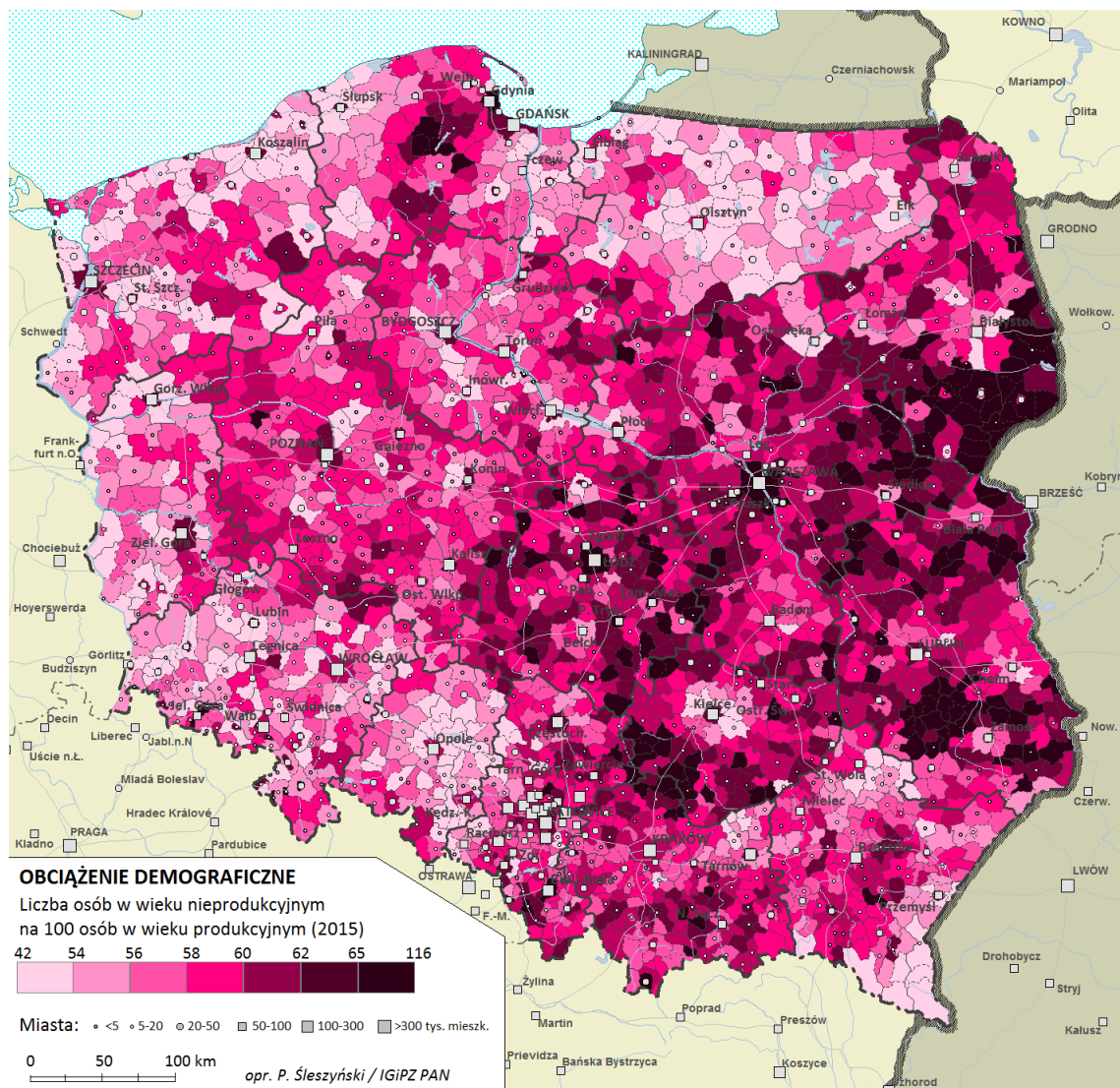
- Rural areas are **spatially diverse**.
- Their development is the result of historical factors, natural resources, infrastructure, human and social capital, and access to markets.
- The level of socio-economic development of rural areas **largely improved** in recent years.
- There is **still a persistent imbalance** in the level of development of rural communes **relative to urban** and **within rural** communes.





Demography and labour market in rural areas

Demographic burden by municipalities in 2015.

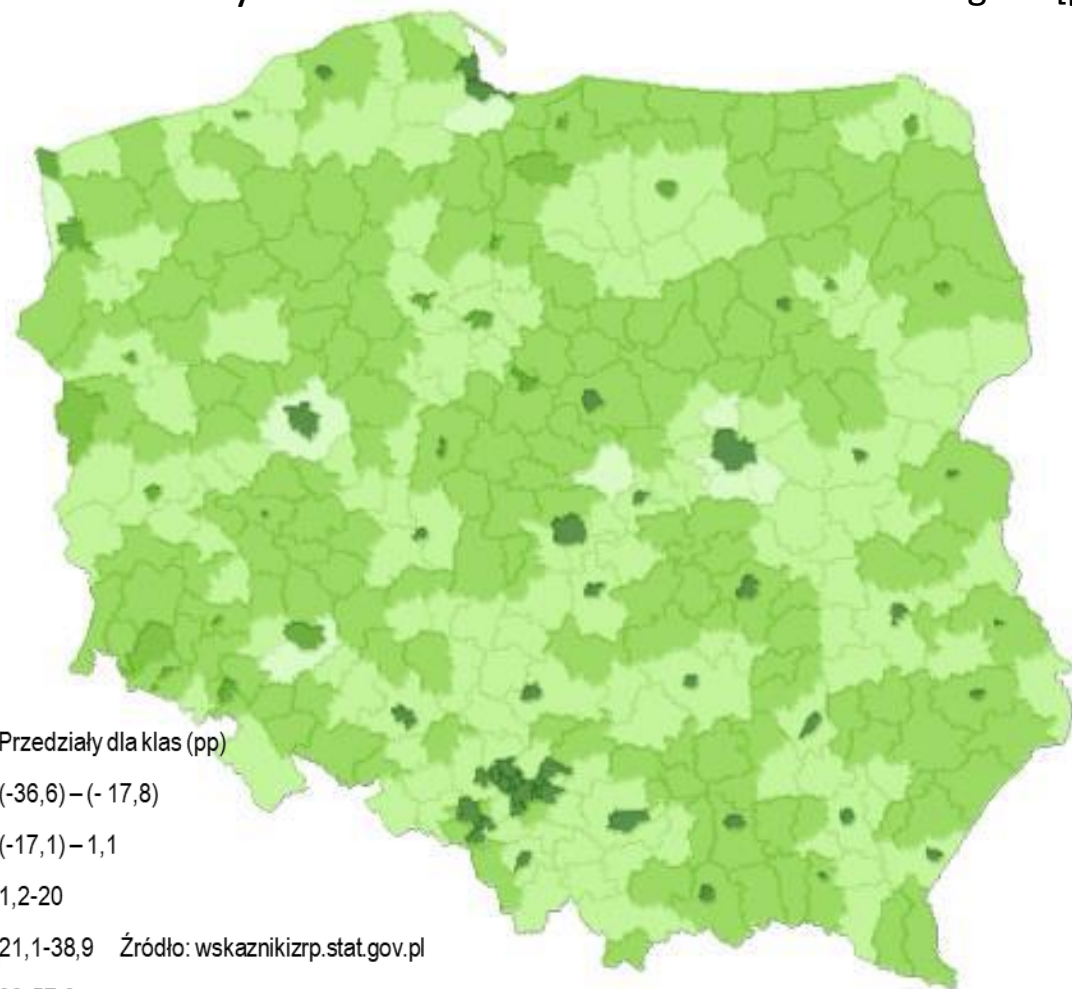


- Polish rural areas have one of the **most favourable** age structures in the EU. Median age of inhabitants - 39 years.
- **Relatively large** share of young farmers- over 12%.
- **Positive migration trend** to rural areas until 2030 (around large agglomerations), and
- **Depopulation in peripheral** areas and Eastern Poland (mostly young, educated and females).
- **Labour market** - spatially diverse (workers are in other areas than jobs). Low population mobility.
- **Aging society** – particularly in areas with high depopulation.



Education and poverty in rural areas

Participation of children in pre-school education in the countryside. Deviation from the value for the region [p.p.]



80% of rural families aspire for children to have a university degree. Currently, approximately 10% of the rural population has higher education. It is necessary to ensure **equal opportunities in education**.

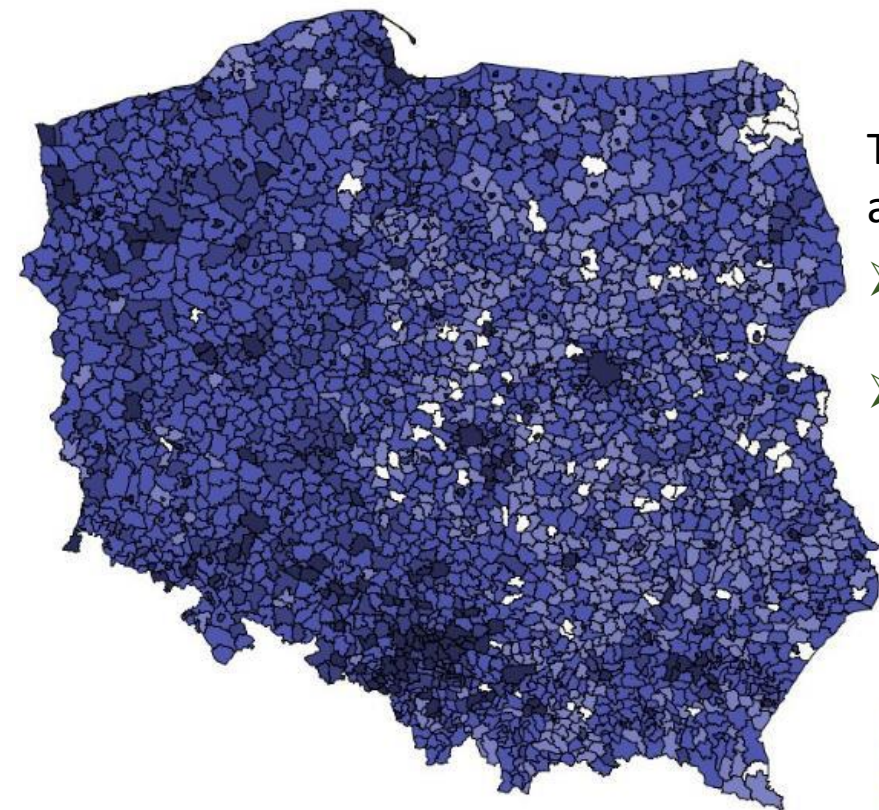
- The rural areas have **worse access to education**. Mainly in peripheral areas.
- The **larger the place**, the better the exam results.
- **Despite 3.5 fold increase in the number of kindergartens and nurseries** (since 1990) the number is still to low.
- Demographic change results in **closing of small schools**.
- 54 agricultural schools, agricultural advisory system.
- **The poverty level is falling in** rural areas, but still high – ca. 20%.
- „Family 500+” payment caused a drop in poverty by 5% in 2016.



Information and Communications Technology

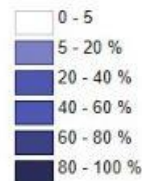
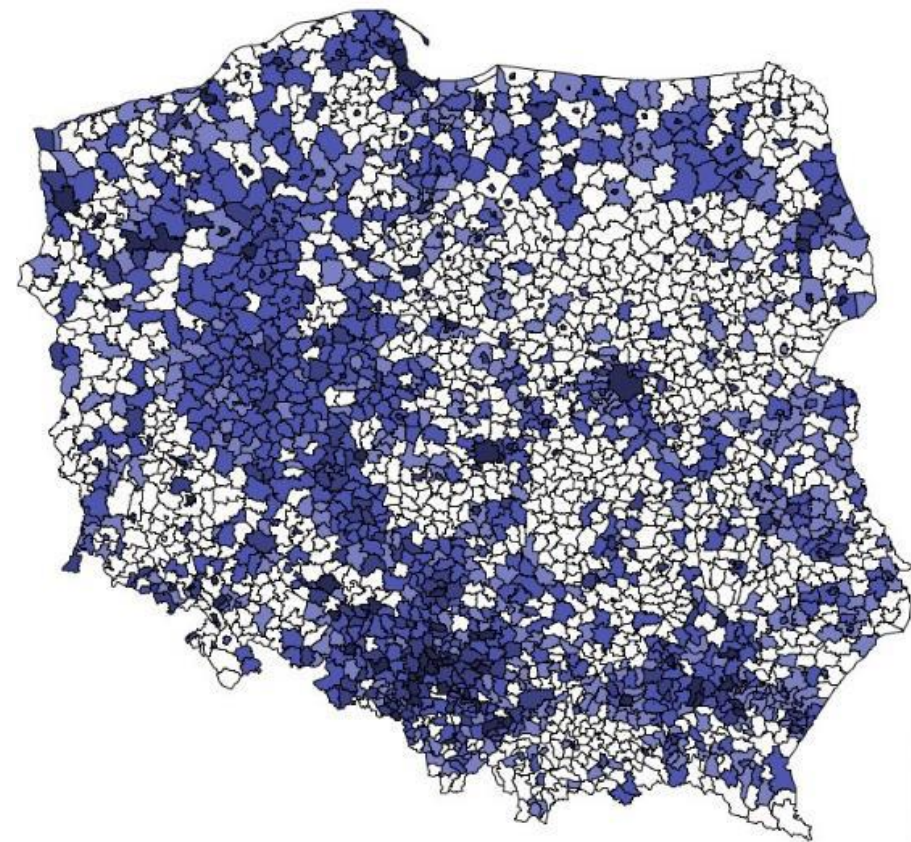
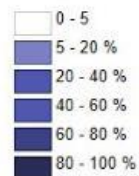
Access to internet services - 30 MB/s [%]

Access to internet services - 100 MB/s [%]



Technology expansion in rural areas. Increased availability:

- **computers** from 67% to 75% (2011-2015)
- **Internet** from 19% to 72% (2005-2015)



An important factor differentiating rural areas from cities is a **limited use of high-speed Internet** (30 up to 100 Mb/s) in rural areas located away from urban centers.



Water management in rural areas and in agriculture

Poland is a country of **small water resources**.

Freshwater resources:

- PL – 1.5 thousand m³/ per capita
- Most of the EU MS: more than 5 thousand m³/per capita

Drought is becoming more common in Poland.

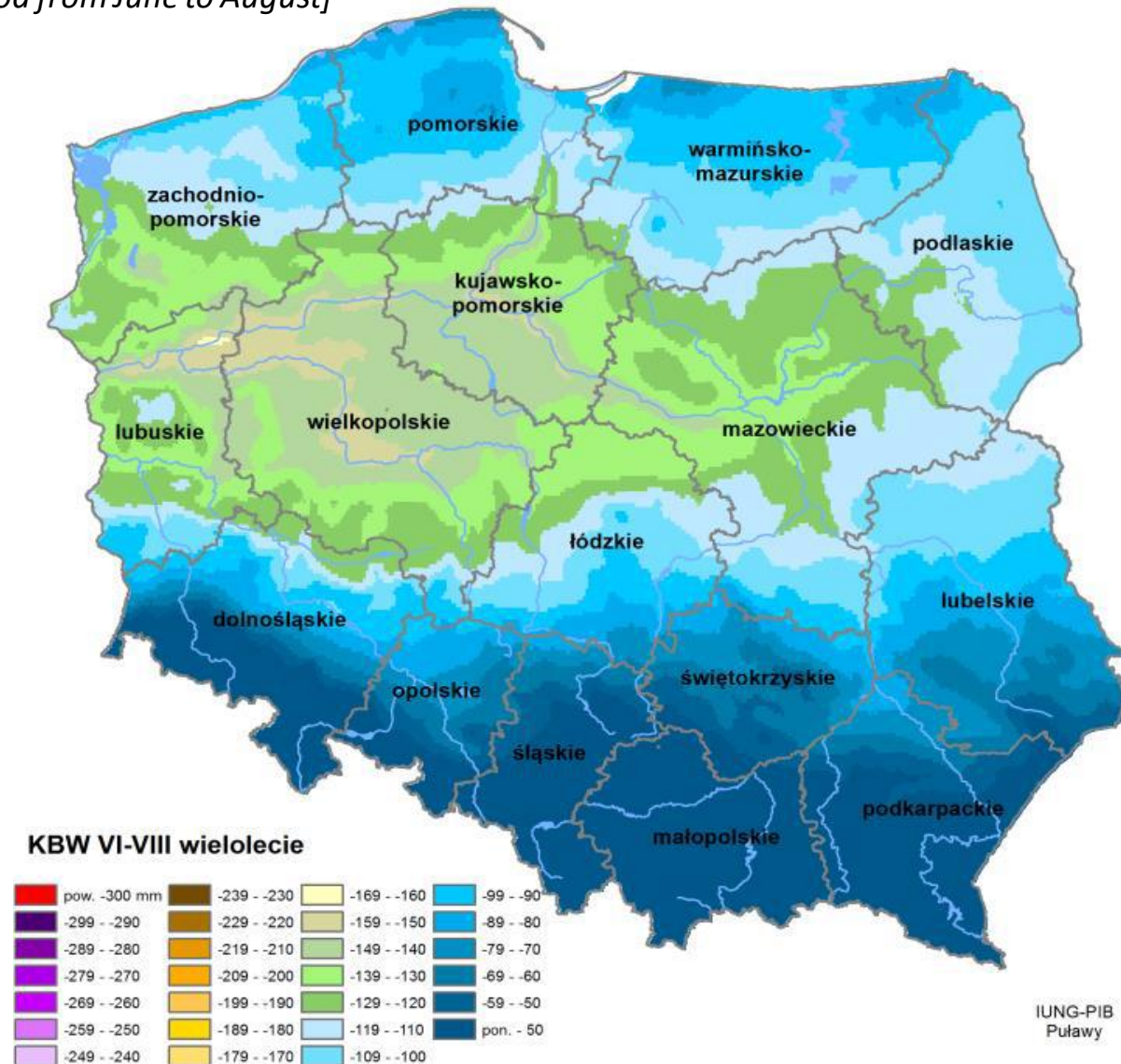
Big losses for the economy.

Uneven rainfall distribution during the growing season.

Need to improve water management in rural areas

– for both households and farms.

Climatic Water Balance - multiannual period [*calculations for the period from June to August*]





New sectors of the economy in rural areas

Circular economy, **Social economy** (eg *Green Care Farms*)

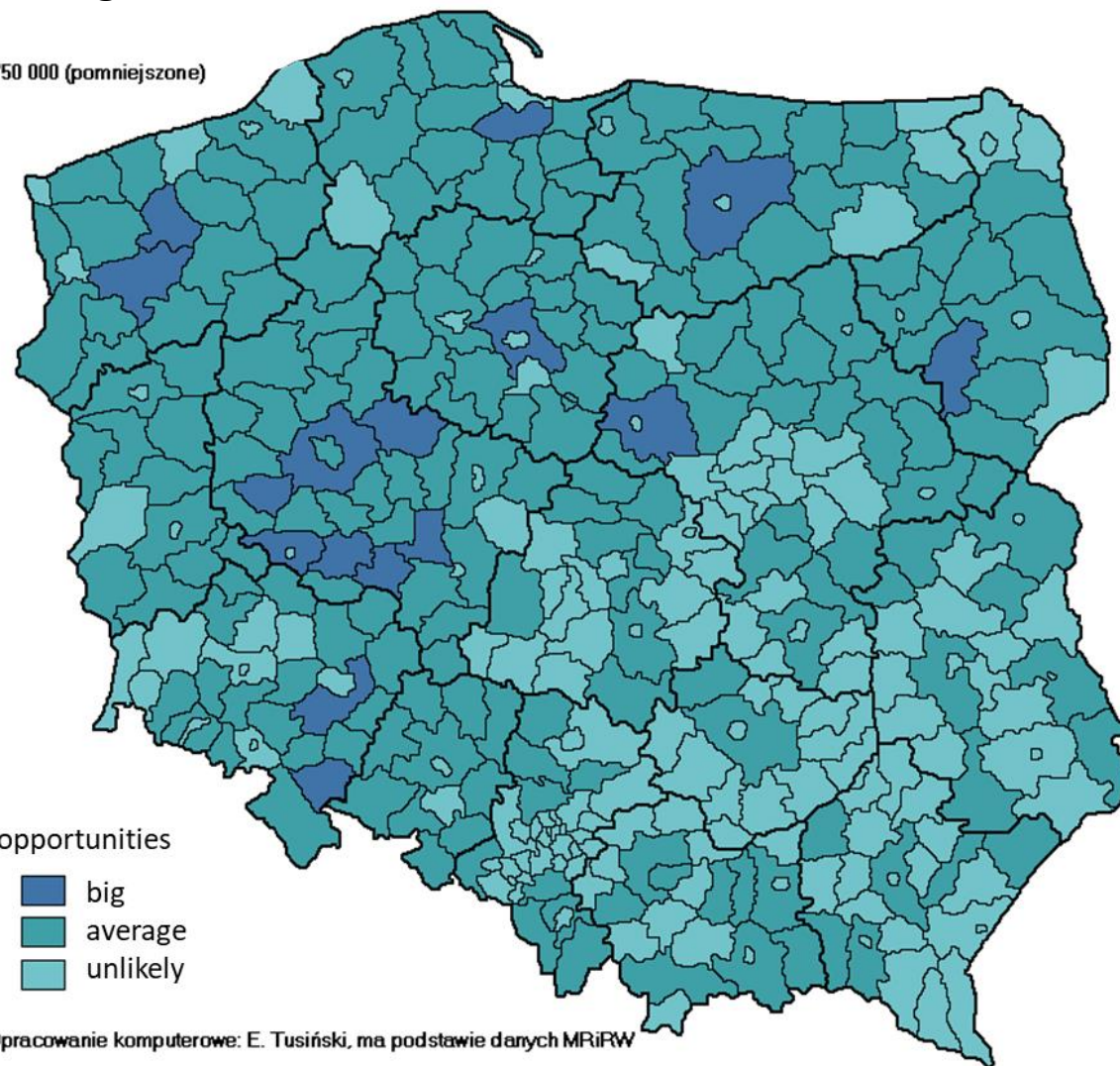
Free time economy

Sectors using new technologies, products, consumption patterns, changes in social preferences.

Their development = diversification of the rural economy and new jobs.

Regional potentials for bioeconomy growth in agriculture

Skala 1:750 000 (pomniejszone)



development opportunities

- big
- average
- unlikely

Opracowanie komputerowe: E. Tusiński, na podstawie danych MRiRW

 **GOSPODARSTWA
OPIEKUŃCZE**





Social involvement in programming rural development 2017-2019

- 16 REGIONAL TEAMS Among participants: NGOs, entrepreneurs, farmers, scientists, residents, farm advisors,
- The objective of the work was to determine the **core potentials** and identify the **development needs of rural areas and the agri-food sectors** in individual voivodships. Detailed diagnoses were prepared.
- The documents were used for defining the territorial dimension in the *Strategy for sustainable development of rural areas, agriculture and fisheries for 2012-2030* and in programmes co-financed from EU funds for the next programming period (2021-2027).





Directions of development for the rural areas and agriculture of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship until 2030

Agriculture

Preventing water shortages

In agriculture of the region. Coordination of work of various institutions

Development of Agriculture 4.0

Automation, artificial intelligence, precision agriculture, decision support systems DSS, new generations of fertilisers and pesticides, dissemination of digital systems of soil and plants diagnosis, weather stations.

Involving farmers in market chains

(Production and marketing chains, business cooperation of farmers, clusters, co-ops, modern marketing and producers groups, market stabilization through co-operation with the Natl Food Holding.

High quality food production

Organic, BIO, Traditional breeds, non GMO and other quality labels required by consumers

Dissemination of knowledge transfer and innovation

Through a chain: farmers-science-business-advisory, wider dissemination of operational groups (OG).

Processing

Vertical integration in Farm to Fork

Farmers-processors-HORECA (hotels, restaurants, catering), Example: co-operation of local farmers, meat processors and restaurants in initiative: Kujawsko-Pomorska Pork.

Development of local processing

Farmers Retail (RHD) and Marginal Local and Limited Activity (MLO) - the answer to growing quality market.

Short food delivery chains

Example: Operational Group *Rural e-mailbox* and food co-operatives.

Building consumer attitudes

Conscious regional consumer
Building of local and regional brands, consumer patriotism, High quality food promotion from the region.

Rural Areas

Road and public transport infrastructure development

Preventing further marginalization on peripheries of the voivodship.

Development of initiatives and social services

Non-institutional forms of providing social services. Public and private sectors, social economy entities, social innovations e.g. "care homes on farms"

Prevention of conflicts in the implementation of investments in the countryside

-Development of services for seniors and dependent (e.g. day care homes), activities of local social and cultural institutions.
-Improving access to medical care and e-services.
-Local Action Groups traditional (Voluntary fire brigades, The farmer's wives' associations) and new rural social organisations.

Promotion and support of development in non-agricultural enterprises

Support for local governments in organizing the investment location plan, including socialisation and ensuring the interests of residents, farmers and entrepreneurs

Implementation of multifunctional rural development model Branches complementary to agriculture should be developed which rely on local resources.

Horizontal actions:

Bioeconomy development – food security with sustainable exploitation of natural resources, biodiversity, circular economy, renewable energy, adaptation to climate change, reduction of its causes and effects.

Smart Village in Kujawsko-Pomorskie (e-work, e-medicine, e-services, innovative use of local resources, precision farming, 5G technologies).



Thank you!