



# Nurturing sustainability: EU initiatives supporting the green sector amidst transition

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15 October 2024

ENASP Conference

Climate and agriculture: Social Protection in the process of Change



# Pathway to change

## Key drivers

- ▶ The power of local community-led action and **innovation**
- ▶ Community and citizen **empowerment** and **participation** in local development
- ▶ **Green and digital** investing in sustainable practices, circular economy, and digital infrastructure.
- ▶ Local **evidence** and experiences to guide policy developments
- ▶ **Alliances, partnerships and networking**



# AEIDL's Vision for Change

AEIDL envisions a sustainable, inclusive, and cohesive Europe, driven by policies and **practices inspired by local and citizen initiatives.**

We reaffirm the importance of existing frameworks:

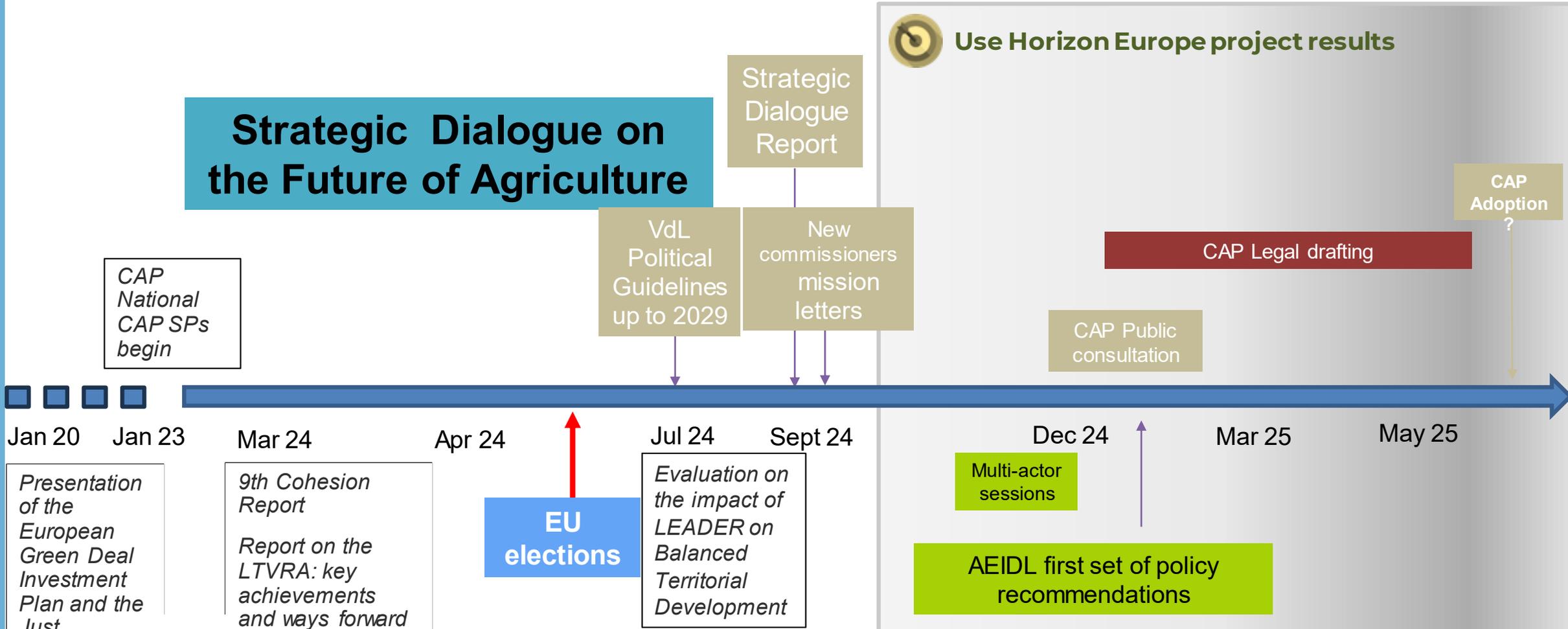
- ✓ **The Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas 2040**
- ✓ **The European Rural Pact** as the framework for multilevel and multiactor collaboration to achieve a common European vision for the year 2040
- ✓ **The European Green Deal:** An interconnected, innovative, and systemic goal with an urban-rural angle
- ✓ Upcoming **Vision for Agriculture and Food**

AEIDL welcomes the work carried over the last mandate **on Better Regulation, Territorial Impact Assessment and Rural Proofing** and therefore urges the generalisation of participatory rural proofing processes in the new EU term.

We commit to promoting the **green and digital transition** through **Cohesion Policy, CAP and the other place-based EU policies.** Investments in sustainable practices, circular economy, and digital infrastructure will drive Europe's future.

# The political landscape that can support the transition

## Strategic Dialogue on the Future of Agriculture

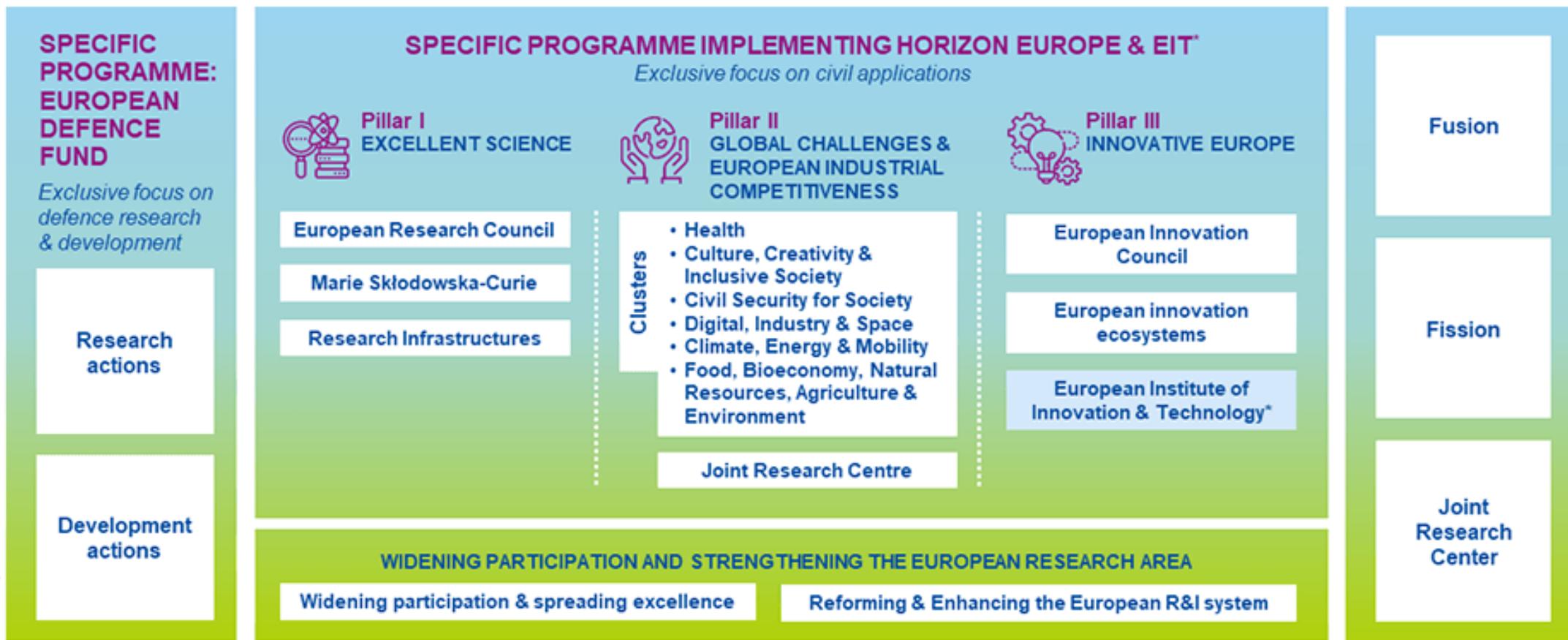


# National opportunities to support the green transition

- ▶ Amendment of strategic plans - since the CAP simplification regulation can be two per year
- ▶ MA meetings for redesign of CAP interventions
- ▶ National/regional strategies for
  - ▶ Just transition
  - ▶ Smart rural
  - ▶ Biodiversity
  - ▶ bioeconomy
  - ▶ other
- ▶ National social-climate plans (2025)
- ▶ Post-2027 National Plans for EU Funds

# HORIZON EUROPE

# EURATOM



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\* The European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) is not part of the Specific Programme

# AEIDL's work in different Horizon projects



**Behavioural Change Towards Climate-Smart Agriculture** – focuses on behavioural analysis to develop transformational pathways to foster the transition to fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food systems and the adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and smart farming technologies in 5 Use Cases.



**SMART community-led transition for Europe's Rural Areas** – aims at reducing vulnerabilities and fostering resilience introducing Smart Innovation Packages (SIPs) as a framework addressing rural challenges with interconnected technological and non-technological solutions.



# AEIDL's work in different Horizon projects



**Maximising the CO-benefits of agricultural Digitalisation through conducive digital ECoSystems –** aims to improve the motivation and the capacity of European farmers to understand and adopt digitalisation as an enabler of sustainable and transformative change. It established a network of 21 Living Labs, comprised of farmers, knowledge intermediaries, stakeholders, and policymakers.



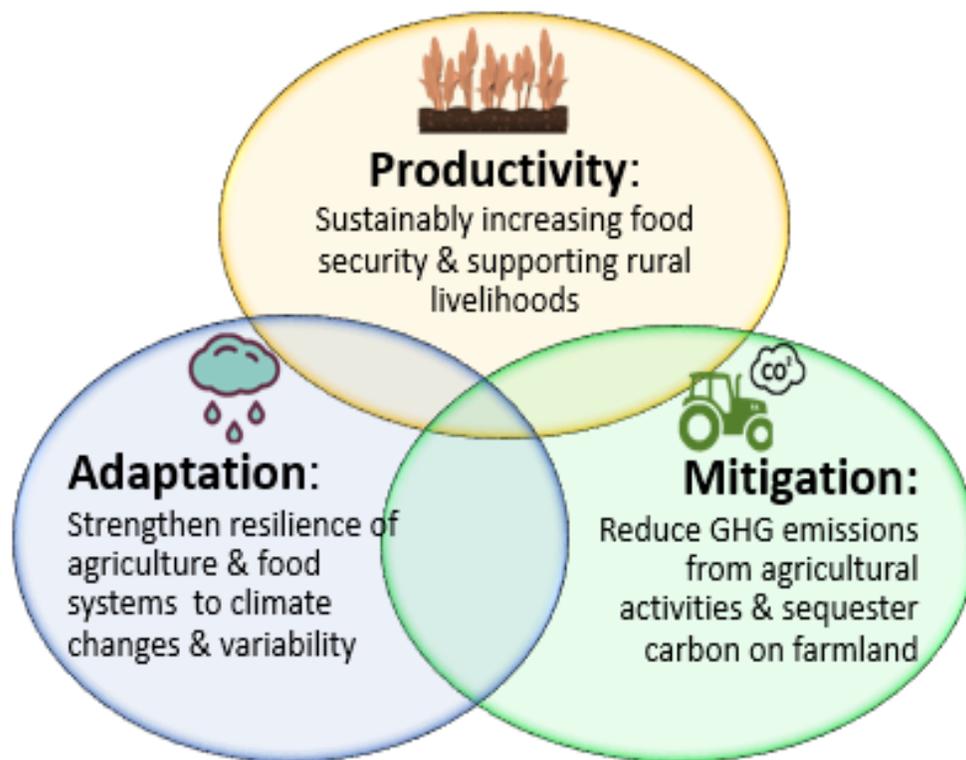
**SafeHabitus**

**Strengthening Farm Health and Safety Knowledge and Innovation System –** aims to strengthen Farm Health and Safety Knowledge Innovation Systems (FHS KIS) and support the EU transition to social sustainability in farming. Through novel methods and a collaborative approach, the project aims to advance safer practices on farms across the EU.



# Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)

## BEATLES Horizon Europe: Behavioural Change Towards Climate-Smart Agriculture



**Climate-smart agriculture** has strong potential to contribute to the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It is important to identify potential synergies and trade-offs between the 3 pillars.

# Our Use Cases

➤ BEATLES has set up **5 Use Case pilots** across **EU** regions & **agricultural** systems.



**Lithuania**  
Wheat



**Denmark**  
Pig Sector



**Spain**  
Fruit



**Germany**  
Dairy



**The Netherlands**  
Onion & Potato

➤ These systems represent the majority of **EU agricultural exports** & cover **45%** of **agricultural land**.

5 UC pilots



## Barriers and drivers across EU policies to achieve Climate-Smart Agriculture

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### INTRODUCTION

The Policy Brief “Barriers and drivers across EU policies to achieve Climate-Smart Agriculture” has been produced by [AEIDL](#) (European Association for Innovation in Local Development), partner of the [BEATLES](#) project (funded by the European Union under GA no. 101060645) and responsible for [Work Package](#) (WP) 5: Transition through policy recommendations and tools.

This Policy Brief seeks to complement WP5’s work on developing policy recommendations to guide policy formulations that enable a transition to fair, inclusive, sustainable climate-smart practices and behaviours. In particular, it has been developed in the framework of task 5.1 formulation of policy recommendations at regional, national and EU levels and task 5.2 on policy tools for adopting sustainable, climate-neutral and environment-friendly practices and behaviours.

The Agricultural University of Athens coordinates the BEATLES project.

*Note: for now, this policy brief is for internal and exclusive use in the EU multi-actor working group co-creation workshop. The content has not yet been published and cannot be shared beyond this activity.*

### RESEARCH APPROACH

The work of AEIDL in BEATLES aims to support the policy makers and implementers in the design and implementation of policy measures that support adopting more sustainable and climate-smart food systems.

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) is an integrated approach for developing agricultural strategies to address the interlinked challenges of economic viability, food security, climate change aiming to achieve three objectives: (i) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; (ii) adapting and building resilience to climate change and (iii) reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions.

At the European level, Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) lacks dedicated policy discourse since it is primarily associated with the United Nations. Consequently, there is a lack of explicit policies directly addressing CSA. As a result, AEIDL has focused on identifying how existing instruments and policies can align with and can support the achievement of each of the components of the CSA approach.

Tabla 2 Analysis of linkages among EU policies and CSA principles

| CSA-related main EU policies analysed                | CSA Objectives   |  |   | Elements to consider related to CSA objectives or additional points for agriculture, land use and land management   |
|--|--|--|---|---|
|  | Sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes | Adapting and building resilience to climate change | Reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions |   |
| Common Agricultural Policy                           | D  | D  | D   | The general objectives include to foster a smart, competitive, resilient and diversified agricultural and to support and strengthen environmental protection, climate action and to contribute to achieving the environmental and climate-related objectives of the Union, including its commitments under the Paris Agreement. The specific objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to support viable farm income and resilience of the agricultural sector across the Union to enhance long-term food security and agricultural diversity as well as to ensure the economic sustainability of agricultural production in the Union;</li> <li>to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration, as well as to promote sustainable energy.</li> </ul>  |
| Farm to Fork Strategy                                | D  | D  | D   | The Farm to Fork strategy is part of the European Green Deal which sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. The Farm to Fork Strategy lays down a new approach to ensure that agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and the food value chain contribute appropriately to this process. The EU’s goals are to reduce the environmental and climate footprint of the EU food system and strengthen its resilience, ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and lead a global transition towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork and tapping into new opportunities. One of the targets of the strategy is to achieve 25% of total farmland under organic farming by 2030. It is also aiming to reduce the excess of nutrients in the environment as it is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. It targets to reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility and to reduce fertiliser use by at least 20% by 2030. |
| Biodiversity Strategy 2030                           | I  | D  | I   | The preamble to the strategy specifies that the natural capital investment, including restoration of carbon-rich habitats and climate-friendly agriculture, is among the five most important fiscal recovery policies, which offer high economic multipliers and positive climate impact. This Strategy aims to ensure that Europe’s biodiversity will be on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, the planet, the climate and our  |
| European Climate Law                                 | -  | D  | D   | This Regulation establishes a framework for the irreversible and gradual reduction of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and enhancement of removals by sinks regulated in Union law. It sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050. In the recitals, agriculture is referred as one of the main carbon sinks playing an essential role in the transition to climate neutrality in the Union. It also looks at how the state of ecosystems affects the capacity of agricultural land to sequester and store carbon.   |
| Organic production and labelling of organic products | D  | I  | I   | Recital 17 indicates that this Regulation should provide the basis for the sustainable development of organic production and its positive effects on the environment, while ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market in organic products and fair competition, thereby helping farmers to achieve a fair income, ensuring consumer confidence, protecting consumer interest and encouraging short distribution channels and local production. Those objectives should be achieved through compliance with general and specific principles and general and detailed production rules applicable to organic production. The preamble specifies that organic production is a global system of agricultural management and food production that among several objectives combines best environmental and climate action practices. Article 4 sets out the specific objective contributing to protection of the environment and the climate.  |
| Food quality certification schemes                   | D  | -  | -   | Recital 18 specifies that the specific objectives of protecting designations of origin and geographical indications are securing a fair return for farmers and producers for the qualities and characteristics of a given product, or of its mode of production, and providing clear information on products with specific characteristics linked to geographical origin, thereby enabling consumers to make more informed purchasing choices. In addition, recital 4 points out that quality schemes can contribute to and complement rural development policy as well as market and income support policies of the common agricultural policy (CAP).<br><br>One of the main objectives of this regulation is fair competition for farmers and producers of agricultural products and foodstuffs having value-adding characteristics and attributes.   |
| Protection of geographical indications               | I  | -  | -   | Geographical indications establish intellectual property rights for specific products, whose qualities are specifically linked to the area of production. Geographical indications comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PDO – protected designation of origin (food and wine)</li> <li>PGI – protected geographical indication (food and wine)</li> <li>GI – geographical indication (spirit drinks)</li> </ul>   |

| Use Case        | Value Chain         | Selected CSA practices for policy analysis  | Direct payments  |  | Rural Development |  |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|--|--|-------------------|--|
|                 |                     |   |  |  |                   |  |
| Lithuania       | Wheat               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No-tillage system</li> <li>Precision farming</li> </ul>  | <p><b>Eco-schemes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diverse plant production (DK)</li> <li>Cultivation of diverse crops with at least five main crop species in arable farming, including leguminous crops with a minimum share of 10 percent (DE)</li> <li>Extensification of the total permanent grassland of the holdings (DE)</li> <li>Arable land – Non simultaneous conservation farming technologies (LT)</li> <li>Carbon agriculture: green cover and inert cover on woody crops on flat land (ES), medium slope land (ES) and steep sloping land (ES)</li> <li>Climate and living environment (NL)</li> </ul> | <p><b>Envclim:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organic farming (DE, ES)</li> <li>Management commitments to: Climate change mitigation (DE); Animal welfare (DE); Integrated production (ES); Sustainable crop commitments (ES); Maintenance or improvement of habitats and traditional farming activities that preserve biodiversity (ES); Soil improvement and erosion control practices (ES);</li> <li>Agricultural Nature and Landscape Management (NL)</li> </ul> <p><b>Invest:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental and climate-friendly technology (DK);</li> <li>Development of small to medium-sized farms (LT);</li> <li>Productive investment for farm modernisation (NL);</li> <li>Investments in agricultural holdings (LT, ES);</li> <li>Non-productive investments on agricultural holdings (NL) and in non-agricultural holdings (NL)</li> </ul> |                   |  |
| Denmark         | Pig sector          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slurry handling (frequent discharge and acidification)</li> <li>Technologies for ventilation</li> </ul>      |  |  |                   |  |
| Spain           | Organic apple       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cover crops</li> <li>Organic production</li> </ul>   |  |  |                   |  |
| The Netherlands | Onions and potatoes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity farm management</li> <li>Sustainable irrigation</li> </ul>                                      |  |  |                   |  |
| Germany         | Organic dairy       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organic production (according to Naturland standards)</li> <li>Conversion animal feed from forage</li> </ul> | <p><b>Sectoral</b> Fruit and Vegetables (ES, NL)</p>   |  |                   |  |
|                 |                     |   | <p><b>BISS</b> (LT, DE, ES, DK; NL)</p>  |  |                   |  |



# CAP Simplification in The Netherlands Use Case

| Value Chain                    |  | Selected CSA practices for policy analysis   |  | Eco-scheme for climate and living environment  |  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Direct payments                |  | Rural Development  |  | Conditionality   | Simplification' considerations   |
| Onions and potatoes            |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Biodiversity farm management</b></li> <li><b>Sustainable irrigation</b></li> </ul>   |  | <p>GAEC04 Establishment of buffer strips along water courses</p> <p><b>GAEC08 Non-productive features</b></p> <p>GAEC09 Ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland designated as environmentally-sensitive permanent grasslands in Natura 2000 sites</p> <p>SMR04 Habitats Directive</p> <p>SMR05 Requirements of food law</p> <p>SMR11 protection of animals kept for farming</p> | <p><b>The administration needs to:</b></p> <p>Revise the standards of minimum share as well as the explanation for ditches, fields margins, patches, hedgerows, small ponds, etc.</p> <p>Reformulate the territorial scope of GAEC 8, which is currently All farmers with arable land.</p> <p>New requirements needs to be considered for the design of interventions and planning CAP green architecture such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retention of landscape features</li> <li>Ban on cutting hedges and trees during the bird breeding and rearing season</li> <li>As an option, measures for avoiding invasive plant species</li> </ul> <p>Strategic planning in particular with intervention RD ENVCLIM Agricultural Nature and Landscape Management</p> <p><u>Consider the changes that simplification may bring about when measuring R34 and R31.</u> In addition, N01, N02, N03, N04 and N05 are linked in the eco-scheme with non-productive agricultural land and it can be revisit.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> can (1) have more flexibility in how they fulfil this conditionality based on their own holding conditions, (2) receive incentive for at least part of the costs incurred and income foregone linked to such non-productive areas and features, (3) update the farm management plan</p> |
| <b>Eco-schemes:</b>            |  | <p><b>Envclim:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Nature and Landscape Management</li> </ul> <p><b>Invest:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Productive investment for farm modernisation</li> <li>Non-productive investments on agricultural holdings and in non-agricultural holdings</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
| Climate and living environment |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Sectoral</b>                |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruit and Vegetables           |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>BISS</b>                    |  |  |  |  |  |

# CAP Simplification in The Netherlands Use Case

| Value Chain         |  | Selected CSA practices for policy analysis  |  | Eco-scheme for climate and living environment  |                                |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Direct payments     |  | Rural Development   |  | Conditionality   | Simplification' considerations |
| Onions and potatoes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Biodiversity farm management</b></li> <li><b>Sustainable irrigation</b></li> </ul> | <p>GAEC04 Establishment of buffer strips along water courses</p> <p>GAEC08 Non-productive features</p> <p><b>GAEC09 Ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland designated as environmentally-sensitive permanent grasslands in Natura 2000 sites</b></p> <p>SMR04 Habitats Directive</p> <p>SMR05 Requirements of food law</p> <p>SMR11 protection of animals kept for farming purposes</p> | <p><b>Envclim:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Nature and Landscape Management</li> </ul> <p><b>Invest:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Productive investment for farm modernisation</li> <li>Non-productive investments on agricultural holdings and in non-agricultural holdings</li> </ul> | <p><b>The administration needs to:</b></p> <p>Member State may establish specific exemptions from the requirements of this standard. New requirements needs to be considered for the design of interventions and planning CAP green architecture such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exceptions to the ban on ploughing of the areas concerned in order to restore such permanent grassland ( in Natura 2000 sites in case it is damaged due to predators or invasive species )</li> </ul> <p>Strategic planning in particular with intervention RD ENVCLIM Agricultural Nature and Landscape Management</p> <p><u>Consider the changes that simplification may bring about when measuring R31, R33 and R34.</u></p> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> can (1) have more flexibility in how they fulfil the environmentally sensitive permanent grassland conditionality based on their own holding conditions, (2) update the farm management plan.</p> |                                |
| Eco-schemes:        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate and living environment</li> </ul>   |   |  |  |                                |
| Sectoral            | Fruit and Vegetables   |   |  |  |                                |
| BISS                |  |   |  |  |                                |

# CAP Simplification in the Spanish Use Case

| Value Chain   | Selected CSA practices for policy analysis  |
|---------------|---|
| Organic apple | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover crops</li> <li>• Organic production</li> </ul> |

| Direct payments   | Rural Development  |
|---|--|
| <b>Eco-schemes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon agriculture: green cover and inert cover on woody crops on flat land, medium slope land and steep sloping land</li> </ul> | <b>Envclim:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic farming</li> <li>• Management commitments to: Integrated production; Sustainable crop commitments; Maintenance or improvement of habitats and traditional farming activities that preserve biodiversity; Soil improvement and erosion control practices</li> </ul><br><b>Invest:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investments in agricultural holdings</li> <li>• Aid for investments in the modernisation and/or improvement of agricultural holdings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Sectoral</b> Fruit and Vegetables  |  |
| <b>BISS</b>   |  |

| Eco-schemes for carbon agriculture  |   |
|---|---|
| Conditionality  | Simplification' considerations  |
| <b>GAEC6 Minimum soil cover to avoid bare soil in periods that are most sensitive</b> | <p><b>The administration needs to:</b></p> <p>Revisit the definition of sensitive periods, and the practices allowed to fulfil this requirement, in light of their national and regional conditions and weather conditions. Although it was already included in the GAEC 6: with the Autonomous Communities being able to adapt this period according to the specific local conditions.</p> <p><u>Consider the changes that simplification may bring about when measuring R14 and R34.</u> Additionally, the calculation and projections should consider years with climatic anomalies that may impact compliance with cross-compliance requirements.</p> <p>It will benefit from a reduction in the costs associated with on-farm inspections.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> can (1) have more flexibility in how they fulfil this conditionality based on their own holding and weather conditions, (2) could revisit the farm management plan.</p> |

# CAP Simplification in the German Use Case

| Value Chain   | Selected CSA practices for policy analysis  |
|---------------|---|
| Organic dairy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organic production (according to Naturland standards)</li> <li>Conversion animal feed from forage</li> </ul> |

| Direct payments   | Rural Development  |
|---|--|
| <b>Eco-scheme:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for cultivation of diverse crops with at least five main crop species in arable farming, including leguminous crops with a minimum share of 10 percent</li> </ul> | <b>Envclim:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organic farming</li> <li>Management commitments to improve climate change mitigation</li> <li>Management commitments to improve animal welfare</li> </ul> |
| <b>Eco-scheme:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for extensification of the total permanent grassland of the holdings</li> </ul>   |  |
| <b>BISS</b>   |  |

**Important due to the value chain:** Given the existing practices under organic farming system, no further requirement should be imposed on organic farmers as regards crop rotation.

| Eco-schemes for carbon agriculture         |   |
|--|---|
| Conditionality                             | Simplification' considerations  |
| <b>GAEC07 Crop rotation in arable land</b> | <p><b>The administration needs to:</b></p> <p>Revisit the CAP Strategic Plan. Crop rotation in arable land, except for crops growing under water. Member States may in addition decide to allow farmers and other beneficiaries to fulfil this standard with crop diversification.</p> <p>Consider the changes that simplification may bring about when measuring R.19 Improving and protecting soils: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments beneficial for soil management to improve soil quality and biota (such as reducing tillage, soil cover with crops, crop rotation included with leguminous crops)</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries</b> (1) will be able to fulfill this requirement by choosing to either rotate or diversify their crops, depending on the conditions they are facing and if their country decides to include the option of crop diversification in their CAP Strategic Plan (2) could revisit the farm management plan and livestock management.</p> |

# AEIDL's work in EU contracts

**RURAL  
PACT**

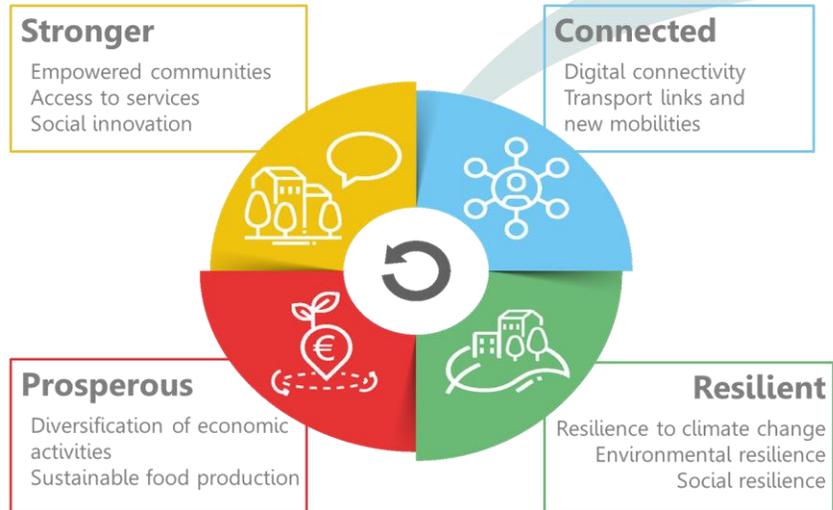


## The long-term vision for rural areas & the Rural Pact

Nurturing sustainability: EU initiatives supporting the green sector amidst transition



Funded by the European Union



Shared goals for 2040



Rural action plan (EC) & Rural Pact (everyone)

# AEIDL's work in EU contracts

## The long-term vision for the EU's rural areas

RURAL  
PACT

### LONG-TERM VISION FOR RURAL AREAS

#### 10 SHARED GOALS FOR 2040

1. Attractive spaces, developed in harmonious territorial development
2. Engaged in multi-level and place-based governance
3. Providers of food security, economic opportunities, goods and services for wider society
4. Dynamic communities focusing on well-being
5. Inclusive communities
6. **Flourishing sources of nature**
7. Fully benefiting from digital innovation
8. Entrepreneurial, innovative and skilled people
9. Lively places equipped with efficient, accessible and affordable public and private services
10. Places of diversity

« **Goal 6:** Flourishing **sources of nature**, enhanced by and contributing to the objectives of the Green Deal, including **climate neutrality**, as well as **sustainable management of natural resources**.»

# Main events about the green transition so far



## Policy Labs

- ▶ Territorial development for the **green transition: Harnessing the potential of rural communities (19 September 2024)**: reflected on key challenges and opportunities for rural communities to benefit from the green transition
  - All presentations, videos, upcoming highlight report and main points from working groups available at the [Territorial development for the green transition: Harnessing the potential of rural communities | Rural Pact Community Platform \(europa.eu\)](#)



## Good Practice Webinars

- ▶ Rural areas in the **energy transition (24 October 2023)**
  - All presentations, videos, highlight report and main points from working groups available at the [Good Practice Webinar: Rural areas in the energy transition | Rural Pact Community Platform \(europa.eu\)](#)
- ▶ Rural communities **tackling climate change (30 November)**
  - All presentations, videos, upcoming highlight report and main points from working groups available at the [Good Practice Webinar: 'Rural communities tackling climate change' | Rural Pact Community Platform \(europa.eu\)](#)



# Policy needs to enable the green sector amidst transition

- ✓ **Long-term perspective for green sector management and business** planning and alignment with EU environmental targets
- ✓ **Capacity building in sustainable environmental practices** needs to be boosted from the managing authority, advisors and beneficiaries
- ✓ Improve the **provision of infrastructure and services**
- ✓ **Reduce precarious employment** (no social security; combination off-farm; on-farm)
- ✓ **Promote generational renewal**
- ✓ **New governance systems** and participation in decision making
- ✓ **Train and encourage policy makers** to support the behavioural approach and results-approach in the design of public policy support
- ✓ **Enhance public-private agreements** by facilitating access to credit and reducing taxation and target certain advisory services.
- ✓ **Align digitalisation objectives with EU sustainability goals** into a food systems approach with a focus on Long Term Transitions, including continued efforts to expand farm-centred policy solutions, smaller-scale, diversified, environmentally friendly agriculture, addressing outstanding perverse incentives still slowing down the adoption of more sustainable practices .

# Thank you!

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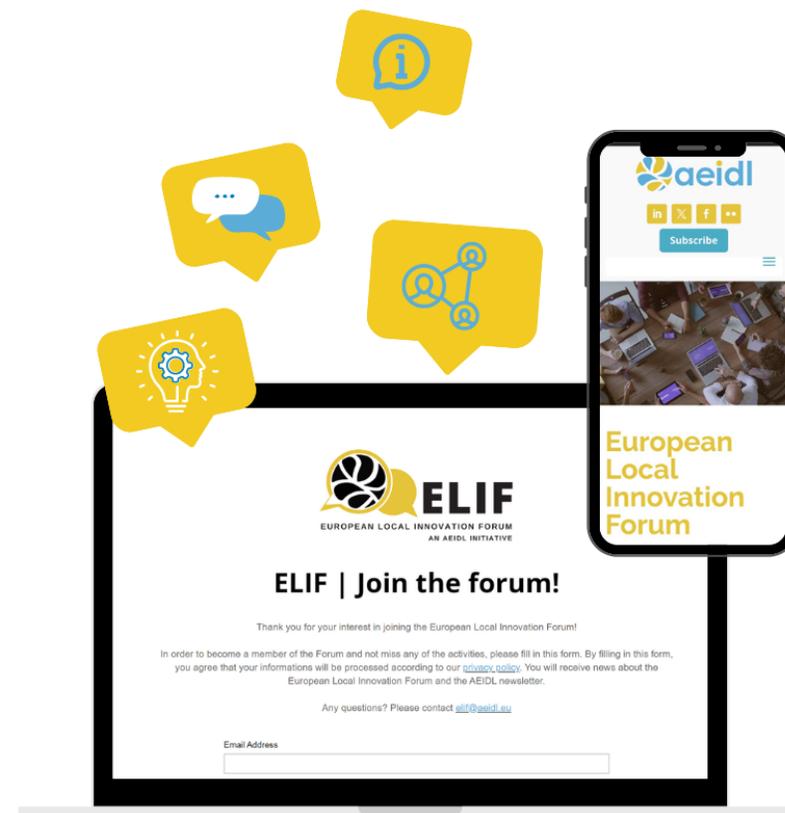
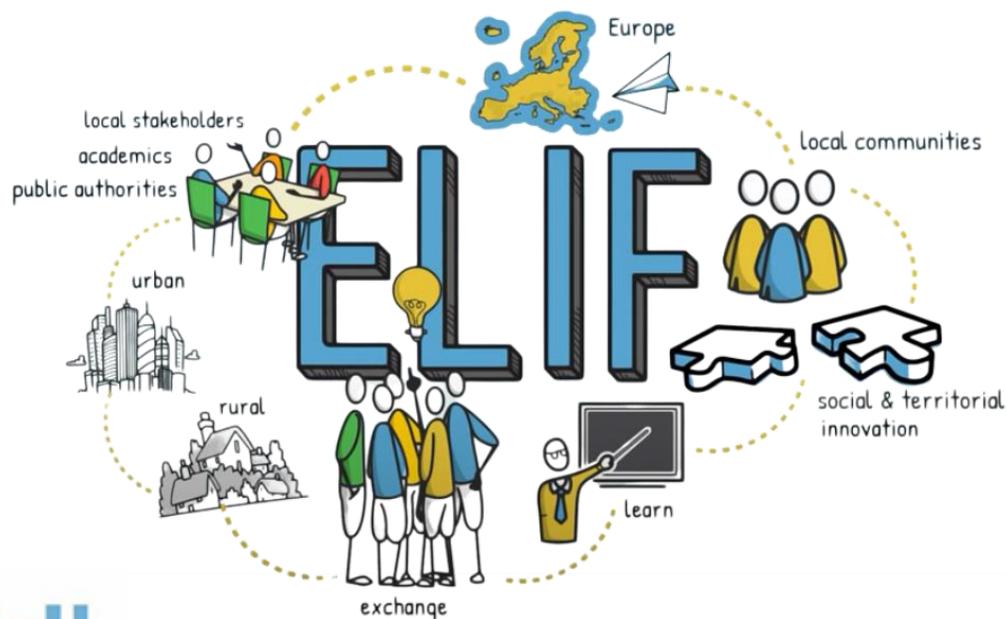


[/aeidl-european-association-for-information-on-local-development/](https://www.linkedin.com/company/aeidl-european-association-for-information-on-local-development/)

# The European Local Innovation Forum (ELIF)

## Brief overview:

Launched in **November 2022**, it provides a space for experts & organisations operating at the local level in both urban and rural settings, to facilitate the exchange of ideas, learn from experiences and draw lessons to **boost innovation in local communities across Europe**.



Join ELIF: <https://mailchi.mp/aeidl/join-elif>  
Any questions? Please contact [elif@aeidl.eu](mailto:elif@aeidl.eu)

# The Rural Pact Community Platform

A growing online rural community with a focus on rural revitalisation

What is in it for you?

● **Connect** with peers

● Join the **Community Groups**

● Get inspired from **good practices**

● Receive invitations to **participate in events**

● Be informed from **publications, news & events**

● **Commit** to act for rural areas

● Receive the monthly **newsletter**



GROUP  
**Social economy**

European Union  
Access to services Democracy and participation...  
English



GROUP  
**Migrants and refugees' inclusion in rural areas**

European Union  
Demography Education and training...  
English



GROUP  
**Mountain areas**



GROUP  
**Women in Rural Areas**

Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czechia...  
Stronger Rural Areas Connected rural areas Resilient...  
English



GROUP  
**Smart Villages**

Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czechia...  
Stronger Rural Areas Access to services Democr...  
English



**Become a member of the Rural Pact and platform**