



SHERPA
Rural Science-Society-Policy
Interfaces

A VISION FOR RURAL AREAS

MAP Discussion Paper

LONG-TERM VISION FOR RURAL AREAS: CONTRIBUTION FROM 20 SCIENCE- SOCIETY-POLICY PLATFORMS

MAP DISCUSSION PAPER

PROVENCE ALPES COTE D'AZUR REGION

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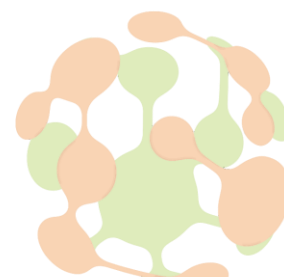


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1. Introduction

The MAP of South Region is a multi-actor group consisting of four members from the research community, four policymakers and four members from civil society. This small group is quite representative of the geographical diversity of the region, from the Alps to the rural plains and coastal areas. This MAP has not been set up on the basis of an already existing group of local actors, but has been backed to the Regional Rural Network managed by the Regional Council. Because of the Covid-19 context and the lockdown of the country between 17 March and 11 May, it was not possible to organise any physical meeting of the MAP. Instead, online discussions with the members of the MAP took place between 8 June and 25 June in order to prepare this discussion paper. Additional interviews have been carried out with external experts.

Keywords: rural areas, agriculture, climate change, natural capital, demography, rural economy, local economy, employment, governance, mobility, digitization, natural resources management, quality of life, rurality, sedentary lifestyle, services, tourism.

2. Results from desk research

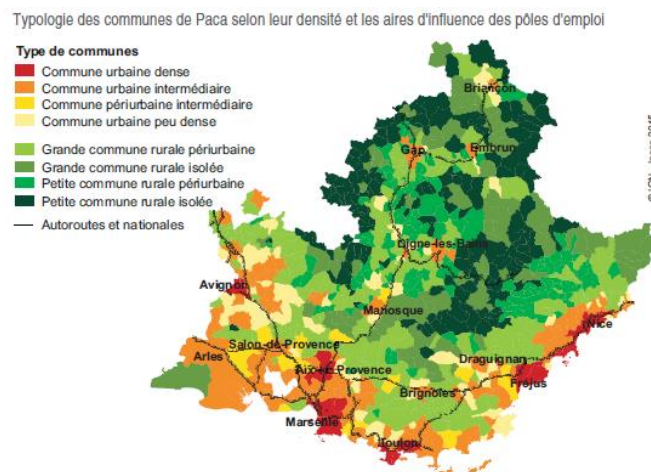
2.1. Infra-regional diversity of rural areas

The South Region is traditionally divided between the Alpine areas (mountain areas comprising many isolated municipalities, with a lower urban footprint and a predominance of extensive agriculture based on livestock) and the "hinterland" areas (Alpilles and Lubéron in particular) where agriculture is more intensive (vineyards, arboriculture, market gardening, etc.) where peri-urbanization is more significant. In fact, for each territory, we can identify constraints, opportunities and priorities that are sometimes common but mostly specific to each territory. The definition of rural is at the centre of the reflections developed within the SHERPA project, but also at both EU and French levels. The South Region platform will be able to draw on the new approach developed by INSEE that will be presented in fall, 2020.

The population density in the South Region is high (159 people per km² against 104 at the national level), but this population is unevenly distributed across the territory (see Map 1 in Annex). In 2010, the population density varied from 6 people per km² on average in isolated rural communities, especially in Alpine territories, to more than 2000 people per km² in very dense cities (Marseille and Aix-en-Provence).

Due to its geography (mountains and natural areas represent a large part of the region), 80% of the

Typology of communes according to their density and the influence of job centres



Sources : Insee et DGFIP, Revenus fiscaux localisés des ménages 2010, Zonage en aires urbaines 2010

population live in 20% of the territory, mainly in urban areas and around the Mediterranean (Bouches du Rhône and Alpes Maritimes). In 2016, the 14 largest urban areas concentrated 88% of the regional population (10 points above the metropolitan French average). In addition to the densification of urban spaces they are also extending through the absorption of rural areas. The region is therefore under a strong urban influence and the phenomenon of peri-urbanization is particularly important on the outskirts of urban centres, but also in the hinterland, resulting in a progressive urban sprawl in rural areas and natural spaces.

According to the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), in

2010 rural communities represented 71% of the Region's total area. However, there is not only one type of rurality but a multitude, as shown by the INSEE classification based on density: large peri-urban rural municipalities, large isolated rural municipalities, small peri-urban municipalities, small isolated municipalities.

In the South region most of the jobs are concentrated in large urban areas. However, many city dwellers move away from the cities because of the cost of housing and to find a better quality of life. This translates into strong mobility within these large urban systems, organized in networks to which a large part of rural areas is connected. The questions of transport and access to housing are central here.

The tourism sector, both in the Alps, in the hinterland and on the coast, largely depends on local demand. This leads to numerous exchanges between towns and rural areas, which is illustrated by the development of second homes whose owners live in urban areas. Also, it is worth to mention that the Alps supply the water for the whole South region, through the Durance and the Verdon rivers, to supply cities, power plants and farming businesses up to the Crau plain downstream.

2.2. Demographic slowdown and aging population

Although the South region has experienced a strong demographic growth between 1968 and 2012 (+ 50.5%), there has been a slowdown the past 10 years, despite a slight rebound between 2012 and 2017. As the natural balance is relatively stable, this slowdown is due to a decline in attractiveness of the region. As of January 1, 2017, the region had 5,030,890 inhabitants, with an average annual increase of +0.4% between 2012 and 2017, the same rate as in France (see Graph 1 Annex).

According to a note from INSEE in 2015, in 2010¹, the rural population represented 12% of the regional population (576,000 inhabitants), with a low density, especially in isolated municipalities. In 40 years, the population in rural areas has doubled since 1975 (while urban areas had an increase of less than a third) due to urbanization, but also to the demographic dynamism of isolated municipalities. Since the 2000s, the repopulation of rural areas has accelerated: the demographic growth of rural communities explains 41% of the regional growth. In 2010, three quarters of the rural population is concentrated in peri-urban areas under the strong influence of cities, 94% of whom live in large rural municipalities with an average of 1,600 inhabitants, and 6% in very small municipalities with less than 200 inhabitants. This development is an evidence of the settlement of city dwellers looking for a better quality of life and more affordable housing.

The latest census confirms this trend: over the period 2012-2017, population growth has been low in densely populated areas, while it has been stronger in municipalities where the density is low (rural areas) in particular in alpine regions. Despite a slowdown, this trend is particularly noticeable in the 281 sparsely populated mountain municipalities thanks to migratory surplus, while the number of deaths is higher than births. These municipalities are particularly located in the Alps, especially, the Alpes de Hautes Provence and the Hautes Alpes.

If population continues to grow in the South Region, the slowdown observed in the past 10 years should continue. It is estimated that the South Region could have 5,165,000 inhabitants by 2030, or an average of 12,500 more people per year. This growth would be lower than the French demographic growth and would evolve at different rates according to the territories. It would be particularly dynamic in the Alps thanks to a high migratory balance, whereas in the large agglomerations population will remain stable (see Graph 2 Annex).

In addition, population is aging, particularly in rural areas. Between 2013 and 2020, the population of seniors (over 65) would have increased by 15%, from a little over a million (or 20.6% of the population, to almost 1.174 million (or 23, 3%). This trend is expected to intensify in the coming decades. With the arrival of baby boom generations, the number of seniors could increase by more than 35% by 2030, or 353,000 more and

¹ INSEE, Des territoires ruraux peu peuplés mais dynamiques, INSEE Analyses, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, n° 22, Septembre 2015

by almost 44% for those over 75. This increase in the elderly population would particularly affect the Alps (+58% over 65 years and +61.6% over 75 years), but elderly populations would still be the most numerous in the Côte d'Azur (Nice) and in Provence (Marseille / Aix).

Note that seniors are mainly women. In 2013, the femininity ratio (number of women per 100 men) for 60-75 years olds were 1.14² and above 75 the femininity ratio was 1.60. This

ratio is higher in urban areas than in rural areas and is even low in the Alps (see Map 2 Annex). In the South region loneliness affects 25.9% of people over the age of 60 and this phenomenon particularly affects rural areas and in particular the Alps: 28.1% for the Alpes de Hautes Provence, 27.8% for the Hautes Alpes, and 27.1% for the Alpes Maritimes (see Map 3 Annex).

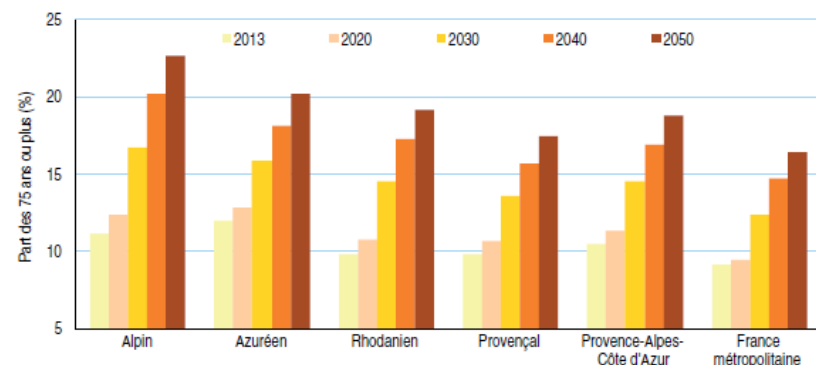
In the September 2015 note, INSEE indicated, as for the other regions, a deficit of young people aged 18 to 35 in rural communities, especially in peri-urban areas, due to the fact that they go to study or to look for work in the city and services, the job offer being higher there. On the other hand, there is a strong presence of active people over 35 years old who have settled in these territories. INSEE also points out that in 2010 the active population of 20 years or over live in a higher proportion in isolated municipalities and their activity rate was very high there. The importance of the tourism sector largely explains this particular phenomenon.

It is forecasted that the number of young people will decrease (-2.6% between 2013 to 2030 for 0-19 years old, i.e. 29,000 less), but also the working-age population, with a 4% drop in 20-64 years-old, or 112,100 less over the same period. This phenomenon affects all territories, but especially the Alpine system. In fact, the main natural balance driving population growth in the southern region will decrease and will even become negative in the Alps.

Another significant phenomenon, the ratio of economic dependence between the number of inactive and active people (under 20 and over 60) will increase significantly, going from 0.77 to 0.92 between 2013 and 2030 and exceed 1 in the Alps. However, the senior population remains much more active in rural areas and especially in the Alps. Strengthening the attractiveness of rural areas for young people is therefore a major challenge for the future of rural areas.

Share of the population over 75 from 2013 until 2050 in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, according to the four territorial systems identified by INSEE

Part de la population de 75 ans ou plus de 2013 à 2050 en Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur dans les quatre systèmes territoriaux, selon le scénario central



Source : Insee, Omphale 2017

2.3. Environmental assets under climate constraints

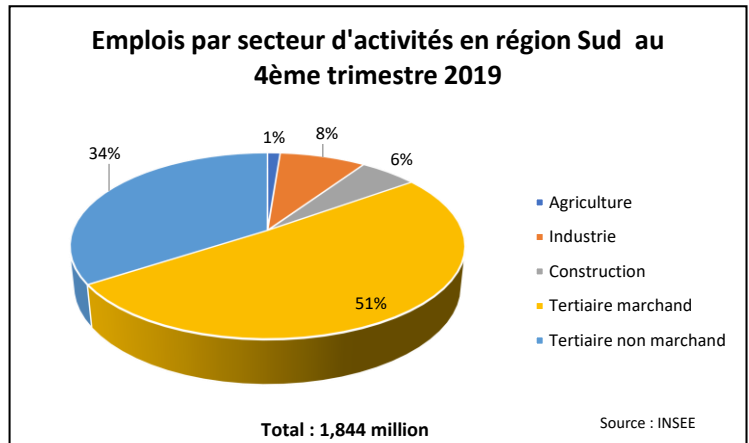
As INSEE points out³, the South Region "benefits from a remarkable and valuable landscape which reflects its diversity: alpine mountains to the north and east occupying half the surface of its territory, from the Rhône valley in the west to the 800 km long Mediterranean coast. (...) This rich landscape is also the result of the variety of climates, between Mediterranean climate on the coast and mountain climate from 800 meters above sea level (see Map 4 Annex)"

² Région Sud, Vieillissement de la population et territoire en Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur: quelles interactions ?, Connaissances du territoire, janvier 2018.

³ INSEE, Atlas régional Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur parmi les nouvelles régions françaises, INSEE Dossier Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, n°4 juin 2016

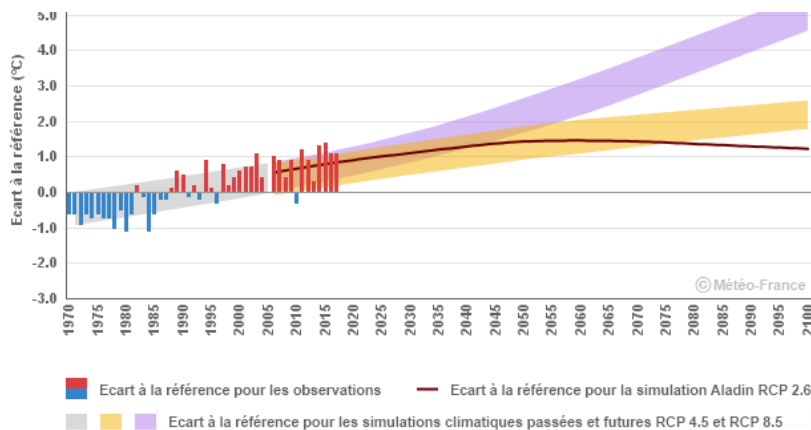
Natural areas represent 75% of the territory against 34% on average in France and contribute to the residential and tourist attractiveness of the region. The South region is also the second largest forested region in France: 48% of the area is forested against 29% on a national average. Agricultural land represents 17% of the regional territory and plays an essential role in the accessibility and maintenance of this natural heritage. This unique natural heritage is home to exceptional biodiversity: nearly two thirds of French plant species and one third of insect species are present in the South region, including many rare or endangered species.

Proportion of jobs according to sector of activity in the South Region, 2019



This biodiversity is threatened by the rise of peri-urbanization which leads to a speed-up of land uptake which is detrimental to these natural areas and agricultural land. "The preservation and restoration of ecological continuity is therefore an essential issue for the maintenance of regional biodiversity (...).

Annual average temperature in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur: deviance from reference years 1976-2005. Climatic observations and simulations according to three evolution scenarios RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5



Preserving the coverage of the Green and Blue Frame represents an ambitious task." However, under the effect of climate change, this resource is becoming scarce, which can generate conflicts of use, and it is also subject to the effects of pollution, in particular by pesticides, in certain areas of intensive agriculture. To preserve these natural spaces and their biodiversity, South region hosts 4 national parks as well as 7 regional natural parks. 54% of the territory is covered by natural areas of ecological

fauna and flora (ZNIEFF), this is twice as much as in France and 30% of the regional surface is occupied by Natura 2000 sites (10% in France).

The agricultural sector faces strong natural constraints, including mountain areas. This sector is already impacted by the effects of climate change (rise in temperature, decrease in rains in summer, etc.), which are likely to become more intense in the coming decades (see Graph 3, 4, 5).

Both the tourism and agricultural sectors face a major challenge: adapting to the present and future effects of climate change. The rise in temperatures, in particular, will have strong consequences on the attractiveness of coasts and seaside resorts, but also on the activity of ski resorts. All the municipalities of the region are exposed to at least one of the five major natural risks (soil movement, earthquake, flood, forest fires and avalanche) and 75% of them at least 3 risks. The municipalities exposed to the five natural hazards host more than a million people.

Beyond the effects of climate change, it is worth mentioning that the South region is an important GHG emission contributor. "In 2012, it emitted more than 47 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (Mteq. CO₂) of GHG (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O), all sectors combined. Reported per inhabitant, GHG emissions in 2012 amounted

to 9.5 t / inhabitant / year, which remains higher than the national average (8.6 t / inhabitant / year) and places the region in 3rd place nationally. Most of the GHG emissions (79%) are due to energy consumption. The remaining emissions are mainly related to non-energy industrial processes, but also to waste treatment and agricultural activities. Transport is a major issue in rural areas, in particular the most isolated, places

2.4. A rural economy based on the tertiary sector, tourism and agriculture

In 2014, the regional GDP was estimated at 151.1 billion euros or 7.1% of national GDP (3rd national rank). Employment is characterized by a predominance of the tertiary sector and especially of the commercial tertiary sector. In 2019, it has represented 51% of jobs (more than 955,000 jobs), in particular in trade, business services and tourism. The non-commercial service sector is also particularly important since it represents 34% of jobs and is often one of the main employers in rural areas (hospitals, schools, local authorities, etc.).

Before the Covid-19 crisis, unemployment in the South Region fell gradually while remaining higher than at the national level. In the first quarter of 2020, it reached 8.9%, against 7.8% for France excluding Mayotte. Note that unemployment is higher in highly urbanized departments (Bouches du Rhône, Vaucluse and Alpes de Hautes Provence). The activity rate is particularly high in rural areas, especially in the Alpine territories. This shows the importance of tourism, and to a lesser extent of agriculture, but also of a lower share of young people in these territories (see MAP 5 in Annex). Access to jobs remains difficult for young people (18-25 years old) who are often poorly qualified. According to the last 2012 census, there were more than 110,000 inactive or unemployed young people (24.6%). Access to qualification for its populations is a priority issue there.

In 2017, with 19.8 billion euros in annual tourist revenue in the region, the South region ranked third at national level. The weight of tourism is particularly important since it represents 13% of regional GDP and involves 25,000 businesses. Tourism investments are estimated at 1.3 billion euros in 2017, or 11% of national investment in this sector (56% accommodation and restaurants, 39% in second homes and 5% in tourist equipment) ⁴.

The tourism sector is one of the sectors that employ the most people in the region, in the hotel and restaurant industries. With 143,000 jobs, including 121,000 employees, it represents 9.3% of salaried jobs in the region. These are mainly seasonal jobs, which number varies greatly from 82,000 in low periods (October / November) to 160,000 in Summer period, the peak period. Tourism employment is characterized by shorter or even seasonal employment contracts and more frequent use of part-time than the rest of the economy. The share of the self-employed in tourism employment is 19.1%, 3 points more than in total employment in the region. It varies from simple to double depending on the areas of employment (see MAP 6 Annex).

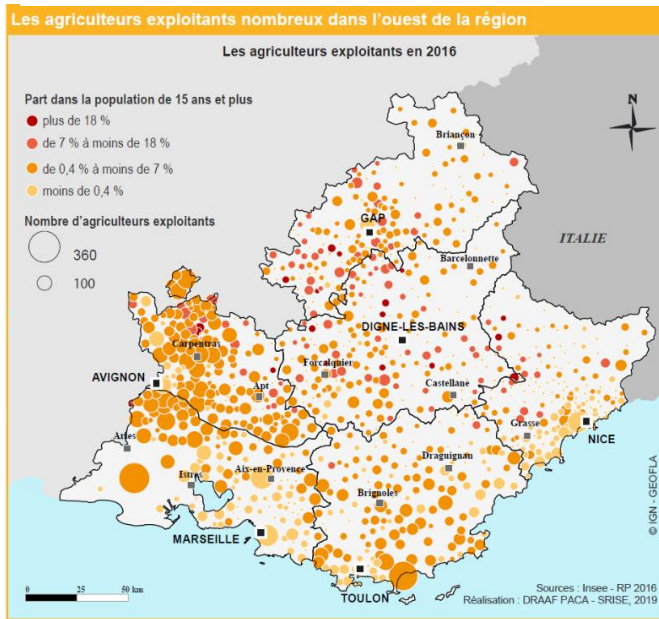
The tourism sector was particularly impacted by the COVID 19 crisis, which resulted in the shut down of restaurants catering and hotel activities. This crisis is likely to continue due in particular to the sharp drop in the number of foreign tourists. During the crisis, there were also flows of national and especially regional tourists looking for nature, isolation and quality of life, far from cities.

The agricultural sector is an important economic sector, especially in rural areas. In 2017, it represented a turnover of 3.3 billion Euros⁵, has employed 37,000 full-time jobs, including 15,700 farm managers, 9,500 permanent employees and 11,800 non-permanent jobs. This was 25% less than in 2,000 and around 3 %

⁴ ZAP Tourisme, Suivi de l'activité touristique 2018/19

⁵ L'agriculture, l'agro-alimentaire et la forêt dans la région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Agreste ; Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Décembre 2019

Number of farmers in 2016



of total private employment⁶. While the number of farm managers and permanent employees tends to decrease, there has been a sharp increase in non-permanent jobs from 8,330 in 2010 to 11,800 in 2017. The region hosts a dynamic agro-food industry with nearly 1,600 companies and around 13,600 employees. Taking into account the activities that depend indirectly on agriculture, the agricultural and agro-food sectors account for a total of 101,800 jobs (7.6% of regional private employment).

Over the 1988-2016 period, the number of farms fell from 44,579 to 19,176 in the South region (-57%). This trend is acute in horticulture, arboriculture and market gardening because of non-renewal after retirement lands (see Table 1 Annex). While the size of farms has increased (31 ha in 2016

compared to 28 ha in 2010), they remain mostly small and below the national average (60 ha). Thus, 56% of farms have an area of less than 10 ha. They are generally labour-intensive, particularly in the vineyards and the production of fruits and vegetables. In the Alpes de Hautes Provence and Hautes Alpes, where extensive farming is practiced, nearly 40% of farms are larger than 50 ha. The agricultural area used by farms (excluding grasslands) decreased by more than 15% between 2000 and 2018, mainly due to artificialisation of land, as shown by the increase in price of agricultural

Agriculture is characterized by a great diversity of crops distributed unevenly on the territory⁷. As the Rural Network indicates, "the duality of regional geography, Alpine on the one hand, Mediterranean on the other hand, delimits very different types of agriculture. Extensive farming (mainly sheep farming) with transhumance in some parts, adds value to the vast mountain and high mountain areas. In the plains, along the irrigation networks and on the coast, farms are focusing on more intensive production with high added value⁸. In the areas of the middle country, farming systems are diverse: polyculture, polyculture-livestock, dry crops. " South Region is the leading region for fruit production (especially figs, table grapes, apples, pears, etc.), fresh vegetables (zucchini, lettuce, pumpkins, chard, etc.), olives and olive oil, aromatic plants and herbs and cut flowers. It is also the second wine producing region under geographical indication (see MAP 7 Annex).

In a context marked by increasingly strong climatic constraints and a growing demand from society for more environmentally friendly agriculture and for quality products, agriculture in the South region has invested in organic farming and GIs, so to become the French leading region for more than 10 years.

2.5. Good access to services in rural areas

Access to a variety of facilities and services promotes the attractiveness of territories, in particular rural areas and strengthens cohesion. To retain the youngest, meet the needs of older residents, attract new populations and promote tourism, it is essential to offer access to public and private services corresponding to the

⁶ UTA Unité de travail annuel qui correspond à un temps plein

⁷ <http://draaf.paca.agriculture.gouv.fr/Les-installations-d-exploitants>

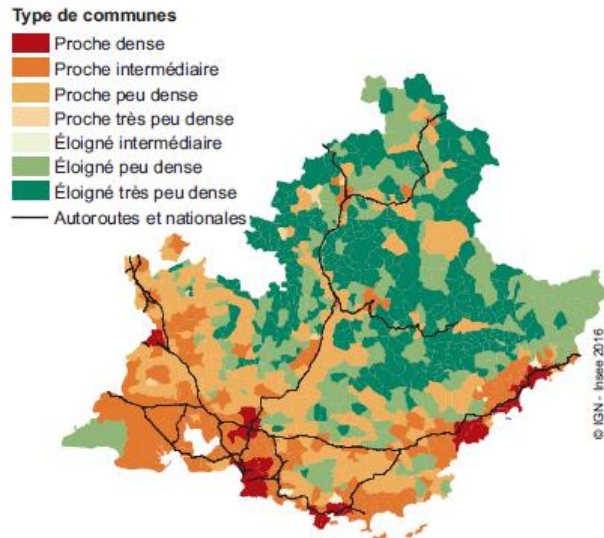
⁸ <https://reseau.rural.maregionsud.fr/chantiers/projet-alimentaire-territorial/enjeux-agricoles/>

expectations of these different populations. Access to these services is monitored by INSEE, which groups them into three ranges: local services, intermediate services and superior services.

The municipalities of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur being on average very populated, large and few, have access to a more diverse range of equipment and services than elsewhere. This is also the case in rural areas, due to strong peri-urbanization (see Part 1). Thus, one municipality in two in the South region was a pole of local services and one in 5 pole of intermediate services, 2 and 3 times more than at the national level (INSEE 2011)⁹. According to INSEE, 95% of the population had access to local services in less than 7 minutes 95% of the municipalities had a post office¹⁰ (see Table 2 Annex). However, this access is very uneven depending on the territory: if peri-urban areas benefit from a high coverage rate, certain populations, in particular in mountain areas, remain highly isolated and very far from equipment and services, in particular from the intermediate and upper range. However, municipalities with a tourist vocation also benefit from a good offer of services.

Typology of municipalities based on density and accessibility to services

Typologie des communes de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur par degré de densité et éloignement aux services courants



"Between 2012 and 2017, the number of access points to services for the population increased significantly in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. This concerns the most common services, called proximity services, superior services and, to a lesser extent, those in the intermediate range. The region, which already had a substantial supply of services in 2012, thus remains the best equipped in the province in terms of its resident population in 2017". This increase can be explained, notably for local services, by the creation of self-employed status in 2008, which led to a sharp increase in services related to the building trades or even automotive repair (see Graph 6 Annex).

Regarding the access points of the intermediate range, the region remains well equipped with regard to its population: the number of access points per inhabitant in the region is higher than the metropolitan average for almost all of the services in this range, with the exception of supermarkets, accommodation facilities for the elderly and certain sports facilities. Some intermediary services have seen their offer increased significantly, this is the case for midwives (+ 47%), supermarkets (+ 22%), veterinarians (+ 18%), driving schools (+ 18%) ... On the other hand, the development of online sales has resulted in a decrease in the number of appliance and audio-video equipment stores (- 16%) or even bookstores, stationery stores, newspapers (- 11%).

⁹ INSEE, Une région bien équipée mais des populations encore isolées, INSEE Etudes Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, n° 8, juin 2011

¹⁰ INSEE, Equipement et services, Bonne accessibilité dans les communes peu denses grâce au tourisme, INSEE Flash n° 22, janvier 2016

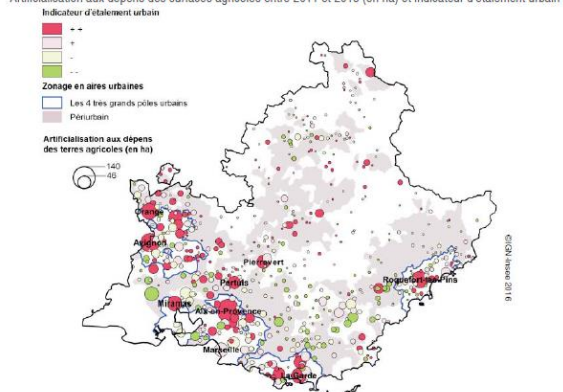
2.6. Soil artificialization: strong pressure on agricultural land and natural areas

If the South Region has an exceptional natural heritage, which must be valued and protected, it also constitutes a constraint for regional planning. Thus, the mountains occupy half of the total area of the region

Artificialisation of agricultural areas between 2011 and 2015 (in ha) and indicator of urban sprawl

2 La moitié de l'artificialisation des sols a lieu dans les très grands pôles urbains

Artificialisation aux dépens des surfaces agricoles entre 2011 et 2015 (en ha) et indicateur d'étalement urbain



Note de lecture : la taille des ronds est proportionnelle à la croissance des surfaces artificialisées. Cette croissance peut être plus rapide (ronds rouges ou roses) ou moins rapide (ronds verts ou verts clairs) que celle de la population. A Aix-en-Provence, par exemple, les surfaces artificialisées ont gagné 140 ha sur les terres agricoles entre 2011 et 2015 ; cette consommation foncière a été beaucoup plus rapide que la croissance démographique.

Sources : DGFiP, fichiers Majo 2011-2015 ; Insee, recensements de la population 2008 et 2013

and natural areas represent a total of 75% of the territory (48% of forests). In addition, with 777,780 ha in 2016, agricultural land (UAA) represent 24% of the region (including grassy areas), of which a part is located within urban centres. Actually, the lands suitable for development at an accessible cost are rare while the demand increases, in particular for housing.

The rise of peri-urbanization is thus reflected in a rapid and massive progression of artificial spaces to the detriment of natural spaces and agricultural land. In the southern region, urban sprawl is faster than population growth. It is estimated that "between 2011 and 2015 artificial surfaces increased by 980 m² for each additional inhabitant, more than double the space occupied on average by each inhabitant (430 m²)".

2.7. Digitalisation

In South Region, "the accessibility and attractiveness of a territory are now measured by the very high speed fixed and mobile connectivity available to it. The establishment of an infrastructure base for all of the territories is therefore a top priority in order to allow their populations, businesses and public services access to digital services."¹¹

The demand is increased both by citizens, businesses and local

authorities, which requires the establishment of adequate infrastructure.

Access to digital services

	Fibre	Câble	DSL	4G	1 Gbit/s et plus	100 Mbit/s et plus	8 Mbit/s et plus
Bouches du Rhône	40%	28%	98%	19%	49%	54%	100%
Vaucluse	31%	22%	99%	35%	38%	44%	100%
Var	22%	13%	99%	57%	26%	30%	100%
Alpes Maritimes	47%	29%	98%	13%	52%	55%	100%
Alpes de Hautes Provence	8%	0%	99%	94%	8%	8%	100%
Hautes Alpes	11%	0%	98%	98%	11%	11%	100%
Région Sud	35%	22%	99%	32%	41%	45%	100%

"At the end of 2017, all technologies combined (xDSL, cable, FttH, ie fibre up to the subscriber), performance in terms of speed was heterogeneous: 85% of homes and businesses had access to speed downlink > 8 Mbit/s (minimum comfort threshold), 53% have access to a downlink speed > 30 Mbit / s (entry threshold for Very High Speed), 35% have access to a downlink speed > 100 Mbit / s, potentially evolving towards speeds of the order of 1 Gbit / s (performance threshold targeted by the European Union within the framework of the "Gigabit Society" strategy)".

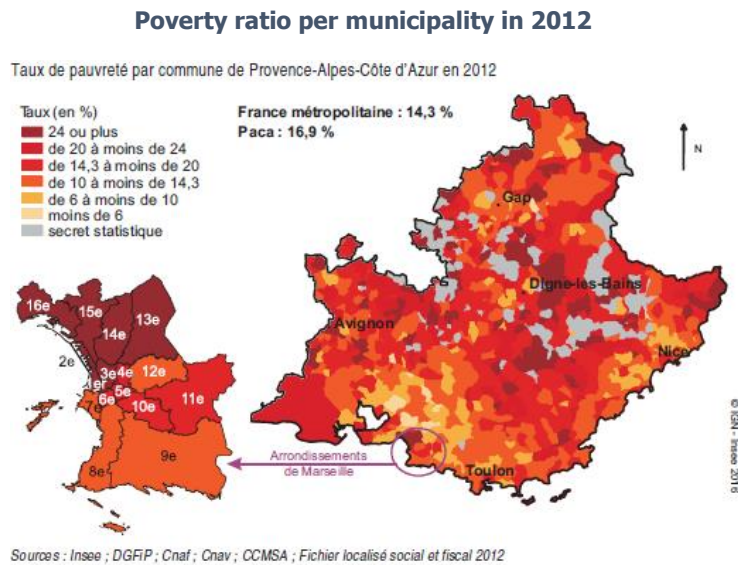
¹¹ Région Provence Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Stratégie commune d'aménagement numérique du territoire, mai 2018

The Alpes de Haute-Provence and Hautes-Alpes have a projected coverage of the territory below the target of 70% optic fibre coverage which had been set by the Region in 2011. The significant mountainous geography and density of lower population than in other departments leads to a cost of deployment higher than the regional average and therefore to a lower commitment of operators to deploy on own funds". Public initiative is therefore of particular importance. The region thus aims to cover the entire territory in 2050 for very high speed and to be a Smart region.

2.8. Social cohesion and quality of life

In 2014, 17.5% (16.9% in 2012) of the population of the South region lived below the poverty line, compared to 14.7% in mainland France. Poverty first affects cities in particular Marseille (26%), Avignon (31%), Toulon

or Nice (21%). However, rural areas are also affected in particular in Vaucluse, but also in the country of Arles, in the Alpes de Hautes Provence and in the Hautes Alpes, in particular in isolated municipalities. Poverty particularly affects young people (25%), unattached individuals and single-parent families. It should be noted that access to employment in the region remains particularly difficult for young people (18-25 years old) who are often poorly qualified. According to the last census, in 2012 there were more than 110,000 inactive or unemployed, or 24.6% of this age group. They are particularly present in the Haut Var and Vaucluse (Pays



d'Arles, Brignoles, Cogonlin, Avignon, Valréas, Le Luc, etc.). Access to qualification for its populations is a priority issue there (see Map 8 Annex).

Income in rural areas is generally lower than in urban areas due in particular to a lower average level of qualification and the importance of seasonal jobs (cf. Alpine territories). On the other hand, the inequalities are much lower there, which contributes to social cohesion. Note in the southern region, the importance of social minimums and pensions in income (see Map 9 Annex). Finally, there is a very significant wage differential between men and women (24% at regional level in 2015).

The living environment and quality of life are major assets for rural areas. In terms of living environment, the region offers a range of unique natural spaces both in the mountains and in the hinterland, which responds to a growing civic expectation in terms of well-being, return to nature or sustainable development. However, beyond this need for nature, an adapted service offer or access to employment, housing, due to the rise in property prices in metropolitan areas and on the coast, is often a determining factor for settling in rural areas. "Within the region, many moves take place from the main cities to their close periphery, but also to more distant peri-urban municipalities. These departures relate in particular to young workers. They are often accompanied by the formation of a couple or the arrival of a new child in an already constituted family (see Graph 7 Annex). The further households move away from the city centre, the more they choose to access a detached house or become a homeowner¹². "

¹² INSEE, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, le cadre de vie, moteur des déménagements, INSEE Analyses, n°36, octobre 2016

Its new facilities, whether temporary or permanent, if they contribute to the vitality of rural areas are also sources of conflicts between new arrivals and former residents (conflicts over the use of water or land for example) or between tourists and residents. They also contribute to the rise in the price of land in certain territories (cf. certain villages of the Luberon or the Alpilles). It is also about managing the multiplication of second homes but also tourist accommodation, especially in the Alps, used only a small part of the year, while a demand for housing exists locally throughout the year. Among the 43 quality of life indicators used by INSEE, some refer to social relations, civic life and community life. In rural areas, "participation in social life is richer, with more developed sports activities: 13% of 20-60 years olds have a license in a sports club (10% in dense urban communities). Finally, citizen mobilization appears stronger there: electoral participation in the first round of the 2012 presidential election was 84%, compared to 79% in the agglomerations.¹³ " The COVID 19 crisis also highlighted the importance and responsiveness of solidarity networks, both in the Alps and in the country of Arles, revealing a stronger resilience in rural areas.

3. Results from interviews with MAP members

This section aims to record the opinions and views shared by the members of the South Region MAP, as part of the discussions held with them in a bilateral way, with regard to what the current challenges rural areas are facing in the region. However, due to the lack of time following the Covid-19 situation, the resumption of normal activities has been very gradual and certain contingencies specific to the MAP members did not allow time to reflect on the prospects for rural areas by 2040 yet.

3.1. The importance of relationships between territories

Many members of the platform consider that urban should not be opposed to rural and evoke a continuum of territories ranging from isolated municipalities in alpine spaces to metropolitan areas, passing through peri-urban areas. They also stress the importance of the relationships between these different territories, and in particular between urban and rural areas. It would be too simplistic to deal only with rural, as rural territories are influenced by urban territories. This is obviously the case in peri-urban areas but also in isolated municipalities. Three examples illustrate these links between rural and urban areas: the organization of mobility around large urban areas, the importance of local demand for regional tourism and the water supply from the Alpine territories.

3.2. A Mediterranean region strongly impacted by climate change

One external expert (GREC) stated, "the Mediterranean area is identified as one of the hotspots regarding impacts of climate change. Climate projections in this region are strongly moving towards warmer conditions, day and night, with increased frequency of heat waves and drought episodes, but also changes, as yet poorly documented, in extreme rain precipitations. In addition, the region concentrates a very rich diversity of environments, from the coastal areas to the mountains, faced with strong anthropic pressure "¹⁴. On the regional territory, a large majority of rural areas face risks of natural origin which imply the climate, in particular the risks linked to drought (forest fires) or rain (floods, landslides).

The GREC emphasized that climate change will cause a modification of water needs, in particular in terms of vegetation and inputs with an evolution of precipitation. The challenge in water management is to manage tensions over the use of an increasingly constrained resource when needs are expected to increase with a general increase in activity. On a more distant horizon (2085) forecasts tells much more significant variations

¹³ INSEE, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, des territoires ruraux peu peuplés mais dynamiques, INSEE Analyses, n°22 septembre 2015

¹⁴ GREC-PACA, Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur, une région face au changement climatique, juin 2015

in the climatic hazards impacting the water cycle. We should therefore expect tensions over water uses which will most likely worsen in the second half of the 21st century.

Diverse effects on the agricultural sector

Climate change is likely to have very diverse effects on agricultural production, sometimes positive, sometimes negative depending on productions and regions. It will indeed stimulate photosynthesis, modify the duration of crop cycles and the phasing of stages with climate factors (spring frost, summer drought in particular). Higher temperatures can be more favourable for most physiological processes, provided they do not exceed the optimum beyond which the values become excessive. Finally, changes in rainfalls can prove to be completely decisive, especially in the event of increased droughts¹⁵.

A priori, arable crops and meadows, which are rather favoured in France, could on the contrary be penalized in the South where the risk of accentuated droughts appears, accompanied by excessive temperatures. For fruit trees and vines, the generalized advancement of phenology can accentuate the problems of risk of frost at the time of flowering, and act on the quantity, but also the quality of the product following the advance of sensitive stages. The results from the Avignon site of INRAE (Climator project), highlights the predominant effect of the annual water deficit. The result is "a slight decrease in the yield of annual crops such as rain-fed wheat, as well as a decrease in the water comfort of the vine. On the other hand, in irrigated situations, the positive effects mentioned above can take precedence and lead to an increase in crop yield potentials, provided that the possible negative action, currently poorly understood, of excessive temperatures does not come to darken table¹⁶. (...) A geographic shift to the north or at altitude is also to be considered, but it is not directly conceivable for products linked to the terroir, as are appellations of controlled origin". Note that these changes are already perceptible and confirm the forecasts.

Regarding pastoralism, the current warming, which is expected to increase, should have positive effects (longer grazing time), negative effects (decrease in soil water reserve) for the herds and generate uncertainties regarding its long term impact on herbaceous ecosystems.

The forest on the front line

The forests of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region which cover 42% of the surface are particularly diversified in terms of composition of species and structures and, moreover, they cover very varied environments ranging in level from the sea with alpine massifs with a major role of topography on the local microclimate. Consequently, the effects of climate change are and will be very heterogeneous according to the sites, and remain difficult to assess. We can expect a rise in the transition zone of species that can also be found in temperate forests and typically Mediterranean species (such as Aleppo pine, cedar, cork oak, etc.). Significant decline has already been observed on certain species following the 2003 heat wave and the dry years that followed, a complex combination of the effects of drought and parasites (insects, mistletoe). These wastes can also contribute to the increased risk of fire. However, the high biodiversity of the stands is a pledge of a certain resilience and an adaptive potential of the forests, which is still difficult to assess (a limited partial decline can be the sign of a beneficial natural selection). GREC thus stresses that "for the adapter of the region's forests while preserving future options to face the multiple uncertainties in the medium and long term, it is fundamental for an

¹⁵ GREC-PACA, Les effets du changement climatique sur l'agriculture et la forêt en Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, novembre 2016

¹⁶ GREC-PACA, Climat et changement climatique en région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, mai 2016

adaptive management strategy declined according to the specificities of local contexts. altitude, slope, species...¹⁷"

Impacts on natural environments and biodiversity

According to GREC, the consequences of climate change on the natural environment and biodiversity really represent major risks due to the speed of current and future changes, the combination of its changes with other stressors such as land use change, pollution, intensification of agricultural production, urbanization and infrastructure development and finally the replacement of specific areas, such as alpine landscapes, meadows or wetlands - which we attach value (economic, heritage, aesthetic, etc.), - by other ecosystems.

If other developments contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity (protection of sensitive areas, restoration of damaged ecosystems, return of predators such as the wolf or development of more environmentally friendly farming methods, overall most ecosystems face severe threats and, in general, the region is experiencing and will experience a loss of biodiversity and semi-natural ecosystems at an alarming rate, these losses will be difficult to compensate for, even with stronger measures of restoration and protection than 'at present.

Tourism sector is likely to be strongly impacted

The tourism sector is key for the region, both in terms of employment and wealth production, for coastal and rural areas, in particular the Alpine territories and the various national and regional parks. However, the attractiveness of the region depends very much on its warm climate. An excessive rise in temperatures, especially on the coast and in the plains, could divert tourists to sunny but cooler areas, especially in the Summer (Alps or territories further north in France or Europe). On the other hand, a warmer climate can also extend the Summer tourism period.

For the Alps, climate change due to the reduction of the snowpack, should strongly impact the mid-altitude resorts (below 1500-1800 m), without adaptation of their activities. This also concerns high-altitude stations whose adaptation strategies (production of artificial snow) are less and less economically and environmentally sustainable. The adaptation of winter sports resorts, given their attractiveness to alpine areas is essential and involves diversifying the activities of these resorts, with particular attention paid to improving the living environment, including in terms of access to services and taking into account the environment. The Tourism Economy Growth Plan also takes into account the climate constraint and provides for specific actions to adapt the mountain offer.

3.3. Soil artificialization: strong pressure on agricultural land and natural areas

As the Regional Rural Network recalled, "the housing crisis and the need for land in terms of economic development postpone the phenomena of pressure on peri-urban and rural areas, and thus threaten the sustainability of agricultural holdings and the dynamism of the regional agricultural and agrifood economy. In certain rural areas, abandonment of agriculture and closure of areas due to the reduction of extensive grazing also lead to profound changes with the development of wasteland and the decline of economic development."

¹⁷ GREC-PACA, Les effets du changement climatique sur l'agriculture et la forêt en Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, novembre 2016

Between 2010 and 2015 "the balance of changes in land use translates into an increase of 5,500 ha of artificial soils - the equivalent of the area of Aubagne - and a loss of 4,200 ha of agricultural land, including 3,600 ha for the benefit of artificialization. And between 2000 and 2018 it is estimated that the agricultural areas decreased by about 15%. Artificialization is, however, highly concentrated: 34% of the region's artificialization (i.e. 1,860 ha) are located around central cities of 15 municipalities (see Graph 8 in Annex).

The development of agricultural land prices reflects the pressure on land. They are much lower in the more extensive Alpine territories, than in the more intensive agricultural areas which are also more urbanized, such as, for example, the Bouches du Rhône. The prices of agricultural land increased very strongly until 2011/12, especially in the departments where land pressure is the greatest. Since then, there has been a certain decline, except in Vaucluse.

As the Regional Rural network emphasized: access "to land is a real problem for keeping agriculture in the region. The cost of land in coastal areas, in peri-urban areas and also in the countryside country no longer allow young people to settle down to carry out and develop an economically viable activity. " The artificialization also affects natural spaces, which are home to an exceptional heritage constituting a major asset and giving the region an identity combining urbanity and quality of life. This center of global biodiversity is experiencing major changes induced by human activities: reduction of agricultural areas, strong urbanization, the development of a network of linear infrastructures of transport and energy fragmenting natural spaces, multiple pollution. As a consequence, the preservation of its exceptional natural wealth is an essential issue, even more because this natural heritage is particularly exposed to the impacts of climate change.

3.4. Digitization: opportunities and risks in rural areas

For MAP members, the development of digital technology and access to a good broadband connection are a crucial issue for the development and attractiveness of rural areas and in particular isolated municipalities. The Covid-19 crisis has confirmed the interest of digital technology in particular through the continuity of access to remote services and the development of teleworking.

Digitalisation of public services allows simplified and immediate access for a large majority of users, especially in isolated areas. The spread of open data should accentuate this trend and allow the creation of new online services. During Covid-19, the development of health teleconsultations showed that it was possible to respond to medical demand for populations who cannot move or are far away and therefore have unequal access to care. Again, however, digital does not always replace human intervention.

To attract newcomers to rural areas, a broadband connection is today a prerequisite for any new installation, as is access to housing. Digital by enabling remote work and promoting collaborative work (see third places) is a great lever for job creation, including in isolated communities. This also presupposes providing an environment favourable to this installation, in terms of housing, transport, cultural services, early childhood.

Beyond these challenges, digital can be a vector of social and territorial innovation, notably through the development of "smart villages". For the ADRETS association¹⁸ "the concept" Smart "applied to rural areas is understood as a co-constructed approach between actors from various horizons, combining local resources and skills, and possibly mobilizing digital tools to meet current rural challenges and to come on mobility, governance, citizenship, environment, quality of life or even the economy " The remote collaborative potential of digital tools (chat, videoconference, shared documents, etc.) makes it possible to develop and support new forms of work and social relations (cf. the development of rural third places testify). By associating all the actors concerned in a collaborative approach, it promotes "a hybridization of modes of governance of territories and social innovation projects, with economic models involving private and public." However, everything digital is not always a panacea (cf. access to services) and the development of Smart Rurality

¹⁸ ADRETS, Smart Village, janvier 2020

means "ensuring the participation of the greatest number in participatory approaches by promoting social and digital inclusion, for example by increasing channels of exchange, co-constructing responses with the user, implementing the engineering necessary for mutualisation between territories to develop new digital solutions, guarantee respect for users' privacy or finally relocate digital solutions. "

4. Challenges and opportunities within a long-term vision for rural areas

In questionnaires and interviews, platform members and external experts developed the challenges and opportunities for rural areas in the long term without generally mentioning desirable futures (cf. Annex). We present below a summary of the main challenges and opportunities by major theme.

4.1. Rural territorial approach

It is very important to develop a territorial approach which makes it possible to better specify the challenges, opportunities and priorities for each territory, but also to identify the links between the territories to design more appropriate and effective actions. The new methodology developed by INSEE concerning the definition of rural areas will be particularly useful.

Given the relationships between rural and urban areas, which are reflected by an extensive mobility between territories, transport management (development of smoother transport linked to the production of GHGs, transport sharing, etc.) is also a priority.

4.2. Demography

Given the aging of the population, the care of the elderly in rural areas which can be an important source of opportunities (development of the silver economy) and a question in particular on access to adapted services (health, personal services, adapted housing, digitalization ...)

Another demographic challenge is to retain certain young populations in rural areas and especially to attract new ones. The aim here is to provide a favourable environment which makes these areas attractive to these populations in terms of: training / employment (including support for setting up businesses, third parties, etc.); supply of suitable and affordable housing; transport that also takes the environment into account; access to services that meet the expectations of these new populations (early childhood for couples, cultural offer, local services, etc.); good communication networks to be able to work remotely (digitalization).

4.3. Climate change

Given the present and future effects of climate change on the South region the main challenges and opportunities concern particularly:

- The preservation of natural spaces and biodiversity and the restoration of ecological continuity, in particular by fighting against the artificialisation of land and taking into account the effects of climate change in each territory
- The management of the trade-offs and tensions in the use (agricultural, industry, energy ...) of increasingly constrained water resources
- The development of more sustainable and innovative agricultural and livestock practices to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change and better preserve the environment
- The adoption of an adaptive management of forests declined by specificities of the local contexts and by species which take into account the effects of climate change

- The establishment a transition in each sector of the tourism sector that meets new societal expectations, in particular in terms of sustainable development and adaptation to climate change
- The reduction greenhouse gas emissions in particular through a recasting of the territorial organization of transport and the development of access to remote services (digital)

4.4. Economics

Concerning the economy and taking into account the importance of the agricultural and tourist sectors in rural areas and the main challenges and opportunities are:

- The renewal of generations in the agricultural sector and the installation of new farmers in connection with access to land and enhancement of production
- The need for suitable education/training, especially for the youngest, in connection with the job market
- The management of seasonal jobs and their future in a COVID 19 context, climate change and unemployment reform
- The development of a more sustainable and more resilient economy, particularly in the agricultural and touristic sectors (development meeting societal expectations, development of short circuits, adaptation of tourist models, taking into account the effects of climate change, etc.)
- And generally, provide a favourable environment for the creation of new jobs in rural areas

4.5. Land use

Given increased pressure on agricultural land and natural areas due to peri-urbanization, the main challenge is to stop the artificialisation of agricultural land and natural spaces, in order to allow the region to continue to produce agricultural products intended primarily for local markets (local distribution channels, territorial food systems, etc.), but also to preserve and enhance spaces with a high environmental and tourist value.

Artificialisation of land, arrival of new inhabitants but also the development of tourism or the proliferation of second homes, make it necessary to work on the conflicts that may exist between these populations in terms of land use but also good cohabitation.

4.6. Access to basic services

The Covid-19 crisis confirmed the importance of access services for the quality of life in rural areas and the fragility of this access. If confinement has significantly disrupted access to essential services, particularly in remote areas and more so for the elderly, many initiatives have emerged or have been strengthened to respond to them: development of short circuits, solidarity chains, etc. Here the main challenges and opportunities are :

- The equitable access to services in rural areas and in particular in isolated areas (spatial justice)
- The development of connected reception points allowing better access to public services in particular and an adapted reception for citizens
- The need for a suitable territorial approach to meet the different expectations of residents and tourists (approach in terms of living areas) and avoid waste
- The development of cooperation between the territories to manage access to services (complementarity and solidarity).
- The need to learn from the health crisis in terms of the strengthening of good practices and solidarity, but also in terms of more sustainable development models and adequate support.

4.7. Inequalities and well being

The quality of life is an important asset for the attractiveness and the cohesion of the rural areas. So it is necessary especially:

- To maintaining and improve the quality of life that meets the expectations and needs of the different populations in rural areas (long-term residents, new tourist arrivals)
- To manage conflicts between the different populations of rural areas
- To manage the issue of tourist accommodation and second homes little used

4.8. Digitalisation

The access to digital is very important for the attractivity of rural areas and supposes:

- To continue the development of very high speed throughout the territory and in particular in sparse areas
- The digital inclusion: support for everyone in digital technologies, services and uses.
- An adequate training of companies in new technologies and collaborative management methods
- To support the use of digital technology as a vector of social and territorial innovation through the development of Smart villages

5. Conclusion

From research and interviews emerge many challenges that remain to be prioritized. Thus, in a context of increased peri-urbanization in South Region, mitigating the artificialisation of agricultural land and natural spaces is a major issue, in connection with the management of conflicts over the use of these spaces.

The aging of the population is the second challenge. Source of opportunities, it implies the need to attract new populations to ensure vitality in rural areas by offering them an attractive environment.

The adaptation of the agricultural and tourist sectors and natural spaces, via more resilient and more sustainable development models is also essential.

The COVID 19 crisis, while accentuating precariousness, has shown the resilience of rural areas. Another challenge is the sustainability and strengthening of "good practices" and chains of solidarity.

Equitable access to public and private services in all territories is an important issue in terms of activity and social cohesion, which requires an appropriate territorial approach (living area for example), and cooperation between territories.

The digital boom is a major challenge for the activity of rural areas. It must be truly accessible to all (inclusion) and be a vector of social and territorial innovation (smart rurality)

More generally, a new approach to rural areas is to be favored, in order to develop strategies adapted to the needs of these areas and populations and to take into account the links with urban areas.

Finally, the next steps for the South region platform are:

- Sending of the discussion paper to the members of the platform and diffusion in their networks for reaction (July)
- First meeting of the platform in mid-September to validate the discussion paper and discuss the priorities for the development of the paper position
- Elaboration of the position paper (mid-October) and a second meeting of the platform for validation of the position paper at the end of October.

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Annex

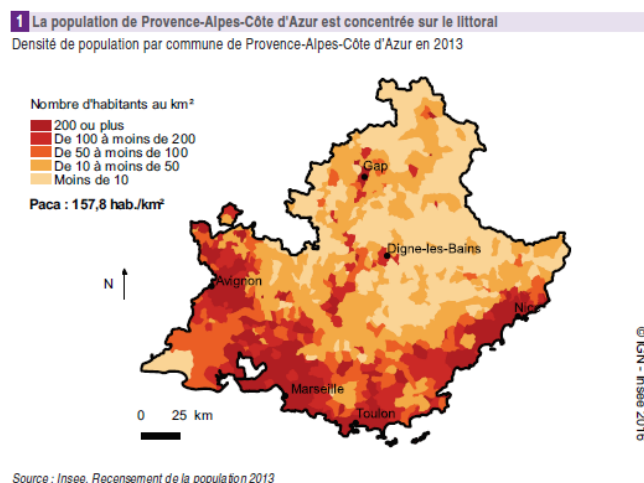
Questionnaire

This questionnaire aims to collect from members of the SHERA platform and relevant external experts, their perception of the challenges and opportunities, as well as their vision of the future of rural areas in the South region. The main results from the questionnaires will be used, in addition to the research work carried out by the facilitator, in the development of the Regional Platform Discussion paper which will contribute to the EU platform meeting scheduled for July. They will also serve as the basis for the preparation of a more in-depth survey carried out in the 20 SHERPA platforms to finalize the Position paper on long-term trends in rural areas in the fall. Please, on the basis of your skills, your activities and your knowledge of rural areas in the South Region, answer the following two questions. For each question the answer is limited to 3000 characters. If you wish to provide additional information, you can send it to us by email: rolland@iamm.fr

1. Can you introduce yourself by specifying in particular the links between your activities and the reflections carried by the SHERPA project?
2. Within the framework of the CAP strategic plans and the ERDF operational program, what do you see as the priority topics for the future of rural areas in the South region today?
3. Taking into account your skills / activities, what changes would you like to see in your rural territory by 2040 and what changes do you think are the most probable and the most realistic?
4. More specifically, for you, what are the main opportunities and the main challenges for the rural areas of the region by 2040?
5. What mechanisms do you think would make it possible to meet these challenges and seize these opportunities?
6. What are the impacts of the COVID 19 crisis in rural areas and how do you perceive them?
7. Do rural areas seem to you to be more or less resilient to health, economic, social and environmental shocks, especially compared to urban areas?
8. Has this crisis confirmed / reinforced the priority topics previously identified or brought out new topics of interest?

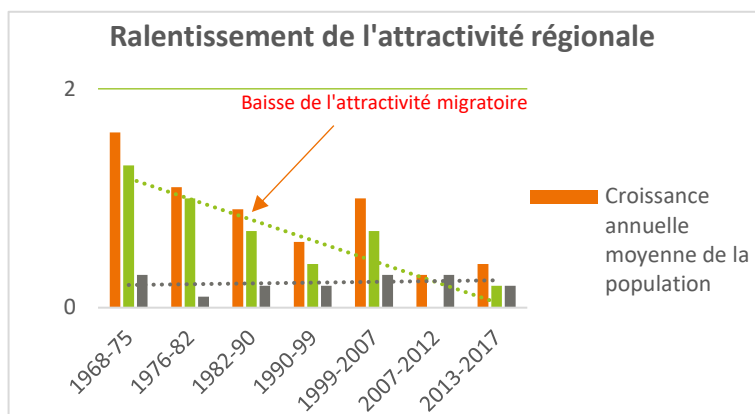
Infra-regional diversity of rural areas

Map 1



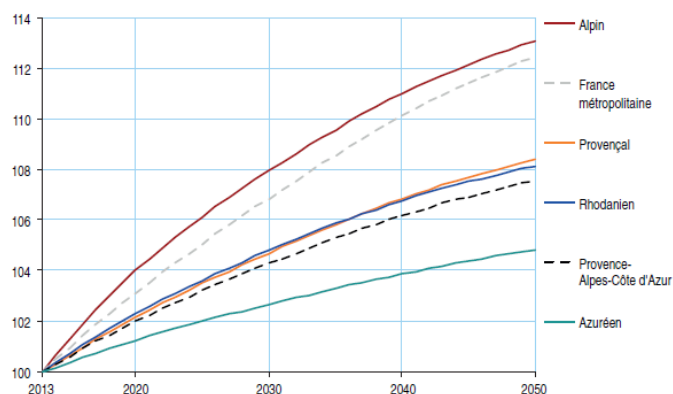
Demographic slowdown and aging population

Graph1

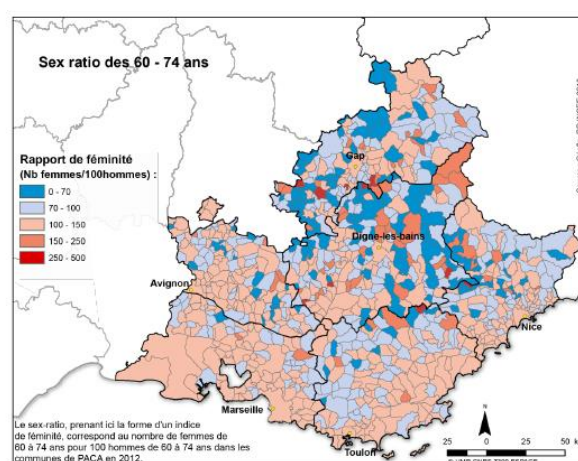


Graph 2

Évolution de la population de 2013 à 2050 de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, de France métropolitaine et des quatre systèmes territoriaux selon le scénario central (base 100 en 2013)



Map 2



Map 3

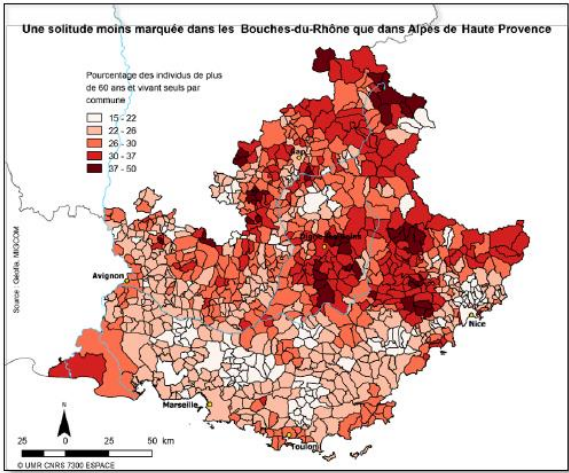
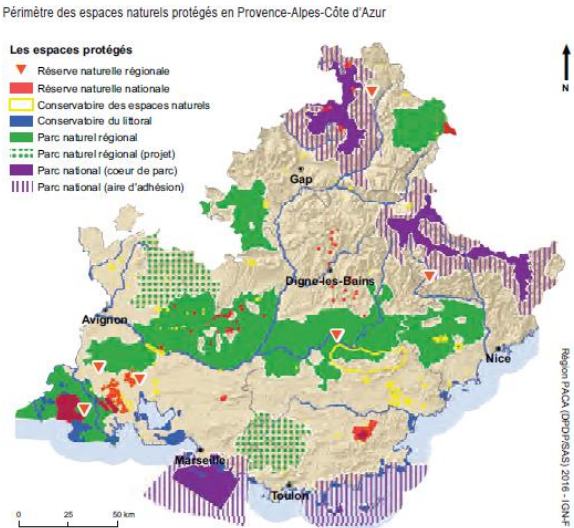


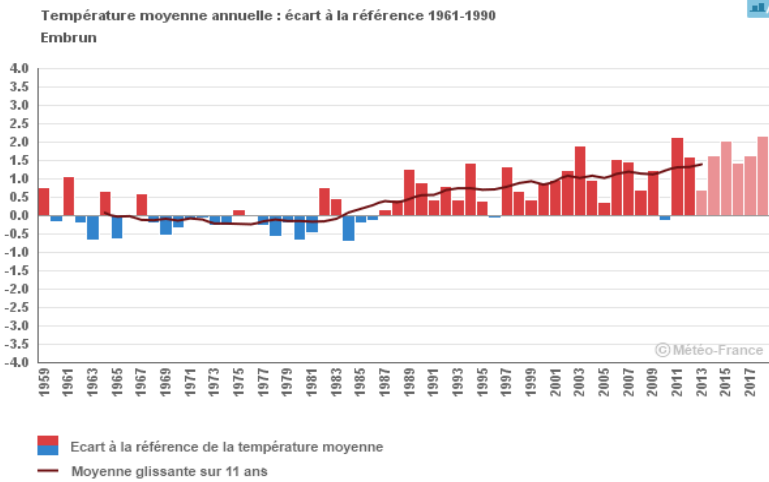
Figure 15. Pourcentage d'individus de plus de 60 ans vivant seuls en PACA (lissage aux communes contigües)

Environmental assets under climate constraints

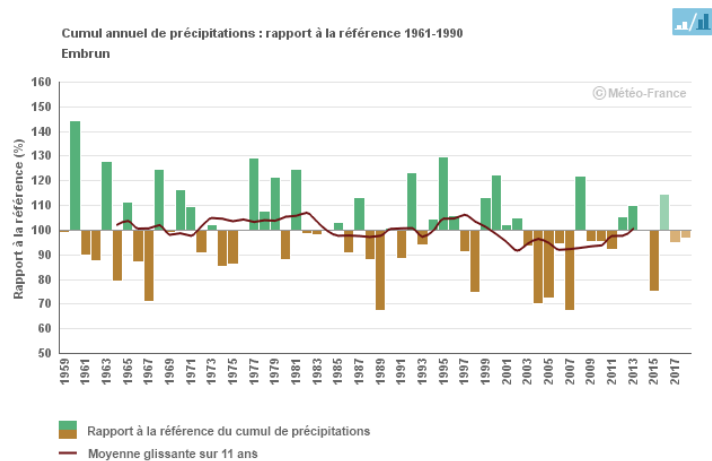
Map 4



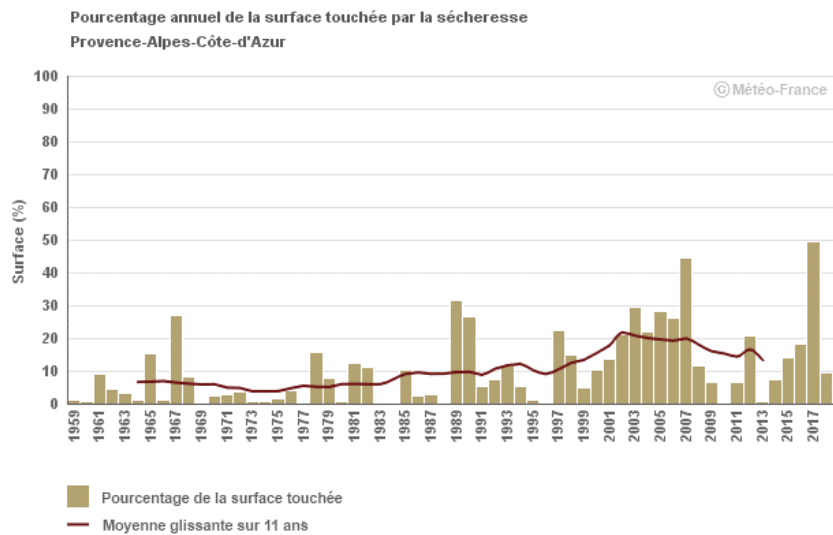
Graph 3



Graph 4



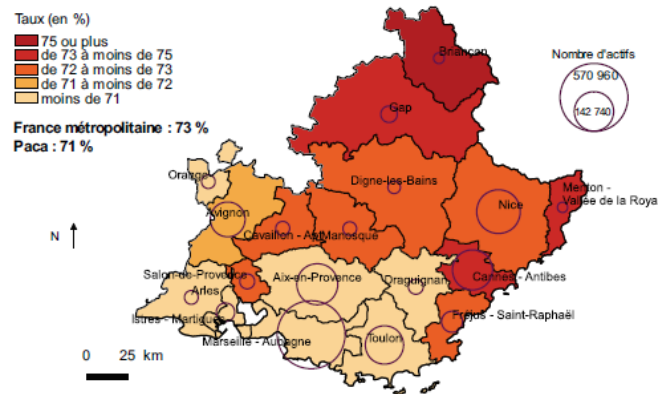
Graph 5



A rural economy based on the tertiary sector, tourism and agriculture

MAP 5

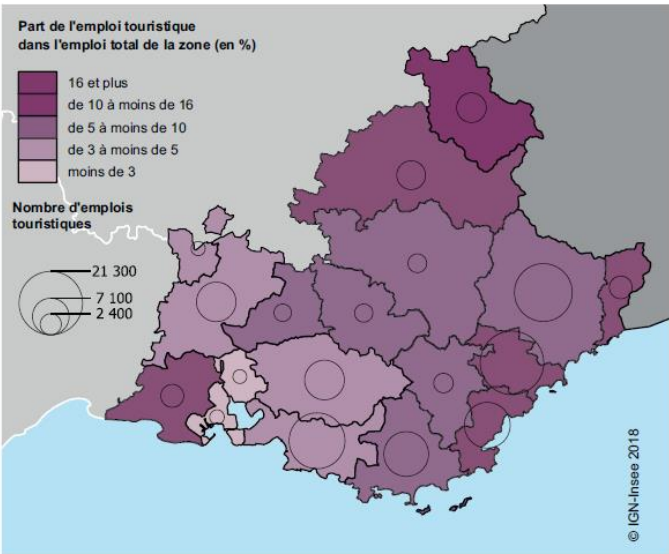
Nombre d'actifs et taux d'activité par zone d'emploi de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur en 2012



Source : Insee, Recensement de la population 2012

MAP 6

Nombre d'emplois touristiques et part de l'emploi touristique dans l'emploi total en 2014, par zone d'emploi



Champ : emploi total hors particuliers employeurs, agriculture et fonction publique d'État.
Source : Insee, DADS 2014 ; Acoiss 2014, traitements Insee

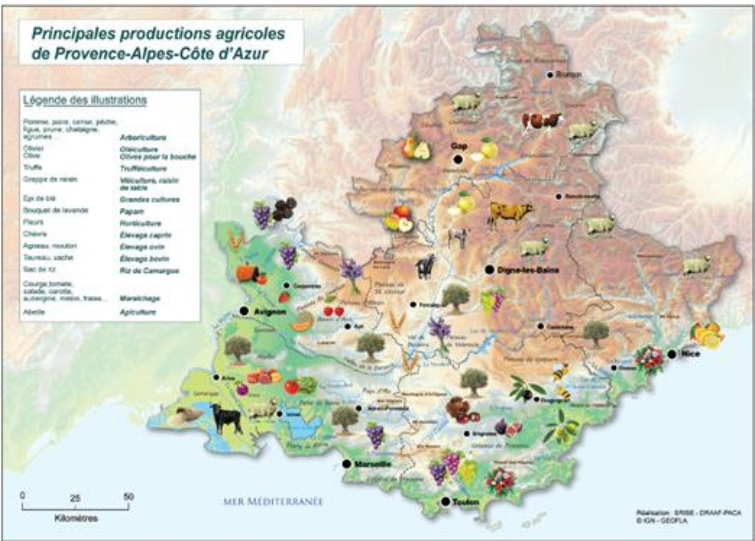
Table 1

Le nombre d'exploitations agricoles en baisse							
Nombre d'exploitations	Les exploitations par département						
	Alpes-Hte-Pce	Htes-Alpes	Alpes-Marit.	BdR	Var	Vaucluse	PACA
1988	4 466	3 369	5 002	10 143	11 136	10 463	44 579
2000	2 947	2 318	2 620	5 797	7 579	7 832	29 093
2010	2 181	1 795	1 894	4 888	5 422	5 923	22 103
2016	2 043	1 564	1 824	4 123	4 413	5 209	19 176

Champ : exploitations hors groupements pastoraux

Sources : Agreste - Recensements agricoles, ESEA 2016

Map 7



Good access services in rural areas

Table 2

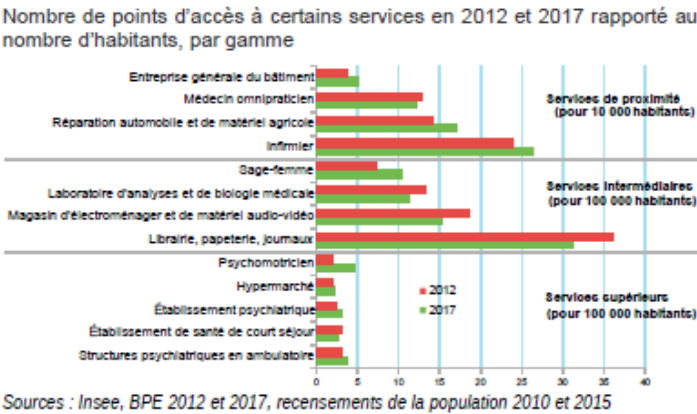
Temps d'accès aux équipements et aux gammes par type de commune de Paca

	Type de commune				
	Dense	Intermédiaire	Peu dense	Très peu dense	Total
Population					
Paca (en milliers)	2 213	1 861	784	57	4 916
Paca (en %)	45	38	16	1	100
France métropolitaine (en %)	36	29	31	4	100
Temps d'accès (en minutes)					
Panier services courants	3	3	6	15	4
Équipements de Proximité	6	5	7	23	6
dont : École élémentaire	5	5	5	11	5
Bureau de poste	7	7	7	27	7
Équipements Intermédiaires	10	10	20	47	12
dont : Supermarché	8	8	20	45	10
Collège	8	9	20	42	11
Équipements supérieurs	16	24	45	87	25
dont : Urgences	21	30	52	94	30
Maternité	27	35	59	109	36
Ensemble des équipements	11	14	27	56	15

Champ : temps de trajet par voiture, pendant les heures de pointe, pour accéder aux équipements les plus proches du domicile.

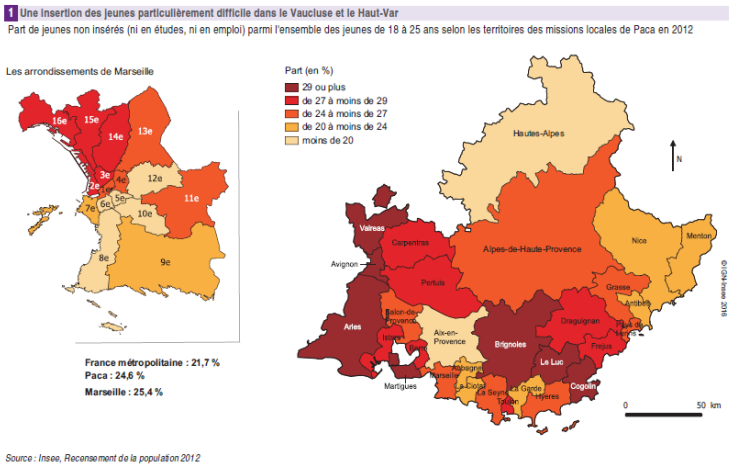
Source : Insee, Recensement de la population 2011, BPE 2013, Distancier Métrix

Graph 6



Social cohesion and quality of life

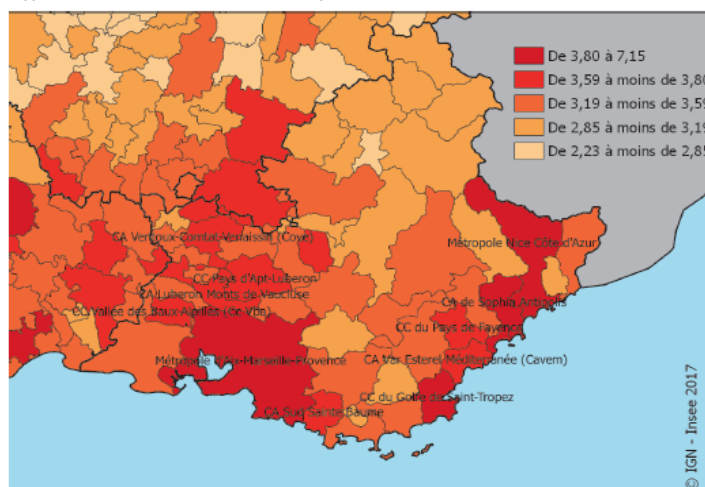
Map 8



MAP 9

Plus d'inégalités dans les intercommunalités urbaines

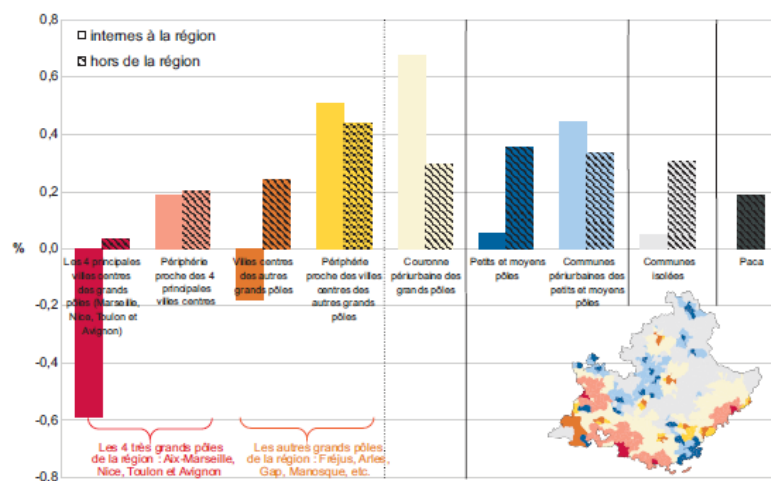
Rapport interdécile du niveau de vie en 2014, par EPCI



Source : Insee-DGFiP-Cnaf-Cnav-Cmsa, Fichier localisé social et fiscal (Filosofi)

Graph 7

Impact des migrations 2014 (internes et hors de la région) sur la population des différents types de communes de la région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur



Lecture : En 2014, les migrations résidentielles au sein de Paca ont eu un impact négatif de -0,6 % sur les 4 principales villes-centres de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (Marseille, Nice, Toulon et Avignon)

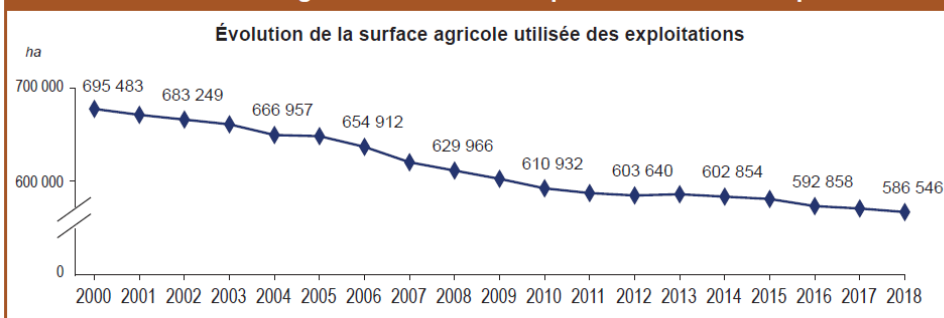
Champ : population fiscale âgée d'un an ou plus résidant en France (hors Mayotte)

Source : Insee, Fideli 2015

Soil artificialization

Graph 8

La baisse de la surface agricole utilisée des exploitations ralentit depuis 2010



Champ : exploitations hors groupements pastoraux

Source : Agreste - Statistique agricole annuelle

