

## **SPECIFICATION**

### **ESPON Targeted Analysis Based on User Demand 2013/2/15**

## **Selective Migration and Unbalanced Sex Ratio in Rural Regions (SEMIGRA) (2010-2012)**

### ***(o) Targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme***

The ESPON 2006 Programme provided integrated analysis and long-term spatial scenarios which enriched the European policy debate and knowledge base. Tying in with the achievements of the previous programme period, the ESPON 2013 Programme continues conducting applied research on European territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. At the same time, a new type of projects is carried out in the form of targeted analyses based on specific demands expressed by stakeholders and making use of existing ESPON results.

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2013 Programme are structured in four strands:

- 1. Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion: Evidence on European territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts**  
The applied research projects will create information and evidence on territorial challenges and opportunities for success in the development of regions. Cross-thematic applied research will be a major activity integrating existing thematic analysis and adding future analysis of new themes. Territorial impact studies of EU policies will be another focus under this priority.
- 2. Targeted analysis based on user demand: European perspective on development of different types of territories**  
This priority responds to a clear demand of practitioners for user and demand driven actions within the ESPON 2013 Programme. By convening an analytical process where ESPON findings are integrated with more detailed information and practical know-how, new understanding of future development opportunities and challenges may arise, which could be transformed into projects and actions.
- 3. Scientific platform and tools: Territorial indicators and data, analytical tools and scientific support**  
The scientific platform and analytical tools built up within the ESPON 2006 Programme will be maintained and further expanded. New actions shall be undertaken to develop current achievements and make use of existing indicators, data and tools.
- 4. Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking**

Under this priority, actions are foreseen that will make the evidence and knowledge already developed operational through raising awareness and involving stakeholders in the results and practical application of them.

Targeted analyses under Priority 2 enable stakeholders to obtain customised and up-to-date information on their particular territorial context and opportunities for development which can be used for policy development. Given the targeted focus of these projects on specific territorial entities, targeted analyses will contribute to the use of ESPON results in practise and to the involvement of policy makers, practitioners and scientists in a joint synergetic process.

### ***(i) General objectives of targeted analyses under Priority 2***

The general objectives of targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme are the following:

- Provision of evidence and knowledge based on ESPON results on the strengths and weaknesses of individual regions and/or larger territories seen from a European perspective, or a global context, giving European regions the option to compare themselves to other regions and hereby finding competitive advantages for development and cooperation.
- Improvement of the usefulness of ESPON results by testing new, experimental and innovative options such as (1) analysis of themes of interest for groups of regions, partly based on case studies, (2) methodological frameworks for translating territorial development goals and policy aims into concrete actions and (3) technical, methodological and analytical support to territorial planning processes and spatial programming and visions.
- Provision of analytical support and evidence based on ESPON results on thematic priorities in cooperation with other Structural Funds Programmes.

The aim is to carry through targeted analyses in partnership with policy makers and/or practitioners showing an interest in gaining awareness of European evidence, information, experience and/or knowledge on common challenges related to their territorial and/or urban development.

The individual targeted analysis shall support better informed policy decisions by:

- Integrating ESPON findings with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority.
- Contributing to a sound knowledge of territorial development perspectives/trends through new understanding of future development potentials and challenges for the respective territorial and/or urban development.

This project shall contribute to these objectives during its implementation by ensuring a close cooperation and partnership with the stakeholders who expressed their need for this targeted analysis.

## ***(ii) Types of Action under Priority 2***

Projects under Priority 2 can have different foci and accordingly vary in their content. In order to have a clear distinction between the various possible project orientations, each project needs to be clearly allocated to one of the following types of action:

### **1) Integrated studies and thematic analysis**

This type of action is foreseen to follow a “traditional” analytical approach using existing results of ESPON applied research and other studies. The analysis can integrate several themes relevant for certain types of territories, regions and/or cities or they can be less comprehensive in the approach by focusing on one or a few themes.

The main objectives are:

- a) To provide added value for territorial development of specific types of territories<sup>1</sup> by offering new comparative insight and understanding on territorial potentials and challenges from a European perspective;
- b) To ensure that other (similar) types of territories/regions can benefit from the output of the analysis.

### **2) Knowledge support to experimental and innovative actions**

This type of action clearly allows for the implementation of projects that differ from the mainstream of the ESPON 2013 Programme by being more experimental and/or innovative in character. It is in a way a laboratory for developing ways of meeting main territorial challenges that Europe is confronted with.

The objectives are:

- a) To support experimental and innovative actions carried through in partnership with stakeholders with European knowledge on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and policy impact;
- b) To provide methodological support to experiments and innovative efforts.

### **3) Joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes**

The joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes take a geographical starting point in the area covered by these programmes, be it transnational, cross-border, interregional, regional or urban territories. The content of these actions can be integrated and thematic analyses or they can be experimental and innovative of nature (as described above). A main prerequisite is that they are justified by supporting Structural Funds Programme implementation.

The objectives are:

- a) To provide information and analyses on the European position of these areas, their comparability with other similar areas, and their potentials and challenges, useful for Structural Funds Programmes (regional, cross-border, transnational, interregional and urban);

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<sup>1</sup> Types of territories codified for the territorial dimension, include urban, rural-mountains, rural-islands, rural-area (sparsely and very sparsely populated), rural-other, former external border, area dependant on fisheries, outermost regions, transnational cooperation areas, cross-border cooperation areas and interregional cooperation areas (as listed in the ESPON 2013 Programme, p. 9).

- b) To provide methodological support for strategic processes, including visions and scenarios for spatial development and planning.

Independent of the type of action, each project should have a European perspective (i.e. supporting the understanding of the wider European context), a clear transferable character and a concrete implementation part, focusing on specific territories.

The analytical approach can provide integrated, cross-thematic analyses, study individual themes or sectors, or focus on a specific type of territories. At any rate, ESPON findings shall be integrated and supplemented with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority. Analysis can include/be based on case studies. The geographical coverage will normally have a more limited territorial coverage than the entire European territory.

This project belongs to the second type of action taking an experimental and innovative approach. Gender-based policy advice dealing with the needs of young women and men has so far not been considered as an innovative aspect to promote territorial cohesion from a European perspective.

### ***(iii) Scope and rationale of the targeted analysis***

Many rural, economically weak regions in Europe are strongly affected by demographic shrinkage and selective migration. Beyond that, evidence suggests that migration is increasingly gender-related, leading to an unbalanced sex ratio among young adults, with a shortage of young, better educated women. In this context it is often supposed that a shortage of women is associated with a decay of social cohesion and negative impacts on the demographic, cultural and economic development of these regions.

Against this backdrop and with regard to territorial cohesion in Europe the project should point out reasons for and consequences of selective migration and unbalanced sex ratios in rural regions with different economic and structural conditions. The main aim of the project should be to develop strategies to stabilize regions affected by demographic shrinkage and a shortage of young women. Regional actors are to be involved to build the project on broad experience, start a public discussion, conclude on practice and offer the base for recommended policy action.

The project should compile differentiated knowledge at the local level (LAU 1/LAU 2) to give attention to interregional disparities. Associated with this small scale, in-depth approach is the support and initiation of bottom-up strategies to contribute to successful strategy building processes with regard to efficiency of EU cohesion policy.

### ***Main characteristics of the territory to be addressed***

The main characteristic of the territory to be addressed is an unbalanced sex ratio structure with a deficit of women in the age-groups 18 to 35. This key feature is

generally closely linked with processes of depopulation, over aging and the outmigration of young (often better educated) people. Usually these features indicate fragile economic and social structures within the EU. They are predominantly observed in rural or sparsely populated areas and in territories which are considered to belong to the internal or external peripheries of the European Union. To study the influence of unbalanced sex ratio structures on regional development, regions with a very pronounced deficit as well as regions with a more moderate deficit of young women are to be explored. Besides unbalanced sex ratio structures as a common feature, also regions with different territorial structures and various economic and social framework conditions are to be under consideration.

The project should mainly address the following five case study areas: Saxony-Anhalt (Germany), Észak-Alföld (Hungary), Észak-Magyarország (Hungary), Kainuu (Finland) and Västernorrland (Sweden). Some of these regions are affected by industrial mono-structures or the consequences of deindustrialisation processes as for example Saxony-Anhalt. Most are economically weak regions, with higher unemployment rates compared to the national average. The case study areas in Scandinavia have extremely low population density. The regions in Hungary are predominantly agricultural but have still a moderate deficit of young women. Territorial peculiarities should be taken into consideration within this targeted analysis like the border situation for the region of Kainuu, a coastal situation as in Västernorrland or generally the proximity to and accessibility of urban centres which is supposed to have a strong impact on migration patterns and demographic development. The historical and political background of the case study areas should also be considered in this respect.

Saxony-Anhalt is one of the five New Federal States in Eastern-Germany. Even though it is located in the middle of Europe, the region does not belong to the economic core areas of Germany. On the contrary it had and still has to face serious economic transitions and demographic challenges. Saxony-Anhalt is strongly affected by the out-migration of young people, especially young women and a negative natural population development. This leads to a rapidly ageing population.

Észak-Magyarország (Northern Hungary) and Észak-Alföld (Northern Great Plain) are located in the North-Eastern part of Hungary. Due to the overwhelming demographic, economic and cultural weight of the national capital Budapest, the potentials of the cities within these regions are rather limited. Despite a relatively high birth rate, natural population growth is negative in both regions. For both genders, economic activity rates are among the lowest in the EU. As a result of economic difficulties, both regions are strongly affected by out-migration which leads to a decreasing and ageing population.

Kainuu is one of the Finnish regions located in North-Eastern Finland at the Russian border. The region is characterised by a very low population density and a landscape which features lakes and vast expanses of uninhabited woods. Most municipalities are very small. Since the 1970s Kainuu has been losing population due to both a negative migration balance and a negative natural population development. Especially the rural population is diminishing. Selective out-migration leads to unbalanced sex ratio structures and an aging society.

Västernorrland is located in the North-Eastern part of Sweden and has a long coastline with a mainland shoreline. Västernorrland is one of the most wooded regions in Europe. Its population has decreased since 1970. The most dramatic reduction has taken place in the age groups 0-19 and 20-44 years. The county has an above-average proportion of elderly and a lower proportion of young persons compared to the national average. While natural population development and internal migration are negative, international migration has gained importance and has slowed down the decrease in the number of inhabitants to a certain extent.

### ***Thematic scope for the targeted analysis***

A shortage of female young adults is believed to endanger liveability, attractiveness and competitiveness. Studies propose that a deficit of this group will have serious consequences for the regional development such as:

- Problems to keep social life and solidarity in rural communities alive;
- A general loss of human capital leading to a vicious circle in case of establishing companies;
- Intensification of demographic shrinkage caused by the absence of potential mothers;
- A decreasing self-confidence of the residual population with the risk of a turning to politically or socially deviant behaviour.

After all, impacts of and reasons for gender-related migration behaviour are not clarified yet. In the scope of the proposed action the outmigration of young women is regarded both as cause and indicator for territorial fragility. Particular focus should be set on relations between social, demographic and economic aspects, which imply an integrated perspective on regional development.

The main challenge is to deduce appropriate strategies for territorial development and policy action to deal with selective migration in the areas of concern. The regions facing similar demographic challenges shall receive transferable results directed to two objectives:

1. The implementation of development concepts and policy support to restrain regional gender- and age selective depopulation processes.
2. The implementation of concepts and policy support to stabilize and improve the social and economic situation of the residual population.

### ***Objectives of the targeted analysis***

The project is targeted on internal strengthening and external positioning of the regions under consideration. Areas affected by selective migration leading to a shortage of young women require integrated and gender-related concepts to confine out-migration, to improve the regional living conditions of the remaining population and to stabilize the social and economic situation of the region. Even though the development of these regions is a pre-condition for the implementation of a sustainable cohesion policy, the regions concerned tend to be depreciated in the perception of policy makers.

The main aim of the project shall be to enable the regional and local actors to select, develop and implement strategies to stabilize the demographic and social development according to their territorial context. Both on the European and the national level, the position of the regions should be strengthened with regard to the principles of the EU cohesion policy, i.e. to create balanced urban-rural relations within Europe. The project is also intended to raise awareness in the mind of decision makers.

Ideas shall be developed of action and concepts with regard to the gender-based aspects of migration, education, entrepreneurship and economic development which affect young men as well as young women. In this respect it will be necessary to understand the structures of motivation behind migration patterns of the target group. The identification and evaluation of the most important interdependencies between regional structures and demographic challenges shall also be taken into consideration. In addition should information about tacit knowledge and the potential of human capital in case study regions be gained in order to improve awareness about regional/local traditions and skills, e.g. latent potentials of entrepreneurship or handcraft which are to foster.

Important questions in this context are for example:

- How to counteract social and demographic effects of selective migration?
- How to encourage younger people/women to stay,
- How to encourage younger people/women to remigrate?
- How to develop approaches to strengthen the economic environment and foster entrepreneurship especially with regard to the need of young women and young men?
- How to improve the local situation (educational, cultural and socio-economical) for the remaining young men and young women?
- How to foster self-confidence to the local population?
- How to break vicious circles in the regions of concern?
- What is influencing the mind-set / pattern of thinking of young people regarding the selection of regions for studies and work/living?
- What is the impact of the local or regional living conditions?
- What is the impact of urban living style trends?
- What is the impact of migration patterns to the force of the local labour markets and resources, the school system and the basic innovation systems?

A precondition to answer these questions is the identification of endogenous development opportunities and place based comparative advantages.

In pursuit of these ambitions the targeted analysis shall in particular consider the results of the following ESPON projects, which provide complementary information to be integrated in the SEMIGRA project:

- ESPON project 1.1.4: Demography
- EDORA
- DEMIFER
- SS-LR
- ESPON TeDi

The study shall have the following dimensions:

- A general dimension estimating the impact of unbalanced sex ratio structures in the context of the EU cohesion policy and drawing conclusions for good practices;
- A specific dimension to enable regional and local actors to enhance existing and develop new strategies in particular under gender-based aspects.

Against this backdrop, the SEMIGRA targeted analysis shall contain the following elements:

- 1) Taking-stock: Identification of structural similarities and differences between regions affected by unbalanced sex ratio structures and selective migration:
  - Demographic structures (e.g. population structure, fertility, gender- and age-related migration patterns).
  - Economic profiles and regional labour market structures.
  - Consideration of national framework conditions like family and education policy.
  - Accessibility of urban centres, accessibility of infrastructural, cultural, social and educational facilities.
  - Administrative capacity at regional level.
- 2) In-depth analysis of the case study regions:
  - SWOT-analysis and expert interviews (e.g. analyzing existing social networks).
  - Estimation of the most important drivers of regional development and interdependencies between them.
  - Creating trend scenarios for the case study regions.
- 3) Analytical support for strategy building:
  - Creating innovative ideas and visions to deal with selective migration.
  - Creating on the basis of the empirical analysis ideas how to improve the development of demographic and migratory trends in the case study regions.
  - Developing proposals for targeted strategies based on an integrated approach including economic, social and territorial aspects.
  - Evaluation of the conclusions of the strategy building process.
- 4) Dissemination, communication and transfer of the project results (lessons learned):
  - Circulation, discussion and elaboration of the project experience in the studied regions.

Analytical methods to be used are desktop research/document analysis, statistical analysis, expert interviews and scenario planning. The aim to develop innovative concepts and to pursue bottom-up strategies is calling for explorative and innovative research methods like in-depth interviews, discussions, workshops and brainstorming sessions with relevant actors in the case study regions. According to the intended integrated approach, aspects have to be explored on different levels: Social and cultural aspects are for example more related to the individual level of local people.



Economic aspects are more related to the institutional level, such as enterprises and institutional settings.

One case study for each of the stakeholder regions has to be implemented. Some regions are characterised by a high diversity of relevant factors, therefore a more detailed analysis could be necessary. In this case an additional zoom-in could be an option for further analysis.

In order to achieve well-founded results with respect to the national framework and to implement the expert interviews as well as the focus on understanding tacit and place knowledge in the case study regions, knowledge of the respective national languages will be required from the Transnational Project Group (TPG) to implement these steps of the analysis.

#### ***(iv) Implementation methodology and project governance***

Partnership in the project implementation is vital in order to achieve useful results. This applies to both, the partnership between the ESPON Programme and stakeholders, as well as between the team of researchers and the stakeholder representatives. A fruitful discussion is foreseen between the TPG team and the stakeholders, which will start early during the project period.

Stakeholder involvement is essential throughout the project's life-cycle and starts off with the definition and development of the specific theme for the targeted analysis. During the implementation phase of the targeted analysis, stakeholders play an active role by providing and giving access to information relevant for the project, as well as by steering and guiding the work of the TPG.

The participating stakeholders of the SEMIGRA project are sharing an equal status. They nominate a regional contact person and provide access to the data available and to existing studies. Of particular importance is that the stakeholders support and allow for a sustained implementation of the project findings on the local level.

The project will be led by the Ministry for Regional Development and Transport of the Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt in Germany. Other partners in the stakeholder consortium are:

- Észak-Alföld Regional Development Agency Non-profit Limited Company, Hungary
- NORDA Regional Development Agency of North Hungary Non-profit Limited Liability Company, Hungary
- Joint Authority of Kainuu Region, Finland
- County Administrative Board of Västernorrland, Sweden

The Lead Stakeholder (Ministry for Regional Development and Transport of the Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt, Germany) will set up a SEMIGRA Steering Committee which will be closely monitoring the progress of the project. The Steering Committee will be composed of representatives from the Lead Stakeholder, the Partner Stakeholders and the ESPON Coordination Unit. At least one representative

of the TPG, normally the Lead Partner, will also participate at these meetings. Steering Committee meetings are organised 3-4 times during the life time of the targeted analysis preferably after the submission of a project report. The Steering Committee will have a general overview of the targeted analysis and will give appropriate directions and advice to the appointed TPG to make sure that the agreed objectives of the project are met.

The ESPON Coordination Unit will bear the contractual responsibility for the SEMIGRA targeted analysis on behalf of the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

The group of stakeholders will support the TPG by providing additional information with regard to the collection of data below NUTS 3 level, in-depth interviews, arranging local interviews and practical knowledge for young academics. They will in addition support the TPG in getting acquainted with the region. The stakeholders will overall facilitate co-operation by improving the flow of information and encouraging mutual learning processes. An important task of the TPG besides the analysis will be to organize the communication and information flow at regional and transnational level and to pay attention to keep the transnational and transregional experience exchange running.

Contacts between stakeholders, regional and local experts have already been established. They will be fostered and expanded by the stakeholders. Experts at the regional level (policy makers) and local level (practitioners, representatives of social networks e.g. local clubs, and members of public bodies) are invited to assess the regional situation, give input and knowledge support as well as to develop visions for their territories. During the project's implementation four regional workshops are foreseen, one workshop in every country of the case study regions, to be organised each time by one partner of the TPG. The stakeholder of the respective region will provide the premises.

An important target of these regional workshops is to gather data and exchange knowledge between regional and local experts and the TPG in order to foster the analysis. In addition these meetings are supposed to initiate and coordinate cross-sectoral (socio-cultural, demographic, economic issues) and cross administrative communication between local and regional experts.

In addition the TPG should implement the following dissemination activities:

- Set-up of an interactive intranet platform to facilitate and establish a permanent communication between the TPG and the stakeholders.
- Preparation of a fact sheet with the key messages of the project translated in the national languages of the stakeholder regions.
- Publication of key results in scientific journals to initiate an international discussion process.

A final conference is foreseen to disseminate the results of the project. This conference will be organised and implemented by the group of stakeholders who will also provide the premises. The TPG will be invited in order to present the project results.

### ***(v) Envisaged results of the targeted analysis***

Envisaged analytical results are consolidating findings concerning the interrelations between unbalanced sex ratio structures and regional development. More specifically the stakeholders that expressed an interest in this targeted analysis would like to receive the following results:

- Consolidated new findings on the impact of gender-related courses of actions, methods and procedures on regional development.
- Insights in tacit knowledge and the potential of human capital in the case study regions should be gained with regard to the needs of young women as well as the needs of young men.
- Knowledge about particular potentials and fragilities of rural regions with unbalanced sex ratio structures and the significance of this issue in the context of European cohesion policies.

### ***(vi) Stakeholders' envisaged use of the targeted analysis***

The operational use of the project is first of all intended for the development and improvement of made-to-measure regional strategies to deal with selective migration of young people and to stabilize the economic, social and educational situation of the residual population. The support of cross-departmental regional concepts and solutions should deliver arguments to enhance cohesion policy and the efficiency of development strategies. The results should serve as guidelines for the use of different funding sources. Especially the initiation of bottom-up processes and the mobilisation of local actors are regarded to be important added values for the stakeholders.

More in detail the results of the SEMIGRA project should take influence and support the following activities in the case study areas:

- Renewal of strategic regional development programmes (including the next structural funds programme).
- Planning of the regional education system and labour market activities.
- Planning of public and commercial service structures especially in rural and sparsely-populated areas.
- Set-up of specific development projects dealing with local and regional attractiveness for youngsters, etc.

The participation in the ESPON networks and the improvement of transnational experience exchange is expected to secure mutual learning processes and to attract interest for the regions of concern on European level.

Several activities are foreseen with regard to the dissemination of results of the analysis by the stakeholders:

- Project results will be published via internet, press releases and in printed media.

- Project results will be integrated in regional building strategies and as input in the elaboration of national strategies.
- Results will be reported to umbrella organisations (RUR@CT, NEEBOR, NSPA), stakeholders' EU-Representation Offices and will be presented at international conferences.
- Regional conferences will be organized in order to transfer the results to the local level.
- Key results of the project will be made available to decision makers and the general public.
- Through the participation of some members of the stakeholder group in the 'Demographic Change Regions Network' a knowledge exchange with other European regions facing similar challenges is envisaged.

### ***(vii) Outputs and timetable***

The SEMIGRA targeted analysis is expected to deliver the following four consecutive reports to be presented at Steering Committee meetings:

- One Inception report including:
  - Detailed methodology for the targeted analysis, including analytical approach, themes and criteria envisaged;
  - Preliminary methodology to assess territorial potentials and demographic development;
  - Standard formats for interviews with relevant actors in the case study regions;
  - An outline of the implementation of the case-studies;
  - Preliminary assessment of case study regions in the light of existing ESPON data;
  - An updated time plan for the project.
- One Interim report including:
  - First results of interviews of relevant actors in the case study regions;
  - Progress envisaged on case studies;
  - Harmonisation of conclusions of workshops and project results so far;
  - Development of trend scenarios;
  - First indications on the conclusions and policy relevant options of action that could be the outcome of the project;
  - Planning for the next phase of project implementation.
- One draft final report including:
  - Synthesis of the main results of the targeted analysis;
  - Main analytical results obtained;
  - Five case studies, one covering each of the regional stakeholders;
  - Ideas on policy relevant options on how to improve the development of demographic and migratory trends in the case study regions;
  - The draft final report shall, following a discussion with the Steering Committee, be edited, adapted and modified and made into a final report.

- One final report including:
  - An executive summary of max. 5-10 pages;
  - A power point presentation of the main results.

Simultaneously, the datasets, maps and figures used and produced within the framework of the project should be delivered.

Related to the targeted analytical delivery the TPG will have to disseminate the analytical project results in the framework of international conferences and seminars, e.g. transnational activities of the ECP Network, events organised by the ESPON CU. The status-quo of their project has to be presented at ESPON seminars which will be organised twice per year. In addition to presenting results from the project, these events should be used to get feed-back which can be incorporated in the project. Dissemination activities must be foreseen in the project proposal. However, project teams should consider that their core activity is implementing a targeted analysis. The allocation of resources across all work packages shall consequently reflect this aspect.

The total duration of the project is 19 months. The timetable foreseen for the targeted analysis includes the following main steps which shall be further detailed in the process:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event / Submission of Reports</b>
October 2010	Kick-off and First Steering Committee Meeting
January 2011	Submission of Inception Report
March – August 2011	4 Regional Workshops
End of August 2011	Submission of Interim Report
October 2011	Second Steering Committee Meeting
February 2012	Submission of Draft Final Report
March 2012	Final Conference
End of March 2012	Final Steering Committee Meeting
April 2012	Finalisation of project and submission of Final Report
June 2012	Dissemination of results

The coordination of meetings, their exact timing and location will be ensured by the stakeholder regions according to their communication and dissemination plan. The financial resources necessary for the participation of the TPG in the four regional workshops is borne by the project budget. This also goes for travel and accommodation costs incurred by the TPG for the attendance of the final conference. Additional financial resources necessary for the implementation of the final conference and any further dissemination event will need to be covered by the stakeholders.

### ***(viii) Budget for the targeted analysis***

The maximum budget foreseen for the implementation of the SEMIGRA targeted analysis is € 350 000, including VAT if applicable. Proposals exceeding this value will not be considered. This amount will include all the TPGs' costs for completing

the study including travel expenses and attendance at Steering Committee meetings. The budget calculation of the TPG has to foresee also expenses for the attendance of the ESPON seminar in June 2012.

ESPON projects are generally conducted in a partnership of several bodies from at least three EU Member and Partner States (from three different countries taking part in the ESPON 2013 Programme).

### ***(ix) Existing access points***

The access points listed below serve the purpose of providing the TPG with useful information for preparing a proposal. It is by no means meant to be exhaustive, but should be considered as information that can be helpful as background information.

#### ESPON Documents:

- ESPON project 1.1.2 Urban – Rural relations
- ESPON project 1.1.4 Demography
- ESPON project 1.4.2 Social Aspects of EU territorial development
- ESPON project 2.1. Accessibility
- ESPON project 2.2.1 Structural Funds impact
- ESPON project 2.4.2 Zoom in
- ESPON project 3.1 Integrated Tools for European Spatial Development
- ESPON project 3.2 Spatial Scenarios and Orientations in relation to the Cohesion Policy
- ESPON project 3.3 Territorial dimension of the Lisbon-Gothenburg strategy
- ESPON project 3.4.2 Economy

Further relevant ESPON results based on projects of targeted analysis:

- SS-LR,
- ESPON TeDi

Further relevant ESPON results based on projects of applied research:

- EDORA
- DEMIFER

All available at [www.espon.eu](http://www.espon.eu).

#### Documents provided by stakeholders:

- Reports (Demography, Labour Market etc.)
- Spatial structure plans / Regional Plans
- Spatial Monitoring Studies
- Data Reports
- State spatial planning acts

### European Policy Documents:

- Europe 2020 – A European strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
- Green Paper – Promoting the learning mobility of young people
- Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion - Turning territorial diversity into strength
- 4th Report on Economic and Social Cohesion
- Communication from the Commission: Cohesion Policy in Support of Growth and Jobs: Community Strategic Guidelines, 2007-2013
- Lisbon / Gothenburg Strategies
- Additional relevant Policy Documents can be found on the web-site of COPTA ‘Cooperation for Territorial Cohesion of Europe’ (<http://www.eu-territorial-agenda.eu/Pages/Default.aspx>) such as:
  - First Action Programme for the Implementation of the Territorial Agenda of the European Union, 23 November 2007
  - Territorial Agenda of the European Union. Towards a more competitive and sustainable Europe of diverse regions, 25 May 2007
  - The Territorial State and Perspectives of the European Union, May 2007
  - ESDP European Spatial Development: Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the EU, May 1999
- OECD, with several publications and statistics on migration: [http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,3373,en\\_2649\\_37415\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_37415,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,3373,en_2649_37415_1_1_1_1_37415,00.html)