

# Status of the Danube Region

Based on the Territorial Analysis and the Territorial Strategy

### **Intro**

### Basis of the programming process:

• Territorial Analysis: challenges of cohesion in DR



transnational cooperation responses:
Territorial Strategy

#### In total:

- Elaborated analysis: 354
- Analysed document: 168
- Prepared maps & figures: 178
- Asked experts: 1833

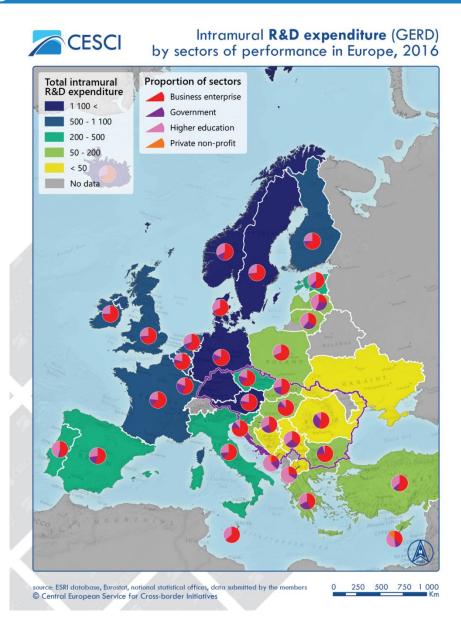
### **Key findings of the evaluation – new conditions**

- Joint actions in combating climate change;
- Need for cooperation in the development of circular economy;
- Re-bordering, re-emerging strict(er) border regimes;
- Emergence of smart cities;
- High growth potential hindered by labour shortage;
- Uncoordinated management of immigration to the region and emigration from the region;
- Intensifying labour migration from the eastern to the western part;
- Digitalization; Industry 4.0; need for (harmonised) smart specialisation strategies and policies;
- Need for e-governance and long-term territorial governance structures.

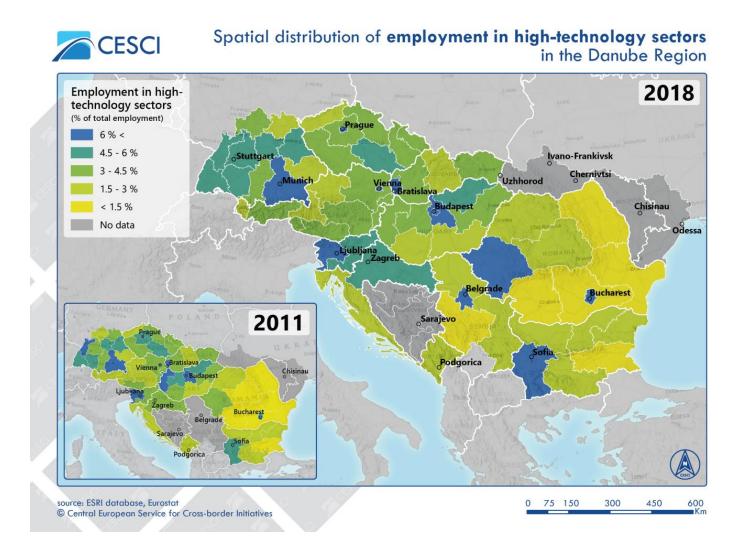
### Key findings - main "Danubian" trends & topics

- Shared water bodies and water catchment areas with transnational importance;
- Weak adaptation techniques to many effect of climate change (e.g. floods, fragmentising habitats);
- Region of borders (high density of borders, external and internal borders, Schengen borders), high negative border effects;
- Transition region (in relation to knowledge transfer and other business relations);
- Low population retention force, depopulation (low fertility, aging, outmigration) of eastern and rural regions in particular;
- Increasing urban-rural divide in many aspects of cohesion (functions, economic growth, education, labour market etc.)
- High share of labour-intensive, technology-follower areas;
- Heavy & strengthening internal migration (target and source areas);
- Energy dependency, lack of high energy safety and still missing interconnections;
- Weak social innovation performance, low level of inclusiveness considering vulnerable groups.

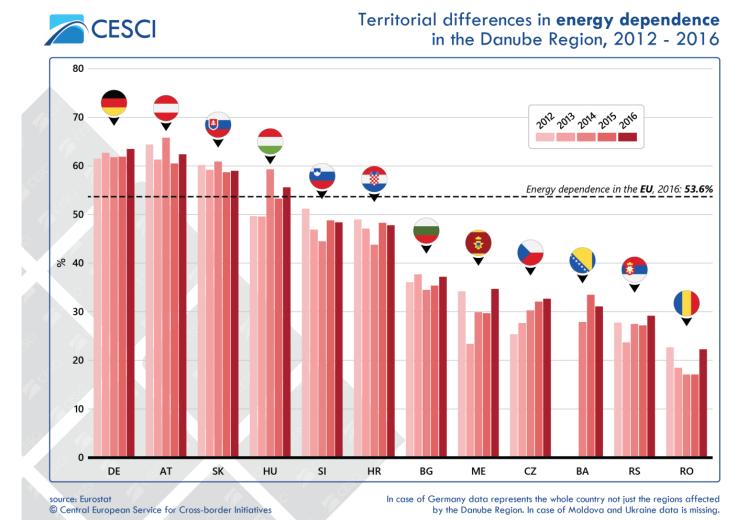
# PO1 SO i. developing and enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies



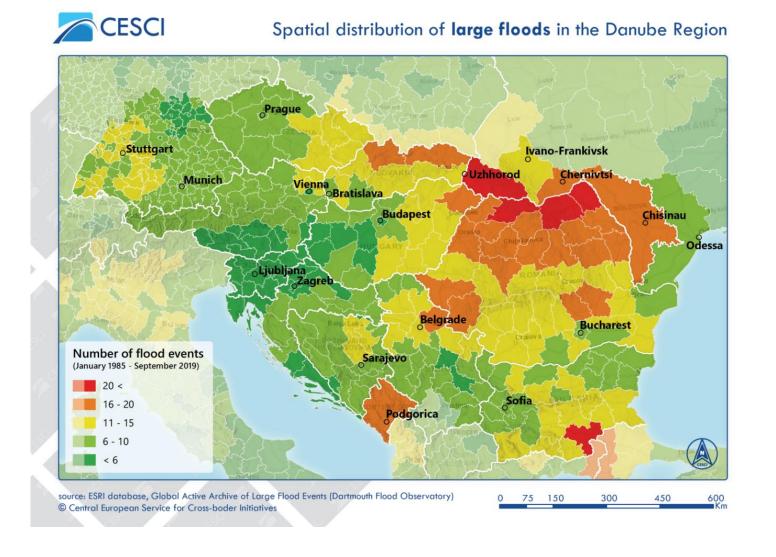
# PO1 SO iv. Developing skills for smart specialisation, [just transition], industrial transition and entrepreneurship



#### PO2 SO ii. promoting renewable energy



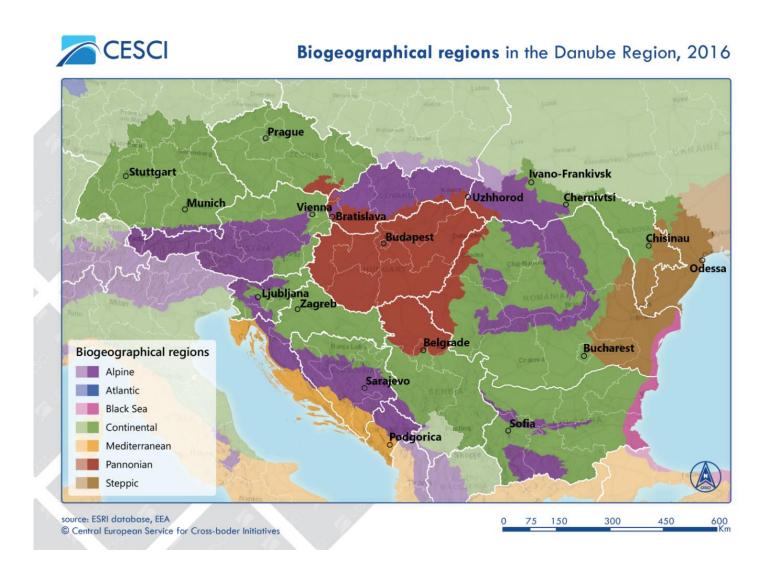
## PO2 SO iv. promoting climate change adaptation, and disaster risk prevention, resilience, taking into account ecosystem-based approaches



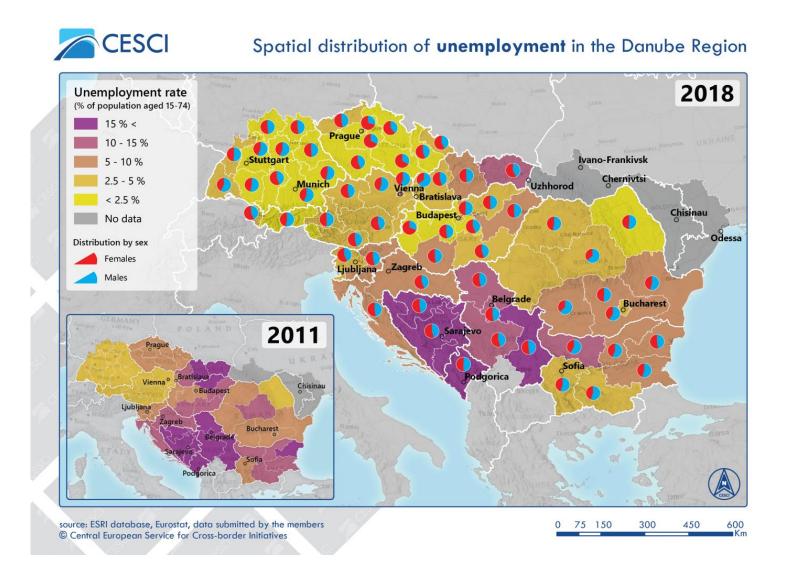
#### PO2 SO v. promoting access to water and sustainable water management



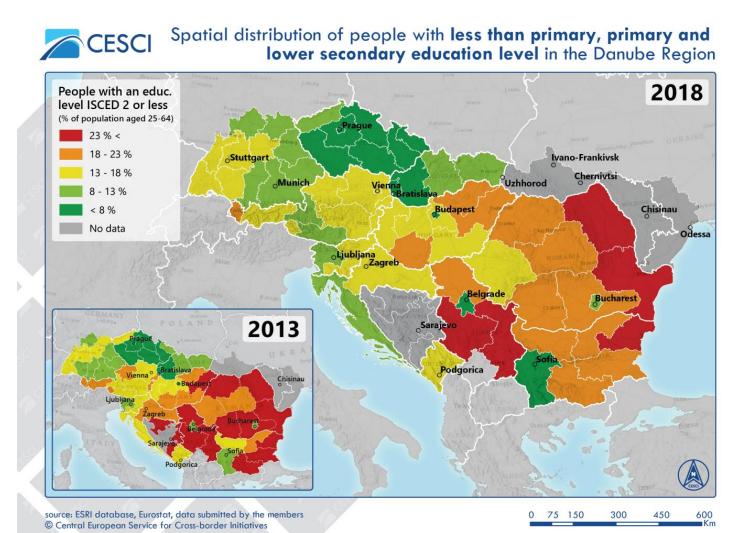
# PO2 SO vii. enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution



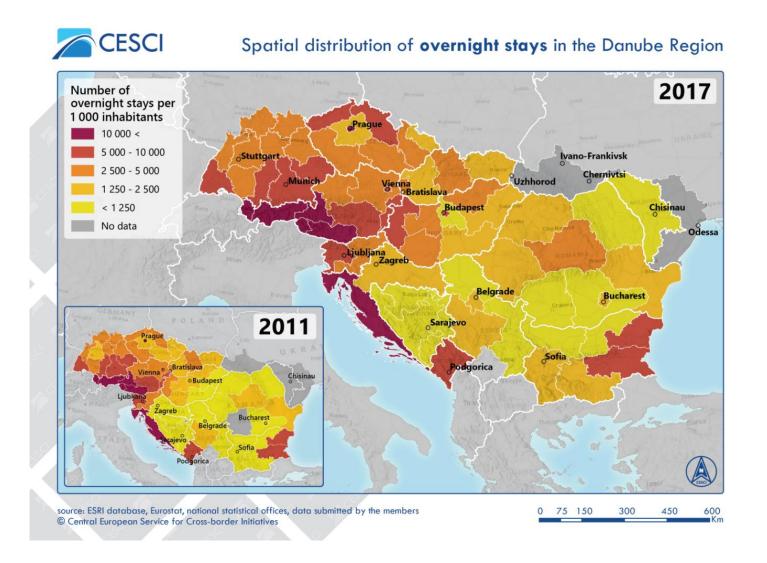
### PO4 SO i. enhancing the effectiveness and inclusiveness of labour markets and access to high quality employment through developing social infrastructure and promoting social economy



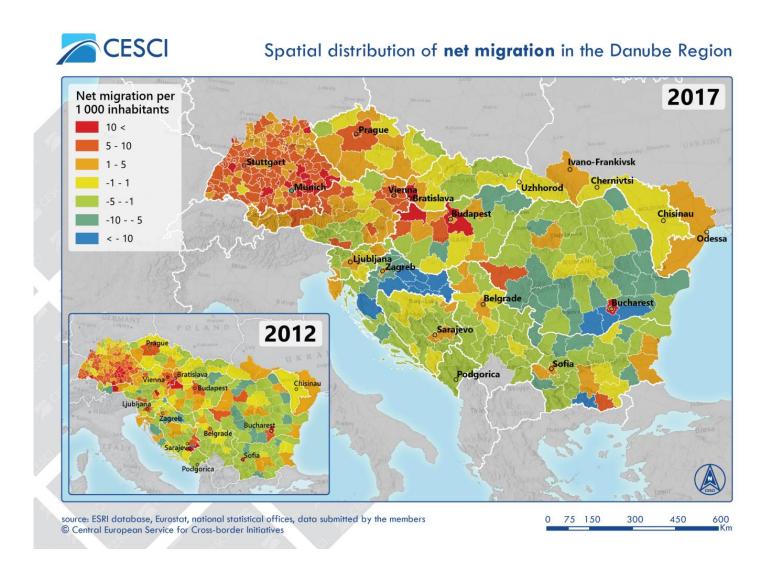
## PO4 SO ii. improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing accessible infrastructure



## PO4 SO v. enhancing the role of culture and tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation



#### ISO1 SO i. enhance institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders to implement macroregional strategies and sea-basin strategies, as well as other territorial strategies



### **Endnote**

Selected SOs are not covering all the transnational cohesion challenges of the DR, but all topic is relevant from the aspect of identified territorial challenges and supported from the side of important stakeholders, plus these are the most important elements of a cohesion focused Territorial Strategy.



# Thank you for your attention!

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