

ENRD support to LEADER and the ENRD LAG Survey

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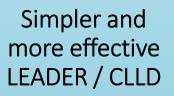
`LEADER Reloaded` Evora, Portugal, September 2018





ENRD support to LEADER/CLLD

- Analytical and methodological work
- LAG Database & CLLD Partner Search (now integrated)
- Capacity building activities (e.g. Practitioner-led Working Groups – Cooperation, Innovation, Simplification)
- LEADER resources (e.g. cooperation fact sheets, LEADER Cooperation, LEADER Innovation pages)
- Networking and knowledge exchange at EU and MSs level (e.g. participation at EU MS level LEADER meetings, ELARD, LINC)
- Good practices collection (`high-performing LAGs` & LEADER projects)
- Events



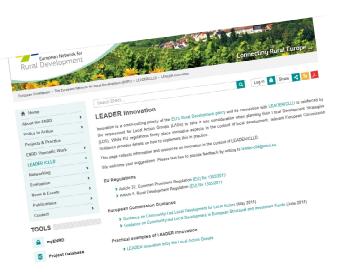
Strengthening the LEADER Community of Practice





LEADER Innovation

- Practical examples of LEADER innovation collected from LAGs, Managing Authorities, and NRNs
- Summary of the LEADER Innovation PWG discussions, conclusions
- Dissemination tool on LEADER
 Innovation
- Links to other relevant documents, regulations, and other (non-EAFRD) innovation support mechanisms in the EU







LAG database

Validated, basic data for 3056 LAGs (2700 EAFRD funded)

- Includes EAFRD, ESF, ERDF, EMFF LAGs
- Advanced version launched integrated with cooperation partner search tool
- LAGs can manage and upload their profiles including partner search offers

LEADER Cooperation

- 34 validated fact sheets online
- Continuous updates of LEADER Cooperation offers – integration with LAG database « CLLD Partner Search Tool »
- Updated DG AGRI guidance + ENRD Guidance + `Tools`
- The "LEADER cooperation landscape" with 61 RDP/TNC profiles online





GET INVOLVED!

Create your LAG profile, browse other LAG

profiles, and start cooperating!

316 LAG managers already signed up.





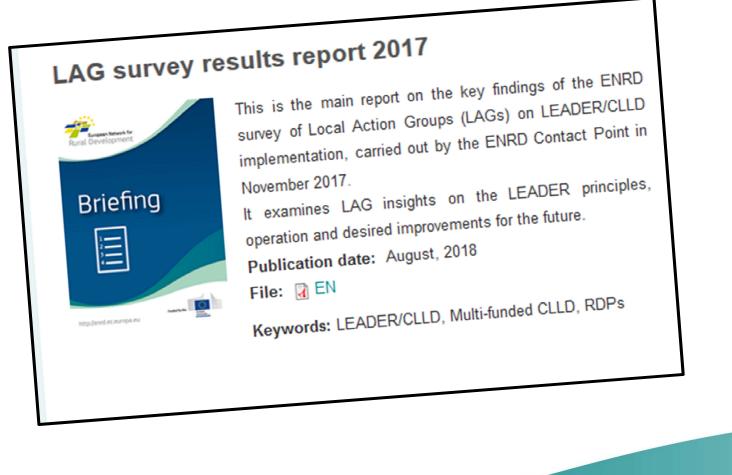
Next in ENRD activities...

- ENRD Seminar on 'LEADER: Acting Locally in a Changing World' (15-17 October 2018, Rust, Austria) - Exploring the current and future roles of LEADER
- Focus
 - on Improving and Demonstrating the Achievements of LEADER, more engagement with all LEADER stakeholders, and closer integration of LEADER and with NRN work
- PWG on LEADER Simplification for Managing Authorities
- LAG Survey country level reports under preparation
- Further enhancement of tools and resources





The ENRD LAG Survey (2017)



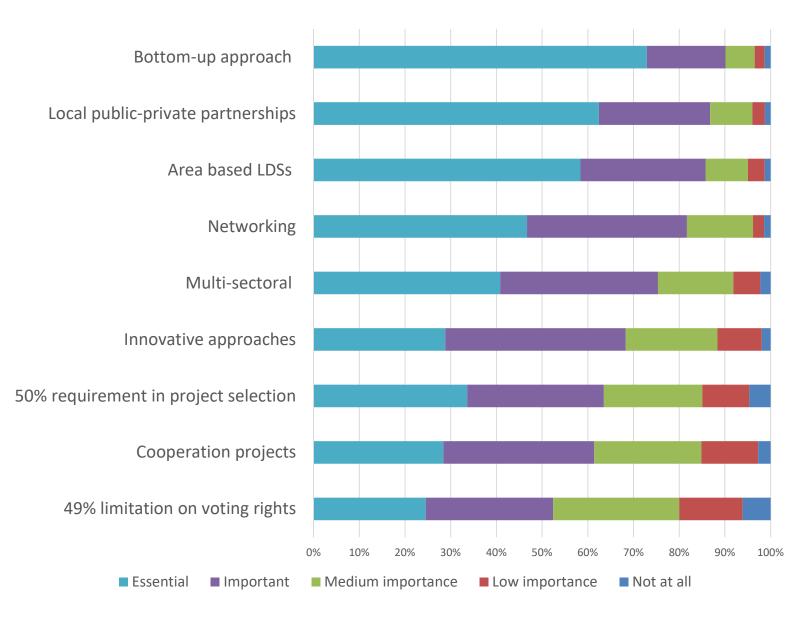


The ENRD LAG Survey - highlights

- **710** Responses from 27 Member States **72%** from LAG managers.
- Importance of **LEADER method stressed**.
- The **bottom up approach** including decision making power for LAGs was the highest ranked principle.
- **Supporting project development** was a top-priority activity for LAGs.
- 65% consider **implementation constrained** by administrative and reporting requirements.
- Key needs expressed relate to **simplification**, **coordination**, **cooperation**, **involving all!**
- LAGs would like to **devote more** resources and time **to animation**, **cooperation and innovation**.
- Work with the ENRD on implementation, management and tools, strengthening innovation in LEADER and networking and cooperation.

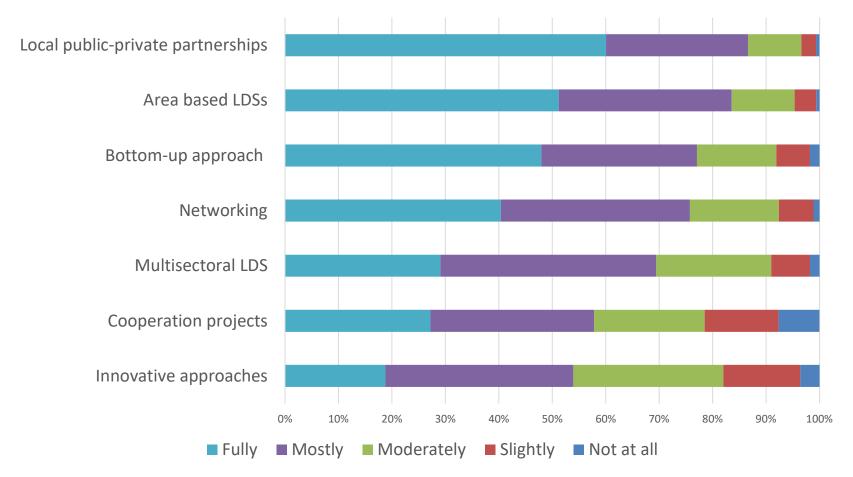


LEADER Principles – Importance



LEADER Principles – Importance

Extent to which LAGs are able to Implement the Elements of the LEADER Approach



LEADER Principles – Practice

Aspects of LEADER Implementation as seen by Local Action Groups

■ Agree strongly / agree

Disagree strongly/ disagree

Don't Know

LAG's ability to implement LEADER constrained by bureaucracy & admin LAG is able to use gualitative criteria & local knowledge for project selection decisions Admin & reporting requirements limit LAG's capacity for animation & local development LAG has overall control of setting selection criteria & defining calls for projects LAG funding for the animation of local stakeholders & networking is sufficient. Implementation procedures are able to meet local development needs in a flexible, innovative way Eligibility conditions for LEADER beneficiaries are appropriate & proportionate to support sought Project application procedure is accessible & encourage local stakeholders to participate in LEADER Decision-making power of LAGs is not overly limited by RDP level procedures & regulations

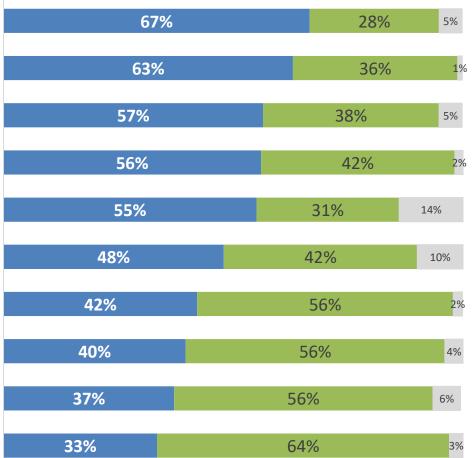
Project holders` ability to implement LEADER projects is not overly constrained by bureaucracy & admin burden

84%			12% 4%
79%	6		15% 5%
69%		19%	12%
66%		30%	<mark>6 4</mark> %
54%		39%	7%
51%		45%	4%
39%	44%		17%
33%	61%		6%
29%	62%		9%
15%	78%		7%

LEADER Principles – importance and achievability

Importance and Achievability of LEADER Effects

■ Very/ important and achievable ■ Very/important and difficult ■ Not important (achievable/difficult)

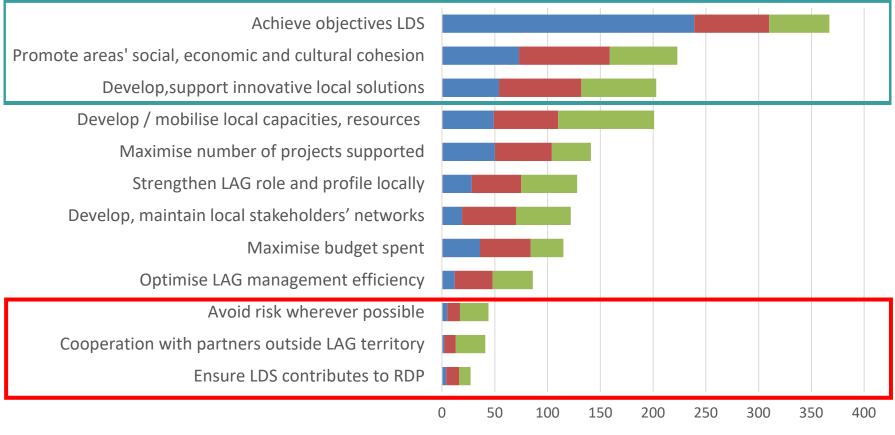


Cooperating with other LAG territories Directly addressing local issues & opportunities Strengthening public private partnership Strengthening stakeholder participation governance Unpaid work by LAG members Improving local knowledge, skills & capacities Mobilising local / endogenous resources Improving local community social capital & cohesion Strengthening economic linkages among local actors Finding innovative solutions to local problems

LEADER Operation – changes since 2007-2013

Significantly/less than before No change	Significantly/r	more than before	■ Not applicable	e
Level of MA / PA conditions, reporting requirements, etc.	8% 14%	63%	,	15%
LAG population	23%	28%	34%	14%
Proportion of non-public partners in the LAG	6%	50%	30%	15%
Available budget	43%	12%	30%	15%
LAG territory	10%	49%	27%	14%
Number of full-time equivalent employees	20%	38%	27%	16%
LAG / staff involvement in animation	18%	41%	26%	15%
Direct involvement of LAG members in LDS implementation	8%	52%	26%	14%
Direct involvement of the LAG in other regional and territorial development actions or structures	13%	45%	25%	17%
LAG autonomy in decisions related to local development strategy design.	23%	44%	17%	15%
LAG autonomy in decisions related to LDS implementation	33%	36%	17%	15%
LAG freedom to develop innovative solutions	37%	34%	14%	16%

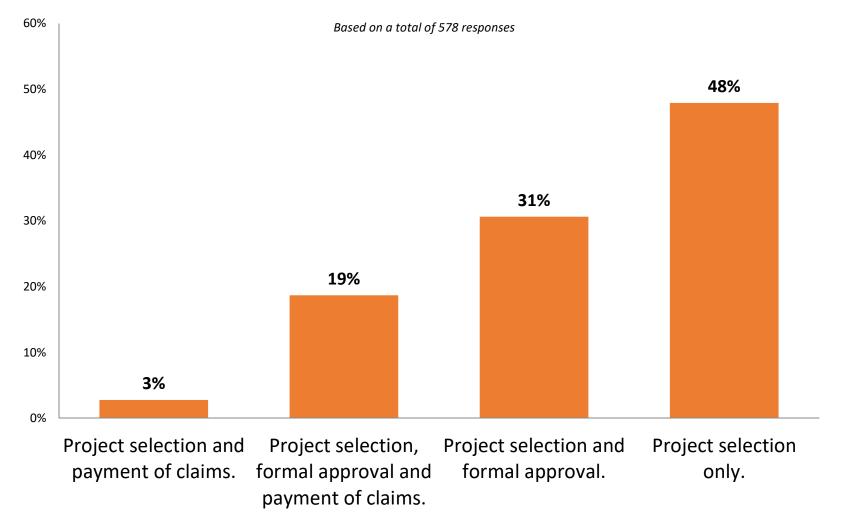
Importance of Operational Priorities to LAGs



Importance of Operational Priorities to LAGs (number of LAGs)

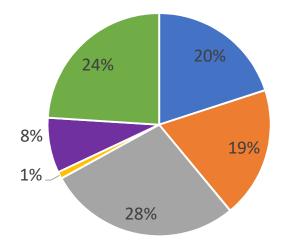
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LAG tasks in relation to local projects



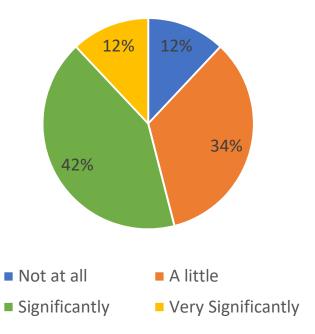
Independence, Responsibility and Achievement

Levels of Independence and Responsibility



- Status Quo
- Much higher in both
- Moderate in both
- Less independence / lower responsibility
- Existing independence / lower responsibility
- Don't link the two

Would Greater Independence Improve Achievement?





LEADER improvements – in which field?

- 1. Simpler application forms / process (53%);
- 2. Simpler and more proportionate system of controls (for smaller projects) (53%);
- 3. Improving turnaround time on approving selected projects (39%);
- Simplification, harmonisation and flexibility to support LAGs in the practical use of multi-funding (35%); and
- 5. Better common knowledge and networking between LAGs, MA/PA & NRNs (34%).





Thank You for Your attention!

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