

Workshop template "How to implement LEADER/CLLD added value in the local development strategies" 23.6.2021

To rapporteur and moderator of working group: Please follow this template in the workshop and reporting

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1. What practises do you use to generate added value in your daily work? (The added value is improved social capital, good governance and better results, that are generated from the seven principles)

- At the office (templates, workingmodels, other...)
 - Using common procedures while preparing Local Development Strategy. LAGs from the region, thanks to good collaboration within regional LAG network, used the same procedures, what makes cooperation with regional MA much easier and less time consuming.
- With the LAG (organising local activities, communication, engagement of local people, animation activities...

2. How do you use lessons from these practices in the development of your new Local Development Strategy? (So that the future LDS will generate added value)

- Finnish example of FLAGS is excellent to show added value. They operate on a small budget, but they are very efficient. They engage different stakeholders from their area; they are drivers for actions. People are the key; good managers work actively and succeed in finding extra resources and other funds. People in the organisation are added value themselves; if they are experienced and knowledgeable, they can get the most from the current system under existing conditions. Limited budgets make them look for innovative solutions, not concentrate on spending public funds.
- The key to success is using holistic planning; considering local opportunities and constraints
- Planning should not be concentrated on single projects or activities. Still, it should consider all aspects of living in the area. For example, when we target population growth, we have to look at municipal authorities, living conditions, possible accommodation, transportation possibilities, etc.
- LAG, while creating strategy, should involve all local stakeholders, as only the broader cooperation let set achievable goals. There could be committees or other groups consisting of people from different groups of interest involved in creating the strategy.



3. Most exiting examples or learnings in the group in relation to added value

- Finnish example:

The project was aimed to recruit new fishers in the lake area of North Finland to fight the problem of the ageing fishermen community. It was structured: survey, communication, recruitment, training – all with cooperation between FLAGs and local municipality. The new training technique was implemented, which involved direct collaboration between trainees/newcomers with the old, skilled fishers— learning by experience and living in the community.

- Latvian examples:

LAG, using its structure, runs some business activities, like organising seminars, excursions, field trips, earning some money, which they can spend on social activities to engage the local community. They arrange small actions/contests for specific community groups that need to be more involved (like men, youth, environment, etc.) By those actions, they boost targeted audience. Not big budget, but practical measures which can be implemented flexibly, out of public funds regulations.

Other LAG, using the available platform and other resources, conducted a joint venture with the bank, submitting local competition for a small business idea.

- Polish example:

Using the available infrastructure created within the cooperation project and other places, like village common rooms, LAG runs a language school for kids, enabling children to learn English in their village, with no necessity to travel to the neighbouring cities. The activity allows to save time and money for parents, makes the service more accessible to the kids, thanks to LAGs structure, staff and cooperation with other local stakeholders.

