

Feedback from the parallel workshops

*ENRD seminar on Successful Implementation of
Rural Development Programmes 2014-2020*

29 January 2014, Brussels

Workshop 1: Cooperation, Knowledge Transfer and Innovation

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Presentations

Mike Mackenzie, DG AGRI *“Innovation, Knowledge transfer and Coop. in RDPs”*

- Programming elements now in place - Key aspects of the Cooperation measure.

Tanja Gorisek, Slovenian RDP Managing Authority *“Programming Innovation”*

- Central place in Slovenian RDP 2014-2020, detailed planning well underway.

Giancarlo Cargioli, Agribusiness Development Dept. Emilia Romagna *“Current examples of Innovation in Rural Development ”*

- *Involving researchers and producers for Agri-food chain innovations*

Karel van Bommel, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands, *“Financial Instruments for Innovation”*

- *Phases of the innovation process from concept development to market introduction. Dealing with market risk*

Ideas Generation

- Identifying the real needs of the farmers (and agri-rural businesses)
- Emerging role of NRNs (innovation camps partner search)

Successful Implementation of Operations

Implementing and Managing body considerations.

- Very well thought through objectives needed then translated to detailed eligibility and selection criteria
- Keeping out dead weight
- Administrations do not have the specialist knowledge – impartial and some qualitative assessments needed
- Common understanding between MAs and PAs important at an early stage
- Complying with State Aid rules (EC taking actions, potential issue also needs to be dealt with at MS level)
- Right method, tested on the ground and results disseminated
- **Not necessarily** increased yields / GVA etc.

Successful Innovation and Sustainability

- Dissemination planned in Cooperation measure projects
- (Possible use of article 14)
- Allowing - necessary - time (experience shows that time between groups launch and practical progress is considerable). EIP structures will take time to develop.
- **Financial instruments** are available (to reduce market risk – ‘plugging the gap’ in completing the innovation cycle. Example from Netherlands ‘off the shelf’ may not work well in ag. Sector (i.e. within RDPs). RDPs do have their own possibilities
- Transnational approaches needed. Especially for smaller MS
- AKIS / Research dimension
 - Incentivisation of researchers (not just publications)
 - Recognition that research is not the only ‘source of innovation’

The Possible Role(s) of the NRNs

- Ideas generation / innovation camps
- Partner search facility
- Projects DB
- Initiating and facilitating events
- the 'translation' needed between research practitioners and farmers / and agri-businesses

Workshop 2: Environmental and Climate issues

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- Introduction to what is new for environment and climate change in the new regulation – Josefine Loriz-Hoffmann, DG AGRI
- Opening presentation on the links between Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 contributing to overarching environmental objectives of the CAP – Christiane Canenbley, DG AGRI
 - Complementarity between cross-compliance, green direct payments and environmental measures in EAFRD
- Examples of the approaches proposed for addressing a range of environmental issues in the 2014-2020 RDPs in Germany, Netherlands, Spain
 - National/regional coordination of AECM (Jan Freese, German NRN)
 - Collective approaches in the Netherlands (Jan-Gerrit Deleen, Ministry of economic affairs)
 - Water management and irrigation – improving the efficiency of water use (Joaquin Rodriguez Chapparo, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Spain)
- Panel discussion, involving Dominik Mayer (DG CLIMA) and John Martin (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds)

Workshop 2: Environmental and Climate issues

Programming

- How can we achieve the overarching objective of the CAP - to enhance the environmental performance of EU agriculture – by making best use of the measures available in both Pillars.
 - Measures need to be used in a complementary and mutually reinforcing way
- Importance of assessing needs and targeting resources to address these to get best value for money.

Workshop 2: Environmental and Climate issues

Delivery

- Exploring the opportunities offered by new tools:
 - the cooperation measure to find innovative ways of delivering improved environmental outcomes in more efficient ways
 - Collective approach proposed in NL (via cooperatives) and already delivered at smaller scale in other places – eg UK (Northern Ireland, England) – advice critical, especially 1:1 advisory support to increase buy in from farmers and to improve compliance
 - Territorial / landscape approaches to delivery
 - Ensuring complementarity with the new green direct payments
- Using measures in integrated ways:
 - Investments / environmental land management (including AECM, organic farming, ANC, N2K and WFD, forestry)/ **knowledge transfer and information** / cooperation

Workshop 2: Environmental and Climate issues

- Climate:
 - Climate mainstreaming – 20% of whole EU budget to be climate related and increased emphasis within rural development
 - Cross cutting objective – think about how to use full range of measures for addressing climate challenges (adaptation and mitigation) and in relation to all priorities.
 - Not just about the AECM
 - Build on the cross compliance and greening measures
- Balancing agricultural production, rural employment and environmental sustainability
 - discussion on what this means for the use of measures – water management / investments / resource efficiency / sustainable intensification and extensification

Workshop 2: Environmental and Climate issues

- Integrating funding from different sources – rural development, Interreg, LIFE, other structural funds
- A few technical issues raised, including:
 - Avoidance of double funding
 - ANC payments and the types of eligibility criteria that are permissible (guidance document forthcoming)
 - Administrative costs associated with more targeted, focussed schemes
 - Monitoring and control requirements – question of flexibility but within the bounds of EU and national legislation.
- Importance of monitoring and evaluation to ensure that outcomes can be demonstrated to the wider public

Workshop 3: Territorial Approaches

Workshop 3: Territorial Approaches Speakers & Panelists

- **Ryszard Kamiński & Eliza Kaczmarek** Kujawsko – Pomorski Region
- **Veronika Resch**, MA Austria
- **Jolanta Vaiciuniene**, MA Lithuania
- **Martijn de Bruijn**, DG REGIO

Panelists:

David Rodda (Cornwall)

Radim Srsen (Czech Republic)

Patrice Collignon (RED)

Jean-Pierre Vercruyse (DG MARE)

Pedro Brosei (DG AGRI)

Workshop 3: Territorial approaches: Context/ Objectives

- Coordination/integration of different **territorial approaches** (CLLD & ITI); and coordination of **funds**
- Most important **barriers** with regard to implementing multi-funded CLLD (and integrating different territorial approaches)
- Present & discuss available **tools and mechanisms** for using territorial approaches for efficient RDP implementation

Workshop 3: Coordination of territorial approaches (CLLD & ITI)

- Integrated approach as well as rural-urban (RURBAN) linkages are important
- The basic ‘ingredients’ are provided by the **European Regulations (CSF)**: Both ITI & CLLD can be supported by several funds
- The two approaches have a **different scope**: ITI - territorial strategy/metropolitan scale & CLLD - local/community-led – clear distinction
- Some kind of **guidance** (the scope/ territorial-level) on how these approaches are to be implemented is needed

Workshop 3: Coordination of funds

- This has been a **real challenge**, i.e. how funds are coordinated within the different territorial approaches:

“We need to make sure that the complexity is not getting in the way of what we want to do and know is right.”

- **Lot of uncertainties** about the concrete interpretation of EU regulations & implementation
- **Few will experiment** with multi-funding (it will be based on national-level decision/framework)

“The good news is that it is happening.”

Workshop 3: Multi-funding/ coordination of funds - examples

- **Poland** (Kujawsko – Pomorski) Decision is taken for multi-funded programmes - Coordination of ROP & RDP is challenging
- **Lithuania**: Two funds (EAFRD&EMFF used: "Mermaid LAGs") – same MA/PA – can build further on this experience
- **Cornwall**: multi-fund approach – scheme is currently being developed (3MAs & 3PAs)
- **Czech Republic**: will use multi-funded territorial approaches; all coordinated at regional level (13 regions)

Workshop 3: Coordination of funds - Useful tools & mechanisms

- **Integrated strategies:** need to harmonise priorities/ define areas covered (all funds or (more limited) LAG/FLAG strategies)
- Separate axis for CLLD within each programme
- **Cooperation/ communication** between (political) stakeholders: Getting together all key partners/associations
- Joint or **coordinated calls/ selection** of LAGs/LDS & projects – ensure it fits within the overall programme/strategy
- **Informal cooperation:** trainings (rural networks' key role)
- To make sure **not to create additional burden** for LAGs

Workshop 3: Building on the LEADER experience

- **Practical lessons** on improving LEADER:
 - LDS/LAG selection (more consistency with initial strategies; 2-stage process);
 - Monitoring/indicators (measures the achievements of LEADER/CLLD)
 - Simplification: lump sum
 - LEADER Coordination Committee
- **What is CLLD/LEADER about?:** building trust (especially in New MS); changing people's mind/approach; bottom-up; multi-sectoral; employment creation – but not only; integrating farmers