

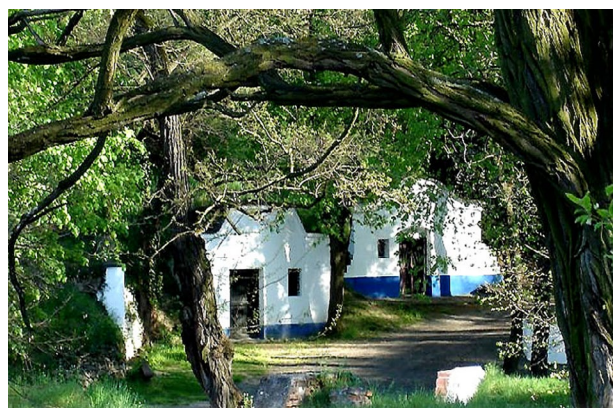
## Designing LEADER for the future

# LEADER case study The KlimaGreen Project

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### What is your organisation's vision for LEADER for the 2014-2020 programming period?

The vision is still to maintain and develop the LEADER method as the main way of working together to develop rural areas. In the period 2014-2020 we were bound by the diverse rules of the five operational programmes, which often excluded the application of the LEADER method and the LAGs became only a sort of 'subsidy agency'. In the period post-2020 we want to position ourselves as a network of LAGs in the negotiations: 'more animation - less administration' in the LAG territory, i.e. that we animate and motivate applicants to implement projects in the Operational Programmes (OP), so as to create cooperation, introduce innovation, apply horizontal principles including activities reflecting climate change, and in cooperation with applicants to create network projects with an umbrella effect.



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The actual administration of projects of applicants in the OP would be done by the Managing Authority (MA) in the period post-2020. The LAGs would prepare a scoring of projects for the MA. In order to strengthen the LEADER animation methods, an activity called LAG LEADER Academy (from 2020 onwards) has been added. It will provide training to LAG staff to achieve effective implementation of the LEADER method in rural areas.

### Which specific approach did you apply to/with LEADER in this programming period and what were the most important achievements?

The "KlimaGreen" project is an example of good cooperation between 18 LAGs in the South Moravian Region and 16 LAGs in the South Bohemian Region, two regions significantly affected by climate change in Czech republic. In their CLLD strategies the LAGs have listed cooperation projects and community projects for the environment, which, however, could not be implemented within the OP with allocation. The project that had been prepared under the AT - CZ crossborder OP for over a year, made it possible to create an umbrella network project totalling € 1.1 million with an impact on rural settlements and landscape, developing cooperation with regional authorities, municipalities and associations.

### Which elements of the LEADER delivery system in your Member State/region made this approach possible and need to be strengthened/maintained in the next programming period/ under the CAP Strategic Plans?

The well-established cooperation of the LAG (within the National Rural Network and its regional branches) makes it possible to implement the LEADER method in fulfilling CLLD also outside the OP with the EU allocation. Also important is a strong link to regional authorities in 13 regions of the Czech Republic, which correspond to regional networks. It would be appropriate to enable LAGs to create these networking activities within the region and the State, as demonstrated by the KlimaGreen project, as part of the CLLD overhead costs.

