

NRNs going local - Workshop

Findings of the 2017 NRN mapping exercise on the NRNs approach to regional/local networking

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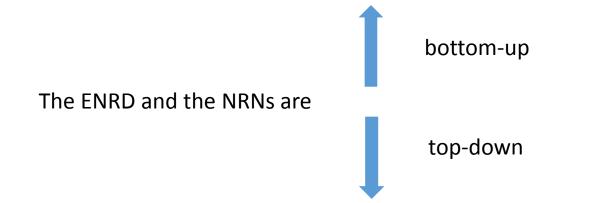
Namur, 31 May 2017











Mapping and exploring how the NRNs approach regional networking and ultimately local networking,

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to identify examples on regional and local networking and how it can be improved.







Sources of information

- 1. NRN Profiles https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/networking/nrn-profiles_en
- Surveymonkey questionnaire on the 17th of February 2017 (reminder 3rd of March 2017)
- 3. Interviews in six Member States:
 - ✓ 2 MSs with regionalised RDPs: **France, Italy**
 - ✓ 2 large MSs with larger EAFRD funds which have one RDP and a regionalised rural network structure: Poland, Romania
 - ✓ 2 MS NRNs that use novel / interesting methods to exchange with 'local stakeholders': Belgium (Flanders, Wallonia), Slovakia.







General background

The <u>aim</u> of the National Rural Network (NRN) is to:

- Increasing stakeholder involvement
- Improving the quality of RDP involvement
- Informing the broader public
- Fostering innovation

NRN Objectives

Based on the **EAFRD Regulation No. 1305/2013** the NSU should prepare and implement an action plan covering at least the following activities, also know as **NRN TASKS**:

- 1. Collection of examples
- 2. Facilitating thematic and analytical exchange
- 3. Training and networking for LAGs and cooperation
- 4. Networking for advisors and innovation support services
- 5. Sharing and disseminating of monitoring and evaluation findings
- 6. Communication including publicity to broader public
- 7. Contribution to the ENRD

#NRNmeeting #NRNGoingLocal

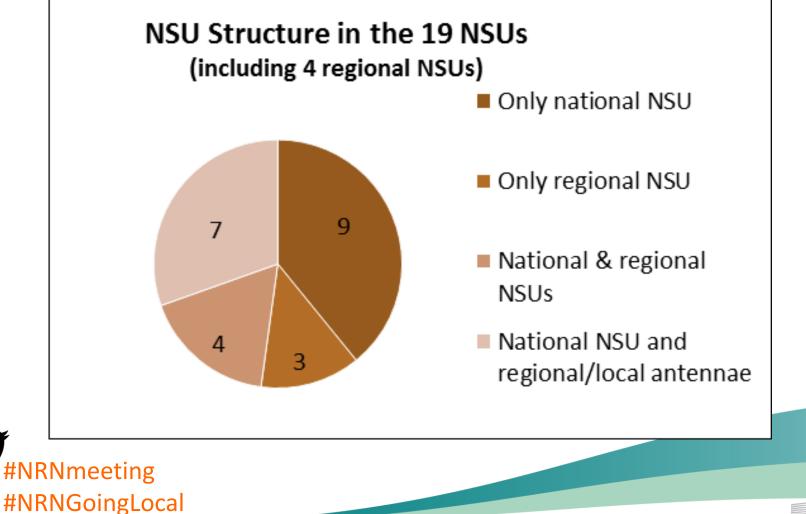
NRN Tasks





Results of the mapping work - 1.

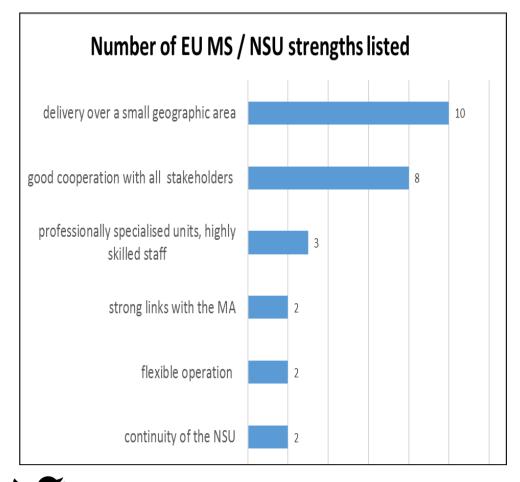
A total number of 28 questionnaires were completed in 19 countries.







Results of the mapping work - 2



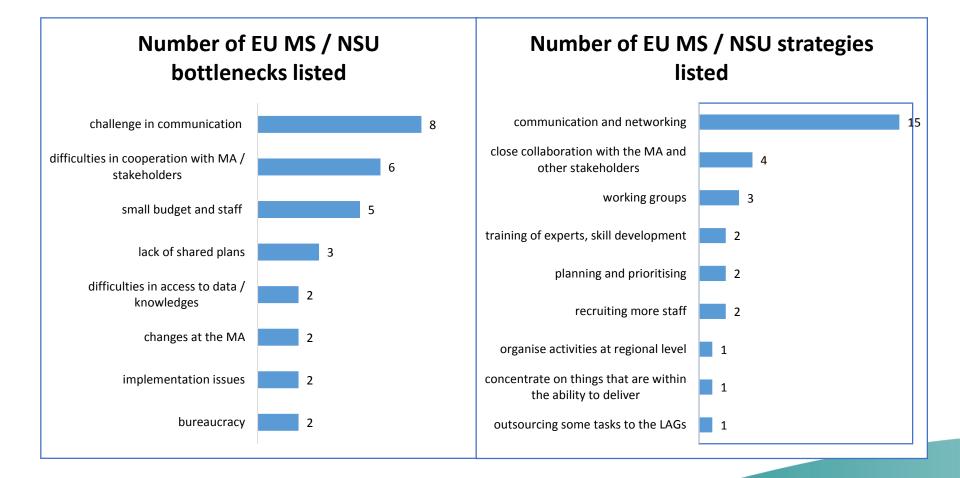
NRNs/NSUs are able to collaborate with stakeholders across the RDP, from local to EU level in a way that others in the RDP (e.g. Delivery Bodies) might not.

NRNs/NSUs that can work more autonomously are able to engage and operate a "network of networks" in a unique way and by owning resources from TA it is able to act as independent broker.





Results of the mapping work - 3





European Network for





In-depth work results - 1.

Matrix results

A total of **97 examples** were received:

- ✓ Communication including publicity to broader public (25 examples)
- ✓ Training and networking for LAGs and cooperation (20 examples)
- ✓ Collection of examples (14 examples)
- ✓ Networking for advisors and innovation support services (14 examples)
- ✓ Facilitating thematic and analytical exchanges (13 examples)
- ✓ Contribution to the ENRD (6 examples)
- ✓ Sharing and disseminating of monitoring and evaluation findings (5 examples)







In-depth work results - 2

The autonomy of the regional structures

Regional NSUs are usually autonomous in various actions/projects and related budget, but following an operational plan approved by the central NSU or MA

Their tasks are mostly related to:

communication
training
collection and dissemination of information
collection and sharing invitation to events at regional/local level









"Two-way flow" approach

Best method through face to face contact – time and energy consuming

Survey - direct involvement of the stakeholders in determination of topics for the following year

Steering groups, working groups

➢Social media

≻Important

The regular and mutual flow of **systematic and consistent information** from the EU through NSUs to final local beneficiaries is very important for the effectiveness of the policy at the local level and building of the mutual trust







In-depth work results - 4

Synergies

Creating synergies at regional and local level is important product of the NRNs activities.

Closer cooperation with:

regional/local organisations
municipalities
regional authorities/institutions
various associations of producers

utilisation of measures such as M19 LEADER/CLLD, M16 Cooperation etc.







In-depth work results 5

Policy-related issues

Positive

> Having huge potential for rural networking and interconnecting various stakeholders

Challenges

- Harder to apply for funding
- > Large number of different planning tools makes the activities difficult to put in practice
- Significant delays in the effective start of the programming period
- Some necessary processes and tools have been missing
- Bureaucracy (complicated or long procedures/administration)







Key questions

- Can the <u>implementation procedures</u> for NSUs be further simplified to enable and empower delivery?
- How do we make measures' <u>delivery mechanisms less demanding</u> on the formal aspects and more results-oriented?
- How do we provide <u>clearer guidance</u>, roles and create collective understanding?
- How can we improve regional <u>autonomy</u>?
- How do we share examples of <u>innovation</u>?







Thank you for your attention!

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