

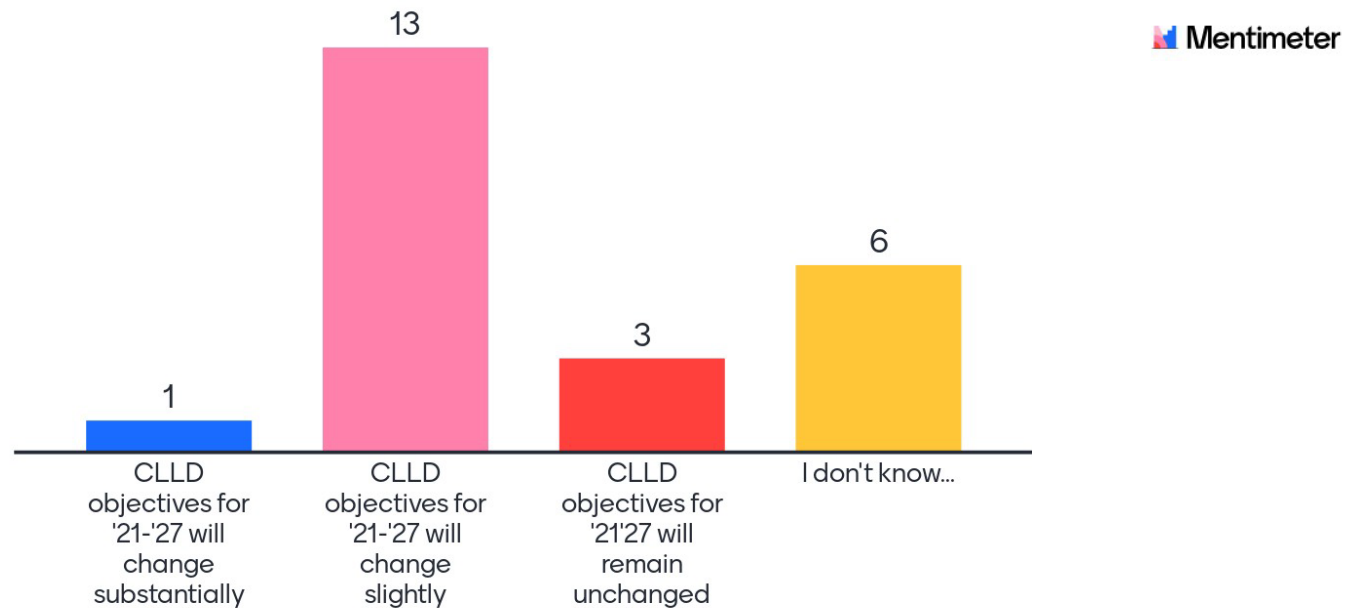
CLLD objectives and Result Indicators

Summary notes of the Focus Group held on 20.04.2021

FARNET MA and NN meeting
27 April 2021

Round 1: CLLD objectives

When comparing the CLLD programme in different MS between EMFF and EMFAF...



... for most participants the objectives will change slightly for the 2021-2027 programming period

Round 1: CLLD objectives

| Comments from MS on their approach | Examples of objectives |
|--|--|
| <p>LV, DE (Saxony) not planning to change, happy with what they have</p> <p>RO: possible changes result from a redefinition of fisheries areas and change in FLAG role (closer to the community)</p> <p>ES: different approaches between the 10 regions, but overall hoping to get more focused strategies, include new priorities covering Blue Economy. Objectives will be built on discussion with FLAGs taking into account what they try to achieve in their areas. Importance of improving the delivery system (less bureaucratic), so FLAGs may do the same types of projects but do them better</p> <p>SI: planning to work towards the same objectives as before, with more focus on biodiversity, circular economy and bio-economy (e.g. shellfish farmers looking for ways to use shells); also involving fisher women.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• support to SSCF• good environmental status• increasing social sustainability• innovations enabled• actions to improve governance• strengthening aquaculture sector• attracting young people |

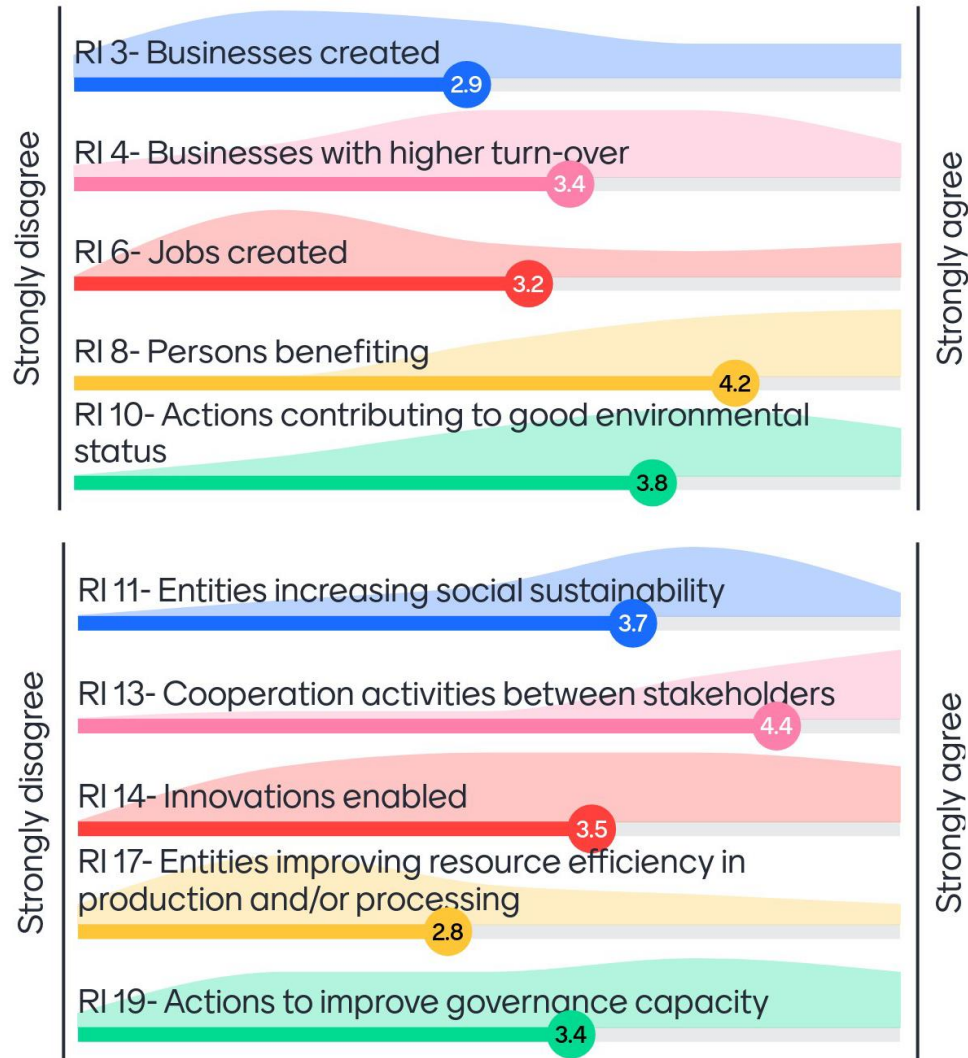
Round 1: CLLD objectives

Key points in discussion:

- **Local governance:** perhaps not an objective in itself (should be combined with other activities), but can increase the community's capacity to subsist independently of EU funding.
- Level of setting objectives - linked with the **whole strategy** rather than on individual projects.
- MAs **defining objectives and indicators at programme level** - should be done based on discussion with FLAGs and taking into account objectives and indicators planned for local strategies. Each operation supported by FLAGs should use at least one common indicator, but not all of them need to be selected at programme level.
- **Innovation:**
 - Different understanding of innovation (*in the FAME paper the Oslo definition used*),
 - Innovation happens thanks to collaboration of different actors,
 - Most valuable: innovations that eventually become used in practice (not just ideas),
 - IMPORTANT! social innovation also counts as innovation (not only business-related).

Round 2: Result Indicators

Assessment of the CLLD indicators usefulness, from 1 (low) to 5 (high).



Mentimeter

Round 2: Result Indicators

Examples of Result Indicators (RI) considered useful for CLLD *(in descending order of nominations):*

- RI 8 - Persons benefitting (number of persons).
- RI 13 - Cooperation activities between stakeholders (nr. of actions).
- RI 19 - Actions to improve governance capacity (nr. of actions).
- RI 7 - Jobs maintained (nr. of persons).
- RI 3 - Businesses created (nr. of entities) / **specified as maintained/**
- RI 9, RI 10 - Actions contributing to good environmental status including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, fish health and welfare.
- RI 22 - Usage of data and information platforms / **accessibility to opportunities, new connections/**

Sources of information:

- Urszula Budzich-Tabor's notes
- Mentimeter – Focus Group's Q&A results

FARNET Focus Group - 35 participants including:

- MA/NN from: CY, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, IT, LV, SE and SI
- GEs from: RO, HR, LV
- FAME and FARNET Support Units

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