

1st Thematic Group Meeting on Stakeholder Involvement Some conclusions

ENRD Contact Point
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Stakeholders – WHO?

- Reaching to all? focusing on certain groups?
- **Stakeholders at different levels:** policy-makers – beneficiaries & linkages between them
- Understanding **needs** (e.g. measure information)
- Engaging them (e.g. farmers have limited time)

Role of networks

- **Intermediaries:** non decision-makers & not the stakeholders themselves. Wire between these sides
- Networks are more **informal**, have the possibility to integrate a diverse set of stakeholders
- **Mixing voices or hearing all the voices (creating dialogue):** added value of networking compared to stakeholder organisations (a “network is infinite”)

What can networks do?

WHAT?

- **Issues** we need to focus on? ...Explaining **measures** (especially where several different interest will need to come together)
- Focus on specific issues/ **specific stakeholder groups**: un-organised groups (youth, migrants, etc.)

HOW?

- **Tools for...** information provision, exchange (dialogue), capacity building
- Different capacities/ skills/ **resources** of networks in the different MS

Feedback from TG group discussions

Key findings: project level issues

Project-level issues	Networking support
<p>Specific topics Consumer – producer links (short supply chain) Small farmers; young farmers</p>	Identifying topics of interest
<p>Need for information Role of intermediaries – farmers’ advisors Inform beneficiaries: CAP information campaign. Basic information (eligibility, etc.)</p>	<p>Need to use existing networks (national agricultural associations) (<i>link with PT NRN-Agri orgs</i>) Information campaign on CAP</p>
<p>Capacity-building: equip people to be able to use the measures in the right way (link to strategies)</p>	
<p>Channels/tools The role of social media (especially for young farmers)</p>	
<p>Showing results. What is the benefit for farmers? (projects should not be funding-driven – self-interest)</p>	

Key findings: local planning level issues

Local planning issues	Networking support
<p>How farmers/other local stakeholders are organised? Sometimes difficult to involve farmers into the LDS development. Linking un-organised groups (with no institutional links)</p>	
<p>Balanced representation in LAGs: private-public. Stakeholders have to have an ownership. Involving a diversity of stakeholders</p>	
<p><u>Cooperation</u>: LEADER – Operational Groups & others. They need to bring stakeholders (farmers, others) together Facilitate dialogue between stakeholders: Involvement also of advsiros</p>	
<p>Facilitate dialogue: including advsiros. Local planning environmental</p>	
<p>LDS: An aggregation of projects is not a strategy. Non-political. Where – How – What way stakeholders are involved?</p>	

Key findings: Policy level issues

Policy issues	Networking support
Regulation can be a “barrier” to networking (farmers often don’t understand)	
Policy-cycle: The opportunity now in better designing measures Clear idea of what measures cover (eligibility)	

What can the TG do?

IDEAS EXAMPLES
PRIORITIES UNDERSTANDING
WORKPLAN EXCHANGE NRN ROLE
COMMITTMENT CONCRETE
NEW PEOPLE FOCUS
RURAL-URBAN LEARN ABOUT ENRD
COOPERATION BALANCE INSPIRING
LEVELS USEFUL INFORMATION ENGAGEMENT