



LAG Cooperation projects: innovation and traditions - harmony

Lina Gumbrevičienė
Centre for LEADER Programme and Agricultural Training Methodology

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Structure of workshop

Introduction into subject

Presentation of cooperation projects (three cases)

Group work

Conclusions

Introduction into subject

Traditions and innovations

Nowadays the traditions become innovations and innovations become traditions

People always used to create innovations for making their life more comfortable and easier. Application of innovations into daily life turned them into traditions.

The forms, behaviour, things change over time, both reflecting and shaping their social, religious, political, and intellectual contexts. The forgotten traditions nowadays are revived as innovations.

Type of innovations

Technological innovations

- Latvian project case

Social innovation

- Lithuanian project cases

Presentation of cooperation projects

1. Latvian project case – technological innovation

Speaker: Sandra Fridrihsone

Saldus district Development Association, Latvia

Trans-nation Project „The International Collaboration between Latvia and France with the aim to bring alive and make more popular traditional and contemporary ceramics“

Project country coordinator – France, project partner country - Latvia

Project duration - 01.06.2013. – 01.09.2014.

EAFRD support (€) - 19 040,78

Total cost (€) - 113 838,40

Contacts - srab@saldus.lv



Goals and activities

Activities

- Organized visit of Latvian ceramists in France;
- Organized exhibitions and demonstrations of Latvian and French ceramist artworks in Latvia and France (2013);
- Organized visit of French ceramist in Latvia, organized workshops with professional ceramists at Saldus Art and music school (2014).
- The cooperation net of ceramists from Latvia and France is made;
- Skill improvement of different technics of ceramics



2. Lithuanian project case – social innovation

Speaker: Agnė Jazepčikaitė-Gaidienė

Druskininkai Local Action Group, Lithuania and VšĮ „Sūrūs vėjai“ (PI „SALTY WINDS“)

Inter-territorial project “Involving Druskininkai and Pagėgiai rural areas residents and local community organizations to create, manage and market tourist route attractions”

Project country – Lithuania

Project partners – Druskininkai LAG, Pagėgiai LAG

Project duration - 18 months

EAFRD support (€) - 48 000

Total cost (€) – 48 000

Contacts – www.surusvejai.lt



Goals and activities

Goal

To create opportunities for local inhabitants, farmers, craftsmen, artists, and rural communities in Druskininkai and Pagėgiai municipality, in selling their services and products in applying through cooperation

Activities

PI „Salty winds“ joins 25 objects in Druskininkai rural area:

- Rural community (8);
- Farmers (4);
- Art collectives (4);
- Craftsmen (5);
- Country tourism homesteads (4).
- Around 100 people from Druskininkai rural area.



Educational programs

Interesting leisure in Druskininkai



"Beekeepers program"
 Duration 1,5 hour

Sweet time

[MORE](#)



"Cheese making and tasting"
 Duration 2 hours

Tasty time

[MORE](#)



"Aromatherapy program"
 Duration 1 hour

Heartwarming Education

[MORE](#)



"Leipalingis manor program"
 Duration 1,5 hour.

Cognitive education

[MORE](#)



"Honey tasting and candles production"
 Duration 1 hour

Do it yourself

[MORE](#)



"Blacksmith's education"
 Duration 1 hour

Interesting time

[MORE](#)



"Newspaper's weaving program"
 Duration 1 hour

Weaving education

[MORE](#)



"Felted education"
 Duration 1,5 hour

Soft, sweet, nice

[MORE](#)

3. Lithuanian project case – technological innovation

Speaker: Lina Gumbrevičienė

Transnational project „Promoting entrepreneurship in the rural areas of Odessa province of Ukraina“

Project coordinator – Lithuania, project partner country - Ukraina

Project partners – PLZMMC, Ukrainian NGO

Project duration - 6 months

EAFRD support (€) - 20 000

Total cost (€) – 22 000

Contacts – lina.gumbreviciene@gmail.com



Goals and activities

Goal

to promote entrepreneurship in Bolgrad municipality through assisting the Ukrainian partner in starting the **reed roof manufacturing business**. It will contribute to the strengthening the local economy and solving of ecological problems of the district.

Activities

- The machinery for cutting reed and cane fiber production equipment acquired.
- Two representatives of the partner trained in 14 days internship in Lithuania, where they worked as apprentices in the reed roof production company for acquiring cane fiber manufacturing roofing and technological knowledge and skills.
- Testing the acquired reed cutting equipment in lake Yalpug, Ukraine
- Organisation of one-day seminar on possibilities of cooperation with Lithuania for the population of Bolhrad district (up to 30 people).



Group work

Project ideas

Domination of transnational cooperation project ideas among workshop participants:

- Youth (youth camps)
- Tourism, ecotourism
- Heritage
- Culinary

- 1/3 of workshop participants had no project ideas

- Two project ideas – **youth and tourism** – were selected for developing further in the two working groups.

Group work tasks

1. Traditions.

- What do we want to do with them: to revive, to share, to improve, to develop a network of common traditions followers, etc.

2. Innovations.

- Why do we need them: to increase attractiveness of traditions, to develop something totally new, to improve the traditional methods with new approaches, to find some new niche of activities, etc.

3. Benefit for the partners

- Why do partners need the project: do they have some common traditions, do they want to introduce some new innovations, what do they earn out of it, who will benefit directly out of it (the amateurs, the business, service users), etc. ...

4. Actions

- Why do we want to do: visiting each other, having common event, creating common product, common trainings, common route, camp, exchanging traditional technologies, etc. ...

Conclusions

Key points of group work (1)

1. Big funding does not guaranty creativity and efficiency

- Big funding is almost guaranteed for every LAG (!) but there is big shortage of good cooperation project ideas (...)
- Big funding for cooperation projects (100 000 - 200 000 EUR per country) very often is not proportional to the outputs of the project and its benefit to the territory development.
- Creativity starts when there is short of money ☹️
- Cooperation projects must bring real value to the LAGs area and do not end with the end of project funding.
- Very often the LAGs are not capable to sustain the project outputs after its completion, it is why the local enterprises, NGOs or public institutions need to be involved in cooperation projects to ensure sustainability of project outputs.

Key points of group work (2)

2. 'Projects for youth' or 'Youth projects'

- Nevertheless youth is the key target group of LEADER programme and many LAGs would like to have cooperation projects on youth topic, the lack of innovative and tangible youth project ideas revealed difficulties for the LAGs to generate good ideas corresponding real youth needs and interests.
- The youth (young people, formal and informal youth groups) must be a part of the project from idea generation to the implementation of the project.
- Conceptual difference between 'youth projects' and 'projects for youth' must be understood by the LAGs.

3. Tool of the 'partnership' for generating of project ideas

- Funds for cooperation projects are not allocated just for the LAG administration. They are allocated for the LAG as the partnership in order to strengthen strategic development of the LAG's territory through international or territorial cooperation.
- The LAGs forget very often that the partnership they have should be used for generating strategic cooperation project ideas, as well. The wider partnership of the area in many cases is not used for developing and implementing cooperation projects.

Thank you! Ačiū!

+370 682 52618

Lina.Gumbreviciene@gmail.com

