



Finding new solutions.

Supporting innovation in fisheries CLLD


**Lithuanian FLAG meeting,
Vilnius 25 – 26 October 2017**

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
Why innovate?

- A core feature from the beginning
- CPR Art. 32.2: CLLD *"shall include innovative features in the local context"*
- Responding to new challenges
- Fisheries areas need new solutions
- Radical / disruptive or incremental
- If you keep doing the same things
- Enable local people to find new solutions
- Learn and share



CLLD innovations (1):

- There may be new products, services or new ways doing activities at local level
- often has a magnifying effect or "snowball effect" for the community in order to achieve the desired change
- may include one or more small-scale actions and prototypes or a larger-scale exemplary project involving the entire community
- helps discover new ways of pooling and using available community resources also assets



CLLD innovations (2):

- strengthens cooperation between different actors and sectors
- may be (but not necessarily) implemented with the participation of universities or involve advanced research and technological development
- can promote social innovation, which can then be developed and applied in a wider context by exchanging, collaborating and networking activities



What are we looking for?

- What is new in the local context
- Animation, a dynamic process, not passive
- New products or services
- New markets or marketing methods
- New sources or resources
- New processes/organisation
- Entrepreneurialism
- Social and institutional innovation
- **EXPERIMENT** – a lesson learned is a positive result!



Using Twitter to sell fish from the boat



Cornwall FLAG, UK



Fish market in Stockholm



Stockholm FLAG, Sweden



New method of extending shelf life of shrimps



Ostend FLAG, Belgium



100% practical training for young fishermen



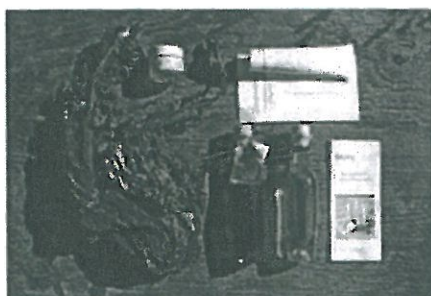
ESKO FLAG, Finland

Mentoring and coaching for fisheries businesses



Fisterra FLAG, Spain

Edible seaweed



Bornholm and Islands FLAGs, Denmark

Expert supporting fisheries businesses



North Devon FLAG, UK

Promoting FLAG activities via own radio



MEDITERRADIO

Adriatico Salentino FLAG, Italy



Aquamar: natural method of water purification



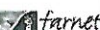
Bytow Lake FLAG, Poland



EcoExplorer: marine mammal observation by a fisherman's son



Barlavento FLAG, Portugal




Lessons from LEADER innovation

- Innovation should be **defined at the local level**
- **Definition as broad as possible**, not to exclude potential new ideas
- Innovation should be **assessed by qualitative**, not only quantitative criteria (ticking boxes is not enough!)
- Time is essential – **quick decision-making!**



Risk

- Innovative projects are by definition more risky
- Careful and correct definition of success and failure important
- A system of encouragement (not barriers) is needed
- Important to permit and learn lessons from failure



Responsibility for innovation...

Is shared between:

- **MAIN level**
 - Establish and enabling legal framework (FLEXIBILITY)
 - Review & reflection on quality/"innovativeness" of projects emerging
 - Check delivery system permits innovation
 - Ensure tailored capacity building for FLAGS
- **FLAG level**
 - Animate/encourage potential beneficiaries
 - Innovate in how the FLAG works
 - Ensure selection process & criteria facilitate innovation
 - Facilitate linkages (e.g. with research etc.)
- **All levels: capitalise, learn from success and failure**



Thank you for your attention

