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**URBAN AND RURAL LOCAL ACTION GROUPS IN THE
KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN VOIVODESHIP**

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ORCID no. 0000-0003-3480-3189**e-mail:** barbarapanciszko@wp.pl, barbara.panciszko@ukw.edu.pl**Abstract**

This article will analyse which areas rural and urban Local Action Groups (LAGs) in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship function in. The thesis of this research is: LAGs are a bottom-up tool for local management. The first part presents the main assumptions of public management approaches and shows the LEADER approach and Community-Led Local Development as a form of bottom up approach in the process of public management on the local level. Then comparison analysis between rural and urban LAGs will take place. Similarities and differences were identified in the legal framework of their existence, the actors who create them, the possibility of receiving EU financial support and within the fields of their activities. These were all analysed, along with financial activities implemented in the rural and urban LAGs in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship through 2014–2020.

Keywords: Local Action Groups, bottom up approach, European Union, rural area, urban area**Introduction**

Local Action Groups (LAGs) are entities established in European Union Member States to increase citizens' participation in the management of public affairs. It is an expression of modern development management systems not only within a state, but also within supranational organisations such as the EU. LAGs in rural areas have existed since 1991, but LAGs in cities are more recent. In 2014 the European Commission decided LAGs can be useful in solving issues in the cities (European Commission, 2018a: 9). In the financial 2014–2020, member states can receive funds for the creation and functioning of urban LAGs.

Researchers analysed many aspects of activity of the rural LAGs. Local Action Groups with a LEADER approach analysis was studied by Halamska, Michalska and Śpiewak (2010), Kniec and Hałasiewicz (2008), Gulc (2013), Halamska (2005), and finally Kiryłuk-Dryjska, Hadyński and Sobieszczńska (2016). LAGs as a form of public participa-

tion on local level was analysed by Kołomycew (2010, 2018), Gąsior-Niemiec (2014) and Schimanek (2015). The intersectoral partnership was analysed by Furmankiewicz, Królikowska (2010), Kołomycew (2013), Pawłowska, Gąsior-Niemiec and Kołomycew (2014) and finally Surmacz and Magryś (2016). Czapiewska (2012) analysed the influence of these groups on regional development and the relation among partners and the role of public authorities, with Furmankiewicz (2013, 2018), Zajda, Kołomycew, Sykała and Janas (2017) also analysing this. The evaluation of activities of the LAGs have been studied as well in other reports (PSDB, 2012, EU-Consult, 2013, Abramowicz, Borowczak, at. al, 2019).

As indicated, the activity of rural LAGs has a long history. Urban LAGs are new actors and their position in the city governance system is difficult to determine. There is some history in creating networks and partnerships in cities (for example, in the URBACT program) (Kołomycew, 2017), but the local action group formula is new. The issue of urban partnership and the main features of urban LAGs is discussed by Kołomycew (2019, 71–86). This research area is new: therefore, in this article the main similarities and differences between rural and urban LAGs will be explored.

LAGs obtain funds within rural development policy and regional policy for their activity in the area of local development management. An interesting issue seems to be which areas of development these entities are concerned with. The Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship provides an example: seven urban LAGs have been established in this voivodeship. Urban LAGs operate only in two voivodeships in Poland: the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship and the Podlaskie Voivodeship (there is only one LAG named “Local Action Group – Augustów Canal” Association (Stowarzyszenie “Lokalna Grupa Działania-Kanał Augustowski”).

The literature review will discuss how the LAGs can be used for a bottom-up approach to local management. The research questions that will be asked are: In which areas do rural and urban LAGs participate in local management? Which LAGs have been given a larger scope of possibilities to obtain funds? What operations are most often chosen by LAGs in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship?

The comparison analysis was used for to identify the main similarities and differences between rural and urban LAGs. The desk research method will be adequate for the analysis of the community led-local strategies and the application schedules of the LAGs operating in the the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship.

LEADER approach and Community-Led Local Development as a bottom up model of local management

The traditional model of public affairs management, based on hierarchical structure of administration and bureaucracy, is ineffective in a globalised world. This approach has been criticized: Ch. Hood (1991: 3) argued that the new paradigm should lead to limiting the growth of employment and bureaucratic expenses. Rising public debt necessitating the cutting of expenses and the use of economic indicators for assessment of public sector activities, the same as in the private sector (Osborne 2006: 379).

The implementation of the New Public Management paradigm did not bring the assumed results and could not solve new problems such as migration or environmental pollution (Michalewska-Pawlak, 2015: 42). The New Public Governance paradigm highlights the greater involvement of citizens in public affairs management processes (Osborne, 2010:

10). Research (Arnstein, 1969, Pateman 1970, Bryson, 2004, Bryson et al. 2014, Jørgensen, Bozeman, 2007) indicates the benefits of enabling individuals to participate in designing decisions that concern them directly. Peters emphasises that better management in public sphere is impossible without decentralization. This process requires the delegation of some competences by central authorities to lower levels (Peters 2006: 111–112).

Public governance may refer to different spheres of the activity of state such as: education, transport, public health or to different territories such as: rural areas, cities or suburban areas. This process should lead to rising standards of living and economic growth. Three models of rural development are indicated in the subject literature: top-down, bottom-up and networking (Michalewska-Pawlak: 2015: 55). Shucksmith argued that in the first model, the development factors come from outside. The development based on industrialisation, concentration of production and economics of scale (Shucksmith 2013: 11). The national authority and agencies play the main role in the process of public management in rural areas (Michalewska-Pawlak 2014: 268). Public intervention based on supply-driven approach and assumed the implementation of top-down programs. It does not take into account the local contexts and needs. (FAO 2005: 7).

The bottom-up model based on endogenous development factors. The bottom-up approach assumes that local actors such as representatives of civil society (consumer organisations, environmental organisations and local leaders), entrepreneurs, employees and farmers take part in the decision making process of creating local development strategies and selecting the priorities in this area (European Network of Rural Development 2020). This approach is not new. In the late 1970s and 1980s, Chambers indicated, the traditional way of setting agendas and developing agricultural technology (top-down approach) did not bring the benefits for poor farmers. He postulated the preparation of analyses from the farmer's point of view (Chambers 1983: 184). His analysis concerned mainly to the technology in agriculture. Multi-faced rural development based on the bottom up approach has been implemented in the European Community since the early 1990s and is called the LEADER (Links Between Actions Designed to Prompt Rural Area Development) approach. Local communities use human, social and material capital to solve the problems in their area (Michalewska-Pawlak 2015: 56). Endogenous factors such as technologies, state of human capital (level and quality of education, state of health) and the state of relations and trust between partners determine the growth of the region/local community (Romer 1990). The LEADER approach encouraged the rural communities to seek new ways to be or remain competitive. They used their strengths and tried to overcome the challenges facing rural areas (European Commission 2006: 6). The European Commission stated that the bottom up approach is a key feature of LEADER approach beside cooperation, innovativeness, partnership approach, area-based approach, integrated action and networking (Ibid: 8). The main element of this approach are the Local Action Groups. They are partnerships established by representatives of three sectors: economic activity represented by entrepreneurs (private companies, farmers, industrial associations) social (non-governmental organisations, but also individuals) and public (local governments, governmental agendas, other public institutions) (Czapiewska, 2012: 262).

The bottom up approach is known also in the cities. Research indicate the necessity of public participation in the process of solving problems in the urban space in which they act (Pogačar 2014, Harris 2002, Muszyńska-Jeleniewska 2019 and Muszyńska-Jeleniewska 2015).

The assessment of the implementation of the LEADER approach and the activity of LAGs conducted by the European Commission proved that they enable solving local problems and stimulate activity among rural citizens. Therefore, it was decided that in the financial settlement for 2014–2020, Local Action Groups shall be also established in towns and cities (European Commission, 2018b). They have become a tool of a new approach: Community-Led Local Development (CLLD). The goal of this approach is to mobilise and involve local actors, organisations and communities to contribute to achieving sustainable and inclusive growth, fostering territorial cohesion and reaching specific policy objectives in the European Union (the goals of Europe 2020 Strategy) (European Commission 2014: 2). The CLLD approach assumes bottom up approach, building community capacity, the stimulation of innovations, promoting community ownership and assisting multi-level-governance (Ibidem: 3). The LAGs under CLLD prepare local development strategies and implement them.

Diagram 1. Elements of community-led local strategy.

Source: Regulation No. 1303/2013, Article 33.

Regulation No. 1303/2013 indicates the tasks which are to be executed by the discussed entities. LAGs seek to develop capabilities of local entities to prepare strategies and implement related operations. Thus, they learn how to manage projects and develop their skills. The second type of tasks comprises the establishing of procedures of selecting operations accepted for funding. Procedures should be non-discriminatory and transparent, and criteria should be objective, allowing the avoiding of conflict of interests. It is guaranteed by granting 50% of votes in decisive procedures to entities that are not public institutions. Another task, imposed by the Union legislator, concerns the selection of operations. Projects sent in response to the announced tenders must be ordered according to their share in the achievement of objectives included in the strategy. Furthermore, LAGs can accept applications and establish the criteria of selection thereof. Then, they must assess them and specify amounts of support that will be obtained by applicants. They are also responsible for the ongoing monitoring of implementation of the local development strategy managed by the community and conducting evaluation (Regulation 1303/2013).

Rural and urban Local Action Groups — comparative analysis

The main similarities and difference between rural and urban LAGs were indicated in Table 1. They were compared by using the following criteria:

- the legal framework in EU,
- the legal framework in Poland,
- the approach,
- the model of local governance they are in,
- the mandatory or optional nature of implementation of LAGs for member states (in the process of building the operational programs of the Common Agricultural Policy and the Regional Policy),
- the kind of members that create the LAGs,
- funds they can receive and for what kind of activity and
- the supervision model.

The legal framework for rural and urban LAGs are the same. LAGs act as associations and have legal personality. Lay members can include natural persons, legal persons, including local government units (communes and poviats, without the possibility of participation by voivodeships). The Voivodeship Marshal is a body supervising the LAG. These entities can conduct economic activities provided that they have it specified in their articles of associations. Profits generated as a result of the activity are allocated to the implementation of the local development strategy managed by the community (Act of 7 April 1989, article 4).

It should be underlined that each Member State is obliged to implement the LEADER measure within the national Rural Development Programme. Funding functioning of Local Action Groups within the regional policy is non-obligatory, which means that establishment of urban LAGs depends on Member States (European Commission, 2018b).

The main differences are in the field of possibilities of support rural and urban LAGs.

In the financial settlement for 2014–2020, the European Union supports the following thematic objectives within the regional policy:

1. Strengthening research, technological development and innovation
2. Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, ICT.
3. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, the agricultural sector (with regard to European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development – EAFRD) and the fishery and aquaculture sector (with regard to European Maritime and Fisheries Fund – EMFF).
4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors.
5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management.
6. Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency.
7. Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures.
8. Promoting sustainable, high-quality employment and supporting labour mobility.
9. Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination.
10. Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning.
11. Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration (Regulation 1303/2013, article 9).

Urban Local Action Groups conduct activities in three priority areas. They include the following: activities in the scope of combating poverty and social exclusion, activities in the scope of organising local community and social animation, as well as activities that support development of social economy and entrepreneurship.

The first group of activities is aimed at implementing solutions in the area of active integration. Instruments to achieve these include: self-help clubs (enabling peer coaching, peer counselling, leadership or education), community centres (with socio-therapeutic and peer programmes), youth clubs and labour clubs. Combating poverty and exclusion requires social-vocational activation e.g. training providing new skills, as well as vocational and social skills, and other activities supporting environmental activation.

Local communities are organised through reciprocal and self-help services. Support in a form of a leader and an animator of local and civil activity, as well as other activities that can implement this objective have been provided.

The last area of possible activities concerns the development of the social economy. Funds can be allocated to animation activities, establishment and development of public-private partnership, as well as establishment and development of social and other enterprises implementing this objective (Podręcznik, 2015:15).

Rural Local Action Groups have three possibilities of obtaining funds:

1. From the European Social Fund within the Regional Operational Programmes (possible activities indicated above for urban LAGs).
2. From the European Regional Development Fund within the Regional Operational Programmes.
3. From the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development within the Rural Development Programme.

Within the Regional Operational Programme for the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship, Local Action Groups can obtain funds within measure 7. This local development is managed by the community. The objective that the voivodeship's authorities intend to

achieve within this measure comprises social and economic recovery. Projects that qualify for support can concern infrastructural activities contributing to the socio-economic revitalisation of rural areas in order to improve the terms and conditions of participation of persons inhabiting those areas in the public space. The second type of projects consist of the support for micro and small enterprises that are to improve their competitiveness by expansion of the enterprise, extension of the scope of activity, introduction of fundamental changes into production processes and introduction of new or improved products or services into the market, introduction of product, process or organisational innovation. The third type of projects concern support enabling establishment or development of small business incubators (Województwo kujawsko-pomorskie, 2018: 224).

RDP funds implementation of the LEADER approach. It is to implement priority 6: the supporting of social inclusion, and the limitation of poverty and economic development in rural areas. LEADER's budget is completely allocated to specific objective 6B supporting local development in rural areas. Operations intended to contribute to the achievement thereof comprise of projects which seek to reinforce social capital (using innovative solutions and supporting participation), starting business activity and development of entrepreneurship, diversification of income sources, as well as the establishment and development of local processing incubators. Projects supporting development in rural areas can also concern improving competences, starting business activity and development of entrepreneurship, improving environmental protection knowledge, innovative methods in tackling climate change, development of local products, development of markets, preservation of local heritage, development of open-access, non-commercial tourist and the development of recreational and cultural infrastructure. An important role is also played by infrastructure projects concerning construction or development of communal and poviats roads, which connect public utility facilities (Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi, 2019: 665).

The following objectives are related to the 6B objective: 3A, 6A and 6C. 3A objective concerns improvement of agricultural producers' competitiveness. It is to be conducted through the agency of a few measures, by better integration thereof with the agri-food chain, quality system, adding value to agricultural products, promotions in local markets and short supply chains, groups and organisations of manufacturers and inter-branch organisations.

Activities within the LEADER approach in this area concern promotion, marketing, small processing and network development (in the area of short supply chains and local markets) (Ibidem: 666).

Specific objective 6A includes creating facilities to diversify activity, establishment and development of small enterprises and creating new workplaces. In this scope, LEADER is aimed at supporting entrepreneurship and any activities concerning transfer of knowledge, skills and qualifications for persons leaving agriculture or persons undertaking activity additional to the agricultural activity (Ibidem).

Whereas objective 6C concerns increasing information-communication technologies in rural areas. It is planned to increase the level of use as well as quality improvement thereof. The LEADER approach funds operations contributing to the increase in the use of modern information technologies in workplaces outside agriculture. Furthermore, it is also aimed at sharing resources of rural areas (cultural, environmental, touristic) (Ibidem).

Table 1. Rural and urban LAGs.

	Rural LAGs	Urban LAGs
Legal framework in the EU	Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013	Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013
Legal framework in Poland	The Act of 20 February 2015 on local development with participation of the local community and the Act of 7 April 1989 – Law on Associations.	The Act of 20 February 2015 on local development with participation of the local community and the Act of 7 April 1989 – Law on Associations.
Approach	LEADER, Community-Led Local Development (since 2014)	Community-Led Local Development
Model of local governance	Bottom up	Bottom up
Implementation under policy	Common Agricultural Policy, Regional policy	Regional policy
Mandatory/optional nature	Mandatory	Optional
Funds from	European Social Funds (EFS), European Development Regional Fund (EDRF), European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	European Social Funds
Areas of activity	Combating poverty and social exclusion; Access to social services, organisation of local community, support for participation; Social entrepreneurship and vocational integration; Support for physical, economic and social revitalisation; Development of enterprises/establishment of micro-enterprises; Improvement of competitiveness; Non-commercial recreational, cultural touristic infrastructure; Cultural heritage; Increasing accessibility of technology; Infrastructure	Fight against poverty and social exclusion; Access to social services, organization of the local community; Social entrepreneurship and professional integration
Members of LAGs	Public, social and private actors	Public, social and private actors
Number of LAGs in Poland	292	8
Programs which implement this activity	Rural Development Programme (ROP), Regional Development Programme (ROP)	Regional Operational Programme
Supervisor	The Voivodeship Marshal	The Voivodeship Marshal

Source: own creation.

LAGs in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship in the financial perspective for 2014–2020

There are 7 urban and 20 rural Local Action Groups in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship. Tables 2 and 3 (the latter in Annex 1) include information about the activities and operations, which these LAGs implement.

The analysis of areas in which urban Local Action Groups operate in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship demonstrated that all LAGs identified the problem of social exclusion and poverty and see the need for activities of environmental integration character. Activities performed in this area most often include trainings giving new social and vocational competences and support for youth clubs. Four out of seven urban LAGs in the selected voivodeship implement measures concerning organising local communities. Whereas, three of them support the development of social economies and social entrepreneurship. 42% of urban LAGs in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship undertake measures in all of the priority areas indicated by the legislator. 42% of urban LAGs do this in one indicated area. It should be also noted that measures combating social exclusion by organising training constitute the easiest form of activity that can be performed by LAGs.

Rural Local Action Groups can apply for measures under the EFS or ERFRD for actions which combat poverty and social exclusion, enhance social capital and develop the social economy. Six rural LAGs in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship identified problems with social exclusion and occupational activity. They implemented the project finance by European Social Fund. Less than half (7) LAGs have actions, which will promote the area and only six try to animate and enhance the social capital in their rural area. Only one LAG (Ziemia Wąbrzeska) recruits for projects in the area of social economy development (these projects are financed by ERFRD). The European Regional Development Fund co-financed projects, whose purpose is revitalisation of infrastructure in rural areas. Most rural LAGs in the the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship have this action in their strategies (13 of 20 LAGs, so more than 65%). The third type of action, which rural LAGs can implement is the development of enterprises/establishment of micro-enterprises. All partnerships in the analysed voivodeship indicated problems with the entrepreneurship in the rural areas and see the need to support creation and development of small and micro business.

Five types of action: improvement of competitiveness, non-commercial recreational, cultural, touristic infrastructure, cultural heritage, increasing accessibility of technology and infrastructure are financed by EAFRD. Improvement of competitiveness is an important element of rural development policy and regional policy of the EU. Only two LAGs are interested in projects according to building and developing the agri-food processing and six will support the creation of incubators. The next type of action (non-commercial recreational, cultural and tourist infrastructure construction) is implemented in 18 rural LAGs. It means, that authors of local strategy see the problems of low standard of living and poor access to infrastructure (recreational, cultural, touristic). Nine LAGs support the projects, which will promote and maintain the cultural heritage of rural area. The authors of local strategies do not support increasing accessibility of technology and only 6 LAGs have projects according to infrastructure (such as building the local roads).

Table 2. Action implemented by urban Local Action Groups in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship

Fight against poverty and social exclusion	Access to social services, organization of the local community	Social entrepreneurship and professional integration
ESF		
Association Local Action Group "Dwie Rzeki"		
Social and professional activation (including training, raising professional and/or social competences/skills). Youth clubs.	Other activities in the area of organizing the local community and social animation. Using the leader and animator of local and civic activity.	
Association Local Action Group "Dla Miasta Torunia"		
Environmental support through youth clubs and innovative activities in the field of active environmental integration. Creation and development of facilities in the area of active environmental integration (self-help clubs and community daycare centers). Support raising competences and / or giving new professional and social skills, including training, consulting, internships and support for partner initiatives promoting social and professional activation.		
Association Local Action Group Chełmno		
Social and professional activation. Works club.		
Association Local Action Group Miasto Włocławek		
Youth clubs.	Organising local community and social animation.	Development of the social economy and social entrepreneurship.
Association Local Action Group Inowrocław		
Social and professional activation. Youth clubs.	Organising local community and social animation.	Development of the social economy and social entrepreneurship.
Association Local Action Group "Grudziądzki Spichlerz"		
Social inclusion, professional activation		

Fight against poverty and social exclusion	Access to social services, organization of the local community	Social entrepreneurship and professional integration
Association Local Action Group Miasto Brodnica		
Actions improving the development of qualifications and social and professional competences of residents of the LSR area.	Actions supporting solutions in the area of organising the local community and social animation using: mutual and self-help services; leader or animator of local and civic activity; and other solutions in the area of organizing the local community and social animation.	Actions supporting the development of the social economy and social entrepreneurship, including: animation activities, construction and development of local public-social partnerships for the creation and development of social enterprises and other supporting the development of the social economy and social entrepreneurship.

Source: own preparation.

Summary

Local Action Groups are a bottom-up tool for local management. They can participate in local management by creating local partnerships between private, public and economic partners. They can identify main problems and find solutions in the negotiation process. LAGs prepare community-led local strategies and choose projects. Rural Local Action Groups have more possibilities to solve the problems on their territory.

We can indicate several similarities in the area of operations of urban and rural LAGs. Legal form of those entities are the same (they act as associations and are subject to the law on associations, with certain exclusions). In both cases, those can be partnerships connecting public, social and business entities. Entities being members of LAGs are guaranteed equality. Any part of this partnership can be at the disposal of more than 49% votes at the moment of making a decision. Urban and rural LAGs establish local development strategies that include analysis of the situation in a given area with a consideration of strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats. They identify problematic areas and develop an appropriate strategy.

The most important differences include areas in which LAGs can apply for financial support from European funds. Rural LAGs (with a reservation that urban-rural communes in the territory of which there is a city with up to 20 thousand. citizens are also included in rural LAGs) have decidedly bigger possibilities in this scope. Urban LAGs can obtain support from the European Social Fund for activities regarding social inclusion and combating poverty, animating local communities and improving accessibility of social services, as well as for developing social economies. Rural LAGs can also obtain funds in these three areas, given that funds come from the ESF or the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. Additionally, they can obtain resources for revitalisation from the ERDF. A wide catalogue of tools can be implemented within RDP (from EAFRD funds).

Urban LAGs operate in the area of: social exclusion, occupation activation, access to social services, organization of the local community and social entrepreneurship and professional integration. Rural LAGs act in these areas too, furthermore they implement

action according to cultural heritage, infrastructure, creation and development of small business, creation of incubators, building or rebuilding non-commercial recreational, cultural and tourist infrastructure.

All urban LAGs in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship act in the area of social exclusion, enhance social capital and social economy. These are their main targets. Less than half rural LAGs act in these areas. The urban LAGs implement only "soft projects", rural LAGs do "soft" and infrastructure projects. All of the Rural LAGs support creation and developing of small businesses and most of them have action according to non-commercial recreational, cultural and tourist infrastructure. LAGs seldom support action such as: social entrepreneurship and vocational integration and creation of incubators and strengthening the development of communication infrastructure improving territorial cohesion.

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Annex 1

Table 3a. Action implemented by rural Local Action Groups in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship

Name	ESF/EAFRD			ERDF	ESF/EAFRD
	Combating poverty and social exclusion	Access to social services, organisation of local community, support for participation	Social entrepreneurship and vocational integration	Support for physical, economic and social revitalisation	Development of enterprises/establishment of micro-enterprises
	ROP/RDP			ROP	ROP/RDP
LAG Ziemia Wąbrzeska	Support for active environmental integration (ROP)	Development of local community organisation and social animation (ROP) Support from bottom-up socio-cultural initiatives (RDP) Animation within LAG (RDP) Cooperation with other LAGs (RDP)	Development of social economy (RDP)	Adjusting infrastructure to local needs in revitalised areas Reconstruction of communal roads in revitalised areas	Development of enterprises (RDP) Starter – establishing micro-enterprises (RDP)
LAG „Zakole Dolnej Wisły” Rural commune		Development of social capital and raising residents' knowledge in the field of environmental protection, climate change and innovation (RDP) Functioning of a local action group, acquisition of skills and activation (RDP) Creating, supporting and animating active integration of an environmental nature as well as social and civic activity (ROP)			Development of enterprises (RDP) Creation of new enterprises (RDP) Creating small business incubators (ROP)

Name	ESF/EAFRD			ERDF	ESF/EAFRD
	Combating poverty and social exclusion	Access to social services, organisation of local community, support for participation	Social entrepreneurship and vocational integration	Support for physical, economic and social revitalisation	Development of enterprises/establishment of micro-enterprises
	ROP/RDP			ROP	ROP/RDP
LAG Trzy Doliny		Educational activities (RDP)			Setting up a business (RDP) Development of business (RDP)
LAG Podgrudzie Toruńskie	Professional activation (ROP)	Activities in the field of social activation (ROP) Promotional, information and training activities (RDP)		Infrastructure activities contributing to socio-economic regeneration	Creation of new enterprises (RDP) Development of business (RDP)
Association Nasza Kraina				Revitalization	Creation of new enterprises (RDP) Development of business (RDP)
Association LAG Czarnoziem na Soli	Socio-occupational activation (ROP)	Promotional activities (RDP) Implementation of educational, cultural and integration projects (RDP)		Village revitalization	Creation of new enterprises (RDP) Development of business (RDP)
LAG Ziemia Gotyku	Professional and social activation of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion (ROP)			Revitalization	Setting up a business (PROW) Development of business (RDP)
LAG „Wisła-Terra Culmensis-Rozwój przez tradycję”				Infrastructure activities contributing to socio-economic regeneration	Setting up a business (RDP) Development of business (RDP)

Name	ESF/EAFRD			ERDF	ESF/EAFRD
	Combating poverty and social exclusion	Access to social services, organisation of local community, support for participation	Social entrepreneurship and vocational integration	Support for physical, economic and social revitalisation	Development of enterprises/establishment of micro-enterprises
	ROP/RDP			ROP	ROP/RDP
Association LAG Sąsiedzi wokół Szlaku Piasztowskiego		Promotional activities (RDP) Development of social capital and raising residents' knowledge (RDP)		Infrastructure activities contributing to socio-economic regeneration	Setting up a business (RDP) Development of business (RDP)
LAG „Razem dla Powiatu Radziejowskiego”				Revitalisation	Setting up a business (RDP) Development of business (RDP)
Association „LAG Pojezierze Brodnickie”				Infrastructure development through revitalisation	Setting up a business (RDP) Development of business (RDP)
Association „Partnerstwo dla Ziemi Kujawskiej”	Professional and social activation (ROP)	Promotion of area		Revitalisation	Development of business (RDP) Setting up a business (RDP)
Association „Partnerstwo dla Krajny i Pałuk”				Infrastructure development through revitalisation	Development of business (RDP) Setting up a business (RDP)
LAG Pałuki – Wspólna Sprawa		Promotion of the area		Revitalization	Development of business (RDP) Setting up a business (RDP)
Association LAG Gmin Dobrzyńskich Region Południe		Animation and raising residents' competences			Setting up a business (RDP) Development of business (RDP)

Name	ESF/EAFRD			ERDF	ESF/EAFRD
	Combating poverty and social exclusion	Access to social services, organisation of local community, support for participation	Social entrepreneurship and vocational integration	Support for physical, economic and social revitalisation	Development of enterprises/establishment of micro-enterprises
	ROP/RDP			ROP	ROP/RDP
Association LAG Gmin Dobrzyńskich Region Północ		<p>Development of communication infrastructure improving territorial cohesion</p> <p>Strengthening the social capital of residents</p> <p>Creating conditions for strengthening active environmental integration and supporting social animation and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Raising the knowledge of residents, in particular in the field of environmental protection, climate change and innovation</p>		Socio-economic revitalisation	<p>Setting up a business (RDP)</p> <p>Development of business (RDP)</p>
Association LAG Dorzeczka Zgłowiączki	Works club, Professional and social activation (ROP)			Revitalisation	<p>Setting up a business (RDP)</p> <p>Development of business (RDP)</p>
Partnership „LAG Bory Tucholskie		Promotion and information		Revitalisation	<p>Setting up a business (RDP)</p> <p>Development of business (RDP)</p>
Association LAG „Dolina Drwęcy”				Revitalisation	<p>Setting up a business (RDP)</p> <p>Development of business (RDP)</p>
LAG „Gminy Powiatu Świąckiego”				Revitalisation	<p>Setting up a business (RDP)</p> <p>Development of business (RDP)</p>

Table 3b. Action implemented by rural Local Action Groups in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship

Name	EAFRD				
	Improvement of competitiveness	Non-commercial recreational, cultural, tourist infrastructure	Cultural heritage	Increasing accessibility of technology	Infrastructure
	RDP				
LAG Ziemia Wąbrzeska		Adjusting cultural infrastructure to local needs Adjusting infrastructure for the purposes of recreation and tourism		Communicated sharing of public utility facilities	
LAG „Zakole Dolnej Wisły” Rural commune		Strengthening the development of publicly available and non-commercial tourist, recreational and cultural infrastructure	Protection, development and promotion of products, local heritage		Strengthening the development of communication infrastructure improving territorial cohesion
LAG Trzy Doliny”	Agri-food processing	Tourist, recreational and cultural infrastructure	Preservation of local heritage, promotion of the area, including local products and services		
LAG Podgrudzie Toruńskie”		Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist or cultural infrastructure	Preservation of local heritage Promotion of the area, including local resources, traditions and customs, local products or services		
Association Nasza Krai-na”	Processing		Development of local heritage and promotion		Infrastructure

Name	EAFRD				
	Improvement of competitiveness	Non-commercial recreational, cultural, tourist infrastructure	Cultural heritage	Increasing accessibility of technology	Infrastructure
	RDP				
Association LAG Czarnoziem na Soli	Creation of incubators for local processing of agricultural products	Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist or cultural infrastructure			
LAG Ziemia Gotyku	Creation of incubators	Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist or cultural infrastructure			
LAG „Vistula-Terra Culmensis-Rozwój przez tradycję”		Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist or cultural infrastructure			
Association LAG Sąsiedzi wokół Szlaku Piastowskiego		Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist or cultural infrastructure	Preservation of local heritage		
LAG „Razem dla Powiatu Radziejowskiego”	Creation of incubators	Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist or cultural infrastructure			
Association „LAG Pojezierze Brodnickie”					Development of infrastructure Local roads
Association „Partnerstwo dla Ziemi Kujawskiej”		Improvement and development of cultural infrastructure Improvement and development of tourists and recreational infrastructure	Cultural heritage		Local roads

Name	EAFRD				
	Improvement of competitiveness	Non-commercial recreational, cultural, tourist infrastructure	Cultural heritage	Increasing accessibility of technology	Infrastructure
	RDP				
Association „Partnerstwo dla Kraju i Pałuk”		Development of publicly available and non-commercial tourist, recreational and cultural infrastructure			
LAG Pałuki – Wspólna Sprawa		Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist or infrastructure			
Association LAG Gmin Dobrzyńskich Region Południe	Creation of incubator	Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist or infrastructure			
Association LAG Gmin Dobrzyńskich Region Północ		Construction or reconstruction of recreational, tourist, cultural or infrastructure	Protection, promotion and development of local products and local heritage		
Association LAG Dorzecza Zgłowiączki		Recreational, tourist, cultural or infrastructure	Local heritage		Local roads
Partnership „LAG Bory Tucholskie		Recreational, tourist, cultural or infrastructure			
Association LAG „Dolina Drwęcy”	Creation of incubator	Recreational, tourist, cultural or infrastructure			Local roads
LAG „Gminy Powiatu Świąckiego”	Small incubator	Recreational, tourist, cultural or infrastructure	Local heritage		