TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION OF LOCAL ACTION GROUPS
THE CASE STUDY OF VENETO REGION

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• TRANSACTION COOPERATION AS A USEFUL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LOCAL ACTIONS GROUPS (LAGS)

• METHODOLOGY
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• CASE STUDY RESULTS
  Structure and Dynamics of TNC projects in Veneto

• CONCLUSIONS
  Monitoring and Evaluation tool
RURAL WEB
THE NETWORK OF THE LAGS

The network is formed by relations developed on horizontal and vertical levels.

Local horizontal ties
Extra-local horizontal ties
Supra-local vertical ties

Local level nodes: members of the LAG
Supra local level nodes: Institutions
Extra-local level nodes: other LAGs from other territories.
ADVANTAGES OF TRANS-NATIONAL COOPERATION

Co-operation

Advantage of similarity
(Ray, 2001)

Advantage of complementarity
(Ray, 2001; Pasquinelli, 2013)

Advantage to reach critical mass
(Ray, 2001)

The transnational and inter-territorial cooperation is a way to **enlarge LAGs network** in order to be integrated in the supra-local system, and to **realize social and economic benefits**.

(Esparcia, 2014; Saxena et al., 2007; Ray, 2001 Aral and Van Alstyne, 2007; Borgatti and Foster 2003; Burt, 2002)
NUMBER OF TRANS-NATIONAL COOPERATION PROJECTS OF LAGS IN VENETO (2007-2013)
LAGs’ TRANS-NATIONAL COOPERATION in VENETO (2007-2013)
NETWORK ANALYSIS OF LAGS TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROJECTS: CLASSICAL INDEXES

Why network analysis?

It studies the relations within a network of actors (nodes), to obtain information on the nodes and their interactions, to understand which are the resources/information important for them and how do they exchange them. (Borgatti, Foster, 2003, Scott, 1991, Wellman, 1998)

Focus on: network created by the LAGs in realizing TNC projects
## TRANSNATIONAL DENSITY INDEX

**Referred to the Network (1.4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regional LAGs</th>
<th>National LAGs</th>
<th>Transnational LAGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional LAGs</td>
<td>Drr</td>
<td>Drn</td>
<td>Drt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National LAGs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dnn</td>
<td>Dnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transnational LAGs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dtt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\text{density} = \frac{\text{tot}(n)}{N \binom{N-1}{2}} = \frac{D_{rr} * P_{rr} + D_{nn} * P_{nn} + D_{rn} * P_{rn} + D_{rt} * P_{rt} + D_{nt} * P_{nt} + D_{tt} * P_{tt}}{\binom{N}{2}}
\]

- \( \text{tot}(n) \): number of effective ties of the network
- \( N \): number of nodes of the network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Regional density (( D_{rr} ))</strong></th>
<th>Proportion of the ties among regional nodes that are present in the network (( r(n) )) compared to all the ties that could be present among regional nodes (( P_{rr} )). Where ( P_{rr} = \frac{R(R-1)}{2} ) and ( R ) is the number of regional nodes of the network.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National density (( D_{nn} ))</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of the ties among other national nodes that are present in the network compared to all the ties that could be present among other national nodes (( P_{nn} )). Where ( P_{nn} = \frac{Na(Na-1)}{2} ) and ( Na ) is the number of national nodes of the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transnational density (( D_{tt} ))</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of the ties among transnational nodes that are present in the network compared to all the ties that could be present among transnational nodes (( P_{tt} )). Where ( P_{tt} = \frac{T(T-1)}{2} ) and ( T ) is the number of transnational nodes of the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional-national density (( D_{rn} ))</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of the ties among regional nodes and national nodes that are present in the network compared to all the ties that could be present among regional and national nodes (( P_{rn} )). Where ( P_{rr} = R * Na ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National-transnational density (( D_{nt} ))</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of the ties among national nodes and transnational nodes that are present in the network compared to all the ties that could be present among national and transnational nodes (( P_{nt} )). Where ( P_{nt} = Na * T ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional-transnational density (( D_{rt} ))</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of the ties among regional nodes and transnational nodes that are present in the network compared to all the ties that could be present among regional and transnational nodes (( P_{rt} )). Where ( P_{rt} = R * T ).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decomposed index of network density

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decomposed index of density</th>
<th>LEADER II</th>
<th>LEADER +</th>
<th>LEADER Axis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional density</td>
<td>0.583</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National density</td>
<td>0.836</td>
<td>0.444</td>
<td>0.571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transnational density</td>
<td>0.073</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>0.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional-national density</td>
<td>0.754</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>0.091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National-transnational density</td>
<td>0.282</td>
<td>0.124</td>
<td><strong>0.222</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional-transnational density</td>
<td><strong>0.394</strong></td>
<td>0.186</td>
<td>0.172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETWORK DENSITY</td>
<td>0.533</td>
<td>0.192</td>
<td>0.204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional LAGs | Trans-national LAGs | National LAGs
% OF “X TYPE” ACTUAL RELATIONS OVER THE TOTAL
ACTUAL RELATIONS OF THE NETWORK (3.4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of different types of ties</th>
<th>LEADER II</th>
<th>LEADER +</th>
<th>LEADER Axis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional/Total</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td><strong>23.4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National/Total</td>
<td><strong>36.2</strong></td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transnational/Total</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td><strong>31.6</strong></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional–national/Total</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National-transnational/Total</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional-transnational/Total</td>
<td><strong>9.9</strong></td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Regional LAGs
- Trans-national LAGs
- National (non Regional) LAGs
The transnational dimension can be analyzed also through transnational centrality \((tc)\), calculating the total number of transnational relations of the specific node.

\[ t(n): \text{number of trans-national relations of the node} \]

\[ N: \text{number of nodes of the network} \]
LEADER II: ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF TNC PROJECTS NETWORK IN VENETO

Veneto’s LAGs

Trans-national LAGs

Italian (no T Veneto’s) LAGs

Centro Europeo De Informacion
Promocion Del Medio Rural (ES)

Venezia Orientale

Montagne-Derault (FR)

Dinan Sud (FR)

Cinco Villas (ES)

Lot Et Garonne - Objectif 2000 (FR)

Pataino

Maiella Verde

Nord Salento - Valle della Cupa

Ambiente Sviluppo Mugello

Carnia Leader

Abruzzo Italeo

Bregenzerald (AT)

Grenzüberschreitende

Gran Sasso Laga

Reatino

Ass. Vers. Laz. Parco D’ Abruzzo

Eurochianti

Meridaunia

Parc Naturel Regional du Haut-Jura (FR)
LEADER +: ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF TNC PROJECTS NETWORK IN VENETO

Veneto’s LAGs  Red  Trans-national LAGs  Green  Italian (non Veneto’s) LAGs  Grey
LEADER AXIS: ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF TNC PROJECTS NETWORK IN VENETO

Veneto’s LAGs  
Trans-national LAGs  
Italian (non Veneto’s) LAGs
DYNAMICS OF TNC PROJECTS NETWORK IN VENETO

- Veneto’s LAGs
- Trans-national LAGs
- Italian (non-Veneto’s) LAGs

LEADER II  LEADER +  LEADER Axis
ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF TNC PROJECTS NETWORK IN VENETO
CONCLUSIONS

• **Advantages of transnational cooperation:** the improvement of competitiveness, the pooling of expertise and know-how, the promotion of innovation by sharing best practices and new ideas, and the enhancement of territorial identity, ‘**similarity**’ and ‘**complementarity**’ (Esparcia, 2014; Dwyer, 2013; Ray, 2006, 2001; Pasquinelli, 2013).

• **Social Network Analysis:** evaluation method of effectiveness and efficiency in terms of resources flows for TNC projects. It can evaluate the whole **network**, the different types of **relations**, the different **nodes**.

• **Possible future researches:**
  - Integration of qualitative analysis.
  - Integrated study of inter-territorial and transnational projects
  - Link the data with the socio-economic performance of the network and of the single LAG.