



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: WE CAN DO MORE TOGETHER!

The importance of LEADER/CLLD in Rural Development Programmes

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- 1. Reinforced strategic approach in the new period 2014-2020*
- 2. LEADER and CLLD policy delivery mechanism*
- 3. LEADER in RDPs of 2014-2020 period*



1. Reinforced strategic approach 2014-2020

1. LEADER and CLLD policy delivery mechanism

2. LEADER in RDPs of 2014-2020 period

Reinforced strategic approach (1)

- *Under the new results oriented policy 2014-2020, ESIF interventions are assessed against expected outputs and impacts, through a set of targets and milestones. Financial implementation will no longer be the main criterion.*
- *The same strategic approach has to inspire the implementation of LDS. Let's focus on the priority needs in rural areas and the actions which efficiently contribute to address it, and let's define targets and milestones to assess progress and achievements.*



Reinforced strategic approach (2)

- *Leader is based on the principle that it is the local community that is best placed to identify needs and potential of its local territory.*
- *Positive results of Leader in rural areas since 1991 convinced the Commission that Leader is the best way for mobilising potential at local level, and for supporting networking & the sharing of experience between rural areas.*

Reinforced strategic approach (3)

At the same time, Leader has shown its value for:

- *help identify new & innovative solutions to the challenges facing our rural communities;*
- *- bring added value and increase the impact of EU funds;*
- *- improve local governance and social inclusion;*
- *- help deliver on policy targets at all levels: the local development strategy, the national RDP and contribute to the over-arching Europe 2020 and political priorities of the Juncker Commission (competitiveness, jobs & growth, climate change, migration ...)*

Reinforced strategic approach (4)

- *Programming Leader outputs and results in the RDP was not easy as it depended on the LDS finally selected.*
- *Now that the selection process is completed the MA will be able to monitor the Leader expected outputs within the RDP output and results indicators.*
- *This monitoring also applies at LDS level. We expect an smooth partnership between MA and LAGs in order to discuss progress in implementation and LDS adaptations if necessary.*

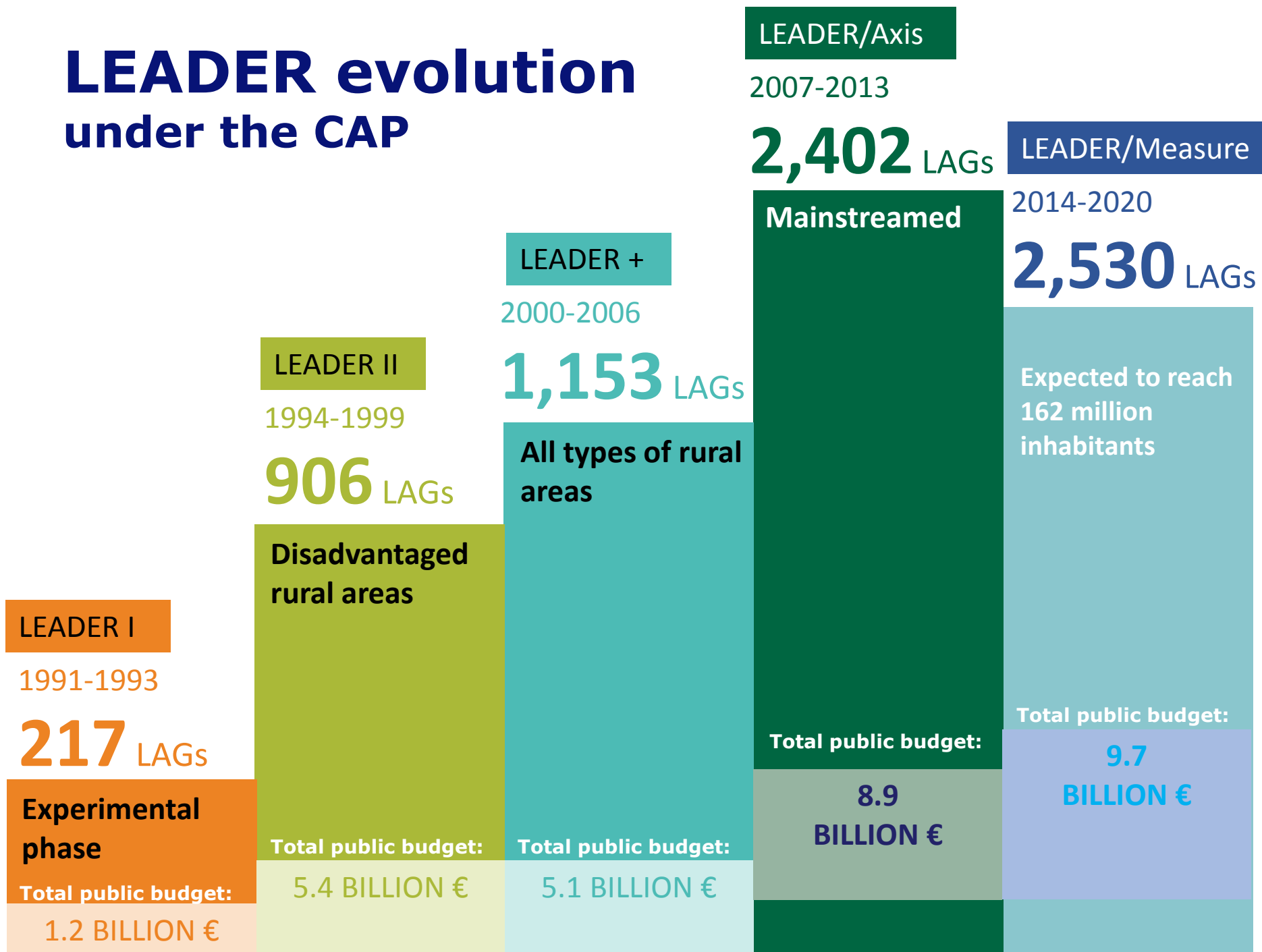
Reinforced strategic approach (4)

- *LDS have to explore potential synergies with the other ESIF. LT opted for a monofonds approach, but LDS should cover all priority local needs.*
- *The LAGs have a wide margin for selecting and funding with EAFRD projects in areas eligible to EFRD or ESF.*
- *But they should also attract the Structural Funds support for investments in SME and in human resources complementary to their strategy*



- 1. ESIF policy intervention logic*
- 2. LEADER in RDPs of 2014-2020 period*
- 3. LEADER and CLLD policy delivery mechanism*

LEADER evolution under the CAP



LEADER I

1991-1993

217 LAGs

Experimental phase

Total public budget:

1.2 BILLION €

LEADER II

1994-1999

906 LAGs

Disadvantaged rural areas

Total public budget:

5.4 BILLION €

LEADER +

2000-2006

1,153 LAGs

All types of rural areas

Total public budget:

5.1 BILLION €

LEADER/Axis

2007-2013

2,402 LAGs

Mainstreamed

Total public budget:

8.9 BILLION €

LEADER/Measure

2014-2020





2,530 LAGs

Expected to reach 162 million inhabitants

Total public budget:

9.7 BILLION €

Comparing CLLD in ESI Funds

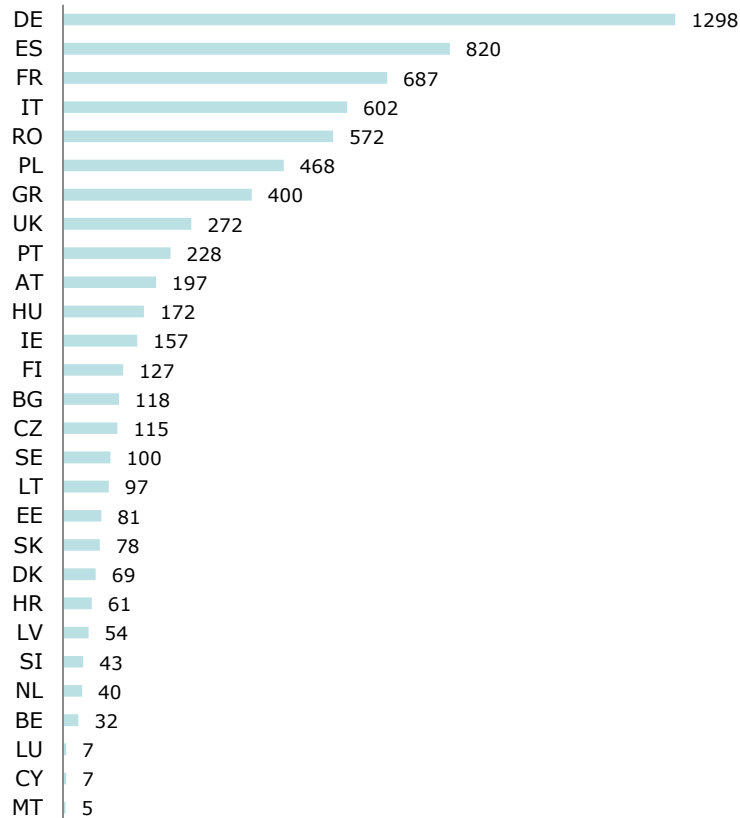
Fund	Total CLLD budget (EU contribution)	No. of MS concerned	Expected no. of LAGs
EMFF	 € 500 million	20	300
EAFRD	 € 7 000 million	28	2500
ERDF	 € 1 200 million	16	Info not available
ESF	 € 700 million	13	



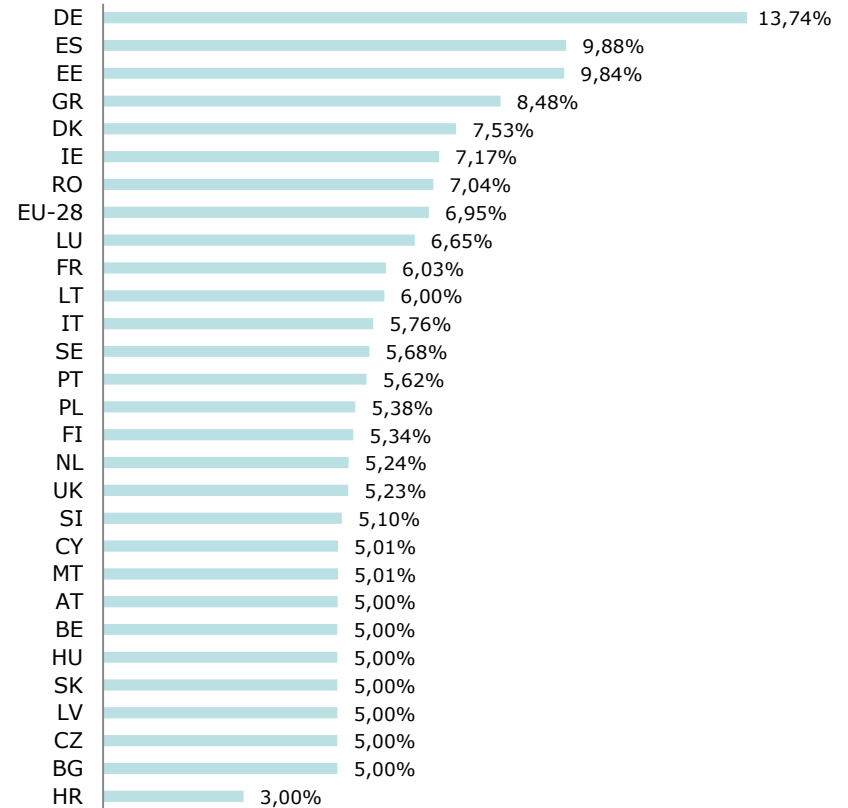
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LEADER in Rural Development Programmes

LEADER budget in million EUR



LEADER in % of RDP budget





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LEADER delivery mechanism (1)

Local Development Strategies can be seen as:

- *Smaller scale RD Strategies (as compared to the national perspective).*
- *Administered by LAGs in the sub-regions.*
- *Cross-cutting contribution to the RDP objectives, but mainly focusing on locally identified needs and assets of individual rural communities*



LEADER delivery mechanism (2)

Local Action Groups are accountable before both:

- The Managing and paying authorities in charge of the RDP, as regards their LDS contribution to the whole RDP strategy, and the respect of grant conditions and RDP rules*
- The local partners and local society in general, as regards results of their LDS in solving local problems and coping with local expectations*

LEADER delivery mechanism (3)

The Managing Authority should also be aware that:

- Leader exploits local potential and solves local problems which may be different from the national ones. Leader doesn't apply the RDP at local level.*
- LAGs need margin for action in order to apply initiatives and solutions, but*
- At the end of the day the MA remains responsible of Leader implementation at national and EU level.*

To finish

- *Congratulating the LAGs recently selected- you have important work ahead; good luck*
- *Inviting the MA to provide proactive support and supervision of LDS. It's necessary if we want **to do more together** as pretended with this seminar*
- *Sincerely thanking the LT authorities and the seminar organisation for inviting the European Commission.*