Multi-level governance in LEADER and lessons learned from the implementation

Open Days 2012,
11 October

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Outline

1. Evolution of the LEADER approach
2. Implementation models
3. Lessons learnt
4. The way forward
5. What's new?

Evolution of the LEADER approach

- **LEADER I (1991-93)** – *experience* : following the criticism of the « single project » approach in the structural policy

- **LEADER II (1994-99)** – *laboratory* : limited to less favoured rural areas, innovation, pilot actions; introduction of transnational cooperation

- **LEADER + (2000-06)** – *maturity phase* : eligibility of all rural areas; reinforcement of the role to be played by networks and of transnational cooperation (LEADER+ type measure for the new Member States 2004-2006)

- **« Integrated LEADER » (2007-13)** – *LEADER axis* – no specific LEADER programmes; LEADER as a methodological approach following the general programming of rural development

- **LEADER approach as a base for the local development carried out by local actors in the Common Strategic Framework for 2014-2020**
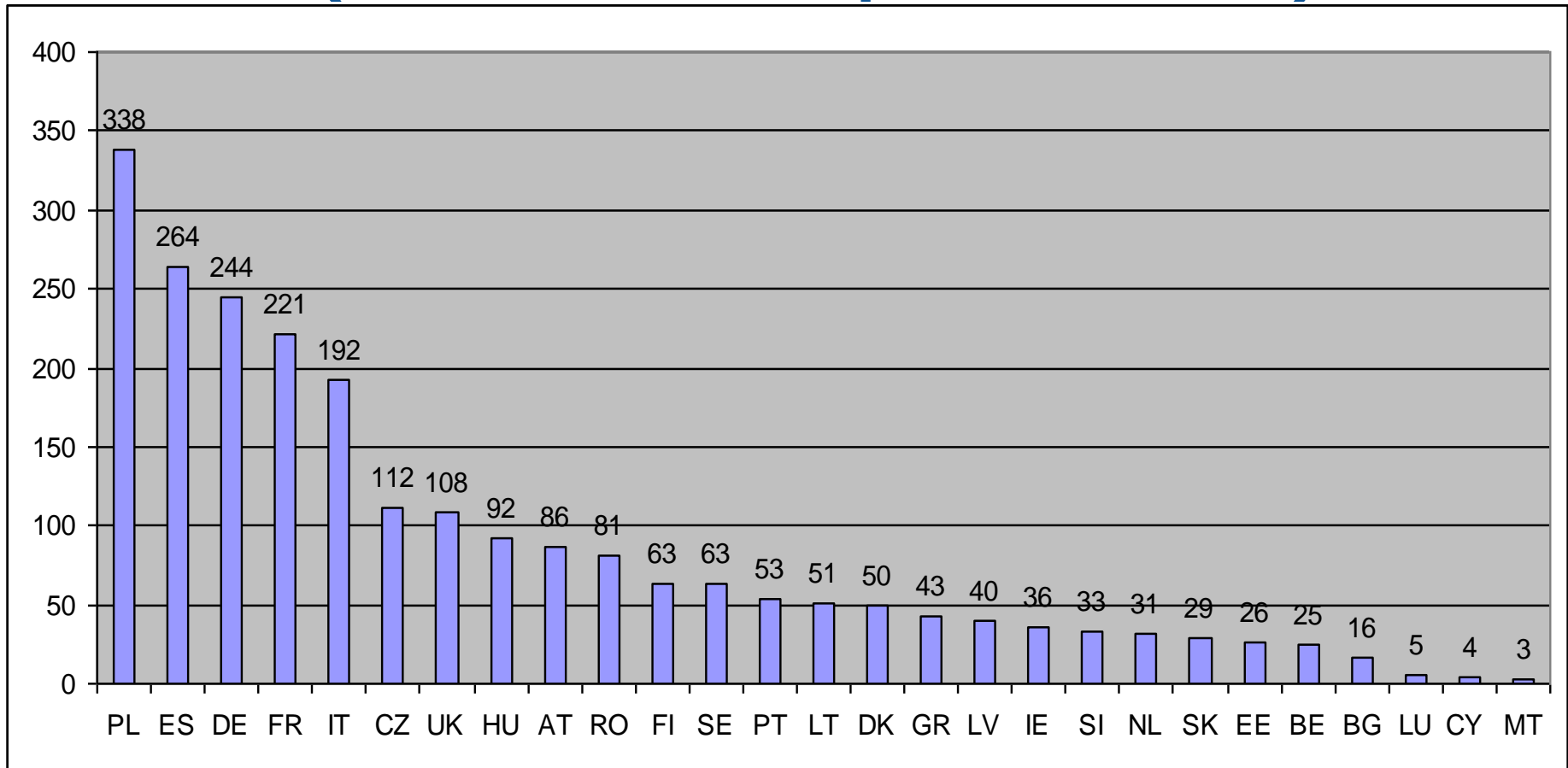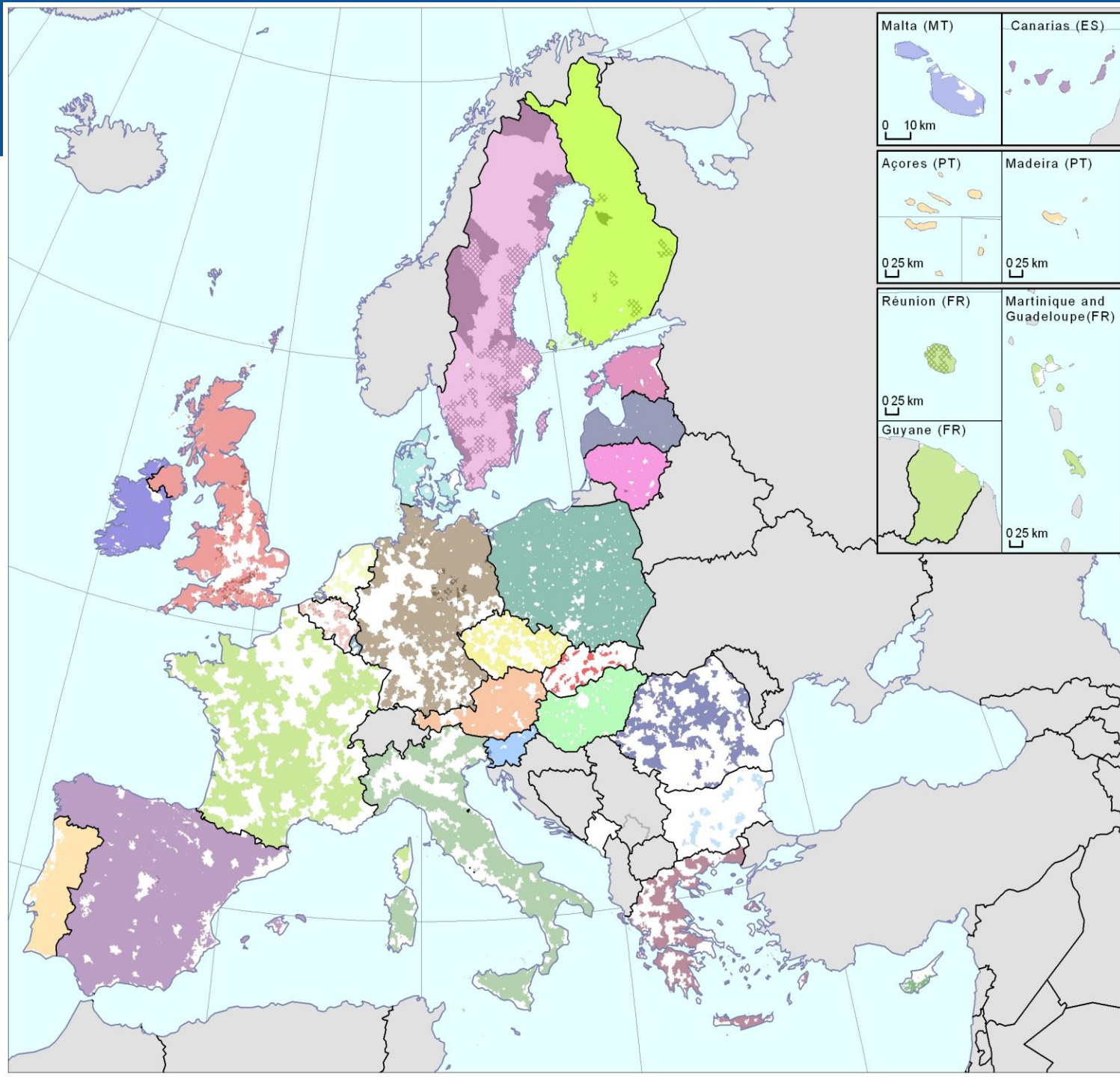
FROM LEADER I TO «CLLD»

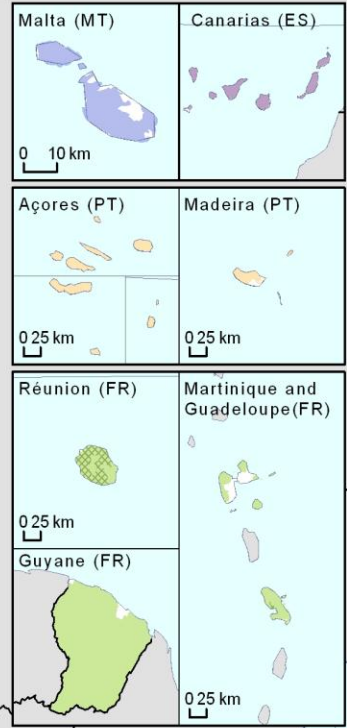|		Funds	EU Budget (EUR)	LAGs
LEADER I	1991-1993	EAGGF-Guidance, ESF, ERDF	450 million	217
LEADER II	1994-1999	EAGGF-Guidance, ESF, ERDF	1.7 billion	821
LEADER+	2000-2006	EAGGF-Guidance	2.1 billion	893 in EU-15 (+ 250 under LEADER+ type measure 2004-2006 in 6 NMS)
LEADER Axis	2007-2013	EAFRD	5.5 billion → 6% of the EAFRD funding	2.331 (selection in BG and RO not completed)
„LEADER 5.0"	2014-2020	EAFRD, ESF, ERDF, EMFF	EAFRD: 4.5 billion proposed (min. 5% in each RDP) Other Funds: ...	-

Number of LAGs by Member State (total: 2.303 – September 2012)

LEADER
Local Action Groups
Draft version

Geographical coverage of LAGs
based on the LAU2
(Local Administrative Units).

Malta (MT)

0   10 km

Canarias (ES)

Açores (PT)

0 25 km

Madeira (PT)

0 25 km

Réunion (FR)

0 25 km

Martinique and
Guadeloupe(FR)

Guyane (FR)

0 25 km

Cartography:
DG AGRI GIS-Team 05/2012
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European
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0   125 250   500   750 km

Implementation models: LAG competences as regards project selection, approval and payment tasks

Model 1 :

LAG is only in charge of project selection

In 19 MS (41% of RDPs)

AT, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES (Galicia, Pais Vasco), FI , IT (Bolzano, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Lombardia), LT, LV, NL, PL, RO, SE, SI, SK, UK

Model 2 :

LAG is in charge of project selection and has payment tasks

- In 4 MS (4,5% of RDPs)

BE (Wallonia), LU, SL, UK (Wales)

Model 3:

LAG is in charge of project selection, approval and has payment tasks

In 12 MS (54,5% of RDPs)

- With payment tasks:
PT, BG, BE (Flanders), ES (Cataluna), IT (Emilia Romagna, Liguria, Piemonte, Toscana, Trento), MT (notifying the beneficiary)

- Without payment tasks:
EL, IE, ES (all regions except Galicia, Pais Vasco, Cataluna), UK (Scotland),

- « French model »
(LAG and MA sign both a grant contract with the benificiary)

Indicative map of implementation models per MS /region

Blue= Model 1

Green= Model 2

Orange= Model 3

Lessons learnt from previous and current programming period

- *Some rigidities in the use of LEADER as driver for CLLD*

- *Limited quality of strategies*

- *Unclear responsibilities of different involved parties*

- *Limited LAG's capacities to develop and implement a Local Development Strategy (LDS)*

- *Limited level of participation and limited interest by the private sector*

The way forward

- *Strengthening the **role of LDS** as central tool to meet core objectives at local level, **unlocking strategies from RD measures***

- *Greater focus on **animation and capacity building***

- *Strengthening the **participation of the private sector** in the partnerships*

- *Reinforced **networking tools** for LAGs on EU and national level*

- *Streamlined **transnational cooperation***

What's new?

- Possible multi-funded LDS

- (EAFRD-specific) "LEADER start-up kit"

- EAFRD support rate to LEADER up to 80%

- Minimum 5% EAFRD contribution to LEADER

The added value of the common approach

- *broadens financial support for CLLD*
- *facilitates integrated territorial development*
- *enables various EU policies with their instruments to contribute to local development*
- *improves the consistency and coordination of EU Funds support*

Thank you for your attention!