



# LEADER 2013 event: Building bridges for the future

Brussels, 17-18th April 2013

**SHOWCASING LEADER SESSION:  
SUPPORTING PROGRAMMING**

SUMMARY



Funded by the



## I. Background:

The showcasing session on Supporting Programming was conducted during Day 1 from 17:30 to 18:30, April, 17th at the LEADER event 2013. It was built upon examples and cases proposed by participants and prepared prior to the event on the theme. The information presented here is based on the information prepared and presented from participants

The session comprised of six case studies from Estonia, Austria, Ireland, Portugal, Greece and Hungary.

1. "Estonian case of codifying LAGs' measures" presented by Ave Bremse , *NRN*, Estonia
2. "How to combine global and national actions with the local development strategy for a better sustainability" presented by Mr Tomas Müller, *LAG Sauwald*, Austria
3. "The Challenge to LEADER & Community Led Local Development (CLLD) in Ireland", presented by Mr Ian Dempsey, *LAG West Cork Development Partnership* & Mr Declan Rice, *LAG Kilkenny LEADER Partnership*, Ireland
4. "Capacity building and training for the design of participatory and multi-funded LDS" presented by Ms Ana Pires Silva, *NRN*, Portugal
5. Thematic Working Group "LEADER – LOCAL DEVELOPMENT" by Ms Ioanna Tzika - *NRN*, GR
6. "TRANSLEADER" by Mr Gusztav Nemes – *LAG for the Balaton Uplands*, HU

## II. Key points made from the hosts of the cases

### 1. "Estonian case of codifying LAGs' measures", Estonia

- Based on programming methodology **LAGs can have measures which are most suitable for their area and there was capacity and high awareness built about regulations like Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 or Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 among LAGs.**

- All Estonian LAGs have designed their own integrated measures. Every measure is unique.
- The LAG designs measures which they need the most in their area according to their strategy.
- The LAG analyses which codes from Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 (Annex II, point 7) are connected to their every single measure. LAG makes modifications to original measure if some additional requirements come from the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 or Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or national regulation.
- Where an operation falls under measures from more than one axis, the expenditure is attributed to the dominant axis (Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, Art. 70(7))
- As a result every LAG has 2 to 7 measures (see also Table 1). Our 26 LAGs have all together 107 integrated measures, approximately 6 different codes in every measure
- For more information see:
  - [http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Estonia\\_model\\_codifying.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Estonia_model_codifying.pdf)
  - [http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Estonia\\_codifying\\_LAG\\_table\\_1.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Estonia_codifying_LAG_table_1.pdf)
  - [http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Estonia\\_codifying\\_LAG\\_table\\_2.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Estonia_codifying_LAG_table_2.pdf)

“How to combine global and national actions with the local development strategy for a better sustainability”, Austria

- LEADER is the **most important programme for rural/local development**
- The LAG-Management and the board have to **find the best solutions for managing their projects**
- Very often the best solution is not to invent the wheel new, but **to combine the different interests and actions with other funds and streams**

- To act sustainably it is under a high responsibility of the LAG to **combine global and national actions with the Local Development Strategy** and implement them.
- See more at [http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/3\\_AT\\_How\\_to\\_combine\\_global\\_and\\_national\\_actions.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/3_AT_How_to_combine_global_and_national_actions.pdf)

## 2. “The Challenge to LEADER & Community Led Local Development (CLLD) in Ireland”, Ireland

- The presentation was about new statutory dominated Socio-economic Committees (SECs) which aim to align community-led local development organisation under local authority control in Ireland as presented by representatives of LAGs
- Initiated by Minister for Environment, Community & Local Government in October 2012.
- SECs designed to become replacement LAGs in new programme period 2014 – 2020.
- LEADER and other programmes to fund SEC and new structure costs.
- The Opportunity Cost according to the Irish LAG presenting the case:
  - Ireland currently has a local development structure that is near ideal in the context of delivering CLLD.
  - The SEC system will at best complicate the development process for local communities- and very likely damage its effectiveness and reputation.
  - The existing Irish LAGs will be marginalised and deprived of the autonomy of integrated action that CLLD envisages.
  - Local Development risks becoming dominated by local elected representatives and officials and the process will be perceived as being ‘politicised’.
  - For more information please see [http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/IE\\_case\\_study\\_programming.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/IE_case_study_programming.pdf) and [http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/IE\\_case\\_study\\_programming\\_annex.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/IE_case_study_programming_annex.pdf) .

### 3. “Capacity building and training for the design of participatory and multi-funded LDS” Portugal

- In Portugal, National Rural Network in partnership with Minha Terra Network (Portuguese LAG Federation) started a process of information and reflection for the qualification of partnerships and LAGs’ coordinators and technical staff.
- The process has different phases:
  - Phase I (November 2012) – Information Seminar with the following results for LAGs:
    - Alert about the need to start preparation of the LDS as soon as possible
    - Information about the intention of National Authorities to have multi-funds LDS
    - Sharing of good practices and results of LAGs that already work with multi-funds approach-awareness for the possibility of having a multi-funds approach at local level even though the National Programme does not consider it
  - Phase II (January-February 2013) – Training focused on strategic diagnostics, design of strategies and elaboration, analysis and evaluation and monitoring of local development projects using participatory methodologies
  - Phase III (October-December 2013) – Nine sub-regional workshops to identify LAGs’ needs. LAGs from contiguous territories will work together and exchange experiences to build up high quality LDS with the support of a consultant.
  - Phase IV (2014) – Increasing the specific and individual support to each LAG
- Overall conclusions on the process are:
  - Training programme tailored to the LAGs’ needs and organised at the right time
  - The whole process was organised by the NRN in partnership with MINHA TERRA Network, which has a very close relationship with all the LAGs and knew what their training needs were.

- For more information please see  
[http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Portugal\\_case\\_study.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Portugal_case_study.pdf)
  
- 4. **Thematic Working Group “LEADER – LOCAL DEVELOPMENT” by Ms Ioanna Tzika - NRN, GR**
  - Thematic working group “LEADER – Local Development” was organized as an interaction between Managing Authorities, Paying Agencies, LAGs and other stakeholders (representatives of all the Regions of the country, Universities, Chambers, Young Farmers)
  - The purpose of the TWG is to contribute with its suggestions, in forming the basic strategic options for Rural Development 2014-2020.
  - Some main recommendations from the TWG:
    - Suggested criteria for identifying intervention areas
      - Intervention areas: the whole country (mainland and islands), taking into account the limitation of population criterion.
      - Strengthening towns - villages and relations with their hinterlands.
      - No distinction between intervention areas of Axis 3 and Axis 4 LEADER - entire country.
      - Taking into account the change in employment – unemployment based on statistical data.
    - Indicators that must be considered for the next programming period:
      - Indicator of economic development.
      - Indicator of economic development of primary sector.
      - Indicator of employment.
      - Indicator of employment in the primary sector.
      - Age structure in agriculture sector.

For more information see [http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/GR Thematic working group case study.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/GR%20Thematic%20working%20group%20case%20study.pdf) and contact [chkoutsaftaki@mou.gr](mailto:chkoutsaftaki@mou.gr)

## 5. “TRANSLEADER” by Mr Gusztav Nemes – LAG for the Balaton Uplands, HU

- The TRANSLEADER project aimed to help preparation as its comprehensive goal for the period of 2014-2020, to augment the preparedness of related actors by establishing the fora of attainable knowledge material and common learning
- What was taken into consideration during the analytical work:
  - ✓ The local context: economy, society, political culture, LEADER history
  - ✓ How LAGs were set up, what tasks and functions they fulfil, how they work
  - ✓ The institutional framework of LEADER, the financial system, structure of decision making, monitoring and evaluation
  - ✓ Networks and cooperation
  - ✓ Results and impact
- Organised 3 regional workshops to present country studies on Spain, Austria, Ireland and Finland, then raised questions to find solutions for Hungary (presentations, brain-storming, group analysis with rural development stakeholders).
- Most important finding universal for successful programming and implementation include:
  - ✓ LEADER is different everywhere, reflecting local circumstances
  - ✓ Well working multi-level governance, good cooperation between local and central institutions
  - ✓ Stable political, legislative and financial environment, genuine decentralisation
  - ✓ Institutionalised ways of learning and improving the programme for the future

- In Hungary is established **Simplification Support Group** consisting of 14 managers (by 2 managers from each Hungarian region) with the Ministry of RDP
- For more information see a short description:  
[http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Hungary case study TRANSLEADER.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/leader-event-2013/leader-event-showcasing/Hungary_case_study_TRANSLEADER.pdf) and visit [www.transleader.webnode.hu](http://www.transleader.webnode.hu)