LEADER in the Portuguese Autonomous Regions

DROM – Developing European Engagement in Outermost Regions

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Portuguese Autonomous Regions

The Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira were established in 1976.

Their autonomy is justified by their distinct geography, economy, social and cultural situation.





Azores

The Azores archipelago consists of **nine islands** divided into three groups:

- Western Group Corvo and Flores;
- Central Group Faial, Graciosa, Pico, São Jorge and Terceira;
- Eastern Group Santa Maria and São Miguel.



2.329,67 km2



236.413 inhabitants



19 municipalities 155 parishes











Main economic activities: livestock (cows); farming; fishing and tourism.







11 municipalities 54 parishes

This archipelago comprises **two islands**:

- Madeira;
- Porto Santo.

The Autonomous Region also includes two groups of small uninhabited islands/islets Desertas (Ilhéu Chão, Deserta Grande and Bugio) and Selvagens (Selvagem Grande, Selvagem Pequena and Ilhéu de Fora).

Main economic activities: tourism; handicrafts; farming.









LEADER in outermost regions of Portugal



In 2023-2027 Portugal had **three rural development programs** - Mainland, Azores and Madeira

Managing Authority:

- <u>Azores</u>: PEPAC AÇORES Managing Authority -Regional Directorate for Rural Development;
- <u>Madeira</u>: PEPAC MADEIRA ManagingAuthority Regional Secretariat of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Note: "PEPAC" = CAP Strategic Plan

Paying agency:

Institute for Financing of Agriculture and Fisheries (IFAP).







LEADER in outermost regions of Portugal

- Measures in the <u>Azores</u>

2014-2022

Creation and development of non-agricultural activities

Small-scale infrastructures, including renewable energies

Local basic services

Leisure and tourism infrastructures and touristic information materials

Natural and cultural heritage and environmental awareness

Cooperation

2023-2029

Awards for setting up rural companies

Business development in rural areas (creation and development of SMEs/Microenterprises and diversification of non-agricultural activities)

Social, associative and free-time support infrastructures, including smart villages

Creation or modernization of social responses for social inclusion

Preservation, valorization and/or dynamization of local heritage

Transition to a green society

Cooperation

LEADER in outermost regions of Portugal

- Measures in <u>Madeira</u>

2023-2029

2014-2022

Diversification of non-agricultural activities

Creation/restructuring of businesses in rural areas

Support for tourist activities

Strengthening basic services in rural areas

Recovery and valorization of rural heritage

Small-scale collective infrastructures

Cooperation

Training of local development agents

Diversification of non-agricultural activities

Creation and support of tourist activities

Creation and development of SMEs and micro-enterprises in rural areas

Social, associative and leisure time support services

Conservation and enhancement of rural heritage and small rural infrastructures for collective use

Digitalization of rural communities (Smart Villages)

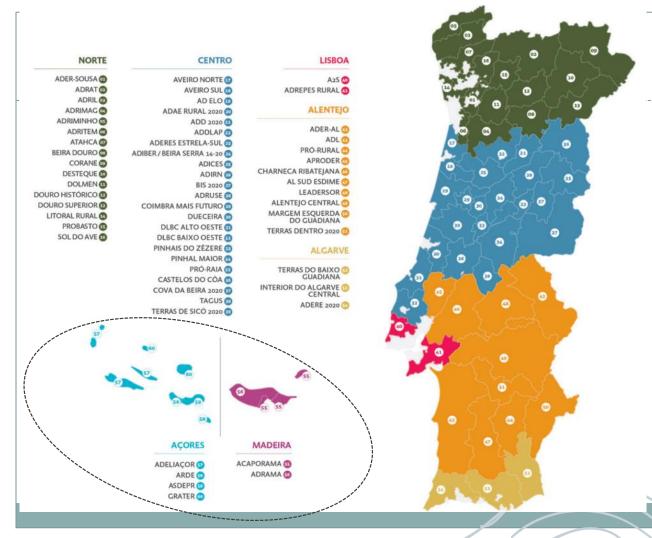
Production of renewable energy

Creation of units for the collection, recycling and use of agro-rural materials

Cooperation for local development – short food circuits and touristic services

Training of local development agents

Cooperation



Rural LAGs 2014-2022

In Azores and Madeira the same LAGs were recognized for the period 2023-2029.

Coastal/fisheries LAGs





Azores LAGs

LEADER was introduced in the Autonomous Region of the Azores in 1994 (LEADER II).

There are four rural LAGs in the region (in 2023–2029, the same as 2014–2022):

- ADELIAÇOR
- ASDEPR
- ARDE
- GRATER

In addition there are three coastal/fisheries LAGs:

- ADELIAÇOR MAR
- GRATER MAR
- AÇORES ORIENTAL



ADELIAÇOR

Intervention area:	São Jorge, Pico, Faial, Flores and Corvo islands
Area:	1.025,09 Km2
Population:	44.371
Budget 2023-2027:	€ 3.615.716,47
Coordinator:	Arlene Goulart
Contact:	adeliacor@adeliacor.pt

Strategic themes/priorities:

- Employment and the circular economy through innovative use of resources;
- Sustainability and food security;
- Natural and cultural heritage and biodiversity protection;
- Territorial planning and strengthening territorial resilience, including energy security;
- · Sustainable tourism, health and wellness services;
- Innovation, knowledge and digital transition;
- Sustainable social inclusion services











Intervention area:	Ponta Delgada and Vila do Porto (São Miguel and Santa Maria islands)
Area:	329,30 Km2
Population:	72.635
Budget 2023-2027:	€ 3.424.119,02
Coordinator:	Andrea Guedes
Contact:	geral@arde.pt

Strategic themes/priorities:

- Support for creation/development of new or existing companies in rural areas
- Support for promotion of touristic and leisure activities
- Valorization of agricultural, agri-food production and local products
- Support for trade and services to support rural development
- · Protection, enhancement and promotion of cultural and natural heritage
- Promotion of inclusion and social cohesion
- Territorial animation, partnership work interterritorial and transnacional cooperation.







Intervention area:	Lagoa, Vila Franca do Campo, Povoação, Nordeste and Ribeira Grande (São Miguel island)
Area:	514,87 Km2
Population:	65.755
Budget 2023-2027:	€ 3.500.674,06
Coordinator:	Isabel Magalhães
Contact:	isabel.magalhaes@asdepr.pt

Strategic themes/priorities:

- Promotion of a cohesive and inclusive society, strengthening the network of local equipment and services;
- Capitalization of endogenous, natural and cultural resources, as vectors for generating employment and wealth, particularly with regard to new technologies and digitalization of rural companies, bioeconomy and circular economy, as well as the use of renewable energy;
- Promote sectors related to the agricultural and forestry sector, such as tourism and cultural and creative industries, in order to contribute to economic, social and environmental development and the intelligent transition of rural áreas;
- Preservation and enhancement of natural and cultural heritage.













Intervention area:	Graciosa and Terceira islands
Area:	460,75 Km2
Population:	60.564
Budget 2023-2027:	€ 3.340.556,49
Coordinator:	Carmen Toste
Contact:	grater@grater.pt

Strategic themes/priorities

Generate employment in rural areas/ Increase investment and economic dynamics Improving the attractiveness of the territory for tourists

Promote entrepreneurship and the appreciation of traditional knowledge and crafts

Contribute to population settlement/ Densify basic services for the rural population

Contribute to the conservation and enhancement of rural heritage/Contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage

Contribute to increasing transnational and interterritorial cooperation

Contribute to increasing energy production from renewable resources

Contribute to the diversification of activities on agricultural holdings









Coastal/Fisheries LAGs

Strategic themes/priorities:



Protection of marine biodiversity

Improve maritime planning and coastal resilience

Value blue tourism, health and wellness

Improve ocean innovation, knowledge and digital trasition

Education and training related with sea activities

Promote employment and blue economy from innovative use of local resources

Increase food safety and sustainability

Madeira LAGs

LEADER was introduced in the Region in the first phase of the program (LEADER I) by the ACAPORAMA LAG.

In 1994, within the framework of LEADER II, the territory covered by the methodology was expanded with the creation of the ADRAMA LAG.

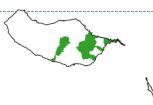
In addition to the two rural LAGs, a coastal/fisheries LAG was recently created for the 2023 – 2027 programming period.







ACAPORAMA









Support for SMEs (small and mediumsized companies) and micro-enterprises in rural areas

Support for basic services for the rural population Support for the production and use of renewable energy, bioeconomy and circularity

Cooperation for local development

Training and information for local development agents

Interterritorial and transnational cooperation









Intervention area:	Northern and Western Madeira (Ribeira Brava, Calheta, Ponta do Sol, Porto Moniz, São Vicente and Santana)
Area:	480,42 Km2
Population:	45.894
Budget 2023-2027:	€ 4.860.737,21
Coordinator:	Henrique Silva
Contact:	geral@adrama.pt

Strategic themes/priorities:

• Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in the rural territories

Encourage the bioeconomy and the circular economy

 Support the launch of rural enterprises linked to agriculture, forestry and the diversification of income of agricultural households, in favour of non-agricultural activities

Support the launch of nonagricultural business activities related to EDL

Cooperation for local development

Interterritorial and transnational cooperation

Coastal/Fisheries LAGs

Madeira Coastal LAG - Created for the period 2023-2029

Strategic themes/priorities:

Promotion of awareness raising actions within the community / Sea in Schools

Training for Fishing and Sea
Professionals

Marketing of Sea Professions

Support for the development of nautical disciplines

Conservation, rehabilitation and enhancement of heritage linked to the Sea

Creation of thematic routes on cultural heritage linked to the Sea

Difficulties

Late start and lack of monitoring by regional coordination

Lack of training and technical capacity by promoters to operationalize the projects and make them profitable over the period of maintenance of investments

Insuficient budget of the LDS

Method for assessing the reasonableness of expenses with the presentation of 3 comparative budgets for all expenses (verification of the CAE's)

Financial capacity/availability of cash felt by promoters to implement their projects

Withdrawal of the uncommitted amount on 12.31.2020 that had been allocated to the LAGs for application in its territory Beneficiaries who fail to comply with deadlines and standards (like incomplete documentation)

Lack of autonomy in the management of the LDS with the impossibility of managing the opening of notices according to the needs of the territory.

Bureaucratization of analysis and decision processes (licenses for works and activities).

Equal administrative burden for small and large projects

Lack of the definition of standard and referenced costs (tabulated)