

Local action groups in Lithuania

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Brussels

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT LITHUANIA



Population: 2,9 mill.

Ethnic composition: Lithuanians: 84.1%, Poles: 6.6%, Russians: 5.8%, Belorussians: 1.2%,

other: 2.3%.

Area: 65,3 thous. sq. km

Largest cities according to the population (thous.):

Vilnius (553,200),

Kaunas (373,700),

Klaipėda (191,600),

Šiauliai (132,700),

Panevėžys (118,800).

Administrative division:

60 municipalities,

546 elderships.

Language: Lithuanian

Independence:

declared: 16 February 1918

restored: 11 March 1990

Political system: Parliamentary democracy;

Currency: Euro

Membership: EU, NATO

Lithuania joined:

NATO - 29 March 2004;

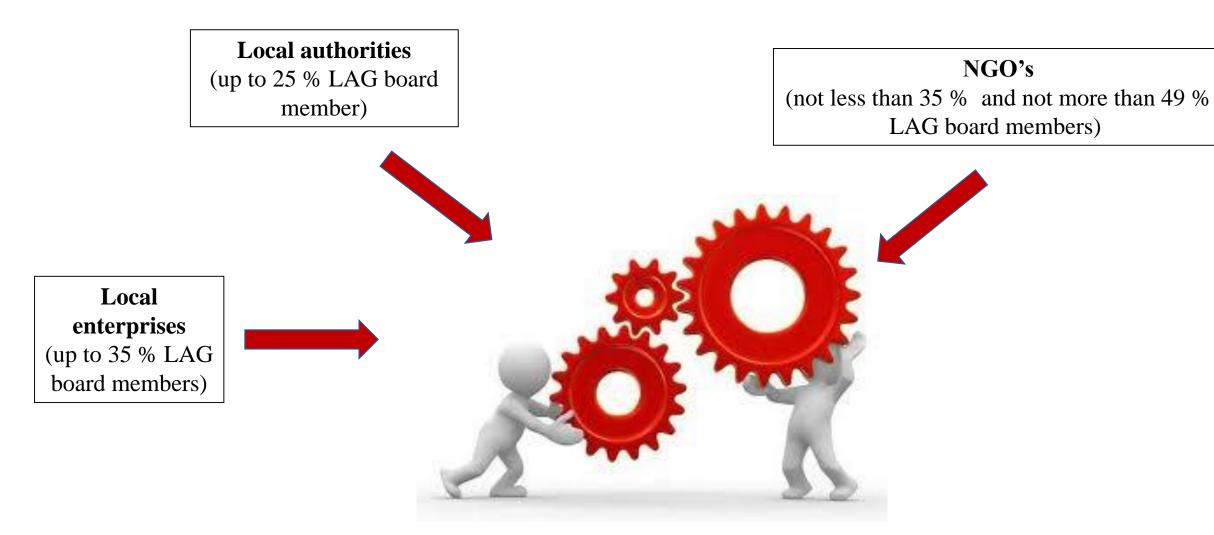
EU 1 May 2004.

Local Action Group



- ✓ Association;
- ✓ Activities based on a partnership between three sectors NGO, local enterprises and local authorities;
- ✓ **Open** for new members;
- ✓ Transparent and free of corruption;
- ✓ Innovative;
- ✓ Responsible;
- ✓ Connecting people and organization

Board of LAG in 2014–2020 programming period



Not less than 35 % persons up to 40 years old !!!!!!

Gender balance 40:60 % !!!!!!



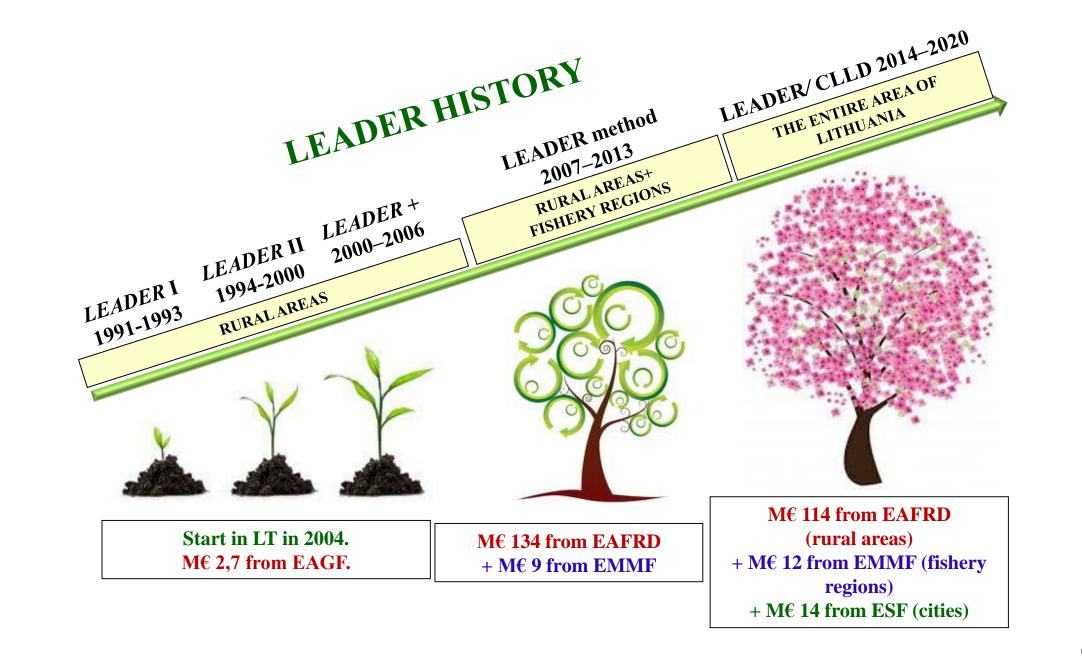
Board of the LAG

General meeting of the LAG

Chairperson of the LAG

Administration of the LAG (project manager/head of administration, administrator, accountant)

Public relationship specialist



LEADER TERRITORIES IN 2014–2020

- Rural area villages, small towns and towns up to 6000 inhabitants (centers of municipalities are not recognized as rural area).
- Rural area takes 97 % of the territory of Lithuania.
- Rural area has 31 % of Lithuania inhabitants.

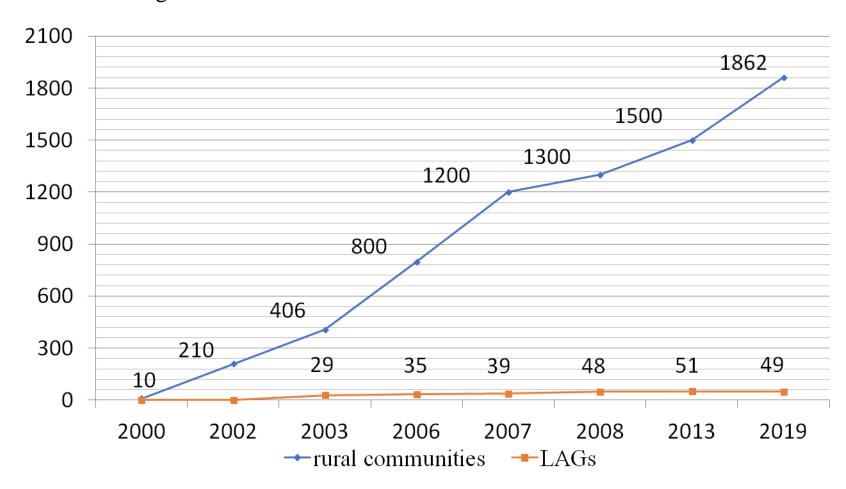






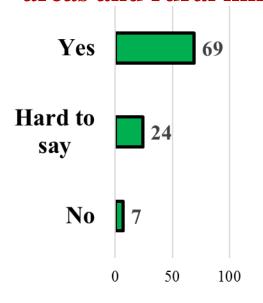
LAGS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES IN LITHUANIA

The growth of rural communities and LAGs 2000–2019



ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF LAGS' ACTIVITIES

Did LAGs activities contribute to the improvement of image of rural areas and rural inhabitants?*

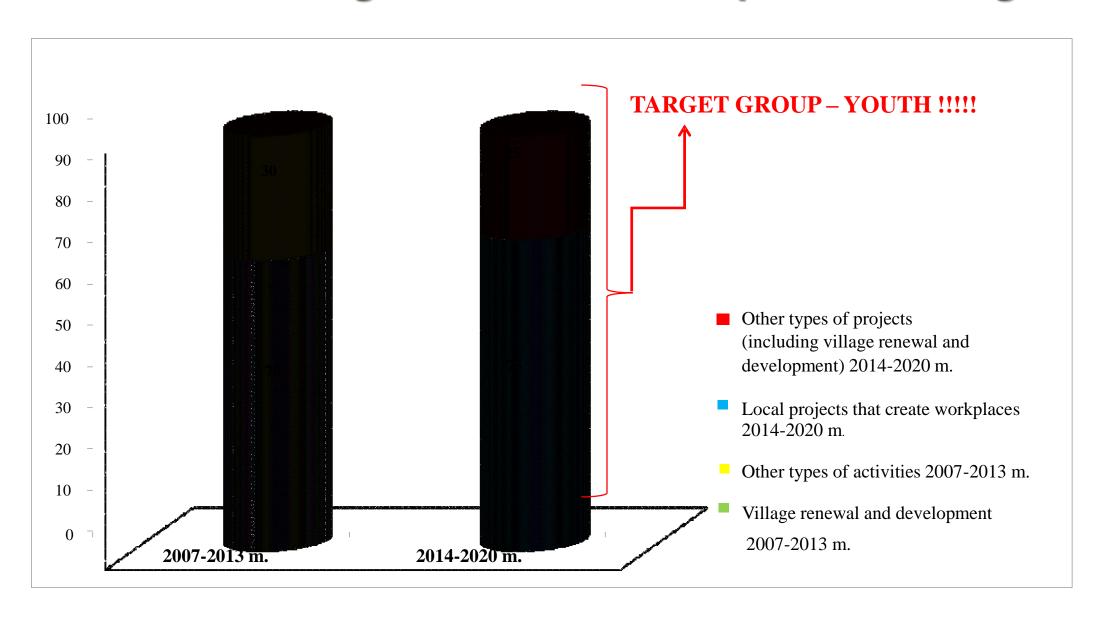


- ✓ Rural inhabitants acquired better skills and knowledge;
- **✓** Better rural infrastructure;
- ✓ **More new services** in rural areas;
- **✓** Higher sense of sociality;
- ✓ Rural inhabitants became **more positive**, minded to **share good experiences**;
- ✓ Voice of rural inhabitants became more important and well heard by public authorities.



^{*} Respondents who do not participate in LAGs' activities (%)

Themes of integrated local development strategies



Statistical information about local development strategies implementation (until 19 of March 2019)

Projects that are eligible for funding, Units	Requested amount, mln. Eur	Signed contracts, Units	Amount of signed contracts, mln. Eur
855	29.88 (out of 88.37)	283	7,92
310 – private (small) business projects, with at least 350 jobs planned;	15.30		
418 – NGO projects (community and social business, etc.)	9.63		
71 – project by municipal institutions (to manage the infrastructure of schools, museums, cultural centers, etc.)	2.1		
56 – municipal projects (sports and leisure public infrastructure, social infrastructure, public space management, etc.)	2.85		



COOPERATION WITH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

LAGs network • Committees of project selection

LAGs network

- Working group of LEADER method
- Coordination group of LEADER method

LAGs network

- Monitoring group of implementation of Lithuanian rural development program
- Lithuanian rural network



THE COORDINATION OF LEADER METHOD IMPLEMENTATION

The members of coordination group:

- ❖ 16 LAGs members;
- ❖ 2 social economic partners;
- ❖ 1 representative of National Paying agency;
- ❖ 1 representative of *LEADER* centre;
- ❖ 4 representatives of The Ministry of Agriculture;
- Other experts and specialists could be invited if needed.

The activities of the coordinating group:

To analyze the projects of legal acts on rural development and administrative questions related to the programme of rural development.

Difficulties and problems on behalf of strategies implementation

Brief description of problems	Solutions
VAT is invalid cost for community and NGO social business projects	Solution solving process began in 2016 and finished only in 2019. 1. To get permission from European Commission change Rural Development program (due to the risk of double funding agreement failed); 2. The financing of VAT from the National budget (politics didn't agree and solution failed); 3. To increase the finance intensity from 80% to 95% (The European Commission allowed and it is currently applicable).
Possibilities for local communities to get salary and to cover other project running costs (travel, communication expenses, etc.)	Problem raised during 2007-2013 financial period, but started to solve only now. Awaiting European Commission approval to the Rural Development program amendment

Difficulties and problems on behalf of strategies implementation

Brief description of problems	Solutions
Long time evaluation of local projects at the National Paying Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture	The model for implementing local development strategies has been changed, and local project evaluation has been transferred to local action groups. Progress is evident.
In the draft regulations for the new period, the LEADER measure is obligatory, so it will certainly remain, and it must be stated that the LEADER instrument will have to be allocated at least 5% of Rural Development Program. Providing only the minimum required percentage. The amount allocated to the LEADER instrument would be lower about 50 mln as the overall RDP budget is reduced.	Lithuanian government, European Parliament members and all MA must lobby more to increase funding; All "LEADER" institutions and LEADER people must promote LEADER method more and be a representative persons; to encourage all institutions to promote the added value of the Leader approach in rural areas;

THE END

will never come for LEADER!