



Community-led local development under the EMFF

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European Fisheries Fund (EFF)

Why Axis 4?

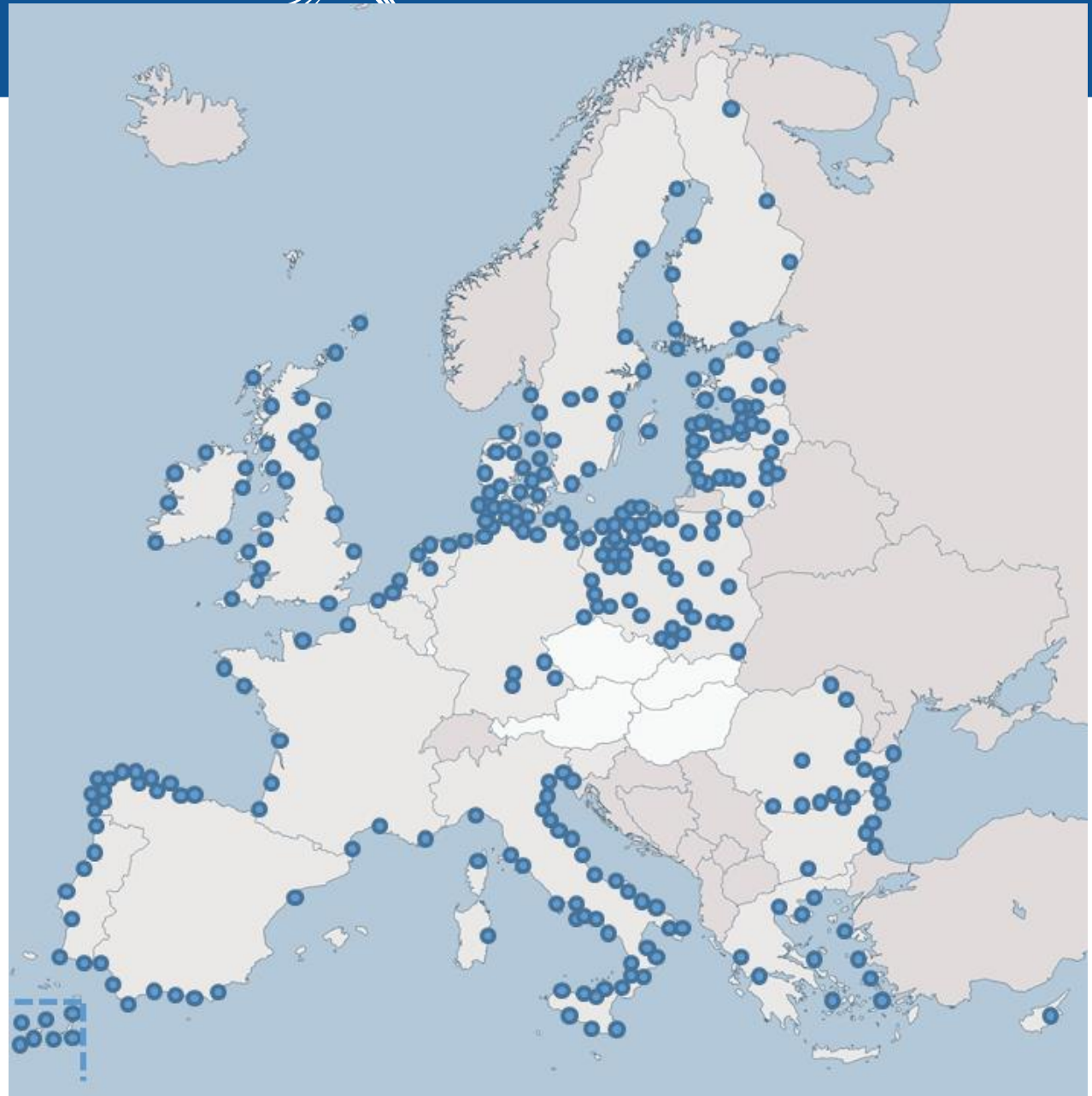
- Decreasing employment in commercial fisheries
- Fishing sector undergoing major structural and social changes
 - **Challenging the viability of fisheries dependent communities in many coastal areas**
- Fishing communities to be seen as part of integrated approach to local territorial development
 - **Creating new linkages with other sectors and actors in the territory and beyond**

CLLD in fisheries areas

- **Axis 4 of the EFF (2006-2013)**
 - 303 fisheries local action groups (FLAGs) in 21 MS
 - Budget: 567 mio EUR EFF (13% of total EFF), 239 mio national public funding, average FLAG budget: 2,7 mio (total public)
- **Has only been operational for 1-2 years**
 - Over 3800 projects
 - Adding value to fisheries products, diversification, environmental and social improvements, linkages fishermen with other local actors

**Mostly coastal,
but also inland**

**Formal cooperation
between FLAGs and
LAGs: 2/3 of cases**



Roles played by Axis 4

- Bringing together dispersed, isolated and divided communities
- Reaching out to all sections of the community
 - **Animation – reaching first time applicants**
- Strengthening the position of the local fisheries sector
 - **Primary activities in decline, marginalized within territories, safeguarding position of primary producers**

Roles played by Axis 4 (2)

- Giving fishing communities access to decision making
- Facilitating access to EFF and other support
- Strengthening the position of fishing communities in supply chain
 - **Getting a better price (collective actions, adding value processes, new marketing initiatives)**

Roles played by Axis 4 (3)

- Ensuring fishing communities benefit from local economic development
 - **benefitting from coastal growth sectors (tourism, hospitality, water based leisure activities, renewable energy production...)**
- Ensuring blue growth brings jobs and income for local people
- Opening up new job opportunities by promoting entrepreneurship, innovation, acquisition of new skills

DG MARE's objectives for CLLD under the EMFF

- ***EMFF (Art. 61): LDS shall:***
 - maximise the **participation** of the **fisheries and aquaculture sectors**;
 - ensure that **local communities** fully exploit and benefit from the opportunities offered by **maritime and coastal development**.
 - may range from those which **focus on fisheries** to **broader strategies** directed at the diversification of fisheries areas, in particular into other coastal/ maritime sectors

Implementation of LDS (Art. 65 EMFF)

Support for the following objectives:

- (a) **adding value**, creating jobs, and promoting innovation at all stages of the fisheries and aquaculture supply chain;
- (b) supporting **diversification** and job creation in fisheries areas, in particular in other maritime sectors;
- (c) enhancing and **capitalising on** the **environmental assets** of the fisheries areas including operations to mitigate climate change;
- (d) promoting **social well being** and **cultural heritage** in fisheries areas including maritime cultural heritage;
- (e) strengthening the role of fisheries communities in local development and the **governance** of local fisheries resources and maritime activities.

CLLD under EMFF – some specificities

Fisheries areas:

- Definition (Art. 3 (5) EMFF): “area with sea or lake shore or including ponds or a river or river estuary with a significant level of employment in fisheries or aquaculture and designated as such by the Member State”

Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs):

- In case of multi-fund LDS (Art. 62 EMFF): specific selection body for EMFF supported projects (with significant representation of fisheries & aquaculture community)

DG MARE's vision for 2014-2020

- **In areas with high levels of fisheries activity:** around 200 "EMFF-led" FLAGs
 - important EMFF budget
 - mostly coastal areas, some inland
 - dealing with issues of fishing communities and
 - dealing with broader coastal/ maritime development
 - other Funds to contribute (e.g. ERDF for port infrastructure etc.)
- **In areas with lower levels of fisheries activity:** EMFF provides complementary funding to LDS led by other Funds
 - mostly inland areas with some fisheries activities
 - for an estimated 200 to 300 LAGs