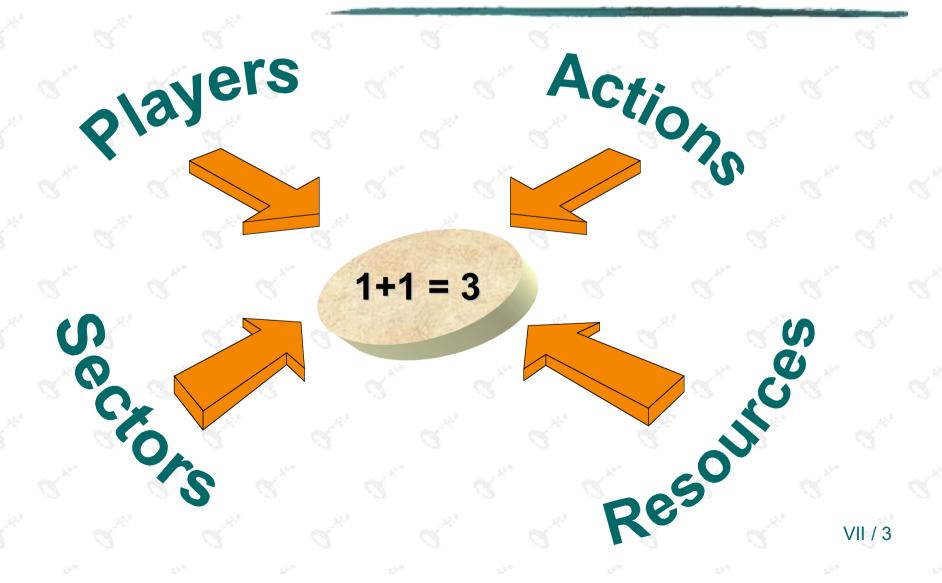
An integrated multisectoral approach

Two methodological traditions

- vertical or sectoral integration: differentiation of local resources, unique character
- horizontal integration (economic, cultural, social and environmental): synergies between activities = integrated approach in LEADER

"The whole is greater than the sum of its parts"



Different types of integration

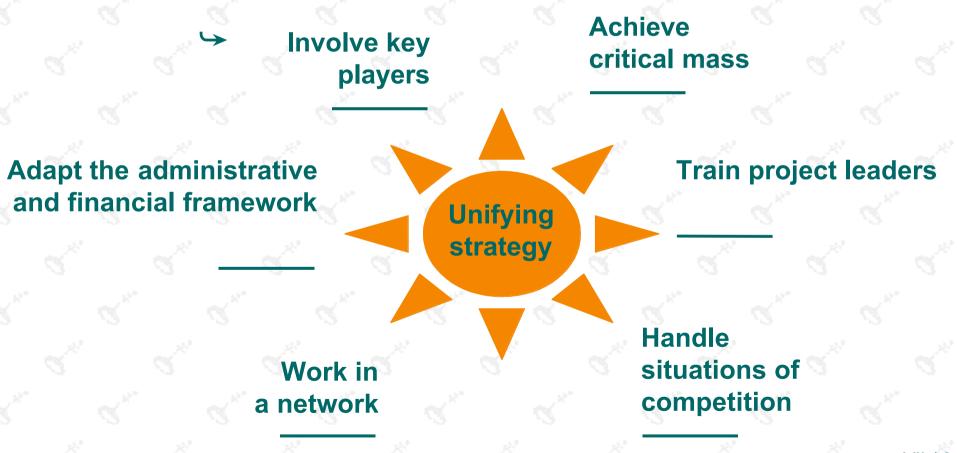
- Between development players
- **■** Between sectors of activities
- ➡ Along the production chain within an area
- Transversal

Objectives of integration

Boosting local economic competitiveness:

- going beyond sectoral approaches
- creating or enhancing synergies
- promoting collective processes
- encouraging adaptation of the agricultural sector

Dynamics of the approach



Progress ...

- Changing attitudes
- Inclusion of all the different social groups
- Adding value to neglected resources
- **■** Making projects viable

Local competitiveness

... is still limited

- Simple collection of projects
- Requires substantial technical assistance
- Concentrated in the main fields of activity (e.g. tourism and products)
- Needs time, sometimes incompatible with other public policies

From integration to sustainable development

"... meet the needs of the present world population without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs" (Rio Summit, 1992)

- integrate economic growth, social development and natural resource management
- a long-term vision (future generations)
 - a dimension of LEADER+

Looking ahead

- Experience of integrated operations completed or in progress?
- Means to achieve these actions (resources, duration, skills, etc.)?
- Impediments?
- Impact of the experience on each action?
- Added value for the area?