



Community-led local development: A common approach of the CSF- Funds

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Quo vadis LEADER?
CLLD with multi-funding approach
Budapest - 5th June 2012

The added value of the common approach

- *it **broadens support for CLLD** through financial contributions from all CSF funds;*
- *it **facilitates integrated territorial development** through harmonised rules for design and implementation of CLLD;*
- *it **enables various EU policies to contribute** to local development according to their policy objectives and specific instruments;*
- *it **improves the consistency and coordination of EU Funds support** to CLLD.*



Community-led local development (CLLD) in the new framework

- ***Europe 2020 strategy:*** Territorial development on sub-regional level as a cross-cutting issue for inclusive growth
- ***Common Provisions Regulation: common approach to support CLLD under the CSF Funds***
- ***Common Strategic Framework (CSF) addresses CLLD as a tool for territorial development***
- ***Partnership Contracts (PC) will have to address CLLD***



Member States/regions strategic planning for CLLD

- *need to develop a **strategic approach** on the role they wish to attribute to CLLD and the way they plan to use it across the Funds*
- **Partnership Contract:** *"integrated approach to territorial development supported by the CSF Funds" (Art. 14 b CPR) which covers both*
 - **coordination between the CSF Funds** and other Union and national funding instruments and
 - the arrangements to ensure an **integrated approach to the use of the CSF Funds** for territorial development.



Consistency and coordination between the CSF Funds - Art. 28.2 CPR

- *...means coordination of **capacity-building, selection, approval and funding of local development strategies (LDS) and local development groups (LAGs),***
- *while respecting the **specificities of each Fund.***

Strategic planning of CLLD (according to Commission WD on CSF)

1) *Defining the aims of CLLD (“the main challenges”)*

- *the **role** CLLD could play in achieving their aims for **territorial development and cohesion***
- *the **added value** it is expected to generate*
- *territorial development is a **cross-cutting issue contributing in many ways to the Europe 2020 strategy** → indicative key actions foreseen for CLLD for each of the Funds under the CSF Thematic Objectives*
- *Analysis has to take into account the **experience of the Funds with local approaches***



Strategic planning of CLLD (according to Commission WD on CSF)

2) Defining the types of territories where the CLLD should be implemented and **role envisaged for the different Funds in different types of territories**

- Existing local development structures and processes should be taken into account***
- Planning CLLD preparatory support***

The set of rules in the CPR

Art. 28 CPR: *Definition of method; consistency and coordination between CSF Funds; possibility for „lead Fund“*

Art. 29 CPR: *Local development strategies (Minimum requirements; selection procedure – in view of „multi-funding“)*

Art. 30 CPR: *Local action groups (division of roles with authorities; minimum tasks)*

Art. 31 CPR: *Operations that will be supported*

- Preparatory support
- Implementation of the LDS
- Preparation and implementation of cooperation activities
- Running costs and animation

Definition of the CLLD method

Art. 28.1 CPR

- ***Focused on specific sub-regional territories,***
 - *Requirements on the definition of the areas and the population in a delegated act (Art. 29.6)*
- ***Community-led, by local action groups composed of representatives of public and private socio-economic interests, where at decision-making level neither the public sector nor any single interest group shall represent more than 49% of the voting rights***
- ***Carried out through integrated and multi-sectoral area based local development strategies***
- ***Takes into consideration local needs and potential, including local innovation, networking, cooperation***

Minimum implementation tasks of LAGs (Art. 30.3)

- (a) Building the capacity **of local actors to develop and implement operations;**
- (b) **Drawing up a** non-discriminatory and transparent selection procedure **and** criteria for the selection of operations
- (c) **Ensuring** coherence with the LDS when selecting operations, **by** prioritising them **according to their contribution to meeting the strategies' objectives and targets;**
- (d) Preparing and publishing calls for proposals or an ongoing project submission procedure, **including definition of selection criteria;**

Minimum implementation tasks of LAGs (Art. 30.3)(continued)

- (e) Receiving applications **for support and assessing them;**
- (f) Selecting operations and fixing the amount of support, **and where relevant, presenting the proposals to the responsible body for final verification before approval**
- (g) Monitoring the implementation of the LDS **and the operations supported and carrying out** specific evaluation activities **linked to the LDS**

Local development strategies (Art. 29 CSF-Funds Reg)

Minimum requirements

- (a)** the definition of the area and population **covered by the strategy;**
- (b)** an analysis of the development needs and potential of the area, **including a SWOT analysis;**
- (c)** a description of the strategy and its objectives, a description of the integrated and innovative character of the strategy and a hierarchy of objectives, including clear and measurable targets for outputs or results.
- (d)** a description of the process of community involvement in the development of the strategy;
- (e)** an action plan demonstrating how objectives are translated into actions;
- (f)** a description of the management and monitoring arrangements of the strategy, demonstrating the capacity of the local action group to implement the strategy and a description of specific arrangements for evaluation;
- (g)** the financial plan of the strategy, including the planned allocation of each of the CSF Funds.

Options for the delivery at MS level

Multi-funding:

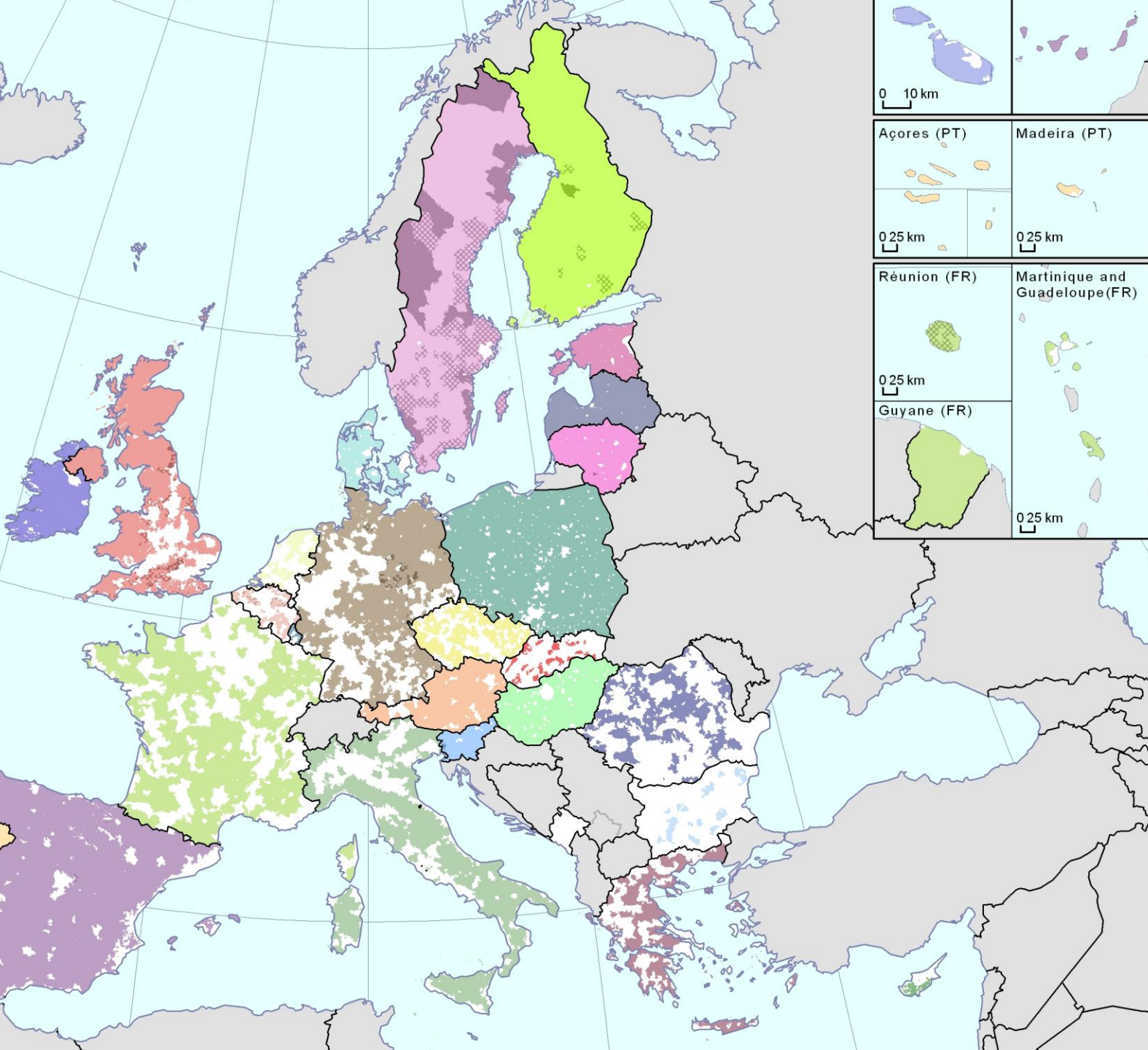
- *One area – one strategy with several Funds*
- *Functional areas – coordinated intervention of several Funds*

Mono-funding:

- *One area – one Fund*

LEADER Local Action Groups Draft version

Geographical coverage
based on the LAU2
(Local Administrative Units)

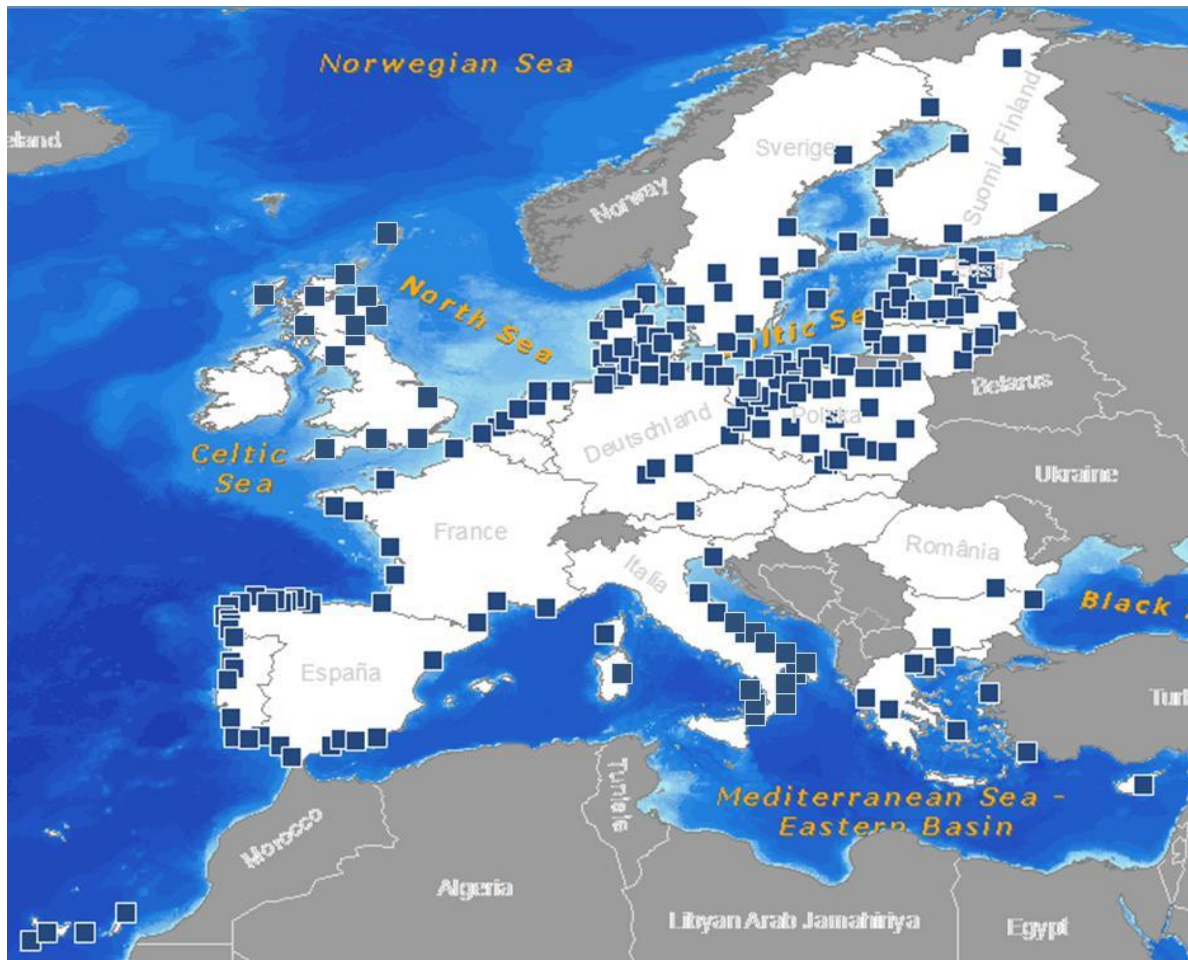


Cartography:
DG AGRI GIS-Team 05/2012
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FLAGS – the state of play



- 254 FLAGs
in 20 MS
- formal coop
betw. FLAG
& LAG: in
2/3 of cases

Implications for the management structures

Implementation principles:

- *Clear division of roles between the programme MAs, PAs and the LAGs to be communicated in time*
- *Bottom-up principle (decision-making by LAGs, LDS)*
- *Use of procedures that maximise the potential as regards simplicity and flexibility*

→ *Mechanisms (for example)...*

- **Delegation of the financial management to an intermediate body**
- **Use of a common (multi-fund) management structure for CLLD**

→ *Proportionality: Making use of simplified cost options*

Options for the delivery at LAG level

- *Defining the **LDS** scope*
- *Defining the **area** which the strategy will cover*
- *whether to design a **multi- or a mono-fund LDS** after assessing the risks and challenges*
- *In the case of multi-fund:*
 - **Choice of the Funds** to be included in that strategy;
 - if the **Lead Fund** option is opened, which Fund should be the Lead Fund



Implications for LDS financial plans in case of multi-fund

LDS submission: LAGs should indicate in their financial plan the **planned allocation of resources from each Fund** (as specified in Art. 29(1)(g) CPR).

LDS approval: the MAs concerned should **allocate budgets for each of the Funds involved** in the strategy (see Art. 29(5) CPR).

Lead Fund option - Art. 28 (3) & (4) CPR

Who decides and on the basis of which criteria?

- ***LAGs**, when drafting their LDS, should be able to **express their preference** after an initial setting by MS/region;*
- *the **joint selection committee** for the LDS **confirms the choice of the LAG** on the lead Fund;*
- *the choice will **probably depend on the activities foreseen in the LDS and the area in question***

Europe 2020 strategy

Common Strategic Framework (CSF)

– covering the EAFRD, ERDF, ESF, Cohesion Fund and EMFF, and reflecting EU2020 through common thematic objectives to be addressed by key actions for each of the funds

Partnership Contract

– national document outlining the intended use of the funds in the pursuit of EU2020 objectives

Rural development
policy: EAFRD

Other CSF funds
(ERDF, ESF, CF, EMFF)

Innovation, Environment and Climate Change as cross-cutting objectives

Priorities

Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas

Enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability

Promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture

Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry

Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors

Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas

Rural Development Programme(s)

ESF and ERDF specificities

Support optional

- **With an incentive on the co-financing rate (10%)**
- **Under the thematic objective “promoting social inclusion and combating poverty”...**



Thematic objectives supported by ERDF and ESF

- 1. Research & innovation*
- 2. Information and communication technologies*
- 3. Competitiveness of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)*
- 4. Shift towards a low-carbon economy*
- 5. Climate change adaptation & risk prevention and management*
- 6. Environmental protection & resource efficiency*
- 7. Sustainable transport & removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures*

- 8. Employment & supporting labour mobility*
- 9. Social inclusion & combating poverty*
- 10. Education, skills & lifelong learning*
- 11. Institutional capacity building & efficient public administrations*

ESF and ERDF specificities –simplification

Common rules - funds covered by Common Strategic Framework

Option of multi-fund programmes

ERDF, ESF and Cohesion Fund

Streamlined delivery system

Harmonised rules on eligibility

Greater use of simplified costs

EMFF specificities

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.

EMFF – some specificities

Fisheries areas:

- Definition (Art. 3 (5) EMFF): “area with sea or lake shore or including ponds or a river estuary with a significant level of employment in fisheries or aquaculture and designated as such by the Member State”
- Fisheries area shall be (EMFF (Art 60)):
 - (a) smaller than NUTS 3 (exceptions to be justified in OP)
 - (b) functionally coherent (...), taking specific account of the fisheries & aquaculture community & offer sufficient critical mass

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)

Thank you for your attention!