



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

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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***



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***



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.*



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.***



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



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.



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***



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*



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 on a sub-regional level level**
- **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 takes the **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***



Thank you for your attention!

