

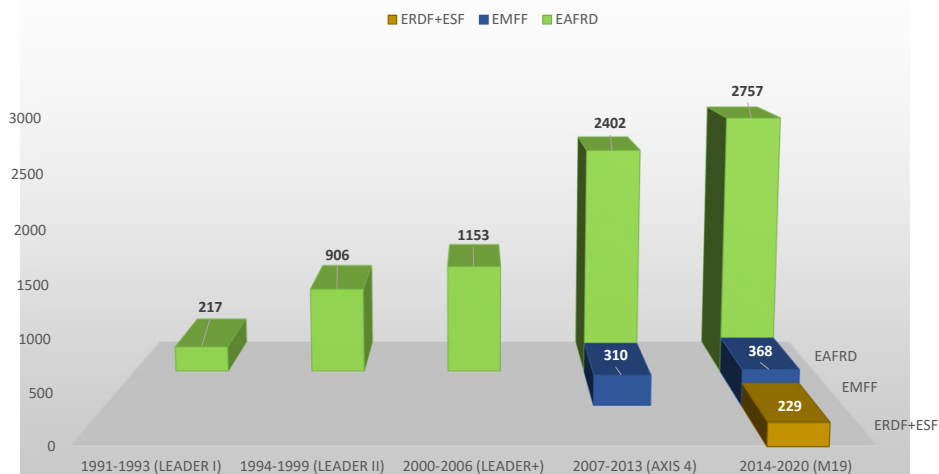
LEADER and CLLD post-2020 Opportunities and pitfalls of multi-funding

CLLD/LEADER seminar
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Evolution: from pilot to mainstream

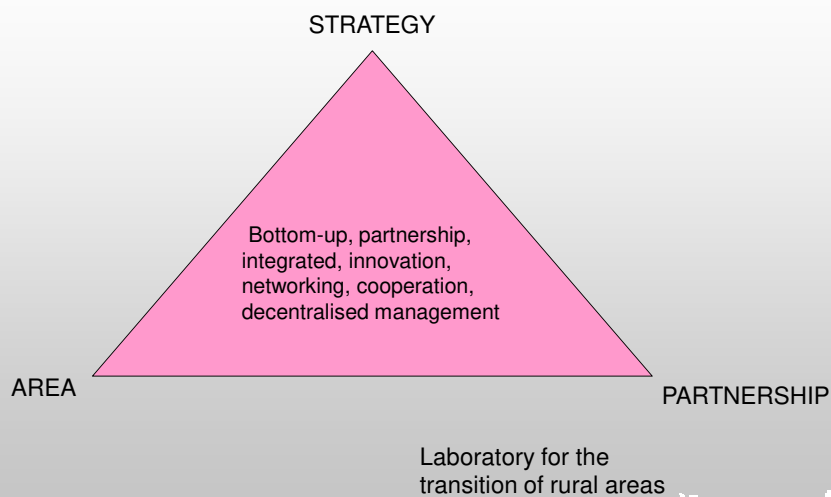


Source: ENRD

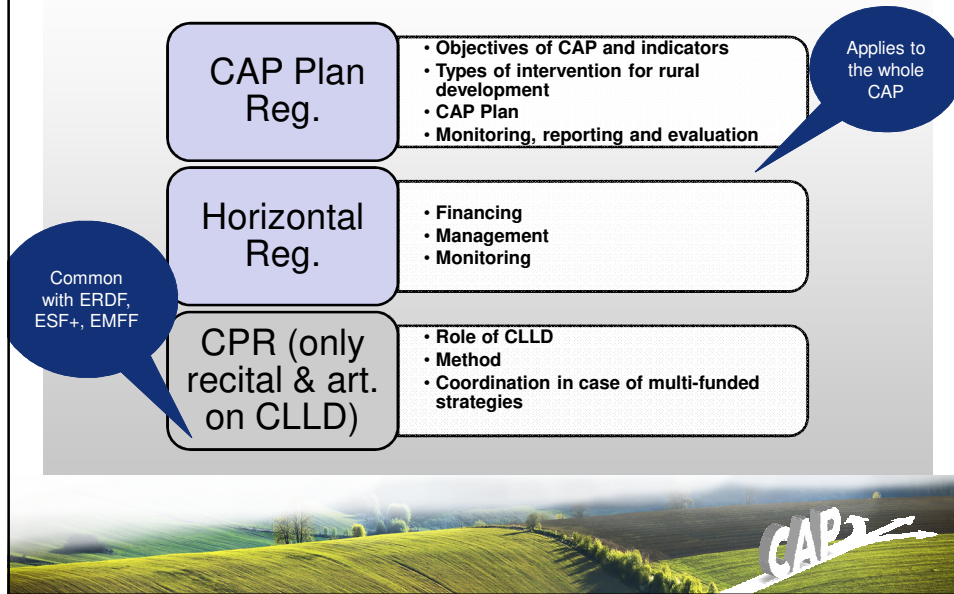
Added value of LEADER/ CLLD

- Integrated strategies addressing challenges of a specific local area
- connect different stakeholders which would otherwise not work together
- Endogenous resources, adding value to local products
- “Soft measures”: feasibility studies, help acquire skills needed for new activities etc.
- test out new ideas that can afterwards be applied more widely in mainstream policy, foster local innovation
- create jobs, promote entrepreneurship
- Urban-rural linkages
- Can address social inclusion effectively
- involve people that are “hard to reach”
- Improve social capital and local governance

Success factors – focus on HOW



LEADER / CLLD legal framework



LEADER / CLLD – What stays?

- **CPR: Common provisions on method & coordination of CLLD for 4 Funds**
- **Possibility for 1 Fund to support all preparatory, management & animation costs**
- **Autonomous role of LAGs in the design and implementation of LDS**
- **Min. 5% EAFRD for LEADER**
- **Preferential co-financing (up to 80% EU funding) for LEADER**
- **LEADER = independent from requirements of other measures**

LEADER / CLLD – What is new?

- CAP Strategic Plans: MS to design control & penalties system adapted to type of intervention (instead of detailed EU rules on control & penalties)
- Obligatory joint call for selecting multi-funded LDS; joint monitoring committee for LDS
- Lead Fund option for management & control of all projects under a multi-funded LDS
- Cooperation projects selected by LAGs (not MAs)



The bigger picture

Recital 24 of proposed CPR:

- “To better mobilise potential at the local level, it is necessary to **strengthen and facilitate CLLD**”
- CLLD to “... **provide for structural changes, build community capacity and stimulate innovation**”



The bigger picture

Priorities of the Von der Leyen Commission:

- “I want Europe to become the first climate neutral continent in the world by 2050”
- “I want the European citizens to play a leading and active part in building the future of our Union”
- The European Green Deal (Dec 2019 - COM(2019) 640 final)
- « Farm to Fork Strategy » for a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system
- A long-term vision for rural areas



CAP-specific Objectives



Policy objectives of ESIF (CPR art 4)

ERDF, ESF+, CF & EMFF to support the following POs:

- (a) a smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation;
- (b) a greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk prevention and management;
- (c) a more connected Europe by enhancing mobility & regional ICT connectivity;
- (d) a more social Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights;
- (e) a Europe closer to citizens by fostering sustainable & integrated development of urban, rural & coastal areas & local initiatives.



Multi-funded CLLD: opportunities

- Increased budget
- Broader strategy, increased synergies between Funds and policies
- Allow complete integration, including different types of area
- Involve wider variety of partners to better define & deal with common cross-cutting challenges
- Enables streamlining implementation of local strategy (taking advantage of lead fund option)



Multi-funded CLLD: requirements

- ❑ Political backing, strong coordination betw. administrations
- ❑ Solid preparation and capacity building of administration and LAGs
- ❑ Flexible delimitation between Funds
- ❑ Good cooperation at all levels: administrations, networks, LAGs
- ❑ a “one stop shop” for the local level
- ❑ Simple delivery: SCOs, one fund for preparatory support + RC&A, Lead Fund
- ❑ Multifunded CLLD: an opportunity but has to be well prepared & simple enough to bring additional value

=> Based on individual needs & capacity of areas concerned



Simplification

- Using lump sums under preparatory support
- Applying flat rates to running & animation costs
- Calculating running & animation costs using an “off the shelf” flat rate (indirect costs up to 15% of staff costs) combined with simplified method of establishing direct staff costs
- Standard scales of unit costs
- “draft budget” established by the LAG
- “umbrella projects”

See material on SCO workshops: www.enrd.ec.europa.eu



Thank you for your attention!

