



LEADER/CLLD post-2020 in the context of the new CAP approach

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LEADER/CLLD

- A European success story for involving local partners in shaping the development of their area, launched in 1991
- From 2007 extended beyond rural areas (support by EMFF)
- From 2014 - support also by the ERDF and ESF and possibility to combine support under the 4 ESIF funds
- Applying LEADER approach is mandatory only under EAFRD



Why CLLD?

- **Broader strategies, more funds available**

(A single LDS can be supported by several EU Funds)

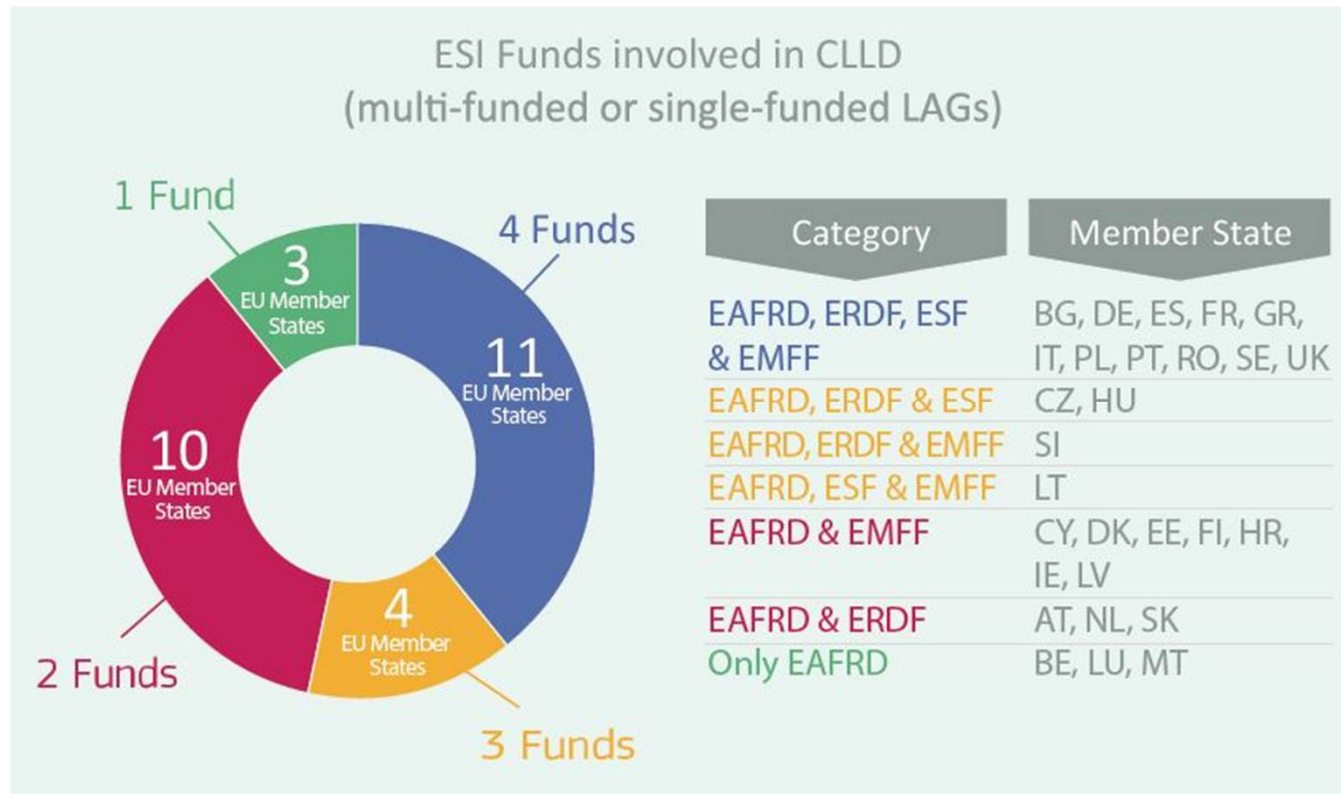
- **Flexible response to needs, chance to mobilise all local potential**

(LAGs (rural, fisheries and urban) can fully explore the potential of the CLLD approach to integrate local needs and solutions)

- **Better coordination of LEADER-type support with local development support from other EU funds**

(Chance to strengthen the links between rural and urban areas)

General perspective on CLLD

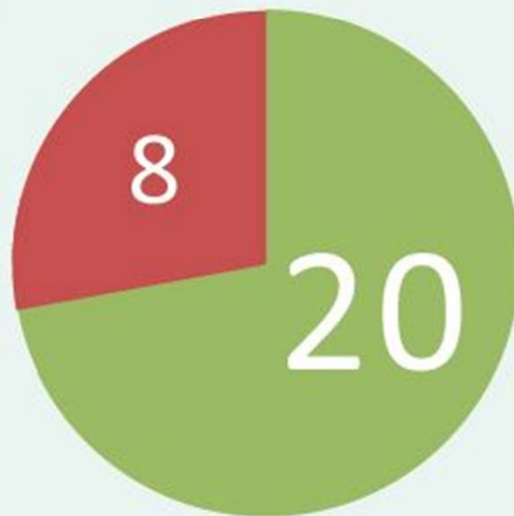


Multi-funded strategies across Europe

■ multi-funding allowed
■ not allowed

AT, BG, CZ, DE,
DK, ES, FI, FR,
GR, HU, IT, LT,
LV, PL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, UK

BE, CY,
EE, HR,
IE, LU,
MT, NL



Source: Partnership Agreements and MS information.

- 20 MSs were planning to allow simultaneous use of funds in one area but many regions decided not to go beyond LEADER or allowed CLLD with fewer funds or on separate areas.

- All 4 Funds used in Sweden (8 LAGs) and PL Kujawsko-Pomorskie (1 LAG)

- **ERDF/ESF/EAFRD (193 LAGs):** Bulgaria, Czech Rep., DE Sachsen-Anhalt, PL Kujawsko-Pomorskie, PL Podlaskie, PT Centro, Sweden (data from October 2017, the number may have increased)



Assessing CLLD

CLLD implementation – challenging due to:

- difficult coordination between the funds and managing ministries;
- need for capacity building for new LAGs
- late start of programme implementation – late selection of (F)LAGs
- modest uptake under ERDF and ESF due to unwillingness to delegate using CLLD
- scope for improvement at all levels (EU, national, programme and local)



Improving CLLD 2014-2020

Simplified EAFRD control rules

- ✓ Amended Regulation 809/2014 applicable as of 1/01/2018;
- ✓ Simplified rules in RDR and CPR (Omnibus)

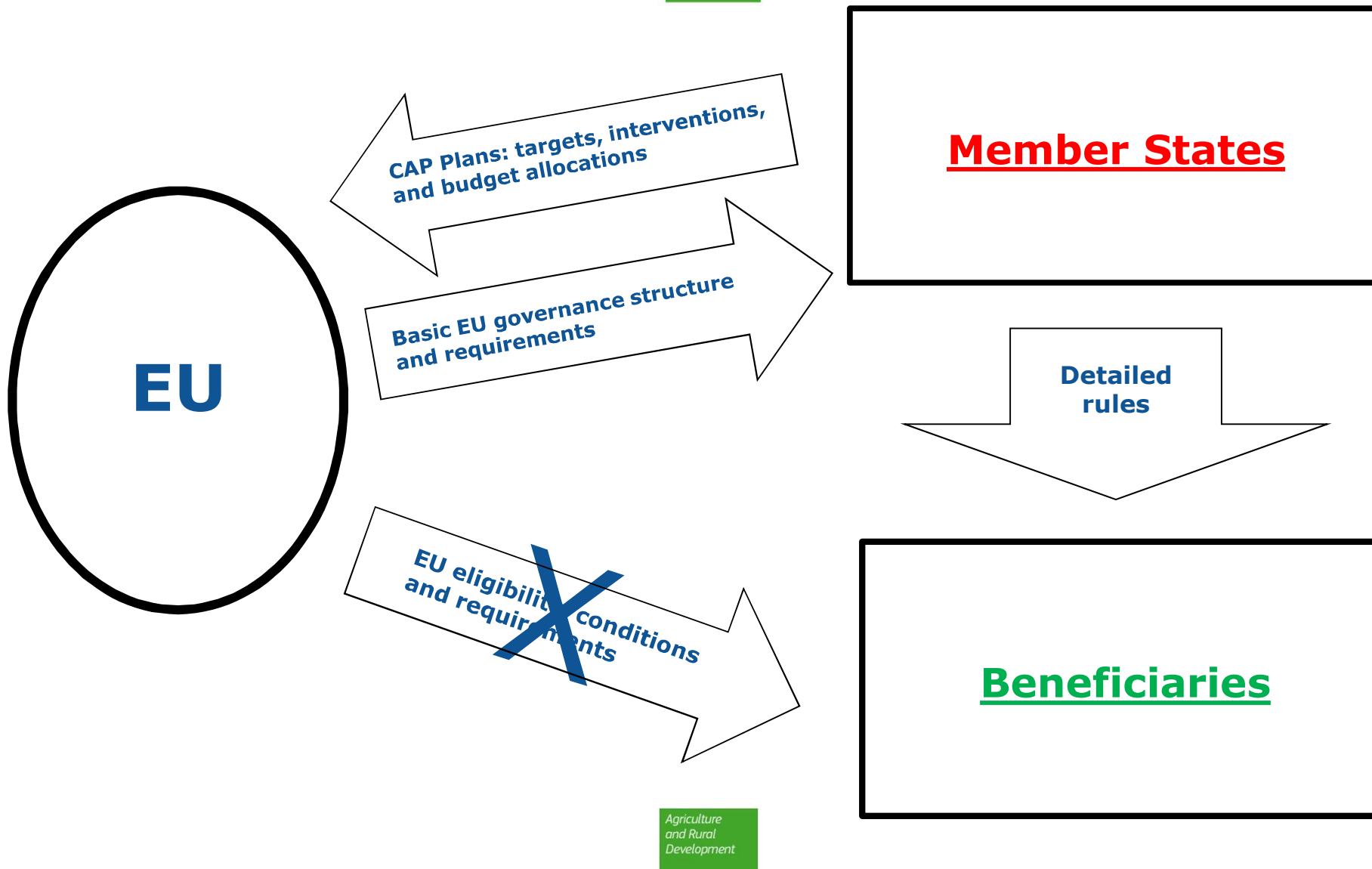


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EC Communication on the Future of Food and Farming (Nov. 2017):

- *Focus on the bottom-up and locally driven dimension of LEADER;*
- *Instrument to build local capacity;*
- *Contribution to social inclusion, poverty reduction, job creation;*
- *Need to achieve better synergy and coordination with municipal authorities and local agencies*

New CAP Approach – Compliance set-up





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- Provisions in CPR (applicable for ERDF, ESF+ and EMFF and in the case of CLLD – also for EAFRD)
- and
- Provisions in the CAP Plan Regulation (EAFRD-specific)



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Objective clearly defined in CPR - CLLD should provide for structural changes, build community capacity and stimulate innovation

Art. 25-28 of CPR:

- Clearer requirements for the MAs to coordinate when strategies are supported by more than one Fund (*joint call for selection of strategies, possibility to determine a Lead Fund, setting up a joint committee for all Funds concerned to monitor implementation of the strategies*)
- Clear indication that the minimum tasks of the LAGs are their exclusive competence



Art. 25-28 of new CPR

- Selection of cooperation projects no longer to be done by the MA but by LAGs
- First round of selection of strategies to be completed within 12 months from the date of approval of the last programme concerned
- The threshold for the management and animation to be based on the total public contribution to the strategy (not the expenditure incurred).



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"CAP Plan Regulation"

- Art. 71 Cooperation
- Art. 85(3)(a) – max. EAFRD contribution for LEADER local development - 80% (*for some regions – lower than in the past*)
- Art. 86(1) – at least 5% of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan shall be reserved for LEADER



What does the new CAP mean for LEADER?

- Flexibility in the design and control of the measure (scope for MSs to use global grants, Umbrella Projects, SCOs, innovation seed funding, controls adapted to the type and size of projects)
- Focus on achieving results (LAG flexibility vs. RDP target setting)
- LEADER has to demonstrate it can make a difference (capacity building and provision, linkages, strategic, social innovation)
- and can support longer term transition processes (climate action, smart villages, social entrepreneurship, etc.)



Thank you for your attention!

More info on:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/natural-resources-and-environment_en

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/regional-development-and-cohesion_en