Community Led Local Development (CLLD)

The case for inclusion of CLLD multi-fund option in the Irish Partnership Agreement 2014 - 2020

ILDN Strategic Policy Group
Community Led Local Development

- Working definition of CLLD
- Common Provisions Legislation – (relevant Articles)
- Common Strategic Framework – funding links
- CLLD in Ireland – new prog, same concept
- Multi-fund opportunities
Working Definition of CLLD

**Community-led local development** — is a method for involving partners at local level including civil society and local economic actors in designing and implementing local integrated strategies that help their areas make a transition to a more sustainable future.

EC believe CLLD can be a particularly powerful tool, especially in times of crisis, showing that local communities can take concrete steps towards forms of economic development, which are smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive, in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy.

*European Commission’s Directorate-General AGRI, EMPL, MARE and REGIO – CLLD in European Funds, April 2013*
Working Definition of CLLD

EU Fund Perspective:

Community-led local development – facilitates the implementation of bottom up local development initiatives financed from several EU instruments (elaborated LEADER approach) – option for ERDF, ESF, compulsory for EAFRD, EMFF

CLLD is a form of multi-level governance strongly espoused in EU CPR 2014 – 2020. It is based on the premise that many public policy issues today have become too complex for governments to solve alone and that communities have a key role to play in finding workable solutions and delivering them.

(i.e. Poverty is complex and has multiple causes, it can be related to education and dependency, but may also include cultural or gender barriers, illness, lack of opportunity, technological change, economy, or particular clusters of causes can be different in different places.)
Distinctive Features of CLLD

- Based on the LEADER approach (EARDF) – small scale area based investments
- Allows for use of all Funds (ERDF, ESF, EARDF, EMFF)
- Carried out through integrated local development strategies (multi-sectoral and area based)
- Designed and implemented by the local community (Local Action Groups)
- Shall be focused on specific sub-regional territories
- Takes into consideration local needs and potential, including local innovation, networking and cooperation
EU Common Provisions Legislation – relevant Articles

Articles 28-31 of the EU Common Provisions Regulation define a common method for Community-led local development (CLLD) under the Common Strategic Framework (CSF) Funds and these are further complemented by ‘fund specific’ provisions for EAFRD, ESF, ERDF, EMFF which outline CLLD multi-fund opportunities.

The EU common approach to CLLD for 2014–2020 cites the following added value:

• It broadens support for bottom-up local development by opening up the possibility of 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.

Council of the European Union, 2011/0282 (COD) 10401/12, Brussels, 25 May ’12
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;

d) an action plan demonstrating how objectives are translated into actions;

d) 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;

e) the financial plan of the strategy, including the planned allocation of each of the CSF Funds.
EU 2020 Headline Targets

1. Employment
   - 75% of the 20 - 64 year olds to be employed

2. R & D / Innovation
   - 3% of EU's GDP to be invested in R&D/Innovation by 2020

3. Climate Change / Energy
   - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% (or even 30%, if conditions are right) lower than 1990
   - 20% of energy from renewable sources
   - 20% increase in energy efficiency

4. Education
   - Reduce early school leaving to below 10%
   - At least 40% of all 30-34 year olds completing 3rd level education

5. Poverty / Social Exclusion
   - At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Links between EU 2020, Common Strategic Framework and Funding

ERDF
- 50% to 80% of the ERDF budget to support innovation and R&D, the digital agenda, the competitiveness of SMEs, low carbon economy;
- At least 12% to 20% to energy efficiency and renewable energy;
- Investment in services to citizens

ESF
- Employment & labour mobility
- Education Skills & lifelong learning
- Social Inclusion & combating poverty (20% of ESF funding)
- Enhancing Institutional capacity and efficient public Administration

EMFF
- Viability & competitiveness of fisheries and aquaculture and while supporting sustainability
- Support social cohesion and job creation in fisheries dependent communities

CLLD integrated approaches to Territorial Development and Cohesion

Technical assistance and ex ante conditionalities

Horizontal Principles & Policies:
1. Partnership
2. Gender equality & non-discrimination
3. Sustainable Development

Horizontal Priority: Fostering Knowledge transfer & Innovation

Competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability

Food chain organisation and risk management

Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems

Resource efficiency and transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy

Social Inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development

Funding Programmes
- Integrated territorial development approach
- The multi-fund methodology allows for connected and integrated use of the Funds to deliver local development strategies

The Commission also believes that the main benefits of an increased application of the CLLD approach will include:

- **Encouraging local communities to develop integrated bottom-up approaches** in circumstances where there is a need to respond to territorial and local challenges calling for structural change;

- **Building community capacity and stimulating innovation** (including social innovation), entrepreneurship and capacity for change by encouraging the development and discovery of untapped potential from within communities and territories;

- **Promoting community ownership by increasing participation** within communities and building the sense of involvement and ownership that can increase the effectiveness of EU policies; and

- **Assisting multi-level governance by providing a route for local communities to fully take part** in shaping the implementation of EU objectives in all areas

CLLD In Ireland

• Ireland regarded as pioneers and innovators in CLLD across EU

• LDC/LAGs have been delivering 2 core progs using CLLD for 15 years+

  1. Rural Development Axis 3 and 4 – LEADER
  2. Local & Community Development Programme

• These core programmes provide a platform to deliver additional local initiatives which complement overall objectives of the core progs

• This facilitates an integrated approach to tackling multi-dimensional issues of development and inclusion and creates a critical mass of wrap-around activities which achieve important outcomes for individuals and communities
So what's new in CLLD 2014 – 2020?

• The multi-fund approach to CLLD will allow opportunity to formalise what we do already;
  • to reduce administrative burden
  • Improve integration and coordination (possibility of lead fund)

• Value of Local Development Strategies by LDCs (OECD)
  • LDCs can deliver more integrated approaches to local development
  • LDS can stimulate the uptake of public programmes in a way that is consistent with locally shared priorities.
  • Influence the targeting of public programmes to better meet local needs and flexibly respond to local conditions.
  • Provide crucial brokerage function or ‘glue’ to bring local and national actors together to stimulate collective action.
  • Improve local governance by creating opportunities for bottom-up approaches – how society collectively addresses its needs
## CLLD in practice

### Typical activities undertaken by LDCs in a Local Development Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tús Scheme</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Countrywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Social Scheme</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Underemployed Farmers</td>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Rural – 35 LDCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Employment Service (LES)</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Unemployed inc NEAPs</td>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Partial – 24 LDCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back to Work Enterprise Scheme</td>
<td>Micro Enterprise</td>
<td>Unemployed - entrepreneurs</td>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Countrywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Clubs</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Job Ready</td>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTI / CE</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Unemp/Low skilled</td>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmer Homes</td>
<td>Wellbeing</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>SEAI</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Initiatives - Helping Hands</td>
<td>Wellbeing</td>
<td>Older People Community/Youth</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Centres</td>
<td>Active Citiz.</td>
<td>Social Capital</td>
<td>D/ECLG</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Sustainability</td>
<td>Community Grps</td>
<td>EU LIFE Prog</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMUNITY LED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
Delivered by 50 Local Development – Local Action Groups

Integrated Local Development Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matching unemployed with local employers and job opportunities</th>
<th>Stimulate creation of Rural Enterprises &amp; farm diversification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keeping unemployed close to labour market through relevant skills development, work experience and personal development</td>
<td>Addressing under-employment and seasonality through support for off farm employment opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise start-up support and training for unemployed</td>
<td>Work experience opportunities in private/community sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proactively supporting Social Economy to provide important social services, and public goods</td>
<td>Supporting equality of access to Education, Training and Lifelong learning opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Active Citizenship &amp; Linking Volunteers with local community &amp; voluntary groups</td>
<td>Stimulating cultural/artisan food and place-based Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building local ‘social capital’ through developmental supports to groups &amp; individuals</td>
<td>Supporting Community &amp; voluntary groups access community employment opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CLLD – Integrated Development

“Ireland is invited to present its approach as regards CLLD across the CSF Funds indicating the main challenges, objectives and priorities, the type of territories, the role of local action groups and coordination mechanisms. Ireland should also indicate the way preparatory support will be made available for local actors”

Position of the Commission Services on the development of Partnership Agreement and programmes in IRELAND for the period 2014-2020

ILDN believes that the Irish model of CLLD has proven its capacity to make a real difference in the lives of people and communities. For this reason it is urging the Fund partners and the Irish Government to apply for the CLLD multi-fund option in the Partnership Agreement and to jointly use ESF and ERDF to support aspects of local development and complement existing activities of LDCs
Options for the delivery of CLLD at MS level

**Multi-funding development strategies:**
- One area – one strategy with several Funds ✓
- OR - Functional areas – coordinated intervention of several Funds

**Incentive:**
- 10% bonus for innovative community-led development

**Option for MSs to use a LEAD Fund**
- A range of options offering flexibility to programme managers which can cover all management costs (running costs, animation and networking) – simplification in management;

- Ability to stream CLLD funding directly from a Lead Dep to LDCs or through intermediary body i.e. Pobal
CLLD Multi-fund Opportunities

Funding Source
- EAFRD
- National Programmes
- ESF
- ERDF

Core Funding Prog
- LEADER
- LCDP
- Axis

Components of a Strategy
- Critical Mass
  - LES
  - Tus
  - Social Ent
  - Com Dev
  - BTWEA
  - Volunteer Centres
  - Jobs Clubs
  - RSS
  - LTI
  - Innovation Hubs
  - Equality for Women
  - Social Enterprise
  - Fuel Poverty
  - ICT
  - Envi Initiatives
  - NEET
  - Youth Unemp.
  - Active Aging
  - Social Inclusion
  - Lifelong Learning
  - Active Aging
  - Social Inclusion
  - ICT

Integrated development
- Community Led Local Development Strategy
- Multi-dimensional & place based approach to Regional Development

Economies of Scale
- Integrated approach
- Economies of Scale
CLLD – Leveraging the Critical Mass of EU Funds for delivering Integrated LDSs:

What is needed?

• Include CLLD multi-fund option in Partnership Agreement
• Use CLLD to bring a more integrated approach to local development (LEADER, CLLD and other activities – Urban and Rural)
• Potential to underpin the current activities of LDCs to tackle poverty and social exclusion – LCDP currently only national Anti Poverty Prog
• Also potential in LLL & skills, Wellbeing, Enterprise, Env etc.
• Capitalise on synergies across EAFRD ESF, ERDF, EMFF requiring a coordinated approach to ensure effective integrated local dev.
• Commitment to build on what works - ESF, ERDF to allocate funding to 50 LDCs to maximise impact of Local Development Strategies
• ILDN willing to do it’s part to help all Funds realise their objectives through CLLD and to maximise the impact of EU Funds on the ground
Thank You