



# Role, expectations and challenges for the CLLD approach through EMFF

Zadar, 06.05. 2015

## What is CLLD ?

- a method
- for involving partners at local level including the 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.
- It 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

## Main advantages of the CLLD approach

- Local actors have a better knowledge of local challenges that need to be addressed and the resource and opportunities available.
- They are able to mobilise local resources for the development process in a way that does not happen with top-down approaches.
- This gives local actors a greater sense of ownership and commitment to the projects, which allows them to make the best of the local assets.

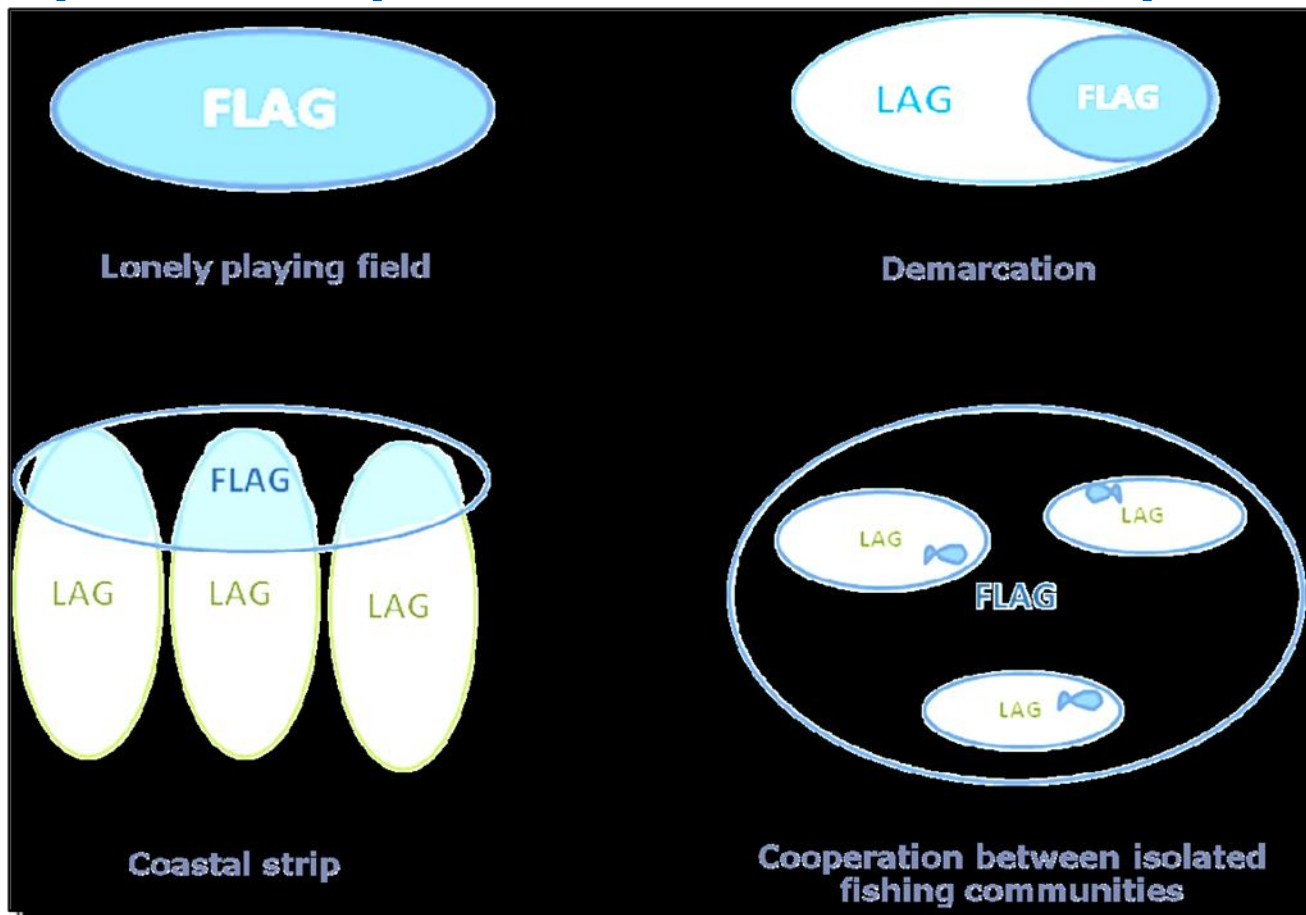
## Conditions for using CLLD

- Develop trust among stakeholders
- Support by enduring local structures with the necessary experience and expertise.
- Quality of the partnership (to be checked when local strategy selection).
- It only makes sense to make use of CLLD approaches if these conditions are present and can lead to concrete results
- Delegation of certain functions to local partnerships also involves certain costs and risks

## CLLD in EMFF context – challenges and opportunities

- State of Play: 2013 axis 4 implementation study
- Lessons from CLLD use in the context of fisheries and aquaculture areas
- Challenges and expectations for the future
  - Multi-funding or cooperation with other funds: types of local strategies

## Multi-funding or cooperation with other funds - possible options for LAG/FLAG cooperation



## Multi-funding or cooperation with other funds

- In the future, the Commission would like to see an extension of the cooperation between different funds implementing CLLD (EAFRD, ERDF, ESF)
- Two types of strategies are envisaged:
  - narrower strategies, which focus more on linkages within local fishing supply chains
  - broader strategies concerned with diversification, the local components of blue growth and maritime and coastal management.

## Successful examples of multifunding

- **Kujawsko-Pomorskie (Poland)**
  - CLLD budget: over EUR 100 million
    - EUR 39.8 million from the **ERDF**
    - 36.3 million from the **ESF**
    - Rest from **EMFF**
- **Languedoc-Roussillon (France)**
  - significant portion of its ERDF and ESF allocation reserved for local approaches
  - call for proposals makes reference to the synergy needed between LEADER and fisheries CLLD.



## Other challenges and opportunities

- Sailing towards 2020 conference + new Farnet work programme:
  - Adapting to the changes in the Common Fisheries Policy, and in particular the discard ban
  - Blue growth as tool for unleashing potential of coastal areas and harmonising use of coastal space
  - Shift towards low-carbon and climate-resilient economy
  - Need to create employment and to combat poverty

# Final remarks

- Transnational and inter-territorial cooperation is a priority
- Mandatory under the EMFF and must be included in the OP, including its preparatory support.
- We would like to see FLAGs strategies that are more targeted and sophisticated, aiming at market niches, at tapping into the comparative advantage and potential of their areas.
- MAs need to ensure this is facilitated through the selection criteria for the FLAG strategies (art 18(1)(h) EMFF).

# Let's sail towards 2020

