

CLLD and the future

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URBACT in numbers

210 cities in action planning networks (500 by end 2020)

25 cities in implementation pilots

97 Good practices bidding to be 25 Transfer networks involving 150 cities

The URBACT method is territorial, thematic and sets up local stakeholder groups

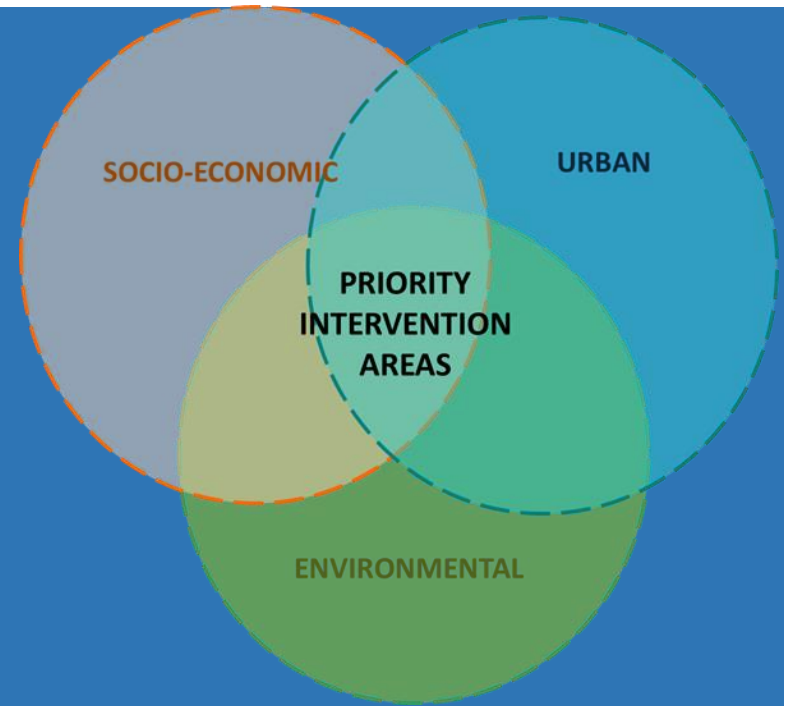
Capacity building actions focusing on participative and integrated development

Capitalisation of results to spread knowledge to second circle cities

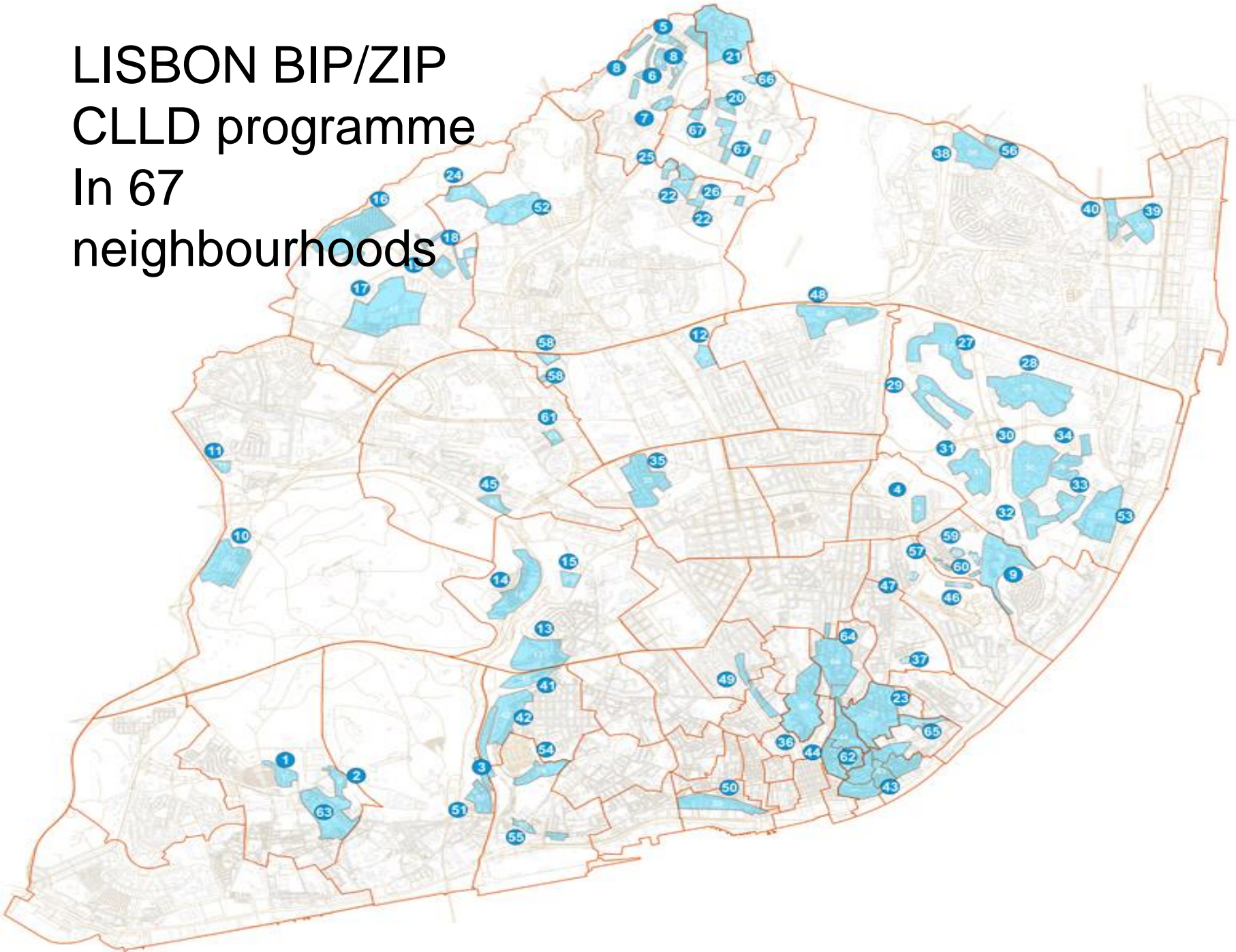
A growing community of practice working on a peer to peer level.



LISBON Urban CLLD and URBACT good practice



LISBON BIP/ZIP
CLLD programme
In 67
neighbourhoods





ONE YEAR

LOCAL ELECTED DISTRICTS

NON PROFIT ORG

BIP/ZIP

LOCAL NETWORKS

1.6 M€ /YEAR

PROGRAM

50.000 € GRANT

FORMAL /INFORMAL GROUPS



Is CLLD stuck in the past?

- Non stop LAGS in 2nd, 3rd even 4th funding round are they too dependent on successive funding rounds?
- Is money dictating the strategies? (cofinancing determinism) rather than local needs?
- Can payments be speeded up and claims simplified?
- Do LAGs in less favoured regions have too much money?
 - Should action planning be separated from implementation?
 - How can mainstream ESIF funds be opened up to funding CLLD strategies?



Delegation and complexity

- Are control systems proportional to project and programme size?
- Can audit burdens be reduced?
- Can eligibility be standardised between Member States and between funds?
- Can LAGs avoid becoming Intermediate bodies?



Is territory so relevant in digital times?

- Are local development activists getting older?
- Are the young less attached to territory? Especially if they are forced to move around because of insecure and unaffordable housing
- Can communities of interest be formed along other dimensions ? (ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender, single issue activism)
- Can CLLD stakeholder approaches to action planning be based around single issues? (e.g. energy, carbon, mobility, inclusion
With what consequences?



Should we address single entry points rather than asking for a comprehensive integrated strategy?

- Job creation and skills
- Low carbon and local energy production
- Using vacant buildings and land
- Affordable housing and fighting gentrification
- Digital neighbourhoods and services
- Local environment and leisure provision
- Sustainable food
- Roma inclusion
- Reinventing local services



How far will the co-everything revolution take us in social innovation?

- Coproducing services – personalised care, training
- Local digital services – security, waste, health and care services
- Asset based approaches – building assets in community based organisations
- Coworking spaces
- Collaborative economy
- Reusing empty property and spaces, recommoning the land
- Putting social and environmental clauses into procurement



Can CLLD deliver on some of the Urban agenda themes

- Low carbon neighbourhoods
- Circular economies
- Local energy production and distribution
- Integrating migrants and refugees
- Affordable housing
- Land and natural areas?



Are new forms of finance able to contribute to local development

- Crowd funding: but perhaps only for single 'sellable' projects
- Social Impact Bonds: but with long lead time, very complex, no lead department for CLLD
- Loans versus grants: grants are easier to process, loans usually need collateral and revenue generation to pay back



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