



Programming considerations for LEADER/CLLD in the light of proposed legislation post 2023

Iwona Lisztwan
European Commission
Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development



Legal context for LEADER post 2020





2021-22

(N+3)

Current RDP extended

Current LDS extended or modified

Preparation of new strategies for post 2023

2023-27

(N+2)

New programme

New strategies

New call for selection of LAGs

Philosophy of new CAP 2023-2027





Flexibility – the Member States have more responsibilities and decision.
Less is defined at the EU level.



The results matter (indicators) also for EU payments (perfomance based system)



Flexibility for the Member States: LEADER objectives: open choice



LEADER can contribute to any of 9 CAP objectives.

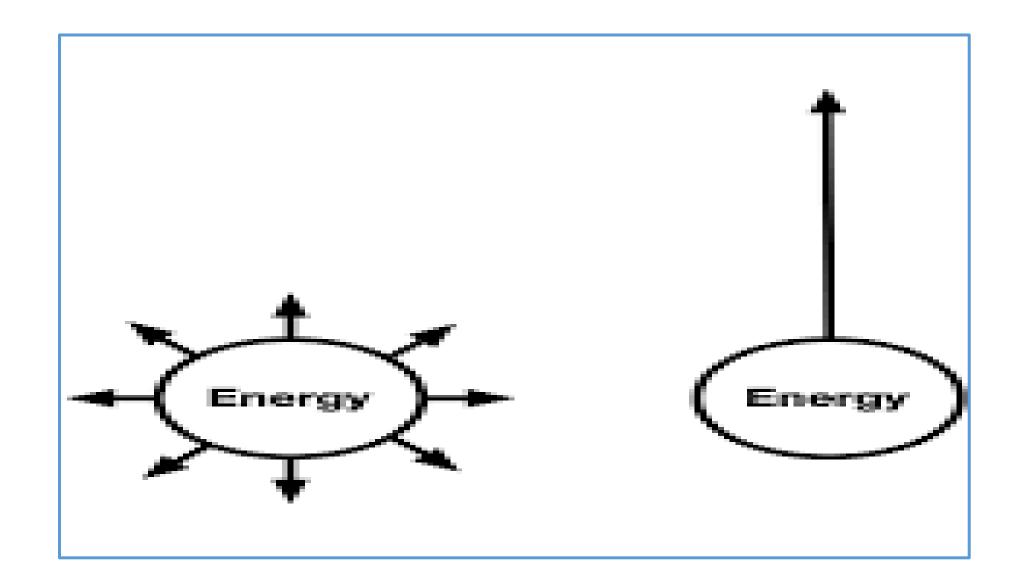




CLLD objective:

a Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives.





First things first: 7 principles of LEADER method



Get your vehicle and crew ready!

Question: do LAGs implement 7 main principles? (1)

Result: it depends – to a varied degree

Conclusion:

Ensure that <u>all LAGs</u> implement <u>all 7 LEADER principles</u> as in legislation:

« led by local action groups composed of **representatives of public and private local socioeconomic interests**, in which no single interest group controls the decision making; carried out through **integrated** strategies supportive of **networking**, **innovative** features in the local context and, where appropriate, **cooperation** with other territorial actors". (2)

Re-revaluate and address (if any weaknesses)



The importance of the 7 principles of LEADER in the heart of the policy reinforced and not « taken for granted »



1. Source: ENRD, Self assessment of LAGs (2017)

2. Legal reference: Art. 25.2 of future Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)



Choose the right route: add value

- Increase social capital in rural areas
- Improve local governance
- Deliver projects with unique values compared with the standard delivery mechanism

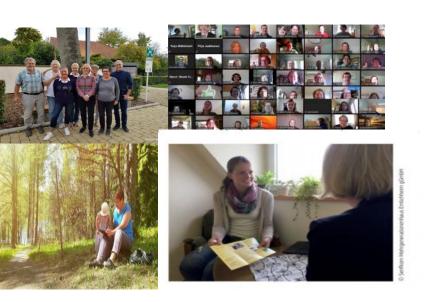


Added value of LEADER approach as an important policy consideration and not merely its implicit by-product





Choose the right route: add value: social capital



Trust to institutions and to other people, Networks (people, organisations, institutions, relationships), civil engagement (political, voluntarism), social cohesion (togetherness, social interaction, neighbourhood cohesion), norms and values (shared emotional connection, social support, collective goals, affective bonds), local identity and pride, information flow between people, sense of community, no loneliness, willingness to cooperate, "social glue"

A Europe closer to citizens





Which aspects of social capital to strengthen in your Member State / region / local area?



Choose the right route:

add value: improve local governance



Improved governance comprises the institutions, processes and mechanisms through which public, economic and civil society stakeholders articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences in order to manage public affairs at all levels in a collaborative manner.

A Europe closer to citizens





Which aspects of local governance to strengthen in your Member State / local area?



Choose the right route:

add value: choose projects with unique qualities (1)







Examples of unique qualities for LEADER (cf mainstream delivery):

- Connections between projects on the same territory (scale, synergy)
- Connections of projects with economic, environmental and social objectives,
- Innovations at local level,
- Better **fit** with local needs, unlikely to be achieved via classical measures;
- Collective projects, projects with benefits for the whole community;
- Projects implemented by groups so far less active or excluded;
- Projects underpinned by building community capacities first in new areas such as digital, environmental, climate change;
- Value for money.



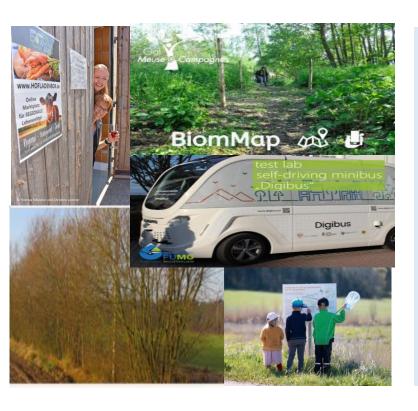
How to ensure that <u>all</u> LEADER projects deliver unique qualities in your Member State / local area? (selection criteria?)





Choose the right route:

add value: choose projects with unique qualities (2)



Where territorial dimension matters ...:

- Farm to Fork: local value chains, quality products, etc.
- Biodiversity Strategy
- Green Deal renewable energy, green innovation, bioeconomy, climate change friendly investments and practices, sustainable transport,
- Smart villages digital, social, multiple services, resilience
- Wider link with regional development strategies.



How to ensure that <u>all</u> LEADER projects deliver unique qualities in your Member State / local area or link to EU strategies?



Destination - objectives



A Europe closer to citizens



Flexibility for the Member States: LEADER can contribute to all 9 CAP objectives



- Two stages of CAP Plan programming: initial « default » as objective SO 8: Vibrant rural areas then revised in line with the selected bottom-up strategies
- Bottom up approach LAGs to choose openly
- The Member States can orient strategies into some selected objectives/areas in line
 with the national objectives, complementarities with CAP interventions/other
 Structural Funds, and unique added values LEADER method delivers if so, still
 enough space for bottom up approach
- Focused or open?
- Strategic choices could be translated into the eligibility or selection criteria for Local Development Strategies
- National choices will impact preparation on local level





Flexibility for the Member States Scope of LEADER tool





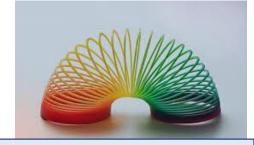
- Capacity building and preparatory actions supporting the design and future implementation of the strategies;
- Implementation of **operations**, including **cooperation** activities and their preparation;
- The management, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy and its animation

The Commission proposal does not put any restriction on the eligibility of local operations implemented under LEADER LDS





Flexibility for the Member States Territory for LAGs



- Subregional level
- No population thresholds prescribed at EU level
- Rural area is not defined on EU level it should be linked with the definitions
 used to conduct the SWOT and defined at LAG level
- Key considerations
 - Local functional territories coherence in economic, social, geographic or cultural terms
 - Strategic orientation
 - Critical mass
 - Size
 - Population coverage
 - Resources
 - Others? Minimum number of settlements / municipalities?
- If areas are defined with a possibility to include rural –urban areas, selection criteria or projects need to take into account benefit for rural areas





Flexibility for the Member States Enabling delivery mechanism



- Focus on the key <u>exclusive</u> LAG tasks capacity building, selection calls for projects incl proposing project for final verification of eligibility before approval, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy;
- Clearer task distribution within the delivery mechanism
- The most important task of LAG is animation
- More tasks only if justified and backed by resources
- Tasks of intermediate bodies can be done by LAGs but by delegation
- Sufficient resources for animation, learning, communication, networking
- Umbrella projects
- Managing Authorities and Paying Agencies: coordinated, proportionate checks, timely selection of LAGs
- Smooth timely payments and advance payments
- Controls and sanctions proportionate, fit for innovation and risk taking
- Simplified Costs Options and simplification to free LAGs to perform core tasks, especially animation



Enabling delivery mechanism is critical to LEADER's 7 principles and its capacity to add value



Stronger together



LEADER CLLD multi-fund



- Multi-fund LEADER/CLLD: encouraged
- Joints calls for selection and monitoring
- Legal solution being sought for the first multi-funded LEADER/CLLDs to be operational before the approval of CAP Plan (1 year after the approval of last ESIF programmes) -/+ 2022
- Lead fund option for simplification: management rule of this Fund applicable for the whole strategy;
- One Fund may cover the total preparatory, managament and animation costs





Indicators and targets

FUTURE IS



Obligatory for performance based framework

- Linked to programming, payments and results;
- Two stage approach in CAP Plan:
 - First the Managing Authority sets a basic output and result indicator for Specific Objective 8: Vibrant Rural Areas;
 - Bottom-up the indicators/target are then updated and/or revised as a result of actually selected Local Development Strategies as linked with the CAP specific objectives THE
 - Inform LAGs about EU indicators early

Optional:

 Indicators relating to the added value of LEADER approach?

(to be further developed – voluntary, not in the EU legal list)









Some elements for consideration in the CAP Plan (still under discussions)

- Output indicator(s)
- Link to CAP Strategic objectives (to be updated after the strategies get approved)
- Result indicators (to be updated after the strategies get approved)
- Fulfilment of 7 core principles of LEADER method
- Delivery mechanism, incl. tasks of LAGs
- Use of multi-funded CLLD, incl. Lead fund
- Expected added value of the LEADER method
- Territory of LAGs
- Scope and eligible (non eligible) expenditure
- Financial: aid amount, intensity, use of simplified costs
- Optional: indicators relating to added value of LEADER





Technical Annex

Key differences between CLLD/LEADER legislative framework in 2014-2020 and 2023-27 (based on legislative proposals)



Changes and impact for programming

- Degree of detail prescribed at the EU level
- Objectives and Scope
- Definition of areas and LAG composition
- LAG tasks and financing
- Multi-funding
- M&E and reporting
- Delivery model on EU-National level indicators and clearance

EU legislation: level of detail

2014-2020 + 2

- More details
- EAFRD legal texts on LEADER measure,
- Details on territory, LAG structure, financing, preparatory support
- Common Provisions Regulation (CPR, Art. 32-35): content of strategy, LAG tasks, method, timing
- Rural Development Program measure description

- Less details
- CAP Plan included in legal text on Cooperation intervention
- Common Provisions Regulation –
 (Art 25-28) similar scope
 (+reference to Smart villages)
- CAP Strategic plan –tool

Scope and objectives

2014-2020 + 2

- CPR programmed under employment and social inclusion
- EAFRD specific focus area related to local development
- Relevant conditions
- MA can select cooperation projects

- Draft CPR (5 thematic objectives)
 - Europe closer to citizens (#5)
- CAP any specific objective
- Art 71 on scope
- No detailed provision on cooperation between LAGs – Managing Authority does not select them any more

Timeframe for approval of LAGs and Multifunding

2014-2020 + 2

 LAGs to be approved up to 2 years after the approval of the Partnership Agreement

 Multifunding - 4 funds with need for coordination and possibility for a lead fund covering preparatory cost

- Multi-funded LAGs to be operational 12 months after the approval of the last programme
- LEAD Fund option and common set of rules covering the whole strategy
- A joint call for selection and a joint committee for multifunded strategies

Financing

2014-2020 + 2

- Specific provision for advance payments with guarantees needed
- Possibility for higher intensity rates under CLLD (up to 100%)
- Ring-fencing

- Advance payments for all costs no guarantee needed
- Possibility for higher intensity rates under CLLD (up to 100%)- non – productive investment
- Ring-fencing