

ENRD Workshop on 'The role of LEADER/ CLLD and networking in supporting social inclusion in rural areas'

Introduction of participants

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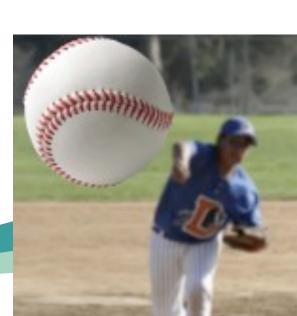






Who is in the room?

- Local Action Groups (LAGs)
- EAFRD Managing Authorities
- ESF Managing Authorities
- National Rural Networks/ Support Units
- Paying Agency (?)/ Advisory services
- Stakeholder organisations
- European Commission
- Other EU institutions
- ENRD CP, Evaluation HD, EIP-SP
- Others?





Supporting social inclusion through integrated territorial approaches/ **LEADER-CLLD**





What can LEADER/CLLD and other bottom-up initiatives do?

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Workshop on Bottom-up territorial approaches such as LEADER and other forms of Community Led Local Developme (CLLD) can play an important role in dealing with problems of poverty and social inclusion in rural areas. in particular, LEADER can help to identify specific problems at the local level, address these through social LEAD tailor-made measures, and link together the various actors required to provide more effective solutions. 冕 Social inclusion was often not an inherent objective of LEADER strategies and/or projects, although they achieved social inclusion effects. This stems from the fact that the original focus of LEADER was territorial rather than human development, with the LEADER strategy focusing on the development of

> consequence of LEADER. In the 2014-2020 policy framework, a new approach to local development has been introduced through CLLD, which opens up new, direct opportunities to deal with social inclusion. In particular, the European Social Fund will now be supporting CLLD in certain Member States.

development of deprived areas rather than the inclusion

To seize these apportunities a number of considerations need to be taken into account:

✓ Excluded groups need to be represented on the partnerships and be fully involved in developing.

deprived areas rather than the inclusion of deprived people. LAGs often concentrated on working with

the most active people in their areas to create jobs and improve the overall quality of life rather than

trying to help the most marginalised groups. The latter was a positive, albeit usually not principal,

- ✓ Project selection criteria and procedures need to be developed to ensure disadvantaged groups
- ✓ There must be targeted investment in capacity building and animation.
- ✓ The LAG should use its own activities to create linkages with other support agencies and help build
- ✓ LAG goals and targets need to be set in a way that reflect the real needs and capacities of vulnerable groups.

The social inclusion challenges of rural areas

Population change, poor education, weak labour markets, remoteness and low population density are the main causes of poverty and social exclusion in rural areas. The interaction of these determinants can produce a vicious circle in which poverty and social exclusion become entrenched.

Social indicators in the EU





LEADER/ CLLD: Discussion around the tables...

- Involving excluding groups in strategy planning & implementation
- Selection criteria (LAG/ project)
- Capacity-building/ animation (project promoters/ LAGs)
- Local coaches and coordinators
- Studies & needs analysis
- Coordination between LAGs & stakeholder organisations, NGOs, networks, schools, etc.
- Coordination of Funds (ESF, EAFRD)
- Setting targets/ measuring success
- Other?

