



Seminar on community-led local development 2014-2020

Why do CLLD

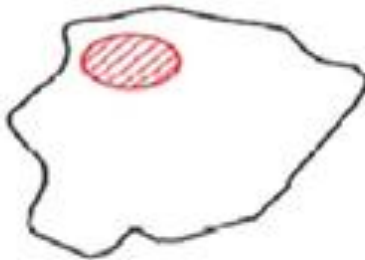
Brussels, 6 February 2013

ERDF and CLLD

- Roots in the past with Urban Pilot Projects and the Urban Community Initiative
- Experimentation in the 90s in Community Economic Development approaches (e.g. Merseyside UK).
- URBACT programme local support groups and local action plans
- Opportunities for a more bottom-up approach and new approaches to community asset building

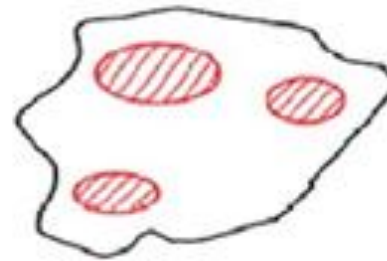
Using CLLD in urban areas

Single area



- e.g.
- Deprived neighbourhoods
 - Science quarters
 - Industrial districts
 - Heritage area/city centre

Multiple area
Intervention



Small city



Thematic or group focus



- e.g.
- Youth
 - Labour Market

Rural-Urban
linkages



Berlin

- Part of a national programme – Soziale Stadt
- Implemented since 1999 across two programme periods
- Very similar to 'LEADER' type CLLD
- Strong local partnerships
- Defined areas – selected through monitoring data
- Locally developed strategies
- Evidence based approach following successful pilot

5 types of funds used

- Type 1 €1000 for projects in local animation
- Type2 Funds up to €10,000 locally decided
- Type 3 Funds over €10,000 but less than €50,000 – locally decided by neighbourhood council
- Type 4 Small scale infrastructures over €50,000
- Type 5 projects that span several areas – e.g. Mothers project

Interesting results

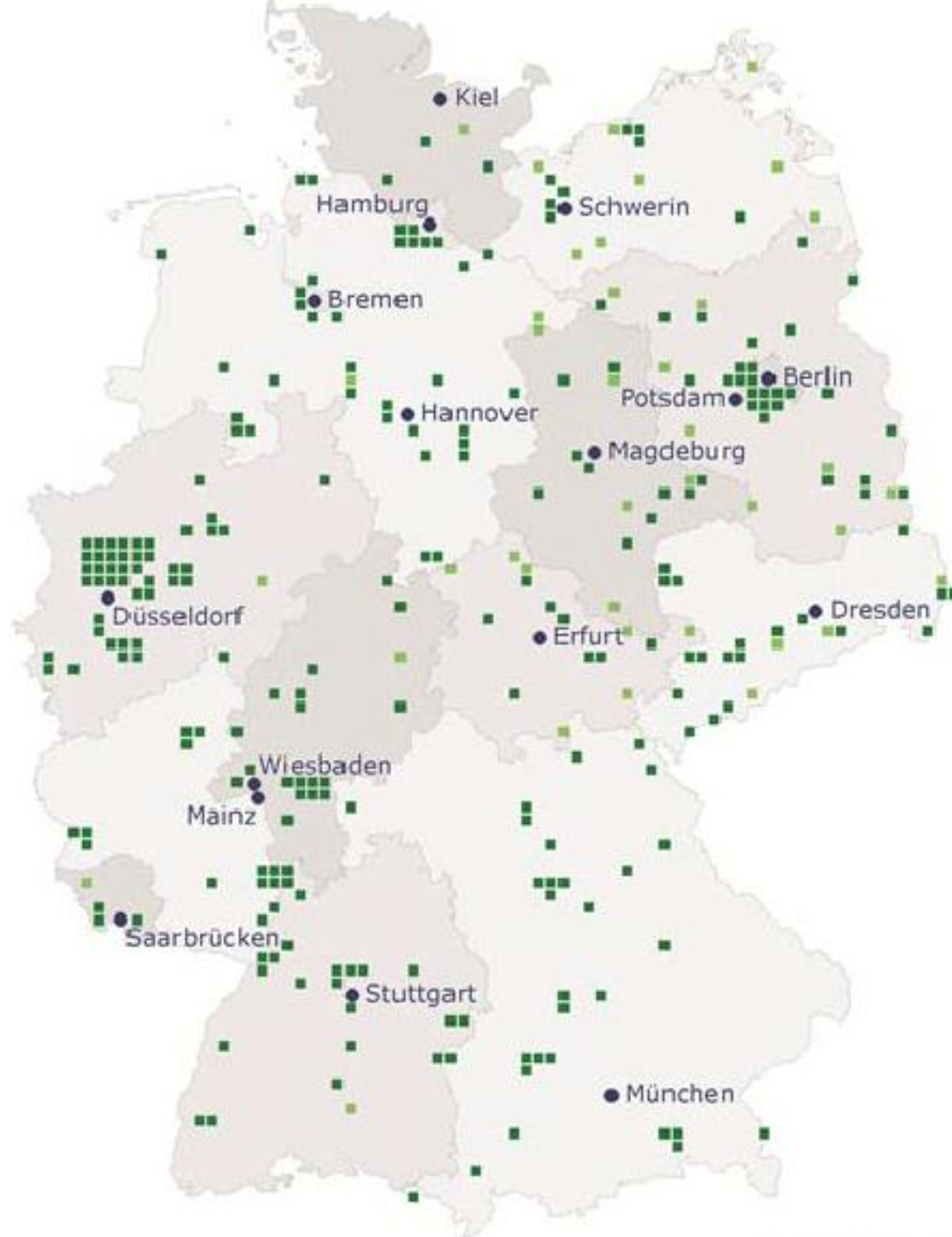
- Evidence base, pilot phase was evaluated before programme was scaled up
- Very low level of irregularities (almost non existent). Neighbourhood councils keep a fierce watch on projects
- Greater social cohesion and ability to integrate newcomers
- Berlin has not had to demolish its large housing estates (compared to UK and France)

ESF and CLLD

- Long tradition of community based projects within the ESF
- Enhanced by territorial employment pacts, Local Social Capital and local employment initiatives (LEIs).
- Often involving social innovations, user- led solutions developed by target groups and civil society organisations (social business/ social enterprise)

Starken Vor Ort

- National ESF project delivered across Germany
- ESF contribution budgeted at €81million with cofinancing of €15million
- 9000 projects
- Micro projects Reaching 250,000 young people and women
- Based on previous successful LOS (local social capital) project



Starken Vor Ort

- local accompanying committee 'Begleitausschuss' prioritises projects in their area
- Uses innovative lump sum funding of local office
- 280 local action plans supported

Organisational innovation

- Mobilising the ideas, skills and commitment of all stakeholders and team them up with social innovators to combat labour market exclusion and develop pathways for the integration of disadvantaged groups;
- Stimulating new forms of partnerships and collaboration between public institutions and key stakeholders and encourage bridge-building between institutions to overcome working in political silos;