

Update on CLLD implementation

Transnational CLLD seminar Achieving results the CLLD way

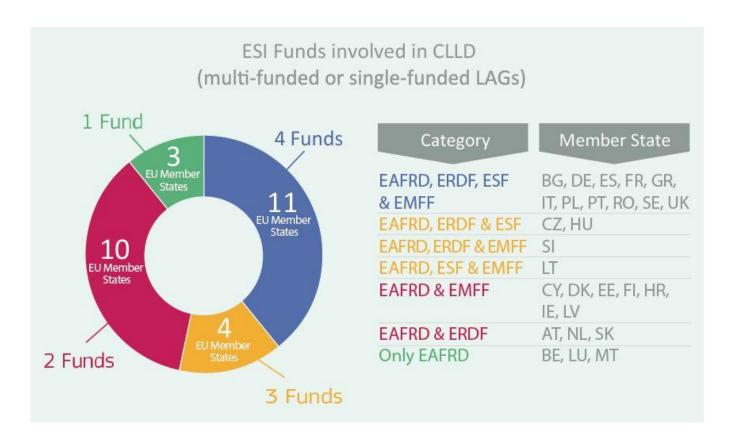
Båstad, 7-8 December 2016

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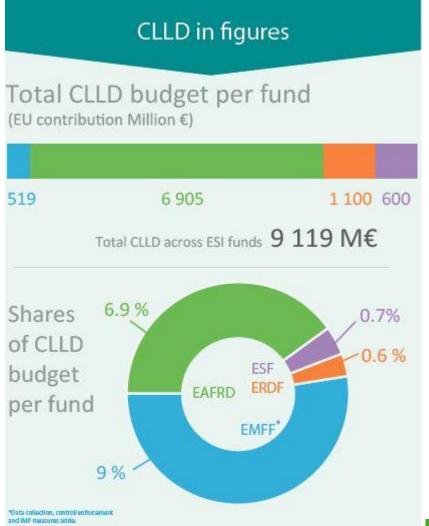


What has been planned?











Agriculture and Rural Development



What do MS aim at?

- Population benefitting from improved services: 50, 4 mln (EAFRD)
- Number of jobs created: 46.000 (EAFRD), 4850 (EMFF) + 27.000 maintained (EMFF)
- 54% of rural population to be covered by LDS
- Number of (F)LAGs: 2.536 (EAFRD)+276 (EMFF)
- EMFF: focus on Small-Scale Fishing Fleet, mostly at risk
- ERDF: development of economic, social and environmental aspects of local areas; tackling local problems
- ESF: developing human capital (labour market integration and social inclusion of disadvantaged groups of people)





Where do we stand now?

- CLLD in 108 RDPs, 20 EMFF OP, 32 ERDF OP, 27 ESF OPs (15 ERDF/ESF OPs)
- Uptake of multifunded CLLD (EAFRD perspective): 2 DE regions, 3 IT, 2 UK, 0 ES, 0? FR (but 2 with ITIs); 0 FI (cooperation bw. Funds); HU ERDF/ESF; RO ESF/ERDF
- N° of LAGs selected: LEADER monofund: > 1816; EMFF monofund: 136; multifunded (any funds): >273



Some implementation challenges

- Demarcation vs. Complementarity
- Unequal understanding of the method
- Coordination vs. lack of capacity
- Some unwillingness to delegate using CLLD under the ERDF and ESF
- Late start of programme implementation late selection of (F)LAGs





Towards simpler and clearer rules...

Omnibus regulation to be adopted in 2017:

- Clarifies the LAG role in the selection process
- Enables establishing simplified costs by LAGs
- Provides for cross-funding of Technical Assistance
- Introduces lead fund option for Preparatory support

