Cohesion Policy in Rural Areas and the role of CLLD



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European Leader Association for Rural Development Brussels, www.elard.eu





Structure of the Presentation

Part 1: Cohesion Policy in rural areas

- 2020 study EP REGI Committee: "EU Cohesion Policy in non-urban areas"
- https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/docu ment.html?reference=IPOL_STU(2020)652210

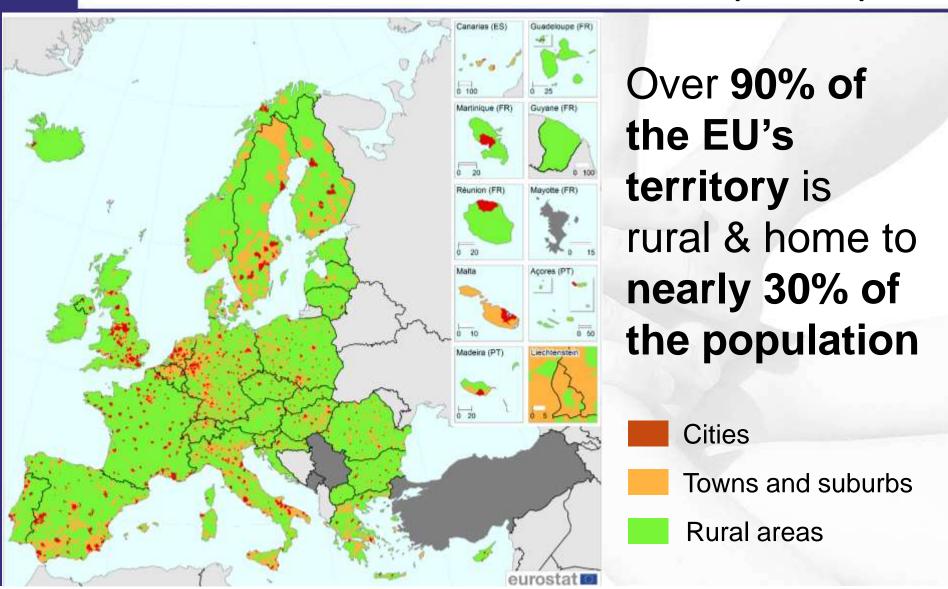
Part 2: Use of multi-Fund CLLD

- Ongoing research in the context of LDnet
- https://ldnet.eu/category/resources/clld-in-europe/

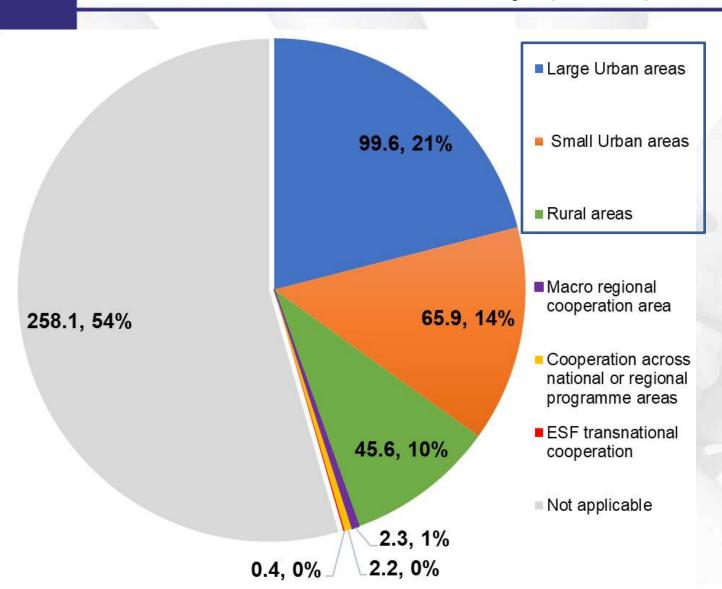




Degree of urbanisation for local administrative units level 2 (LAU2)



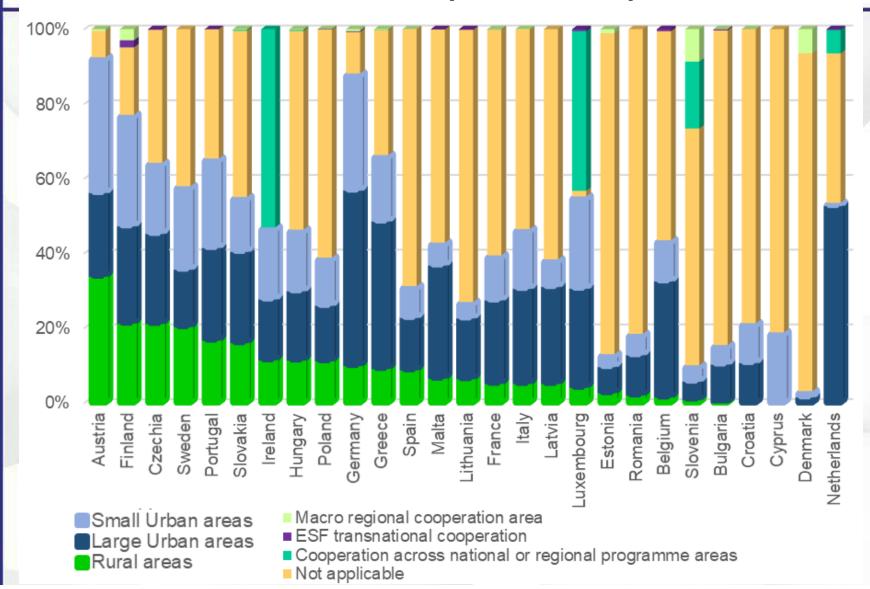
CP funding 2014-20, by type of territory (€bn)



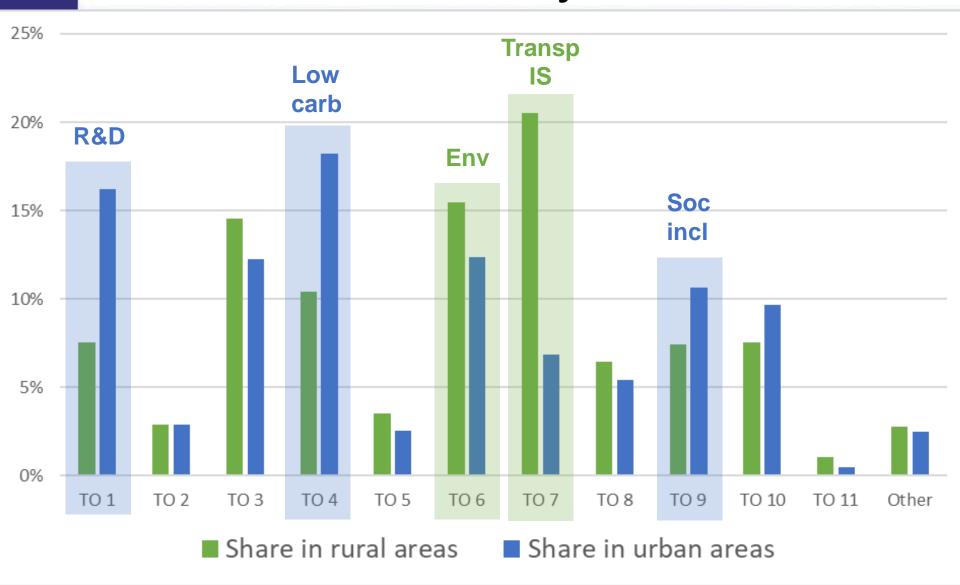
Rural
allocation
€45.6 billion
vs.
Urban
allocation
€165.5 billion

BUT: Over half (54%) is not assigned to any territory type

CP funding for rural areas 2014-20, by country



Allocation of CP funding to Thematic Objectives



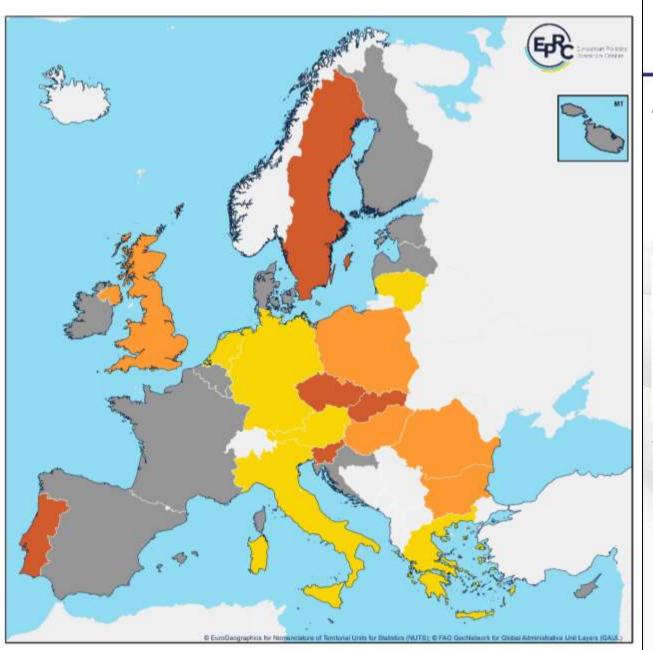
Intervention field	Commitments in rural areas (in € million)	Share of committed rural investments as % of the aggregate commitments in urban and rural areas
001 Generic productive investment in SMEs	4,349	33
034 Other reconstructed or improved road	2,788	57
022 Waste water treatment	2,458	30
013 Energy efficiency renovation of public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures	1,612	20
024 Railways (TEN-T Core)	1,600	76
087 Adapt to climate change & prevent & manage climate risks	1,577	31
029 TEN-T motorways & roads - comprehensive network	1,566	89
115 Support to early-childhood, primary & secondary education	1,356	28
067 SME business development, entrepreneurship & incubation	1,210	24
026 Other Railways	1,081	53
109 Active inclusion	1,022	(18)
085 Biodiversity, nature protection & green infrastructure	989	45
118 Strengthening vocational education & training	957	23
094 Protect, develop & promote public cultural assets	951	23

Source: Based on European Commission <u>data</u>, July 2020
Note 1: Significantly more, more, equal, less, significantly less in comparison to corresponding share in urban areas.

CP funding for rural areas – main messages

- 1. Allocation to urban areas is higher than for rural areas
- 2. Difference in thematic orientation: main rural themes are transport infrastructure, environmental measures, (SMEs)
- 3. Tendency to address accessibility and connectivity, less support for R&D and building on unique assets
- Financial implementation is more advanced in rural than in urban areas (at EU level and many MS)
- 5. Lack of evidence of effectiveness of Cohesion Policy in rural areas effects most visible in infrastructure and wider 'good governance'

Use of multi-Fund CLLD



4 types of countries in terms of use of CP Funds (ERDF, ESF):



Very regionalised in some cases: AT, DE, IT, NL, PL, UK

Use of ESI Funds by CLLD LAGs 2014-20

											EAFRD-					
Mono	Mono	EAFRD-	Mono	Mono	Mono	EAFRD-	EAFRD-	EMFF-	EMFF-	ERDF-	EMFF-	EAFRD-	EAFRD-	EMFF-		
EAFRD	EMFF	EMFF	ERDF	ESF	ETC	ERDF	ESF	ERDF	ESF	ESF	ERDF	EMFF-ESF	ERDF-ESF	ERDF-ESF	All 4	
69						8										77
32																32
25	9					4	6						29			73
54	14															68
4																4
						27							151			178
19	3	7														29
26	8															34
55	10															65
330	23															353
298	29												23			350
14	1	22		1			4			1		10				53
103										99						202
29	7															36
168	46	9				23										246
29		6														35
46	10	3		23												82
5																5
3																3
20			1													21
251	24	11		7						1			29		1	324
	7									57			24	5		93
239	16									37						292
						110										110
	EAFRD 69 32 25 54 4 19 26 55 330 298 14 103 29 168 29 46 5 3 20 251	EAFRD EMFF 69 32 25 9 54 14 4 3 19 3 26 8 55 10 330 23 298 29 14 1 103 2 29 7 168 46 29 46 10 5 3 20 251 24 7 7	EAFRD EMFF EMFF 69 32 54 14 4 19 3 26 8 55 10 330 23 298 29 14 1 22 103 29 7 168 46 9 29 6 46 10 3 5 3 20 251 24 11 7	EAFRD EMFF EMFF ERDF 69 32 32 33 34	EAFRD EMFF ERDF ESF 69 32 32 33 33 33 34	EAFRD EMFF EMFF ERDF ESF ETC 69 32 32 33 34	EAFRD EMFF EMFF ERDF ESF ETC ERDF 69 8 32 4	EAFRD EMFF EMFF ERDF ESF ETC ERDF ESF 69 8 8 32 4 6 25 9 4 6 4 6 54 14 4 7	EAFRD EMFF EMFF ERDF ESF ETC ERDF ESF ERDF 69 4 4 6<	EAFRD EMFF EMFF ERDF ESF ETC ERDF ESF ERDF ESF 69 4 4 4 6 8	EAFRO EMFF EMFF ERDF ESF ETC ERDF ESF E	Mono EAFRD EMFF EAFRD ERDF EMFF ERDF <td> Mono EAFRD</td> <td> Mono EAFRD</td> <td> Mono EAFRD Mono EMFF EAFRD- EMFF ESF ESF ESF ESF ESF ESF ESF ESF ENFF- ERDF EAFRD- EMFF-ESF EAFRD- ERDF-ESF ERDF-ERDF ERDF-ESF ERDF-ERDF-ERDF-ESF ERDF-ESF ESF ERDF-ESF ERDF-ESF </td> <td> Mono Mono EAFRD EMFF EMFT EMTT EMTT </td>	Mono EAFRD	Mono EAFRD	Mono EAFRD Mono EMFF EAFRD- EMFF ESF ESF ESF ESF ESF ESF ESF ESF ENFF- ERDF EAFRD- EMFF-ESF EAFRD- ERDF-ESF ERDF-ERDF ERDF-ESF ERDF-ERDF-ERDF-ESF ERDF-ESF ESF ERDF-ESF ERDF-ESF	Mono Mono EAFRD EMFF EMFT EMTT EMTT

Slovenia

Sweden

CBC AT-IT

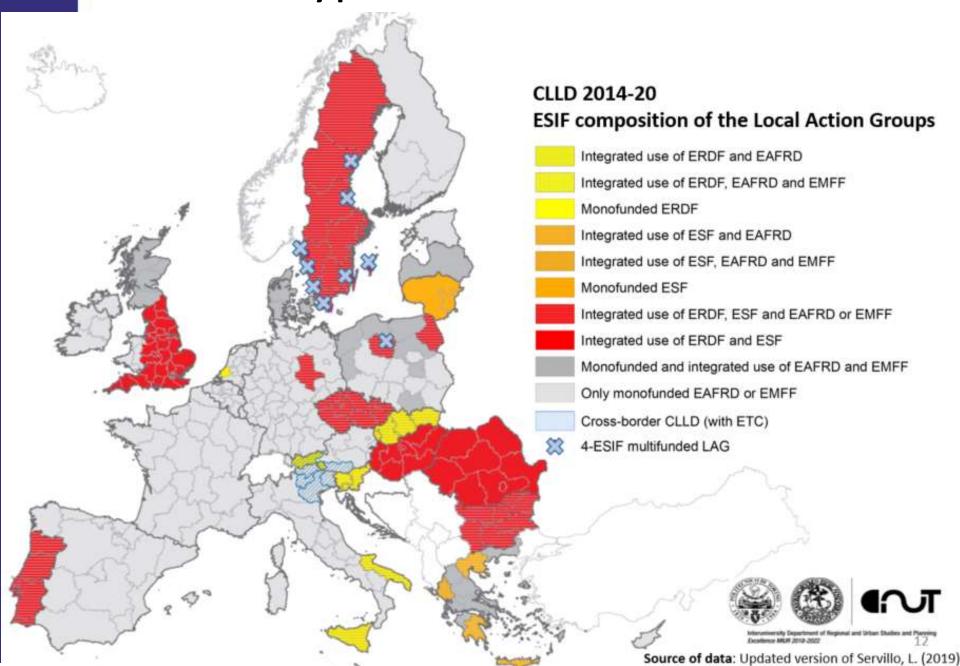
Spain

Use of ESI Funds by CLLD LAGs 2014-20

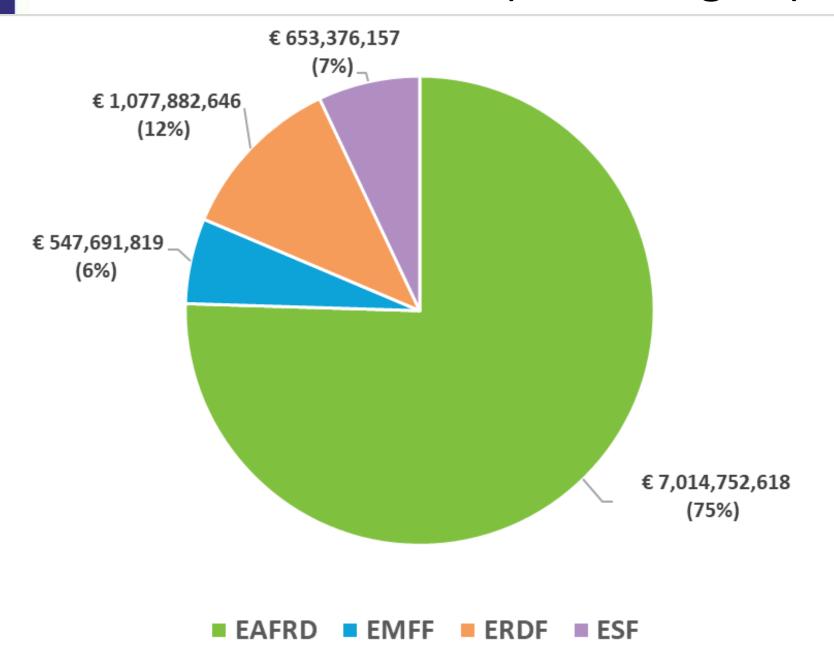
EAFRD-

												EAFRD-					
	Mono		EAFRD-				EAFRD-			EMFF-	ERDF-	EMFF-	EAFRD-	EAFRD-	EMFF-		
		EMFF	EMFF	ERDF	ESF	ETC		ESF	ERDF	ESF	ESF	ERDF	EMFF-ESF	ERDF-ESF	ERDF-ESF	All 4	
Austria	69						8										77
Belgium	32																32
Bulgaria	25	9					4	6						29			73
Croatia	54	14															68
Cyprus	4																4
Czechia							27							151			178
Out of 3318 LAGs: 2201 (66%) are traditional LEADER LAGs (EAFRD only) 56 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7																	
M	9 1	LAG	5 (8	ın s	we	aen,	, I II	POR	anu,) us	e all	4 enç	Jibie	runa	S		5 3
Netherlands	20			1													21
Poland	251	24	11		7						1			29		1	324
Portugal		7									57			24	5		93
Romania	239	16									37						292
Slovakia							110										110
Slovenia							33					4					37
Spain	251	41															292
Sweden	2	4					3	2					1	28		8	48
UK	129	11	8								24						172
CBC AT-IT						4											4
TOTAL	2201	263	66	1	31	4	208	12	0	O	219	4	11	284	5	9	3318

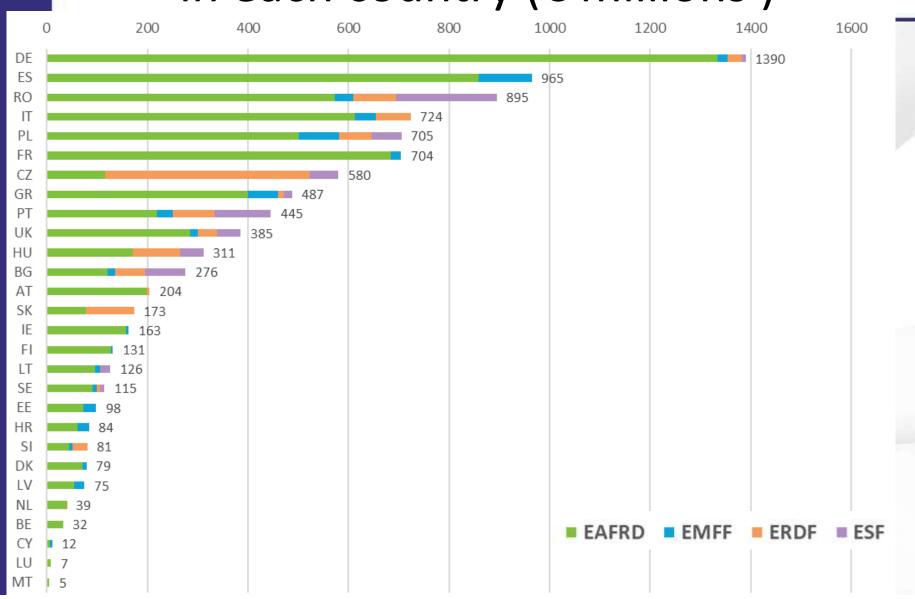
What type of CLLD and where?



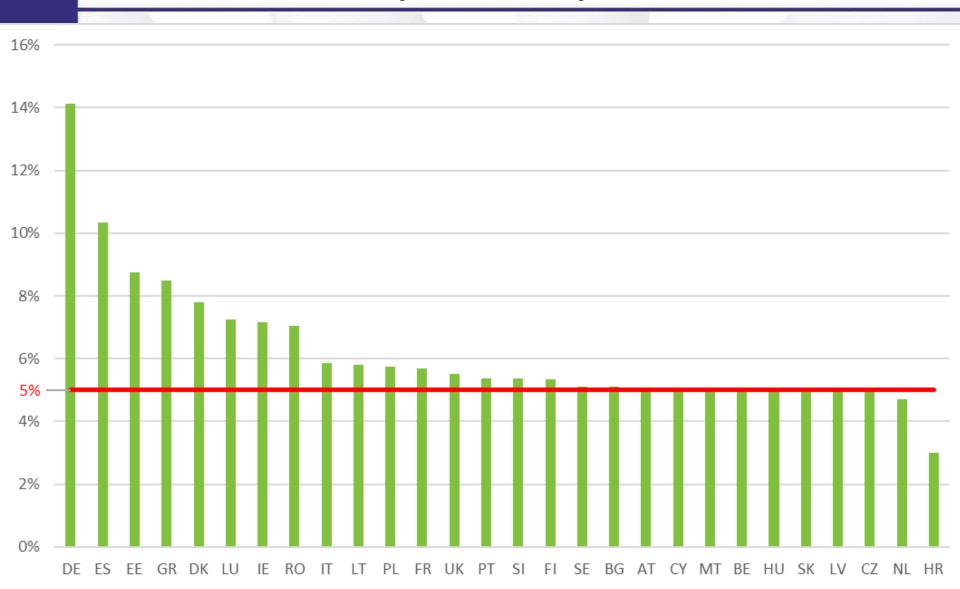
EU sources of CLLD (LAG budgets)



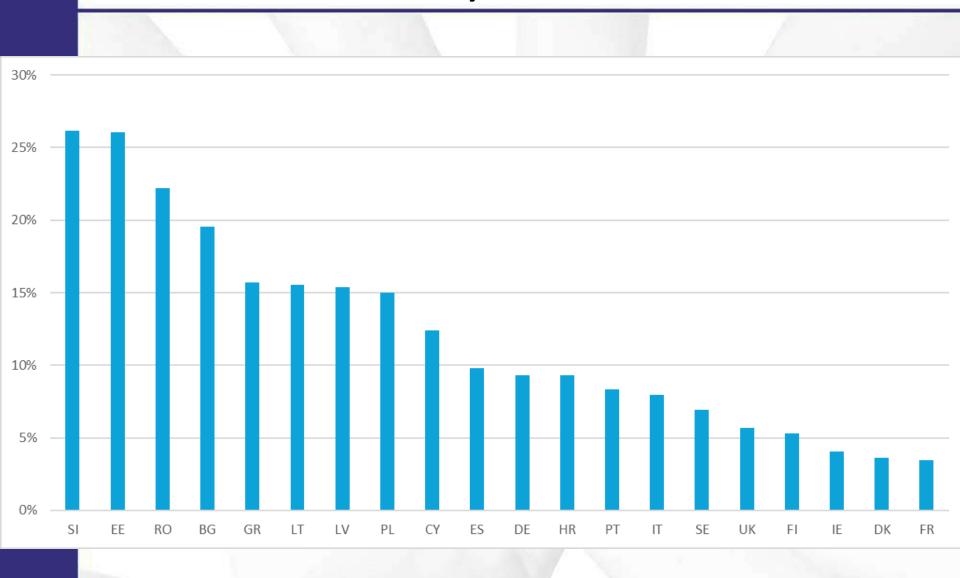
CLLD allocation by ESI Fund in each country (€ millions)



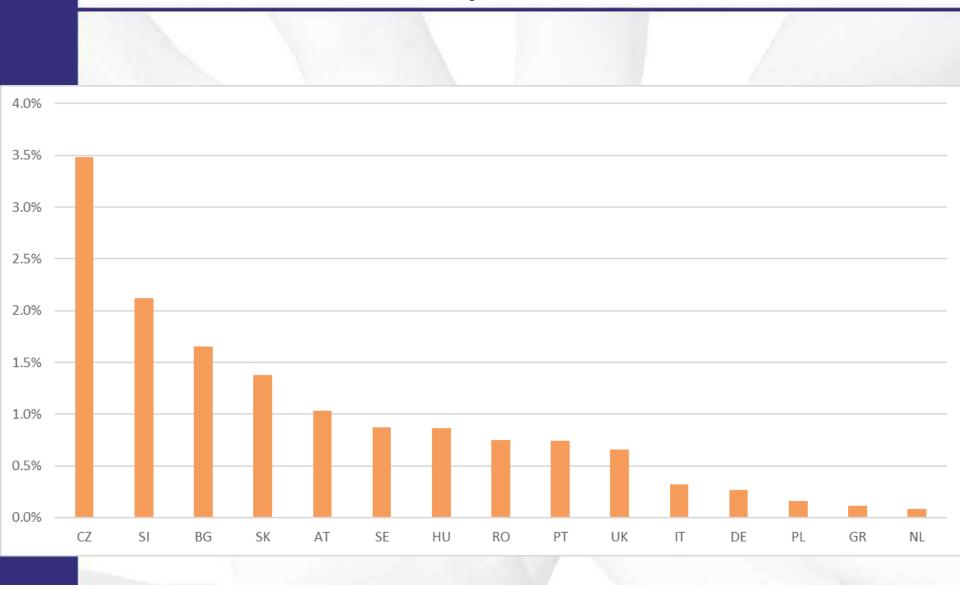
Share of CLLD (LEADER) allocation in EAFRD by country, 2014-20



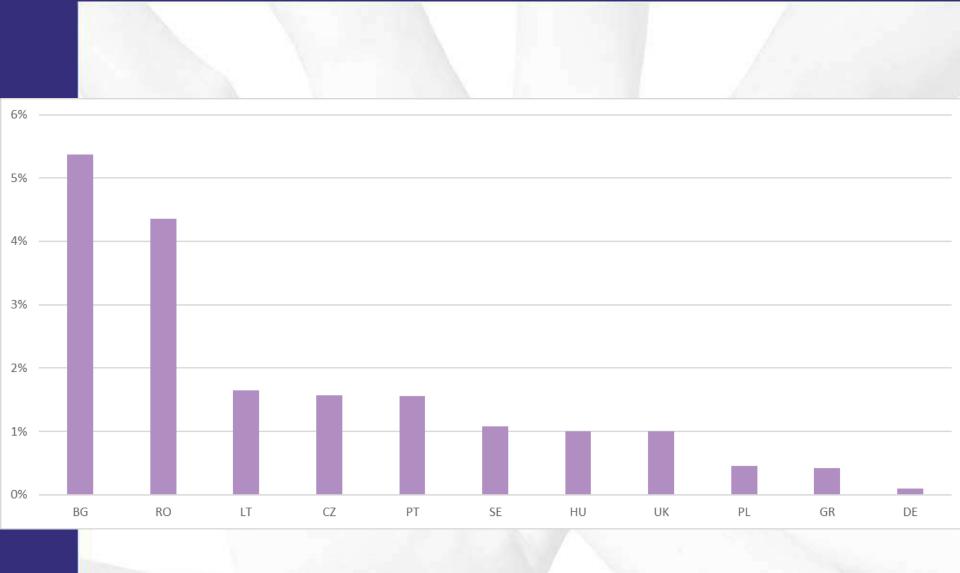
Share of CLLD allocation in EMFF by country, 2014-20



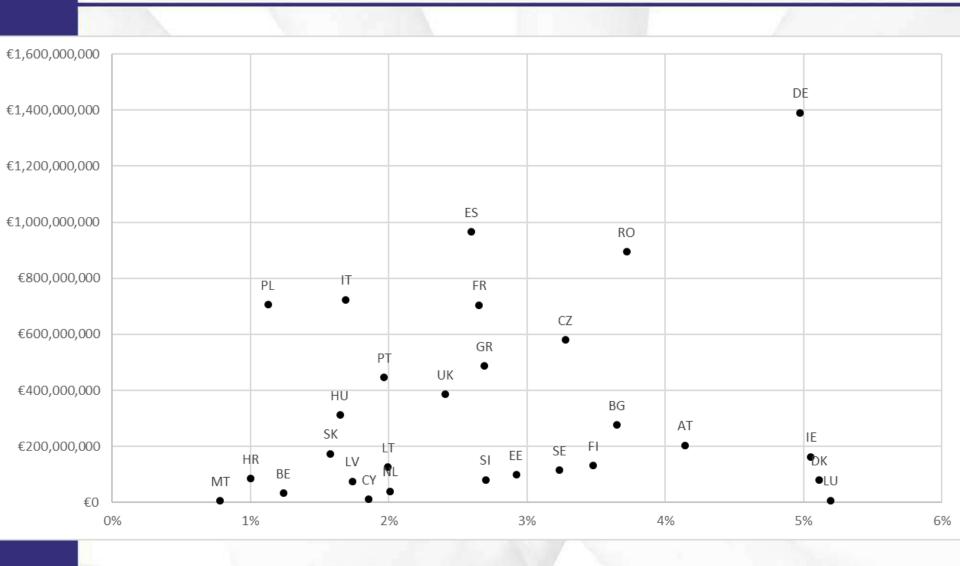
Share of CLLD allocation in ERDF by country, 2014-20



Share of CLLD allocation in ESF by country, 2014-20



Total CLLD funding vs. its share of eligible ESIF by country, 2014-20



Multi-Fund CLLD: some conclusions

- Mixed experiences: teething problems and delays but now implementation in full flow
- Compared to LEADER, multi-Fund CLLD...
 - ...enables a **genuine bottom-up approach** (broader range of eligible themes)
 - ...allows targeting of urban territories
 - ...increases synergies between different policy areas
 - ...brings **simplification** (for beneficiaries!) by providing a one-stop-shop for project applicants
 - ...allows capitalising on existing LEADER experience and use expertise coming in from other ESI Funds
 - ...increases the funding allocation for LAGs (!)

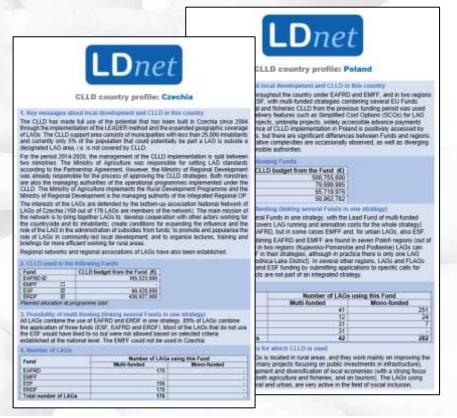
Outlook into 2021-27: main challenges

- Loss of integration (CPR, Partnership Agreement)
- Ensuring funding 5% allocation of EAFRD to CLLD/LEADER), but no equivalent for other ESI Funds
- Avoid 2014-20 delays stricter timetable for strategy approval
- Managing administrative effort for MAs and LAGs
- Overcome policy silos (rural/fisheries & Cohesion Policy)
 - CLLD is more than LEADER + €x
 - Avoid mentality of maintaining control over "own" funding/ESI Fund
- Move focus from the complexity of governance to the actual content and opportunities
- Ensure continuity between programme periods (limit change)
- Allow exchange of experiences EAFRD (ENRD), EMFF (FARNET), but ERDF/ESF...?

LDnet CLLD country overviews

- Published: AT, CZ, EE, PL, PT, SE, SI
- Under development: DE, FI, FR, GR, IT, LU, LV, NL, RO
- Volunteers welcome: BE, BG, CY, DK, ES, HU, IE, LT, MT, SK, UK





Thank you for your attention!





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