

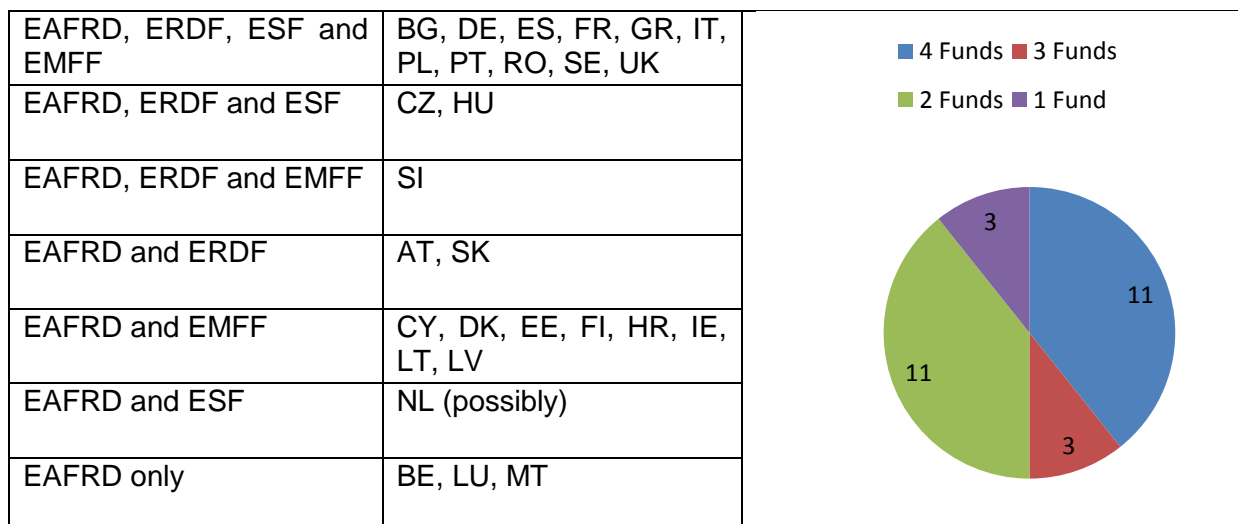
## How are EU Member States planning to use CLLD

### Community-Led Local Development: how are EU Member States planning to use it?

Community-Led Local Development (CLLD) can be applied in four European Structural and Investment Funds: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF). However, only in the EAFRD the use of CLLD – under the LEADER measure – is mandatory.

At the time of writing some of the programmes under these Funds are still pending approval, so it is too early for a complete overview of the use of CLLD by different Member States (MS). However, some information has been collected by the Contact Point of the European Network for Rural Development (ENRD) mainly from the screening of Partnership Agreements and responses received from Managing Authorities and National Rural Networks. Below is a summary of this analysis:

(1) Only three MS limit their application of CLLD to the mandatory minimum, i.e. to the EAFRD (Belgium, Luxembourg and Malta). The remaining 25 MS plan to use CLLD in at least two Funds. Of these, eleven MS (Bulgaria, Germany, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and UK) are planning to use CLLD in all the 4 Funds (at least in some regions), and a further three (Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia) in three of the Funds, as shown below in Fig. 1.



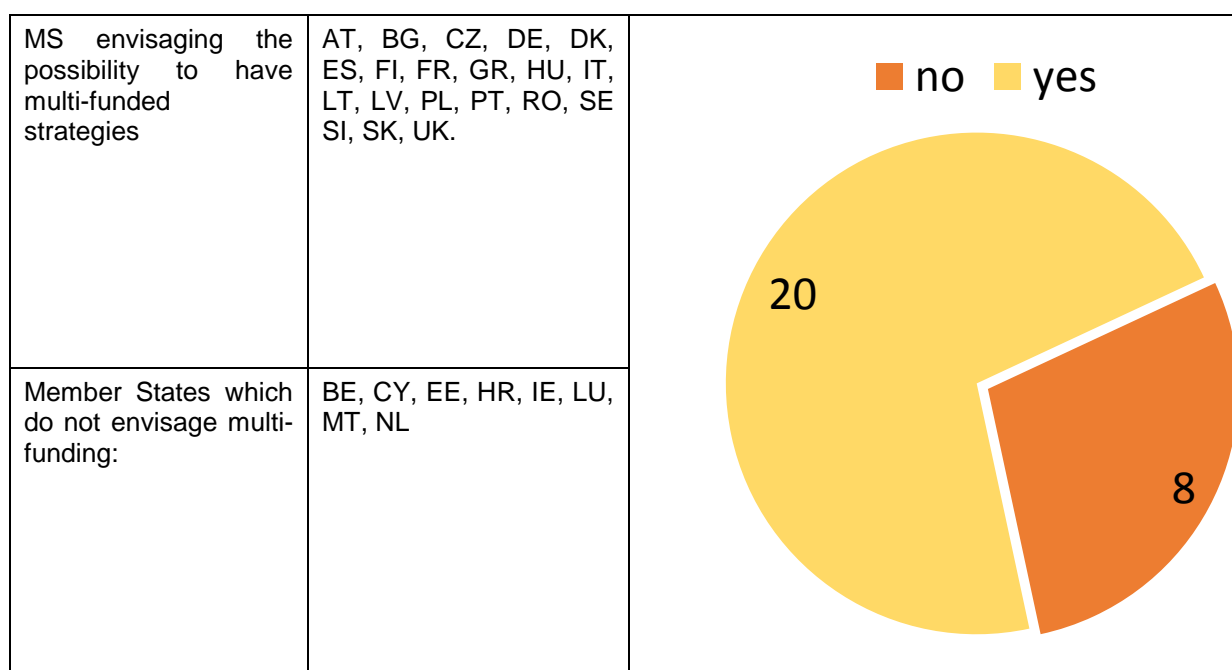
**Fig. 1. Member States envisaging to apply CLLD in different ESI Funds**

(2) The fact that CLLD can be applied in several Funds at Member State level does not automatically mean that the local communities will be able to benefit from several Funds for its strategy: for instance, Estonia, Croatia and Ireland envisage CLLD in both EAFRD and the EMFF, but do not allow these two Funds to be combined within a single strategy, so rural and fisheries CLLD areas will have to be separate. Some MS leave their local actors the option whether they would have an integrated strategy using both EAFRD and EMFF or there would be a separate LAG and FLAG, each with its own funding (and partly covering

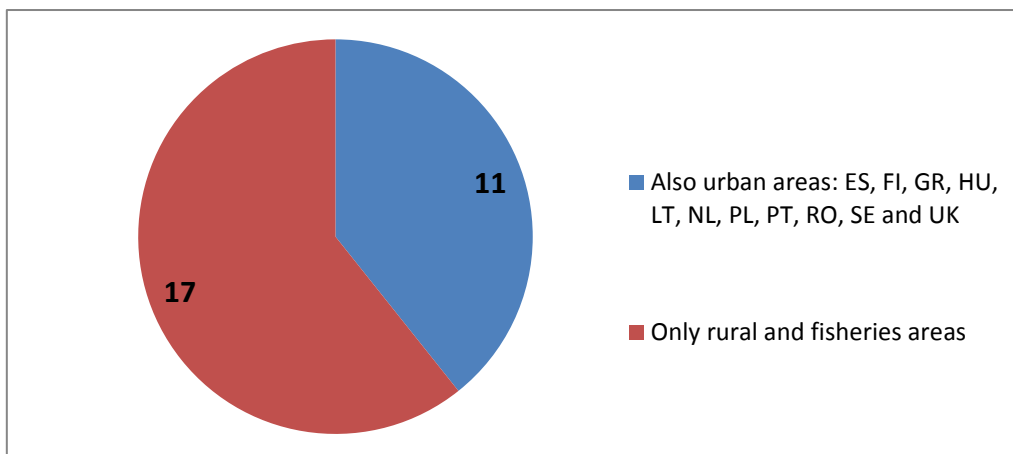
the same area). See Fig. 2 below for more information on how different MS approach multi-funding, i.e. combining different Funds within the same local strategy.

However, it should be kept in mind that allowing multi-funding in a Partnership Agreement does not necessarily mean that this possibility will be used in practice. Many MS leave this decision to the regional authorities (and in some countries, such as Austria, Germany, Poland, Italy, it seems that relatively few regions plan to take this opportunity), and even if the regional authorities allow this, the local actors may still decide to apply only for one Fund. Thus the picture below is **not an indication of where in Europe we will actually have multi-funded CLLD strategies at the local level.**

**Fig. 2. Member States allowing multi-funded strategies (in one or more regions)**



(3) A significant number of MS plan to apply CLLD in those areas where experience with this bottom-up approach already exists, i.e. in rural and fisheries areas. However, a small number of MS intends to open this possibility also for urban areas, where there is relatively less experience with CLLD; see Fig. 3 below.



**Fig. 3. Member States allowing CLLD also in urban areas**

(4) The amount of funding available for CLLD varies greatly between MS. It is also interesting to note that while in most MS the EAFRD represents the highest amount – which is natural taking into account the experience and importance of Leader in many regions – in some MS very significant amounts have been allocated to CLLD from ERDF (e.g. Czech Republic, Bulgaria), ESF (Romania, Portugal) or EMFF (Spain).

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