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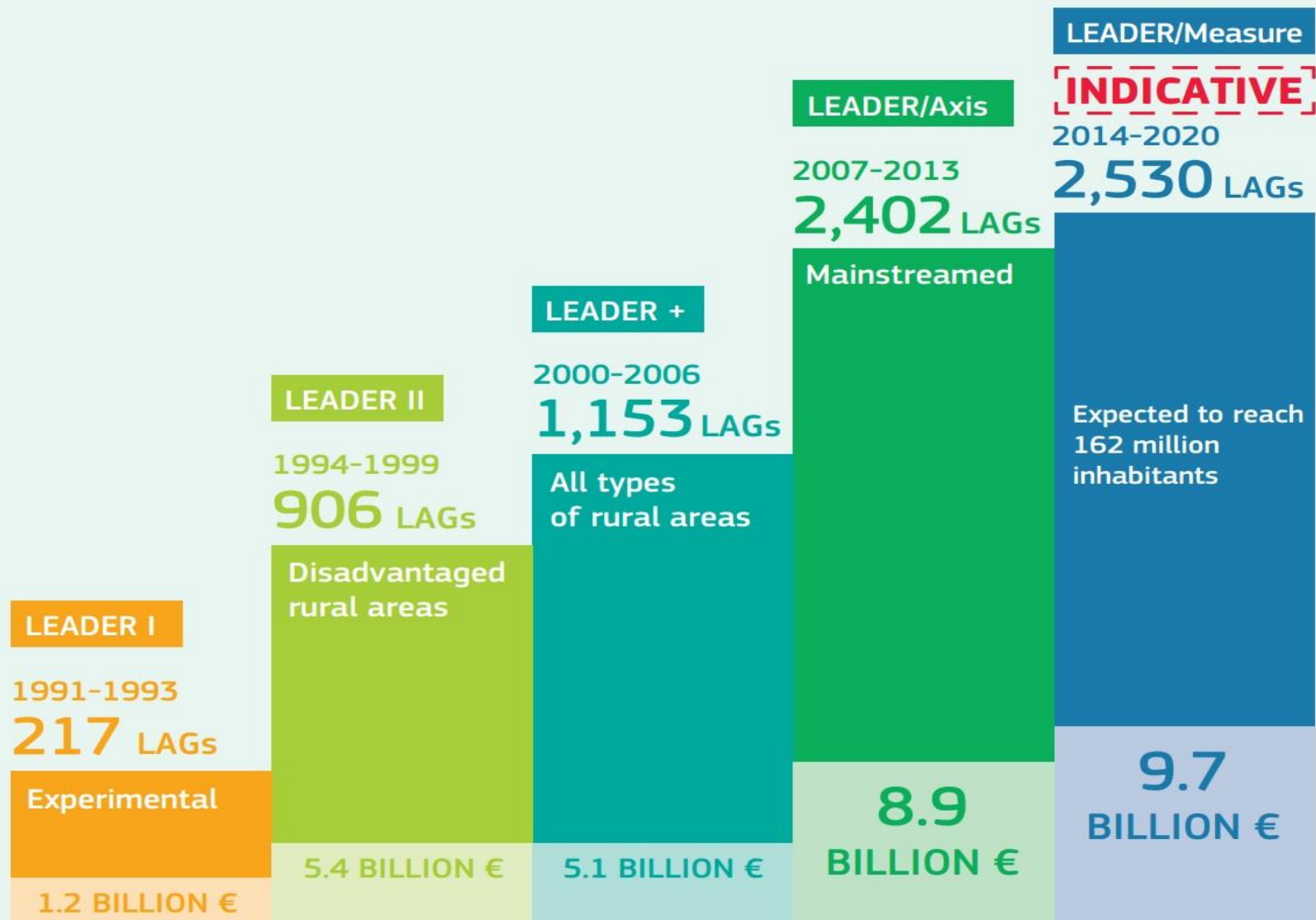


Best Practice in CLLD using ERDF and ESF

As part of the ROAD-project within the European Rural
Parliament (ERP), within the theme:
“LEADER/CLLD for citizens and for the European Union”



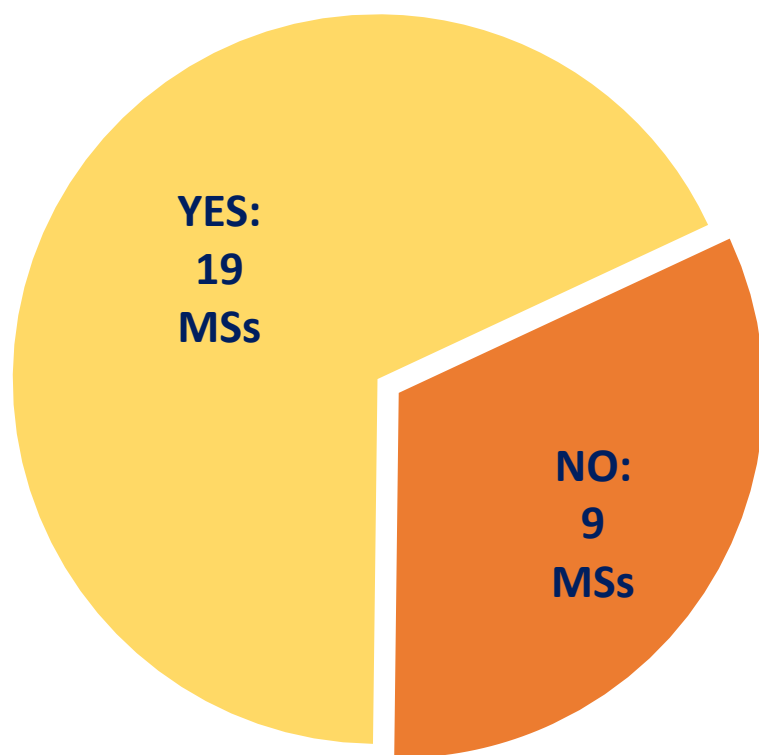
LEADER evolution



LEADER method



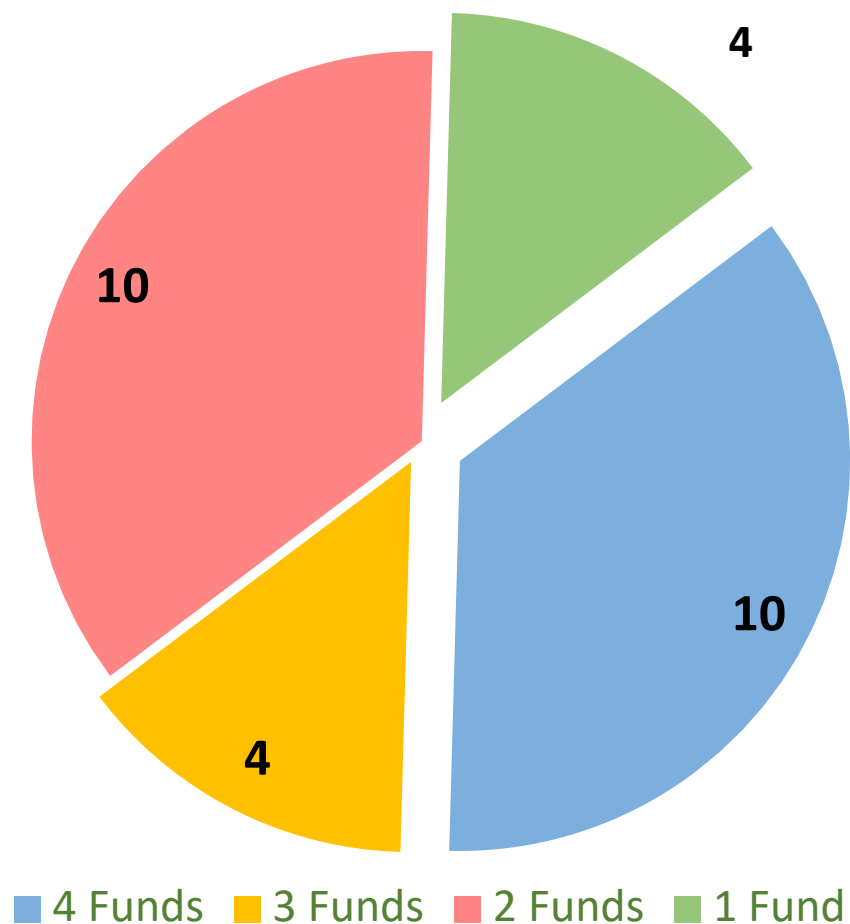
MS planning to support multi-funded strategies



Multifunding:	MS
ALLOWED	AT, BG, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GR, HU IT, LT, LV, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK and UK
NOT ALLOWED	BE, CY, EE, HR, IE, LU, MT NL and RO

Source: ENRD CP - Screening of 28 approved Partnership Agreements and sample of 26 RDPs

ESI Funds used to support LEADER/CLLD



Category	MS	
	Multi-fund	Mono-fund
EAFRD, ERDF, ESF & EMFF	BG, DE, ES, FR, GR, IT, PL, PT, SE, UK	
EAFRD, ERDF & ESF	CZ, HU	
EAFRD, ERDF & EMFF	SI	
EAFRD, EMFF & ESF	LT	
EAFRD & EMFF	CY, DK, FI, LV	EE, HR, IE, RO
EAFRD & ERDF	AT, SK	
Only EAFRD		BE, LU, NL, MT

Project within the European Rural Parliament

This Survey was conducted by ELARD, within the theme “**LEADER/CLLD for citizens and for the European Union**” as a part of the ROAD-project within the European Rural Parliament (ERP).

The purpose of the ***theme*** is:

- To identify case studies in the Member States to demonstrate the added value of usage of ESF and ERDF via LEADER approach;
- To identify case studies and implementation models in the Member States to show the contribution of LEADER/CLLD to good governance, social innovation, smart villages, capacity building, innovation practice, etc. on local level;
- To identify and promote good practice related to Simplified Cost Option models usages in Member States;
- To conclude and declare suggestions to how LEADER/CLLD can strengthen the connection between European Union and citizens at local level via integrated local development and well managed usage of different ESI Funds.

The method

The Survey was sent out to all ELARD-members, asking them to share their good-practices within the ERDF and ESF.

Three reminders, and written answers from:

- Austria, Tirol
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Poland
- Sweden

Some countries orally stated that they do not have any good examples, when the LEADER-method is not being used for these funds

Total of:

- 23 good-practice in ERDF
- 16 good practice in ESF

Examples of ERDF-projects



In our best projects funded by ERDF:

- The main theme is **business development**, which is either measured through newly started businesses or increased turnover

Business development is mainly achieved through:

- **building cooperation networks** – which is the case in almost all ERDF-project best practices. This is also stated as the LEADER-added value, which promotes good governance
- **capacity building**
- activities for **good governance** on local level
- integrating already known **innovation practice** into the own areas
- **Investment** directly into the **businesses**

In our best projects funded by ERDF:

- The cost for the projects is very small taking into consideration the **benefits that are realized** through the projects
- The projects seem to be **sustainable** over time, since the **local actors are the project owners**, who will manage the result.
- Other reoccurring themes were:
 - **Climate change**, adapting to/mitigation (Kaunergrat integration, Photovoltaics plant at company Grisseemann, mobility contact person)
 - **Sport, health and outdoor-activity** (Alpine sports center Wipptal, Fjällbacka activity center, Destination Söderåsen)
 - **Creating urban-rural linkages** like Falkenberg fooddays
 - **Local production and marketing**, as in f.e. Bulgarian and Croatian examples

Examples of ESF-projects



In our best projects funded by ESF:

- The main theme is **integration into work** for people that are not on the working market

This is mainly achieved through:

- Providing the target group with an **enlarged local network**. This helps the target individuals to learn new skills and find potential employers. **Networking is a specific LEADER-feature**. This networking takes place in all good-practice projects funded by ESF.
- **Capacity building for the target group**, e.g. language training, on-the-job training, but also training for new skills

In addition, people outside the working age (younger and elder) are in some cases also supported through ESF-funded projects

Conclusions:

The main features of the LEADER-approach that was seen as crucial for the success in the good practice projects were:

- **Networking**: in all projects from both funds, this was the main success factor of the projects
- **Multisectoral and integrated approach** was also seen in all good practices, since it help businesses grow and make integration possible
- **LAGs making the right decisions** through the right competences was often stated as a succesfactor of the LEADER-approach.
- **The local development strategies are bridging the local needs** to the overall **EU 2020 strategy** and the concrete aims of each fund

Conclusions:

- Our LAGs have very well understood what the purpose of the ERDF and ESF is, since the good practice that are being provided from LAGs themselves are well **fitted to the overall objectives of the funds**.
- The LEADER-method has been successful for 25 years and is now also starting to be so with the Community Led Local Development providing **good governance, social innovation, smart villages initiatives**, as well as **capacity building** and **innovation practice** to **all kinds of territories** within the European Union.
- LEADER/CLLD can **strengthen the connection between European Union and citizens** at local level via integrated local development and well managed usage of different ESI Funds, provided that that there is **enough funding and ressources**, as well as **sufficient simplification** for the beneficiaries.

Thank you!

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