

Common, practical LDS planning guidance:


CLLD PLANNING MAP

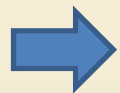
Géza D. Gelencsér

Koppányvölgye LAG
Hungarian Rural Association

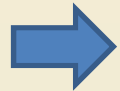
2014-2020 principles to be taken into consideration in LDS planning

shift to the new paradigm 

 **sustainability** in ecological and social terms:



„greener” objectives;

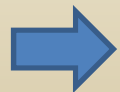


broadening the use of CLLD;

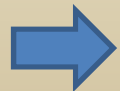
enhance implementation efficiency:



assist complex approaches – CSF – multi-funding;



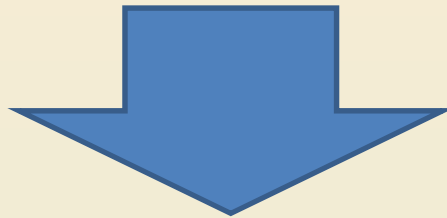
one development strategy (LDS) for each area;



simplification;

Expectations for the 2014-2020 LDS

- broad range (*multi-sectoral scope*) ;
- higher quality;
- comparable and measurable (selection, monitoring, evaluation);
- based on SWOT analysis and participatory planning processes.



therefore, LDS planning guidance should:

- be easy to follow and practical;
- help providing a comparable baseline analysis;
- be based on SMART categories and objectives;
- indicate participatory planning methods.



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HOW WILL CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY COME TOGETHER IN ONE LDS?
CAN A MUNICIPALITY LEADER OF A SMALL VILLAGE BE A PROFESSIONAL REGIONAL PLANNER UNDERSTANDING ALL POLICY PRIORITIES?
IF SIMPLIFICATION IS A GOAL, SHOULD NOT AN LDS BE SIMPLE?
HOW CAN WE COMPARE AN LDS FROM LAPLAND AND ILE DE FRANCE?

A common practical planning guidance should be developed for Community-Led Local Development (CLLD) working under the 2014-2020 Common Strategic Framework

Therefore NRN created a team working on taking: **...THE BASIC STEP: PREPARING A COMMON ANALYTICAL BASE: THE CLLD PLANNING MAP**

DIMENSION	LEVEL OF DATA SOURCE	PLANNING QUESTION	EXPLANATORY NOTES	FREQUENCY OF MEASURING	TIME SPAN	RELATED INDICATOR	RELATED POLICY PRIORITIES			
							EU 2020 goals	CSF thematic objectives	CAP general objectives	Pillar II. priorities
Economic	settlement	commuting labour force by sector	potential labour force to be involved in local development	annual	T-5 years	net migration rate	inclusive growth	employment and labour mobility	balanced territorial development	6. promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and ...
Economic	settlement	brownfield sites and other unused real estates (e.g. airport, castle, farm buildings, etc.)	as potential bases of local economic development.	one-off	T	Gross number of jobs created Increase in non agricultural gross value added	sustainable growth	employment and labour mobility	balanced territorial development	6. promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and ...
Environmental	settlement	illegal waste deponation (m3)	municipal waste placed in the outskirts of the municipality	one-off	T	level of contamination	sustainable growth	Environment and resource efficiency	Sustainable management of natural resources and climate action	5. Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate...
Environmental	settlement	presence of invasive plant species (% of the outskirts)	spreading of such species (Asclepias, Alianthus, Solidago, etc) shows deterioration of natural habitats	one-off	T	biodiversity loss	sustainable growth	Environment and resource efficiency	Sustainable management of natural resources and climate action	4. Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry
Social	central statistics	life expectancy of men at birth	strong correlation with poverty	Annual	T-5	level of poverty	inclusive growth	social inclusion and combating poverty	balanced territorial development	6. promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and ...

...a taxative list of planning (SMART) categories/questions with aggregated indicators and references to related policy priorities...

...these can be fed into the SWOT ANALYSIS...

...SWOT can be followed by determining related local actions & indicators...
 ...by the help of selected PARTICIPATIVE PLANNING methods...
 ...assisted by a MENTORING SERVICE provided by NRN...



Structure of the CLLD Planning Map

COMPARABLE BASELINE REFERENCES: a *taxative* list of (SMART) planning questions, indicating:

- **Dimension** (Economy, Society, Environment)
- **Subsections** (proposed thematic groupings)
- **Level of information source** (central stat./settlement)
- **Explanatory notes**
- **SWOT** references (how can answers be fed into the analysis)
- **Frequency and time span of measuring** (one-off, etc)
- **Related indicator** (related aggregated indicators)
- **Related policy priorities** (EU 2020 Strategy, CSF, CAP)



Special expertise (e.g. for topics like climate, etc) should be made available in the data collection phase by MA/NRN

Supplementary tools

- Proposed list of local stakeholders for each thematic groups (e.g.: for renewal energy thematic group: municipalities, foresters, farmers, SMEs, environment authorities and NGOs, etc);
- Guidance on the participatory planning methods to be used (**minimum scenarios** for preparing the SWOT analysis and defining objectives and actions);



MENTORING

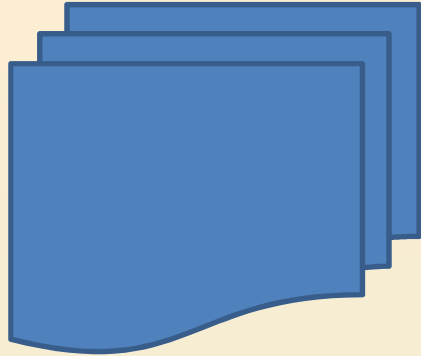
should be provided by MA, NRN

CLLD Planning MAP examples (ENVIRONMENT)

(settlement level questions)

Subsection (thematic groups)	Planning question	Explanatory notes	SWOT reference
sustainable management of natural resources	exposure to soil deterioration in % of the cultivated area	land exposed to erosion / deflation (steeper than 12%, loose soil structure, used for plant cultures not providing full coverage)	W: high % O: promoting plant cultures with full year coverage (perennials); raising awareness
pollution and protection	length of surface waterflows with direct sewage inlets and/or exposed to diffuse intake of agrochemicals	length of channels, creeks, rivers in the area of the settlement with treated/untreated sewage inlets or direct contact (stormwater ditches, edges, etc) with arable land without buffer zones (see Water Framework Directive)	W/T: contribution to the damage of water (sea) ecosystems O: creating buffer zones (biodiversity and landscape improvements)
renewable energy	% of local agricultural and forestry biomass used for energy production and the proportion (%) of local usage	% of annually produced forestry and agricultural products (timber, crops, etc) and byproducts (thinwood, straw, stems, cuttings, etc) used for energy production	W: low % utilized, low % used locally O: use biomass based technology, promote local usage

SWOT „EASE”



Separate matrices for analysing:

E conomic,

A gricultural,

S ocial,

E nvironmental aspects.

SWOT-„EASE” example: ENVIRONMENT

Subsections:

1. Sustainable management of natural resources (esp.: soil, water, biodiversity)
2. Pollution and protection
3. Renewable energy

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dense structure of surface waterflows; - small wetland habitats / surviving rare species; 	<p>1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - severe soil erosion on hilly slopes; - lack of water retention (quick runoff); - decreasing and fragmented habitats;
<p>2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no industrial emissions; 	<p>2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high level of NP levels (from agriculture) in surface waters;
<p>3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 % of the forest thinwood is used for wood chips; - small (18m) geothermic gradient; 	<p>3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - thinwood is processed and sold by an outside investor – lack of local production and use; - mainly fossil fuels are used to heat public institutions and households; - low level of solar, wind and geothermal

SWOT-„EASE” example: ENVIRONMENT

Subsections:

1. Sustainable management of natural resources (esp.: soil, water, biodiversity)
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3. Renewable energy

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1. - promoting perennial plant cultures (plantations, grassland or alfalfa) on slopes;	1. - further biodiversity loss and extinction of rare local species;
2. - creating buffer zones (plants, reservoirs): they can serve as habitats, landscape improvement, recreational capacities;	2. - without actions level of N/P (from agriculture) in surface waters will decrease – damaging sea ecosystems;
3. - increase the use of forest thinwood for wood chips; - change the heating systems of public institutions to renewable (wood chip burners, geothermic boilers);	3. - outside investors will utilize 100% of the local biomass resources;

COMMENTS WELCOMED

villasalvia@gmail.com