

# **Common practical LDS planning guidance:**

## **CLLD PLANNING MAP**

Géza D. Gelencsér

Vox Vallis Development Association  
Koppányvölgye LAG

QUO VADIS LEADER? 5th June 2012. Budapest

# Basic bilingual glossary

CLLD community-led local development  
(közösségi alapú helyi tervezés)

LDS local development strategy  
(helyi vidékfejlesztési stratégia - HVS)


CSF common strategic framework  
(közös stratégiai keret – KSK)


Multi-funding több alapból történő finanszírozás

# 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:**

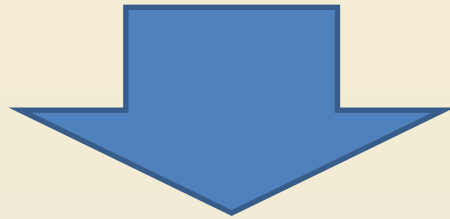
 assist complex approaches – multi-funding from CSF;

 one development strategy (LDS) for each area;

 simplification (common rules, simplified costs);

# Expectations for the 2014-2020 LDS

- integrated, 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.

# Who is going to do the LDS planning?

The **LAG staff** with local stakeholders?

Do they have **sufficient competences** in all relevant fields?

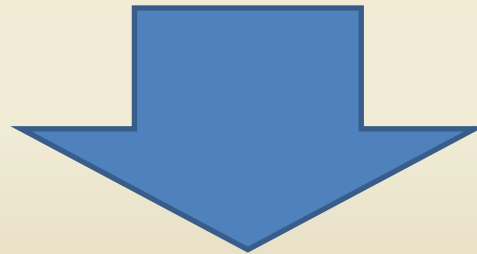
Can we expect quality strategies efficiently answering local needs?

# How will they start planning?

First step: analysis of the **local needs**

Usual „routine“: actualizing former analyses, reports

Certain topics usually remain „beyond the scope“



**How can this process be diverted towards a systematized and comprehensive planning?**



Magyar  
Nemzeti  
Vidéki  
Hálózat

www.mnvh.eu

**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 QUESTIONS	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, service sector	potential for 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	tourist facilities and other unusual facilities (e.g. airport, cafe, farm buildings, etc.)	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 contamination (ms)	municipal waste management plans 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)	presence of such species (e.g. Solidago, Alhambra, Alhambra, 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 ...

**POSTER DISPLAYED AT THE LEADER EVENT**

...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...

# 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

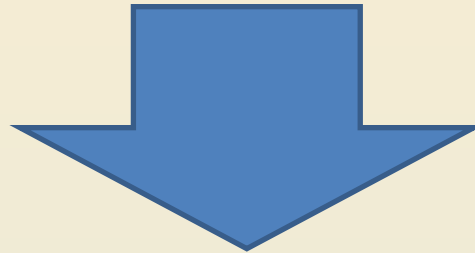
Therefore NRN created a team working on taking: **...THE BASIC STEP: PREPARING A COMMON ANALYTICAL BASE: THE CLLD PLANNING MAP**

EXPLANATORY NOTES	FREQUENCY OF MEASURING	TIME SPAN	RELATED INDICATOR	RELATED POLICY PRIORITIES			
				EU 2020 goals	CSF thematic objectives	CAP general objectives	Pillar II. priorities
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 ...
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 ...
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...
spreading of such species (Asclepias, Alhanthus, 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
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 ...



# What is the CLLD Planning Map and how can it help?

A ***taxative*** list of (mostly) SMART planning questions  
(*Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timebound*)  
in all relevant dimensions



to help creating:

A COMPARABLE ANALYTICAL BASE

&

COMMON BASELINE REFERENCES

# Detailed structure & content of the CLLD Planning Map

## ➤ **Thematic cluster:**

- dimensions (economic, social, environmental)
- subsections (= proposed thematic groups for planning)

## ➤ **Planning questions with:**

- level of information source (central stat./settlement)
- explanatory notes (clarification on terms, units of measurement)
- SWOT references (how can answers be fed into the analysis)
- frequency / time span of measuring (one-off, monthly, etc)
- indicators (related aggregated indicators, if any)

# Detailed structure & content of the CLLD Planning Map



## Policy „interface“:

- indication of the closely related policy priorities:

EU 2020 Strategy

CSF Thematic Objectives

CAP General Objectives

Pillar II. Priorities

ESF objectives and priorities

ERDF objectives and priorities



***Special expertise (e.g. for topics like climate, etc) should be made available by MA/NRN for this stage***

# Supplementary tools

- Proposed listing of relevant local stakeholders for each thematic groups;  
(e.g.: 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 (ECONOMY)

(settlement level questions)

Subsection (thematic groups)	Planning question	Explanatory notes	SWOT reference
Food sector	External products and services used by local entities which could be substituted locally	Agricultural, industrial products and services used by local inhabitants, entrepreneurs and public sector which could be produced or provided using local resources in the settlement and in the LAG area	W: majority of products and services used locally come from outside the settlement or LAG area O: develop related local production and servicing capacities
Infrastructure	Local financial infrastructure	Is there a bank or savings coop, post office, ATM in the settlement?	W: lack of such infrastructure is hindering entrepreneurship O: improve access to financial infrastructure
Infrastructure	Local brownfield or other unused physical infrastructure	Capacities (ha, sqm) and description of brownfield or other unused, sizeable local infrastructural capacities (sites, buildings, linear or trade infrastructure, etc)	S: significant capacities O: renovation, reconstruction, conversion to develop infrastructure for SMEs

# CLLD Planning MAP examples (ENVIRONMENT)

(settlement level questions)

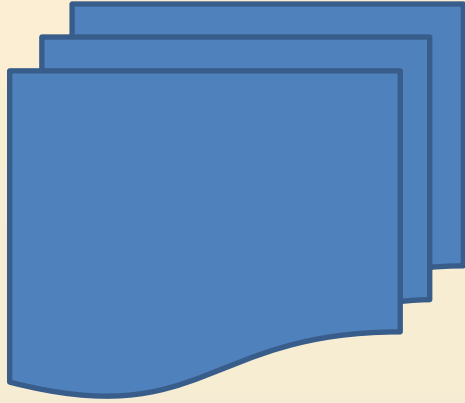
Subsection (thematic groups)	Planning question	Explanatory notes	SWOT reference
sustainable management of natural resources	exposure to soil deterioration in % of the cultivated area	land exposed to erosion / deflation (steeper than 12%, loose soil structure, plant cultures not providing full coverage, like grass, alfalfa, etc)	W: high % O: promoting plant cultures with full year coverage (perennials); raising awareness
pollution and protection	length of surface waterflows with direct sewage inlets 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 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

# CLLD Planning MAP examples (SOCIAL)

(subregional and settlement level questions)

Subsection (thematic groups)	Planning question	Explanatory notes	SWOT reference
Poverty	Life expectancy of men at birth	Calculated in years for the closest subregional level, preferably not earlier than 5 years	W: lower than national average O: analysis of reasons, improving social & health services, prevention
Quality of life	Local community space per inhabitant	square meters per inhabitant of interiors (culture houses, school gymnasiums, pubs, etc, where local inhabitants can socialize) open for the local community in weekdays and weekends in at least 50 hours per week	W: lower than 0,5 sqm/capita for settlements under 1000 (0,3 for 500); O: creating new community interiors, buildings
Quality of life	Extracurricular training opportunities in the local primary school	Thematics and number of hours per week	W: lower than 8 hours, low diversity (0-3 kinds) O: develop extracurricular training services

# SWOT „EASE”



Separate matrices for analysing:

**E** conomic,

**A** gricultural,

**S** ocial,

**E** nvironmental aspects.



# SWOT-„EASE” example: ENVIRONMENT

## Subsections (thematic groups):

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

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

# SWOT-„EASE” example: ENVIRONMENT

## Subsections (thematic groups):

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

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-promoting perennial plant cultures (plantations, grassland or alfalfa) on slopes;</li><li>- aiming retention in water management;</li><li>- irrigation, fire prevention;</li></ul>	<b>1. NATURAL RESOURCES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-further biodiversity loss and extinction of rare local species;</li><li>- more frequent draughts / fires in vegetative season;</li></ul>
<b>2. POLLUTION &amp; PROTECTION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- creating buffer zones (plants, reservoirs): they can serve as habitats, landscape improvement, recreational capacities;</li></ul>	<b>2. POLLUTION &amp; PROTECTION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- level of agrochemicals (NP and pesticides) in surface waters will not decrease – further damage of sea ecosystems;</li></ul>
<b>3. RENEWABLE ENERGY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- increase the use of forest thinwood for wood chips;</li><li>- change the heating systems of public institutions to renewable (wood chip burners, geothermic boilers);</li></ul>	<b>3. RENEWABLE ENERGY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- outside investors will utilize 100% of the local annual biomass resources;</li></ul>

# Leader Subcommitte meeting and CLLD workshop (Brussels, 31.05. - 01.06.2012.)

Some relevant remarks:

- „LDS CONTENT NEEDS TO BE SPECIFIED MORE CLEARLY”
- „LINKING LDS DESIGN AND MONITORING/EVALUATION IN AN EFFECTIVE WAY IS A PRIORITY”
- „THERE SHOULD BE A GOOD ANALYSIS OF THE LOCAL NEEDS”

**The CLLD Planning Map needs further reconciliation to develop broader consensus!**

**COMMENTS WELCOMED:**

**voxvallis@voxvallis.t-online.hu**

