

Module 2

STRUCTURAL and ORGANISATIONAL SYSTEMS

Communities Structural context Stakeholders

Key Questions:

- Why communities are important for fostering social coherence
- Which instruments are used for identifying communities

Importance of communities in CLD processes

- Grouping common interests and needs
- Making a collective visible
- Maximizing limited resources
- Involving different talents, resources, skills, ..
- Realizing participation/democracy
- Critical mass for activities
- Creating partnerships
- Ensuring sustainability

Approaches

- Active involvement: Not working for but **with** people
- Steered top down (framework) and bottom up approaches (empowerment)
- Participatory approach – influencing the process

Attention: Communities are changing all the time, they are not fixed

Community Development

... is an outcome

... is a process

As an outcome, community development is a realization of this participatory effort. That is, community-development-as-outcome is embodied in the enhanced will or ability of residents to undertake collective action and/or in locally desired improvements to community quality of life (Dorius, 2011)

As a process, it is a "participatory effort to mobilize community assets that increases the capacity of residents to improve their quality of life" (Green&Haines, 2016).

http://de.slideshare.net/joelknitzberg/community-education-defined?next_slideshow=1

Tools for identifying communities

- Assess local context
- Participatory mapping
- Social networking analyses
- Stakeholder analyses
- Positive deviance approach
- Press/media analyses
- Questioning multipliers/stakeholders

The role of communities in education:

- Community-initiated
- Community-implemented
- Community-inspired
- Community-involved

Stakeholder Analysis

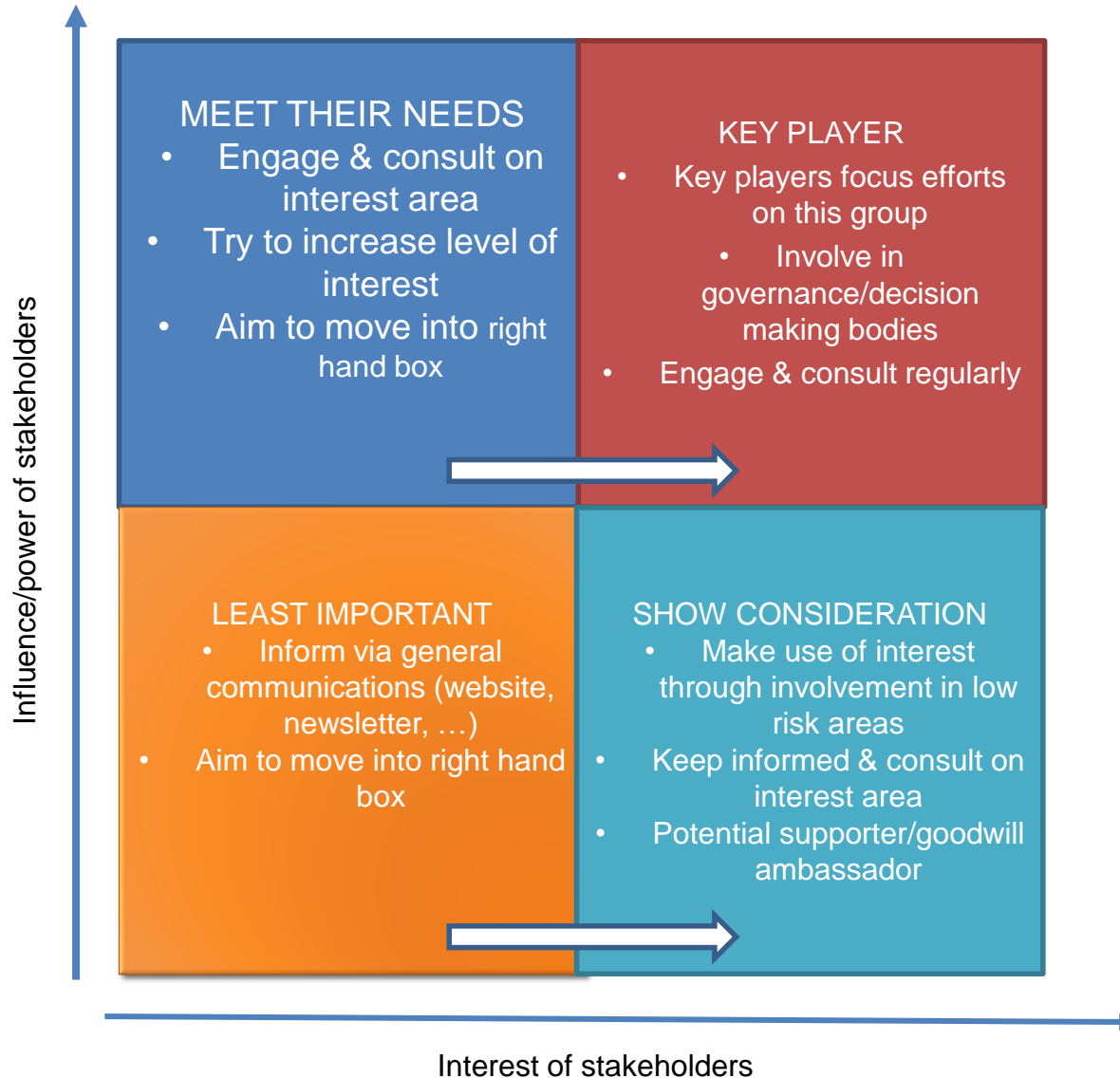
Wikipedia:

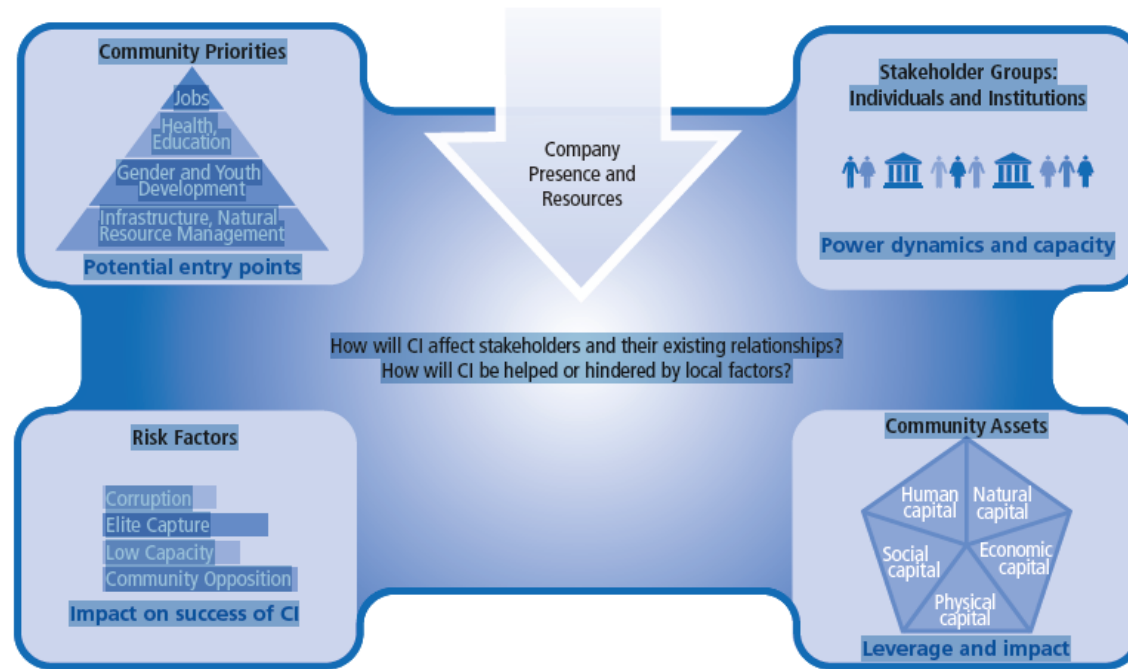
Stakeholder analysis in [conflict resolution](#), [project management](#), and [business administration](#), is the process of identifying the individuals or groups that are likely to affect or be affected by a proposed action, and sorting them according to their impact on the action and the impact the action will have on them. This information is used to assess how the interests of those stakeholders should be addressed in a [project](#) plan, [policy](#), program, or other action.

https://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newPPM_07.htm

Stakeholders in the field of community development

- Primary stakeholders
 - Key target group - beneficiaries
- Secondary stakeholders
 - Individuals/organisations/institutions who are responsible or who can influence the target group
- Key stakeholders
 - Representatives of government/political decision makers
 - media





<http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/3ba8500048855214aa7cfa6a6515bb18/12014chapter3-.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

Global, European and national trends

The five global trends up to 2030

1. The human race is growing older and richer with a growing middle class and widening inequalities.
2. Economic weight and political power shifts to Asia; sustained development of the world economy becomes more vulnerable to challenges to and weaknesses in the globalisation process.
3. A revolution in technologies and their applications transform societies in almost every aspect. Digitalisation is the invader and radical, disruptive change is the consequence.
4. Managing scarcity of resources becomes an increasing challenge, with rising energy consumption and shifting patterns of production.
5. The interdependence of countries, now a fact of global life, is not matched by strengthening global governance. The world order becomes more fragile and unpredictable

GLOBALISATION

Reason: technological innovation, broader political changes, economic policies

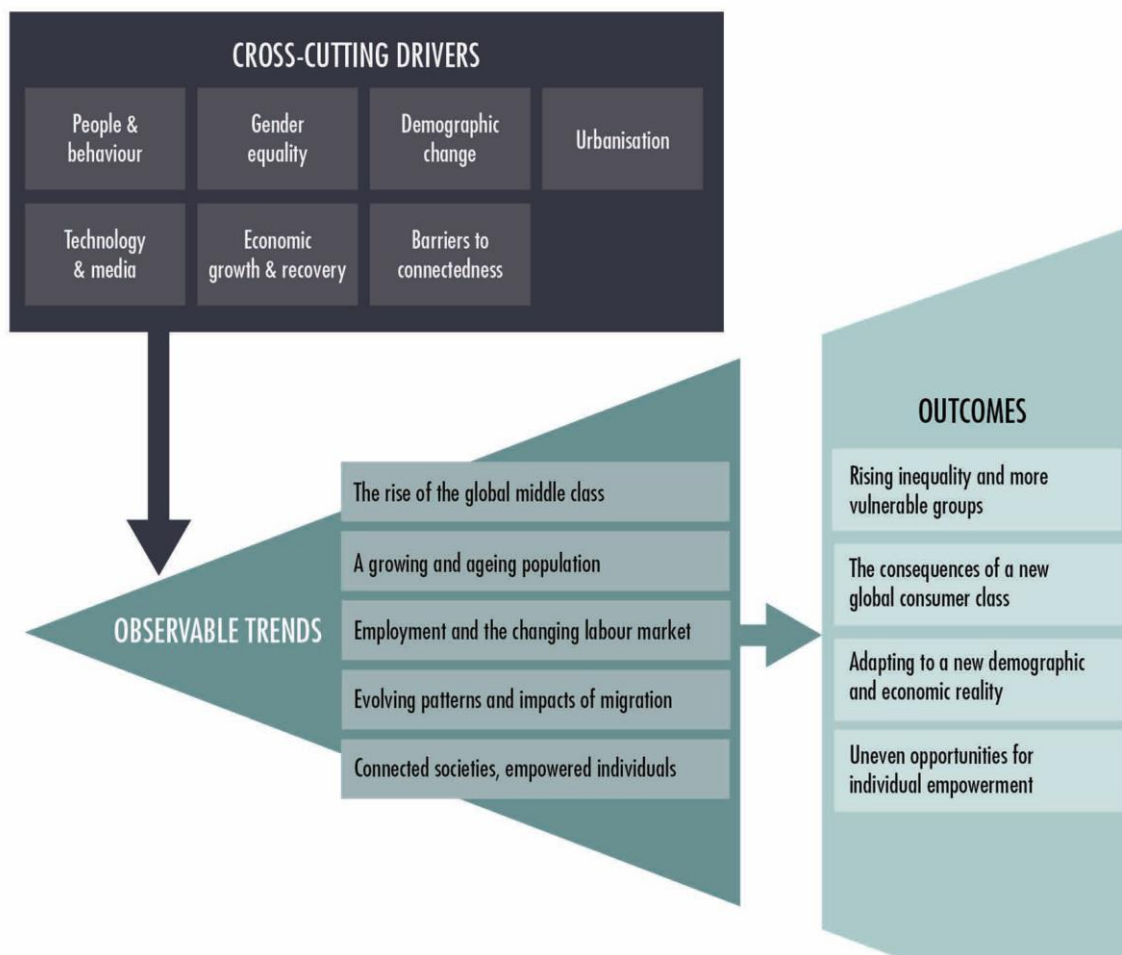
Result: The interdependence of countries, now a fact of global life, is not matched by strengthening global governance. The world order becomes more fragile and unpredictable.

EFFECTS

- Social changes
- Environmental changes, climate changes
- Economic changes

Europe's Societal Challenges

(http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR400/RR479/RAND_RR479.pdf)



Based on studies the consequences for the EU have been grouped under four topics:

- rising inequality and more vulnerable groups
- the consequences of a new global consumer class
- adapting to a new demographic reality
- opportunities for individual empowerment but risks of a divide.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES & CLIMATE CHANGES

Reason:

- air pollution
- land consumption
- pollution of the environment
- limited resources

Effects:

- rising temperatures
- rising sea levels
- Severe weather - changes in rainfall patterns, flood
- disappearing glaciers
- acidifying seawater

ECONOMIC CHANGES

- Digitalisation
- Third industrial revolution
- Mobile revolution

Challenges and consequences of CLD

Reasons for increasing community approaches

- Complexity of the world
- Lack of public money – need for volunteer work, centralisation of public facilities
- Wish/need for more (political/social) participation/involvement of residents on local level

Complexity of the world – Thinking globally – acting locally

- Cross current movement against gobalization and it's destructive impacts
- not only global particularities but also local particularities have become more visible and salient.
- Sense of power: more influence and independency

Empty coffers and empty regions

- Trend of Urbanisation/Centralisation:
 - Brain drain
 - Centralisation of infrastructure
 - Mobility
- Cost explosion:
 - Sustaining the infrastructure in rural areas
 - Increasing standards and expectations
 - Volunteer work

Wish for more participation/involvement

- ageing society
- power and influence
- active involvement and active citizenship
- democracy and political education
- decreasing rate of engagement in organisations, much more in flexible and ad hoc activities
- inclusion of excluded (disadvantaged) groups

Results:

- Inclusion: need to develop a culture and a strategy including instruments
- Bottom up approach needs to be a strategic approach not only a „laissez faire“ instrument
- Integrated gender approach – not to reproduce gender imbalance
- Volunteer work: this should not be an instrument to replace public responsibilities

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m-sPZICpxfY>

Overview

relevant EU and national funding systems

Overview:

- WHY EU funding
- Structure of EU funding system
- Relevant EU funding programmes
- National funding programmes

WHY public funding?

- encourage or demand changes – e.g. disadvantaged groups
- ensure balance and reducing discrepancies/gaps within society and economy as well as regions
- supporting learning from each other

Fields of intervention

The EU provides funding for a broad range of projects and programmes covering areas such as:

- regional & urban development
- employment & social inclusion
- agriculture & rural development
- maritime & fisheries policies
- research & innovation

- humanitarian aid.

Structure of EU funding system



Relevant EU funding programmes

- ESF programmes on national level
- ERASMUS+
- European Citizenship programme
- Leader Programme (as a part of rural development programme)
- CLD Approach (cross sectoral approach within structural fund programmes)

Relevant national funding programmes: (need to collect national fundings)

Literature

- BSR: Stakeholder Mapping:
https://www.bsr.org/reports/BSR_Stakeholder_Engagement_Stakeholder_Mapping.final.pdf
- Stakeholder Identification and Analysis: http://www.sarpn.org/documents/d0002561/4-IFC_Stakeholder_Engagement_May2007.pdf
- Assess the local context for CI:
<http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/3ba8500048855214aa7cfa6a6515bb18/12014chapter3-.pdf?MOD=AJPERE>
- Community Education & Social Change: <http://www.inishowen.ie/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Report-on-Com-Ed-in-Donegal.pdf>
- Strategic framework for community development: <http://www.iacdglobal.org/files/sframepdf.pdf>
- ESPAS: 2030 Global trends to 2030: can the EU meet the challenges ahead?:
<http://ec.europa.eu/epsc/sites/epsc/files/espas-report-2015.pdf>
- ESPAS: Europe's Societal Challenges: An analyses of global societal trend to 2030 and their impact on the EU:
http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR479.html
- ESPAS: Individual empowerment: Global societal trends to 2030:
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR900/RR920z3/RAND_RR920z3.pdf
- National Intelligence Council: Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds:
<https://globaltrends2030.files.wordpress.com/2012/11/global-trends-2030-november2012.pdf>
- EU funding: https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/funding-grants_en
- EU funding: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/overview-funding-programmes_en
- Deloitte: A quick guide for EU funding:
https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/cy/Documents/finance/CY_Finance_EUFunding2014-2020Guide_Noexp.pdf