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Regional and Spatial Development Planning: Are we Talking about the same Thing?

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Introduction

- This research is about regional and spatial development planning processes in Croatia
- We review parallel planning approaches (spatial, regional, national) and show how they convergence through time
- With Croatia's accession to the EU in 2013, the legislative planning framework has been set up allowing the integration of socio-economic planning with spatial and environmental planning
- These systemic improvements incorporate multilevel governance, integrated planning approaches, vertical and horizontal coordination



- Spatial planning law and Spatial development strategy 1997/ rev. 2013
- Based on the Report on the state of spatial development in Croatia 2008-2012 – based on changed conditions and actual status in space, and EU accession in July 2013 - need for new Spatial development strategy – finalized 2015
- Overall objective: Balanced and sustainable spatial development on the principles of territorial cohesion in order to improve the quality of life and mitigate depopulation trends, while maintaining the identity of space.
- Time frame for new spatial planning strategy 2030
- Encompasses values, identity, state of spatial development and international context; spatial planning and management system; development directions (8) and priorities (5)

Croatian Spatial Development Strategy – long planning tradition

Status analysis encompassed county's spatial plans;
 Landscape - a factor of the Spatial Development Strategy;
 Regional development, settlement system, urban and rural development and space transformation; Integral Coastal Management; Demographic Scenarios and Migration and Development of Economic Activities in Space; SWOT analysis

Concept for future spatial development

- 1. affirmation of polycentricity
- 2. alleviating the pace of depopulation of the most endangered areas
- 3. preservation of the identity of Croatian space
- 4. Utilisation of the geopolitical advantage of transport corridors
- 5. sustainable development of the economy and infrastructure systems
- 6. connecting to European space
- 7. integrated approach to spatial planning
- 8. active adaptation of the change dynamics.



- Based on the 2009 Law on regional development, the 20 counties and city of Zagreb had to adopt county development strategies (CDS) that were designed in accordance with national guidelines including obligatory ex-ante evaluation
- documents had to be aligned with the national strategic document covering period 2011-2013, objective was to raise absorption capacity for EU funds
- EIZ conducted a survey of experiences related to methodology for CDSs and ex-ante evaluation in 2012, main themes:
 - Regulation (content, methodology and evaluation)
 - Cooperation, consultation and county partnerships
 - Implementation



- Difficulties in elaboration of Action plans
- No clear instructions for elaboration of financial plans
- Missing link between action plan and financial plans with reference to local and regional government budgets
- No explanation on formulation of indicators
- No clear assignment of responsibility at county level for the implementation and/or coordination of activities
- Structure of CDSs not compatible with organizational structures of county administrations and institutions
- No link between strategic planning processes prescribed by different ministries (regional development and finance)

Croatian strategy for regional development 2020

- Law on regional development (2009, 2014)
- Overall Objective: Contribute to economic growth and development in the Republic of Croatia in accordance with sustainable development principles, through creation of conditions which will allow all parts of the country to strengthen competitiveness and realise its own development potentials.
- Guidelines define strategic planning process, timelines and teams:

9-12/2014 – Baseline analysis (5 experts)

10/2015–10/2016 - Planning team (5 experts)

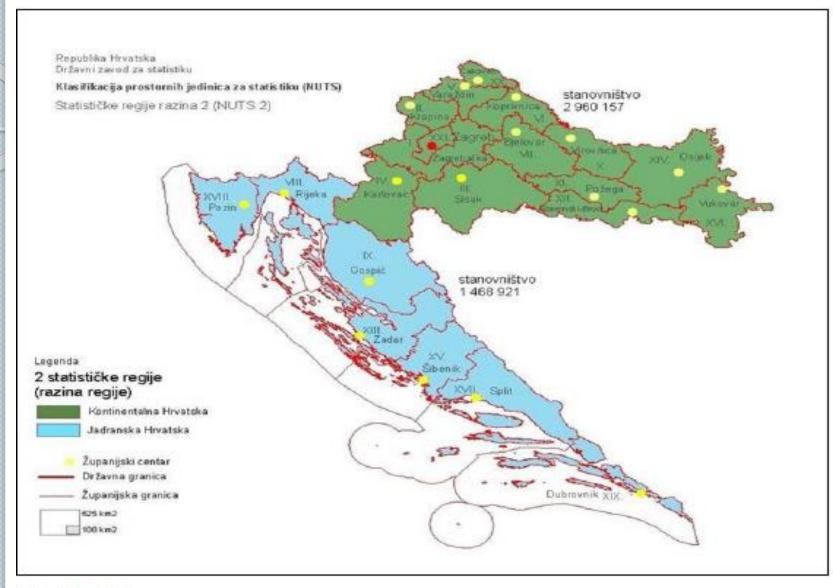
2-12/2016 – Ex-ante evaluation team (3 experts)

4-9/2016 - SEA team (16 experts) – public hearing event

7/2017 – Strategy adopted by Parliament

11/2017 – Action and financial plan adopted by Government

Karta 2. Statističke regije razina 2 (NUTS II), 2013.



Izvor: DZS.

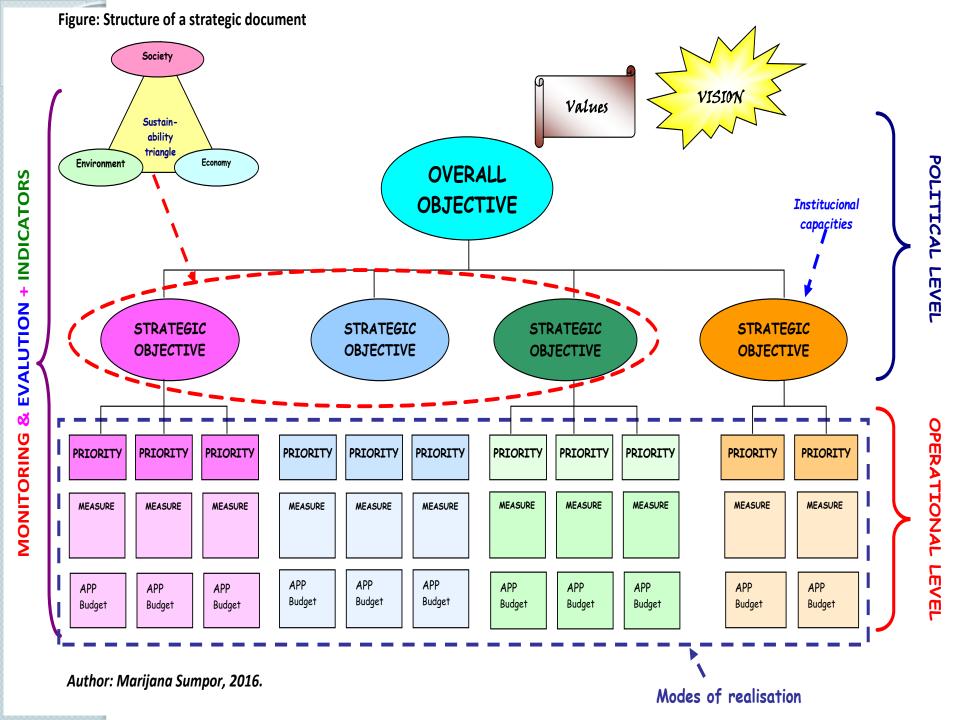
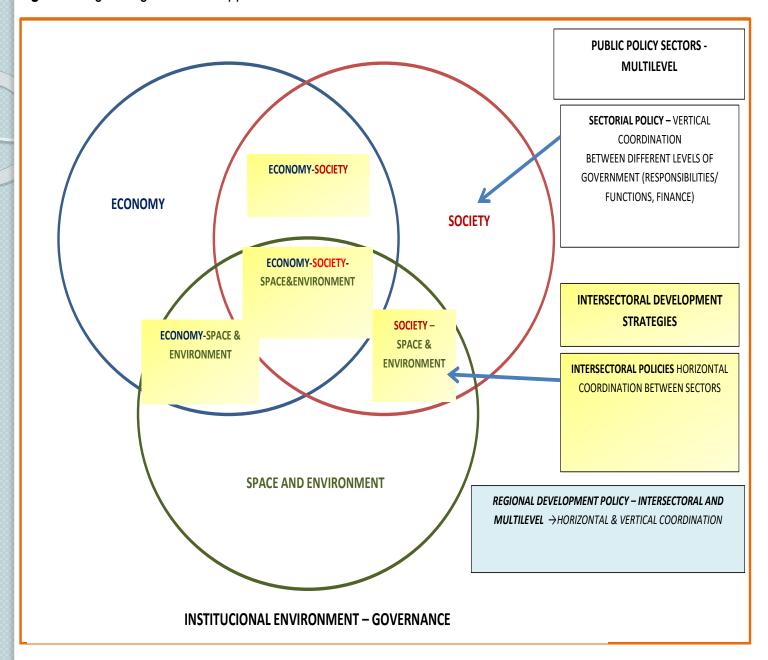


Figure. Integrated governance approach model



SO 1: RAISED QUALITY OF LIFE P1.1: P1.2: P1.3: **THROUGH SUPPORT TO Developed local and regional** Supported development of all Regionally balanced SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL

DEVELOPMENT

SO 2: INCREASED REGIONAL

AND EMPLOYMENT

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA 2020 - OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

QUALITY OF LIFE (communal) INFRASTRUCTURE P2.1: P2.2: **Developed regional and** Improved regional and local **ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS** local ECONOMIC **ENTREPRENEURIAL**

ENVIRONMENT

economy P3.1: P3.2: P3.3: Strengthened **Efficient regional** Effective intersectoral and **SO 3: SYSTEMIC REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITIES** development governance participatory **DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE** for local and regional (subsidiarity) -**DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION** development **VERTICAL COORDINATION HORIZONTAL COORDINATION**

INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE PEOPLE

AREAS in Croatia

P2.3: Enhanced

HUMAN POTENTIALS

for the regional and local

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: "The objective of regional development policy is to contribute to socio-economic development of the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, **TERRITORY/SPACE AND** through creating conditions based on which in **ENVIRONMENT** all parts of the country the strengthening of competitiveness will be enabled and the realisation of own (endogenous) development potentials" (Act on Regional Development of the Republic of Croatia, 2014.)



- Law on Strategic planning and development management system adopted Dec 2017
- Sets framework for a coordinated national, regional and local strategic planning system including ICT system for monitoring, library of indicators, evaluation system,
- Set of regulations and guidance documents, defined timelines for L/T, M/T and S/T documents
- Alignment with spatial planning documents
- Strategic environmental impact assessment (SEA)
- Harmonization with budgetary system and fiscal impact assessment (FIA)
- S/T strategic planning documents follow political mandates

Time horizons of strategic planning documents

LONG-TERM

(10+ YEARS)

MEDIUM-TERM

(5+ TO 10 YEARS)

SHORT-TERM

(1 TO 5 YEARS)

KEY DOCUMENTS OF NATIONAL RELEVANCE

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

> SECTOR STRATEGIES

MULTI-SECTOR
STRATEGIES

NATIONAL PLANS

PROGRAMMES
[4-YEAR]

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

NATIONAL REFORM PROGRAMME

KEY DOCUMENTS OF REGIONAL/LOCAL RELEVANCE

REGIONAL/LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PROGRAMMES
[4-YEARS]

National Development Strategy: Croatia 2030 (www.hrvatska2030.hr)

- Long term strategic document sets development vision, development directions, strategic objectives – thematic and horizontal policy areas
- Planning & consultation process till 2020
 - Visioneering, baseline analysis and scenario development, strategic objectives and implementation instruments
 - EU funded support TA provided by WB experts and national experts
 - Obligatory ex-ante evaluation & SEA
 - Obligatory e-consultation
 - Obligatory Financial impact assessment

NDS themes & working groups















ZDRAVLJE I KVALITETA ŽIVOTA

ENERGIJA I ODRŽIVI OKOLIŠ

PROMET I MOBILNOST **SIGURNOST**

HRANA I BIO-EKONOMUA DIGITALNO DRUŠTVO TURIZAM I KREATIVNO DRUŠTVO











Conclusions

- EU driven strategic planning process over a long timeperiod 2001-2017
- Strategic documents have a standardised design due to governmental regulations
 - Spatial planning has a long tradition, but methodology is modernised
 - regional development and EU programming and project preparation – integrated approaches, participatory planning, consultations, follow policy cycle, incl. evaluation and SEA procedures
- With the new national strategic planning framework planning processes and documents will be aligned, but will this ensure better development governance?