

Empowering rural communities?

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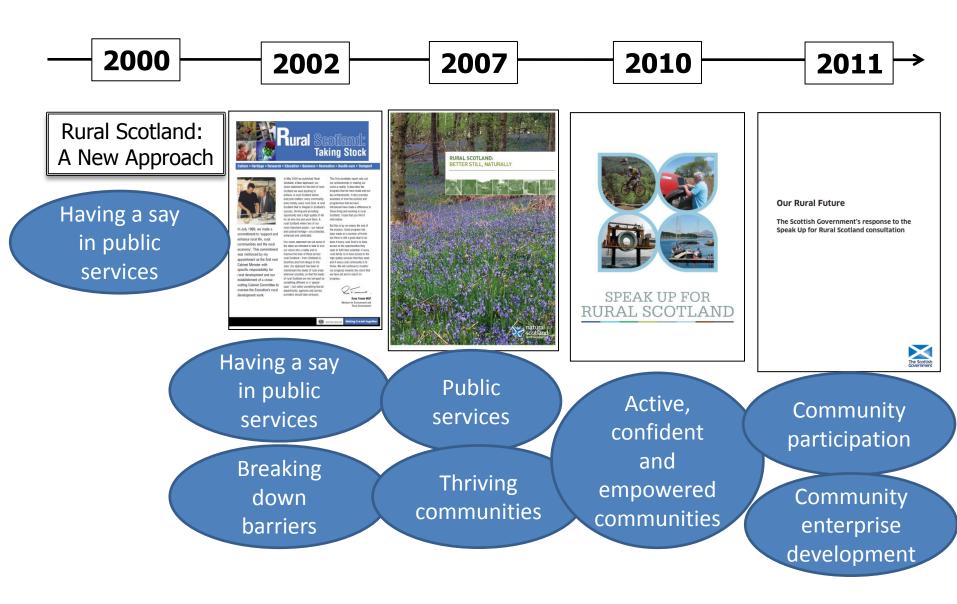
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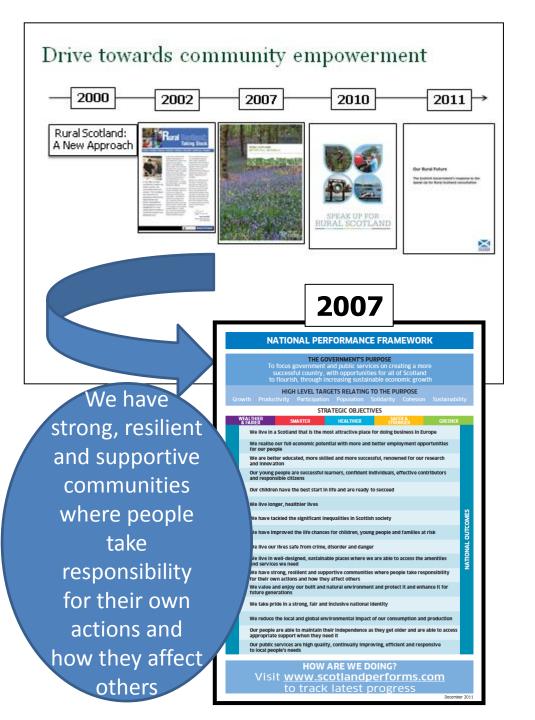
Outline of presentation

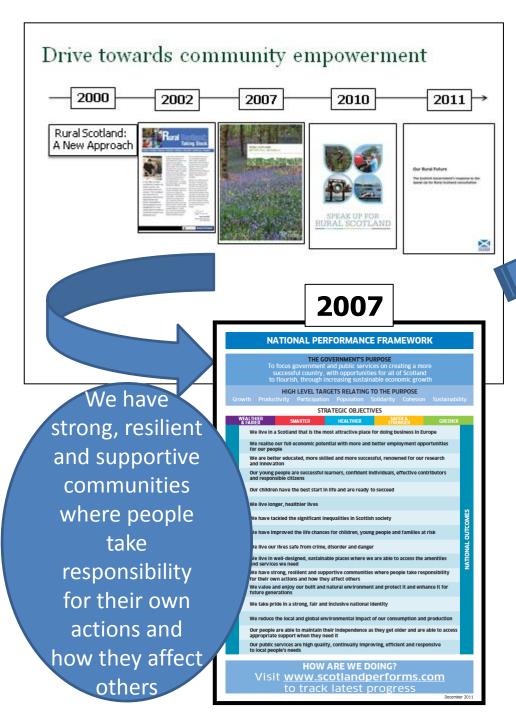


- The policy drive towards community empowerment
- 2. Community empowerment priorities within the Cairngorms National Park
- 3. Implications of the wider community empowerment agenda... or "So what?"

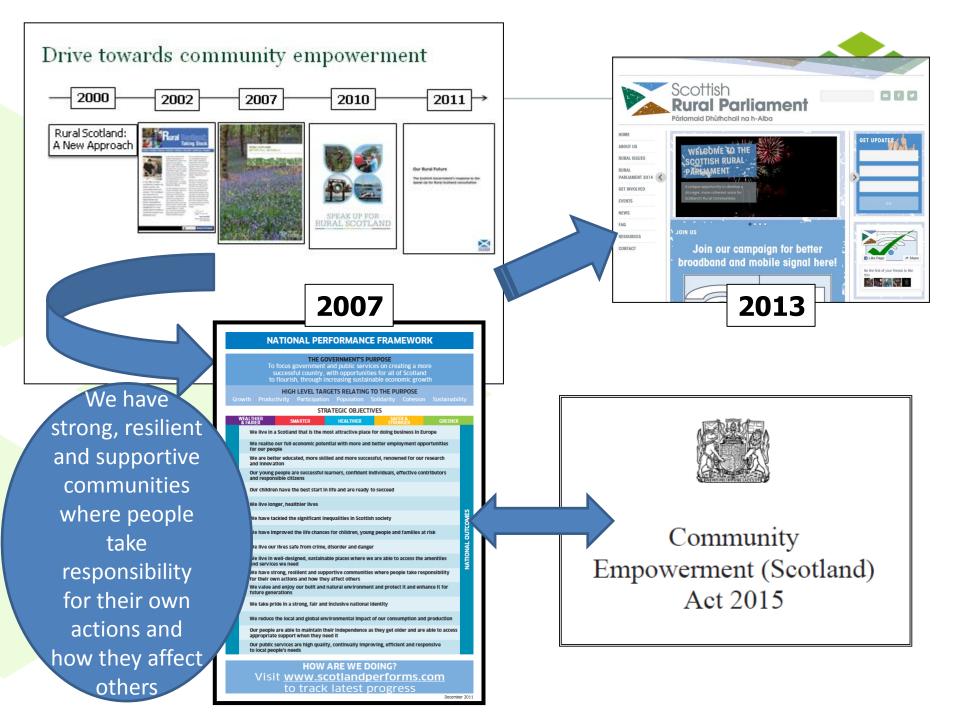
Policy drive towards community empowerment

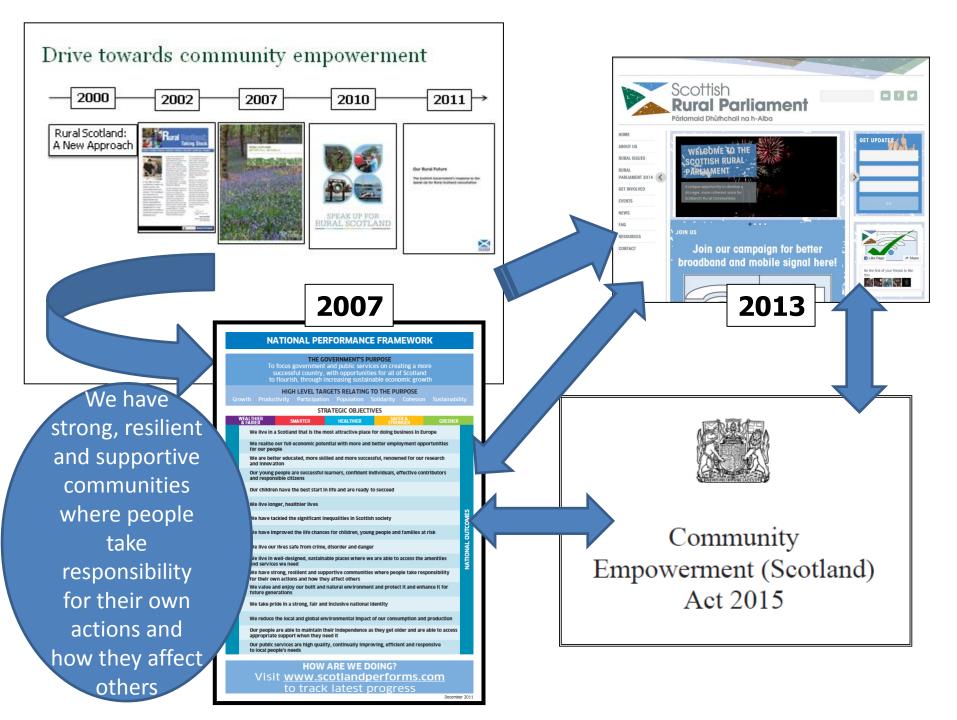














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Stage: 1 2 3







A Bill for an An Act of the Scottish Parliament to make provision for a land rights and responsibilities statement; to establish the Scottish Land Commission, provide for its functions and the functions of the Land Commissioners and the Tenant Farming Commissioner; to make provision about access to, and provision of, information about owners and controllers of land; to make provision about engaging communities in decisions relating to land; to enable certain persons to buy land to further sustainable development; to make provision for non-domestic rates to be levied on shootings and deer forests; to make provision about the change of use of common good land; to make provision about the management of deer on land; to make provision about access rights to land; to amend the law on agricultural holdings to provide for a new form of agricultural tenancy, to remove the requirement to register before tenants of certain holdings can exercise a right to buy, to provide a new power of sale where a landlord is in breach of certain obligations, to provide about rent reviews, to expand the list of the persons to whom holdings can be assigned or bequeathed and to whom holdings can be transferred on intestacy and to make provision about landlords' objections to such successor tenants, to provide for a 2 year amnesty period in relation to certain improvements carried out by tenants, and to provide for notice of certain improvements proposed by landlords; and for connected purposes

Current Status of the Bill

This Scottish Government Bill was introduced on 22 June 2015.

Introduction of the Bill







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Bill (As Introduced) (1.38MB pdf posted 23 June 2015)



Cairngorms National Park

Community empowerment priorities:



- Preparation for the LEADER Local Development Strategy (2014-2015):
 - Review of Economic Development Strategies (EDS),
 Single Outcome Agreements (SOA) and Local
 Development Strategy (LDS) EoIs for: Aberdeenshire,
 Angus, Highland, Moray, and Perth and Kinross.
 - Cairngorms NP internal and public strategy documents.
 - Similarities/differences in terms of:
 - Key descriptors of each area (vulnerabilities, assets etc.)
 - Priorities (vision, aims, objectives, themes)
 - Delivery approaches (e.g. role of partners)

Opportunities:

SRUC

Already:

- a. Outstanding natural resources
- Strong primary industries (ag, forestry)
- c. World-renowned brands; tourism offerings.
- d. Further and Higher Education
- e. Some population growth (above ave of 2.1 p.a.%)
- f. Versatile, self-employed labour force.

2. For further development:

- a. Higher Education
- b. Renewable energy supply chains (engineering, fabrication, siting)
- c. Creative industry
- d. Lifestyle (businesses)
- e. Links between private, public and third sectors
- f. Consistently high quality tourism which is environmentally sustainable

Challenges:

SRUC

1. Geography:

- a. Diverse and sometimes challenging geographical areas (rich agri, coastal, hill, mountain) can lead to poor linkages between areas.
- b. Dispersed populations (high provision costs).

2. Deprivation and poverty:

- a. Pockets of deprivation, often hidden/masked.
- b. Poverty: fuel, child, and poverty-related experiences.

3. Employment:

a. Fragility, seasonality, low-value jobs, low earnings, high dependence on public sector, patchy youth opportunities and skills.

4. Outmigration:

a. Especially of youth (HEI-related too); ageing population.

5. Infrastructural deficiencies:

- a. e.g. broadband, roads; leading to actual and perceived remoteness.
- b. Business R&D; HEI impact in and for the area.
- c. Housing and community facilities.

6. Low local spend:

a. Tourism (outwith main honeypots) and retail (larger cities)

Priorities:



1. Key, over-riding themes:

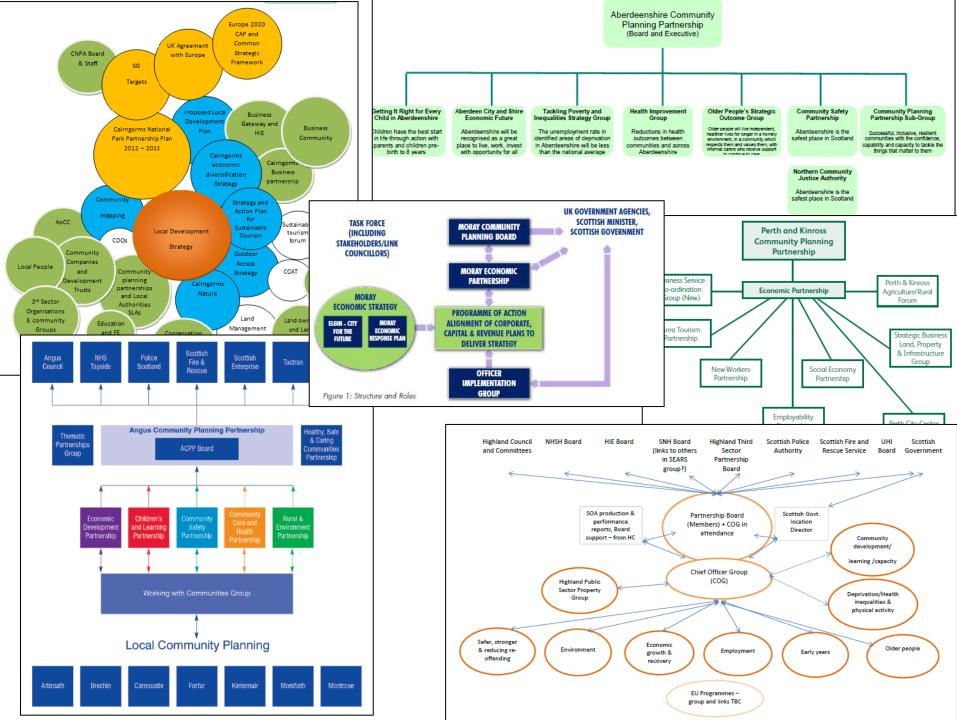
- a. Preventative: to "break the cycle".
- b. Viable business culture; innovative; value-added; enterprise.
- c. Supporting people to overcome barriers; employability; edn.
- d. Enhancing physical infrastructure (BB, roads, aff housing).
- e. Enhanced engagement with communities in d-making.

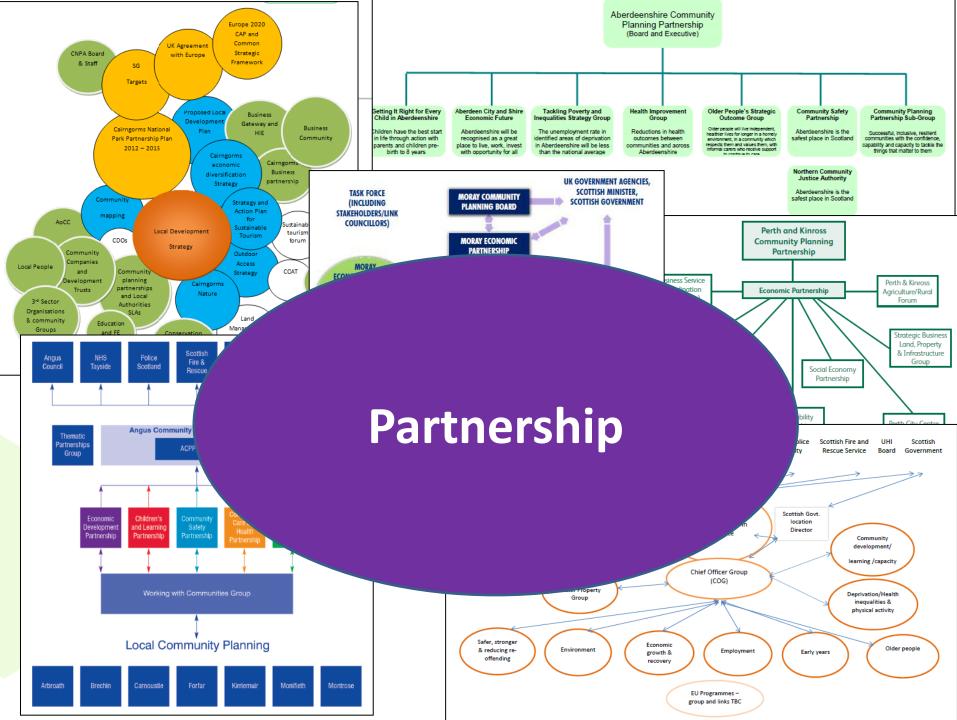
2. Other priorities:

- a. Development, but with reduced environmental impact.
- b. Reduce inequalities, esp poverty; targeted.
- c. Health and wellbeing, especially: Early years and older people (independence); and young teenagers: enhance ambition.
- d. Support growth of social economy and 3rd sector.
- e. Lifelong learning opportunities.



Delivery of these priorities?







Implications of the wider 'community empowerment' agenda...

or "So what?"

Empowering the empowered?

- Two-speed or "Darwinian" development:
 - "project-literate" communities who know how to engage with the system and know the language
 - Does this matter?
 - How much effort should go into building capacity for empowerment? (is that a contradiction?)
- Investment or spend?





Addressing everything through community empowerment? [1/2]



Poverty and disadvantage (especially long term):



- Costs of empowerment, particularly in times of straitened public finance:
 - Is community empowerment a "cheaper" model?

Addressing everything through community empowerment? [2/2]



- Systemic challenges require multi-level and multi-sectoral action and/or interventions:
 - Local/micro/community
 - Cross-community
 - Regional
 - Cross-regional (e.g. CNPA)
 - National
 - International
- Cairngorms National Park has a head-start to:
 - lead innovative practice
 - inform on-going research



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