



**MedStrategy Project - Integrated Strategy for Sustainable Development of Mediterranean Rural Areas**  
Project reference no.: 2G-MED09-282

## **C4 – PARTICIPATION COMPONENT: Strategic Common Vision**

**Phase 2 - Selection and analysis of the Success Cases**

**“Guidelines for selection of Case Studies”**

**by the Experts Board**

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**KAPE CRES** | CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND SAVING



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## INTRODUCTION

### C4: Participation: Strategic Common Vision

- ✓ C4 Ph1- Establishment of community participation process
- ✓ **C4 Ph2- Selection and analysis of the Success Cases**
- ✓ C4 Ph3- Construction of a Transnational Strategic Common Vision

C4 is the Participation Component in Medstrategy Project. It concerns community consultation and participation process, review of success cases and definition of a common vision.

The present report offers contents concerning phase 2 of C4, that is the results of the selection and analysis of success cases on sustainable local development policies under a governance approach.

The compilation and study of cases selected implies mainly evaluation of success/failure factors.

Forums to be celebrated in each partner territory will be a suitable place for the analysis of experiences held in similar rural contexts in Mediterranean area which have been able to bring forward integrated and sustainable local development. Case Studies selected are raw material for discussion on the methods to face interventions in territories under sustainability and governance approaches.

The comparison of the paths and results got allows to pick out strategies, tools and actions which have determined the success of these experiences. The difficulties faced and the solutions adopted can represent concrete examples to refer to.



The product to be delivered out of this phase is this very Report on Success Cases, containing several cases selected under the approval of the Experts Board as well as a comparative analysis and a set of result evaluation indicators.,

To sum up, the main key aspects for the stage of selection and analysis of Success Case Studies are the following:

- The concern of “Case Studies” selected has to be devoted to territorial and institutional contexts but the main aspect to be focused is new governance experiences undergone by local actors networks dealing with social, economic and environmental issues in the sustainable development perspective.
- Selected Cases are intended to be useful for “key fields of intervention” in our Medstrategy territories.



# 1. GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION OF CASE STUDIES

In order to ensure all the partners in the project as well as the members of the Expert’s Board clearly understand what type of cases have to be searched for and analysed at this stage of the project some specific instructions were written down on the part of Lead Partner and sent to members of the Expert’s Board for them to transmit this information to partners in their country.

The objective was not only to carry out a selection of good practices in the field of sustainable local development but to find experiences that, apart from observing this premise to be an example of governance, being this issue the truly central aspect to be analysed in the revision of cases. This is the reason why the compilation is not massive because it is not common to find real governance cases working appropriately.

In this context it was necessary to make some concepts clearer for partners to understand the real interest of the cases they had to search for and select with the help of the Experts Board in the project.

Main key aspects to bear in mind were the following:

## 1.1. Conceptual frame

### What Case Studies are in the MedStrategy work context

“Case Studies” can be rules, procedures, methodologies or comprehensive experiences. Selected “Case Studies” on the part of partners and Expert’s Board are intended to be useful for “key fields of intervention” in our MedStrategy territories because they are supposed to be new governance experiences undergone by authorities/ institutions networks or local communities dealing with social, economic and environmental issues in the sustainability development perspective.



But for the analysis we intend to do a good Case Study does not have to be chosen paying the higher attention to the topic (tourism, energy, farming, agriculture) but with regard to issues related to governance and sustainable development.

Showing the governance side of the practice (if it exists) implies analysing the way authorities acted, target groups in the local community acted, how stakeholders got involved, which groups had which difficulties, how they overcame them and results achieved.

Another key aspect to be observed is that Case Studies must be experiences already completed whose results hopefully can be measured by indicators (if possible).

Good case studies are experiences that could be extrapolated to our territories involved in the project. Experiences selected must also have the potential to be easily regarded as experiences we could transfer to our territory.

It is important to remark that activities or plans by law ascribed to local authorities are not usually case studies, as long as they are the logical development of a law. Those experiences may become eventually a case study if there are innovative aspects to be developed which may regard governance and participation. Programmes or actions that simply are the enforcement of a law are not case studies in this context even though they can be interesting good practices.

To sum up, to remark once again that it is governance aspects of cases selected that becomes raw material to be used in the forums to be celebrated in C4.

What we are looking for in this stage is useful information on how carrying out key interventions on our territories under governance and sustainability criteria and cases selected might be useful to find clues. Some interesting conclusions on success factors for local development interventions are supposed to arise out of the analysis of cases selected as well as specific measurable indicators for success. This is main aim of the present report.



## 1.2. Formal structure for representation of Case Studies

An important matter is the way of presenting Case Studies; as long as their main aim is to act as an example for people in forum about how to carry out interventions under a governance approach, their presentation must be easy and understandable by the people in the forum.

A common structure able to show main data and to emphasize governance aspects of the cases had to be designed; it had to be a simple structure easily understandable by the future audiences. The introduction of photographs and graphs was also a key aspect in order to “transmit” the “atmosphere” of the case.

Suitable Case Studies in the frame described may contain both /either methodological and/or substantive issues.

1. Methodological issues are referred to all the procedures/rules/ways to deal with governance.
2. Substantive issues regards more the area in which we are interested in the sense that we can get hints directly applicable to our territories.

Finally these issues could also be distinguished into main features and secondary ones.



**Sheet model**

1	TITLE	
SUMMARY		
	Substantial issues	Methodological issue
Main Features		
Secondary Features		
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION		
WEB/ CONTACT DETAILS		
TARGET AREA (1)		
PROMOTER (2)		
MANAGEMENT (3)		
COSTS		
FUNDING RESOURCES		
DESCRIPTION (4)		
Topic		
Aim		
Data		
Duration		
Target group		
Actors involved		
ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOOD PRACTICE (5)		
RESULTS OBTAINED (6)		
SINGULARITY DETECTED (7)		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		



## Notes

1. Target Area: Country / Region / Province / Municipality / County / Neighbourhood
2. Promotion: who promoted the study/action? i.e. the local authority or a local development agency or an enterprises association or the chamber of commerce, etc.
3. Management: who managed the study/action? The management may be (or may not be) carried out by the promoter.
4. Topic (i.e. economic development, energy sector, tourism, etc.); main aim (to promote/support economic development, to reduce energy costs for local enterprises, to improve local services/facilities); period (when the case study was carried out); duration (how long the initiative lasted); target group (i.e. the initiative was addressed to local enterprises, citizens, local authorities etc.); actors involved (all actors involved in the implementation of the case study, i.e. banks, chamber of commerce, professional associations, environmental associations, state administration etc.). The presentation has to contain picture and data in order the audiences in the forum to “feel” the atmosphere of the case study.
5. Description of the way different actors got involved, the procedure of the case study, the role of institutions or the associations, strategies followed to involve reluctant actors in the process, etc.
6. Description of the results according to the aim of the project: it is preferable to focus on case studies which provide indicators or statistics.
7. Singular aspects/features are selected from previous items and shown in a synthetic way.

