

The basics of Comprehensive Community Planning

CCP 101

Introduction

1. CCP - What is it? – Defining CCP.
2. Why Plan? – The Benefits of Planning
3. Rediscovering Indigenous Planning
4. Planning Steps – Preplanning, Planning, Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation
5. What to Include?
6. What Not to Do!!
7. 4 Principles of Creating a Successful CCP
8. Questions & Comments

CCP - What is it?

- This may be the question you find yourself answering over and over again.
- It is important that you define what CPP is, what it includes and, contemplate how it will affect the community.
- This will set the foundation for the Plan and what direction your planning process will take.
- Take time to read, research, and ask questions so you can answer this question for yourself and your community.



Community
Planning
is....

Healthy, sustainable communities



Take on more ambitious projects

Develop best practices

Evaluate and feed in lessons learned

Build on skills and confidence gained

Quick-start project

Build Capacity & Employment Opportunities

Strengthen Language & Culture

Implementation Spiral

CCP - What is it?

- “It is a holistic process that enables a community to build a roadmap to sustainability, self-sufficiency and improved governance capacity.” (CCP Handbook)
- It is a participatory community-driven process that articulates a vision and a clear way forward and it incorporates all aspects of the community: culture, economy, governance, leadership, infrastructure, health, education, natural resources and land use. (96 Best Practices)

CCP - What is it?

- It is a plan to guide all aspects of the community.
- It is a way to begin, implement, or build upon existing steps towards self-government.
- It is the communities vision for its present and future.
- It is an expression of the communities desire for progress.
- It is a tool that can move you from being reactive to proactive.
- It is a tool for building trust between Council and the community.
- It can act as a guide to other government, agencies, and organizations who want to work with your community.

CCP - What is it?

Land Use Plan

- Addresses land use.
- Very detailed and prescriptive.
- Implemented through a by-law
- Breaks up reserve into land zones – protected, special management, residential, commercial, agricultural etc.
- Mitigates the spacial relationship between people & development.
- May include aspects from the CCP (i.e. values, principles, direction)

Comprehensive Community Plan

- Addresses a holistic vision and strategic direction for the community, that may include land use but often goes further in addressing our distinct relationship with our traditional territories.
- High level & visionary.
- How & why of social, governance, cultural, programing, economic development.

1.2 What is a Comprehensive Community Plan?

A Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a document that includes all the elements important to a community – lands, governance, education, health, safety, environmental protection, cultural values, and sustainability – then sets out a vision or future target for each of these elements. A CCP reflects input from K'ómoks First Nation members and establishes a time horizon for making things happen in the community. Having a Plan benefits the community by clarifying how positive change can be achieved while still protecting the values and ways of the community. The Plan also helps a community be proactive – able to seek out opportunities and plan for the future – instead of only reacting to outside influences and situations.

A CCP is a reference document for elected officials, staff, and community members and provides a level of assurance that change will move in agreed-on directions. It can also be a guide for other governments, organizations, school districts, economic development agencies, or any other entities interested in working with the K'ómoks First Nation on mutually beneficial projects. In summary, the Plan:

- Helps the community decide on a preferred future
- Provides a foundation for all policies, regulations, decisions on land use and development
- Guides economic, environmental, design, development, and social decision-making
- Helps to make good use of resources by focusing on what is important to the community
- Reinforces community values
- Sets priorities for people, finances, and land uses
- Builds expertise among community members
- Prevents conflict among competing priorities
- Helps the communities pursue new economic development opportunities and attract investment.

The Comprehensive Community Plan is a living document. It sets out a course for the community but can also be adapted to new opportunities and situations.

Why Plan?

1. Solve Problems and challenges.
2. Achieve Goals or aspirations.

Why Plan?

- Community Improvement
- Opportunity to Attract Resources
- Improve Decision-Making
- Improve Council's Relationships with the Community
- Collective Understanding Informing a Range of Processes
- Develop Community Capacity
- Mobilize Community Members and Other Stakeholders

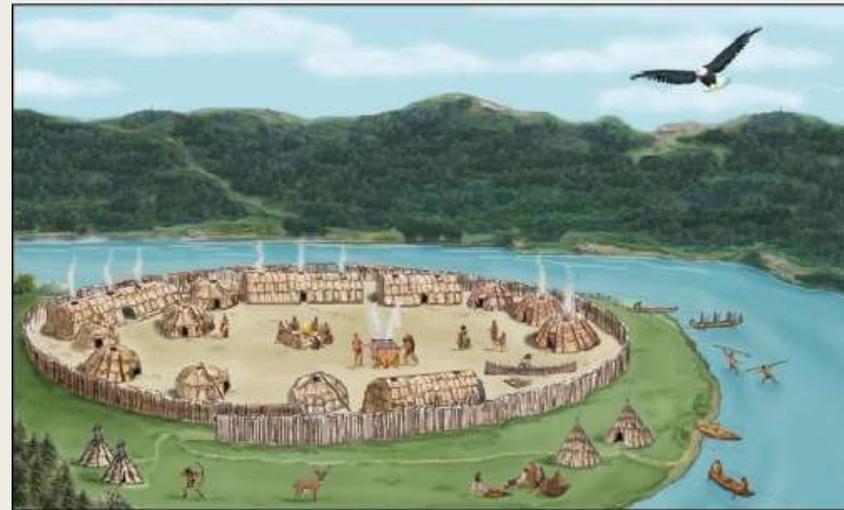
A Brief History (our history)

- Archeological records indicate that settlement in North America began as early as 12,500 years ago along the BC Coast.

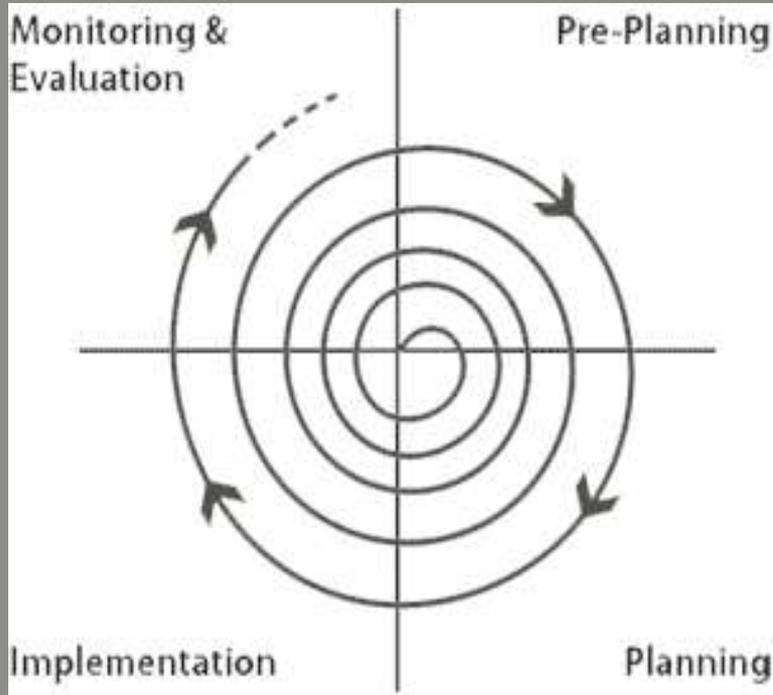
- Our oral traditions as expressed through stories reveal a rich planning tradition that encompassed all aspects of our societies.

- Modern planning in aboriginal communities began in the early 1980's as INAC began moving away from a centralized planning approach.

- The recent revival of planning in First Nations communities, known as Comprehensive Community Planning, began in 2004 with 5 communities.

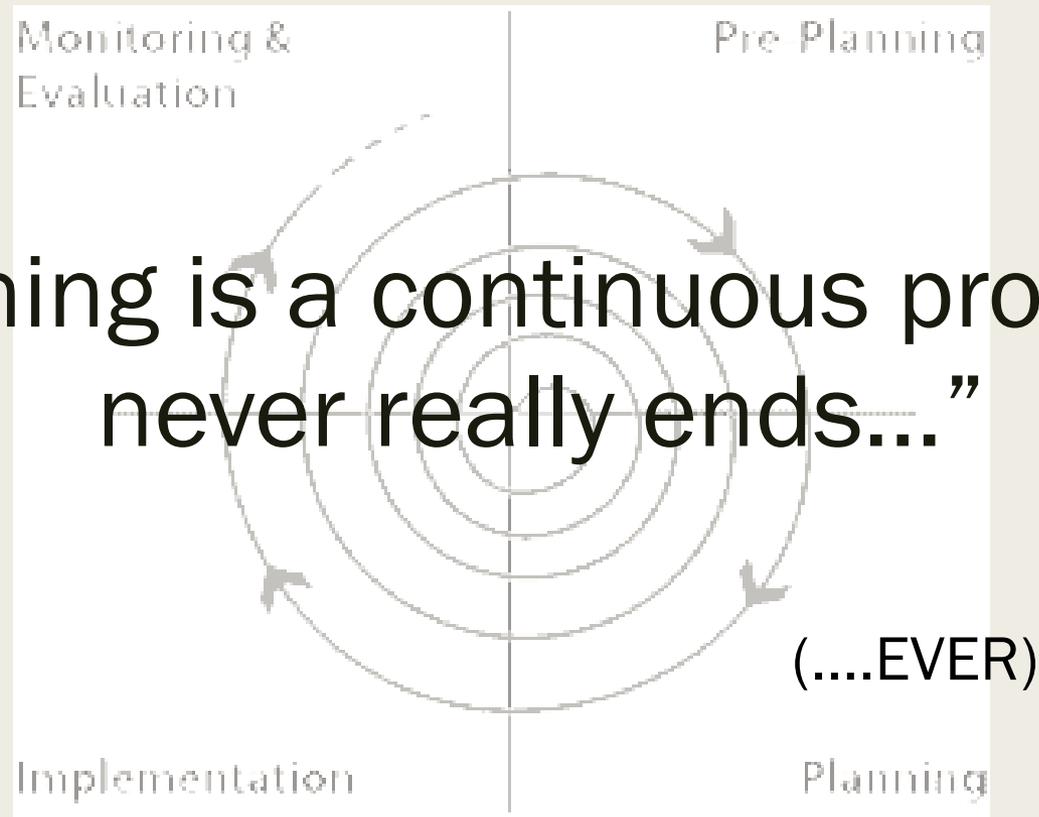


Samuel de Champlain's view of Ojigoudi (Saint John Harbour) 1604



Planning Stages

“Planning is a continuous process- it never really ends...”



Pre-planning

- **Assess Community Readiness** - (political support, capacity, competing programs, understanding)
- **Funding & Budgets ...**
- **Planning Champion & Committee** – Do you have a core group?
- **Educate your self, the leadership & the community-** Research, Research, Research! Learn as much as you can from as many sources as possible.
- **Plan, Plan, Plan** - and then Plan some more....(who, what, when, and how, Terms of Reference)

Planning

- **Understand the Current Situation-** research political, social, cultural history, mapping, interviews, statistics.
- **Identify the Planning Areas** – Governance, Economy, Lands, Community.
- **SWOT until you drop** – Take time to analyze the community with the planning group.
- **Create a Vision Statement & Values** –

Planning

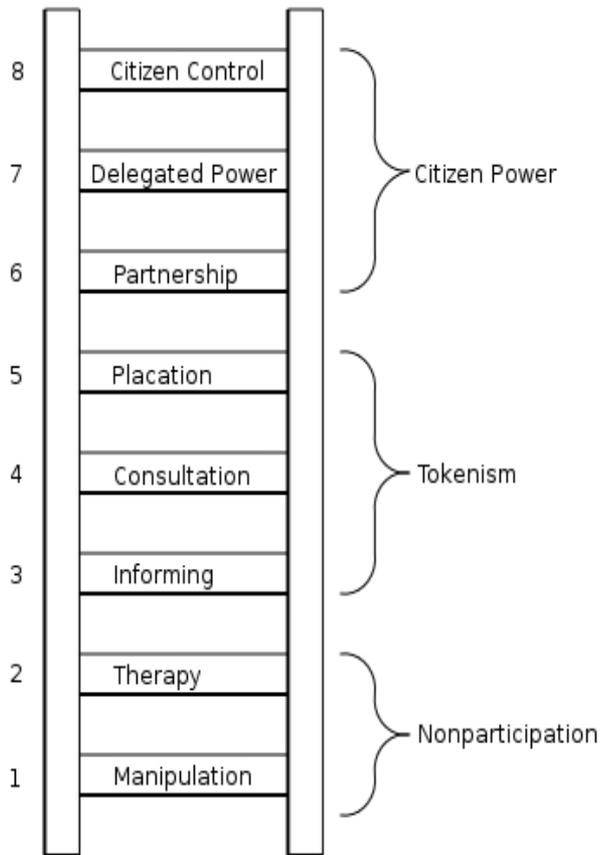
- **Set goals and objectives** – Take extra time on those subjects that are important to the community.
- **Identify Projects and Actions** –
- **Create an Implementation Strategy** –
- **Include the ENTIRE Community** – find ways to connect with as many Members as possible & overcome attendance challenges.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The foundation of community planning



Community Engagement



- You need to go deep into the community in order to build and sustain big dreams.
- Buy in is needed from all segments/families/groups/sub groups/levels of leadership in order for the plan to maintain its legitimacy.
- Do not rush the community engagement process, allow it to go through all the necessary stages and processes.
- Map out your engagement strategy.
- Use technology
- Find out what methods work for your community. Don't rely solely on technology. Nothing beats face to face interviews.
- Don't overlook your employees and Council
- Remember that the group is not representative of the entire community

Implementation

- **Begin with the End in mind-** Throughout the planning process continually ask yourself how will the Plan be implemented?
- Use legal, administrative & community participation tools to implement the plan.

Implementation

Best Practices in Implementation - (Harvard Business Review)

1. Start with a good idea - break free of bias/ old ways of thinking by including a diversity of voices, opinions, and perspectives.
2. Keep it realistic. – Ensure your objectives are implementable.
3. Don't let the CCP be overwhelmed by politics and minority voices.
4. Ensure competent implementation. Timely, efficient execution is key.
5. The CCP must have the desired result.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Once *The Plan* has been implemented the monitoring and evaluation stage can begin.
- Monitoring and evaluating is necessary to:
 - *assess the progress in implementing the plan;*
 - *make revisions at the appropriate time;*
 - *keep the plan relevant and adjust it to changes in the community;*

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Evaluating the plan can be done by using a variety of indicators to measure results. Using a comparative analysis planners can:
 - *compare current performance results with past results;*
 - *compare the performance of similar communities or organizations; or*
 - *compare performance with the best communities or organizations.*

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Community members should be involved in developing indicators and designing a reporting format.
- For the purposes of public participation a yearly reporting schedule is helpful to maintain community involvement and momentum.
- Once indicators are selected a reporting structure can be developed.
- Some indicators will be suitable for measuring longterm goals and others, short term goals.
- Deciding when to report on the indicators will depend on the types of indicators developed.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- The indicators that are selected will be dependent on the content of the department work plans. The following four criteria can be used to selecting indicators:
 - *Is the indicator relevant to the strategic plan goals?*
 - *Are the appropriate data available or can they be developed?*
 - *Is the indicator responsive to change?*
 - *Is the indicator easily understood by the community members?*

What should it include?

- There are no rules as to what should and shouldn't be in a CCP.
- Don't worry if subjects overlap.
- Define the areas of the CCP in a way that reflects your culture.
- Your culture should frame the Plan.
- Be sure to address your traditional territory and natural resources.
- CHECK OUT CCP 102



What not to do!!

If you are doing any of the following you are doing it wrong!

- **DON'T** rely on consultants
- **DON'T** treat this as just another program
- **DON'T** hire someone because they are related to you
- **DON'T** let consultants run your CCP process
- **DON'T** rush the process
- **DON'T** copy another community's CCP

This is a very significant document. Don't get pushed around by consultants or funding agencies. It will likely take years to complete. Your CCP has the potential to be a powerful tool for your community.

4 PRINCIPLES OF CREATING A SUCCESSFUL CCP

Things to remember



creating a successful CCP

- 1. The plan should be based on and incorporate your First Nations identity.** It shouldn't just be a projection of the future, but should be a clear statement of who the First Nation is and where they are going. This has to include language, culture, stories, traditional ways reinvented within a modern context.
- 2. The plan should support treaty, self government and aboriginal title & rights efforts.** Make sure they are aligned.

4 Principles of creating a successful CCP

Engage, engage engage. Go deep into the community. Make sure you have buy-in from all sides of the community. Talk upfront about how the plan will be adopted and how it will be used by Council and staff. **Involve the entire community** in the planning process – youth, families, elders, council, non-members?, off reserve members.

Find Champions. The importance of having members who are well liked by youth, Council and elders, and who are interested in the community - can't be over emphasized. Consultants can be beneficial, but should not be the 'go to' person. Their objectives may be different and they don't always have the same priorities.

Lim'lemt

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