

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODSHIP 2014–2020

(with a 2030 perspective)

A SUMMARY



Marshal Office
of the Lubelskie Voivodship in Lublin



Foreword,

On 24 June 2013 the Parliament of the Lubelskie Voivodship adopted the *Development Strategy for the Lubelskie Voivodship 2014-2020 (with a 2030 perspective)*. The *Strategy* is the key programming document that outlines the vision, goals and development prospects for the Lubelskie region in the coming years. It identifies spheres with an outstanding development potential and areas of strategic intervention which are of crucial importance for the region.

The proposed strategic objectives address the major problems and development challenges facing our voivodship. Their implementation is intended to strengthen the cities, develop modern rural areas, introduce innovations, foster enterprise, unlock the academic and research potential and promote a diversified integration of the region.

I hope that this succinct summary of the *Development Strategy for the Lubelskie Voivodship 2014-2020 (with a 2030 perspective)* will act as a guide facilitating the use of the *Strategy* both for programming and making development decisions by the social and economic partners in the region.

Krzysztof Hetman

Marshal of the Lubelskie Voivodship

Lublin, June 2013

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1.

INTRODUCTION

The Development Strategy for the Lubelskie Voivodship 2014-2020 (with a 2030 perspective) is the outcome of over two years' work conducted by the Marshal Office of the Lubelskie Voivodship in Lublin. It was prepared in collaboration with, and with valuable assistance from, city, municipal and district governments, academics and researchers, representatives of the business sector and non-governmental organisations.

The new approach to regional policy for the 2014-2020 perspective makes a significant shift in its role and functions. The main thrust now falls on building competitive advantages based on innovation and social and intellectual capitals. The new priorities include identification and use of the region's indigenous potentials and development resources. Compared to the earlier models of development policy making, the new *Strategy* offers a completely novel approach to shaping the future and fostering the development of the Lubelskie Voivodship.

The *Strategy* is based on territorialisation, which means that it outlines the development potentials on the one hand, and on the other identifies the problem areas that need special support. Now, as Strategic Intervention Areas, they will be accorded priority treatment in the regional government policies. Such a diversified approach to the different types of territories offers better opportunities for development and positive change. It encourages fuller citizen participation, inspires collaboration between various entities, institutions and community organisations, and also helps overcome stereotypes in activities undertaken to attain the adopted objectives.

The key assumption underpinning the *Strategy* is achieving tangible results that will improve the quality of life of the region's residents and enhance the development position of the Lubelskie region both in Poland and internationally. This will be facilitated by adopting the principle of multi-level management and an integrated approach to resolving problems, particularly through encouraging and supporting

initiatives undertaken by social and economic partners such as local governments at municipal and district level, entrepreneurs, farmers, researchers, cultural milieus, NGOs, as part of the *Strategy's* implementation. This is also enabled by the very formula of the *Strategy*, underpinned by the sustainable development model, which is friendly to pro-active players, encourages innovative ideas and pro-development actions, and promotes partnership and collaboration. It is also flexible and creates opportunities for various types of entities to receive external assistance.

The formulated and adopted strategic objectives address the key problems and development challenges of our region. Their focus above all on the development and strengthening of the supralocal functions of cities, development of modern rural areas, introducing innovations, promoting enterprise, unlocking the R&D potential, fostering integration, improving the region's internal cohesion and strengthening the role of the Lubelskie region both in Poland and Europe.

It should be noted that the *Strategy* adopts a new time frame until 2020, in some areas with a perspective reaching as far as 2030. Such an approach guarantees stability and effectiveness in achieving the adopted objectives in a strategic dimension.

These strategic objectives will be implemented by attaining the adopted operational objectives. Their accomplishment should help improve the level of the region's economic development and enhance the quality of life of its residents.

2.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT VISION TO 2020

The development vision of the Lubelskie Voivodship outlines the processes that should be initiated by the *Strategy*, as it is hardly possible to anticipate how socio-economic changes that may impact on the quality of the region's development will proceed in a wider international context. This vision is underpinned by the assumption that the broadly understood regional environment (Poland – Europe – the world) will not undergo a lasting and deep economic slump.

It also anticipates an increasing role of qualitative factors (both technological and social) in economic processes. If these assumptions are proved correct, the implementation of the Development strategy for the Lubelskie Voivodship will help:

- speed up structural changes, which include reduced employment in agriculture,
- replace the traditional development model with a selective model, based on specialisation and innovation,
- accelerate the development of the region's major cities,
- enhance the social and economic attractiveness of the region,
- improve the quality of the region's tourism facilities,
- build a sense of community and regional identity,
- reduce the gap between Lubelskie and more developed Polish regions,
- navigate more smoothly through the global economic crisis.

3.

ANALYSIS OF THE REGION'S POTENTIAL

STRENGTHS

- Lublin as a potential metropolitan centre with supraregional functions.
- High-level academic and research institutions in Lublin and Puławy (Life Sciences, some Agricultural, Medical and Veterinary Sciences).
- Potential for tourism: Lublin, the Puławy–Nałęczów–Kazimierz Dolny triangle and Zamość.
- Relatively large areas with high-quality agricultural production.
- Local centres with robust business activity (e.g. Biłgoraj).
- Enterprises with considerable growth potential (e.g. in Puławy, Biłgoraj, Świdnik, Lublin, Bogdanka).

WEAKNESSES

- Peripheral location both in Poland and in the EU.
- Weak development stimuli from eastern neighbours, few benefits from the border location.
- Considerable share of traditional, inefficient subsistence farming.
- Hidden unemployment in agriculture, manifested particularly in the employment structure.
- Low-level economic production due to a high share of agriculture.
- Low level of innovation and competitiveness.
- Low attractiveness of the region for investors.
- Emigration of well-educated people (mostly young).
- High percentage of people threatened with social exclusion and poverty.
- Poor linkages with the external environment (economic, scientific, cultural).
- Lack of modern and efficient transport connections between Lublin and other cities.
- Low quality connections between Lublin and the main subregional centres.
- Insufficient flood control facilities on the region's main rivers.
- Insufficient synergies resulting from European funding intervention in relation to the region's needs.
- No sense of community or regional identity
- Insufficiently developed municipal and environmental protection infrastructure.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Further economic restructuring, effective support for enterprise, innovation and competitiveness in the region's companies using external funds (both Polish and European).
- Containing the population outflow, particularly of highly qualified staff.
- Accelerating structural changes in agriculture through specialisation in the most profitable areas in collaboration with the science sector.
- Improving the quality of research and education in the best academic institutions, strengthening their links with international scientific institutions.
- Achieving better economic effects from the local mining industry (shale gas, hard coal).
- Developing regional and local business support institutions.
- Accelerating urbanisation processes.
- Developing supralocal services in subregional centres.
- Reforming Polish and European agricultural policies (towards territorial development).
- Use of funds for major projects to foster the region's development, and not to satisfy short-term needs.
- Social integration of the region.
- Partner cooperation of local governments with regional government.
- Reducing transport peripherality through construction of S17 Warsaw – Lublin and S19 Lublin – Rzeszów expressways.

THREATS

- Failure to overcome unfavourable demographic trends (low natural increase and migratory outflow).
- No structural changes in agriculture, persistently high employment and land fragmentation in agriculture, coupled with economic inefficiency.
- Continued relatively low innovation potential.
- No structural changes in the economy outside agriculture aimed at increasing technological advancement and competitiveness.
- Reduced EU funds for development support in underdeveloped regions and/or their ineffective use for other purposes.

4.

OBJECTIVES AND COURSES OF ACTION

The data on the current and forecasted situation of the region suggest that the region is facing specific development challenges. Until 2020 (with a 2030 perspective), the strategic development goals of the Lubelskie region have been defined as follows:



CITIES

Increasing the urbanisation of the region



RURAL AREAS

Restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas



INNOVATION

Selective development of the region's potential in the field of knowledge, qualifications, technological advancement, enterprise and innovation



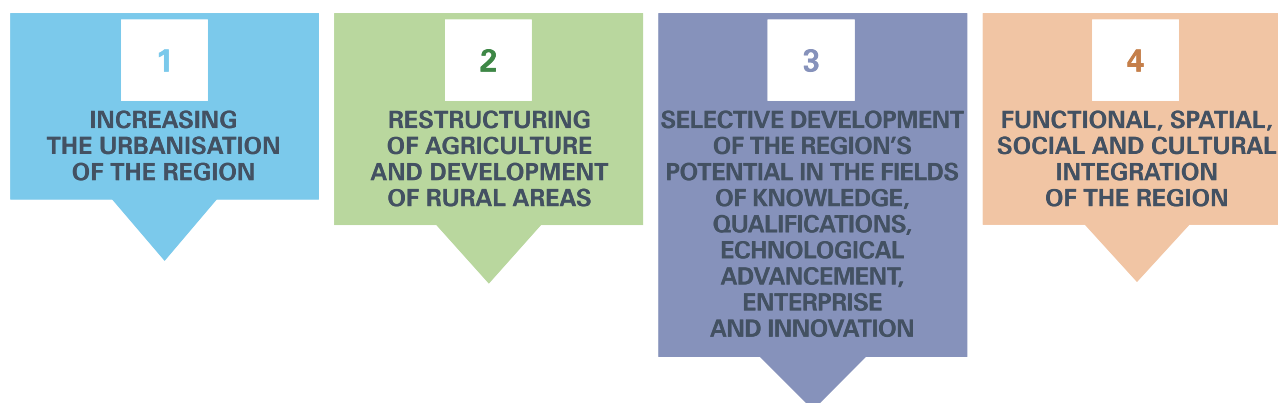
INTEGRATION

Functional, spatial, social and cultural integration of the region

These strategic goals will be realised by achieving the operational objectives. Their accomplishment will help improve the level of the region's economic development and enhance the quality of life of its residents.

STRUCTURE OF OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES





1.1

TO DEVELOP LUBLIN'S METROPOLITAN FUNCTIONS

UP TO 2020

- Promoting Lublin and its region
- Cooperation and integration of higher education institutions
- Lublin's specialisation as a centre of pro-export services

UP TO 2030

- Creating opportunities for fast and efficient transportation within the metropolitan area
- Comprehensive revitalisation of degraded areas
- Improving the management of the Lublin Metropolitan Area (LOM)
- Strengthening Lublin's economic position
- Cooperation of the region and Lublin with Poland's eastern neighbours
- Cooperation of R&D and cultural institutions with major centres at home and abroad

RESULTS

- Lublin will strengthen its national and international standing
- Lublin will become an attractive location for inward capital, especially in the high-tech sectors
- The negative consequences of the demographic slump and the outflow of university candidates to other academic centres will be partly offset by a greater influx of students
- The much richer cultural offer will attract more tourists and local residents
- Municipal revenues and residents' incomes will increase



1.2

TO SUPPORT SUPRALocal FUNCTIONS OF CITIES

UP TO 2020

- Development of low-emission municipal transport in subregional centres
- Establishing institutions, centres and agencies offering opportunities for personal and social growth
- Building the infrastructure for the business sector

UP TO 2030

- Comprehensive revitalisation of degraded areas
- Supporting selected areas of economic and R&D activity based on selected regional "smart specialisations"

RESULTS

- Medium-sized cities developed due to their increased attractiveness for business and tourists
- Improved living conditions and increased capacity to offer specialised services
- Reduced out-migration from the region, with cities offering jobs for some of the people quitting jobs in agriculture



1.3

TO IMPROVE LUBLIN'S TRANSPORT LINKS WITH METROPOLITAN AREAS IN POLAND AND ABROAD

UP TO 2020

- Development of transport infrastructure

UP TO 2030

- Supporting air transport projects

RESULTS

- Lublin will have good transport connections with major cities in Poland (Warsaw, Radom, Cracow, Rzeszow and Bialystok), Ukraine (Lvov, Kiev) and Belarus (Minsk).



2.1

TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS AND MARKET ORIENTATION OF FARMS

UP TO 2020

- Development of systems for collection and distribution of agricultural produce

UP TO 2030

- Land promotion and consolidation
- Development of new products and services

RESULTS

- Increased profitability of agricultural production and therefore an increase in farmers' incomes
- Rationalised agricultural production will help reduce jobs in agriculture and the increased role of agricultural services will create new jobs outside agriculture
- Shift from the model based on raw materials production to production of specialised brand products, sought-after in the market



2.2

TO DEVELOP AGRI-FOOD PROCESSING

UP TO 2020

- Promotion of regional products

UP TO 2030

- Supporting business activity in the agri-food sector
- Supporting connections between agricultural producers and agri-food enterprises
- Development of technologies for agri-food micro processing
- Supporting R&D activities (in line with the regional "smart specialisations") and cooperation of R&D institutions with enterprises

RESULTS

- Developed food processing sector which will increase residents' incomes and local tax revenues
- New markets opened (especially for more expensive organic foods) and increased profitability of agri-food production owing to more intense promotional activity
- Closer cooperation of agricultural producers with the agri-food industry
- Improved use of new technologies, better organised and more specialised agriculture



2.3

TO STRENGTHEN FARM ADVISORY SERVICES AND PROMOTE COOPERATION INITIATIVES INVOLVING FARMERS AND RURAL INHABITANTS

UP TO 2020

- Supporting farm advisory institutions
- Transfer of research findings to farm advisory institutions
- Establishment and development of producer groups

UP TO 2030

- Cooperation between agricultural producers
- Training and upgrading farming skills

RESULTS

- Enhanced qualifications of agricultural producers in the region
- Streamlined production, supply and sale of agricultural produce
- New markets identified
- Increased labour productivity and enhanced performance of farm advisory centres

2.4 TO SUPPORT ENTERPRISE AND CREATION OF NEW JOBS IN RURAL AREAS

UP TO 2020

- Strengthening the agricultural services sector
- Stimulating local enterprise
- Stimulating enterprise in non-agricultural sectors based on regional characteristics

UP TO 2030

- Promotion and development of tourism
- Reform of rural development programmes

RESULTS

- Increased employment outside agriculture
- Accelerated desirable changes (incl. economic) in agriculture, which will boost favourable rural transformation processes

2.5 TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT, MUNICIPAL AND POWER INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL AREAS

UP TO 2020

- Building and modernisation of municipal infrastructure and land reclamation networks

UP TO 2030

- Adding the missing links to the local road network
- Modernisation and development of the local power grids
- Development and modernisation of the dispersed power system

RESULTS

- Rationalisation of implemented projects
- Improved living and management conditions in rural areas

3.1 TO SUPPORT THE MOST PROMISING FIELDS OF RESEARCH AND COMMERCIALISATION OF RESULTS

UP TO 2020

- Supporting the best R&D teams and institutions
- Increasing the influence of science on the economy

UP TO 2030

- Supporting technology transfer centres

RESULTS

- Improved competitiveness of selected sectors of the economy
- New stimuli to regional development

3.2

TO SUPPORT UNIVERSITY PROGRAMMES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE REGION'S FUTURE LABOUR MARKET AND WITH A UNIQUE SUPRAREGIONAL ROLE

UP TO 2020

- Identifying and supporting unique university programmes
- Preparing/expanding the curricula of ministry-sponsored university programmes in response to the needs of the regional labour market

UP TO 2030

- Preparing forecasts concerning changes in the regional labour market

RESULTS

- University programmes and curricula adapted to the region's future needs
- Reduced unemployment and migration of highly qualified staff
- Development of specialised university programmes
- Improved academic potential of the region

3.3

TO CREATE A SYSTEM OF ACADEMIC, EXPERT AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC SECTORS

UP TO 2020

- Preparing and implementing programmes combining scientific research and enterprise
- Development of entities specialising in the commercial applications of intellectual property
- Strengthening the role and functions of institutions cooperating with the business sector, incl. institutions introducing state-of-the-art technologies and new, original solutions

UP TO 2030

- Improving the innovation level of the regional economy

RESULTS

- Development of selected, most promising sectors of the economy
- Increased attractiveness of the region for inward investors
- Increased attractiveness and therefore more dynamic regional development
- Improved labour market situation
- Reduced outflow of personnel with top qualifications

3.4

TO DEVELOP AN EDUCATION SYSTEM ADAPTED TO THE REGION'S SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS

UP TO 2020

- Individualised education and training
- Supporting the lifelong learning system, incl. distance learning
- Supporting the VET system
- Modernisation and development of employment agencies and vocational counselling centres
- Designing an integrated regional educational policy

UP TO 2030

- Undertaking activities promoting employment

RESULTS

- Employee qualifications better suited to labour market requirements
- Reduced unemployment and migration from the region
- Expanded activities of the Lubelskie In-service Teacher Training Centre related to recruitment, VET and entrepreneurship

3.5 TO SUPPORT SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMES)

UP TO 2020

- Facilitating business and company formation
- Supporting the development of financial engineering instruments, i.e. a system of funds (guarantees, loans, venture capital)
- Preparing investment sites and business development zones

UP TO 2030

- Cooperation and development of SME networks
- Development of enterprises based on the local resources

RESULTS

- New sustainable jobs created
- Increased efficiency and quality of production plus regional competitiveness
- Increased regional revenues

3.6 TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION SOCIETY

UP TO 2020

- Increasing access to broadband Internet
- Digitisation of scientific, educational and cultural resources
- Development of local electronic media

UP TO 2030

- Development of e-services
- Supporting the development of new e-business models
- Development of IT skills and e-learning
- Investing in e-integration, e-competence and entrepreneurial skills.

RESULTS

- Better use of the region's indigenous potential
- Improved economic opportunities
- Reduced operational costs of enterprises and public entities
- Efficient cooperation and creation of networks linking enterprises and public entities
- Increased regional competitiveness
- Improved quality of life, particularly in rural communities

4.1 TO IMPROVE TRANSPORT LINKS WITHIN THE REGION

UP TO 2020

- Improving transport links in the functional areas of the subregional centres and cities with supralocal functions

UP TO 2030

- Development of road infrastructure and modernisation of main regional roads
- Modernisation and improved operation of regional railway connections
- Improving transport links between subregional centres and Lublin
- Improving selected transport links between centres with supralocal functions and subregional centres

RESULTS

- Economic and social integration of the region
- Stronger economic ties between major urban centres and their direct surroundings
- Increased mobility of residents
- Improved public transport
- More efficient use of road infrastructure

4.2 TO PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION

UP TO 2020

- Improving access to, and quality of, public services
- Reducing social exclusion
- Improving the quality of community life
- Implementing activities compliant with social policy strategies

UP TO 2030

- Promotion of active integration and civic participation

RESULTS

- Rationalised public expenditure
- Fuller use of human resources
- Increased participation of various social groups in the life of the region
- Improved quality of life and reduced number of people threatened with poverty and social exclusion
- Equal access to public services, incl. services provided to the elderly and people with disabilities
- Increased activity of parents who are not professionally active due to their parental duties

4.3 TO STRENGTHEN THE SENSE REGIONAL COMMUNITY IDENTITY AND DEVELOP INTRAREGIONAL COOPERATION

UP TO 2020

- Designing educational programmes on the region's history, its ethnic and cultural traditions
- Promotion of regional traditions
- Supporting joint economic, social, educational and cultural projects (e.g. restoring traditions) by the local communities
- Comprehensive and systemic marking of tourist trails and the region's cultural heritage sites
- Establishment of a regional territorial forum

UP TO 2030

- Supporting initiatives to recreate cultural, economic and ethnic traditions in the region

RESULTS

- Stronger sense of regional community, e.g. by undertaking new cultural and educational initiatives
- Stimulation of social activity, that can become a factor promoting development and improving the living standards of local residents
- Better operation and cooperation of local governments that will help expand economic, social and educational initiatives across the region

4.4

TO OFFSET THE DRAWBACKS OF THE REGION'S BORDER LOCATION

UP TO 2020

- Construction and modernisation of border crossings
- Development of border-traffic related infrastructure
- Formulating a development policy for the border regions of the Lubelskie Voivodship

UP TO 2030

- Development of selected economic functions, incl. exports, development of logistics centres, trade centres.

RESULTS

- Business development in the region
- Streamlined border traffic
- Improved public safety
- Increased exports
- Increased investor interest in the border areas
- Enhanced activity, potential and competence of NGOs and their increased role in international contacts
- Halted negative demographic trends

4.5

TO RATIONALLY AND EFFECTIVELY USE NATURE'S RESOURCES FOR ECONOMIC AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS WHILE PRESERVING ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

UP TO 2020

- Rational use of energy and increasing energy efficiency
- Rational waste management

UP TO 2030

- Introducing crop cultivation and animal breeding methods which reduce the negative impact on the natural environment
- Improving the quality and efficiency of using water resources and developing related functions (e.g. flood control, economic, recreational, environmental)
- Supporting ecologically/economically sound activities which promote energy generation from renewable sources
- Rational mining of activity (e.g. gas, coal)

RESULTS

- Improved quality of the region's natural environment and its rational use by the economy, which will foster economic development and improve the living conditions of local residents
- Rational use of environmental resources, reduced pollution and new management methods developed in agriculture, industry and the tourism sector

5.

STRATEGIC INTERVENTION AREAS

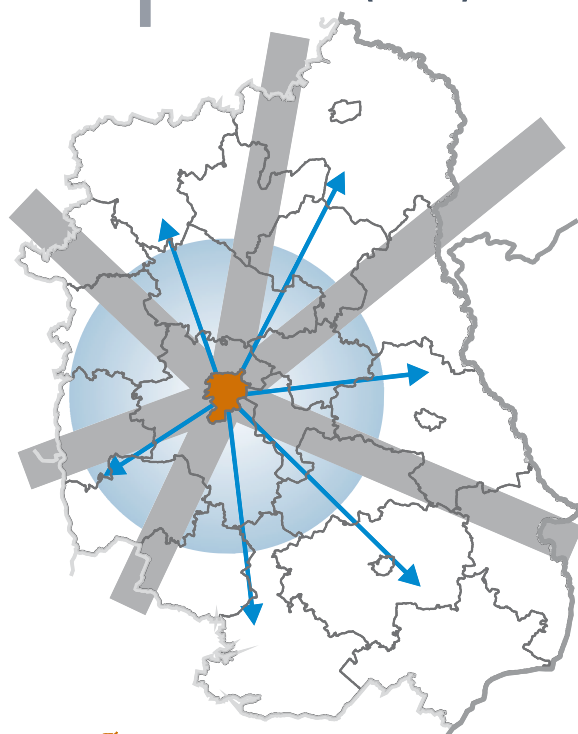
The Strategic Intervention Areas (OSI) represent a territorial reflection of the development potential and problems of the Lubelskie Voivodship. They are areas of priority importance for the Regional Government. The OSIs have been identified with a view to focusing intervention on a specific territory.

As a result of work on the *Strategy*, seven Strategic Intervention Areas have been identified:

1. LUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREA,
2. SUBREGIONAL CITIES,
3. BORDER AREAS,
4. AREAS OF ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL ASSETS,
5. AREAS OF POTENTIAL MINING ACTIVITY,
6. AREAS OF WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT,
7. MODERN RURAL AREAS.

The entities classified as OSIs are given preferential treatment in the implementation of specific activities, which does not preclude the participation of neighbouring entities in their implementation. This will be possible if cooperation is required in order to solve common problems.

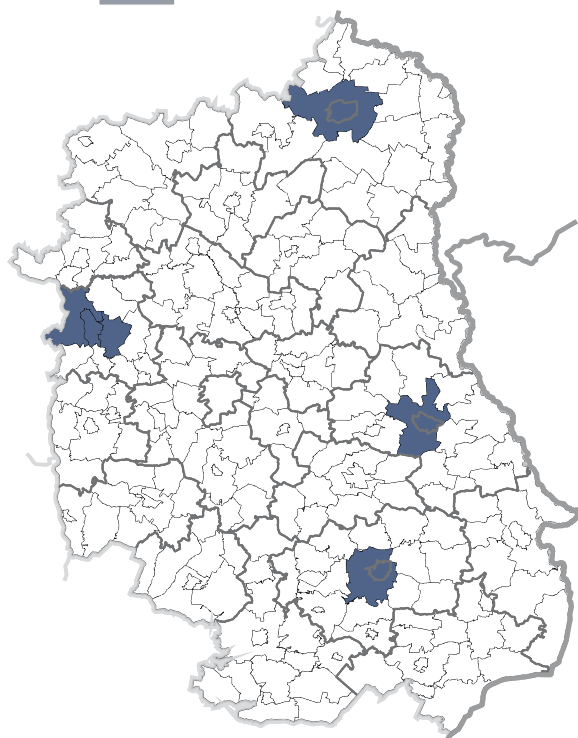
1 LUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREA (LOM)



- Strengthening Lublin's metropolitan functions
- Strengthening the linkages between cities
- Creating conditions for the diffusion of development processes**
 - In the zone of maximum influence
 - Across the entire voivodship

- **Criteria for boundary delimitation:**
the boundaries will be defined in the *Zoning Plan for the Lubelskie Voivodship (PZP WL)*.
- **The support will aim to:**
 - improve transport links with Warsaw, Lodz, Radom, Cracow, Kielce, Rzeszow and Bialystok,
 - improve transport links within the developing LOM,
 - increase competitiveness,
 - develop an environmentally friendly economy,
 - improve municipal services management,
 - develop scientific and cultural institutions,
 - develop and promote tourism,
 - carry out comprehensive revitalisation,
 - improve the spatial order.

2 SUBREGIONAL CITIES



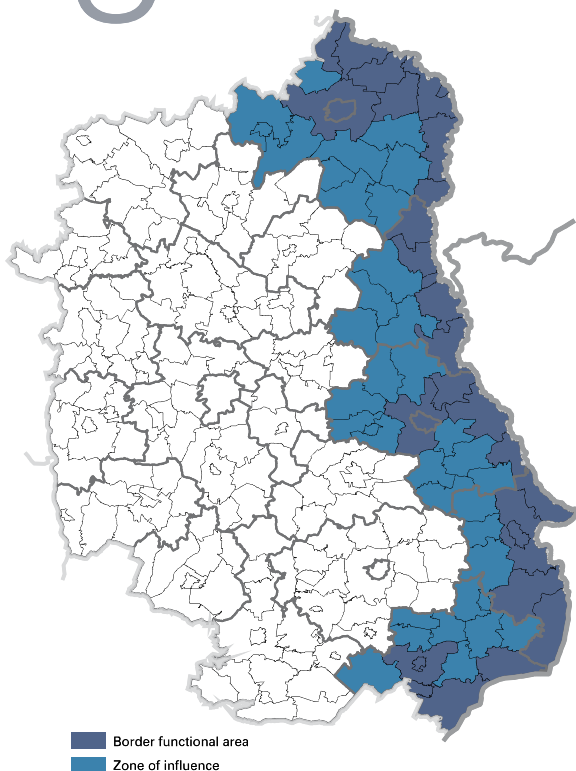
- Urban functional area

- **Criteria for boundary delimitation:**
the boundaries will be defined in the *PZP WL*.

These are functional areas of the subregional centres and include cities and rural municipalities located in the direct vicinity of these centres.
- **The support will aim to:**
 - strengthen and use the indigenous potential,
 - develop internal and external functional connections, including transport links,
 - carry out comprehensive revitalisation,
 - improve access to basic public services,
 - establish and develop cross-border cooperation.

3

BORDER AREAS



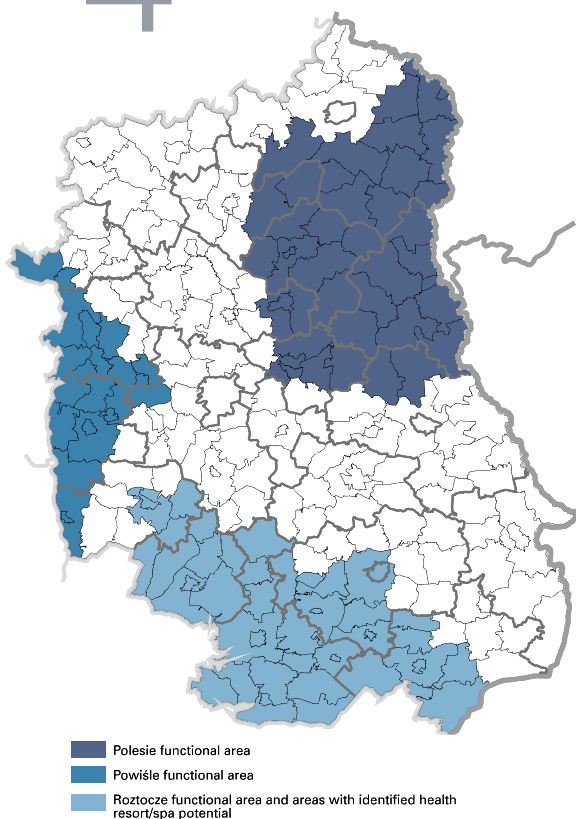
- **Criteria for boundary delimitation:**
the boundaries will be defined in the *PZP WL*.

These are border areas located in the direct vicinity of the state border.

- **The support will aim to:**
 - create conditions for social and economic growth (development of logistics and border infrastructure, border services, social infrastructure, improving safety),
 - restore the social and economic functions of the cities,
 - support human resources and enterprise,
 - open new, and develop the existing border crossings and create seasonal border crossings (for tourists), allowing for pedestrian traffic.

4

AREAS OF ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL ASSETS



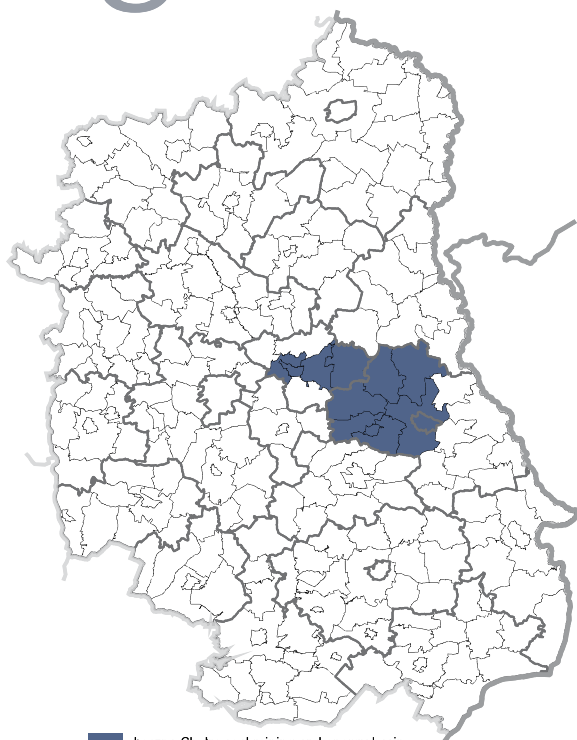
- **Criteria for boundary delimitation:**
the boundaries will be defined in the *PZP WL*.

These are areas with valuable natural, health-providing, landscape and cultural assets, recognised locally and internationally; valorisation of the territory based on the development of recreation and tourism (including health and spa tourism).

- **The support will aim to:**
 - create conditions for unlocking the potential of areas that are valuable in terms of their natural and cultural assets,
 - define the character and intensity of tourism so that it does not damage or destroy natural assets,
 - provide active protection for cultural and natural heritage facilities,
 - develop the transport infrastructure,
 - improve access to social services,
 - restore the social and economic functions of cities,
 - support human resources and enterprise.

5

AREAS OF POTENTIAL MINING ACTIVITY



Lęczna-Chelm coal mining and energy basin

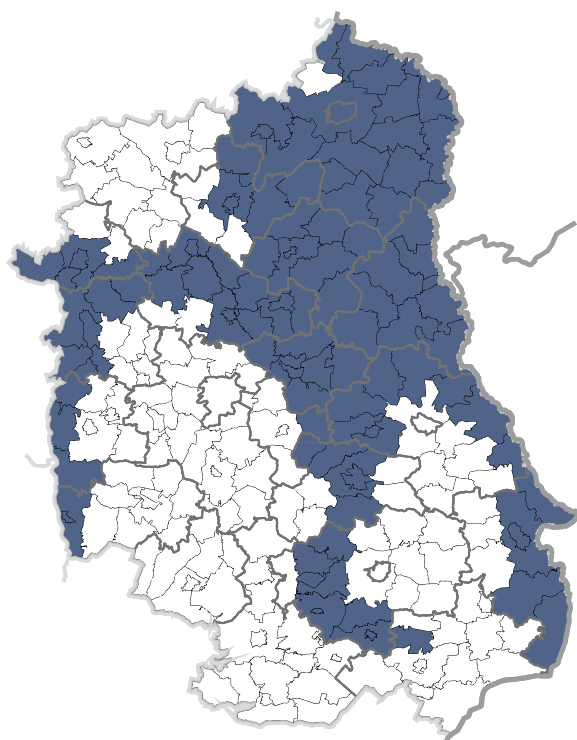
- **Criteria for boundary delimitation:**
the boundaries will be defined in the *PZP WL*.

These are areas with identified deposits of hard coal, delimited on the basis of the administrative borders of the municipalities.

- **The support will aim to:**
 - construct the necessary technical infrastructure, including transport infrastructure,
 - prepare investment sites,
 - construct sites and facilities for power transmission, including power from dispersed sources,
 - carry out activities aimed at the reclamation of post-mining areas designed for functions of regional importance (water economy, tourism, sports and recreation),
 - minimise the negative effects caused by mining activity.

6

AREAS OF WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

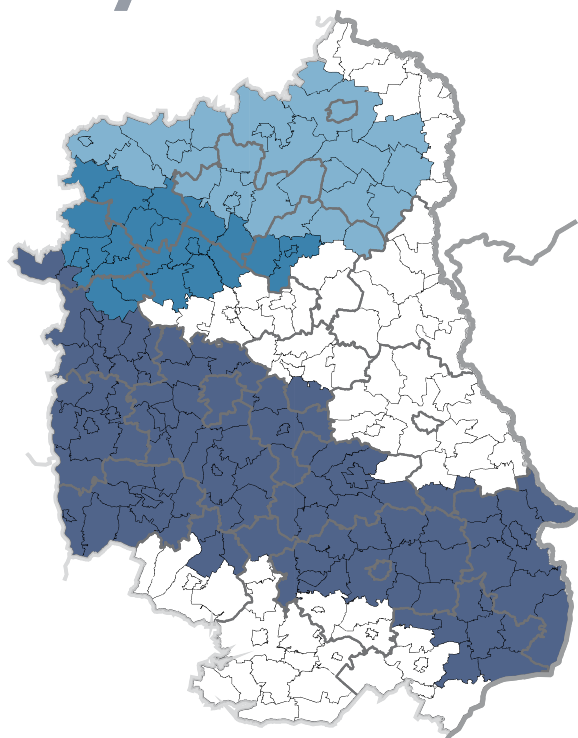


Areas of water resources protection and management

- **Criteria for boundary delimitation:**
the boundaries will be defined in the *PZP WL*.
The valleys of the rivers: Vistula, Bug, Wieprz (areas susceptible to floods and inundation), the area of affected by the Wieprz-Krzna Canal together with the Oleśniki reservoir.

- **The support will aim to:**
 - develop business functions,
 - eliminate flood hazards,
 - repair flood control and land reclamation facilities,
 - increase the number of water reservoirs,
 - invest in municipal services.

7 MODERN RURAL AREAS



■ Areas of farming development
 ■ Areas of fishery development
 ■ Areas of cattle breeding development

- **Criteria for boundary delimitation:**
the boundaries will be defined in the *PZP WL*.

These are areas with the highest quality of agricultural land, a high concentration of livestock-farms and a high share of permanent farmed pasture, and with a high concentration of fish farms.

- **The support will aim to:**
 - support initiatives aimed at improving the skills of farmers,
 - support the development of agricultural wholesale markets,
 - support the development of producer groups,
 - support the development of processing plants, meat and dairy plants,
 - support the development of fishing industry infrastructure,
 - expand the road network,
 - provide municipal infrastructure and sanitary facilities,
 - extension and modernisation of the power and gas infrastructure.

6.

SYSTEM FOR THE MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *STRATEGY*

MONITORING SYSTEM

The monitoring system of the Strategy is based on performance indicators and knowledge gained from implementing authorities. The objective of the adopted system is to evaluate progress in the implementation of the Strategy and increase the effectiveness of the pro-development activities. In order to effectively monitor the implementation of the Strategy, an interim progress report will be prepared (every two years). The system includes the following components: Steering Committee for the *Strategy*'s implementation, Regional Territorial Observatory (ROT)

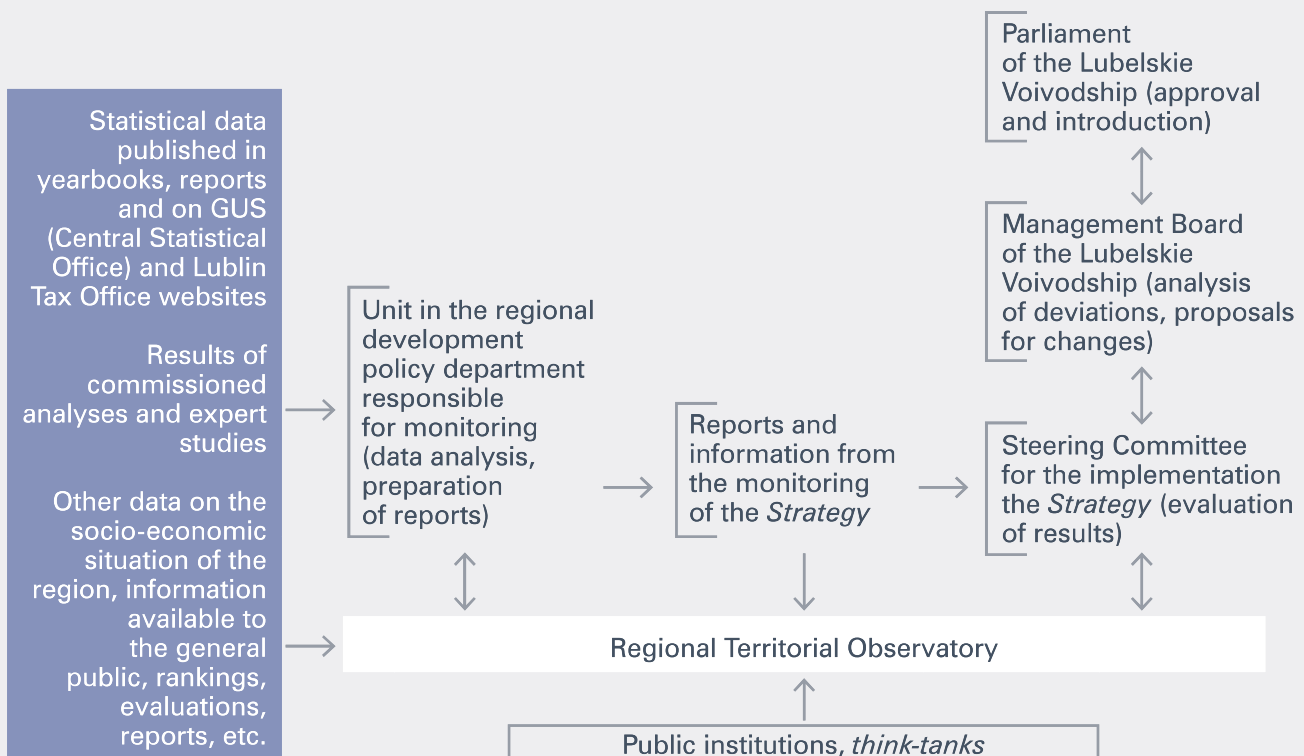


Diagram 1: Monitoring and evaluation system of the *Strategy*

IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

The implementation of the *Development Strategy for the Lubelskie Voivodship 2014–2020 (with a 2030 perspective)* rests not only with the Management Board of the Lubelskie Voivodship, the body responsible for its preparation, but also relies on the activities of community and business partners operating in and outside the region.

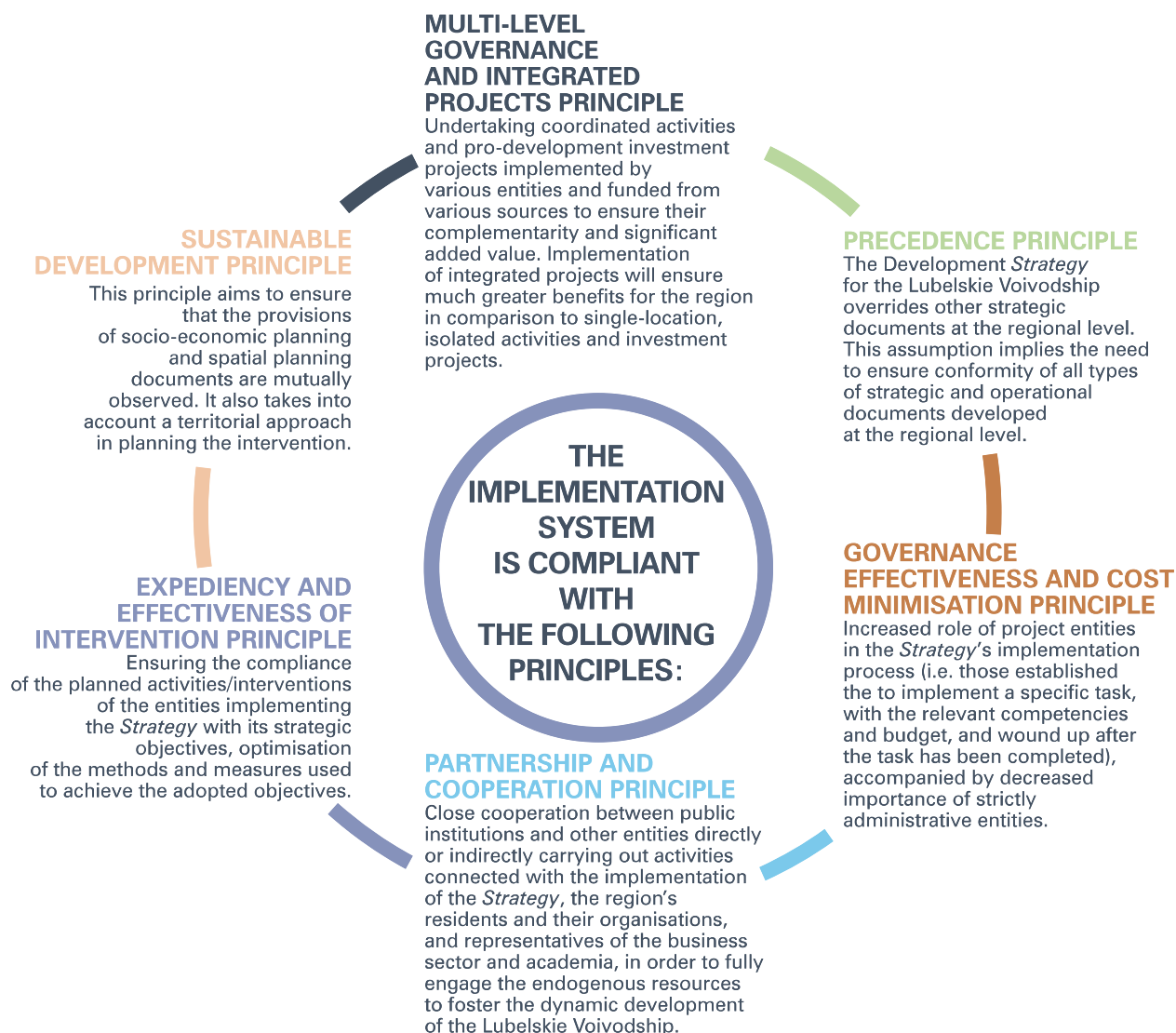


Diagram 2: Principles of the implementation system

Social and business partners will be involved in the implementation of the *Strategy*, including, among others, local governments, NGOs (incl. public benefit organisations) and businesses, through the implementation of own projects or projects undertaken as part of development programmes, initiating other activities crucial for the success of the *Strategy's* implementation, and influencing institutions and legislation so that they provide solutions supporting the implementation of the *Strategy's* provisions.

THE IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM IS FOCUSED ON PROJECTS MEETING THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

- partnership projects, including public-private partnerships, and projects in the functional areas,
- investments and activities ensuring a pro-development effect.

TASK TEAM FOR UPDATING *THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODSHIP*

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ISBN 978-83-929651-3-8

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Lubelskie Voivodship, 2014

Marshal Office of the Lubelskie Voivodship in Lublin
ul. Spokojna 4, 20-074 Lublin
www.lubelskie.pl

TYPESET AND PRINTED BY

Vena Art Sp. z o.o.
ul. Diamentowa 2, 20-447 Lublin
www.vena.lublin.pl

Marshal Office of the Lubelskie Voivodship in Lublin

ISBN 978-83-929651-3-8