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Towards Community Led Developments in Urban Areas

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Interdependence of people and businesses in cities

We depend on each other
Every action affects many other actors
The most scarce available resource is SPACE!



City dominates its
hinterland but it also
depends on rural
areas

Both resources and
challenges are
concentrated in
cities



Both problems and challenges are concentrated in the cities

CHALLENGES

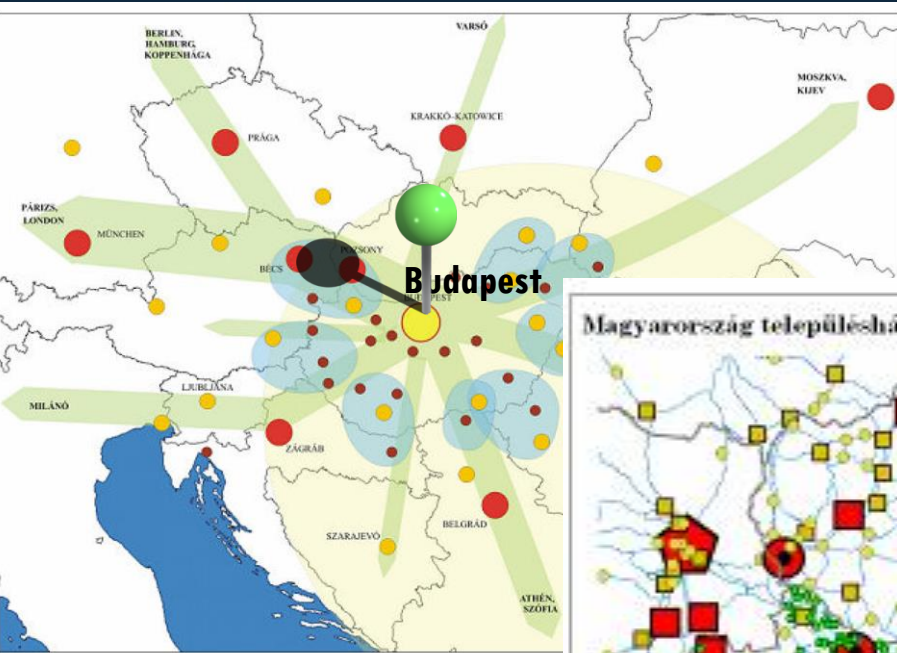
- Poverty, segregation, unemployment
- Increased global competition and crisis
- Demographic changes (population decline, aging, migration)
- Climate change, energy consumption
- increased ecological footprint
- Decreasing public budgets, financing social services

UBAN RESPONSES

- Climate-friendly, sustainable city, attractive urban environment
- Attractive business environment
- Local economy, local markets
- Family-friendly-livable city
- Healthy urban life

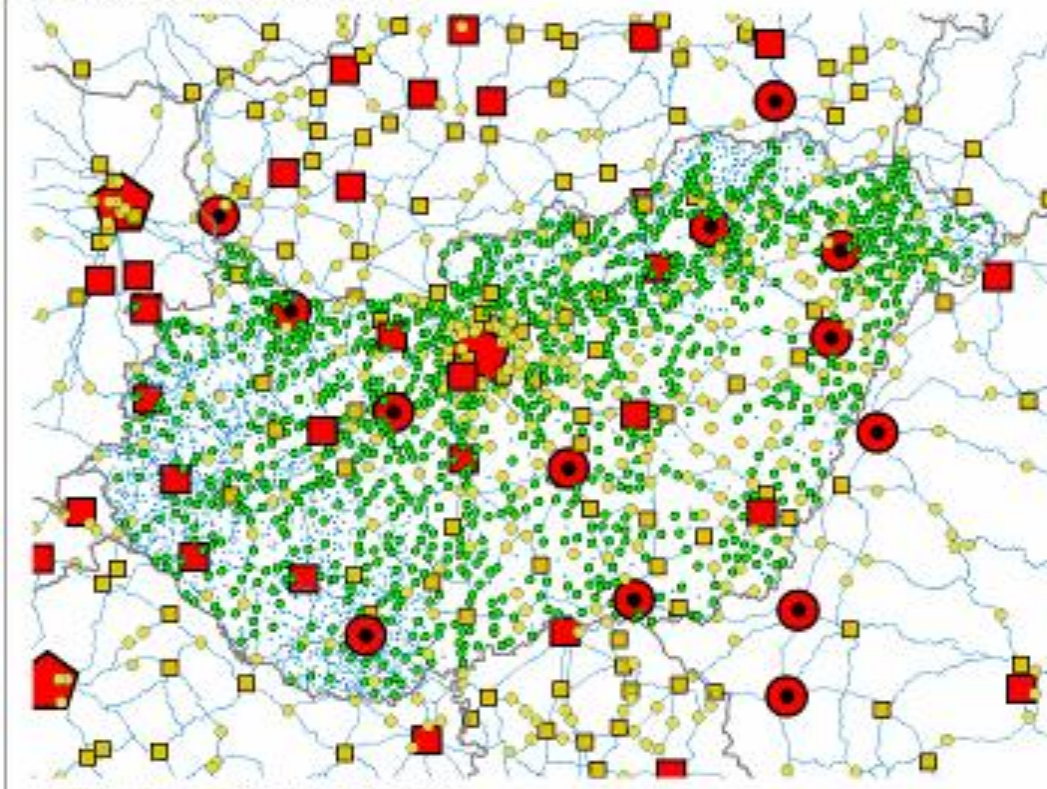


Cities and towns in Hungary



- Jelmagyarázat:**
- Növekedési tengely
 - Budapest kisugárzó zónája
 - Határon átnyúló vonzáskörzet és városkapcsolat

Magyarország településhálózata



- Jelmagyarázat**
- lakos (2000)
- > 500.000
 - 100001 - 600000
 - 50001 - 100000
 - 20001 - 50000
 - 5001 - 20000
 - 1001 - 5000
 - 1 - 1000

A katasztrófa-mentesítés és az élelmiszer-ellátás érdekében

2. Pillars of sustainable cities



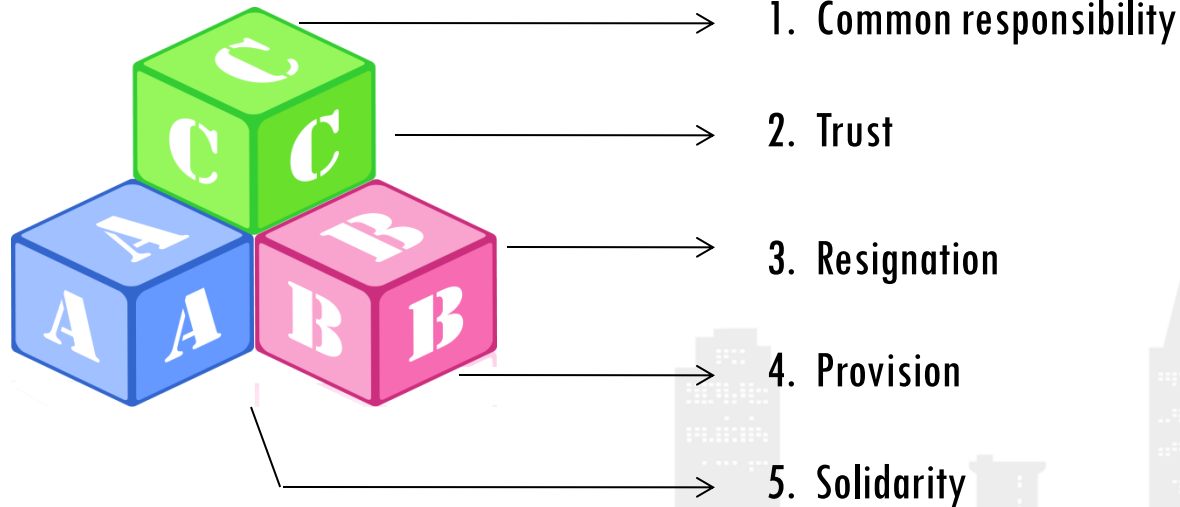
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- a.) Good governance
 - b.) Strong communities
 - c.) Responsible business actors





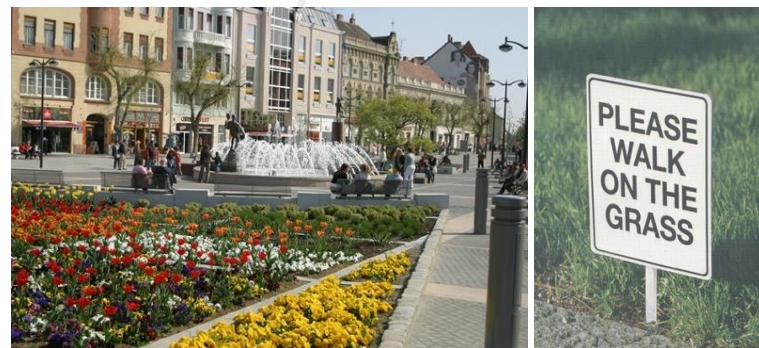
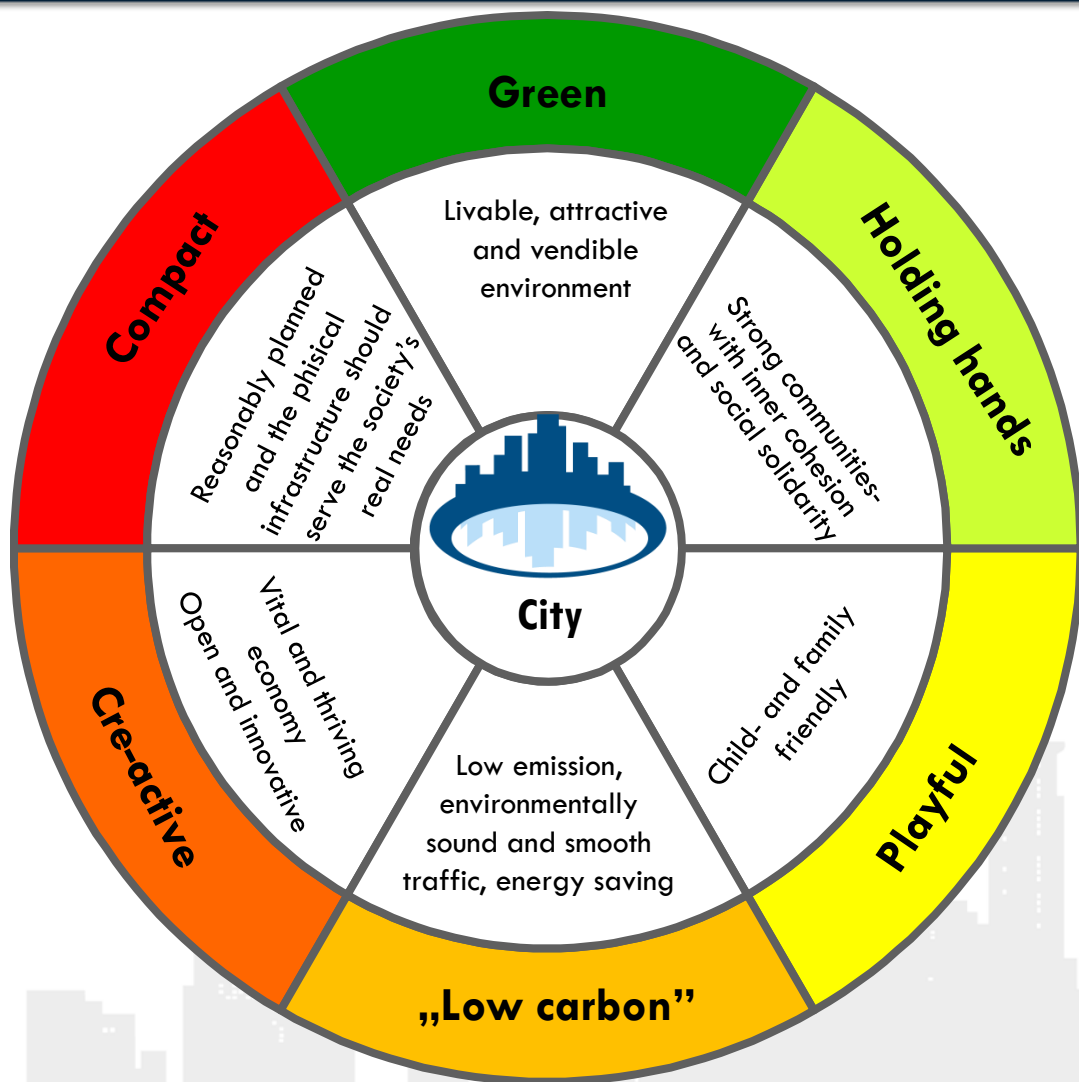
Strong communities are needed!

There is no healthy, well developing city **without** a community(ies) which share **common values!** What can these common values be?



If there is an obvious **interest** of the **local community** the decision-maker will better know what is her/his task! **Everyone can contribute to a stronger community** (for example civilians, NGOs, church parishes, enterprises).

Sustainable city



The option of new, locally based integration instrument for social developments: CLLD

Precedents in EU initiatives

URBAN I and URBAN II (1994-2006)

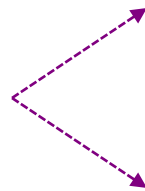
- Underprivileged ~ focused on an area where 28 000 people live
- Key factor for success
 - Local **economy oriented approach**
 - Selection of projects is based on real **local development needs**
 - **Commitment on the part of local** development actors – implementation
 - Professional and administrative **capacity**

URBACT

- URBACT II 2007 – less than 500 cities participated
- **Preparing local action plans by creating** wide, multi-stakeholder **local support groups (LSG)** – however these local groups did not get resources automatically to implement their projects during the planning period of 2007-2013

Community Led Local Development (CLLD)

New territorial integration
types (EU 2014-2020)



Integrated Territorial Investments

Community Led Local Development

The goal of the CLLD– Commission’s expectations

- **Encouraging local communities** to launch integrated developments which are built up from the local level having an economy orientded approach;
- **They should increase the capacity of the community and** encouraging innovation (included the **social innovation** as well);
- **Developing the ability for changing** an enterprise’s activity.

Fundamentals:



- **Not an obligatory** tool
- The logic of intervention is **based on the approach of LEADER**
- With this tool **local action groups implement their local strategies**
- Common resources support the funding of the local strategies' **implementation + operational and animation costs**
- As long as the member state's legislations provide a proper framework, **even more funds (ERDF, ESF, EAFRD, EMFF) and more operational programmes** resources can support an implementation of a strategy > integrated planning and implementation
- Based on **partnership** – no party can have more than 49% of voting rights
- Population framework: between **10 000 to 150 000 people**
- Territorial framework: the geographical coherence is not necessary (**possible overlap or insularity**)

Advantages	Risks
Adaptable answers, supporting integrated interventions	Risks of formalised partnerships and uncertainty at the same time
To mobilise local performers and knowledge	Setting up local administrative and coordination capacities
The projects should have a stronger „ economy approaches ”	Time consuming , increased administrative burden
Small scale of social innovations -improving local community	Heterogeneous , urban society assumed by high level of disparities
Strategical observation – extension of programme based thinking	Missing „ multi-fund planning ” implementation experiences

CLLD in the draft Hungarian Partnership Agreement

- 1. Operational programmes** and financial funds which may **contribute to the use of CLLD**.
 - **TOP** (ERDF, ESF? – between 7-13%)
 - Main direction is to develop local economy and employment, especially to strengthen the urban-rural relations
 - It supports local action groups which are based on the **urban-rural partnerships**
 - TOP ensures ERDF and ESF resources for the local action groups
 - Those CLLDs which can show urban-rural relations are entitled to get multi-fund resources (**ERFD, ESF**, EAFRD)
 - **RP** (EAFRD – between 5-17%)
 - Based on **reorganisation of LEADER** local action groups (HACS)
 - It does not refer to cities over 15 000 inhabitants
 - **HFAOP** (EMFF – 3%)
 - Primarily those areas where the fishing sector appears due to the special natural potentials
- 2. Coordination – can be partly the task of counties:**
 - **Harmonisation of sectoral programmes'** developments in their respective territories (county level)
 - To help shaping the geographical borders between the various CLLD groups

Possible types of urban community developments in Hungary in the 2014-2020 period

- A. Rural CLLD-s (LAGS includes only rural settlements)
- B. Intra urban CLLD-s (only with urban actors)
- C. Urban-rural CLLD (rural LAG includes the city)
- D. Community approach incorporated in integrated urban development measures of Territorial Development OP (no CLLD) or optional CLLDs in urban ITI-s.

No final decision yet!





Possible fields of urban community led developments:

- 1) Local economic development (e.g. young entrepreneurship, incubator house, etc.)
- 2) Social integration initiatives
- 3) Developing public spaces – public small scale sport infrastructure for local community
- 4) Developing urban environment (urban gardening, greening the city, etc.)
- 5) Family friendly cities
- 6) Services of local communities (e.g. by local church communities)
- 7) Local markets – for rural producers from the surroundings
- 8) Other actions of civic organisations solving challenges



Developing urban environment

Urban gardening



Budapest, District VIII . (Corvin passage) Grund garden



Budapest, District II . (Lecsós garden)

„Green wall”



Budapest, Central Passage (Király utca)



Budapest, Csillaghegy

Public transport



Dresden



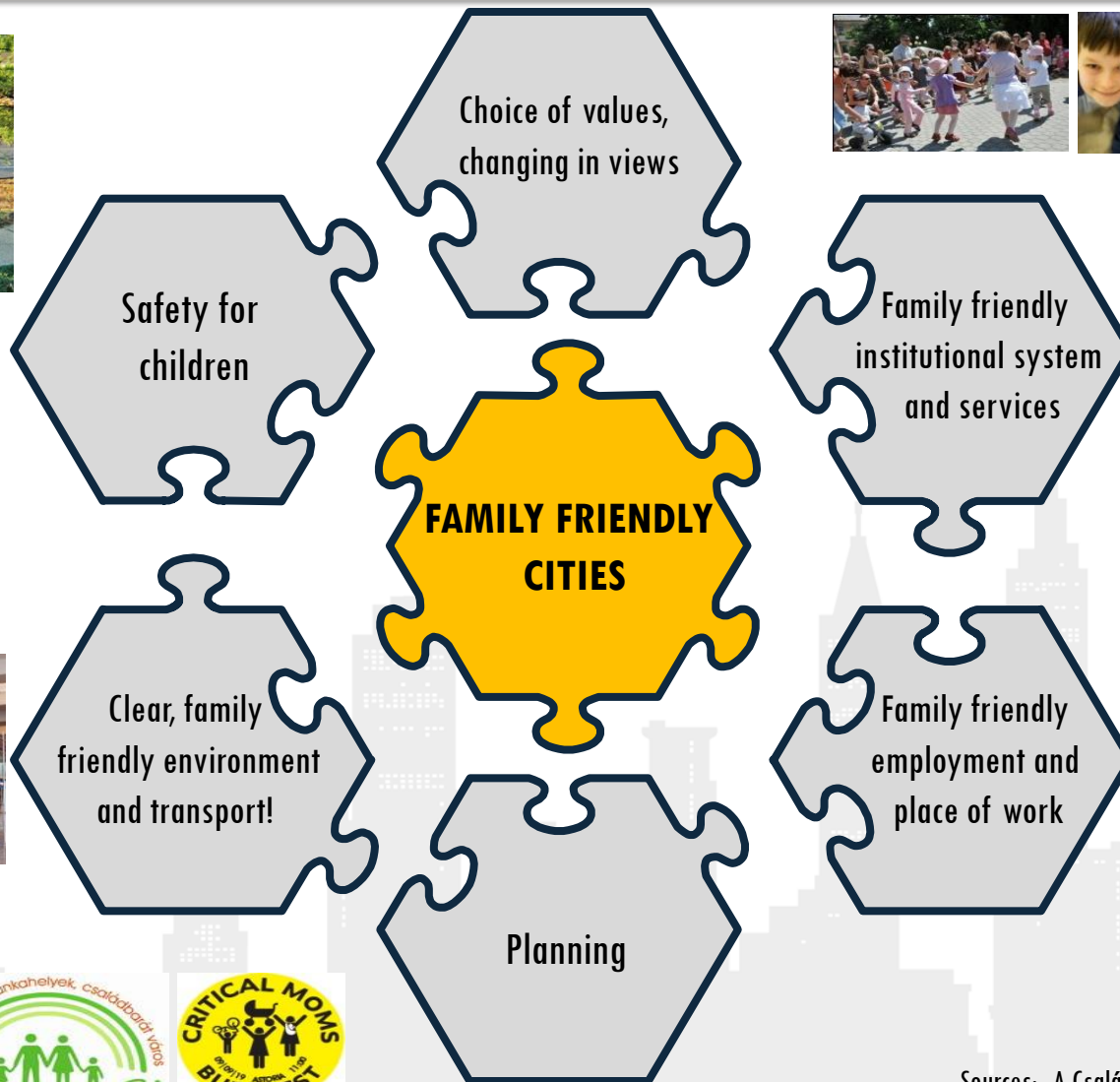
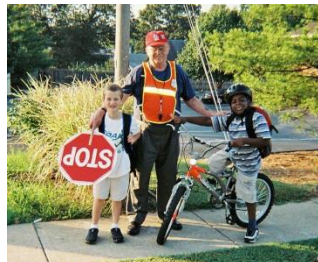
Bremen

Choice of values: cars or people



Sources of pics: Fleischer Judit - EUKN konferencia (2009.11.11.)
[<http://www.monster-munch.com>]

Family friendly city



Local markets – for rural producers from the surroundings



Local economic development: "Buy and protect what was produced in Szentes!" **Case of town Szentes**



The key factors for the success of development:

- ✓ First step is to explore common problems
- ✓ Colourful, spectacular and comprehensive communication
 - To present entrepreneurial success
 - To reach the satisfied consumers
 - To emphasise consequently the local values
- ✓ The campaign can be launched of a few sources
- ✓ To maintain constructive, honest relations with the local and national press
- ✓ To reach enterprises and constantly keep them motivated
- ✓ The institutional, personal and communicational background for organising must be ensured.



Developing public spaces – public small scale sport infrastructure for local community

„MOST – Public spaces of active and sport leisure activities”

Health!

Better way
you feel!

Strengthen the
sense of
community!

Strengthen the
environment
awareness!





Thank you for your attention!



NEMZETGAZDASÁGI
MINISZTERIUM

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