



Patterns of Spatial and Ethnic Inequalities Workshop

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Desegregation Plan in the Hungarian Integrated Urban Development Strategies

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Integrated Urban Development Strategies

- Leipzig Charter 2007 – on Sustainable European Cities
- Promotion of an integrated view of urban development (for sustainability)
- Co-ordination of spatial, sectoral and temporal aspects of key areas
- Involvement of economic actors, stakeholders and the general public
- European scale ↔ local conditions and subsidiary
- Recommendations for the planning of urban development programs



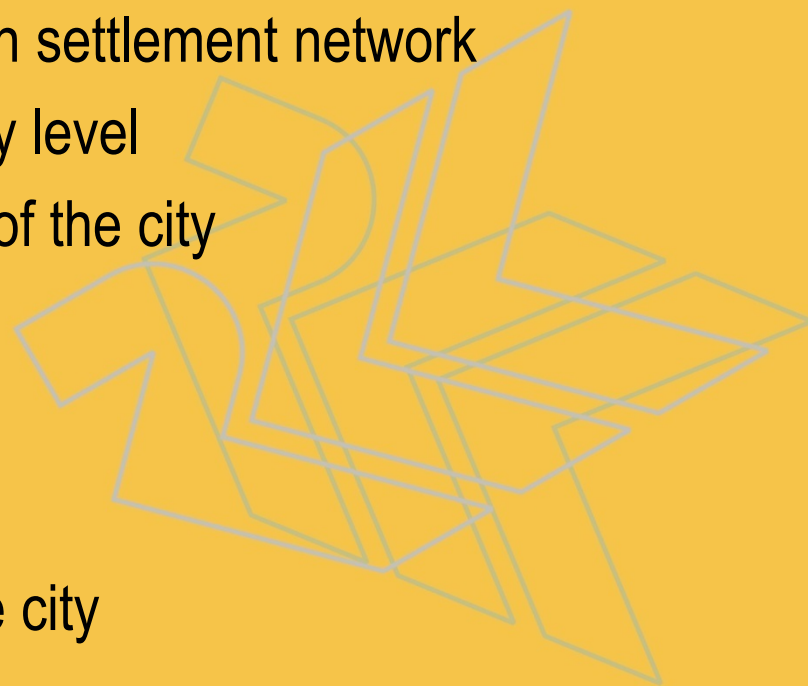
Integrated Urban Development Strategies

- Hungarian manual for making Integrated Urban Development Strategies in 2007
- Medium-term strategies for urban development and rehabilitation
- Only for cities competing for EU grants for urban rehabilitation in the period of 2007–2013
- Planning of Integrated Urban Development Strategies between 2007 and 2011
- Revised IUDS manual in 2009 (also on the basis of several recommendations of CRS [pre-IRS], HAS)



Integrated Urban Development Strategies

- Main parts of IUDS:
 - Socio-economic and territorial analysis of the situation of the city
 - Role of the city in the Hungarian settlement network
 - Socio-economic analysis on city level
 - Territorial analysis of the parts of the city
 - Strategy planning 1.
 - 'Vision' of the city
 - Sectoral goals
 - Goals of the certain parts of the city





Integrated Urban Development Strategies


- Strategy planning 2.
 - Defining action zones of intervention
 - Validation of the principles of sustainability
 - Coherence of the strategy (relations with other development documents of the city; harmony of the goals)
 - Questions about the implementation of the strategy
- Tools of implementation
 - Activities of local governments (regulation, marketing etc.)
 - Organization of urban development (management, coordination)
 - Partnership
 - Monitoring



Integrated Urban Development Strategies

- Compulsory ‘appendices’ (in fact integrated parts) of IUDS:
 - Development Plans of Action Zones
 - Detailed plan of intervention
 - Complex ‘screenplay’ of implementation (regulation, engineering, financements, organization etc.)
 - Description of the projects of development and rehabilitation
 - Yearly revision
 - Desegregation Plan





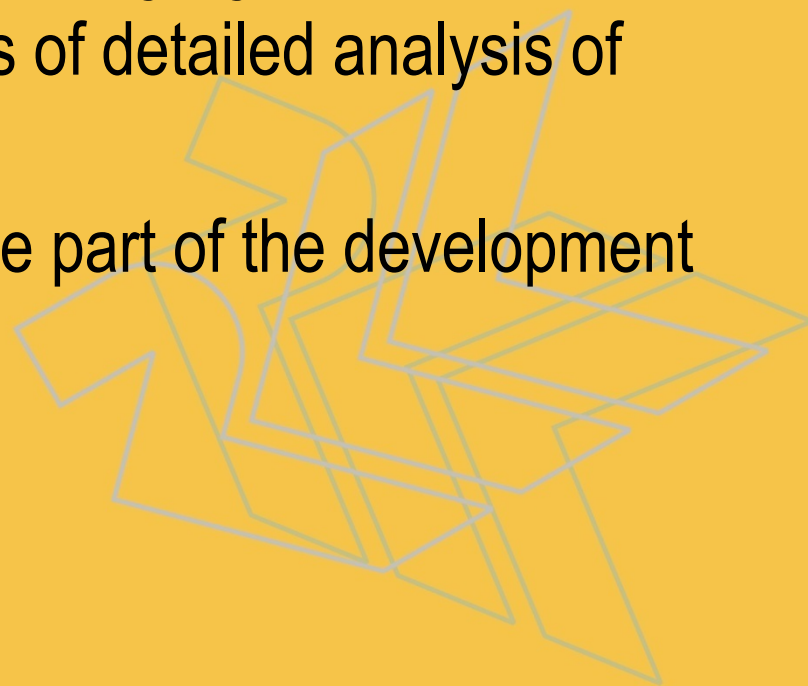
The Leipzig Charter about social inclusion and deprived neighbourhoods

- Considerable differences within cities in terms of economic and social opportunities
- Social distinction contributes to destabilization in cities
- One of the aims of urban development is strengthening the stability in the neighbourhoods
- In this process the involvement of residents and the early identification of problems is very important
- Strategies for action: upgrading physical environment, strengthening local labour market, proactive education policies



Desegregation Plan in IUDS

- Desegregation Plan
 - Defining segregated neighbourhoods
 - Socio-economic analyses of the segregated neighbourhoods (both as parts of detailed analysis of the city)
 - Desegregation program (as the part of the development strategy)



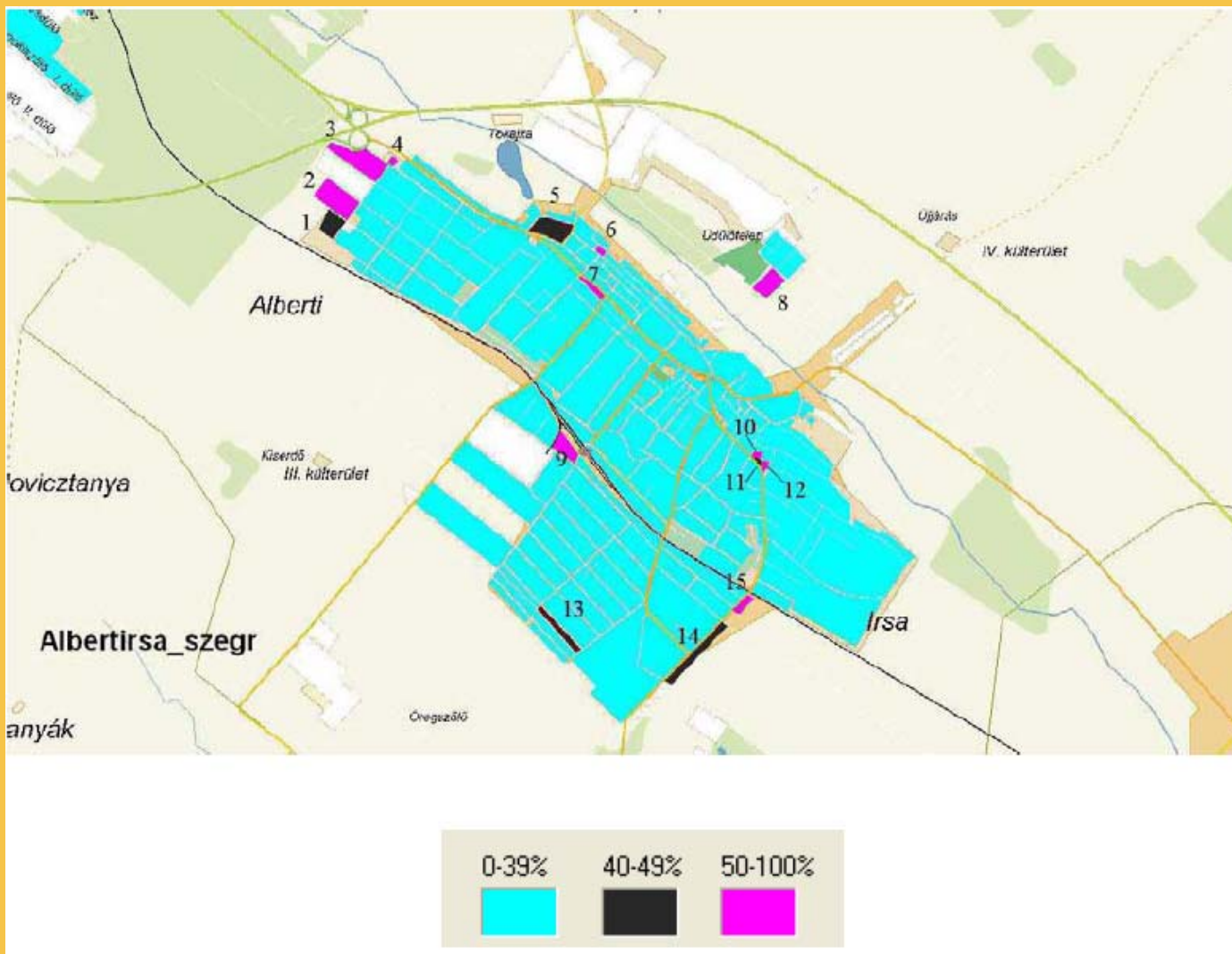


Defining segregated neighbourhoods 1.

- Segregation indicator based on the data of the census of 2001:
 - Segregated areas – in which at least 50% of the active-age (between the age of 15-59 years) residents do not have regular income from labour and their highest school qualification does not exceed the 8th grade of the elementary school
 - Areas threatened by segregation – in which this indicator takes up a value between 40-50%



Segregated areas in the city of Albertirsa (Pest county)



Source: Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Albertirsa, 2010. p. 160.



Defining segregated neighbourhoods 2.

- Census 2001 data are not up-to-date, for a better targeting other proxies are needed
- Segregation indicator based on social assistance data:
 - Segregated areas – where the proportion of regular social aids (for children, for unemployed, for housing) as compared to the number of the population/number of flats attains the double of the city average
 - Areas threatened by segregation – where the proportion of this aids attains 1,7 times of the city average
- Beside these, information by local governments, social and educational organizations is also important



General elements of the analysis of segregated areas

- Location within the city (possibility of future integration)
- Main causes of the 'evolution' of segregated areas
- Demographic and social situation (e.g. labour force, educational attainment)
- Housing conditions (amenities, environment, infrastructure)
- Availability of public services (analysing the efficiency of the operation of different sectoral policies)
- (Potential segregation effect of development projects of IUDS)



Desegregation Program

- Gives the vision and the strategic deals of segregated neighbourhoods
- Defining operative steps of local governments
- Defining priorities through the necessity of intervention (areas, sectors)
- Presenting physical and 'soft' interventions not in general, but in detailed form to the individual segregated areas
- Planning without the 'export' of problems



Implementation of Desegregation Program

- Defining the tools of handling the problems and the principles of the use of these tools – local solutions!
- Tools for housing integration:
 - Destruction of dwellings in bad conditions and helping the re-settlement of residents (financial assistance, rental, exchange)
 - Rehabilitation of the segregated zones
- Mobilization program to diminish the concentration of low social class residents of an area



Implementation of Desegregation Program

- Programs for the integration in education
- Programs for integrating the labour force of segregated neighbourhoods (trainings, creation of workplaces)
- Interventions for moderating the disfunction of social services
- Programs for wider participation in medical services
- Community development, partnership of different actors
- Coherence of programs
- Monitoring for following the short-term outcome of interventions and evaluating the effect of the programs



Beyond recommendations: some problems of desegregation planning

- Desegregation Plan was without antecedents for local governments
 - Local actors were unprepared
 - Missing connection between the planning of urban rehabilitation and solving the problems of segregated areas
- Socio-economic analyses of segregated neighbourhoods were incomplete for establish the desegregation plan
 - Missing information about the structure of social groups
 - Demographic indicators couldn't reflect to causes, problems and conflicts



Beyond recommendations: some problems of desegregation planning

- Desegregation Plans remained the appendices of Integrated Urban Development Strategies
 - Missing connection between the desegregation interventions and the sectoral goals of the cities
 - Unclear relationship between action zones of development and segregated neighbourhoods (parallelism instead of integration)
- Implementation of desegregation process is mainly a social problem
 - Community development, education, integration of labour force
 - Cities handled the matter as physical planning – destruction of dwellings, deconcentration of the problem, assimilation



Sources

- Leipzig Charter on sustainable European cities, 2007 – European Commission
- Recommendations for the modifications of the manual helping the making of Integrated Urban Development Strategies, 2008 – Centre for Regional Studies, HAS
- Manual for urban development, 2009 – Ministry of National Development and Economy, Hungary
- Discussion paper on the territorial aspects of extreme poverty drawing up a European extreme poverty map, 2011 – European Commission