

INTEGRATED URBAN SOCIAL REHABILITATION IN HUNGARY

urban rehabilitation
WEST PANNON
development of transport infrastructure
regional economic development
tourism development
West Pannon
WEST PANNON
transdanubia
environmental development
development of transport infrastructure
regional economic development
urban rehabilitation
SOUTH TRANSDANUBIA
human infrastructure development
South Transdanubia
SOUTH TRANSDANUBIA
South Transdanubia
environmental development
development of transport infrastructure

NORTH HUNGARY
urban rehabilitation
North Hungary
NORTH HUNGARY
tourism development
environmental development
NORTH HUNGARY
urban rehabilitation
development of transport infrastructure
North Hungary
development of transport infrastructure
environmental development
human infrastructure development
NORTH GREAT PLAIN
Great Plain
environmental development
human infrastructure development
development of transport infrastructure
South Great Plain
tourism development
development of transport infrastructure



From NSRF to Urban Social Rehab - A short introduction



NSRF (2007-13) managed by NDA/NFÜ

7 MA's - 15 OP's (22.4 bn EUR total)

- Economic Development
- Environment & Energy
- Transport
- Social Infrastructure
- Social Renewal
- Electronic Public Administration
- State Reform
- **7 Regional OP's**
- Implementation of NSRF



Regional Operational Programmes – thematic priorities

1. Regional Economic Development
2. Tourism Development
3. Local Environment Protection
4. Regional Transport Infrastructure
5. Human Infrastructure – education, health, social
6. **Urban Regeneration**

Integrated Urban Regeneration

Aim: to improve economic activity by creating an attracting environment for businesses and the local community via renewing the urban fabric in partnership with stakeholders

Integrated Urban Social Rehabilitation

Aim: to tackle social and physical deterioration of an urban area via an integrated set of actions

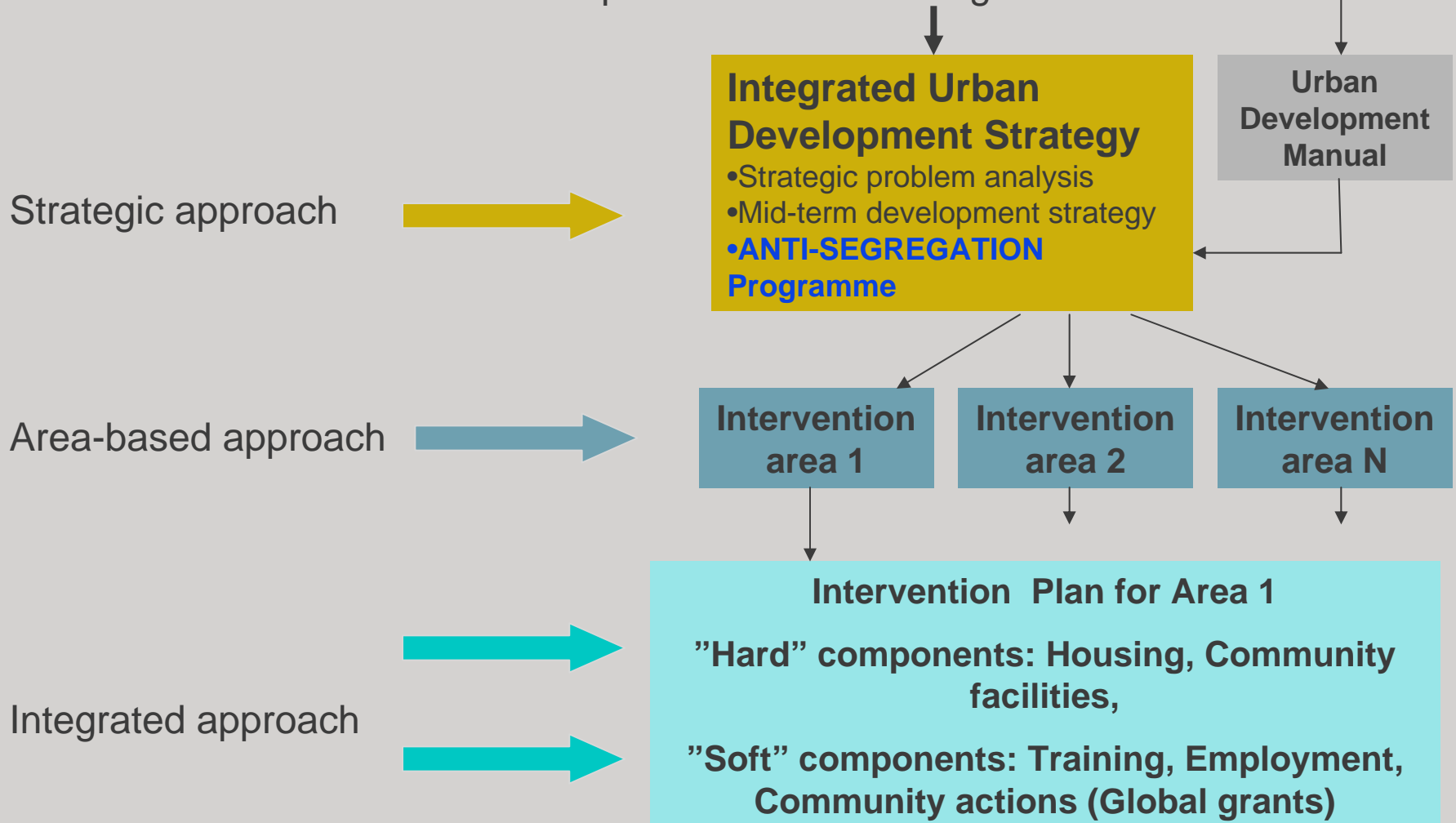




Theoretic framework of urban regeneration

Follows the idea of EC Community Initiative "Urban"

Political commitment – IUDS incorporated in the Building Act in 2009



Urban social rehabilitation

- Explicit, separate area of intervention since 2007
- ERDF funding provided to towns and cities (villages excluded)

Eligibility criteria for social rehabilitation actions

Data accessible from Census (2001) or municipality database

- Low level of education
- Low level of economic activity
- High level of unemployment
- High level of **poverty and segregation**
- Run down environment
- Low level of energy efficiency of buildings

Criteria for segregated areas

- Based on census (50%+ of active population with no regular income + less than 8 years of education)
- Based on social aid payments (regular social aid/capita is 2x city average)
- Minimum size: 1 block and 50 inhabitants

**Problems must be addressed in IUDS
Anti-segregation Programme**

Target areas

Areas of urban decay and segregation



**Post WW2 housing estates
(„sídliště”, „osiedle”)**



Traditional urban slums



Segregated satellite settlements

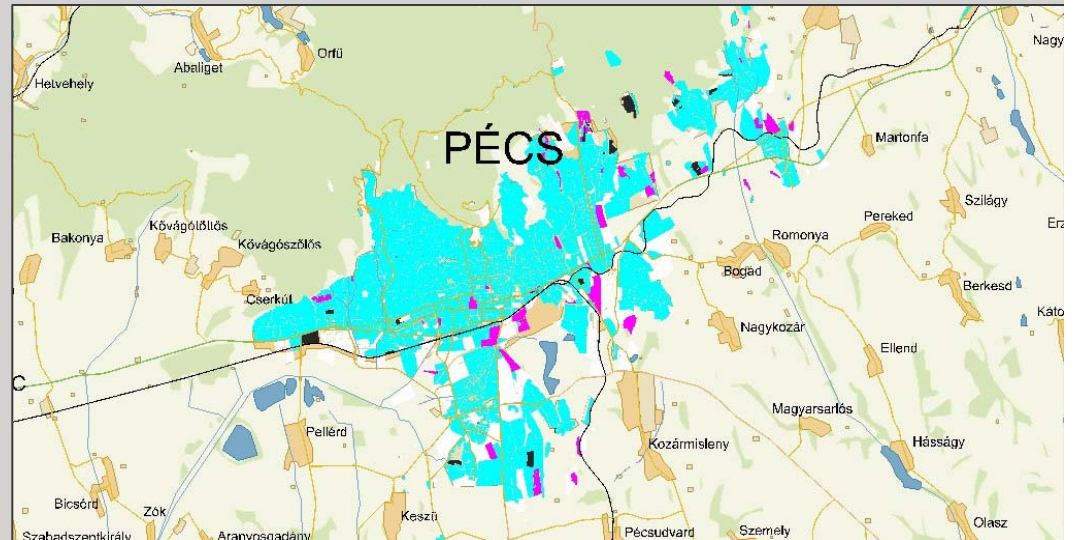
Anti segregation programme



Compulsory part of IUDS to be submitted with the project proposal

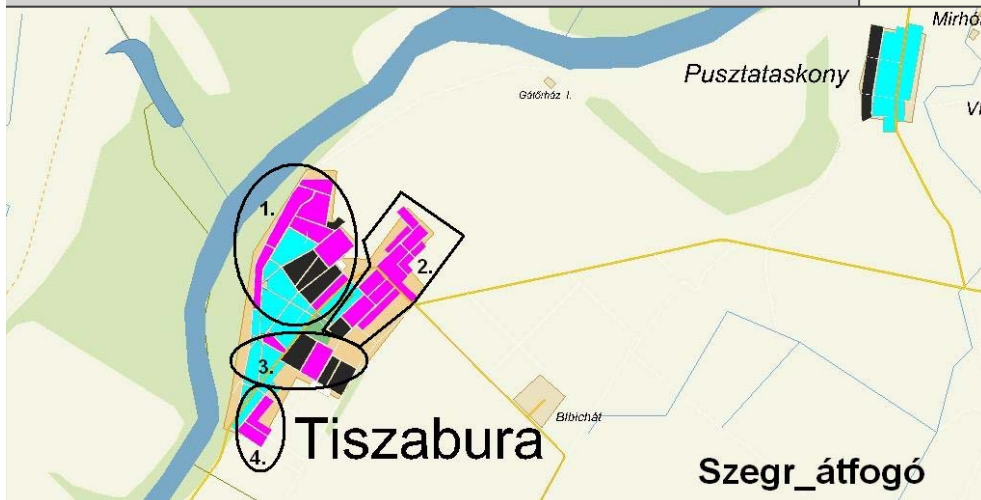
Structure:

- Analysis of the settlement
- Identification and designation of segregated areas
- Estimating the effects of the planned developments on segregation
- Action Plan (operative)

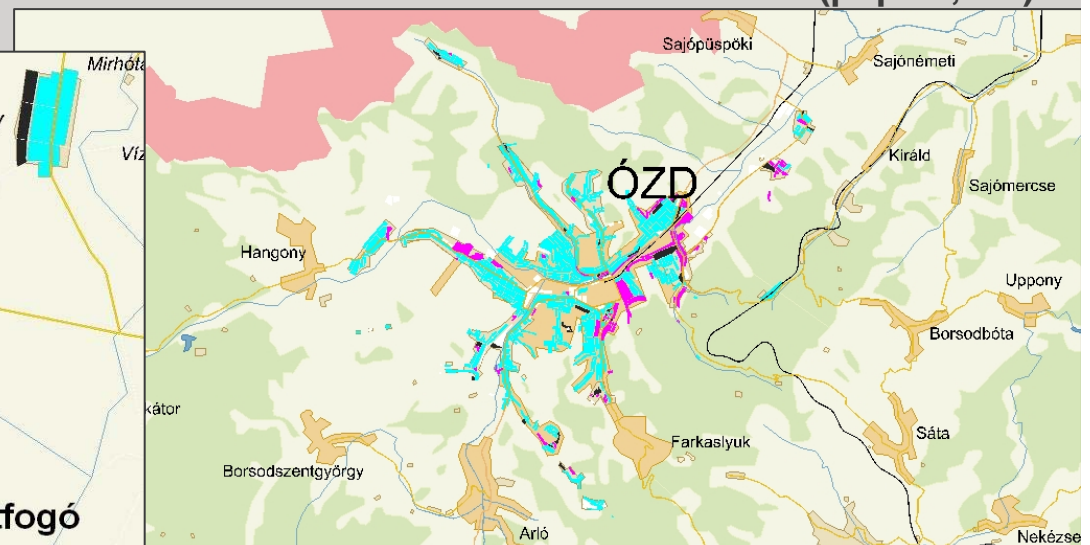


PÉCS – a major city (pop 158,000)

TISZABURA – a "Ghetto" village (pop 2,750)



ÓZD – a middle size town (pop 35,000)

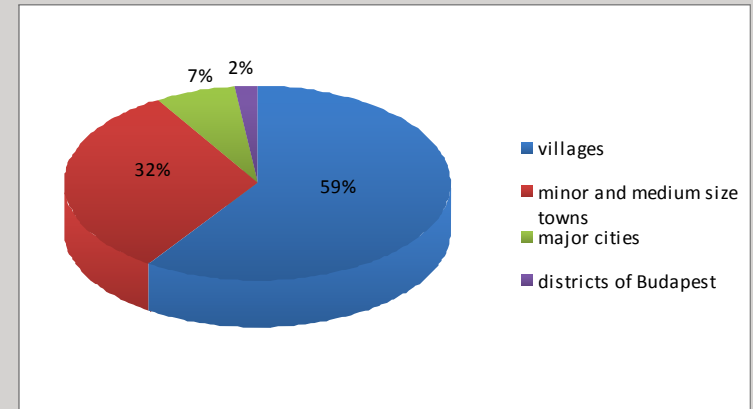


Analysis of segregated areas in Hungary



According to a survey conducted in 2010:

- **1,633 segregated areas** or settlements in 25% of the 3,200 Hungarian municipalities
- **300,000 people** live in segregated neighbourhoods (3% of pop of HUN)
- 73% of segregated areas in the 47 most disadvantaged micro-regions, **90% in rural areas**



- Need for **inclusion of rural areas**
- Interventions require **strong housing component**
- A prerequisite for success is **complexity**
(housing, education, healthcare, training, employment)

Results of the programming period (2007-13) so far:

- 17 projects approved and in progress (ca. 30 m EUR)
- 11 projects with 1st round approval (ca. 20 m EUR)
- 2 priority projects approved in Budapest (16 m EUR)



Experience – problems still to be solved



Positive

- IUDS as a selection criterion forced municipalities to **think and plan strategically**
- Funds available for social rehab will attract attention of municipalities
- **Some cities truly committed** to tackle segregation
- **Experience from URBAN** has definite advantages regarding approach

Negative

- **Reluctance of most municipalities** to face or address the problems
- High social risk
- Lack of well-prepared projects
- **Partnership** in most cases **is weak** or fake
- Social eligibility criteria „make the ground for” non-social interventions
- Clear preference of housing estates
- Preference of institutions to housing

Problems to tackle

Social interventions require longer time



Limited time for implementation (n+2)

Need for complex simultaneous interventions



Inflexibility of implementation rules

Rural areas need to be included



Demarcation of OP's/Funds limitations

Question:

Does current EC legislation allow for complex, housing based interventions to effectively address Roma living conditions or there's need for further regulation? EC or member state?

Thank you for your attention!

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