

DT4.1.2.

Implemented trainings on participative governance

Hungary



IFKA Nonprofit Ltd
April 2022

Project Information

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<http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/godanubio>

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1. General information about the trainings on participative governance

Date of the training	01.04.2022
Location	Online (Zoom) / Budapest
Project partner(s)	IFKA Nonprofit Ltd
Format of the training	Online
Topic of the training	Expert panel on existing rural practices of participation and green development & possible ways of policy support
Guiding question of the training	Knowing what GoDanuBio is about and the results of prior surveys, how does this actually work in the best cases in the Hungarian countryside?
Number of participants	14 (9 speakers, 5 visitors)
Type of participants (Target groups) ¹	Policymaker, regional body, municipality
Cooperation with experts (i.e. speakers, external moderators, politician...)	external moderator, speakers from rural municipalities, territorial integrators and policymakers

2. Agenda of the training

08:30-09:00	Login, technical preparation
09:00-09:05	Host's greetings, agenda, GDPR – <i>Gál KÖRMENDY, host</i>
09:05-09:15	Welcome from the project partner IFKA, introduction to GoDanuBio, goals of the event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bence JANEK, project manager, IFKA</i>
09:15-10:30	Session I. – Experiences from rural municipalities and territorial cooperations, practices, which work, and which do not. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Alsómocsolád (Baranya county) – Gabriella ZAGYVA, environmental specialist</i>

¹ Please group the target groups according to the ones listed in page 42 of the Application Form and include the names of the organisations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bordány (Csongrád-Csanád county) - <i>Gábor TANÁCS, mayor</i> • Nádasd (Vas county) - <i>Zoltán KARVALITS, mayor</i> • Alpokalja-Fertőtáj Rural Development Association - <i>Csilla PÁLINÉ KELLER</i> operating manager <p>Introductory presentations and moderated panel discussion with opportunity for the panelists of the sister session to join in.</p>
10:30-10:45	Break
10:45-11:55	<p>Session II. – Motivating and supporting circular economy and participatory governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budapest - <i>Mátyás SAIN, Open Budapest programme manager, participation expert</i> • Ministry of Agriculture – <i>Miklós MAÁ CZ, rural development specialist</i> • Anikó SOLTÉ SZ social economy development expert <p>Introductory presentations and moderated panel discussion with opportunity for the panelists of the sister session to join in.</p>
11:55-12:00	Summary, event closure

3. Was a methodology presented at the training and if so, which one?

No methodologies were presented. The goal of the event was to receive unbiased feedback about the real practices of participation and circular economy in rural settings, and to gather good practices for the future co-creation workshops and policy development initiatives.

4. How does this capacity building activity contribute to the upcoming co-creation workshops?

The municipal speakers showcase three very different settings – tiny and large (300 – 1200 – 3500 inhabitants), suburban periphery, microregional centre in a rural territory and peripheral village in a straggling region. Yet all three of them have been consistently coming up with initiatives to motivate, involve and move their inhabitants, introducing innovative concepts regarding environmental sustainability and local economic synergies. Thus all three have been consistently pulling above their weights both in local, regional and national comparisons and have a long list of good practices to share.

The Alpokalja-Fertőtáj Association is a LEADER local action group in an area with highly disparate microregions – urban, national park, and internal periphery all appear in there. Yet they are actively

promoting a highly cooperative and mutual assistance approach, and are therefore considered to be one of the greatest domestic examples of a stable, green AND participative cooperation.

Budapest has launched a highly successful participative governance experiment in the form of Open Budapest. Offering up a significant amount of funds to be applied for by all citizens and voted on/selected by citizens, this has started a forward-moving inclusion dynamic and a cooperative movement in the city. Although a number of issues naturally differ in managing participation in a metropolitan area from doing this in a rural environment, the ground concepts of cooperation and motivation act very similarly on a practical level.

The policy experts provided excellent input on the history and learnings/successes of supporting rural development initiatives in a cooperative setting, and offered a counterpoint in possibilities to the demands of the local speakers, leading to a cordial and fruitful discussion about options for future policies.

The discussions provided IFKA with a solid conceptual basis for future workshops. Building on existing good practices, showcasing and disseminating them, and developing a more future-focused and highly networked participative approach in rural development policies appears to provide a valid and feasible roadmap for both the project and the actors for the upcoming years.

5. Do you think the participants of the training are likely to attend in the co-creation workshops and why?

Definitely so. All speakers were eager to cooperate, learn and share their experiences. One of the key outcomes of the discussion was a unified demand for “Vision Trips”, inter-actor study tours to learn and adapt good practices, and a call for a mentoring system to educate other actors and transfer practices in an easy, practical manner. Policymakers were also enthusiastic about the initiatives and stated that a search for funding options and a gentle shift towards cooperative initiatives will be raised and escalated in the responsible bodies.

All speakers and participants viewed the event as a success and an inspirational step towards an actual co-creation process.

6. Do you already have plans for the regional co-creation workshops?

As noted above, a possible roadmap has become visible during the event with some meaningful and feasible-looking results. Therefore it is likely that IFKA will be pursuing this path and organize the co-creation workshops to translate, transfer and develop the existing good practices into an organic system. Yet, at this point no definite concepts have been drawn up, these are expected to be finalized for revision by the end of April.

7. Did the region in which the training was organised have already a tradition/culture for participative governance? If so name an example.

Yes.

Open Budapest is an urban GP, while in the rural approaches there are practices for co-created economic development programmes, consultative development initiatives and working local money solutions. These include a whole scope of areas from green energy to clean settlement, sports, heritage management, tourism and social enterprises. Some community communication channels have also been run in a highly democratized manner. In regional settings the plenary consultations have been transformed into intensive personal discussions successfully instilling a win-win approach and a common identity into the process, enhancing efficiency on the side.

8. Do you think that the training can have any positive effect in regards to a bottom-up approach on policies and regulations related to the circular bioeconomy in your country / region? Please explain.

Yes, although not as overwhelming as in the field of participation. The green initiatives of Alsómocsolád have met with a resounding interest, but in general it still appears that circular economy is mostly in the future plans of most communities. The consensus was that even if there were tailored funds for circular initiatives, local experts and “green interpreters” are seen as a must for conveying both the urgency and the potential of the green turn to rural inhabitants.

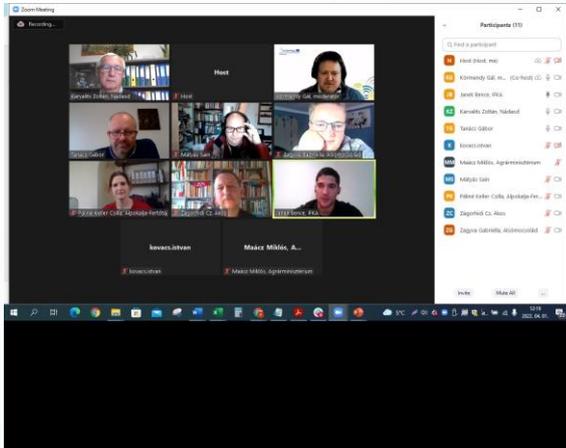
Therefore this is seen as a logical next step, for which preparation and awareness raising needs to start as early as possible to mitigate resistance and increase change ability.

9. Problems occurred and lessons learnt

No major problems occurred during the organization or implementation of the training. The key lesson learnt is that there is indeed a latent demand for these discussions at all levels, and that highly developed good practices exist, which can serve as a solid basis for future cooperative initiatives.

10. Annexes

- The invitation email is attached in pdf form
- Sample screenshots can be found below.



Részvételi Ökoszisztémák a város-vidék együttműködés élővé tételéért a Duna Körkörös Biogazdaság kormányzása révén

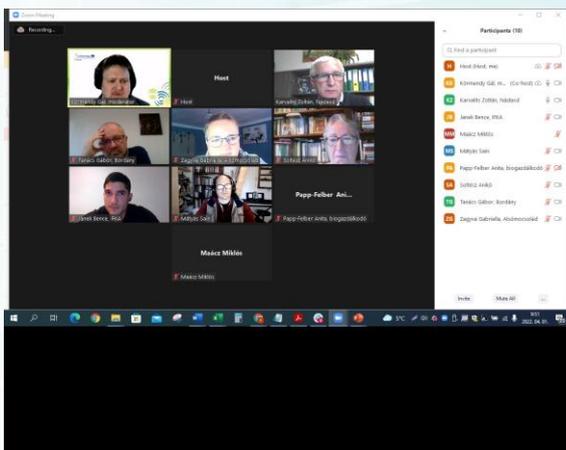
Szakértői Panelbeszélgetés
Budapest/Zoom, 2022.04.01



Köszöntjük résztvevőinket!



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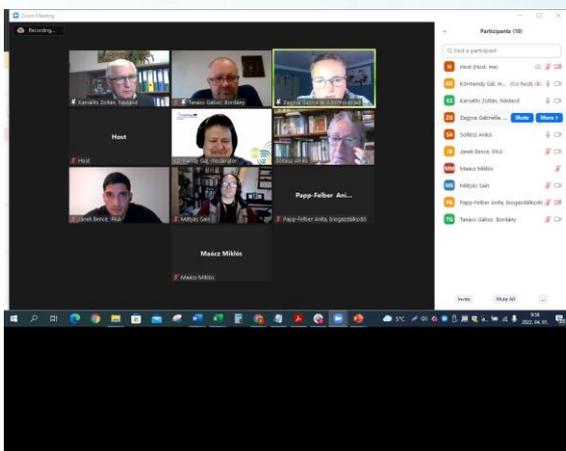
Szakértői Panelbeszélgetés
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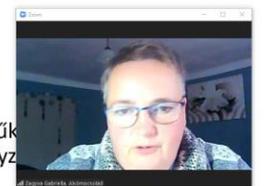


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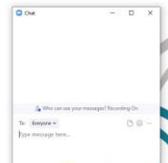


Részvételi Ökoszisztémák a város-vidék együttműködés élővé tételéért a Duna Körkörös Biogazdaság kormányzása révén

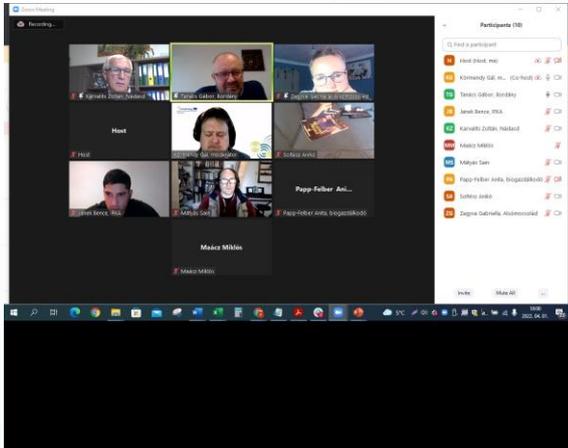
Szakértői Panelbeszélgetés
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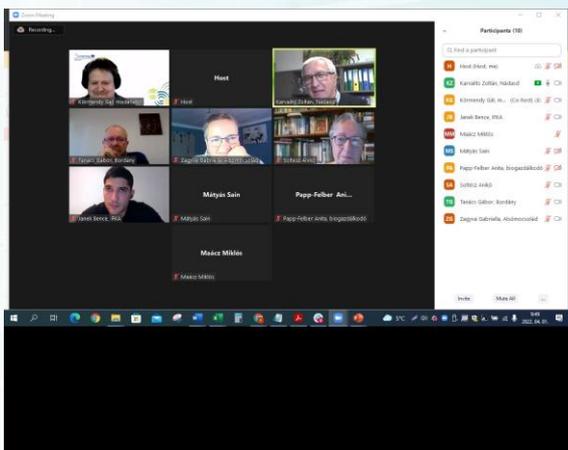


Részvételi Ökoszisztémák a város-vidék együttműködésében a Duna Körkörös Biogazdaság kormányzatában

Szakértői Panelbeszélgetés
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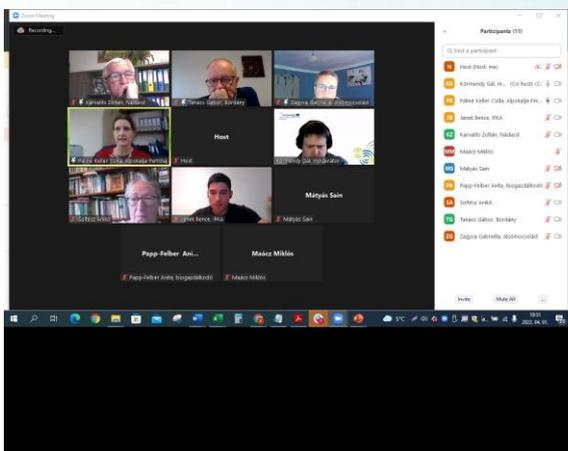
Részvételi Ökoszisztémák a város-vidék együttműködésében a Duna Körkörös Biogazdaság kormányzatában

Összefogás, együttgondolkodás és közös cselekvés



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Részvételi Ökoszisztémák a város-vidék együttműködésében a Duna Körkörös Biogazdaság kormányzatában

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 Budapest/Zoom, 2022.04.01

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