

Open Days (7-10 Oct 2013) outcomes

<p>Title of workshop:</p> <p>Putting deprived areas back on track: How can the new EU urban instruments, especially Community-Led Local Development (CLLD), be used and how have similar instruments in Member States worked?</p>
<p>Date & time of workshop:</p> <p>Date : 08/10/2013 [From: 11:15 to 13:00]</p>
<p>Main outcomes:</p> <p>The presentation started with a brief introduction on CLLD and its innovative characteristics. The speakers showed practical examples of how CLLD has already been implemented in cities around Europe.</p> <p>The first presentation examined disadvantaged urban areas in England where sectorial national policies, amongst other problems, couldn't solve problems of social segregation and neighbourhood decline. The main focus was on the added value of CLLD and how to facilitate its future implementation. In order to learn about past CLLD experiences, one should take advantage of the findings of the evaluations activities of big projects such as URBACT and other initiatives that brought locally-led development in the cities. The importance of the Member States' Partnership Agreements for CLLD was highlighted.</p> <p>During this presentation the experience of a project of neighbourhood management in Berlin was introduced. The project was implemented in 35 neighbourhoods where local partnership were created (residents elected the 'Neighbourhood Council') and was assisted by a parallel national programme. Local partnerships had the possibility to create projects and ask for funding. Specific kinds of activities had the possibility to apply for pre-established ranges of funds.</p> <p>The workshop continued with presentation from Denmark regarding the creation and implementation of projects focus on city areas characterised by a concentration of problems such as vandalism, isolation and lack of attractiveness. The projects implemented addressed two main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase the social network structure of the identified areas: projects tried to mobilise local resources and networks increasing and creating more active companies and social organisations; in particular projects focused on fighting unemployment and creating post-school employment possibilities.• Increase the competitiveness through enhanced quality of life: projects focused on the area renovation and upgrade, on the renovation of the local infrastructure and increasing cultural events in the area in order to decrease isolation and create a local identity. <p>Projects used an 'integrative approach' taking into consideration local needs concerning employment, education, social life, population's culture/physical conditions and the local infrastructures</p> <p>The real success factor for these projects was locally-driven character or, in other words, the bottom-up approach.</p> <p>The last presentation was from Hungary. Local-led development in Hungary and in Budapest in particular contributes to changing the legacy of the socialist years. The Local Development Strategy (LDS) in Budapest mainly addressed issues of isolation and the lack of attractiveness of city areas characterised by the old socialist infrastructures.</p> <p>The implementation of an integrated LDS however faced several challenges. First, the population's lack of tradition and experience in gathering and organising themselves influenced people's abilities to cooperate and create a LDS for their social groups. This required the creation of intermediary bodies that could represent and guide locally-driven projects. Finally the local participation and the society involvement was hampered also by a third issue: the available timelines were too short to gather people in partnerships, discuss the priorities, create the LDS and implement them, which led to the partial failure of the strategies.</p>
<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>CLLD approaches and the LEADER approach have been implemented in rural as in city areas. Knowledge of the success and failure factors are extremely valuable and can help Member States implementing CLLD avoid repeating past mistakes.</p>