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VERSITAS



Community-based Research for Sustainability Association (CRS) Akciókutatók a Fenntarthatóságért Egyesület (AKUT)

Turning it upside down... Participation as a tool for exclusion in Hungarian city planning

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Structure of the presentation

- Background The foundation of local economic development on the basis of the capability approach
- Analyzing "Freedom for agency" in Hungarian city development plans
 - Theoretical background
 - Methodology

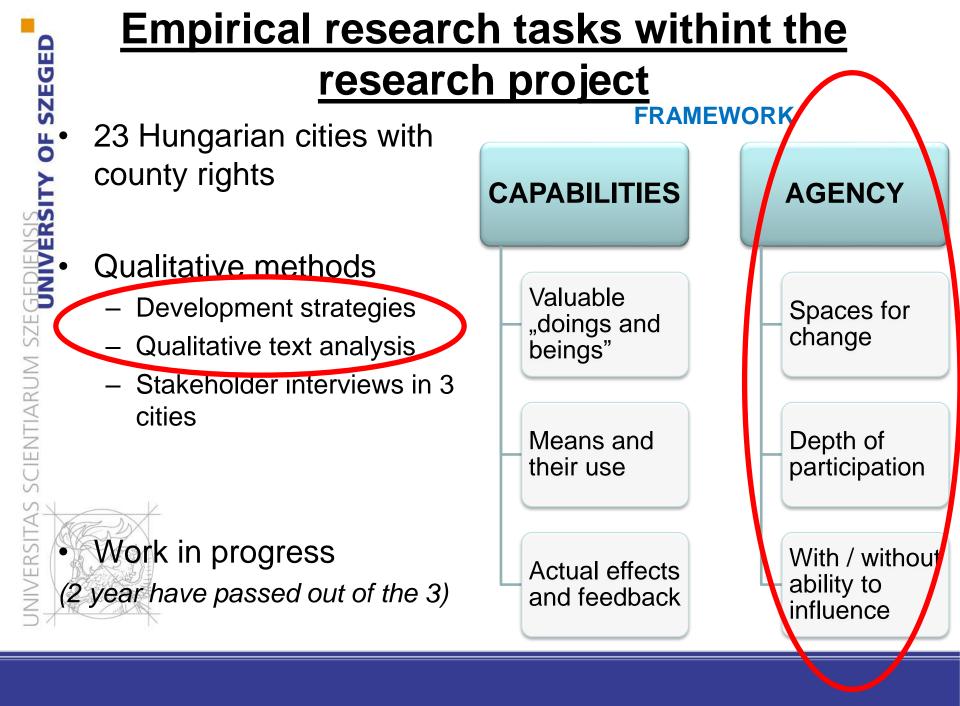
Results

Background: OTKA K-109425

The foundation of local economic development on the basis of the capability approach

If we take the human development and capability approach (of Amartya Sen) as a basis:

- Research question (1): How can the objective of local economic development be defined?
- Research question (2): What sort of informational basis seems to be desirable for local economic development?
- Research question (3): What are the outlines of the desirable decision making processes of local economic development?



Freedom for agency

• The aim of the presentation: to evaluate stakeholder participation (freedom for agency) in urban planning on the basis of the capability approach

- Fits into an emerging stream of literature:
 - Approximates local development & capability approach
 - Crocker 2007, Biggeri & Ferranini 2014, Bajmócy & Gébert 2014

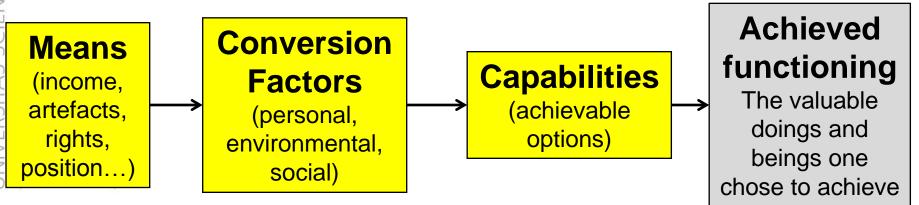
Empirical evidence from a relatively high income county

Theoretical background

The human development and capability approach

Well-being (capabilities):

- Doings and beings that one has a reason to value (subject to public deliberation)
- Freedom to achieve
- The freedom to *lead* a life one has a good reason to value



Theoretical background

Framework for analysis

Human development and capability approach

- (Sen 1979, 1999)
- Importance of decision making processes
- Agency has intrinsic value (regardless of its instrumental value)
- Not simply the lack of restriction (freedom from), but the real opportunity (freedom to)
- Deliberation: value debates & knowledge production

"Participation as freedom is not only the right to participate effectively in a given space, but the **right to define and to shape that space**" (*Gaventa 2006*)

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Methodology

- Analysis of local development strategies
 - 23 cities with county rights (Budapest excluded)
- Analyzed documents (cca. 7700 pages):
 - (SRP): Stakeholder Reconciliation Plans of the 23 cities (passed in 2013)
 - (UDC): Urban development concepts (passed in 2014)
 - (IUD): Integrated urban development strategies (passed in 2014)
 - Proposals, decisions and minutes of city councils

Methods:

- Qualitative content analysis
 - Restructuring the text into categories
 - Framework of analysis based on the capability approach
 - E.g. spaces and forms of participation

- Narrative analysis

- Texts have surface and (a hidden) deep structure
- The deep structure is a coherent story told by the text
- E.g. what is participation according to these documents

Results 1.

Defining the space for participation

- Lack of
 - systematic stakeholder analysis (survival of former routines, interests) and
 - open public debates before passing the SRPs
- The range of partners is fixed (cannot be broadened or the possibility is restricted, no "claims for participation" are possible)

The freedom to participate does not embrace the right to define or shape the space. Participation occurs in a pre-defined space.

Results 2.

• The participation of the nominated partners

- Wide range of partners (organizations) are nominated in the SRPs, but do not reappear in the UDCs & IUDSs
- Informing & consultation without deliberation and guarantees (tokenism)
- Unidirectional communication (both directions)
- Special possibilities for the most influential (e.g. regular meetings; the use of hidden space)

Participation contributes to sustaining status quo

<u>Results 3.</u>

- Citizen participation
 - The main task is considered to be informing (persuasion, education)
 - Express opinions (BUT: their knowledge is irrelevant)
 - Application of specific techniques (low level of participation, unidirectional communication, lack of deliberation)
 - Lack of participation in the early phases of planning & the plans are shadowy about their role during the implementation
 - Citizens must take efforts to be able to express their views → empowerment is not mentioned: the "voiceless" will apparently be unable to participate

Participation provides means (?) for those in power not for those without power

The story told...

- Urban planning is the "business" of a pre-defined set of actors dominated by the local government and its invited or hidden partners
- For these actors public participation is a way to sustain the existing power relations. For this purpose:
 - It is important to **talk** about participation (must look presentable)
 - They definitely do not want participation to distribute power and to have transformative potential

They provide **pre-defined spaces**: to persuade / to collect ideas with no risk

Summerizing thoughts

- Top-down public participation in city development planning in Hungary
 - Is a top-down necessity for local self-governments
 - From nonparticipation to tokenism
 - Participation as "greenwash" –serving the maintenance of the status quo.
- The concept of participation is turned upside-down (for ... reasons)

However, the necessity of including the principle of participation in planning documents might also open-up spaces for enforced bottom-up participation.

Thank you for your kind attention!

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For further information: http://www.eco.u-szeged.hu/