

WAYS TO INCREASE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION I.

- gives citizens greater opportunities to become active participants in the culture of their local community in public cultural institutions, museums and libraries, and to become members of reading groups, professional circles, choirs, dance groups and creative groups
- basically means the possibility of active participation in the socio-cultural life of the settlement, the awareness of the individual's usefulness, the sense of achievement and the source of joy in communities of action
- has a good chance of contributing to strengthening the local attachment of citizens, as cultural institutions are seen by residents as their own, and the community can expand the network of connections of residents, deepening and broadening the roots that bind them to the local community and the settlement

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION II.

- it also enables the local government to have up-to-date knowledge of the needs and requirements of local citizens
- it also means a serious organisational development for our institution, it can bring capacity building, it can ensure the involvement of voluntary helpers/human resources for the implementation of innovative tasks related to the changed needs

THE INVOLVEMENT

The need for involvement is most often discussed when the community and its members show low levels of participation in the interaction and institutional processes of the community/society. This implies that:

- trust and solidarity with each other is weak;
- there is little mutual help, little interaction, little volunteering and few civil institutions and networks;
- residents are not aware of their rights, obligations and opportunities, and existing (public) institutions work for them in principle, but in practice without them;
- the number of people involved in the decision-making/control processes is low.

SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATION

Holistic vision, continuity

Learning facilitation methods

Flexible regulation

Prioritising the needs of the population

An effective options:

- Community planning
- use of the Community/participatory budgeting method

COMMUNITY DESIGN

- a key element is to activate and involve local stakeholders and communities in the development of a shared vision and strategy, in a way that truly reflects the needs, demands and perspectives of the community
- the stakeholders get in touch with each other at the beginning of the planning process, during the exploration of the situation and the problem definition, and get to know each other's interests, intentions and ideas

PARTICIPATION/COMMUNITY BUDGET HISTORY

Participatory budgeting is based on **involving the public in the planning and decision-making process for the use of public money**

Where did it start ? 1989 Brazil/Porto Alegre

Distribution on the South American continent: 1990 - 2000 (180 settlements)

More than 1500 sites around the world

PARTICIPATORY BUDGET IN PRACTICE

Many cities, many models

Residents are involved in some way in the planning, proposal and decision making process for how part of the city's budget is spent.

What makes the methodology so exciting is that different cities shape it to their own situation and ambitions, so no two systems are the same.

INTERNATIONAL EXAMPLES

Grassroots, New York: the idea came from an NGO, whose work led to the project being included in the city's budget. It is also the organisation that does the community organising work behind the scenes.

Participatory budgeting with peak involvement, Cascais: 15% of the city's budget is "spent" by local residents, and the city's administration is making a real effort to involve different marginalised social groups in the project.

DOMESTIC EXAMPLES

Today, more and more municipalities in Hungary are experimenting with participatory/community budgets.

The amount that can be spent on this, the methodology of involvement varies considerably.

Szentendre, Miskolc, Józsefváros.....

BENEFITS OF A COMMUNITY BUDGET

Keeping in touch with citizens

Bringing innovation

Increasing citizens' confidence

Develops awareness

Makes budgeting easier and more transparent

DELIBERATION - COMMUNITY DIALOGUE

- contributing to thinking about the city, activating communities
- in smaller towns and neighbourhoods, there is closer contact between the municipality and the inhabitants
- a strong organisational and/or partnership effort is needed to actively involve a meaningful, measurable part of the population in the brainstorming phase
- local networks - representatives or, in the case of the capital, the library network - can provide some infrastructure and organisational power for the task

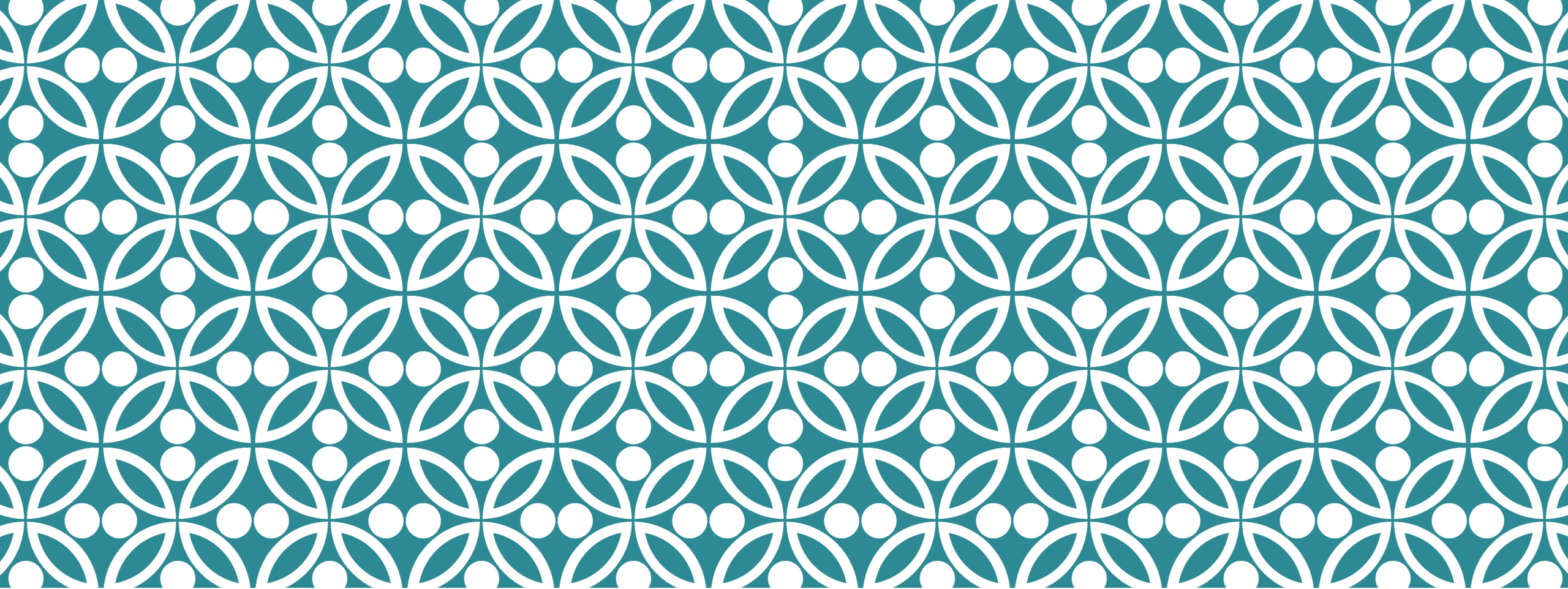


EVENTS

Idea generation workshops

Idea salons

Participation advice



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!