

## **Environmental Cohesion in Eastern Central Europe: the importance of governance and management**

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One important aspect of European Regional Policy is cohesion. Territorial cohesion, as a complement for economic and social cohesion, is supposed to moderate imbalances. Environmental cohesion is a tool to achieve sustainable development in practice. Environmental cohesion is a place-based equilibrate action in order to avoid the contamination and to achieve the best available natural condition in a certain place, resulting indirect benefits in another place too, based on the global-effect peculiarity of environmental related actions.

There are several quantitative methods, indices to measure the state of environmental cohesion on territorial base. However, every quantitative measuring instrument has its own “qualitative” background, soft elements that influences the success of a measurable environmental protection oriented activity. The most important of them is the governance and the management of an environmental related activity.

The paper focuses on the implementation of strategic environmental assessment and Cohesion Funds (former ISPA) in environmental related investments in CEE countries. Based on international and OTKA researches, the paper concludes by arguing that in order to achieve a successful, integrative environmental cohesion, de-bureaucratised institutional system and network-style governance mode are needed.

## **Ressources locales, capital social et stratégies de développement rural dans les territoires LEADER hongrois**

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La communication s’interroge sur la dynamique des espaces ruraux en Hongrie et les nouvelles stratégies des territoires en matière d’utilisation des ressources locales. Quelles sont aujourd’hui ces ressources mobilisées dans les stratégies de développement rural du pays ? Comment sont-elles identifiées par les acteurs du territoire ? A quels systèmes territoriaux font-elles références ? Quel(s) mode(s) de gouvernance locale sont à l’initiative de leur mise en valeur ? En mobilisant le concept de capital territorial pris comme la résultante de l’articulation entre ressources locales, stratégies de développement et mode(s) de gouvernance locale, la communication s’interroge, à partir du programme LEADER, sur la capacité des territoires à initier durablement du développement.