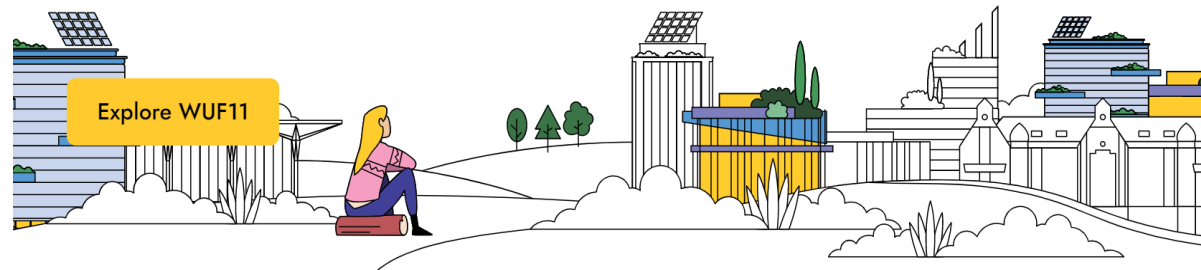




**WORLD URBAN FORUM**

ELEVENTH SESSION

KATOWICE, POLAND | 26-30 JUNE 2022



# "Urban Green Infrastructure: re-'territorializing' the island-city"

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REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA | REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
Ministarstvo prostornoga uređenja, graditeljstva i državne imovine  
Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets

**GREEN FUTURE OF CITIES**

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- **The healthy city is no longer an island city:** Redesign with nature, around as well as inside the city :
  - from the «Island City» to the «City Region» and > scale, to «bio-region» (as natural ecosystem)
  - Integrated urban sustainability (Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Strategies)
- **New Challenges in post economic+COVID Crisis:** Urban needs & vulnerabilities and new governments models in the city-region (formal and informal)
- **Revisiting old traditions:** Garden cities, Higienism... (Cerdá, 1867; Howard, 1898; Geddes, 1915...) in a New World (Megalopolis, Slums, Glocal, ITCs, Green & Blue Economy...)
- Foster a **better quality of life** and human **well-being** (*from GDP to Inclusive Wealth Index –IWI-*), by providing a high **quality environment** in which to live and work; **healthy cities + natural & cultural heritage conservation**



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- Natural and non natural; also in urban spaces: *NBS + Ecological Restoration*
- GI provide nature benefits /ecosystem services for humans: Protect against climate change's associated environmental risks/disasters (alleviating floods, storing carbon, preventing soil erosion) and urban heating
- Improve **biodiversity**, by re-connecting nature areas and increasing the mobility of wildlife across the *wider landscape*.
- GI as basic framework (scheme/territorial matrix) and **point of departure for future land development** and new land uses: **GI FIRST**
- Encourage **Smart Development**: more integrated/coherent/systemic approach for *Spatial-Regional/Urban Planning*



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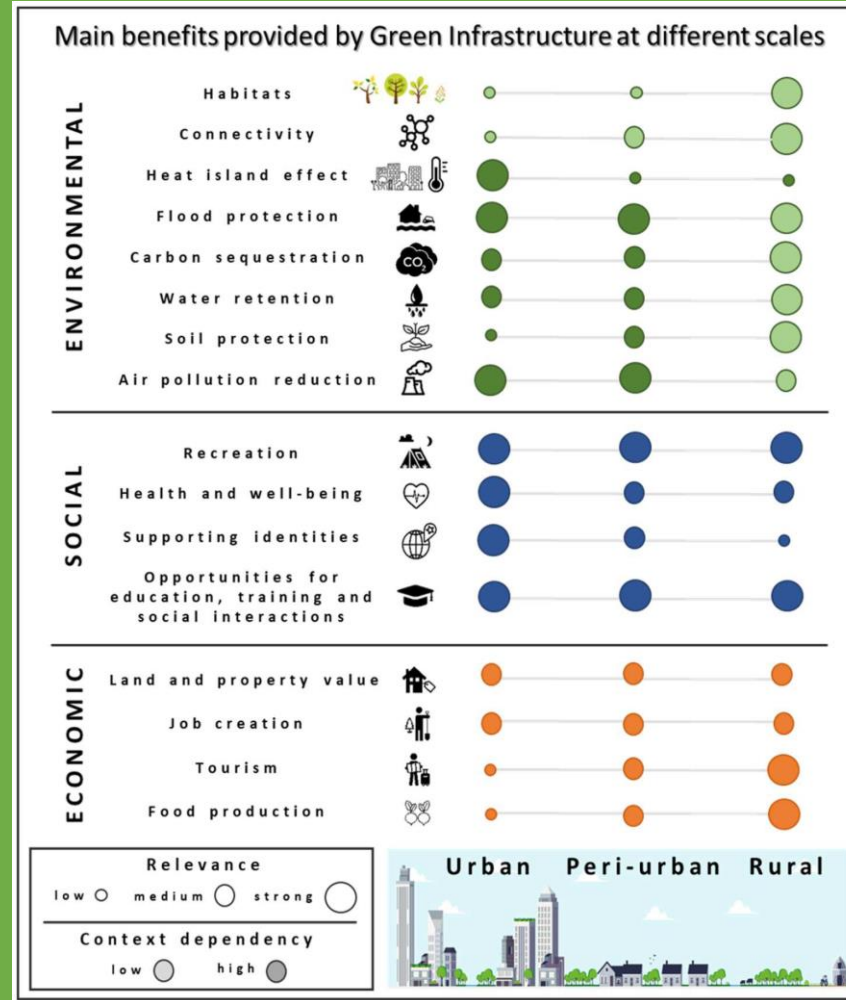
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SUMMARY OF MAIN BENEFITS PROVIDED BY GI AT DIFFERENT SCALES

Source:  
GRETA ESPON Project  
Final Report, 2019.



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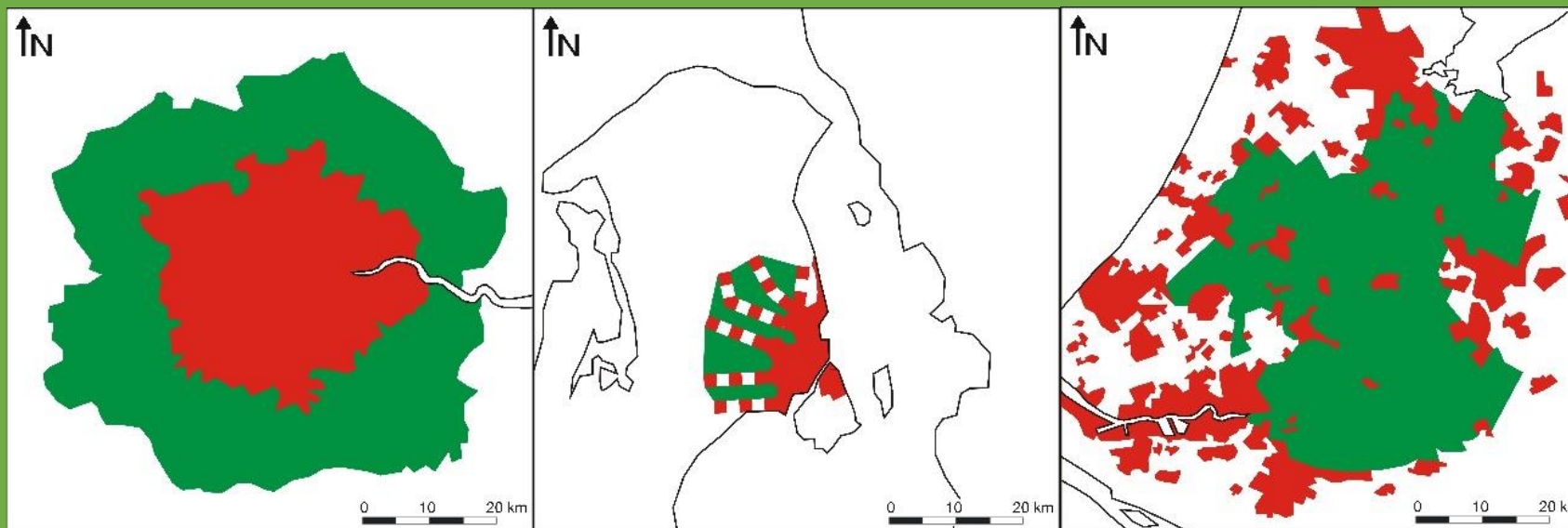
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## • LINKED URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING (ATHENS CHART, 1933)



3 DECISION EXAMPLES ABOUT  
*OPEN SPACES PROTECTION  
THROUGH PLANNING: LONDON  
GREENBELT; COPENHAGUEN  
GREEN WEDGES; THE  
NETHERLANDS GROENE HART*

*Source of images: Paül, V. &  
Hernández, M. (2022)*

*Greater London Plan (Abercrombie, de 1944) / Copenhagen Fingerplanen (Copenhagen Technical Office for Regional Planning, 1949)  
/ The Netherlands Green heart (Groene Hart) (first reference in 1958, a government policy was adopted in 2003 to preserve it).*

- **GI: NOT A LEGAL/NORMATIVE TOOL... BY NOW**
- **TRADITONS/STYLES OF PLANNING**



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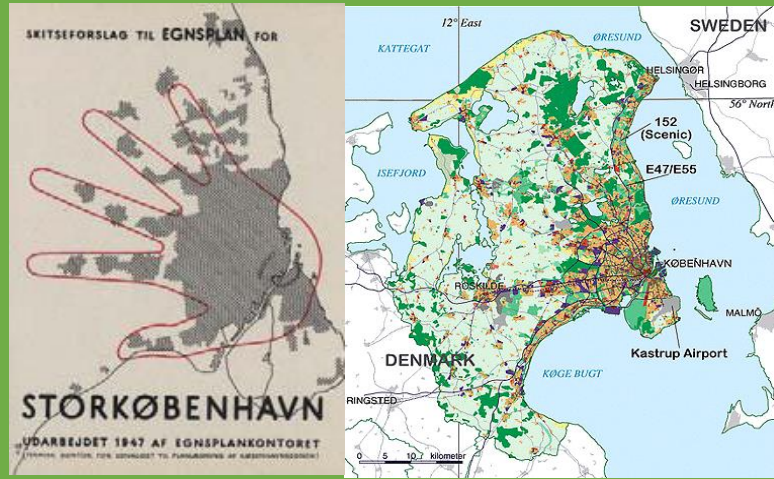
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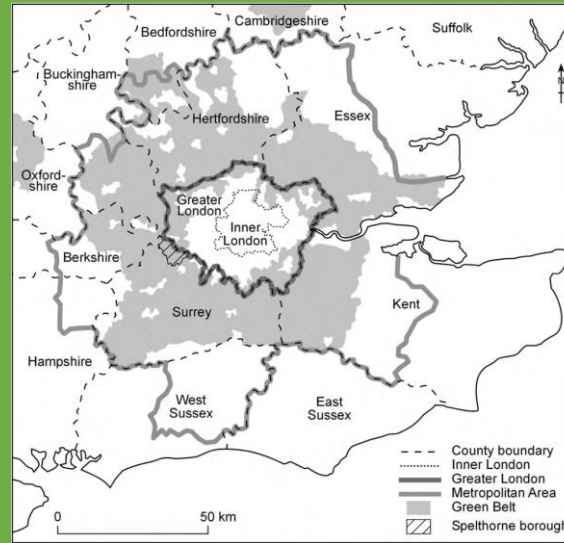
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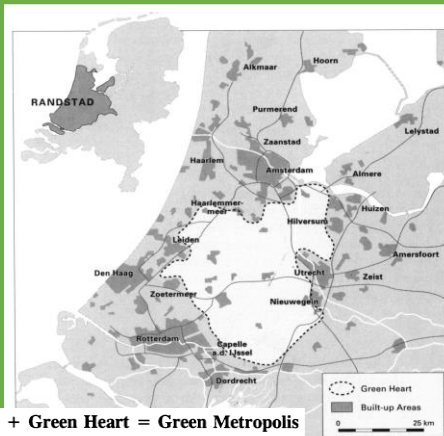
# 6. FINAL REMARKS



Source: HUR (2006)



Sources: GANTA, R.L.; ROBINSONB, G.M. & FAZALC, S. (2011); [HTTPS://CPREKENT.ORG.UK/NEWS/LONDON-GREEN-BELT-MAP-LAUNCHED/](https://CPREKENT.ORG.UK/NEWS/LONDON-GREEN-BELT-MAP-LAUNCHED/)



Randstad + Green Heart = Green Metropolis



Sources: VAN DER VALK, A. & FALUDI, A. (1997) & [HTTPS://ALCHETRON.COM/GROENE-HART](https://ALCHETRON.COM/GROENE-HART)



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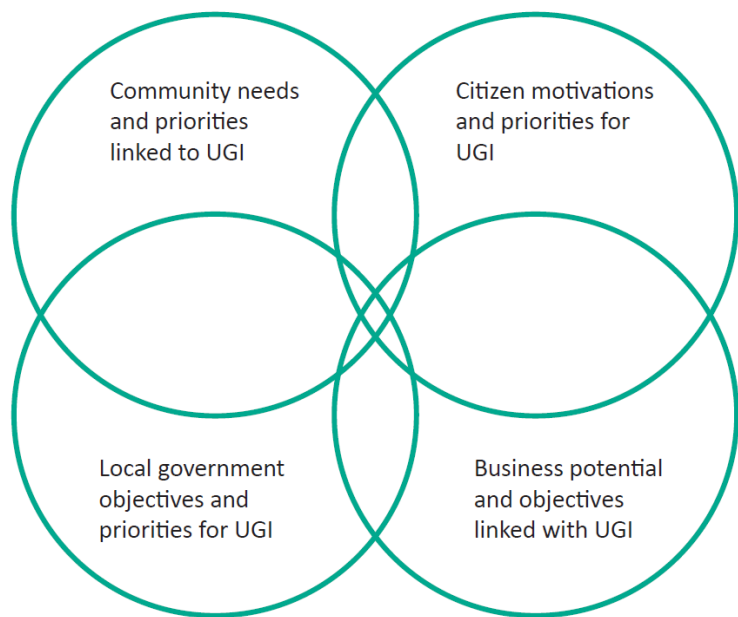
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**FIGURE 1: WHOSE OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES ARE SERVED BY UGI GOVERNANCE?**



**FIGURE 3: TYPOLOGY CHARACTERISING DIFFERENT KINDS OF ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP APPROACHES IN UGI GOVERNANCE**

Governance model	Active Citizenship approach	Description
Non-Government led approaches	<b>Grassroots initiatives</b> 	Relatively small scale initiatives, focused on a specific site, usually located on public or municipal land. Initiatives are normally started and maintained quite autonomously by local residents. Serve citizen and community objectives.
	<b>Organisation initiated grassroots initiatives</b> 	NGOs or social enterprises mobilise active citizenship and community action. Usually conducted on public or municipal land, or on land with public access. There is power sharing between the organisation and citizens and there may be some coordination with municipalities. Serve citizen and community objectives. May serve strategic municipal objectives.
	<b>Green Hubs</b> 	Experimental, creative coalitions of public and private organisations, social enterprises, businesses and citizens building networks and creating knowledges to develop UGI on public and private land that serves community and municipal objectives.
Co-governance	<b>Co-governance</b> 	Partnerships between citizens or citizen organisations and municipalities with power being shared between those involved. Usually located on municipal land and may involve additional public assets. Sites may be large as well as small. Serves municipal as well as citizen and community objectives.
	<b>Green Barter</b> 	Businesses develop and/or maintain green space in exchange for a formalised right to use the values of those spaces for business purposes and profits. May involve small as well as medium sized sites. Serves municipal as well as business objectives. May serve community objectives.
Government led processes and co-management	<b>Municipalities mobilising social capital</b> 	Municipality led initiatives which invite grassroots and individual citizens to participate in strategic or site level actions, which may be about consultation and information sharing, involvement in planning, or contributions to management and maintenance (i.e. place keeping) of green spaces. Primarily serves municipal objectives, but also serves community and citizen objectives.

*Ambrose-Oji, B., Buijs, A., Geróházi, E., Mattijssen, T., Száraz, L., Van der Jagt, A., Hansen, R., Rall, E., Andersson, E., Kronenberg, J., and Rolf, W. (2017: 14).*

**“INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE FOR URBAN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE: A GUIDE FOR PRACTITIONERS”.**

*GREEN SURGE project Deliverable 6.3, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen.*





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COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH;  
  
NOT ONLY 'GREENWASHING'



GOAL 11.7: BY 2030, ENHANCE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION AND CAPACITY FOR PARTICIPATORY, INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN ALL COUNTRIES.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

BEFORE COVID-19

SHARE OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS ROSE TO 24% IN 2018



ONLY HALF THE WORLD'S URBAN POPULATION HAS CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT (2019)



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



OVER 90% OF COVID-19 CASES ARE IN URBAN AREAS



AIR POLLUTION CAUSED 4.2 MILLION PREMATURE DEATHS IN 2016



47% OF POPULATION LIVE WITHIN 400 METRES WALKING DISTANCE TO OPEN PUBLIC SPACES



<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal11>



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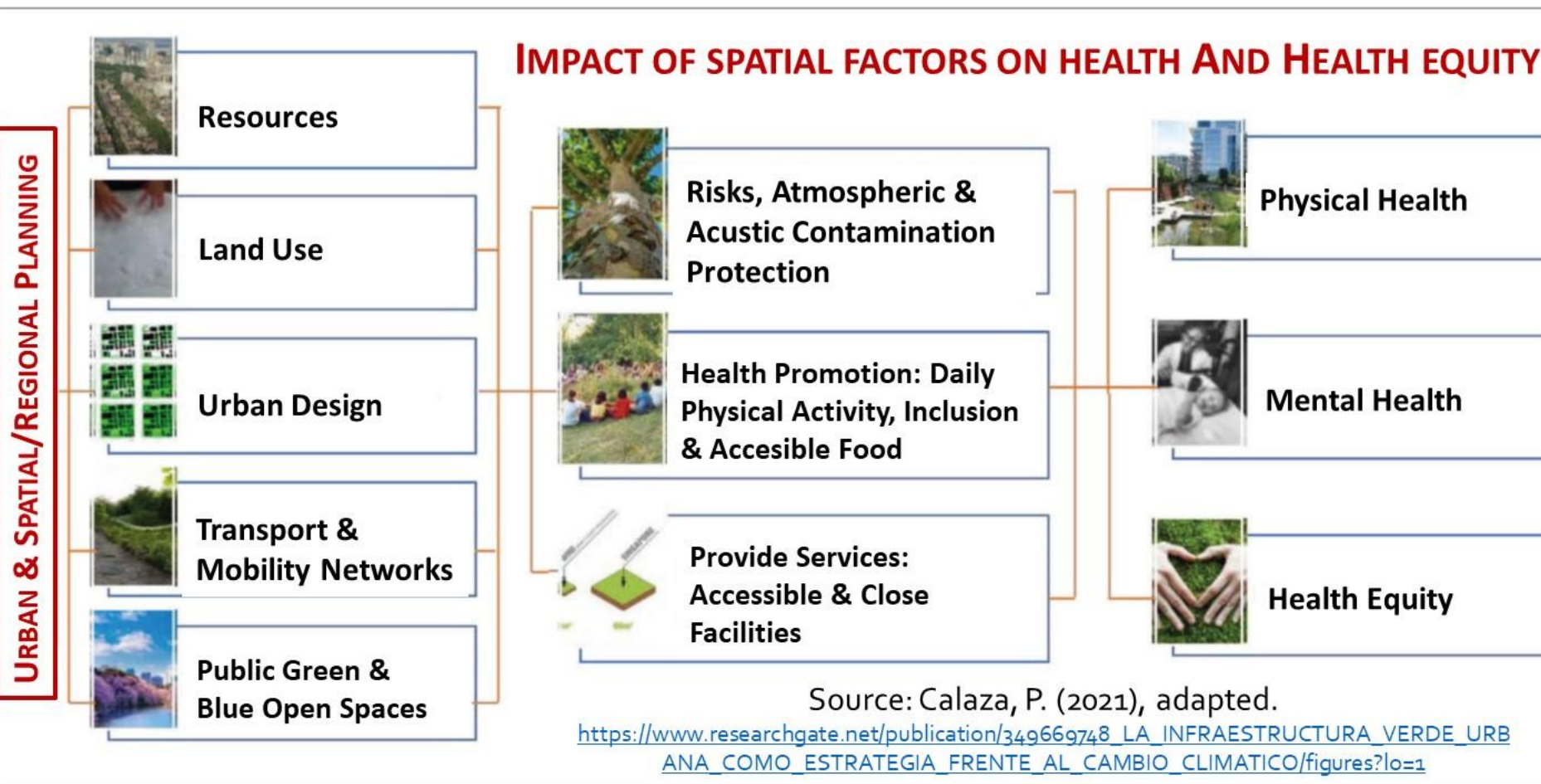
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**1. Urban activity in the consolidated city and the objectives of sustainable development (the right to the city and citizen welfare as guiding principles of urban intervention)**

**2. A new sustainable adapted to climate change: the role of peri-urban green and agricultural spaces:**

- **New urban-rural relationships (overcoming ‘urbanocentrism’):**
- **City adaptation to climate change (need for an urgent adaptation of our cities and territories to these to reduce the risks to the population and heritage),**

**3. The quality and sustainability of the urban environment and the improvement of energy efficiency are key aspects of the territorial and urban regeneration, revitalization and rehabilitation processes**



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4. **Beyond Building Environment Planning:** Urban planning, like other disciplines such as Geography, Economics, Law and Political Science, aspires to become a tool for *'proximity and liveable city'*, and for local development.
5. **Properly regulate the economic-financial viability of the plan** and urbanization or urban regeneration processes + Evaluation mechanisms (essential monitoring of the effects of the plans and impact assessments)
6. **New theoretical and instrumental framework** for effective and practical urban planning in the 21st century: **Ecosystemic urbanism** by introducing nature in the city (SBN); **reduction of compulsory mobility** (city of 15', Metropolitan Areas of 45')
7. **A city with ethics and aesthetics:** innovation, the fight against climate change and the improvement of design must prevail in the public management of urban planning: green transformation, uniting style and sustainability (European Green Pact and New Bauhaus)



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## 8. NOT ONLY URBAN MORPHOLOGY ('URBS')...:

- ***New Common Spaces***: Street width-height ratio buildings, sidewalks, strips of trees, squares, corners...; mixed use of the streets: pedestrians, bicycles, scooters, electric motor vehicles, biofuels...; and necessary associated logistics - beacons and signs, recharging points ...; also fights against the effects of new (climate risks: heating island, floods...)
- ***New housing models***: which materials, sizes, qualifications (social, appraised price, free...); adapted to the new health and safety conditions: home automation, bio-climatic architecture, against risks; energy efficiency but also thermal, water and food availability: of plant covers and cisterns, of urban gardens and use of terraces and balconies...

... BUT ALSO 'CIVITAS': In coherence with international agreements (UN Agenda 2030 and 17 SDO); regulations, programs and funds (i.e. Green Pact, Urban Agendas, Leipzig Charter, Territorial Agenda... at EU level)



## SDGs AND HOLISTIC URBAN DEVELOPMENT



<http://greencities.eu/>

European Green Cities is a **non-profit organization** that strive to help alleviate the climate crisis by **developing CO2-neutral cities and neighborhoods across Europe**.

We help **municipalities and citizen-organizations** to develop innovation projects, facilitate stakeholder processes, carry out analysis, implement best practice, train in sustainable urban development and disseminate.

We initiate **new project proposals and EU-applications**, and help put the team of partners, cities, organizations, companies and consultants together.



★ NEWSLETTER SIGN-UP

<http://greencities.eu/>

# Urban sustainability: Which European cities are competing for the EU Green Capital and Green Leaf Awards?

A new batch of European cities have chosen to take up the challenge and join the competition for the next European Green Capital and European Green Leaf Awards. By entering the competition, the cities want to show that they are already on the path of green transition, creating a healthier environment for their citizens.

For cities over 100.000 inhabitants, the cities competing for the European Green Capital Award 2024 are: **Cagliari** (Italy), **Florence** (Italy), **Košice** (Slovakia), **Kraków** (Poland), **Murcia** (Spain), **Prato** (Italy), **Sofia** (Bulgaria) and **Valencia** (Spain).



For smaller cities as of 20.000 inhabitants, the cities competing for the European Green Leaf Award 2024 are: **Alytus** (Lithuania), **Aulnay-sous-Bois** (France), **Bistrița** (Romania), **Elsinore** (Denmark), **Erreterria** (Spain), **Garges-lès-Gonesse** (France), **Sisak** (Croatia), **Grevena** (Greece), **Treviso** (Italy) and **Velenje** (Slovenia).



**Next steps of the competition** The winners will be announced on 27 October 2022

First stage: A panel of twelve independent experts will now begin a technical assessment of each application to propose a list of finalists for each Award. Experts will assess the **European Green Capital** applications on the basis of 12 environmental indicators and the **European Green Leaf** applications based on six environmental topic areas. A shortlist of finalist cities will be announced in the summer of 2022 for both Awards.

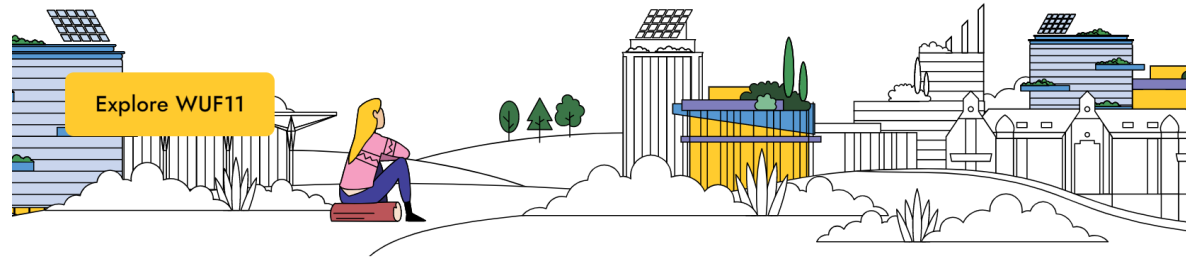
[About the European Green Leaf Award \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu)

Second stage: In October, the finalist cities will be invited to an international Jury panel, chaired by the European Commission. Finalists shall present to the Jury their communication strategy along with an action plan on how they intend to fulfil its European Green Capital year, should the city win.

Award prizes: The European Green Capital winner will receive a financial prize of €600,000 to implement key actions across six areas: waste, water, air quality, noise, biodiversity, and soil. The title of European Green Leaf is awarded to one or two cities. Each winner is granted a financial prize of €200,000.



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**MANY THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

[Joaquin.Farinos@uv.es](mailto:Joaquin.Farinos@uv.es)



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