

Virtual Global Exchange

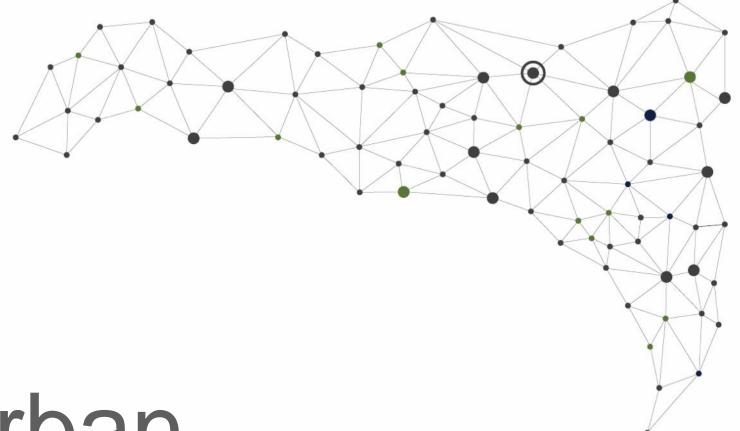
Municipal Response to COVID-19

NOV - DEC 23rd 3rd

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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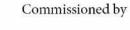


COVID-19 – a chance for urban green recovery?

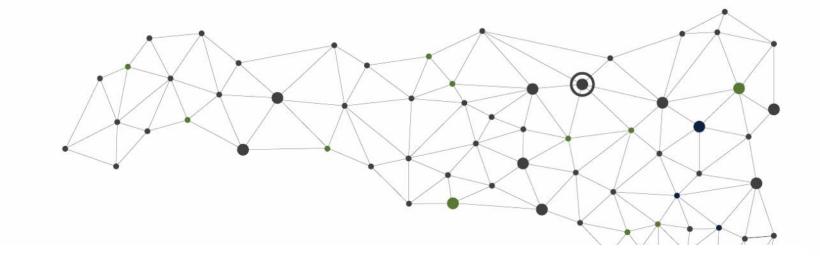
Moderated by Elke Schimmel and Kristian Kampfer











Where are you from?

A: Asia

B: Africa

C: Europe

D: North America

E: South America

F: Australia/Oceania

G: Antarctica









In which capacity are you here today?



A: Municipality/ **Public Administration**



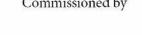
B: Free Economy



C: Civil Society







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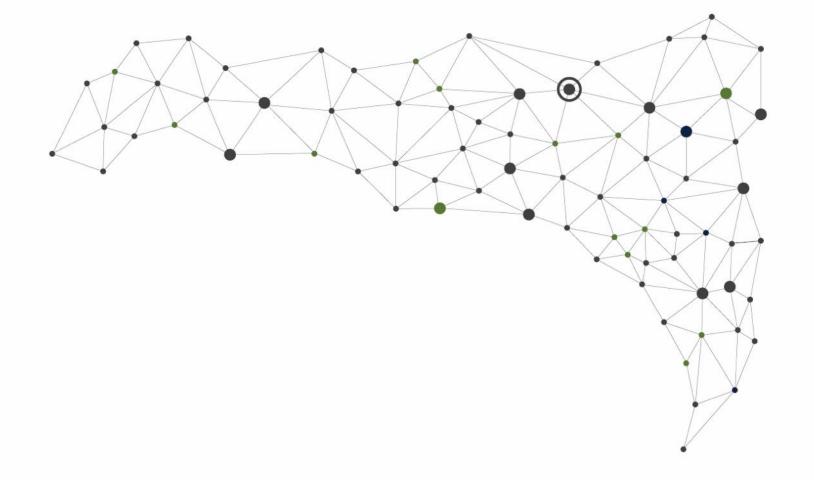
Agenda

FRIDAY, 27 NOVEMBER 2020 – 10 am – 12 pm (CET)			
Time (CET)	Agenda	Speaker	
10.00 - 10.10	Welcome, Introduction, Who is who	Moderator and Co-Moderator	
10.10 - 10.30	Good practice 1: How Corona is giving the Plan Maestro de Infraestructura Verde (PMIV) a considerable boost	Maritza Hernández Solís, Mexico City	
10.30 - 10.40	Q&A	Moderator and Speaker 1	
10.40 - 11.00	Good practice 2: The impact of Covid-19 on public space and Vienna's answers to the current challenges	Martina Frühwirth, Vienna, Austria	
11.00 - 11.10	Q&A	Moderator and Speaker 2	
11.10 - 11.20	Energizer	Co-Moderator	
11.20 - 11.40	Good practice 3: Glasgow's Avenue Strategy and the role of beauty in public spaces	Jamie Shields and Paola Pasino, Glasgow, UK	
11.40 - 11.50	Q&A	Moderator and Speaker 3	
11.50 - 12.00	Final statements, closure, goodbye	Moderator and Co-Moderator	









Speaker 1





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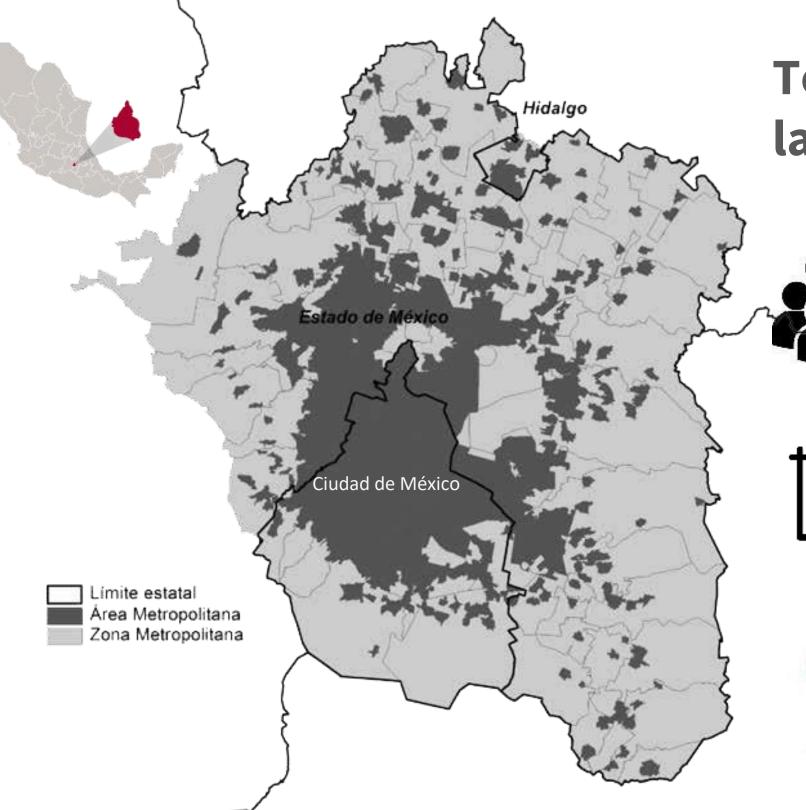
Covid -19 and the future of cities Green infrastructure

FUTURE BUILDING FOR OUR CITY **OUR HOME**









It sits on one of the Valley of Mexico's four basins. A few centuries ago a fragment of its territory was settled upon a

lake system

Together with several peripheral municipalities, it constitutes one of the largest cities in the world, and is home to over 22 million inhabitants.

8.9 million inhabitants The city with the highest population density in the country: 5,996 hab/km²

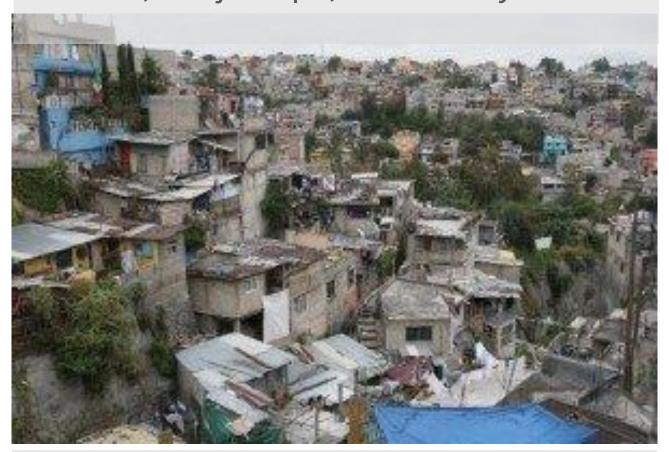
m²| 1,486 km²







Santa Fe, Cuajimalpa, Mexico City



Irregular settlements, Álvaro Obregón, Mexico City

CAUSES	CONSEQUENCES	
Inappropriate / lack of urban planning	Territorial inequiality	
Urban sprawl	 Loss of biodiversity and ecosystems. Presence of invasive species. Loss of productive agricultural areas. Steep slope soil erosion. Soil nutrient decline. Air, water and soil pollution. Fragmented green areas. Overexploited aquifers. Groundwater deplesion. Loss of groundwater discharge areas for the 	
Irregular settlements		
Deforestation		
Illegal extraction from protected areas		
Wildland fires		
Inappropriate residue management	discharge areas for the replenishment of aquifers. Increasing floods	

LOSS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Greater vulnerability to the effects of climate change:

- 1. Increasing heat islands
- 2. Longer / increasingly frequent drought seasons
- 3. Floods



UN-Habitat- COVID-19 and Public Space

- **01.** Public spaces are an important asset in a time of crisis –they need to be flexible, multi-functional and adaptable.
- 02. Well-connected and integrated system of public spaces including streets.
- 03. Expand the amount of land allocated to public space including streets.
- **04**. Embrace flexibility of functions to be resilient in times of crisis, public spaces need to be multi-functional, flexible and continually adapt to the situation.
- 05. Public space and public facilities can provide essential services required for marginalized communities during a pandemic
- 06. For many, especially the poor, public space is important for their livelihoods.
- **07.** Public space can be a platform for sharing (connecting places and people)
- 08. Equitably distribute public spaces across all scales.
- 09 .Plan for the self-sufficient neighbourhood or "15-minute compact city neighbourhood"
- 10 The design, materials used and management and maintenance of public space is key in fighting the spread of the Corona virus.
- **11** Build "social resilience" The COVID-19 virus has both negative and positive impacts on how people interact with each other in public, and as part of a social fabric.

Y DE **DERECHOS**



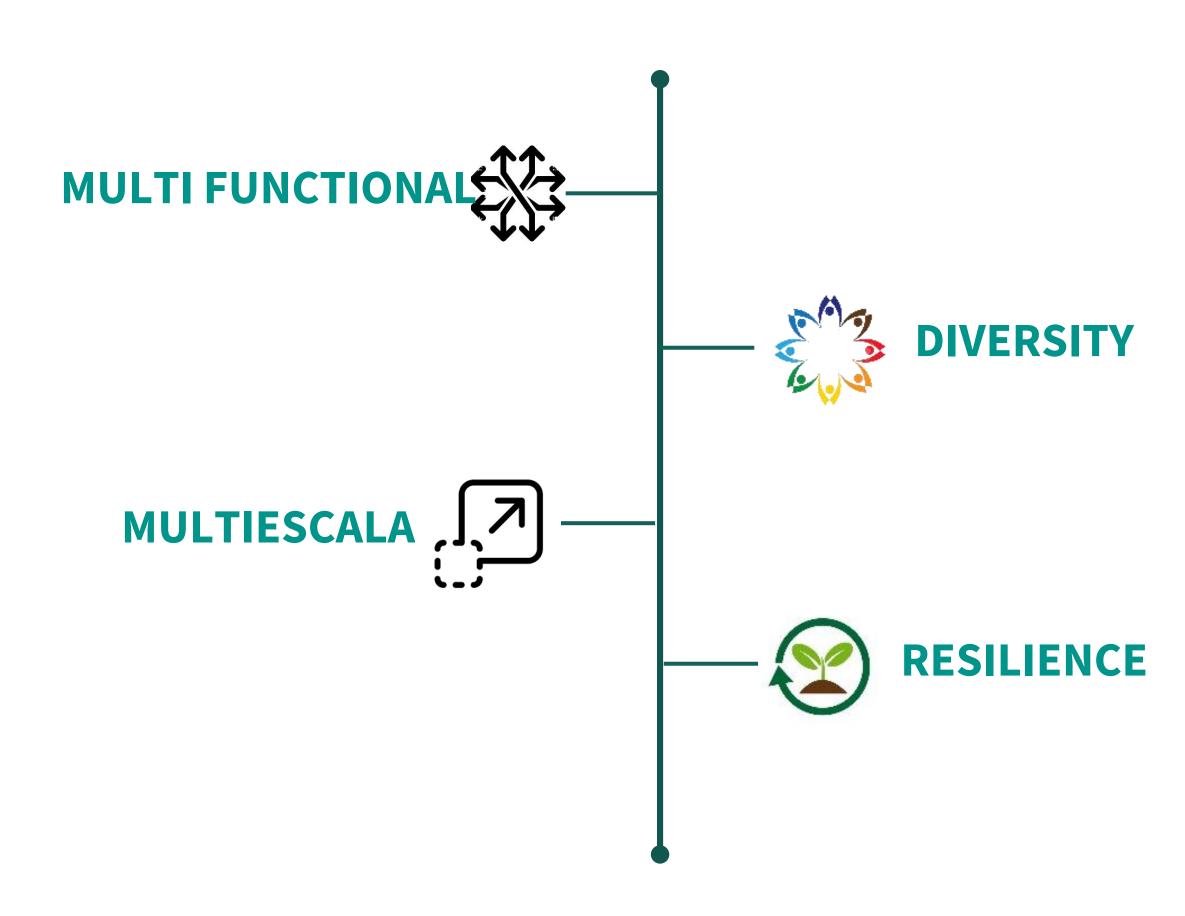
TROUBLESHOOTING

GREEN INFRAESTRUCTURE

Green Infraestructure is a carefully researched and laid out network connecting several green and blue spaces, both natural and seminatural, present in both rural and urban settings. It's a milestone in urban development planning, and is key to:

- Biodiversity conservation.
- Adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change (carbon capture and storage, mitigation of the effects of heat islands).
- Risk management and reduction of flooding and overland flow.
- Increasing the amount and richness of green spaces.
- Restoration of modified natural spaces.

Characteristics of THE GREEN INFRASTUCTURE NETWORK:



Cuerpos de Agua





Patrimonio Natural CDMX (Universo de estudio del PMIV-CDMX)

- Parques
- Arboledas
- Alamedas
- Plazas y jardines
- Equipamientos urbanos con vegetación
- Áreas verdes ligadas a la rede vial
- Azoteas Verdes
- Áreas con categoría de protección*

Áreas Verdes Urbanas (Inventario de áreas verdes urbanas de la CDMX, 2017)

- Áreas Naturales Protegidas (Federales, Estatales y Comunitarias)
- Áreas de Valor Ambiental (Barrancas y Bosques Urbanos)
- Suelo de Conservación

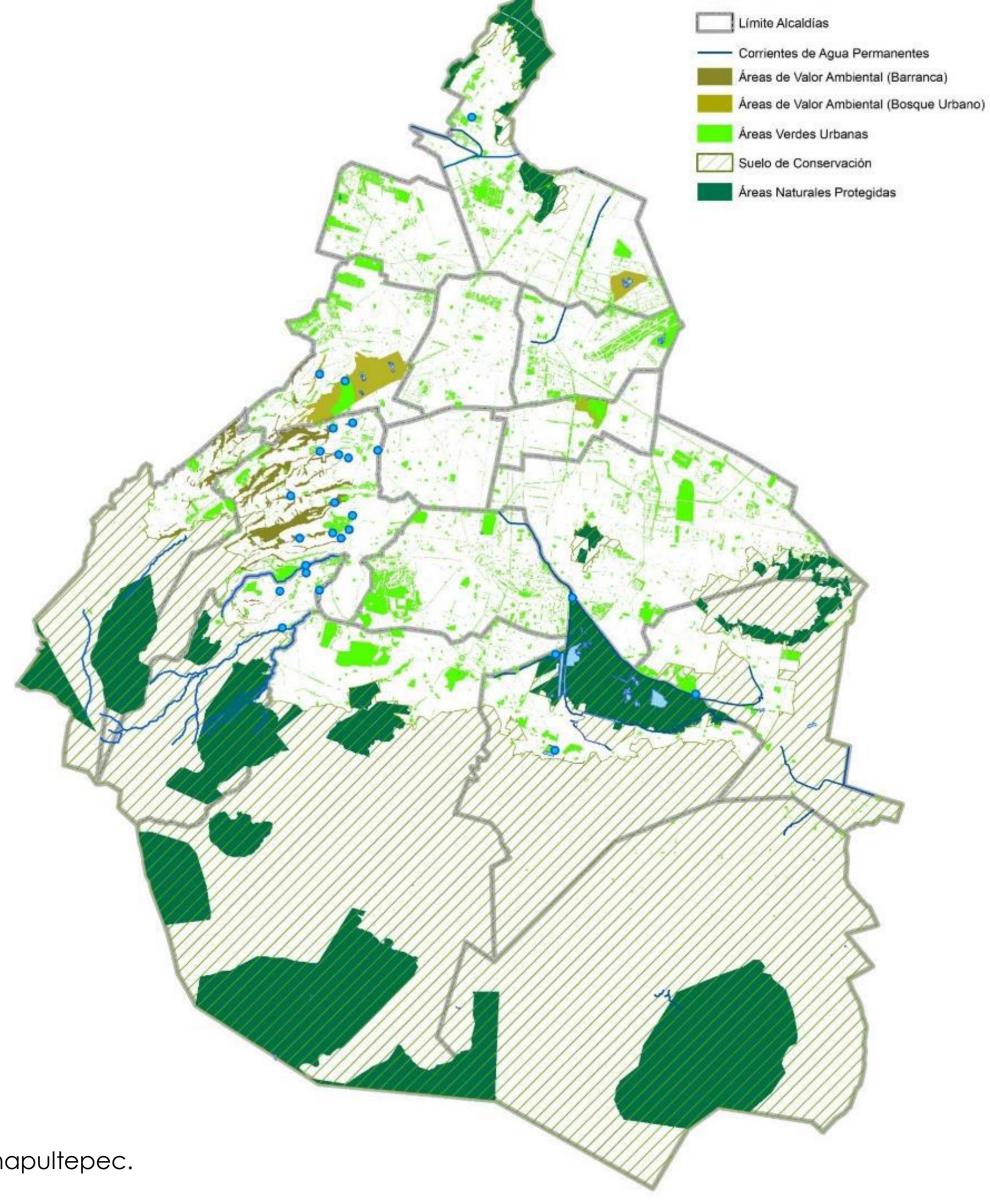
Espacios Naturales

Ríos

Humedales

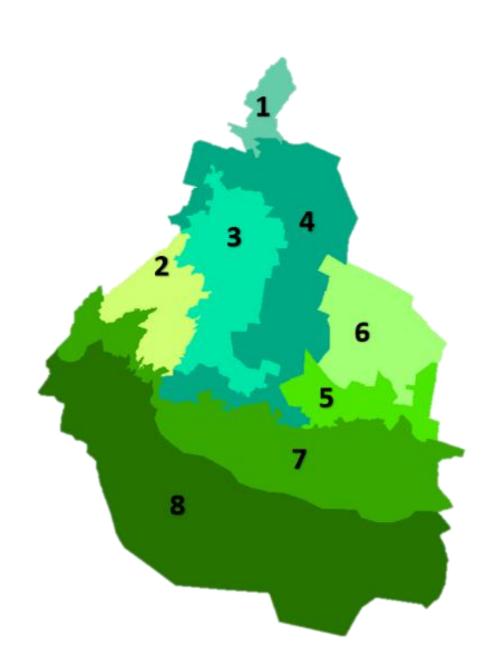
- Canales
- Lagos (naturales y artificiales)
- Vasos reguladores

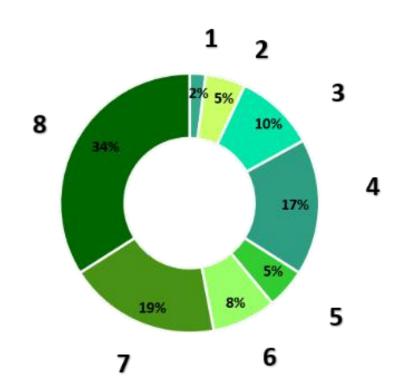
Cuerpos de agua



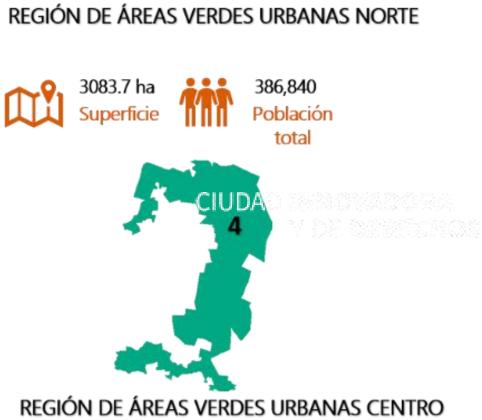
^{*} Sólo considera algunos bosques urbanos y ANP en suelo urbano como el caso del bosque de Tlalpan y Bosque de Chapultepec.

REGIONES DE INFRAESTRUCTURA VERDE















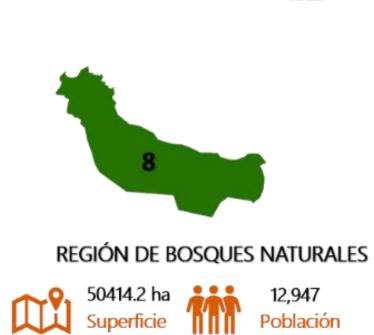


REGIÓN DE BARRANCAS URBANAS











SOLUTION

"GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN FOR MEXICO CITY"

PROGRAMMES

A Tool for Optimum Territorial Planning 2. Soci that will bring together and articulate the Involve

that will bring together and articulate the efforts of the scientific community, the academy, the private sector, government agencies, and citizenry with proposals, strategies and actions aimed at improving the living standards of all inhabitants of a more sustainable and resilient city with GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.

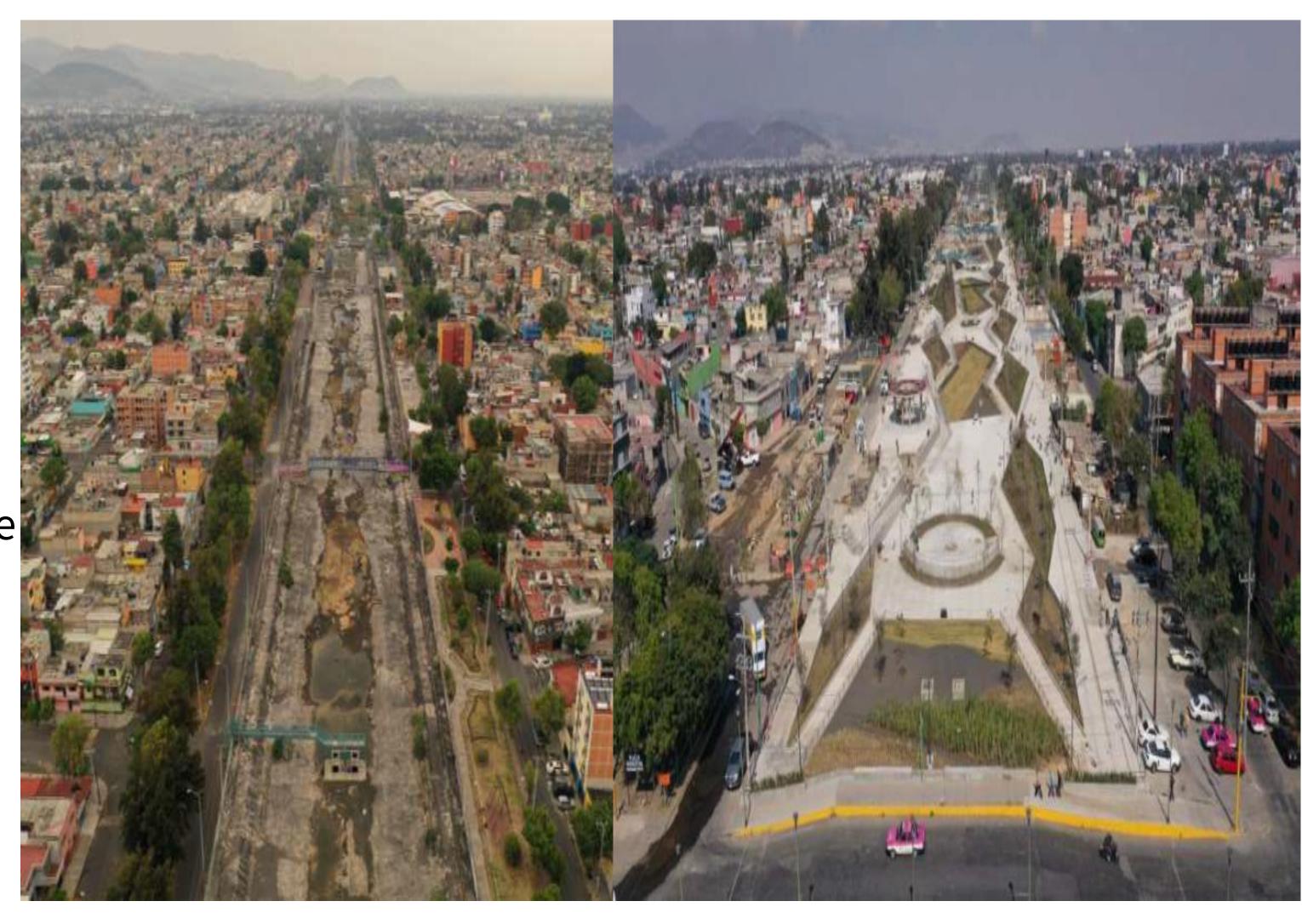
- 1. Growing of Parks: creation of green areas in the city's marginalized zones.
- 2. Socio-Environmental Rehab of Conservation Areas.

Involve the public in taking care of conservation areas as well as enjoying and knowing them.

- **3. Green Challenge:** Greening up the entirety of Mexico City's public spaces with 10 million new Trees and Other Plants during 2019 and 2020 (parks, traffic islands, plazas, sidewalks, and other aforementioned spaces). **We have already achieved that challenge and hope to reach 15 million this year**
- **4. River Sanitation:** restoration and cleaning up of the rivers within the city.
- **5. Cycling Infrastructure:** rehabilitation of existing bike paths, as well as setting pop-up bike lanes to enforce safe mobility during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Growing Parks/ "Sembrando Parques" (SOBSE-SEDEMA-SACMEX)

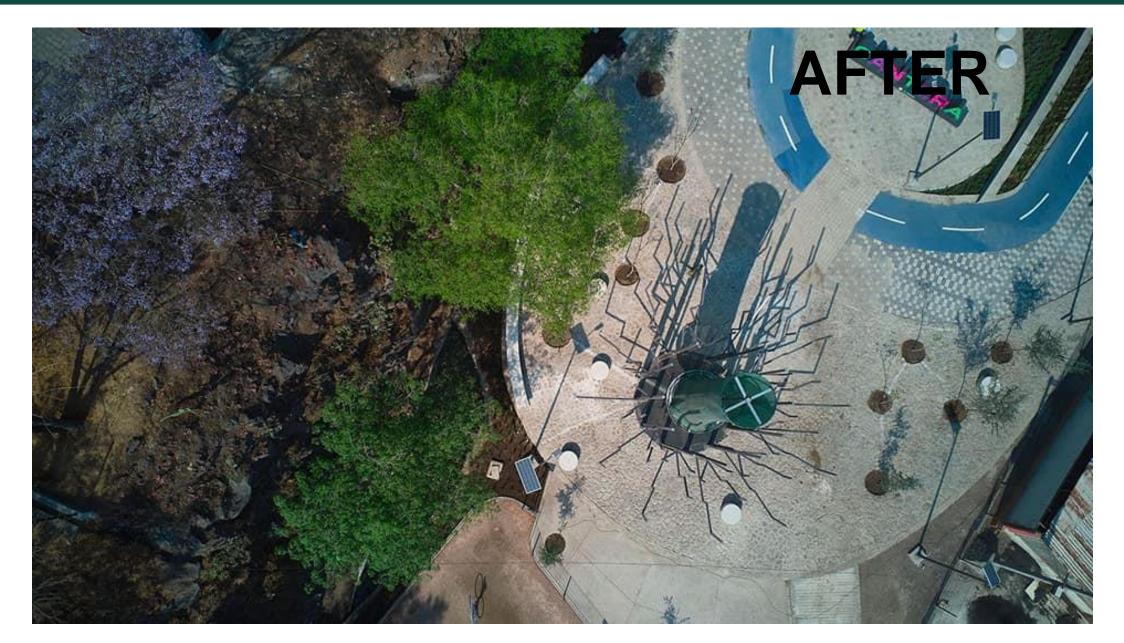
- 1. Xochimilco Ecological Park
- 2. National Canal Linear Park
- 3. Grand Canal Linear Park
- 4. Eje 6 Sur Green Corridor
- 5. Aragón State Park (Bosque San Juan de Aragón)
- 6. Cuitláhuac Park
- 7. Cantera Park
- 8. Periférico Oriente Green Corridor
- 9. Leona Vicario Park
- 10. San Fernando Park
- 11. El Vivero Sports and Recreation Center





Cantera Park







Socio-Environmental Rehab of Conservation Areas.













Sierra de Guadalupe

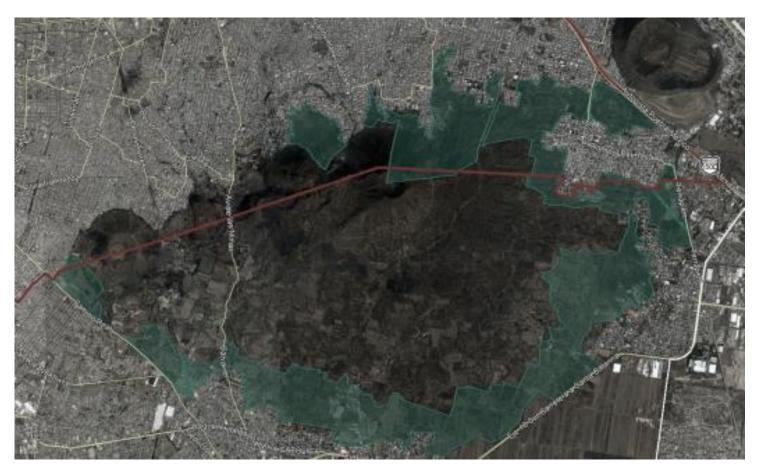


Parque Ecológico

Conservation Areas

Socio-Environmental Rehab of Natural Protected Areas

- Cerro de la Estrella
- Sierra Santa Catarina
- Sierra de Guadalupe
- Mexico City Ecological Park



Sierra Santa Catarina



Revegetation of the City:

- Ministry of Environment (SEDEMA, Spanish acronym)
- Ministry of Public Works and Services (SOBSE, Spanish acronym)
- General Coordination of Mexico City's Water System (SACMEX, Spanish acronym)

2020 Headway & Goals

- 6.2 million specimens were planted in the city in 2019
- To date over 13.3 million specimens have been planted
- This year over 7 million will be planted in conservation areas as well as urban settlements
- By the end of 2020 approximately 15 million trees, shrubs, herbaceous and groundcover plants, will have been planted during 2019 and 2020



Chapultepec Park (Bosque de Chapultepec)

Restoration and sanitization of the 3rd section









Neighborhood Parks

16 spaces in the following districts:

- Benito Juárez
- Miguel Hidalgo
- Álvaro Obregón
- Cuajimalpa
- Tláhuac
- La Magdalena Contreras

Currently under construction Goal: 57,000 hectares /140,850 acres Planned investment: MXN \$62 million

1. Urban gardens growing of fruit, vegetable, medicinal and ornament plants.

Y DE DERECHOS

- 2. Pollination, rain and spontaneous gardens.
- 3. New playgrounds and recreational areas for children.
- 4. Multi-functional spaces: environmental education, book clubs, poetry, painting, music and dance workshops.
- 5. Refurbishment and revegetation of sidewalks and main pathways; improvement of street furniture.
- 6. Recreational / Leisure Route outdoor gym, parkour, calisthenics and sports facilities
- 7. Community organization for collaborative management

















Projects on roadways managed by the Ministry of Public Works and Services (SOBSE)





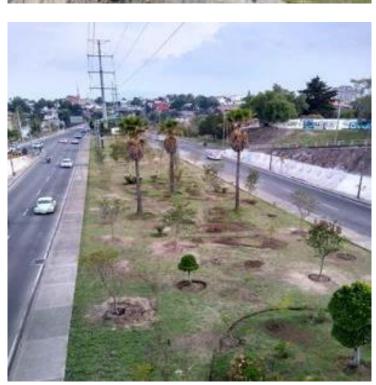
















Program for women to become "pollinators" through gardening training

















283,855
NATIVE POLLINATOR PLANTS

Pollinators

- Valley of Mexico native pollinators seed and plant harvesting (shrubs, herbaceous and stonecrops)
- Production of native species at the Nezahualcóyotl and Yecapixtla Plant Nurseries
- Female pollinators

PRODUCTION GOAL FOR 2020-2024

Year	40,150 plants
2020	53,250 plants
Year 2021	57,355 plants
Year 2022	63,380 plants
Year 2023	69,720 plants
Year 2024	





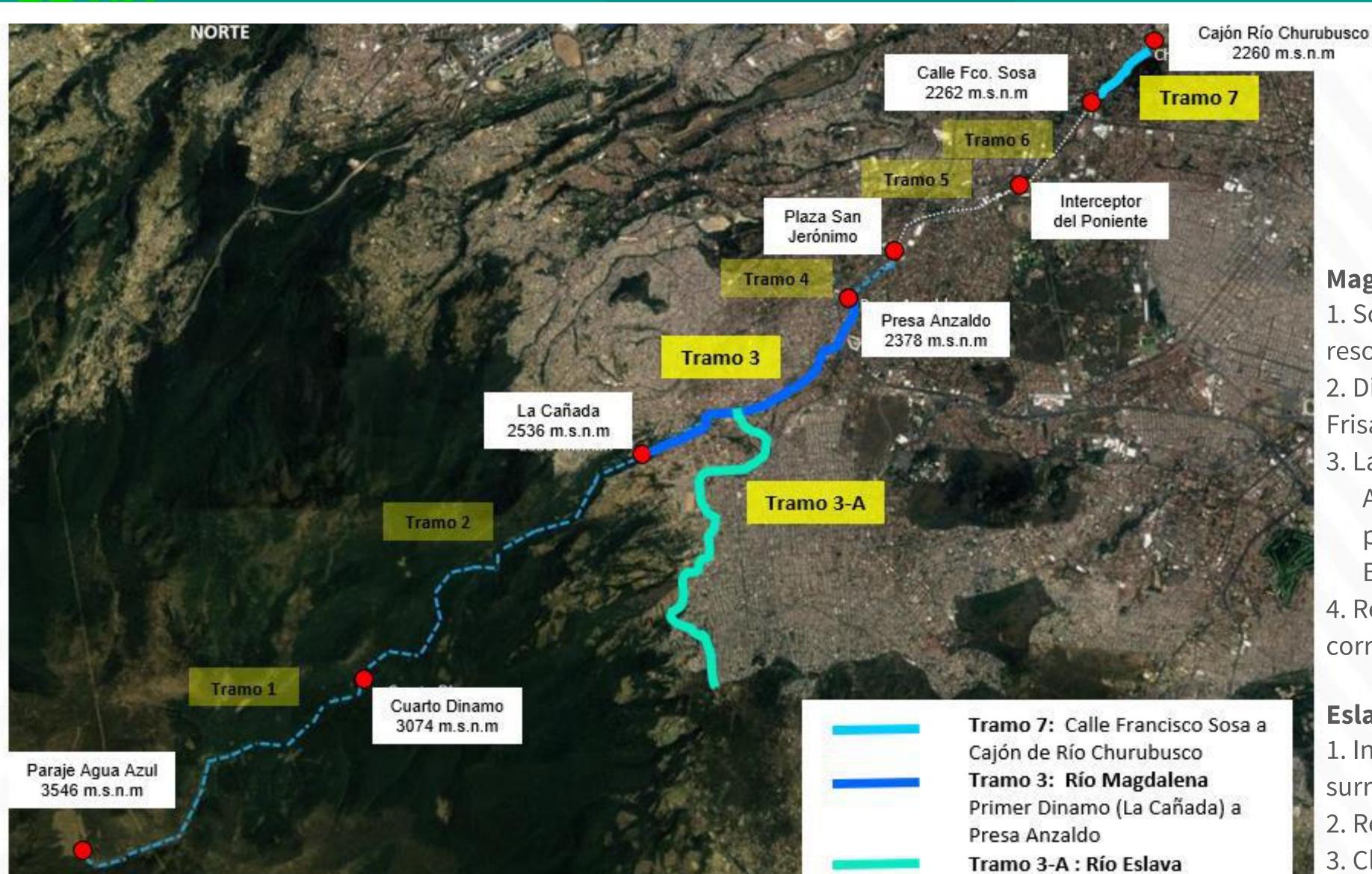


Complete Restoration and sanitation of Rivers, Ravines and Water Bodies









Magdalena River **Integrated Project**

Segments for All-Encompassing Recovery 2020-2021

Magdalena River

- 1. Soil and water conservation and natural resources management of the catchment area.
- 2. Dinamo-Cañada Natural Park (property of Frisa).
- 3. Las Cañadas Anzaldo
 - A. Urban spaces with development potential
 - B. Las Cañadas Ex-hacienda
- 4. Recovery of Panzacola-Av. Universidad corridor

Eslava River

- 1. Incorporation of the streambed to the urban surroundings
- 2. Recovery of public spaces
- 3. Cleaning days and consensus dynamics



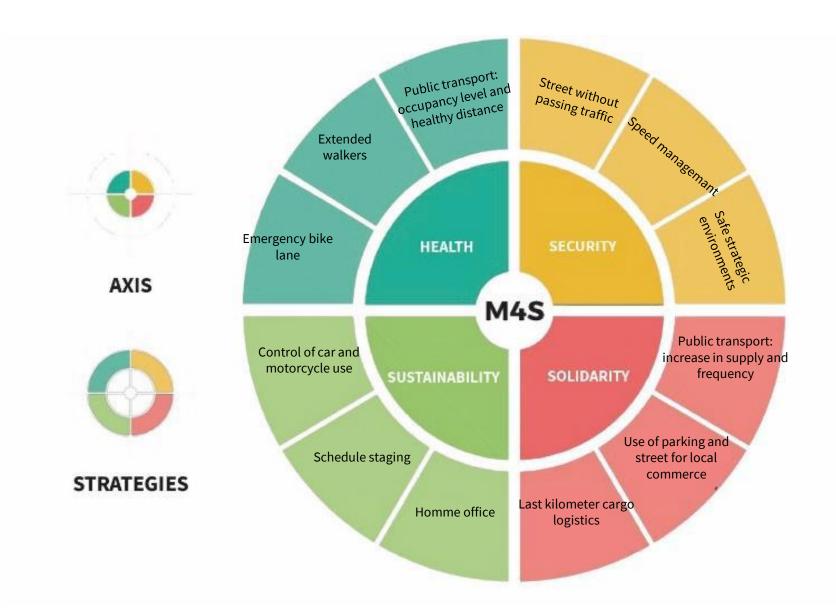




"EMERGENCY BIKE LANES"

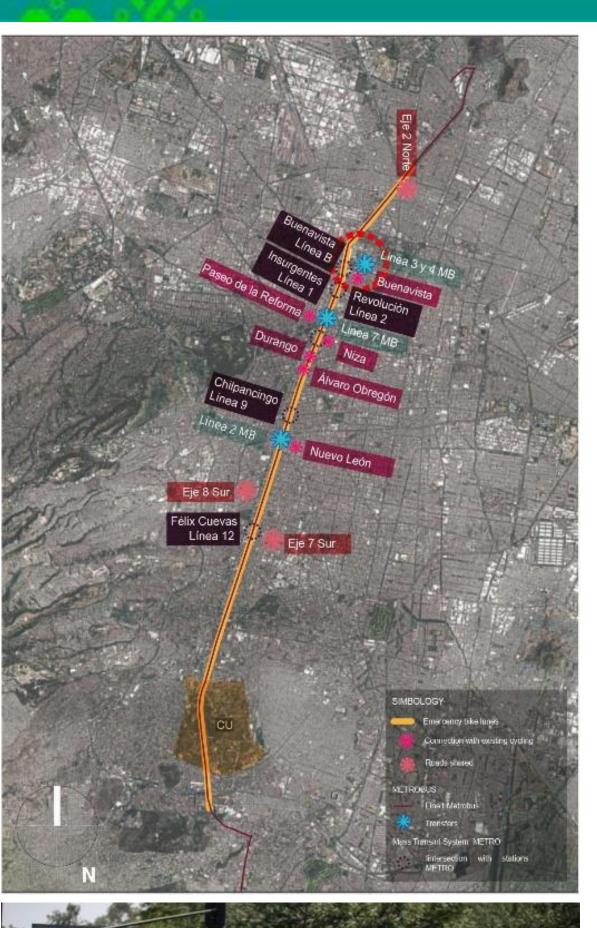
The Ministry of Mobility of Mexico City (SEMOVI) implemented an emerging bike lanes on Avenue of the Insurgentes, in 20 kilometers

Following the Mobility Plan 4S FOR MÉXICO: Healthy, Safe, Sustainable and Supportive.



The emergency bike lanes allows:

- Easier to respect social distancing.
- Reduces the risk of contagion.
- Reduce traffic congestion.
- Help to the cardiovascular system healthy.
- Improves mental health.





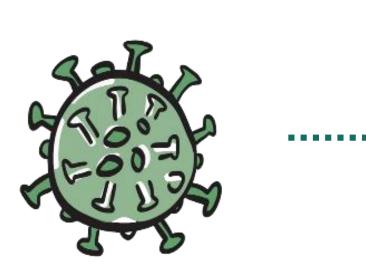
"COVID -19 and GREEN INFRAESTRUCTURE"

ALTERNATIVE

The pandemic has given some thought about the future forms of urban living, with healthier environments for maintaining the health of citizens.



The COVID-19 crisis is driving the Green Infrastructure Master Plan (PMIV).





MOBILITY HEALTHY







Pedestrian infraestrcuture

URBAN GARDENS



INCREASED PARKLAND AND OPEN SPACE





This, improves the urban environment and the health of the inhabitants



















Substratum production to replace mountain soil extraction

Soil improvers and conditioners, and substrates -to replace mountain soil- produced with pruning and gardening residues for:

- Tree nurseries
- Fields
- Yards and planters
- Parks and other green areas



Pest and Disease Management in Trees

Assessment of Products for Mistletoe Management and Eradication



Controlof mistletoe and other plagues

- Soil improvement
- Chemical and physical pruning
- Endotherapy



Struthantus spp mistletoe



Cladocoleaspp mistletoe



Psittacanthus sp mistletoe



Phoradendronspp mistletoe

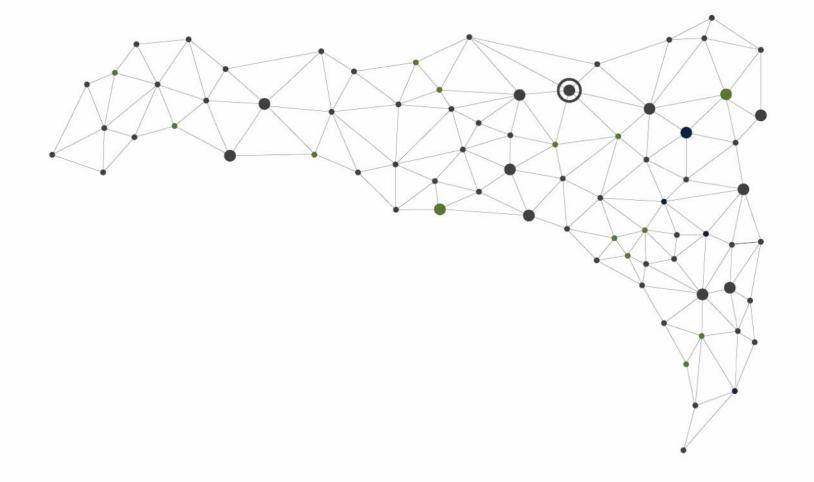
Y DE **DERECHOS**



Arq. Maritza Hernández Solís

Green Infrastructure Director Ministry of Environment of Mexico City

> maritza.sedema@gmail.com (52) 55 3086 2723



Q & A





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Speaker 2



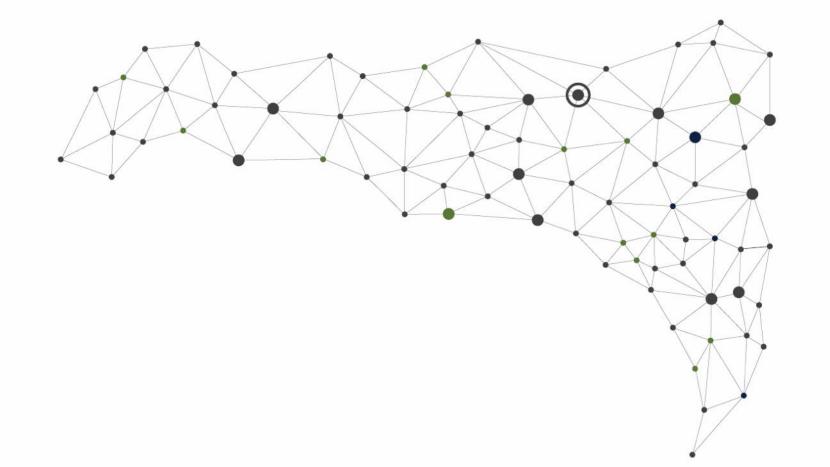


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The impact of Covid-19 on public space and Vienna's answers to the current challenges

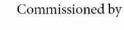


Martina Frühwirth
City of Vienna – Architecture and Urban Design
Design of Public Space

2020-11-27











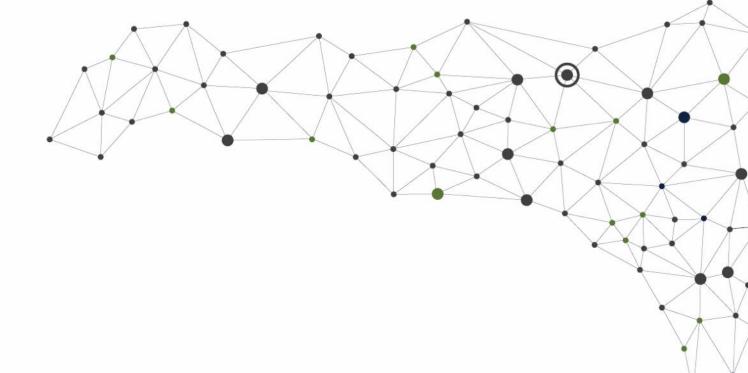




image: City of Vienna

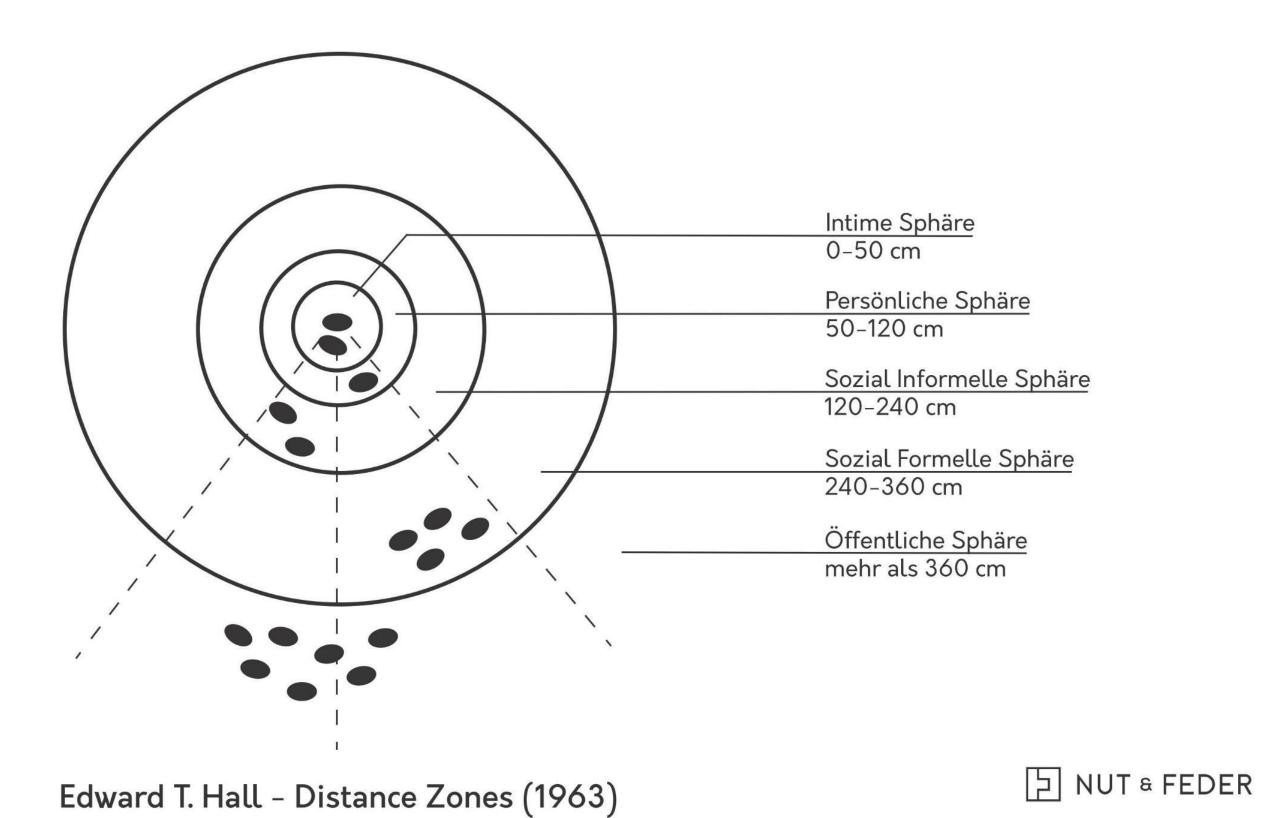




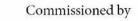




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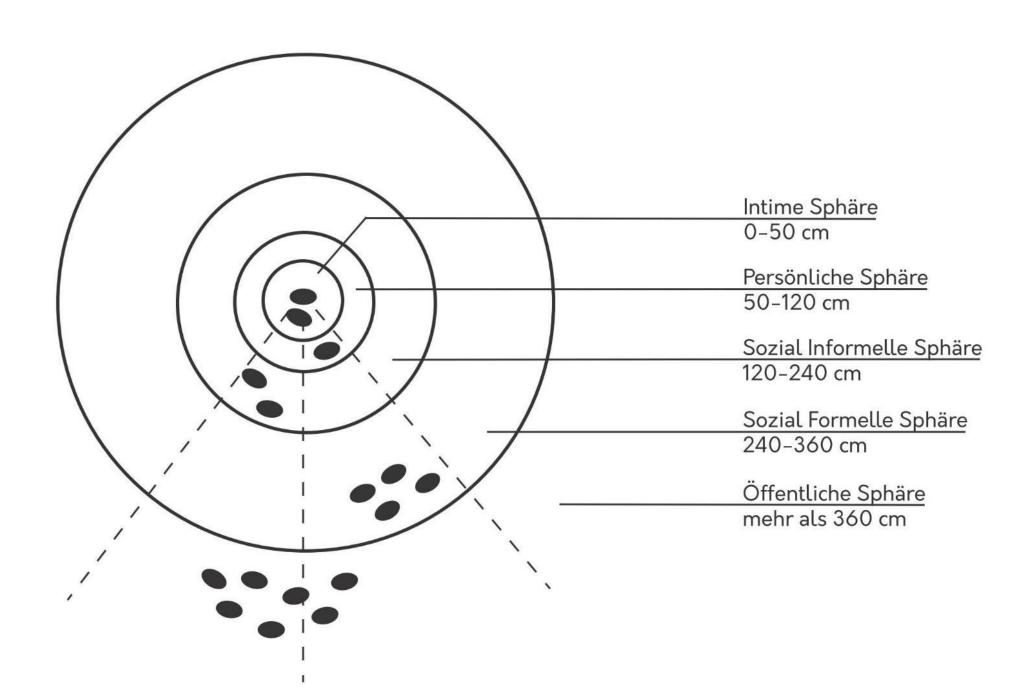








Konzeption Intimität-Anonymität









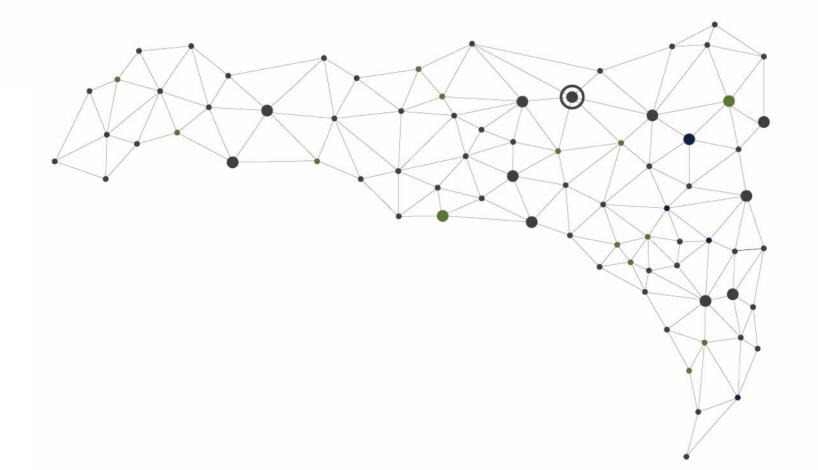
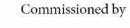


image: NUT & FEDER













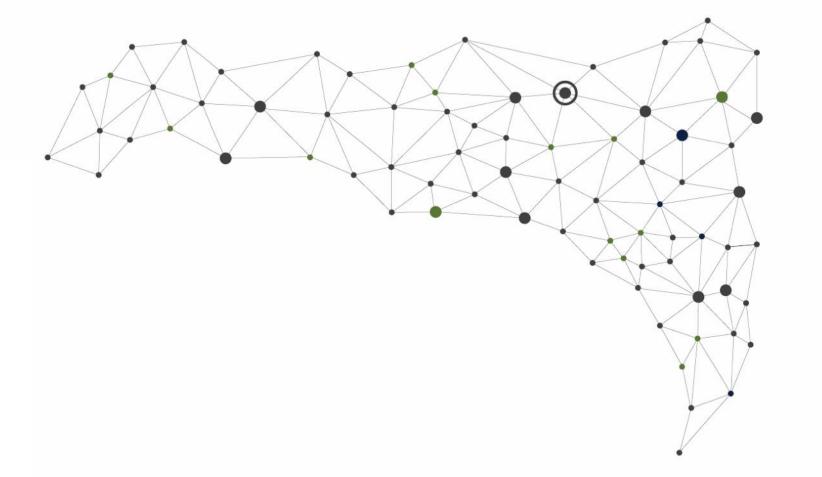


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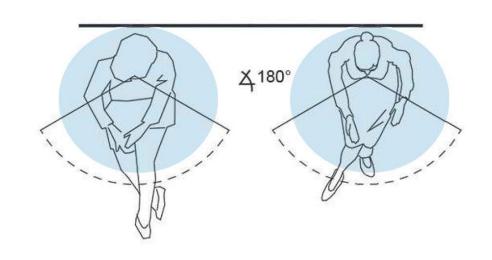


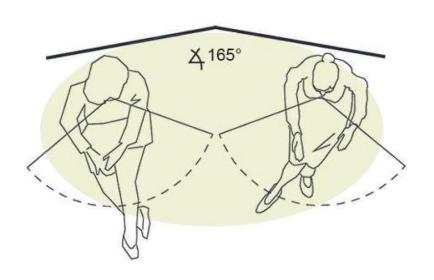






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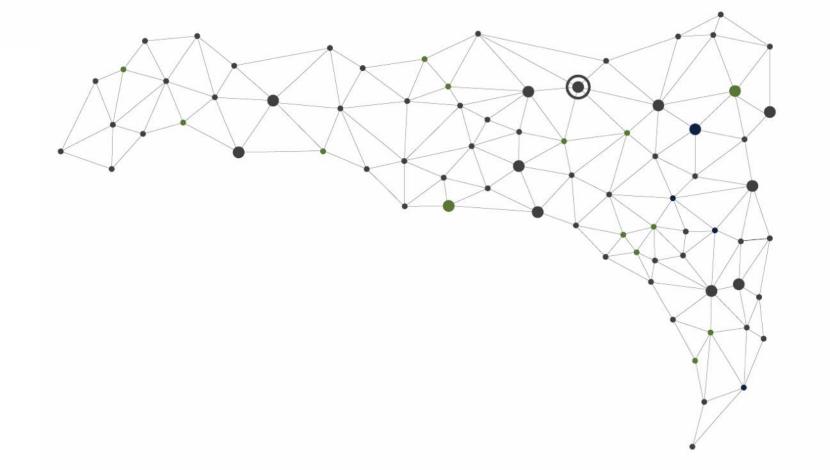














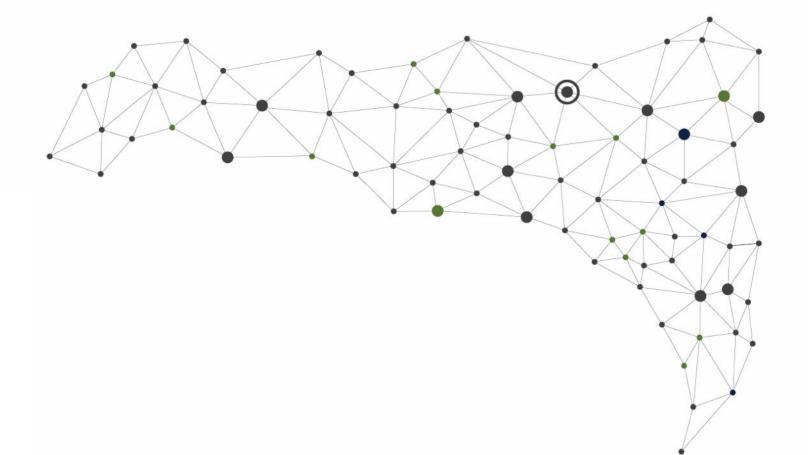




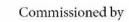


Conversation Chair – Buckingham Palace



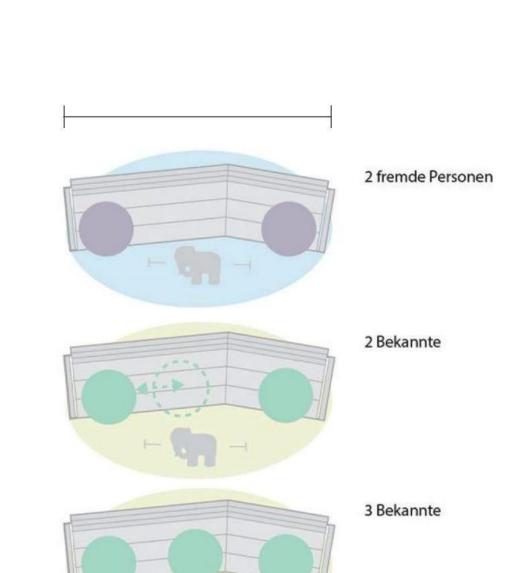


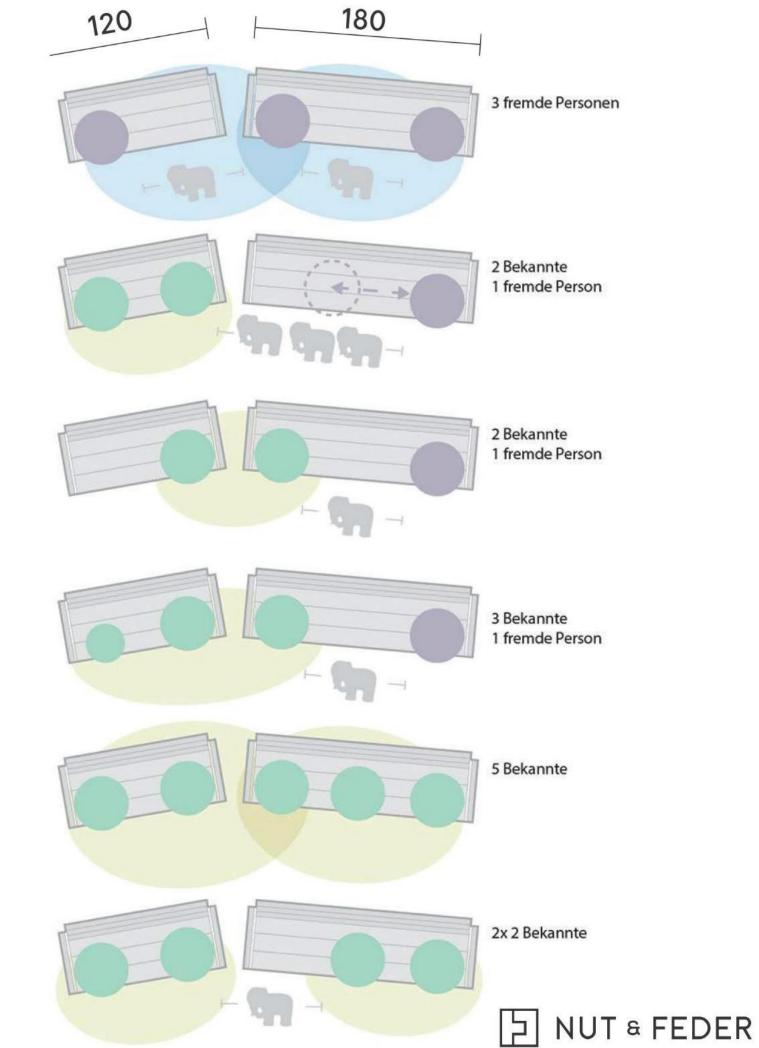


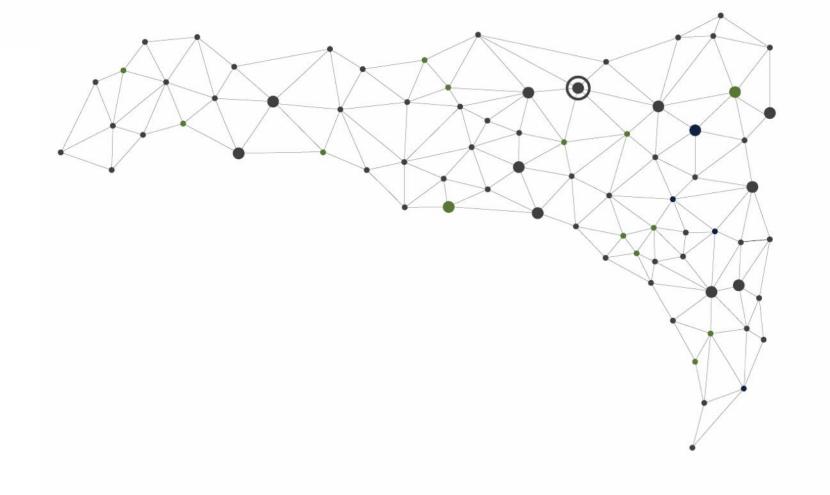












Concept "Tratschbankerl" Design: Nut & Feder



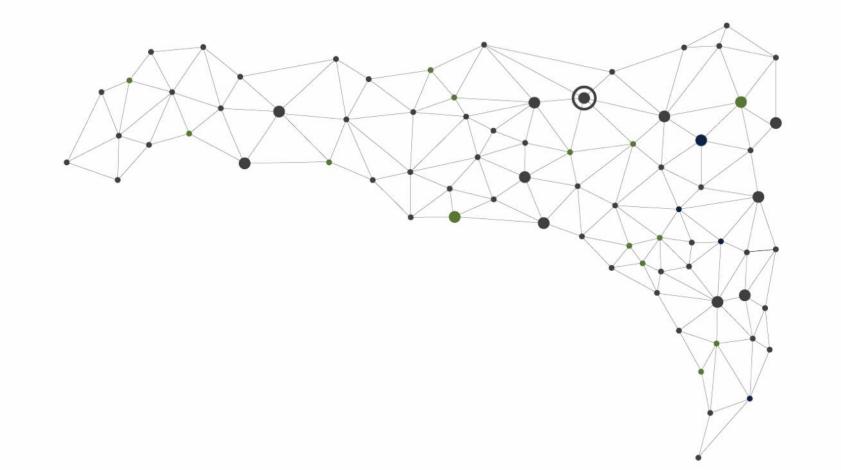










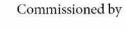


"Tratschbankerl" Design: Nut & Feder

image: City of Vienna, Barbara Slotta

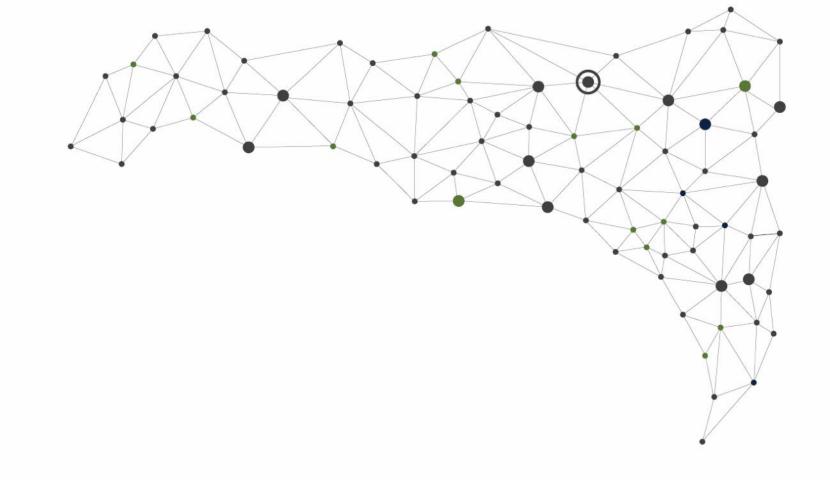


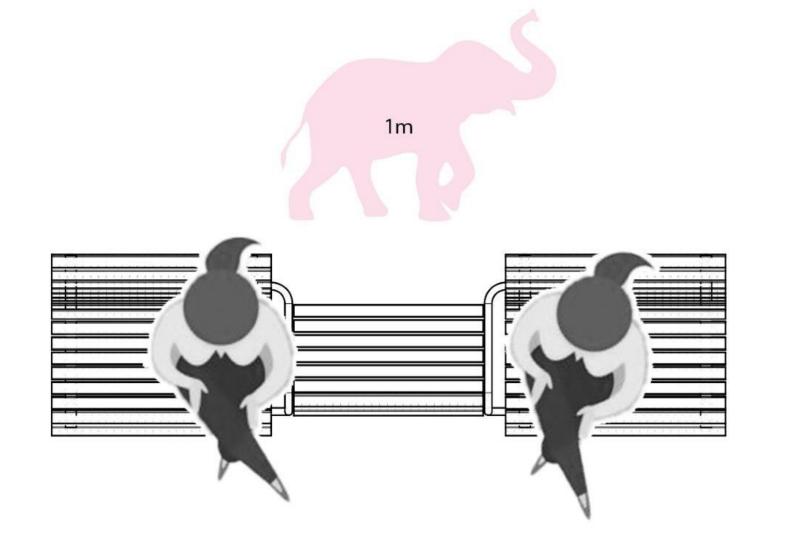


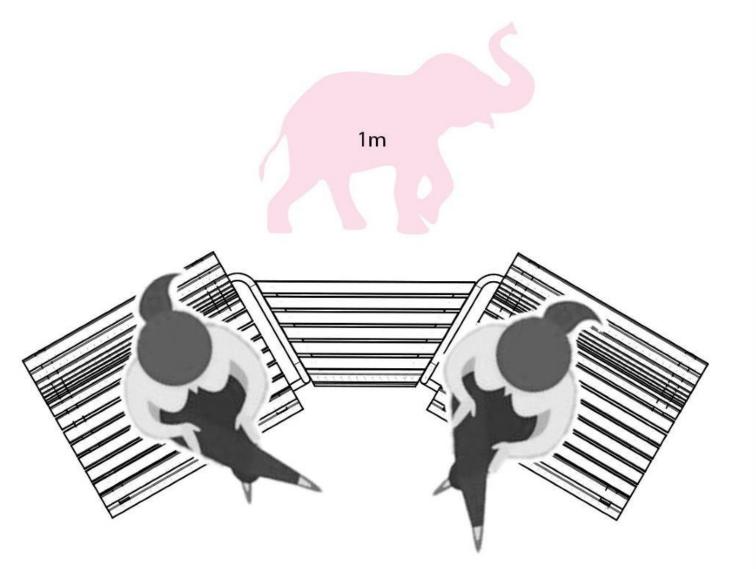










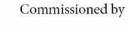


Concept "Tratschbankerl" Design: POLKA

image: POLKA



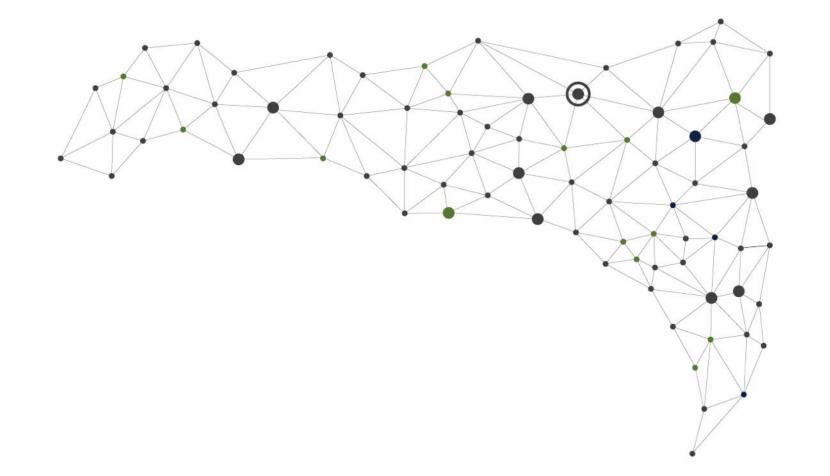












"Tratschbankerl" Design: POLKA

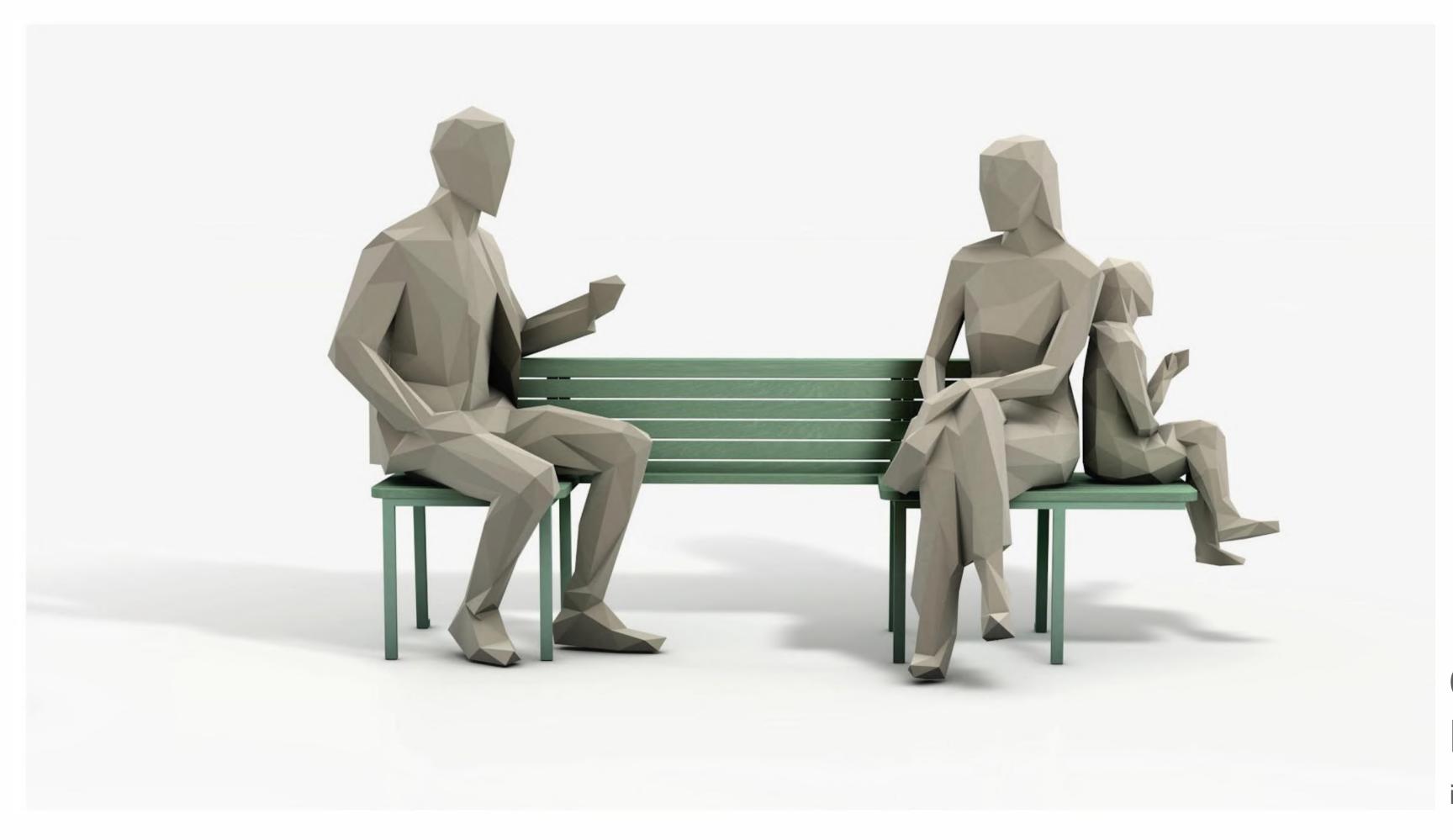
image: City of Vienna, Barbara Slotta

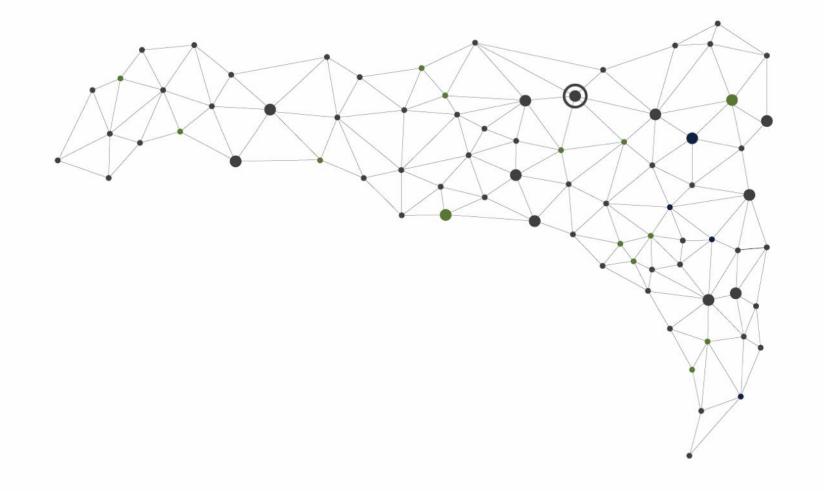












Concept "Tratschbankerl" Design: dottings Industrial Design

image: dottings Industrial Design

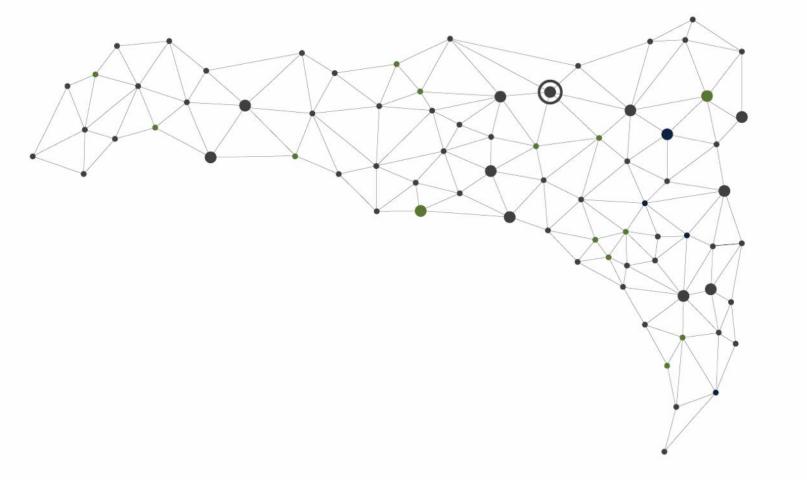










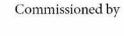


"Tratschbankerl" Design: dottings Industrial Design

image: City of Vienna, Barbara Slotta



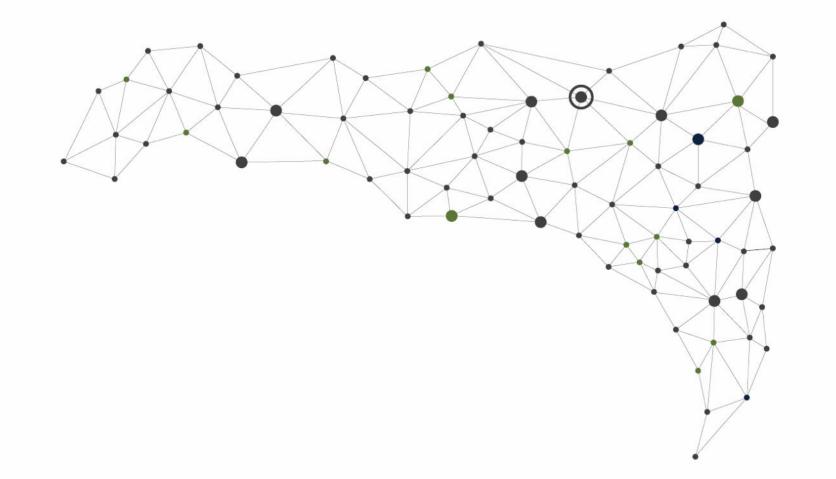










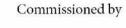


"Tratschbankerl" Design: mostlikely

image: City of Vienna, Barbara Slotta









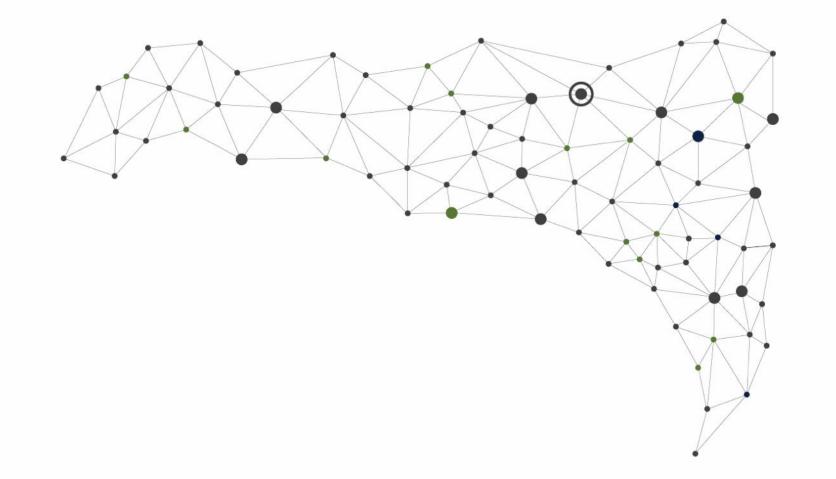


Survey: Urban Public Space and COVID-19

Survey conducted in May 2020

Q: What can we learn from the past experiences regarding Covid-19, in terms of urban public space?

Sample size: 24 pax (municipality, NGOs, educational institutions)





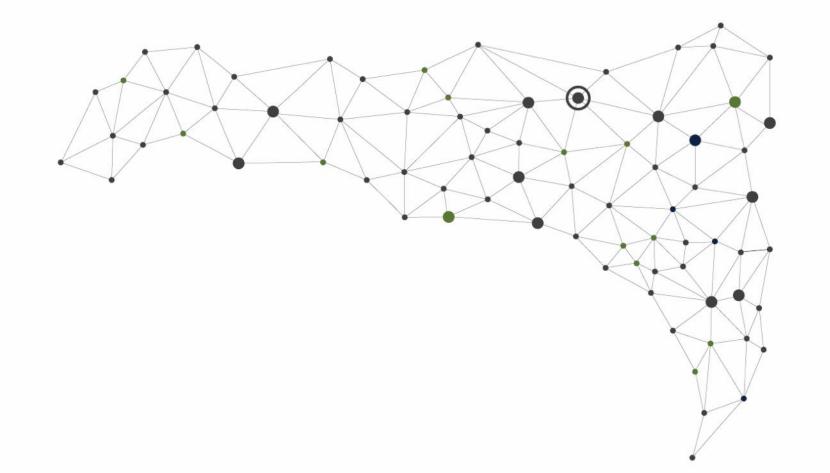




Survey: Urban Public Space and COVID-19

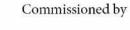
Survey summary (1/2)

- Growing desire for a fair share
- Growing desire for high-quality designed neighbourhoods
- Urban public space became more relevant as a space for recreation and interaction
- Keeping distance only works when you have an appropriate amount of space









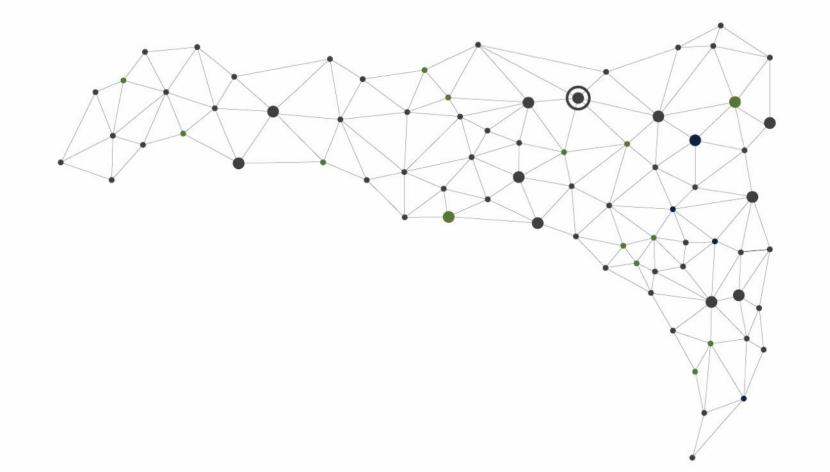




Survey: Urban Public Space and COVID-19

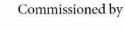
Survey summary (2/2)

- Motorised personal transport is a potential risk, since cars became a "save space"
- New opportunities for shared spaces (although traffic signs alone won't suffice)
- Risk of excluding people with limited online access/capabilities during public participation processes since participation takes place online only





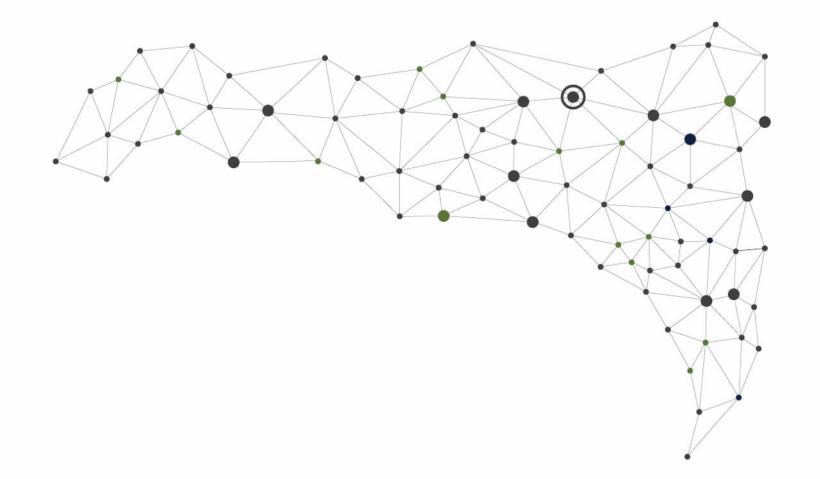






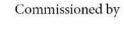








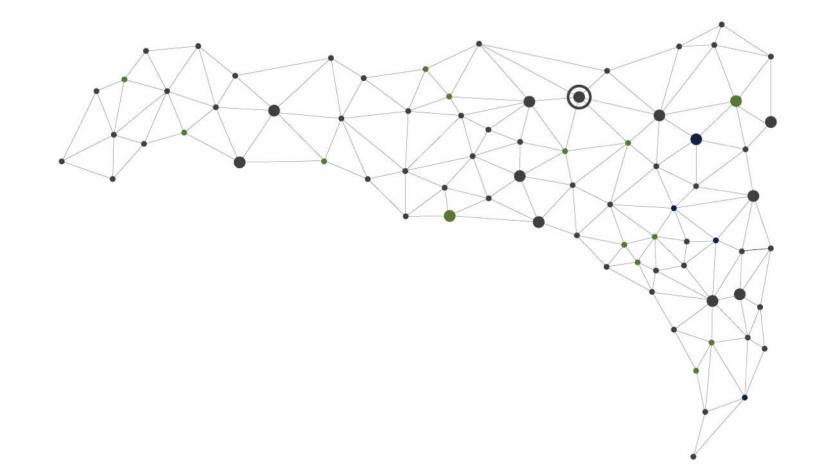






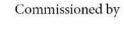








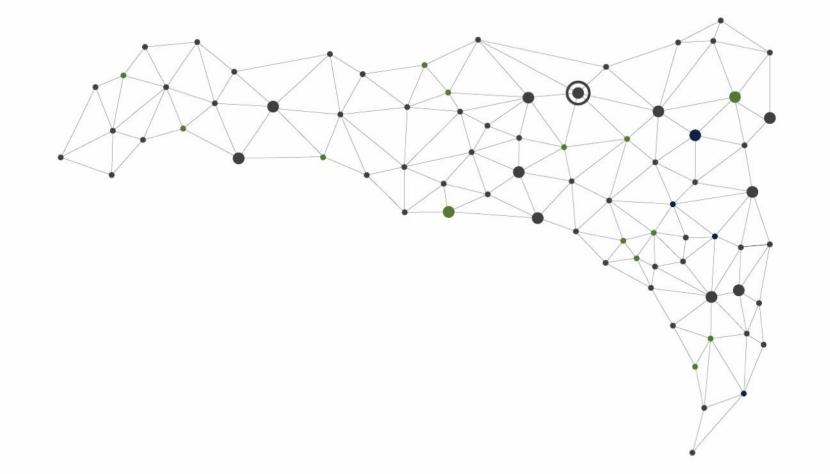






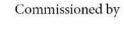






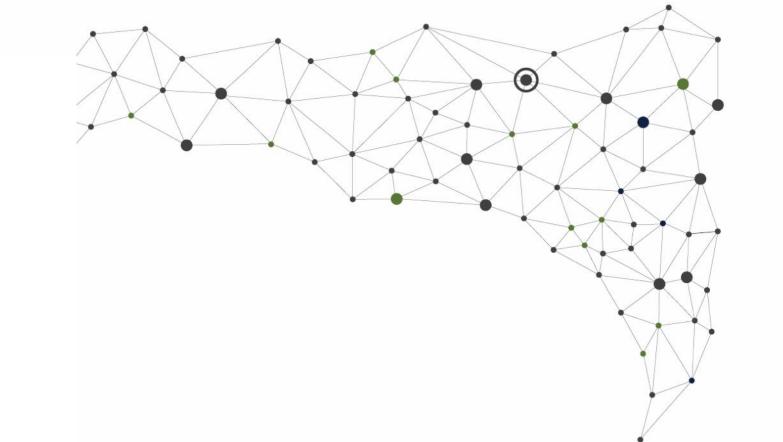








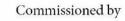




© Mobilitätsagentur Wien/Johannes Essl











18 Coole Straßen 2020

















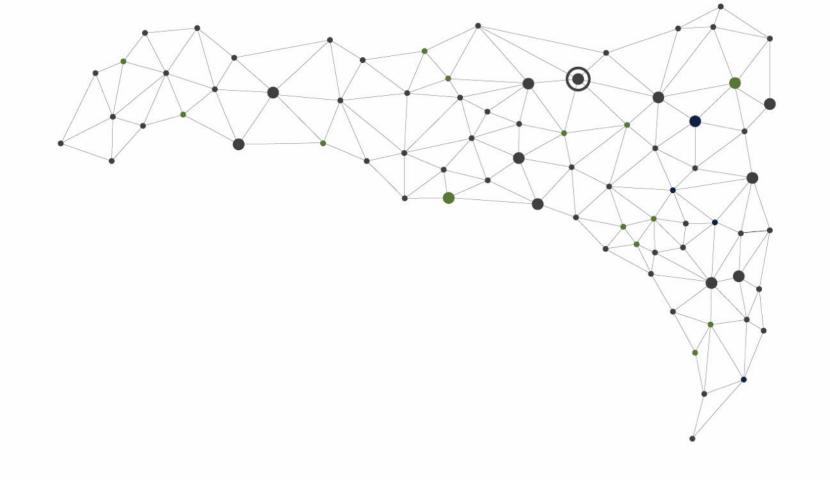










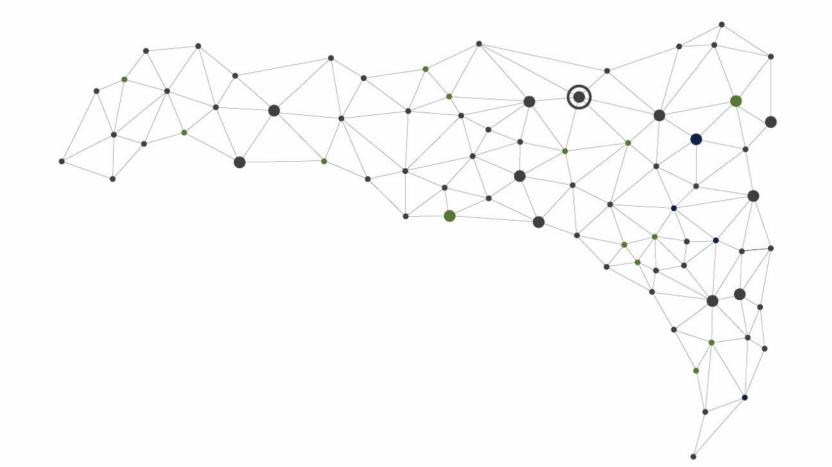






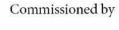
















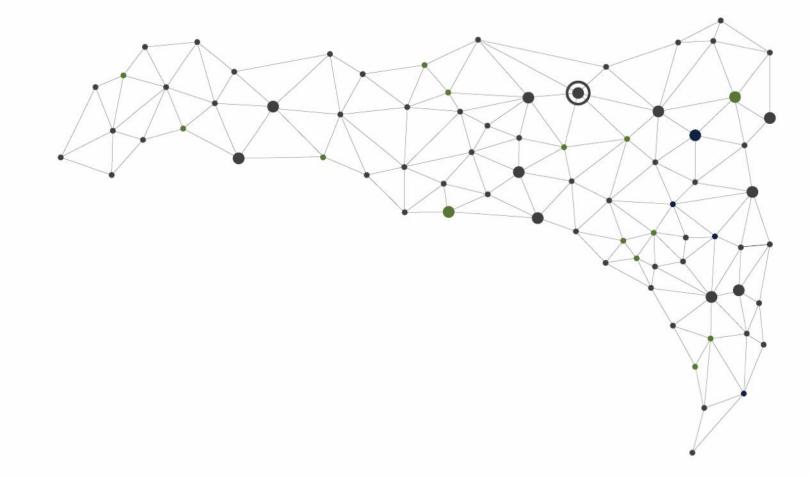


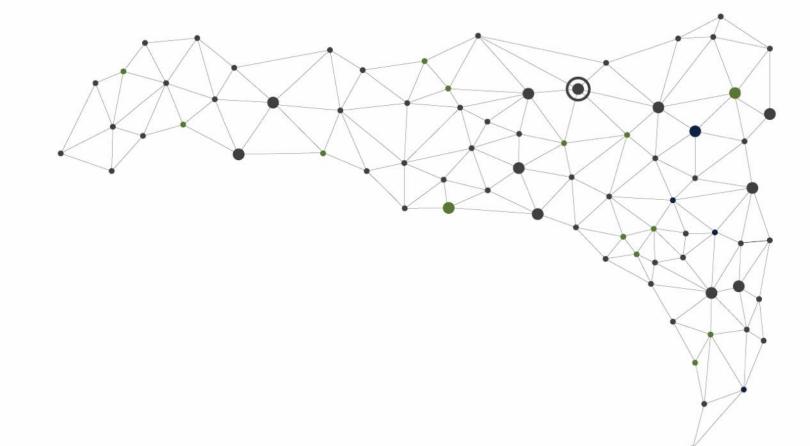
image: City of Vienna, Martina Frühwirth













"Cool Mile" Zieglergasse

Rendering: ZOOM VP.at



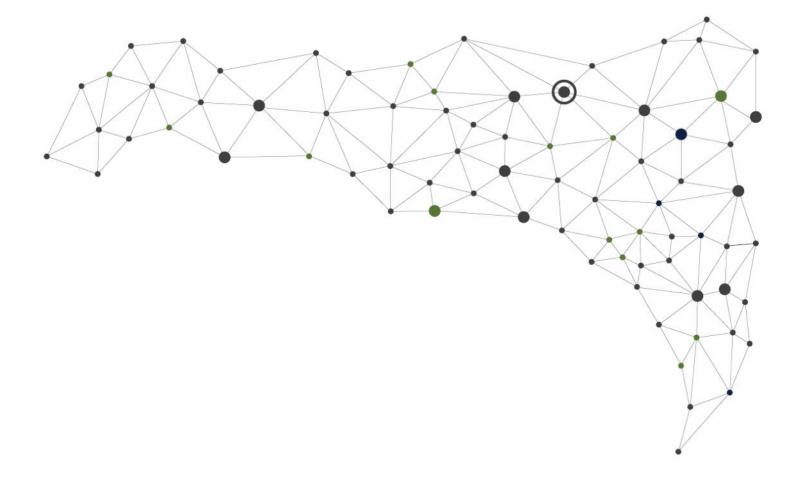










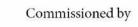


"Cool Mile" Zieglergasse

images: City of Vienna, Martina Frühwirth







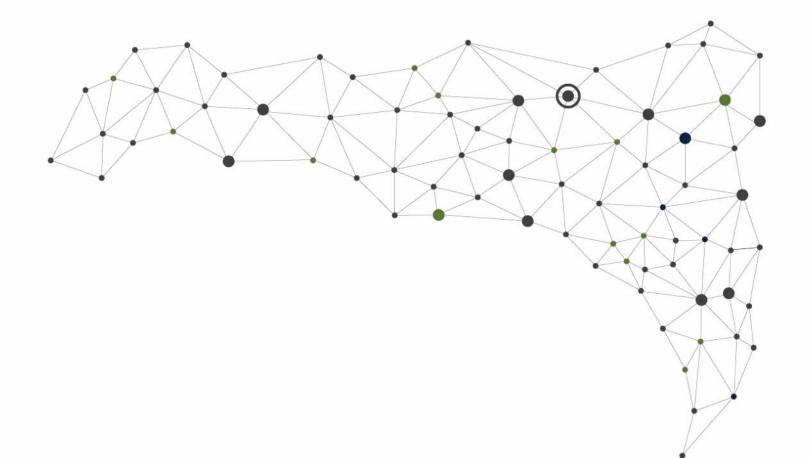




Thank you for listening!

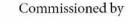


Martina Frühwirth
City of Vienna – Architecture and Urban Design
Design of Public Space
martina.fruehwirth@wien.gv.at

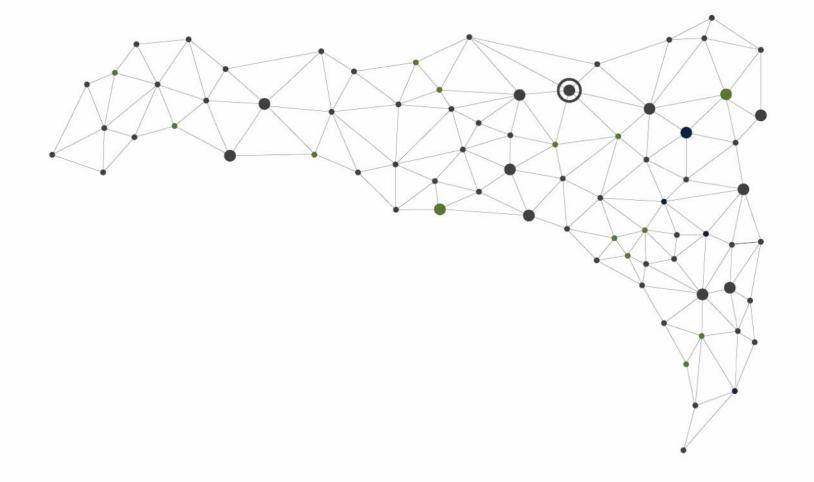










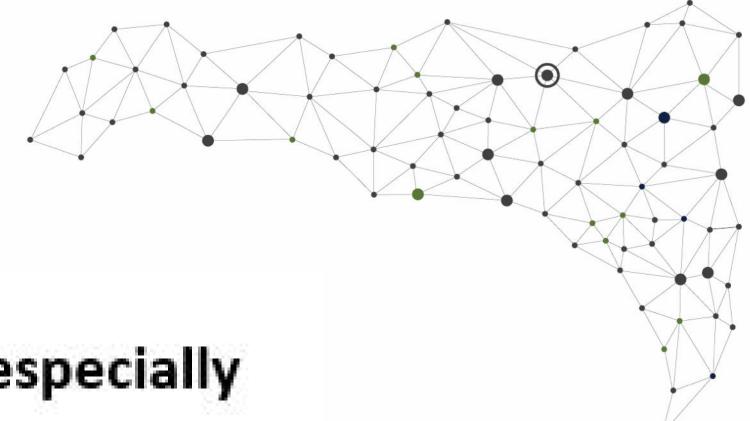


Q & A



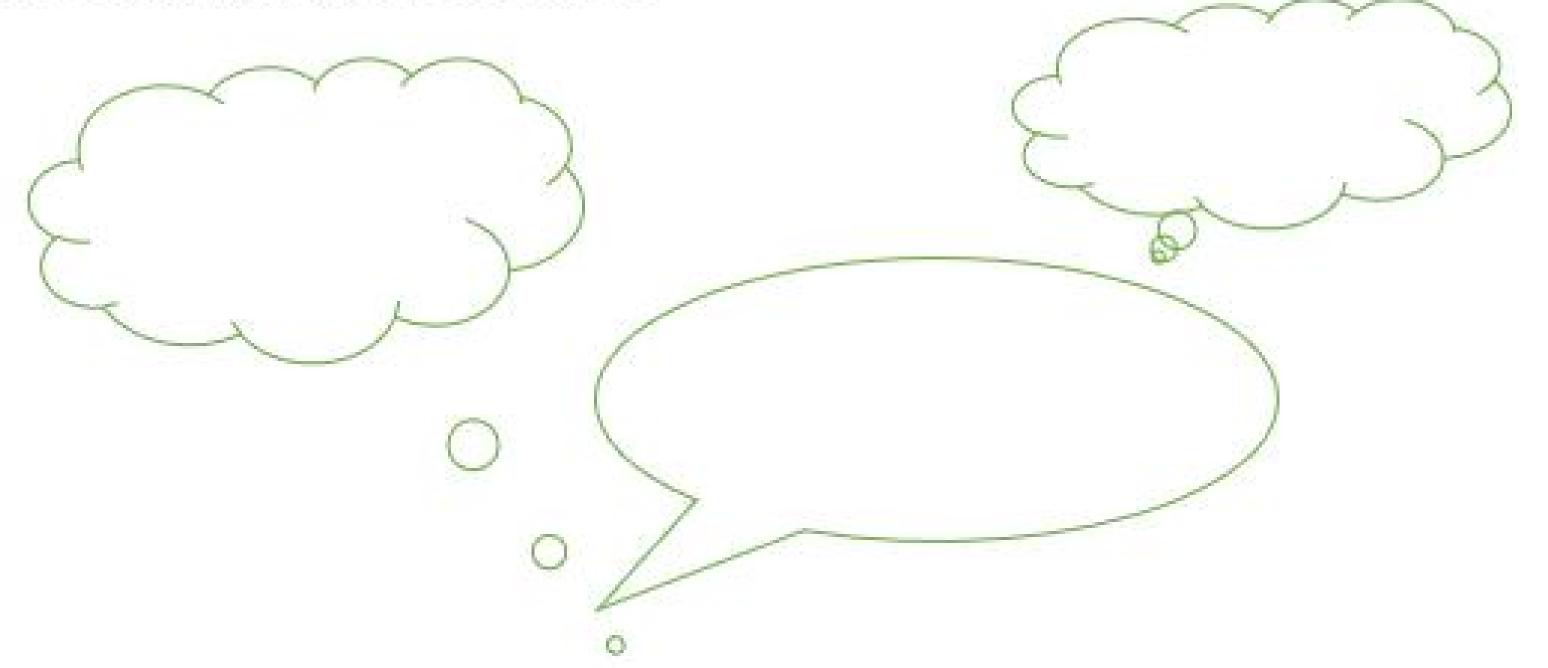






What is your take-away up to now? What did you find especially

interesting and innovative?











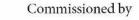
Do you think COVID-19 is actually a chance for urban green recovery?



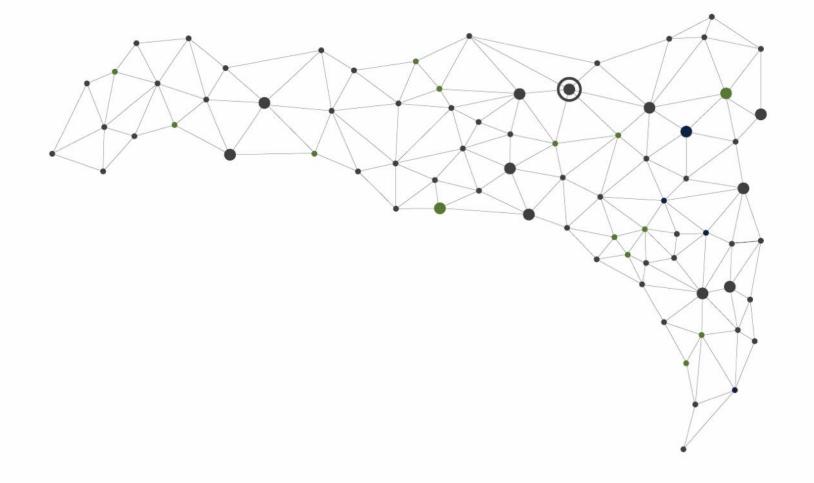












Speaker 3















- Covid 19: rapid change
- Temporary measures
- The importance of beauty
- The Avenues programme
- Conclusions







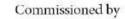


- Where we spend time
- Where we work
- How we move
- Where we want to live











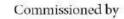


- Where we spend time
- Where we work
- How we move
- Where we want to live











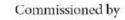


- Where we spend time
- Where we work
- How we move
- Where we want to live











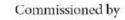


- Where we spend time
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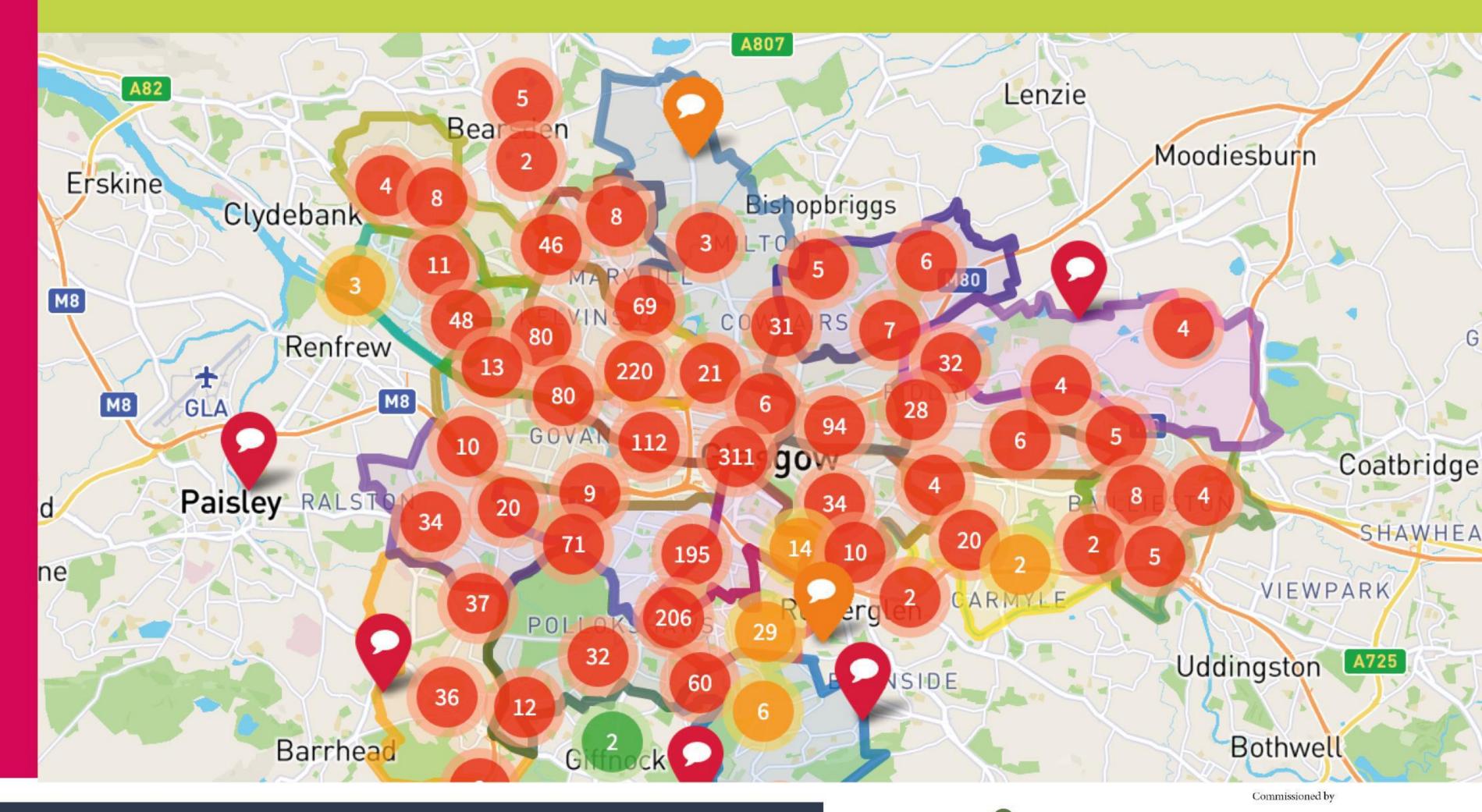


Spaces for People

o comments at 25.30 on may 10 July 2020.

ent

Learn more about the project











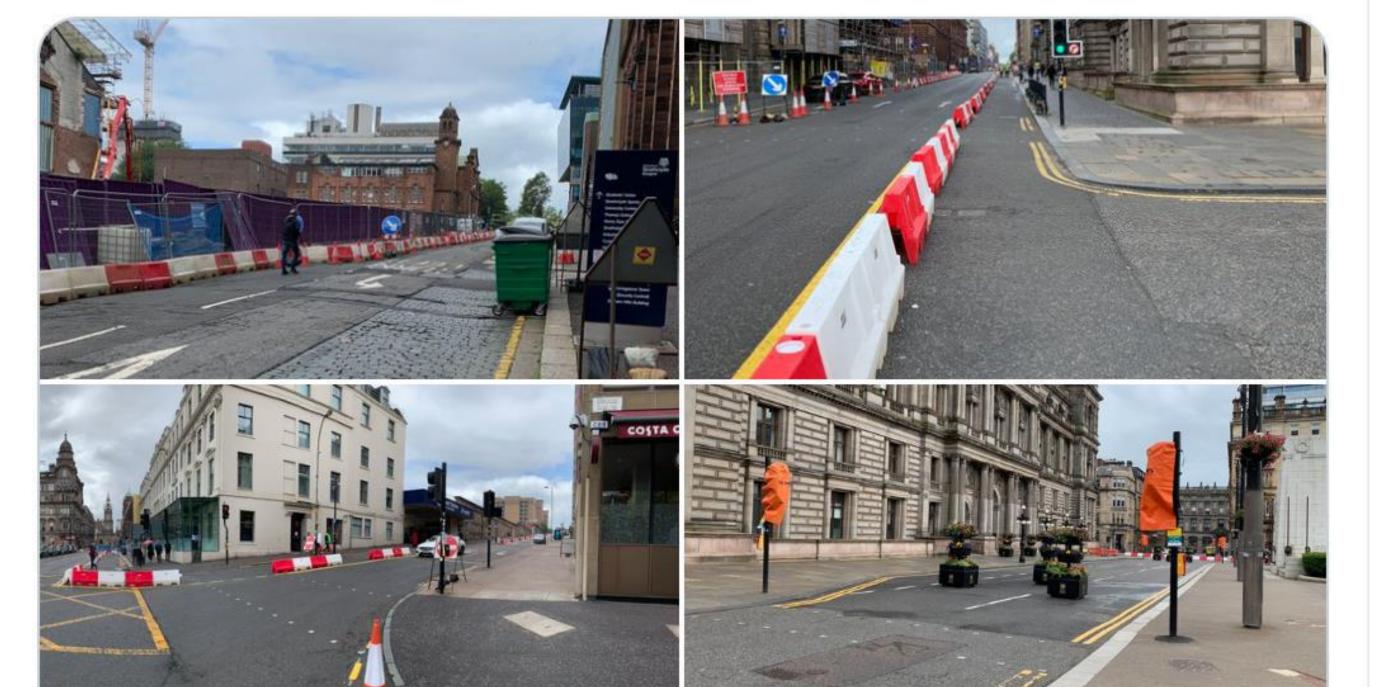
Spaces for Pe



roddyyarr UoS @roddyUoS · 7 Jul

Seen for myself the Spaces for People works in Glasgow city centre. Good to have them even if not very pretty. Thanks @GlasgowCC

@Strath_Eco @UniStrathclyde \thikeisbest





.1

& do get it's right now...





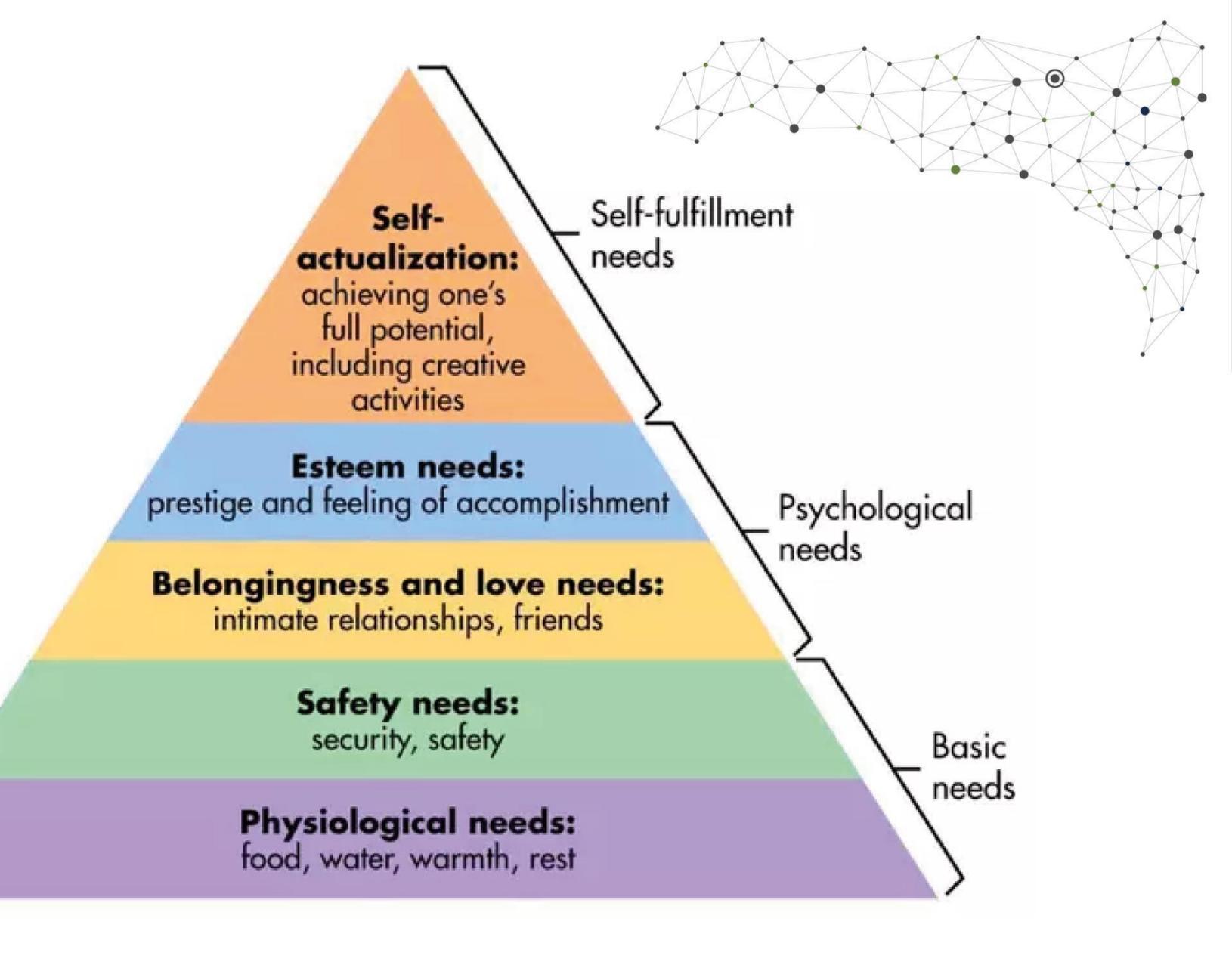






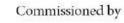


- Basic Needs
- Hierachical/ Holistic





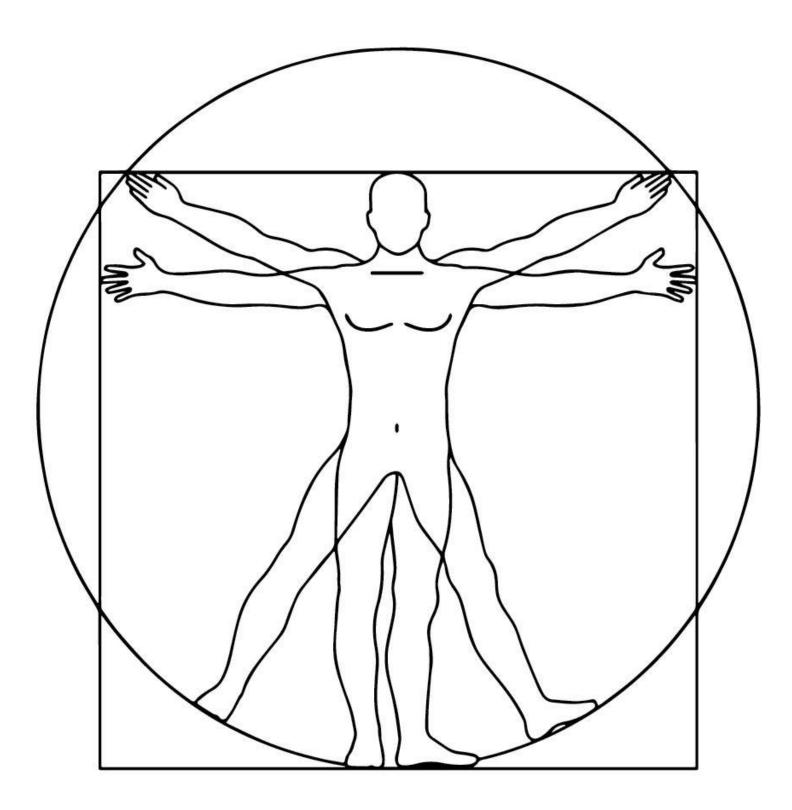






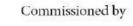


- Basic Needs
- Hierachical/ Holistic





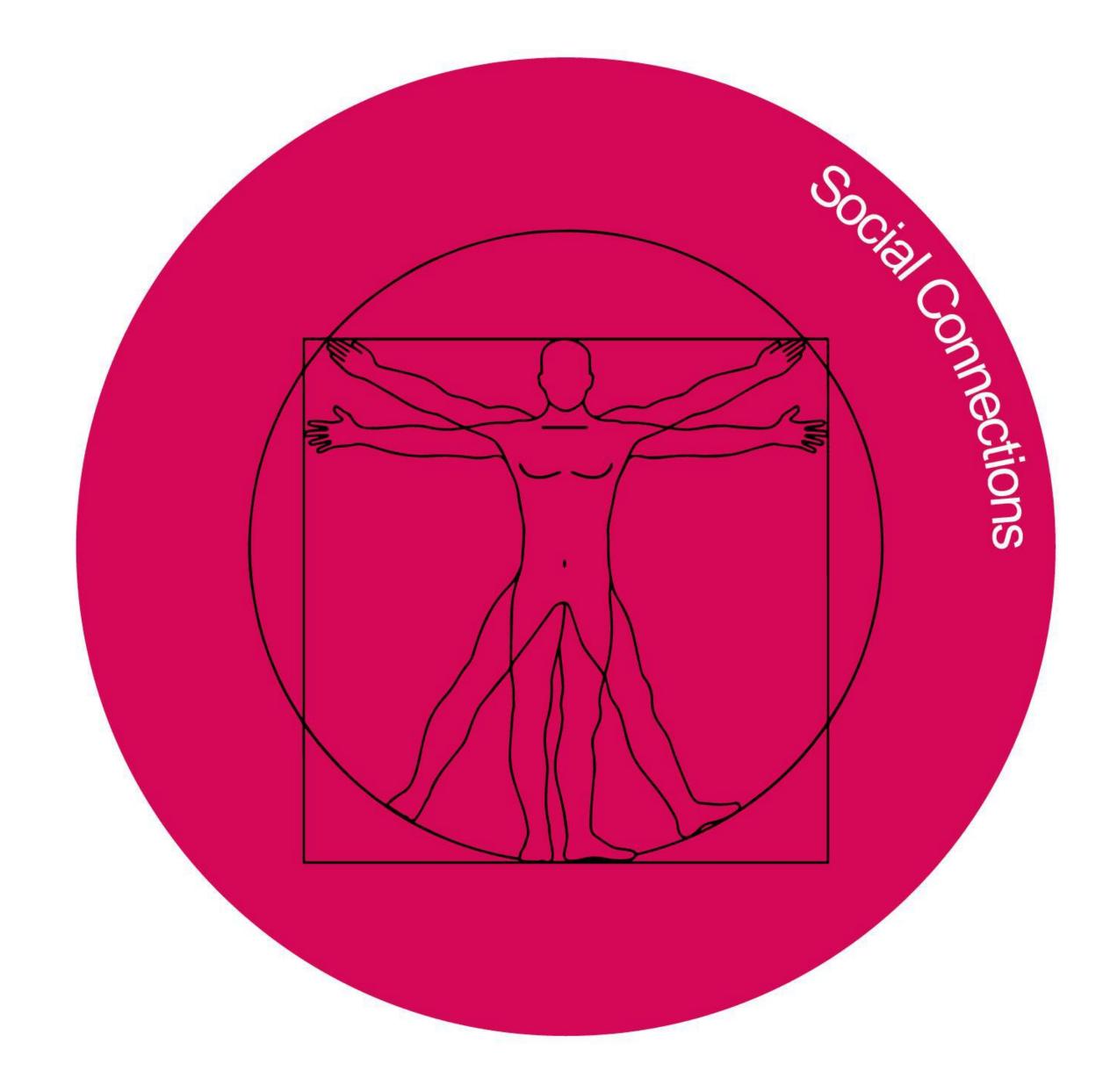






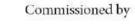


Create places able to foster social connections







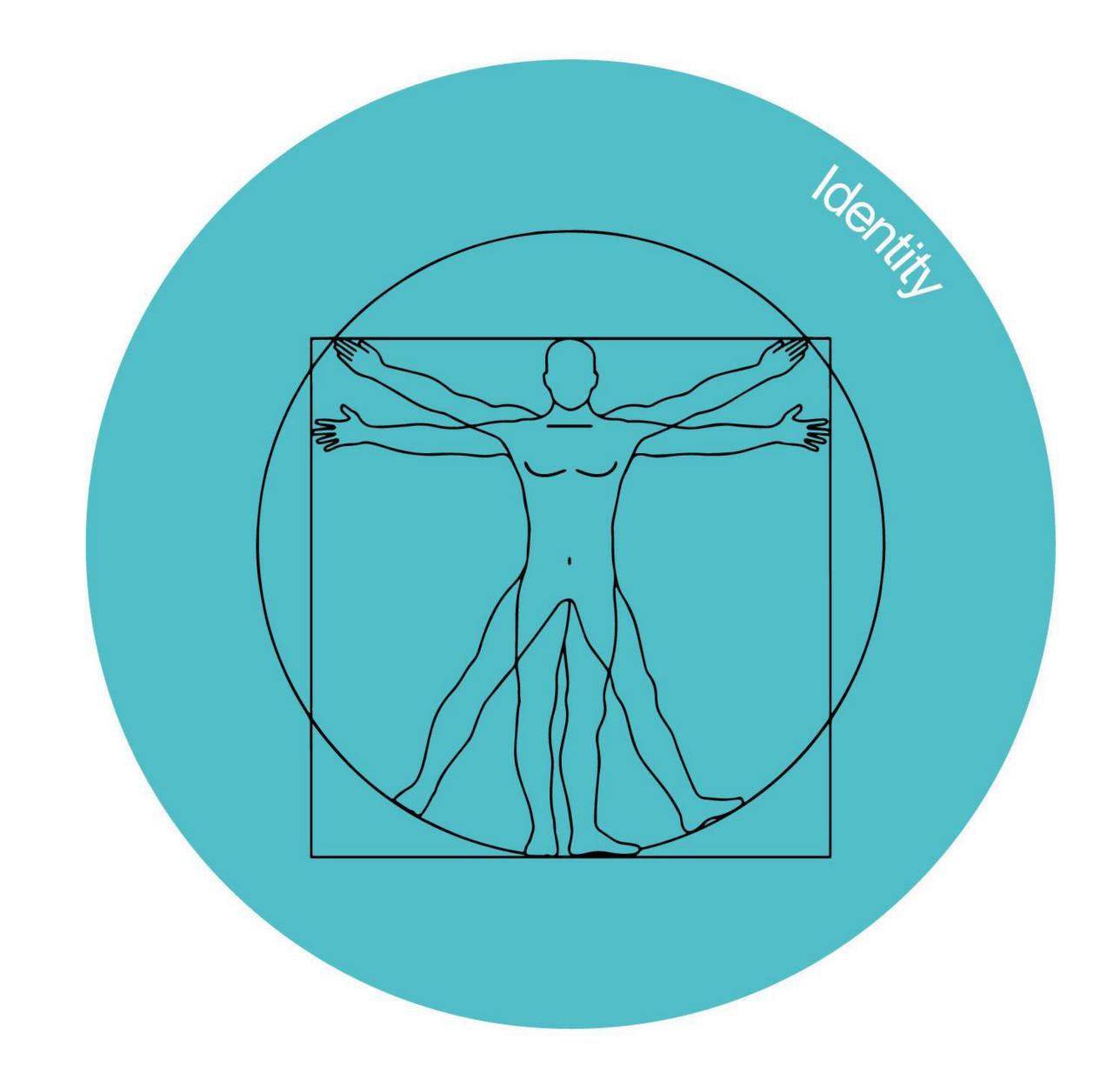






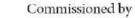
For Lynch, identity of a place is a response to identification and recognition of objects in space, which is to distinguish one space from another.

The meaning of the objects for the observer enhances the quality of spatial and pattern relation of space.

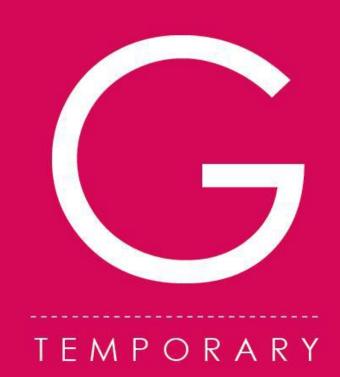




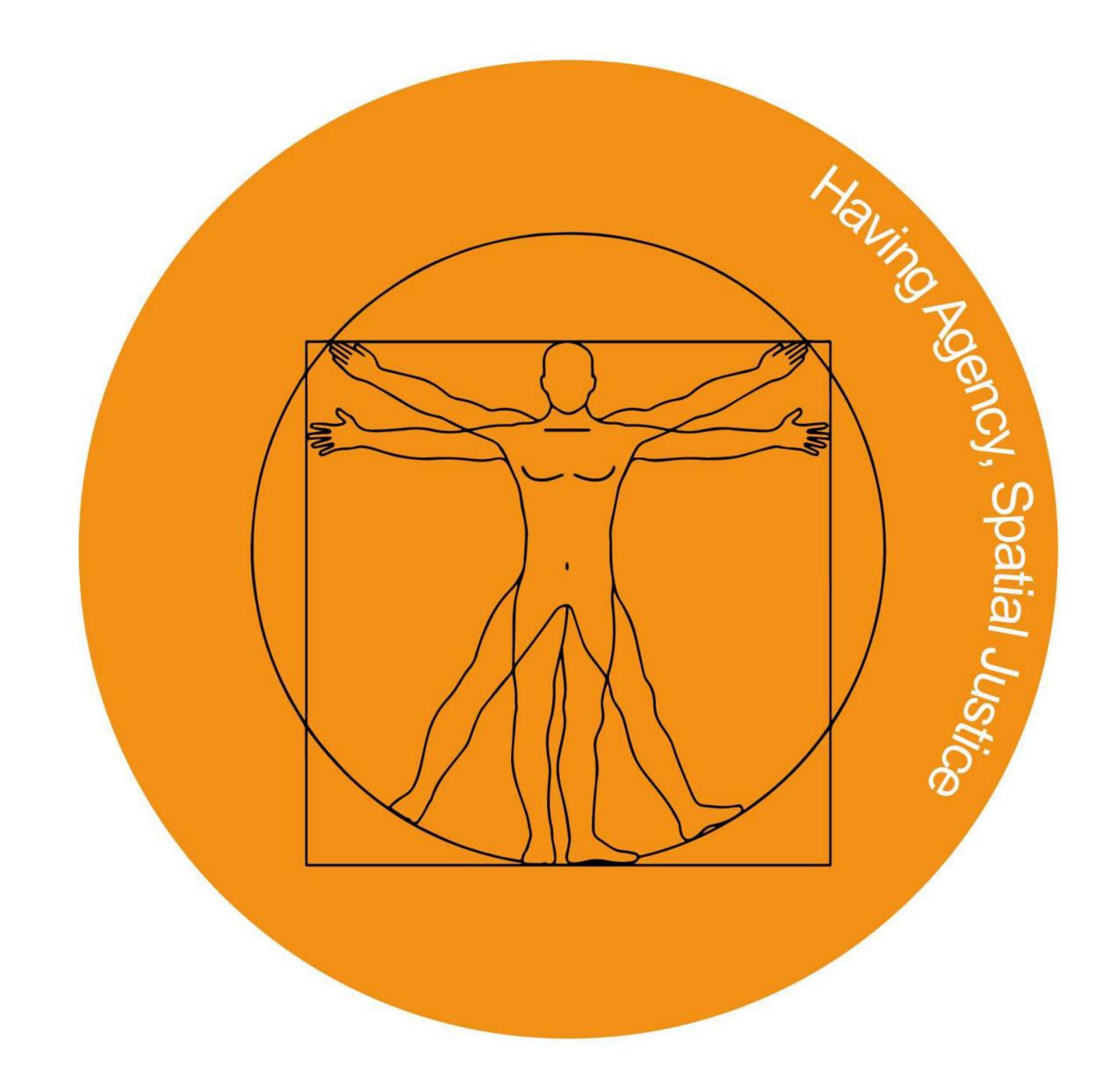






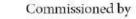


Spatial justice is about public culture. It's about who has the right to be, thrive, express, and connect in and across public space.





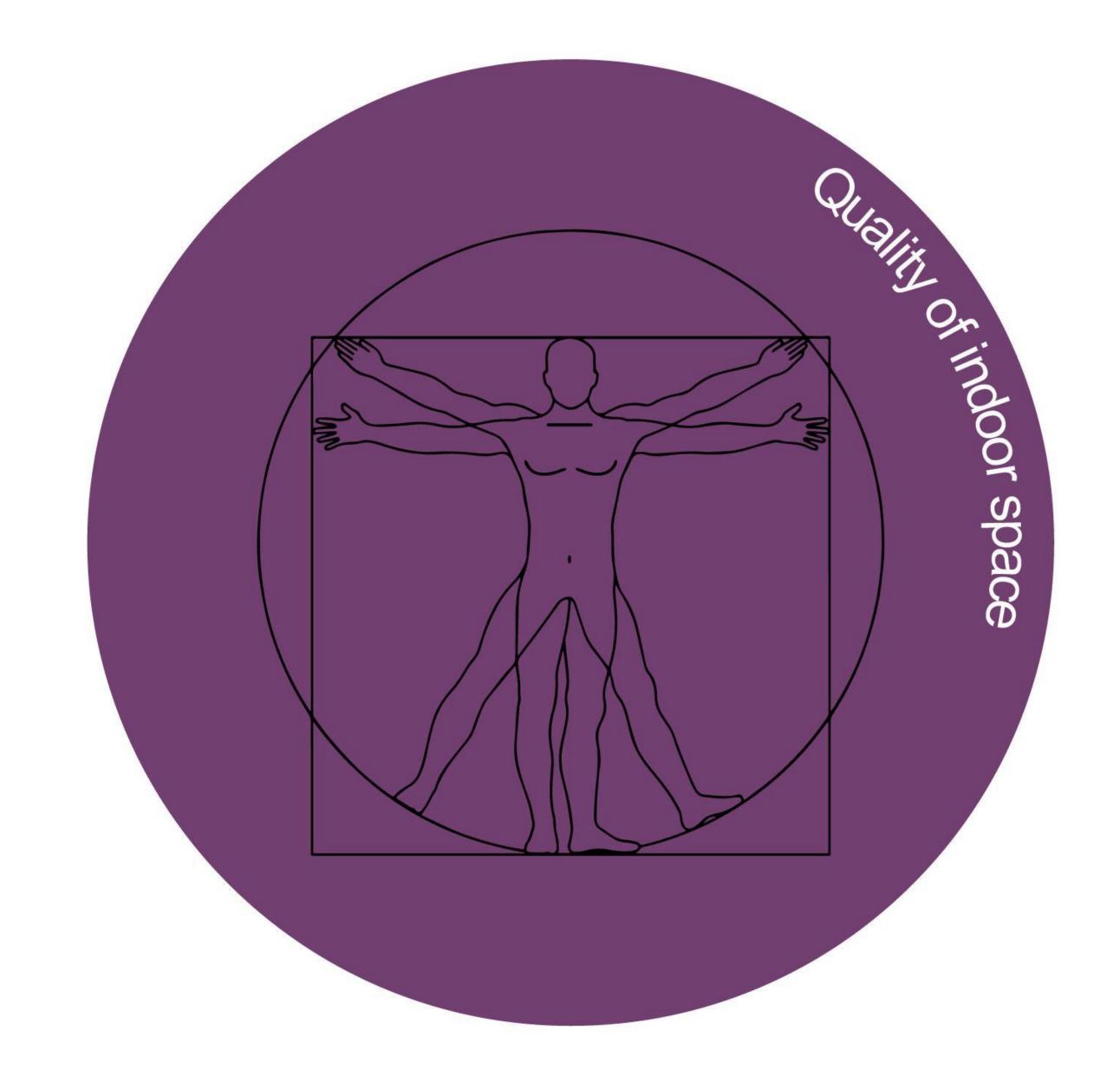






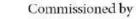
Lockdown has not been experienced in the same way by all.

Those living in homes that are substandard, overcrowded, at times unsafe, are living through lockdown with a very different perspective.





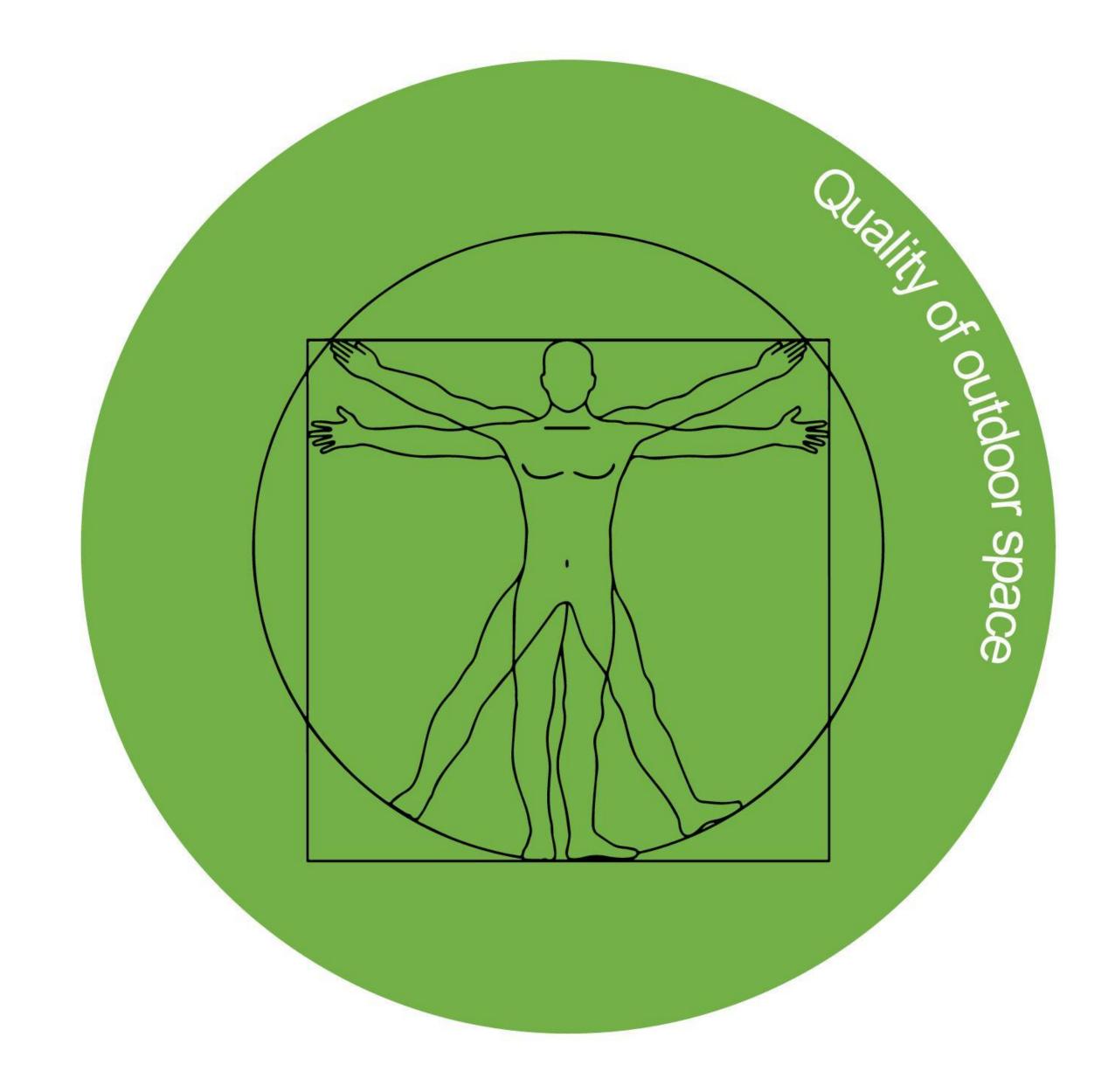






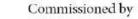
Spending time in nature within the guidelines provided by the government directly and positively affects our cognitive function.

Cities must ensure equal access to quality green space







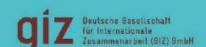


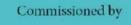


B E A U T Y







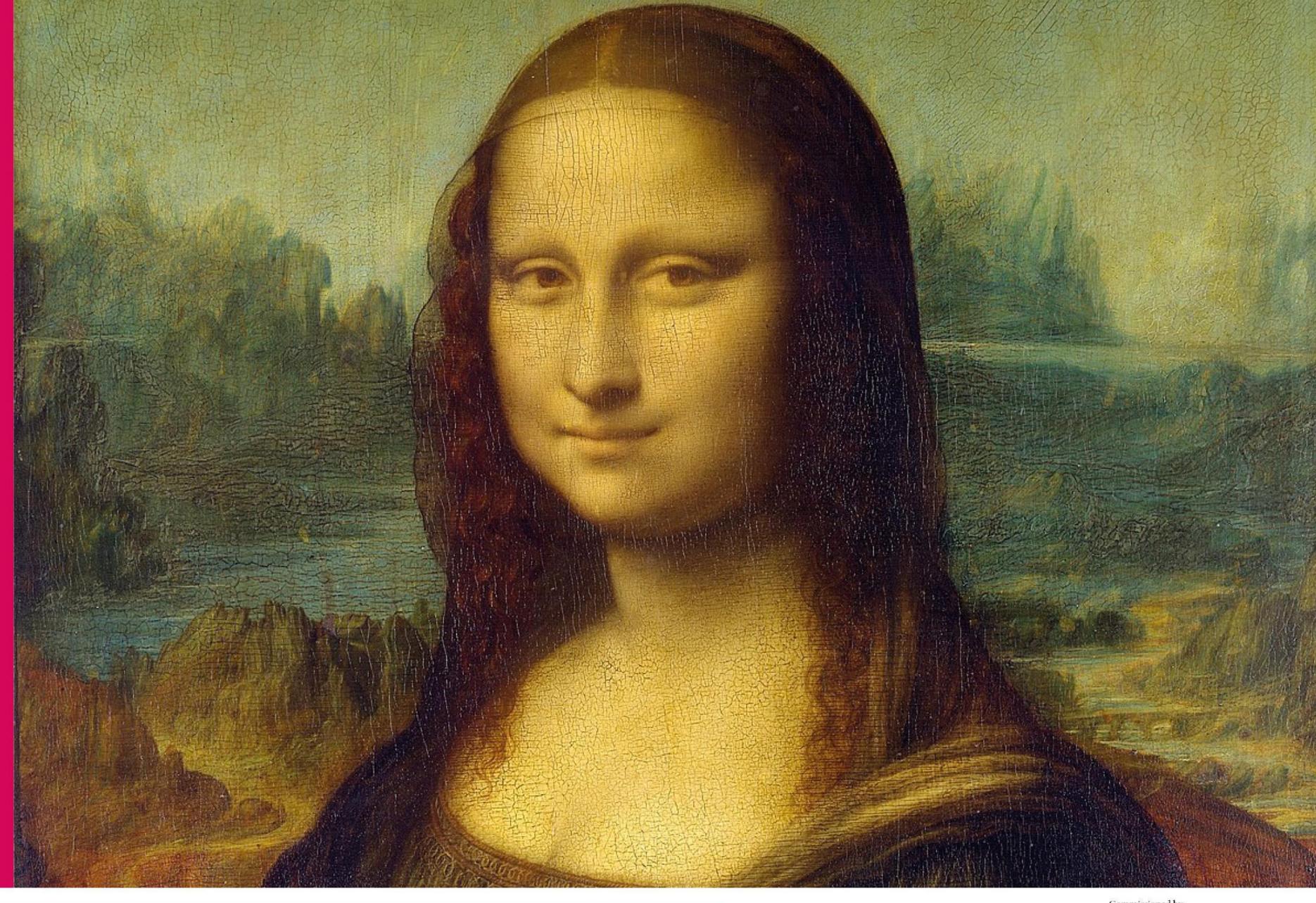






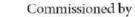
Beauty is an elusive but nevertheless universally acknowledged concept;

It may inhabit objects, ideas, experiences, people, and the capacity to recognise it is tied with perceptions and subjective taste.













Beautiful in Latin is "bellus" which means good, well.

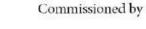
An urban area is **beautiful** when it is well planned and can enhance the quality of life/well being of its users.

Calafiore, Alessia. "Measuring Beauty in Urban Settings." (2020).















Ask for Beauty.

Beauty includes everything that promotes a healthy and happy life, everything that makes a collection of buildings into a place, everything that turns anywhere into somewhere, and nowhere into home.

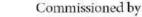
It is not merely a visual characteristic, but is revealed in the deep **harmony** between a place and those who settle there.

Living with beauty: report of the Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission













The Avenues strategy was originally conceived in the CCS as an integrated network of continuous pedestrian and cycle priority routes, with avenues of green infrastructure.

The Avenues will connect key areas and transport nodes within Glasgow city centre, as well as improving connections and interfaces with surrounding neighbourhoods and areas.

This initial Avenues concept was further developed into the **EIIPR programme**:

- 21 Avenues in EIIPR programme
- 5 Blocks of work
- Deliver by December 2027



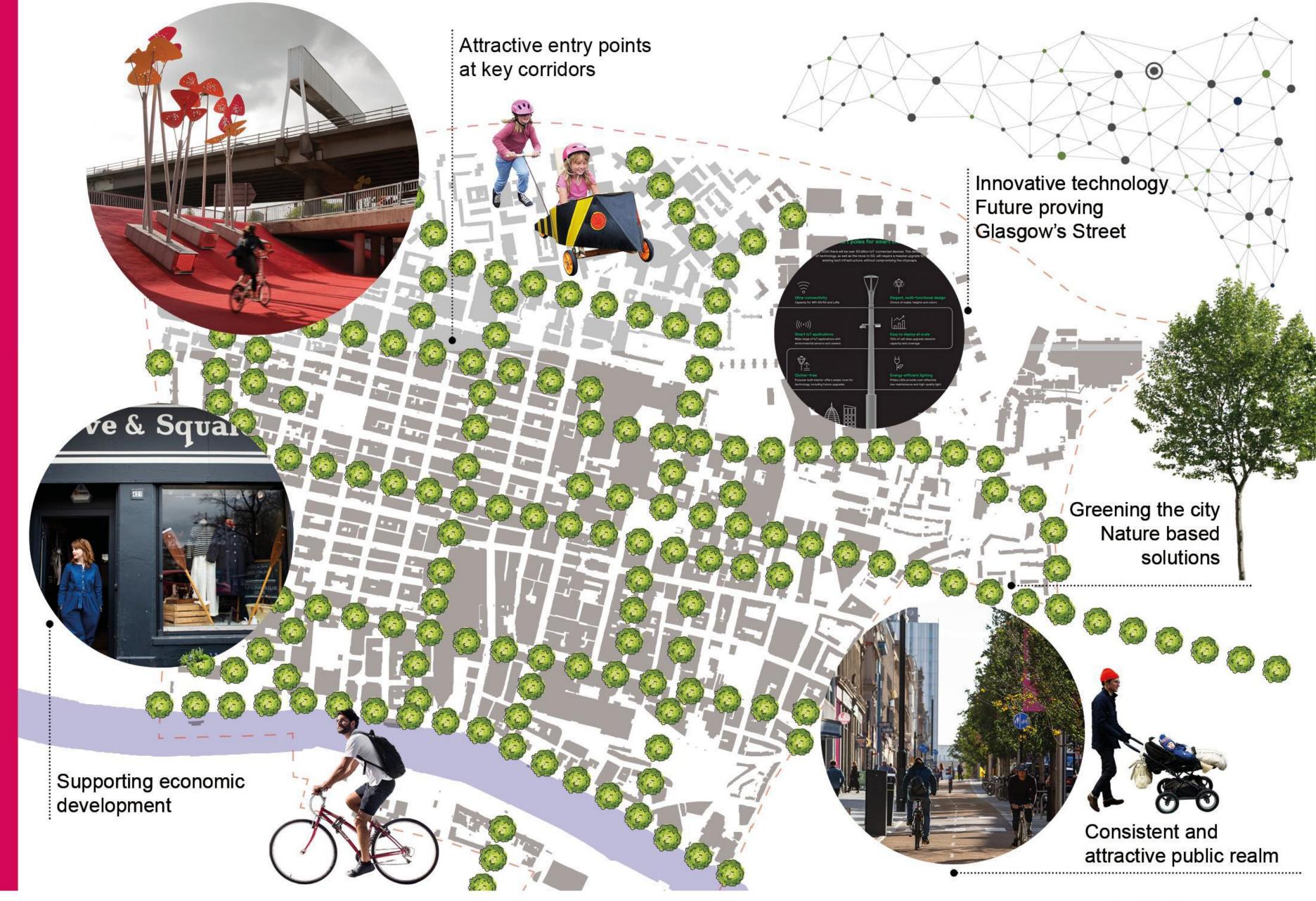






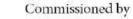


- Creating attractive points of entry at key corridors
- Greening the city through the provision of quality landscape and environments
- Embracing innovative technology and future proofing Glasgow's streets
- Encouraging commercial, retail, leisure and residential property development
- Providing consistent and attractive public realm















ONNECTIVE ON I I I E S

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (BIZ) BmbH























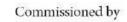












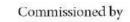














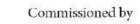






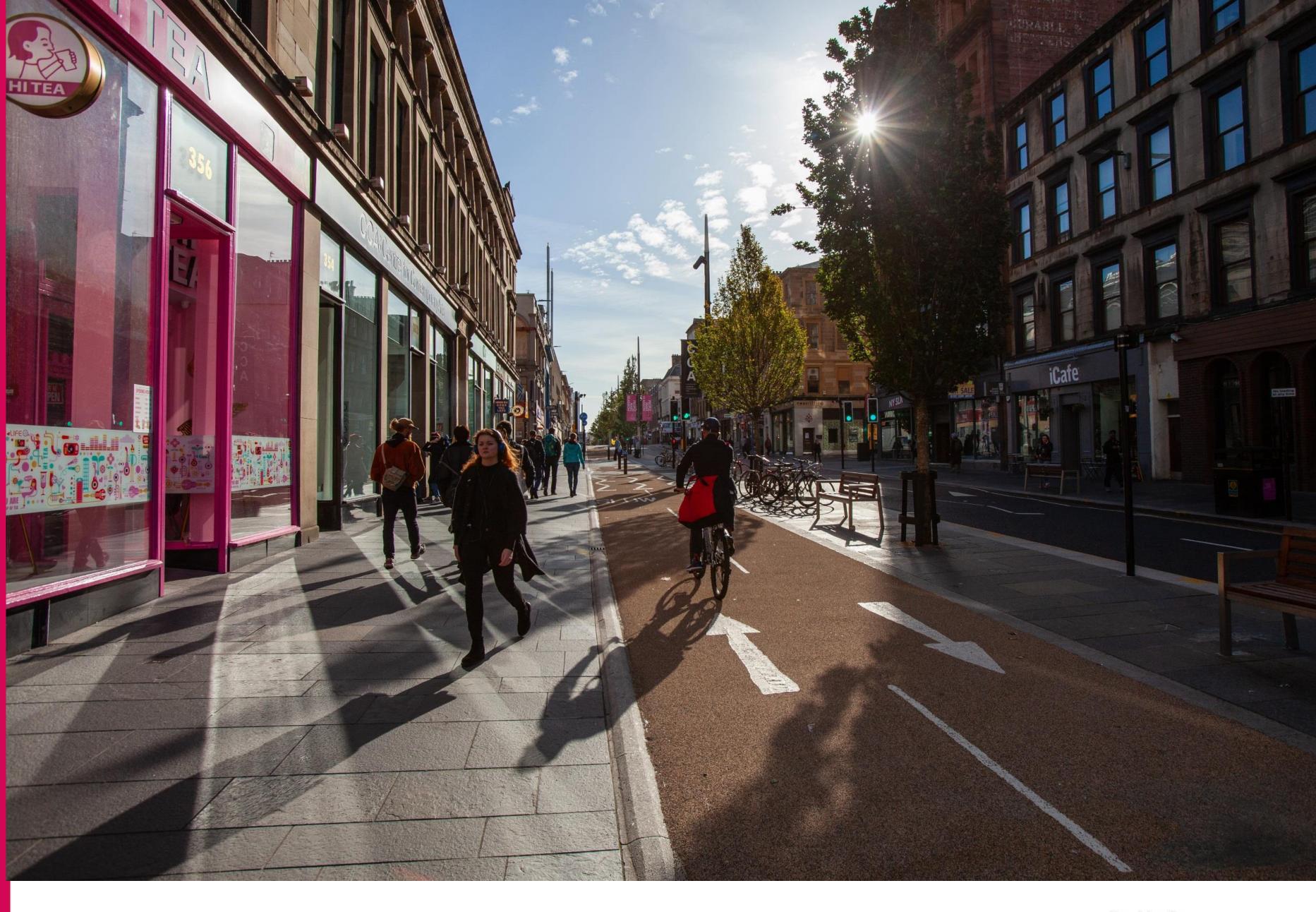






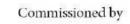






















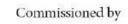








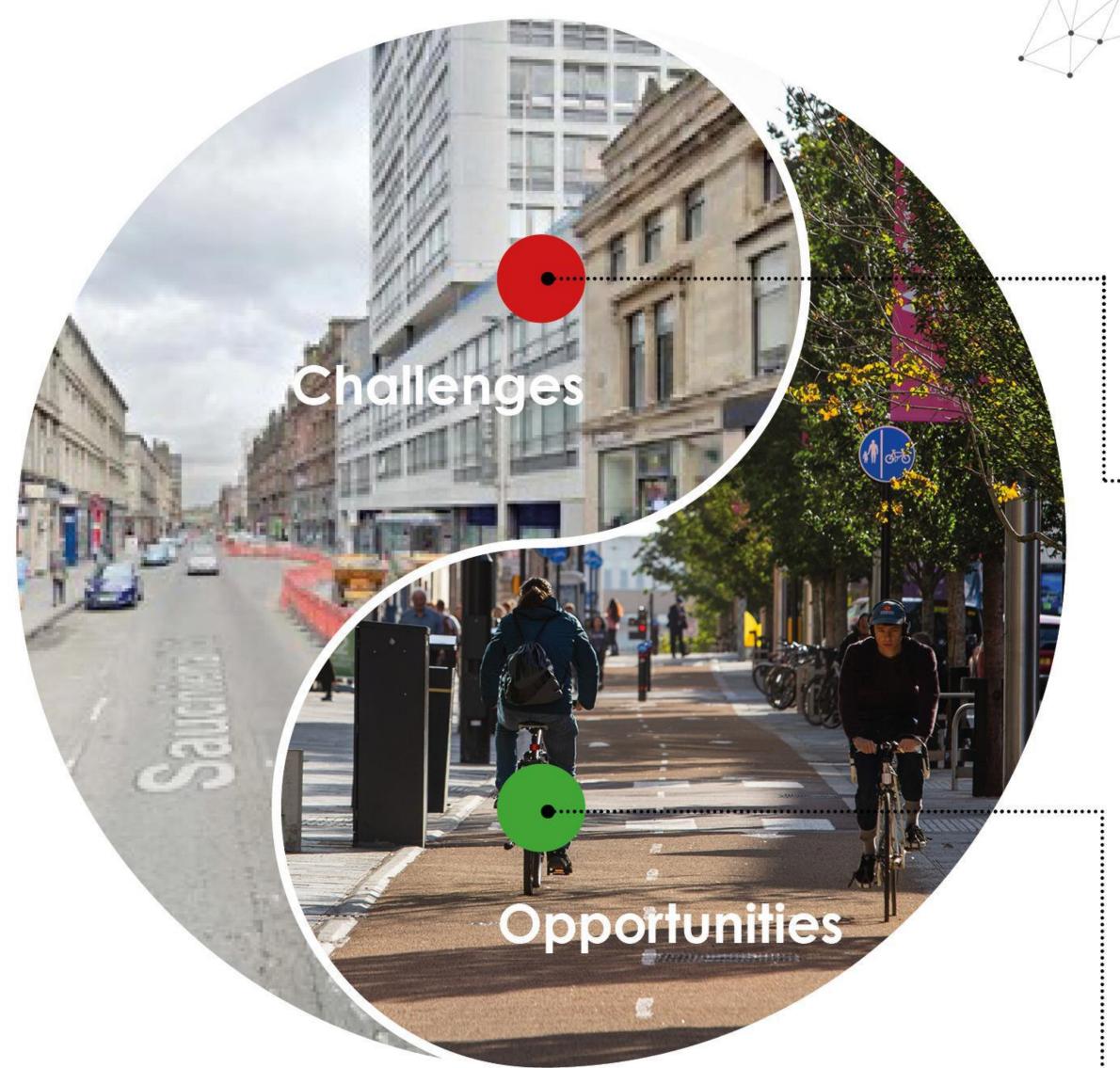








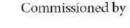
- Challenges
- Opportunities



- 30% to 35% reduction in traffic
- How do we protect footfall and accessibility?
- Saturation of the market
- Management of the wider road network
- Understanding the future of Glasgow post Covid
- Low Emission Zone
- Promote Modal Shift
- Development of the public realm framework
- Revised programme of works
- Supporting mode shift
- Partnership Working
- Space for People

C ONNECTIVE IT I E S





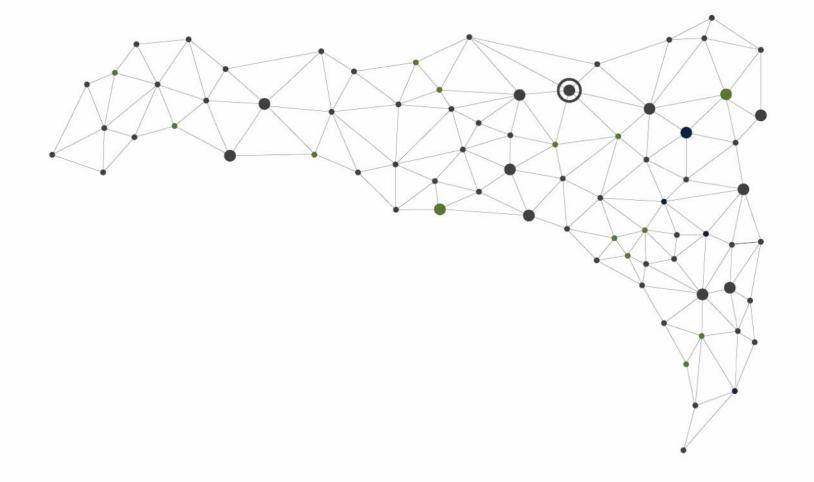












Q & A





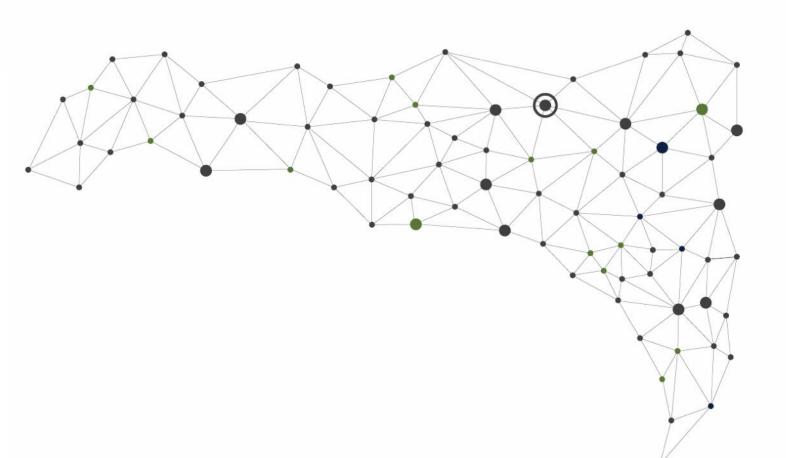


What does your city need to be more green, beautiful and safe in times of COVID-19?





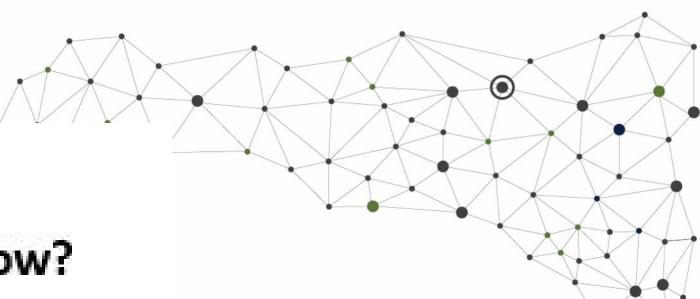












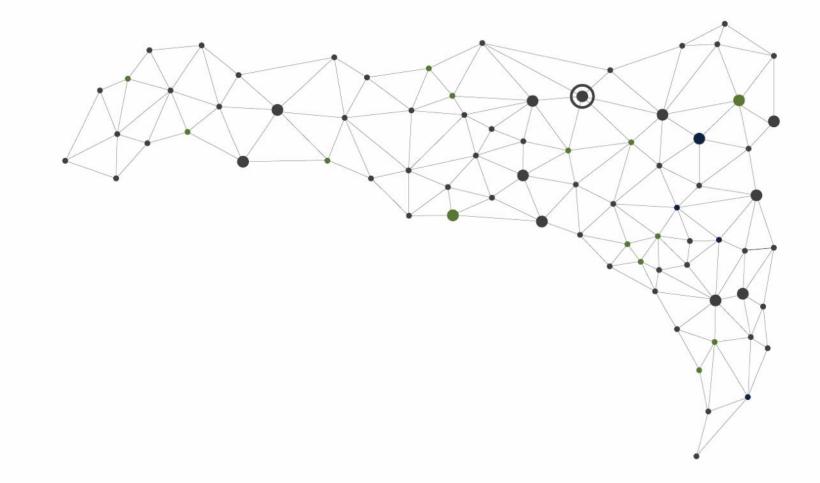
What would you like to let our guest speakers and the audience know?











Agenda for the rest of the event series

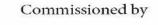
Evaluation:

https://giz-cc.think-modular.net/form/connective-cities-covid-19-event

Harvesting Insights











Thank you!











