

Sustainable spatial development

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TLTSD 3rd Training for trainers

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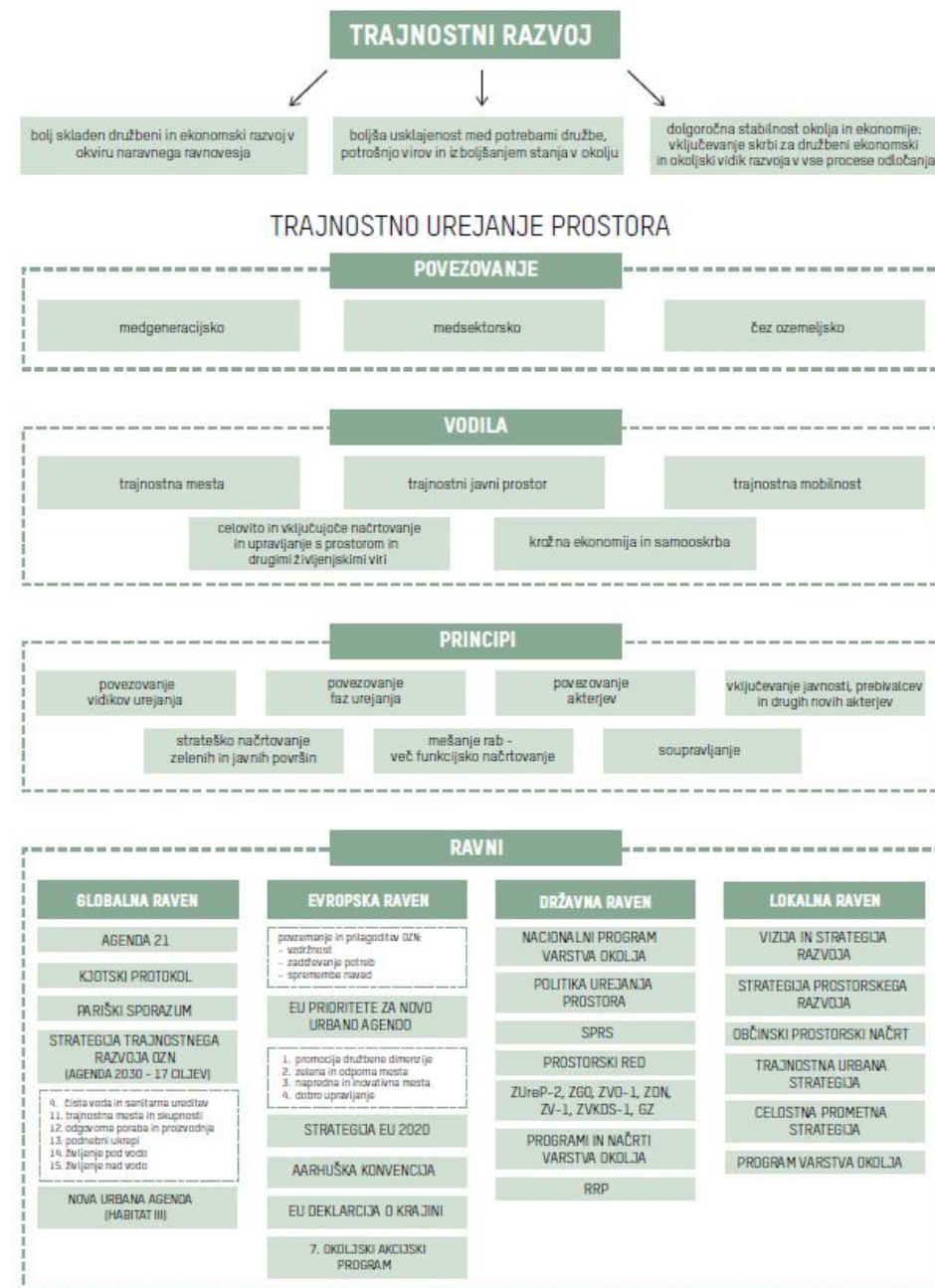


Spatial development

- spatial planning and management of development
- includes measures for social, environmental and economic dimension of development
- sustainable spatial development emphasizes role of social and environmental dimensions
- follows three leading guidelines: cross generational, cross sectorial and cross border cooperation and connection
- better connect, organize and coordinate the actions of actors in different areas and levels
- new highlights in spatial development: new arguments and actors in decision making
- comprehensive and integrated planning!
- long term spatial planning is again more important
- better equality of living conditions, environment and nature protection, resilience
- new culture of participation and different political will

System of spatial development

- complex structure formally organised spatial planning and management
- phases: spatial planning, urban design, investment design, construction, land use and maintenance, renovation
- levels: national, regional, local
- sectors – fields of organised interests – on different levels authorised to present interest like agriculture, nature protection, water protection, heritage protection, public health, safety ...
- diverse set of actors with different knowledge, skills, obligations, authorizations in different roles
- process of decision making is supposed to be open to public participation



Shema 2: Trajnostno urejanje prostora

The concept of sustainable development

- environmental crisis in 60ties – turnaround in the perception of development
 - data about the state of environment and public health
 - long term goals before short term effects
 - intergenerational responsibility
-
- clear communication about the impacts of development on environment and human health (Silent Spring, 1962, The Limits to Growth, 1972)
 - 1972, UN Conference on Human Environment, Stockholm, Declaration: first international law on the right to healthy environment
 - 1980, IUCN, World Conservatory Strategy (first international document to mention sustainable development, prepared in partnership of national governments, NGO's and other organisations)
 - 1987, UNEP – Brundtland Commission, Our Common Future: critical state of environment due to critical poverty of South and non-sustainable patterns of consumption and production of North



Slow progress in the implementation of the SD concept

Earth Summit, Rio, 1992

- Rio Declaration; to guide countries and Agenda 21 for implementation
- sustainable development as a standard guiding principle
- **UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (DESD 2005-2014)**

!! world wide economic and energy crisis 2007-2008

!! climate change threats

**!! incentives for the implementation of SD goals
and more serious actions**

Rio +20, 2012

- Agenda 2030
- 17 sustainable development goals

Europe: ESDP 1999; Bristol Accord 2005; Leipzig Charter 2007, New Leipzig Charter 2020

Sustainable urban development

- cities as development driving force
- overlapping of efforts for urban and sustainable development
- since 2008 more than 50% of world population lives in cities
- in EU 78% of population is urban, 94 % of settlements have less than 50 000 residents

- Agenda 2030
 - more levels of spatial planning and management
 - integrated, comprehensive, sustainable spatial planning and management
 - role of national government in the process of implementation on local level – cooperation for balanced urban development and quality of life
- New Urban Agenda, 2016, Quito (equality, wellbeing, common prosperity)
- EU Urban Agenda, 2016 (Pact of Amsterdam)
 - Urban dimension of development getting more important in EU policy, cooperation between the Commission, States and Cities
 - integrated territorial investment ITI / integrated sustainable urban development strategies

Global action lead by UN

2000, Millennial Summit UN - **8 SD goals** mainly for less developed

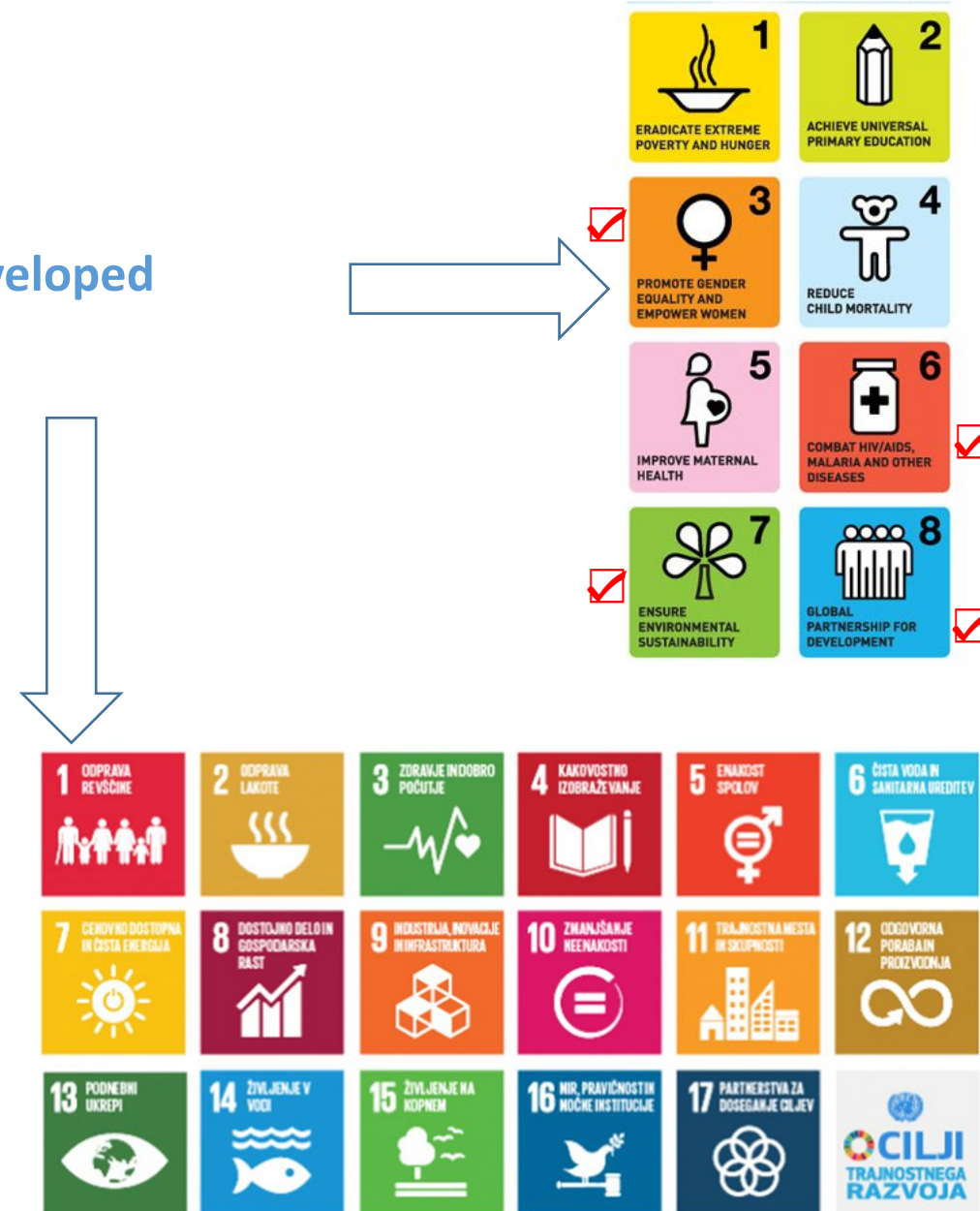
2016, Agenda 2030 - **17 SD goals**

- different challenges
- changes of habits, consumption and production
- giving up of comfort and abundance
 - changes of travel and consumption habits
 - changes of living and working space

Monitoring of progress:

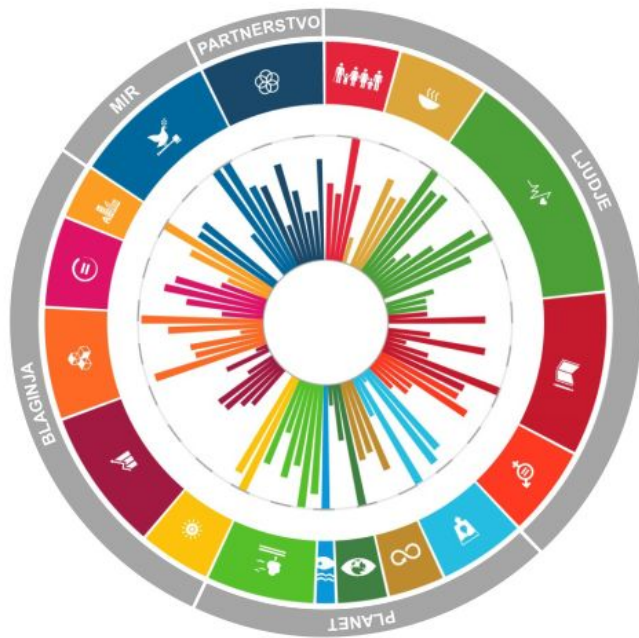
Sustainable Development Index

measuring ecological efficiency of human development



Europe Sustainable Development Report

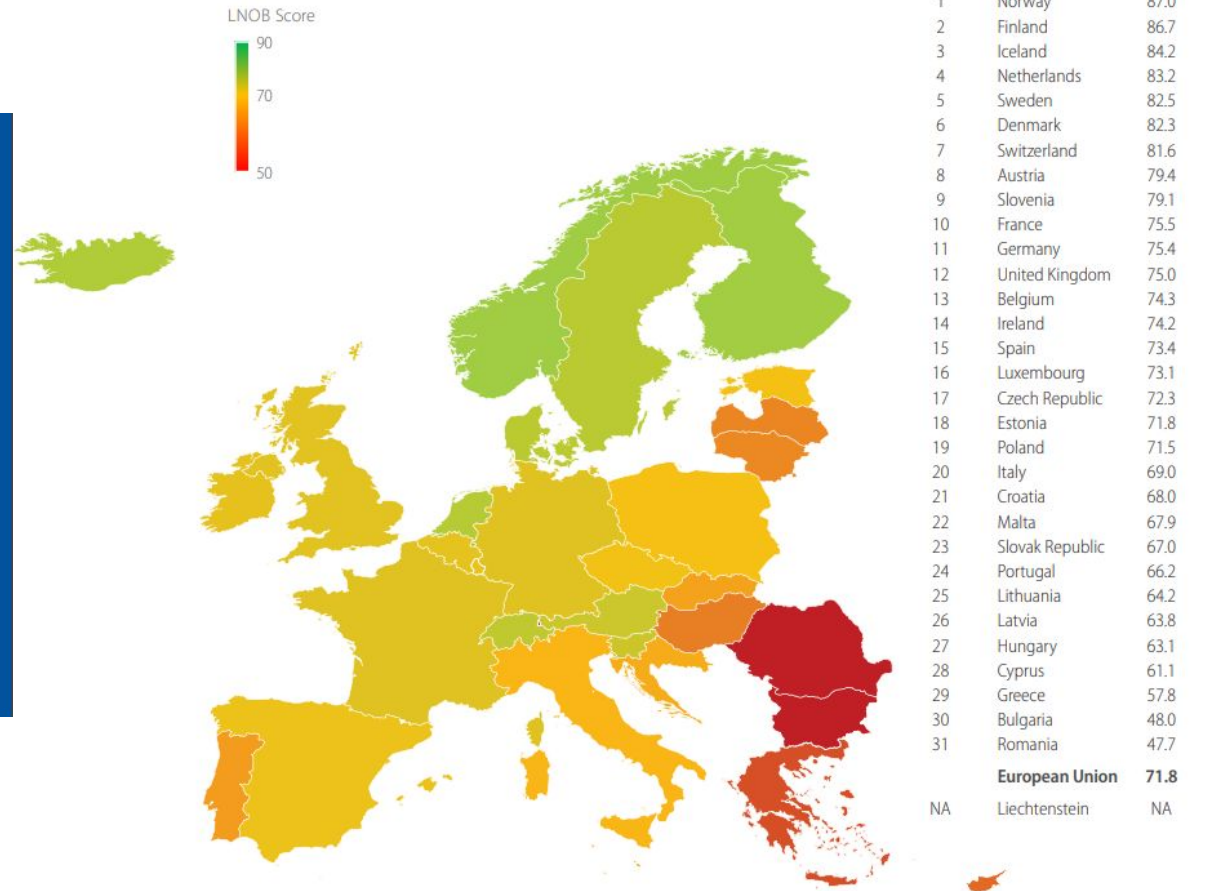
Kje je Slovenija na poti do ciljev trajnostnega razvoja, 2017



Vir: OECD



Figure 1.4 | Leave no one behind Index Score for Europe



Source: Authors' calculations

The reader on sustainable spatial development

- we all are participants in sustainable spatial development
- three dimensions of development are important
- explanation of the system, roles and participation options

Three cases:

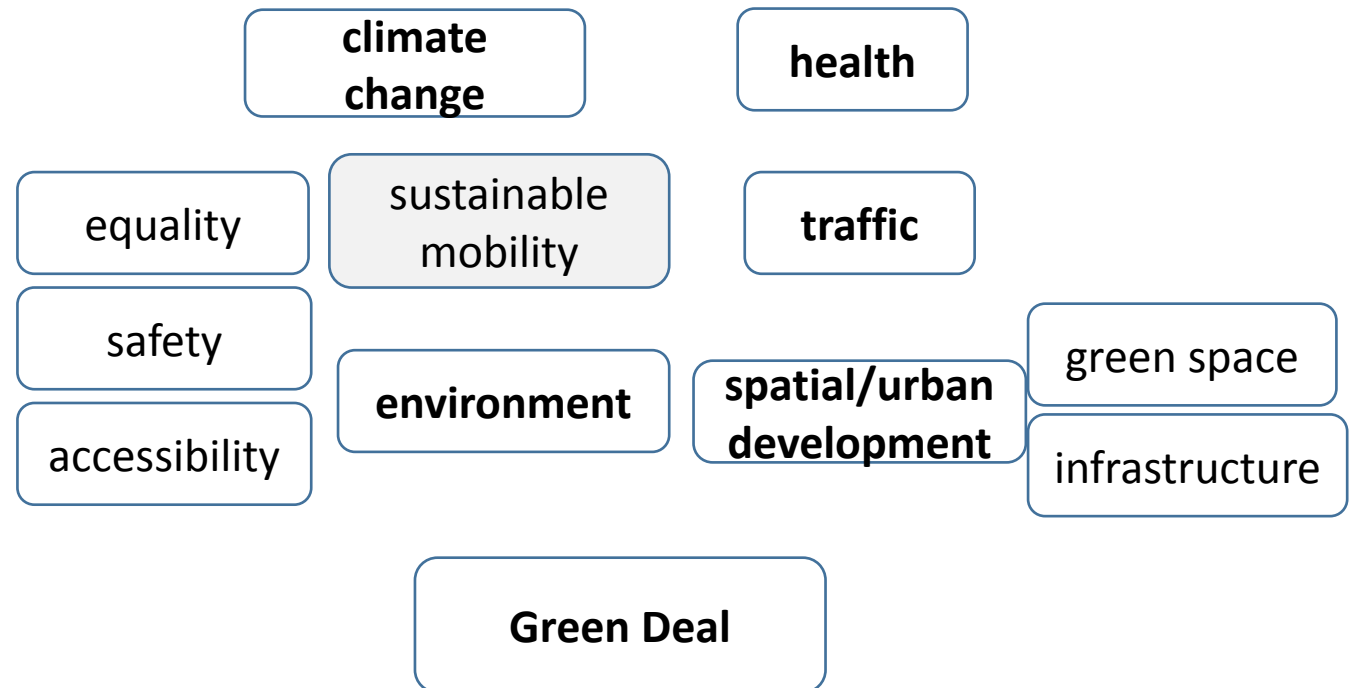
- housing
- mobility
- comprehensive water management



The case of sustainable mobility

- environment
- travel habits, needs and options
- accessibility of services
- infrastructure

- carbon footprint
- public health
- quality of life



Education for sustainable development

- sustainable development idea as common political goal
- different challenges for different parts of the world - developed countries must sustain
- UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, DESD 2005 – 2014
future depends on knowledge we share □ **education!!**
- people are not satisfied with the processes of decision-making that deal with physical space
- the tendency of teaching in schools is:
 - learning outside classrooms,
 - connecting different subjects from syllabi,
 - paying more attention to individuals ...

R.A.V.E. Space, 03/2005 – 12/2007

- Ministry for Environment and Spatial Development as lead partner
- Partners from Italy, Greece, Poland, Montenegro and Slovenia
- raising awareness about values of space in primary schools
- curricula checking
- workshops with teachers
- educational strategy
- teaching about real problems /space and time/
- building selfconfidence on different skills
- improving integration of children with special needs
- teachers in favor / support needed : new knowledge and finances



Who is responsible for education on SD?

State: internationally, across border, national level

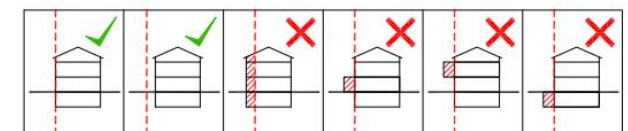
- leads and guides, creates conditions for long term balanced and harmonious development
- transfer of international commitments to legislation
- EU territorial cohesion and equalization of differences

Municipality: local development

- implementation of national and international goals and commitments
- respect of sectoral legislation
- community spatial development plan – main task!!

Diverse set of participants in spatial planning and management.

Everybody needs skills for participation! We need to speak common language!



Slika 43: Ulična gradbena meja

Education

- formal, non – formal and informal education
- knowledge as decisive development criterion
- UNECE Strategy for Education on Sustainable Development
- EU and economic dimension

