Urban Ecosystem Europe (UEE)

Urban Ecosystem Europe, a benchmarking application in practice. Results and next steps.

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The themes

- Local action for health Natural common goods.
- Responsible consumption and lifestyle choices.
- Planning, design-Better mobility, less traffic.
- Local to global: Energy and Climate change.
- Vibrant, sustainable local economy and Social equity, justice and coesion.
- Local Management towards sustainability and Governance.



The 25 indicators

Air quality: **PM**₁₀ concentrations Air quality: **NO**₂ concentrations **Noise** map and noise reduction plan Domestic **water consumption** Inhabitants served by **water treatment** plants **Electric consumption** variation Amount of **municipal waste** produced Municipal waste, **differentiated collection** Green public procurement, procedures and purchasing **Passengers** travelling on **public transport Underground and tram** lines in the urban area Number of registered **cars**

The 25 indicators

- **Cycle** paths and lanes availability
- Public green areas availability
- Energy Balance and CO₂ reduction target
- **Solar power** generation in public buildings
- Inhabitants connected to **district heating** system
- Climate and **Energy saving policies**
- Demographic and **old age dependency**
- Female employment
- Population qualified at **highest level of education**
- **Env. Certification of** public authorities
- Level of mplementation of **Agenda 21** processes
- **Electorate voting** in city elections
- City **representatives** who are **women**

2006-2007 data collection: 32 cities - 16 Countries

Metropol. areas	Big	Medium	Medium- small
Berlin G. London G. Lyon Madrid Paris Roma	Barcelona Brussels Milano Napoli Praha Wien Munchen	Antwerpen Kobenh. Dresden Goteborg Helsinki Riga Stockholm Zaragoza Hannover Oslo	Bristol Aarhus Heidelberg Lefkosia Tampere Turku Patra Durres Aalborg

10 northern; 10 central; 9 southern; 3 eastern



How is critical the situation? Are there positive reactions?

- European citizens are exposed to relevant **health risks**, due to **air pollution**. The situation is still **over the limit**.
- Car users are invading cities, but local policies could succeed.
- Municipal waste are a **waste of energy** and materials, but local policies and life styles **make the difference**.
- Risks due to **climate changes** could be avoided also thanks to local administrations, but now **it's time to act.**

Is a sustainable city achievable? It could be IF...

- If **Air quality standards are respected** as in Goteborg (and Helsinki).
- If Water consumptions are 100 liters/inhab, as in Dresden, Zaragoza and Heidelberg and if 100% of inhabitants is served by Water treatment (as most european cities, but not all).
- If Waste production is under 334kg/inhab/year as in Dresden or, at least, Not differentiated waste is under 250kg/inhabitants/year as in Munchen and Antwerpen, thanks to Separate collection up to 62% as in Aalborg or up to 50% as in Hannover and Helsinki.

Is a sustainable city achievable? It <u>could be IF...</u>

- If **Public procurement is extensively green** as in Kobenhavn and **electric consumptions** in the last 5 years **have been reduced**, as in Oslo (-26%).
- If Public transport is widely used as in Prague, Stockholm and Wien (58, 47 and 45% of home to work trips) and citizens are satisfied of its quality as in Wien, Munchen and Berlin.
- If Car is used less than other means, as in Barcelona and Madrid (35% of the total home to work trips) and its ownership is a "past life style" as in Kobenhavn and Riga (20 cars/100 inhab.) or as in Berlin, London, and Paris (30).

Is a sustainable city achievable? It <u>could be IF...</u>

- If Bicycle is the mean of transport of the future as in Kobenhavn (29%) also thanks to a wide bike network as in Helsinki (1.500 km), in Stockholm and in Hannover (about 750 km).
- If citizens have more then 200 sqm each of green areas (of which more then 40 sqm/inhab of urban parks), as in Oslo and in Goteborg.
- If a large number of public buildings use solar panels to produce hot water or electricity as in Wien, Munchen and Barcelona and have been audited and retrofitted to improve their energy efficiency as the 80% of them in Helsinki.

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Is a sustainable city achievable? It could be IF...

 If more then 93% of the population is served by district heating as in Helsinki and in Kobenhavn and more than 25% of municipality's energy consumptions is "green" as in Oslo and Heidelberg.

 If Integrated environmental management schemes (ISO or EMAS) have been applied to improve the efficiency of the public administrations as in Kobenhavn, Bristol and Oslo and if Agenda 21 participated processes have been well developed as in Aalborg, Hannover, Munchen and Stockholm.

Is a sustainable city achievable? It could be IF...

 If Women role is promoted (> 70% activity rate in the labour market) as in all nordic and german cities and if is recognised (>50% of elected representatives in the municipality) as in Stockholm.

 If the city environment is friendly for children and attractive for young people, as in Kobenhavn, Munchen, Berlin, and if citizens have very high educational level as in Dresden, Praha and the other german cities.

 If Citizens participate to local election (>80%) as in Riga and in all the Danish, Belgian and Italian cities.



Good practices are always behind good performances



Urban Ecosystem Europe

We are preparing an updated edition of the UEE reporting mechanism, expected for september 2009.

In January 2009 we will start an FP7 Project (PRIMUS, coordinated by Iclei) with the aim to refine the indicator set together with involved cities and stakeholders.

We plan to collect data from about 100 cities during 2010.

Welcome to new participating capital cities, other endorsers and sponsors !

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