

Urban Greening Plans & Biodiversity Indicators

Lessons learned from the first workshop

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Greening Plans

Preparation, Action Planning & Implementation and Monitoring

- ❖ Comparison between the new European guidelines and the existing plans
 - ✓ A lot of work has been done in different sectors (biodiversity action plan, updating the forest management plan etc.)
- ❖ Should greening plans be a combination of different plans or one big plan?
- ❖ Stakeholder engagement: new participants such as private companies should be included



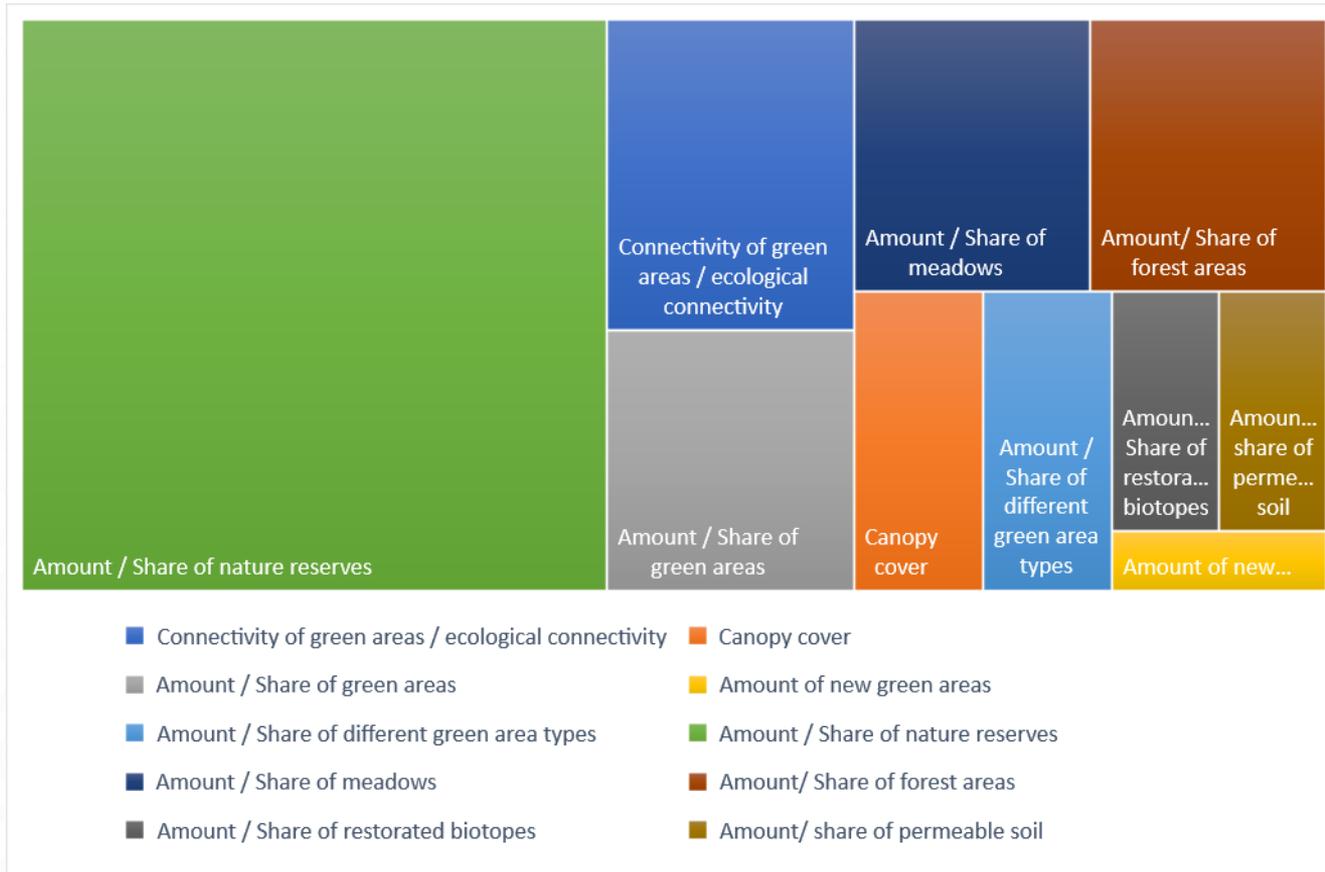
Greening Plans

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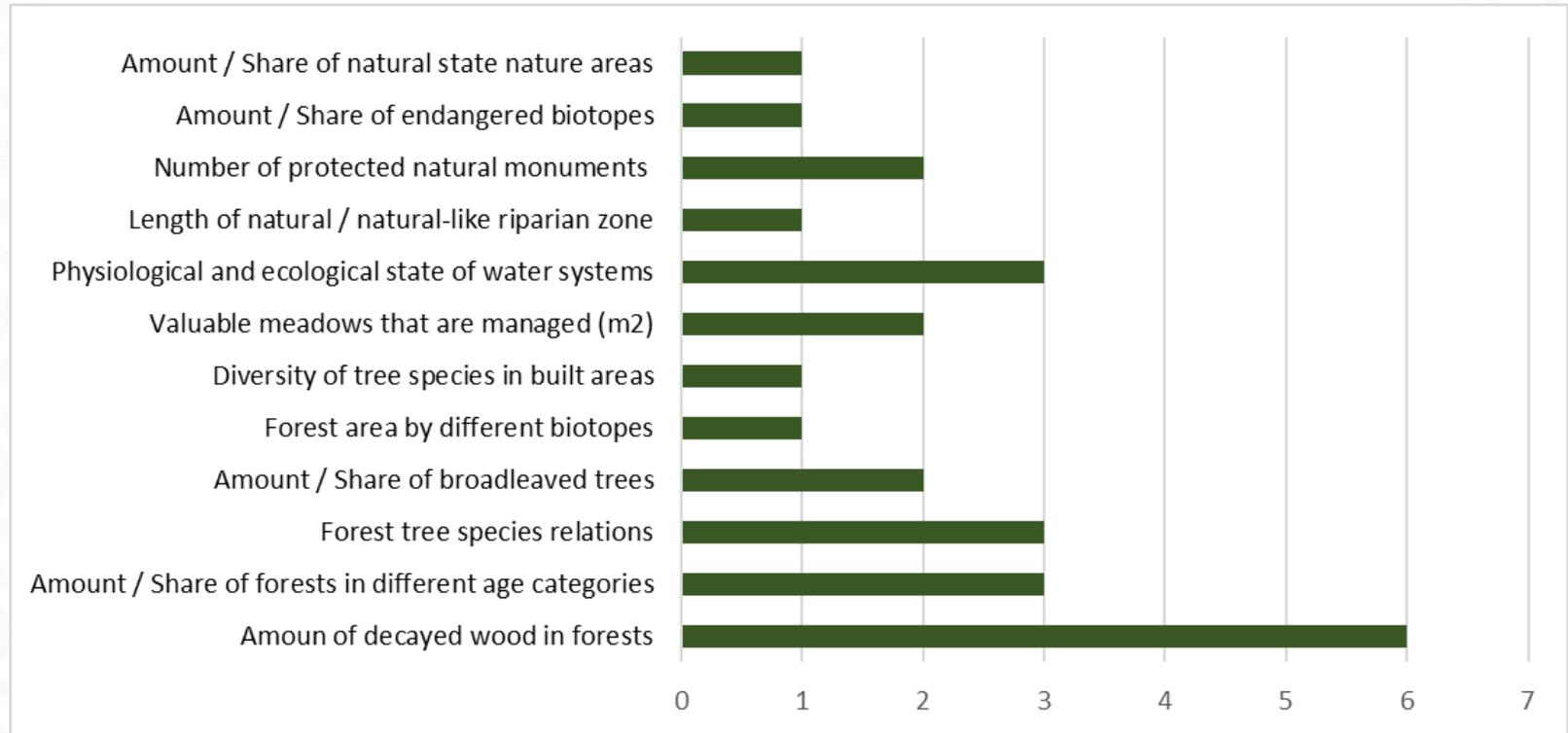
- ❖ Contradictory goals
 - ✓ Climate goals & Greening goals vs densification & urban growth. There should be focus on prioritizing the most important areas
- ❖ Need for more guidance in municipalities, rules of interpretation needed
- ❖ A time and resource consuming process – can it be made into a smaller and more simplified process
- ❖ Importance of monitoring



Quantity indicators for urban green areas identified by Finnish municipalities



Indicators for ecological quality



Policy indicators for Biodiversity

- Carbon sinks in city area and city-owned forests
- Green factor tool is used in land-use planning
- Accessibility (< 300 m) to recreational areas
- Protection of EU directive species in zoning areas
- Targets for maintaining urban green areas or other BD actions
- Amount of city-arranged work parties to prevent invasive species and the number of participants



Challenges of selecting and using indicators

- Use and measurement of indicators can also be a political issue. Consequently, unpleasant deterioration of green areas are not shown willingly during the city
- Simplicity of indicators in order to use and interpret moderately easily
- One can not yet think about urban greening in a smaller municipality in which the municipality centre is relatively green

Challenges of selecting and using indicators

- Lack of know-how and resources. Prioritization is clustered to somewhere else
- The problem is how to find suitable indicators which we already know well
- The monitoring methods are still under development
- It is difficult to invent good indicators; The indicator should measure the right matter; information should be easily gathered; there should be reliable data available
- Those issues that are followed are not connected with the topic (for example amount of municipal forests)

**There is more
to learn!**

