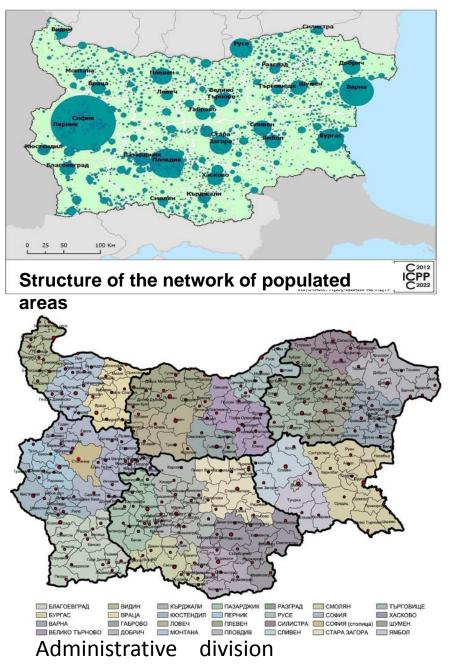
## Green infrastructure in Central, Eastern, and South-Eastern Europe: Is there a universal solution to environmental and spatial challenges?

A2 – Green infrastructure and policy

### **GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE: GOVERNANCE, PLANNING, PROVISION**

Milena Tasheva-Petrova
University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy





# BULGARIA GENERAL INFORMATION

- Area: 111 000.9 sq. km
- Population: 7 364 570 people (by 01.02.2011
- Urban population:
  - 5 338 261 people (72.5%)
- Transport: road network density 0.18 km/sq. km
- Mineral springs: 148 deposits
- Nature protected areas: 5% of the national territory
- NATURA 2000 sites:
   35% of the national territory
- World natural heritage sites: 2
- World cultural heritage sites: 7

#### Administrative division:

- 6 NUTS2 regions
- 28 districts
- 264 unicipalities
- 5 302 settlements (by 01.02.2011)
- 255 cities, 5 047 villages

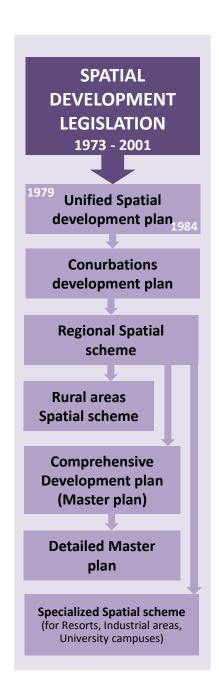
# GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ADDRESSES VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

PROVISIONING - Renewable recourses, food and water, raw materials, genetic resources.

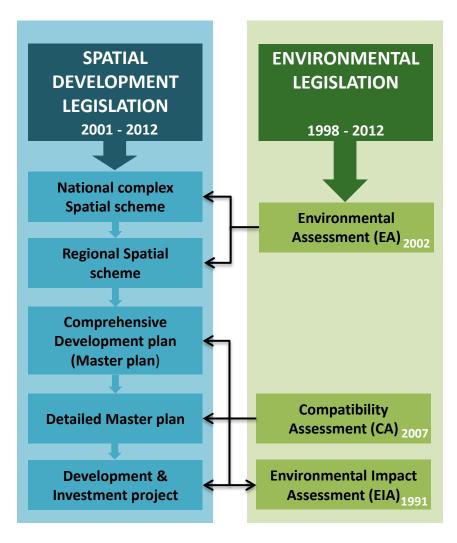
REGULATING - Biological control, soil fertility maintenance, erosion prevention, waste treatment, air quality and climate, extreme events moderation, water flows

**HABITAT** - Maintenance of genetic diversity, lifestyles of migratory species

CULTURAL – Aesthetic, recreation and tourism, inspiration for art and design, spiritual experience, cognitive development



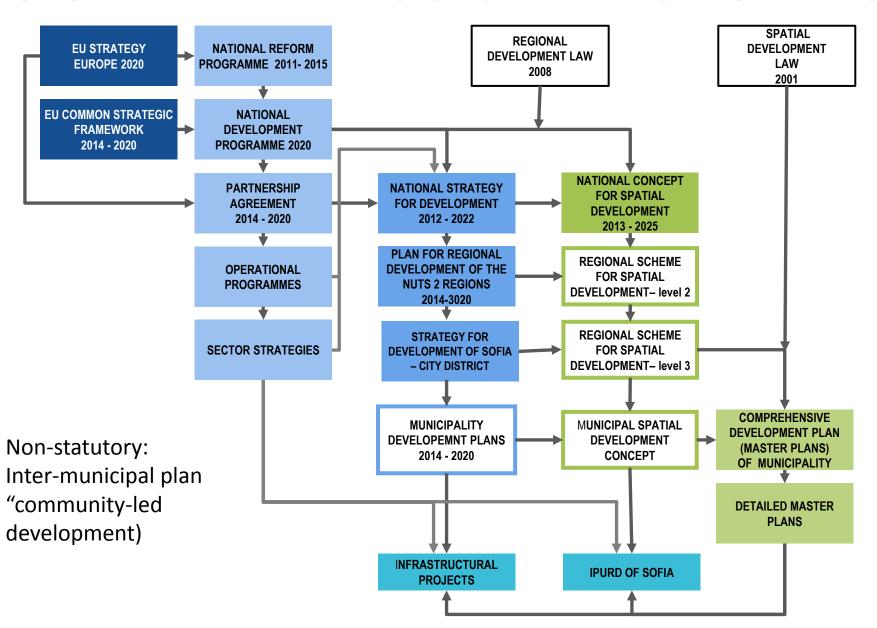




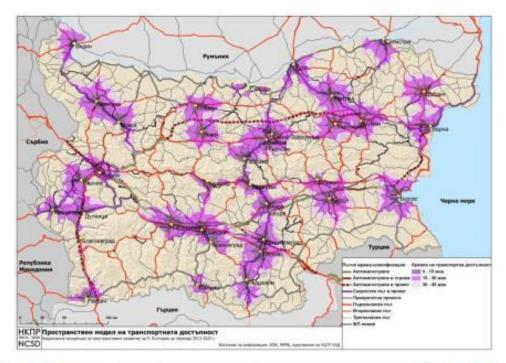
## PLANNING LEGISLATION AND PLANNING TOOLS

Source: NCRD

### **BULGARIAN PLANNING SYSTEM. INSTRUMENTS**



Source: National Spatial Development Concept, NCRD



## SPATIAL COHESION AND ACCESS TO SERVICES Spatial model of transport accessibility



## ECOLOGICAL NETWORK- SIGNIFICANCE AND TRANS-BORDER LINKS

# INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Ministries: Ministry of regional development and public works
- Ministry of Agriculture and forestry
- Ministry of environment and water
- Ministry of transport and energy
- Ministry of Economics (concessions)
- Public agencies as:
  - National emergency management authority: Fire safety and Civil protection
  - Water basins directorates
  - .....many others

# MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

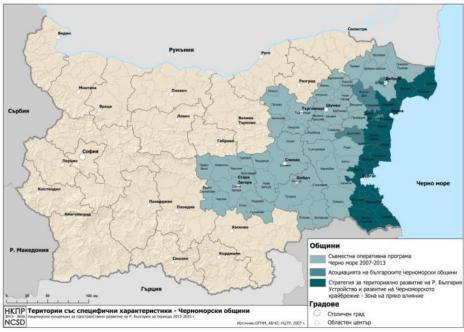
- Restrictive regimes (construction regimes, or changes of landuse agricultural land)
- Land-use parameters (intensity of build-up area
- Prevention regimes along the riverbeds (not clearly defined yet)
- Ecological, archeological, riverside and landscape parks (Municipal comprehensive development plans)
- Ecological protection of the sanitary areas from the 1- 4 belt;
- Good integration with heritage protection and conservation (archeological and architectural) – protected areas and areas safeguarding traditional landscapes and heritage
- Urban regeneration (incl. provision of new parks, local gardens, green...)
- Regeneration and renewal of abandoned land technical crops and urban agriculture;
- Regeneration of non used agricultural land (rice production);
- Reconstruction without increasing the capacity of the transport infrastructure connecting the urbanized areas to the recreational, protected, heritage and natural areas
- Implementing temporary use strategies

# CHALLENGES IN SUPPORT OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

- Landscape restoration traditions and culture
- Unrealized potentials of temporary use
- Need of regulation of land for different types of urban agriculture
- Better integration of spatial planning and flood risk and water management planning
- Too many documents (planning instruments) and underestimation of the risk of not taking into consideration the prescriptions and suggested measures
- Urban sprawl, shrinkage and depopulation what kind of approach?
- Landscape restoration (property rights, planning and professional culture)

### FROM "DE FACTO" TOWARDS "DE JURE"

- Too many plans. Overlapping. Complementing each other? Different or common priorities
- High degree of uncertainty for the future time horizon, level of implementation
- Who is responsible/involved National and local authorities and Public Agencies, NGO-s – non formal actor
- Who can make things happen? Politics, professionals from different sectors, communities, interested parties
- Who and how coordinates the process same level sectoral plans cover different territorial scopes
- Who leads the process? Who has/needs capacity to lead the process
- Question of interdependence between subsidiarity principle and level of decentralization



# българия – Румъния 2007-2013 г. атегия за териториално развитие на Р. Българи стройство и развитие на Дунавското крайбрежие

### STIMULATED DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC AREAS

Black sea municipalities according to:

- **Common Operational Programme** Black sea 2007 - 2013
- **Association of the Black sea municipalities**
- **Territorial Development Strategy for the** Republic of Bulgaria (Direct Influence area)

Danube river municipalities according to:

- **Danube strategy**
- **Association of the Danubian municipalities**
- **Operational Programme for trans-border** cooperation Bulgaria-Romania 2007-2013

# THE PROCESS OF "BUILDING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE"

- Coordination between institutions and interested
- Scaling between planning levels—vertical coordination
- Communication common platform for information exchange (data) as well as best/worst practice examples
- Complex process needs Integrated planning and management (the Built infrastructure as well)
- Strategic approach to Building Green Infrastructure allow the integration of formal policy directives and previsions and informal initiatives
- New type of dynamic documents, incrementally changing planning system
- Permanent monitoring and control on implementation
- Institutionalization of the planning process
- Teach communities and interested how to contribute, empower them
- Build professional capacity, New planning culture

### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!