

CLEARINGHOUSE
中欧城市森林应对方案

Governing urban forests

An analysis of governance, institutional and economic frameworks
in Europe and China - Deliverable 1.4.

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Background

- Global challenges like urbanisation, human health issues, the deterioration of ecosystem services and climate change
- NBS characteristics
 - 1) NBS are considered part of the solution to alleviate socio-ecological challenges
 - 2) NBS can utilise ecosystem processes
 - 3) NBS are embedded within governance, institutional and economic frameworks (Albert et al. 2020)
- These frameworks are decisive for the design, implementation and impacts of NBS
- Knowledge gap on what governance arrangements are in place that impact on NBS at local level



Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord
(Berry, 2021)



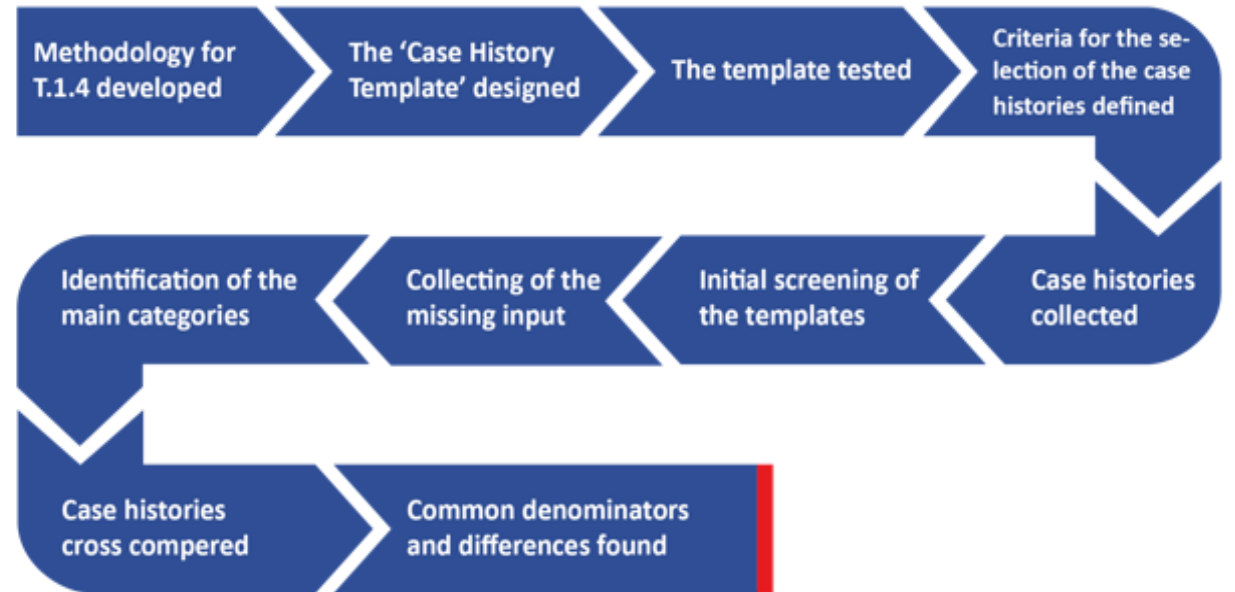
Study aim

- To provide an overview and a comparative perspective on relevant governance, institutional and economic frameworks in Europe and China
 - To identify actors, resources and rules of the game involved in UF-NBS



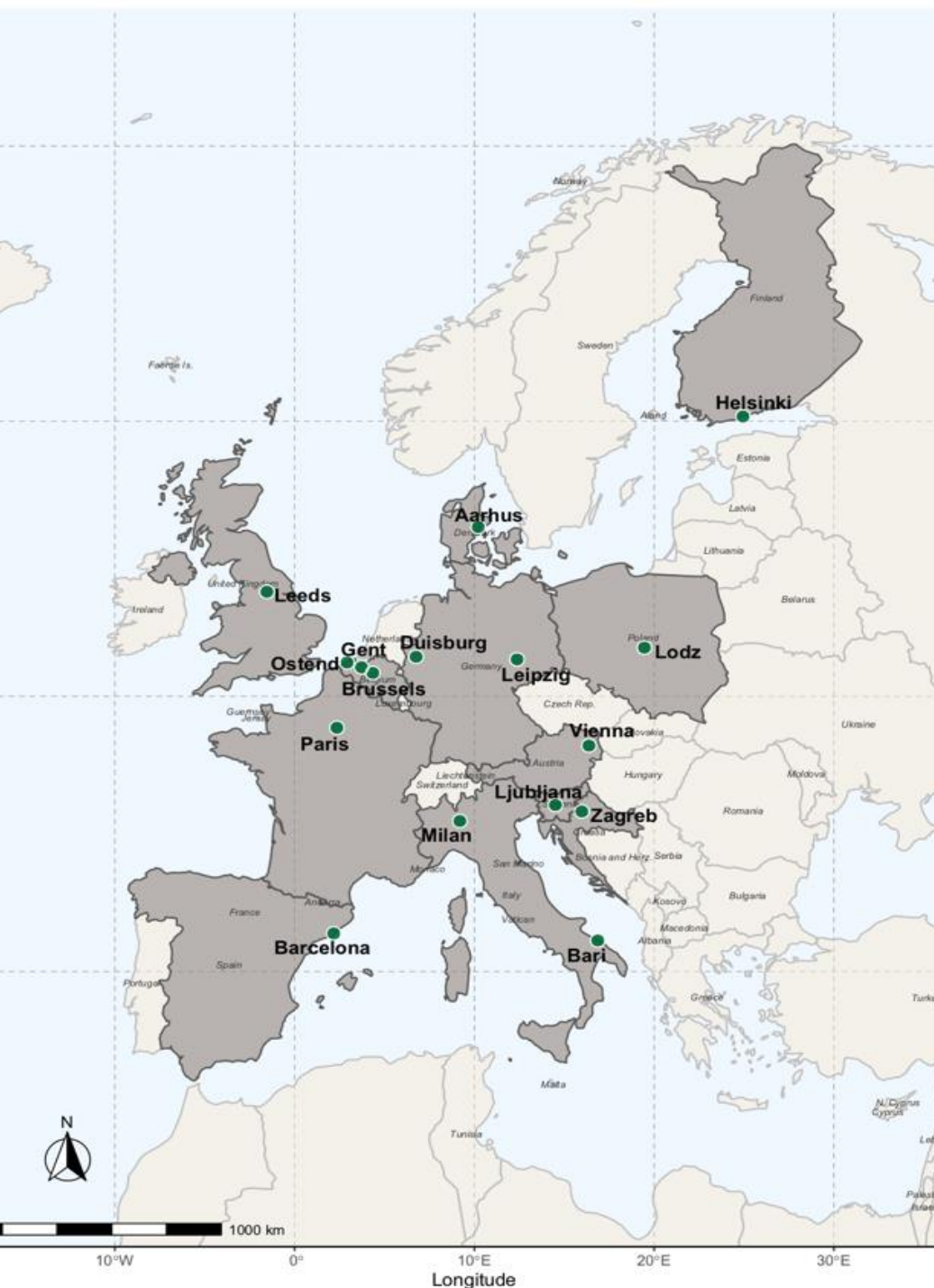
Approach

- Co-design with input from researchers in the project – February 2020
- Template tested in Europe and China
- Data collection together with local contacts
- 22 case histories investigated between July-November 2020
- Data analysis
 - December 2020 - March 2021



Methodology of the study for D1.4

Case histories in Europe



Planning family

Case history

British

Water Haigh Woodland Park (Leeds)

Central

Donau-Auen National Park (Vienna), Bois de Vincennes (Paris), Stadsrandbos Oostende, Parkbos Gent, Réseau Écologique Bruxellois, Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord, “Baumstarke Stadt” Leipzig

New Member States

Three parks for the International Horticultural Exhibition 2024 (Lodz), Landscape park Tivoli (Ljubljana), Park forest Grmoščica (Zagreb)

Mediterranean

Serra de Collserola Natural Park (Barcelona), Parco Nord Milano, L. Braille Public Garden (Bari)

Nordic

Old Town Bay (Helsinki), Aarhus City

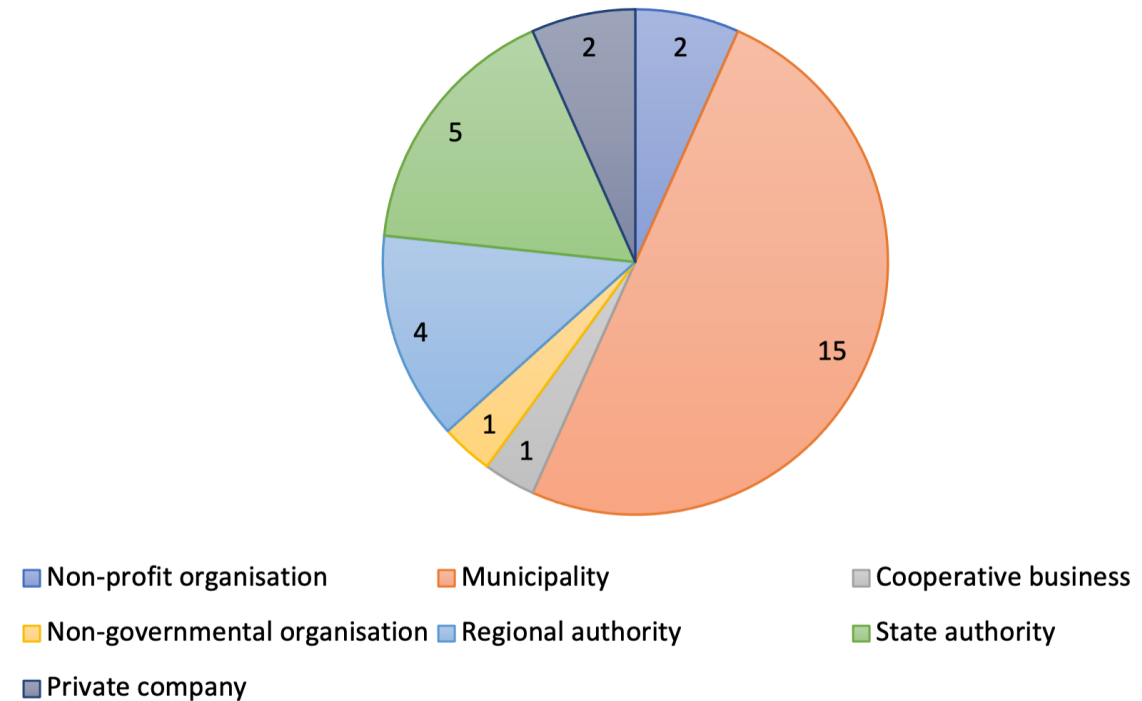
Case histories in China

- Chinese case histories:
 - Hilly Area, Fuzhou
 - Meishan Dongpo Urban Wetland Park, Meishan
 - “Green Wedges”, Jiaxing
 - Green Lungs of the City Project, Yiwu
 - Beijing Plain Area Afforestation Program, Beijing
 - Fushan Ecological Park, Qingdao



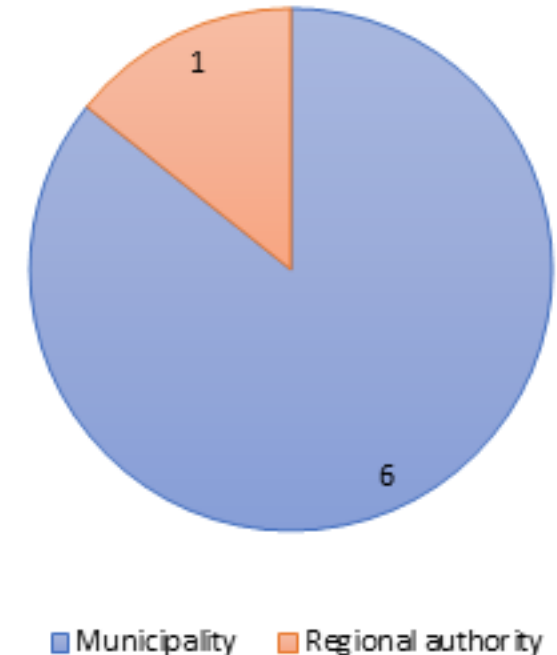
Findings – Actors in Europe

- In total: 30 lead actors in 16 case histories
- Municipalities play the key role (n=15)
- Less common state (n=5) and regional authorities (n=4)



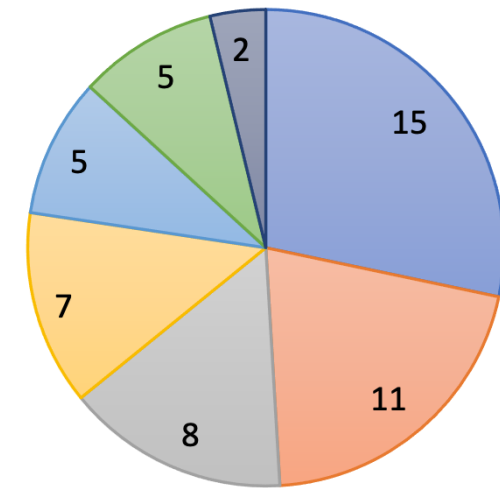
Findings – Actors in China

- In total: 7 lead actors in 6 case histories
- 5 Chinese case histories with a single lead actor
- Collaboration in Fushan Ecological Park between the Metropolitan City of Qingdao and the Zhonghan sub-district office in Laoshan District



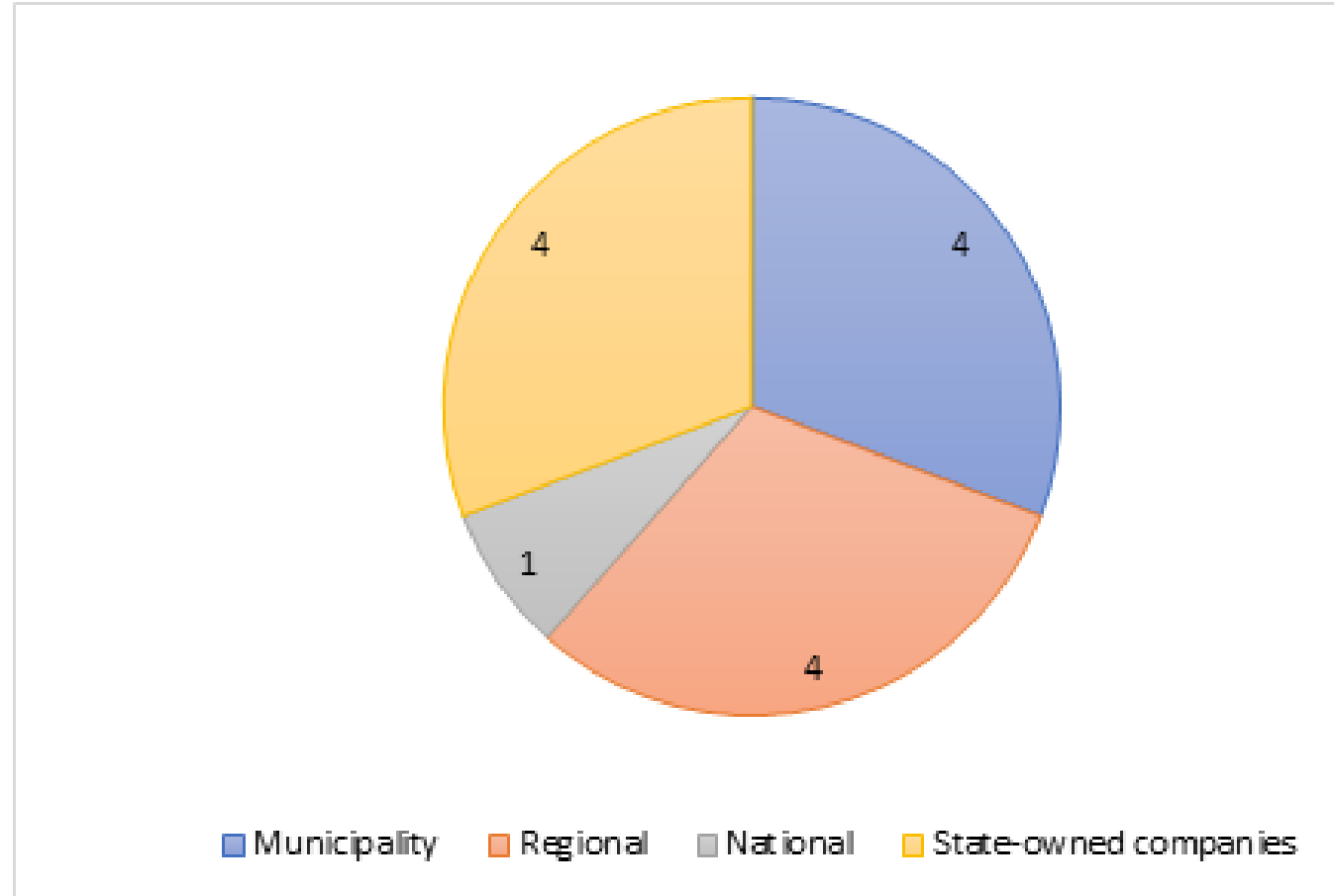
Findings – Resources in Europe

- Dominant source of funding, either through financial, land or knowledge, is by municipalities (n=15)
 - e.g. Aarhus City: 26.9 mn Euros for the next 10 years
- International (n=11), mostly funding by the European Union in 10 cases
 - e.g. Parkbos Gent, the EU co-funded 442,896.88 Euros as part of the LIFE programme: LIFE99 [ENV/B/000650](#).



Findings – Resources in China

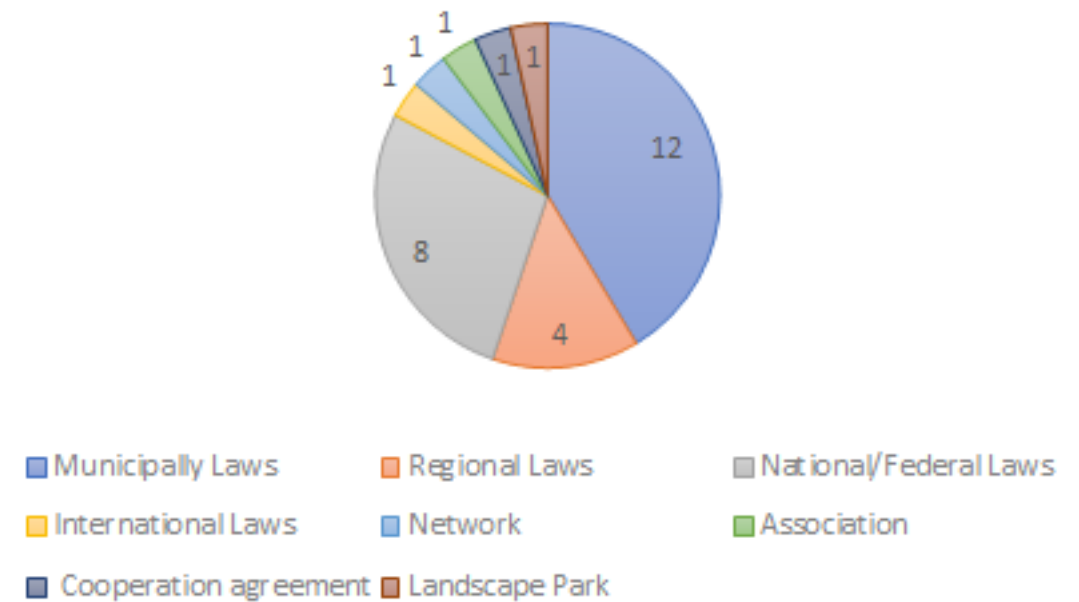
- Money, status, land and skills are mostly provided from public sources
 - Mostly by municipalities, regional authorities and state-owned companies (all n=4)
 - In the case of the “Green Wedges” in Jiaxing the national government (n=1)



Results – Regulatory frameworks in Europe

- Municipal laws and regulations are crucial for the projects (n=12).
 - e.g. Forest management plans, City Green and Blue Infrastructure Regulations, Urban Development Plans, Traffic Regulations, Management Plan

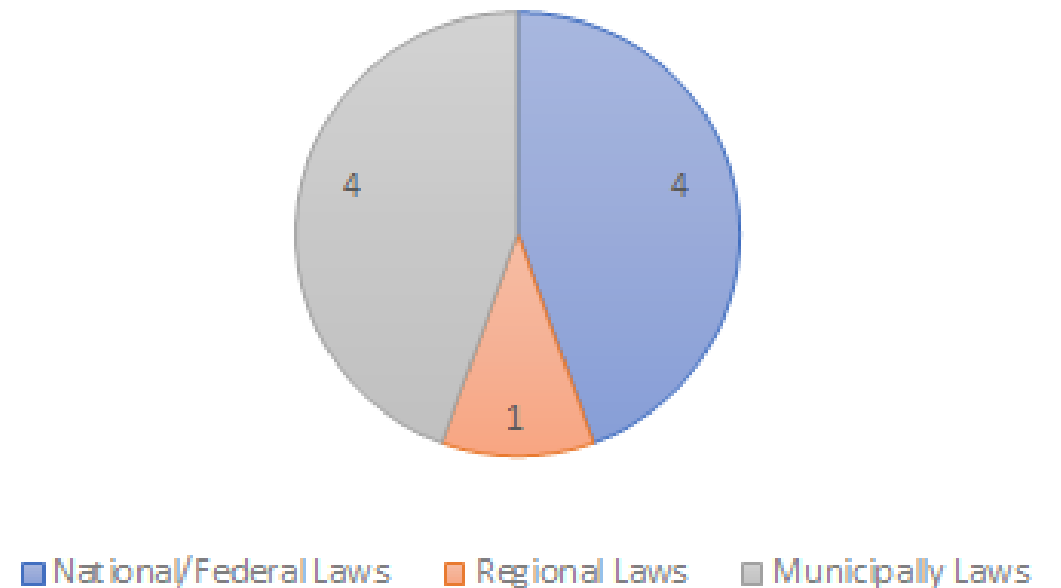
Regulatory framework that the project operates within in Europe



Results – Regulatory frameworks in China

- Municipalities and national law play an equal role (n=4)
 - e.g. national law: forest act, planning act
 - e.g. municipal law: Management Plans, City Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan

Regulatory framework that the project operates within in China



Summary 1/3

- Strong role of the local governments in Europe and China
 - Due to location and size of most case histories
- Alternative governance approaches are visible: local community engagement in e.g. Oostende, Belgium:
 - Landowner is the city
 - Land manager is a cooperative business “Buitengoesd”
 - Citizens support by becoming a member-shareholder, annual member or volunteer work
- Potential to overcome otherwise little collaboration between citizens and municipalities



Summary 2/3

- In Europe: most funding through municipalities and EU funding
- In China: most funding from the public sector, also for implementation via state-owned companies
 - Funding mostly limited over the duration of the project
 - → Need to develop long-term income sources to secure the benefits of UF-NBS
- Lack of private sector funding
 - Some innovative public-private collaboration: e.g. Aarhus – the involvement of private water company for rainwater separation

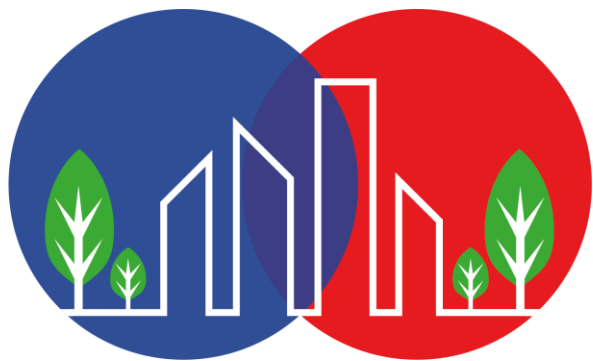


Summary 3/3

- Most UF-NBS operate within municipal laws and regulations in Europe, and benefit from national guidance in China (e.g. Five year plan)
 - Projects are progressing top-down
- Municipalities play the major role in setting the policy for UF-NBS design, implementation and management
- All the cases are context-specific
 - It was possible to identify good practises during cross-comparison



Thank you



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