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Šta je “održivi grad”?

DRUŠTVO

EKONOMIJA



OKOLIŠ

Održivi gradovi

- 🌍 Šta je “održivi grad”?
- 🌍 Šta je “održivi razvoj”?
- 🌍 Dvosmislena definicija $\Rightarrow$ konfuzija i kontradikcija
~ “održivi gradovi”? ili
~ gradovi koji doprinose “održivom razvoju”?

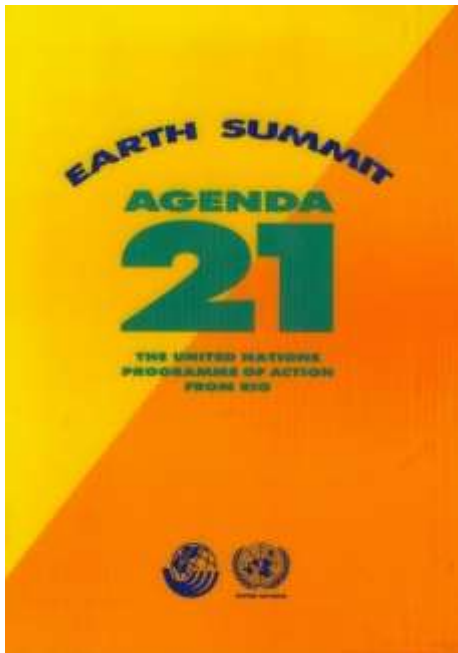
Održivi gradovi



Istorijski kontekst

~ UNCED (1992):

- > *Agenda 21: Program of Action for Sustainable Dev'*
- > “Local Agenda 21” (Ch. 28 of Agenda 21)



28

Local authorities' initiatives
in support of Agenda 21

Zbog čega Lokalna agenda 21?

Održivi gradovi



Istorijski kontekst

~ Habitat II (1996): *Habitat Agenda*

> “Sustainable human settlements”
(Ch. III.B.)

- * “zeleni grad”
- * “eko-grad”
- * “živi grad”
- * “ekološki grad”
- * “grad bez emisije”



B. Sustainable human settlements

42. We commit ourselves to the goal of sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world by developing societies that will make efficient use of resources within the carrying capacity of ecosystems and take into account the precautionary principle approach, and by providing all people, in particular those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, with equal opportunities for a healthy, safe and productive life in harmony with nature and their cultural heritage and spiritual and cultural values, and which ensures economic and social development and environmental protection, thereby contributing to the achievement of national sustainable development goals.

Održivi gradovi

B. Održiva ljudska naselja

42. Mi se posvećujemo cilju održivih ljudskih naselja u urbanizirajućem svijetu tako što razvijamo društva koja će efikasno koristiti resurse u okvirima kapaciteta prihvata ekosistema i uzimati u obzir princip „bolje spriječiti nego liječiti“, kao i kroz pružanje svim ljudima, posebno onima koji spadaju u grupu ranjivih, jednake mogućnosti za zdrav, siguran i produktivan život u skladu sa prirodom i kulturnim naslijeđem te duhovnim i kulturnim vrijednostima, te život koji osigurava ekonomski i društveni razvoj i zaštitu okoliša, te tako doprinosi ostvarivanju nacionalnih ciljeva održivog razvoja

Održivi gradovi



Šta je “održivi razvoj”?

~ održivost

- > šta je potrebno održati?
- > koje sektore?
- > na kojoj skali?

~ razvoj

- > koji su ciljevi?
- > za koga?
- > kako?

ODRŽIVI RAZVOJ

Minimizacija upotrebe neobnovljivih resursa
(fossilna goriva, minerali, gubitak biodiverziteta)

Održiva upotreba obnovljivih resursa (npr.
vododrživih slojeva i površinskih voda, zemljište,
biomasa)

Održavanje unutar apsorptivnog kapaciteta
globalnih i lokalnih odvoda za otpad
(npr., gasovi staklenika, hemikalije koje oštećuju
stratosferski ozon, postojeane hemikalije, za tečni
otpad i oticanje u površinske vode unutar BPK
vodenih tijela, itd.)

Zadovoljavanje
ljudskih potreba

Pristup adekvatnom
življenju (često uključuje
pristup prirodnim
resursima)

Izbor

Učešće u nacionalnim i
lokalnim politikama i
poštivanje ljudskih prava

Pristup adekvatnoj zaštiti
i zdravom okolišu
(uključujući osnovne
servise)

Održivi gradovi



Rasprave o održivom razvoju

~ jednostrani naglasak na: održivosti

[ekološka održivost]

~ posljedicama (na nivou grada):

- > investicije na redukciji upotrebe fosilnih goriva
- > smanjenje potrošnje resursa
- > kontrola zagađenja
- > drakonske mjere za rast populacije i mobilnost
 - * ovakve mjere malo čine za siromašne
 - * mogu čak uvećati njihove probleme

Održivi gradovi

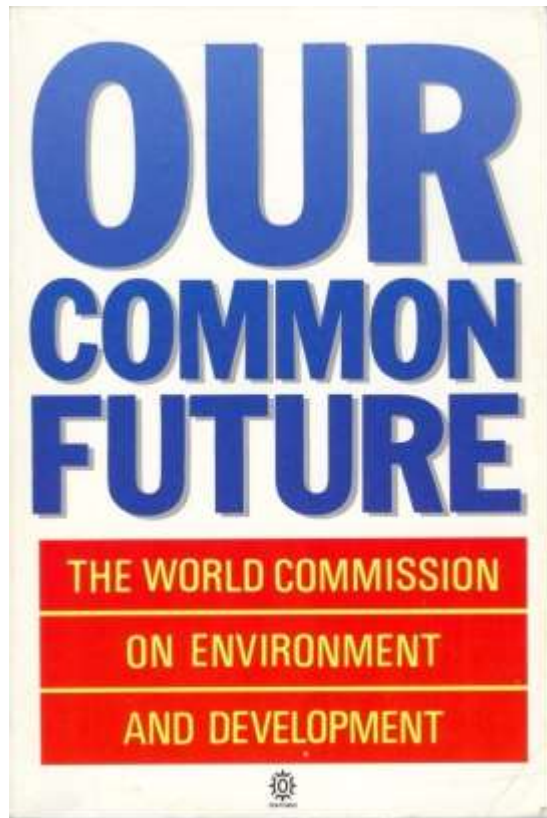


Dvosmislena definicija $\Rightarrow$ konfuzija

~ Šta znači “održivi razvoj”?

- > “osiguranje da se ljudske aktivnosti nastave”? ili
- > “očuvanje prirodnog kapitala”? ili
- > “zadovoljavanje ljudskih potreba”?

Održivi gradovi



🌍 Šta je “održivi razvoj”?

~ WECD definicija:

“Održivi razvoj je razvoj koji zadovoljava potrebe sadašnje bez ugrožavanja mogućnosti budućih generacija da zadovolje svoje vlastite potrebe”

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

Thus the goals of economic and social development must be defined in terms of sustainability in all countries—developed or developing, market-oriented or centrally planned. Interpretations will vary, but must share certain general features and must flow from a consensus on the basic concept of sustainable development and on a broad strategic framework for achieving it.

Development involves a progressive transformation of economy and society. A development path that is sustainable in a physical sense could theoretically be pursued even in a rigid social and political setting. But physical sustainability cannot be secured unless development policies pay attention to such considerations as changes in access to resources and in the distribution of costs and benefits. Even the narrow notion of physical sustainability implies a concern for social equity between generations, a concern that must logically be extended to equity within each generation.

I. THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The satisfaction of human needs and aspirations is the major objective of development. The essential needs of vast numbers of people in developing countries—for food, clothing, shelter, jobs—are not being met, and beyond their basic needs these people have legitimate aspirations for an improved quality of life. A world in which poverty

and inequity are endemic will always be prone to ecological and other crises. Sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to satisfy their aspirations for a better life.

Living standards that go beyond the basic minimum are sustainable only if consumption standards everywhere have regard for long-term sustainability. Yet many of us live beyond the world's ecological means, for instance in our patterns of energy use. Perceived needs are socially and culturally determined, and sustainable development requires the promotion of values that encourage consumption standards that are within the bounds of the ecological possible and to which all can reasonably aspire.

Meeting essential needs depends in part on achieving full growth potential, and sustainable development clearly requires economic growth in places where such needs are not being met. Elsewhere, it can be consistent with economic growth, provided the content of growth reflects the broad principles of sustainability and non-exploitation of others. But growth by itself is not enough. High levels of productive activity and widespread poverty can coexist, and can endanger the environment. Hence sustainable development requires that societies meet human needs both by increasing productive potential and by ensuring equitable opportunities for all.

An expansion in numbers can increase the pressure on resources and slow the rise in living standards in areas where deprivation is widespread. Though the issue is not merely one of population size but of the distribution of resources, sustainable development can only be pursued if demographic developments are in harmony with the changing productive potential of the ecosystem.

A society may in many ways compromise its ability to meet the essential needs of its people in the future—by overexploiting resources, for example. The direction of technological developments may solve some immediate problems but lead to even greater ones. Large sections of the population may be marginalized by ill-considered development.

Settled agriculture, the diversion of watercourses, the extraction of minerals, the emission of heat and noxious gases into the atmosphere, commercial forests, and genetic manipulation are all examples of human intervention in natural systems during the course of development. Until recently, such interventions were small in scale and their impact limited. Today's interventions are more drastic in scale and impact, and more threatening to life-support systems both locally and globally. This need not happen. At a minimum, sustainable

Održivi gradovi

- 🌍 **WCED definicija**
 - ~ održivi razvoj
 - > siromaštvo i nejednakost $\Rightarrow$ ekološke krize
 - ~ dva ključna aspekta koje je potrebno kombinovati:
 - > zadovoljavanje potreba ljudi
 - > očuvanje prirodnog kapitala
 - ~ dva ključna principa koje je potrebno osmatrati:
 - > međugeneracijska jednakost
 - > unutargeneracijska jednakost

Održivi gradovi



Kritike dominantne definicije (ekološka održivost):

~ kritike: naglašava potrebu da se analiziraju i definišu ciljevi razvoja

> Održivi razvoj znači više, ne manje, rasta

* rast eliminiše siromaštvo i nejednakost

> Održivi razvoj zahtjeva promjene u društvu

* re-distribucija resursa i sredstava

> Održivi razvoj zahtjeva kompromise

* pomirenje ciljeva razvoja koji su u konfliktu

Održivi gradovi



Dvosmislena definicija $\Rightarrow$ konfuzija

~ Šta znači “održivi grad”?

> “održavanje urbanog humanog naselja funkcionalnim”? ili

> “gradovi koji doprinose ciljevima održivog razvoja”?

~ *Our Common Future* - principi:

> zadovoljavanje ljudskih potreba u gradovima

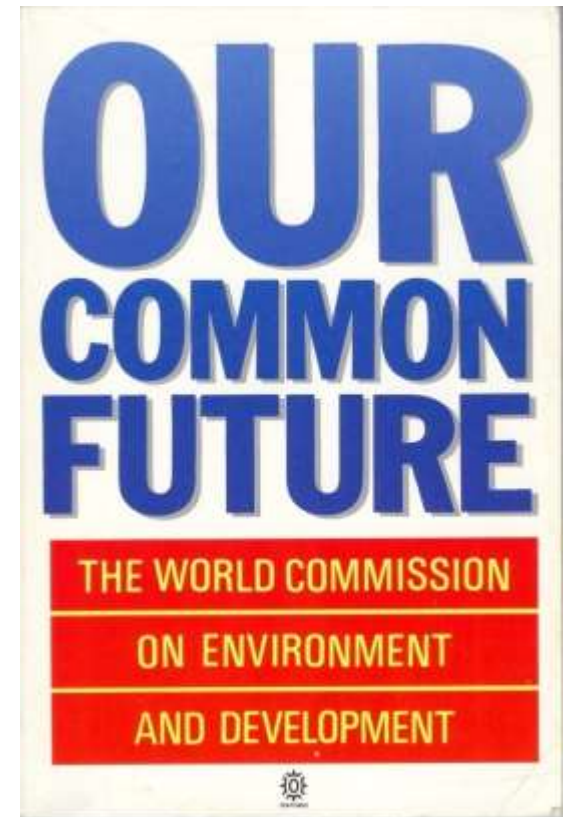
> minimiziranje transfera troškova sa proizvodnje, potrošnje i generisanja otpada u gradovima na druge ljude ili ekosisteme, kako sada tako i u budućnosti

Održivi gradovi

Šta je “održivi grad”?

~provizorna definicija:

“grad koji je dizajniran, izgrađen i kojim se upravlja tako da svi građani mogu zadovoljiti svoje potrebe bez ugrožavanja doborobiti prirodnog okruženja ili životnih uslova drugih ljudi, sada ili u budućnosti”





Copenhagen



- Gradski aerodrom, željeznica i predgrađa su povezani sa centrom metro sistemom.
- U centru grada kombinacija različitih mjera je podstakla pješčenje i vožnju biciklima i smanjila korištenje privatnih vozila.
- 90 % svog građevinskog otpada se reciklira a 75% svog otpada iz domaćinstava se koristi za grijanje.
- Brojni javni trgovi i ulice su pješčka zona.
- Grad ima program za postepenu edukciju prostora za parking automobila od 3% godišnje i dalji razvoj linija za bicikliste i besplatni najam bicikla.

Copenhagen: ciljevi

- 90% građana neće biti udaljena više od 15 minuta hoda od parka ili jednog od dva objekta za plivanje u luci.
- Kreiranje zelenih ruta za bicilke sa ministrima Vlade koji predvode svojim primjerom. Trenutno je završeno 37km od predloženih 110 km.
- **"Naš glavni cilj je da postanemo prvi grad na svijetu koji je karbon neutralan do 2025" Klaus Bondam – Gradonačelnik Kopenhagena (mart 2009)**



FREIBURG GREEN CITY

Approaches to Sustainability



Ekološka domaćinstva, ulice bez automobila i društvena svjesnost čine njemački grad Freiburg sjajnim primjerom održivosti.
The Observer 23rd March 2008



Dalja istraživanja

- http://www.sustainablecities.org.uk/good_practice/
- **Bogota – Colombia**
- **Greensburg – USA**
- **Malmo – Sweden**
- **Vancouver – Canada**
- http://www.wwf.fi/wwf/www/uploads/pdf/sustainable_model_city_freiburg_in_germany.pdf

