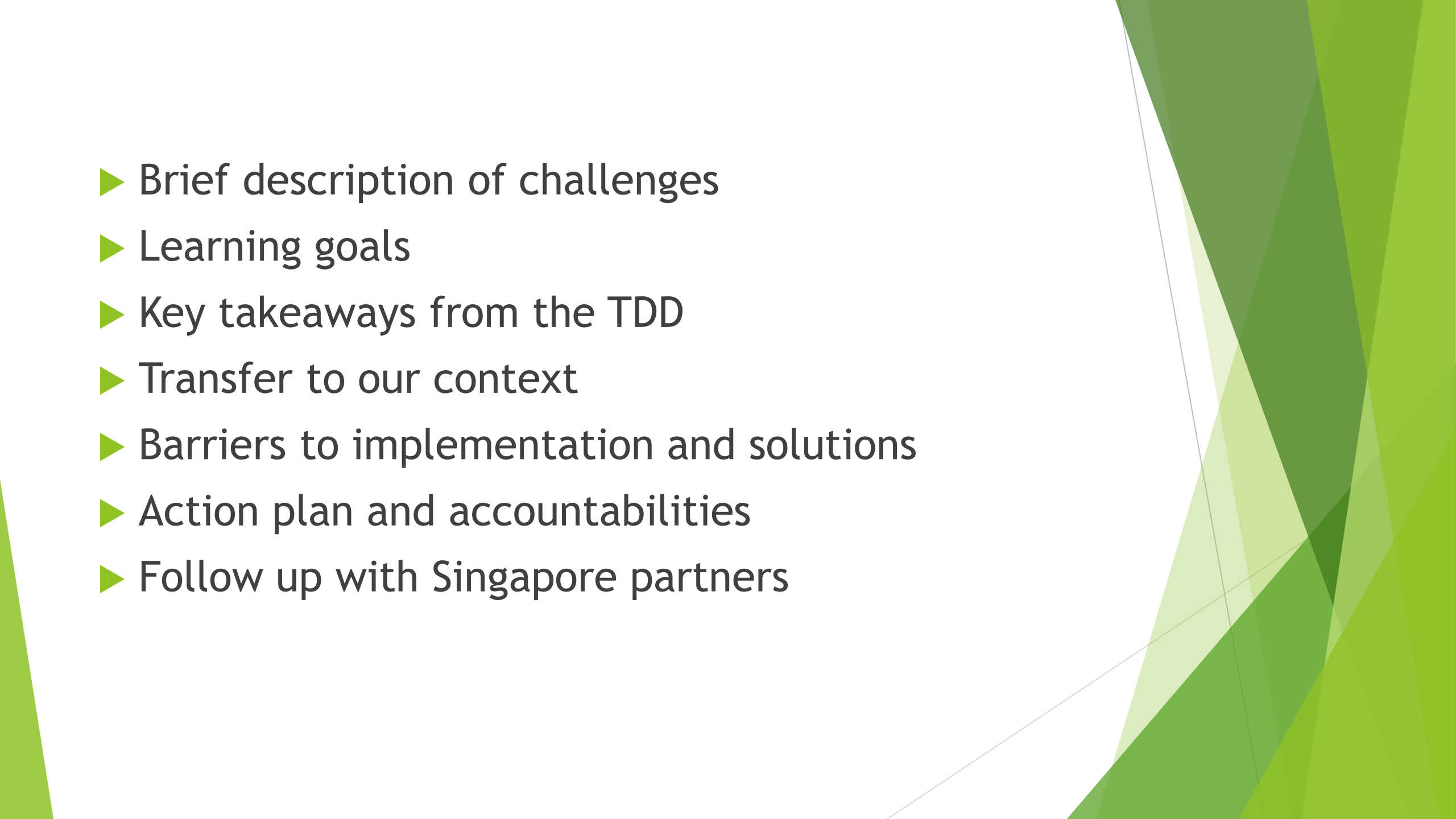


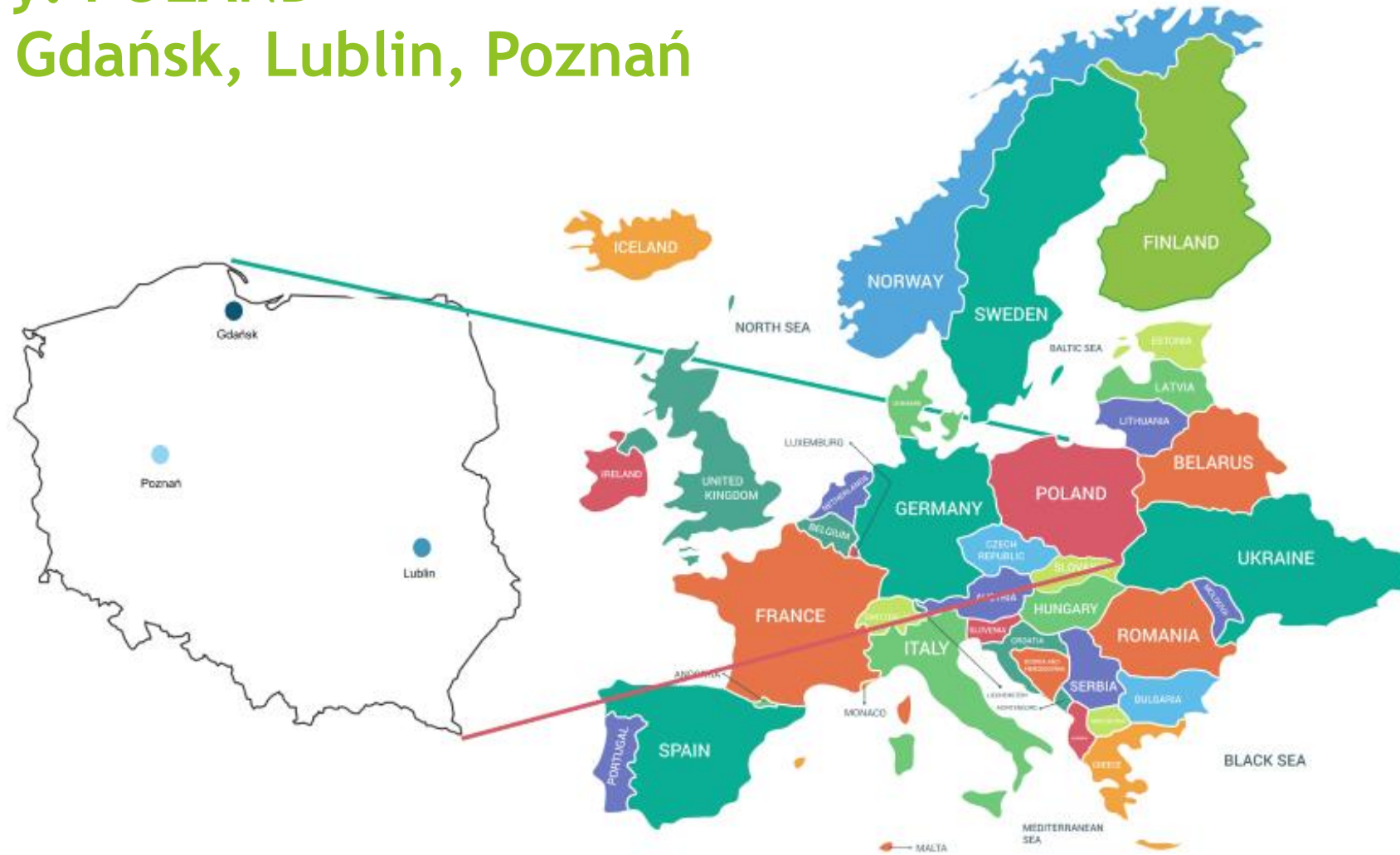
TTD on Urban Heat Poland

Final presentation of Gdansk, Lublin and Poznan

- 
- ▶ Brief description of challenges
 - ▶ Learning goals
 - ▶ Key takeaways from the TDD
 - ▶ Transfer to our context
 - ▶ Barriers to implementation and solutions
 - ▶ Action plan and accountabilities
 - ▶ Follow up with Singapore partners

Country: POLAND

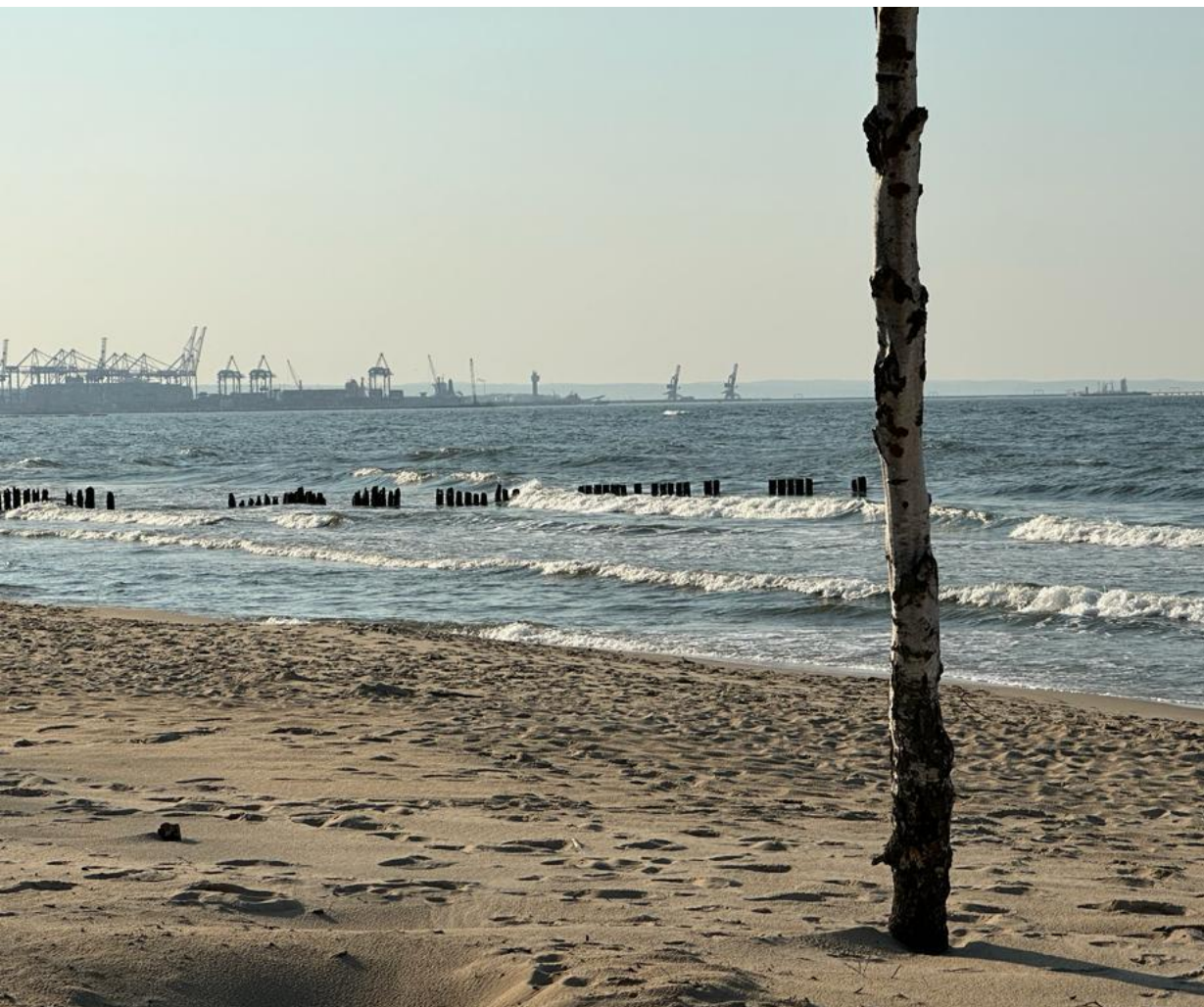
Cities: Gdańsk, Lublin, Poznań





Warsaw skyline

**Fast
development
of the
country in
the last
20 years**



Natural environmental assets of Poland



Natural environmental assets of Poland



Natural environmental assets of Poland

BACKGROUND - Polish cities

- ▶ Climate changes - extreme, immediate weather changes (heat waves with tropical nights, heavy rains, stormy winds, dry seasons without rainfall - no snow, no rain, temperature amplitudes)
- ▶ Limited space for greenery and urbanization/investment pressure on existing greenery
- ▶ Heritage buildings - restrictions
- ▶ Concrete spaces - individual transport / parking spaces
- ▶ Heating - traditional sources (coal)
- ▶ Air pollution
- ▶ Immigration 10 mln of refugees last year / 38 mln people

Challenges

- ▶ Mitigation of heat islands in cities
- ▶ Rainfalls / retaining and recycling rainwater (heavy rains), use in times of drought
- ▶ Greenery, biodiversity, fourth nature
- ▶ Air quality
- ▶ Immigration
- ▶ Education through science

Key takeaways from the TDD and transfer to our context

- ▶ Common problems of Asia and Europe - extreme consequences of climate change
- ▶ Greenery in limited spaces / every inch of free space is in greenery / incl walls and roofs
- ▶ Complex planning of urbanization process include thorough preparation / planning / implementation / Singapore
- ▶ Pilot projects transferred to big projects / Guangzhou
- ▶ Using “ancient” and simple techniques in modern architecture (“Old wine in new bottle”) Guangzhou / Singapore (white colors etc.)
- ▶ Small scale solutions in public space (both historical and modern) that improve quality of life in city and mitigation of climate change effects /Paris
- ▶ Water recycling - circular economy in all areas of city functioning / Singapore
- ▶ Measuring, modelling and evaluation / monitoring techniques - indicators, data, presentation of results
- ▶ Valuation of ecosystem services / World Bank
- ▶ Cooling system - inspiration for local systems of cooling and heating

Barriers and solutions

BARRIERS	SOLUTIONS
Low level of knowledge and awareness among decision-makers and citizens	Education Promotion of different solutions based on local examples (if possible)
Lack of legal regulations adjusted to dynamically changing situation / too many regulations / non-integrated	Recommendations based on good practices and scientific results Lobbying in government for law change Pilot projects
Financing system - for example to use the EU funds we need to contribute financially Short-term thinking in terms of investments	Public - Private Partnership Wise management of assets in scarce resources - Singapore Holistic approach to investments Carrot and stick method
Governmental system (central, regional, local) - political differences	Education !

Actions

1. Reintroducing greenery to the city

- ▶ Unsealing concrete spaces / replacing with permeable surfaces
- ▶ Introducing small scale NBSs (like Singapore)
- ▶ Using local species of plants to enhance their effectiveness and reduce costs of maintenance

2. Blue infrastructure

- ▶ Multifunctional areas, recreation / sports venues ect
- ▶ Bringing rivers and water basins back to citizens with respect to nature / re-naturalisation
- ▶ NBS - raingardens, wetlands, meadows, recycle of rain water
- ▶ Water retention solutions

UNSEALING OF CONCRETE PAVEMENTS



Actions

3. Enhancing and restoring biodiversity - fauna and flora

- ▶ Preserve and reintroduce habitats for small animals: frogs, hedgehogs, squirrels and pollinators
- ▶ Promote endemic species of plants in public spaces / leave trees, pollinator friendly plants
- ▶ Limitation of grass-cutting, leaving wild parts in parks etc. (4th nature, dead trees etc.)
- ▶ Pocket parks
- ▶ Natural playgrounds and schoolyards, community gardens / urban farming

FLOWER MEADOWS

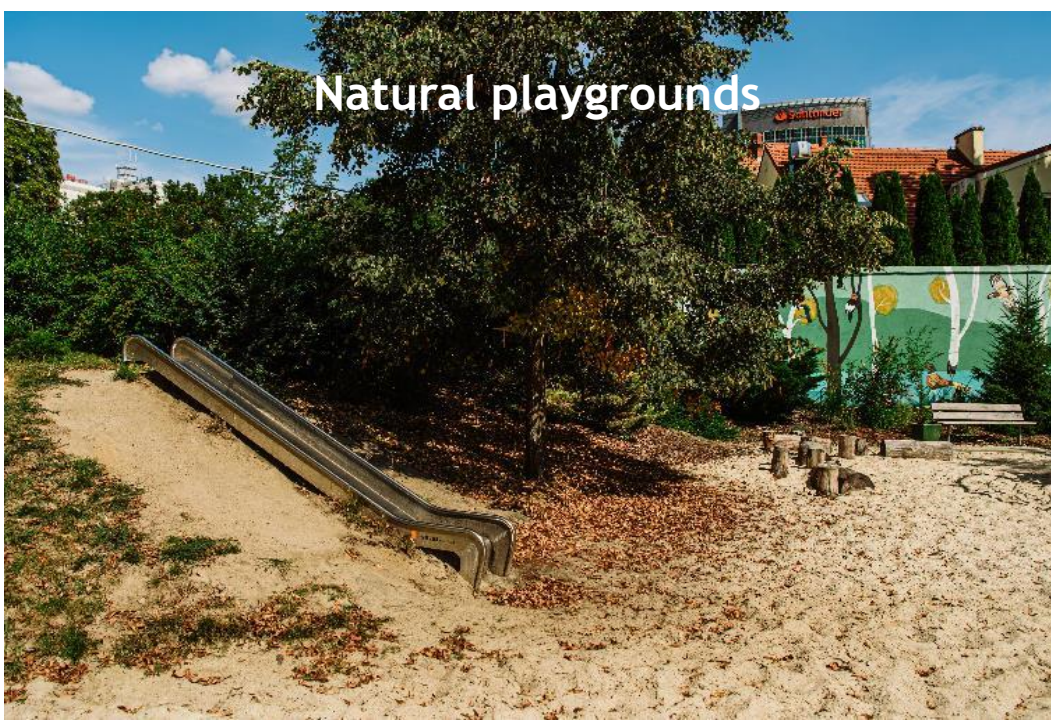
SUPPORTING BIORETENTION, IMPROVING MICROCLIMATE, INCREASING BIODIVERSITY, COMBATING AIR POLLUTION, SUPPORTING WILD POLLINATOR POPULATIONS



POCKET PARKS

AN AREA OVERGROWN WITH GRASS THAT WAS UNUSED HAS GAINED A NEW CHARACTER: A PERGOLA MADE OF CORRODED STEEL HAS BEEN PLANNED REFERENCING THE WORKING-CLASS CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT, ALONG WITH A PLAQUE DESCRIBING THE HISTORY OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD, THE ROAD STRIP OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKING-CLASS STREET HAS GAINED A NEW CHARACTER

Natural playgrounds



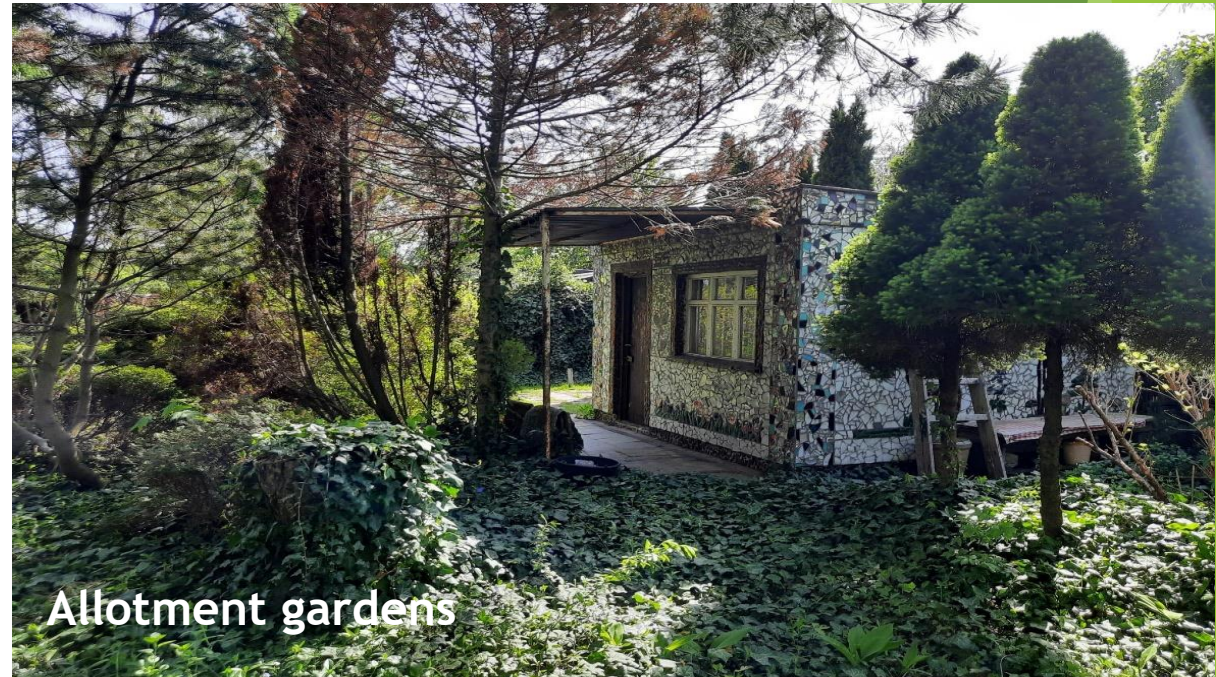
Eco-demonstrators educational tools for children



Floating gardens in Poznań



Allotment gardens



Actions

4. Air

- ▶ Trees, road greenery, introduction and protection
- ▶ Exchange of heating sources to more ecological
- ▶ Air corridors - ventilation of cities

THANK YOU!

- ▶ Please come to Poland to see our problems and experiences
- ▶ We are open and ready for further cooperation with you

