Green and Blue Infrastructure Investment Framework

for Konya, Türkiye

Xueman Wang, World Bank







Introduction: What is Green and Blue Infrastructure (GI/BI)?

- Protects from risk with ecological functions that are best suited to local conditions.
- For example, flood water may be infiltrated to increase potable groundwater supply, slowed and diverted by vegetation that increase habitat and urban cooling, etc.

Examples

- Green streets
- River rehabilitation
- Public spaces rehabilitation
- Buildings and surrounding areas
- Rain gardens
- Groundwater infiltration ponds
- Permeable pavement





Cheongggyecheon Stream Restoration Project in Seoul, South Korea.

Image source: Green City Blog / Jiyoon Kim Rain garden playground space in Columbia, Maryland.

Image source: Design Collective / Jennifer Hughes

Approaches to Green and Blue Infrastructure

Understanding context and opportunities for Konya's ecological resilience

1. Analyzing Climate Risks in Konya

Climate risks that Konya faces include

- Increased pluvial and fluvial flooding from stronger storms
- Increased urban heat and increased air pollution and carbon emissions from air conditioning to compensate
- Increased drought due to higher evapotranspiration and higher water needs
- Increased subsidence and sinkholes due to groundwater overextraction
- Damage to economic and cultural assets related to agriculture and nature



Fall 2023 floods in Türkiye. Image source: First Channel News

Konya's Preliminary Resilience Priorities

Analysis of the stakeholder-created *Climate Adaptation Actions for Konya* list (May 2022, from UNDP Enhancing Adaptation Action in Turkey workshop) and additional materials provided by the World Bank showed Konya's climate resilience priorities.

Drought mitigation

Water pollution mitigation

Stormwater management

Developmental footprint mitigation

Habitat connectivity

Habitat enhancement

Local water supply

Flood mitigation

Extreme heat mitigation

Carbon emissions reduction

Access to nature

Edge effects mitigation

Urban forest benefits

Urban heat island (UHI) mitigation

Vegetation mortality mitigation

Extreme wind mitigation

Toxic air pollution mitigation

Carbon storage

Landslide and sinkhole mitigation

Soil contamination mitigation

Fire mitigation

Pest and invasive species mitigation

Noise reduction

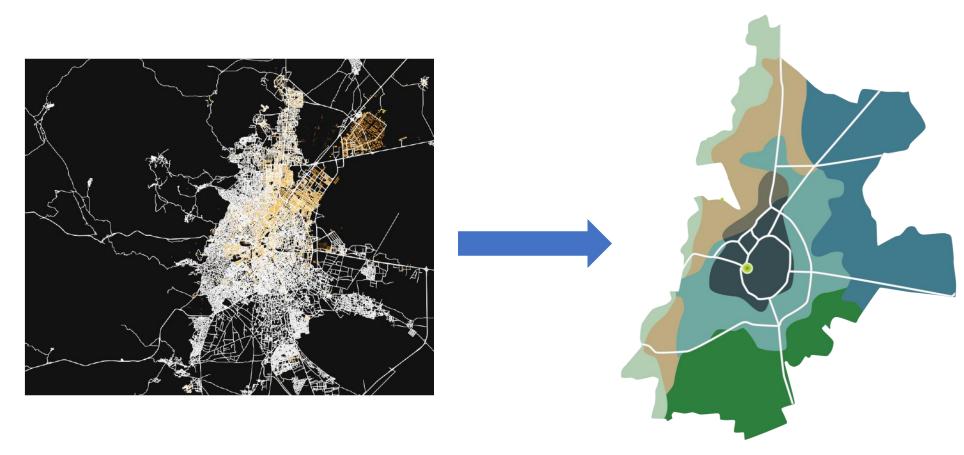
Litter reduction and cleanup

Higher priority

Lower priority

2. Spatial framework to understand the ecological context

Spatial analysis of Konya's ecological context informed five sets of **ecotopes**: spatial management units of similar conditions that can be used for effective city-scale resilience planning



Konya City Scan: Existing spatial data related to ecological factors

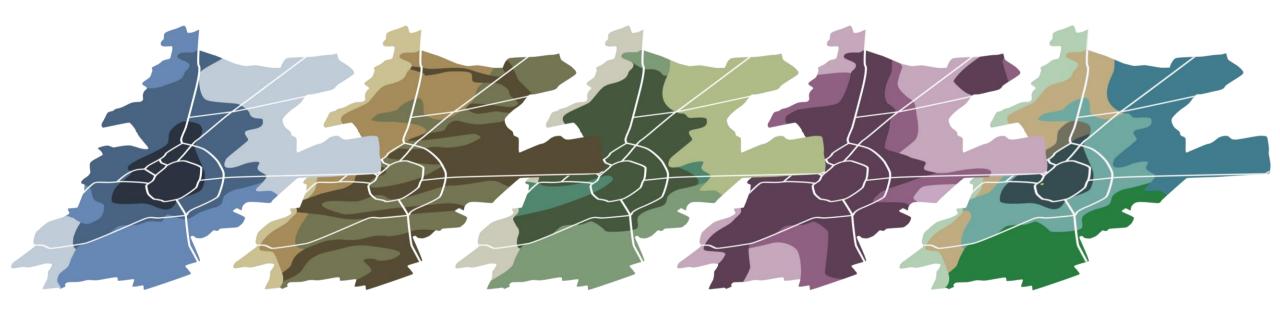
CITY SCAN KONYA TÜRKIYE

GFDRR

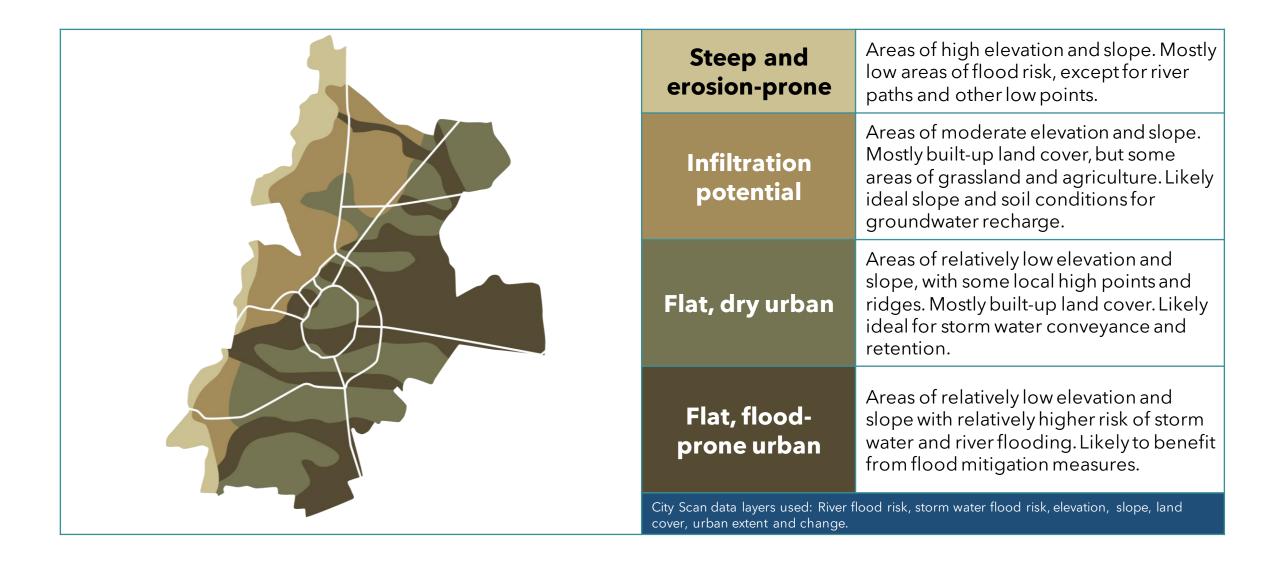
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Ecotopes: Preliminary proposed spatial management units of similar ecological conditions

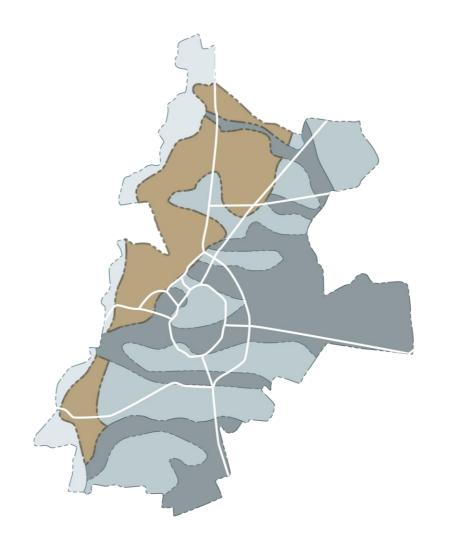
3. Eotopes: Proposed spatial framework



Example Set of Ecotopes: Earth / Water



Example opportunity: Earth / Water

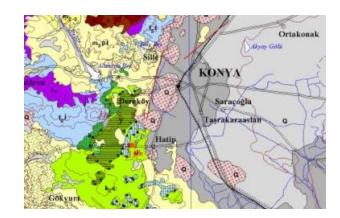


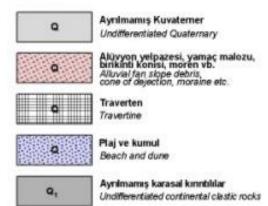
Groundwater recharge

Create blue infrastructure on natural alluvial fan landforms with benefits such as:

- Improved groundwater water supply
- Reduced downstream flooding
- Urban cooling
- Additional open space

TÜRKİYE JEOLOJİ HARİTASI I GEOLOGICAL MAP OF TURKEY KONYA





Input to an Investment Pilot Project

Tailored to Konya's unique urban ecosystem

Input to Gedavet Park Ecological Corridor

• Ecological characterization: Located at Gedavet Pedestrian Road, in the city's center.

 Hazards: High summer temperatures and air pollution. Low flood risk at site, but high flood risk in adjacent areas due to topographic differences.

 Opportunities: Potential for urban cooling for high number of daily visitors, ecological connectivity with adjacent green spaces and regional bird habitats, and possible groundwater infiltration

• Proposed management strategy: Tailor GI/BI to support water supply, groundwater recharge, downslope flood control, and urban cooling. Treat as a habitat "stepping stone" for adjacent green space.



Key Study Questions?

- What is the watershed and groundwater infiltration potential?
- Have a shade study and/or ecological connectivity study been performed?
- What native plants are being used and have their growing needs been considered for local success?
- Does the current (subterranean) or historic alignment of Meram Creek coincide with some of the existing open spaces above ground, including Gedavet Park Ecological Corridor?

Concept 01 | Opportunities for Improvement using Ecotopes

	Air	Earth/Water
Draft Characterizations	At the urban core, this area is hotter in the summer and experiences worse than average air quality. There appears to be some slope across the project site.	Project appears to be situated on high ground without flooding issues. Prepare watershed and drainage map to confirm. Depending on the soils, there may be opportunities for groundwater infiltration.
Preliminary Recommendations	Summer shade mapping can be useful for additional optimization and identifying areas in need of cooling. Produce an aspect map to identify further cooling needs/opportunities.	Maximize stormwater retention to reduce flooding downstream. Consider bioswales or cisterns. Consider permeable paving materials, French drains.



Concept 01 | Opportunities for Improvement using Ecotopes

	Biota	Human/Social
Draft Characterizations	The project site is in a highly-built up area, but with several larger green spaces nearby, including such as nearby Alaaddin Tepesi and Kültür Park.	Located by the city center, where there are many schools, resources, shops, restaurants, and cultural institutions. Currently a heavily-used area.
	Identify urban biodiversity suitability. Optimize planting pattern and structure for target species.	Include eco education programs to build awareness and conservation behavior. Integrate with local school curricula.
Preliminary Recommendations	Evaluate urban wildlife connectivity with adjacent green spaces, develop connectivity strategy. Carbon sequestration: maximize tree size, tree	Quantify human benefits to show value of the project: improved air quality, access to green space, flood reduction, etc.
Recommendations	longevity, minimize maintenance emissions, compost pruned material.	Explore opportunities for integrating tourism.
	Calculate air quality benefits. Select species that maximize benefits.	Share exemplary application of urban ecological thinking through publications, awards, etc.

Applying adaptation actions

The actions below from the *Climate Adaptation Actions for Konya* list (May 2022, from UNDP Enhancing Adaptation Action in Turkey workshop) were identified as high-impact for local conditions and priorities.

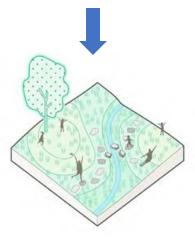
Number	Category	Action	Opportunities
1	City	Neighborhood green space / green building pilot practices	Use Gedavet Ecological Corridor as a pilot to demonstrate the value of investing in urban green infrastructure.
2	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	Drought tolerant and halophyte urban vegetation planted as living windbreaks	Maximize longevity of plants within the challenging urban conditions of the project area by choosing resilient species. Create ecological value and provide a "stepping stone" to connect habitat in other nearby green space, as well as to habitat in the larger regional context.
3	Transportation	Permeable materials for streets, squares, and parking lots; Testing cool pavement material that reduces surface temperature on highways as a pilot application	Utilize permeable materials in plans for Gedavet Ecological Corridor to reduce stormwater runoff towards areas of higher flood risk. Explore ground cover materials that are not pavement to slow runoff.
4	Agriculture and Food	Rain harvesting	Include green infrastructure rain capture elements, such as cisterns and bioswales, in the project's design.

Nature-Based Solutions Toolkit

Opportunities and strategies



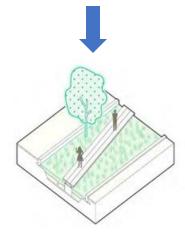
Ecological and social connectivity



Green-blue nature playgrounds and gardens



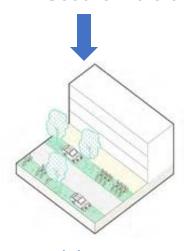
Plant for biodiversity and carbon sequestration



Bioswales



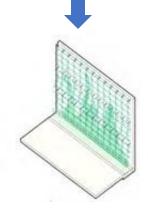
Maximize benefits of rainwater that falls within Gedavet watershed



Permeable pavement



Optimize cooling abilities



Ground-planted green facades

Summary Table: Additional Pilot Project Concepts

Number	Main idea	Ecotopes	Strategies
2	Increasing Groundwater: Blue Infrastructure for Konya's Alluvial Fans	Suburban uplands, Flood- prone suburban lowlands, urban uplands, flood-prone urban lowlands	Evaluate opportunities for restoration of natural alluvial fans and large-scale infiltration facilities.
3	Reduced Flooding: Protective Network of Green Streets and Parks	Flood-prone exurban lowlands, flood-prone suburban lowlands, flood-prone urban lowlands	Evaluate opportunities for developing blue-green infrastructure throughout flatter paved areas.
4	Eco-Tourism: Integrating Ecological Restoration and Socioeconomic Benefits	Five preliminary sites in a range of conditions	Evaluate opportunities for enhancing ecotourist destinations that support education programs, cultural heritage, biodiversity, agriculture, etc.
5	Biodiversity Stewardship: Restoration of Historic Akyay Lake	Flood-prone exurban lowlands	Restoring key elements of the natural hydrology while balancing other demands for the water that flows into Akyay Lake.

Investment Recommendations and Next Steps

Planning, Governance, Implementation, and Positioning Konya as a Global Leader

Key components of GI/BI Investment framework

Konya's need for climate resilience through Green and Blue Infrastructure

Frameworks for ecological opportunities and priorities

Analysis for for Green and Blue Infrastructure Pilot Projects

Investment recommendations

Advancing City of Konya as a global leader in Green and Blue Infrastructure

Strategic Benefits of Pilot Projects

Tangible benefits for residents of Konya

- 1. Due to their size and speed of implementation, pilot projects would be first to provide ecological benefits to the people.
- 2. Design and construction process creates local jobs.
- 3. Public engagement process is first opportunity for Konya residents to be informed, provide input, and potentially get involved in the project

Testing strategies, targets, and evaluation methods

- 1. Opportunity to see how different nature-based solutions perform on-the-ground.
- 2. Monitoring process will show whether current evaluation methods are effective.
- 3. Results will show whether set targets are realistic, relevant, or ambitious enough.

Building ownership and momentum for further planning and projects

- 1. Opportunity to engage stakeholders who are likely to be part of future planning efforts.
- 2. Build local ownership and advance regional priorities,
- 3. Surface additional opportunities for pilot projects by developing local networks.

Planning and Governance Investment Recommendations for a Leading-Edge GI/BI Framework

Baseline Characterization	Visioning and Strategic Plan	Master Plan
Understanding ecological context and opportunities	Aligning on priorities and strategies for further action	Specific steps towards implementation
Align with existing planning	Build consensus and buy-in	Build consensus and team dynamics
efforts	Establish a mission statement	Refine baseline characterization
Break down institutional silos	Define governance roles and	Visioning and performance targets
Gather existing and raw data	responsibilities	
Fill data gaps	Develop a framework	Master plan concepts and alternative scenarios development
Perform SWOT analysis	Establish priorities, goals, targets, and strategies	Implementation and policy integration
Advance and refine the pilot project concepts	Develop governance agreements and funding mechanisms	Monitoring and adaptive management



The impacts of climate change are already occurring and accelerating.

Green and blue infrastructure are effective tools that cities can leverage to protect against climate risks and hazards.