



13 September 2017, Minsk, Belarus

VASAB WORKSHOP "GREEN URBAN PLANNING AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION"

TOWARDS THE GREEN URBAN PLANNING IN BELARUS



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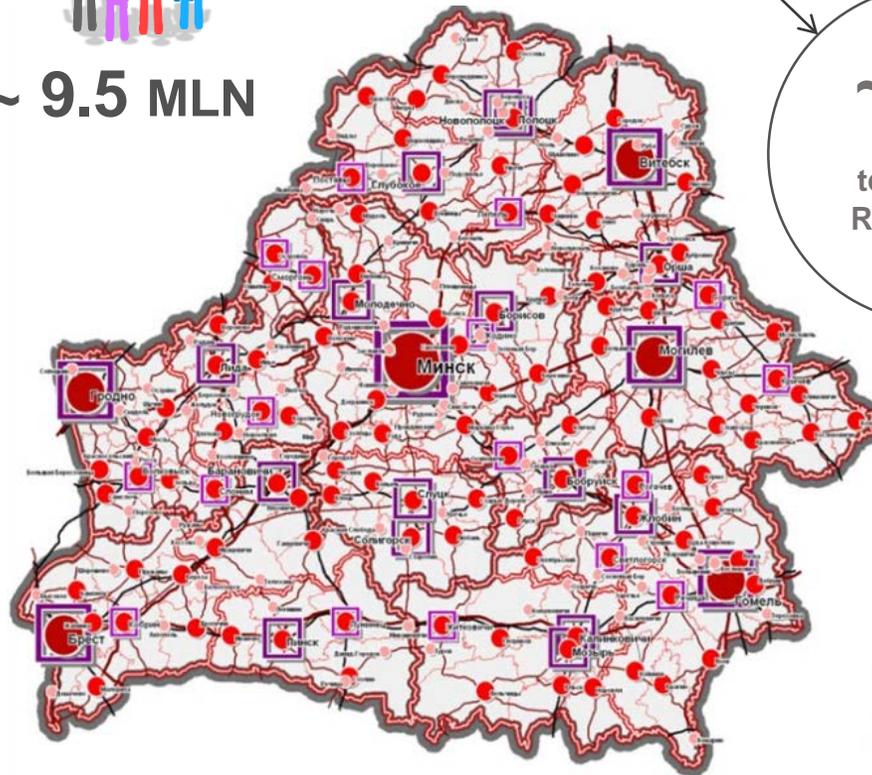
LIVING ENVIRONMENT

204 CITIES AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

23 389 RURAL SETTLEMENTS



~ 9.5 MLN



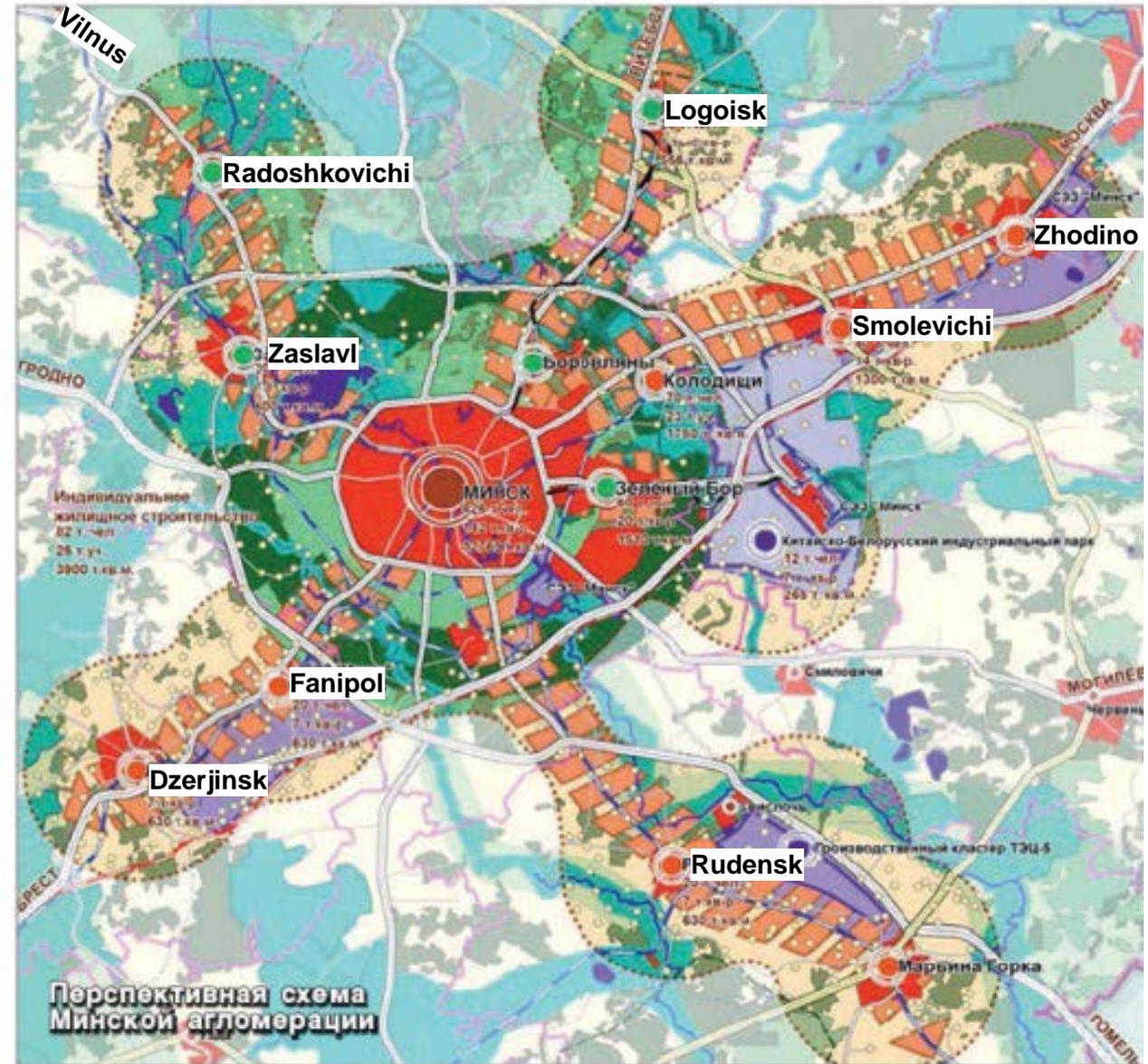
~ 8%
of all
territory of
Republic of
Belarus

URBANIZATION:

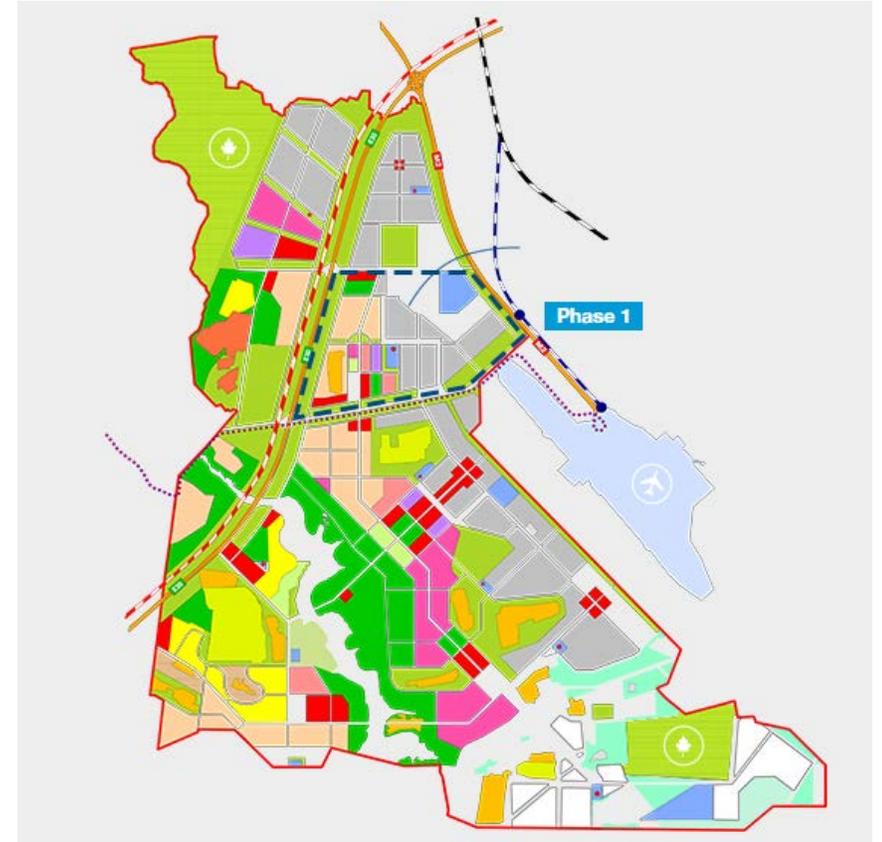
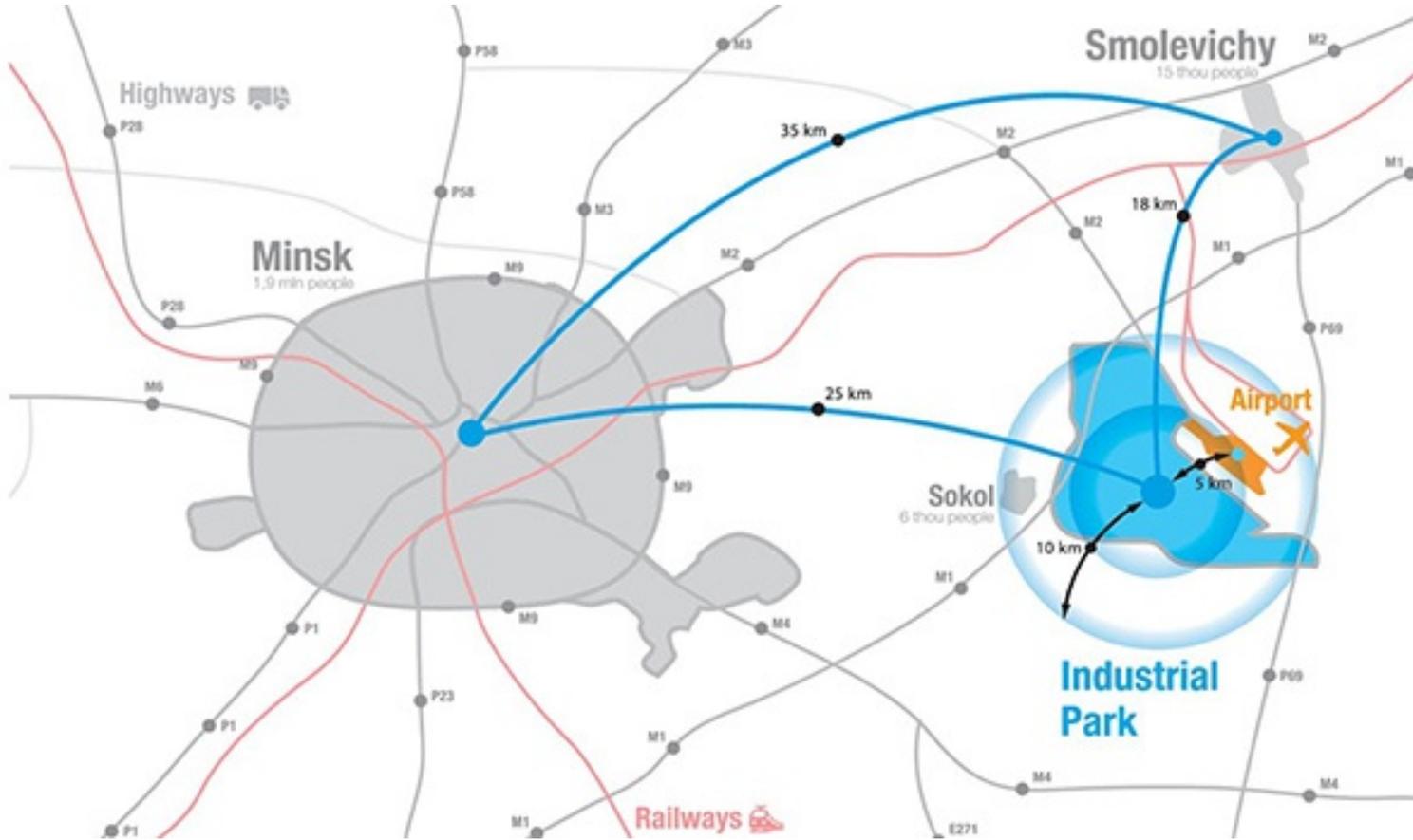
1996 - 68 %

2017 – 78 %

Perspective scheme. Allocation of housing and productive forces in Minsk agglomeration

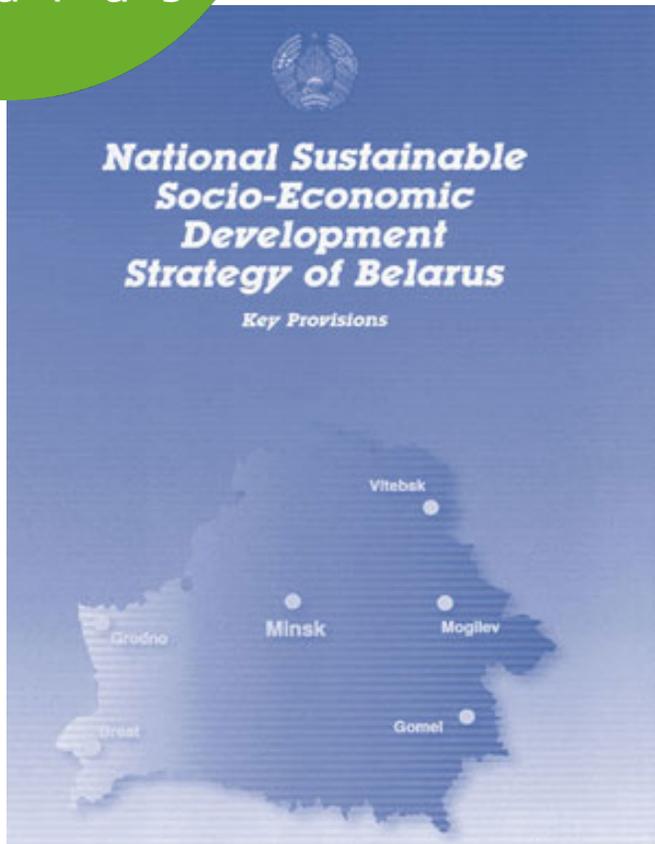


"GREAT STONE" INDUSTRIAL PARK

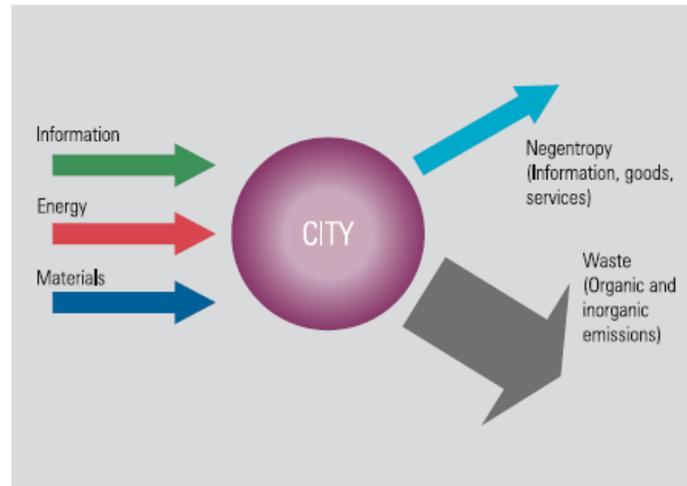




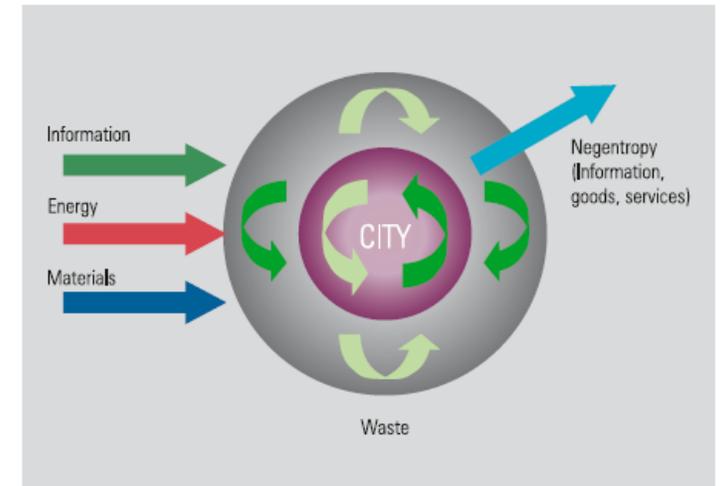
How to make cities less energy and carbon intensive and more resilient to climatic challenges?



LINEAR AND CIRCULAR URBAN METABOLISM



Today's city



Sustainable city

Source: Figure courtesy of F. Butera

MAIN URBAN CHALLENGES

Lack of territorial resources



Dilapidated manufacturing areas in central part of the cities



«Пусть на неудобных строят, а лесопарк не трогают». Жители Великого Леса обсуждают планы компании



Жители улицы Бакинской толпой вышли во двор на защиту деревьев: «Нас даже никто не спросил, нужен ли нам этот магазин» 14 фото



Expansion to green areas



MAIN URBAN CHALLENGES

Инфраструктура, ах! Бродим по престижному району Лебяжий в поисках очагов цивилизации, трех обещанных школ и пяти детских садов 46 фото



Lack of social infrastructure in new residential areas



Фоторепортаж: День знаний в Минске начался с дорожных пробок. В воздухе дымка и запах гари 20 фото



Traffic jams and lack of parking places in Minsk and big cities



Old engineering infrastructure



Reconstruction of old housing stock



MAIN PRIORITIES FOR SPATIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Increase territorial cohesion among regions / cities / cities – rural settlements
- Stimulation of economic development and the rise of the competitiveness of cities using existing potential
- Efficient use of existent territorial resources. Prevention of «urban sprawl». Controlled urbanization
- Creation of inclusive, safe and friendly habitat for all groups of population
- Development of transport and engineering infrastructures



MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2016-2020



1. BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS BY ENHANCING THE SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENT PATTERN



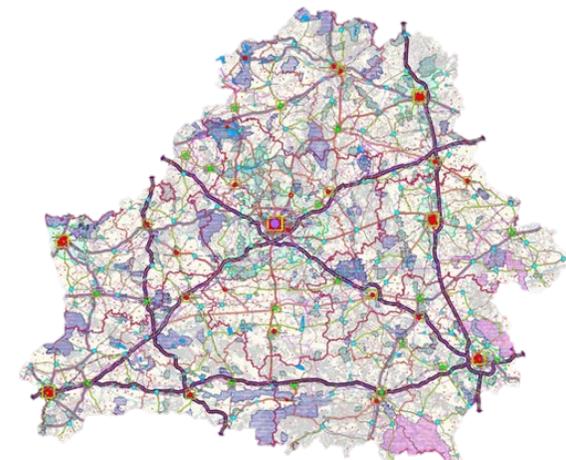
2. COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGICAL SECURITY



3. ENHANCEMENT OF REGIONAL / URBAN TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND MODERNIZATION OF ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE



4. DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL - PLANNING STRUCTURE OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS WITH PRESERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF HISTORICAL-CULTURAL HERITAGE





COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND PROVISION OF ECOLOGICAL SECURITY

- Transition from mono-functional to multi-functional urban structure
- Promotion of new approaches towards public space development
- Using of urban reconstruction and revitalization of inefficiently used territories
- Promotion of IT in urban live
- Exclusion of urban expansion to landscapes and recreation territories
- Accomplishment and maintenance of main public spaces in cities.
Improvement of environment
- Using of “universal design” principles



DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL / URBAN TRANSPORT COMMUNICATIONS AND MODERNIZATION OF ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Construction and reconstruction of existing transport “multimodal” nodes simultaneously with service facilities
- Optimization of public transport system with priority to network of regional and city rail transport (railway, metro and tram)
- Incorporation of different types of parking in high density residential areas in Minsk, large and big cities
- Creation and broad development of bicycles path routes
- Creation and improvement of engineering and transport infrastructure for residential areas
- Priority use of electricity in heating system
- Economically and ecologically expedient use of renewable energy sources
- Promotion of separate collection, recycling and re-use of waste

EXPECTED RESULTS

“Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”

- Creation of conditions for socio-economic development of human settlements on the basis of existing potential
- Introduction of innovative approaches in urban planning and management
- Efficient urban land use
- Integrated development of satellite towns living environment, as well as suburban areas of large and major cities
- Creation of the new possibilities for good living environment on the basis of multi-functional build up
- Reduction of environmental threats
- Improvement of transport communications system
- Modernization and reconstruction of engineering and transport infrastructure
- Capacity building of civil society in urban planning process



St. Petersburg



Riga



Vilnius



Berlin



WHAT
A GREEN CITY IS?



Tallinn



Helsinki



Warsaw



Minsk

THANK YOU

