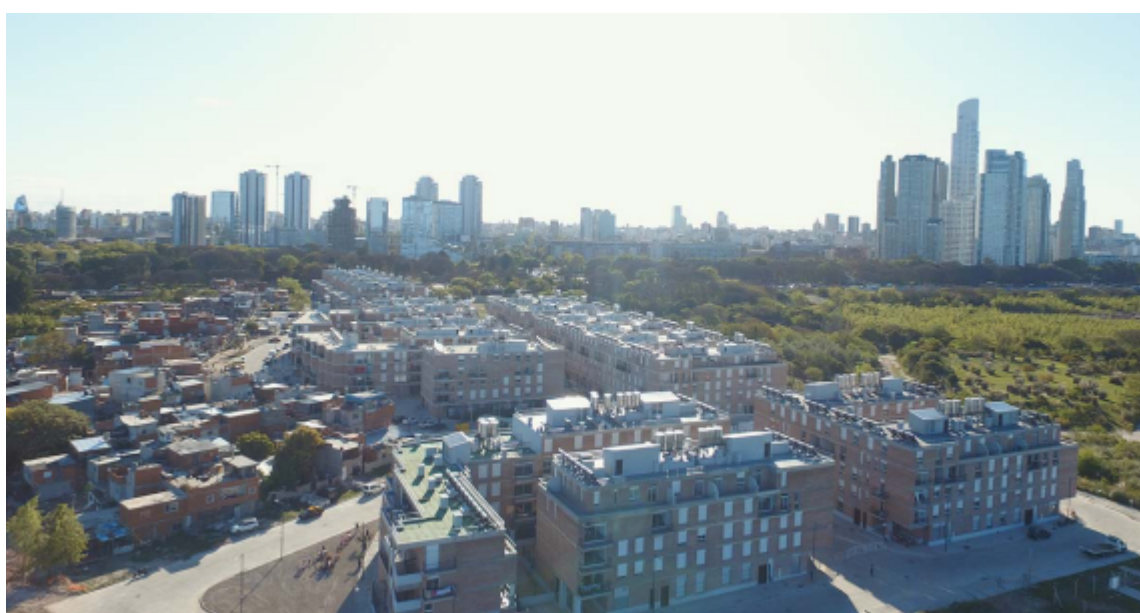


Global Green City Update

AIPH presents the power of plants for city resilience | August 2022

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AIPH Launches New Webinar Series: Green City Briefings 2022-2023



Knowledge transfer is a key objective of the [AIPH Green City programme](#). The AIPH Green City Briefings are a series of online webinars that connect knowledge to practice. These webinars feature cities that demonstrate significant progress in including plants and nature in the city's form and function. Each one-hour webinar will start with a presentation by an expert presenting the principles that explain how urban greening benefits the city, its residents, and nature. The second presentation will be from a city to show how the principles are put into practice and how their success is transformational.

The first of the new series of Green City Briefings is on 13th September 2022 from 1- 2pm UK time. AIPH is delighted to introduce the featured city Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is the host city for the [C40 Summit](#). In its commitment to climate solutions Buenos Aires has committed to halving its carbon emissions by 2030 and going fully carbon neutral by 2050. In the AIPH Green City Briefing in September you will hear how Buenos Aires accelerates its contribution to a better future for all through innovative action that focuses on the integration of nature conservation in inclusive city planning. It demonstrates how greening operates in synergy with other city initiatives, and how conservation strategies are integrated into urban development with a particular focus on participatory and associative co-management that addresses vulnerabilities.

AIPH is proud to continue to be associated with the [Worshipful Company of Gardeners](#) and is grateful for their support.

[Register Now](#)

Best Practice: Living Green for Climate Change

Living Green for
**CLIMATE
CHANGE**



Following the announcement of the [Finalists for the AIPH World Green City Awards 2022](#), we are proud to demonstrate best practice by profiling the shortlisted entries in each category. This month we proudly present case studies from the three finalists in the “Living Green for Climate Change” category. These cities demonstrate how they are tackling the root causes and effects of climate change in order to build more liveable and resilient cities.

[Visit the Case Study library](#)

Peynircioglu Stream Ecological Restoration Project *City of İzmir, Türkiye*



The Peynircioglu Stream Ecological Restoration initiative has carried out a series of interventions on the banks of Peynircioglu Stream to prepare the City of İzmir for the effects of climate change. The project area is located in a major flood prone area in İzmir where property damage and losses have been experienced. The City of İzmir has thus focused on measures related to coastal flood and flood management. In the study, initiatives such as permeable stream bed restoration for flood management, permeable concrete applications for stormwater management and increasing the amount of existing green (permeable surface) area were carried out. In addition, both the quality and amount of the existing green area has been improved. The green area is enriched with native, pollinator-attracting plants to increase biodiversity. To this end, approximately 1200 trees and 30.000 carbon sequestrant plants were planted in the 1.6 km long Peynircioglu Stream Ecological Corridor.

[Read the Case Study](#)

Grey to Green *City of Melbourne, Australia*



Starting as a series of modest kerb expansions for additional street trees, the City of Melbourne's Grey to Green program is a compelling example of a long-term strategic and incremental approach to repurposing the city to meet the changing needs of its population. By reconfiguring sites owned or managed by Council, including surplus road space, car parks, slip lanes and maintenance depots, the city converted more than 80 hectares of asphalt into diverse public spaces over a 35-year period. Between 2018 and 2022, 12 key projects have been built, representing more than 28,000m2 of new pedestrian and green space. Grey to Green was visionary from the outset. The program has catalysed a growing awareness of climate change impacts and the loss of biodiversity and is an innovative, cost-effective and environmentally friendly model that is replicable in any city, anywhere.

[Read the Case Study](#)

Mexico City's Environmental and Climate Change Program *Mexico City, Mexico*



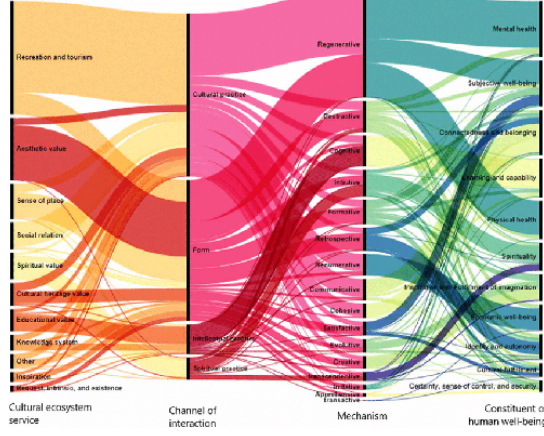
Mexico City has launched an ambitious revegetation strategy called the “Green Challenge”, within which the planting of 10 million trees and other plants between 2019 and 2020 was established as a quantitative goal, with a comprehensive approach that includes the rescue of nurseries to increase production and planting and recovery of native species through seed collection.

Thanks to the Green Challenge, the increase in the annual production of plants went from less than 500 thousand in 2018 to more than 10 million in 2021, which has allowed the planting of 27,082,593 trees and plants in the city. Sixteen large parks located mainly in peripheral areas with the greatest lack of access to public spaces were created and rehabilitated, benefitting 6.3 million inhabitants. Additionally, 4,155 inhabitants of rural communities are benefiting in return for their work as brigade members in reforestation and ecological conservation activities, such as the plantation of 16.9 million plants on conservation land and the reforestation of 16,505 hectares of forests.

[Read the Case Study](#)

Research Findings

Cultural Ecosystem Services pathways to Human Wellbeing



The body of evidence supporting the cultural values of integrating nature into urban environments continues to grow. One research team has developed a system of mapping the mechanism identified in over 300 pieces of research to explain the cultural ecosystem services of nature. Read an overview of Huynh et al.'s findings on the AIPH website.

[Read More](#)

Vegetation Changes in Seoul



Analysis of a 32-year time series (1987-2018) has revealed megacity Seoul's greening trends. Approximately 39% of Seoul presented significant greening trends, and 7% of Seoul showed significant browning trends. Hwang, Ryu and Qu (2022) used Google Earth Engine to examine the expanding city. They concluded the increase of vegetation is likely due to initiatives such as planting street trees and creating urban parks.

[Read More](#)

Case Studies

Transforming Mown Turf Lawns to Urban Pollinator Meadows, Vancouver, Canada



Conventional, monoculture grass turf lawns are increasingly recognised as being detrimental to the environment and require considerable financial investment to maintain them. By converting some traditionally managed turf lawns into meadows, the City of Vancouver has successfully reduced their resource consumption, avoided the use of polluting chemicals, saved money, sequestered carbon, created social and ecological value for Vancouver communities, and has significantly increased biodiversity. Meadows are also cooler environments that make the surrounding landscape more resilient to the effects of climate change and provide refuge and health benefits for both people and wildlife during increasingly common summer heatwaves. Through the meadows pilot project, Vancouver is showing how it is possible to use the power of plants to engender social, economic and environmental resilience.

[Read the Case Study](#)

AIPH Events & Activities



AIPH Announces Certificate of Merit Recipients for AIPH World Green City Awards

In addition to the 18 finalists who will each receive Highly Commended Awards at the AIPH World Green City Awards Ceremony, six more cities will receive Certificates of Merit for the innovative approaches to urban greening demonstrated in their entries. These Certificates of Merit are awarded to cities who were not selected as finalist but whose entries demonstrated a particularly inspiring and innovative approach to city greening which have the potential for replicability by other cities around the world. Six entries were nominated by the Technical Panel, and later accepted by the Jury. Case studies for each of these entries are now available in the AIPH Green City Case Study Collection.

[Read More](#)[View the Case Studies](#)

In Case You Missed It - Join the AIPH Global Green City Forum today!

AIPH recently launched the Global Green City Forum: A virtual space dedicated to driving transformative change in cities by harnessing the power of plants and nature. The AIPH Global Green City Forum is an online community for all individuals with an interest in learning, sharing, and inspiring a global movement for greener, healthier, and more sustainable cities. The AIPH Global Green City Forum aims to nurture a strategic shift in urban governance and planning where nature is at the core of city form and function by providing a platform through which members of the global green city movement can unite, engage, and co-develop innovative ideas at the nexus of research, policy, and practice. It is free and accessible to all. Signing up is quick and easy.

[Join Now](#)

Green City Principles

Trees in our Cities: 10 Reasons we need to plant more



Urban trees provide a multitude of benefits for city dwellers. According to [Trees for Cities](#), in a single season, one mature leafy tree can produce enough Oxygen to allow ten of us to breathe. This is most important of all in densely populated and polluted areas like cities, where average Oxygen levels are expected to be at least 6% lower. However, now, more than ever before, urban trees are increasingly under threat, which is compromising the quality of urban environments. With their article titled “[Trees in our Cities: 10 reasons we need to plant more](#)” Trees for Cities reminds us of the ecosystem services these trees provide, which are critical to our very survival. Against this backdrop, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) launched the “Trees in Cities Challenge” in 2019. This initiative invites mayors and local governments worldwide to make a tree-planting pledge and set objectives for making their cities greener, resilient and more sustainable.

[Find out more](#)

Policy

How can cities be both green and equitable?

A new [Policy and Planning Toolkit for Urban Green Justice](#) by the [Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability](#) (BCNUEJ), in partnership with ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability, provides planners and policymakers with 50 tools that fight displacement and gentrification while also improving the accessibility and inclusiveness of green amenities and green spaces in cities. A complimentary toolkit, titled “[Sharing the Benefits of a Greening City](#)” by the [CREATE Initiative](#) based in University of Minnesota provides a lens through which to consider the critical question: What does it look like to envision green spaces as sites through which to build a more equitable and just world?

[Download the Toolkits](#)



POLICY AND PLANNING TOOLS FOR URBAN GREEN JUSTICE

Fighting displacement and gentrification and improving accessibility and inclusiveness to green amenities



SHARING IN THE BENEFITS OF A GREENING CITY

A POLICY TOOLKIT IN PURSUIT OF ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND RACIAL JUSTICE

Sustainable Urban Tourism Ideas and Solutions for City Destinations

Can tourism, when developed and managed responsibly, effectively support the sustainability agenda for urban destinations? An article by [TraningAid](#), titled “[Examples of Cities Implementing Sustainable Urban Tourism Solutions Benefiting Destinations and Communities](#)” showcases how sustainable urban tourism solutions address issues such as accessibility, building resilience, climate actions and diversity in the urban context. With the tourism industry being arguably one of the most affected by the COVID-19 global pandemic, it is increasingly acknowledged that a healthy environment is directly connected with the competitiveness of the tourism sector. The World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) recently published “Recommendations for the Transition to a Green Travel and Tourism Economy,” to guide the shift towards a green recovery, particularly in urban tourism destinations.

[Read More](#)



AIPH



GREEN CITY

International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH)

Since 1948, AIPH has united horticultural producers in an international community that thrives to this day. Much has changed in that time. Technologies advanced, cities rose from the ground, and we have become more connected than ever. As a result, our essential bond with nature has been weakened. AIPH strives to reignite and uphold an appreciation of plants that we believe is a basic human instinct. We support the work of grower associations globally and together we champion a prosperous industry, growing plants that enhance lives, advance societies, and sustain our planet, for this generation and the next.

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