



14th BIENNALE  
OF EUROPEAN TOWNS  
AND TOWN PLANNERS  
**NAPOLI**

SPECIAL SESSION: Enhancing urban regeneration and spatial justice with Nature-Based Solution

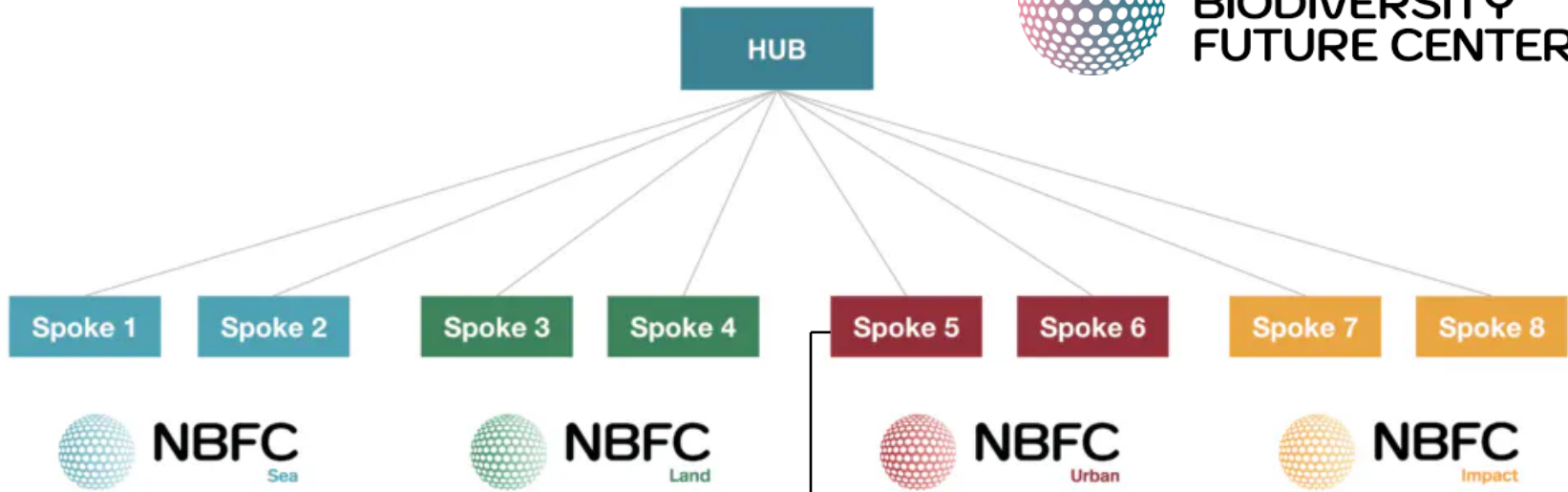
TITLE OF THE PRESENTATION: THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF URBAN POLICIES FOR URBAN BIODIVERSITY

AUTHORS: Annarita Lapenna, Maria Chiara Pastore

AFFILIATIONS: Dipartimento di Architettura e Studi Urbani; NBFC National Biodiversity Future Center

E-MAIL: [annarita.lapenna@polimi.it](mailto:annarita.lapenna@polimi.it); [mariachiara.pastore@polimi.it](mailto:mariachiara.pastore@polimi.it)

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## Urban Biodiversity

Biodiversity and ecology aspect of urban forestry | **Activity 1**

Urban soil biodiversity | **Activity 2**

Urban forestry: integrated and sustainable design | **Activity 3**

Impact of urban forestry on supporting ecosystem services/environmental level | **Activity 4**

Impact of urban forestry on supporting ecosystem services/biological level | **Activity 5**

Environmental and ecological restoration | **Activity 6**

Management of the interventions | **Activity 7**

**Biodiversity** represents a value to be protected and increased in order to guarantee life on our planet. In particular, urban biodiversity, while representing only a small proportion of the planet's global biodiversity, is of particular importance because of its proximity to the majority of the world's population. **Urban biodiversity** is of fundamental importance to the health, quality of life and economic and social potential of cities.

In Italy, the relationship between national urban planning policies and the European Union's biodiversity policies is a relevant area of investigation to understand the success or failure of real processes to increase, enhance and protect biodiversity in an urban context.

The survey work done to investigate the major biodiversity policies that deal with urban contexts. The aim is to investigate which actions they encourage and how.

## EUROPE LEVEL

### EU GREEN DEAL



**EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030:** action Trackers Nos. 51, 52 and 53 give indications on how member states are to draw up 'Urban Greening Plans' for cities of over 20,000 inhabitants.

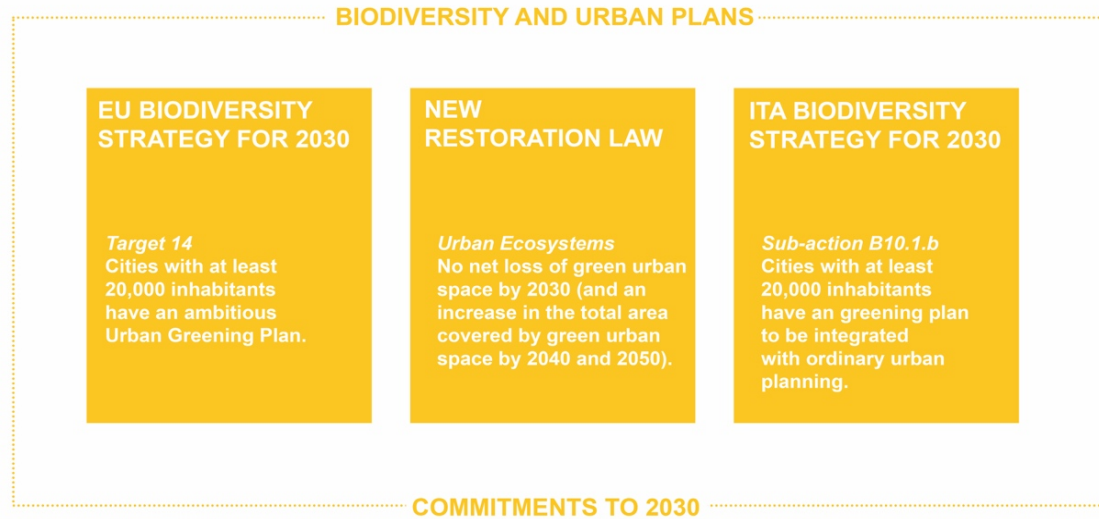
**Nature Restoration Law:** including urban areas among the ecosystems to be restored by setting targets to be reached in 2030 and 2050 for green areas. In general, the NRL requires Member States to adopt national restoration plans within two years after the law comes into force.

## NATIONAL LEVEL - ITALY

**National Biodiversity Strategy 2030:** the importance of urban green systems in cities and nature-based solutions (NBS) to provide ecosystem services to citizens  
→ drafting “ambitious urban greening plans” integrated with ordinary urban planning .

## LOCAL LEVEL – ITALY

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## Conclusions/Open Questions

- Until NRL comes into force, the EU and National Biodiversity Strategies are **procedural policies**: the rare implementation processes in place are voluntary.
- there is a lack of **substantive policy at different policy levels** instruments regulating the implementation of fundamental actions for urban biodiversity;
- there is a lack of **local urban policies able to adapt** European and National strategies **to different territories**.
- the **local urban policies** are necessary **to integrate** the urban biodiversity **with other macro urban issues** (e.g. mobility, agriculture...).