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## **Enhancing quality of life in cities with energy and resource efficient revitalization- Discussion Paper**

**C4E Forum, Serock, 15th of June 2018**

Joanna Wis-Bielewicz, Senior Project Manager, adelphi

## **Project:** REVIPOWER – energy and resource efficient revitalization in Polish cities

**Partners:** adelphi research , Institute of Public Affairs (IPA), Polish Network „Energie Cités” (PNEC) and Housing Initiative for Eastern Europe (IWO e.V),

**Project target group:** National, regional and local governments, non-governmental organizations, experts involved in design and implementation of revitalization effort in Poland.

### **Activities:**

- 1. Raising awareness - Discussion Paper**
- 2. Capacity building- Innovative training**

Project partners:

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS | IWO | adelphi

# REVIPOWER

energy and resource efficient neighbourhood revitalization in Polish cities



The overall goal of the project is **to unleash the transformative potential** of renewal efforts in Poland by making them more sustainable, especially in regard to **resource efficiency**.

adelphi and the partner organisations IPA, PNEC and IWO e.V. are putting sustainable development and energy efficiency at the heart of the debate on revitalization in Poland. The aim is to reflect to the needs of the local governments in Poland, overcome the sectoral perspective and tap into the potential of cross-cutting approaches for the more sustainable, resource efficient revitalisation efforts.

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## **What is revitalization and why is it important in Poland? - risks and opportunities**

### **The Polish Act on Revitalization 2015 – definition of revitalization?**

Revitalization is a process of deriving degraded areas from the crisis state, conducted in a comprehensive manner, through integrated activities for the local community, space and economy, territorially focused, carried out by stakeholders revitalization based on the communal revitalization program.

As part of the European Cohesion policy 2014 – 2020, **Polish municipalities will receive nearly 6 billion Euros of structural support for their revitalization effort.**

Investments, create a unique opportunity to enhance the quality of life in Polish cities, by:

- confronting urban decay ;
- mitigating environmental burden ;
- reversing negative tendencies.

**RISK:** If implemented in unsustainable manner may lead to capital lock-in in emission intensive solutions and create a lost opportunity.



### Article 9. Types of urban degradation processes that are qualified for revitalization:

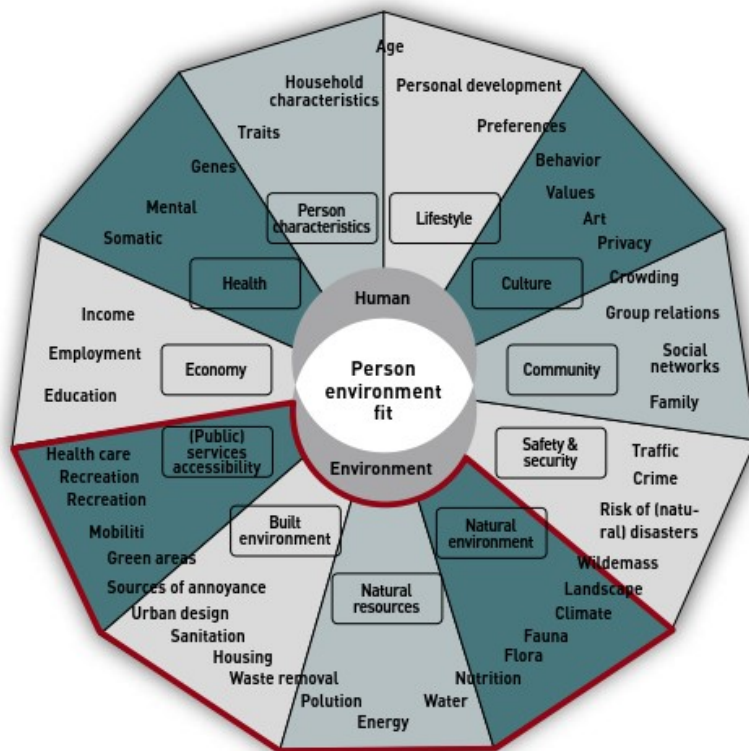
- **economic processes** (low level of entrepreneurship),
- **environmental processes** (*exceeded norms of environmental pollution or presence of waste endangering life, health or environment*),
- **spatial and functional processes** (insufficient technical and social infrastructure or its poor condition, lack or limited access to fundamental services, inadequate urban solutions to current functions, limited transport services, poor quality of public spaces);
- **technical processes** (degradation of buildings – especially housing, poor technical solutions in buildings hindering their efficient use, especially in terms of *energy efficiency and environment protection*).

## Discussion Paper

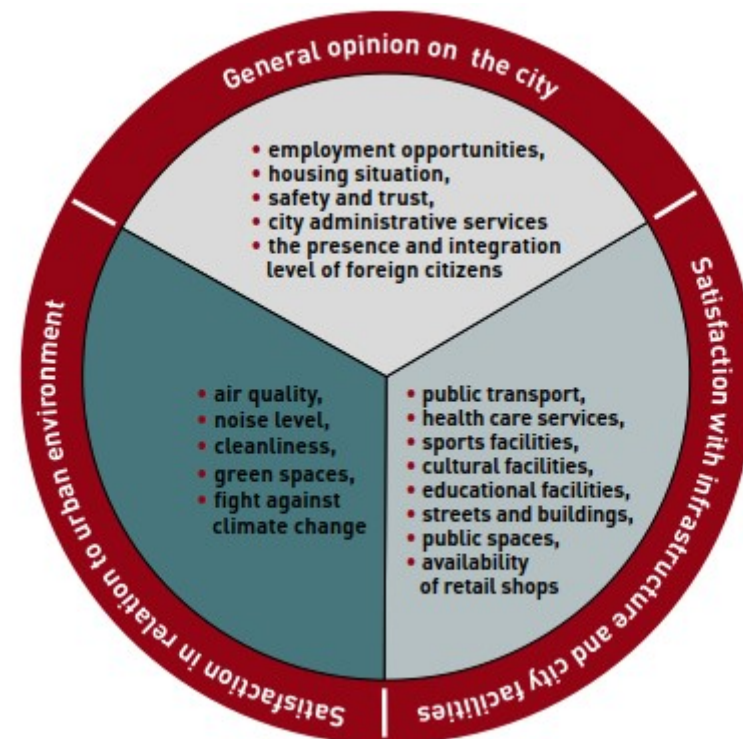
- analyses the quality of life and the environment quality nexus;
- overviews risk related to the capital lock- in, along with benefits related to energy-efficient revitalization approach;
- presents practical knowledge in regards to :
  - energy-efficient land use and sustainable urban pattern,
  - energy-efficient mobility,
  - energy-efficient buildings.



## The quality of life and the environment quality nexus

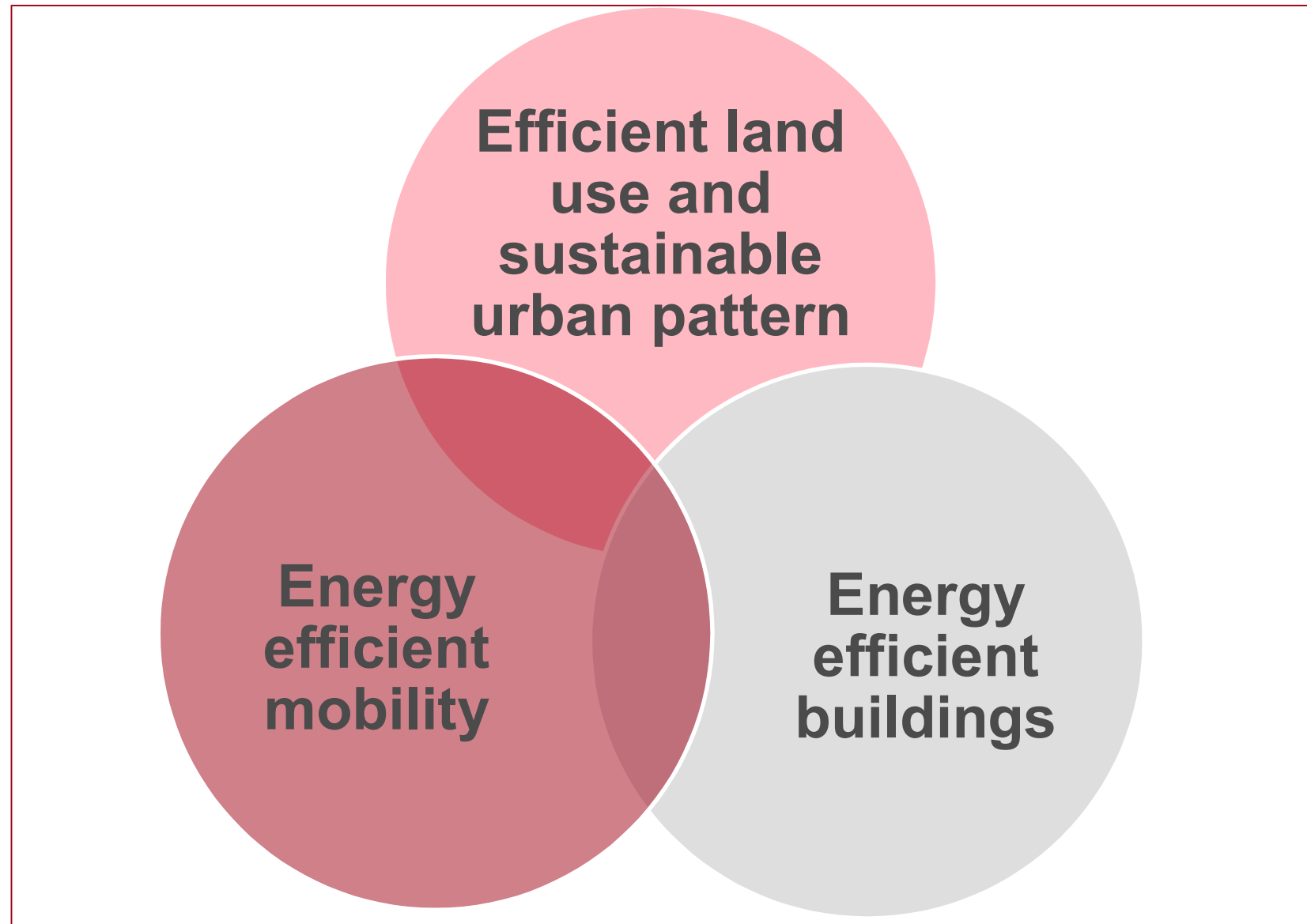


The quality of life model Irene van Kamp (2003) showcases the **complex interlinks between the social, economic and environmental aspects of human life**.



Indicators used by the European Commission to compare the quality of life in major European cities. Quality of life in European Cities 2015, EC







## **Co-benefits of the energy-efficient revitalization**

### **1. Efficient land use and sustainable urban pattern**

- improve human health by increasing physical activity;
- minimize car dependency and environmental related burden (e.g. noise, air pollution);
- enhancing of water security and climate change adaptation;
- provide significantly higher returns to local governments through property and sales taxes.

### **2. Energy efficient mobility**

- decrease the levels of private car ownership and influence positively sustainable mobility behaviour;
- limit costs related to chronic congestion, which in Europe reach as much as 80 billion Euros annually (European Commission 2013);
- mitigate transport related air pollution.

### **3. Energy efficient buildings**

- reduces risks of illnesses caused by poor indoor climate (e.g. irritations of eyes, nose and throat, mental fatigue, headache and sleepiness etc. and enhances the overall comfort and well-being of their occupants;
- improves energy savings for private budgets and helps to mitigate the risk of energy poverty for many disadvantaged households;
- stimulates the economy.





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## **The Polish Programme for Model City Revitalization**

**In 2015, the Polish Ministry of Investment and Economic Development (former Ministry of Economic Development) introduced a Programme for Model City Revitalization, with a budget of over EUR 11 million.**

The Programme, initiated with the call for proposals, is addressed to Polish cities and aims to deliver a set of good practices, coupled with a holistic approach towards revitalization of urban areas. **The Model Revitalization Programme, envisioned to deliver practical knowledge on the basis of implemented projects, directly reflects the principles of a modern, sustainable city concept and European Regional Policy 2014-2020 priorities.**

## The Polish Programme for Model City Revitalization

**Table 1: The Polish Programme for Model City Revitalization objectives**

<b>a) Revitalization financing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• blending public and private funds,</li><li>• engaging private investors, owner associations and other stakeholders in revitalization project financing,</li><li>• strategic budget preparation for future financing based on the EU structural funds or local government funding.</li></ul>	<b>The complexity of projects</b> , chosen to be implemented in the framework, <b>indicates that the priority of the call lies in finding complementarity between the social, economic, spatial, environmental, cultural and technical components.</b>
<b>b) Social policy and local labour market:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• programmes aiming at job creation, tackling local unemployment with educational offers and enhanced entrepreneurship.</li></ul>	
<b>c) Public participation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• raising awareness and creating capacity building tools in order to engage stakeholders in community activities, along with promoting the spirit of responsibility for revitalized areas.</li></ul>	
<b>d) Housing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• social housing, building upgrade and renovation conducted by local governments and citizens alike, local communities, confronting gentrification.</li></ul>	
<b>e) Shaping urban patterns:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• confronting city centre degradation,</li><li>• enhancing density,</li><li>• creating new investment opportunities for the buildings po</li><li>• creating attractive public spaces and mobility solutions.</li></ul>	
<b>f) Environmental protection:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• rehabilitation of devastated areas (cleaning, creating new functions, e.g. green public spaces).</li></ul>	<b>g) Economic recovery coupled with enhancing investment attractiveness:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• successful investment plans, analyses, investment offers,</li><li>• barriers and enabling conditions for investor engagement.</li></ul>
	<b>h) Urban mobility:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• public and private transport solutions,</li><li>• sustainable mobility and multimodality,</li><li>• walkability, biking.</li></ul>
	<b>i) Local cultural and environmental heritage:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• developing new model solutions in the field of protection, as well as utilizing the potential of cultural and natural heritage.</li></ul>



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## **Discussion Paper – conclusions and recommendations**

- ✓ If the **high quality of urban environment is to be secured**, energy and resource efficiency measures need to be integrated into urban development patterns
- ✓ Urban revitalization planning and implementation should aim for:
  - compact and well connected communities with mixed-use patterns (applying available tools e.g. transect for planning),
  - multimodal urban mobility promoting sustainable choices,
  - reduced energy demand (loss), and increased efficiency of energy sources, as part of energy efficiency measures applied to buildings.
- ✓ Resource and energy components should be embodied in the Polish revitalization practice.
- ✓ Local governments should be supported by nationwide financial schemes and capacity building programmes.



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## **The innovative, modular, “open source” training concept REVIPOWER**

**Authors:** adelphi research and the multidisciplinary, international team of experts;

**Timeframe:** 2,5 days of interactive, capacity building workshops;

**Target audience:** local government and non-governmental organizations;

### **Five training modules:**

- **Module 1. Revitalization - the multidimensional perspective, responding to global and local challenges**
- **Module 2. Lively cities, lively districts- revitalization as a strategic intervention into the city structure**
- **Module 3. Better housing – healthier, more efficient and citizen friendly buildings and districts**
- **Module 4. Public Participation in the revitalization process**
- **Module 5. Process management**

**Joanna Wis-Bielewicz**

Senior Project Manager

Wis-bielewicz@adelphi.de

**adelphi**

Alt-Moabit 91

10559 Berlin

Germany

T +49 (0)30-89 000 68-0

F +49 (0)30-89 000 68-10

[www.adelphi.de](http://www.adelphi.de)

[office@adelphi.de](mailto:office@adelphi.de)