



SANTIAGO

PILOT 1. Stgo+ Green Infrastructure Plan



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PILOT 1. Stgo+ Green Infrastructure Plan

Start date: April 2020

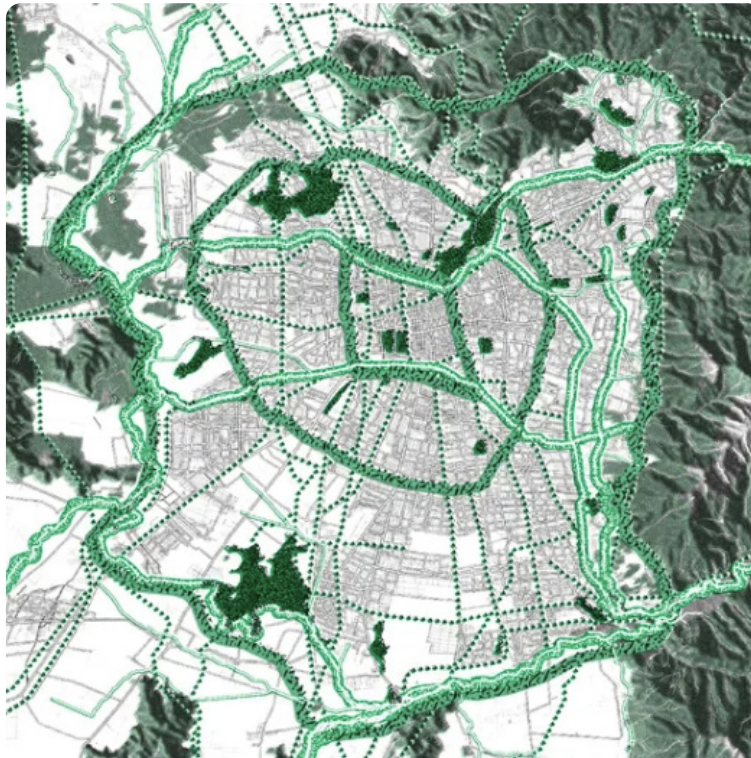
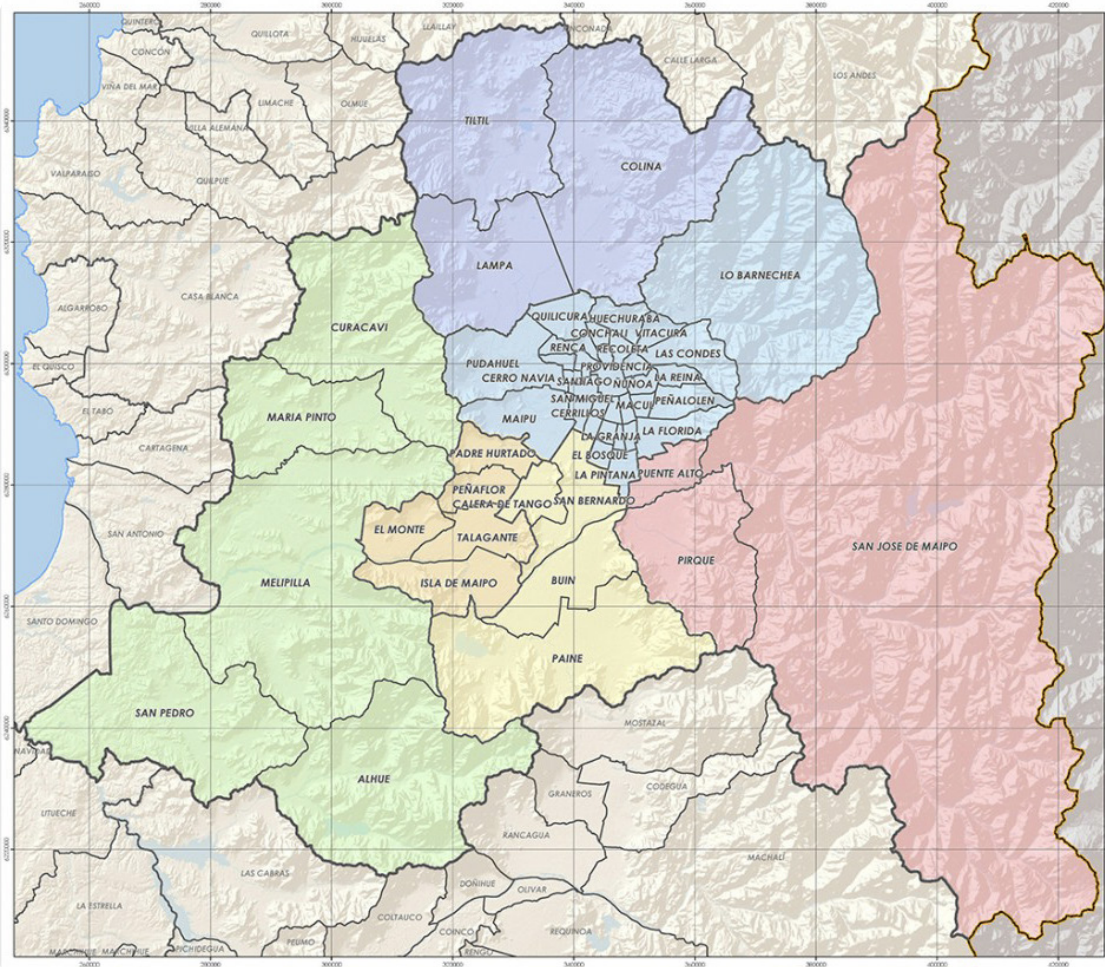
End date: December 2023

What and Where?

Location:	Metropolitan area of Santiago.
NBS type, and habitat/s to be created or restored:	Diverse types.
Ecosystem services:	To be delivered (or in other words, city priorities in such location/s): Multiple ecosystem services.
Management & maintenance:	is it feasible to implement & test 3 different maintenance regimes ? Three different maintenance regimes will be assessed.



Map



Why?

There are several initiatives from different public institutions to protect and develop green infrastructure and NBS in Santiago. In Santiago, these initiatives are isolated institutional efforts needing coordination and a systemic view. These isolated initiatives generate a dispersion and fragmentation of information, actions and decisions about green infrastructure and NBS. In parallel, the growing number of civil society initiatives demonstrates the interest of Santiago's citizens in green infrastructure and the diversification of relevant stakeholders.

The design and implementation of a green infrastructure plan in Santiago can catalyse this collective interest of Santiago's community for green infrastructure of different types and scales and articulate the different public, private and citizen initiatives with a strategic vision of integrated planning.

Therefore, in 2017, the University of Chile started a collaborative process named Stgo+ Green Infrastructure. This process involved different stakeholders from Santiago in defining the goals and the main spatial structure of a future green infrastructure plan. Starting from these findings, we propose to develop the Stgo+ Green Infrastructure Plan, including the definition of governance arrangements, strategies and actions, timetable, and a cost-benefit evaluation.

Conexus concepts to prove / test?

- Incorporating green infrastructure and NBS into urban plans and policies at multiple scales, applying indicators to demonstrate their effects and long-term viability
- Co-creating context-appropriate NBS for sustainable urbanisation

Links to Task (delete as appropriate)

- T1.1. Engage stakeholders: Identify and engage key actors and audiences.
- T3.1. Establish Life-Labs: Set up local communities of learning and trialling 'nature-based thinking' methods.
- T3.2. Co-create NBS: Develop a Green Infrastructure plan; plan NBS interventions, indicators and measures of success. The plan will be produced through a co-design process.



	Strengths Positive internal factors to build upon	Weaknesses Negative internal factors to overcome
Opportunities External factors that can give and advantage	S-O Strategies <p>E1: Advance specific partnership with public institutions that involve the development of tangible products in the short and medium term. These can be pursued through presentations to public institutions.</p> <p>E2: Define a communications plan to disseminate the work of the LL and its pilots, aiming to attract the attention of new key stakeholders interested in SbN and related concepts. The plan may include creating digital and printed outreach materials, seminars, workshops, among others.</p> <p>E3: Promote the incorporation of the SbN concept into public policies through participation in outreach events, presentation to key stakeholders, among other activities.</p> <p>E4: Develop environmental education activities and awareness-raising initiatives that encourage community participation in green initiatives.</p>	W-O Strategies <p>E1: Actively seek diverse sources of funding.</p> <p>E2: Define specific goals, tasks and responsibilities to facilitate the distribution of responsibilities and establish roles among members of the LL.</p> <p>E3: Establish a work plan that aligns with the expectations of LL members, financial resources and professional capacities.</p> <p>E4: Communicate the progress of LL activities and its pilots actively and transparently.</p>
Threats External factors that represent risk or can affect negatively	S-T Strategies <p>E1: Maintain constant and proactive communication with key stakeholders to strengthen relationships and counteract instability and administrative barriers.</p> <p>E2: Define contingency actions based on different scenarios to address challenges stemming from political changes and administrative barriers.</p>	W-T Strategies <p>E1: Promote less formal instances of exchange to encourage direct communication among members of the LL.</p> <p>E2: Identify new key actors and promote their participation in LL activities.</p> <p>E3: Conduct activities in person and at times that facilitate the participation of civil society actors interested in the development of green initiatives.</p>



When?

April 2020 to end of the project: Local engagement for co-designing the plan and learning community building. Regional government, University of Chile, local government, community.

May 2020 – October 2021: Masterplanning & Design. University of Chile and Regional government. Product: Plan

January 2021 to end of the project: Publicity. The regional government, University of Chile, Universidad Mayor. Product: brochures, videos and press reports.

May 2020 to end of the project: Monitoring. Community, University of Chile, Universidad Mayor. Product: value for perception and learning indicators.

How?

A participatory approach was implemented to co-design the plan and facilitate collaboration among public institutions, the private sector and social organisations. The assumption was that this could maximise the effects of the singular NBS initiatives and create more consciousness about their benefits. This process offered an innovative approach for the metropolitan areas of Santiago.

So what?

The relevance of the Stgo+ Green Infrastructure Plan development lies in coordinating different stakeholders and providing a strategic planning umbrella for multiple actions that did not work collaboratively. Based on this, the Stgo+ Green Infrastructure Plan offered a cost-efficient alternative for NBS development to tackle air quality, flood problems, social segregation, and environmental justice issues.





Project Partners



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