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This publication presents the main results of the international workshop *Urban Resilience in the post-covid city*, which was held between November 14, 2020 and January 16, 2021 and organized by the University of Girona’s Chair of Geography and Territorial Thinking, with the support of the same University’s Social Council. The workshop was part of the *European Master’s in Policy and Planning for Cities, Environment and Landscape* (PPCEL), with the participation of the University of Girona, the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the IUAV of Venice, the University of Sassari and the University of Lisbon.

The main aims of the workshop were to conduct an in-depth analysis of how cities reacted to the global pandemic of Covid-19 during 2020 and propose measures to make cities healthier, sustainable, inclusive, safe and resilient places in order to be able to cope with any future social health crises that would add to the already existing global socio-environmental crisis affecting all cities around the world. These proposals needed to be framed from the point of view of urban governance, urban planning, and social dynamism and private initiative.

The workshop was conducted entirely virtually, with a total of 15 virtual lectures providing expert views on issues such as urban sustainability, mobility, public space, urban policies, urban solidarity, food sovereignty, urban tourism, digital city, gender perspective, urban planning, etc. Workshop participants also took part in a series of seminars, tutorials and presentation sessions, all of which were carried out virtually, the workshop thus being adapted to the extraordinary circumstances arising from the health emergency.

A total of 30 participants from the PPCEL Master’s and from various disciplines (geography, urban planning, sociology, environmental sciences, biology, chemistry, etc.) analysed 9 different urban environments and devised urban development proposals for the cities of Alghero, Barcelona, Girona, Hospitalet de Llobregat, Lisbon, New York and Venice.
From a training point of view, the aim of the workshop was to work from real case studies based on research questions and challenges. It was therefore necessary to identify the threats but also the opportunities of each case study to propose a series of urban planning and design proposals, the ultimate aim being to devise a series of exploratory solutions. Based on this training objective, the workshop was structured into 3 thematic blocks. Each block included several lectures given by experts in the field. Based on the lectures, the coordination team and the tutors then proposed a work proposal to be developed by each working group for the selected case studies.

After each block of work and before starting the next one, the groups presented and defended the partial results obtained before the team of workshop tutors and coordinators in sessions open to the other groups, who could also raise doubts and ask questions.

The resulting final projects were evaluated by the team of workshop tutors and coordinators, who returned feedback to each working group with issues that needed to be clarified, further analysed or added to the documents presented. Based on this latest feedback, the working groups then publicly defended their proposals.

A total of 9 working groups were set up, comprising either 3 or 4 members with complementary academic profiles. Each working group selected a case study (an urban environment) to develop based on the proposals and indications made by the tutoring team. The work teams and case studies were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE STUDY - NEIGHBORHOOD</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>MEMBERS PER GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLLBLANC I LA TORRASSA</td>
<td>L'HOSPITALET DE LLOBREGAT</td>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORONA</td>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESTRE-CARPINERO</td>
<td>VENICE</td>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESTRE-SAN MARCO</td>
<td>VENICE</td>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOURARIA</td>
<td>LISBOA</td>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA PIETRAIA</td>
<td>ALGHERO</td>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POBLENOU</td>
<td>BARCELONA</td>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAVAL</td>
<td>BARCELONA</td>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANTA EUGÉNIA</td>
<td>GIRONA</td>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 CASE STUDIES FROM 7 CITIES</td>
<td>FROM 4 COUNTRIES</td>
<td>A TOTAL OF 30 PARTICIPANTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposals had to follow the working outline below:
3. PROGRAMME

LECTURE PROGRAMME

B1. CITY REACTION FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

ORIOL NEL·LO, PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY AT THE UAB
TACTICAL URBAN PLANNING IN TIMES OF PANDEMIC;
PAU HOSTA, CHIEF OF MOBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY AT THE RUBI CITY COUNCIL
WEAVING URBAN SOLIDARITY;
RICARD GOMÀ, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE UAB AND DIRECTOR OF THE IERMB

B2. CITY GOVERNANCE IN THE POST-COVID-19 NEW ERA

MEASURES, STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE POST-PANDEMIC CITY
SALVADOR RUEDA, PRESIDENT OF THE FUNDACIÓN ECOLÓGICA URBANA Y TERRITORIAL
FROM MOBILITY TO PROXIMITY. THE CITY WITHOUT CARS
MÀRIUS NAVAZO, GEOGRAPHER
FROM THE BUNKER HOUSE TO THE SAFE CITY
JOÃO SEIXAS, PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA
SANDRA MARQUES, RESEARCHER AT THE ISCTE-IUL

B3. OPPORTUNITIES FOR URBAN REVIVAL IN THE POST-COVID-19 NEW ERA

POST-PANDEMIC URBAN ECONOMY
ESTEVE DOT, PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY AND TOURISME AT THE EUTFH-UAB
ROSA FRAGUELL, PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY AT THE UDG
ORIOL ESTELA, GENERAL COORDINATOR OF PEMB AND CARM
SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT IN THE NEW PUBLIC SPACE
ISABEL SALAMAÑA, PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY AT THE UDG
CONDITIONS FOR INCLUSIVE HABITABILITY IN THE POST-COVID CITY
HELENA CRUZ, PHD ON GEOGRAPHY AND ASSOCIATE AT TERRITORYXLM

C. CLOSURE

THE CITY EMERGING AFTER PANDEMIA
XAVIER MATILLA, CHIEF ARCHITECT OF BARCELONA CITY COUNCIL
JOSÉ MANSILLA, PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

16.01.21

ST IVES, CORNWALL, UK

https://unsplash.com/
B1. CITY REACTION FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

14.11.2020

PRESENTATION OF THE WORKSHOP
DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

LECTURES
SPEAKERS

ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORKSHOP: METHODOLOGY, VIRTUAL TOOLS, WORK GROUPS, CASE STUDIES
COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

WORKING GROUPS
COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

TUTORIALS AND RESOLUTION OF DOUBTS
COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

PRESENTATION OF B1 RESULTS
COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

B2. CITY GOVERNANCE IN THE POST-COVID-19 NEW ERA

29.11.2020

PRESENTATION OF THE WORKSHOP (FOLLOW-UP)
DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

LECTURES
SPEAKERS

PRESENTATION OF B2 WORKSHOP FOLLOW-UP
COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

WORKING GROUPS
COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

TUTORIALS AND RESOLUTION OF DOUBTS
COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

PRESENTATION OF B2 RESULTS
COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS
OPPORTUNITIES FOR URBAN REVIVAL IN THE POST-COVID-19

PRESENTATION OF B2 WORKSHOP FOLLOW-UP
  DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

LECTURES
  SPEAKERS

ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORKSHOP (FOLLOW-UP)
  COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

WORKING GROUPS
  COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

TUTORIALS AND RESOLUTION OF DOUBTS
  COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

DELIVERY OF WORKING GROUPS FINAL RESULTS
  COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

WRITTEN REPORT WITH FEEDBACK BY TUTORS TO THE WORKING GROUPS FINAL RESULTS
  TUTORS

C.

CLOSURE

15 - 16.01.2021

PRESENTATION AND EVALUATION OF WORKING GROUPS FINAL RESULTS
  COORDINATORS, TUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS

FINAL VALORATION OF THE WORKSHOP
  DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

CLOSURE LECTURE
  SPEAKERS
4. OVERVIEW OF THE WORKSHOP

NUMBER OF SPEAKERS:
14 (10 MEN AND 4 WOMEN)

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
30 (15 MEN AND 15 WOMEN)

NUMBER OF TUTORS
4 (3 MEN AND 1 WOMAN)

NUMBER OF ATTENDEES AT LECTURES
BETWEEN 35 AND 40 PEOPLE

WORKING LANGUAGES
CATALAN, ENGLISH, ITALIAN AND SPANISH

SYNCHRONOUS VIRTUAL SESSIONS FOR
CONFERENCES, TUTORIALS, PRESENTATIONS OF RESULTS

ASYNCHRONOUS VIRTUAL SESSIONS FOR
COORDINATION, MONITORING OF WORK GROUPS, ASSESSMENT AND CORRECTION OF RESULTS

DIGITAL PLATFORMS
GOOGLEMEET
GOOGLEDRIVE

ORIGIN OF THE PARTICIPANTS
CHILE
ITALY
MOROCCO
MEXICO
RUSSIA
SPAIN

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND OF THE PARTICIPANTS
ARCHITECTURE
BIOLOGY
CHEMISTRY
DESIGN AND COMMUNICATION
ENVIRONMENT SCIENCES
GEOGRAPHY
JOURNALISM
SOCIOLOGY
URBAN PLANNING

ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION
18 HOURS

NUMBER OF TUTORIALS COMPLETED
43 MEETINGS

LECTURES
12 HOURS

WORKING GROUPS AND TUTORIALS
55 HOURS

PRESENTATION AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS
8 HOURS

TOTAL TRAINING HOURS FOR PARTICIPANTS
75 HOURS LECTURES; WORKING GROUPS; TUTORIALS; RESULTS PRESENTATIONS)
5. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MÓNICA CASTAÑEDA,
UNIVERSITAT AUTÓNOMA DE BARCELONA

GIANMARCO DI GIUSTINO,
UNIVERSITÀ IUA V DI VENEZIA

GABRIELE GANA,
UNIVERSITÀ DI SASSARI

ORIOL PORCEL,
UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA

SARA ALFONSO
CAROLINA AMPUERO
FRANCESCO ANGIUS
GERALDINE BACKMAN
YULIA BARSUKOVA
LLUIS BASSA
FEDERICA BECCA
CRISTINA BIRCU
KHALDA BOUCHALA
DANIELE CALCIATI
ANDREA CARBONI
KIRIAN CASAUBÓN
FATIMA EL HAYEL
SARA FAEDDA
Giovanni Ianniello

OMAR LAI
CHRISTIAN LEÓN
CATALINA LEPE
ERNEST LÓPEZ
ROBERTO LORENZON
ALESSANDRO MARTINI
MARTA DAL MASO
NÚRIA MONCADA
MARÍA JOSÉ NAVARRO
ELEONORA PORCELLA
GIOVANNI ROMANO
EDUARD ROURA
ANTONELLA SASSU
JOSÉ TELLO
ANDREA VISIOLI
6. LESSONS LEARNED

1) ABOUT METHODOLOGY
The coherence of the project as a whole stems from the training work methods being formulated around research questions and hypotheses that must be tested and proposals that must be formulated on the basis of fundamental criteria, these having been the theme of the workshop. Such cumulative work methodologies allow a progressive sequence of work to be generated that includes everything from the collection, systematization and understanding of information to the formulation of proposals. This procedure makes it possible to incorporate the key elements of each work phase within later stages of the process.

At the same time, these proposals make it possible to apply the same work methodology, that is, the same training and learning process, to very different realities through working groups that present a broad diversity, especially with regard to their training backgrounds.

2) ABOUT INFORMATION
The work carried out during the workshop highlighted the importance of having careful and concise analyses of urban realities and the corresponding socio-economic, cultural and political contexts before embarking upon urban planning processes. When making specific proposals, it is essential to know the pre-existing urban dynamics and multiple dimensions in which they occur.

For this reason, having initial information on many and various variables (demographic, socio-economic, health, cultural, in relation to sustainability, urban services and uses, etc.) is essential in the early stages of the processes of urban planning and design. The availability of georeferenced big open data, especially with regard to all the information collected and managed by different levels and areas of government, provides a great opportunity to bring the proposals closer to the real needs of urban environments. On the other hand, it is also necessary to have the appropriate work tools to be able to manage this.
volume of data. In this sense, systems that work with georeferenced data, and especially GIS, are essential in the field of urban planning.

3) ABOUT SCALE
The city does not work on the basis of separate and segregated environments, but rather of different urban spaces working in an overlapping, interconnected and joint way. It is therefore necessary to view both the analysis and planning on different scales: from the regional level, to the urban area, the public space and individual buildings. Each scale will require a different approach, but they must all be taken into account. All scales are therefore necessary and scalar consistency is essential. In a context of enormous urban complexity, multidimensionality and complex interrelationships, the lack of this interscalarity would lead to a serious lack of understanding of urban systems and risks in making proposals not adapted to their complexity, whether these proposals are made based only on strategic planning or territorial planning or only on project micro-interventions.

4) ABOUT SPATIALITY
The work carried out during the workshop also raised awareness of the need for a spatial approach to the analysis of any urban reality, since demographic and socio-economic dynamics, urban processes such as mobility, social segregation, economic dynamism, the distribution of public services and facilities, etc. all have a clear spatial dimension and therefore differ according to their urban environment.

For this reason, it is also necessary to transfer, specify and materialize the strategies, actions and objectives of any urban planning proposal or project related to space, as far as possible representing them through the corresponding spatial dimension.
"The synthesis work of the service system of the Mestre area shows a rather balanced system (almost geometrically). This scheme introduces and guides the project phase. The two nodes (historic center and rail station) are located at the ends of the central spine, as well as the two green areas (currently only the one to the west is usable). Focusing on the location of tertiary activities, in the Mestre area, the structures dedicated to public services and commercial activities are mainly located close the historic center and in the southern area along the station. A line of services, especially schools, runs from north to south."
MOVILIDAD
- Ejes principales de tráfico
- Puntos de carga eléctrica y estacionamiento seguro de patines o bicicletas

ACCESIBILIDAD PEATONAL
- Rambla peatonal
- Ampliación de la zona peatonal frente al Institut de Santa Eugènia
- Ampliación de la zona peatonal frente a la Escola Pública Josep Dalmau I Carles
- Ampliación de la zona peatonal frente al centre d’estudis L’Atzavara
- Ampliación de la zona peatonal en Carrer de Montseny

ESPACIO PÚBLICO
- Eliminación de plazas de aparcamiento para crear un nuevo espacio público equipado
- Campos de fútbol a liberar para crear un nuevo espacio público equipado
- Adequación de la Plaça de Pere Calders
- Eliminación de plazas de aparcamiento para crear un nuevo espacio público equipado
- Pavellón municipal a liberar para crear una nueva zona verde
- Campos de fútbol a liberar para crear un nuevo espacio público equipado

MEJORA DEL DISEÑO DE LA FACHADA
- Nueva pared vegetada en Carrer de l’Atlàntida
- Plantación de árboles en Carrer de Blandràu

URBAN SERVICES, SANTA EUGÈNIA, GIRONA
Obiettivo

Limitare il rischio di contagio e aumentare la qualità degli spazi pubblici a Mouraria

Azioni

- Ottenere un'adeguata gestione dei flussi nelle principali vie commerciali
- Adegare l'uso della piazza di Martim Moniz in conformità con i parametri sanitari
- Eliminare il rischio di assembramento nelle fermate dei mezzi pubblici e potenziare le connessioni con la piazza

- Installazione di nuove sedute e alberature
- Installazione di nuovi attraversamenti pedonali

Indicatori

- Dimensione della carreggiata e della superficie del marciapiede
- Numero di posti a sedere nella piazza
- Numero di persone che usano i nuovi attraversamenti

- Numero di parcheggi
- Numero di persone che possono usufruire della piazza in sicurezza
- Numero di posti a sedere nelle pensiline
5) ABOUT INDICATORS

Indicators are essential tools in decision-making processes, as they allow the synthesis of multivariable information and therefore help interpret and understand the complexity of urban realities. From many different areas of public policy, including urban planning, indicators are used as measuring instruments for observing urban dynamics and change processes induced by planning proposals, allowing for an evaluation of these same urban proposals.

Therefore, when designing proposals for urban transformation, from the strategic to the scale of public space, it is essential to define indicators in the short (impact), medium (implementation) and long term (as a result). This set of indicators should help plan, convey information and ensure the necessary transformation of cities towards healthier and more sustainable environments.
6) ABOUT MULTIDIMENSIONALITY

Urban realities are multidimensional, that is, they connect processes and relationships of a very diverse nature: social, economic, cultural, political, environmental, territorial, etc. There is a relationship in every urban environment, a connection between all these dimensions, variables and factors that intervene in the functioning of cities. And it is therefore essential that any urban planning proposal also be multidimensional.

At the same time, the most recent urban discourses on the resilience of cities place this characteristic, this capacity that cities must acquire, within a multidimensional paradigm, which could be summarized as a resilience based on social (relating to equal opportunities, for example), environmental (both from an ecological and energy point of view, food, etc.) and health factors, not only to deal with crises that may occur, but also to generate healthy environments with better living conditions.

Therefore, solutions are needed that are at once cultural, social, economic, political and environmental, as any specific action or proposal will have a multidimensional effect and impact at the same time. And all of these dimensions have their own specific geographical space. We can therefore state that the territorial and social dimensions are inseparable in terms of their analysis and their proposals, as they are always interrelated.
## Estrategia del Proyecto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objetivos</th>
<th>Estrategia</th>
<th>Indicadores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sicurezza</strong></td>
<td>Messa in sicurezza del patrimonio edilizio pubblico e privato con recupero di immobili dismessi</td>
<td>-Partenariato Pubblico/Privato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benessere</strong></td>
<td>Sviluppo di una rete di spazi verdi integrati con il tessuto urbano</td>
<td>-Aumento e ampliamento delle aree verdi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spazio Pubblico e Qualità Urbana</strong></td>
<td>Sviluppo di percorsi di uso collettivo e di servizi che favoriscono interazioni sociali e culturali</td>
<td>-Recuperare spazi e servizi pubblici dalla trasformazione di edifici dismessi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sociale</strong></td>
<td>Coinvolgimento nei processi decisionali e sulla trasformazione dello spazio urbano</td>
<td>-Attivazione di processi di progettazione partecipativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sistema Economico Locale</strong></td>
<td>Valorizzazione del sistema commerciale locale</td>
<td>-Incremento di nuove attività commerciali locali e riqualificazione di quelle esistenti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salute</strong></td>
<td>Aumento della superficie destinata a spazio pubblico</td>
<td>-Conversione di spazio destinato a mobilità privata a spazio pedonale/ciclabile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poblenou, Barcelona**
F
Improve the schools slow and sustainable mobility

B
Regenerate and functionalize public spaces adjacent to schools along the “spine”

D
Transform secondary roads into shared streets to improve the slow mobility and neighborhood quality of life

C
Adding a new dimension and uses to the open public spaces (“infrastructure to stay”)

A
Regenerate the available spaces to improve the quality of life

E
Fortify the existing cycle path that connects the various services with equipped bike points and bike sharing point

Project area
Furniture:
- Spaces for rest and recreation
- Bike sharing station
- Covered depot for bicycles
- Bicycle maintenance station

School reserved courtyard
Open courtyard
Cycle along the traffic island
Redevelopment of parking lots

MESTRE-SAN MARCO, VENICE
Public space as an engine for the reconstruction of the community and coexistence after the pandemic.

Promotion of food sovereignty in the urban environment

The promotion of an inclusive city

New urban opportunities for the development of digital environments for consumption, leisure, public services, mobility.

Challenges of the new urban tourism in the post-covid era.
7) ABOUT MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
Since urban realities are multivariable and multidimensional, this complex urban multidimensionality requires that any urban planning proposal, on any scale, be developed in a multidisciplinary way, integrating different perspectives, approaches, expertise, and academic and professional backgrounds. Only in this way can broad systemic and holistic views be developed for the urban realities they are intended to affect.

This multidisciplinary approach is therefore essential if the goal is to achieve multipurpose, and as a result resilient, urban environments.

8) ABOUT URBAN PLANNING INSTRUMENTS
The workshop also demonstrated the importance of having the appropriate planning instruments and tools for urban governance. Instruments that must be comprehensive and cross-cutting, based on legislative and regulatory apparatuses, but which at the same time must be flexible enough to be able to define and develop urban solutions adapted to the changing reality that cities are currently experiencing and face the great environmental, social, economic and health challenges that present themselves in an increasingly complex and interconnected urban world.

This new generation of urban planning tools that must be designed in these changing and complex times will need to incorporate new codes, new rules, new criteria and new practices in order to define and develop truly resilient urban environments. And among these new practices, planning instruments must integrate tools for citizen participation, agreement and social empowerment in a structural, effective and continuous way. Only in this way will planning instruments integrate people, citizens, both individually and collectively, as central elements of their formulation.
AUMENTAR LA SUPERFICIE DE ESPACIO PÚBLICO

**OBJETIVO 1**

**A LARGO PLAZO**

**RED DE ESPACIOS PÚBLICOS VERDES**
Planificar, ordenar y gestionar el espacio público

**ACCIÓN**
- Fortalecer la continuidad del verde urbano
- Preservar y aumentar la cobertura vegetal

**INDICADORES DE SEGUIMIENTO Y EVALUACIÓN**
- Cantidad de metros lineales continuos
- Cantidad de área verde por habitante

**INDICADORES DE IMPACTO**
- Incremento de la diversidad de especies
- Disminución de la mortalidad por toda causa

**MEJORA DEL ÍNDICE DE CALIDAD DEL AIRE (ICA)**

**INSTRUMENTO LEGISLATIVO**
- Plan Director del verde urbano de L’Hospitalet de Llobregat
- Plan Director del verde urbano de L’Hospitalet de Llobregat

**PARA UN ESPACIO PÚBLICO RESILIENTE, SALUDABLE Y DIVERSO**

**OBJETIVO 2**

**A CORTO PLAZO**

**URBANISMO TÁCTICO**
Promover la movilidad activa

**ACCIÓN**
- Mapeo colectivo (levantamiento intereses comunidad)
- Franja horaria y motivo de desplazamiento

**INDICADORES DE SEGUIMIENTO Y EVALUACIÓN**
- Encuesta
- Encuesta

**INDICADORES DE IMPACTO**
- Incremento de desplazamientos con movilidad activa y gradual abandono del modo privado (encuestas de movilidad)
- Disminución incidencia COVID-19

**INSTRUMENTO LEGISLATIVO**
- Reglamento de participación ciudadana de HdB
- Ordenanza de movilidad del municipio HdB
**Insumos**

**Ayuntamiento de Barcelona**
- Plan de Mejora Integral del espacio público.
- Plan del Verde y de la Biodiversidad 2012-2020.
- Plan de Barrios: Programa de rehabilitación de edificios vulnerables.
- Plan por el Derecho a la Vivienda de Barcelona 2016-2025.
- Plan Especial Urbanístico de Alojamiento Turístico (PEUAT).
- Plan Especial de Protección y Potenciación de la Calidad Urbana.
- Medida de gobierno Plan BUITS: Vacíos Urbanos con Implicación Territorial y Social.
- Modelo de resiliencia urbana de Barcelona.
- Estrategia sobre cambio demográfico y envejecimiento 2018 - 2030.
- Estrategia contra la feminización de la pobreza y de la precariedad en Barcelona 2016 - 2024.
- Estrategia de inclusión y de reducción de las desigualdades sociales de Barcelona 2017-2027.
- Medida de Gobierno para fomentar la participación de personas de orígenes y contextos culturales diversos en los canales de participación.
- Programa BCN Interculturalitat.
- Programa para el fomento de las relaciones de proximidad y vecindad en las escaleras de vecinos y en el espacio público de Ciutat Vella.
- Plan estratégico de turismo 2020
- Plan Barcelona ciudad digital
- Medidas contra la Covid-19 de BCN Cuída't.
- Estrategia Residuo Cero.

**Generalitat de Catalunya.**
- Estrategia de lucha contra el desperdicio de alimentos.
- Decreto 75/2020, de 4 de agosto, de turismo de Cataluña.
- Plan director de salud mental y adicciones.
- Comisión para la elaboración del Plan para la Reactivación Económica y Protección Social.

**Gobierno de España**
- Ley 24/2015, de medidas urgentes para afrontar la emergencia en el ámbito de la vivienda y la pobreza energética. «BOE» núm. 216, de 9 de septiembre de 2015.
- Agenda Urbana española.

**Unión Europea**
- Plan de recuperación para Europa.
- Agenda urbana para la Unión Europea.

**Naciones Unidas**
- Pacto de Política Alimentaria Urbana de Milán.
- City resilience profiling programme, UNHABITAT.
- Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.
7. LINKS TO LECTURES AND FINAL WORKS

All lectures and final works are available to the site:

https://www.udg.edu/ca/catedres/geografia-pensament-territorial/international-workshop