

OCTOBER 2012

Towards an International Landscape Convention

Background

The quality of the environment is a key component of every society's identity and robust economic growth. Certain remarkable, valuable, historical and beautiful landscapes are given sanctuary, but at present, the everyday landscape, the social, economic and physical context of our lives, has no champion. Fragmented into various components that are green, grey or blue, agricultural, historical or ecological, landscapes are often undervalued and neglected, seemingly belonging to everyone, but actually to no one.

Each week, across the world, communities are experiencing benefits, but also feeling the impacts of industrialisation, urbanisation, and the search for energy. Lives are endangered or affected by poor or badly planned development. Problems are caused by demographic shifts and changing patterns of work and habitation, as well as climate change, the depletion of natural resources, de/reforestation, difficulties relating to food production, biodiversity, heritage, and a host of other issues relating to aspects of land use change and development. The quality of the landscapes of daily life is constantly being eroded.

A more strategic and holistic approach is desperately needed to provide support to communities in dealing with these global threats and challenges.

Why a Convention?

A new international convention would encourage a different way of thinking about the landscape by:

- Considering the landscape as a cultural and natural concept, a physical and abstract entity, having economic and social value
- Focusing on the experience people have of their physical environment, dealing with the protection of the past as well as the shaping of the future
- Recognising the vital connections between governance, culture, health and economics
- Offering inspiration through principles and guidelines, encouraging work across established institutional, geographical and disciplinary boundaries

- Providing leadership, sharing and rewarding good practice
- Dealing with the whole space, the rural and the urban, wilderness and man-made, the most treasured and memorable and as well as the unloved and degraded, will help establish the landscape as a holistic tool for planning, managing and creating sustainable development

Who is it for?

Recognising that different cultures have different ideas about the landscape, a convention will be comprehensive and overarching yet flexible, encouraging national, regional and local interpretation and application. The idea will empower communities and people who are concerned with economy, health, and sustainability of their culture and environment.

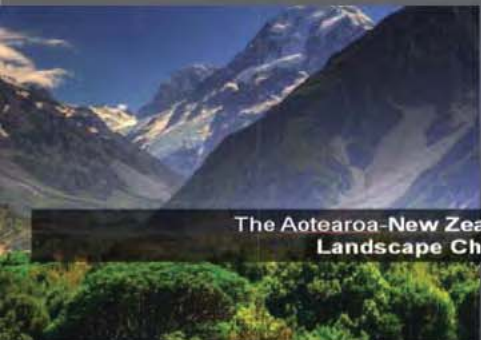
The benefits

A convention would encourage intergovernmental, transnational and public-private cooperation. Stimulating integrated policy making, unlocking greater value for people and the economy for now and in the future, it will help raise aspirations, reinforce democracy, encourage local culture and by recognising the true value of the landscape help ensure the creation, protection and long-term management of memorable, equitable and sustainable landscapes to improve the quality of life for all.

Contacts

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Photo © Malcolm Nugent



The Aotearoa-New Zealand Landscape Charter

NZILA - New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects



australian society of landscape architects



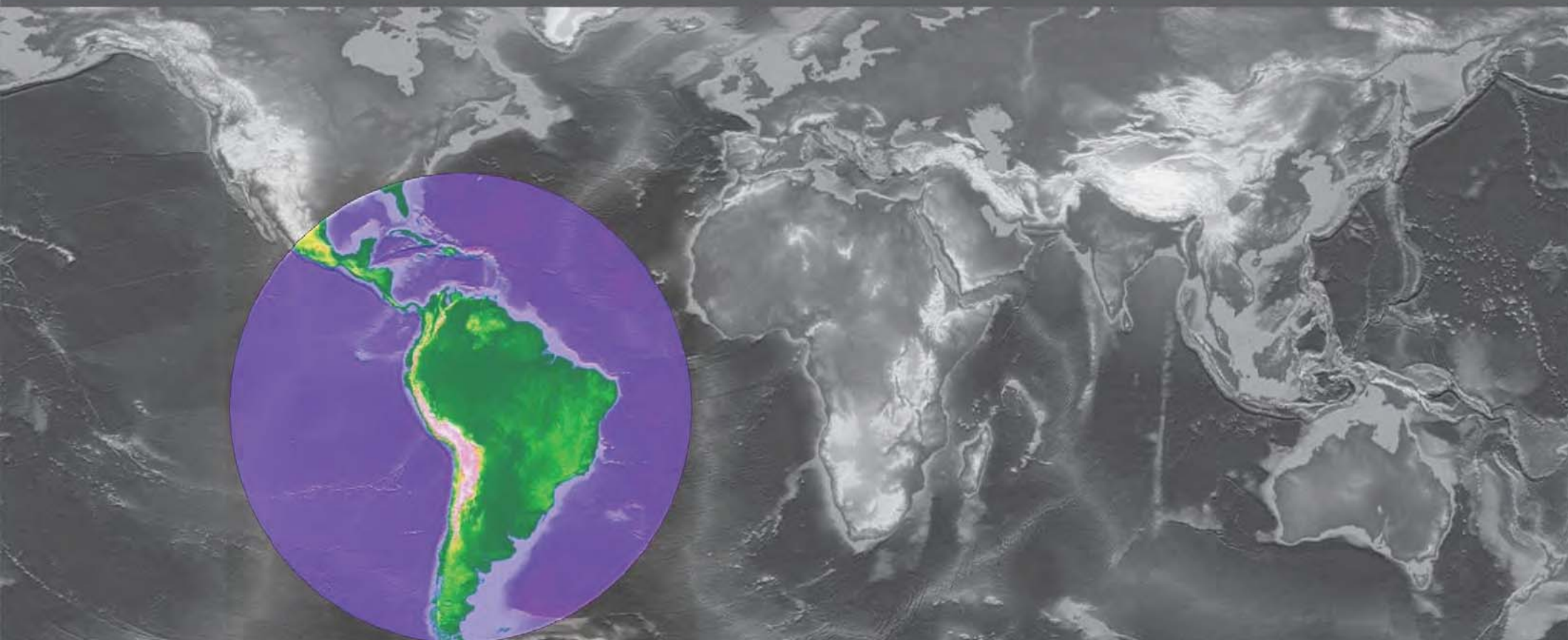
African Landscape Charters

- Southern Africa
- Eastern Africa
- Northern and Western Africa



Latin America & Caribe Landscape Charters

ARGENTINA CAAP Centro Argentino de Arquitectos Paisajistas
 BOLIVIA IAPISA Sociedad de Arquitectos Paisajistas de Bolivia
 BRASIL IAPB Associação Brasileira de Arquitetos Paisajistas
 CHILE IAPCHIP Instituto Chileno de Arquitectos Paisajistas
 COLOMBIA IAPP Instituto Colombiano de Arquitectos Paisajistas
 COSTA RICA ASOPAIPO Asociación Costarricense de Paisajistas
 ECUADOR IAPSE Instituto Ecuatoriano de Arquitectos Paisajistas del Ecuador
 GUATEMALA IAPG Instituto Guatemalteco de Arquitectos Paisajistas de Guatemala
 MEXICO IAPM Instituto Mexicano de Arquitectos Paisajistas de México A.C.
 PERU IAPAP Instituto Peruano de Arquitectos Paisajistas del Perú
 URUGUAY IAPUAP Instituto Uruguayo de Arquitectos Paisajistas
 VENEZUELA IAPV Instituto Venezolano de Arquitectos Paisajistas



International Federation of Landscape Architects

IFLA LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE



Cartas Nacionales del Paisaje en Latinoamérica

- ARGENTINA CAAP Centro Argentino de Arquitectos Paisajistas
- BOLIVIA SAPEMA Sociedad de Arquitectos Paisajistas de Bolivia
- BRASIL ABAP Associação Brasileira de Arquitetos Paisagistas
- CHILE ICHAP Instituto Chileno de Arquitectos Paisajistas
- COLOMBIA SAP Sociedad Colombiana de Arquitectos Paisajistas
- COSTA RICA ASOPAICO Asociación Costarricense de Paisajismo
- ECUADOR SAPE Sociedad de Arquitectos Paisajistas del Ecuador
- MEXICO SAPM Sociedad de Arquitectos Paisajistas de México A.C.
- PERU APAP Asociación Peruana de Arquitectura del Paisaje
- PARAGUAY SAPP Asociación Paraguaya de Arquitectura del Paisaje
- URUGUAY AUDADP Asociación Uruguaya de Arquitectura de Paisaje
- VENEZUELA SVAP Sociedad Venezolana de Arquitectos Paisajistas

Latin America
Landscape Initiative
LALI



Seventh Session
World Urban Forum 2014
Medellin • Colombia
Candidate City



UN-HABITAT WORLD URBAN FORUM NAPLES 2012

The Rio Habitat Professionals Charter principles:

- SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HARMONY
- INCLUSIVITY
- HERITAGE
- CULTURE AND SENSE OF PLACE
- CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE



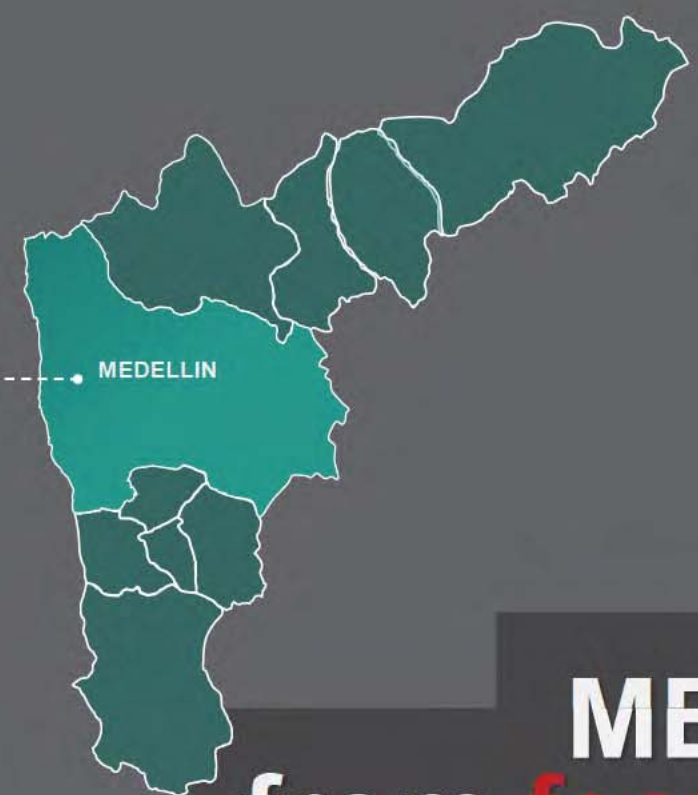
Latin America Landscape Initiative **LALI**

signing and endorsement Ceremony. October 2012 MEDELLIN, Colombia



**MEDELLIN: Going
from pain and fear
to hope, and now
to a place filled
with life**





MEDELLIN from **fear** to **hope**



Population Metropolitan: 3.638.869 Area 380 Km2 Temperature 24°C Medellín: the city of eternal spring

In 1991 Medellin was the murder capital of the world, with a homicide rate of 381 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants.

The city was a battleground among warring armed groups, and the headquarters of the Medellin drug cartel, whose leader, Pablo Escobar, was killed in 1993.



The Aburra Valley (metropolitan area of Medellin Colombia) Sprawl and Fragmentation



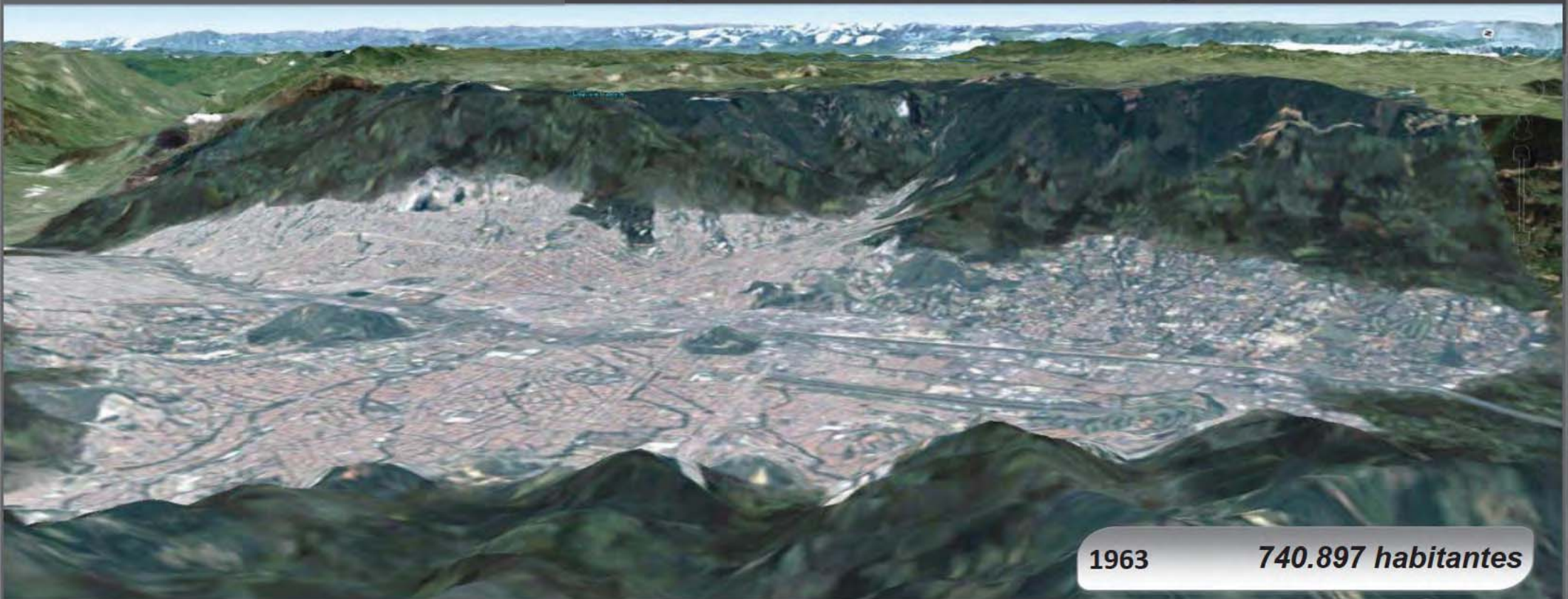
© EDU Alcaldía de Medellín Project

1945

270.534 habitantes

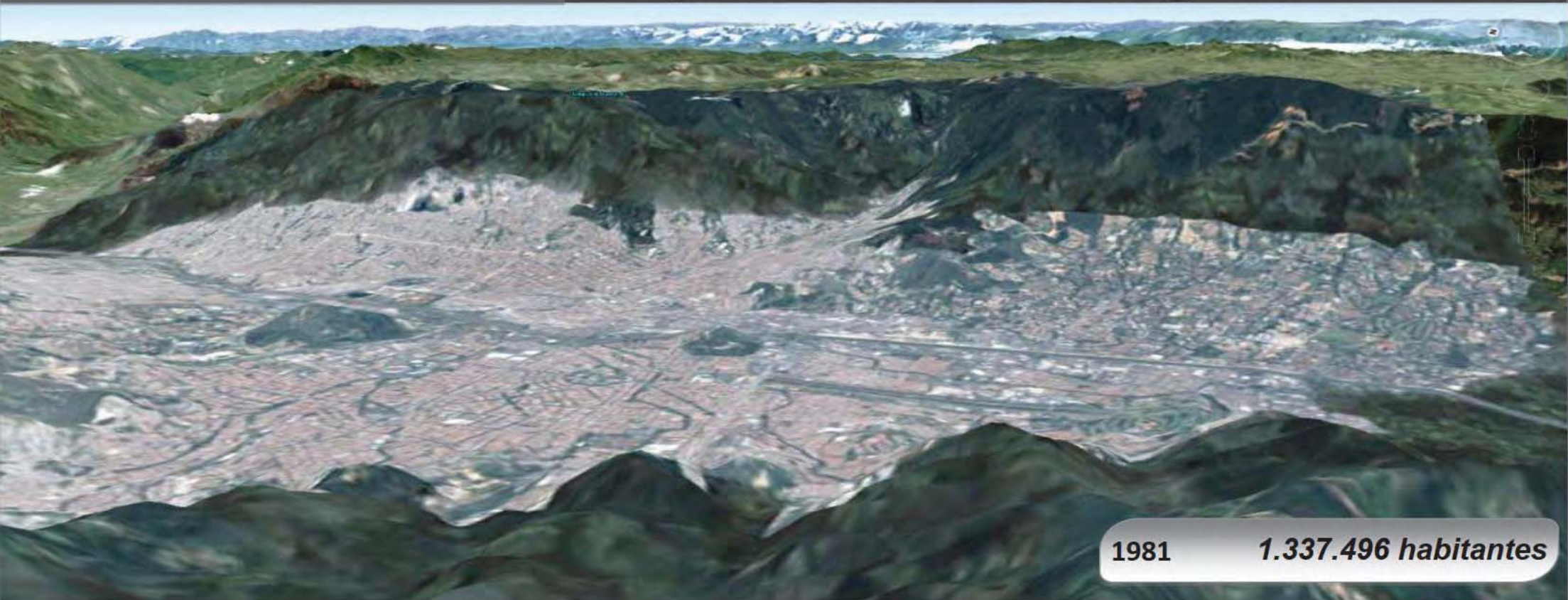
The Great Migration from the countryside to the city

The Aburra Valley (metropolitan area of Medellin Colombia) Sprawl and Fragmentation



The city became increasingly dispersed

The Aburra Valley (metropolitan area of Medellin Colombia) Sprawl and Fragmentation



1981

1.337.496 habitantes

social segregation, preying territory and degrading natural resources

The Aburra Valley (metropolitan area of Medellin Colombia) Sprawl and Fragmentation



2012

3.638.869 habitantes

Inhabiting slopes and high risk areas



*“What does it mean to hope? At its most basic, it is a desire for and the belief in a certain good outcome. We hope for life. We hope for a certain stability without destructive change. We hope for a future **close to landscape**. We hope to reside in cities that are resilient. Are sustainable. And above all, livable”.*
David Maddox

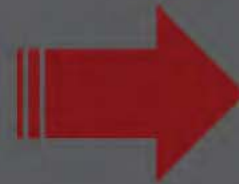


THE PROCESS

From Chaos to **Citizen Security**

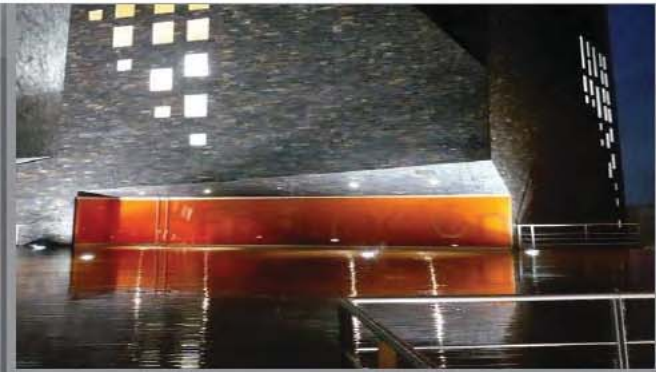
Management axes

- ✓ Social Urbanism
- ✓ Security and citizen coexistence
- ✓ Economic Development
- ✓ Social Inclusion
- ✓ Art and Culture
- ✓ High Quality Education



Management Mechanisms

- Planning, monitoring and evaluating
- Citizen Participation
- Finance and Transparency
- Public Communication and
- Internacionalization







1 Rural Zone with high environmental productivity

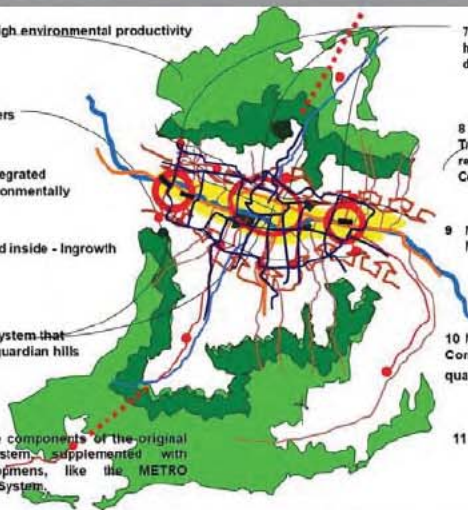
2 Protection Borders

3 Aburrá River integrated spatially and environmentally

4 Growing toward inside - Ingrowth

5 Space public system that incorporates de guardian hills

6 Valuating the components of the original structuring system, supplemented with recent developments, like the METRO Transportation System.



7 Centralities hierarchical system in dynamic equilibrium

8 Recovered Traditional and representative Center

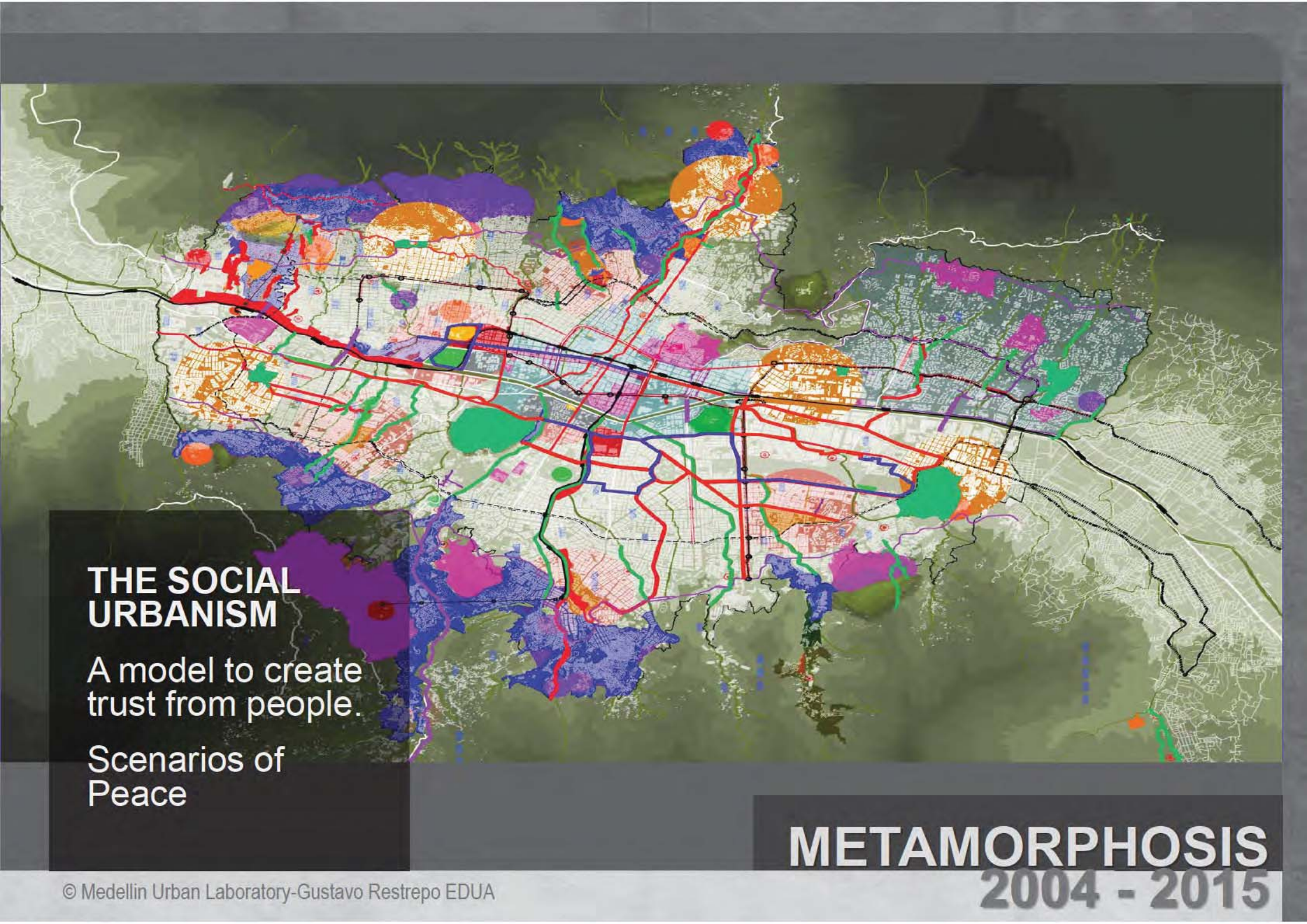
9 Mass Transit system Medium capacity

10 Metropolitan Services Corridor with high urban quality

11 Healthy mix of uses







THE SOCIAL URBANISM

A model to create
trust from people.

Scenarios of
Peace

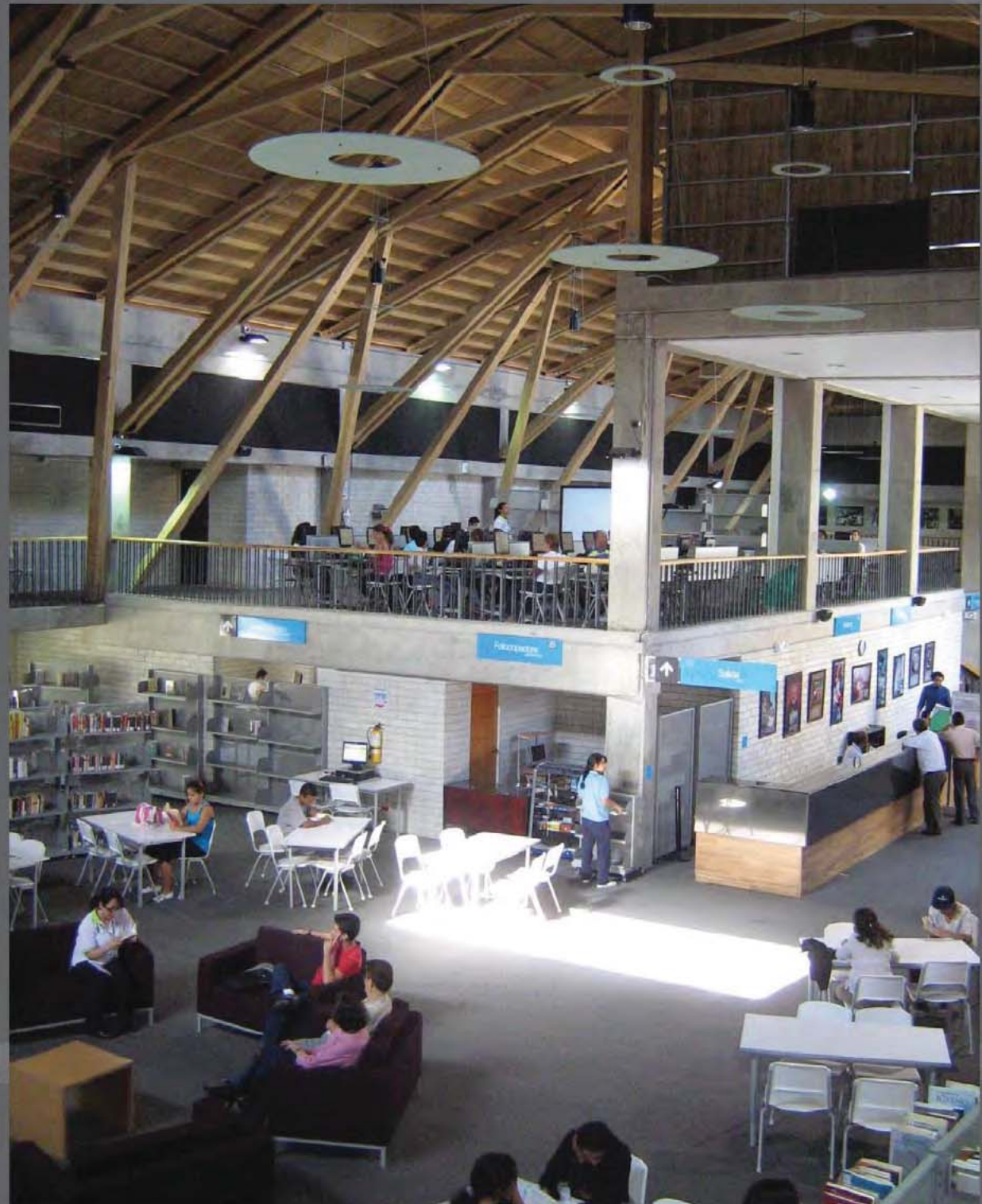
METAMORPHOSIS

2004 - 2015

CO-T1026: Program of Inclusion, Violence Prevention and Youth Employment in Medellin

Project Description

1. Strengthening of personal competencies (selfsteem, life respect) and social competencies (respect for others and for the city).
2. Reduce risk in youngsters when doing violent activities
3. Enhance labor abilities
4. Reduce school drop-ff's
5. Improve the youngsters life project basis



IDB

Inter-American Development Bank

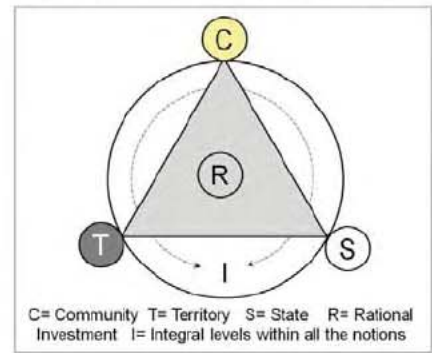
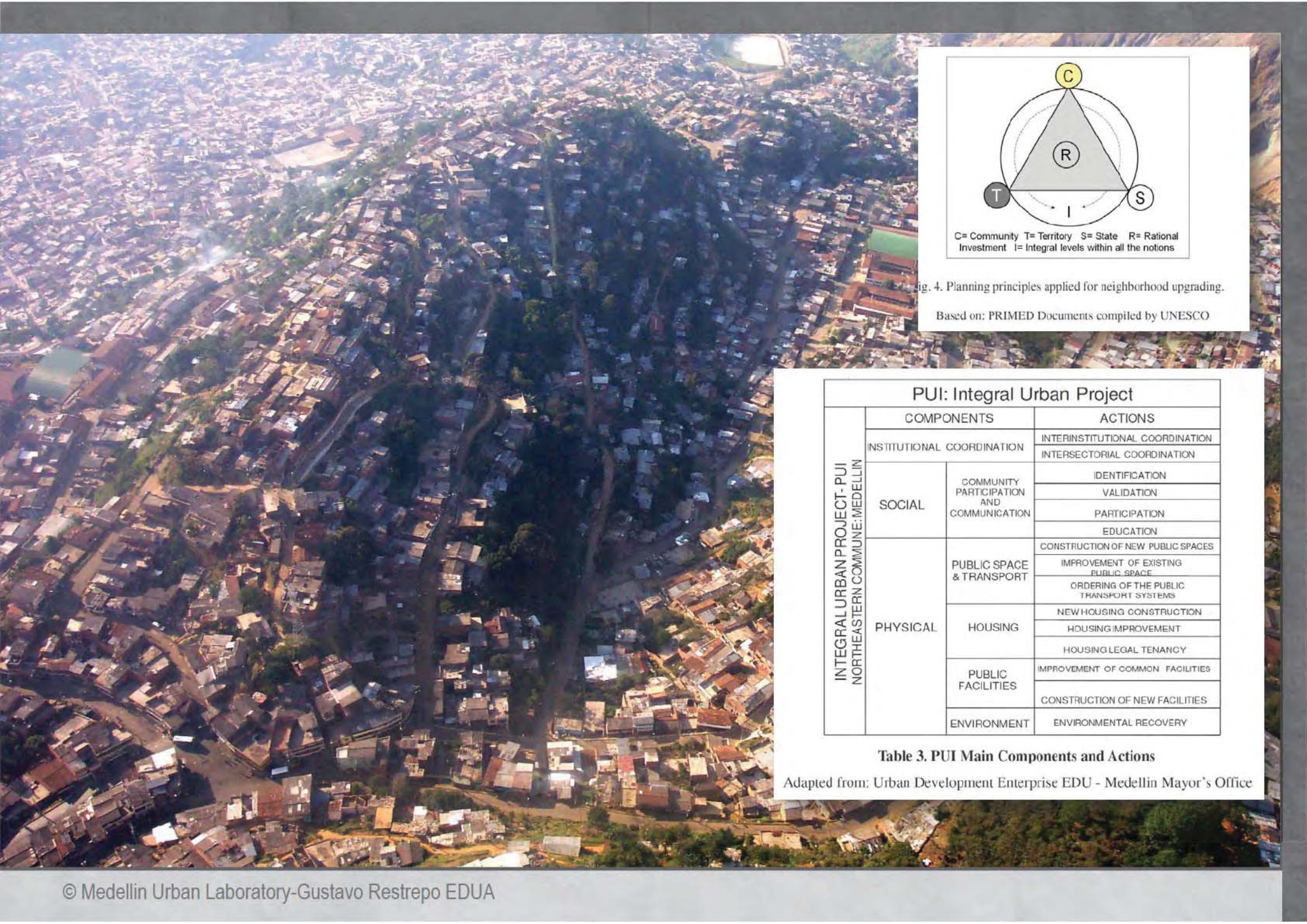


Fig. 4. Planning principles applied for neighborhood upgrading.

Based on: PRIMED Documents compiled by UNESCO

PUI: Integral Urban Project			
	COMPONENTS	ACTIONS	
INTEGRAL URBAN PROJECT- PUI NORTHEASTERN COMMUNE:MEDELLIN	INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	INTERINSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	
		INTERSECTORIAL COORDINATION	
	SOCIAL	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNICATION	IDENTIFICATION
			VALIDATION
			PARTICIPATION
			EDUCATION
	PHYSICAL	PUBLIC SPACE & TRANSPORT	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PUBLIC SPACES
			IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PUBLIC SPACE
			ORDERING OF THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS
		HOUSING	NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION
			HOUSING IMPROVEMENT
			HOUSING LEGAL TENANCY
	PUBLIC FACILITIES	IMPROVEMENT OF COMMON FACILITIES	
		CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES	
ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL RECOVERY		

Table 3. PUI Main Components and Actions

Adapted from: Urban Development Enterprise EDU - Medellin Mayor's Office

METAMORPHOSYS

pain and fear

1990 – 2003

Agobiada por el dolor

La ciudad y la región vivieron una dura época signada por el ataque a la institucionalidad y a la sociedad en general por grupos violentos financiados por el narcotráfico. La ciudad resistió pero dejando grandes secuelas económicas sociales y culturales.

hope

2004– 2011

Iluminada por la esperanza

- ▷ Urbanismo social.
- ▷ La calle un lugar de encuentro ciudadano.
- ▷ Medellín del conocimiento: La ciudad pensada.
- ▷ Jardines infantiles: Atención a la primera infancia.
- ▷ La educación, motor de la transformación social.
- ▷ Recuperación medio ambiental.

filled with life.

2012– 2015

Habitada por la vida

- ▷ Urbanismo Cívico-Pedagógico
- ▷ Disminución de violencia
- ▷ Seguridad
- ▷ Innovación para la vida y la equidad
- ▷ Jardín Circunvalar de Medellín
- ▷ Unidades de Vida Articulada
- ▷ Parque del Río
- ▷ Hábitat y vivienda digna
- ▷ Jornada Complementaria
- ▷ Territorio sostenible ordenado
- ▷ Equidad e inclusión
- ▷ Ciudadanía para la Vida

Varios, buenos gobiernos, sucesivos, sintonizados

Various, good, successive, tuned governments



Alcaldía de Medellín

SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN HOMICIDES

pain and fear

hope

filled with life.

Significativa disminución en el número de homicidios.

Evolución y tasa de homicidios por cada 100.000 habitantes Medellín. enero - diciembre (1990 - 2012) Enero 01 – abril 30 (2013)

