



The Concept of Urban Natural Resource Governance and Integration with Urban Planning

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Humanity is the major determinant in ecosystem change from local environment to global one and urban areas are the major determinants of this change (Folke, 2006). Cities and their inhabitants need to be integrated with ecosystem benefits to sustain their life ranging from shelter to clean air and water. Ecological planning approaches have to find the ways of sustaining ecosystems' existence as well as maximizing their benefits from these negative effects of change (Ndubisi, 2002).

Resilience approach emphasizes ecosystem benefits and their relations with human beings and their activities. These relations can be defined with social, economic, spatial and cultural perspectives as well as positive and negative influences. These interrelations may differ and be more complex with non-linear dynamics, thresholds, uncertainty and surprises, gradual or rapid changes and effect equilibrium conditions of social-ecological systems (Folke, 2006). Furthermore, the resilience approach recommends urban areas to increase their adaptive capacity for challenging the vulnerabilities in social, economic dimensions and as well as urban natural areas.

Building resilience capacity for urban areas is clearly related with sustaining the capability of urban natural areas and this is strongly related with social-ecological interactions. Within this approach, this paper has proposed urban resource governance might be an efficient management tool for building resilience of urban natural area planning and design. Urban resource governance can be identified as an ability for agreeing on common rules and practices, coordinating usage, engaging in conflict resolution, negotiating various tradeoffs, sharing information and building common knowledge (Bodin, Crona, 2009). This ability need to be strengthened by governing process on social-ecological systems of urban areas. This paper aims to integrate urban resource governing concept urban planning process, policies and tools.

KEY WORDS: Urban resilience, ecological planning, social-ecological network.