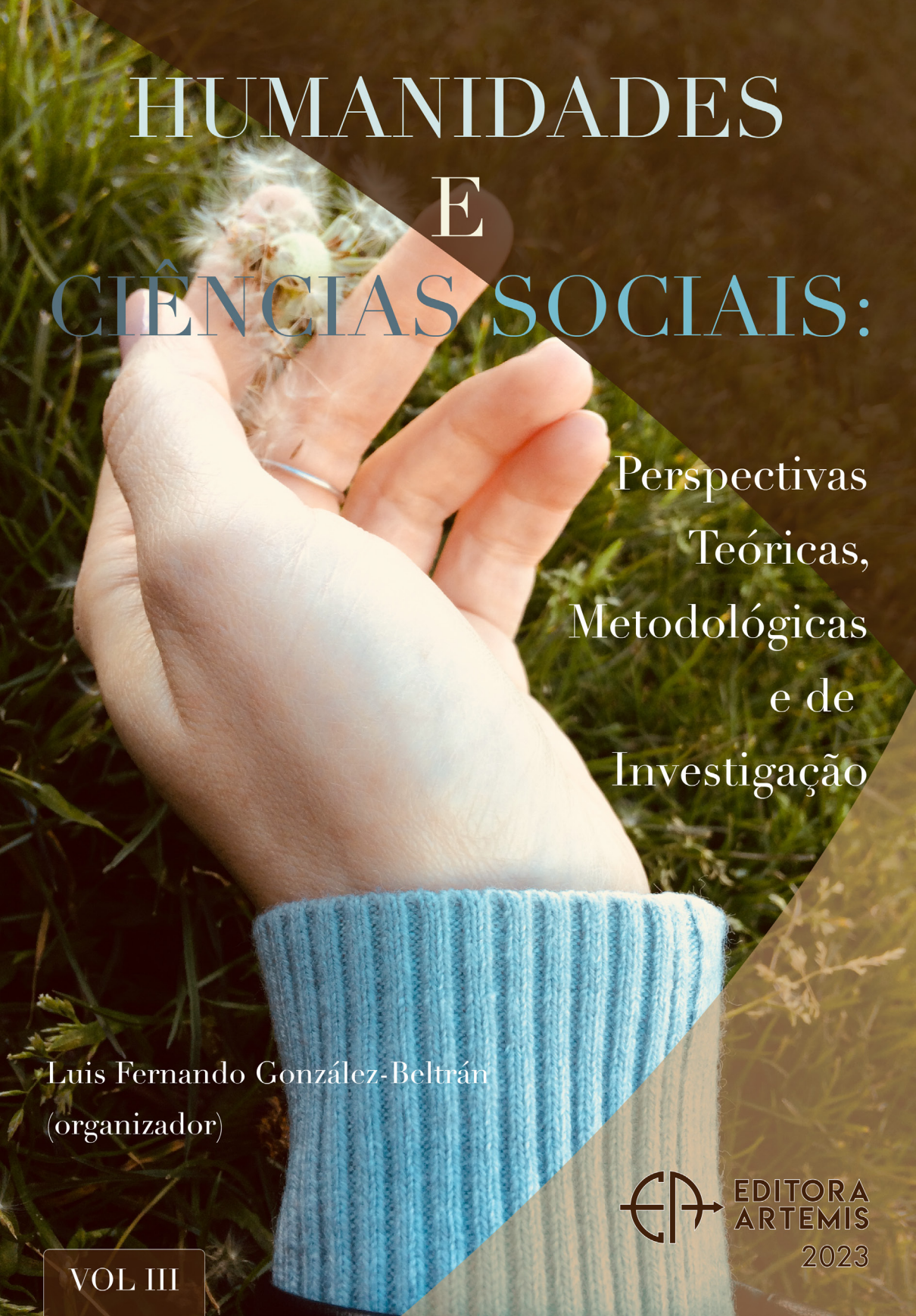


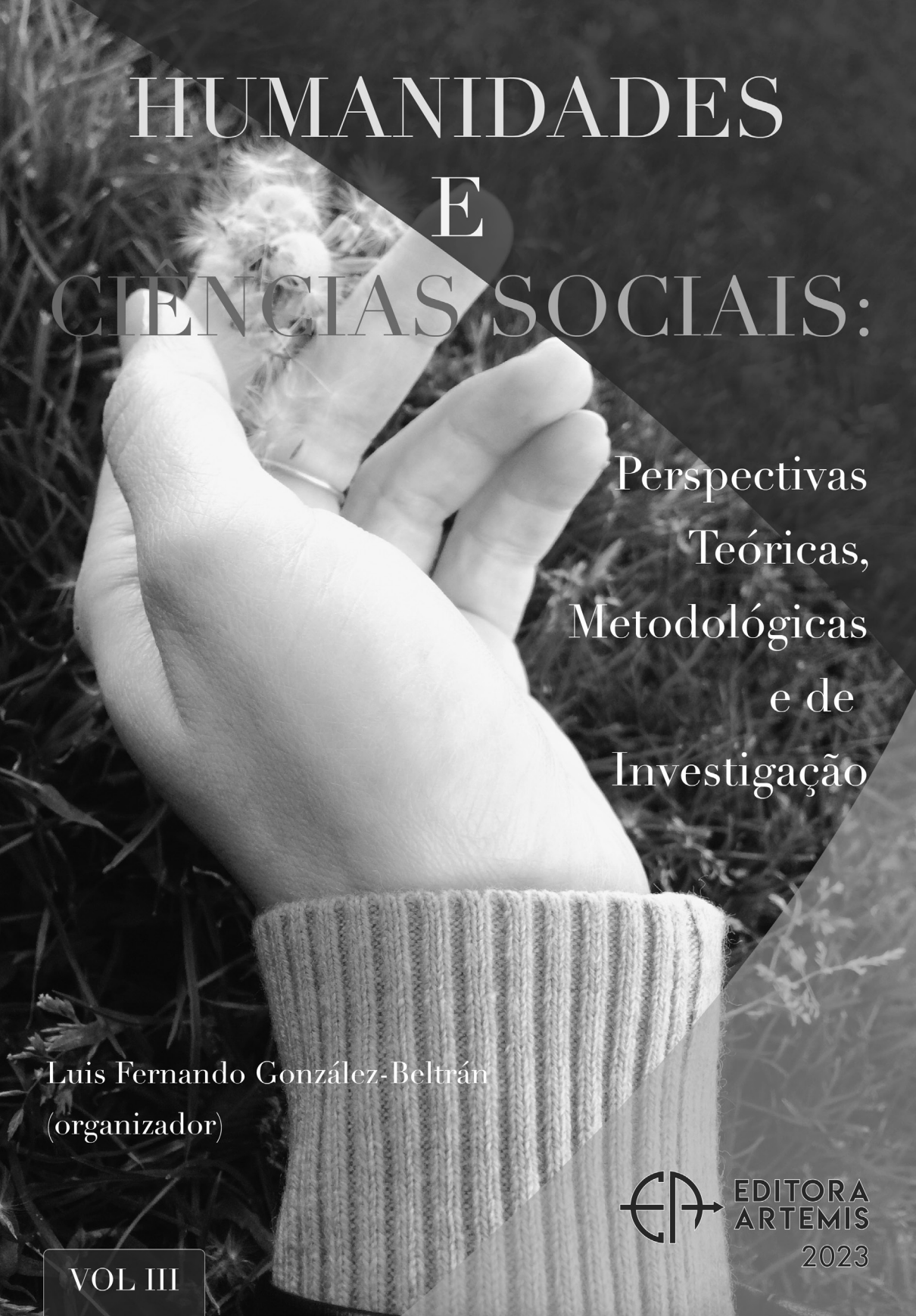
HUMANIDADES E CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS:

Perspectivas Teóricas, Metodológicas e de Investigação

Luis Fernando González-Beltrán
(organizador)

EDITORA ARTEMIS
2023

VOL III



HUMANIDADES E CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS:

Perspectivas Teóricas, Metodológicas e de Investigação

Luis Fernando González-Beltrán
(organizador)

EDITORA ARTEMIS
2023

VOL III

Editora Chefe	Profª Drª Antonella Carvalho de Oliveira
Editora Executiva	M.ª Viviane Carvalho Mocellin
Direção de Arte	M.ª Bruna Bejarano
Diagramação	Elisangela Abreu
Organizador	Prof. Dr. Luis Fernando González-Beltrán
Imagem da Capa	Bruna Bejarano, Arquivo Pessoal
Bibliotecário	Maurício Amormino Júnior – CRB6/2422

EDITORA ARTEMIS
2023

Editora Artemis
Curitiba-PR Brasil
www.editoraartemis.com.br
e-mail:publicar@editoraartemis.com.br

Editora Artemis
Curitiba-PR Brasil
www.editoraartemis.com.br
e-mail:publicar@editoraartemis.com.br

Dados Internacionais de Catalogação na Publicação (CIP)
(eDOC BRASIL, Belo Horizonte/MG)

H918 Humanidades e ciências sociais [livro eletrônico] : perspectivas teóricas, metodológicas e de investigação: vol. III / Organizador Luis Fernando González-Beltrán. – Curitiba, PR: Artemis, 2023.

Formato: PDF
Requisitos de sistema: Adobe Acrobat Reader
Modo de acesso: World Wide Web
Inclui bibliografia
Edição bilíngue
ISBN 978-65-81701-13-0
DOI 10.37572/EdArt_151223130

1. Ciências sociais. 2. Humanidades. I. González-Beltrán, Luis Fernando.

CDD 300.1

Elaborado por Maurício Amormino Júnior – CRB6/2422

EDITORA ARTEMIS
2023

Editora Artemis
Curitiba-PR Brasil
www.editoraartemis.com.br
e-mail:publicar@editoraartemis.com.br

PRÓLOGO

En este tercer volumen de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales: Perspectiva teóricas, Metodológicas y de Investigación, seguimos en la línea de ofrecer trabajos de diferentes disciplinas que, desde sus propias trincheras, intentan el análisis de diferentes aspectos del ser humano, desde el enfoque en el propio individuo, hasta su contexto tanto inmediato como a gran escala, de la escuela que lo forma hasta la ciudad que lo cobija. Pretendiendo, como ya es usual, que el lector curioso encuentre en un solo lugar, lo que le llevaría una enorme labor en los buscadores de temas científicos. Sin perder el foco sobre lo que es inherente al humano, la variedad de autores, de metodologías, de idiomas, de países representados aquí, le dan un mayor valor a la síntesis que intentamos lograr.

La obra presenta 17 investigaciones agrupadas en 4 secciones: iniciamos con el tema A) Alumnos en su contexto escolar. La escuela tiene una importancia innegable en la socialización de los alumnos, por ello se tratan los distintos Procesos educativos, en sus diferentes entornos, tanto físicos como situacionales, así se analizan los problemas del trabajo infantil, los contextos rurales, la autorregulación en el aprendizaje, las habilidades intrapersonales, las competencias investigativas, el Aprendizaje Basado en Proyectos, el pensamiento crítico y alumnos con discapacidades. Es la sección que agrupa más capítulos, con 7.

Continuando con la escuela, vemos también la otra cara de la moneda, con el tema B) Docentes en formación, con dos estudios. También aquí vemos como los profesores se enfrentan a varios retos, por lo que aquí se trata la Planeación estratégica, la situación de docentes con estrés, su entrenamiento, y su ejecución cuando dedican su trabajo a los adultos, en situaciones de Formación a lo largo de la vida.

La tercera sección C) Empresas: Presente, pasado y futuro, revisa el siguiente contexto al que se enfrentan los estudiantes: el trabajo. Iniciamos con un vistazo al pasado, revisando la política de las empresas en el siglo de oro español; el presente con la internalización de empresas; y el futuro tratando cuestiones como, en primer lugar, los intangibles en la sociedad del conocimiento, y en segundo lugar, el diseño estratégico y la ejecución en manejo de proyectos a nivel empresarial.

Finalizamos con una sección D) Ciudades: Arquitectura, diseño, construcción y política. Un contexto físico macro, pero también un entorno Social y Cultural. Iniciamos con la utopía del momento, cómo diseñar ciudades verdes, la infraestructura para vivir bien. Seguimos con lo más concreto, tanto en términos verbales como en términos literales, cómo reforzar el concreto de los edificios que nos alojan. Le sigue otro tópico de urbanismo: recursos humanos en la construcción. Y para cerrar, un poco de política,

cómo en Europa se está manejando la Migración, la crisis de refugiados, un problema que se está agudizando en todos los continentes.

Intentamos haber representado lo más actual de las Humanidades y las Ciencias Sociales, y esperamos seguirlo haciendo en el futuro inmediato.

¡Les deseamos a todos una agradable lectura!

Luis Fernando González-Beltrán
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

SUMÁRIO

ALUMNOS EN SU CONTEXTO ESCOLAR

CAPÍTULO 14

NATURE, TECHNOLOGIES, AND LIVING INFRASTRUCTURE- A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE FOR FUTURE CITIES

Data de submissão: 08/11/2023
Data de aceite: 22/11/2023

Mustapha El Moussaoui, PhD
Architect - Urbanist
Assistant Professor, RTD
Faculty of Design and Art
Free University of Bozen-Bolzano
Piazza Università 1, 39100
Bolzano, Italy

ABSTRACT: The integration of nature into cities has become an increasingly important topic in urban planning and design, as cities seek to address the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and enhance the well-being of their residents. This integration can take many forms, ranging from the inclusion of parks and gardens within the city fabric to the integration of wild natural corridors. The concept of green cities, where nature and the built environment are seamlessly integrated, has gained significant traction as a way to promote sustainable urban development and improve the health and well-being of city residents. In this context, the relationship between a good city and living infrastructure is a crucial one. A green city, where nature is integrated into the urban fabric, can have a number of benefits for human health and well-being. However, the integration of nature into cities is not without its challenges. There are concerns about the sustainability and viability of such projects, as well as their impact on wildlife and the environment. In addition, there is a need to consider the views of different stakeholders, including residents, city authorities, and the wider public, in order to ensure that green cities are not only functional and efficient, but also healthy, harmonious, and sustainable in the long term. In this paper, we look at the integration of technologies, nature, and living, to what have some theorists thought about, and their range of views on this complex issue, both positive and negative, opening up to utopic and dystopic questions and implications.
KEYWORDS: Living Infrastructures. Wild Urban Corridors. Well-being. Urbanism. Technology.

1 INTRODUCTION

Nature and cities are often seen as being at odds with one another, as urbanization has led to the destruction of natural habitats and the reduction of green spaces (Gaston, 2004). However, there is a growing recognition of the importance of incorporating nature into cities, both for the benefit of the environment and for the health and well-being of urban residents (Kahn, 2007).

Cities can be designed in ways that prioritize nature, through the creation of green spaces, the use of sustainable building practices, and the protection of natural habitats (Gandy, 2005). Moreover, Cities are active hubs for both material and cultural change. Many urban areas are currently looking at ways to reinvent their cities, their relationships, and their connection to the biosphere (Andersson et al 2014; Garrand 2017). Through significant initiatives in eco-restoration, reforestation, and urban forestry, they are responding to environmental imperatives like climate change in what might be considered a vast global experiment (Bolund & Hunhammar, 1999) (Broto & Bulkeley 2013) (Alexandra et al 2017). The growing eco-city movement features initiatives for urban greening, water-sensitive architecture, and living infrastructure that show how cities' forms and functions could be changed (Alexandra 2017).

The relationship between nature, cities, and humans has been a topic of debate for many years. Philosophers have long discussed the role of nature in human life, and the impact that cities can have on the natural environment. Modern environmental philosophers have continued this tradition, exploring the relationships between nature, cities, and human well-being. The integration of green spaces and wild natural corridors into the urban fabric has been proposed as a way to create a more livable and sustainable urban environment. Such an approach would not only benefit humans, by providing them with access to green spaces and natural areas, but would also provide a much-needed habitat for wildlife, and help to preserve biodiversity.

However, some have warned of the dangers of unchecked urbanization and the potential for cities to become isolated and disconnected from nature, leading to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity (Grimm et al., 2008). This dystopian view serves as a reminder of the need for careful planning and management of the relationship between nature, cities, and humans, if we hope to create a livable future.

This paper is examines literature review on living infrastructures, urban wild corridors, and the integration of nature into the city by technological and non-technological means. In this study we expose the benefits and drawbacks of such options, with practical examples from our contemporary world, where if these projects and ideas aren't approached cautiously, utopic visions of green eco-sustainable cities will turn into another dystopic horror that would be a perfect fit for a sci-fi novel/film.

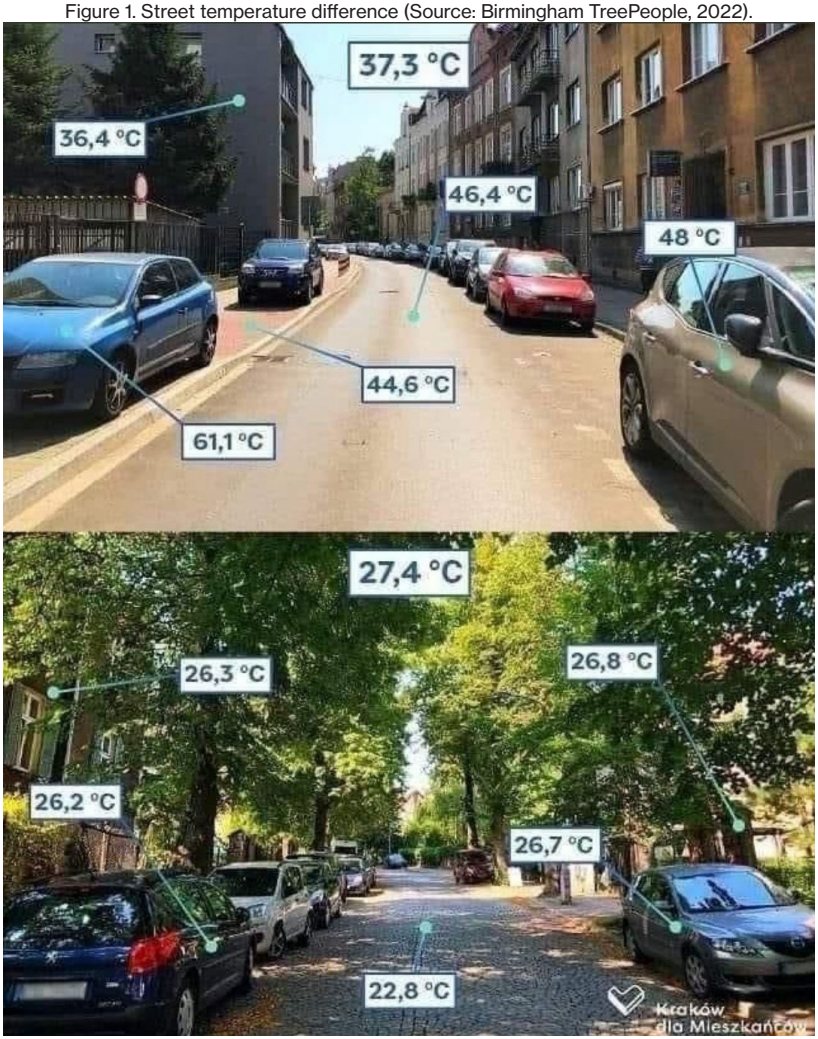
2 LIVING INFRASTRUCTURE

The integration of natural systems and processes into urban design and planning, known as "living infrastructure," is a key concept in the development of sustainable and resilient cities. This approach emphasizes the important role that nature plays in supporting

the health and well-being of urban residents and recognizes the need to incorporate natural elements, such as green spaces and waterways, into the built environment (Low & Gleeson, 1998) (Benedict & McMahon, 2002) (Hill, 2001).

Living infrastructure can take many forms, including green roofs, living walls, and rain gardens, which can help to manage stormwater, reduce air pollution, and provide wildlife habitat in urban areas (Low & Gleeson, 1998). Additionally, green spaces, such as parks and gardens, can provide a variety of health and social benefits, including increased physical activity, improved mental health, and enhanced community connections (Kuo & Sullivan, 2001). Furthermore, living infrastructure can also support sustainable urban development by reducing the energy demands of buildings, improving air and water quality, and promoting biodiversity Fig1 (Grimm et al., 2008) (Low & Gleeson, 1998).

Figure 1. Street temperature difference (Source: Birmingham TreePeople, 2022).



For example, green roofs and living walls can provide insulation, reducing the energy required for heating and cooling, while rain gardens can help to manage stormwater runoff, reducing the risk of flooding and improving water quality.

Another important benefit of living infrastructure is its potential to support community development and engagement. Green spaces, such as parks and gardens, can provide important opportunities for social interaction, community building, and civic engagement. For example, community gardens can provide opportunities for residents to grow their own food, build relationships, and engage in environmental stewardship, while parks and green spaces can provide important gathering spaces for social events and recreation (Low & Gleeson, 1998).

Benedict and McMahon (2002) argue that living infrastructure is a key component of sustainable urban design, and provides a framework for understanding the interconnections between urban form and the natural environment. Moreover, they argue that successful living infrastructure projects often emerge from the bottom-up, through community-led initiatives and collaborative planning processes that bring together residents, businesses, and government. By fostering a sense of shared ownership and responsibility, community-led living infrastructure projects can help to promote sustainability, resilience, and a sense of place in urban environments. Whereas Hough (2006), emphasizes the importance of integrating natural processes and systems into urban design and planning, arguing that this can help to create more resilient and adaptable urban environments. According to him, despite the many benefits of living infrastructure, the implementation of living infrastructure can also face a number of challenges, such as limited funding, regulatory barriers, and public resistance. To overcome these challenges, it is important to engage with local communities and decision-makers to build support and ensure that living infrastructure is designed and implemented in a way that meets the needs and priorities of the community (Hough, 2006).

To associate human interest with the goals to achieve a sustainable nature, several design parameters are set for a good living infrastructure could be achieved (Alessandra, 2017):

- Actively improves biodiversity, protects it, and maintains the ability to provide essential ecosystem services (Bolund and Hunhammar 1999; M.E. Assessment, 2003);
- Insuring people's demands for food, materials, and energy are satisfied without exploiting earth resources .(Sterner et al 2019);
- Reduces emissions and increases sequestration to quickly decarbonize (Broto and Bulkeley 2013);

- Resilience, and the ability to adapt to unpredictable climatic situations unlike anything that has happened since agriculture first began.

Figure 2. “A Futuristic Biophilic City” created by AI Source: DALL-E & Author (2023).

In his book “Urban Ecology,” Forman (2018) argues that urban areas can provide important habitat for wildlife and can play a crucial role in preserving biodiversity. At the same time, he stresses the importance of integrating nature into urban areas in a way that is sustainable, equitable, and respectful of local communities and the environment. According to Forman (2018), this can be achieved through the creation of green infrastructure, which can provide important habitats for wildlife and help to mitigate the impacts of urbanization on the environment. He also stresses the importance of considering the ecological processes and functions of urban ecosystems, and the ways in which human activities can impact these processes and functions. In addition, “living infrastructures” must consider the social and economic benefits of urban green spaces, and the ways in which they can contribute to more livable and sustainable communities. In addition, it can improve air and water quality, reduce heat islands, and increase recreational opportunities (Carson, 2016; Mitchell & Popham, 2008). One of the key benefits is the improvement of urban microclimates. Urban areas often have different temperatures and levels of humidity compared to surrounding rural areas due to factors such as increased heat absorption by concrete and asphalt surfaces, and the lack of vegetation (Grimm et al., 2008) (Oke, 1982).

Moreover, city buildings can be integrated into the natural corridors through the use of biophilic design. Biophilic design involves incorporating elements of nature into

the built environment, such as natural light, greenery, and water features (Fig 2). Biophilic design can also help to reduce stress, increase productivity, and improve cognitive function, as studies have shown that exposure to nature can reduce stress, anxiety, and depression, and improve overall well-being (Berman et al., 2008).

3 TECHNOLOGY AND THE CITY

Digital technologies and AI are increasingly being used in the field of urban ecology, and their application to wild urban corridors is one potential area of development. For example, AI algorithms can be trained to analyze data collected from sensors and cameras placed within the corridors, providing valuable information on the health and biodiversity of these ecosystems. This information can be used to inform decision-making and management practices, helping to ensure the sustainability of the wild urban corridors over time. Additionally, digital technologies can support the integration of these corridors into the wider urban infrastructure, through the use of smart technologies for monitoring and management. (Kim, Y. 2017) (Bai, et. Al. (2022). However, it is important to consider the ethical implications of using AI and digital technologies in such contexts. For example, issues of privacy, transparency, and accountability must be carefully considered in order to ensure that the benefits of these technologies are not outweighed by negative consequences (Fabregue & Bogoni, 2023).

These technologies in the city could also be to educate the public about the importance of urban green spaces and to engage citizens in conservation efforts. For example, augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) technologies can be used for educational purposes to create interactive, immersive experiences that help people understand the complex ecosystems that exist in urban green spaces (Gennari, et. al, 2019).

There are also potential disadvantages to consider. For example, the increased use of technology in these green spaces may negatively impact the very nature and wildlife they aim to protect. The use of technology may also contribute to an increased commercialization and commodification of these spaces, potentially altering their primary purpose and detracting from their inherent value as natural ecosystems.

However, these same technologies that could be used to invade our privacy they could be used to gather data on the ecology and behavior of local flora and fauna, to monitor the impact of development and human activity on these areas, and to develop and implement strategies for preserving and restoring these ecosystems.

4 UTOPIA AND DYSTOPIA OF URBAN FUTURES

As we mentioned the possible benefits and drawbacks of introducing technology into urban wild corridors, the notion of utopian and dystopian concepts rises with all the potential consequential events. Some architects, and theorists have proposed a utopian view of integrating nature into urban infrastructure. This view envisions a future where cities are designed to seamlessly integrate with the surrounding natural environment, creating a harmonious relationship between humans, the built environment, and nature.

One of the earliest novels about an ecofriendly utopian society is the novel by Ernest Callenbach "Ecotopia" published in 1975. The book is set in the year 1999, and it depicts a future society in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States that has seceded from the rest of the country to form a new nation called "Ecotopia". In this new society, the people have adopted a sustainable and ecologically sound way of life, which includes practices such as organic farming, renewable energy sources, and reduced consumption of material goods. The book also explores themes of political decentralization, gender equality, and spiritual growth.

One of the main ideas behind "Ecotopia" is that a sustainable, ecologically conscious society is not only possible but desirable. Callenbach argues that this type of society could bring a better quality of life, greater personal freedom, and a closer connection to nature.

> *"In the Ecotopian view, the great society is not the one that furthers consumption and mechanical progress, but rather the one that furthers the development of life quality, that increases sensitivity and awareness, that deepens understanding and that nurtures the basic human and natural values of which the good life is composed."* (*Callenbach*, 1975, p. 56).

Additionally, in the 1974 novel "The Dispossessed," by Ursula K. Le Guin, she describes a fictional planet called Anarres, which has developed a sustainable and egalitarian way of life. The book explores themes of political decentralization, gender equality, and communal living, and presents an alternative vision of what a sustainable society might look like.

Likewise, Marias de Geus's "Ecological Utopias: Envisioning the Sustainable Society" it explores the concept of ecological utopias, which he defines as "visionary descriptions of societies that are socially just, environmentally sustainable, and satisfying to the human spirit".

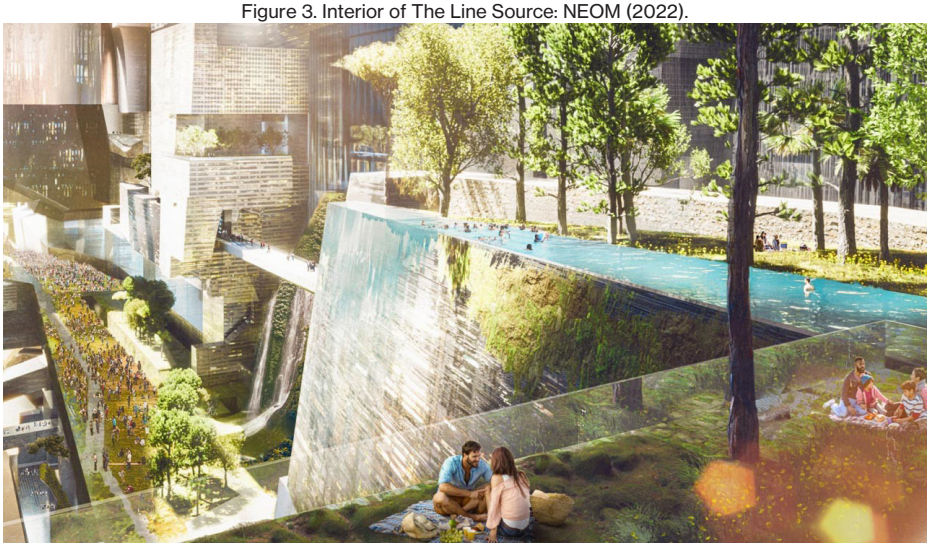
One practical utopia proposed by academics is the biophilic city that we mentioned earlier. The biophilic city emphasizes a connection to nature and the integration of green spaces into urban environments, it could be seen as a form of utopia, as it proposes a

vision for urban life that is harmonious, sustainable, and beneficial for both people and the natural environment (Beatley, 2010) (Kellert, 2002).

The integration of nature into urban infrastructure could turn into a dystopia. This could occur if the integration of nature into the built environment is not done in a responsible manner, or if it exacerbates existing environmental, social, and economic problems.

For example, if green spaces and nature-based infrastructure are not properly managed and maintained, they could become sources of pollution and ecological degradation, rather than sources of benefits for people and the environment (Bona et al., 2022). Similarly, if the integration of nature into urban areas is driven primarily by economic interests, it could result in the displacement of vulnerable populations, loss of biodiversity, and other negative impacts. Moreover, the exploitation of natural resources and the expansion of capitalism could lead to mass extinction of species (Kolbert, 2014).

Figure 3. Interior of The Line Source: NEOM (2022).



Additionally, if green infrastructure and nature-based solutions are only accessible to higher-income populations, they could exacerbate social inequalities and result in a dystopia where nature is only available to a select few, rather than being accessible to all. Nevertheless, George Orwell's 1984 novel, will always resonate to our minds, fearing the creation of a mega surveillance society.

One recent example is The Line project prospected by the Saudi Arabian government, it is a planned mega walled city located in the northwest corner of Saudi Arabia, near the borders of Egypt and Jordan. The project was announced in 2017 as part of the country's Vision 2030 plan, which aims to diversify the economy and reduce the country's dependence on oil exports.

The Line is envisioned as a futuristic city that operates in a "line" between two huge walls in the middle of the desert, powered entirely by renewable energy, with a focus on technology, sustainability, and innovation.

The project includes plans for a range of futuristic features, such as a massive artificial moon, flying cars, robot maids, and AI-controlled healthcare. It is also expected to feature sustainable transport systems, such as high-speed rail, and to be well connected. Moreover, the project aims to include significant green spaces throughout the city, including parks, gardens, and nature reserves that will provide habitat for a range of plant and animal species, as well as opportunities for people to connect with nature (Al Arabiya English, 2021) (Fig. 1).

This proposed utopic city, if not cautiously approached, could easily turn into a dystopia, or a huge surveillance city, with ecosystems not able to sustain themselves in the middle of the desert.

In order to mitigate all these issues, El Moussaoui (2023) in his article, Tactical Utopia, proposes a practical solution into achieving a realistic utopia through acupuncture tactic on an urban platform in a 10 year-loop-plan. Moreover, Alessandra (2018) in his article, The City as Nature and the Nature of the City, envisions a protocol by future citizens, who democratically enlist their needs to sustain their utopia.

1. Reconceiving the global city as nature, emphasizing and embedding biodiversity as a priority within the physical, economic, and cultural fabric of the polis;
2. Directing resources toward the development of biophilic and biodiverse habitation and production systems within the urban core and in the surrounding areas of the city;
3. Reorganizing entire supply chains by certifying items related to seafood, forestry, and other categories;
4. Accelerating the fields that support design sciences and employing designer ecology to create and test scalable solutions for application in architecture and manufacturing, farming, urban planning, water and energy infrastructure, and landscape rehabilitation;
5. Supporting different bio-industries such local food production, urban food gardens, and peri-urban farming systems that use design-based methods to maximize synergistic effects;
6. Innovative R&D and innovation systems, notably in applied design ecology and sustainability sciences utilized to transform the form and functions of the

city's eco-material interactions, are needed to unleash human creativity in all of its forms. Alexandra (2017a);

7. Launching international initiatives for large-scale reforestation, landscape repair, and land restoration, particularly in areas like Sub-Saharan Africa that have been damaged by human activity (see http://blog.worldagroforestry.org/index.php/2016/10/19/what-it-will-take-to-restore-100-million-hectares-of-land-in-Africa/).

5 CONCLUSION

Over the years, the importance of green spaces and their impact on human health and well-being has been widely recognized, leading to increased interest in the idea of integrating nature into cities.

Different visions of what a green utopic city could look like have been proposed, including fully constructed cities that incorporate green spaces to more radical proposals that involve the integration of wild natural corridors within the urban infrastructure. Regardless of the specific vision, the benefits of green cities are numerous. These benefits include improved air and water quality, reduction of urban heat islands, increased biodiversity, and enhanced mental and physical health for city dwellers. However, there are also concerns about the sustainability and viability of such projects, as well as their impact on wildlife and the environment. It is important to carefully consider and address these issues separately for each project in regards with their own socio-cultural and environmental aspects to ensure that the integration of nature, technology, and cities is successful.

In light of these considerations, it is clear that the integration of nature and cities remains a desirable and attainable goal that has the potential to positively impact the future of humans and the planet. As urbanization continues to increase, it is imperative that innovative solutions are developed that balance the needs of people, nature, and the built environment. Through a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach, such as the "Tactical Utopianism" it may be possible to create cities that are not only functional and efficient, but also healthy, green, and harmonious with the natural world.

Moreover, the integration of digital technologies and AI offer a powerful toolkit for preserving and restoring wild urban corridors, and for ensuring that these areas remain healthy. Some view the integration of technology and nature as a promising solution to the challenges facing cities, including environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and declining public health.

Overall, living infrastructure represents an important step towards creating more sustainable and resilient cities, and provides a valuable framework for integrating nature into the urban environment in a way that supports human well-being and ecological health. The integration of living infrastructure into urban design and planning can have far-reaching benefits for the environment and human well-being.

REFERENCES

Gaston, K. J.(2004). Urban Ecology. Cambridge University Press.

Kahn, M. E. (2007, April 1). Green Cities: Urban Growth and the Environment. https://doi.org/10.1604/9780815748144.

Andersson E, Barthel S, Borgström S, Colding J, Elmqvist T, Folke C, Gren Å (2021). Reconnecting cities to the biosphere: stewardship of green infrastructure and urban ecosystem services. Ambio. 2014; 43(4):445–53.

Bolund P, Hunhammar S. Ecosystem services in urban areas. Ecol Econ. 1999; 29(2):293–301.

Broto VC, Bulkeley H. A survey of urban climate change experiments in 100 cities. Glob Environ Chang. 2013; 23(1):92–102.

ICLEI 2016 http://www.iclei.org [accessed Feb 15 2023].

Alexandra J, Norman B, Steffen W and Maher W (2017) Planning and Implementing Living Infrastructure in the Australian Capital Territory Canberra Urban and Regional Futures, University of Canberra, Canberra.

Gandy, M. (2005). Urban nature and the ecological imaginary. In A. P. Karvonen, E. C. van der Vlist, & S. S. Sandberg (Eds.), In the nature of cities: Urban political ecology and the politics of urban metabolism (pp. 81-92). Routledge.

Alexandra, J. (2018). The city as nature and the nature of the city: Beyond restoration to 21st Century bio-cities. Australasian Journal of Environmental Management, 25(4), 404-420. https://doi.org/10.25916/5c240d239f308

Grimm, N. B., Faeth, S. H., Golubiewski, N. E., Redman, C. L., Wu, J., Bai, X., & Briggs, J. M. (2008). Global change and the ecology of cities. Science, 319(5864), 756-760.

Gleeson, B. & Low, N,. (1998) Justice, Society and Nature: An Exploration of Political Ecology. (n.d.). In Routledge & CRC Press. https://www.routledge.com/Justice-Society-and-Nature-An-Exploration-of-Political-Ecology/Gleeson-Low/p/book/9780415145176

Benedict, M. A., & McMahon, E. T. (2002). Green infrastructure: smart conservation for the 21st century. Island Press.

Kuo, F. E., & Sullivan, W. C. (2001). Aggression and violence in the inner city: Effects of environment via mental fatigue. Environment and Behavior, 33(2), 543-571.

Hough, M. (2006). Cities and natural process: A basis for sustainability. Routledge. 23-24.

Sterner T, Barbier EB, Bateman I, van den Bijgaart I, Crépin A-S, Edenhofer O, Fischer C, Habla W, Hassler J, Johansson-Stenman O, Lange A, Polasky S, Rockström J, Smith HG, Steffen W, Wagner G, Wilen JE, Alpízar F, Azar C, Carless D, Chávez C, Coria J, Engström G, Jagers SC, Köhlin G, Löfgren Å, Pleijel H, Robinson A. (2019) Policy design for the Anthropocene. Nat Sustainability; 2(1):14–21. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-018-0194-x.

Veisten, K., Smyrnova, Y., Klæboe, R., Hornikx, M., Mosslemi, M., & Kang, J. (2012). Valuation of Green Walls and Green Roofs as Soundscape Measures: Including Monetised Amenity Values Together with Noise-attenuation Values in a Cost-benefit Analysis of a Green Wall Affecting Courtyards. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 9(11), 3770–3788. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph9113770

Alberti, M., Marzluff, J. M., Shulenberger, E., Bradley, G. A., Ryan, C., & Zumbrunnen, C. (2003). Integrating humans into ecology: opportunities and challenges for studying urban ecosystems. BioScience, 53(12), 1169-1179.

Forman, R. T. T. (2018). Urban Ecology. Princeton University Press.

Carson, V. (2016). Green cities: Good health. British Medical Journal, 355, i5166.

Mitchell, R., & Popham, F. (2008). Effect of exposure to natural environment on health inequalities: An observational population study. Lancet, 372(9650), 1655-1660.

Oke, T. R. (1982). The energetic basis of the urban heat island. Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 108(455), 1-24.

Berman, M. G., Jonides, J., & Kaplan, S. (2008). The cognitive benefits of interacting with nature. Psychological Science, 19(12), 1207-1212.

Kim, Y. (2017). The future of nature and cities: An integrative framework for urban-nature systems. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 26, 1-9. doi: 10.1016/j.cosust.2017.03.001

Bai, H., Li, Z., Guo, H., Chen, H., & Luo, P. (2022). Urban Green Space Planning Based on Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems. Remote Sensing, 14(17), 4213. MDPI AG. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/rs14174213

Fabrègue, B. F. G., & Bogoni, A. (2023). Privacy and Security Concerns in the Smart City. Smart Cities, 6(1), 586–613. MDPI AG. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/smartcities6010027

Gennari, R. & Matera, M. & Melonio, A. & Roumelioti, E. & Delprino, F. & Filaferro, G & Gennaioli, M & Manzi, G & Menabue, V. (2019). Interactive Nature: Designing Smart Devices for Nature Exploration by Children. 10.13140/RG.2.2.22286.10564.

Callenbach, E. (1975). Ecotopia. Bantam Books.

de Geus, M. (1999). Ecological utopias: Envisioning the sustainable society. International Books. p. 2.

Le Guin, U. K. (1974). The dispossessed. HarperCollins.

Kolbert, E. (2014). The sixth extinction: An unnatural history. Henry Holt and Company.

Beatley, T. (2010). Biophilic cities: Integrating nature into urban design and planning. Island Press.

Bona, S., Silva-Afonso, A., Gomes, R., Matos, R., & Rodrigues, F. (2022). Nature-Based Solutions in Urban Areas: A European Analysis. Applied Sciences, 13(1), 168. https://doi.org/10.3390/app13010168

Alexandra J., (2017a) The city as nature and the nature of the city – climate adaptation using living Infrastructure - governance and integration challenges Australasian Journal of Water Resources.

Ihde, D. (1990). Technology and the Lifeworld: From Garden to Earth. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Kellert, S. R. (2002). Building for life: designing and understanding the human-nature connection. Island Press.

Al Arabiya English. (2021, January 10). NEOM: Everything you need to know about Saudi Arabia's planned futuristic megacity. Al Arabiya. https://english.alarabiya.net/en/business/economy/2021/01/10/NEOM-Everything-you-need-to-know-about-Saudi-Arabia-s-planned-futuristic-megacity

Benedict, Mark & McMahon, Edward & Fund, The & Bergen, Lydia. (2006). Green Infrastructure: Linking Landscapes and Communities. Bibliovault OAI Repository, the University of Chicago Press. 22.

Birmingham Tree People [@BhamTreePeople]. (2023, January 18). We are delighted to announce that we have been awarded a grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund to support our work in [Image attached] [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/BhamTreePeople/status/1538042780278304768/photo/1

El Moussaoui, M. (2023). Tactical Utopianism- An Alternative Way Towards Concrete Utopias. String Figures – Trasnforming Together. Faculty of Design and Art, Free University of Bolzano.

SOBRE O ORGANIZADOR

Luis Fernando González-Beltrán- Doctorado en Psicología. Profesor Asociado de la Facultad de Estudios Superiores Iztacala (FESI) UNAM, Miembro de la Asociación Internacional de Análisis Conductual. (ABAI). de la Sociedad Mexicana de Análisis de la Conducta, del Sistema Mexicano de Investigación en Psicología, y de La Asociación Mexicana de Comportamiento y Salud. Consejero Propietario perteneciente al Consejo Interno de Posgrado para el programa de Psicología 1994-1999. Jefe de Sección Académica de la Carrera de Psicología. ENEPI, UNAM, de 9 de Marzo de 1999 a Febrero 2003. Secretario Académico de la Secretaría General de la Facultad de Psicología 2012. Con 40 años de Docencia en licenciatura en Psicología, en 4 diferentes Planes de estudios, con 18 asignaturas diferentes, y 10 asignaturas diferentes en el Posgrado, en la FESI y la Facultad de Psicología. Cursos en Especialidad en Psicología de la Salud y de Maestría en Psicología de la Salud en CENHIES Pachuca, Hidalgo. Con Tutorías en el Programa Alta Exigencia Académica, PRONABES, Sistema Institucional de Tutorías. Comité Tutoral en el Programa de Maestría en Psicología, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos. En investigación 28 Artículos en revistas especializadas, Coautor de un libro especializado, 12 Capítulos de Libro especializado, Dictaminador de libros y artículos especializados, evaluador de proyectos del CONACYT, con más de 100 Ponencias en Eventos Especializados Nacionales, y más de 20 en Eventos Internacionales, 13 Conferencia en Eventos Académicos, Organizador de 17 eventos y congresos, con Participación en elaboración de planes de estudio, Responsable de Proyectos de Investigación apoyados por DGAPA de la UNAM y por CONACYT. Evaluador de ponencias en el Congreso Internacional de Innovación Educativa del Tecnológico de Monterrey; Revisor de libros del Comité Editorial FESI, UNAM; del Comité editorial Facultad de Psicología, UNAM y del Cuerpo Editorial Artemis Editora. Revisor de las revistas “Itinerario de las miradas: Serie de divulgación de Avances de Investigación”. FES Acatlán; “Lecturas de Economía”, Universidad de Antioquía, Medellín, Colombia, Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencia Psicológica (PSIENCIA). Buenos Aires, Revista “Advances in Research”; Revista “Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology”; Revista “Asian Journal of Education and Social Studies”; y Revista “Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International”.

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3492-1145

ÍNDICE REMISSIVO

F

G

H

I

L

M

U

W