

# FAO COLLABORATIVE MEETING ON URBAN & PERI-URBAN FORESTRY

A follow-up to the Meeting  
“Trees Connecting People: In Action Together”  
(Bogotá, 2008)



Meeting Proceedings  
Rome, Italy  
27 –28 January 2009



**INTERNATIONAL MEETING**

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ON  
URBAN & PERI-URBAN FORESTRY**

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
2009

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*Comments and feedback are welcome.*

*For quotation:*

**FAO.** 2009. International Meeting - FAO Collaborative Meeting on Urban & Peri-urban Forestry A follow-up to the Meeting "Trees Connecting People: In Action Together" (Bogotá, 2008). Meeting Proceedings. Rome, Italy, 27-28 January 2009. Urban and Peri-urban Forestry Working Paper No. 2. Rome.

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# FOREWORD

At the dawn of the third millennium, the global population shifted from being predominantly rural to being mainly urban and the trend is set to continue. Unfortunately, all too often this situation has produced highly damaging effects on forest and other tree systems in cities and surrounding areas. For the most part, this rapid expansion has taken place without any real land use planning strategy in place to support such growth. A related issue is the absence of platforms for dialogue, which would give urban dwellers the opportunity to define a common vision with national governments and local authorities.

When people wage a daily struggle against hunger and malnutrition, and have to contend with natural disasters such as floods and landslides, forestry related concerns often rank low on the agenda. However, coherent investment by governments and communities in the protection and restoration of suitable forest and tree cover in and around cities, coupled with good governance policies, can make a real contribution to reducing poverty and malnutrition in an environment that is healthy for all.

Extensive research and experience demonstrates that towns which have taken steps to invest in a green vision have subsequently enjoyed many benefits. A number of United Nations (UN) institutions and programmes are focusing increasing attention on the link between cities, forests, water, biodiversity and poverty. Promoting a green environment for cities is seen as a key element of their strategy for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). There is also a tendency for greater convergence of agendas of institutions operating at local, national and international levels towards this direction.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is supporting this positive trend with its member countries. FAO's multi-disciplinary priority area «Food for the cities» implements a harmonised development approach which encompasses the links between rural and urban settings, as well as food security and environmental prerogatives. The Forestry Department and its urban and peri-urban forestry (UPF) programme helps cities and countries to have a better understanding of the forestry perspective. It contributes by making knowledge and expertise more available and supports FAO member countries in developing planning tools, strategies and plans of action, installing and galvanising platforms for dialogue to promote wise decision-making at all levels.

FAO organized a first international meeting “Trees Connecting People: In Action Together” in Bogotá (August 2008) to build institutional collaboration and initiate a programme of work with partner institutions. The event convened experts, institutions and local authority representatives from institutions around the world specialized in related disciplines, such as forestry, agriculture, urban planning, bio energy, disaster risk management and community development.

FAO organized a second meeting on 27-28 January 2009 at its Headquarters to follow-up the recommendations from Bogotá, to establish an action plan, in order to develop guidelines on UPF and to enforce existing and new cooperative initiatives and partnerships mechanisms.



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

FAO believes that optimizing trees and forests cover and benefits figures as a prerequisite in any attempt to improve urban and peri-urban living conditions at local and national level, contributing to food security and poverty alleviation. To achieve a coherent development of urban and peri-urban forestry (UPF), inclusive decision making processes should be put in place, including civil society, governmental and local authorities as well as research and development agencies. FAO promotes an approach of UPF where knowledge sharing and identification of cross-sectoral complementary practices paved the way to better decision-making.

FAO organized a first international meeting “Trees Connecting People: In Action Together” in Bogotá (August 2008) which outlined an international voluntary platform of collaboration, bringing together all interested parties and allowing discussions and decision-making. The main recommendations and outcomes are extracted from the meeting proceedings, published in *Urban and Peri-urban Forestry Working Paper no. 1*, and contained in Annex 5. They can be summarized as:

- Specific recommendations for promoting UPF at the national and city levels in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Identification of priority areas for action such as strategic processes and tools, innovative research, knowledge transfer and people’s involvement and empowerment in UPF;
- The Declaration of Bogotá, with recommendations for FAO, participating institutions, networks and governments; and,
- Specific recommendations for action by FAO and partners for 2009 and 2010.

In order to follow-up on the above recommendations, FAO held a second meeting “Trees Connecting People: In Action Together” at its headquarters (Rome/Italy) on 27-28 January 2009 (hereafter called “UPF Rome Meeting”). The event was organized by the Forest Management Division (FOMD), in collaboration with other units of the Forestry Department (FO), and by the FAO Multidisciplinary Area Working Group on urban issues entitled “Food for the Cities”.

The meeting convened more than 30 experts from agencies and institutions around the world, including the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) – Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean (Uruguay), IPES – Promoción para el Desarrollo (Peru), the Research Centre on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF, The Netherlands), the European Landowners Organisation (Belgium), the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM), the University of Freiberg, the University of Florida, the University of Toronto (Canada), the University of Copenhagen (Denmark), Laval University (Quebec, Canada), the European Urban Forestry Research and Information Centre (Italy and Denmark), the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Nigeria (Nigeria).

For the participants from FAO, governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO), universities, research centres and the private sector from 11 countries, the two objectives were:

- The promotion and development of existing and new cooperative initiatives and partnerships;
- The agreement on the ways and means to prepare UPF Guidelines.

The outcomes could be listed as follows:

- The decision to establish a voluntary informal group, under the aegis of FAO named “FAO Collaborative Partnership on UPF”, in order to support mutually coordinated and synergic support to UPF and collaborate to FAO actions. The group engaged itself to meet on regular basis and to take part to the development process of UPF Voluntary Guidelines; and,



- A set of recommendations, some specifically addressed to FAO, and others, more general, to participants and all concerned stakeholders (details available in the section “Main outcomes and recommendations”).

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Forest Management Division would like to thank, on behalf of FAO, all participants for their dedication in the preparation and implementation of the second meeting “Trees Connecting People: In Action Together”. It would not have been successful without the strong commitment of each of them.

More than 30 experts, from FAO, governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO), universities, research centres and the private sector from 11 countries, were present during the two days and their commitment was an essential ingredient to identify priority actions.

Sincere gratitude should go to the presenters who shared their knowledge and expertise.

Special thanks should be also expressed to a long list of FAO colleagues from Rome Headquarters working in various divisions of the Forestry Department (FO), the Natural Resources Management and environment Department (NR) and the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (AG). Such a broad implication from various FAO departments reflects the fundamentally multidisciplinary character of UPF.

A decisive step has been taken in Rome to strengthen the efforts initiated in Bogotá, with in mind, a common objective: “Trees Connecting People: In Action Together”



# ACRONYMS

<b>AMAP</b>	Association pour le Maintien de l'Agriculture Paysanne
<b>ASEM</b>	Asia European Meeting
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism
<b>CIRAD</b>	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
<b>COAG</b>	Comity on Agriculture of FAO
<b>COFO</b>	Committee on Forestry of FAO
<b>CPF</b>	Collaborative Partnership of Forest
<b>CSA</b>	Community Supported Agriculture
<b>DCFL</b>	Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning
<b>EFUF</b>	European Forum on Urban Forestry
<b>ELO</b>	European Landowners Organisation
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUFORIC</b>	European Urban Forestry Research and Information Centre
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FOED</b>	FAO Forest Economics and Policy Division
<b>FOIP</b>	FAO Forest Products Service
<b>FOMC</b>	FAO Forest Conservation Service
<b>FOMD</b>	FAO Forest Management Division
<b>FOMR</b>	FAO Forest Resources Development Service
<b>FRIM</b>	Forest Research Institute of Malaysia
<b>HELP</b>	UNESCO Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy Programme
<b>IALE</b>	International Association for Landscape Ecology
<b>ICLEI</b>	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
<b>IDRC</b>	International Development Research Centre
<b>IHP</b>	UNESCO International Hydrological Programme
<b>ILUA</b>	Integrated Land Use Assessments
<b>IMFN</b>	International Model Forest Network
<b>IPES</b>	Promotion for Sustainable Development (Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible)
<b>IUFRO</b>	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
<b>KVL</b>	University of Copenhagen
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>LSPPC</b>	Local Solidarity Partnerships between Producers and Consumers
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NFMA</b>	National Forest Management and Assessment
<b>NFRA</b>	Nigerian National Food Reserve Agency
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>NRLA</b>	FAO Natural Resources and Environment Department
<b>NRLW</b>	FAO Water Development and Management Unit
<b>PES</b>	payment of environmental services
<b>RUAF</b>	Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture and Food Security
<b>UCLG</b>	United Cities and Local Governments

<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFF</b>	United Nations Forum on Forests
<b>UNFP</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN-REDD</b>	The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
<b>UPF</b>	urban and peri-urban forestry
<b>URGENTI</b>	Urban-Rural Network Generating new forms of Exchange between Citizens
<b>USFS</b>	United States Forest Service
<b>SFM</b>	Sustainable Forest Management
<b>TOR</b>	terms of reference
<b>WACAP</b>	UNDP Programme World Alliance of Cities against Poverty
<b>WFG</b>	World Forest Congress
<b>WFW</b>	World Forest Week
<b>WISDOM</b>	woodfuel integrated supply/demand overview mapping
<b>WG</b>	working groups

# INTRODUCTION

Since the last few years, multiple forum and institutions have paid an increased attention to urban questions. A reflection process on the best ways to tackle the major problems now faced by cities in developing countries is underway. In this regard, Urban and Peri-urban Forestry (UPF) becomes a major theme on international agendas. The year 2008 for instance has been very dynamic with numerous international event related to urban development: The 11th European Forum on Urban Forestry (EFUF – 28 to 31 May, Hämeenlinna, Finland); The Urban Forestry Symposium held within the context of International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) Conference “Landscape Ecology; The Forest Management: Challenges and Solutions” (16 to 18 September, Chengdu, China); The 4th World Urban Forum (3 to 6 November, Nanjing, China).

To be also listed is the first international meeting “Trees connecting people: in action together”, organized by FAO, in collaboration with the Municipality of Bogotá and IPES-Promoción para el Desarrollo Sostenible Perú, in Bogotá from 29 July to 1 August. Its aim was to promote worldwide networking and global actions.

Multiple networks regrouping mayors, horticulture or urban and peri-urban agriculture stakeholders are in place in developing countries and also around regional and global initiatives. However, no such platform of dialogue and action exists in response to the complex and challenging problems raised from the deterioration of lands, trees and forests. The promotion of UPF will pass through disciplinary and sectoral strengthening but also based on merging efforts with existing groups in order to stop the ongoing degradation process of environment in cities and their surrounding lands. Consequently, there was a need of establishing an international platform of dialogue, which brings together all interested parties taking into account the contribution of urban and peri-urban tree systems to poverty alleviation and food security.

To build-up such international platform, FAO brought together 50 experts from agencies and institutions around the world to Bogotá in 2008 in order to participate at four-day discussions in view of defining the necessary collaborative actions to be conducted. Full details are given in the proceedings, published in the *Urban and Peri-urban Forestry Working Paper no. 1*; the main outcomes were:

- Specific recommendations for promoting UPF at the national and city levels in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Identification of priority areas for action such as strategic processes and tools, innovative research, knowledge transfer and people’s involvement and empowerment in UPF;
- The Declaration of Bogotá, with recommendations for FAO, participating institutions, networks and governments; and,
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Freiberg, the University of Florida, the University of Toronto (Canada), the University of Copenhagen (Denmark), Laval University (Quebec, Canada), the European Urban Forestry Research and Information Centre (Italy and Denmark), the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Nigeria (Nigeria).

For the participants from FAO, governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO), universities, research centres and the private sector from 11 countries, the two objectives were:

- The promotion and development of existing and new cooperative initiatives and partnerships; and,
- The agreement on the ways and means to prepare UPF Guidelines for Decision Making.

Discussions were based on presentations prepared by participants and work was mainly conducted on working groups sessions (see Annex 4)

# **The meeting**





# THE MEETING

Over 30 people, from various institutions specialized in urban development, urban agriculture, urban forestry, watershed and mountain partnerships, and other fields, participated to the meeting (see Annex 1 - List of participants). The participants were welcomed by Mr. Jose Antonio Prado, Director of the Forest Management Division and by Mr. Paul Munro-Faure, Chairperson of the Interdepartmental Working Group Food for the Cities and Chief of the Land Tenure and Management Unit (see Annex 3 - Welcoming addresses).

## PRESENTATIONS FROM THE PARTICIPANTS

The themes to be presented were selected in order to complement those covered during the UPF Bogotá Meeting, and to introduce institutional opportunities that could provide the basis for partnership and collaborative actions in promotion to UPF, such as those following key relevant programmes for FAO: Forest, water and watershed; Food for the Cities; Waste water reuse; Forest Resource Assessment programme and National Forest Monitoring and Assessment programme; linkage between consumers and producers; the International Forest Model Programme). The presentations were grouped under two categories: (i) Enhancement of information and networking; and, (ii) Development of Voluntary Guidelines on UPF.

### ***Promoting trees and forests for healthy cities: improving livelihoods and environment for all***

With regards to the interdisciplinary character of UPF, **Ms Michelle Gauthier** presented the two main objectives of the meeting. She first explained the essential role played by information and networking in bringing UPF concerns on other agendas beyond forestry and on ways to come to this end. Then, she insisted on the fundamental need to develop voluntary guidelines on UPF adapted to regional needs in order to assist local actors in promoting, developing and implementing UPF approaches based on inclusive dialogue for decision-making and sustainability of a green vision.

The actual trend toward global environmental consciousness tends to strike down strict separations between sectoral issues and solutions. As environmental, economic and social questions are intrinsically linked, UPF network should seek to work in synergy and with existing urban networks and initiatives, such as those in urban agriculture, urban mayors association, and decentralized forest communes. It is imperative to stimulate the involvement of all stakeholders in planning their urban future. Water, climate change, energy, landscape and watershed planning as well as urban agendas were suggested as priority sectors for action. This has been presented as a key element toward a coherent and sustainable development of cities and their surrounding areas, a development taking into account tree based systems and territoriality.

Looking at the evolution of UPF at local, regional, national and international levels over the last 20 years leads Ms Gauthier to the conclusion that the conditions seems in favour of convergent and strategic actions. The need for decision making tools, such as Voluntary Guidelines on UPF, has been confirmed in many forum. The process to develop such guidelines could be tactic in building the dialogue at local, national and international level on keys issues, to build awareness, and to overcome resistances to change. Guidelines will help to pave the way toward the adoption of good practices in urban planning that include urban forestry and other sectors such as waste water management, community ownership and innovation.

Ms. Gauthier recalled several normative and field activities undertaken during the last decade in response to member country and stressed an emerging dimension of request from national governments and local authorities, being increasingly related to displaced people, floods and landslides, and climate change impacts.

FAO would take an active part in the development of guidelines on UPF in accordance with its mandate which is to make information accessible, to share policy expertise, to provide a meeting place for nations and to bring knowledge to the field. FAO multidisciplinary actions and expertise on urban issues, and more specifically through his Food for the Cities interdepartmental group, are substantial and responsive to the optimum contribution of UPF to urban development and food security.

Finally, Ms. Gauthier presented a Calendar of Events from 2009 to 2015 as so many opportunities to merge sectors such as those related to water, cities and local authorities, forestry and agriculture. She recalled the importance for all participants to take an active part in all categories of international events and partnerships mechanisms in order to improve the convergence between sectoral and institutional agendas, a prerequisite for the implementation of a green vision for our cities and urbanized societies.

## **1- Enhancement of information and networking**

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### ***Canadian experience in urban forestry and the international model forest networks***

In the first part of his address, **Mr. Andrew Kenney** briefly presented the model forests concepts developed by Canada as a tool that could be of a significant help in the future development of UPF. In the second part of his presentation, Mr. Kenney highlighted the importance and the role played by community-based urban forest stewardship planning and its contribution to urban tree systems.

#### ***Presentation of Model forests***

Model forests translate the Sustainable Forest Management concept (SFM) into practical actions, at landscape and ecosystem levels, using a flexible, globally and shared approach. As a planning tool, model forest management gathers various attributes such as inclusive partnerships, shared commitment, transparent and accountable governance, programmes of work reflective of partners' values and commitment to networking and sharing knowledge. It is believed that policies need to be applied at a community level for practical actions to increase awareness of the urgent issues facing the country's urban forests and to stimulate actions to address these issues. This tool can be adapted to the specific needs of UPF and provides useful information to improve UPF planning and delivery.

The development of model forests started 15 years ago in Canada and then was gradually adapted to different regions. The network has grown considerably over the years and now incorporates projects in Latin America (Regional Model Forest Network for Latin America and the Caribbean), Asia, Europe and Africa. Depending on the area, those regional network offices have been established with the collaboration of CIFOR, CATIE and FAO. Model forests worldwide are now united in the International Model Forest Network (IMFN) ([www.imfn.net](http://www.imfn.net)). Where there is no regional network in place, the IMFN supports activities through nationally designated representatives, or with other institutional players who actively promote model forests.

#### ***UPF and community-based stewardship planning***

Urban forestry has successfully been included in the Canadian National Forest Strategy, which is an important achievement. Nevertheless, Mr. Kenney mentioned that, at the local level, many municipalities are not yet involved in the UPF issue. It is also important to remember that because most urban trees and forests are located on private lands, the engagement of private property owners (citizens) will be critical to the successful stewardship of urban forests at the ecosystem level. This characteristic adds complexity to the issue with the fragmentation of the ownership. Therefore, a community-based approach to urban forest stewardship planning, strongly supported by volunteer involvement, is the driving force for urban forest management and project development.

Mr. Kenney has developed an inventory protocol and strategic planning process for community-based urban forest stewardship that is being applied in a number of locations in the province of Ontario. Mr. Kenney suggested that the East Ontario Model Forest (EOMF) could be a good template for the development of a Model Urban Forest, as communities with the EOMF already work with local industries, government and First Nations on forestry related issues in the inhabited landscapes of the region.

### ***Forests, Water and Cities “Watershed and Landscape management” partnerships***

In his presentation, **Mr. Pier Carlo Zingari** focussed on the best options available to establish collaborative partnerships between UPF and water agendas, as in densely-populated areas, tree systems insure valuable services related to watershed and landscape management, such as regulating water cycle, water filtration and purification, stabilization of annual and seasonal water flows. Those services are of vital importance for people’s security, health and food, especially because of the low-resilience of urban ecosystems. In spite of the increasing importance accorded to trees as environmental services providers in cities, there are still major gaps in policies general consciousness about the importance of UPF.

Mr. Zingari insisted in the fact that awareness rising and partnership enforcement are thus essential actions to conduct. This work must be done in a collaborative manner with cross-sectoral groups, services providers, land owners and other stakeholders. The link between urban and rural lands must be considered as an environmental, economic, social, and cultural continuum. A “process and progress” approach should be considered for developing and implementing any “projects and programmes”. Mr. Zingari proposed two examples of approaches to improve networking:

- (i) State-based approach: EU cohesion policy (economic, social and territorial cohesion) is built on the assumption that redistribution between richer and poorer regions in Europe is needed in order to balance out the effects of further economic integration (key indicators are jobs and revenues).
- (ii) Civil society approach: ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, [www.iclei.org](http://www.iclei.org)) links local to international action and agreed upon goals in targeting international programmes and agendas, such as Agenda 21, UN Habitat Agenda, the MDG and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Regarding the development of UPF guidelines, Mr. Zingari suggested that goods and services provided by UPF should be quantified and qualified. Moreover, payment of environmental services (PES), another emerging issue, should be strongly considered. Mr. Zingari recalled that FAO has already conducted several actions on related themes, which could be specifically adapted to the hydrological issues linked with UPF. The following documents are two examples of tools that can be used: (i) *Woodfuel integrated supply/demand overview mapping* (WISDOM); and (ii) *The new generation of watershed management programmes and projects. A resource book for practitioners and local decision-makers based on the findings and recommendations of a FAO review*.

As watershed and landscape management and UPF approach are tightly linked, Mr. Zingari concluded his presentation by insisting on the required collaboration between all stakeholders to achieve sustainable territorial management of urban areas.

### ***Linking urban to rural: an harmonious development between producers and consumers***

For **Mr Andrea Calori**, this meeting was about enforcing the link between urban and peri-urban stakeholders of various sectors, in order to encourage better actions toward sustainable development. The urban and rural areas within a same territory are tightly linked and a coherent management of

both areas, based on the contribution of tree based system, should take into account this interrelation and promote a close collaboration between peri-urban and urban actors.

With modernity, the attention given to the link between cities and their surrounding areas have tended to dwindle, as rural and urban producers of various good, that had traditionally provided cities with their products, had lost their role of essential providers. Consequently, the lack of importance given to urban and peri-urban agriculture and forestry lies on a lack of understanding of their common interest in planning an integrated development based on the concept of territoriality. Therefore, there is an urgent need to restore a mutual understanding between producers and consumers in order to deal with structural changes in urban-rural areas.

With regard to that preoccupation, URGENCI's mission is to bring together citizens, foresters, farmers, urban planners, consumers, activists and other concerned political actors in order to create a scene of mutual comprehension where territorial dynamics are considered. To achieve this goal, URGENCI promotes innovative solutions as short chains producers-consumers, a strategy that enhances interactions through an alternative economic approach.

With regards to UPF, the rural-urban continuum is of high importance for the sustainable development of cities. URGENCI believes that its expertise, developed from its approach called Local Solidarity Partnerships between Producers and Consumers (LSPPC), as well as its wide network are of relevant importance for urban and peri-urban agroforestry projects that include food trees. Mr. Calori presented some LSPPC successful examples: *Associations pour le maintien d'une agriculture paysanne* (AMAPs: <http://www.reseau-amap.org/>) in France, *Community Supported Agriculture* (CSA) in the Anglo-Saxon countries, *Agriculture supportée par la communauté* (ASC) in Quebec, *Teikeis* in Japan (<http://www.joaa.net/english/teikei.htm>) and *Reciproco* in Portugal.

Therefore, future discussions on UPF should focus as well on producers in urban and peri-urban areas and on eventual partnerships between them and citizens. The development of guidelines should include a concern for the safeguard of the rural-urban continuum.

### ***Trees and the Environment (TATE); a Nigerian NGO***

Amongst other institutional actors, NGOs are planning and implementing various projects and programmes including UPF so as to improve urban living conditions. **Mr Michael Idowu** presented an up-coming Nigerian NGO initiative based on urban tree systems. Trees and the Environment (TATE) is a nongovernmental organization based in Nigeria that raises and empowers young people as change agents to achieve cleaner, healthier and greener environment in their community. The mission of the organization is to educate young people, creating local actors (advocates) for trees and the multiple benefits they can provide in urban areas.

As urbanization is increasing and the trend is set to continue, as youth represents an important part of the urban population, especially in Africa, consciousness rising of this specific population stratum is decisive. TATE regroups many partners like government, community groups, religious groups, schools or other educative institutions. TATE provides information and training based on the benefits related to the presence of trees in cities. Those benefits go from the reduction of air pollution and urban noise, the protection of soil from water and wind erosion, the creation of habitat for fauna and flora to the preservation of cultural or aesthetical values.

TATE advocates multiple programs implementation in Nigeria, for young people between 5 to 35 years old to develop partnership, team spirit and to encourage volunteer participation in tree based environmental projects. The organization seeks to prepare the youth for the environmental challenges of tomorrow, in which urban forestry has a key role to play for achieving healthy cities.

Finally, based on an expertise built over multiple UPF research projects conducted in Africa, Mr. Idowu stressed the importance of giving special attention to African problems (food insecurity,

poverty, nutrition & health, deforestation and fuel wood) in the development of Guidelines. He advocated for a regional approach e.g. (ECOWAS) in West Africa as fundamental to any action plan seeking to answer the challenges brought by urbanization in Africa.

## 2- Development of Voluntary Guidelines on UPF

### **Steps to define Global Guidelines for UPF**

Based on IDRC expertise, Mr Walter Ubal proposed, with his presentation, to guide the participants in the process of developing Guidelines on UPF within a collaborative perspective. Guidelines on UPF should be an action-oriented regional document that can support the effectiveness of general guidelines. To ensure that the principles are adopted and addressed, Mr. Ubal suggested that their development should be done by taking height successive and complementary steps.

- i) *Systematisation* is meant to organize and structure the existing knowledge and information on UPF. A review of the annotated literature, workshops and meetings are actions that can be undertaken by a group of expert in order to produce a document illustrating UPF.
- ii) *Diagnosis* is important to assess the state of knowledge on UPF and collate best practices at global and regional level around the world. This step can be executed by a group of experts on UPF and consist in a review of the relevant literature. A document reporting knowledge and best practices can be produced.
- iii) *Identification of cases study* can give inspiration and help to elaborate a draft on global policy guidelines. A coordinate work among research centres should lead to the production of a document presenting UPF selected case studies.
- iv) *Elaboration of draft proposal on global policy guidelines* is realized by an extended group of experts. The organization and synthesis of previously identified global findings is a necessary step in the development of practical guidelines.
- v) *Adaptation to regional level* is an essential step to insure the relevance and the applicability of the Global Guidelines draft to the regional level. Based on the literature review, case studies and problem/solution analysis, a selected group of experts on UPF along with key stakeholders can develop a geo-articulated framework of requirements at regional level.
- vi) *Validation of the draft guidelines* is conducted by a group of experts on UPF and key stakeholders in order to cross-check the draft according to the map of stakeholders. The assessment of the regional relevance of the document and the application of indicators of performance to the guidelines should lead to the production of a revised working draft of the guidelines.
- vii) *Re-formulation of policy guidelines* consists in the drafting and cross-referencing of the results in order to finalize the document of global guidelines on UPF.
- viii) *Dissemination of the guidelines* can be realized by various involved agencies (FAO, international agencies and Internet communities) and through public or private communication networks as the final objective of the whole process is to enhance the worldwide application of the guidelines on UPF.

### **Information on the National Malaysian Conference on Urban Forestry in Kuching, Malaysia and an opportunity for the next UPF Collaborative Meeting**

As recommended during the UPF Bogotá Meeting (29 July- 1 August 2008), the next UPF Collaborative Meeting on UPF should take place in 2009. Dr Noor Azlin Yahya informed the participants the National Malaysian Conference on Urban Forestry 2009 “Lessons for Sustainable Development” (17 -19 November 2009 in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia).

The next meeting “Trees Connecting People: In Action Together” could be hosted and co-organized by FRIM, tentatively back to back with National Urban Forestry Conference. The main goal would be to continue the work initiated in Bogotá and to further develop the tools that have been identified as key components of an effective UPF development process during the UPF Rome Meeting: voluntary guidelines and information and networking strategies.

In order to provide the participants with specific information on the organization of this Second Collaborative Meeting on UPF and to receive comments and suggestions, Dr Noor Azlin Yahya summarized the main steps that have been taken. The participants agreed in principle on this proposal, an expedient choice as it constitutes an unrivalled opportunity for them to meet and share with over 60 planners, private developers, local government officers and academicians already or newly involved in UPF.

The participants recommended that FAO and FRIM further explore together the feasibility of the meeting, counting on the support of all members of the Voluntary Collaborative Working Group on UPF.

## **PRESENTATION FROM FAO OFFICERS**

During UPF Bogotá Meeting (August 2008) the participants pointed out some priority themes for action deeply linked with UPF such as climate change, energy consumption, water and watershed management. Moreover, they asked FAO to work toward an increased cooperation between existing networks and partnerships. Consequently, the organizers of the present UPF Rome Meeting had invited speakers from different divisions inside FAO to make presentations on priority themes, short and long term international opportunities to promote UPF and relevant networks offering future advisability for UPF development. Those presentations aimed to provide the participants with pertinent UPF related information in order to assist them in the process of adopting the UPF plan of action 2009-2012.

### ***Climate Change – Mitigation and Adaptation***

**Ms Susan Braatz** insists on the notorious fact that forests have a decisive impact on carbon sequestration as well as on the adaptation capacities to climate change. Consequently, they play an important role in any strategy aiming to reduce green gas emission and to adapt to their inherent negatives effects.

In the case of developing countries, UN-REDD and the CDM can offer good opportunities for UPF projects as a way to sequester carbon directly in cities and their surroundings, which are massive carbon emission poles. In addition to all the other economic, environmental and social services insured by trees in urban areas, UPF practices can contribute to mitigate the effect of climate change in particularly sensitive zones. Unfortunately, at the moment, the contribution of Urban forests are likely not calculated or included in carbon calculation primarily because of poor inventory information on trees and agroforestry systems in urban and peri-urban areas. Moreover, UPF doesn't figure as a distinctive forestry approach under the CDM and consequently, only 1 UPF project has been successfully submitted through this mechanism.

In developing countries the carbon market is still poorly developed but in theory, there could be opportunities for UPF, especially regarding afforestation, reforestation, forest conservation and fuelwood. By 2012 there could be financial incentives for UPF in carbon reduction and mitigation in developing countries.

Ms. Braatz mentioned also the possibility of an increased contribution of UPF in the sector of adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability to climate change in developing countries. Regional impacts studies have been conducted on the role of trees in adaptation to climate change but little is known about the local levels impacts of issues such as vulnerability to fires, storms or even pests. Moreover, Ms Braatz indicated that climate change can possibly become a factor leading to an increased urbanization in some of the more vulnerable countries. What will be the impact of human movement on forests resources and how can urban and peri-urban forest resources can be used to

meet the needs of these populations? It is most likely that UPF represents an effective way to reduce the risks associated to climate change but more studies have to be undertaken to attest of these benefits at local level.

In developing countries where land use change is often driven by agriculture as economy develops and urbanization increases in high risk areas, forest resource in and around urban areas can be used to maintain services and potentially protect from impacts of climate change in providing multiple goods and services. To convince foresters to consider climate change in their national policies and institutions, Ms Braatz and her team are preparing guidelines presenting how to incorporate climate change issues in forest management and how to working with Carbon markets. They are developing in parallel a manual on how to take advantage of the carbon markets. In the development of UPF guidelines, the work that has been done regarding climate change and the integration of trees should be adapted to urban and peri-urban realities.

### ***Water in the Context of Health, Environment and Resource Use***

In the context of growing population, urbanization, climate change and water scarcity, **Ms Sasha Koo-Oshima** reminded that urban green areas based on agroforestry and tree systems can insure multiple essential functions within the water cycle. To improve urban water management in these terms, appropriate UPF approach should tend to include all water interested actors. Consequently, guidelines on UPF should include proper water resources allocation, wastewater/reclaimed water reuse under water scarcity conditions, and watershed management in the overall planning.

Water is a valuable resource in urban centers with encroaching population and more and more water scarcity problems are anticipated especially under climate change scenarios. Adequate use and treatment of water through UPF would address MDGs 6 and 7 on health and infectious diseases that are water-borne and environmental sustainability in terms of minimizing negative impacts on surface and groundwater resources coming from urban centers. Reforestation projects around lakes, reservoirs or river (buffer strips) using native species of trees and fruit trees utilizing either treated, secondary treated, or raw wastewater generated by surrounding cities are innovative “green solutions” to improve water quality, biodiversity, and management of the overall ecosystem. Such interventions preserve water quality of rivers/ lake/reservoir at the same time securing biodiversity as well as off-setting atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and sequestering carbon in the soils.

At a consumption rate of 100-150 liters/capita/day, the production of wastewater is estimated to be 200 million M<sup>3</sup> per day in Asia, 45 million M<sup>3</sup> per day in Africa and 47 million M<sup>3</sup> per day in S. America. When agriculture alone uses globally 80% of fresh water resources, we can rightly ask ourselves the question “Can this fresh water be put to some other kind of use and the wastewater be re-used for agriculture or forestry needs?” Urban agroforestry and urban forestry can certainly represent promising opportunity for wastewater re-use but to reach this goal, 4 actionable items have to be addressed by policy makers: 1) Augmentation of the *supply* via waste recycling; 2) Preservation and conservation of the *quality* of fresh water; 3) The necessity to provide economic *incentives* to farmers for the re-use of marginal quality water; 4) Green actions will reduce carbon emissions and consequently contribute to the *climate* agenda.

FAO is leading the thematic initiative on “water scarcity” under UN Water as well as contributing to the World Water Development Reports disseminated at the World Water Fora, the Global Economic Fora, the World Urban Fora, and the World Water Week annually held in Stockholm. As UPF and water issues are closely linked, awareness raising of an UPF Action plan should be advocated at major international water and forestry events. FAO proposes integrated participative approaches and conducts various research projects and activities aiming to reduce threats to local watershed and forests while providing environmental and social services with main development objective in insuring food security and income generation for poor farmers.



### ***National Forest Monitoring and Assessment***

**Mr. Mohamed Saket** presented the national forest monitoring and assessment (NFMA), established by the FAO in 2000. Upon request, supports are given to countries in their efforts to close this knowledge gap. Implementation of systematic field inventories and establishment of forest information services are realized in order to produce reliable information on the forest and tree resources. The programme has been active in many countries (25 countries now covered) and a special attention is given to developing countries.

NFMA typically cover not only forest resources on forest lands but also trees outside forests. It could offer interesting opportunities by providing updated data on the status of the urban and peri-urban trees. This can be done by adapting the tools (e.g methodology) already developed and the existing technologies to the specific need of UPF monitoring and assessment. The NFMA approach includes a wide range of biophysical and socio-economic variables transformed into harmonized information on the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests, their management, uses and users. The generated information includes: land use, growing stocks, environmental problems, biomass and carbon, biological diversity, use and management of non-wood forest products, etc.

With an improving NFMA survey methods for UPF, data on urban forest and trees will allow better city development planning and ultimately improve the quality of life of townspeople.

### ***XIII World Forestry Congress “Forest in Development: A Vital Balance”***

**Mr. Olman Serrano** considered that the next World Forestry Congress, to be hosted by Argentina from 18 to 23 of October 2009, is certainly an appropriate forum to present, discuss and to further develop UPF. He mentioned that the Secretariat of the Congress had decided to make UPF one of the subthemes under the thematic session named: “Forests in the services of people”. Consequently, the Action Plan that has to be adopted during the current Rome Meeting on UPF should probably consider this event as a major opportunity.

The Congress is dedicated to the analysis of the social, ecological and economic aspects of the management of all types of forests as well as the main challenges forestry has now to face at the local, regional and global scales. In the actual context of urbanization, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and increased energy consumption, urban issues are ranking higher and higher on political agendas. UPF represents an innovative approach to respond to those different issues and to provide townspeople with a better environment that can insure social, cultural, environmental and economic services.

As many actors are not yet aware of the possible contributions of UPF in the future of forests and people, the thematic session on UPF will seek to present all relevant aspects of UPF and multiples worldwide initiatives. Mr Serrano informed the participants that, even if the process was still ongoing, the Secretariat of the Congress had received many abstracts (37) on urban issues and on the contribution of trees, agroforestry and urban tree systems.

### ***Committee on Forests (COFO) and the 1st World Forestry Week***

**Mr. Douglas Kneeland** informed about the Committee on Forestry (COFO), the highest FAO Forestry statutory body, which bring together heads of forest services and other senior government officials in order to identify emerging policy and technical issues. This year, COFO meeting will be held under the theme "Forests in a Changing World" from 16 to 20 of March 2009 at FAO headquarters in Rome in Italy. The edition 2009 will regroup around 500 participants and will focus on two specific topics: 1) Institutional changes in forestry and sustainability in forestry and 2) Climate change. The event will coincide with the 1<sup>st</sup> World Forest Week and special activities have been planned in margin of COFO to underline this new worldwide initiative. As a rising issue in forestry, UPF interested institutions are invited to take part to the 1<sup>st</sup> World Forest Week.

Management of tree systems in urban and peri-urban area illustrates the trend toward change in forestry to internationally adapt forest management to a new reality. Forestry is now facing challenging issues related to climate change and sustainable forest management for all types of forests. Mr Kneeland insisted on the fact that the contribution of forests and sustainable forestry practices in adaptation and mitigation to climate change as well as their determinant impact on poverty alleviation and improvement of living conditions are now perceived as global priorities. Consequently, Mr. Kneeland was honoured to announce the participation of Ms Gro Harlem Brundtland – author of the report “Our common future” (1987) – as a keynote speaker.



# **Main outcomes and Recommendations**

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# MAIN OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATION

## MAIN OUTCOMES

The meeting stimulated exchange among international and local stakeholders involved in Urban and Peri-urban Forestry (UPF) decision-making processes, best practices, new expertises, lessons learned and opportunities for action. The participants explored and defined institutional means of collaboration and partnership to implement coherent practices for healthy urban development. Through discussions in plenary and especially within the working groups sessions (see Annex 4. Working groups, Terms of reference) the participants made great strides toward the two main objectives of the meeting, which were:

- The promotion and development of existing and new cooperative initiatives and partnerships; and,
- The agreement on the ways and means to prepare UPF Guidelines.

The outcomes are listed as follows:

- The decision to establish a voluntary informal group, named “FAO Collaborative Partnership on UPF”, to support the coordination and the implementation of the UPF actions. The group engaged itself to meet on regular basis and to take part to the development process of UPF Voluntary Guidelines; and,
- A set of recommendations, some specifically addressed to FAO, and others, more general, to participants and all concerned stakeholders (the complete list is provide hereafter).

## MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

### ***Specific recommendations for FAO:***

#### ***Promotion and development of cooperative initiatives***

##### **- Networking**

- FAO should consider taking the lead in rising the role of “Forests and Trees for Healthy Cities – Improving Livelihoods and Environment for All” on key related international agendas such as those concerned by forest, agriculture, water, watershed, mountains, energy and local governments and cities.
- FAO should strengthen multidisciplinary and interdepartmental collaboration for an integrated approach of urban and rural development, with specific attention to trees and forest for cities through the Multidisciplinary Group “Food for Cities” and in collaboration with the Decentralized Cooperation Programme.
- FAO should engage synergy with other UN Agencies that have urban issues in their agenda, specially the CBD, UNFF and UN-Habitat.

##### **- Awareness Rising at International Events**

- FAO should actively promote UPF issues at the following FAO key events:
  - FAO Committee on Forestry 2009 (COFO) / 1<sup>st</sup> World Forest Week.
  - 12<sup>th</sup> European Forum on Urban Forestry “Changing city, changing forest” (IUFRO).
  - 13<sup>th</sup> World Forestry Congress “Forests in development - a vital balance” (FAO).

- FAO should inform about all relevant UPF international or nation events. The “Calendar of Events related to UPF” has to be established and updated in a regular basis. It will be set up at the FAO Urban Forestry Website.
- FAO should develop and regularly improve a promotional package, such as a collection of Fact Sheet presenting the key questions and the main institutions involved in the various aspects of UPF.

### ***Preparation of UPF Guidelines***

- FAO should initiate the development process of the UPF Voluntary Guidelines with institutional need analysis, awareness rising of the complex stakeholder framework, and prepare project proposals for guidelines development; full-process engagement with funds available should be in place no later than beginning 2010.
- FAO should ensure that the resulting UPF Voluntary Guidelines be broadly disseminated, and promote UPF sustainable practices to be implemented.

### ***General Recommendations to participants and all stakeholders:***

#### ***Promotion and development of cooperative initiatives***

##### **- Networking**

- All categories of stakeholders should be included in the process of building inclusive networks at local, national, regional and international level (including *inter alia* national and local governments, private sectors).
- All interested stakeholders should advocate (at local, national and global level) multi-sectoral and cross-institutional collaboration including forestry, agriculture, urban development, water and watershed management, mountains and landscape management, and urban-rural linkages.

##### **- Awareness Rising at International Events**

- All interested stakeholders should participate and promote UPF not only in UPF international events but also in key relevant international agendas. Special efforts should be focused to, for instance, the six following categories of international agendas, identified as utmost important for UPF:
  - The Forestry Agenda;
  - The Urban Forestry Agenda;
  - The Water Agenda;
  - The Sustainable Development Agenda;
  - The Cities Agenda;
  - The Food Security Agenda.
- All interested stakeholders should contribute to update on regular basis the “Calendar of Events related to UPF”, by informing FAO on details of major UPF and other events conducted at local, national and international levels.

### ***Preparation of UPF Guidelines***

- Members of the “FAO Collaborative Partnership on UPF” should collaborate to the development process of UPF Voluntary Guidelines.

***Schedule of the actions recommended to FAO by the meeting***

<b>Actions</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Comments</b>
FAO Participation to key meetings	in 2009	- COFO / 1st World Forest Week; - IUFRO - 13th World Forestry Congress “Forests in development - a vital balance” (FAO)
FAO implementation of the “Calendar of Events related to UPF	in 2009	Information available on the FAO Urban Forestry Website at <a href="http://km.fao.org/urbanforestry/home/home/en/">http://km.fao.org/urbanforestry/home/home/en/</a>  For a copy of the Calendar of Events related to UPF, see Annex 6.
Promotional package on UPF	in 2009	Collection of Fact Sheet (see Annex 7), for distributed during COFO 2009/1 <sup>st</sup> World Forest Week, held in FAO headquarters in March 2009.
Preparation of UPF Guidelines	from 2009 to 2010	To be published in 2011.
Dissemination of UPF Guidelines and promotion of sustainable practices	from 2011 to 2012	Shared responsibility among FAO, institutions and member countries.





# ANNEXES

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## ANNEX 2. AGENDA

TIME	AGENDA ITEM	DESCRIPTION
<b>Tuesday 27 January 2009</b>		
8:00-9:00	Registration	Participants may obtain building passes at the Turkish lodge
9:00 -9:10	Welcome – Forestry Department	José Antonio Prado, Director, FOMD, FAO
9:10 – 9:20	Welcome – Interdepartmental Working Group “Food for the Cities”	Paul Munro-Faure, Chairperson of “Food for Cities”, FAO
9:15 -9:30	Introductory remarks	Michelle Gauthier, Forestry Officer, FOMC, FAO
09:30-10:15	Round table, Self-introduction	Each participant (3 minutes)
10:15 -10:20	Election of the Chairperson	Michelle Gauthier, Forestry Officer, FOMC, FAO
10:20 -10:30	Adoption of the agenda and Election of General Rapporteurs	Chairperson (Pier Carlo Zingari, ELO)
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
<b>Session I - Overview on Needs, Expertise and Opportunities</b>		
11:00 – 11:20	FAO, Cities and Forests	Michelle Gauthier, Forestry Officer, FOMC, FAO
11:20 – 11:40	Canadian Experience in Urban Forestry and the International Model Forest Networks	Andrew Kenney, University of Toronto
11:40 –12:00	Forest, Water and Cities “Watershed and Landscape management” partnerships	Pier Carlo Zingari, ELO
12:00 – 12:20	Steps for Building Policy Guidelines	Walter Ubal, IDRC-LA, in collaboration with RUAF, IPES and EFUF
12:20 – 12:40	Linking Urban to Rural - Harmonious Vision with Producers and Consumers Together	Andrea Calori, URGENCI
12:40 – 13:00	Discussion	Chairperson (Pier Carlo Zingari, ELO)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
<b>Session II : Defining the Institutional Stakeholder Framework and Expertise</b>		
14:00-14:20	Introduction to Working Groups	Facilitator of WG 1: Walter Ubal, IDRC-LA Facilitator of WG 2: Kjell Nilsson, Forest & Landscape Denmark



14:30-15:45	<b>Working Group 1 “Voluntary Guidelines”</b>	Facilitator of WG 1: Walter Ubal, IDRC-LA
	<b>Working Group 2 “Networking &amp; Information”</b>	Facilitator of WG 2: Kjell Nilsson, Forest & Landscape Denmark
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee break	
<b>Session III - Defining Needs and Methodology</b>		
16:00 – 17:15	<b>Working Group 1 “Voluntary Guidelines”</b>	Facilitator of WG 1: Walter Ubal, IDRC-LA
	<b>Working Group 2 “Networking &amp; Information”</b>	Facilitator of WG 2: Kjell Nilsson, Forest & Landscape Denmark
17:15 -18:00	<b>Reporting the Working Groups results Sessions II and III</b>	Rapporteur of the WG 1: Francesco Escobedo, University of Florida Rapporteur of the WG 2: Andrew Kenney, University of Toronto
18:00 – 20:00	Cocktail – Indonesia Room	
<b>Wednesday 28 January 2009</b>		
<b>Session IV: Plan of Action 2009-2010</b>		
8:45-9:00	<b>Introductory remarks and Introduction to Working Group Session IV</b>	Chairperson (Pier Carlo Zingari, ELO)
09:00 – 09h45	<b>FAO Panel presentation followed by discussion</b>	Susan Braatz, Senior Forestry Officer, Climate Change, FAO Sasha Koo-Oshima, Technical Officer, Water, water reuse, irrigation, FAO Mohamed Saket, Forestry Officer, National Forest Monitoring and Assessment, FAO Olman Serrano, Associate Secretary General, Forestry Department, FAO Douglas Kneeland, Chief, Forestry Communication Service, FAO
09:45 – 11:30	<b>Working Group 1 “Voluntary Guidelines”:</b>	Facilitator of WG 1: Walter Ubal, IDRC-LA
	<b>Working Group 2 “Networking &amp; Information”</b>	Facilitator of WG 2: Kjell Nilsson, Forest & Landscape Denmark
10:00-10:20	Coffee break	
11:30 -12:30	<b>Reporting Working Groups results of Session IV followed by plenary discussion</b>	Presentations and discussions of each WG’s conclusions
12:30-13:30	Lunch break	
<b>Session V: Refining the Recommendations: Funding, Synergy, Partnership; Writing Proposals</b>		
13:30-15:00	<b>Plenary discussion on the priority actions, and the ways and means to implement.</b>	Chairperson (Pier Carlo Zingari, ELO)
15:00-15.15	Coffee break	

<b>Session VI: The Way Forward and Conclusion</b>		
<b>15:15-16:30</b>	<b>Plenary discussion and agreement</b>	Chairperson (Pier Carlo Zingari, ELO)
<b>16:30-16:45</b>	<b>Final Report – Statements and Recommendations</b>	Rapporteur of the WG 1: Francesco Escobedo, University of Florida Rapporteur of the WG 2: Andrew Kenney, University of Toronto
<b>16:45 – 17:00</b>	<b>Closing remarks</b>	J.A. Prado, Director, Forest Management, FAO



## ANNEX 3. WELCOMING ADDRESSES

### Mr. Jose-Antonio Prado

Director  
Forest Management Division (FOMD)  
Forestry Department

#### ***FAO and UPF over the years***

Over the last years, FAO has paved the way for the optimization of trees and forest cover and use in the urban and peri-urban landscapes, paying special attention to the needs of poverty alleviation and improving the livelihoods of the citizens. While the agenda of urban agriculture and urban development in developing countries have been elaborated over the last decades, the integrated approach to urban land management, in particular management of forests and trees has generally been neglected.

However, the timing is favourable for promoting multi-disciplinary and cross-institutional work to design and implement UPF on measures consistent with local social, economic and environmental conditions. In the UN system for instance, the CBD has integrated biodiversity and cities in its programme of work; the UNFF is working towards the UN International Year of Forests in 2011 and the UNFF 10th session in 2013 on “Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities” (2013).

#### ***A Decisive step toward UPF development: The Bogotá Meeting***

The FAO meeting in Bogotá last year (29 July to 1st August 2008) brought most categories of stakeholders coming from various regions of the world, including decision makers from national and local governments, international and national NGOs and research institutions, private sector. Themes and subjects included the synergies among agriculture, forestry and greening in urban and peri-urban areas.

The results of the Bogotá meeting were amongst other: an agreement on the need to develop – through collaboration and partnership – guidelines on municipal decision-making for the promotion of UPF; recommendations for FAO, participating institutions, networks and governments, as well as general recommendations (thematic, regional and global); specific recommendations for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); the identification of partnerships, initiatives and collaborative mechanisms to further develop UPF strategies.

#### ***FAO expertise, the present meeting and the way forward***

It is now right to work on concrete, practical and operational action plan to implement urban forestry at local, national, regional and international level. The two main objectives of the present meeting are to:

- Agree on the ways and means for the development of international voluntary guidelines for policy and decision making on UPF;
- Propose a priority action plan based on institutional collaboration and synergy.

FAO has a long expertise in the first subject – the participatory development of voluntary guidelines, and assistance to member countries in their implementation. In the case of UPF, the guidelines will have to respond not only to policy and decision making process, but also to awareness building of all stakeholders to encourage them to work together towards a common vision “Forest and Trees for Healthy Cities – Improving Livelihood and Environment for All”. Regarding the second objective, the proposed action plan should provide with specific recommendations to FAO as well as the donor community and governments. To build this shared vision is probably a cornerstone for a harmonious implementation of any action plan.

#### ***Challenges and involvement of multiple actors in International events***

I would like to stress the fact that National and Local Governments, Mayors and Citizens are the key actors in designing and implementing the recommendations to be presented. Their involvement in UPF action plan and guidelines development process is a condition of success of our enterprise. A challenge for this emerging topic is pacifically to mobilize all stakeholders interested in UPF to look

for the best entry points for raising human and financial resources, and stimulate rapid and sustainable actions at local, national and regional levels.

Finally, to reach our objective of building a common vision for urban development taking into account the role of trees and tree systems, I invite you to consider your future contribution to important international events in the FAO Forestry agenda of 2009, such as the World Forest Week to be held in conjunction with the FAO Commission on Forests (16-20 March 2009). I urge you to participate in the World Forest Congress (WFC) in Buenos Aires in October 2009, a key opportunity for capacity building and networking to an audience concerned by trees and forests, wherever they are in rural or urban environment.

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### **Mr. Paul Munro-Faure**

Chairperson of the Interdepartmental Working Group Food for the Cities  
Chief of the Land Tenure and Management Unit (NRLA)  
Natural Resources and Environment Department

Harmonious urban development requires an integrated approach, involving government institutions and local authorities, as well as development agencies and the civil society. Since 2001, the Food for the Cities initiative has been contributing to increased dialogue and partnerships with institutions at international and national levels, and in particular with municipalities. Technical assistance and support in policy formulation and urban planning to institutions and groups is required, in order to ensure access of the urban population to safe food and healthy and secure environments. The importance of UPF in reaching this goal is determinant as it contributes to soil stabilization, watershed and mountains management, air and water quality as well as food provision.

Nevertheless, it is still a major challenge to give trees and forests their essential place in urban development as traditionally, the role of green areas was not as well understood as it is now. A green sustainable city is a mosaic of hedgerows, windbreaks, home gardens, orchards, recreation parks and tree-lined streets distributed over private, communal and public lands. They are productive agroforestry systems, recreational green spaces, beautification elements, and contribute directly to the livelihood of the poor, as well as to the wellbeing of the society as a whole. But land insecurity, the poverty of the population and institutional weaknesses remain major constraints to the conservation and restoration of tree systems in a harmonious way and a long-term perspective. Consequently, a wide spectrum of disciplines should be represented in the UPF collaborative group.

The results of the current meeting will orient FAO UPF programme which is a fundamental part the Food for the Cities initiative. Increasing collaboration and partnerships between all relevant stakeholders is certainly an important step that has to be taken. We should try to enforce and improve our collaboration with the World Bank about urban issues and especially on UPF. The collaborative group on UPF should take example of the partnership that has been developed in November 2008 at the Urban Forum in Nanjing – a model we hope can advance further.

Finally, Mr. Munro-Faure invited the participants to come to the Food for the Cities meeting, an event that was held on Thursday 29 of January, so the day after the end of the UPF Rome Meeting. He mentioned the possibility for the UPF collaborative working group to use this interdisciplinary platform to present a draft note on the outcomes of the UPF Rome meetings. He suggested that it would be a great opportunity to notably present and discuss the main recommendations to FAO. He concluded in saying that the Food for the Cities initiatives was looking forward to see the outcomes of the current meeting in order to further integrate the interdisciplinary approach in UPF in cities development.

## ANNEX 4A. WORKING GROUPS, TERMS OF REFERENCE

<p><b>Working Group 1</b></p> <p><b>“UPF Voluntary Guidelines”</b></p> <p>The expected results of WG 1 is to propose a plan of action defining the ways and means (including roles and responsibilities as much as possible), to develop and finalize UPF voluntary guidelines in a participatory process with donors, service providers and beneficiaries during 2009 and 2010.</p> <p><u>Coordinator:</u> Walter Ubal, IDRC-LA</p> <p><u>General Rapporteur:</u> Francesco Escobedo, University of Florida</p>	<p><b>Working Group 2</b></p> <p><b>“Information and Networking”</b></p> <p>The expected result of WG 2 is to propose a plan of action for the promotion of UPF at international, regional and national level through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the development of key material;</li> <li>ii) dissemination through appropriate networks and institutions; and,</li> <li>iii) development of funding, partnership and collaborative institutional mechanisms.</li> </ul> <p><u>Coordinator:</u> Kjell Nilsson, Forest &amp; Landscape Denmark</p> <p><u>General Rapporteur:</u> Andrew Kenney, University of Toronto</p>
<p><b>Stakeholder analysis and needs assessment</b></p> <p>Based on lessons learned through previous guidelines development processes (see Information Note provided) and based on the needs and gaps identified specifically related to urban forestry, to identify institutional framework elements for the development of the voluntary guidelines.</p> <p><b>QUESTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the lessons learned from other guidelines development processes?</li> <li>- Objectives of the UPF guidelines?</li> <li>- Mapping the stakeholders (who, needs, expertise)</li> <li>- Beneficiaries (for whom)?</li> <li>- Service providers and promoters (thematic &amp; geographical mapping the expertise): Who is skilled to promote the development of these guidelines? What are the long- term interests in supporting this process?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stakeholder analysis and needs assessment</b></p> <p>Based on the identification of international and some national networks, calendar of related future events, communication exchange tools, and information known, define the institutional framework for promoting UPF.</p> <p><b>QUESTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the major networks, programmes, institutions?</li> <li>- What are strengths and weaknesses of networks in term of UPF?</li> <li>- What is the link between related urban networks/institutions in agriculture, forestry, urban development and other disciplines; how should they evolve in support to UPF?</li> <li>- Which terminology/concepts to use?</li> <li>- What would be the best entry points and messages for promoting trees and forests for cities?</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Defining the content</b></p> <p>Based on other guidelines and proposal of content from Session II, define the basic criteria for subjects selection and propose a draft outline.</p> <p><b>QUESTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Themes to be addressed in the Guidelines?</li> <li>- Draft tentative outline and title?</li> <li>- Are they “universal” for all regions?</li> <li>- Selection of city case studies? Thematic case studies?</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Defining the content</b></p> <p>Based on the stakeholder mapping and needs identified from Session II, propose the material to be developed by category of activity (e.g. awareness raising, training, communication, research, country assistance) and beneficiary (e.g. donors, policy/decision makers, government, local authorities, NGOs, service providers, fund raisers, research &amp; development institutions, etc.).</p> <p><b>QUESTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness raising material?</li> <li>- Draft tentative outline and title?</li> <li>- Are they “universal” for all regions?</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Planned Actions 2009-2010</b></p> <p>Based on the results from Session II and III, and in line with specific “ways and means” that may have been identified and/or secure, propose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) a detailed plan of action for the development of the guidelines</li> <li>ii) “Specific Projects” to be further formulated for prompt implementation (e.g. under the form of “concept note” or “draft proposal”).</li> </ol> <p><b>QUESTIONS:</b></p> <p><i>What? Who? When? How? Where?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scale: International, Regional, National?</li> <li>- Focal point for specific activities/theme/region?</li> <li>- Mechanisms for collaborative monitoring and follow-up?</li> <li>- Funding mechanisms?</li> <li>- Validation process of the guidelines?</li> <li>- What are the concrete potential opportunities for immediate support to the proposals? Medium-term?</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Planned Actions 2009-2010</b></p> <p>Based on the results from Session II and III, and in line with specific “ways and means” that may have been identified and/or secure, propose a detailed plan of action for the material development process, research and networking; propose “Specific Projects” to be further formulated for prompt implementation.</p> <p><b>QUESTIONS:</b></p> <p><i>What? Who? When? How? Where?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scale: International, Regional, National?</li> <li>- Focal point for specific activities/theme/region?</li> <li>- Mechanisms for collaborative monitoring and follow-up?</li> <li>- Funding mechanisms?</li> <li>- Validation process?</li> <li>- What are the concrete potential opportunities for immediate support to the proposals? Medium-term?</li> </ul>

# ANNEX 5. UPF BOGOTÁ MEETING, RECOMMENDATIONS AND OUTCOMES

(29 Jul to 1 Aug. 2008)

## *A. Executive Summary*

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FAO considers that UPF contributes significantly to improving environments and livelihoods for vulnerable populations in and around cities. Trees and forests are an essential part of urban development, contributing to vibrant cities, public health, and functioning ecosystems and watersheds, while mitigating risks of floods and landslides. For example, forests in urban and peri-urban areas provide employment opportunities, property improvement, and fuelwood supplies, contributing to more sustainable and healthier communities. In line with its mandate, the FAO Forestry Department and its FOMC division promote the optimum integration of trees and forests in and around cities under the theme: *Forest and Trees for Healthy Cities: Improving Livelihood and Environment for All*.

From 29 July to 1 August 2008, FAO organized a four-day international meeting on UPF, with the theme of *Trees Connecting People: In Action Together*. The meeting was held in Bogotá, Colombia, in collaboration with Promotion for Sustainable Development (IPES – Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible) and the Municipality of Bogotá and its José Celestino Mutis Botanical Garden.

The main objective of the meeting was to build partnerships and collaboration, with particular attention to developing countries. It aimed to achieve a better understanding of the overall institutional, policy and networking framework, develop strategic advice to raise the profile of forests and trees on national, regional and global urban agendas, and define strategic opportunities for implementing adaptable and efficient UPF programmes.

The meeting convened more than 50 experts from agencies and institutions around the world, including the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), the Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning of the University of Copenhagen (KVL), the European Urban Forestry Research and Information Centre (EUFORIC), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), IPES Peru, the Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF), UN-HABITAT, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and the United States Forest Service (USFS). Participants came from countries including Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Haiti, India, Italy, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay. Additional contributors attended the meeting, including representatives from FAO and other United Nations agencies, government organizations, local authorities and municipalities, non governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and research centres, the private sector and bilateral agencies.

The meeting stimulated exchange among international and local stakeholders involved in decision-making processes, best practices, sharing expertise and lessons learned, and opportunities for action. It also assisted FAO and participating institutions in developing priority actions for their programmes of work in UPF. The participants explored and defined methods for institutional collaboration and partnership to implement comprehensive and coherent practices in order to develop and maintain healthy urban environments and local economies. The meeting resulted in a strategic advice for raising the profile of forests and trees on national, regional and global urban agendas.

Discussions focused on thematic and regional issues, based on background material prepared for the meeting and papers voluntarily shared by participants. Themes and subjects included the synergies among agriculture, forestry and greening in urban and peri-urban areas; wood energy needs and opportunities; forest and tree inventory and assessment; participatory decision-making; vulnerability



and poverty alleviation in urban environments; watershed management and environmental services; carbon sequestration for mitigating and adapting to climate change; European activities in urban forestry; and lessons learned from work in North American inner cities. Special presentations were made on cases from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and North America.

## ***B. The Outcomes***

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The main results of the meeting were:

- The identification of partnerships, initiatives and project proposals;
- Specific recommendations for FAO, participating institutions, networks and governments, as well as general recommendations (thematic, regional and global);
- Specific recommendations for Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Recommendations for major upcoming international events related to urban issues;
- Agreement on the need to develop – through collaboration and partnership – guidelines on municipal decision-making for the promotion of UPF;
- Identification of collaborative mechanisms for managing and using the FAO UPF homepage;
- Recommended actions in five priority areas: strategic processes and tools for UPF; innovative research in UPF; knowledge transfer and information flows for UPF; people's involvement and empowerment in UPF; and creation of a continuum of UPF design, planning and management.

This event in Bogotá can be considered the first international meeting on UPF to promote worldwide networking and action, with special emphasis on poverty alleviation and food security in developing countries. It extended networks, shared expertise and knowledge, and devised actions for raising UPF at the policy level and promoting its implementation at all levels, in a collaborative and integrated manner.

Two major decisions of the meeting deserve to be highlighted:

1. To hold a 2nd international meeting on UPF in 2009. It was agreed that with the support of FAO, the meeting could be hosted and co-organized by the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM) in parallel with the next National Malaysian Conference on Urban Forestry (Kuala Lumpur, tentatively Dec. 2009).
2. To hold in FAO Headquarters (Rome), tentatively by end of 2008, a collaborative partnership meeting to: i) define the ways and means to support the development of "International Guidelines for Municipal Policy and Decision Making promoting Urban and Peri-urban Forestry" based on a participatory and partnership process, and ii) follow-up the outcomes of the FAO UPF Bogotá meeting. The proposed meeting would be hosted by the Forest Conservation Service of FAO based on voluntary participation of interested national and international institutions and experts.

## ***C. The Recommendations***

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In addition, the main specific recommendations addressed to the participants to the UPF Bogotá meeting and all concerned stakeholders can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Promote the results of the meeting at the following international events:
  - FAO Latin America and Caribbean Forestry Commission (LACFC) (Quito, Ecuador, 29 Sept. to 3 Oct. 2008)
  - IUFRO Parallel Symposium on Urban Forestry for Developing Countries, under the Landscape Ecology and Forest Management: Challenges and Solutions (Chengdu, China, 16-22 Sept. 2008)
  - UN-HABITAT 4th World Urban Forum (Nanjing, China, 3 - 6 Nov. 2008)
  - Asia European Meeting (ASEM) 3rd Symposium on Urban Forestry (Guangzhou, China, 12-13 Nov. 2008)
  - The FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO) (Rome, 16-20 Mar. 2009).
- 2) Promote UPF at the XIII World Forestry Congress (Buenos Aires, 18-25 Oct. 2009) and participate to the organization of side-events.
- 3) Provide inputs for major magazines including international magazines such as the Urban Agriculture Magazine (ETC Foundation, The Netherlands), the Urban Forestry & Urban Greening (Elsevier, Denmark); and, Unasyuva (FAO, Rome).
- 4) Support the development of International Guidelines for UPF in a collaborative and participatory process with international and national stakeholders.
- 5) Continue the formulation process of the project proposals initiated during the meeting, such as: i) on land management and wood energy in peri-urban areas in Mali (with possibility with other West-African countries) (initiated by CIRAD (France) and AMADER (Mali)), and; on the development and validation of methodologies on forestry inventory in urban and peri-urban areas (initiated by Forest Survey of India (India) and University of Copenhagen (Denmark)).
- 6) Support the optimum benefit from sustainable management of trees and forests for healthy urban and peri-urban environment and citizens, with attention to poor and vulnerable populations, against the list of 5 following key priority areas and respective actions: i) Strategic processes and tools in UPF; ii) Innovative Research in UPF; iii) Knowledge transfer and information flows in relation to UPF; iv) People involvement and empowerment in UPF; v) Create a continuum of Design, Planning and Management in UPF (complete list in the Annex).

\* Parts A, B and C have been extracted from the *Proceedings of the International Meeting Trees Connecting People: In Action Together*, Bogotá (Colombia), 29 July to 1 August 2008



# ANNEX 6. CALENDAR OF EVENTS RELATED TO UPF

## International Events Related to Urban and Peri-urban Forestry (2009-2015)

CHART:

	Forests Agenda
	Urban Forestry Agenda
	Water Agenda
	Sustainable Development Agenda
	Cities Agenda
	Food Security Agenda
	Other Agendas

Title	Date and venue	Organizer
<b>Global</b>		
Universal Exposition “Feeding the planet, energy for life”	Milan (Italy), 2015	BIE, International Exhibitions Bureau and City of Milan, Italy
10 <sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)	2013	United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
9 <sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)	2011	United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
United Nations International Year of Forests	2011	United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
9 <sup>th</sup> Canadian Congress on Urban Forestry	Canada, October 2010	Tree Canada Foundation
US Conference on Urban Forestry	USA, 2010	US Forest Service (USFS)
5 <sup>th</sup> Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Interfaith Dialogue	Copenhagen (Denmark), 2010	Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning (Forest & Landscape Denmark)
Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biodiversity (COP-10 of the CBD)	Nagoya (Japan), 19-29 October 2010	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
IUFRO World Congress “Forests for the Future: Sustaining Society and the Environment”	Seoul (Republic of Korea), 23-28 August 2010	International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)

World Expo 2010 "Better City, Better Life"	Shanghai (China), May 1 to Oct 31, 2010	BIE, International Exhibitions Bureau
Resilient Cities 2010, the annual global forum on urban resiliency and adaptation to climate change	28-30 May 2010 Bonn, Germany	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and City of Bonn
International Healthy Parks, Healthy People Congress	Melbourne (Australia), 11-16 April 2010	Parks Victoria and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
5 <sup>th</sup> World Urban Forum	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 22-26 March 2010	UN-HABITAT
2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting "Collaborative Partnership Meeting on Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry"	Sarawak (Malaysia), 19-20 November 2009	Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FIRM) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
13 <sup>th</sup> World Forestry Congress	Buenos Aires (Argentina), 18-25 October 2009	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
World Food Day	16 <sup>th</sup> October 2009	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
World Habitat Day	5 <sup>th</sup> October 2009	UN-HABITAT
International Conference "Forestry Serving Urbanised Societies in the North Atlantic Region"	Reykjavik (Iceland), 16-19 September 2009	Icelandic chairmanship of the Nordic Council of Ministers
2 <sup>nd</sup> World Congress of Agroforestry	Nairobi (Kenya), 23-28 August 2009	The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
2009 World Water Week "Responding to Global Change: Accessing Water for the Common Good"	Stockholm (Sweden), 16-22 August 2009	Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
Fifth Urban Research Symposium "Cities and Climate Change: Responding to an Urgent Agenda"	Marseille (France), June 28-30, 2009 and side events: June 27-28 and July 1, 2009	The World Bank Group and multiple partners
ICLEI World Congress "Connecting Leaders- Advancing Local Action for Sustainability"	Edmonton (Canada), 14-18 June 2009	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)

International Conference "Great Places, Great Cities"	Glasgow (Scotland), 4 -5 June 2009	Greenspace Scotland
12 <sup>th</sup> European Forum on Urban Forestry - "Changing city, changing forest"	Amsterdam (Netherlands), 27-30 May 2009	International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)
17 <sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (UNCSD)	New York (USA), 5-16 May 2009	United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (UNCSD)
8 <sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) "Forests in a changing environment"	New York (USA), April 20 <sup>th</sup> to May 1 <sup>st</sup> 2009	United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
World Water Day "Shared Water - Shared Opportunities"	22 <sup>nd</sup> March 2009	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) with the support of United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
World Water Forum	Istanbul (Turkey), 16-22 March 2009	<u>World Water Council</u> (in close collaboration with the authorities of the hosting country).
19 <sup>th</sup> Committee on Forestry (COFO) and the 1 <sup>st</sup> World Forest Week	Rome (Italy), 16-20 March 2009	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Meeting of the Mediterranean Model Forest Network	Valladolid (Spain), 11-13th March 2009	Mediterranean Model Forest Network (MMFN) Secretariat and the Junta (regional government) of Castilla y León
<b>Asia and Pacific</b>		
Specialized Seminar on Local Government Approaches to Disaster Risk Management: Climate Resilient Cities	On the Web, March 6, 2009	World Bank Institute- Global Development Learning Network (GDLN)
7th Chinese Urban Forest Forum	Wuhan (China), October 2009	State Forestry Administration, P.R.China Wuhan Municipal Government
Malaysian Urban Forestry Conference 2009 "Lessons for Sustainable Development"	Kuching (Malaysia), 17-19 November 2009	Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)

2nd China Forestry Science Conference	October 2009	Chinese Society of Forestry State Forestry Administration, P.R.China
International Conference on Urban Forests & Biodiversity	February 24-26, 2010 - New Delhi, India	Center for Urban Forests, Aravali Foundation for Education
<b>Europe and North America</b>		
Meeting of the Mediterranean Model Forest Network	Valladolid (Spain), 11- 13th March 2009	Mediterranean Model Forest Network (MMFN) Secretariat and the Junta (regional government) of Castilla y León
12th European Forum on Urban Forestry - "Changing city, changing forest"	Amsterdam (Netherlands), 27-30 May 2009	International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)
International Conference "Great Places, Great Cities"	Glasgow (Scotland), 4-5 June 2009	Greenspace Scotland
9th Canadian Congress on Urban Forestry	October 2010	Tree Canada Foundation
US Conference on Urban Forestry	USA, 2010	US Forest Service (USFS)
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>		
Brazilian Congress of Agroforestry	Brazil, 2009	Brazilian Society of urban Forestry (SBAU) – International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), Brazil Chapter
<b>Africa</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> World Congress of Agroforestry	Nairobi (Kenya), 23-28 August 2009	The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
Africities 5, Pan-African Local Government Days	Marrakesh, 16-20 December 2009	African Regional and Local Governments'

# ANNEX 7. DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON UPF

## A- ADOPTION OF THE GENERAL THEMES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE UPF VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES:

- Contributions of UPF to food security, poverty alleviation and to the improvement of living conditions;
- Current best practices and selected approaches;
- Key issues such as:
  - Sustainability;
  - Energy needs;
  - Mountains, landscape, water and watershed management;
  - Climate change.
- Tools, strategies and approaches to be promoted;
- Monitoring and evaluation methodologies;
- Cases study.

## B- STEPS TO DEFINE AND DEVELOP UPF GUIDELINES

During the UPF Bogotá Meeting, the participants agreed on the need to develop Voluntary Guidelines on UPF for policy-making. The participants of the UPF Rome Meeting agreed that the process of developing and disseminating UPF Voluntary Guidelines should be completed by 2012, following those steps :

1. **Systematisation** is meant to organize and structure the existing knowledge and information on UPF. A review of the annotated literature, workshops and meetings are actions that can be undertaken by a group of expert in order to produce a document illustrating UPF.
2. **Diagnosis** seeks to assess the state of knowledge on UPF and to collate best practices at global and regional level around the world. This step can be executed by a group of experts on UPF and consist in a review of the relevant literature. A document reporting knowledge and best practices can be produced.
3. **Identification of cases study** can give inspiration and help to elaborate a draft on global policy guidelines. A coordinate work among research centres should lead to the production of a document presenting UPF selected case studies.
4. **Elaboration of draft proposal on global policy guidelines** is realized by an extended group of experts. The organization and synthesis of previously identified global findings is a necessary step in the development of practical guidelines.
5. **Adaptation to regional level** is an essential step to insure the relevance and the applicability of the Global Guidelines draft to the regional level. Based on the literature review, case studies and problem/solution analysis, a selected group of experts on UPF along with key stakeholders can develop a geo-articulated framework of requirements at regional level.)
6. **Validation of the draft guidelines** is conducted by a group of experts on UPF and key stakeholders in order to cross-check the draft according to the map of stakeholders. The assessment of the regional relevance of the document and the application of indicators of performance to the guidelines should lead to the production of a revised working draft of the guidelines.



7. ***Re-formulation of policy guidelines*** consists in the drafting and cross-referencing of the results in order to finalize the document of global guidelines on UPF.

***Dissemination of the guidelines*** can be realized by various involved agencies (FAO, international agencies and Internet communities) and through public or private communication networks as the final objective of the whole process is to enhance the worldwide application of the guidelines on UPF.

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## **ANNEX 8. COLLECTION OF FACT SHEETS**





## Table of Contents



A Green Vision for Our Cities

EUFORIC

International Synergy: In Action Together

Africa

Asia and Pacific

Latin America and the Caribbean

The Danish Center for Forest, Landscape and Planning

FRIM

IDRC

IPES

Italians Institutions for Urban and Peri-urban Forestry

IUFRO

Laval University

Tree Canada

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Calendar of International events related to UPF

**This information package initiates  
a Resource book compiling International and  
National Institutional expertise.**

**You are invited to share your knowledge and experience!**



***Trees Connecting People: in action together***





## A Green Vision for Our Cities

At the dawn of the third millennium, the global population shifted from being predominantly rural to being mainly urban and the trend is set to continue. Unfortunately, all too often this situation has produced highly damaging effects on forest and other tree systems in cities and surrounding areas.

For the most part, the rapid expansion of cities has taken place without any real land use planning strategy in place to support such growth. Another issue that cities face is the absence of platforms for dialogue, which would give urban dwellers the opportunity to define a common vision with national governments and local authorities.

When people wage a daily struggle against hunger and malnutrition, and have to contend with natural disasters such as floods and landslides, forestry related concerns often rank low on the agenda. However, coherent investment by governments and communities in the protection and restoration of suitable forest and tree cover in and around cities, coupled with good governance policies, can make a real contribution to reducing poverty and improving livelihood in an environment that is healthy for all.

Extensive research and experience demonstrates that towns which have taken steps to invest in a green vision have subsequently enjoyed many benefits. For instance, where an efficient green infrastructure is in place, the impact of extreme weather events is mitigated. Moreover, a well managed watershed supplies good quality water and reduces the need for costly engineering works. Consequently, the exorbitant and recurrent cost of rebuilding roads, housing and commercial infrastructures is greatly reduced, generating savings which can in turn be invested in productive sectors. Public and private enterprises generate green jobs and income through multi-usage management and maintenance of woodlands and trees. Finally, farming and landscape systems that incorporate agroforestry and high-yielding plantations can supply nearby markets at competitive prices.

A number of United Nations institutions and programmes are focusing increasing attention on the link between cities, forests, water, biodiversity and poverty. Promoting a green environment for cities is seen as a key element of their strategy for achieving the Millennium Goals. There is also a tendency for greater convergence of agendas of institutions operating at local, national and international levels towards this direction.

FAO is supporting this positive trend with its member countries. FAO's multi-disciplinary priority area «Food for the cities» implements a harmonised development approach which encompasses the links between rural and urban settings, as well as food security and environmental prerogatives.





The Forestry Department and its urban and peri-urban forestry programme helps cities and countries to have a better understanding of the forestry perspective. It contributes by making knowledge and expertise more available and supports FAO member countries in developing planning tools, strategies and plans of action, installing and galvanizing platforms for dialogue to promote wise decision-making at all levels.

A growing number of institutions have expressed an interest in working in this spirit of cooperation and synergy under the aegis of FAO. At recent international meetings (Bogotá, 2008; Rome, 2009), several organizations joined with FAO to map out key areas of intervention. One mechanism identified answers the need for a voluntary arrangement of institutions and experts to foster research and carry through viable solutions. A second strategy consists of using a two-year participatory process to establish voluntary international guidelines for fair decision-making. A third initiative aims to strengthen centres of excellence for urban forestry.

In targeting the land surrounding the main cities and those in the process of becoming major urban centres, we are touching the future of more than half the populations of our countries. It is also fundamental that the green vision for cities be developed in tune with the needs and interests of the rural communities surrounding them. It is only by combining forces and pooling the expertise of the various sectors and institutions involved that we can give coherent and lasting support to the harmonious and equitable development of the cities of today and tomorrow.

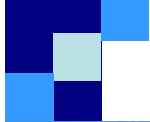
Governments, local authorities, foresters and individuals must press for greater dialogue aimed at collective and responsible investment, with the major challenge of reconciling three elements that are inextricably linked: the community, trees and well-being.

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For more information, contact FAO:  
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## EUFORIC



### Mandate

EUFORIC (European Urban Forestry Research & Information Centre) base on the partnership of the University of Copenhagen (Denmark), the University of Florence (Italy) and the Swedish Agriculture University. It is intended to be a leading urban forest research capacity at European level and aims to assist urban forestry scientists and professionals throughout Europe by offering a portal for up to date and comprehensive urban and peri-urban forestry information. EUFORIC's twofold objectives are (i) to co-ordinate, promote and develop urban and peri-urban forestry research, practice and education in Europe, and (ii) to encourage the exchange of knowledge and experience attained in the European context with countries in transition and developing countries.

### Themes

- Strengthening networks among urban forestry research capacities in Europe;
- Compiling, analysing and distributing information on urban forestry research findings in Europe with a view to dissemination of knowledge to countries in transition and developing countries;
- Promoting and developing urban forestry research and education, and its direct link with practice and policy-making in Europe.

### Actions

- Networking among urban forestry research capacities in Europe, such as the organisation of seminars and meetings (including annual European Forums on urban forestry), distribution of information and the setting up of easy access databases on urban forestry (in conjunctions with COST, IUFRO, ISA and SNS, amongst others);
- Compilation and dissemination of data on urban forestry in Europe (mainly through COST Action E12) and the associated 'Review of research and Knowledge on Urban Forests and Urban Trees in Europe';
- Identification and development of best urban forestry theories, practices and tools in the areas of (i) policy-making, planning and design, (ii) selection, establishment and tree care, and (iii) management (research and co-ordination projects carried out under the EUPHORIC umbrella, such as 'Neighbour Woods', a R&D project to develop innovative and socially inclusive tools for urban woodland planning, design and management);
- Acting as European urban forestry information centre, providing a 'one-stop-shop' service for information and contact information to obtain additional information;
- Stimulation of the establishment of higher education in urban forestry in Europe

### Contact

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## International Synergy: In Action Together JOIN US!

### Recent Networking Events

- 1st FAO Collaborative Meeting on Urban & Peri-urban Forestry; *A follow-up to the Meeting "Trees Connecting People: In Action Together"* (Rome, Italy, 27-28 January 2009)
- FAO International Meeting *Trees Connecting People: In Action Together* (Bogotá, Colombia, 29 July to 1 August 2008)
- Landscape Ecology International Conference *Symposium on urban forestry in the context of urbanisation of developing countries* (Chengdu, China, 16 to 18 September 2008)
- World Urban Forums (UN-Habitat)FAO was in Nairobi (2002), Barcelona (2004), Vancouver (2006), Nanjing (2008)
- FAO priority interdisciplinary group *Food for the Cities*, organization of the event *Food security and natural resource management* at the 4th WUF.

### Forthcoming events (2009 – 2010)

- 2nd FAO Collaborative Meeting on Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry, organized in conjunction with FRIM ancillary to the 2nd National Urban Forestry Conference of Malaysia (Sarawak, Malaysia, provisionally organized for 19-20 November 2009)
- 12th European Forum on Urban Forestry *Changing city, changing forest* (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 27 to 30 May 2009) IUFRO
- 13th World Forestry Congress, thematic session on UPF organised by FAO, DCFLP and CAF (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 18 to 25 October 2009)
- IUFRO World Congress *Forests for the Future: Sustaining Society and the Environment*, session and events on UPF (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 23 to 28 August 2010)

### Synergy and co-operation

#### Building Alliances - promoting Trees and Forests for Healthy Cities

FAO and other institutions are building alliances to harmonize strategies and actions with a view to optimizing the benefits of forestry for cities.

#### Developing Guidelines - for policy and decision making:

Developing international voluntary guidelines for policy and decision making on urban and peri-urban forestry requires the participation of national and local stakeholders.

#### Interactive Website - Forests and Trees for Healthy Cities: Improving Livelihoods and Environment for All:

This interactive Community platform is yours: use and manage it!

<http://km.fao.org/urbanforestry/>

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## AFRICA

### National Dialogue

#### Benin

- Contribution to restoration and sustainable management of forest, agriculture and agroforestry for urban and peri-urban areas of Cotonou, Porto Novo, Bohicon, Parakou.

#### Central African Republic

- Development of a strategy and action plan on urban and peri-urban forestry for the city of Bangui, Central African Republic, FAO.

### Publications, Knowledge and Capacity Building

- *Woodfuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM) for Cities: an analysis of wood energy and urbanization using WISDOM methodology (FAO, Rome, 2008)*
- *Woodfuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM) for Bangui (in publishing – the title is subject to modification), FAO*
- *Regional Report Urban and peri-urban forestry in Africa – Which perspectives for wood energy? (currently being published, FAO and CIRAD, co-ordinated by Jean-Noël Marien), contains five case studies as follows:*
  - Congo (Pointe Noire)
  - Nigeria (Abuja)
  - Mali (Bamako)
  - Madagascar (Antananarivo and Mahajanga)
  - South Africa (Cape Town)

### For more information

French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)  
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Improving Livelihoods and Environment for All : <http://km.fao.org/urbanforestry/>





## ASIA and the PACIFIC



### Recent Networking Events

- 3 ASEM Symposiums on Urban Forestry (1st – Beijing, China, 2004), (2nd– Copenhagen, Denmark 2006) and (3rd– Guangzhou, China, 2008)
- FAO West and Central Asia Workshop: *Urban and Peri-urban Forestry and Greening in West and Central Asia* (Rome, Italy, 2006)

### National Dialogue

#### Malaysia

- 2nd Urban Forestry Conference of Malaysia (Tentatively: 17 -18 November 2009, Sarawak, Malaysia)
- 1st Urban Forestry Conferences *Managing Urban Green for Sustainable Cities* (6-8 June 2006, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

#### China

- 5 Chinese Forest City Forums (Guiyang, 2004), (Shenyang, 2005), (Changsha, 2006), (Chengdu, 2007) and (Guangzhou, 2008), organized by the Chinese Forestry Administration and the hosting cities.

### Publications, Knowledge and Capacity Building

#### Forestry and urbanization

- *Forestry Outlook Study in Eastern and Central Asia (FOWECA) to 2020*. 6 case studies: Afghanistan (Kabul), Armenia (Yerevan), Jordan (Amman), Kazakstan (Astana), Turkey (Izmir) and United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi), FAO, Rome, 2007
- *Regional Forestry Outlook Studies and Urbanisation* 23 countries of West and Central Asia, FAO, Rome, 2007

#### Wood Energy

- *WISDOM for Cities: an analysis of wood energy and urbanization using WISDOM methodologies*, conducted in Phnom Pehn and Battambang (Cambodia), Vientiane and Luang Prabang (Lao People's Democratic Republic) FAO, Rome. 2008

### For more information

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## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



### Recent Networking Events

- *Regional Recommendations on Urban and Peri-urban Forestry* to the Latin American and Caribbean Commission (Quito, Ecuador, 29 September to 3 October 2008)
- FAO International Meeting *Trees Connecting People: In Action Together* (Bogotá, Colombia, 29 July to 1 August 2008)
- International Meeting on *Urban Forestry* at the National Forestry Congress in Cuba (La Havana, Cuba (17 to 20 April 2007)
- International Workshop *The role of forestry and urban agriculture in the sustainable development of cities* (Lima, Peru, 21 to 23 January 2004)

### National Dialogue

#### Cuba

- Symposium on Urban Forestry at the National Forestry Congress (Cuba, La Havana, 2007)

#### Brazil

- 12 Brazilian Congresses on Urban Forestry (CBAU), 1992 to 2008
- 7 National Meetings on Urban Forestry (ENAU), 1985 to 1997

### Publications, Knowledge and Capacity Building

- *Regional Study on UPF in Latin America* (forthcoming, FAO and IPES, 2009)
- *Course on Urban Forestry at Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), Brazil*

### For more information

- IPES - Promoción Del Desarrollo Sostenible. Headquarters in Peru; national offices in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia. Website: [www.ipes.org](http://www.ipes.org) / Email : [au@ipes.org](mailto:au@ipes.org)
- International Development Research Center (IDRC) – Latin America Regional Office. Website: [www.idrc.ca/lacro](http://www.idrc.ca/lacro) / Email: [lacroinf@idrc.org.uy](mailto:lacroinf@idrc.org.uy)
- My Green Programme "Mi Programa Verde", Cuba. Isabel Russo, Email: [sefc.habana@sih.cu](mailto:sefc.habana@sih.cu)

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## Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning University of Copenhagen

### Forestry for Cities: Response to a Changing World

#### Mandate

Forest & Landscape Denmark is an integrated centre for research, education and training. Its activities include promoting international networking activities related to wide ranging forest issues, landscape and planning, including urban forestry and urban greening (UFUG). The Centre's fields of particular interest from a technical point of view are forests, forest products, parks, nature and landscape planning and management, city and regional planning, recreation and tourism and applied ecology, genetics, economics, political sciences, and sociological implications in relation to such fields.

#### Themes

- Promoting the role of green spaces in developing sustainable cities;
- Contributing to planning, design, establishment and management of urban green spaces;
- Increasing knowledge on urban ecosystems and urban growing conditions;
- Assessing and developing social, cultural, health, environmental and economic benefits of urban green spaces;
- Promoting networking and collaborative work on forest, landscape and planning issues;
- Improving capacity building of communities and actors.

#### Actions

- Symposium *Urban Forestry for Human Health and Wellbeing*, ASEM 2nd Symposium on Urban Forestry (28 to 30 June, 2006, Copenhagen, Denmark)
- Organization of 3 ASEM Workshops on Urban Forestry (2004, 2006, 2008)
- Co-coordination of the European Urban Forestry Research and Information Centre (EUFORIC)
- Co-ordination of the Nordic-Baltic Centre of Advanced Research on Forestry Serving Urbanised Societies (CARE-FOR-US)
- Several national and international research & development projects
- Multiple education and training programmes, from academic level education to continued professional education and nature interpretation

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## Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) Urban Forestry and Recreation Management Programme



FRIM's *Urban Forestry and Recreation Management Programme* aims to develop effective management practices and techniques in urban and recreational forest environments with the objective of increasing human well-being and enhancing quality of life. The programme is oriented around two major areas: (i) urban forest management and landscape techniques, and (ii) recreation forest, ecotourism and nature education. The development of appropriate tools to improve landscape and urban forest management is a priority, together with the formulation of guidelines to promote wise utilization of natural resources.

### Mandate

### Themes

- Evaluate potential forest species in urban environment;
- Develop appropriate arboriculture practices for the urban environment;
- Assess environmental and socio-economic benefits of recreational forest areas and urban forests;
- Assess impacts of human activities in the urban forests including effectiveness of nature education programmes

### Actions

- Multiple research projects on (non-exhaustive list): aesthetic enhancement of urban landscapes, improvements of arboriculture practices, environmental and socio-economic assessment of urban parks as well as effectiveness of nature education programmes.
- Organization of conferences and training courses (non-exhaustive list): Urban Forestry Conferences Managing Urban Green for Sustainable Cities (6-8 June 2006, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia), The Conference on Best of Both Worlds, Environmental Education for Sustainable Development (6-8 September 2005, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia). Landscaping and environmental interpretation courses.
- Developing tool for planners: Guidelines For Establishing a Nature Education Center For Urban Areas,
- 2nd Urban Forestry Conference of Malaysia (Tentatively: 17-18 November 2009, Sarawak, Malaysia) and co-organize the 2nd FAO Collaborative Meeting on Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry (Tentatively: 19-20 November 2009, Sarawak, Malaysia)

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## The International Development Research Centre (IDRC)



### Mandate

IDRC is a non-profit organisation. Its 'Urban Poverty and Environment Program' promotes the improvement of urban environments and the reduction of poverty, working with communities, research organisations and the governments of developing countries to achieve such objectives . Its activities include capacity building to facilitate access to environmental services, reducing environmental degradation and vulnerability to natural disasters, promoting the use of natural resources for food, water and income security, and research for a better understanding of the costs and benefits of urban agriculture.

### Themes

- Urban agriculture
- Urban water and sanitation
- Waste management
- Vulnerability to natural disasters
- Land tenure as a recurrent issue in relation to the above areas.

### Actions

- Funding for research initiatives regarding the implementation of policies to alleviate poverty in urban areas;
- Initiation and involvement in numerous projects with Southern based research organisations;
- Organisation of workshops awards programs, regional training courses and a website to improves communication and disseminate knowledge;
- Encouraging research into participatory initiatives to build trust between local communities and local governments;
- Carrying out project evaluations for a better understanding of past projects

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## Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible (IPES)



### Mandate

IPES is an organization seeking to improve food and nutrition security, create decent employment and just incomes, provide fair access to basic services of quality and generate a healthy environment. In the actual context of increased urbanization, IPES is seeking to help men and women of Latin America and the Caribbean, especially the underprivileged, to live in cities environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. In addition to his traditional activities related to poverty alleviation and urban agriculture, IPES pays an increased attention to urban and peri-urban forestry (UPF).

### Themes

- Promoting urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) in order to enhance quality of life through adapted agricultural practices.
- Improving landscape design of green areas using adequate deciduous species
- Providing training on implementation and maintenance of green areas
- Promoting the use of residues from pruning and tree felling activities
- Creating educative and community trees and plants nurseries
- Coordinating tree planting campaigns

### Actions

- Coordinated and Produced a Regional Study on UPF in Latin America and the Caribbean – 5 case studies on UPF: Moreno (Argentina), Bogotá (Colombia), La Havana (Cuba), Tacna (Peru), Monterrey (Mexico)
- Supported FAO in the organization of a the International Meeting “Trees connecting people: In action together”, Bogotá, 29 July to 1 August 2009
- Designed and implemented in a participatory approach an Eco-Productive Park reusing treated wastewater in Lima, Peru
- Elaborated, with multi-stakeholders, Policy Guidelines for the Peruvian Government for the reuse of treated wastewater on UPF and urban agriculture
- Co-manages the FAO’s interactive community platform on UPF Forest and Trees for Healthy Cities ([km.fao.org/urbanforestry](http://km.fao.org/urbanforestry))

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## Forestry for Cities: Response to a Changing World







## Italian Academy of Forest Science Universities of Bari, Firenze, Padova, Rome, Viterbo



### Forestry for Cities: Response to a Changing World

#### Mandate

Over the past ten years the above Italian academic institutions have been working in synergy in relation to the research and development of techniques in urban and peri-urban forestry. The objectives are twofold (i) on a national scale, to disseminate knowledge and to develop methods and tools for implementation of UPF concepts in Italy; and (ii) on an international scale, to share knowledge derived from national experiences for the benefit of countries in transition and developing countries

#### Themes

- Encouraging participatory approaches and public involvement in urban forest planning, design and management;
- Evaluating the benefits derived from the interactions between forest and health;
- Developing strategies for sustainable urban and peri-urban landscape management and design for improving livelihood, alleviating poverty and reducing landscape degradation;
- Improving environmental planning and adapt to urban contexts landscape ecology tools for biodiversity conservation and urbanscapes design and management;
- Analysing users' perception of management and design strategies.

#### Actions

- RISVEM - Research on Multifunctional Green Systems, which aims to develop innovative models for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban open spaces;
- REFER, Research focusing on the estimation of the Ecological and Functional values of standard typologies of urban and pERiurban green areas;
- INTERFACE (INTEgrative Research on Forest Areas, Citizens and urban Environment). Theoretical and empirical understanding of well-being in relation to urban environments.
- ASPEN (ASsessment of ecological and PErceptual aspects of periurbaN forest areas in a landscape context).

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# International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO)



## Mandate

IUFRO is a non-profit, non-governmental international network of forest scientists, which promotes global co-operation in forest-related research and enhances the understanding of the ecological, economic and social aspects of forests and trees. IUFRO's Research Group on Urban Forestry promotes integrated approaches and research for planning and design, selection and establishment, and management of urban and peri-urban forests and trees in order to optimize forest benefits in a way which is sustainable, in the context of present and foreseeable pressures / problems of urban situations.

## Themes

- Developing urban forestry as an area of scientific focus;
- Improving networking between urban forestry researchers worldwide;
- Promoting multi-disciplinary research into urban forestry issues;
- Improving the exchange of information and experiences between urban forestry science and practice.

## Actions

- Organization of scientific conferences and seminars worldwide;
- Acting as co-host for the annual European Forum on Urban Forestry (EFUF) ([www.efuf.org](http://www.efuf.org));
- Promoting networking and encouraging the exchange of knowledge and experience;
- Compilation of state of the art reports.

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Forestry for Cities: Response to a Changing World





## Laval University (Quebec, Canada) - Plant Science Department and Forestry and Wood Sciences Department



Laval University offers a graduate programme in agroforestry. The objectives of this multidisciplinary program are to increase knowledge and expertise in ecological and socio-economic aspects of agroforestry in tropical and temperate zones. Urban and peri-urban issues are an increasingly important issue in this programme.

### Mandate

Promoting education and research in agroforestry via:  
Academic Programs

### Themes

- Undergraduate programs in Agriculture and Forest Sciences
- M. Sc. degree in Agroforestry
- Ph. D. studies on Agroforestry and Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry topics through Ph. D programs in Forest Sciences and Plant Biology

Research Themes

- Bio-physical aspects of agroforestry systems in temperate and tropical zones
- Adoption factors and socio-economic impacts of agroforestry systems for local communities
- Non wood forest products and forest farming systems

### Actions

- Acting as host for the Interdisciplinary Group of Research in Agroforestry (GIRAF)
- Acting as host for the tenth North American Agroforestry Conference in 2007.
- Establishing International Partnerships: The "Institut polytechnique rural de formation et de recherche appliqué" (IPR/IFRA) in Mali; the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).
- Contributing to multiple research projects on agroforestry in developing countries, including the following examples in Africa:
  - ◊ Trees and fields against poverty in Mali with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC)
  - ◊ Formation in natural resources management in the Congo basin with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
  - ◊ Integration of trees in urban planning in the peri-urban area of Dakar Senegal with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada)

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# Tree Canada (TC)



Tree Canada is a non-profit organization which provides education, technical assistance, resources and financial support through working partnerships to facilitate the planting and nurturing of trees on a national scale in an effort to reduce the harmful effects of carbon dioxide emissions. Tree Canada is a leader in promoting the value of forests (urban and peri-urban forestry).

## Mandate

## Themes

## Actions

## Contact

- Promoting urban and peri-urban forestry (UPF) through our Green Streets Canada program, working to encourage innovative forest management practices in municipal forests;
- Providing leadership in Canadian urban forestry by hosting the biennial Canadian Urban Forest Conference (CUFC) for academics, policymakers, foresters
- Acting as Secretariat for the Canadian Urban Forest Network, the technical link for Canadian urban foresters and community groups;
- Replanting in areas affected by invasive species and natural disasters (Operation ReLeaf);
- Promoting carbon sequestration by off-setting emissions by tree planting through our Grow Clean Air program;
- Promoting the benefits of trees and urban forests to the public;
- Coordinating tree planting campaigns with our sponsors.

- Organization of the 8th Canadian Urban Forest Conference, a forum for the sharing of expertise and new information on urban forestry;
- Tree Armenia Project, Tree Canada's first international forestry program, to foster links between organizations in Canada and Armenia to help reforest that nation;
- Obtaining secured funding to green 30 school grounds over two years in high risk neighbourhoods and cities;
- Acting as host for Maple Leaf Day, a national day for tree planting, across 23 communities from coast to coast;
- Mountain Pine Beetle ReLeaf program, to reforest areas damaged by this native species in Western Canada;
- Revamping of the website for the Canadian Urban Forest Network to provide better access to information for members.

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- **International Network of Resource Centers on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF Foundation)**, the Netherlands: Marielle Dubbeling, Global coordinator RUAF-From Seed to Table Programme (m.dubbeling@etcnl.nl) <http://www.ruaf.org/>
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- **University of Toronto**, Toronto, Canada: Andrew Kenney, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Forestry (a.kenney@utoronto.ca) <http://www.forestry.utoronto.ca/people/kenney/kenney.html>
- **US Forest Service (USFS)**, Newtown Square (PA), United States of America: Phillip Rodbell, Programme Manager (prodbell@fs.fed.us) <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/urban/utc/>
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## FAO PUBLICATIONS (2000 – 2009) URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FORESTRY



### Working Paper No. 3 « Stratégie de développement et Plan d'action pour la promotion de la foresterie urbaine et périurbaine de la ville de Bangui »

Préparé par Fabio Salbitano

Consultant international spécialiste en foresterie urbaine

Coordonné et supervisé par Michelle Gauthier, en collaboration avec Miguel Trossero, Département des forêts, (2009)

FAO, Rome. 102 p.

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/i0926f/i0926f00.pdf>

La stratégie et le plan d'action contenus dans le présent document fait la promotion d'une vision verte au bénéfice des populations. Ce n'est qu'en joignant les efforts de tous les acteurs et institutions concernés qu'il sera possible de mettre de l'avant un développement harmonieux et équitable de Bangui et d'autres villes en devenir.



### Wisdom pour les villes - Plateforme WISDOM pour Bangui. Diagnostic et cartographie du territoire et de la société pour le bois Énergie

Coordonné et supervisé par Miguel Trossero, en collaboration avec Michelle Gauthier, Département des forêts, FAO

Préparé par Rudi Drigo,

consultant international spécialiste en système d'analyse WISDOM (2009)

FAO, Rome. 54 p.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/k5586f/k5586f00.htm>

Le but de cette « Plateforme WISDOM pour Bangui » est de fournir une vision complète et cartographique du bilan entre l'offre et la demande de biomasse ligneuse dans le contexte national ainsi qu'une définition objective et minutieuse de la zone d'approvisionnement durable de la ville de Bangui.



### Working Paper No. 1 "TREES CONNECTING PEOPLE: IN ACTION TOGETHER" Meeting proceedings, Bogotá, Colombia ( 29 July to 1 August 2008)

Edited by Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible (IPES)

Gunther Merzthal and Francisco Mecklenburg (2009)

FAO, Rome. 70 p.

This meeting sought to pave the way towards durable and informed contributions to the concept of Forests and Trees for Healthy Cities: Improving Livelihoods and Environment for All. Urban development should switch from its current approach based on the individual city, to a pattern of networking that links cities to rural areas – so the conservation, restoration, rehabilitation and forestation of forest and agroforestry systems become a daily reality for all.

[http://km.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/urbanforestry/docs/Bogota/Proccedings\\_UPF\\_Bogota\\_without\\_photo\\_final\\_01.pdf](http://km.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/urbanforestry/docs/Bogota/Proccedings_UPF_Bogota_without_photo_final_01.pdf)



### Wisdom for cities – an Analysis of wood energy and urbanization aspects using WISDOM methodology - Woodfuels Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM). (2007)

FAO, Rome. 105 p.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/i0152e/i0152e00.HTM>

FAO's Woodfuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM) methodology is being adapted to the context of urbanization and urban environment. The development process initiated shows that "WISDOM for Cities" is a useful tool for the mapping of sustainable resource potential and woodfuel consumption areas, identification of deficit and surplus areas and the pragmatic definition and visualization of areas influenced by the urban/periurban consumption of wood energy and definition of priority areas for intervention. The document discusses the link between urban forestry and wood energy and proposes to policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders the way forward to address the related issues and for the methodology development and application.





## FAO PUBLICATIONS (2000 – 2009) - Continued (2) -



### **Urban and Peri-urban Forestry and Greening in West and Central Asia – Proceedings**

Randrup T.B., Schipperijn J. and Konijnendijk C.C. (2007)  
FAO, Rome. 89 p.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/ai236e/ai236e00.htm>

In contribution to the Forestry Outlook study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA) This paper contains the proceedings of the international workshop in Rome, from 5 to 7 April 2006, and 6 case studies of Asian countries: United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi), Jordan (Amman), Kazakhstan (Astana), Turkey (Izmir), Afghanistan (Kabul) and Armenia (Yerevan).



### **Urban and Peri-urban forestry and greening in West and Central Asia: Experiences, constraints and prospects**

FAO - LSP Working Paper 36. Åkerlund U., Knuth L., Randrup T. and Schipperijn J. (2006). FAO, Rome. 11 p.

[http://www.fao.org/FCIT/docs/akerlund\\_urban\\_forestry\\_2006.pdf](http://www.fao.org/FCIT/docs/akerlund_urban_forestry_2006.pdf)

This paper represents part of an area of work on linkages between access to forest resources and poverty in West and Central Asia. It explores the urbanization process, the planning & management of the urban green resource and the legal & institutional frameworks, as well as financial mechanisms to support urban and peri-urban forestry and greenings. Technical data is presented about the 23 countries of the West and Central Asia.



### **Greening cities for improving urban livelihoods: Legal, policy and institutional aspects of urban and peri-urban forestry in West and Central Asia (with a case study of Armenia)**

FAO Livelihood Support Programme (LSP), Working Paper 37: Knuth L. (2006).  
FAO, Rome. 70 p.

[http://www.fao.org/FCIT/docs/urban\\_forestry\\_2006.pdf](http://www.fao.org/FCIT/docs/urban_forestry_2006.pdf)

This paper represents part of an area of work on linkages between access to forest resources and poverty in West and Central Asia. This paper analyzes the policy, institutional and legal framework of urban and peri-urban forestry and greenings in order to understand the gaps, overlaps and insufficiencies in the WECA region and to give recommendations, focusing particularly on livelihoods of urban poor. The poverty and forestry in urban areas is explore through literature and the forests, livelihoods and poverty is explore through policy and legislative frameworks and national and international level. Finally, the case of Armenia is deeply study.



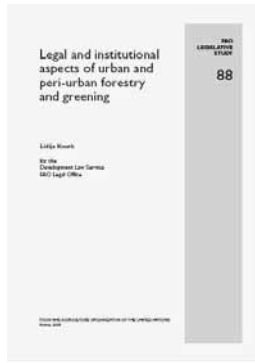
### **Food for the cities Forest and trees, improving livelihood through healthy green cities**

[http://www.fao.org/fcit/docs/environment\\_trees\\_en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fcit/docs/environment_trees_en.pdf)

A Fact Sheet on Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry contained in the Folder of the Multidisciplinary Area "Food for the Cities" (2006). This fact sheet briefly resumes the challenges of the urbanization in the developing world and the ways that FAO, Rome, 2 p aim to work on those issues with it's urban and peri-urban forestry programme.



## FAO PUBLICATIONS (2000 – 2009) - Continued (3) -



### **Legal and institutional aspects of urban, peri-urban forestry and greening: A working paper for discussion**

Lidija Knuth. FAO Legislative study #88 (2005). FAO, Rome. 47 p.

<http://www.fao.org/Legal/prs-ol/lpo48.pdf>

This book provides an overview of existing UPFG laws and regulations and identifies the main issues that legislative bodies may have to consider with regard to UPFG. The definition of UPFG is analysed, including its technical and legal features. Part 3 briefly describes UPFG-related international instruments, both soft law and legally binding instruments. Part 4 deals with UPFG-related national and sub-national legal frameworks, including legislation on forestry, the environment, land-use planning, watershed protection and erosion control. Part 5 analyses the institutional framework for UPFG in selected countries.



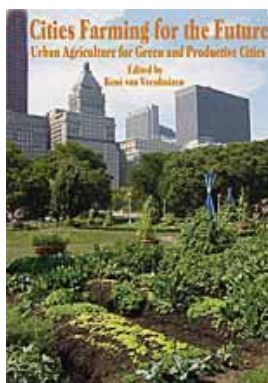
### **Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) 2000 – Trees outside forest (TOF) – Towards rural and urban integrated resources management**

FAO (2001). Working paper on case studies. Rome. 40 p.

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/9536/en>

This paper attempts to outline the resource, defines its importance and dynamics, pinpoint the most influential factors, and, finally, review its assessment. It draws heavily upon the examination and in-depth analysis of the relevant literature on trees outside the forest done by CIRAD-Forêts, in collaboration with FAO, and shortly to be published in the FAO Conservation Guide series. (in EN/FR/SP)

## PUBLICATIONS WITH FAO COLLABORATION



### **Urban Forestry for Multifunctional Urban Land Use**

Cecil C. Konijnendijk and M. Gauthier (chapter 14) p. 414 – 434 in "Cities Farming for the future, Urban Agriculture for Sustainable Cities. RUAF/IDRC/ IIRR (2006). Edited by René van Veenhuizen. Published by RUAF Foundation, IDRC and IIRR. Includes bibliographical references. 459 p.

[http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-103884-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-103884-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html)





## FAO PUBLICATIONS (2000 – 2009) - Continued (4) -



### **Trees and Cities - Growing Together RUAF (2004). "Urban Agriculture Magazine - Urban and Periurban Agroforestry"**

No. 13 - December 2004. 48 p.

[http://www.ruaf.org/news/gen\\_fr.html](http://www.ruaf.org/news/gen_fr.html)

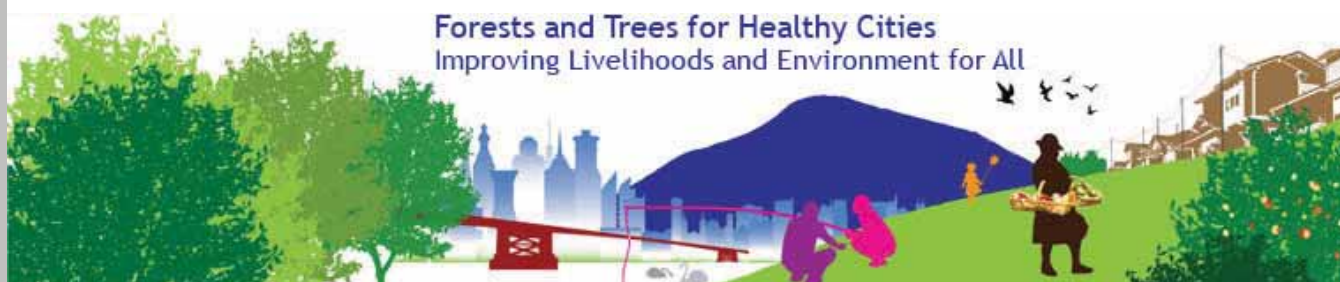
While human societies throughout history have largely been rural, currently the majority of the world's population lives in cities and towns. Increasingly land is needed for urban areas to cater for the needs of the inhabitants, which often has a detrimental effect on forests and other green areas. This editorial argues about the numerous benefits of trees in the cities, in order to promote urban forestry in growing cities.

### **Urban and Peri-urban Forestry for Sustainable Urban Development**

Konijnendijk, C.C. et al (2003). by Cecil C. Konijnendijk, Syaka Sadio, Thomas B. Randrup and Jasper Schipperijn. Paper presented at the World Forestry Congress, Québec, Canada, September (2003). 4 p.

<http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/ARTICLE/WFC/XII/0976-B5.HTM>

## FAO WEB SITE ON URBAN FORESTRY



### **To obtain copies of the publications, please contact:**

Forest Conservation Service FAO, Rome, Italy

Email: [urban-forestry@fao.org](mailto:urban-forestry@fao.org) or

Email: [FO-publications@fao.org](mailto:FO-publications@fao.org)

From 27 to 28 January 2009, FAO organized a follow-up to the first international meeting “Trees connecting people: in action together” held in Bogotá (August 2008). The event convened more than 30 people working on the urban and peri-urban forestry (UPF) related fields. The two objectives were to promote and develop existing and new cooperative initiatives and partnerships, and to reach an agreement on the ways and means to prepare UPF Guidelines.

**Forests and Trees for Healthy Cities**  
Improving Livelihoods and Environment for All

<http://km.fao.org/urbanforestry>

