

-Regional planning for greener cities



Michelle Gauthier

FAO Forest Conservation Service (FOMC)

“Food, Agriculture and Cities: challenges and way forward”

Technical Consultation - FAO, Rome

24 – 25 September 2009

Content

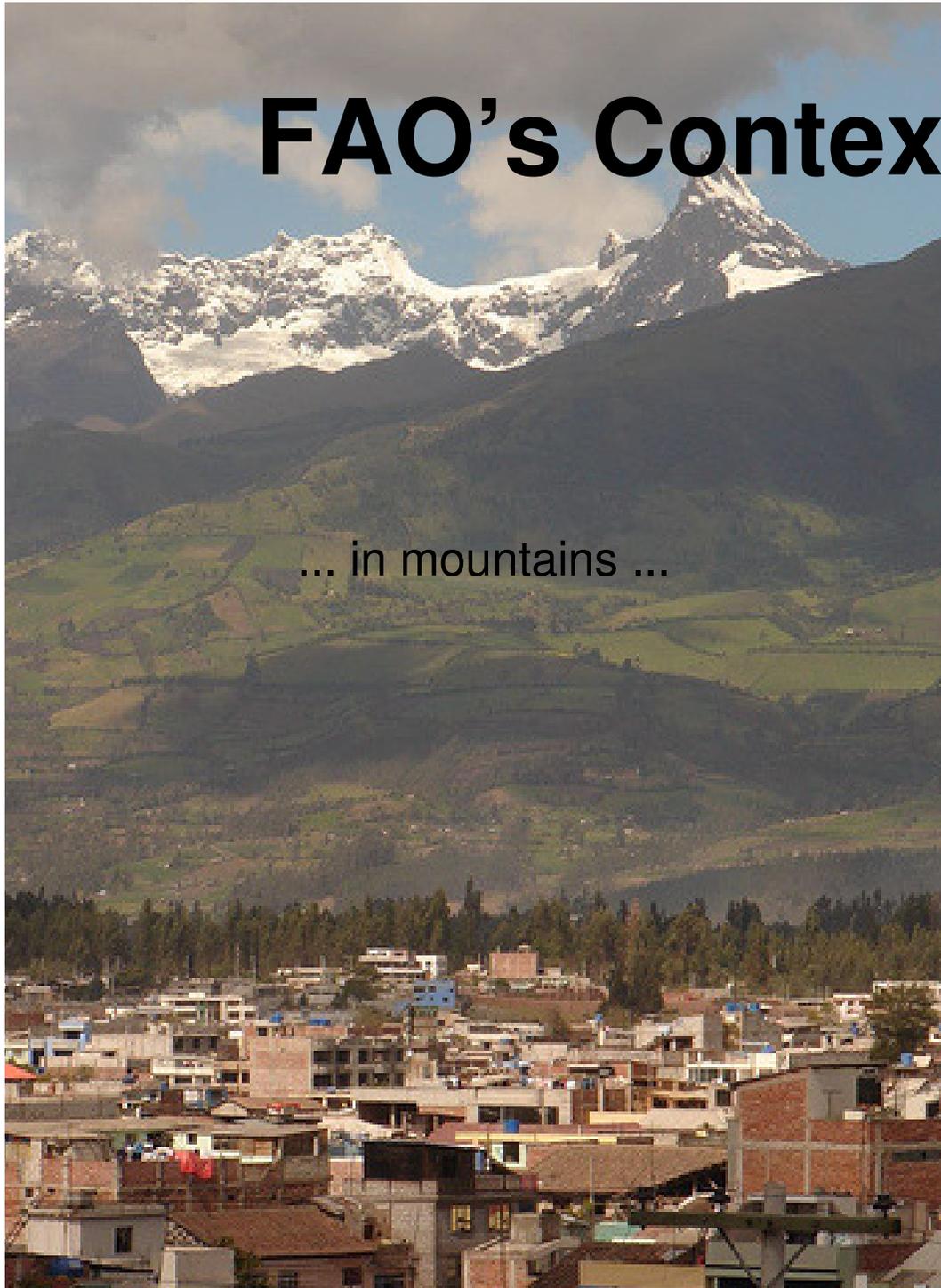
- What is wrong with cities – Issues?
- Why Regional Planning?
- Why Greener Cities?
- Conditions for enabling process through the right (agreed) direction?
- Urban and peri-urban forestry - Trees and Forests for healthy cities : livelihoods and environment for all
- The way forward ... in UPF
- Merging agendas ... for cities

FAO's Context of Action

... in mountains ...

.. in deserts ...

... along the coasts ...



FAO - Urbanization - Forestry

Basic principles

- Watershed, Landscape, Ecosystem, Biodiversity
- Cities of today & tomorrow
 - Harmony Rural & Urban
- Multipurpose Forests & Trees
 - Economic Valuation
- Better Life & Livelihood for All
- Best Practices on Measure
 - Multisectoral



Participation and Decision-Making:
Inclusive Social Commitment For
Action

Agriculture – Greening – Forestry

Food Security – Poverty – Conflicts – Natural Disasters



FOOD for THE CITIES

Forest and trees, improving livelihood through healthy green cities



The cover has a positive impact on community well-being and recreational activities

Challenges...

The urban demographic situation across the world puts the environmental sustainability of the cities and the wellbeing of the inhabitants at stake. The intensification and extension of cities without taking into account the land-use capacity and the local need for woody building material and fuelwood, has contributed to a drastic depletion of tree and

forest cover in and around cities. This is a common situation in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Cities consequently suffer from floods, dust encroachment, water shortage, soil erosion and landslides associated to significant costs in terms of lost infrastructure and human death. Other natural disasters, conflicts and wars exacerbate the situation.

The major challenge is to give trees and forests their essential place in urban development. 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. Trees and forests are appreciated at the same time by various categories of urban dwellers. They are productive agroforestry systems, recreational green spaces, beautification elements, and contribute directly to the



Lack of trees results in economic losses. Trees save energy for cooling and heating as they reduce high temperatures and protect from cold winds. Urbanisation around Izmir, Turkey



The use of forest products, such as wood, firewood, folkloric medicine and food, generates income, employment and improves livelihoods. Tehran outskirts, Iran

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.

FAO's response...

By gathering world expertise, knowledge and best practices, FAO helps promote urban and periurban forestry with special attention to poverty alleviation, food security and environmental sustainability. FAO assists countries in developing national and local strategies, legal and institutional framework and programmes that ensure harmony between sectors, disciplines and institutions. Dialogue is central for designing and agreeing on fair and equitable options also based on local knowledge. Some major forum where FAO is an active actor and could raise urban forestry in the international agenda, are the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Mountain Forum, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and UN-Habitat and its World Urban Forum. In line with the Millennium Development Goals, attention is given to poverty alleviation, livelihood improvement of poor dwellers and environmental sustainability. FAO promotes the optimization of trees and forests for a healthy green city designed and managed in response to its specific socioeconomic identity and its landscape and ecosystemic context.

FOOD for THE CITIES

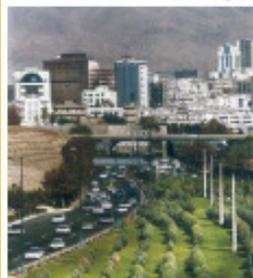


The depletion of trees and forests in and around cities may produce infrastructure issues and human deaths

FAO's actions...

FAO's support to the development of urban forestry includes:

- developing policies and strategies for urban and peri-urban forestry with the participation of urban dwellers, institutions and authorities involved at national and decentralized levels, e.g. municipal, government and NGOs;



Urban trees mitigate air pollution and help to preserve human health

- building synergy and collaboration in actions related to urban agriculture, mountain and watershed management, integrated landscape management, urban development; and promoting cooperation among practitioners from various disciplines and sectors;

- implementing good practices in the domains of resource management, e.g. use of waste water, arboriculture and agroforestry, and integrated urban planning, e.g. resources assessment, economic valuation, participatory approaches and watershed management;

- encouraging worldwide dialogue, where governments, local authorities, communities, smallholders, NGOs, municipalities, universities and private enterprises can exchange on needs, opportunities and collaboration.

Examples of FAO's activities:

- policy briefs development to provide guidelines for municipal and national policy-making on urban and periurban forestry;
- strategies for urban forestry and priority action plans development, such as those for Bamako (Mali) and Bangui (Central African Republic);
- Information, need analysis and awareness raising, e.g. case studies on the status of urban forestry in Amman, Abu Dhabi, Astana, Cairo, Dakar, Izmir, Kabul, Namey, Quito, Tehran and Yerevan;
- regional studies on the role of the forestry sector in urbanization, such as the regional Forestry Outlook for West and Central Asia (FOWECA);
- thematic studies on the analysis of the social and environmental impact of the wood-energy demand and supply on urban development, for example, in East Africa and South-East Asia.



The integration of trees and forests in and around urban areas is an indispensable element of sustainability for the whole society



Food for the Cities - Multidisciplinary Area
 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
www.fao.org/forestry/index.asp
 For further information, contact
 FAO, Forest Conservation Service
 Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
urban-forestry@fao.org
www.fao.org/forestry/afha/afha/en/

– Role of forestry and urbanization – Forestry Outlook Study in Eastern and Central Asia (FOWECA) to 2020

Case studies:

Afghanistan (Kabul), Armenia (Yerevan), Jordan (Amman), Kazakstan (Astana),
Turkey (Izmir) and United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi)

LSP Working Paper 37 Access to Natural Resources Sub-Programme

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)



Lidija Knuth

2006



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Livelihood Support Programme (LSP)
An inter-departmental programme for improving support for enhancing livelihoods of the rural poor.

FAO

DCFLP

IUFRO

LSP Working Paper 36 Access to Natural Resources Sub-Programme

Urban and peri-urban forestry and greening in west and Central Asia

Experiences, constraints and prospects



Ulrika Åkerlund

in collaboration with:

Lidija Knuth, Thomas B. Randrup and Jasper Schipperijn

2006



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Livelihood Support Programme (LSP)
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“WISDOM for Cities”

**- planning tool for
decision &
monitoring -**

**Woodfuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping
“WISDOM”**

TCP/CAF/3003 in Bangui

A photograph showing a large-scale erosion control project in Brazzaville. The structure consists of multiple tiers of stone masonry walls, creating a series of terraced basins. The stone is grey and roughly-hewn. The surrounding area is a mix of dirt, sparse green vegetation, and some buildings in the background under a cloudy sky. The text is overlaid in white on the image.

Lutte contre les érosions à Brazzaville

*FAO, UN-Habitat, PAM
Ministères Forêts, Grands Travaux
Centre de Recherche ...*

Forest and Trees for Healthy Cities

- Improving Livelihoods and Environment for All –

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

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
helping to build a world without hunger

English Français Español

Forests and Trees for Healthy Cities

Improving Livelihoods and Environment for All

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Welcome

The **Urban Forestry Community** brings together stakeholders from all over the world looking to promote Urban and Peri-urban Forestry and Greening (UPFG). This interactive Community platform provides users with the opportunity to discuss, share knowledge and learn about good practices, related to optimizing the role of trees and forests in and around cities to alleviate poverty.

The **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information.

More information on FAO work in urban forestry can be found [here](#).

Latest News

- >> [11th European Forum on Urban Forestry](#)
- >> [The Future Of Urban Forestry - It's More Than Trees](#)

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Latest Publications

- >> [Urban and Peri-urban forestry and greening in West and Central Asia: Experiences, constraints and prospects](#)
- >> [The urban producer's resource book](#)
- >> [Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry - FAO Publications \(2000 - 2007\)](#)

Photo Gallery

FAO & Urban issues

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National and International Dialogue

- Before 2008 -

Cape Town (National, 2000 ?)

Bolivia (Regional, 2005)

Peru (National, 2006)

West and Central Asia (FAO, 2006)

China: 3 national forum (2005, 2007, 2008)

Malaysia: 1 national (2006)

Cuba: 1 national (2007)

Brazil: 7 National Meetings ENAU (1985 – 1996); 12 Brazilian Congress CBAU (1992 - 2008); SBAU

Canada (10); USA (10); European Countries

IUFRO and DCFLP (several)

CBD: Cities and Biodiversity (Curitiba, April 2007)

3 ASEM Symposium on Urban Forestry: China-2004, Copenhagen-2006, Guangzhou-2008

... UN Habitat - CBD & Cities – UNFF & CPF – UNFCCC & CDM – UCLG & UCLEI - IUFRO –

EUFORIC – DCFLP – IPES - IDRC – RUAFA – CGIAR – World Bank – FAO ...

... Toward MDG 2015 ...

International Dialogue - 2008 -

11th European Forum on Urban Forestry (IUFRO, Haamelinda, Finland, ?? May 2008)

10th national Congreso nacional Brasileiro sobre la Silvicultura Urbana SBAU, (Manaus, Brazil, Jul. 2008)

FAO Int. Meeting on Urban Forestry (Bogotá, 29 Jul. – 1 Aug. 2008)

IUFRO-IALE Landscape Ecology Conference - Symposium on urban forestry in the context of urbanisation of developing countries (Chengdu, Sept. 2008)

FAO Regional Forestry Commission for LAC (Quito, 29 Sept. - 3 Oct. 2008)

3rd ASEM Symposium on Urban Forestry (KVL, Guangzhou, 12-13 Nov. 2008)

4th World Urban Forum (UN-Habitat, Nanjing, 3-7 Nov. 2008)

**... UN Habitat - CBD & Cities – UNFF & CPF – UNFCCC & CDM –UCLG & UCLEI - IUFRO –
EUFORIC – DCLFP – IPES - IDRC – RUAFA – CGIAR – World Bank – FAO ...**

... Toward MDG 2015 ...

International Dialogue - 2009 and beyond -

12th European Forum on Urban Forestry (IUFRO, Amsterdam, 27-30 May 2009)

**19th FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO) & World Forest Week
(Rome, 16-20 March 2009)**

13th World Forestry Congress (FAO, Buenos Aires, 18-25 October 2009)

COP-10 of the CBD (UNEP, Nagoya, 19 to 29 October 2010)

UN International Year of Forests (UNFF, 2011)

UNFF 10

“Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities” (2013)

**... UN Habitat - CBD & Cities – UNFF & CPF – UNFCCC & CDM – UCLG & UCLEI -
IUFRO –**

EUFORIC – DCLFP – IPES - IDRC – RUAFA – CGIAR – World Bank – FAO ...

... Toward MDG 2015 ...

FAO Forestry Department Département des forêts de la FAO Departamento Forestal de la FAO



GLOBAL

Integrated land use
Urban and peri-urban forestry and greening network

Forestry in Development
COFO 2007



Scope

- Put forests and trees on urban agenda
- Develop adequate information bases and planning tools for policy makers and inter-sectoral collaboration
- Integrate wood energy issues into urban development and poverty reduction strategies



Approach

- Viable options to sustainably conserve, rehabilitate and manage a variety of tree systems need to improve socio-economic, livelihood and food security
- Focus on decentralized approach and strengthening local authorities and institutions capacities
- Integrated and multisectoral approach through FAO Multidisciplinary Area "Food for the Cities"



Weaving knowledge into development

- Forestry role into urbanization and urban development case-studies in Abu Dhabi, Amman, Astana, Izmir, Kabul and Yerevan
- Urban/rural interaction using the Woodfuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM) approach
- Promoting local strategies and priority action plans to optimize tree and forest benefits to cities
- Development of a series of policy briefs for decision making process

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National support: IUFRO, DCFLP/KVL, Florence University, EUFORIC, RUAF/ETC, etc.
Forestry department support: Michelle Gauthier; Miguel Trossero

... Thank you ...

michelle.gauthier@fao.org



Interactive website

<http://km.fao.org/urbanforestry/>
urban-forestry@fao.org

Trees for citizens



Agroforestry – Fruit Trees



School Orchard – Home Gardens



Cooking – Heating



Handicraft