

NEWS



Sustainability

Urban Forests: a valuable tool for building metropolitan green areas

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Recent trends show that more and more cities and metropolitan territories are turning to Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) to help develop more sustainable, resilient and healthy urban spaces. Urban Forests (UF) are a subset of Nature-Based Solutions that build on tree-based urban ecosystems to address societal challenges, simultaneously providing ecosystem services for human well-being and biodiversity benefits. On 23 March, Metropolis held a session on the importance of urban forests for sustainable cities as part of the **2021 Urban Forestry Days**. The event was co-organised with the European Forest Institute (EFI), the European Forum on Urban Forestry (EFUF) and the Horizon 2020 CLEARING HOUSE project.

The discussions, which were moderated by Oscar Chamat, Research and Policy Officer at the Metropolis Secretariat General, revolved around the benefits of urban and peri-urban forests. The debates also pointed to some challenging issues related to their development, the strong link between urban forests and the perceived attractiveness of a metropolitan area, and the importance of people's engagement in building metropolitan green spaces.

Vision and approaches to urban forests

To kick off the session, Chamat asked participants to share how their respective administrations approach urban forests.

Sami Laakkonen, Strategy Director for Joensuu's local government, explained that UF has strong links with the economy of Joensuu. Located in Eastern Finland, the city hosts the headquarters of the European Forest Institute, and is sometimes known as the "European Forest Capital", as **the forestry sector represents a turnover of almost two billion euros** in the local economy.

"Developing urban forests is about providing a better urban environment and enhancing the quality of life of our citizens", Rodrigo Ravana

Several participants spoke of UF as a sustainability driver. Guirong Tong, Director of the Fuzhou Forestry Administration, stated that UF is **"a pillar for Fuzhou's administration in planning and developing a sustainable city, as without it, the whole ecosystem surrounding Fuzhou would be lost."** "Trees and forests are life", continued Rodrigo Ravana, Chief of Staff of the Secretary of Green and Environment of São Paulo: "Developing urban forests is about providing a better urban environment and enhancing the quality of life of our citizens."



Jinniushan-Park, Fuzhou (photo by: Jiachen Lin)

“The vision is to blur the boundaries between urban and nature, providing the metropolis with a wide range of ecological, social, cultural, and financial eco-services”, Antoni Farrero

For the Barcelona Metropolitan Area (AMB), “the vision is to blur the boundaries between urban and nature, providing the metropolis with a wide range of ecological, social, cultural, and financial eco-services”, stated Antoni Farrero, Technical Management Office Coordinator at the AMB. The representative from Milan, Pierfrancesco Maran, Deputy Mayor for Urban Planning, Green Areas and Agriculture, shared Milan’s approach in planning UF, treating it “not only as a green policy, but more like an industrial one.” His

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Bringing nature back to the metropolis for all



The Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (AMB) has a comparably long tradition in the planning of metropolitan green spaces across different municipalities, such as the River Llobregat Park (Ghent), which has a length of 30 km and crosses 16 municipalities. Currently the AMB is developing a new Metropolitan Master Plan (2020) that is putting even stronger emphasis on the social-ecological connectivity of metropolitan green infrastructure across municipalities, primarily through the creation of green corridors.

many cases, greening is associated with traffic pacification initiatives, which often precede it. In Bogotá, pedestrianization of areas surrounding school zones through the *Crezca con mi Barrio* project (‘Growing with my Neighborhood’) aims to reduce the incidence of injury and air pollution to improve children’s wellbeing (Bernard van Leer Foundation, 2020).

Greening interventions planned with a gender and feminist perspective can also enhance gender equality, by centering everyday life experiences and the often feminized and undervalued activities related to care and reproductive labor in the city. Studies in Botswana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe have shown urban farming as not only a means of improving the economic status of women

but also providing a space of solace and empowerment from which they are able to develop social networks and find stability (Slater, 2005). In Quito, 86% of the 140 community gardens and 800 family gardens are headed by women, all of them integrated in the urban agriculture program of the Quito Metropolitan District which aims to decrease social vulnerability and increase their quality of life while addressing climate adaptation risks (Faraday, 2019). Green spaces can also support caring for others, by offering safe and healthy environments for recreation and play closer to home. Barcelona is emblematic for its stated commitments to create a more feminist and caring city as well as inclusive greening initiatives such as climate shelters in schools and superblocks.



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Community engagement in a greener urban environment

“People have to look at urban forests as something that is important in their own lives”,
Rodrigo Ravera

All the panellists mentioned that community engagement is crucial in efforts to build and maintain a greener urban environment. In **Milan**, the recent Green Plan drawn up by the local government to build 20 new parks in the city by 2030 received strong support from the population, not only politically but also economically: **the city opened up donations for individuals to finance the Green Plan and received more than €500,000 in donations from civil society**. This money will be used to help fund planting trees—the city wants to plant 3 million by 2030. “People have to look at urban forests as something that is important in their own lives”, mentioned Ravera, whose department is surveying the opinions of São Paulo citizens living in the areas to be ‘regreened’ and inviting them to take part in the planting process. “Greening cities is more than just planting trees. **Planning and citizen engagement in this process is fundamental for Urban Forests to truly be an asset—not only for cities, but also for the people living in them**”, added Ravera.

Urban practitioners are increasingly optimistic, as people’s awareness on the need for UF keeps rising. “As our metropolitan areas keep growing, every day more and more citizens are realising the importance of having more green spaces accessible to them in these areas”, mentioned Farrero from the Barcelona Metropolitan Area. “**Citizens want to see something green when they open their window, or be able to walk to a park near their home**”, Tong continued, mentioning recreational activities as one of the benefits that UF offer citizens, highlighting the importance of community engagement with these spaces.

Urban Forests and the economy

As demonstrated by the Joensuu example, UF can also serve as a force for enhancing the attractiveness and competitiveness of a metropolitan area. “UF is like a business card” for Fuzhou, said Tong, “**it helps us create a better business environment and attract business, as people are more enthusiastic living in a greener city.**” Echoing his colleague from Fuzhou, Ravera commented on the increasing property value in the areas of São Paulo that have seen recent green interventions.

“Some solutions can be costly if they are not carried out from the right approach”, Oscar Chamat

Using the work carried out in the Barcelona Metropolitan Area as an example, Farrero highlighted the need to find a balance between UF and natural forests surrounding urban areas, calling attention to the term ‘smart forest’ proposed by Chamat: “Some solutions can be costly if they are not carried out from the right approach”.

The insights of the speakers show how **Urban Forests can be a valuable tool in managing recent urbanisation trends**

, echoing research from the EU Horizon 2020 CLEARING HOUSE project. Nevertheless, it is also important to keep in mind that a green urban development has to be looked at from the perspective of environmental justice. Approaches should be adopted that go beyond direct impacts, such as improved air quality, and look also at providing equitable access to environmental resources for everyone, regardless of race, ethnicity, income, age or gender, so that a greener metropolis is greener for all its inhabitants.

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