



Biocities - forests transforming urban living

Giuseppe Scarascia-Mugnozza

University of Tuscia, Viterbo
European Forest Institute-BioCities Facility, Rome

Chinese-Italian Seminar on Forest Science and Education Cooperation CAF & FIDAF, Beijing & Rome, December 5, 2022



International Conference

Global Forest and Tree Restoration

Rome, 11 - 12 October 2022

UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF



AND WITH THE PATRONAGE OF

MINISTERO DELLE POLITICHE AGRICOLE, ALIMENTARI E FORESTALI MINISTERO DELLA TRANSIZIONE ECOLOGICA

KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS

















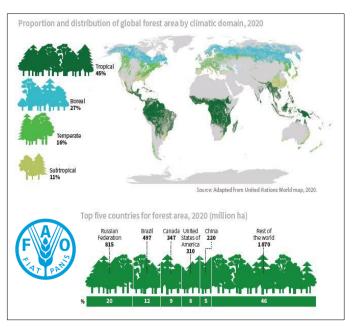


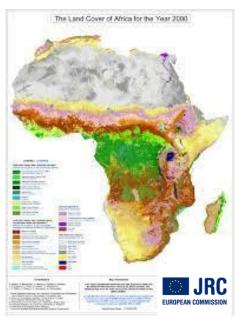


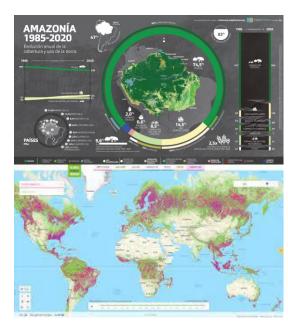
Cooperation on Global Forest Monitoring, Coservation and Restoration

The role of FAO, UNFCCC, Research institutions, NGOs

Definitions, transparency, open data







In summary, although the quality and quantity of LULUCF data in NGHGIs improved considerably in recent years, our database highlights that some **important gaps still remain**, especially in non-Annex I countries.

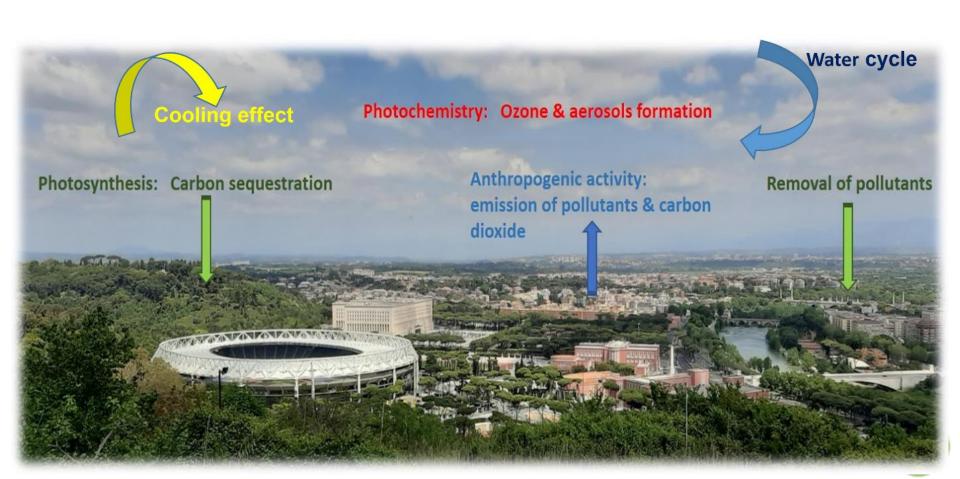
G20 Chair's Summary Joint Environment and Climate Ministers' Meeting



- 2. We will actively promote and increasingly mainstream ecosystem restoration, including and and forest restoration on all types of ecosystems by involving public private partnership, into recovery policies and plans, in line with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 which encompasses protection, conservation, restoration, and sustainable land management in pursuit of fighting climate change and halting biodiversity loss. G20 members that have endorsed the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, made at UNFCCC COP26, remain committed to working collectively to reduce and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation.
- 7. We acknowledge the importance of strengthening the G20 support to existing global initiatives for sharing experience and knowledge, enhancing capacity building, coordination, and synergy in tackling desertification, land degradation and drought and its links with all ecosystem loss and degradation, and deforestation, especially of primary forests and other unique ecosystems. Such exchanges between existing initiatives should be further developed for learning and exchanging experiences and best practices, conservation, restoration, and sustainable management, sharing expertise and networking in undertaking and up-scaling restoration.

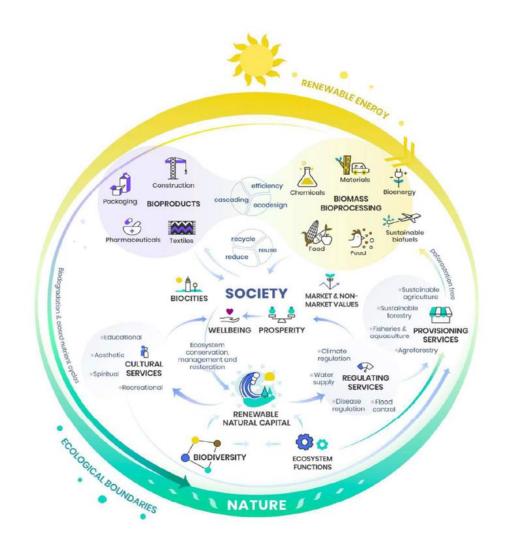
But Climate Change to be tackled also by abating C-emissions in cities





The Concept of BioCities

- Rethinking urban development - a green accord for future Cities
- Cities like natural systems based on renewable matter and energy fluxes
- The City of the future will be an integrated part of the forest
- The need for social-ecological research towards BioCities







Biocities:

Placing Nature and People at the Centre of the Urban **Environment**







BioCities not only trees and urban greening but... cities functioning as forest ecosystems, founded upon Nature Based Thinking



Urban Forestry



Circular Bioeconomy



Timber Construction



Green Public Space

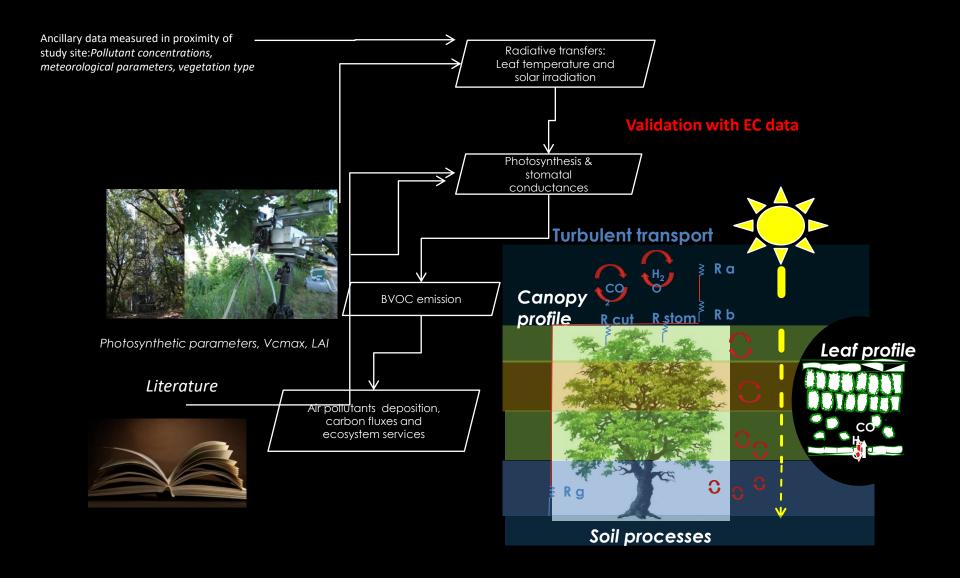


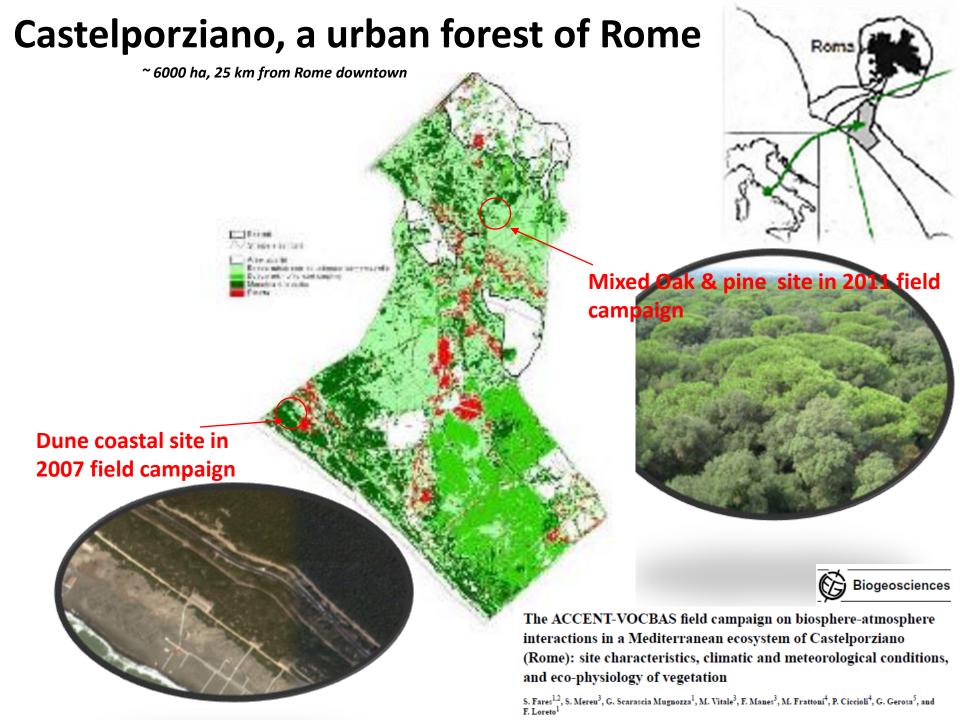
Urban Agriculture



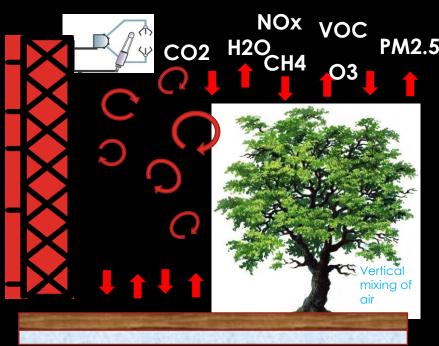
Urban Health

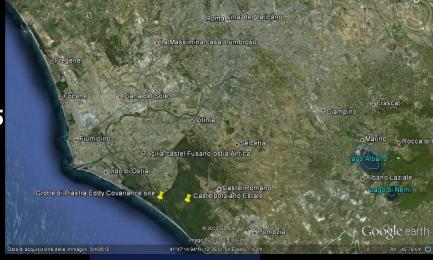
AIRTREE- multi-layer model parameterization with ground-level and proximally sensed data





Model validation: Continuous Eddy Covariance flux measurements





Fluxes are measured from the eddy covariance (EC) between vertical wind speed and gas concentration (O_3 , VOC, CO_2 , H_2O), with observations 10 times per second





Forest bioeconomy: the advantages of wood construction

- Excellent resistance to earthquake, low damages, lighter than other material
- Rapidity of construction
- Environmental sustainability

(ex. substituting concrete by 1m³ of wood saves 1 tonne of CO₂)





Test on vibrating table to simulate KOBE earthquake 2007, Miki (Japan), Progetto SOFIE (Italy)

(from CNR-BIOECONOMY INST.)



