

COP 22/CMP 12

**UN Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC
FUTURE CITIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE TARGETS (CCTs),
AGROECOLOGY AND LOCAL BIOCULTURAL ASSESSMENTS**

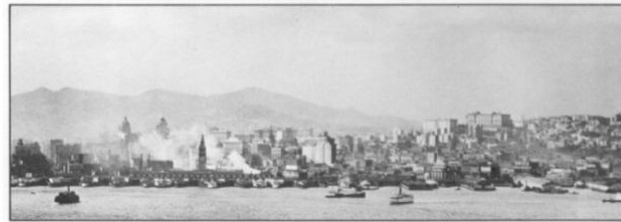
Marrakesh, UNFCCC Headquarter, November 11, 16:45 – 18:15, **Room Bering**

**Electrical City
and Agro-Ecological Park**

Valentina Jappelli

Transformations of the urban texture

1915



1915

1958



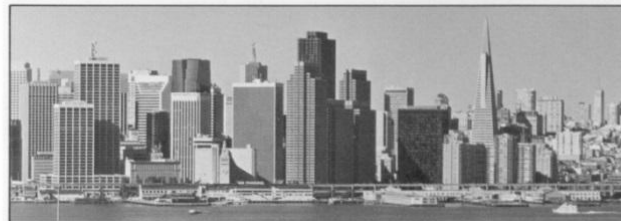
1958

1972



1972

1990



San Francisco, USA

With their overpopulated downtown areas and the decaying surroundings, the cities pay a high price.



Torrential rain and floods in Madagascar.

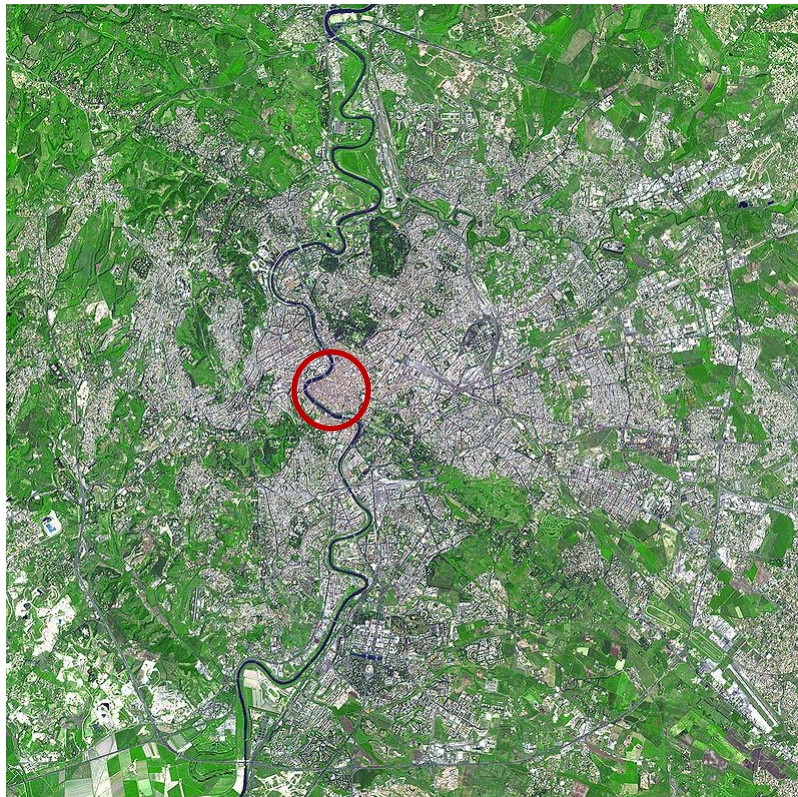


Destructive fire in Manila, Philippine



A view of São Paulo

An agricultural-ecological park in an electrified city

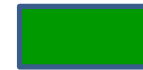


Rome

**The unitary management of
the urban landscape**



artificial biotopes



**semi-artificial biotopes
semi-natural biotopes**



The historical centre

The agro-ecological park



The urban park recovers a centuries-old tradition



Padova: Orto dei Semplici, veduta d'insieme.



**Botanical Garden , Padua,
the oldest academic botanic garden still at its original location**



Botanical Gardens



The Botanic Garden become experimental laboratories of
Medicine and emerging systematic Botany



Herbarium vivum by
Johann Hieronymus
Kniphof , 1759

Greenhouses in Botanical Gardens



**Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London:
the Palm House, 1848.**



**Mexican Hothouse, Jardin des
Plantes, 1836.**

Chinampas

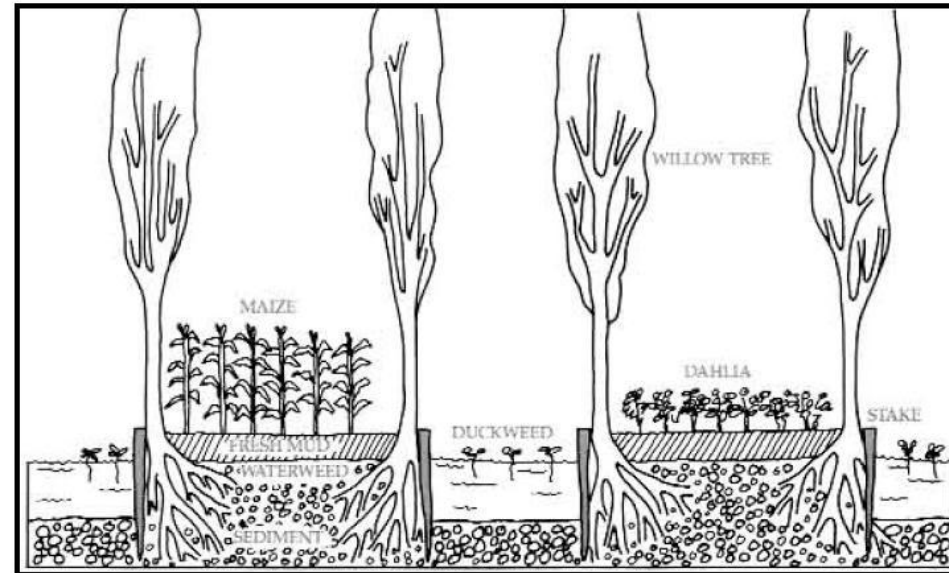


Fig. 2: Diagram shows how traditional chinampa beds are built of alternating layers of aquatic weeds, bottom-muck, and earth packed inside rectangular cane frames firmly rooted to the floor of a lake or marsh. Ahuejote trees, a type of willow, are planted along the banks of new chinampas to provide shade, while their roots anchor the beds more securely to the bottom.

Chinampas and canals, 1912.

The colonial gardens as places of acclimatization of food tropical plants: coffee, cocoa, cotton, palm oil, bananas, etc.

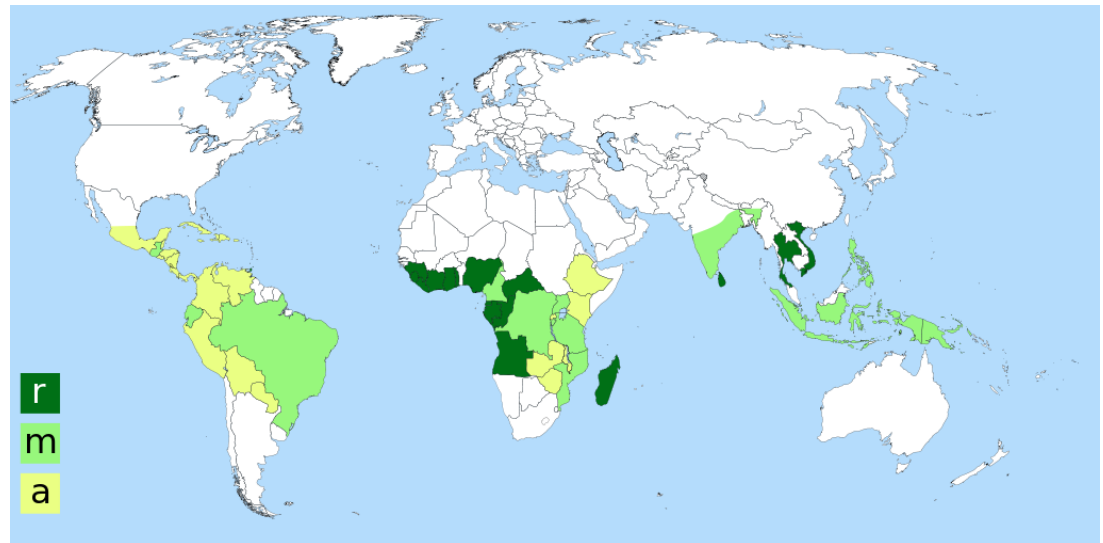


Gathering cacao pods and raking cacao beans on the driers.

The colonial gardens as places of acclimatization of food tropical plants: coffee, cocoa, cotton, palm oil, bananas, etc.



Coffee arabica plant and seeds.



Map showing areas of coffee cultivation:

r: *Coffea canephora* ;

m: *Coffea canephora* ;

a: *Coffea arabica*



**... every of this soil is
sacred in the
estimation of my
people...**

**Chief Seath's
(Seattle), Seattle's
Treaty Oration, 1854**

Food a primary resource



A community is not poor if it knows the livelihood techniques, that are source of **food and health**:

Collecting, Fishing, Hunting, Agriculture, Farming

Treatment, Cooking, Storage



Food a primary resource

low environmental impact
and high cultural and healing nutritional value



... for thousands of years indigenous peoples, aborigines and the local communities have developed, tested and applied holistic systems of food production and that these systems, based on the traditional management of nature, have been devoid of health risks and have left a little ecological impact; (Gherush92, COBASE - Guidelinee for the Protection of Cultural Diversity)

The Agro-Ecological Park

Research, educational, recreational, ecological and productive purposes

The Agro-Ecological Park in the Electric City, aims:

- to create an atlas of local biodiversity (medicinal and food plants).
- to rebuild the traditional agricultural landscape surrounding the city.
- to define codes of practice (local food and agriculture techniques).



Agro-Ecological Park

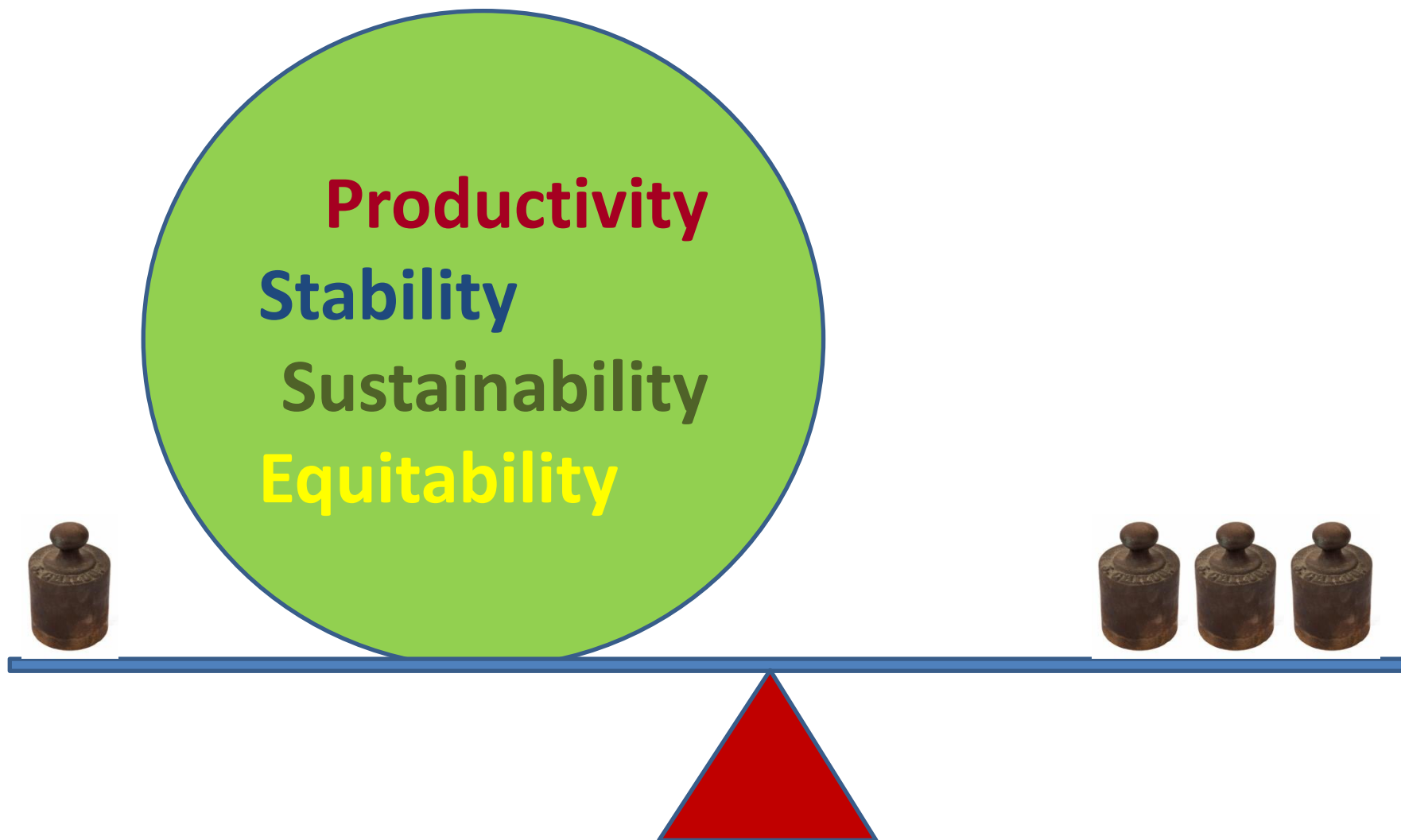


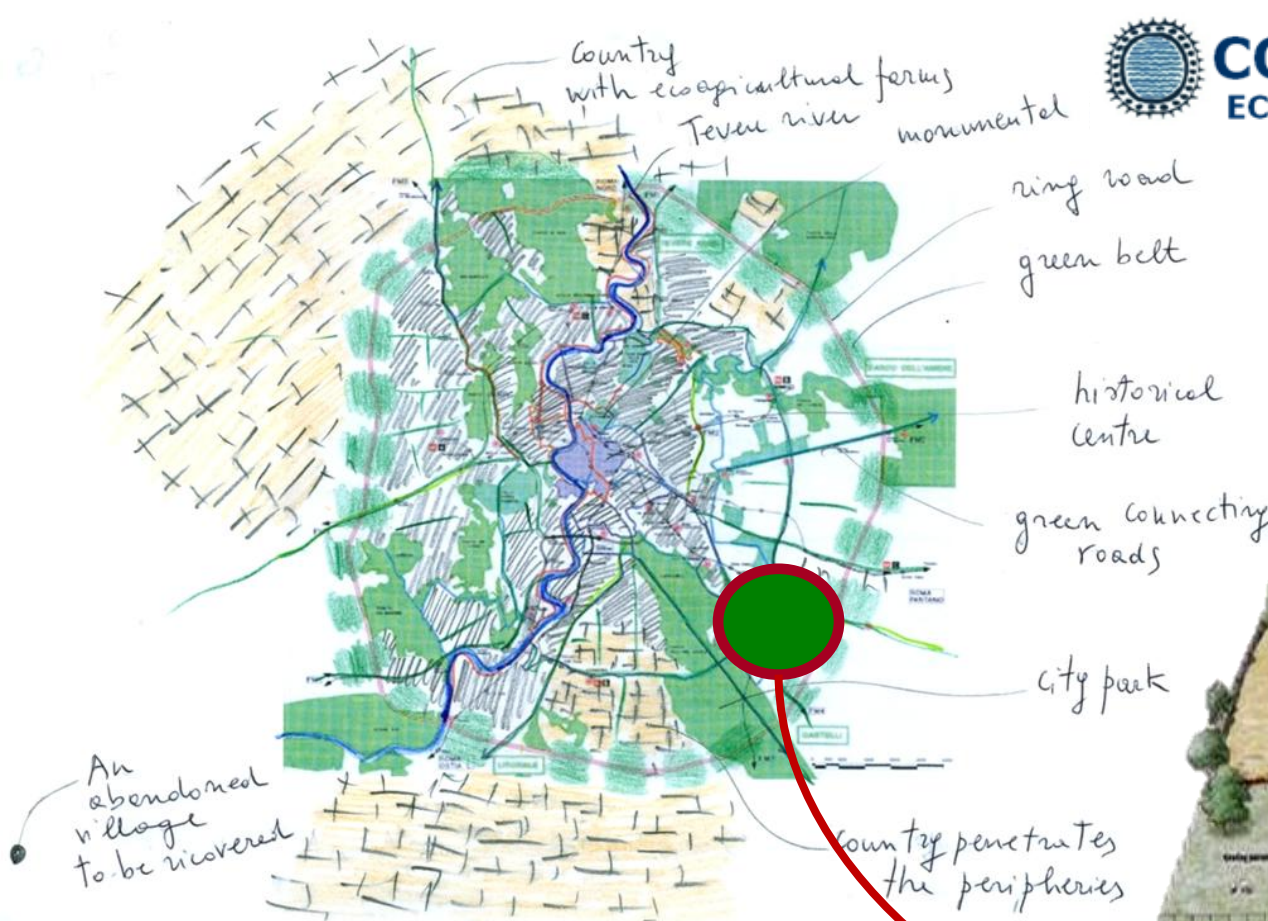
COBASE
ECOSOC



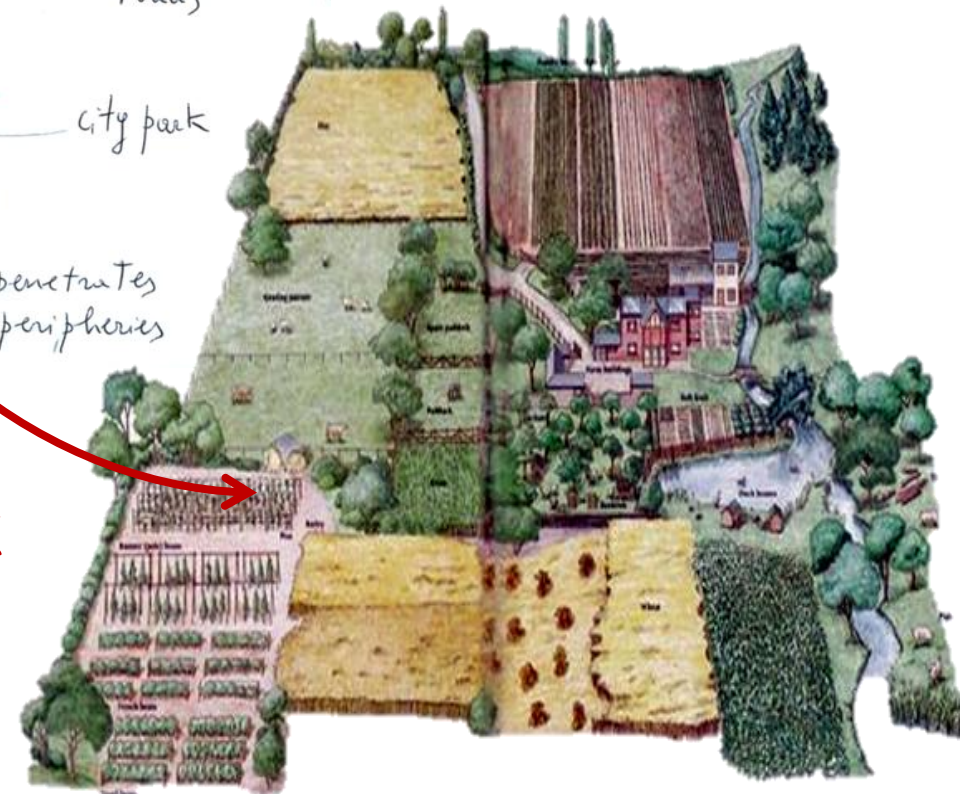
Gherush92
ECOSOC

analyses questions related to:





Stimulating the unitary management of biodiversity in the urban ecosystem



An agro-ecological park in Rome



An agro-ecological park

