

Urban forestry and the EU QF system

Implications for expert competences and skills

Prof. Dr Cecil C. Konijnendijk cck@life.ku.dk



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Outline

- European QF
- Urbanisation and green space failures
- Introducing urban forestry
- Innovations in European urban forestry
- Education requirements
- Urban forestry education at the University of Copenhagen



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European QF: knowledge

"Knowledge" means the outcome of the assimilation of information through learning.

Knowledge is the body of facts, principles, theories and practices that is related to a fieldof work or study.

In the context of the EuropeanQualifications Framework, knowledge is described as theoretical and/or factual. THE EUROPEAN QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK FOR LIFELONG LEARNING (EQF)



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European QF: skills

"Skills" means the ability to apply knowledge and use know-how to complete tasks and solve problems.

In the context of the European Qualifications
Framework, skills are described as cognitive
(involving the use of logical, intuitive and creative
thinking) or practical (involving manual dexterity
and the use of methods, materials, tools and
instruments)



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European QF: competence

"Competence" means the proven ability to use knowledge, skills and personal, social and/or methodological abilities, in work or study situations and in professional and personal development.

In the context of the European Qualifications Framework, competence is described in terms of responsibility and autonomy.



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European QF

- Eight levels, from 1) basic general knowledge to 8) knowledge at the most advanced frontier of a field or work or study
- Focus here on levels 6, 7 and 8: advanced knowledge, highly advanced knowledge, and frontier knowledge





A different view on cities

- Urban ecology
- Sustainable urban development
- Urban footprint
- Urban resilience e.g. in adapting to climate change



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Some important trends – apart from urbanisation

- Globalisation of markets and values and times of economic crisis
- Demographic changes
- Lifestyle changes
- Information and entertainment society
- Climate and environmental change





'Urban green space failures'

- High pressures and hunger for urban land
- High maintenance costs vs. falling public budgets
- · Ageing parks, vegetation
- Diseases (e.g., Dutch Elm Disease)
- Impacts of climate change
- Call for more public involvement
- Wrong political decisions, design, etc.
- Focus on establishment, not maintenance



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Cities as challenging environments for trees and forests

- Biotic and abiotic conditions
 - Tree planning in cities typically under difficult conditions
 - Harsh growing conditions often man-caused
- Anthropogenic pressures ('direct')
 - Vandalism and mechanical damage
 - Overuse
 - Pollution
 - Infrastructure/urban development
- Societal developments
 - Changing politics, demands, economics
 - Conflicts, wars and crises





Urban forestry

The art, science, and technology of managing trees and forest resources in and around urban community ecosystems for the physiological, sociological, economic, and aesthetic benefits trees provide society

(Helms 1998, based on Miller 1997)

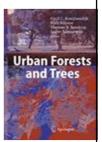






Key characteristics of urban forestry

- Integrative: *all* tree resources; urban and peri-urban; planning & management
- Strategic: long-term vision, multiple use
- Inter-/multidisciplinary: wide range of disciplines/fields
- Participatory: stakeholder involvement
- Urban: urban conditions; meeting urban demands





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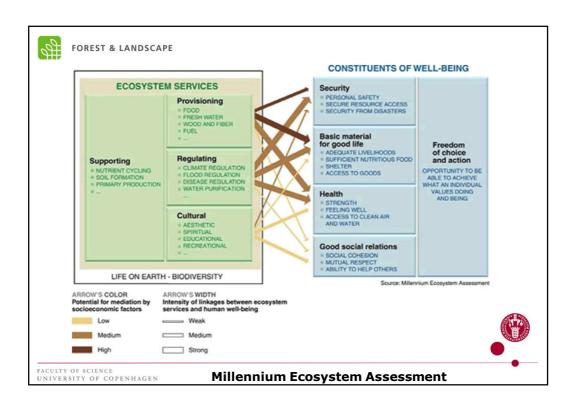
Innovation in urban forestry

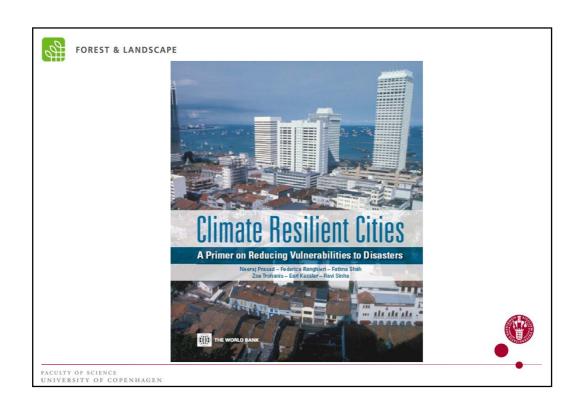
- Innovare: to renew or to change
- To introduce something new
- · A new idea, method, or device
- Innovation generally refers to the creation of better or more effective products, processes, technologies, or ideas that are accepted by markets, governments, and society



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Merriam-Webster's online, Wikipedia





Global Burden of Disease, WHO

The dominating reasons for global burden of disease

	2030					2004			
	2030 Disease or injury	As % of				As % of	004		
		total DALYs	Rank	=	Rank	total DALYs	Disease or injury		
	Unipolar depressive disorders	6.2	1	\	1	6.2	Lower respiratory infections		
	Ischaemic heart disease	5.5	2	1	2	4.8	Diarrhoeal diseases		
	Road traffic accidents	4.9	3	+	3	4.3	Unipolar depressive disorders		
	Cerebrovascular disease	4.3	4	+	4	4.1	Ischaemic heart disease		
	COPD	3.8	5	1	5	3.8	HIV/AIDS		
	Lower respiratory infections	3.2	6	7/	6	3.1	Cerebrovascular disease		
	Hearing loss, adult onset	2.9	7	1 /	7	2.9	Prematurity and low birth weight		
	Refractive errors	2.7	8	XX	8	2.7	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma		
	HIV/AIDS	2.5	9	X //	9	2.7	Road traffic accidents		
	Diabetes mellitus	2.3	10	XX	10	2.7	Neonatal infections and other		
	Neonatal infections and other	1.9	11	1/1	13	2.0	COPD		
	Prematurity and low birth weight	1.9	12	///	14	1.8	Refractive errors		
	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1.9	15	//	15	1.8	Hearing loss, adult onset		
	Diarrhoeal diseases	1.6	18	/	19	1.3	Diabetes mellitus		



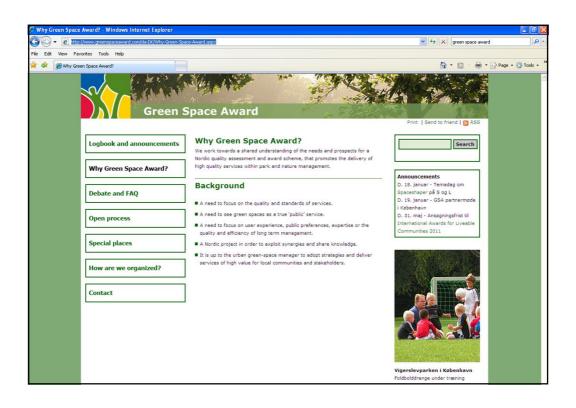
Governance

- Focus on role of non-state actors in politics and the assumption that they become influential over policy
- Governance by / with / without government
- Governance with government: boundaries between and within public and private sectors have become blurred

Source: Kleinschmit et al. (2009)



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Green infrastructure

- Strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features.
- Designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.
- Includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/planningtransportlocalgov/greeninfrastructure/default.aspx







The Urban Forester - a profile

- Forester, but took landscape architecture and social subjects in the studies
- Using forestry knowledge in an adaptive way but relying on a strong core of knowledge
- Specific interest in social and urban issues
- Skills, 'mindset':
 - open, communicative
 - can operate in a highly political setting
 - creative, flexible, innovative
- High level of competence natural resource management in urban settings



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Urban forestry aspects in Danish education (1)

- Park Diploma (vocational)
- Engineer in Garden- and Park management (specialised)
- Forest and Landscape engineer (some aspects included)



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Urban forestry aspects in Danish education (2)

- Master in Landscape Architecture
 - Specialisation on 'green space management'
 - Thematic course (15 ECTS) on urban forestry & urban greening
 - Additional courses, e.g. Design by Management, Conflict management, Master thesis
- Master education in Forest & Nature Management
 - Option for taking 'urban forestry'-style courses
- PhD-studies



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Urban Forestry & Urban Greening

- Ca. 30 students per year from across the world
- Strategic view on green space management
- Interactive, e.g. developing a park management plan
- Topics covered during the course:
 - Concept, history, benefits of UFUG
 - Governance, policies and planning
 - Branding, communication, public involvement
 - Management and maintenance
 - Implementation of UFUG



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Expected number of hours per activity

Lectures 60 hrs (1 lecture is 2 x 30 minutes) Exercises 30 hrs

Project work

with supervision 90 hrs

Discussion of

literature 10 hrs

Exam 1 hr

Own preparation 225 hrs

Total 416 hrs



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Main learning objectives

- Understand and describe the characteristics, roles and complexity of UFUG at different levels, from strategies to implementation.
- Apply your own professional background and knowledge to the interdisciplinary context of UFUG.
- Be able to prepare a strategic management plan for green space, in collaboration with colleagues from different backgrounds as well as other stakeholders.



