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The relevant text Chapter 10 is quite short and will benefit from elaboration, to ensure appropriate action is taken by governments and international organizations such as the UN specialized agencies, of which FAO is assigned as Task Manager. The responsibilities of the Task Manager for each chapter are firstly to prepare periodic reports for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development CSD on progress towards implementation. Secondly, the Task Manager will work with UN Agencies, national governments and NGOs, to develop a more effective and combined approach to the problems identified in the chapter. In a sense, the present text endeavours to provide a commentary on Chapter 10, supported by explanations of a number of definitions, examples of issues to be solved through an integrated approach, and tools available when planning the use and management of land resources. The text of Chapter 10 deals with the reorganization and strengthening of decision-making structures and not with the operational aspects of planning and management. The latter figure more prominently as detailed sectoral plans in other programme areas¹ of Agenda Thus this paper concentrates on concepts, principles and decision making within an overall framework for sustainable land management. However, as the discussion develops, it may not be possible to avoid some reference to operational or implementation aspects. Since Chapter 10 does not deal with the actual management of land, a more appropriate title might be "An integrated approach to planning the use and management of land resources" - denoting the guiding, and in a way overarching, principles for the more sectoral-oriented management of land as discussed in the other chapters. The need for a separate programme area is brought out in the following extracts from the text paragraph. As shown by these quotations, Chapter 10 makes distinctions between land and land resources, between land use planning and physical planning, between environmental, geological and natural resources, and between planning and management. For each of these, detailed definitions are required. Land and land resources As stated in the introduction of Chapter 10, the definition of land used to be: The broader, integrative or holistic view takes into account the physio-biotic and socio-economic resources of the physical entity as well, and this is obviously the guiding principle of Chapter 10 as a whole. A complete definition² may therefore be the following one already used in the documentation for the Convention to Combat Desertification UN, Part of these move through successive land units, but then the local flow characteristics can be considered as part of the land unit. The linkages between water and land are so intimate at the management level that the water element cannot be excluded land as a unit intermixed with water, with its land use in part depending on access to that water, and the unit at the same time affecting the quality and quantity of the passing water. Only the freshwater harnessed in major reservoirs outside the natural land unit, or pumped from rivers at upstream sites, can be considered as a separate resource. In this holistic approach, a natural unit of land has both a vertical aspect - from atmospheric climate down to groundwater resources, and a horizontal aspect - an identifiable repetitive sequence of soil, terrain, hydrological, and vegetative or land use elements. Environmental resources and natural resources Natural resources, in the context of "land" as defined above, are taken to be those components of land units that are of direct economic use for human population groups living in the area, or expected to move into the area: To a large degree, these resources can be quantified in economic terms. This can be done irrespective of their location intrinsic value or in relation to their proximity to human settlements situational value. Environmental resources are taken to be those components of the land that have an intrinsic value of their own, or are of value for the longer-term sustainability of the use of the land by human populations, either in loco or regional and global. They include biodiversity of plant and animal populations; scenic, educational or research value of landscapes; protective value of vegetation in relation to soil and water resources either in loco or downstream; the functions of the vegetation as a regulator of the local and regional climate and of the composition of the atmosphere; water and soil conditions as regulators of nutrient cycles C, N, K, S, as influencing human health and as a long-term buffer against extreme weather events; occurrence of vectors of human or animal diseases

mosquitoes, tsetse flies, blackflies, etc. Environmental resources are to a large degree "non-tangible" in strictly economic terms. In the framework of an integrated, holistic approach to land use planning, the distinction is somewhat artificial, as environmental resources are part of the set of natural resources. However, it still serves to group the tangible from the non-tangible components, and the directly beneficial at local level from the indirectly beneficial components of human life support systems. In the context of Chapter 10, both groups should receive equal attention. Accepting the broad definition of land as including "human settlement patterns", a third important set of resources has to be taken into account. The set of social or human resources should be defined in terms of density of population groups, their occupational activities, their land rights, their sources of income, the standard of living of households, gender aspects, etc. Land use planning and physical planning For the purposes of this discussion physical planning is the designing of the optimal physical infrastructure of an administrative land unit, such as transport facilities - roads, railways, airports, harbours; industrial plants and storage of produce; mining and power generation, and facilities for towns and other human settlements - in anticipation of population increase and socio-economic development, and taking into account the outcome of land use zoning and planning. It has both rural and urban development aspects, though the latter usually predominates. Physical planning is normally carried out by the state, or by local government organizations for the general good of the community. The purpose is to take a more nearly holistic or overall view of the development of an area than can or would be taken by individuals. Physical planning has two main functions: This latter function usually leads to physical planning being associated with a system of laws and regulations. Land use planning should be a decision-making process that "facilitates the allocation of land to the uses that provide the greatest sustainable benefits" Agenda 21, paragraph It is based on the socio-economic conditions and expected developments of the population in and around a natural land unit. These are matched through a multiple goal analysis and assessment of the intrinsic value of the various environmental and natural resources of the land unit. The result is an indication of a preferred future land use, or combination of uses. Through a negotiation process with all stakeholders, the outcome is decisions on the concrete allocation of land for specific uses or non-uses through legal and administrative measures, which will lead eventually to implementation of the plan. Planning and management As stated before, land resources planning is the process of evaluation of options and subsequent decision-making which precedes implementation of a decision or plan. The detailed operational aspects of such sustainable management are dealt within other chapters of Agenda Chapters 7, 12, 13, 14, 18, etc. In a broader sense - as obviously meant in Chapter 10 - land resources management is the implementation of land use planning, as agreed between and with the direct participation of stakeholders. It is achieved through political decisions; legal, administrative and institutional execution; demarcation on the ground; inspection and control of adherence to the decisions; solving of land tenure issues; settling of water rights; issuing of concessions for plant and animal extraction timber, fuel wood, charcoal and peat, non-wood products, hunting ; promotion of the role of women and other disadvantaged groups in agriculture and rural development in the area, and the safeguarding of traditional rights of early indigenous peoples. It therefore warrants a definition. Sustainable agriculture and rural has been defined by, FAO as " Such sustainable development in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable, and socially acceptable". In the urban planning sphere the word is commonly used in a prescriptive sense; for example, the allocation of peri-urban land for specific uses such as housing, light industry, recreation, horticulture or animal big-industry, in each case with the appropriate legal restrictions to land markets. In the original agro-ecologic zoning concept the word denotes an earlier stage of rural planning. It is a subdivision of the rural lands on the basis of physical and biological characteristics climate, soils, terrain forms, land cover, and to a degree the water resources , and is used as a tool for agricultural land use planning. At regional inter-country level, it was one of the tools to assess the potential human population supporting or "carrying" capacity of a country. This is inasmuch as it depends on the producing capacity of the land at different levels of input and technology, discounting industrial, trade or mining activities. In this sense also the zoning was adopted by the CGIAR system of international agricultural research for its new ecoregional approach. The AEZ methodology has been refined by FAO for within-country level zoning applications

Mozambique, Bangladesh, Kenya, Nigeria, and currently China and the Amazon region, where socio-economic conditions have also been taken into account. These conditions figure even more prominently in the programmes for agro- Ecological and socio- Economic Zoning EEZ - of whole and mainly natural ecosystems, such as the Amazon forest region or "biome" Sombroek. In these latter two cases, the zoning *sensu strictu* is a delineation of areas of rural lands, which could be earmarked for one or another use or non-use, based on identical physio-biotic conditions and prevailing socio-economic infrastructure. The resulting units can be defined as Resource Management Domains, RMDs, defined as areas within a broad physio-biotic zone that have at present the same socio-economic conditions. The above zoning does not include legal or administrative decisions on future land use, which is the subject of land use allocation. It consists of a series of processes that take place after the zoning *sensu strictu*. Important procedures will involve political decisions connected with choosing between alternative options presented in a plan after negotiation with all stakeholders; identification of land rights and solving any resulting conflicts; legal, administrative and institutional execution; demarcation on the ground; and effective control of adherence to the decisions taken. From very early times, for example in China, and in the nineteenth century in several European countries land owners were taxed on the value of their land, based upon its productivity and agricultural value. This value was assessed on the basis of experience, which in turn was based on such factors as quantity and distribution of rainfall, slope, and depth and type of soil. In the US Department of Agriculture published the Land Capability Classification, which divides land into eight Classes on the basis of soil and climatic limitations. Suitability in this case meant that the land could be safely used for the purposes listed without permanent damage. The system was widely adopted in many countries for land evaluation purposes. The Framework defines land units in terms of their characteristics measurable factors such as slope, soil texture; rainfall, etc. A use could not be rated as suitable unless it was sustainable. The Framework, and a number of subsequent publications, provide fairly exhaustive lists of land characteristics and land qualities. The initial Agro-Ecological Zones project and population supporting capacity study was carried out between and covered Africa, Asia, and South America. Since then the method has been considerably developed, and applied at country level, for example in Kenya and China. Training workshops have recently been arranged in Nigeria, Syria and Thailand. The first step in the AEZ procedure is the preparation of a digitized land resources map on which is superimposed agroclimatic information, in particular rainfall, temperature and potential evapo-transpiration. Potential yields for crops are then calculated, taking into account temperature, day length, and other climatic limitations, and site and soil limitations, at different levels of input. The result is predicted yield as a percentage of potential yield. The method has been elaborated to cover a wide range of crops, tree and grass species, and animal production types, using different production systems. Predicted soil loss has been modelled for each use and production system combination. Human population supporting capacities of the land, on the basis of different food security scenarios and levels of input, are also calculated. All of the above systems represent progressively more systematic attempts to predict the performance of different types or units of land under different crops and production systems, or to calculate potential output and human carrying capacity under different policy and management scenarios. Land evaluation; a brief historical perspective. Links between rural, peri-urban and urban land use planning Having established that Chapter 10 focuses on rural land use planning, it should be realized that there are important links with human settlements in general and the needs of urban centres in particular. Synergies need to be developed between urban and rural land use planning and apparent antagonisms need to be resolved through platforms for decision making. These will be wherever stakeholders in urban and rural development can meet and resolve their differences for the benefit of the common welfare. A listing of synergies and antagonisms between urban and rural land resources use is given in Box 3. URBAN needs Prevention of mass-influx of rural poor Availability of labour for agricultural activities cropping, forestry, fisheries Potentially synergistic: Antagonism and synergism between urban and rural land resources use. Environmental health planning as specified in Chapter 6 of Agenda 21, with WHO as Task Manager within the UN system, can and should be fully interlinked with rural land use planning. The elimination of vector-borne diseases should go hand in hand with rural development and in many cases precede it. The occurrence of such diseases is still prevalent in

many developing countries of the tropics and subtropics and has been mapped in a major publication of WHO WHO, The Onchocerciasis Control Programme OCP has, over a period of 20 years, successfully eliminated the transmission of *Onchocerca volvulus*, causing river blindness over an area of km² in West Africa, thereby protecting a population of 20 million. The main strategy of OCP continues to be control of the vector, the blackfly *Simulium damnosum*, by applying environment-friendly insecticides to rapids and other white water sites the breeding places of the vector in some km of rivers. This strategy is, since the late s, complemented by the use of ivermectin, a drug that kills the microfilarial state of the parasite. Prior to the start of OCP, river blindness was a major obstacle to agricultural development of large extents of fertile river valleys. Opening these lands for development was and continues to be a major objective of the programme. On completion of OCP operations in , some 25 million hectares of riverine land will be available for resettlement and cultivation. This creates a unique opportunity to put into practice the principles of an integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources, as contained in Chapter 10 of Agenda The Onchocerciasis Control Programme In West Africa Malaria control is an essential pre-requisite for a healthy rural community anywhere in the world.

Chapter 2 : Chapter 2: Concepts, definitions and links

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Chapter 3 : jeemain_answerkeypapercode_f_com

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Chapter 4 : physical planning - definition - English

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Chapter 5 : What is physical planning? : urbanplanning

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Chapter 6 : physical planning - definition - English

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