# Integrating biodiversity into local and national development planning processes



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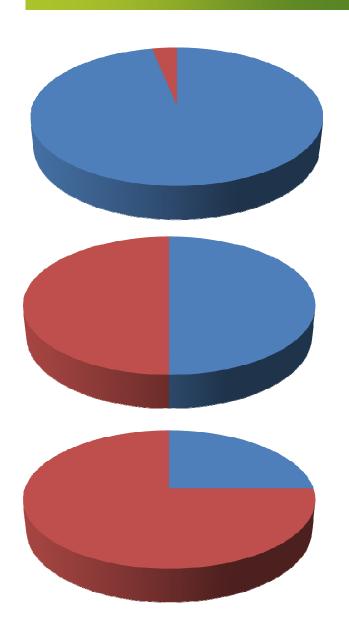




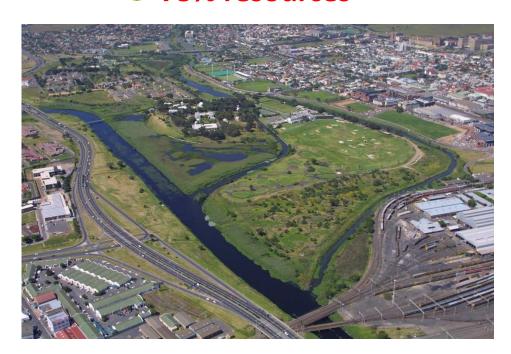




### Why Cities & Biodiversity?



- Cities a special case
  - <3% land area</p>
  - >50% population
  - 75% resources



### Why Cities & Biodiversity?

Profound effect on ecosystems...





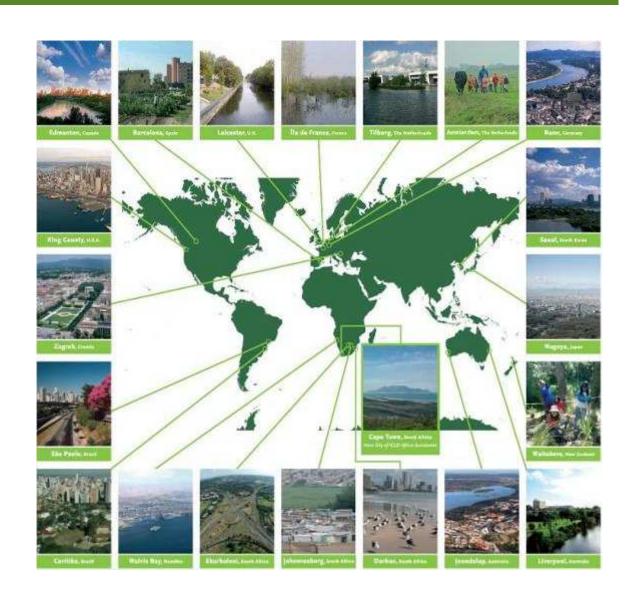
### Why Cities & Biodiversity?

- Urbanization -> severe habitat alteration
- Cities need ecosystem services more than anywhere
  - externally (resources)
  - internally (resilient Cities)
- Climate Change (mitigation and adaption)
- Opportunity for CEPA:
  - Most people
  - Most power
  - Greatest need for CEPA
- Local action and delivery of NBSAP



#### Global momentum

- Biodiversity as an ICLEI workstream
- TEEB D2
- Decision IX/28 recognised the importance of Cities
- Decision X/22; Plan of Action
- City Summit;Aichi/NagoyaDeclaration adopting the plan of action
- Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity
- LAB / LBSAP





### Nature Reserves of the City of Cape Town ⑥ City-managed Protected Area. - High way Mamke Proclaimed Nature Reserve Uspiochimed Nature Reseive Proclaimed National Park BIO DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AREA Atlantis Dune East South Blasuwberg Conservation Area Durbapville Tygerulerg Caps\_Flats symphony Way Edith Stevens Maca isal Sune i Table Mountain National Park THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

#### **CITY OF CAPE TOWN FACTS:**

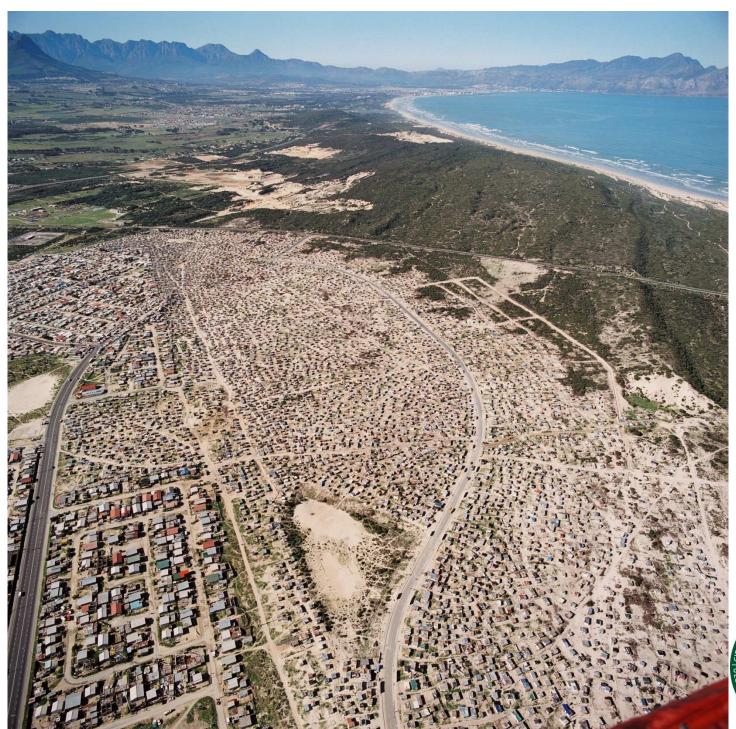
- 2460 km<sup>2</sup> in extent with 3250 plant species in CCT
- Of 19 vegetation types in the City of Cape Town; 9 are Critically Endangered
- 6 endemic vegetation types!
- 13 extinct plant species and 319 threatened with extinction (18% of RSA's Red List Species in 0.1% of the area)
- 4 local centres of plant endemism (3<sup>rd</sup> of Cape Flora)





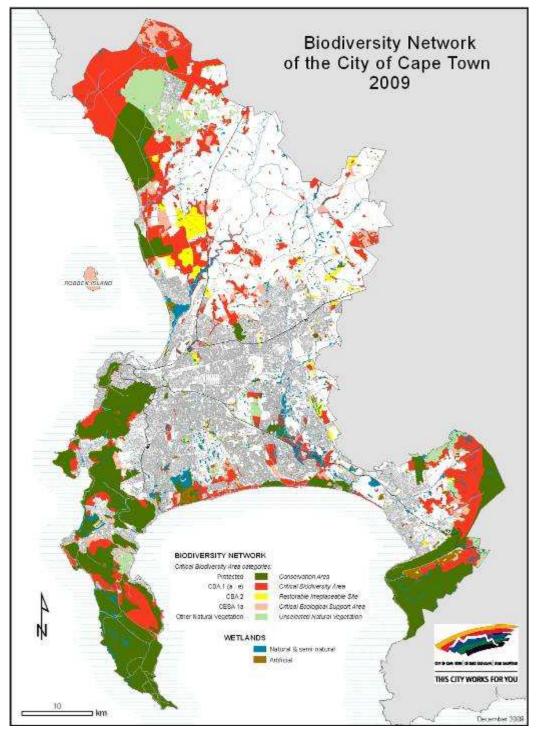
### Social Responsibilities

- Population: 3.8 M
- Housing demand of 400 000 houses
- High immigration into Cape Town from the rest of RSA
- Developing at an average rate of 6.5 km<sup>2</sup> per year.
- Biodiversity Management is striving to be proactive to ensure that the Cities broader socio-economic goals are met through job creation, skills development, tourism and recreation









#### The Biodiversity Network:

#### **Bionet facts:**

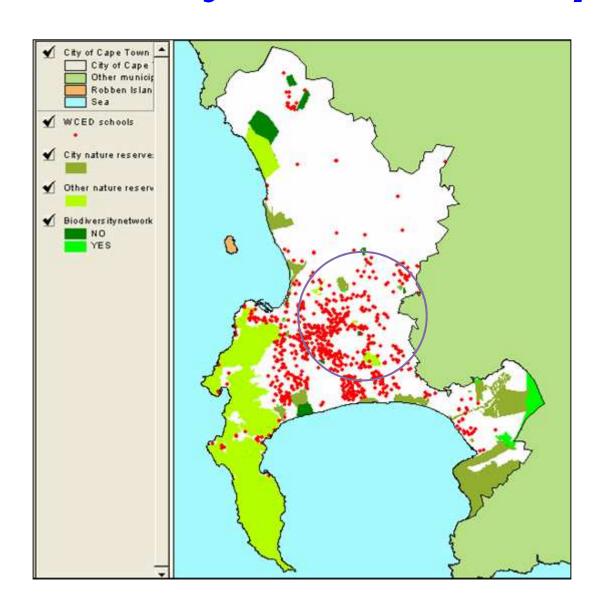
- •34% of the City
- National targets NBSAP
- Prioritisation and action plan (LBSAP)
- Goal is to develop a sustainable and resilient City while conserving our unique natural heritage.
- •City has adopted a Biodiversity Strategy. This has been replaced by the LBSAP. We have set the target of securing 60% of the Bionet by 2014

#### Way forward:

- Recognised as a Sectoral Plan
- Undergo a public participation process
- Ensure the plan is not in conflict with any other plans
- Gazetted then recognised as a Bioregional Plan
- Recognised in the SDF, IDP, Provincial



## 'Nearby Nature' in Cape Town





### **Challenges**

- Unfunded mandate? (but Spatial and LUM)
- If unchecked Local Authorities can be a huge threat to biodiversity (short term gains over long term sustainability)
- Willingness and capacity of local authorities is highly variable
- Integrating various & varying local needs within broad priorities of NBSAPs
- Coordination between spheres of government
- Alignment of NBSAPs and LBSAPs (depends on targets)
- PA expansion: Chasing large areas / near existing PA's not most threatened biodiversity. Climate change justification focus attention on large connected areas.
- Urgency for action on the ground

#### **Recommendations to Parties**

- Strive to involve local authorities in NBSAP compilation
- Help inform LBSAP compilation (Bionet: aligns with National ecosystem target shortfalls but not priorities)
- Support sustained awareness-raising & capacity development at the local level
- Work with the willing
- Work with partners
- Encourage public participation
- Focus funding on aligned objectives

