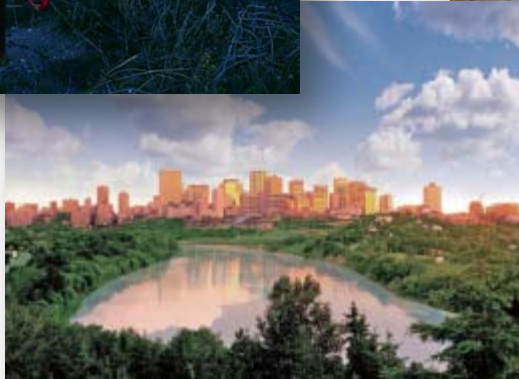


# Mainstreaming biodiversity into local development planning processes



C Dorse, A Made, P Holmes, J Wood  
Presented by: Cliff Dorse  
28 June 2011





## Outline of presentation

- Why are Local Governments important in Biodiversity Conservation?
- The Cape Town Example:
  - Unique biodiversity and context
  - Conservation Planning in Cape Town
  - Implementation
- Challenges and recommendations



# Why local governments & biodiversity?

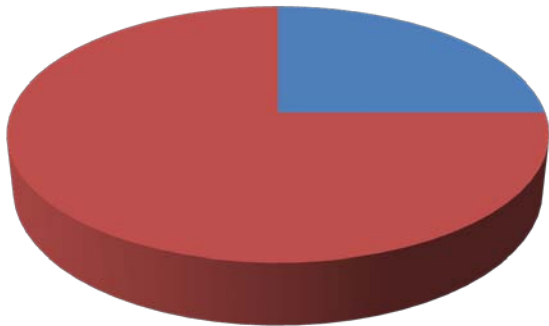
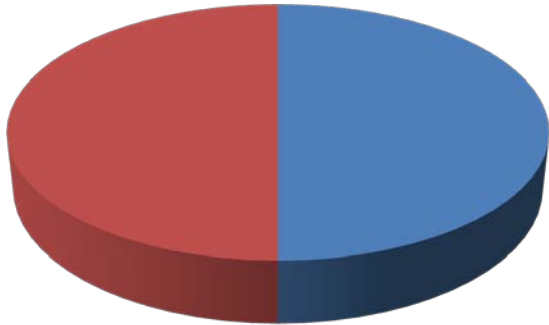
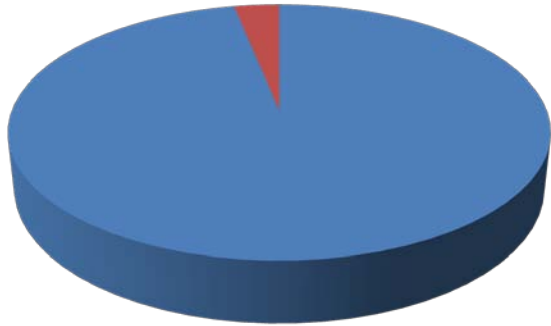
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- Sphere of government closest to the people & closest to the ground
- International and national policy → local action
- Mandates for spatial planning & service delivery → biodiversity impact





# Why Cities & Biodiversity?



## ● Cities – a special case

- **<3% land area**
- **>50% population**
- **75% resources**



# Why Cities & Biodiversity?

- Profound *effect* on ecosystems...



# Why Cities & Biodiversity?

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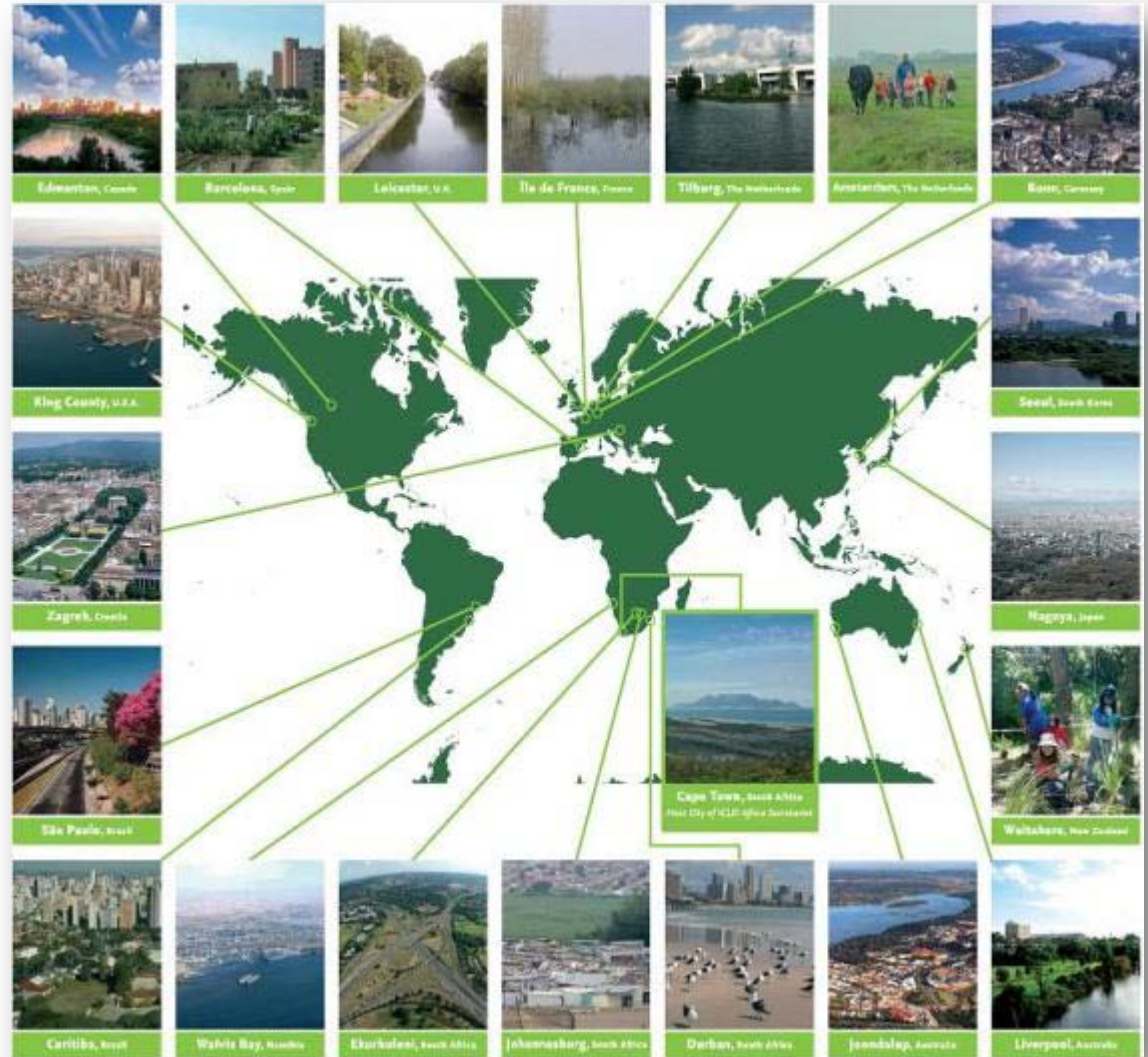
- **Urbanization → severe habitat alteration**
- **Cities need ecosystem services more than anywhere**
  - externally (resources)
  - internally (resilient Cities)
- **Opportunity for CEPA:**
  - **Most people**
  - **Most power**
  - **Greatest need for CEPA**



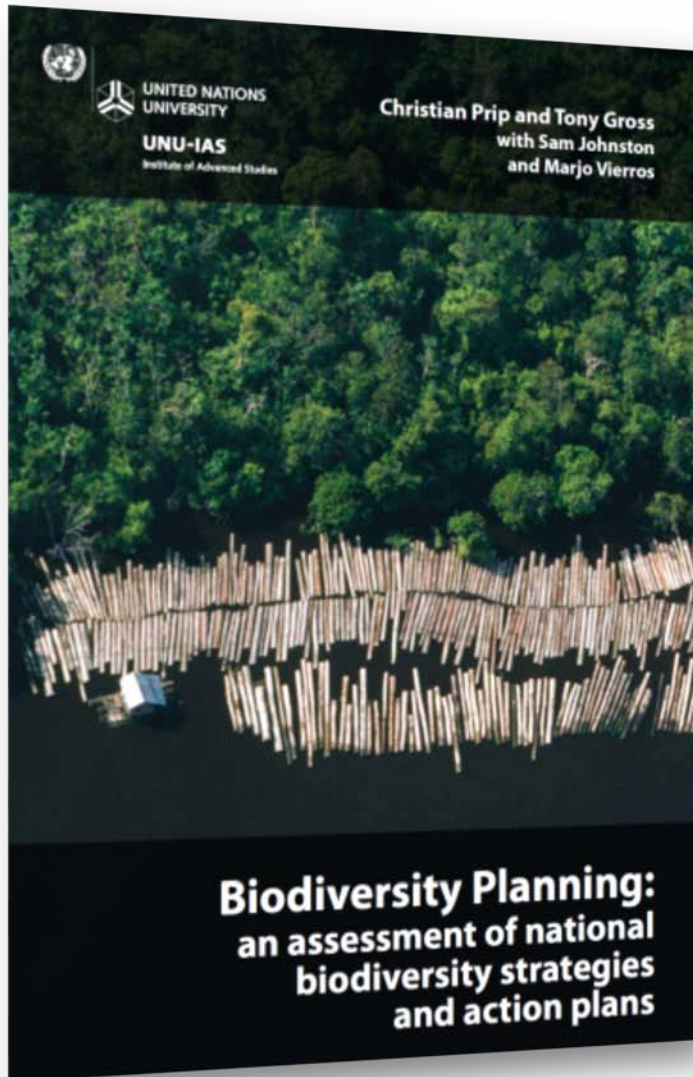


# Global momentum

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



# Why “LBSAPs”?

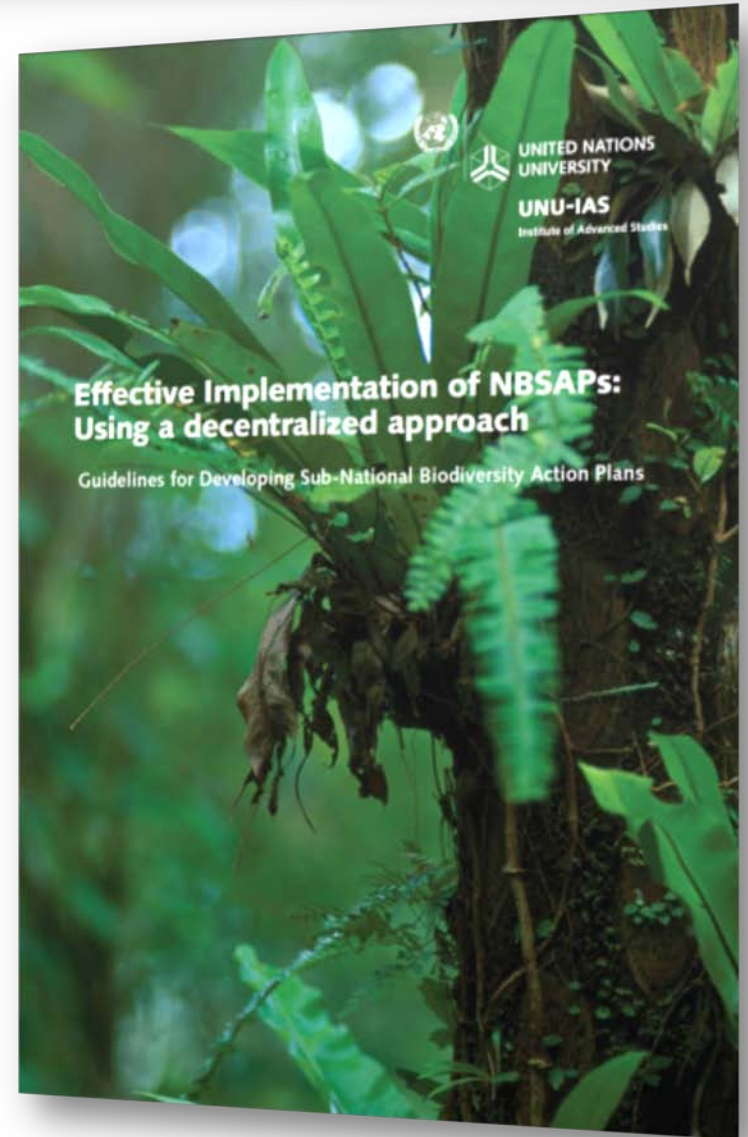


- “Most NBSAPs place a strong emphasis on planning at the national level, and only a minority explicitly acknowledge the benefits of sub-national BSAPs.”
- “...communication of the NBSAP to sub-national authorities and the empowerment of these to act has often been unsuccessful due to weak local institutional capacity”
- “...in biodiversity planning... locally-determined and implemented activities are often more cost-effective and lead to better outcomes than nationally-determined and managed projects.”
- BUT: “Second generation NBSAPs have typically been prepared through a broader, longer and more structured preparatory process, often including provincial and local levels.”



# Why “LBSAPs”?

- More specific → “Action Plan” becomes more tangible
- Local people & institutions have special knowledge on local development opportunities
- A way of achieving national objectives & thus fulfilling CBD obligations
- Stand-alone plans or integrated into broader plans











# Conservation Planning and implementation: A local authority's perspective

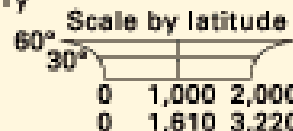




## Floral Kingdoms

 BOREAL (HOLARCTIC)	 NEOTROPICAL	 AUSTRALIAN
 PALEOTROPICAL	 SOUTH AFRICAN (CAPENSIC)	 ANTARCTIC *

-  Subkingdom boundary
-  Region boundary
-  Division boundary



\* The full extent of the Antarctic Kingdom is not marked on this global map. It has numerous tiny "pockets" in southeastern Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica.

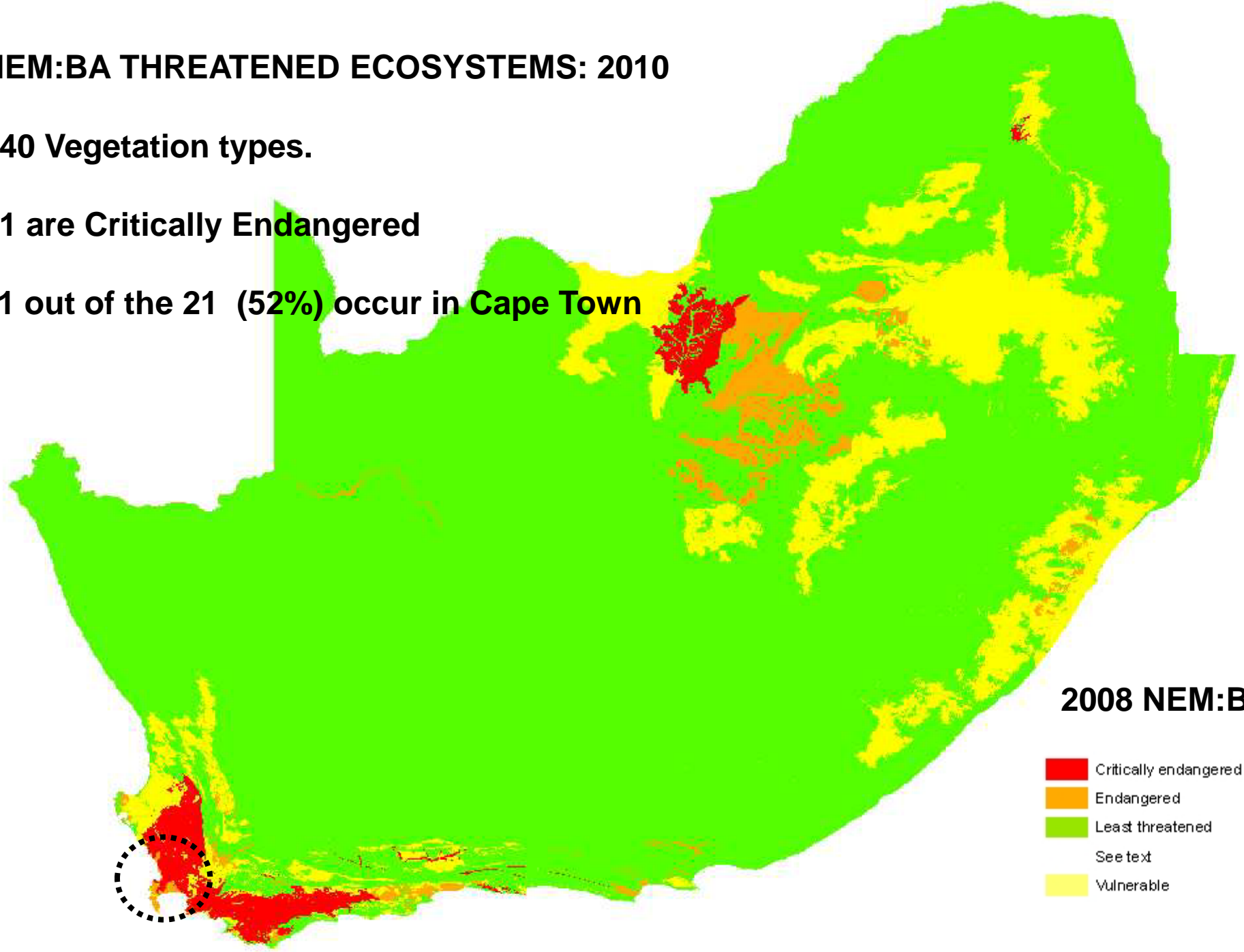


# NEM:BA THREATENED ECOSYSTEMS: 2010

440 Vegetation types.

21 are Critically Endangered

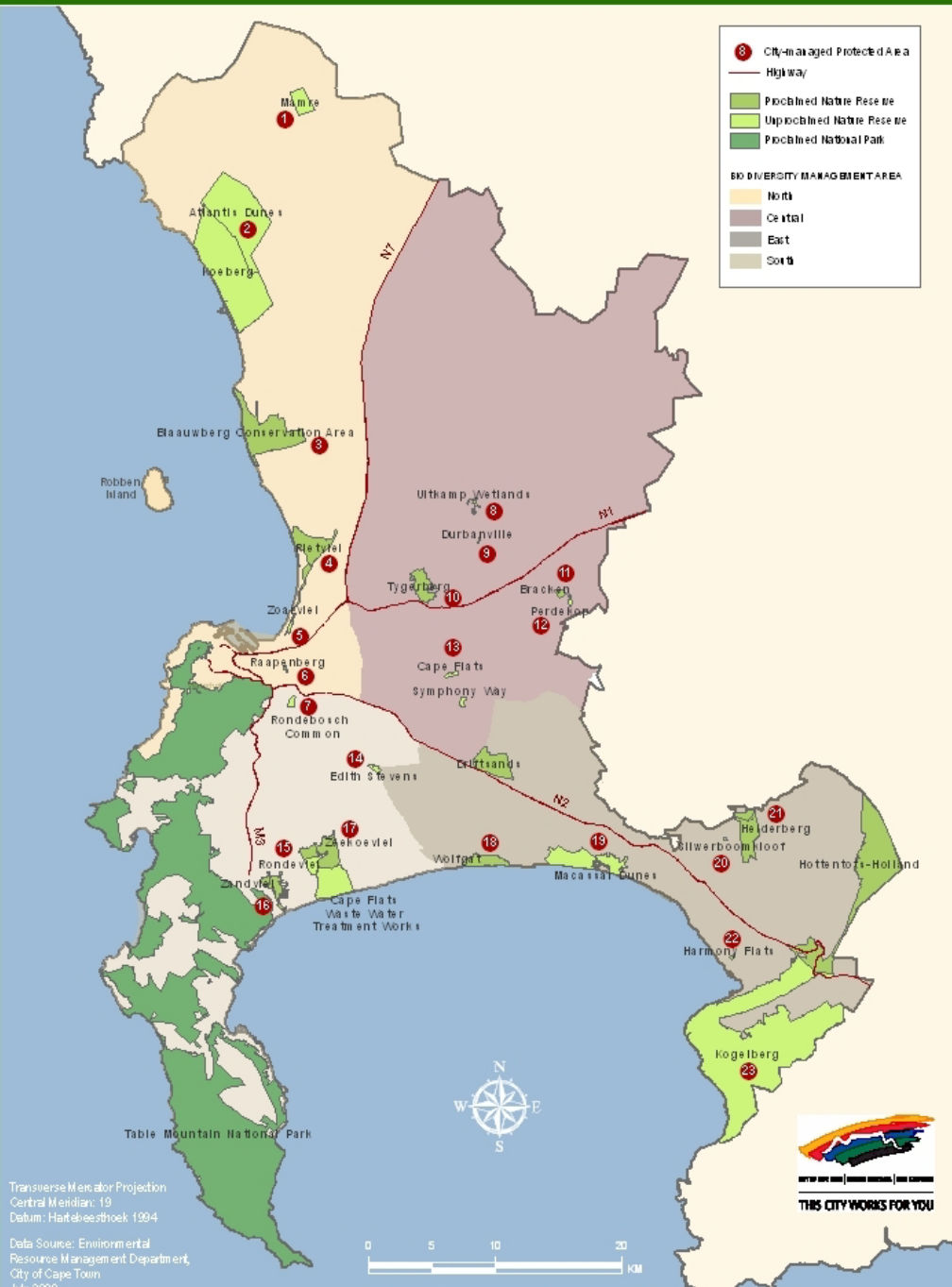
11 out of the 21 (52%) occur in Cape Town



## 2008 NEM:BA

- Critically endangered
- Endangered
- Least threatened
- See text
- Vulnerable

# Nature Reserves of the City of Cape Town



# 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)

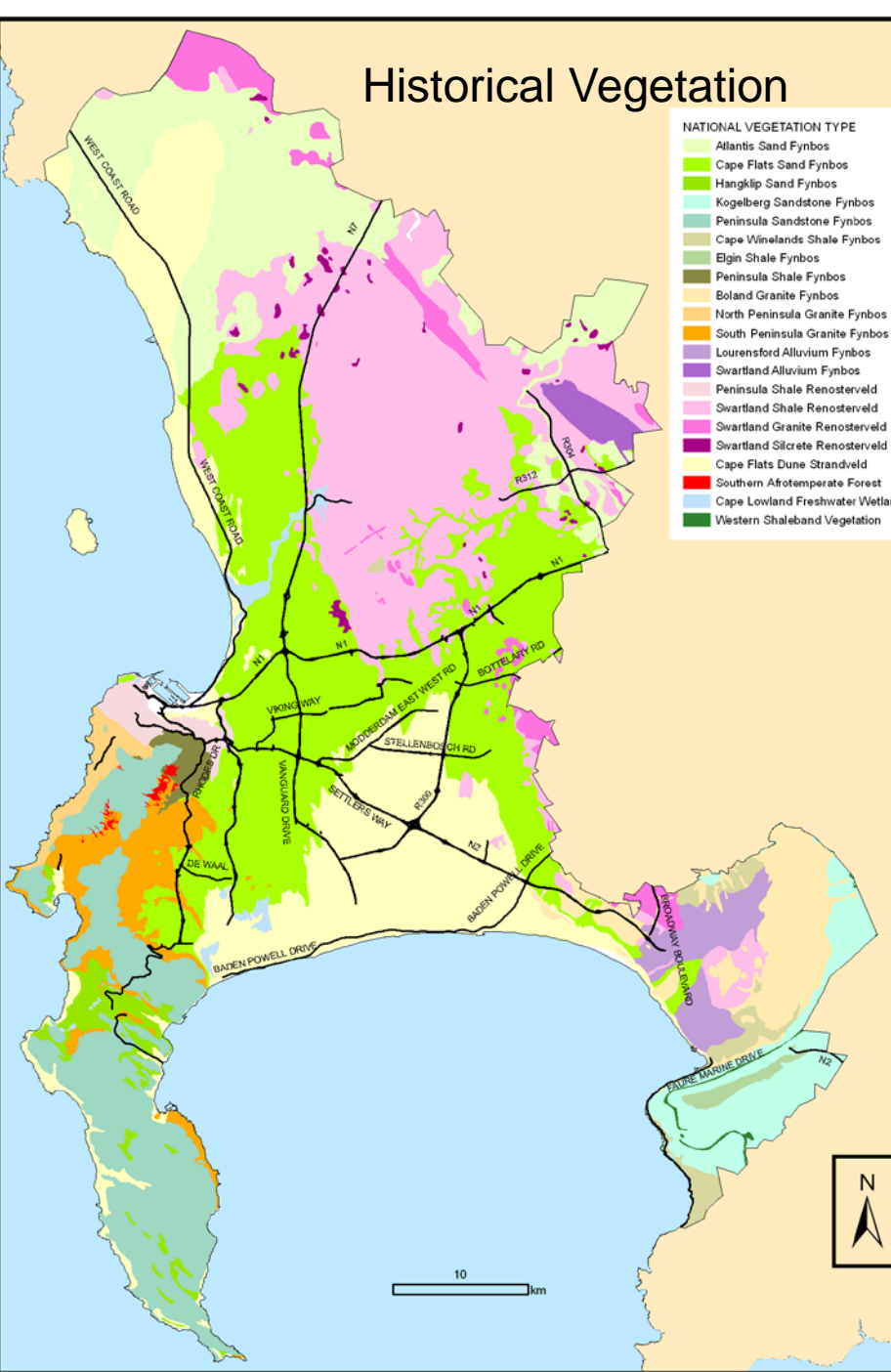
Transverse Mercator Projection  
 Central Meridian: 19  
 Datum: Hartbeekstroom 1994  
 Data Source: Environmental Resource Management Department, City of Cape Town



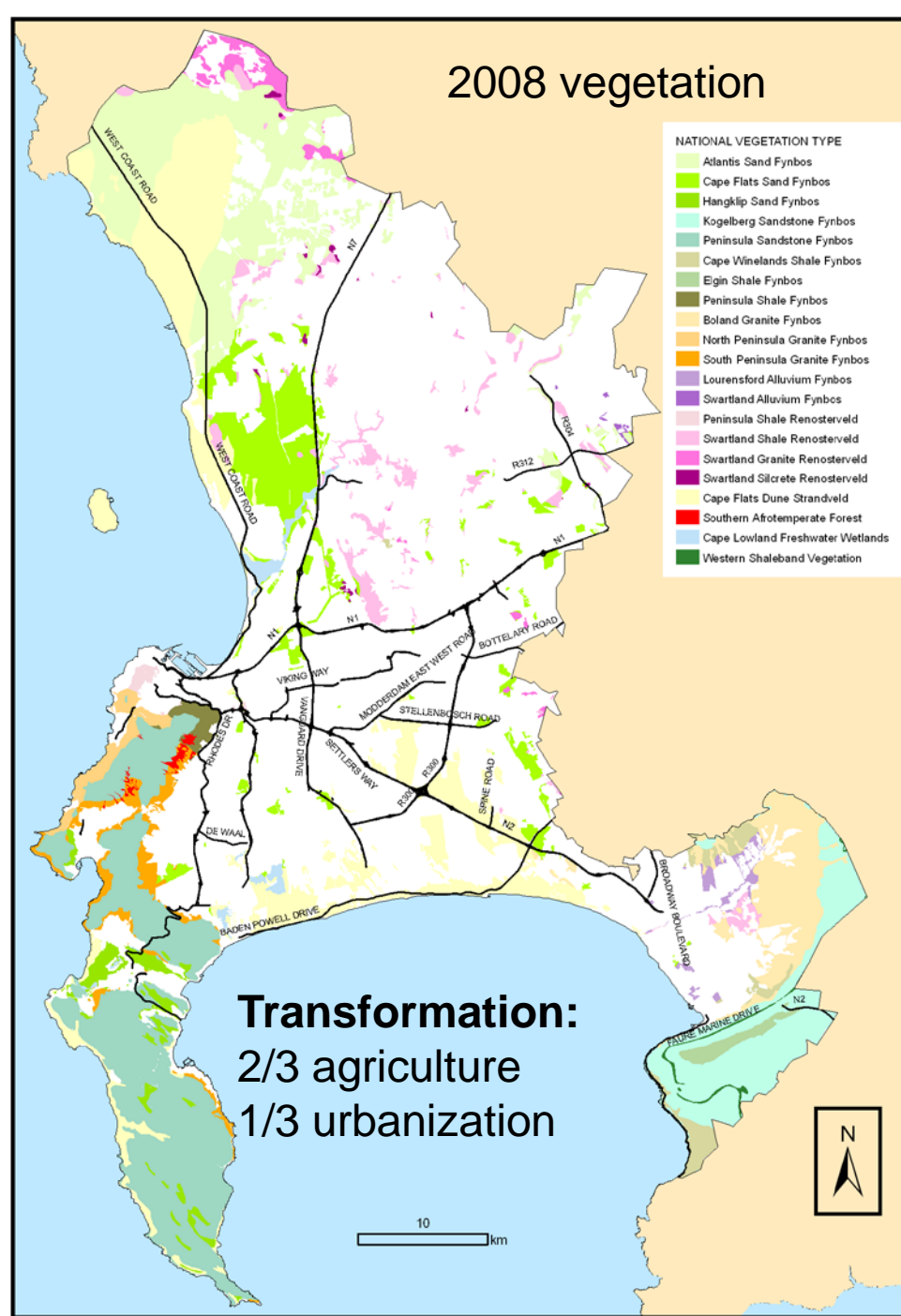
CITY OF CAPE TOWN | ISIXEKO SASEKAPA | STAD KAAPSTAD

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

# Historical Vegetation



# 2008 vegetation





**We need action now....**







# 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









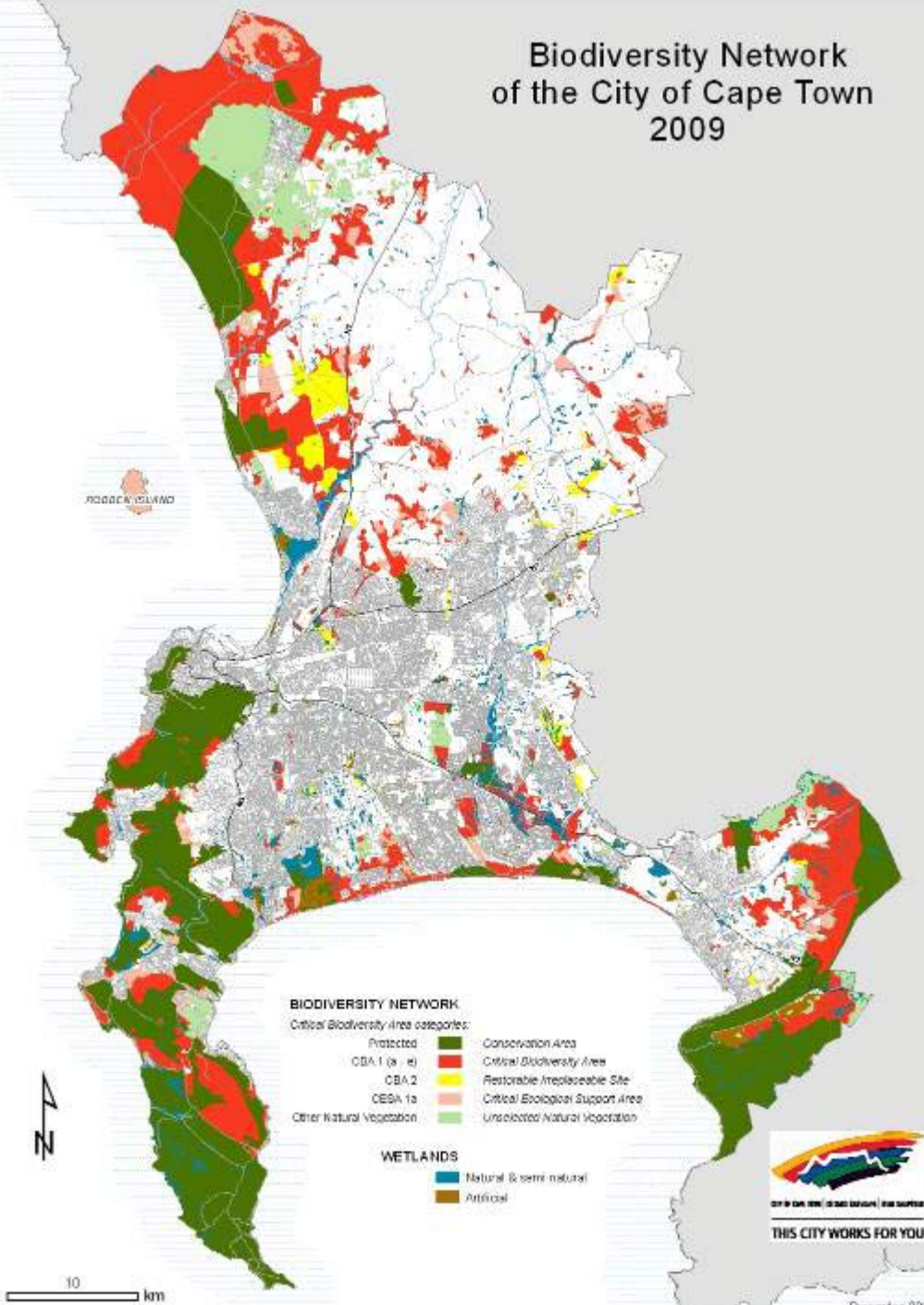








## Biodiversity Network of the City of Cape Town 2009



## The Biodiversity Network:

### Bionet facts:

- 34% of the City
- 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:

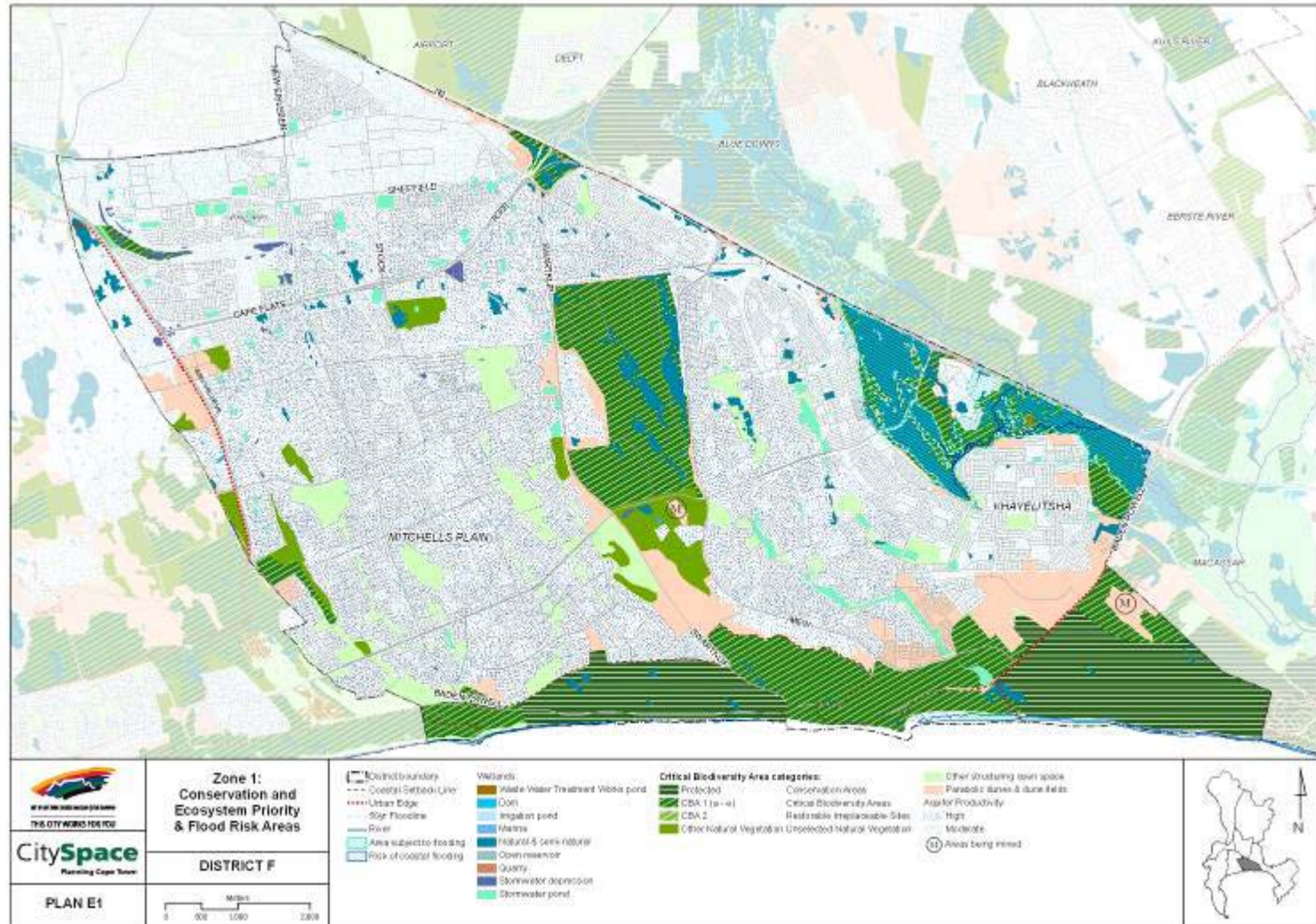
- Recognised as a Sectoral Plan
- Undergo a public participation process
- Ensure the plan is not in conflict with any other plans
- Gazetted – then recognised as a Bioregional Plan
- Recognised in the IDP



# Pro-active implementation:

## Sound Planning:

Ensuring that the biodiversity network is a key informant in the Cities spatial planning processes: Environmental Management Frameworks (EMF's), Spatial Development Plans (SDP's) and Integrated Zoning Scheme (IZS).





## Other implementation tools:

- Ensuring that the areas demarcated as “conserved” do in fact have **statutory perpetuity protection** (proclaimed under the Protected Areas Act (NEM:PAA))
- Ensuring proclaimed areas are being **adequately managed**:
  - Preparing Strategic Plans
  - Monitoring and Evaluation
  - Personal performance
- **Communication, education and public awareness**
  - Politicians, Public, Land owners & officials
- **Conservation Stewardship**

The immense potential of private land owners protecting and managing biodiversity in the City is only just being explored. There are excellent fiscal incentives developed at National and local level.





## Implementation continued:

- **Enforcement of legislation** (NEMA, CARA etc.)
- Linking with **regional and international conservation initiatives** (CAPE and LAB)
- Huge opportunity for **Skills Development** and poverty relief projects focusing on the protected areas network
- **Partners support**
  - Joint product of all conservation agencies
  - commenting authorities and decision makers
  - Friends and community groups





# Challenges

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- **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 govt**
- **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

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- **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**



