

CITIES AND BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

*A Global Assessment of the
Links between Urbanization,
Biodiversity and Ecosystems*



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Stockholm Resilience Centre
Research for Governance of Social-Ecological Systems



Stockholm
University

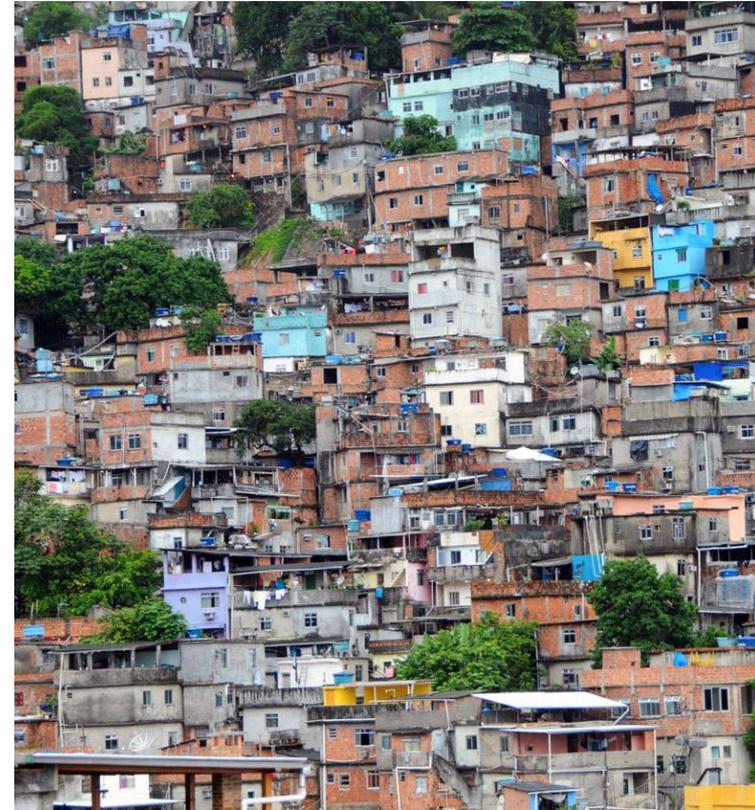
The charge

- ▶ Paragraph 6 of the decision X/22, including the Plan of Action on Sub-National Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (2011–2020) --- COP 10 in Nagoya, Japan, October 2010.

“...Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to prepare an assessment of the links and opportunities between urbanization and biodiversity for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, based on the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook...”

The mission

- ▶ Serve as the first and seminal **global analysis** of how **urbanization** and **urban growth** impact **biodiversity** and **ecosystem** dynamics in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine systems.
- ▶ Provide an overview, analysis, and response to **knowledge gaps** in our understanding of **urbanization processes** and **urban social-ecological systems**.



The mission

- ▶ Address how **urban biodiversity** and **ecosystems** could be used, restored, and created in innovative ways to **reduce vulnerability** and **enhance resilience**, and how cities could move from being just consumers to also generate **ecosystem services** and reduce **footprints** (redefining the function of cities).
- ▶ Serve as **reference for decision- and policy-makers** of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Parties on the complementary roles of national, sub-national, and local authorities for the **implementation** of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 through decision X/22 of COP 10.

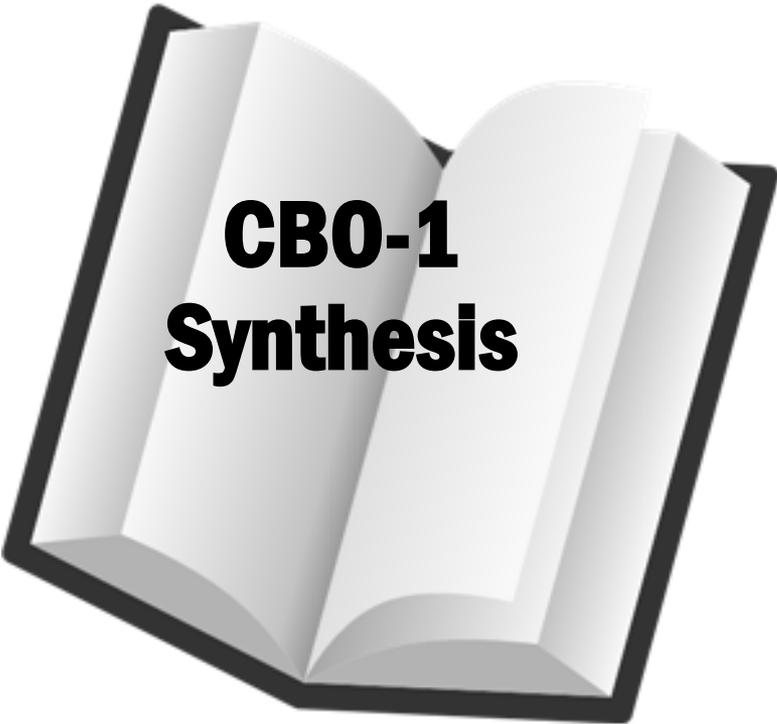


The urban challenge

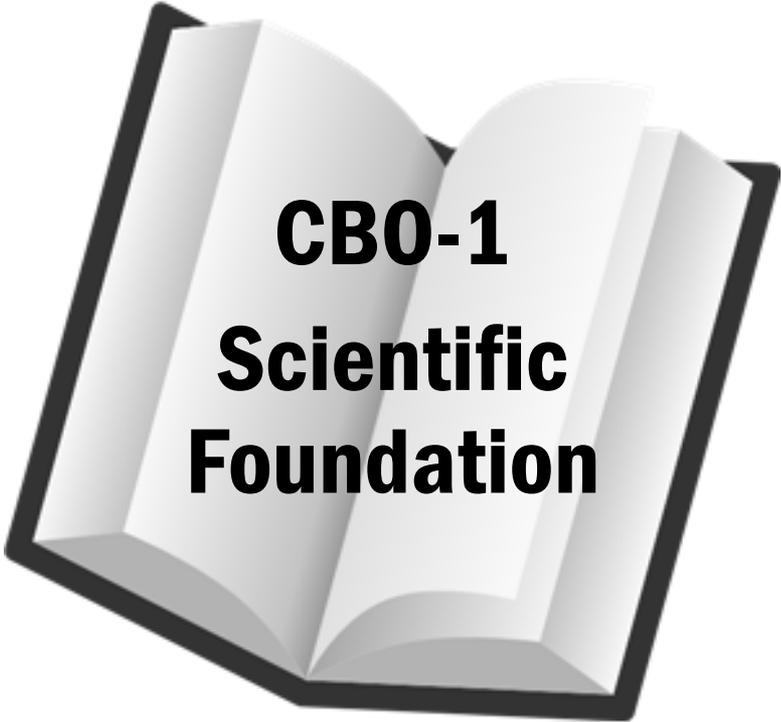
- ▶ By 2050, almost 3 billion additional people will inhabit the world's cities;
- ▶ Urban growth will impact the provision of many ecosystem services and the benefits humans derive from nature;
- ▶ Policy-makers as key players to meet CBD and UNFCCC goals, MDG.



The strategy



**CBO-1
Synthesis**



**CBO-1
Scientific
Foundation**

The partners

► The Inter-Agency Task-Force

UNEP-WCMC	Damon Stanwell-Smith, Senior Programme Officer, Ecosystem Assessment
ICLEI	Kobie Brand, Global Coordinator for Biodiversity
UNESCO	Gretchen Kalonji, Assistant Director General for Natural Sciences
UN-HABITAT	Rafael Tuts, Chief of the Urban Environment and Planning Branch
IUCN	Hans Friederich, Regional Director for Europe
UNU-ISP	Srikantha Herath, Senior Academic Programme Officer
UN-DESA	Mohan Peck, Senior Sustainable Development Officer and Keneti Faulalo, Interregional Adviser on SIDS
FAO	Julien Custot, Facilitator
Satoyama Initiative	Anne McDonald, Director, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa

► The Advisory Committee

Bärbel Dieckmann	President of the Honorary Supervisory Board, Welthungerhilfe
Carlos Alberto Richa	Governor of the State of Paraná, Brazil
Haripriya Gundimeda	Professor, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
Jean-Pierre Revéret	Professor, UQAM
Kazuhiko Takeuchi	Vice Rector, UNU-ISP
Lena Chan	Deputy Director, Singapore National Parks Board
Norbert Müller	President, URBIO
Robert McInnes	Ramsar STRP
Stephen Granger	Manager of Environmental Resources, City of Cape Town, South Africa
Ted Trzyna	President, InterEnvironment Institute
Thomas Elmqvist	Theme leader, Stockholm Resilience Centre

The 10 key-messages



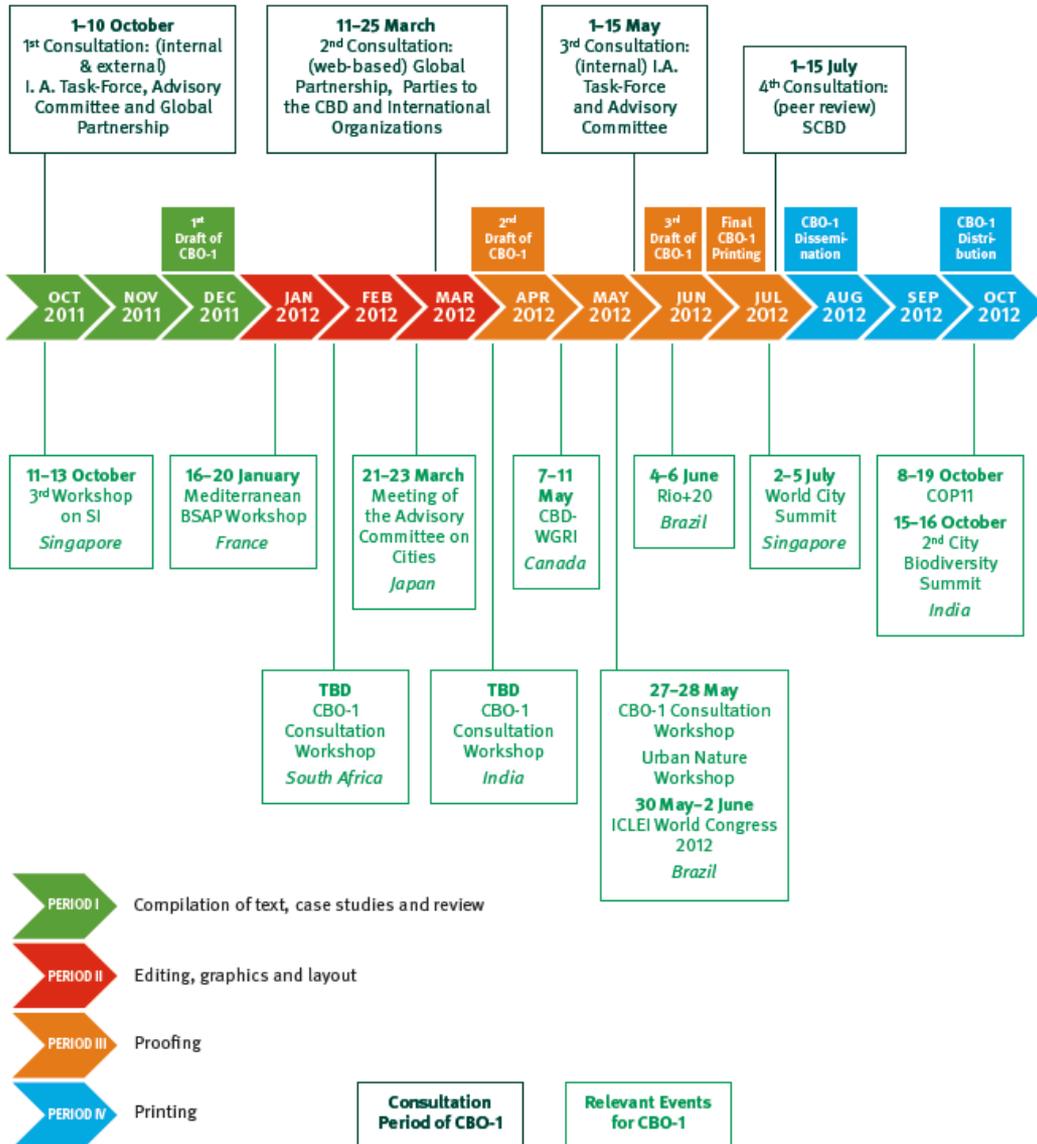
1. Urbanization is a critical driver behind global biodiversity loss and ecosystem change.
2. Rich biodiversity can exist in cities.
3. Urban and rural ecosystems generate multiple benefits essential to human well-being.
4. Biodiversity and ecosystem services should be valued so that they are treated appropriately as critical natural capital.
5. Urban planning and design that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services can help reduce carbon emissions and enhance urban adaptation to climate change.

The 10 key-messages

6. In an increasingly urbanized world, food and nutrition security will depend on more local and biodiversity-based food systems.
7. The importance of ecosystems must be reflected in policy and planning.
8. UN agencies, national and local governments, traditional leaders, businesses, and citizens must collaborate in managing the urban landscape.
9. Urban landscapes offer unique opportunities for learning and education about a resilient and sustainable future.
10. Cities have a large potential to generate innovations and governance tools and therefore can—and must—take the lead in sustainable development.



Timeline and next steps



- ▶ Editorial meeting
03 – 04 May 2012
- ▶ Next draft
04 May 2012
- ▶ Consultation period
05 May – 18 May 2012
- ▶ Final draft & consultation
July 2012
- ▶ Launch
COP 11, Hyderabad, India

Opportunities for SNGs to contribute

- ▶ Comments on the 10 key-messages
- ▶ Cities-regions case studies



Thank you!



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