CITIES AND BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

Second editorial meeting May 3-4 2012, Montreal

Agenda

- Overview
- Catalyzing the UN's support
- Launch in Hyderabad and use of CBO I in GBO 4
- Follow up - 2013 Japan funds
- Rio + 20
- AoB

Global Urbanization, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services – Challenges and Opportunities

Cities and Biodiversity Outlook I – Scientific Analyses and Assessments

Publisher: Springer (open access e-book + print on demand)

Published: Spring 2013 (reviewed core chapters online October 10 2012)

No of authors: >50 (Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, North and South America)

Reviews: 2 rounds (Internal + external)

Time plan:

May-June – Review and revision of first-order drafts

July – Second-order drafts for external review

August – Second editorial meeting in Sweden 15–17 of Aug

October 10 – Third-order drafts of core chapters available online

December – Third editorial meeting in South Africa 5–7 December

February 2013 – Final submission

Global Urbanization, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services – Challenges and Opportunities

	Title	Status May 1	Review	
1	A global outlook on urbanization, challenges, and opportunities	First-order draft in prep	External - July	
2	Urbanization and trends in biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem functions	First-order draft	Internal – May External - July	Core chapter
3	Patterns and trends in urban biodiversity	First-order draft incomplete	Internal – May External - July	Core chapter
4	Urban ecosystem services	First-order draft	Internal – May External - July	Core chapter
5	Shrinking cities	First-order draft	Internal – May External - July	
6	Urban ecological restoration	First-order draft incomplete	Internal – May External - July	
7	Typologies of urbanization, effects on land use, biodiversity, and ecosystem services	First-order draft	Internal – May External - July	Core chapter
8	Urbanization and climate change	First-order draft in prep	External - July	Core chapter
9	Food and water in an urbanizing world	First-order draft	Internal – May External - July	
10	Urban governance of biodiversity and ecosystems	First-order draft in prep	External - July	Core chapter
11	Urban landscapes as learning arenas	First-order draft	Internal – May External - July	
12	Indicators: scientific evaluation of City Biodiversity Index	First-order draft	Internal – May External - July	
13	Summary and synthesis	tbw		

Local Assessments

	Status May 1	Review
Bangalore	First-order draft - in prep	Internal
Cape Town	First-order draft – in prep	Internal
New York	First-order draft – in prep	Internal
Istanbul	First-order draft	Internal
Melbourne	First-order draft	Internal
Rio de Janeiro	First-order draft	Internal
Stockholm	First-order draft	Internal
Urban Satoyama	First-order draft – in prep	Internal

Regional Assessments

	Status May 1	Review	
India	Zero-order draft	August	Basis for special publication at COP11
China	Zero-order draft	July	
Africa	Zero-order draft	July	
South America	tbw		

A Few Highlights

Urbanization

- 25% of all protected areas are within 17 km from a city (>50.000 inh), in 2020 the distance is <15 km
- The urban expansion to 2040 will consume land approximately three times the size of France, predominantly on the most fertile agricultural land – knock on effects
- Particularly in Africa, urbanization *per se* appears to result in reduced loss of forest cover

Biodiversity and ecosystems in city

- Biodiversity in slums of significant importance for human health and well-being
- Ecosystem based adaption to climate change is developing rapidly in cities both in the North and South.

Cities and Biodiversity Outlook – Action and Policy

List of Contributors
Foreword by the United Nations Secretary-General
Message from the Executive Director of UNEP
Preface by the Executive Secretary of the CBD
Executive Summary
(5 pages)

Section I Global Urbanization, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services
Introduction
Conditions and Trends - based on chapters 2, 3, and 4
Scenarios - based on chapters 8 and 9
Governance, Institutions - based on chapter 10
(6-8 pages)

Section II Key Messages
KM 1-10
(50-55 pages)

Section III Tools for Implementation of the Plan of Action (decision X/22)
(5-8 pages)

Key Messages

Key Message 1: Unsustainable urbanization is a critical driver behind global biodiversity loss and ecosystem change.

Key Message 2: Rich biodiversity can exist in cities.

Key Message 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services represent critical natural capital.

Key Message 4: Urban ecosystems contribute significantly to improved human health.

Key Message 5: Incorporating biodiversity and ecosystems in urban planning and design help reduce carbon emissions and enhance adaptation to climate changes.

Key Message 6: Food and nutrition security depend on local and biodiversity-based food systems.

Key Message 7: Ecosystem functions must be integrated in urban policy and planning.

Key Message 8: Successful management of biodiversity and ecosystem services includes all levels and all sectors

Key Message 9: Cities offer unique opportunities for learning and education about a resilient and sustainable future.

Key Message 10: Cities have a large potential to generate innovations and effective governance tools and therefore can—and must—take the lead in sustainable development.

Key Message 1: Urbanization is a critical driver behind global biodiversity loss and ecosystem change.

Case Studies:

- Urban Ecological Footprints (Fabiana)
- Mangroves protects coastal cities: Mumbai
- Wetlands and Floodplains protect coastal cities: New Orleans

Theme Box:

- African Urbanization, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services—Challenges and Opportunities

Key Message 2: Rich biodiversity can exist in cities.

Case Studies:

Cape Town, South Africa

Stockholm, Sweden

São Paulo, Brazil

Biodiversity of Singapore

Theme Box:

CBI

Boxcar:

Biodiversity Hotspots

Key Message 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services should be valued as critical natural capital.

Case Studies:

- Water purification through wetlands: Nakivubo Swamps, Uganda
- Tree Planting in Canberra
- Ecosystem Valuation in Cape Town
- Greenery in the Slums of Bangalore

Theme Box:

TEEB

Key Message 4: Urban ecosystems can contribute significantly to improved human health.

Case Studies:

- Healthy Parks, Healthy people
- Street trees and asthma
- ……

Theme Box:

Greening in the Red Zone (revised)

Key Message 5: Urban planning and design, incorporating biodiversity and ecosystem services, help reduce carbon emissions and enhance adaptation to climate change.

Case Studies:

- Mayesbrook Climate Change Park, London
- Mexico City Actions on Climate Change
- Yokohama, Japan – Measures against Global Warming

Key Message 6: Food and nutrition security depend on local and biodiversity-based food systems.

Case Studies:

- Guiding Healthy Urban Agriculture: Kampala, Uganda
- Havana, Cuba
- Food Procurement Choices by Brazilian City Governments
- Rooftop Gardening and Agriculture (Thomas)

Key Message 7: The importance of ecosystems must be reflected in urban policy and planning.

Case Studies:

- Growth Corridor Plans in Melbourne, Australia
- Durban's Metropolitan Open Space System – An Integral Component of Planning
- How Accra Benefits from Its Wetland Ecosystems
- Curitiba (Fabiana)

Key Message 8: Management of biodiversity and ecosystems services have to include on all levels and all sectors

Case Studies:

- Biodiversity Recovery in the City of Greater Sudbury, Canada
- Kanazawa, Japan – Linking Business, Biodiversity, and Traditional Crafts
- Generating Green jobs in Durban, South Africa
- Involving indigenous people in urban planning: multiple cities (Fabiana)

Key Message 9: Urban landscapes offer unique opportunities for learning and education about a resilient and sustainable future.

Case Studies:

- Mexico City Zoological Parks: Biodiversity Education in an Urban Landscape
- Five Million Trees in Five Years: The Harare Greening Project
- Dragonfly Pond Restoration, Yokohama Japan
- Rocking the Boat: Restoring Ecosystem Services in the Bronx, USA
- River restoration education as setting for informal learning in a museum, Seoul, South Korea
- Soweto Mountain of Hope, South Africa. Post-apartheid resilience learning

Key Message 10: Cities have a large potential to generate innovations and effective governance tools and therefore can—and must—take the lead in sustainable development.

Case Studies:

- Iloilo City, Philippines
- Cartagena, Colombia – Water Supply, Sewerage, and Environmental Clean-Up
- Gorai Dump Closure Project in Mumbai
- The Way of the Future: Urban Eco-Areas?

Theme box

LAB cities

Road map

- KM1-10 reviewed in May - Elizabeth and Fabiana
  Deadline end of May

- Section I - Summary of Assessment - Thomas + CLAs
  Deadline end of May

- Section III – Tools for Implementation of the plan of action - Oliver
  Deadline end of May

- Illustrations, graphs, tables - Fabiana and SCBD, with help from Julie and Maria
  Continuous work May-July
  budget

- Communication plan up to and beyond COP11- Sturle, SCBD, Julie and Maria
  pre-launch in Rio and launch in Hyderabad
  budget

- Web-based version of CBO I
  budget