

LBSAP Guidelines: Moving Concepts and Decisions into Action



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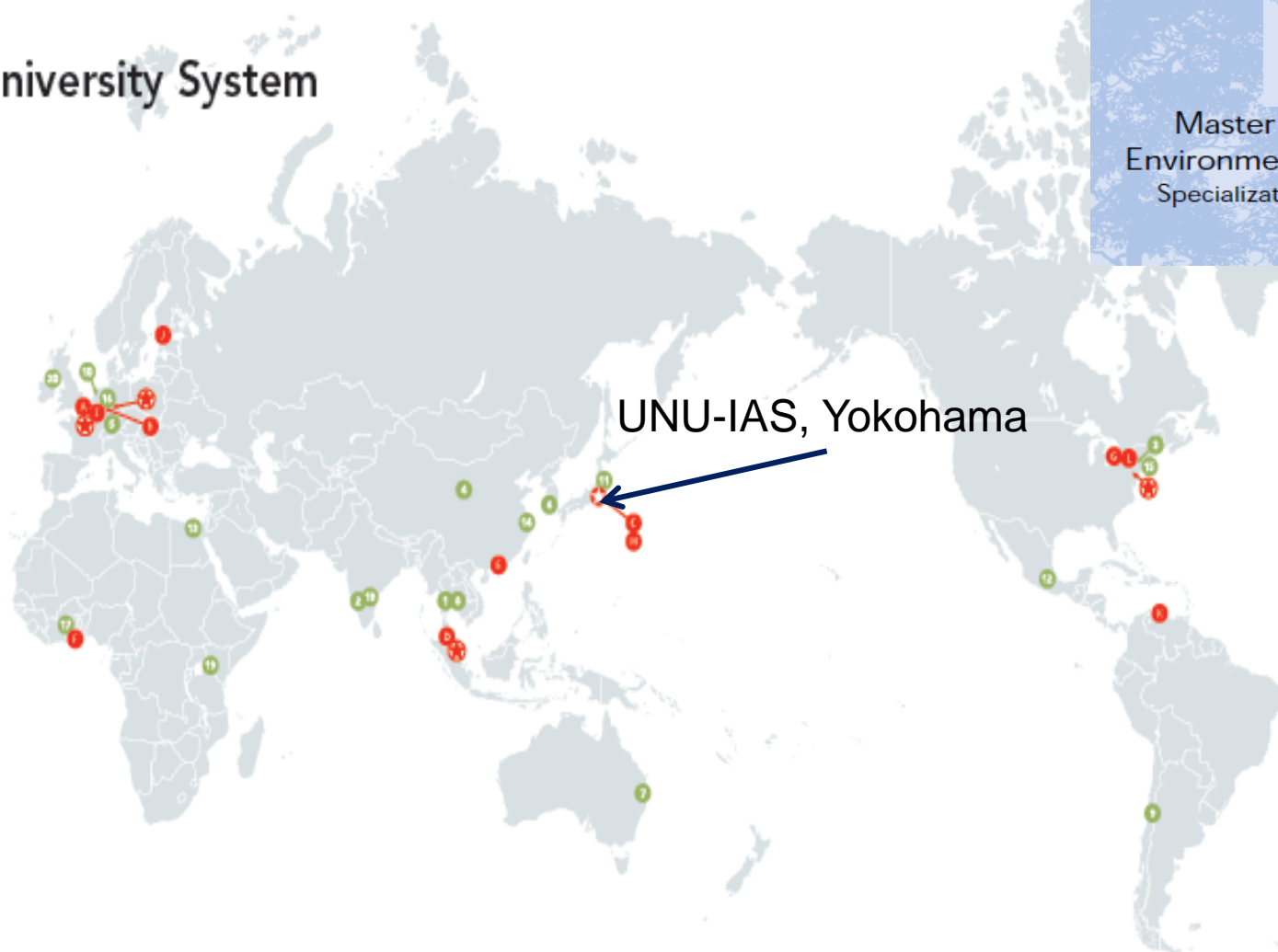


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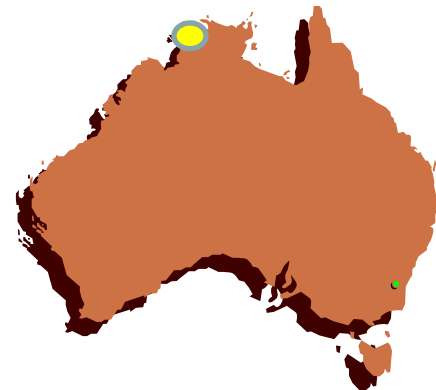


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Sustainable Urban Futures at UNU-IAS

Cities, Local Governance and Global Environmental Challenges

The Urban Sustainability Nexus: Our Main Challenges and Key Questions

Urbanisation Processes



Urbanisation takes many forms including new developments like Minato Mirai21 in

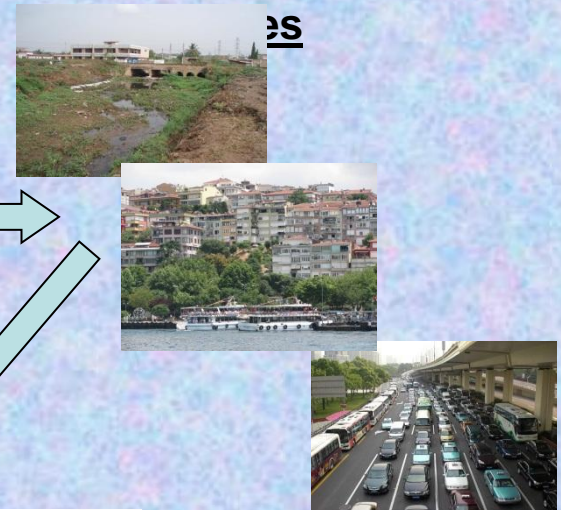


Bicycles have always been a common means of transport in Tokyo. Recently they are being re-introduced in many cities in the



Local Governance Solutions

Sustainability



Some Tokyo metropolitan residents travel a long distance every week to volunteer at Adachi district organic agriculture park, the only of a kind in the city.

The city of Kanazawa has made efforts to rediscover the original elements

Decision X/22



CBD



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

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GENERAL

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29 October 2010

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Tenth meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010
Agenda items 2.3 and 7

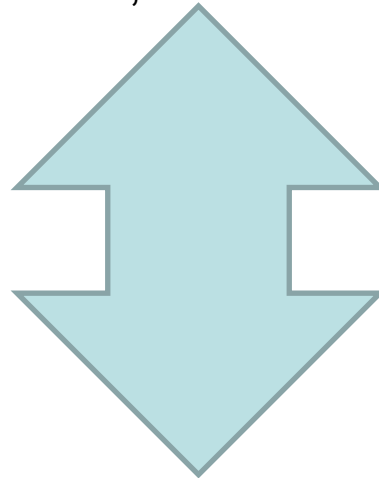
**DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS TENTH MEETING**

X/22. *Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local
Authorities for Biodiversity¹*

Linking Global and Local

PROBLEMS (Global):

- **Cities and climate change:** cities are affected by and coping with climate change
- **Cities and Biodiversity:** urbanization processes compete with ecosystems, looking at the institutional, economic and social dimensions



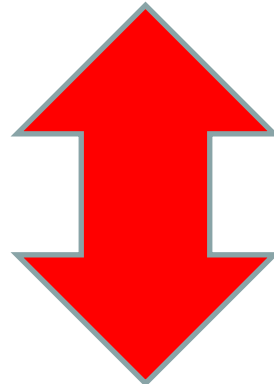
SOLUTIONS (Local):

- **Local governance:** local governance structures emerge and change, and how they affect the environment and development
- **Old problems, new agendas for implementation:** global environmental policy implementation more effective at the local level by integrating with other policies

Bridging Theory and Practice

THEORY (THINKING)

- Input: Get the best from the multi-disciplinary literature to have a strong analytical ground and inputs from the cutting edge science, as well as traditional knowledge



PRACTICE (ACTING):

- Input: Be well informed about global and local policy processes to get the cutting edge knowledge from practice to link to and feed in the theory
- Output: Produce practical results to local and international processes based on the cutting edge theories and ideas

LBSAP Guidelines

Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAP)

GUIDELINES |



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What is an LBSAP?

- A Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) is a guiding strategy, complemented by specific actions to achieve that strategy, to ensure optimal and realistic management of a local authority's biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.
- ALBSAP can be a stand-alone document, but should detail steps for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into broader city plans and ensuring that they become cross-cutting themes taken up by all line functions because the work of all line functions is affected by, and impacts on, biodiversity and ecosystems.

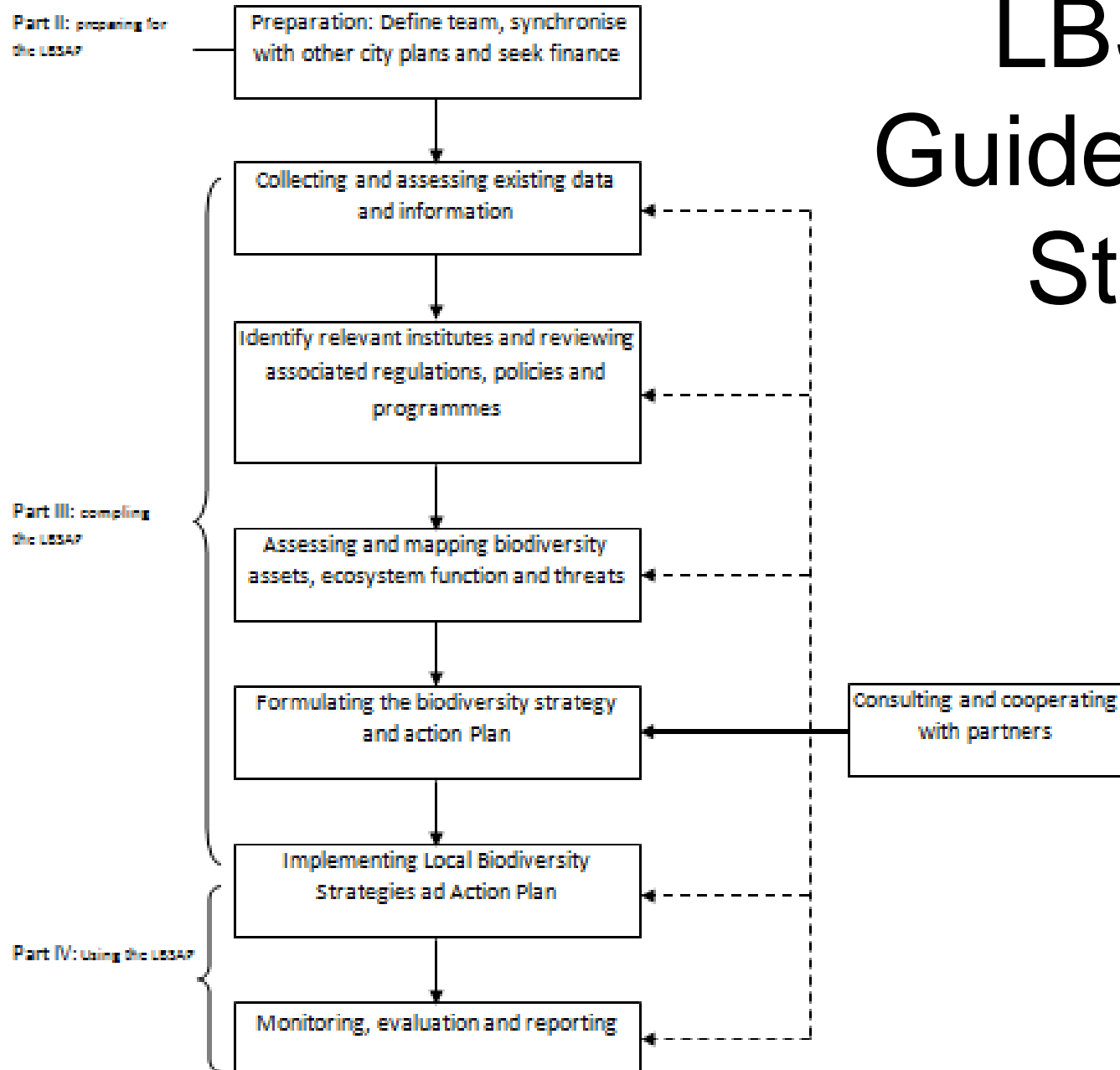


BS and BA

- A **biodiversity strategy** is an overarching vision of what will ideally be achieved in terms of biodiversity, including a statement of principles, clearly defined priorities and defined short, medium and long-term goals, as well as a set of targets to help guide implementation.
- A **biodiversity action plan** identifies priority actions and clearly outlines how these will be implemented, by whom, by when, and using what resources.

LBSAP

Guide: Basic Steps

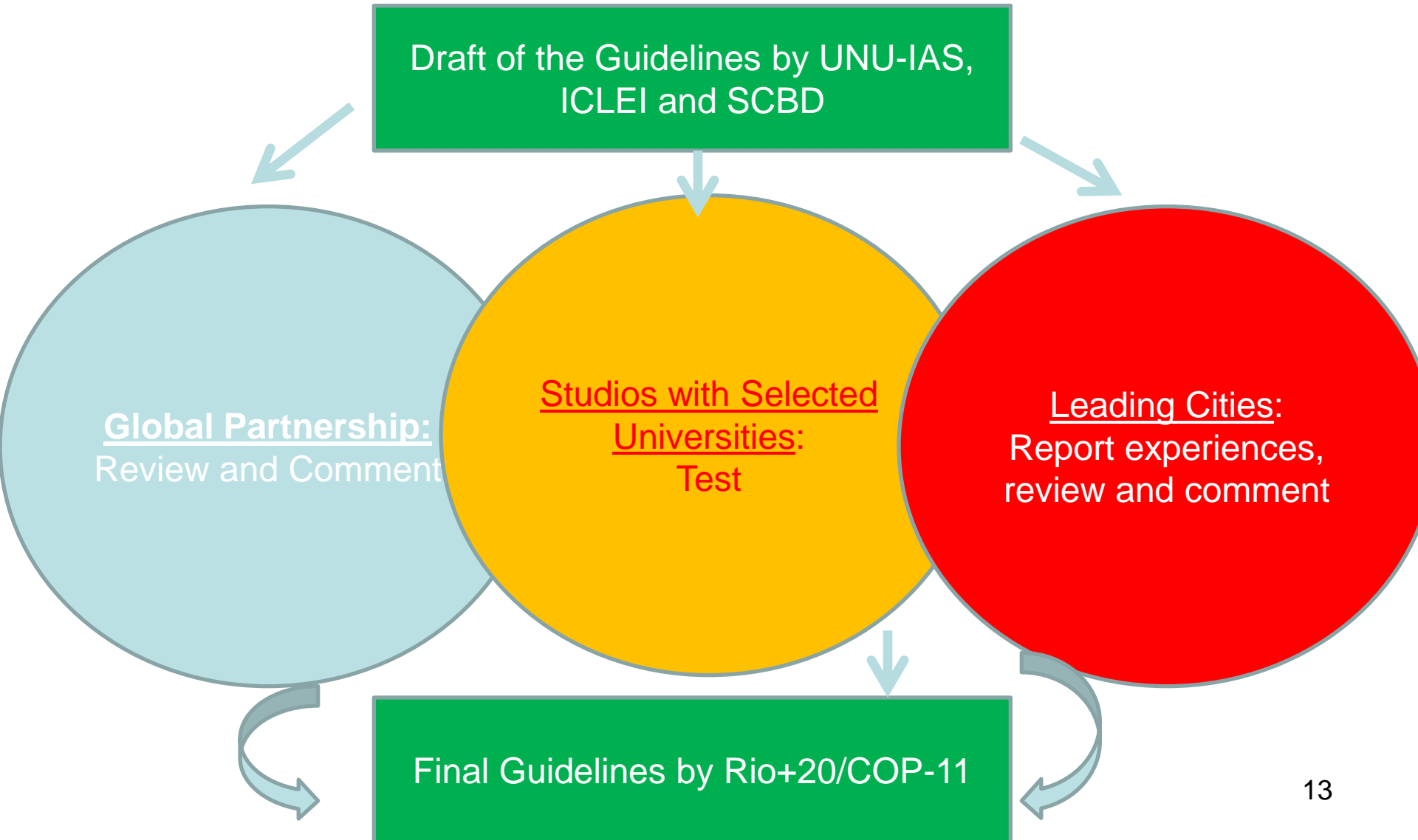


Some tools used for assessment in the LBSAPs

- CBI - the City Biodiversity Index:
<http://www.cbd.int/authorities/gettinginvolved/cbi.shtml>
- TEEB - The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity.
2011. TEEB Manual for Cities:
Ecosystem Services in Urban
Management: www.teebweb.org

Policy-oriented Tool: Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (LBSAPs)

SUF is working with SBCD and ICLEI-LAB to develop the guidelines for LBSAPs



Studios



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Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (LBSAP)

STUDIO GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR TESTING LBSAPs

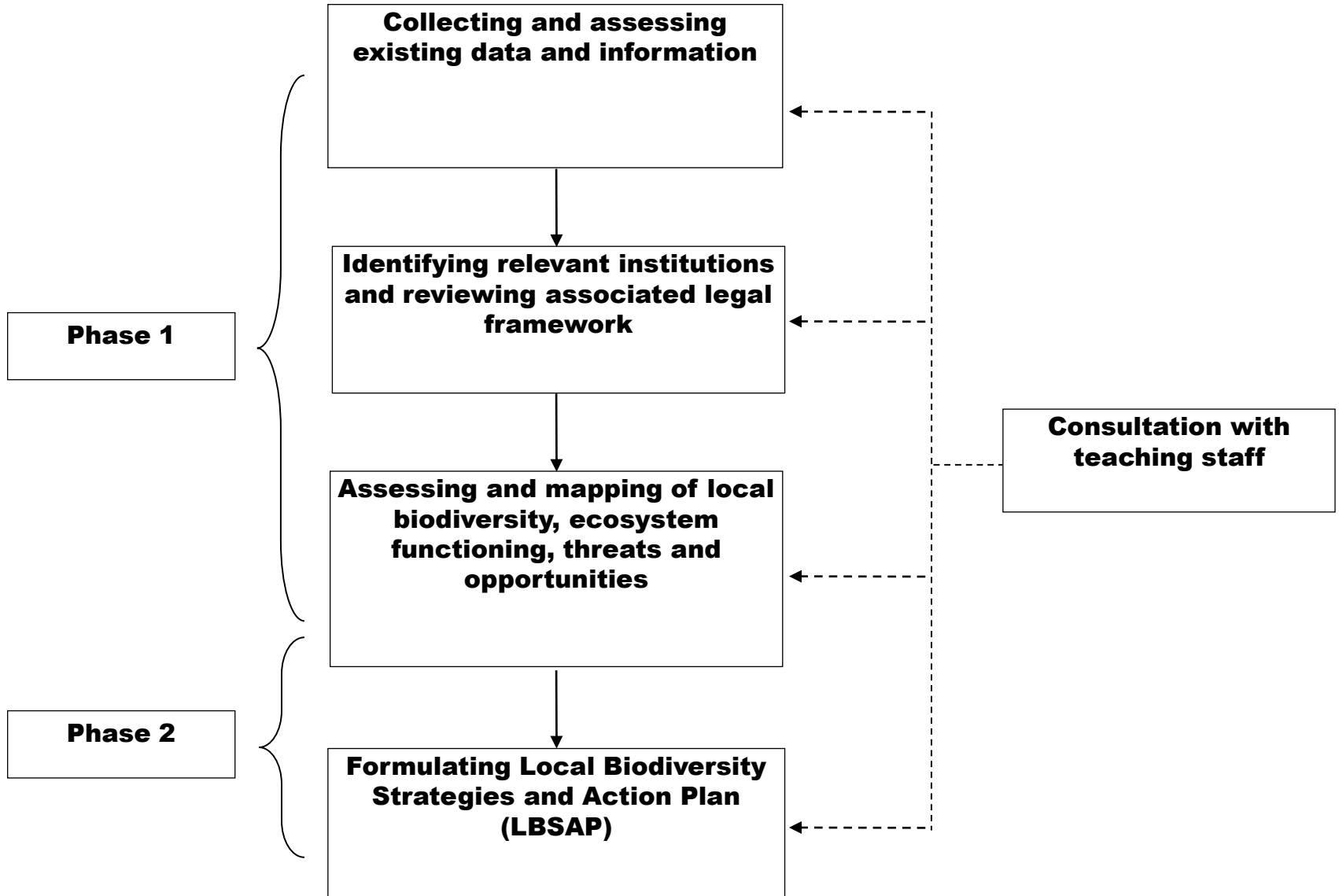


Aims of the Studio Exercise:

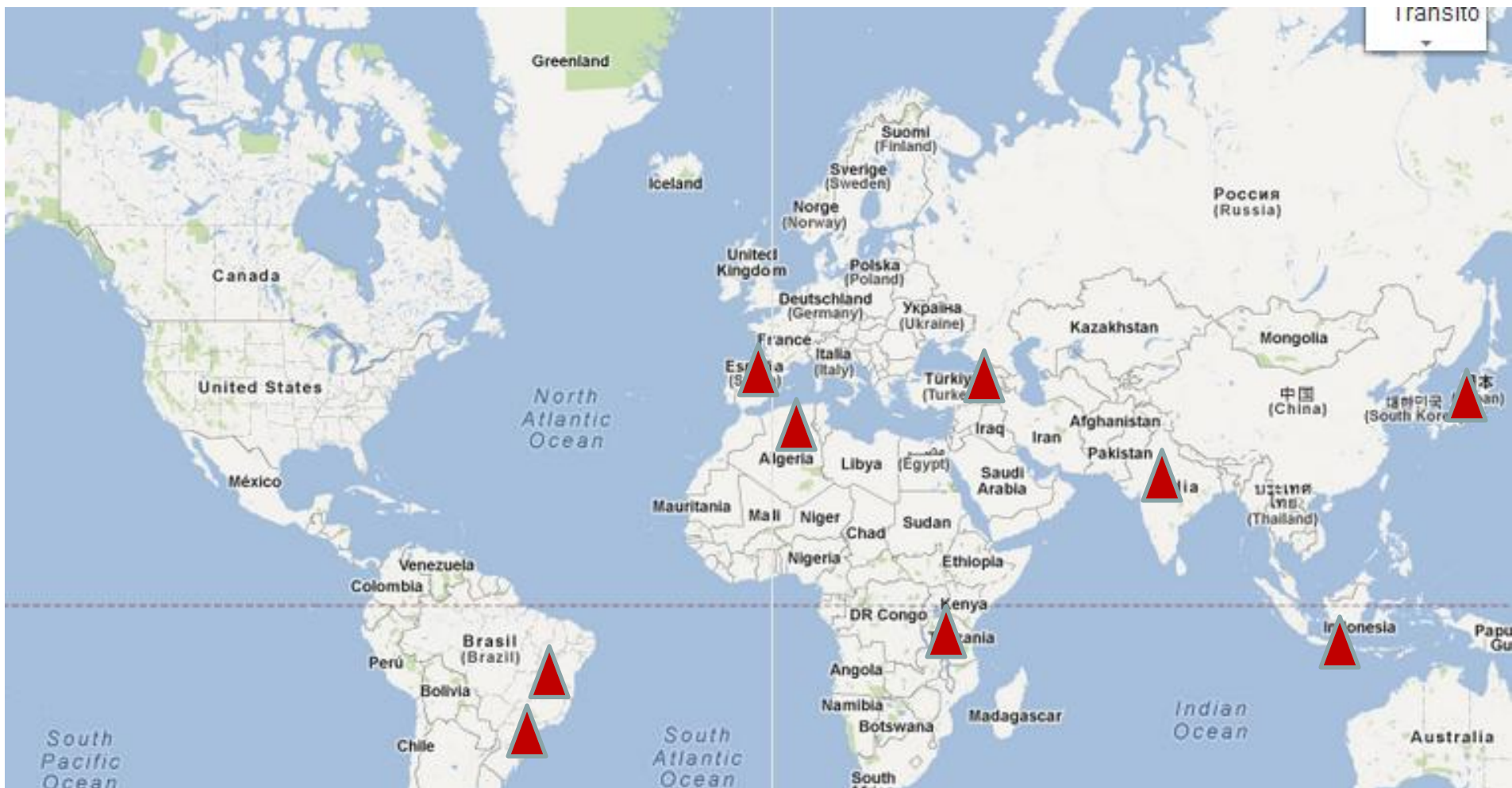
- 1) To carry out an exercise of developing a Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (LBSAP) for a specific local context based on the guidance in the LBSAP guideline.
- 2) To evaluate the explicitness and validity of the guidelines, and the process described in the LBSAP guideline.

Organizers and Teaching Staff

- Studio exercises should be carried out under the supervision and guidance of a group of experts so as to ensure multi- and inter-disciplinary knowledge and teaching environment throughout the entire process. Ideally, the teaching staff should include experts from a range of disciplines and backgrounds, such as biology, ecology, geology, urban planning, architecture and landscape architecture.



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Aissa Moali

Professor, University of Béjaïa (Algeria)

aissa.moali@gmail.com

[Edit](#)



Alen Amirkhanian

American University of Armenia

alen@amirkhanian.com

[Edit](#)



Dr. Kshama Puntambekar (School Plan. Arch., Bhopal, India)

kshama@spabhopal.ac.in

[Edit](#)



INVITED

Inderjeet Sodhi

Professor, University of Dodoma (Tanzania)

professorsodhi@gmail.com

[Edit](#)



Leksono Subanu

Professor, University of Gadjah Mada (Indonesia)

lsubanu@gmail.com

[Edit](#)



Prof. Tatiana Gadda (UTFPR, Curitiba, Brazil)

tatianagadda@utfpr.edu.br

[Edit](#)



Urbano Fra Paleo (Univ. Santiago de Compostela, Spain)

Prof.

urbano.fra@usc.es

Skype IM: upaleo

O: +34 982 822835

M: +34 649 968464

[Edit](#)

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UNU-IAS

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Osman Balaban

balaban@ias.unu.edu

[Edit](#)



Sohail Ahmad

ahmad@ias.unu.edu

[Edit](#)



Martha Kalemba

Masters Student



Raquel Moreno-Penarada

moreno@ias.unu.edu



Wan-yu Shih

JSPS-UNU Postdoctoral Fellow

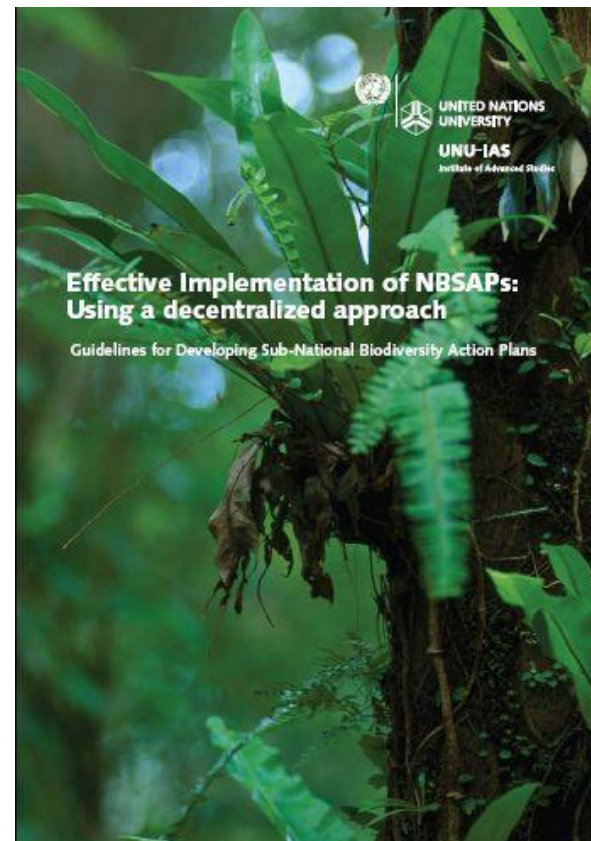
Cities, Biodiversity and Governance:
Perspectives and Challenges of the
Implementation of the Convention on
Biological Diversity at the City Level



Biodiversity Planning:
an assessment of national
biodiversity strategies
and action plans

Effective Implementation of NBSAPs:
Using a decentralized approach

Guidelines for Developing Sub-National Biodiversity Action Plans

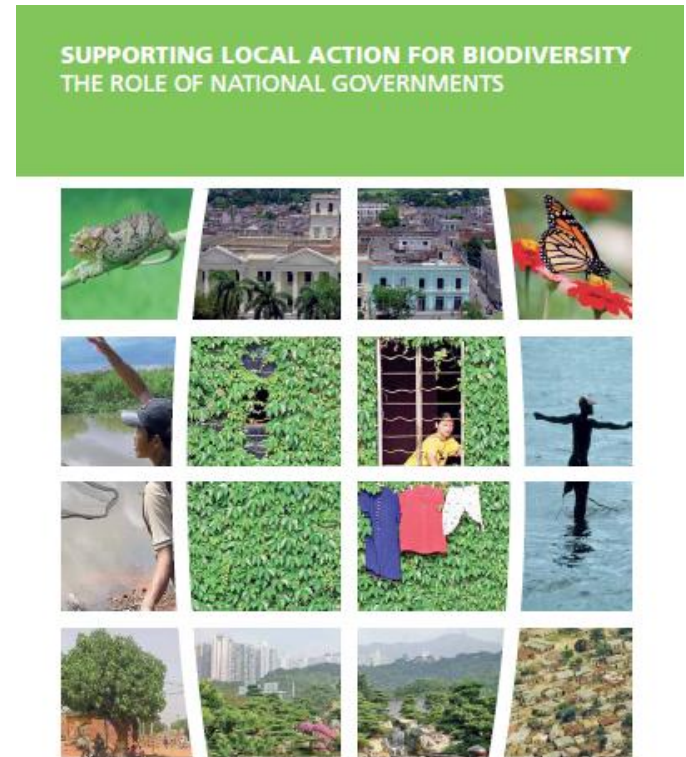


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Publications SCBD, ICLEI, Habitat



ICLEI-LAB, Local Action for Biodiversity Guidebook



Academic Publications



Review

Cities and biodiversity: Perspectives and governance challenges for implementing the convention on biological diversity (CBD) at the city level

J.A. Puppim de Oliveira^{a,*}, O. Balaban^a, C.N.H. Doll^{a,b}, R. Moreno-Peñaranda^a, A. Gasparatos^{a,c}, D. Iossifova^{a,d}, A. Suwa^a

^a United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), 6F International Organizations Center, Pacifico-Yokohama, 1-1-1 Minato Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama 220-8502, Japan

^b Department of Urban Engineering, University of Tokyo, Japan

^c School of Frontier Sciences, Department of International Studies, University of Tokyo, Japan

^d School of Architecture and the Built Environment, University of Westminster, 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5LS, UK

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ABSTRACT

City governments are fundamental to implement international environmental agreements, such as the convention on biological diversity (CBD). Even though many of them are not directly involved in the negotiation of international agreements, which are signed by national governments, most of those agreements are in fact implemented at the city level. The importance of city governance to tackle the challenges of biodiversity loss has increased as urban population has grown enormously in the last decades, particularly in developing countries. The way cities are designed, planned and governed influences the magnitude of their direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity.

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Why an air pollution achiever lags on climate policy? The case of local policy implementation in Mie, Japan

Jose Antonio Puppim de Oliveira

United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, 6F International Organizations Center, Pacifico—Yokohama, 1-1-1 Minato Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama 220-8502 Japan;

e-mail: puppim@ias.unu.edu; japo3@yahoo.com

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Abstract. Many localities that are politically committed to tackling the causes and consequences of climate change have faced obstacles in getting results, even though they were successful in implementing other environmental policies in the past. What makes implementation of climate policy different from other local environmental policies, such as air pollution control? This paper makes a comparison between the implementation of two environmental policies in Mie Prefecture in Japan. The first was the successful reduction in local air pollution (1960s–70s). The second was the more recent



The implementation of climate change related policies at the subnational level: An analysis of three countries

Jose Antonio Puppim de Oliveira^{a,b,*}

^a University College London, UK

^b University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Keywords:

Climate change

Mitigation

Adaptation

Subnational government

Implementation

Germany

Japan

Brazil

Saxony-Anhalt

Mie

Sao Paulo

ABSTRACT

The objective of this article is to analyze the implementation of climate change related policies by subnational governments in 3 countries: Japan (Mie Prefecture), Germany (Saxony-Anhalt) and Brazil (Sao Paulo). Through an empirical research, the article develops the 3 cases to understand the achievements and obstacles to implement mitigation and adaptation policies. The cases provide an interesting sample, including countries that range from a developed country more pro-active in environmental international negotiations (Germany) to a more conservative developed country (Japan) and a developing country (Brazil).

The results have pointed that, as compared to adaptation, mitigation policies (such as energy conservation) have a much longer implementation history and government support at the subnational level, especially in more progressive governments, but adaptation policies have gained space in the policy



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