

# BiodiverCities Programme

**Global Partnership Meeting  
5 & 6 September 2011  
Bonn, Germany**



# ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center

## BiodiverCities Programme

The goal of the BiodiverCities Programme is to guide, support, capacitate and motivate local governments and their partners to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem-based planning into all aspects of policy, decision making and implementation activities to result in enhanced biodiversity conservation and more sustainable local economic development.

*Acknowledgement of accountability and responsibility for the health and well-being of communities and recognition of biodiversity and essential ecosystem services as the foundation of our existence are core components of the goal.*

A unique platform linking science and practitioners

### SERVICES

Advocacy

Technical Support

Profiling

Policy Consultation

Tools & Resources

LAB Guidebook

Guidelines & Case Studies

TEEB Report & Manual

LBSAPs

Durban Commitment

and more...  
[www.iclei.org/biodiversity](http://www.iclei.org/biodiversity)

### ENTRY POINTS FOR CITIES

BiodiverCities

LAB Pioneer

LAB Pioneer Biodiversity & Climate Change

LAB Pioneer Biodiversity & CEPA

Cities in Biodiversity Hotspots

URBIS

& more to come

**BiodiverCities Advisory Committee: High-level coordination group**  
On invitation: outstanding cities and selected organisations.



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

BIODIVERCITIES TECHNICAL REFERENCE GROUP



Edmonton, Canada



Barcelona, Spain



Leicester, U.K.



Île de France, France



Tilburg, The Netherlands



Amsterdam, The Netherlands



Bonn, Germany



King County, U.S.A.



Zagreb, Croatia



São Paulo, Brazil



Curitiba, Brazil



Walvis Bay, Namibia



Ekurhuleni, South Africa



Johannesburg, South Africa



Durban, South Africa



Joondalup, Australia



Liverpool, Australia



Cape Town, South Africa  
Host City of ICLEI Africa Secretariat



Seoul, South Korea



Nagoya, Japan



Waitakere, New Zealand



Local Action for Biodiversity  
AN I.C.L.E.I. INITIATIVE

**A commitment and model by local government, for local government and the communities they serve, to protect and enhance biodiversity at the local level.**

to a conventional and publicly local government, but local government and the communities they serve, is probably not universal, particularly in the United States.

- 3. By signing the Declaration** . . . . .  
I am thus making our government that issues the world as a  
partner and acknowledging accountability and responsibility for the  
health and welfare of its communities through protecting, sustaining,  
improving and managing resources and recognizing its role as the  
Steward of our existence.

The Government recognizes and acknowledges its role as one of the main actors in social development. It is committed to the continuous growth, development and well-being of all of its citizens, including women. Furthermore, it recognizes that the topic of gender equality is not new, it is always present, it is always relevant. In the national development strategy, gender inequality is listed as a priority. Gender inequality is listed as a priority in the national development strategy, which is a key element of the national development strategy.


- 27 The results of these charge analyses do, of course, and should, all be significant and therefore, we need to build appropriate structures in offices, schools and what is being done.

- 14. Focus sustainable development and human well-being. The impact of our policy is to meet the following challenges set by:
- 15. European Commission and its response to a priority situation and its impact for stakeholders (including law and economic impact on related EU law)
- 16. It is an collective responsibility to ensure the control limits are fully met and not
- 17. Last paragraph, what is the impact of the new regulation and policies, that is a follow-up of the measures, globally, nationally but mostly to ensure that biodiversity is conserved and that the measures are properly used in the benefit of our members.

- With our administrative staff and our programs in continuing education, what will stand as public record.

- 2.1.1 Difficulties in access to the services of all patients (healthcare costs, efficiency, healthcare quality and service quality)
- 2.1.2 Identifying and implementing strong formalized leadership strategies for administrative, social and governance practices, which achieve, for example:
  - 2.1.2.1 The consideration of sustainability in all aspects of business including strategic and change, business development, social planning, economic development planning, and environmental planning
  - 2.1.2.2 The management of nature areas and green spaces including the formation and implementation of step-wise natural areas and the creation of wildlife spaces
  - 2.1.2.3 The provision of ecological services, including flood and water storage retention, energy production and harvesting
  - 2.1.2.4 Policy-driven natural strategies, including planning of non-urbanized green and services and the use of landscape protection
  - 2.1.2.5 Social development including poverty reduction and job creation
  - 2.1.2.6 Realization of many of the goals of biodiversity and the need for sustainability at all levels of society
  - 2.1.2.7 Management, participation in, or at least respect of the

- [illegible]



# LAB Pioneer Project Five Steps

**1 Local Biodiversity Assessment**

**2 Council Commitment + CEPA**

**3 Planning - LBSAPs**

**4 Council Commitment (Durban  
Commitment)**

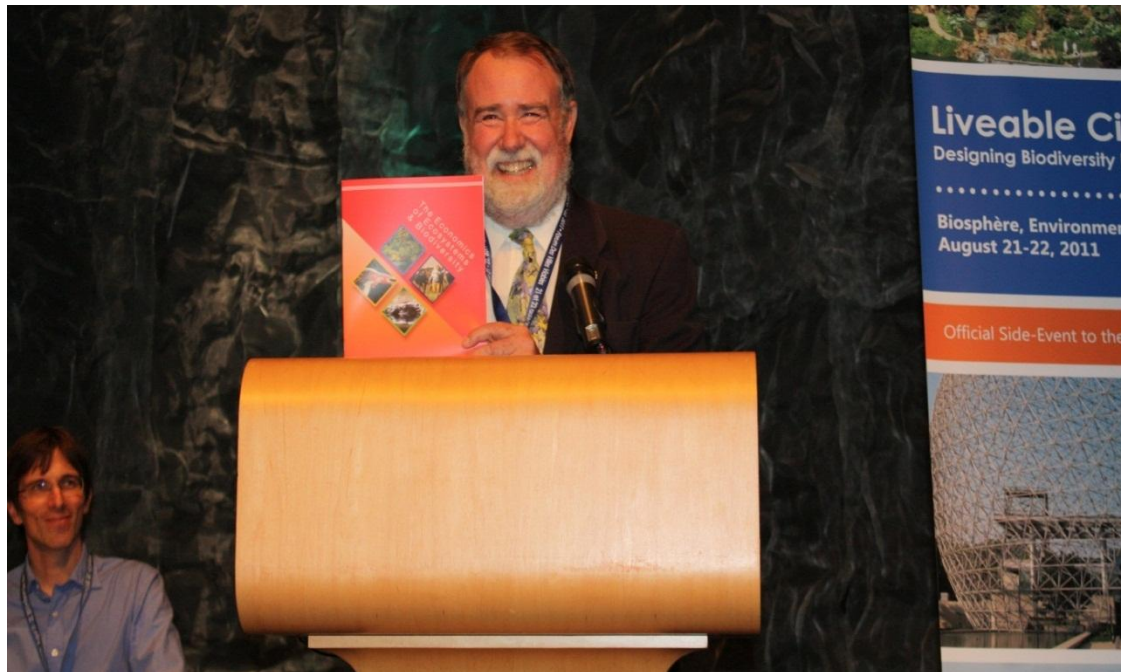
**5 Local Action**



# ● ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center BiodiverCities Programme

## Technical Tools and Services to Cities

- TEEB Manual for Cities (launched August 2011)



# ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center BiodiverCities Programme

## Technical Tools and Services to Cities – since Nagoya

- LAB Workshop (Feb 2011)
- LAB Pioneer Programme - new cities



## Technical Tools and Services to Cities – since Nagoya

- LAB Pioneer CEPA programme
- LAB Pioneer Climate Change programme
- CEPA and Climate Change Resources for Pioneer Cities
- City Biodiversity Outlook (CBO 1): Inter-Agency Task Force
- CBI City Recruitment and Technical Support
- Web-based Resources / WebShops
- Case Studies, Newsletters, Database

# ● ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center BiodiverCities Programme

## Technical Tools and Services to Cities – since Nagoya

- Biodiversity Workshops - South Korea (October 2011)
- Montpellier LBSAP/NBSAP Mediterranean workshop
- LBSAP Guidelines for Cities (to be launched June 2012)
- URBIS Secretariat
- ‘Food for Cities’ position paper (coordinated by FAO)

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## Sector Representation and Advocacy - upcoming

- Global Partnership
- Rio Pavilion at UNCCD COP10 - Sept 2011
- Rio Pavilion at UN FCCC COP17 / CMP7 - Dec 2011
- IPBES - Oct 2011
- Urban Environmental Accords - Oct 2011
- Rio+20 - June 2012
- CBD COP11 and associated events (City Summit?) – Oct 2012

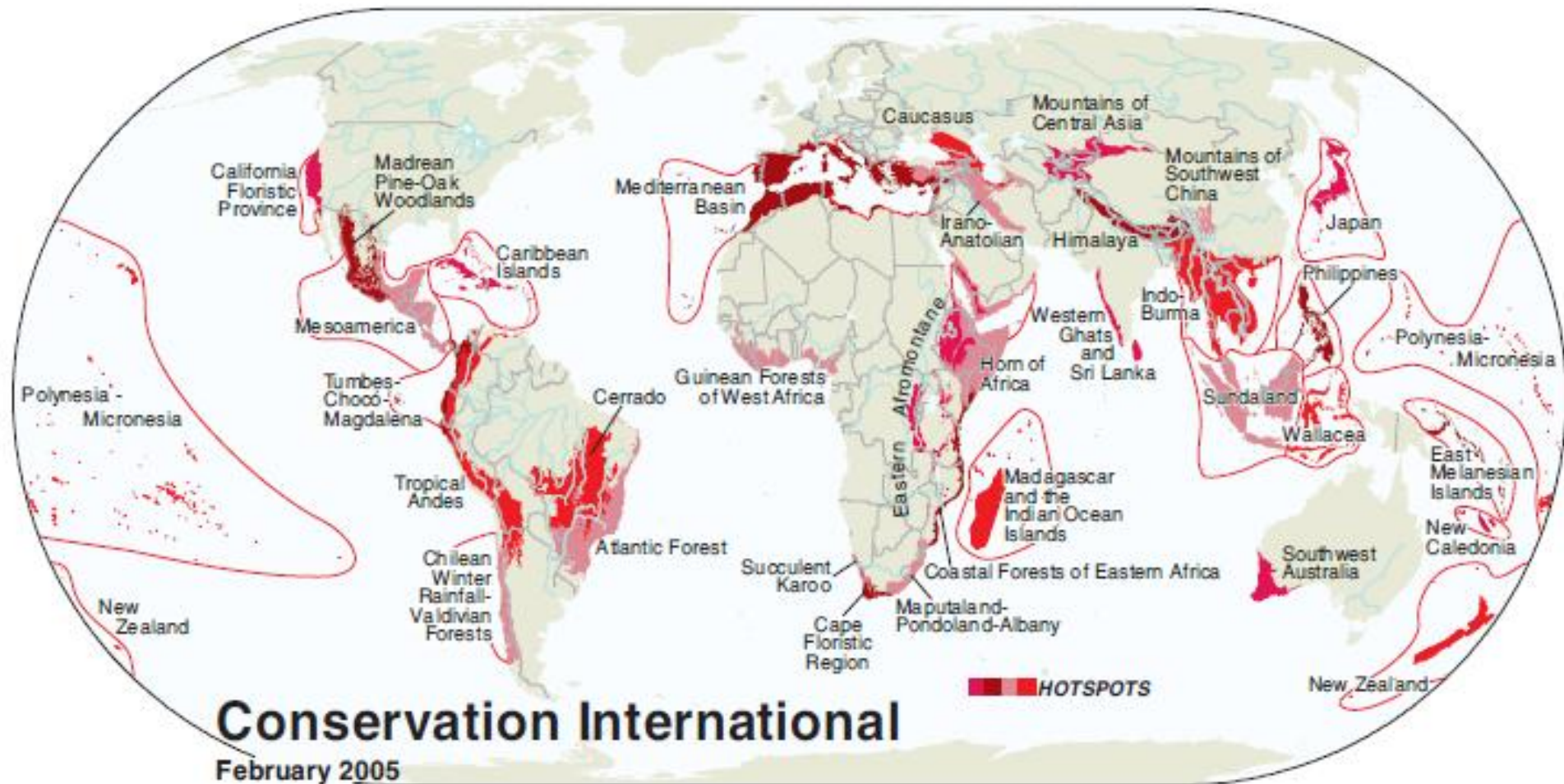
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## Sector Representation and Advocacy - upcoming

- Urban Nature 3 – June 2012
- ICLEI World Congress – June 2012



# BiodiverCities Programme: Cities in Biodiversity Hotspots Project



# Rationale (1)

## Biodiversity Hotspots as analysed by Conservation International:

*“Hotspots provide us with the real measure of the conservation challenge. Unless we succeed in conserving this small fraction of the planet’s land area, we will lose more than half of our natural heritage (CI 2004)”*

# Rationale (2)

## Biodiversity Hotspots as analysed by Conservation International:

- 34 global biodiversity hotspots promoted by Conservation International
- Represent 50% the global total of endemic plant species and 77% of all vertebrate species
- The context is the ecosystems of which they are building blocks providing critical ecosystem services
- Hotspot habitats once covered 15.7% of Earth's surface, but 86% of this habitat has been destroyed
- Remaining hotspot habitats now constitute 2.3% of Earth's surface

# Rationale (3)

## The critical role of Local Governments

- Cities cover only about 2% of the Earth's land area
- Consume 75% of the resources consumed by humankind.
- Over 50% of humankind now lives in cities and this figure is forecast to increase to 90% in 90 years (UN-HABITAT 2011).
- Cities disproportionate pressure on biodiversity and their “ecological footprint” extends far beyond city boundaries.

# BiodiverCities Programme: Cities in Biodiversity Hotspots Project

- Exploratory Partners Meeting: Bonn, 3 September 2011
- IUCN, CBD, UN-HABITAT, CBI & LAB Pioneer founders



**Thank you**

**[www.iclei.org/biodiversity](http://www.iclei.org/biodiversity)**

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**ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability**

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