

PUBLIC PERCEPTION & UNDERSTANDING

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Strategic Goal A.

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society:



- **Target 1:** By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to protect it.
- **Target 2:** By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated by all countries in their national accounts, national and local strategies and planning processes, and by business, applying the Ecosystem Approach.
- **Target 3:** By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.
- **Target 4:** By 2020, Governments and stakeholders at all levels have formulated, and have begun to implement, sustainability plans to keep the use of resources within ecological limits.



“While responsibilities for implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity rest primarily with the Parties, its engagement by all stakeholders including cities and local authorities is essential to implement the Convention effectively.”

(COP decision IX/28)

The world goes to town

The
Economist

MAY 5TH - MAY 11TH 2007

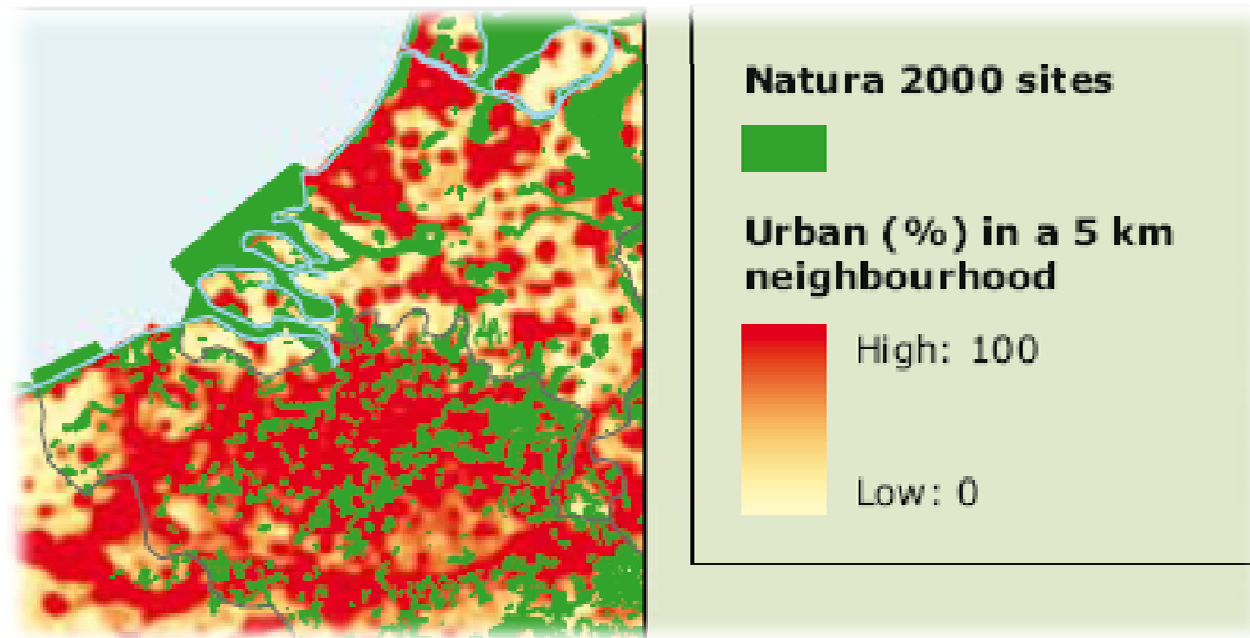
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*"Human history
will ever more
become urban
history...."*

Why cities and local governments are important in the implementation of the convention

Today 25% of the world's protected areas are within 17 km of an urban area - in 10 years 15 km (MacDonald 2009)



Central and northern Belgium composed of highly urbanized areas and Natura 2000 areas only.

Source: European Environment Agency 2007

Why cities and local governments are important in the implementation of the convention

- ❑ Urban sprawl is rapidly transforming and endangering critical habitats of global value e.g. in the Atlantic Forest Region of Brazil, the Cape of South Africa and coastal Central America
- ❑ Urbanization is also viewed as a driving force for increased homogenization of fauna and flora

But.....

- ❑ Urbanization in some areas results in reduced pressure on land and considerable regrowth and increase in biodiversity
- ❑ Cities may also be very rich in biodiversity and a remarkable amount of native species diversity is known to exist in and around large cities, such as Singapore, Rio de Janeiro, Chicago, Berlin, New Delhi and Stockholm

City Biodiversity Summit 2010, COP-MOP5 and COP10

24-26 October, in Nagoya
Hosted by Aichi prefecture and City of Nagoya

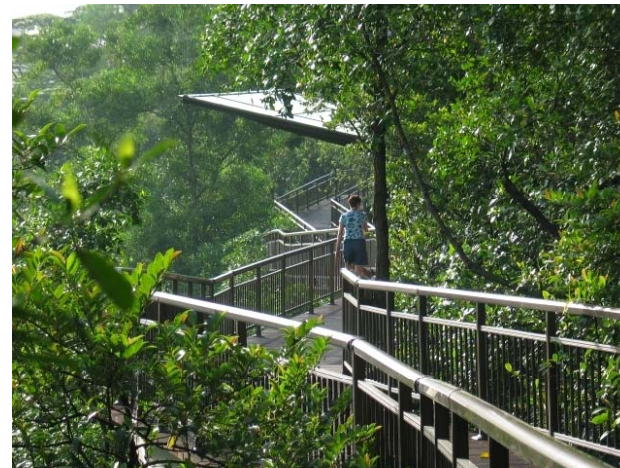


Global Partnership: *SCBD, UN-Habitat, ICLEI, UNESCO, IUCN, Stockholm Resilience Centre, URBIO*

The Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity

- Develop a city biodiversity index to:
 - ▣ Assist national governments and local authorities in **benchmarking** their **biodiversity conservation efforts** in the urban context
 - ▣ Help **evaluate progress** in reducing the rate of biodiversity loss in urban ecosystems

- Proposed index:
 - ▣ a self-assessment tool
 - ▣ easy to apply
 - ▣ scientifically credible
 - ▣ objective and fair



11 Indicators for Biodiversity



- % of natural/ semi-natural areas
- Diversity of ecosystems
- Fragmentation measures
- Native biodiversity in built-up areas
- Native Species – Plants, Birds, Butterflies and 2 other species
- % of protected areas
- Proportion of invasive alien species

5 Indicators for Ecosystem Services

- ❑ Freshwater services (to be developed – role of urban ecosystems in regulating storm runoff)
- ❑ Shading effect of trees/Carbon storage (to be developed)
- ❑ Recreation and educational services (no. of visits/ person/ year)
- ❑ Area of parks and protected areas/population of city
- ❑ No. of educational visits to parks or nature reserves per year (under age 16/year)

9 Indicators for Governance and Management



- ❑ Budget allocated to biodiversity projects
- ❑ No. of biodiversity projects and programmes organised by the city annually
- ❑ Rules, regulations and policy (LBSAP)
- ❑ No. of institutions covering essential biodiversity-related functions
- ❑ No. of inter-agencies coordinating
- ❑ Existence of a consultation process
- ❑ Existence of partnerships
- ❑ Incorporation of biodiversity into the school curriculum
- ❑ No. of outreach programmes and public awareness events

Focal area, indicator title and individual measure(s)		Long term change ¹	Change since 2000
UK Biodiversity Partnership 2007			
Focal area 1. Status and trends of the components of biological diversity			
1a. Trends in populations of selected species (birds)	Farmland birds	1970	
	Woodland birds	1970	
	Seabirds	1970	
1b. Trends in populations of selected species (butterflies)	Butterflies of the wider countryside	1976	
	Specialist butterflies	1976	
2. Plant diversity	Open habitats	1990-98	
	Woodlands	1990-98	
	Boundary habitats	1990-98	
3. UK BAP Priority Species	improving little or no overall change deteriorating insufficient or no comparable data		
4. UK BAP Priority Habitats			
5. Genetic diversity			
6. Protected areas		Extent of protected areas	1996
	Condition of species and habitat features		

Testing the Index



- Cities that have evaluated their data availability
 - Brussels, Curitiba, Edmonton, Joondalup, Montreal, Nagoya, Singapore

- Cities that have agreed to test-bed
 - European cities in the IUCN/ Countdown 2010 project, Frankfurt, Paris, King's County (USA)

- Cities that have been sent invitations to test-bed
 - Adelaide, Gold Coast, Hannover, Melbourne, Oslo, Seattle, Tainan City (Taiwan), Vancouver

Roadmap to COP-10, Nagoya

Dates	Event
Mar 2010, Jakarta, Indonesia	High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities
Apr 2010, Singapore	ASEAN Workshop on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity
28-30 Jun 2010, Singapore	World Cities Summit
Jul 2010, Singapore	2 nd Expert Workshop on the Development of the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity
24-26 Oct 2010, Nagoya, Japan	City Biodiversity Summit
27-29 Oct 2010, Nagoya, Japan	High Level Segment of the CBD COP10

Next Steps



- ▣ Development of local targets
- ▣ Develop visualization and ways of engaging citizens
- ▣ Testing schemes for payment for ecosystem services
- ▣ Complement other sustainability indices (economic, social)
- ▣ The Index as a basis for designation (URBIS-UNESCO)