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1.0 Introduction

Biodiversity issues and concerns must become fully integrated into local planning and policy making processes. The City of Cape Town, with the support of the Ethekwini Municipality (Durban), took the lead and proposed to the membership at the 2006 ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (www.iclei.org) World Congress 2006 that a Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB) programme be initiated.

The ICLEI Council adopted the LAB proposal at its session during the ICLEI World Congress in Cape Town on 3 March 2006.

In 2007, the City of Joondalup signed an agreement entering into a 3-year agreement to participate in the LAB project. The City of Joondalup and ICLEI are both committed to the protection and sustainable use of Biodiversity resources within the City of Joondalup. Both parties are committed to sharing the relevant experiences and lessons learned concerning urban nature and local governance with other Local Governments.

The LAB project is a global biodiversity initiative managed by ICLEI- Africa on behalf of a group of Partner Organisations.

During 2007, the City of Joondalup prepared its draft Biodiversity Report which is available on the City's website at the following address and public comment on the draft report will be accepted until 30 January 2008. http://www.joondalup.wa.gov.au/cms/templates/coj2 lifestyle grp.asp?id=152

As a key component of the LAB project two international workshops will be held where all participating Local Governments will meet to collaborate and work towards achievement of the goals of LAB.

The City of Zagreb, Croatia hosted the inaugural LAB Workshop from 15 – 17 October 2007. The City of Joondalup sent two representatives to the workshop.

Over 40 participants attended the Zagreb LAB Workshop from 20 Local Government jurisdictions from around the world. The participants comprised mainly of technical officers, with one Administrator from the City of Liverpool (NSW), two Chief Executive Officers from Australian Cities and Elected Members from the Cities of Zagreb, New Zealand, South Africa and Holland. No Mayors attended the workshop.

The range of Local Governments participating was noticeably diverse with populations of the various Cities ranging from 65,000 to 12 million.

The Steering Committee appointed to facilitate the LAB workshop were appointed by the ICLEI Africa secretariat, Cape Town, South Africa with directional a support from the ICLEI World Training Centre in Freiburg, Germany and The Countdown 2010 Secretariat of the IUCN – The World Conservation Union in Brussels.

The participant Cities to the LAB project included:

1. Amsterdam (The Netherlands),

Barcelona (Spain),
 Bonn (Germany),
 Cape Town (South Africa),

5. Ethekwini (Durban, South Africa),

6. Edmonton (Canada),

7. Ekurhuleni (alongside Durban metro South Africa)

8. Ile de France (Paris, France),9. Johannesburg (South Africa),10. Joondalup (Australia),

11. King County (Seattle, United States of America),

12. Leicester (United Kingdom),

13. Liverpool (Australia), 14. Nagoya (Japan), 15. Sao Paulo (Brazil), 16. Seoul (Korea),

17. Tilburg (The Netherlands), 18. Waitakere (New Zealand), 19. Walvis Bay (Namibia) 20. Zagreb (Croatia)

The LAB project is the first world programme on enhancing urban biodiversity exclusively among local governments. The Workshop's key aim was to develop a shared sense of understanding from a global perspective and to become better equipped to make the difference for the benefit of saving biodiversity.

2.0 Background to Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB)

ICLEI – Local Government for Sustainability is the internationally recognised association of Local Governments committed to sustainable development.

ICLEI has a membership base of more than 500 members with key campaigns being the Cities for Climate Protection Program (CCP), The Water Campaign, Local Agenda 21 all of which the City of Joondalup are actively participating in.

The LAB project has emanated from Cape Town in South African, which is now recognised as a City in crisis with respect to its biodiversity and the rate of species extinction that is occurring within that City. The genesis for LAB occurred in 2005 when the issue of loss of biodiversity was raised at the European Members Convention in Tilburg, Holland. In 2005 the ICLEI Excom (Sendai) meeting accepted biodiversity as a key issue for ICLEI to address.

In 2006 the Urban Nature meeting further raised concerns with regards to biodiversity loss where the issue was seen as a common amongst participating members. The issue was referred to the ICLEI World Congress meeting in Cape Town, which endorsed the Local Action for Biodiversity project.

LAB was conceived as an ICLEI partnership project, involving the IUCN - World Conservation Union, Countdown 2010, South African National Biodiversity Institute, RomaNatura and would aim to involve 20 cities from around the world, to focus on enhancing the profile, planning and management for biodiversity at a local level.

The LAB project was initiated in December 2006 by invitation to specific Local Governments around the world who were recognised as cities committed to the management of biodiversity loss and were progressing significant actions toward that agenda.

ICLEI advised that the three year project will develop a Local Government Network for Biodiversity action, broadly representative of ICLEI's regions and continents, which will promote a greater understanding of local government biodiversity issues

leading to the implementation of appropriate measures within the participating local governments.

ICLEI has advised that the cities that participate in the project will be those cities that:

- Have a track record in sustainable development initiatives and who have taken a particular interest in biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services and conservation of natural resources.
- Have been recognised as cities that as a result of their existing initiatives have a significant ability to provide a leading example to other cities.
- Offer particular experience that may be informative for the global program.

The chosen pilot cities will be required to commit to undertake the required LAB project in an open, consultative and participatory manner to ensure that:

- Relevant non-governmental organisations, community based organisations and other relevant stakeholders are included throughout the process;
- Mechanisms are put in place to ensure broad participation;
- Active encouragement of the formation of a wide range of local partnerships (organisations, government departments, academic institutions) as part of the process of developing and implementing their biodiversity actions will be undertaken.

The pilot cities will be required to commit to ongoing annual implementation of the 10-year Biodiversity Action Plan and Framework that evolves from the LAB project through:

- The preparation and implementation of annual business plans;
- Annual budgeting and fund sourcing;
- Reporting and review beyond the three-year term of the project.

The cities will also be required to commit to:

- Actively promoting integration of biodiversity issues throughout their government organisation and line functions;
- Ensuring that biodiversity action plan and programs are integrated into and absorbed by broader City planning initiatives, master plans and development plans.

The City of Joondalup was recommended as a City advanced in its effort to manage its biodiversity and the Mayor of Joondalup was invited to join the Lab project.

In January 2007 the Mayor of Joondalup received an invitation from ICLEI – African Secretariat to participate in the global ICLEI – Local Government for Sustainability Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB) project.

During 2007 the City of Joondalup signed a 3-year agreement enabling the City to participate in the international LAB project. The Chief Executive Officer executed the signing of this agreement.

Welcome to Zagreb

On Sunday 14 October 2007 over 40 participants from 20 Local Governments converged in Zagreb Croatia for the first of 2 workshops that will occur as an output of the LAB project.

The Deputy Mayor of Zagreb welcomed all the participants and gave an overview of the City of Zagreb and its 800 years history.

The City of Zagreb's approach to biodiversity management occurs through its Nature Protection Directorate, which has responsibility for management of strict and special reserves, regional parks, natural monuments, important landscapes, park forests, park architecture and monuments.

The City of Zagreb is the capital city of Croatia and has a population over 700,000 people.

On Monday 15 October 2007 the Deputy Mayor of Zagreb in her official capacity signed the Countdown 2010 Declaration entering Zagreb into the global initiative to reduce biodiversity loss. Further details on Countdown 2010 can be found in section 5 of this report.

3.0 LAB Declaration for Commitment to Biodiversity

The LAB Declaration was a key topic for consideration at the Zagreb workshop. A draft Declaration was tabled and the workshop participants reviewed and rearticulated the document to provide a level of consensus for all participating cities.

The LAB Declaration will seek to:

- Define the issue of urban biodiversity
- Acknowledge the accountabilities of the participating local governments
- Indicate responsibilities of participation in the LAB project
- Will set a course of action for addressing the issue of loss of biodiversity within urban settings
- Be relevant and specific to the signatories

The LAB Declaration will serve a key purpose and provide value to the LAB project through:

- Providing a national and international focus on biodiversity
- Highlighting the importance of local governments as key role player in global biodiversity
- Enabling for the first time in history many local governments to declare their role and responsibility in conserving biodiversity to an international audience
- Setting the platform for accountability
- Signifying to other organisations and individuals a clear intent to demonstrate leadership on the issue of curbing the loss of biodiversity at the local level.

The LAB declaration is the second step in the LAB five-step program. In order to gain support to the Declaration from local governments the LAB Declaration is required to be:

- Globally relevant
- Able to speak to local government tissues within a global intention and contribution
- A commitment to biodiversity including outcomes, goals and principles
- An acknowledgement of local government responsibility and accountability to biodiversity
- Meaningful at the specific local level
- Able to enhance identity and position and not to be subsumed by others
- Able to signify an intent to other role players and organisations
- Able to elevate the current perceptions of the role of Local Government

During the course of the Zagreb workshop members worked collaboratively and developed the draft requirements that will form a draft Declaration. All participating local governments will be issued the draft Declaration in 2008 for execution.

4.0 Principles of LAB

Highlighted at the Zagreb Workshop were a number of elements identified as being relevant irrespective of the size or diversity of the local government. These elements were acknowledged as needing to be constant throughout the project in order to provide some guiding principles for the way ahead for LAB.

- Principle 1 To accept humans as beneficiaries, managers and stewards of biodiversity.
- **Principle 2** To recognise that the biosphere and the abiotic environment provide humans with eco system services including water, air, food, well being and quality of life and that this balance needs to be maintained in a ecologically viable manner.
- Principle 3 To agree that sustainability is seeking to find equilibrium between human life, the biosphere and the abiotic environment to ensure ecological viability.
- Principle 4 To agree that the LAB project is developmental in nature and that the project will need to be guided by flexibility and open minded to emergent issues.
- Principle 5 That the LAB project will have a set of deliverables including on ground projects.
- **Principle 6** That the LAB project will need to adopt a mainstream approach to all it endeavours if it is to engage with mainstream communities.
- Principle 7 The outcomes from LAB must align to legislative and regulative frameworks currently in place.
- Principle 8 That initiatives must address political priorities.
- Principle 9 That LAB itself and all its initiatives are appropriately promoted to encourage partnerships with community, business, other local governments and research institutions.

- Principle 10 The timeframes set for LAB milestones must be committed to and achieved by all participating cities in order to present the LAB outcomes and recommendation at the ICLEI World Congress in Edmonton 2009.
- Principle 11 The LAB project at all times must be given a high level of visibility by all LAB Cities.
- **Principle 12** The outputs and outcomes of LAB must be developed in a manner that they are transferable to other local governments.
- Principle 13 The projects undertaken under the LAB project must have broad appeal to other local governments.
- Principle 14 The LAB project must at all times met the ecological challenge to protect rare and endangered species and to pursue ecological viability within urban settings.

5.0 The Role of Local Government in turning the tide of Biodiversity loss

5.1 The Global Biodiversity Issue

The CBD Strategic Plan 2002 – decision V1/26 is to achieve by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels. In September 2001, Kofi Annan declared the inclusion of this commitment into the Millennium Development Goals. The new target under Goal 7: 'to significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010'.

The concept of ecosystem services needs to be recognised by everyone, as everyone in the world depends on nature and ecosystem services to provide the conditions for a decent, healthy and secure life. The consequences of eco system change for human well-being is well documented and the many threats to biodiversity are generally accepted to be:

- Habitat loss/ degradation
- Over exploitation
- Invasive species
- Human disturbance
- Pollution
- Natural disasters
- Disease

A global extinction crisis is occurring whereby:

- Out of 24 ecosystems analysed by MEA 15 are in decline
- Species extinction rate estimated between 1,000 and 10,000 times the natural rate
- Many species are declining to critical population levels, important habitats are being destroyed, fragmented and degraded
- Eco system services are destabilised by climate change, pollution, invasive species and human exploitation

The World Ecological Footprint and risen from 0.65 in 1961 to 1.3 in 1999. Meaning humans at that point in time were consuming the equivalent of 1.3 planets to maintain human lifestyles. The Living Planet Index has declined from 1.0 in 1970 to 0.6 in 2000.

If human activity continues in its current form by 2100 it is predicted that humans will be consuming 2 planets. In order to reach a sustainable global economy it is suggested that the following reduction in commodities needs to occur:

Commodity	Required Change 2003-2050 (%)
Carbon	-72
Fishing	-50
Cropland	-22
Grazing	-22

To achieve sustainable lifestyles global ecological footprint changes will need to be:

Region	Required Change 2003-2050 (%)
Africa	+12
Asia- Pacific	-13
EU	-76
North America	-87

Recognising that a rapidly urbanising world is the main threat to loss of biodiversity will be a challenge that all levels Government will need to address and achieve. In 1950, 30% of the worlds population lived in cities. By 2007 that figure has now reached 50%. By 2030 there will be 5 billion urban dwellers living on the planet. Cities occupy 2% of the world's surfaces but they use 75% of the planets resources. People cannot be separated from nature as Cities depend on nature and in the future nature will depend on cities.

5.2 Countdown 2010 - Saving Biodiversity

The Countdown 2010 Declaration is a strategic global position declaration that recognises local action is required if the problems facing the planet are to be addresses and mitigated.

Countdown 2010 is a powerful network of active partners working together towards the 2010 biodiversity target. Countdown 2010 has the capacity to:

- Communicate the importance of biodiversity for human well being and promote the 2010 biodiversity target
- Remind governments to live up to their promises and move from words to action
- Activate the power of the conservation movement to work together towards a joint goal
- Broaden the constituency and resource base

The objectives of Countdown 2010 are:

- Encourage and support the full implementation of all the existing binding international commitments and necessary actions to save biodiversity;
- Demonstrate clearly what progress Europe makes in meeting the 2010 biodiversity target;

 Gain maximum public attention across Europe for the challenge of saving biodiversity by 2010.

The seven steps to save biodiversity include but are not limited to:

- Conserve 10% of each ecosystem type
- Produce food in tune with nature
- Stop overexploiting the oceans
- Plan housing and mobility as if space mattered
- Fight climate change and help species adapt
- Reduce alien invasive species
- Provide incentives to save biodiversity

Countdown 2010 subscribes to the following set of 10 principles for saving biodiversity are:

1. Zero Carbon	Minimising CO2 emissions from heating, cooling and powering our buildings
2. Zero waste	Minimising waste and flows of waste to landfill in a resource-efficient society
3. Sustainable Transport	Reducing the need to travel and providing sustainable alternatives to private car use
4. Local and Sustainable	Optimisation of use of materials, in terms of their
Materials	source and their performance
5. Local and Sustainable	Maximisation of opportunities for use of local food
Food	supplies
6.Sustainable Water	Minimisation of water consumption and addressing
	flood risk issues
7. Natural Habitats and	Protection of the natural environment and the habitats
Wildlife	it offers to flora and fauna
8. Culture and heritage	Protection of the cultural heritage and the sense of
	local and regional identity
9. Equity and fair trade	Promoting equity and fair trade within the community
10. Health and Happiness	Promoting well-being and healthy lifestyles

5.3 Role of Local Government

Local Government around the world have a set of core responsibilities, which include:

- Management and administration of large areas of land
- Approving land use changes and consideration of development applications
- Planning and implementing development
- Controlling land –use within their boundaries

Local Government support and focus is seen as a major key success factor for curbing the tide of biodiversity loss because of Local Government's legislative powers and the role it undertakes land administration.

Local Governments need to work together and develop the tools and mechanisms that are required to address the loss of biodiversity and the subsequent loss of ecological services that will prevail.

Local government is also a distinct and independent sphere of government and more recently has legislative obligations toward sustainability. Local government must promote safe and healthy environments and ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.

Local government is the tier of government that is closest to the people and therefore making it well positioned to contribute to biodiversity conservation through dedicated local initiatives and local governance integration.

5.4 Local Action for Biodiversity Project

Through the development of the LAB project Local Government will have another program which can be rolled out internationally across all the ICLEI Secretariat as has occurred in the past with successful programs such as CCP and the Water Campaign. The LAB project will establish the structure and processes for addressing and managing biodiversity loss. The LAB is a pilot project which will inevitably support all local governments around the world.

The overarching goals of LAB

- Support of local biodiversity initiatives
- Increasing global awareness of importance of biodiversity
- Sharing lessons and enhancing global networks
- Lobbying for support and funding from various agencies

Key LAB Project Deliverables will be:

- Biodiversity Reports from all Cities
- Long term commitment by all cities
- Ten year action plan and framework
- Acceptance of action plan and framework
- Implementation of 5 new biodiversity initiatives

A summary of the key steps of the LAB project is as follows:

	Activity	Result
	Embarkation	Decision of selected local government to enter into the LAB process and commit financially to the project.
Step 1.	Inventory and assessment	City Biodiversity Report. Presentation of biodiversity report at an international workshop of participating cities
Step 2.	Declaration of Commitment to Biodiversity	Formal city commitment to biodiversity. International profile for the participant cities through the communication of their commitment to biodiversity.
Step	Draft City 10-year Biodiversity Action	Local Biodiversity Action Plan and

3.	Plan and Framework	Framework presented for review at international workshop of
		participating cities.
Step	Formal	Decisions by relevant
4.	endorsement/approval/commitment by	authority(ies) and/or political
	the relevant authorities to the City 10-	structures.
	year Biodiversity Action Plan and	Communication and profile by the
	Framework.	City of the accepted 10-year
		Biodiversity Action Plan and
		Framework.
Step	a) Local implementation: Five	a) Five new successful and
5.	on-the-ground biodiversity	tangible biodiversity
	demonstration projects	interventions
	b) Ongoing implementation of the	b) Reports and
	10-year Biodiversity Action Plan and	recommendations for the
	Framework	continuation of the process

6.0 Importance of Urban Biodiversity

The Handbook of the Convention on Biological Diversity states that Biodiversity is defined as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems"

An ecosystem comprises of many species, which comprise of many different genes and where the elements of water, land and air is available.

Biodiversity emanates from ecosystems and is the quality of the nature. It accentuates the importance of diversity and variety in nature and diversity is necessary for the sustainability of natural systems.

Nature has always undergone change and this has resulted in species loss however in the past century the planet has experienced human induced change which has been so sudden that there has been no time for nature to adapt. Society now has a duty to maintain biodiversity within species, within ecosystems and of ecosystems.

Urban biodiversity has emerged from the highly transformed city environments that are now prevalent across the world. They are emerging or novel ecosystems or more specifically they are becoming "urban ecosystems". Emergent urban ecosystems are often interspersed with naturally biodiverse systems and there is noticeable contrast between developed and developing worlds.

Biodiversity in the urban context is not well defined and is extremely variable ranging from remnant patches of vegetation, to single species that inhabit built environments.

Urban nature and its management are not widely appreciated yet it is well known that we all depend on nature for our existence and everything comes directly or indirectly from nature. Thus sustainable urban development is not independent of environmental sustainability.

The Economics of Biodiversity

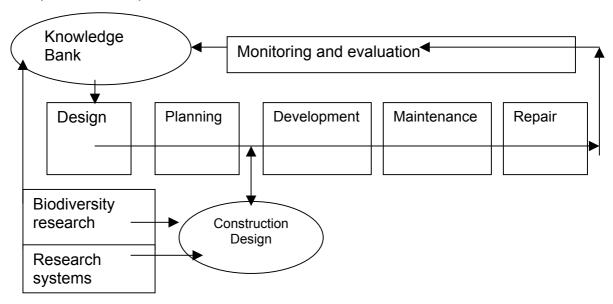
An ecosystem service is a property of an ecosystem that contributes to the sustainability of human life and well-being. Like all other services our economic systems have placed value on services that humans consider to be value adding to their lifestyle. Eco system services have generally had a low value placed upon them as they have largely been considered as a free service or a given. Human kind is quickly realising that eco system services will become more valuable than other services in the future as they become scarce.

A value can be placed on ecosystems services, as they are ecosystem products and processes that benefit human beings. The total cost of ecosystem services worldwide is currently estimated to be 33 trillion dollars in comparison to global GDP at 18 trillion dollars.

7.0 Urban Biodiversity Tools and LAB Toolkit

The two most important tools we have for addressing loss of biodiversity is human imagination and communication. Humans need to see themselves as stewards and managers of biodiversity and humanity is a part of biodiversity.

The tools required for managing loss of biodiversity will generally be a process that needs to be adopted and implemented by all local governments around the world. The process will require:



The challenge for human is to think like part of an ecosystem, and adjust behaviour, perceptions and decision making accordingly.

The Biodiversity toolkit will have the following tools:

- Awareness, education and communication
- Community involvement in biodiversity management
- Job creation for environmental restoration
- Promoting clean and dignified local environments
- Informing decision makers through advocacy
- Social marketing changing behaviours

The LAB Toolkit was a key topic for consideration during the Workshop and LAB participants considered what the LAB toolkit would comprise.

It was agreed that the toolkit would need to be:

- Be practical
- Contain theory as well as case studies
- Cover a variety of different jobs
- Be concise
- Reference appropriate resources regularly
- · Contain contacts for assistance, including similar initiatives

The LAB Project team will analyse the findings from the workshop and develop the priority list for tools that will be uniformly developed for use by all LAB cities.

8.0 Action Plan and Framework

The Lab Action Plan will be a document produced by each LAB City that will guide implementation of biodiversity initiatives within each city. The purpose of the Plan will be to:

- Strengthen commitment to biodiversity management
- Structure long-term approach to biodiversity management
- Check on progress and review approaches
- Enhance and reinforce existing plans, not replace them

Each action plan will be contained within a framework or strategy which will outline the broad organising structure that contains or supports the plan.

Each LAB participant local government will produce a LAB Action Plan and Framework with assistance of the LAB Team by the December 2008.

The action plan and framework will be based on input from the Biodiversity reports, the LAB toolkit and technical assistance from the LAB project team as required.

Initiating and Implementing On Ground Projects

Approaches to implementation will be city specific, the LAB project will intentionally steer away from recommending universal tools of interventions. A more constructive approach will be to consider the principles, which could inform the identification and implementations of projects.

Those key principles are:

• Development issues

Projects that support the development/sustainability agenda of the City Mainstreamed through the alignment with existing planning processes Address political priorities

Provide potential platform for development of partnerships with local communities, business and industry and research institutions

• Delivery pressure

Build on existing work plans
Ensure a manageable scale
Undertake replicable projects
Meet multiple urban needs (eg conservat

Meet multiple urban needs (eg conservation, recreation, storm water control)

Appeal to a broad band of urban society
Have the ability to attract funding
Maintain high level of visibility for all works undertaken

• Ecological Viability

Improve ecological viability and resilience of natural ecosystems
Protect rare and endangered species/ecosystems/landscapes
Address global problems such as climate change, habitat destruction, eradications of invasive species etc.

Prioritise projects that protect important environmental goods and services (eg wetlands, coastal foreshores)

9.0 Overview of Workshop

9.1 Day 1 15th October 2007 - Biodiversity Management Challenges

P1 The role of Local Government in turning the tide of biodiversity loss. Mr Sebastian Winkler, Head of Countdown 2010, World Conservation Union

- Global biodiversity is under pressure
- Ecosystems are in decline, 15 of 24 global systems are in trouble
- 50% of the world's population now live in cities
- Humans are dependent on biodiversity for their survival
- So far local government is the missing pillar in the global biodiversity movement
- Critically important local government be empowered within the global biodiversity debate and agenda
- We need to look towards targets and implementation

P2 Background to ICLEI's Biodiversity Programme and the Local Action for Biodiversity project

Mr Stephen Granger, Manager Major Programmes and Projects & Chair of LAB Steering Committee, City of Cape Town

 $\label{thm:communication} \mbox{Ms Shona Young, Communication Strategy Coordinator, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability}$

- LAB emerged from recognition that local governments are the key roleplayers at the local level
- Endorsed as a three year pilot project at the ICLEI World Congress 2006
- Mandated to initiate and take project forward and report back on the success in implementation and capacity building at ICLEI World Congress 2009
- LAB is an important opportunity to brand local government as a key roleplayer
- Local Government needs to use the opportunity to effectively use this branding
- For the first time Local Government has a structure to take the biodiversity initiative forward
- LAB presents the opportunity to develop strong networks and dialogue

P3 What is the importance of urban biodiversity

Mr Andre Mader, Biodiversity Strategy Coordinator, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

- Includes all living organisms, the abiotic elements that they use and the relationships and interactions between those organisms
- Expression of value that includes ecological services, recreation, intrinsic, bequest, food, water and economic (tourism)
- Diverse habitats at the local level reflected in the six city presentations that include desert, coastal, estuary, mountain, forest, lowland, and freshwater systems

P4 City of Joondalup, Australia, Biodiversity Management Challenges

Mr Garry Hunt, Chief Executive Officer, City of Joondalup Ms Rhonda hardy, Manager Strategic Development, City of Joondalup

- Highlighted the loss of biodiversity due to:
 - Loss of habitat
 - Impact on habitat
 - Climate change
- Highlighted that success in conserving biodiversity was dependent on the three pillars of:
 - Leadership
 - o Drive
 - Engagement
- Partnerships and linking with other tiers of government are critical aspects for success.

P5 King County, USA, Biodiversity Management Challenges

Mr Bob Burns, Deputy Director Department of Natural Resources and Parks, King County

Mr Randy Shuman, Water and Land Resources Section Manager Department of Natural Resources and Parks, King County

- Also raised the issue of jurisdiction and overlap with national government
- Noted the challenge of conserving wide ranging species in an urban environment
- Noted the difficulty of governance over activities on private land
- Urban edge expansion was posing a major threat to habitat
- Climate change noted as a key threat to biodiversity

P6 Municipality of Walvis Bay, Namibia, Biodiversity Management Challenges

Mr David Uushona, Manager Solid Waste and Environmental Management, Walvis Bay

Mr Olavi Makuti, Manager Solid Waste and Environmental Management, Walvis Bay

- Noted severe capacity constraints at the local level for environmental and biodiversity management
- Also raised the issue of jurisdiction and working with national government agencies
- Habitat impacts as a result of uncontrolled recreation
- Noted the importance of getting political support and leadership for the conservation and management of biodiversity

P7 Leicester City Council, Biodiversity Management Challenges

Mr Kevin Bush, Deputy, Chief Executive and Director of Operations and Development of Groundwork, Leicester City Council

- Highlighted the fact that biodiversity was not well understood as a term and that the content and way that biodiversity is communicated is critical to success
- Noted the importance of accessible green spaces
- Care must be taken in understanding cultural diversity when planning and managing for biodiversity
- Highlighted the diversity in green gardens and noted that these are important components to urban biodiversity and its not just about nature reserves and formally managed green spaces

P8 Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Munincipality, South Africa, Biodiversity Management Challenges

Ms Elizabeth Van der Merwe, Executive Manager Environmental Planning and Coordination. Ekurhuleni

Councillor Vuyelwa Mabena, Councillor, Ekurhuleni

- Also noted capacity constraints
- Impacts on habitat through heavy industry (mining)
- Biodiversity management competes in a context of severe social development needs and priorities
- Also noted issues around jurisdiction
- Highlighted that biodiversity must be integrated into broader city strategies and planning processes

P9 City of Bonn, Germany, Biodiversity Management Challenges Ms Susanne Nolden, Internal Affairs and Protocol Section, City of Bonn

Noted that human settlement over 100cs of years had completely transformed the original natural environment

- Highlighted the importance of international linkages and that local government can influence international agenda
- One nature, one world, one future
- Noted value of biodiversity reports

Overall summary of key emerging themes

The key themes that emerged from the day are –

- Impacts on biodiversity
 - Habitat loss
 - Habitat impacts
 - o Climate change
 - Need for integrating biodiversity into city plans and strategies
- Governance
 - Issues of jurisdiction and control
 - Need for recognition of local governments role and importance by national government
 - Need for alignment, coordination and partnerships between government spheres
- Communication and awareness

- Develop identity of local government
- Need a clear message
- Correct content of message
- Link biodiversity tangibly to peoples lives
- Dismantle concept that biodiversity competes with social needs, inclusive concepts not exclusive

Political leadership

- Key target group for buy in an support
- o Biodiversity is an ongoing issue
- Need leadership at the highest level
- Local government can drive change and influence national and international agendas

9.2 Day 2 16th October 2007 - Tools for biodiversity planning and Management

P10 Durban, South Africa, Biodiversity Planning and Management Mr Richard Boon, Manager Biodiversity Planning, eThekwini Municipality

- Aim to ensure the sustained supply of a broad range of environmental goods and services for Durban's residents and visitors
- Institutional arrangements internal working group and external working group
- Planning to identify and protect environmentally important land
- Development assessment taking environmental considerations into account
- Conservation management to protect environment areas
- Bio-monitoring State of Environment reporting
- Communication and awareness

P11 Waitakere, New Zealand, Biodiversity Planning and Management Dr Carol Berquist, Senior Analyst Environmental Policy, Waitakere City Council

- Vision: Long term viability for Waitakere's indigenous biodiversity
- Goal 1 Establish baseline (research)
- Goal 2 Maintenance of biodiversity (regulation, planning)
- Goal 3 Re-establishment of lost species (direct action)
- Goal 4 Effective involvement of indigenous community (voluntary action)
- Goal 5 Build community capacity (advocacy and education)
- Goal 6 Ongoing research and monitoring

P12 Ile de France, France, Biodiversity Planning and Management

Ms Catherine Ribes, Charge de mission biodiversite, lle de France Mr Karim Lapp, Head of Department of Environmental Sustainability, lle de France

- Integrate biodiversity into all the regions actions
- Partnerships with forest workers, farmers, businesses, land administrators, local authorities, public establishments
- Regulatory contracts

P13 City of Nagoya, Japan, Biodiversity Planning and Management

Mr Aoki Naoto, Senior Staff Member Ecological City Promotion Division, City of Nagova

Mr Toshio Matsui, Director Environmental Impact Assessment Office, City of Nagoya

- Biodiversity Strategy in Nagoya
- Forming a movement among Citizens of Nagoya
- Three themes:
 - Establishing environmentally friendly lifestyles
 - Conservation and restoration of neighbouring nature
 - Creating the friendly City for environment and human-beings
- Study Practice Visualize

P14 City of Edmonton, Canada, Biodiversity Planning and Management

Mr Grant Pearsall, Conservation Coordinator, City of Edmonton Mr Barry Anderson, Manager Energy, Environment and Natural Areas Branch, City of Edmonton

Mr Candice Stasynec, Executive Director Office of the City Manager, City of Edmonton

- **Biodiversity Policies**
- Reservation under Municipal Government Act
- Natural Areas Reserve Fund
- **Ecological Conservation assistance Program**
- Performance monitoring and reporting

P15 Sao Paulo City Hall, Brazil, Biodiversity Planning and Management

Dr Angela Branco. Section Chief Green and Environment Secretary, Sao Paulo City Hall

Dr Angela Branco. Deputy Secretary Green and Environment Secretary, Sao Paulo City Hall

- **Urban Tree Planting Program**
- Municipal Herbarium
- Management of wild animals
- Inventory of fauna
- Law enforcement 300 environmental policeman

City of Tilburg, The Netherlands, Biodiversity Planning and Management P16

Mr Mischa Cillessen, Ecologist, City of Tilburg Ms Marieke Moorman, Alderman, City of Tilburg

- Green template: why, what, who, how, tips
- Ecological map: why, what, who, how, use
- Platform City Nature: participation, awareness
- MOLO: Countdown 2010, participation

Day 3 17th October 2003 – Ideas for Initiating and Implementing On 9.3 **Ground LAB Initiatives**

P17 City of Zagreb, Croatia, Ideas for Initiating and Implementing the 5 LAB on the ground initiatives

Mr Nikola Tvrtkovic, Croatia Natural History Museum

- Managing Biodiversity in conjunction with other social goals
 - How to maintain and attract biodiversity in your backyard
 - Public grasslands biodiversity recovery
- Providing support for private landowners to manage land for biodiversity
 - Private semi-natured grassland survival
- Alien species eradication
 - Read-eared turtle in Maksimir Park
- Restoration of a degraded area
 - Restoration of Bizek Cave Bat habitats

P18 Barcelona City Council, Spain, Ideas for Initiating and Implementing the 5 LAB on the ground initiatives

Ms Helena Barraco Nogues, Sustainable City Council Programme, Barcelona City Council

Ms Margarita Pares rifa, Biodiversity Responsible, Barcelona City Council

- Green urban corridor Ciutadella Collserola development
- Montjuic cliff protection
- Support to the urban birds related to buildings
- Biodiversity dissemination and actions
- Barcelona's international commitment in biodiversity conservation

P19 City of Cape Town, South Africa, Ideas for Initiating and implementing the 5 LAB on the ground initiatives

Dr Pat Holmes, Biophysical Specialist, City of Cape Town

- Conservation status for existing reserves
- Management plans and Conservation DF's
- Biodiversity rates rebate
- Cape Flats nature
- Diep River Fynbos Corridor

P20 Liverpool City Council, Australia, Ideas for Initiating and Implementing the 5 LAB on the ground initiatives

Ms Gabrielle Kibble, Administrator, Liverpool City Council Mr Phil Tolhurst, General Manager, Liverpool City Council

- Environmental restoration plan
- Formalise offsetting policy
- Staff training on biodiversity management
- Prepare generic plan of management for all natural areas
- Coordinate weed control programs

P21 Seoul Metropolitan Government, South Korea, Ideas for Initiating and Implementing the 5 LAB on the ground initiatives

Ms Ami Koo, Nature and Ecology Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government Ms Soo Mi Park, Nature and Ecology Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government

- Build foundation for ecosystem management
- Protect and manage significant areas and species
- Restore green network
- Create more green areas
- Increase the participation/ awareness

P22 City of Johannesburg, South Africa, Ideas for Initiating and Implementing the 5 LAB on the ground initiatives

Mr Shoni Munzhedzi, General Manager Conservation at Johannesburg City Parks, City of Johannesburg

- Open space protection mechanisms zoning & declarations
- Environmental education program
- Environmental management system
- Ecotourism products and services
- Cosmo City Human Settlement Program

P23 City of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Ideas for Initiating and Implementing the 5 LAB on the ground initiatives

Mr Johan van Zoest, Senior Planner, City of Amsterdam Dr Geertje Wijten, Planner, City of Amsterdam

- Land-use planning
- Municipal service provision
- Procurement
- Green space management
- Awareness raising and participation

10.0 Zagreb - Technical tours

During the workshop the Cit of Zagreb hosted an afternoon of technical tours for all delegates to see four key biodiversity zones within the City of Zagreb. These included:

- 1. Medvednica Nature Park
- 2. Maksimir Park
- 3. Savica Special Ornithological Reserve
- 4. Bundek Park

Full details of these biodiversity zones can be read at Appenix 14.4.

11.0 International debate on Urban Biodiversity

The international policy environment has discovered that local governments are relevant actors and potential partners in the endeavour to address global environmental issues.

The Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) inter-agency taskforce prosed a "Global partnership on Cities and Biodiversity"

- To improve the contribution of local governments on strengthening of national policies, regional strategies and global agendas
- To enhance the support from national governments and global partners to local governments in respect for urban biodiversity programmes and initiatives.

A global partnership is intended to:

- Bring together different levels of government and partners at a global scale to support new urban projects relating to biodiversity
- Support cities in analysing environmental change, build resilience and reduce vulnerabilities through sustainable management of biodiversity
- Improve learning from existing experiences
- Bring together existing initiatives

The global partnership has initiated an interagency task force including:-

SCBD, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, IUCN - Countdown 2010, ICLEI - LAB.

LAB is in the middle of an intensive international debate and can influence, challenge and offer opportunities to that debate.

The LAB is an opportunity to link Local Government to other global initiatives driving the urban biodiversity debate and placing an emphasis on this issue.

Timeframe	Event	Outcomes
2005	IUCN – Countdown 2010	Sign up
2006	Urban Nature – Cape Town	Biodiversity loss identified
	ICLEI – World Congress Cape Town	Endorses LAB project
2007	COP 8 – Curitiba	Mayors meeting
	LAB Workshop 1 Zagreb	
2008	COP 9 – Bonn	Mayors meeting
	LAB Workshop 2 Durban	
2009	COP 10 – Nagoya	Mayors meeting
	Urban Nature – Barcelona	LAB outcomes reported
	ICLEI – World Congress Edmonton	and LAB II endorsed
2010	LAB II Initiated	

Expectation of the LAB Cites and LAB project will be to:

- Join the global dynamic
- Help to develop policy positions
- Help to shape LAB 11 and to negotiate for it
- Help to prepare the discussions at the ICLEI World congress 2009 in Edmonton
- Represent LAB/ICLEI/IUCN at key events as required to assist in the communications of the issue facing urban diversity.

12.0 Framework for Next Steps for LAB

Timeframe	Milestone	
2007	LAB Initiated	
	LAB Workshop Zagreb	
2008	COP 9 Bonn – Conference of Mayors	
	LAB Declaration Signed by all LAB Cities	
	Toolkits and guidelines finalised	
	LAB Workshop ii – Durban South Africa	
	Toolkits and guidelines for LAB finalised	
	Action Plans completed	
	5 LAB on ground initiatives approved and funded	

2009	ICLEI World Congress Edmonton	
	LAB Report presented	
	LAB II Proposal submitted for endorsement	

13.0 Notes and Meetings

Research document mentioned

South African Legislation on biodiversity

- National Environmental Management Act 1998 (NEMA)
- Biodiversity Legislation 2004

Meetings held with

Dr Debra Roberts Ethekwini Municipal Council (Durban) and Conference Moderator Day 2

Dr Patricia Holmes Cape Town City Council – visited City of Joondalup in September 2007

Alderman Nicki Holderness Cape Town City Council Mr Phil Tolhurst General Manager City of Liverpool NSW Australia Ms Shona Young ICLEI —Coordinator Communication and Strategy Mr Andre` Mader ICLEI Coordinator: Biodiversity Strategy

14.0 Appendices

- 14.1 City of Joondalup Presentation
- 14.2 Workshop Programme
- 14.3 Participant list
- 14.4 Zagreb Technical Tours Brochure

MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

Managing Biodiversity – Issues and Challenges Joondalup, Perth, Western Australia

Mr Garry Hunt
Chief Executive Officer

Ms Rhonda Hardy
Manager Strategic Development





Western Australia



Size of Australia compared to size of Europe

MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

Regional Context - South-West Western Australia

- A global biodiversity hotspot
- One of only 5 Mediterranean-type ecosystems listed as globally significant
- Is a Centre of Plant Diversity as defined by the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
- Internationally recognised as an Endemic Bird Area



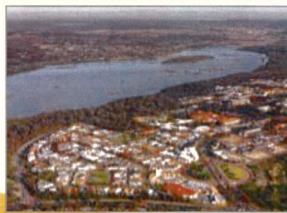


MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

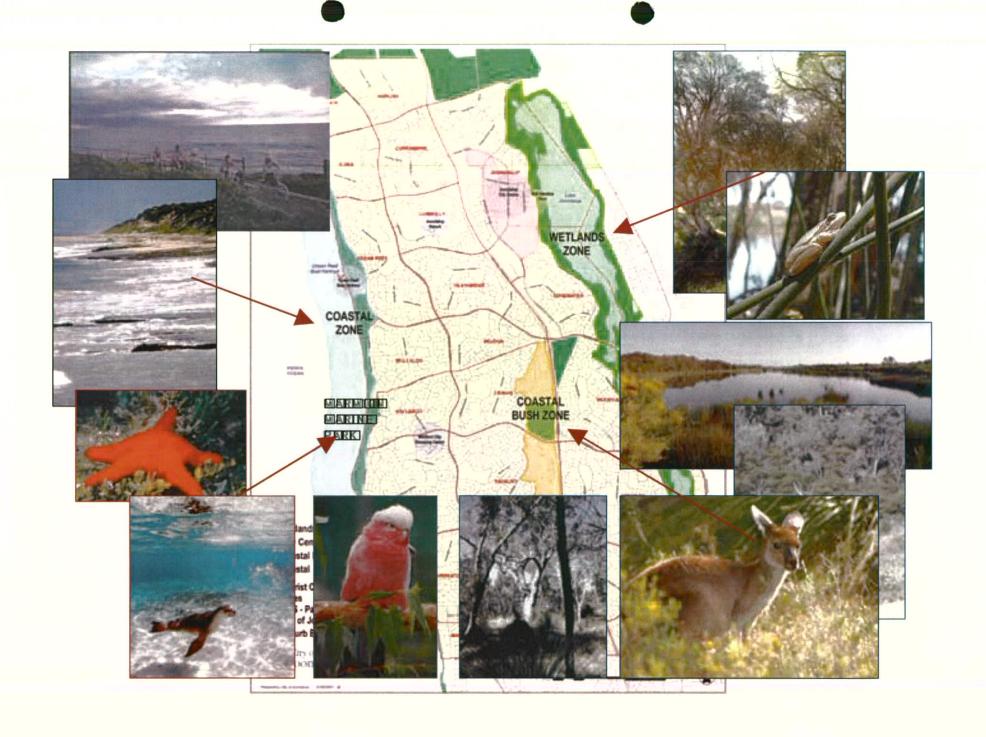
Local Context – City of Joondalup

- Second largest local government area in WA (95.5km²)
- 110 bushland reserves, 16.5 kms of coastline, 300 ha of coastal foreshore reserve and significant wetlands
- Has four key biodiversity areas wetlands zone, coastal zone, bushland zone and Marmion Marine park.









MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

Governance Structure for Biodiversity in Australia

Federal Government: Natural Resource Management Funding

State Government: 100 Year Biodiversity Strategy for WA

Local Government: WALGA Perth Biodiversity Project

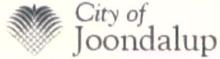
Joondalup: Biodiversity Planning & Community Leadership









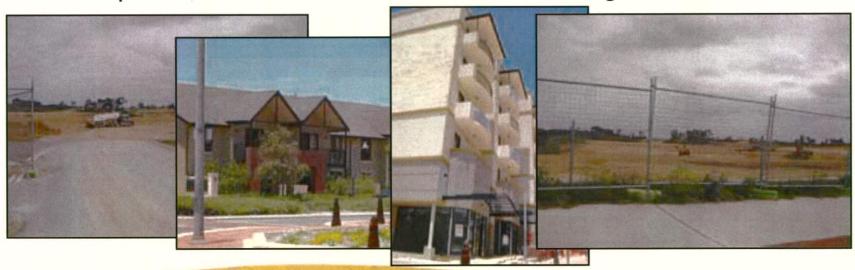


MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

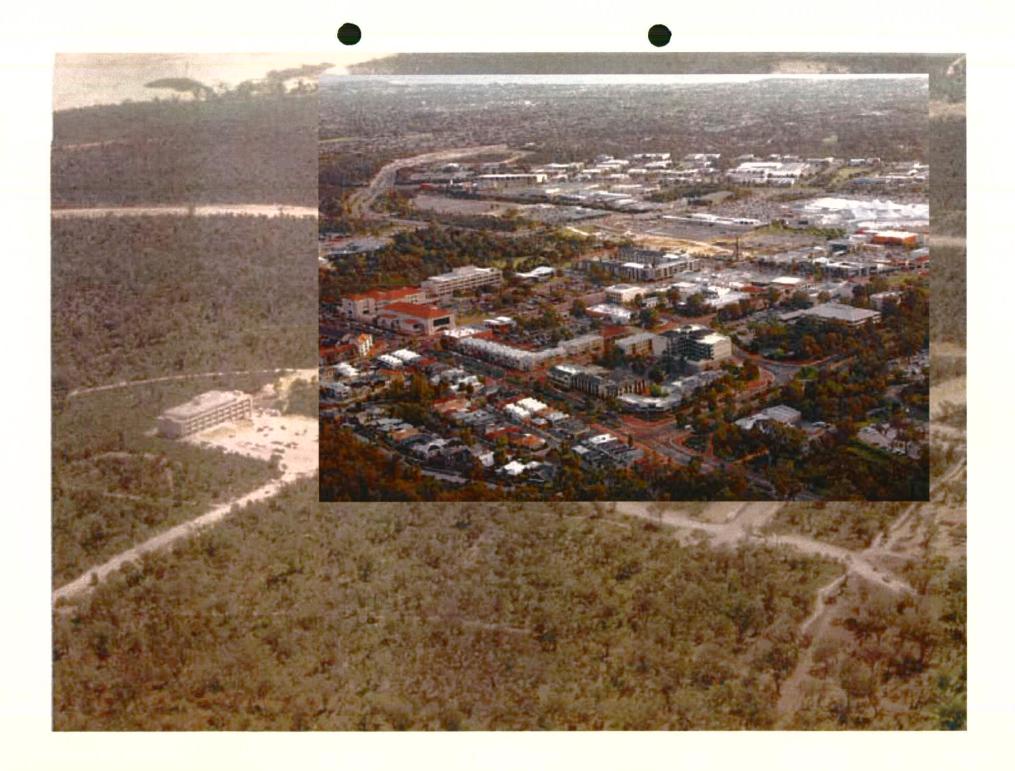
Key Issues for Biodiversity Management

Loss of Habitat

Development, urbanisation and broad acre clearing





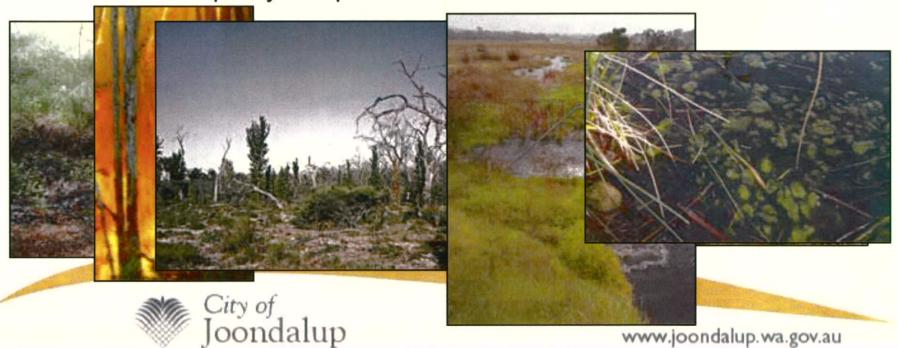


MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

Key Issues for Biodiversity Management

Impacts on Habitat

Weeds, fire, dieback, feral animals, recreational impacts, stormwater quality and pollution

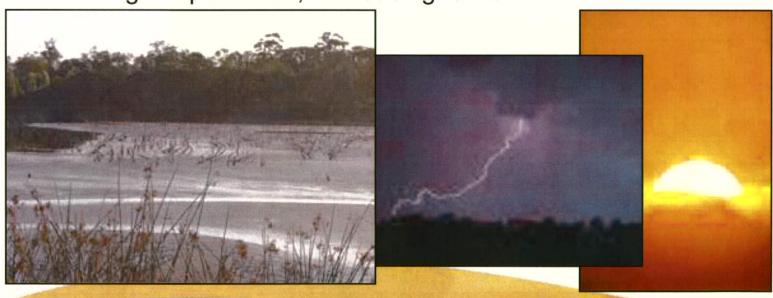


MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

Key Issues for Biodiversity Management

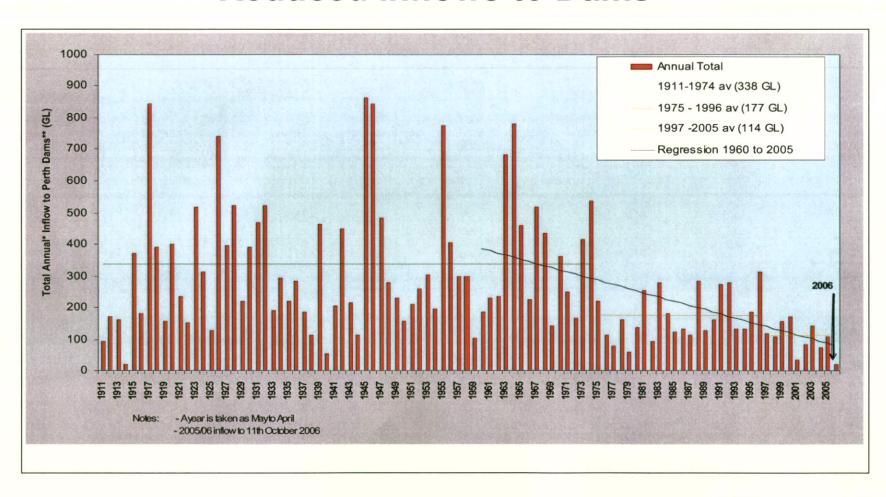
Climate Change

Increasing temperatures, decreasing rainfall





Climate Impact on Surface Water Availability WA Reduced Inflows to Dams



MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

Key Issues for Biodiversity Management

Partnerships and Complexity

The City recognises that partnerships are the most effective for broad scale conservation planning and action

- Multi-ownership of land (including private)
- Multi-governmental levels
- Range of land uses and user groups





Local Action for Biodiversity

International Workshop • Zagreb, Croatia 15 – 17 October 2007



Workshop programme

07.30 – 08.30	Registration for late arrivals		
Chair/facilitato	r: Stephen Granger		
09.00 - 09.10	Introduction		
09.10 - 09.20	Welcome (Deputy Mayor Ms. Lj	iljana Kuhta Jeličić, City of Zagreb)	
09.20 - 09.55	- 09.55 Guest speakers from Zagreb		
	Welcome (Davorin Markovi	ić)	
	 Legal and Institutional Fra 	amework for Nature Protection in Croatia (Ivana Jelenić)	
	 Knowing Zagreb (Ivica Far 	njek)	
	 Zagreb Biodiversity (Valer 	rija Kelemen-Pepeonik, Ivana Vojnić Rogić)	
09.55 - 10.20	The role of local government i	n turning the tide of biodiversity loss (Sebastian Winkler)	
10.20 - 10.40	Icebreaker (Shona Young)		
10.40 – 11.00	Background to ICLEI's Biodiversity Programme and the Local Action for Biodiversity project (Stephen Granger; Shona Young)		
11.00 - 11.25	Tea / coffee break		
11.25 - 11.50	Discussion: Background to LAB (Stephen Granger and Debra Roberts)		
11.50 - 12.05	What is the importance of urban biodiversity? (Andre Mader)		
12.05 - 12.30	Interactive discussion on the	importance of urban biodiversity	
12.30 - 12.50	LAB Biodiversity Reports (And	dre Mader)	
12.50 - 13.15	Presentations on biodiversity	management challenges (Andre Mader)	
	 Joondalup, Australia 	(12 minutes)	
	King County, USA	(12 minutes)	
13.15 – 14.45	Lunch		
14.45 – 16.05	 Walvis Bay, Namibia 	(12 minutes)	
	Leicester, England	(12 minutes)	
	Ekurhuleni, South Africa Bonn Gormany	(12 minutes) (12 minutes)	
	Bonn, Germany Discussion and questions	(12 minutes)	
16.05 – 16:30	Tea / coffee break		
16:30 - 17.40	LAB Declaration of Commitment to Biodiversity (Gregg Oelofse)		
17:40 - 18:00	Technical summary and general housekeeping (Gregg Oelofse)		

Dinner hosted by the City of Zagreb

DAY 2: Tuesday 16 October "Plan"

Chair/facilitator: Debra Roberts

08.30 - 08.40	Housekeeping and general announcements		
08.40 - 09.00	Lead presentation: Urban biodiversity tools (George Davis)		
09.00 – 09.40 Presentations on tools for biodiversity planning and management		diversity planning and management	
	 Durban, South Africa 	(12 minutes)	
	 Waitakere, New Zealand 	(12 minutes)	
	• Île de France, France	(12 minutes)	
09.40 - 10.10	Tea / coffee break		
10.10 - 11.40	Presentations on tools for biodiversity planning and management		
	 Nagoya, Japan 	(12 minutes)	
	 Edmonton, Canada 	(12 minutes)	
	 São Paulo, Brazil 	(12 minutes)	
	 Tilburg, The Netherlands 	(12 minutes)	
	Discussion and questions		
11:40 - 12.05	Introduction to the LAB Toolkit and the Action Plan and Framework (Andre Mader)		
12:05 - 12.40	Interactive discussion on the LAB Toolkit and the Action Plan and Framework		

Technical summary and general housekeeping (Gregg Oelofse)

DAY 3: Wednesday 17 October "Implement"

City of Zagreb technical site visits

Chair/facilitator: Monika Zimmermann

12:40 - 13:10

13:20 - 18.30

08.30 - 08.40	Introduction and housekeeping (Monika Zimmermann)		
08.40 - 09.50	Presentations on ideas for initiating and implementing the 5 LAB on-the-ground initiatives (Debra Roberts)		
	Introduction	(10 minutes)	
	 Zagreb, Croatia 	(12 minutes)	
	Barcelona, Spain	(12 minutes)	
	 Cape Town, South Africa 	(12 minutes)	
	 Liverpool, Australia 	(12 minutes)	
	 Seoul, South Korea 	(12 minutes)	
09.50 - 10.20	Tea / coffee break		
10.20 - 11.20	Johannesburg, South Africa	(12 minutes)	
	 Amsterdam, The Netherlands 	(12 minutes)	
	Discussion and questions		
11:20 - 11.50	Technical summary (Gregg Oelo	fse)	
11.50 – 13.20		n urban biodiversity as a framework for next steps within LAB Winkler and Stephen Granger to lead and facilitate)	
13.20 – 13.40	Closing remarks (Sebastian Wink	kler, Monika Zimmermann, Stephen Granger)	
13.40 - 15.00	Lunch		

Workshop facilitators

LAB Project Team

- Shona Young (Coordinator: Communication Strategy)
- · Andre Mader (Coordinator: Biodiversity Strategy)
- · Kate Berrisford (Professional Support)
- · Camilla Hakansson (Workshop Assistant)

LAB Steering Committee

- . Monika Zimmermann: ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability
- · Stephen Granger: City of Cape Town
- Sebastian Winkler: IUCN Countdown 2010
- · Debra Roberts: eThekwini Municipality
- · Gregg Oelofse: City of Cape Town
- George Davis: South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)



Local Action for Biodiversity

International Workshop • Zagreb, Croatia 15 – 17 October 2007



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State Institute for Nature Protection	Ms Irina Župan	Head: Protected Areas Department	
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University of Zagreb & Croatian	Dr Damir Viličić	Biology, Faculty of Science	

Academy of Science & Art			
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J	Ms Camilla Hakansson	Workshop Assistant	
AB Steering Committee	Name	Eunotion	I =
	Name	Function	Email address
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		Manager: Major Programmes and Projects & Chair of the LAB Steering	
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City of Cape Town	Mr Stephen Granger Mr Gregg Oelofse Ms Monika	Manager: Major Programmes and Projects & Chair of the LAB Steering Committee Head: Environmental Policy and Strategy Director: ITC & Manager: Biodiversity	Stephen.Granger@capetown.gov.za Gregg.Oelofse@capetown.gov.za
CLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability Vorld Conservation Union	Mr Stephen Granger Mr Gregg Oelofse Ms Monika Zimmermann	Manager: Major Programmes and Projects & Chair of the LAB Steering Committee Head: Environmental Policy and Strategy Director: ITC & Manager: Biodiversity Taskforce	Stephen.Granger@capetown.gov.za Gregg.Oelofse@capetown.gov.za monika.zimmermann@iclei.org



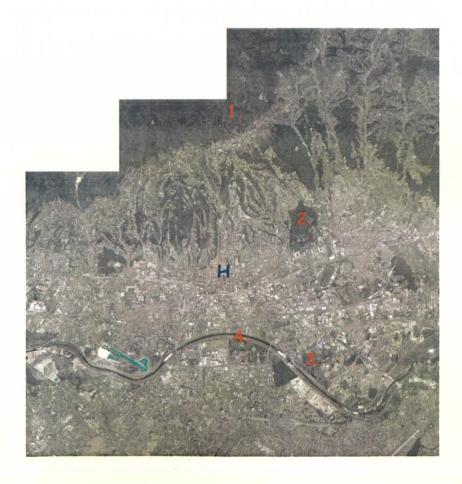
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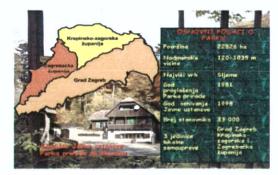
Technical site visits – Tuesday, October 16th, 2007

- 1. MEDVEDNICA NATURE PARK (Bliznec Forest trail)
- 2. MAKSIMIR PARK
- 3. SAVICA SPECIAL ORNITHOLOGICAL RESERVE
- 4. BUNDEK PARK



1. MEDVEDNICA NATURE PARK AND BLIZNEC FOREST TRAIL

Mount Medvednica (with adjoining mountainsides and land) was set aside as a nature park area in 1981, by the act of the Croatian Parliament. Located for the major part in the City of Zagreb (53%), the park extends into Zagreb County and County of Zagorje-Krapina.





Bliznec Forest Trail

Medvednica Nature Park spans an area of 22,826 ha, with forests and forest communities comprising over 64% of the park land. The rest of the landscape includes orchards, vineyards, farming land and various residential and developed areas.

PARK MANAGEMENT. The park is managed by "MEDVEDNICA NATURE PARK", a public institution established by Croatian Government in 1998.

The management and administration of the park focuses on the protection, conservation and promotion of natural and other values: plant and animal life, habitats, ecosystems, geologic and geomorphologic forms, water, soil, landscape and other sites of special cultural, scientific or historical interest.

BLIZNEC FOREST TRAIL is the first educational trail in Croatia which is completely, in construction and content, adapted to persons with special needs. The trail follows Bliznec Stream along the Sijeme road.







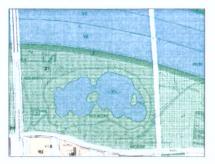
Educative information boards (11) tell us about significant natural, cultural, and historical features of the locality. The design of each of the boards follows the principles of modern interpretation, with the goal of teaching the lesson in an attractive, easy-to-understand and simple way. The 800 meters long trail features also resting places with benches and "forest books" - texts of information boards presented in Braille. Yet another attraction has been added since the construction of the trail, the Way of the Cross, also labeled in Braille.

The value of this project was widely recognized by Croatian public, and in 2002 the institution was rewarded by the Ministry of Environment Protection, Physical Planning and Construction for achievements in the area of environmental protection.

More information: http://www.pp-medvednica.hr/ and in info materials.

4. BUNDEK

In the north of Novi Zagreb, just south of the River Sava is Lake Bundek. Though originally a gravel pit, nature has reclaimed it and it is now an area of woods, brushwood and ponds, a jewel of nature in the middle of the city.





City of Zagreb Master plan: Zoning

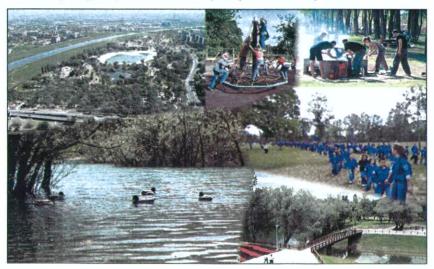
City of Zagreb Master plan: Nature protection

The Bundek park is situated in the north of Novi Zagreb, next to the right bank of Sava river and next to the city's main north-south axis.

Planned as a public park and a part of city parks network, in the year 2006 Bundek area was arranged as a new city park with the wetland zone as a part of it, giving the park specific character.

In the same time, it provides wide range of recreational and other activities: walking, bicycling, skating, picnic and rest areas, playgrounds for children, different cultural and other events, etc.

Since the opening, the park has been widely accepted and used by citizens.



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Owing to Zagreb City Assembly Decision on designation of Savica as important landscape with separate special zoological reserve in 1991, as an initial document that brought the area into focus and triggered the protection process, and with particular commitment to the area by Pescenica Sports and Angling Society and the Croatian Ornithological Society, individual protected and endangered species characteristic for wet habitats have been preserved in the City.

In October 2006 the Ministry of Culture passed the Decision on preventive protection of Savica in the category of a special ornithological reserve, based on expert study prepared by the State Institute for Nature Protection in cooperation with the City Bureau for Preservation of Cultural Monuments and Nature.

The City Bureau for Physical Planning provided for the creation of the flora and fauna inventory. Based on inventorization results and spatial limitations in terms of biodiversity preservation, zoning is being performed as a basis for defining the space use, management and protection in preparation of physical plans for areas having special features. The Ministry and the Institute, as well as space users, are consulted in the planning process.

A good example of commercial sector participation in biodiversity protection has been set by Zagreb thermal energy power plant through maintaining the water level in Savica wetland eco-system, taking care to prevent any pollution and pursuing further enhancement of the environment in the wider area.





Because of its values and importance, Savica is a pilot-site within the framework of the international project "Countdown towards 2010 in Zagreb: Community involvement in biodiversity assessment".

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2. MAKSIMIR PARK

At the time of its design (18th/19th century – opened for public in 1794), as the first public park in the region and actually one of the first public parks in the world, Maksimir Park was the most modern, elite and popular project, whose importance went far beyond the city boundaries. Consequently, most famous names from the core of the then political, professional and cultural establishment were in one way or another associated with the creation of Maksimir. Park was completed in the sense of, not baroque anymore, but romantic atmosphere, covering 420 hectares. It is significant that at that time Zagreb was a small town with only 10 000 inhabitants.

Today Maksimir is a finest piece of living antique in the city, whose prestigious place among Europe's historic sights ought to be maintained and preserved pursuing a state-of-the-art approach to protection and use. Park is protected as a monument of park architecture and protected cultural asset.





/ Maksimir Park, air photo, source: Studio Hrg /

What Bois de Boulogne is to Paris, Tiergarten to Berlin, or Regent's Park to London, Maksimir Park is to Zagreb.

Although originally, at the turn of the 18th century, built on the outskirts of Zagreb, the park is nowadays completely surrounded by city neighborhoods. Even in such an altered environment and despite its small area of only 316 ha, it still offers a sanctuary to numerous plant and animal species. Owing to well preserved centennial forests of oak trees, the park is of particular significance for the protection of species of cavity-nesting birds using natural cavities. Altogether over a hundred of species of birds and animals have been documented in the park, including several that are either endangered or threatened.

The population density of middle spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius*), Europe's endangered species, is one of the highest in the world. Other animal species found in old-growth forests are significant as well, like squirrels and some bat species, otherwise globally endangered.

In addition to forests, the park boasts wide-open fields, wildflower grassland, lakes and streams, which make it an important site for wildlife and contribute to its biodiversity.

PARK MANAGEMENT - PUBLIC INSTITUTION »MAKSIMIR«

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	1994	
FOUNDER AND OWNER	City of Zagreb	
ACTIVITIES	Protection, maintenance and promotion of Maksimir Park, park architecture monument, with the goal of protecting and preserving authenticity of nature, securing undisturbed natural processes and sustainable use of natural resources, as well as monitoring creation of	

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	conditions for, and implementation of nature protection measures $ \\$
HEADQUARTERS' ADDRESS	1000 Zagreb, Maksimirski perivoj bb, Croatia
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	6 (six)
Phone:	++ 385 (0)1 2320 460, fax: ++ 385 (0)1 2320 461
e-mail:	park-maksimir@park-maksimir.hr
http:	//www.park-maksimir.hr







1.

- 2. 3
- 1. Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), source: archive PIM
 2. Dwarf periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), source: archive PIM
- 3. Bear's garlic (Allium ursinum), source: archive PIM







- 1. Great Spotted Woodpecker (Dendrocopos major) source: archive PIM
- 2. Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) source: Davor Krnjeta
- 3. Hawfinch (Coccothraustes coccothraustes) source: Davor Krnjeta



Common toad (Bufo bufo)
Source: archive PIM:



Fire salamander (Salamandra salamandra), Source: Biljana Janev Hutinec

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3. SAVICA



- · last area with well preserved wetland biotope in Zagreb
- · area of high biological and educational value, 4 km distance from city centre
- · area: 80 ha (water surface 30 ha)
- · eutrophic lakes with remnants of old oxbow, marshes and softwood alluvial forest
- 245 animal species
- 279 plant species
- great significance for migratory and wintering birds (147 bird species)
- last residential population of the Little bittern (Ixobrychus minutus) and the Asp (Aspius aspius)





The Asp (Aspius aspius)

The Little Bittern (Ixobrychus minutus)

· potential area for endangered habitats restoration (e.g. wet grasslands)