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- OVERVIEW OF THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO JINAN (SHANDONG PROVINCE), CHINA BY THE CITY OF JOONDALUP DELEGATION - SEPTEMBER 2007

- ICLEI – LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY - LOCAL ACTION FOR BIODIVERSITY (LAB) PROJECT AND OVERVIEW OF THE ZAGREB CROATIA WORKSHOP - 15-17 OCTOBER 2007

MEETING DATE: 13 November 2007

OVERVIEW OF THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO JINAN (SHANDONG PROVINCE), CHINA BY THE CITY OF JOONDALUP DELEGATION - SEPTEMBER 2007

52469

WARD: All

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Garry Hunt
Office of CEO

PURPOSE

To provide an overview, and highlight the outcomes, of the visit made to the City of Jinan, Shandong Province, China from 4 to 14 September 2007 by the City of Joondalup delegation.

This report will also outline the schedule of activities of the delegation during the visit to Jinan and Beijing.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Friendly relations between the City of Joondalup and the City of Jinan in eastern China have been developing since 2000. A Memorandum of Friendly Talks was signed between the two Cities in 2002. In late 2003, the City received an invitation to lead a delegation to Jinan with the intent of signing a formal protocol of friendly relations as part of the process to establish a formal sister city relationship between the two Cities. This protocol has been given national approval by the Peoples Republic of China. The signing occurred in September 2004.

In September 2007, a delegation of industry partners throughout Joondalup was formed and was led by Mayor Troy Pickard. A primary purpose of the delegation for the City of Joondalup was to strengthen the ties that are developing between the two Cities as well as to provide further opportunities for Joondalup.

During the visit, the delegates met with key officials of all industry sectors to initiate official relationships. Discussions also commenced on progressing mutual advancements for the two Cities to actively encourage and promote the expansion of co-operation and exchanges in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology, education, culture, tourism, health and in other relevant fields concerned.

BACKGROUND

City of Jinan

The City of Jinan is the capital, and political, economic and cultural centre of Shandong Province in eastern China and is known as "the City of springs", as it is a City famous for a large number of natural springs. The Jinan municipality covers an area of 8,227 square kilometres (metropolitan Perth is 7,044 square kilometres in area by comparison) with an urban population of 2.4 million and a total population of 5.34 million (*2002 census*). The municipality encompasses one City, five urban districts and four counties. If a ranking were to be given to

its status Jinan's closest actual equivalent in Australia would be the (Greater) Brisbane City Council in Queensland. Shandong is a province on the economically thriving eastern seaboard that is strategically located as a (rail) transport hub between Beijing (480km to the north) and Shanghai (800km to the south), China's two foremost urban-industrial regions. A snapshot of China is shown as Attachment 1.

History of the relationship

Friendly relations between the City of Joondalup and Jinan, China have been developing since 2000 following a visit by delegates from the Jinan Municipal People's Government to Joondalup.

The City of Joondalup held a public meeting in August 2001 to gauge public support for establishing a Sister City relationship with the City of Jinan. Members of the local community were invited to attend the meeting and joined a number of prominent guests including the former Mayor, Mr John Bombak JP and the Vice Chair of the Australian Sister Cities Association, Ms Jan Teasdale to discuss the establishment of a Sister City relationship. Outcomes from this meeting were positive with all parties agreeing that the development of a Sister City relationship may produce a number of significant benefits for the City of Joondalup.

In late 2001, the former Mayor John Bombak led a delegation to Jinan during the Golden Autumn Trade Fair and in January 2002 Mr Sun Changyin, Chairman of the Jinan Municipal People's Consultative Committee led another delegation to visit Joondalup. During this trip a "Memorandum of Friendly Talks" was signed between the two Cities.

In September 2003, Mr Li Zhongxue, Director of Jinan Foreign Affairs Office advised the City that the Chinese Friendship Association with Foreign Countries had issued an approval to formalise friendly relations between the City of Joondalup and Jinan. A formal invitation was also extended to the City to lead a delegation to Jinan with the intent of signing a formal protocol of friendly relations as part of the developing relationship between the two Cities.

A letter was sent to Jinan in response to this invitation in which the then Chairman of Commissioners, Mr John Paterson, stated that:

"Joondalup's new Commissioners are aware of the importance of the continuing relationships between our two cities and of the significance of the twin-city relationship approved by the Chinese Friendship Association. We are keen to further develop fruitful relationships between our two cities in the areas of education, tourism, health, trade and business."

In February 2004, Council considered the invitation from Jinan, and resolved to:

1. *ACCEPT the invitation and acknowledge the previous relations by the Municipal People's Government of Jinan for the Chairman of the Commissioners of the City of Joondalup to lead a delegation to Jinan;*
2. *AUTHORISE the Chairman of Commissioners to commence formal discussions to negotiate an appropriate date for the delegation with the City's key stakeholders and the Jinan People's Municipal Government;*
3. *ADVISE the Municipal People's Government that travel and accommodation costs would be borne by each delegate and/or their representative organisation;*

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

- 4 *LISTS for consideration in 2004/05 budget process the costs of the Chairman's travel and accommodation to Jinan as well as the associated costs of hosting an inbound delegation (excluding their accommodation and airfare costs) during the 2004/05 financial year from Jinan."*

Further details on the history of the relationship with Jinan can be found in the following reports, previously submitted to Council:

- CJ007 - 02/04 – Invitation to further formalise friendly relations with Jinan in Shandong Province, China – [52469] [11014]
- CJ155 - 07/04 – Delegation to formalise friendly relations with Jinan in Shandong Province, China – [52469] [11014]
- CJ120 - 07/07 – Joondalup Jinan Sister Cities – Delegation for Jinan International Tourism Fair September 2007 - [52469]
- CJ184 - 08/07 – Joondalup Jinan Sister Cities – Confirmation of Mayoral Delegation to Attend Jinan International Tourism Fair September 2007 – [52469]

Formation of a delegation

Following the February 2004 Council resolution, discussions on joining the delegation were held with key Learning City partners and other key industry stakeholders. A twelve-person delegation was formed and left for Jinan in September 2004. The delegation comprised the following representatives from key industry sectors and service providers within the City of Joondalup:

Name	Position	Organisation
Mr John Paterson	Chairman of Commissioners	City of Joondalup
Ms Rhonda Hardy	Manager Strategic & Sustainable Development	City of Joondalup
Professor Patrick Garnett	Deputy Vice Chancellor	Edith Cowan University
Mr David Curry	President	Joondalup Business Association
Mr Kempton Cowan	Director of Hospital	Joondalup Health Campus
Mr James Chan	Managing Director	Joondalup Resort Hotel
Mr Alan Green	Acting President	Sunset Coast Tourism Association
Mr Graeme Lienert	Assistant Commissioner of Police (Corruption Prevention and Investigation)	Western Australia Police Service
Ms Sue Slavin	Managing Director	West Coast College of TAFE
Mr Peter Flatt	Senior Asset Manager	ING Real Estate and Owner of Lakeside Shopping Centre
Dr Glenn Watkins	Chairman	International Institute of Business & Technology (IIBT)
Mr David Xu	Director	International Institute of Business & Technology (IIBT)

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Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

Following receipt of an invitation from the Jinan Foreign Affairs Office to travel to Jinan to attend the Jinan International Tourism Fair, the Council resolved, at its meeting on 17 July 2007 that it:

- 1 **ACCEPTS the invitation to attend the Jinan International Tourism Fair;**
- 2 **APPROVES the travel period to be from 4 September 2007 to 14 September 2007;**
- 3 **ENDORSES a formal delegation comprising of the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer to represent the City and to lead the delegation;**
- 4 **APPROVES that the City pay the associated costs for airfares, accommodation and incidental expenses for the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer of Joondalup as outlined in Report CJ120-07/07;**
- 5 **ENDORSES the following stakeholders (or their representatives) to be part of the official delegation:**

Mr Kerry Cox	Vice Chancellor Edith Cowan University
Mr Karl O'Callaghan	Commissioner of Police
Mrs Sue Slavin	Managing Director West Coast TAFE
Mr James Chan	Managing Director Joondalup Resort
Mr Russell Crook	President Joondalup Business Association
Mr Kempton Cowan	Managing Director Joondalup Hospital
Mr Andrew Slomp	President Sunset Coast Tourism Association
Mr Paul Leech	Principal Woodvale High School
- 6 **NOTES that all costs associated with stakeholder attendance are to be borne by the stakeholders;**
- 7 **NOTES that any other Elected Members wishing to participate in the delegation may do so at their own expense and the Council must formally agree to this.**

The City issued formal invitations to the stakeholders to be part of the official delegation to Jinan. Four stakeholders accepted this invitation, and formed part of the official delegation, including Mayor Pickard and the Chief Executive Officer, as detailed below:

Name	Position	Organisation
Mr Troy Pickard	Mayor and Leader of Delegation	City of Joondalup
Mr Garry Hunt	Chief Executive Officer	City of Joondalup
Ms Sue Slavin	Executive Director	West Coast TAFE (Vocational College)
Mr Patrick O'Brien	Director, School of Hospitality	West Coast TAFE (Vocational College)
Mr Russell Crook	President	Joondalup Business Association
Professor Robert Harvey	Executive Dean, Faculty of Business and Law	Edith Cowan University
Miss Tracy Zhang	Interpreter	City of Joondalup

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Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

A subsequent report to the Council meeting of 28 August 2007, confirmed the composition of the delegation, as follows:

Mayor Troy Pickard	Mayor of Joondalup
Mrs Felicity Pickard	Partner of the Mayor of Joondalup
Mr Garry Hunt	Chief Executive Officer of the City of Joondalup
Mrs Jill Hunt	Partner to the Chief Executive Officer
Mr Russell Crook	President Joondalup Business Association
Mrs Sue Slavin	Managing Director of West Coast TAFE
Mr Patrick O'Brien	Director Hospitality and Tourism West Coast TAFE
Mr Robert Harvey	Executive Dean, Business and Law, Edith Cowan University

It was also resolved that the City would only incur costs for the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer and the provision of translation services that may be required for the delegation, with the costs for stakeholder and partner attendance being borne by themselves.

A detailed itinerary was prepared in conjunction with the Jinan Foreign Affairs Office, which included meetings with the Australian Embassy and relevant officials of the Jinan Government to progress a number of issues, as well as site visits to key business, educational and hi-tech institutions.

DETAILS

Objectives of the delegations visit to Jinan

The main objectives of the Joondalup delegation's visit to Jinan was:

- To reinforce the strong ties between the Cities of Joondalup and Jinan;
- To formally recognise the newly appointed Mayor of Jinan City, Mayor Zhang Gianguo; and
- To present new ideas for future exchange programmes and consolidate the position of Joondalup within the Jinan Government.

Brief details of trip

The Joondalup delegation comprised the Mayor, Chief Executive Officer and four key stakeholder representatives within the City of Joondalup. The delegation visited the Australian Embassy in Beijing and met with senior officials. Whilst in Jinan, the Joondalup delegation met with a large number of Government officials, educational institutions and industry counterparts.

In total, the delegation spent 4 days (5 nights) in Jinan and 4 days (4 nights) in Beijing. A summarised itinerary is provided below with additional details provided further on in this report and in relevant appendices.

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

ITINERARY
JOONDALUP DELEGATION TO SISTER CITY JINAN, CHINA
4 SEPTEMBER 2007 – 14 SEPTEMBER 2007

Date	Day	Time	Detail
Tuesday 4 September 2007	1	1555hrs- 2115hrs	Flight from Perth to Beijing Singapore Airlines SQ226 Perth to Singapore
Wednesday 5 September 2007	2	0115hrs – 0720	SQ812 Singapore – Beijing Arriving Great Wall Sheraton Hotel Beijing 1000hrs
Thursday 6 September 2007	3	0930hrs	Visit to Australian Embassy Beijing
		1405hrs- 1500hrs	Flight to Jinan CA1156 Arriving Sofitel Hotel 1600hrs
		1800hrs	Welcome banquet hosted by Mayor Zhang Jianguo
Date	Day	Time	Detail
Friday 7 September 2007	3	0830hrs	Visit No. 9 Middle School
		1000hrs	Visit to Jinan University
		1400hrs	Visit Jinan Vocational School
		1800hrs	Meeting and banquet given by the Tourism Fair
Saturday 8 September 2007	4	0900hrs	Opening Ceremony of Tourism Fair Attend Official Joondalup booth at Tourism fair
		1400hrs 1530hrs 1900hrs	Visit to the Public Security Bureau Tour around the city (Baotu Spring, Damming Lake) Evening show given by the Tourism Fair
		Sunday 9 September 2007	5
Monday 10 September 2007	6	0930hrs 1400hrs 1730hrs	Visit to Qilu Software Park Free time Banquet hosted by Secretary Yan Rongzhu (to be confirmed)
Tuesday 11 September 2007	7	0735hrs- 1100hrs	Travel to Beijing by Train Arrive Novotel Xin Qiao Hotel

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Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

Date	Day	Time	Detail
Wednesday 12 September 2007	8		Visit Great Wall of China
Thursday 3 September 2007	9		Visit Forbidden City and Tiennamen Square and Rickshaw ride through Huton Village
Friday 14 September 2007	10		Travel Beijing to Perth SQ801 14 September Beijing – Singapore 1600hrs - 2220hrs (3hr wait in Singapore) SQ225 15 September Singapore – Perth 0120hrs - 0620hrs

THURSDAY 6 SEPTEMBER 2007

Australia's relationship with China – Details of meeting with the Australian Embassy

On 6 September 2007, the Joondalup delegation met with officials from the Australian Embassy in Beijing:

Mr Scott Shepherd – Economic Counsellor to China

Mr Quenton Stephenson -Fowkes

Mr Ian Macintosh – Counsellor (Economic) to the Australian Embassy

The meeting provided a strong insight into the economic situation of China and in particular, Shandong Province. It was indicated the key trade interest in China is due to the strong growth currently being experienced. Last year, China's growth rate was 10% and similarly high levels of economic growth had been experienced in previous years. The central government is run by the Communist Party of China (CPC) and in 2007 the 17th Party congress will be held which will determine the economic and social agenda for the next five years. China also has a massive itinerant population and associated social issues to address.

Other items of discussion included:

- China's increasing debt ratio and the opening of the Chinese banking sector to the rest of the world;
- the shifting Chinese population (from western to eastern China);
- the Free trade agreement between Australia and China;
- the current involvement by Australian Governments (at any level) in Jinan and Shandong Province;
- increasing numbers of visa applications;
- the Expanding tourism sector;
- educational reforms and the expansion of China's post-secondary participation rates;
- training and development for employees of Chinese organisations is increasing;
- current numbers of Chinese students in Australia and Western Australia and the major opportunity to increase these numbers, particularly in WA with 26% of the international students attending Australian educational institutions coming from China (71,000 students) with a further 26,000 students in China studying Australian courses;

c:\documents and settings\janeta\local settings\temporary internet files\olk20\2007 jinan report version 3 hh1.doc

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

- partnership programs for the delivery of education and training;
- the level of Government support required for positioning WA (and Joondalup) in China;
- the acknowledgement by Australian Embassy Officials of the significance of the relationship between Joondalup and Jinan;
- the strong focus on the Vocational Education Training sector;
- Shandong Province being number 7 in Visa approvals for visits to Australia;
- bilateral Trade being \$50 billion.

Formal Meeting and Banquet Hosted By Mayor Zhang Jianguo

The delegation was transported to a Hotel used by the Jinan Municipal government for the official hosting of overseas delegations

The delegation was formally greeted by Mayor Zhang Jianguo and senior government officials including:

- Mr Yan – Secretary of the Communist Party of Jinan
- Mr Hu Zhan Ping - Vice Chairman Jinan Municipal Committee of CPPCC and Secretary General of Jinan Municipal Peoples Government
- Mr Wang Xu- Deputy secretary General Jinan Municipal Government

At this meeting formal greetings and gifts were exchanged. Mayor Pickard invited Mayor Zhang to visit Joondalup and highlighted the opportunities for further strengthening of the Sister City relationship, both at an economic and cultural level

The meeting was followed by the official welcome dinner.

Friday 7 September 2007 - No 9 Middle School

The No. 9 Middle School has a sister school agreement with Woodvale Senior High School. A number of the students of the No. 9 Middle School have visited the Woodvale School and Mayor Pickard has been in attendance at activities at the School when students from Jinan have been in attendance.

The delegation involved in the meeting with the City of Joondalup delegation included:

- Meng Wei Qing, Secretary of the Party of the Middle School;
- Wang Haiyu, Deputy Director Education Bureau;
- Shi Xiuqin, Department of Foreign Affairs;
- Liu Pei Liang, Vice President No. 9 Middle School (who has visited Woodvale); and
- Fang Hui, President of the School Board.

The School was founded in 1954.

After the official meeting, the delegation visited an English class where the teachers and students asked questions of Mayor Pickard.

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

This interchange was followed by a musical presentation by two students, playing traditional Chinese musical instruments. The delegation then attended a tapestry art class, and all of the members of the delegation were presented with small mementos created by students from the Art class. The delegation was treated to great fanfare both on arrival and departure and it is clear that the link between the School and the City has significant recognition.

Jinan University

The delegation visited Jinan University, to reinforce the link between Jinan University and Edith Cowan University (ECU). The official delegation to greet the City included the President, Mr Cheng Xin, Vice President Han Hong, and Vice President Cai Xianjin.

The daughter of the President of the University is a student at ECU. Mayor Pickard outlined the significant importance and status of ECU and the strength of the Joondalup Learning Precinct. Executive Dean of the Faculty of Business and Law, Professor Robert Harvey, represented ECU. From the visit to the University, it was clear that the Jinan University is an educational institution of significant status and size. The delegation was given a tour of the facilities and provided information on its extensive ties with overseas countries as well as the vast array of Degree and Masters programmes undertaken by students at the University. In his speech, Mayor Pickard emphasised the liaison between the Cities of Jinan and Joondalup, and his desire for a strengthening of the relationship over time, particularly between ECU and the University of Jinan.

Professor Harvey of ECU sought clarification on the current situation on courses and priorities that might be progressed between the two Universities. Jinan University has two major campuses, which are some distance apart. The majority of students and professors and lecturers live within the university complexes.

The Jinan University buildings are very modern and have a number of high-rise facilities. It has significant major open spaces, which ensure that the University dominates the landscape. There was considerable discussion on the opportunities for co-operative programmes to be developed and shared between the two Universities and potential for substantial links in the future.

Jinan Vocational College

The Jinan Vocational College is located some distance from the Central Business District of Jinan. Upon arrival at the facility, the usual protocol of a formal meeting was conducted, with the interchange led by Mayor Pickard and the Executive Director of West Coast College of TAFE, Sue Slavin. West Coast College of TAFE and the Jinan Vocational College have a sister city relationship via an Educational Committee. The Jinan Vocational College is a public College at tertiary level, which has an extensive history of over 55 years. There are currently 14,000 students enrolled at the College, which has four campuses. The Campus that was visited by the delegation is only three years old. The College has 47 special electives, with a focus on information technology and hospitality management. It was highlighted that the relationship with WCC was seen to be very strong, with further opportunities for growth in the future.

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

Meeting with Jinan Chamber of Commerce

The Chief Executive officer and the President of the Joondalup Business Association (JBA), Mr Russell Crook were able to secure a meeting with representatives of the Jinan Chamber of Commerce. The representatives were Mr Lee Jing and Mr Zhang Youxin who was Vice Chairman of the Chamber. The meeting was initiated to explore the opportunities and possibilities of formalising a relationship between the Jinan Chamber of Commerce and the JBA. The Sister City relationship between Jinan and Joondalup was outlined to the representatives, as was the fact that the JBA had a strong link with the City of Joondalup. The Chamber of Commerce of Jinan is government supported and services small and medium enterprise for both the domestic and international markets. The Association provides economic information on business fields in a wide range of areas, excluding education and tourism. It promotes local products in the markets, particularly for the service industries and technology. The Chamber has relationships with Sacramento in USA and Oxburg in Germany.

It was clear from the discussion that there are opportunities for the City of Joondalup and the JBA to foster a business to business and Chamber to Association relationship with the support of the two Cities.

Friday 7 September - Tourism Fair Banquet

A major banquet was held to launch the Tourism Fair, which was to be opened to the public on Saturday 8 September 2007. The Vice Mayor, Mr Wang Tian Yi, who hosted the event is also the Head of Tourism and the President of the local Chamber of Commerce. Mayor Pickard was one of a number of dignitaries hosted on the official table, together with representatives from South Korea, Iceland and the Philippines. The balance of the delegation was hosted by the Vice Chairman of Tourism.

The evening had representations from all of the Countries that had display booths for the Tourism Fair. The evening was very pleasant with considerable entertainment for the guests.

Saturday 8 September 2007 Formal opening – Tourism Fair

The Mayor and CEO were part of the official party for the opening of the Tourism Fair. The VIP treatment was something to behold, with special seating arrangements for the pre-meeting where there was a briefing by Vice Mayor, Wang Tian Yi, who was responsible for the Tourism Fair.

The Governor of Shandong opened the Fair and there were speeches by the vice Mayor and Mayor Zhang, together with representatives from South Korea who had a major exhibition as part of the Tourism Fair. The Ambassador for Iceland delivered a vote of thanks on behalf of the visiting delegations.

The Tourism Fair is a major extravaganza and Joondalup was well represented, with Mayor Pickard in the front row of the stage for the formal opening.

A stand out in the crowd, in front of the stage, was the City of Joondalup delegation in their special shirts created for that event.

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

After the formal opening, the huge crowd moved to the exhibition hall, where the City of Joondalup delegation representatives assisted on the Joondalup booth. Mayor Pickard and wife Felicity, CEO and wife Jill, Robert Harvey, Russell Crook and Patrick O'Brien all assisted on the booth, together with staff from the Jinan Foreign Affairs Department.

There was a huge surge of the crowd around the City of Joondalup's booth and the brochures and items about Joondalup were quickly distributed. The Tourism video on display attracted significant crowds. Two TV channels interviewed Mayor Pickard and after the delegates left the booth, large numbers of people were seen wandering around the exhibition with City of Joondalup information and Australian flags.

Visit to Jinan Botanical Gardens

Two hours from the Jinan Central Business District is the location of the new Jinan Botanical Gardens. Travelling to the location, it was noticeable that the Jinan Municipal Government has invested extensively in its transport and communication systems. The access to the location was via a newly constructed freeway system. The Botanical Gardens commenced some three years ago and sites have been set aside for all Sister Cities of the City of Jinan. The delegation visited a site that has been set aside for the City of Joondalup. Each Sister City is to receive a formal invitation to plant native species from that particular region. Our visit was hosted by Mr Hu who was part of the official, formal greeting of the delegation on its first day, and who has visited the City of Joondalup as part of the delegation in 2005 with the Mayor of the day, Mayor Bao.

Jinan Spring Gardens – Batou Gardens

Within the centre of the City of Jinan are a series of gardens based around natural springs. This locality was formerly the home of a famous poet and there are a number of heritage buildings, together with the history of the poet and family over the years. One particular area of the springs and waterways has been fenced off and there is a resident seal that 'patrols' through the waterway system.

Tourism Fair Extravaganza Performance

This event was one of the highlights of the tour. A wide range of performances by performers from both Jinan and South Korea were on display. Many of the activities were of international class, similar to the Cirque du Soleil. There was a wide range and variety of singing and dancing, from opera singers to pop.

Sunday 9 September 2007

The City of Jinan officials hosted the delegation with a visit to Qufu – the home of Confucius. This involved a 2½ hour drive along a major highway system, which had extensive sections that were undergoing roadworks. It was noticeable along the way that this particular transport system was a major route for the transport of goods to manufacturing areas. This gave the delegation members an opportunity to see (the real China) and the outlying areas of Jinan and the Shandong Province.

The visit to the home of Confucius was extremely enlightening and gave a great insight into the man, his sayings and his impact on life in China over many centuries.

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

Monday 10 September 2007 - Visit to Qilu Software Park

This business park was initially part of a construction programme commencing in 1995. By the year 2000, 21 businesses had been established in the business park and by the end of 2006, 512 businesses had been established. It is an interactive business complex, covering an area of 6.5 square kilometres. There is a magnificent central park area, which is a major feature of the locality. The objective of the park is to act as an incubator for cutting edge technology to assist companies to develop and then move into more commercial areas. There are strong links between the Shandong University and the business park and there are 3,500 students located at the Park. The Park is part of a production zone and has industry headquarters, education and living quarters for people associated with the Park. There are a number of major international corporations, including Microsoft, Sun Microsystems, IBM and Texas Instruments located within the Park.

Public Security Bureau

The delegation made a courtesy call on the Public Security Bureau. The initial meeting was held with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and two Inspectors, all of whom had attended the Joondalup Police Academy. After the formal exchanging of gifts, the delegation was led by the Deputy Commissioner to meet 10 inspectors, all of whom had attended the Joondalup Police Academy.

Three of the officers spoke about their experiences at the Academy. The Mayor signed a large visitors book to record the formal visit.

The delegation was then escorted from the Headquarters to a local Police Station, with all intersections blocked off to allow the rapid transit of the delegation. At the police station, the delegation was met by the police officials and given the red carpet and guard of honour to mark the occasion. A tour of the facilities at the local Station followed, including the cafeteria, gym room, laundry, reading room, sleeping areas, equipment room and last but not least, the Barber's shop.

The Head of Station was very proud of his trophy room where one of his officers had been formally recognised as one of the top 10 traffic police in China.

Farewell Dinner

Mr Li Zhongxue, President of the Jinan Peoples Association for Friendship and Foreign Countries, hosted the farewell banquet. Mr Li was the former Director of the Foreign Affairs Department and has visited Joondalup, with the Mayor Bao delegation that invited the City of Joondalup in 2005.

Tuesday 11 September 2007 - Travel to Beijing by train.

This method of transport proved to be very enlightening as it gave an opportunity to view the areas between key Cities and outlying areas of the City of Jinan and Beijing.

Wednesday and Thursday 12 and 13 September were spent visiting the Great Wall of China and other sites of interest in Beijing.

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

Friday 14 September 2007

A meeting was arranged with Paul Sander, Counsellor (Commercial Trade Commissioner) of AusTrade who is located in the Australian Embassy. The purpose of the meeting was to establish the processes and procedures that would need to be followed to progress relationships at an economic development level between the Cities of Joondalup and Jinan and in particular to progress a formal arrangement between the Jinan Chamber of Commerce and the Joondalup Business Association.

It was outlined to the Trade Commissioner the following:

1. That a meeting had been initiated with Jinan Chamber of Commerce officials;
2. That the JBA was keen to establish business links with that region
3. The City needed to ascertain the approach that ought to be taken in relation to establishing a Sister Chamber of Commerce liaison arrangement;
4. Whether there were any designated protocols or procedures that ought to be followed;
5. How could Austrade and the Federal Government assist with the development of the relationship.

The Austrade official outlined that the key areas for linking between Australia and China were essentially around banking logistics and distribution, insurance, industrial automation, fire and security and mining services.

Federal funding is available for grants for up to 20 hours of Austrade assistance to the establishment of arrangements. There is a process to this agreement, and approaches tend to work best when they are undertaken on a regional basis.

The most appropriate approach for the development of business linkages involves close liaison with Austrade to ensure that the selection of companies and industries were a match. Austrade has an office in the Shandong Province outside of Jinan and it was noted that local governments from NSW and Victoria had established strong relationships on an economic development basis through annual visits.

Austrade advised it would be able to provide examples of local government business associations that have enabled strong links to be established in China. Current strong potential markets include food and wine, food ingredients, dairy, horticulture and seeds.

Details of business cards provided by various representatives met by the Joondalup delegation are shown at Attachment 2.

Link to Strategic Plan:

This item links to the City's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 under Key Focus Area One – Community Well-being, and Key Focus Area Three – City Development.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

Not applicable.

Version No.	Date	Status	Amendments / Comments	Distributed by:
	12/11/2007	final		Garry Hunt, CEO

Sustainability implications:

The Sister City relationship with Jinan, China continues to be developed with the intent of achieving positive social, environmental, economic and relationship management outcomes.

Consultation:

Not applicable.

COMMENT

The City of Joondalup has shown leadership and innovation in the way it has pursued and established a sister city relationship that has a strong basis in economic development for the City. The City must now promote its relationship and raise awareness of the benefits that can be accrued to its residents.

Key findings

- Highly advanced economic and cultural/social society;
- Improvements identified in environmental issues, population health – air quality;
- Massive scale diversification of skills and jobs – demand in the area of training and development and management quality systems that can be explored for market feasibility;
- Long-term relations need to be established through the development of a strategic relationship plan.

Whilst the City of Jinan has a population of about six million, it is very keen to strengthen a Sister City relationship with Joondalup despite Joondalup's population only being 160,000. Jinan has 10 other Sister City relationships that they see as very important to its future development.

There are enormous opportunities in the areas of education, training, tourism and business exchange. It does need to be recognised that this will be a long-term relationship with performance indicators set for 5-10 years so that the City of Joondalup can evaluate the real benefits to be gained.

One of the problems with future direction will be change within our key stakeholders. In China, it is obvious that Sister City relationships are very much about people as well as industry.

The primary purpose of the delegation for the City of Joondalup was to strengthen the ties that are developing between the two cities as well as provide further opportunities for the Joondalup region to promote its exportable services.

Overall Impression

There are many aspects to Jinan that are complementary to the City of Joondalup. For example, the City of Jinan is known as the 'spring city' whereas Joondalup is regarded as the 'lake city'. The Chinese have demonstrated overwhelming friendship and openness during the visit. A meeting held with the Australian Embassy in Beijing endorsed the work of the Joondalup delegation as being a very desirable initiative for developing long-term relationships with China and in particular its second tier Cities.

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The relationship between Jinan and Joondalup could provide a model for Local Government whereby the forming of international relationships is based on building tangible benefits for two communities or regions. Joondalup can gain significant benefits through utilising its intellectual capital in new and innovative ways.

Given the State Government is positioned to develop contracts of large scale resourcing, the Local Government sector is well equipped to provide services such as training and development to a global marketplace.

The Jinan relationship will inevitably support cultural diversification and the direction of the City of Joondalup's Cultural Plan, which will enable the City to promote the relationship to the Chinese community of Perth and attract their interest and support to Joondalup.

China is a creative country and ingenious in the manner in which it provides vibrancy into its cities through materials, colours and lighting. The City of Joondalup can learn much from its relationship with Jinan, as Jinan has much to learn from Joondalup about western culture and customs in order that it may enter the global village in a seamless manner and with the assistance guidance and support of Australian and Joondalup.

Future directions

The City of Joondalup continues to be in a position to develop a plan for ongoing interaction between the Cities over the next five to ten years and to establish milestones, benchmarks and indicators for reporting progress from actions back to the Council.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1	Snapshot of China
Attachment 2	Details of business cards provided by various representatives met by the Joondalup delegation

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1 NOTES the report and its associated Attachments;**
- 2 ENDORSES that an invitation be conveyed from Mayor Pickard for an inbound delegation from Jinan to visit Joondalup to be led by Mayor Zhang;**
- 3 SUPPORT the ongoing development of the Sister City relationship with Jinan;**

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- 4 **APPROVE** in principle the further development of indicators for measuring the success of the relationship over the next five years after agreements have been further developed and agreed upon;
- 5 **SUPPORT** the ongoing involvement of the stakeholders in pursuing sustainable outcomes for all industry sectors within Joondalup;

Signature of Originating Manager

Signature of Originating Director

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SNAPSHOT OF CHINA

Full Name	:	People's Republic of China
Capital City	:	Beijing
Area	:	9,596,960 sq km
Population	:	1,286,975,468
Government Type	:	Communist republic
Government Leader:		Hu Jintao – President (Head of State)
Languages	:	China's language is officially Mandarin, as spoken in Beijing. The Chinese call it Putonghua. About 70% of the population speak Mandarin. The Country is awash with dialects, and dialects within dialects. Of the seven major strains, Cantonese is the most prominent.
Religion	:	Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Christianity
Currency	:	Yuan Renminbi (Y RMB) The official exchange rate is around A\$1=6.6 Y RMB as at July 2007. Most hotels, restaurants, and major shopping centers welcome major credit cards
Time Difference	:	Beijing standard time used all over China. It is the same time as Perth time (one hour difference during Perth daylight saving).
Tipping Protocol	:	Since the open policy to the world, there are more and more foreign tourists visiting China, making it one of the top ten travel destinations in the world. Influenced by American and European travellers, tipping is becoming popular in China. It is suggested that a tipping total of A\$6 per client per day if given for the tour manager, local guides, and coach captains as a gratitude for their service. For group tours, usually the tour manager will collect the tips for the entire journey.



Tap Water : In China is not safe to drink tap water. Travellers are advised to drink only bottled water.

Climate Information

Average Data	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average High (°C)	4	6	13	22	28	33	33	31	27	22	13	6
Average Low (°C)	-5	-3	3	10	17	21	24	22	17	11	4	-3
Rain (mm)	7.5	7.5	12.5	27.5	32.5	72.5	192.5	167.5	57.5	27.5	17.5	7.5



DELEGATION TO JINAN 4-14 SEPTEMBER 2007

CONTACTS

Name	Position
Hu Zhan Ping	Vice Chairman Jinan Municipal Committee of C.P.P.C.C. Secretary-general of Jinan Municipal People's Government
Wang Xu Ph.D.(Princeton)	Deputy Secretary General Jinan Municipal Government
Li Zhongxue	President Jinan People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Member, China International Twin Cities Association
Li Min	Director Foreign Affairs Office of Jinan Municipal People's Government
Shi Xiu Qin	Vice Director Associate Professor Foreign Affairs Office of Jinan Municipal People's Government
Zhang (Robert) Tiejun	Chief Foreign Affairs Office of Jinan Department of Europe, America & Oceania Affairs
Suzy Fu	Foreign Affairs Office of Jinan Municipal People's Government
Cai LiMin	Vice-Governor of Shandong Province
Wang Tian Yi Ph.D/Professor	Vice Mayor Jinan City
Wang Jianguo	Director General Jinan Tourism Administration Jinan Tourism Association
Du Ji Sheng	Deputy Chief Jinan Tourism Bureau Deputy Director Jinan Tourist Hotels Star-rating Committee
Cheng Xin Ph.D Professor	President University of Jinan
Cai Xianjin Professor Ph.Doctor	Vice-President University of Jinan
Han Hong	Vice President Professor University of Jinan

Name	Position
Jinsheng LIU	Director Foreign Affairs Office Dean of College of International Education and Exchange University of Jinan
Xu Gang	Deputy Director Foreign Affairs Office
Cai Jie	Vice Dean College of International Education and Exchange
Li Yuming	Executive Vice Chairman MBA / Senior Engineer China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Jinan Sub-council China Chamber of International Commerce Jinan Chamber of Commerce
Zhang Youxin	Vice Chairman China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Jinan Sub-council China Chamber of International Commerce Jinan Chamber of Commerce
Wang Haiyu	Deputy Department Chief Foreign Exchange and Cooperation Department Jinan Education Bureau
Yang Qingxu	Senior Engineer Jinan Landscape Architecture Administrative Bureau
Ian Macintosh	Counsellor (Economic) Australian Embassy

LATE ITEM – BRIEFING SESSION – 13 NOVEMBER 2007

ICLEI – LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY - LOCAL ACTION FOR BIODIVERSITY (LAB) PROJECT AND OVERVIEW OF THE ZAGREB CROATIA WORKSHOP - 15-17 OCTOBER 2007

24592

WARD: All

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr Ian Cowie
Governance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To provide Council with an overview of the Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB) project and the inaugural international LAB workshop held in Zagreb Croatia from 15 –17 October 2007.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2007 the City of Joondalup signed a 3-year agreement to participate in the LAB project.

As part of the project the City was required to attend an international LAB workshop, which was hosted by the City of Zagreb, Croatia from 15-17 October 2007. The City of Joondalup sent two officials as its representatives to the workshop. A presentation was made on actions occurring in the area of biodiversity management in the City of Joondalup.

This report outlines the highlights from the first LAB Workshop held in Zagreb, Croatia in October 2007 and makes recommendations relating to the Council giving consideration to becoming a partner in the IUCN – World Conservation Union – Countdown 2010 Declaration and to invite public comment from the community on the draft City of Joondalup Biodiversity Report.

BACKGROUND

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.

In 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.

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

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.

Participation in the 2006 – 2009 LAB project was by invitation only. 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.

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

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

DETAILS

LAB Workshop – Zagreb Croatia 15-17 October 2007

The LAB Workshop provided a forum for the 20 participating cities in the LAB project to come together to share knowledge and develop a global understanding of the issues facing the planet with respect to loss of biodiversity due to urbanisation.

The 20 Cities involved in the LAB project and attended the Zagreb Workshop were:

1. Amsterdam (The Netherlands),
2. Barcelona (Spain),
3. Bonn (Germany),
4. Cape Town (South Africa),
5. Ethewini (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).

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Understanding Biodiversity

A key outcome of the workshop was the commonality of views across the global nations that urban biodiversity is a key issue facing local governments and an issue that needs to be managed and constrained. The workshop highlighted the lack of knowledge and awareness about biodiversity and what the impact that loss of eco system services can have on quality of human life within cities.

This workshop clearly identified that the key issue for local government is the need to raise the profile, public awareness and education about biodiversity and to portray biodiversity in terms of essential eco system services that are naturally occurring and provide and enhanced quality of life.

Other key outcomes were:

- Development of a uniformed definition for the concept of Urban Biodiversity. This definition will be refined and published as an outcome of LAB.
- Development of a Declaration of Commitment to Biodiversity that will be signed by all participating Cities following its refinement.
- A clear understanding of the role of Local Government in turning the tide of biodiversity loss
- A greater understanding of the different management challenges local government face in managing biodiversity
- The development of a shared vision for the types of tools that will need to be uniformly applied or developed in order to support biodiversity management
- Presentations on the different tools currently being utilised across the world by the different cities
- Presentations on the current on ground projects that are being undertaken around the world by the different cities
- Development of a conceptual governance framework or broad organising structure that will contain and support action plans for Biodiversity Management to effectively be implemented
- Agreement of the development of action plans by the end of 2008.

The full report from the Zagreb workshop is shown as Attachment 1 to this report and includes details of all the above-mentioned topics.

Issues and options considered:

Countdown 2010 Declaration

An option has arisen from the LAB workshop in Zagreb, whereby the City of Joondalup has been invited to sign the Countdown 2010 declaration (Refer Attachment 2). The Countdown 2010 Declaration enables an organisation to be a partner of Countdown 2010. Partnership is open to any organisation wishing to demonstrate a strong commitment to the 2010 Biodiversity target.

The 2010 Biodiversity target aims to achieve a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss. The target will require the City of Joondalup to assess its current state and levels of biodiversity and put in place strategies to reduce any loss wherever possible. The signing of the Declaration would support the strategies that will be developed in the City's future Biodiversity Plan.

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Should the City of Joondalup take up the invitation to sign the Countdown 2010 declaration it will become the first City in Australia to do so. This will inevitably place Joondalup in a leadership position within the Australian Local Government context.

Conference of Parties (COP 9) – Mayors Convention on Biological Diversity, Bonn Germany May 2008

At the initiative of the Mayor of Curitiba, H.E. Carlos Alberto Richa, a meeting on “Cities and Biodiversity: Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target” was held on 26-28 March 2007, on the first anniversary of the historic high-level segment of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-8) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Curitiba, Brazil.

Mayors of cities that hosted or will host a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, mayors of host cities of United Nations headquarters, and mayors of cities with specific strategies on biodiversity were invited to share their experiences and express their intention to contribute to the Countdown 2010 target of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity.

Now that the City of Joondalup has engaged in the LAB project, the Mayor of Joondalup will receive an official invitation from the Mayor of Bonn to attend the next Conference of Parties (COP 9) which is scheduled to be held in Bonn, Germany during May 2008.

Should the City of Joondalup determine that it will sign the Countdown 2010 Declaration then it will be appropriate for the Mayor of Joondalup to accept the invitation and become involved in the COP 9 meeting. Further it should be noted that the COP 9 meeting is not a component of the LAB Project Agreement and therefore the City would need to meet any costs associated with involvement in COP 9.

Link to Strategic Plan:

Outcome : The City of Joondalup is environmentally responsible in its activities.
 Objective : 2.1: To plan and manage our natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability.
 Strategy : 2.1.1: Maintain and protect natural assets to retain biodiversity.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

Not applicable.

Risk Management Considerations:

Not applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

The LAB project will be funded from a range of sources including a financial contribution from each of the participant cities. The total cost of the project to the City will be approximately \$50,265 or \$40,000 US. This funding was allocated in the 2007-8 budget.

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Further financial benefits are likely to be derived from participation in the LAB project as international funding will be a priority for the LAB project in order to under take on ground projects as determined by the project over the next 3 years. The City of Joondalup will, alongside of other LAB Cities be able to access international funding to undertake such projects as designated.

Policy Implications:

The City may need to give future consideration to formulation of a Biodiversity Policy.

Regional Significance:

There is the opportunity for regional partnerships to be further developed through participation in the LAB project for on ground projects.

Sustainability Implications:

Participation in the LAB project has the opportunity to provide an overarching framework for the City's Biodiversity Plan with the aim of ensuring environmentally sustainable management of the City's natural assets.

Consultation:

During 2007 the City has been developing its draft Biodiversity Report. This report was presented to the LAB Workshop in Zagreb and was accepted for finalisation. In order to complete the draft report the City will seek public comment on the draft report. The final report will be submitted to the LAB project team in March 2008. This will fulfil the City's obligations under its agreement with LAB to ensure local communities are engaged and the issue of biodiversity is placed at the forefront of local government agenda.

The draft City of Joondalup Biodiversity report can be viewed on the City's website at the following web address: -

http://www.joondalup.wa.gov.au/cms/templates/coj2_lifestyle_grp.asp?id=152

COMMENT

Western Australia is now recognised by leading world environmental groups such as the World Wildlife Fund as being of great importance. The south west of Western Australia in particular is globally recognised as one of the planet's major biodiversity hotspots. This recognition of global significance is based on high levels of natural diversity, particularly for plants and amphibians, together with high levels of threat to that diversity. It is one of only five Mediterranean-type ecosystems to be listed as globally significant. It is also one of the few hotspots found in a developed country and is the only global hotspot in Australia. The importance of southwest eco-region is also recognised by the Government of Australia. The City of Joondalup lies within the central coastal location of this significant eco-region.

The benefits that can be derived from participation in the LAB project include:

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Direct Financial Benefits:

- Participation by the City at two international four-day workshops, with all travel and accommodation expenses covered by the project for two official City representatives;
- Publishing of 100 high quality copies of the City's Biodiversity Report, as well as a web-based version;
- Marketing and profile of the City on the LAB Project website, documents and in international forums;
- Assistance from the LAB Manager, including working directly with the City's biodiversity team.

Governance Benefits:

- Demonstrated responsible governance, locally and internationally
- Demonstrated responsible environmental stewardship
- Recognition as a global leader in local governance with respect to biodiversity and environmental matters
- Improved quality of life and health of communities through the implementation of 10-year Biodiversity Action Plan and Framework

Ecological Sustainability and Resilience Benefits:

- Protection of biodiversity thus meeting various local, regional, national and international legal and policy obligations
- Enhanced ecological resilience

Other:

- International profiling of the City
- Recognition as a leading city on a global scale
- Potential for partnerships with a number of international cities and organisations
- Potential access to various (including global) funding opportunities
- Public education and awareness
- Access to global information and approaches
- Global networking of staff with participating cities

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Report on LAB Workshop, Zagreb Croatia 15-17 October 2007

Attachment 2 – Countdown 2010 Declaration

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple majority

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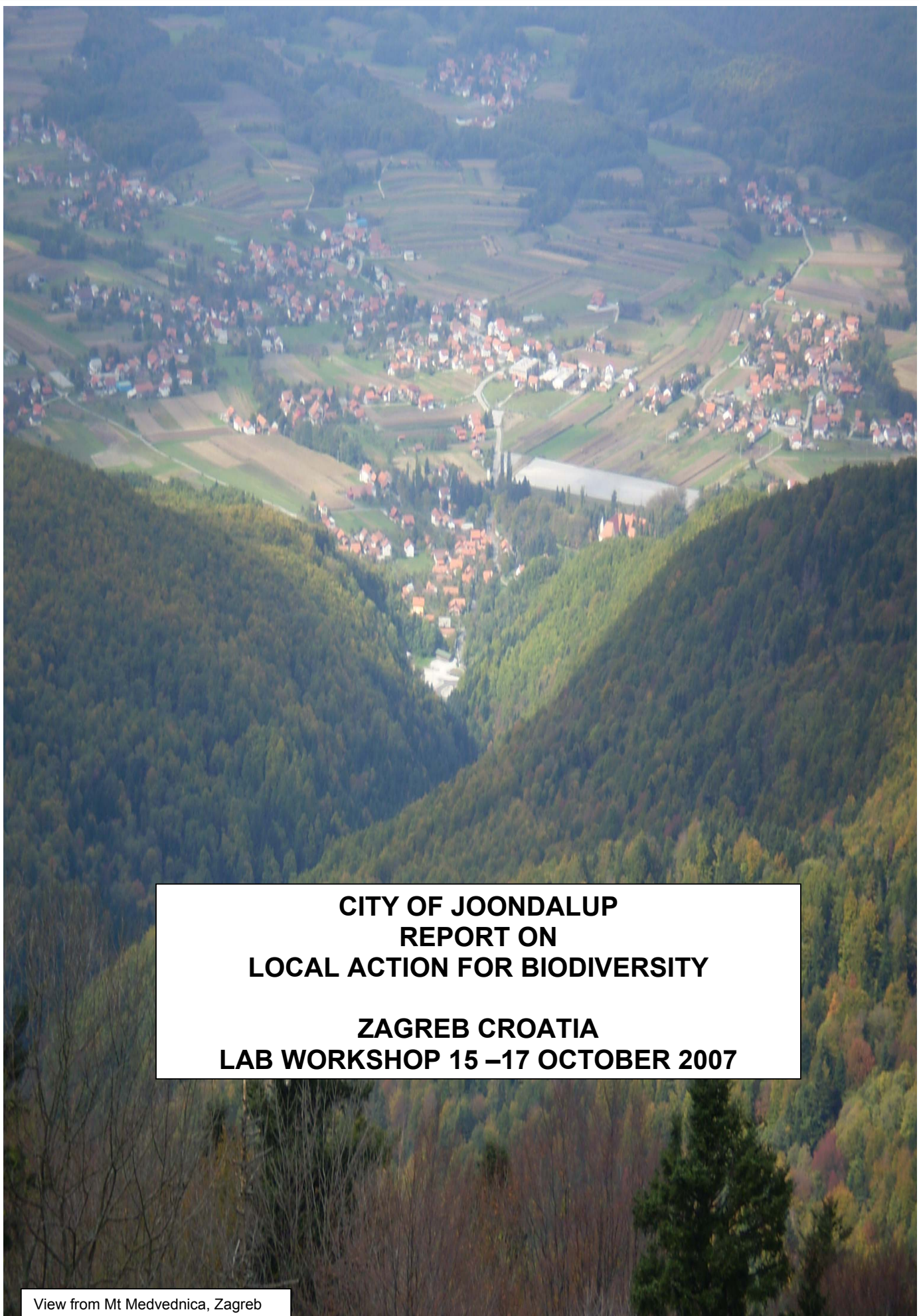
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RECOMMENDATION**That Council**

- 1** NOTES the report on the LAB Workshop held in Zagreb Croatia from 15-17 October 2007 shown as Attachment 1 to this Report;
- 2** GIVES consideration to signing the Countdown 2010 – Save Biodiversity declaration;
- 3** ENDORSES the City's draft Biodiversity report to be advertised for a 60-day comment period from January – February 2008.

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**CITY OF JOONDALUP
REPORT ON
LOCAL ACTION FOR BIODIVERSITY**

**ZAGREB CROATIA
LAB WORKSHOP 15 –17 OCTOBER 2007**

View from Mt Medvednica, Zagreb

1.0	Introduction.....	3
2.0	Background to Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB).....	4
3.0	LAB Declaration for Commitment to Biodiversity	6
4.0	Principles of LAB	7
5.0	The Role of Local Government in turning the tide of Biodiversity loss	8
5.1	The Global Biodiversity Issue	8
5.2	Countdown 2010 – Saving Biodiversity	9
5.3	Role of Local Government.....	10
5.4	Local Action for Biodiversity Project	11
6.0	Importance of Urban Biodiversity	12
7.0	Urban Biodiversity Tools and LAB Toolkit.....	13
8.0	LAB Action Plan and Framework	14
9.0	Overview of Workshop	15
9.1	Day 1 15 th October 2007 - Biodiversity Management Challenges	15
9.2	Day 2 16 th October 2007 - Tools for biodiversity planning and Management.	18
9.3	Day 3 17 th October 2003 – Ideas for Initiating and Implementing On Ground LAB Initiatives.....	19
10.0	Zagreb - Technical tours	21
11.0	International debate on Urban Biodiversity	21
12.0	Framework for Next Steps for LAB.....	22
13.0	Notes and Meetings	23
14.0	Appendices.....	23

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 Ethekewini 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),
2. Barcelona (Spain),
3. Bonn (Germany),
4. Cape Town (South Africa),
5. Ethekewini (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 re-articulated 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 Materials	Optimisation of use of materials, in terms of their source and their performance
5. Local and Sustainable Food	Maximisation of opportunities for use of local food supplies
6. Sustainable Water	Minimisation of water consumption and addressing flood risk issues
7. Natural Habitats and Wildlife	Protection of the natural environment and the habitats 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 4.	Formal endorsement/approval/commitment by the relevant authorities to the City 10-year Biodiversity Action Plan and Framework.	Decisions by relevant authority(ies) and/or political structures. Communication and profile by the City of the accepted 10-year Biodiversity Action Plan and Framework.
Step 5.	a) Local implementation: Five on-the-ground biodiversity demonstration projects b) Ongoing implementation of the 10-year Biodiversity Action Plan and Framework	a) Five new successful and tangible biodiversity interventions b) Reports and recommendations for the 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

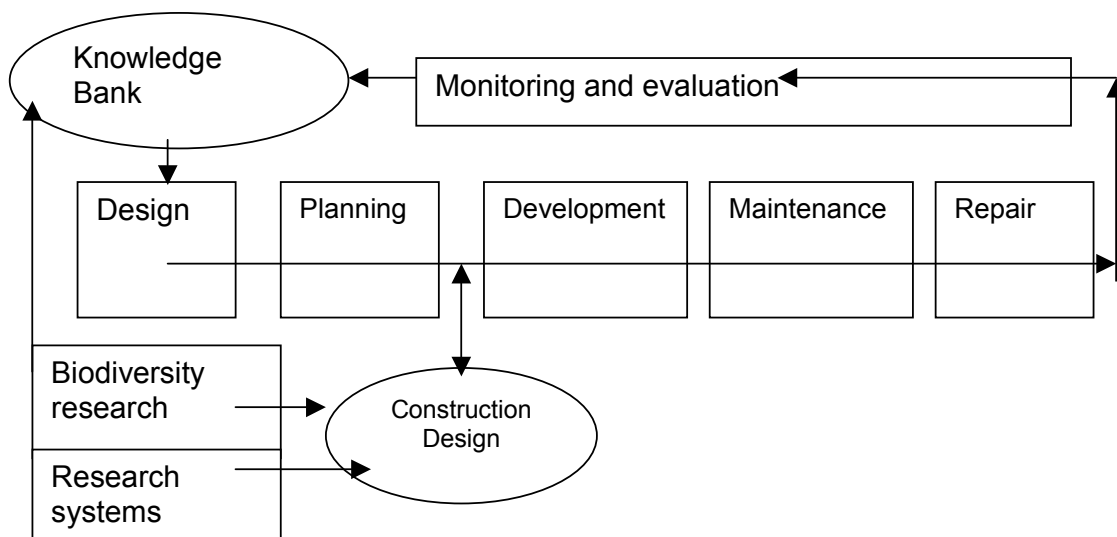
An ecosystem service is a property of an ecosystem that contributes to the sustainability of human life and well-being. Like all other services our economic systems have placed value on services that humans consider to be value adding to their lifestyle. Eco system services have generally had a low value 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 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

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
 - 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 Ushona, 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 Municipality, 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
 - 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
 - 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, eThekweni 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, Ile de France

Mr Karim Lapp, Head of Department of Environmental Sustainability, Ile 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 Nagoya
 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 Stasynech, 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
- P16 City of Tilburg, The Netherlands, Biodiversity Planning and Management**
 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
- 9.3 Day 3 17th October 2003 – Ideas for Initiating and Implementing On 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
 - Red-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 City 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. Bunde Park

Full details of these biodiversity zones can be read at Appendix 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 proposed 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 ICLEI – World Congress Cape Town	Biodiversity loss identified Endorses LAB project
2007	COP 8 – Curitiba LAB Workshop 1 Zagreb	Mayors meeting
2008	COP 9 – Bonn LAB Workshop 2 Durban	Mayors meeting
2009	COP 10 – Nagoya Urban Nature – Barcelona ICLEI – World Congress Edmonton	Mayors meeting LAB outcomes reported 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
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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 – Issues and Challenges Joondalup, Perth, Western Australia

Mr Garry Hunt
Chief Executive Officer

Ms Rhonda Hardy
Manager Strategic Development



Western Australia



City of Joondalup

Size of Australia compared to size of Europe

Regional Context – South-West Western Australia

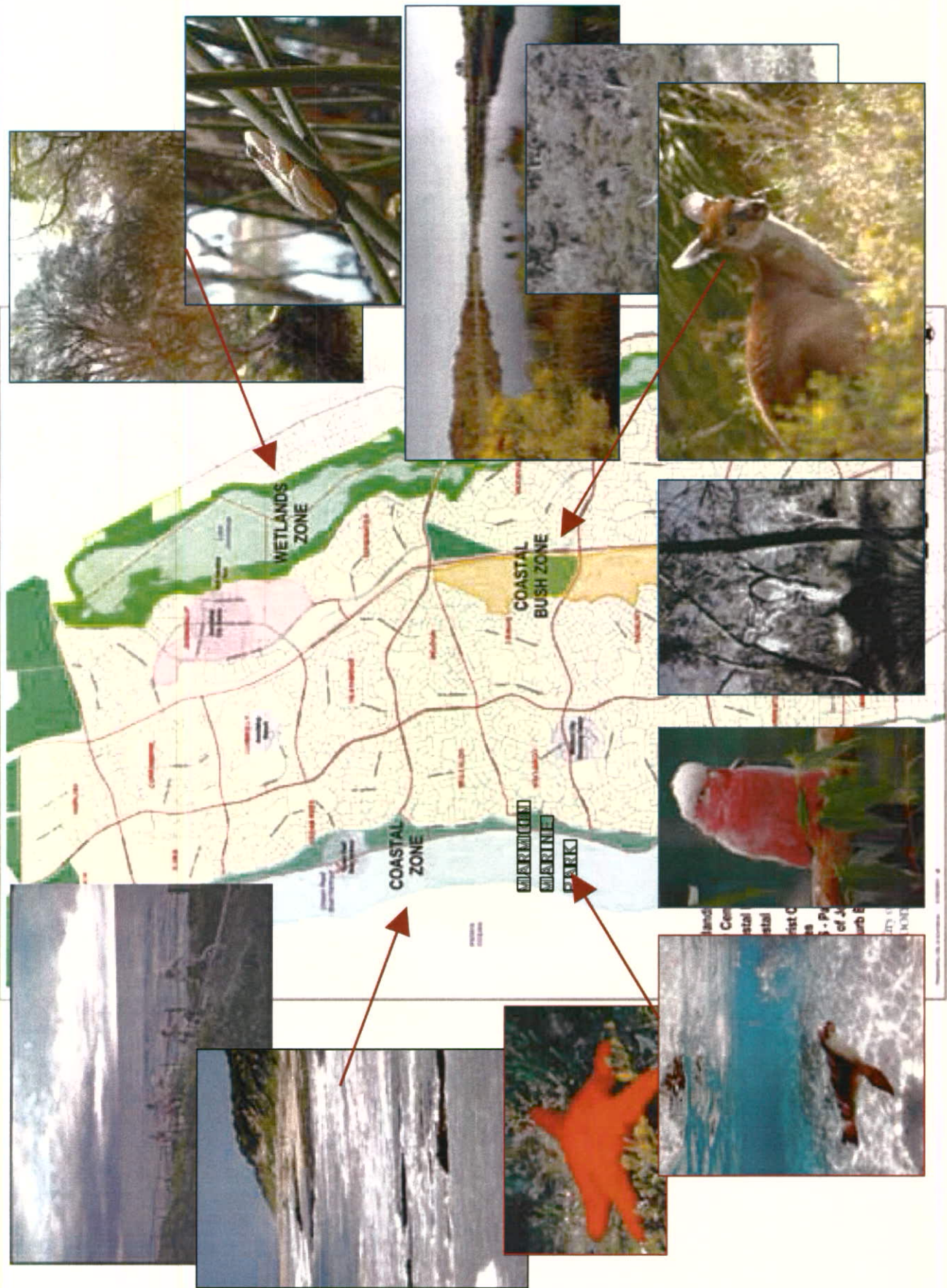
- A global biodiversity hotspot
- One of only 5 Mediterranean-type ecosystems listed as globally significant
- Is a Centre of Plant Diversity as defined by the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
- Internationally recognised as an Endemic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



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.

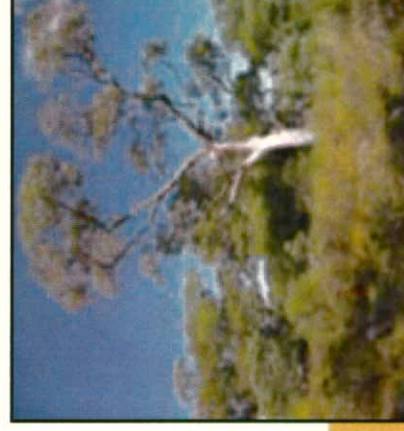




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Governance Structure for Biodiversity in Australia

- 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



Key Issues for Biodiversity Management

- **Loss of Habitat**

Development, urbanisation and broad acre clearing





Key Issues for Biodiversity Management

- **Impacts on Habitat**

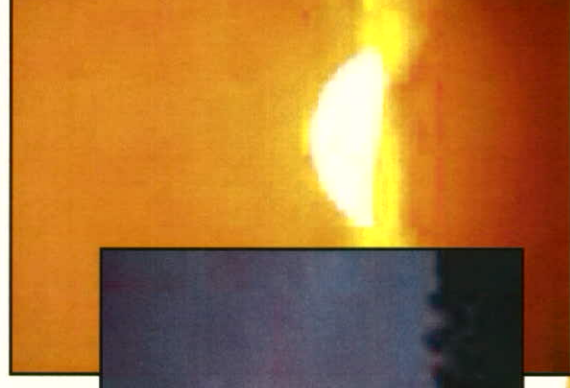
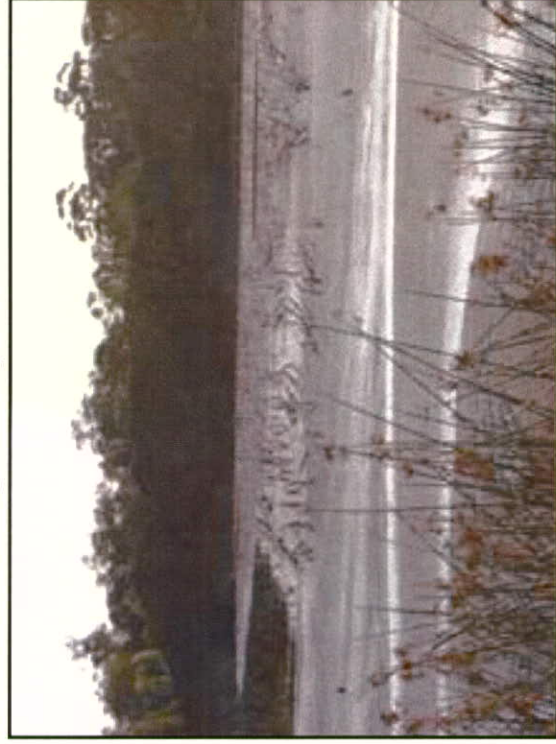
Weeds, fire, dieback, feral animals, recreational impacts, stormwater quality and pollution



Key Issues for Biodiversity Management

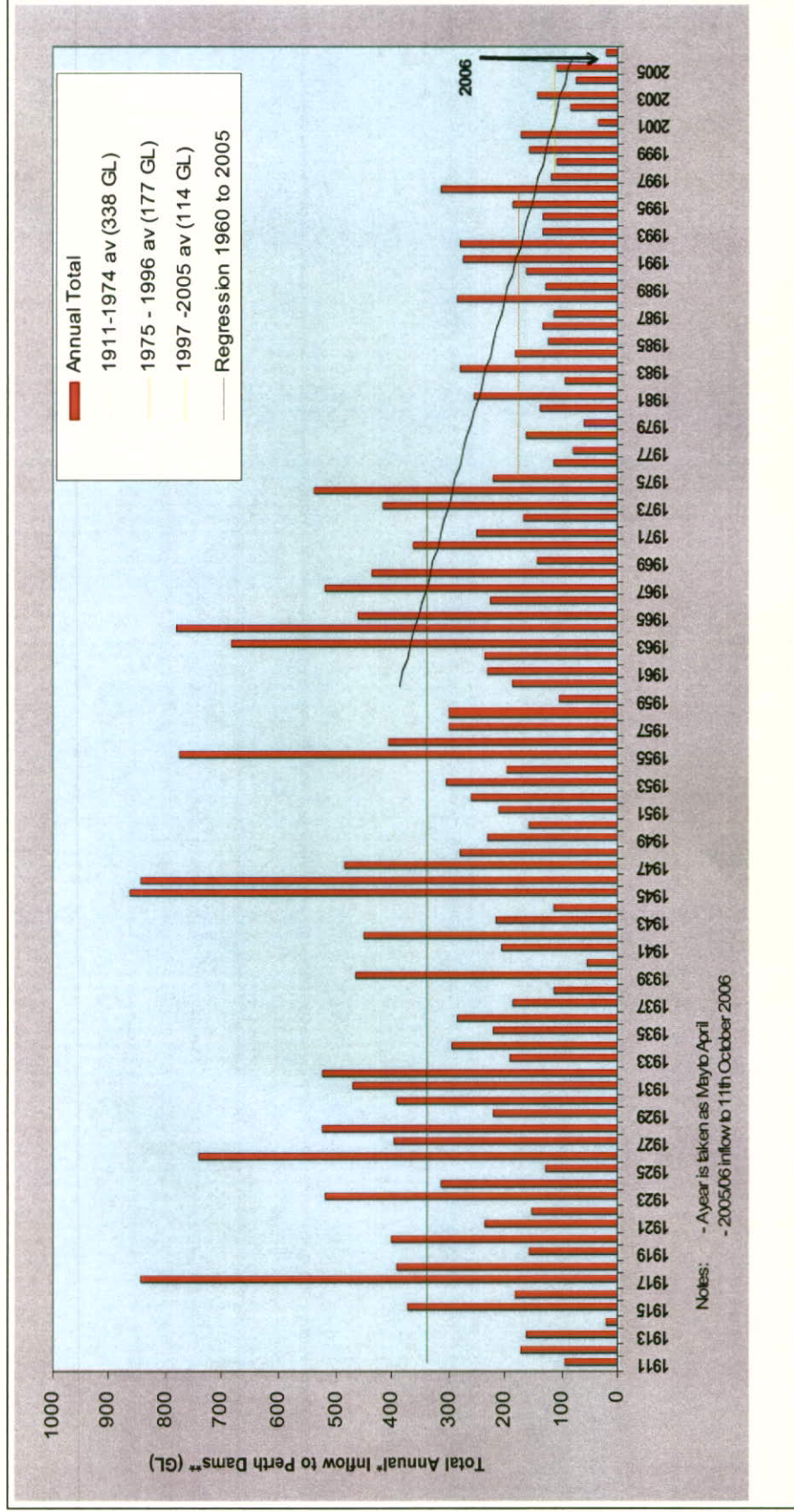
- **Climate Change**

Increasing temperatures, decreasing rainfall



Climate Impact on Surface Water Availability - WA

Reduced Inflows to Dams



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

Workshop programme

DAY 1: Monday 15 October "Assess"

07.30 – 08.30 Registration for late arrivals

Chair/facilitator: Stephen Granger

09.00 – 09.10 Introduction

09.10 – 09.20 **Welcome** (Deputy Mayor Ms. Ljiljana Kuhta Jeličić, City of Zagreb)

09.20 – 09.55 **Guest speakers from Zagreb**

- **Welcome** (Davorin Marković)
- **Legal and Institutional Framework for Nature Protection in Croatia** (Ivana Jelenić)
- **Knowing Zagreb** (Ivica Fanjek)
- **Zagreb Biodiversity** (Valerija Kelemen-Pepeonik, Ivana Vojnić Rogić)

09.55 – 10.20 **The role of local government in 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** (Andre 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

- **Walvis Bay, Namibia** (12 minutes)
- **Leicester, England** (12 minutes)
- **Ekurhuleni, South Africa** (12 minutes)
- **Bonn, Germany** (12 minutes)

Discussion and questions

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)

18.30 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**
- 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**
- 12:40 – 13:10 **Technical summary and general housekeeping** (Gregg Oelofse)
- 13:20 – 18.30 **City of Zagreb technical site visits**

DAY 3: Wednesday 17 October "Implement"

Chair/facilitator: Monika Zimmermann

- 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 Oelofse)
- 11.50 – 13.20 **Outlook: International debate on urban biodiversity as a framework for next steps within LAB** (Monika Zimmermann, Sebastian Winkler and Stephen Granger to lead and facilitate)
- 13.20 – 13.40 **Closing remarks** (Sebastian Winkler, 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**: eThekweni Municipality
- **Gregg Oelofse**: City of Cape Town
- **George Davis**: South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)



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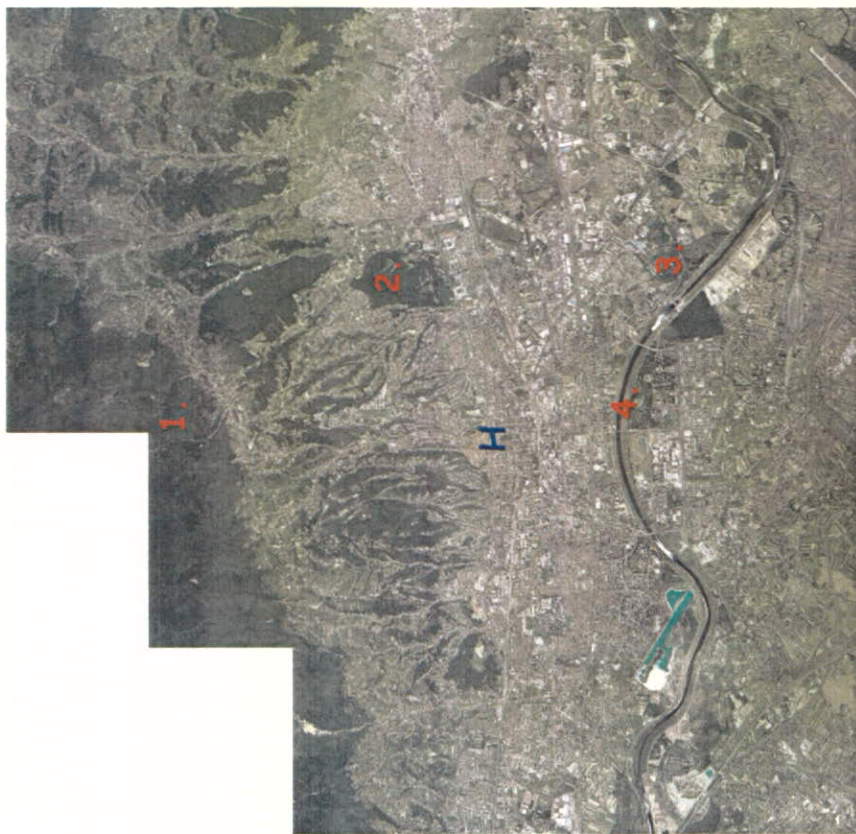
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Academy of Science & Art			
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	✓ Ms Camilla Hakansson	Workshop Assistant	
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	Mr Gregg Oelofse	Head: Environmental Policy and Strategy	Gregg.Oelofse@capetown.gov.za
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eThekweni Municipality	✓ Dr. Debra Roberts	Head: Environment Management Department	robertsd@durban.gov.za
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	✓ Dr George Davis	Head: Urban Conservation	Davis@sanbi.org

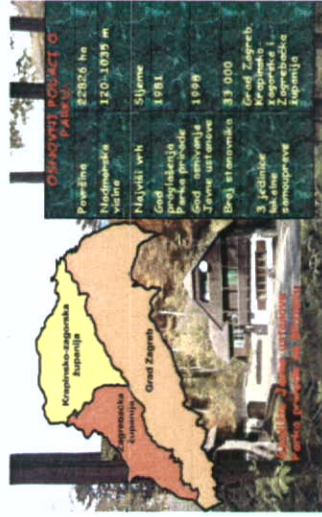
Technical site visits – Tuesday, October 16th, 2007

1. MEDVEDNICA NATURE PARK (Biznec 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.





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.



European Pond Terrapin
(*Emys orbicularis*)

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".

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

	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.
- 2.
- 3.

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



Common toad (*Bufo bufo*)
 Source: archive PIM:



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

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 Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*)



The Asp (*Aspius aspius*)

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