

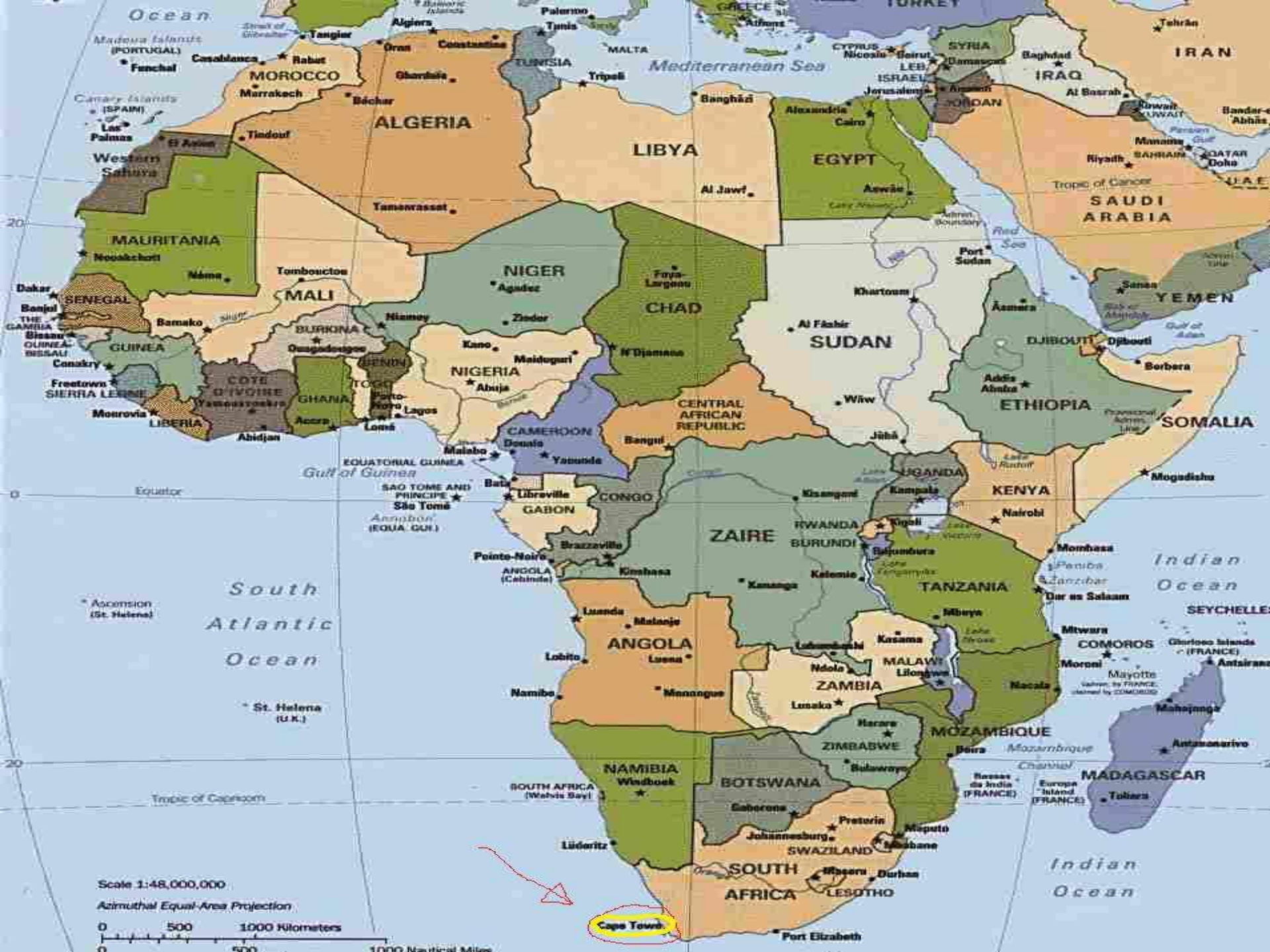
Managing the Edge: Cape Town – City with a Park

Presentation to BiodiverCities 2010

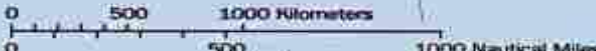
Paris September 2010



Presented by Stephen Granger
Environmental Resource Management Department
City of Cape Town



Scale 1:48,000,000
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

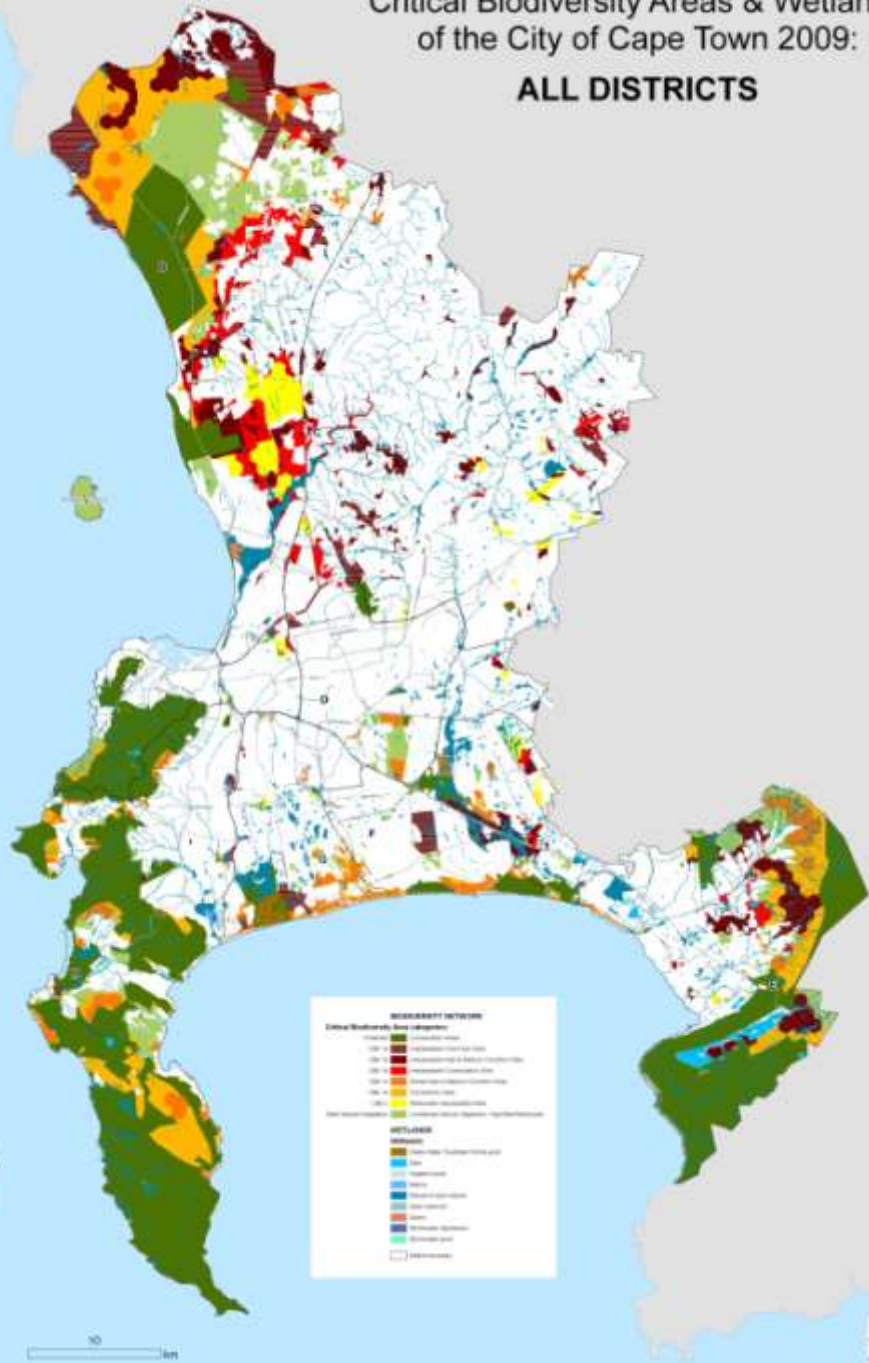


Cape Town

Port Elizabeth

Critical Biodiversity Areas & Wetlands of the City of Cape Town 2009:

ALL DISTRICTS





The City of Cape Town



Facts and Figures

- Area 2 477 km² - Unicity 2000
- 3,5 million inhabitants, growing population due to migration
- Table Mountain and Robben Island as world famous landmarks
- Meeting of ecotones – a real BiodiverCity



The City of Cape Town



- “Mother City” , “Gateway to Africa” and “Fairest Cape in all the World”
- Rich history, embracing diversity of cultures
- Liberal tradition – often in opposition to ruling party
- Africa’s most visited city
- Proud 2010 FIFA World Cup Host City

**2nd best city in
the world -
US Travel & Leisure**

www.capetown.travel

**One Of The
“Places Of A Lifetime”
– National Geographic Traveler**

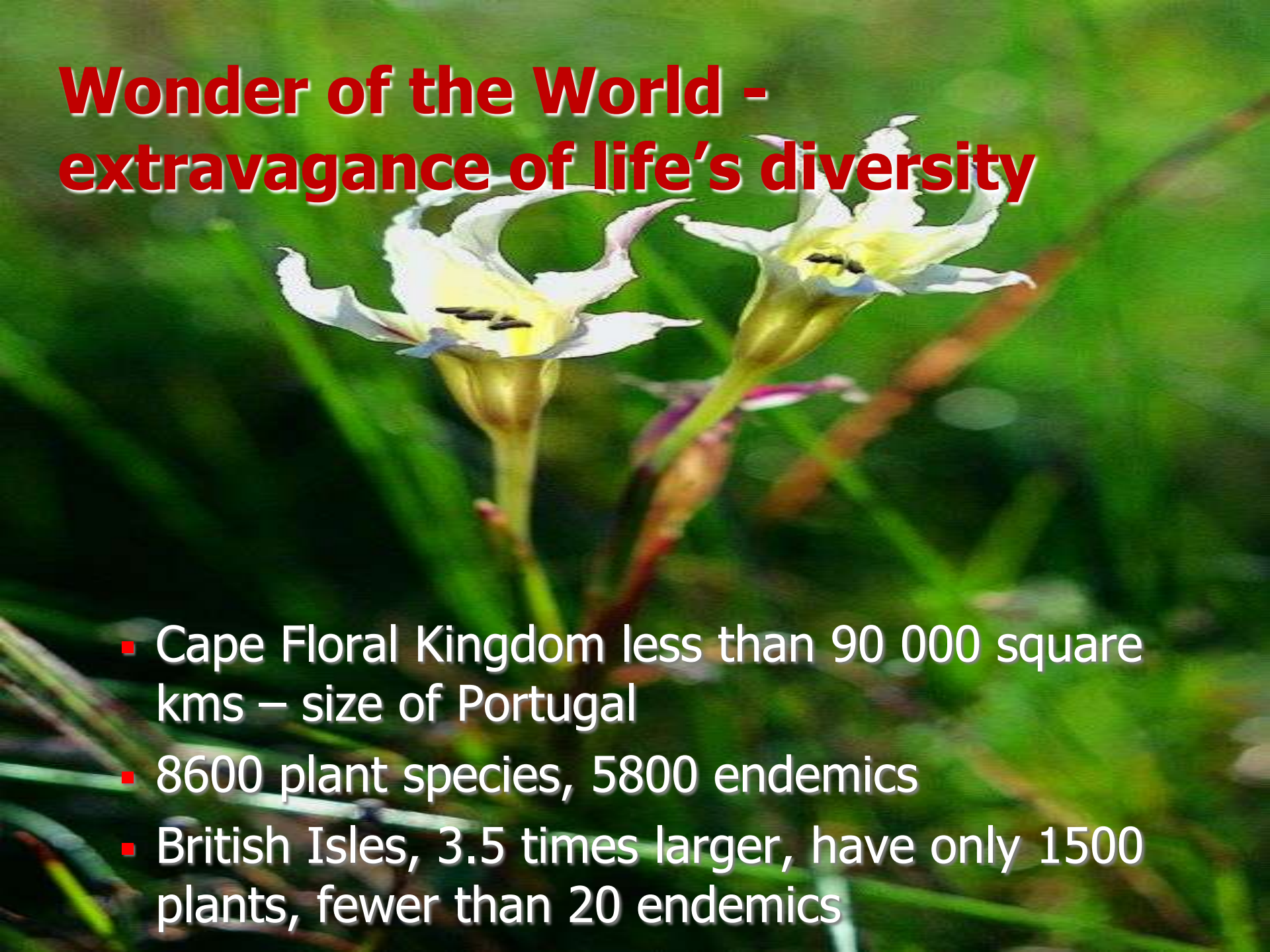
**Africa's Leading
Destination**

– World Travel Awards

**Favourite
Foreign
City – UK
Telegraph**

**One Of The World's Most
Sustainable Cities
- Ethisphere Institute**

Wonder of the World - extravagance of life's diversity

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of two white flowers with yellow centers and purple stamens, set against a background of green foliage. The flowers are in the foreground, and the background is slightly blurred, creating a sense of depth. The text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

- Cape Floral Kingdom less than 90 000 square kms – size of Portugal
- 8600 plant species, 5800 endemics
- British Isles, 3.5 times larger, have only 1500 plants, fewer than 20 endemics



The City of Cape Town

World Bio & Heritage Hotspot

- Urban Biodiversity Hotspot
- Part of Cape Floral Kingdom
- Two Biospheres
- Two World Heritage Sites
- One National Park





The City of Cape Town

World Bio & Heritage Hotspot

- 261 biodiversity sites of special value
- Over 3000 floral spp





Cape Town: World Biodiversity Hotspot – enjoy the ride...





















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Some Cape Town facts:

Cape Peninsula with its
2285 plant species in an
expanse smaller than
London

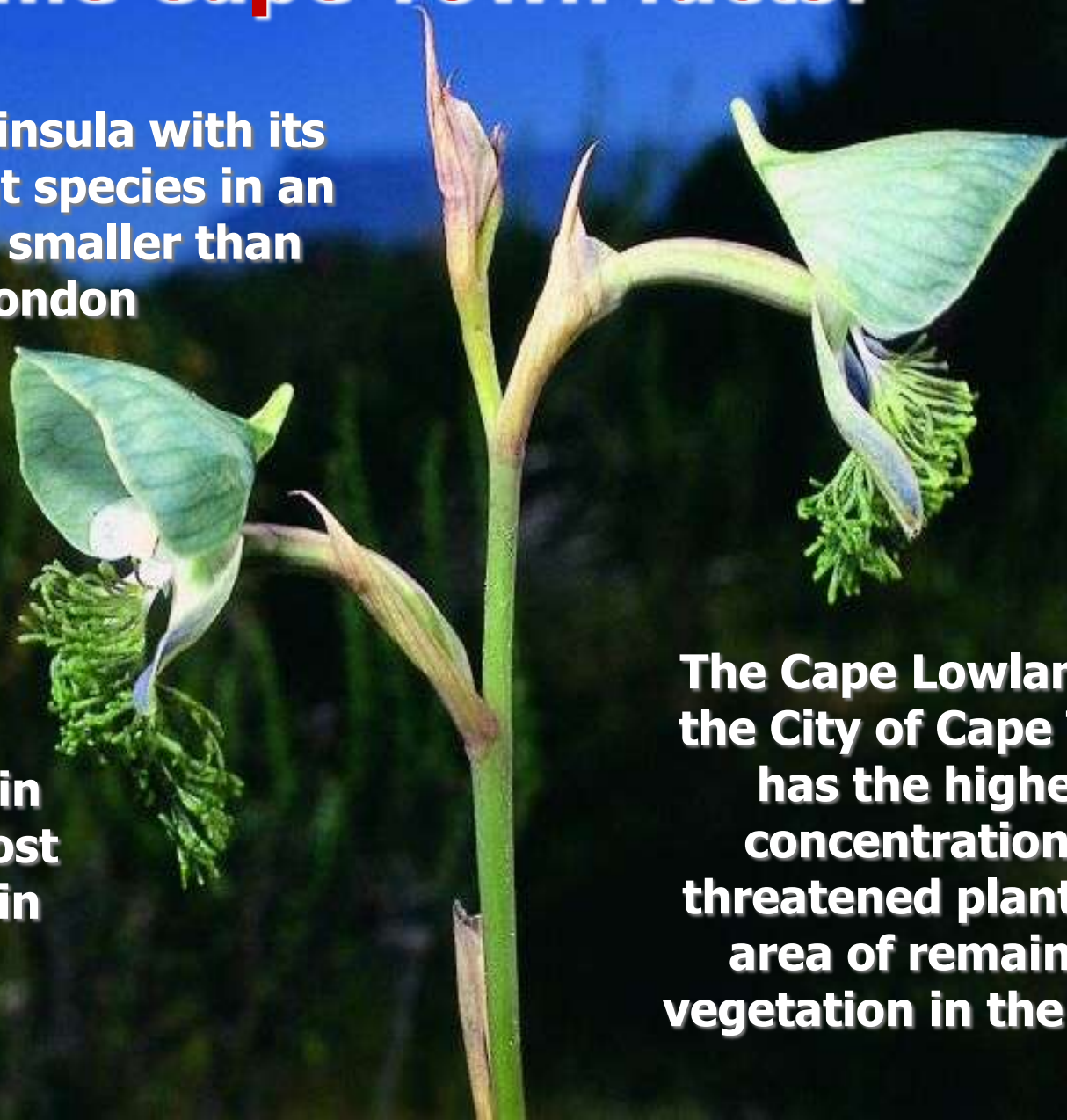


Table Mountain
alone has almost
1500 species in
57 square
kilometers

The Cape Lowlands of
the City of Cape Town
has the highest
concentration of
threatened plants per
area of remaining
vegetation in the world

**11 of the 21 critically
endangered vegetation types
in SA are contained within the
City of Cape Town**





**7% remains
3%
conserved
TARGET: 30%**



Lourensford Alluvium Fynbos - CR

45% remains
13% conserved
TARGET: 24%

Cape Flats Dune Strandveld – EN

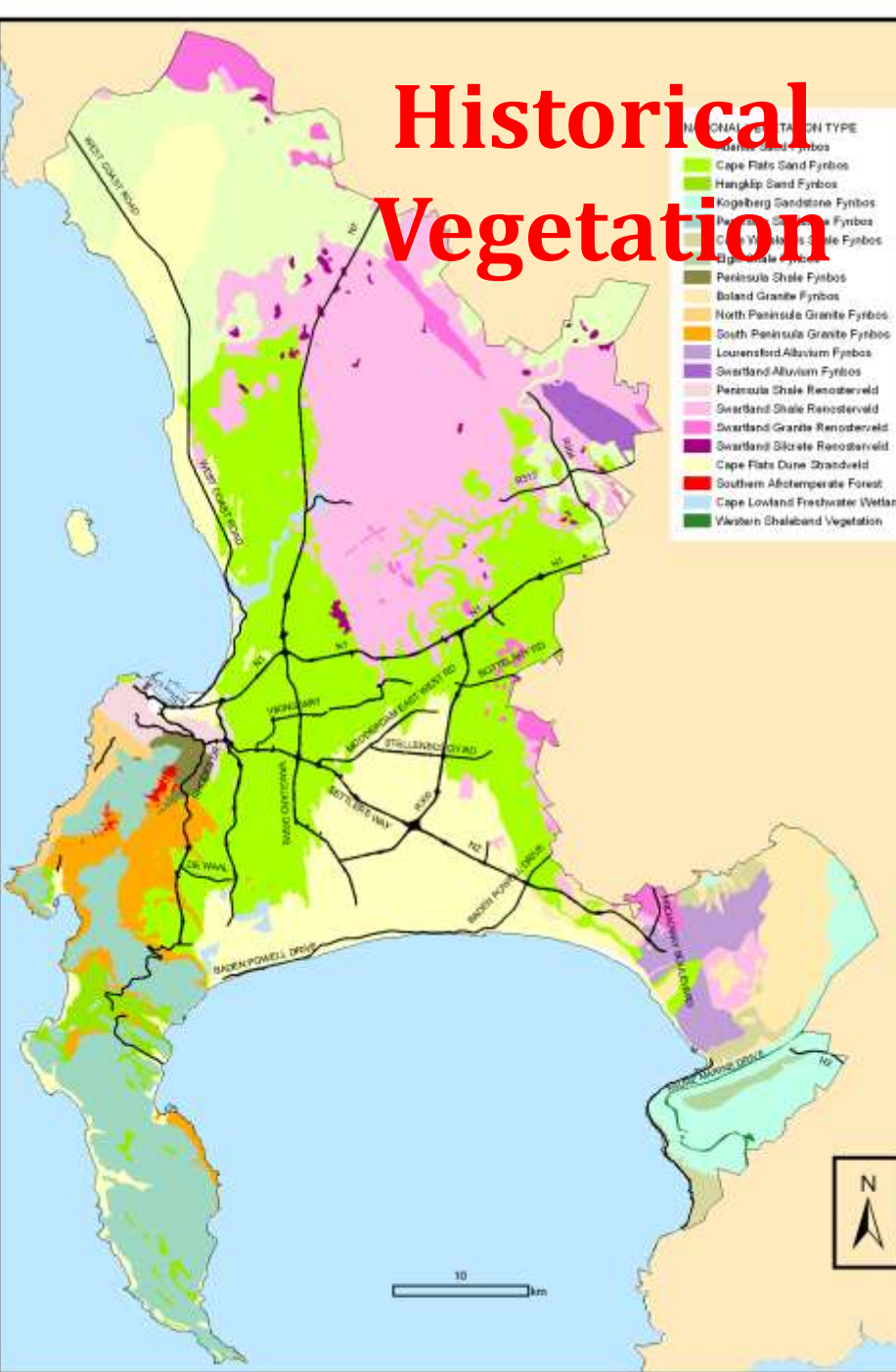


14% remains
1% conserved
TARGET: 30%

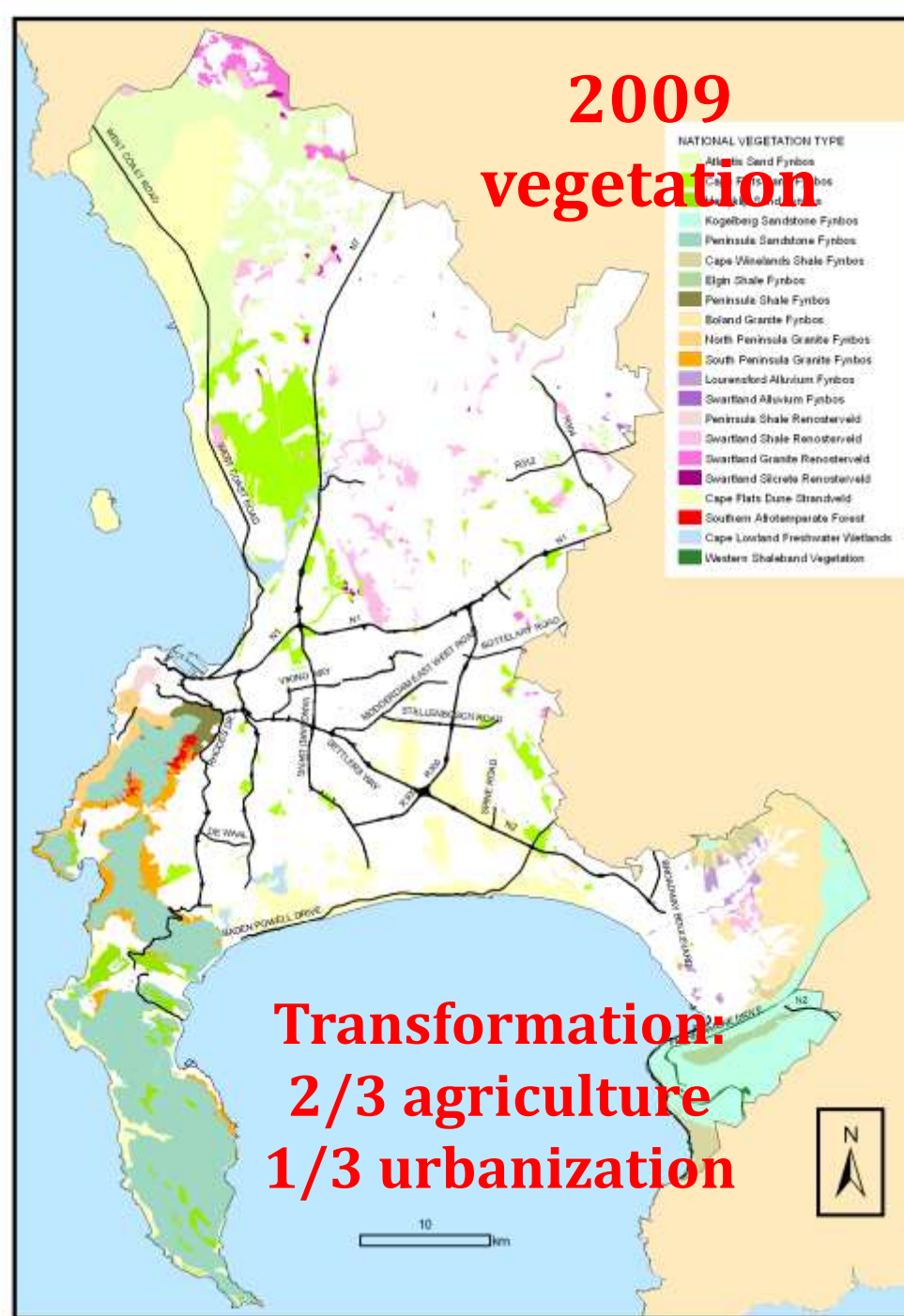


Cape Flats Sand Fynbos - CR

Historical Vegetation



2009 vegetation





City's Biodiversity Strategies / IMEP

Biodiversity Strategy

- Cape Town - global urban biodiversity hotspot without parallel
- The CFK is one of richest floral kingdoms but also the most threatened.
- The City has committed itself to develop and implement a Biodiversity Strategy
- City's biod a GCG - needs partners to ensure its conservation





City's Biodiversity Strategies / IMEP

Biodiversity Strategy: a systematic plan of action to accomplish a specific goal

:

- Background, context, legislation, strategy framework
- Vision, goal, principles, management structure
- 7 Strategic objectives, targets, reporting and review





City of CT Biodiversity Strategy

Vision:

*To be a City that leads by example in the **protection and enhancement of biodiversity**. A City within which biodiversity plays an important role, where the rights of future generations to healthy complete and vibrant biodiversity is entrenched and to be a City that **actively protects its biological wealth and prioritizes long term responsibility over short term gains**.*





*Leucadendron
levisanus* CR



*Leucadendron
macowanii* CR



Ixia versicolor CR



Erica turgida EW



Serruria trilopha CR



Erica verticillata EW



Erica margaritacea CR

Implementation

- **Stewardship**
- **Rates rebates:**
- **Development Contributions**
 - **Land Owner Levies**
 - **Biodiversity Offsets**
 - **Mechanisms to manage**
- **International connections ...**

Out of Africa: Local Solutions for Global Challenges

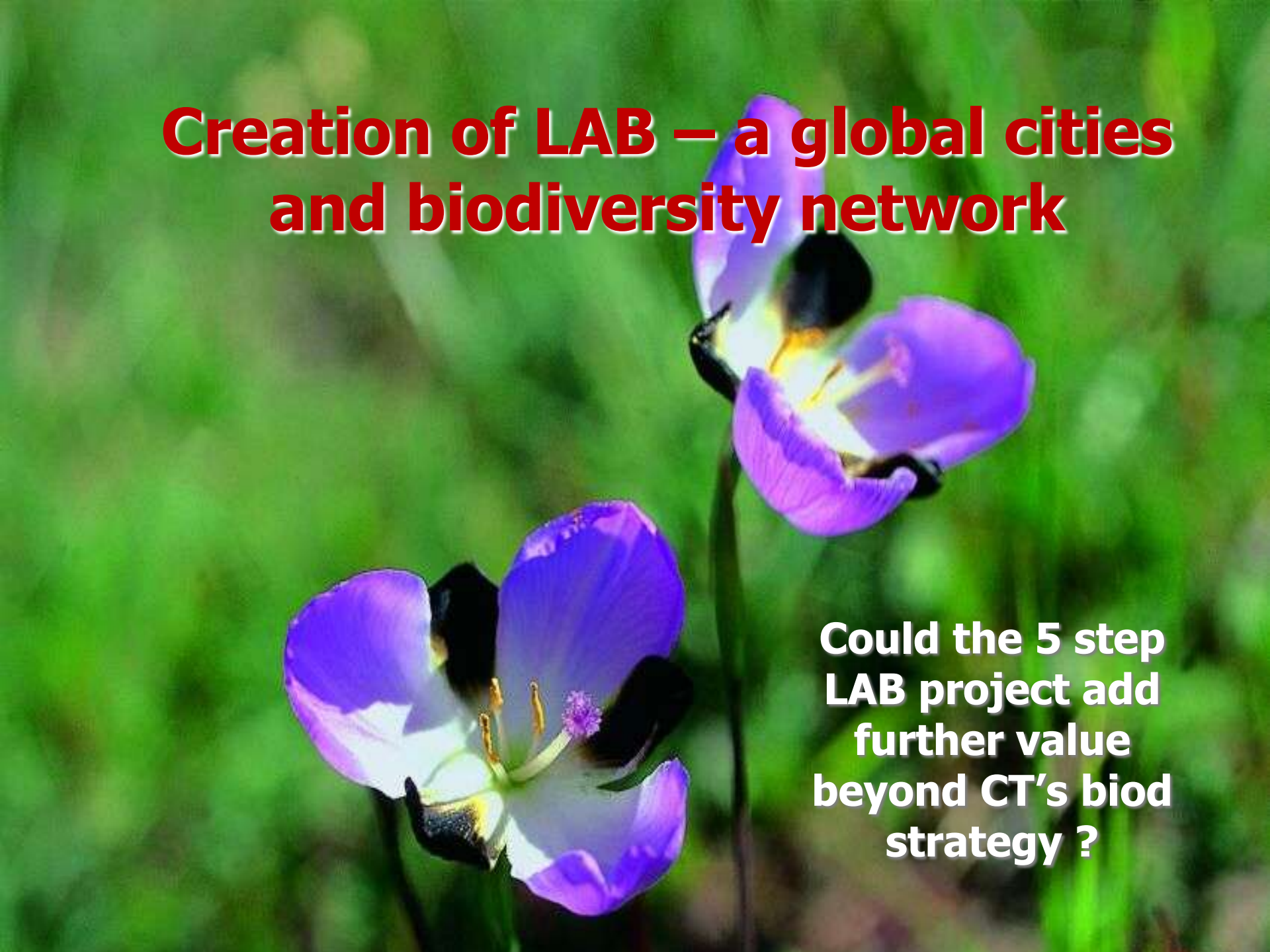
ICLEI World Congress 2006
for cities and local governments



Cape Town, South Africa • Monday 27 February – Friday 3 March 2006

ICLEI
Local
Governments
for Sustainability





Creation of LAB – a global cities and biodiversity network

**Could the 5 step
LAB project add
further value
beyond CT's biod
strategy ?**



CITY OF CAPE TOWN BIODIVERSITY REPORT | 2008



ENHANCING URBAN NATURE THROUGH A GLOBAL NETWORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



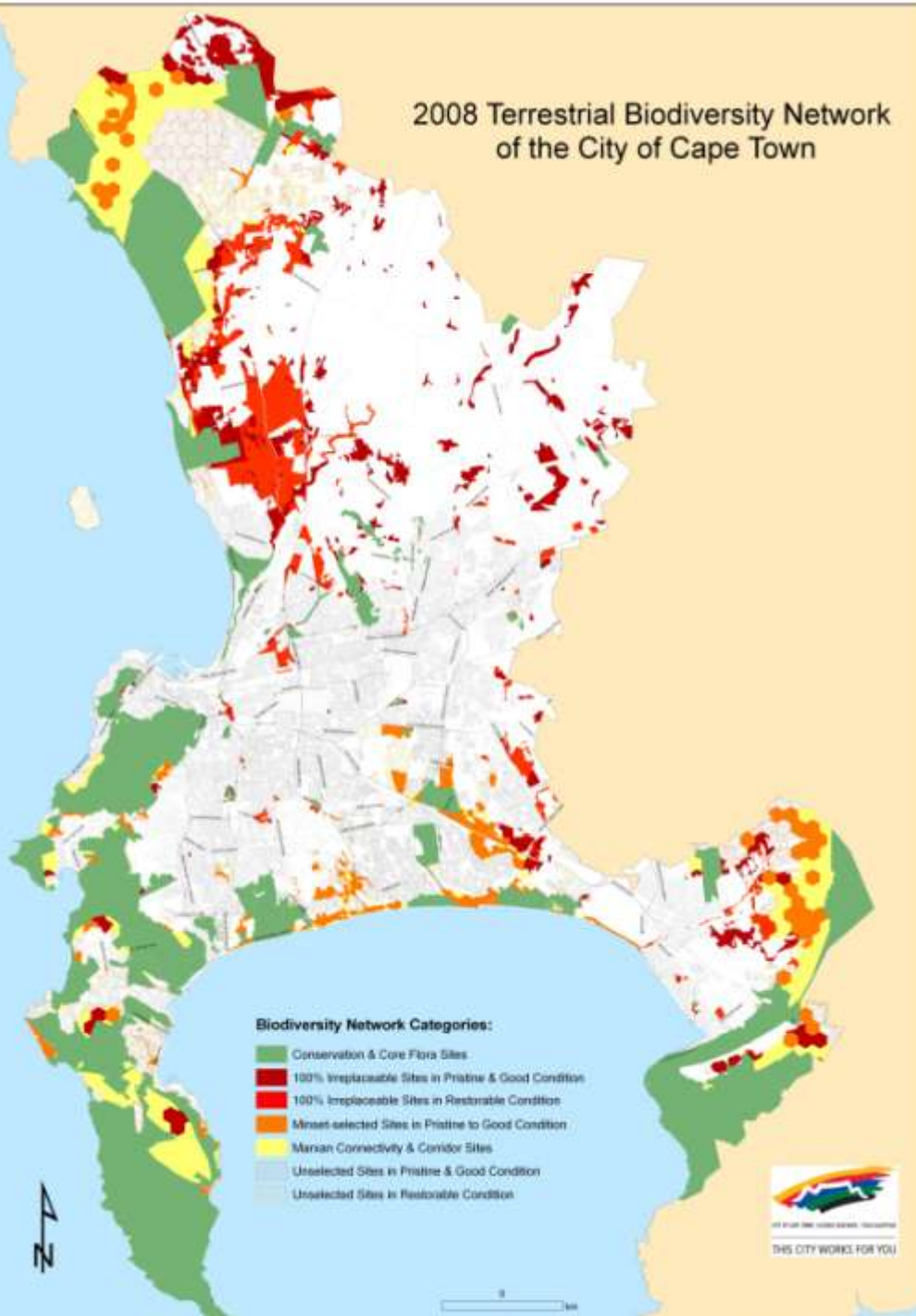
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First comprehensive assessment

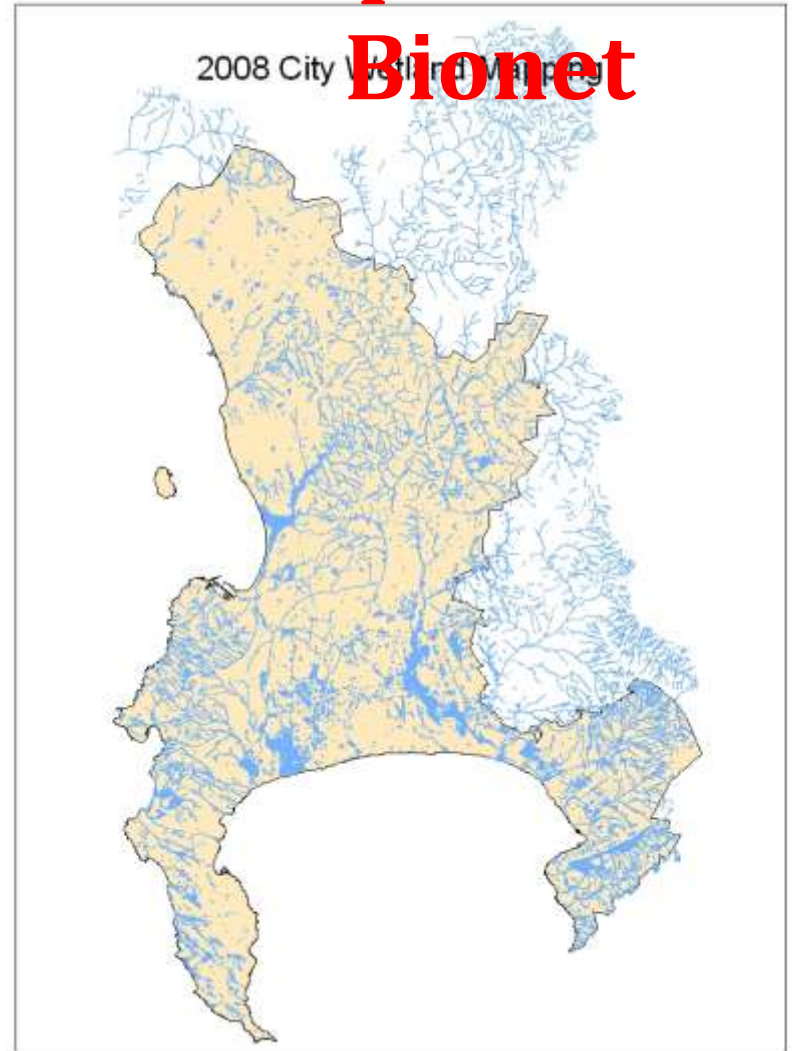
Cape Town

Bionet

2008 Terrestrial Biodiversity Network
of the City of Cape Town



2008 City Wetland Map



**Biodiversity Network =
Terrestrial + Wetlands**



Durban Commitment

- Recognises that biodiversity is variety of life on earth on which human wellbeing is dependent
- Collective responsibility to reverse biodiversity loss
- Regularly publish state of biodiversity reports
- Develop and implement long term strategy
- Actively engage with all stakeholders
- Participate in ICLEI LAB initiative as global network





- **LBSAP = Prioritisation and plan to secure remnants** (3 - 5 Year time frame)
- **Implementation and Action Plan:**
 - Funding proposal:- 4 land negotiators (w partners)
 - Divide City into 4 focus areas
 - Identify priority nodes per district
 - Communicate with land owners and asses options
 - Develop action plans for each site.
 - Tackle all public (State and Provincial) land in a holistic approach
- **Council has formally adopted Cape Town LBSAP**



5 LAB Projects

Green Goal Action

- Biodiversity showcase garden
- Links two 2010 targets
- Communicate importance of Cape Town's biodiversity – focus on CEPA
- Walk through four different vegetation types







City – Park Relationship: Heads of Agreement

- Pre-1998 – need to consolidate land ownership
- Local; provincial and national interests
- Contract between local and national government parties: April 1998
- Allocation of LA land to establish a National Park (CPNP – TMNP)
- Cooperative governance – relationship of trust
- Establishing “mechanisms for liaison”





City – Park Relationship: Heads of Agreement

- Four schedules for land transfer
- Land together with staff and other assets
- Proclamation as national park in terms of National Parks Act 57/1976





City – Park Relationship: Heads of Agreement

- Funding mechanism to establish park as going concern
- R10.1 m in year one; R13m in year four
- Another four years with funding reduced by 25% pa
- Further funding on basis of project partnerships





City – Park Relationship: Heads of Agreement

- Management Plan and EMS; Review mechanism
- TMNP subject to local and national planning legislation
- Infrastructure and access
- Principles for further negotiation
- Dispute resolution





City – Park Relationship: Bilateral Arrangements

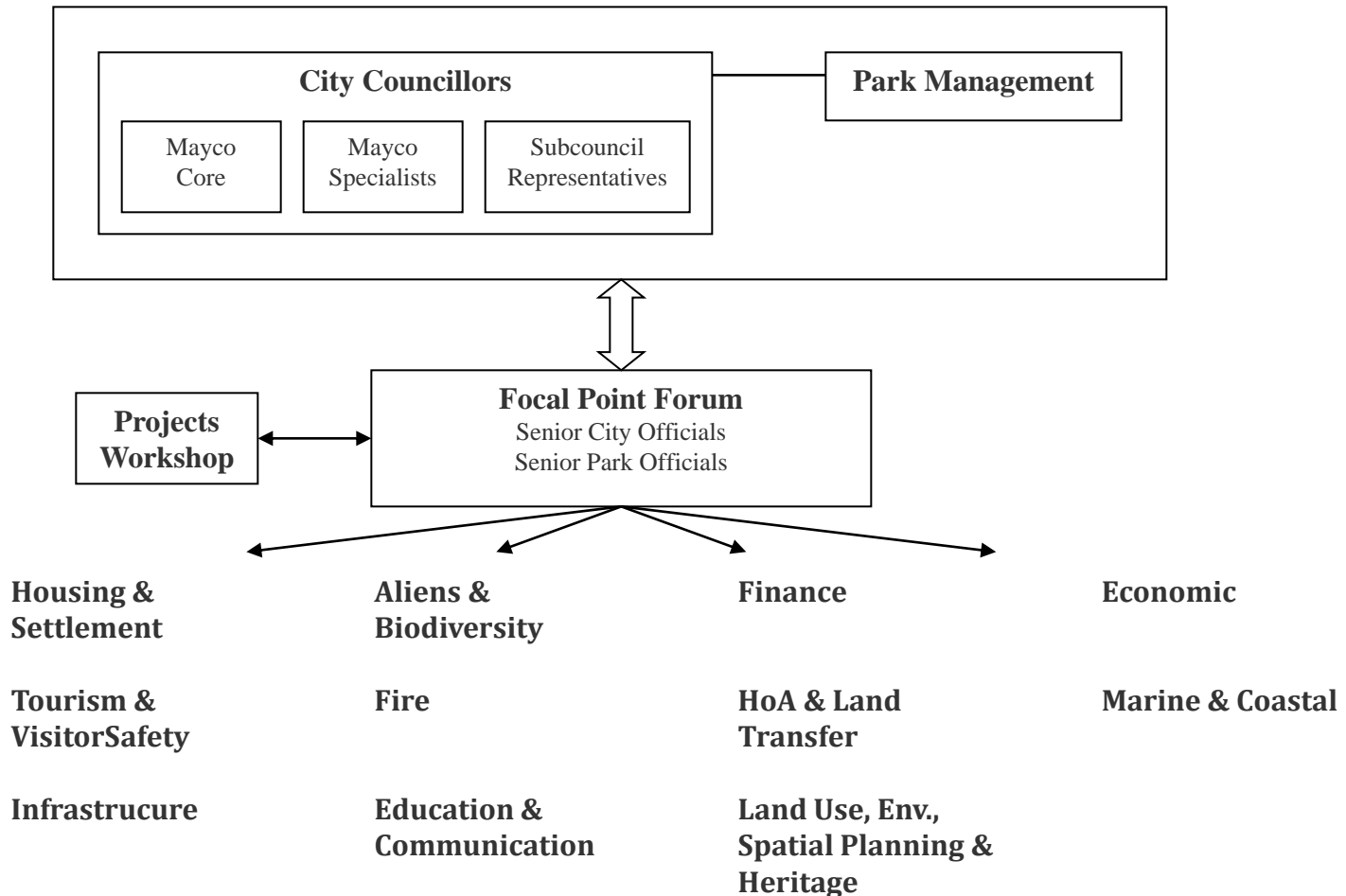
- High-level Bilateral arrangement: quarterly meeting
- Sector working groups (Focal Points) and quarterly meetings
- Biodiversity, Fire, Infrastructure, HoA and Land, Education and Coms, Coastal, Finance, Tourism and visitor safety, Economic Develop, Heritage, Housing
- Reporting mechanism Focal Points to Bilateral Meeting
- Site visits linked to Bilateral Meetings
- Workshops to identify implementation projects

BiodiverCities: Cape Town



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City – Park Relationship: Bilateral Arrangements





City – Park collaboration

Top ten projects Identifying key focus areas

- Access and funding: Wildcard incentive
- Strand Street Quarry
- Heads of Agreement Resolution
- Environmental Education and communication
- Visitor Safety



City – Park collaboration

Top ten projects Identifying key focus areas

- Outstanding Land Issues
- Emerging Economic Opportunities: traders
- Millers Point Master Plan
- Source to Sea: Prinskasteels River
- Marine and Coastal: Boat ramp management



Management of interface zone

- Park in City; City in Park
- National Park in urban context:
- Biosphere principles



Management of interface zone

Management objectives

- Biodiversity...
- Heritage...
- Ecotourism...
- Equity and access...













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Management of interface zone

- IZ offers range of ecosystem goods and services
- Responsibilities and mandates
- Area of jurisdiction
- Cooperation between land owners essential for success
- Managing the edge is getting many people edgy!



Value of Biodiversity

- Economic value of functioning ecosystems (e.g. clean water and air)
 - Intrinsic value through its mere existence
 - Contribution to tourism
 - Consumptive use value (e.g. harvesting)
 - Educational value
 - Social value through recreation and open space
 - Aesthetic value through beauty and scenic drives
 - Spiritual value
- Bequest value – value of retaining biodiversity for future generations
 - Option value – the value of retaining biodiversity for future use



Management of interface zone

Examples of Cooperation (good, bad and ugly!)

- Fire Management: Circumpeninsula firebreak and joint funding
- Alien vegetation: common biodiversity goals, plantations quo vadis??
- Safety and Security – joint cooperation
- Economic developmt – job creation: paths, invasive clearing, guides, monitors



Debate on interface zone
issues heating up!







Management of interface zone

Examples of Cooperation (good, bad and ugly!)

- Problem animals or problem people?
- High-use zones, events and recreation
- Infrastructure – water storage and treatment, roads,
- Environmental Education and communication





Management of interface zone

Case Study: Baboon Management

- Chacma baboon: iconic species; largest herbivore in ecosystem
- Chacma baboon: res nullis
- 13 - 16 troops in Peninsula
- Biodiversity, economic and social benefits
- Baboon – people conflicts





Management of interface zone

Case Study: Baboon Management

- Encroachment of baboon habitat
- Methods in controlling baboons
- Baboon Monitors: differing approaches – high success rate
- Management protocols: science vs emotion
- Speciation, disease and relocation





Management of interface zone

Case Study: Baboon Management

- Inter-governmental cooperation in baboon management
- BMT and BLG - working with civil society
- Owls vs Baboons: what can we afford?
- Intergovernmental Forum and Protocol: seeking a way forward
- Joint responsibility – seeking understanding of mandates



Way forward: Managing an urban park

MAYOR'S SPEECH TO COUNCIL

“...the critical issue of achieving a balance in Cape Town between providing important urban development for an ever-increasing population and protecting the nature resources ...which are so important for our own recreation and the City's economy in the long term”



“ Living in close proximity to wild areas is undoubtedly at privilege, but also a challenge, but it is important that we respond to those challenges with energy and conviction that the future of our city - and its grandchildren - is at stake”



“ a percentage of income received at the gates ... should be ploughed back into the maintenance of the park interface, including the management of animals that might cross park boundaries...”



- “We have invited our colleagues at SANParks and PGWC (including Cape Flats Nature) to join us in seeking a declaratory order from court to assign mandates indicating the areas of responsibility, including funding, for baboon management.... I have to tell you that, regrettably, none of the agencies have agreed to do so to date”

**Managing the interface
zone? No worries mate...**



**declaration of
war?**





■ Questions for discussion

- 1 What ecosystem goods and services could be provided by an urban protected area? How can these contribute to the resilience of that urban area? Can the protection of these services be justified in the light of other pressing demands for land? To what extent should city authorities be investing in the protection of these goods and services?
- 2 Should the city take responsibility for negative impacts caused by harmful city to park flow vectors (eg crime, waste, invasive species)? Should the park for reverse flow vectors (eg harmful animals, fire, geologically-based impacts)



Questions for discussion

- 3 Are there unique principles and objectives governing the management of an urban park and can these assist in finding a way forward regarding management of the interface zone / edge effect?
- 4 How should the financial obligations relating to the interface zone be secured?