

<b>C6 1 Planning for biodiversity and development: SEA as a tool</b>	
<i>Session Leader(s)</i>	Jo Treweek jo@treweek.fsnet.co.uk
<i>Focus and approach</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction by Jo Treweek, outlining key discussion points</li> <li>2. Ekurhuleni metropolitan municipality report outlining possible methods of entrenching biodiversity principles into all aspects of the Ekurhuleni Integrated Development Plan. <i>Elisabeth Olivier, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, South Africa</i></li> <li>3. Systematic conservation planning in the Cape Floristic Region and Succulent Karoo, South Africa: enabling sound spatial planning and improved Environmental Assessment. <i>Susie Brownlie, deVilliers Brownlie Associates, South Africa</i></li> <li>4. Biodiversity inputs to Strategic Environmental Assessments: integrating insights from advances in the science of systematic conservation planning. <i>Dave Le Maitre</i></li> <li>5. Integrating biodiversity issues into strategic environmental planning. A case study of the Umlathuze Municipality, Richards Bay, South Africa. <i>Thea Jordan</i></li> <li>6. Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Dai Tu District Socio-economic Development Plan <i>Bruce Dunn</i></li> </ol> <p>Brief presentations (5 slides) followed by facilitated open discussion around key discussion points</p>
<i>Main trends and issues</i>	<p>Systematic conservation planning helps to support effective planning for biodiversity (papers from South Africa). It is important that conservation planning should be responsive to changing threats.. ie not based on a static understanding of resources. It is crucial for outputs of systematic conservation planning to be presented to planners and decision makers in a clear and straightforward way.</p> <p>There is a lack of capacity in both ‘camps’: to understand the needs of planners and to understand the status and importance of biodiversity.</p> <p>In countries where there is no systematic planning, a participatory approach is essential to understand local dependencies on biodiversity and ensure that these are recognized in the planning process. SEA can be a very useful tool to enable this.</p>
<i>Profile of the status, quality and effectiveness of SEA</i>	<p><b>Rate the current status of the aspect, area or component of SEA being addressed (e.g. relatively well developed, some deficiencies, numerous limitations, etc)</b></p> <p><b>Identify the main strengths and weaknesses of SEA process and practice as applied to the topic discussed in your session, and, where possible, note contributory factors (e.g. specific arrangements, procedures and methods that work well or poorly)</b></p> <p><b>Estimate the general quality of information and products delivered through or from SEA with regard to your topic area, and, if possible, their relationship to elements of process or approach</b></p> <p><b>Indicate the outcomes and benefits that are derived from SEA</b></p>

	<p>application for the aspect, area or component discussed (e.g. for policy or plan-making and implementation, safeguarding environmental quality, building institutional capacity, etc.)</p>
<p><i>Key findings and lessons</i></p>	<p>The outputs of systematic conservation planning should be ‘packaged’ to suit their application.</p> <p>An adaptive and responsive system is necessary due to changing threats.</p> <p>Levels of sensitivity to different activities need to be recognized so that land uses can be appropriately zoned. A participatory approach is necessary to recognize local community needs for access to biodiversity resources.</p> <p>Biodiversity resources and services can be valued to help strengthen the case for conservation, but many governments rely on other forms of development due to inward investment</p> <p>Specify the main conclusions from your session and their implications for SEA development in general or for the particular aspect, area or component discussed</p> <p>If possible, develop these as principles, performance criteria or lessons of good practice for SEA development in general or for the particular aspect, area or component discussed</p>
<p><i>Future directions</i></p>	<p>How can inward investment opportunities based on biodiversity be developed and promoted?</p> <p>Indicate key research and development needs to improve SEA quality and effectiveness for aspect, area or component discussed</p> <p>Identify any priorities for future development of SEA for the aspect, area or component discussed or in general (moving the field ahead and beyond its current scope of application)</p>