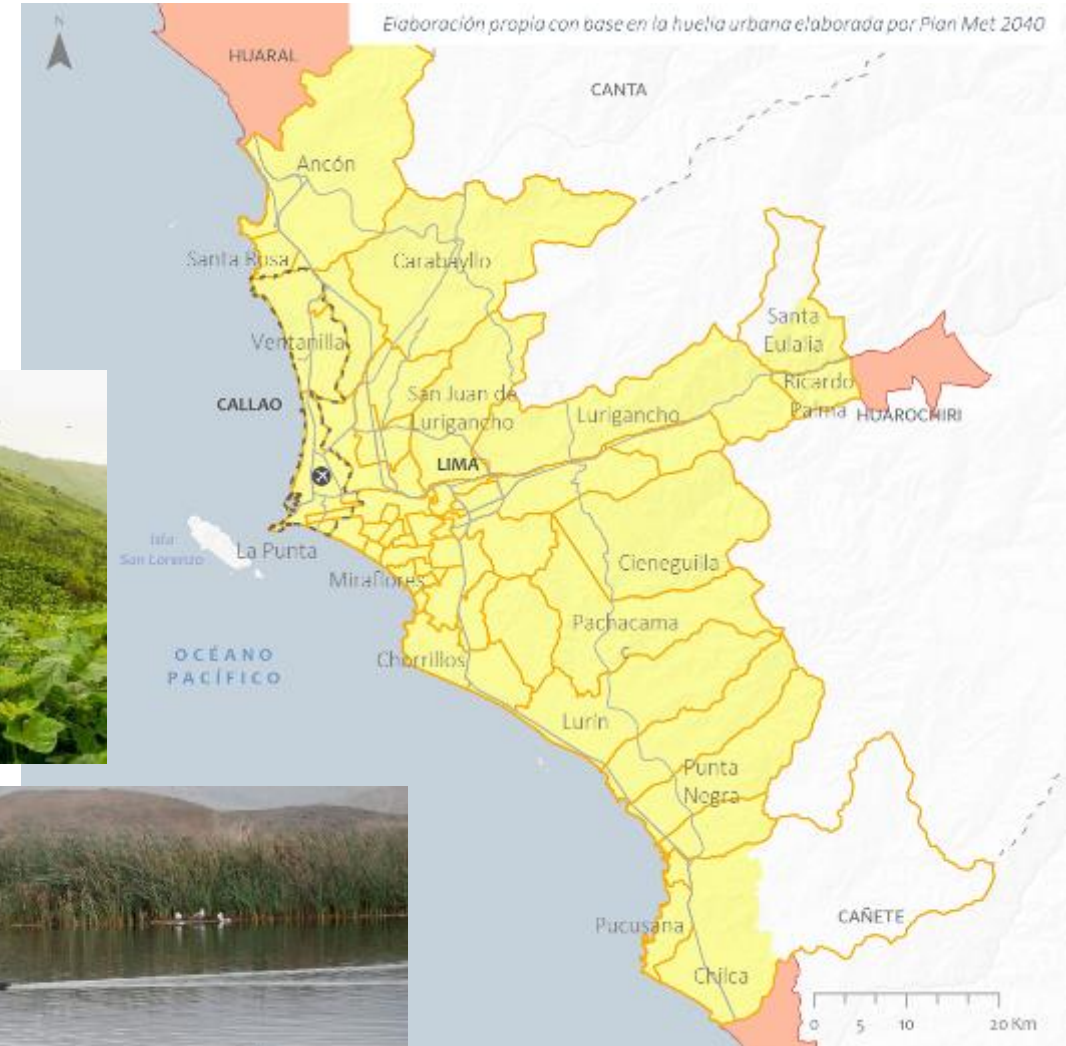
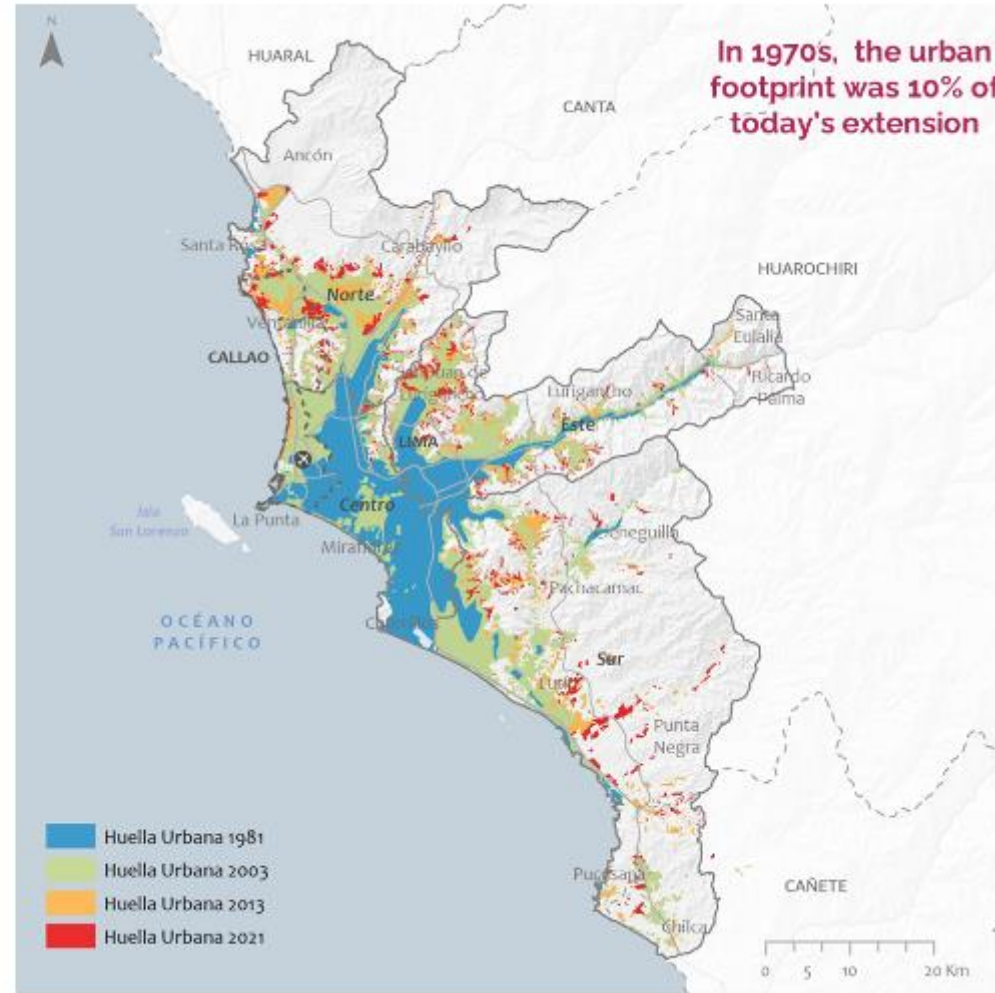
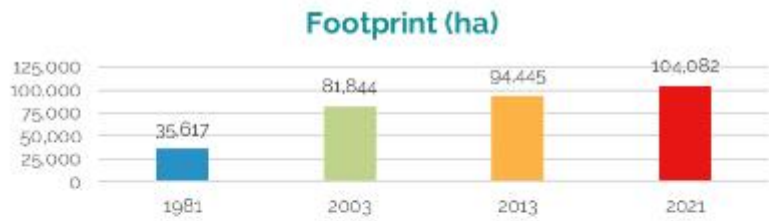
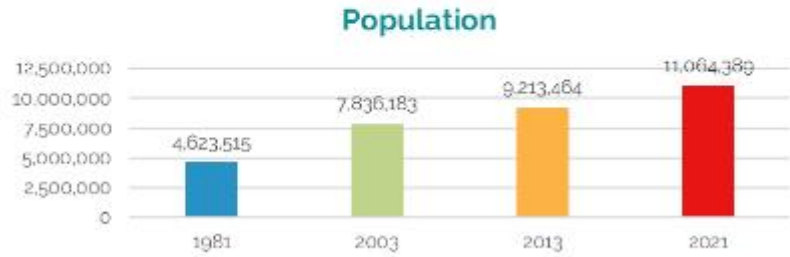


LIMA AND CALLAO

Metropolitan Area



URBAN FOOTPRINT



GREEN PUBLIC SPACES

LIMA:
2.9m²/ inhabitant

CALLAO:
3.5m²/ inhabitant



10.252.102
Population

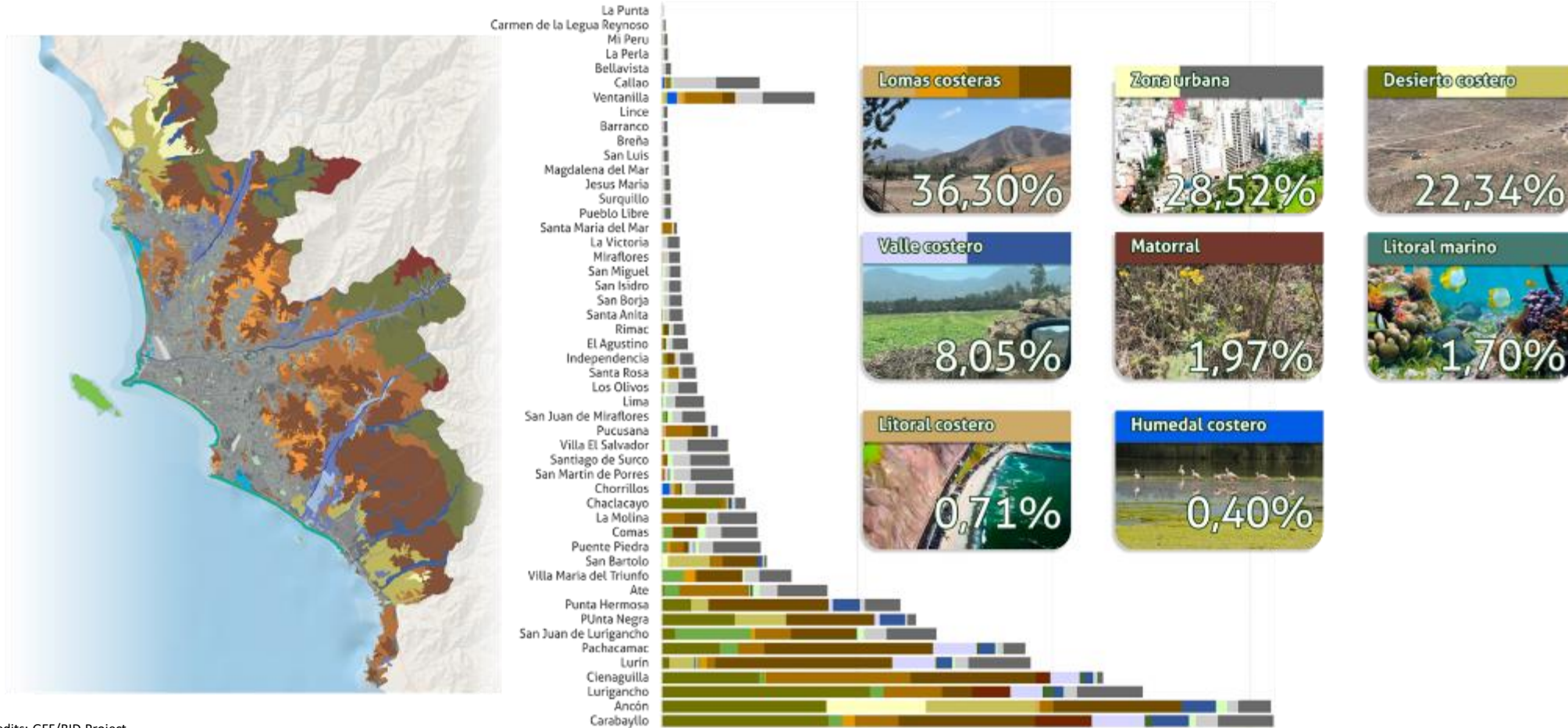


3.336.150
Households



104.082 ha
Estimated urban footprint

CITY PROFILE: LCMA'S ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Franklin's gull
(*Leucophaeus pipixcan*)



South American Sea Lion
(*Otaria flavescens*)



Sandpiper
(*Calidris alba*)

Photos: Jorge Podestá.

URBAN ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR LIMA AND CALLAO: A PROPOSAL

01. Increase the surface of **ecosystems** and the populations of protected, conserved, restored and recovered species.

02. Expand the supply and **sustainable use of ecosystem services**, contributing to human well-being and integrating social, economic and environmental aspects.

04. Increase the generation, dissemination and **use of knowledge on biodiversity** and its ecosystem services for its sustainable management.

03. Strengthen the regulations, planning, management and **participatory and articulated governance of biodiversity** and ecosystem services.

governance

Public Participation

Knowledge for empowerment

Social welfare

LIMA

MA SUR

LIMA AND CALLAO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTION TO GREEN PLANNING AGENDA

CALLAO

Policy and regulation:

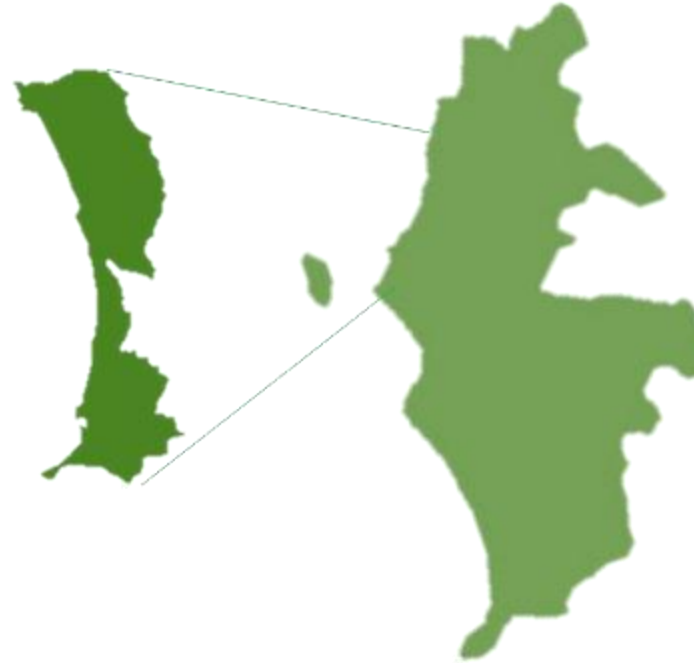
Integrated management plan for the marine-coastal zone, ACR Humedales de Ventanilla Master Plan

Knowledge and info:

Stakeholders' support for data management and analysis

Monitoring:

Municipal Environmental Commission
Specialized monitoring by local environmental agency.



Integration to Urban Planning:

GIS: Ecological infrastructure integrated in territory analysis (metropolitan plans)

LIMA

Policy and regulation:

Measures to strengthen the conservation of ecosystems in the province of Lima (municipal bill 2427-2022), ACR Lomas Master Plan

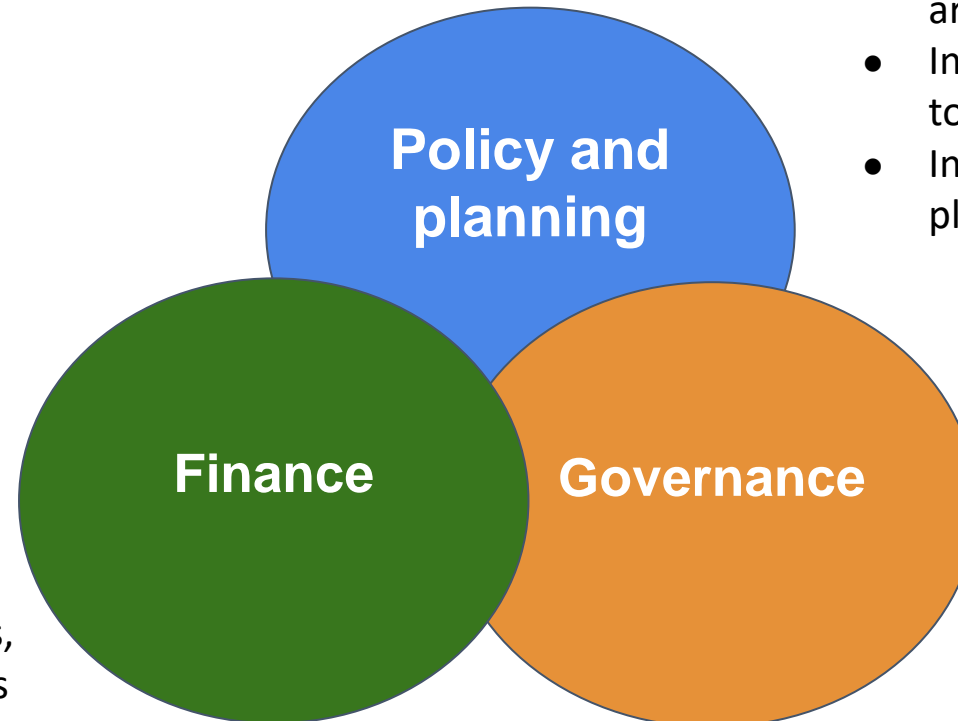
Knowledge and info:

Metropolitan System of Environmental Information (SMIA): ecosystems and biodiversity map

Monitoring:

Metropolitan Environmental Commission Participative (citizen science) and specialized monitoring by local environmental agency.

TOP THREE KEY CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING URBAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY



- Implementation of existing mechanisms: budget programs, investment projects, incentives (works for taxes), MERESE.
- Design of new incentives related to urban ecosystem restoration.

- Recognition of benefits from natural areas in the city.
- Integration of ecosystemic approach to promote connectivity.
- Incorporation of NbS in urban planning and management.

- Multilevel coordination and alignment.
- Community and private sector engagement and participation.
- Generation and dissemination of knowledge for empowerment.
- Integrated monitoring.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING URBAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

GLOBAL LEVEL

Paris Agreement: financial mechanisms (adaptation-centered funds)

New Global Biodiversity Framework, SBT

New Urban Agenda - UN Habitat

NATIONAL LEVEL

Institutional framework for climate action, NDCs

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Potential integration of ecosystem approach in new policy framework for urban development

LOCAL LEVEL

Synergy with local climate action plans

Enhanced role of technical groups in environmental commissions

Integration of environmental data for urban planning