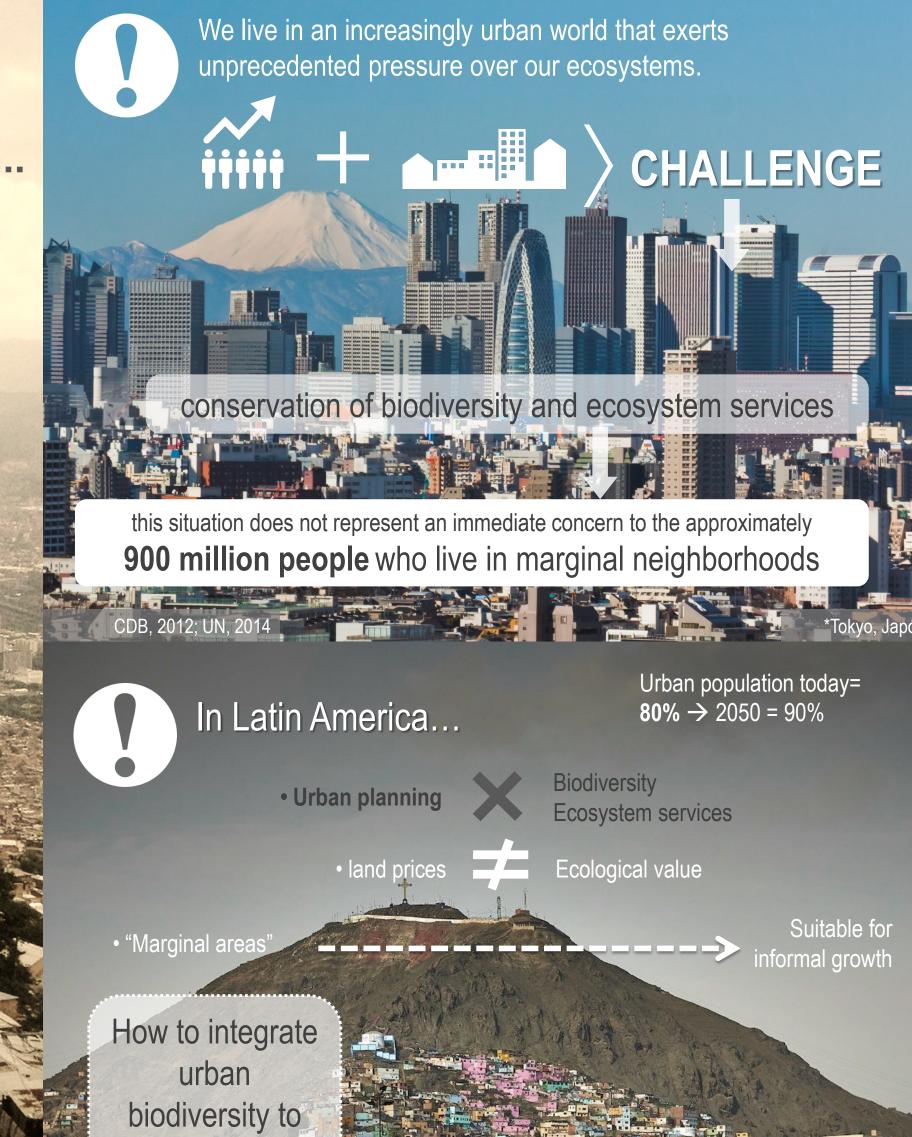
Urban biodiversity as a conservation opportunity for informal settlements Juliana Montoya

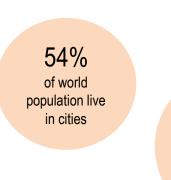
Researcher • Biodiversity Landscape Management Program Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt Master in conservation and use of biodiversity Pontificia Universidad Javeriana • Bogotá, Colombia Architect • Universidad Pontificia Bolivana

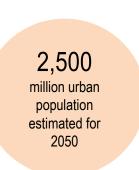


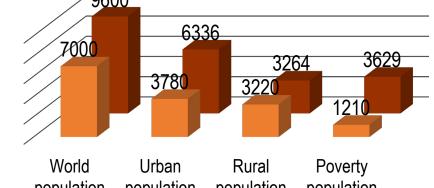


POPULATION GROWTH AND **URBAN EXPANSION**

Trends: population's preference to move from rural areas to urban areas and urban population







population population population **2010 2050**

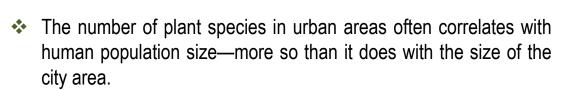
Urban landscape only occupies 4% of earth surface But it's population demands more than 75% of it's resources



URBAN BIODIVERSITY

Urbanization directly transforms the local biophysical environment and changes the conditions for organisms living there, generating new selection pressures and adaptations.

Diversity of plants and animals in the urban landscape shows some interesting patterns:



- The age of the city affects species richness; large, older cities have more plant species than large, younger cities.
- Diversity may correlate with economic wealth. Twenty percent of the world's bird species and 5 percent of the vascular plant species occur in cities.
- On average, 70 percent of the plant species and 94 percent of the bird species found in urban areas are native to the surrounding region.



ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES

(+)

The lack of: information, understanding and planning of the effects of decisions on the territory, can lead to unnecessary loss of wellbeing and quality of life, decrease in city budgets and opportunities of local economies

By taking into account the ecosystem services, cities have the opportunity to make some very positive changes: savings in municipal costs, boost local economies, improving quality of life and secure livelihoods



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

2,000

million additional

inhabitants by

These marginal sectors constantly receive new population, despite having poor living conditions and poverty Tugurios / favelas / villas / comunas / rancherías / slum / shack /asentamientos precarios

(+)

huge

management

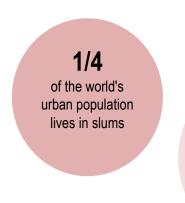
biodiversity and

ecosystem services.

Informal urbanism is one of the **dominant** forces of growth and urban expansion in developing countries.

informal

settlements?



15% Of the world's population is vulnerable to multidimensional People on these contexts are **planners** of their own territory so they have very strong social resources as community groups and grassroots organizations that directly affect the definition of land use, considering a

implement

recognition of

conservation



ANALYSIS OF CITIES

CBO Action and Policy 2013; Naciones Unidas, 2014; Johnson and Klemens, 2005



i. Cities with high biodiversity, endemic species, and initiatives of governments to implement policies for urban biodiversity



ii. Cities with high dynamic migration of new settlers in unconsolidated settlements and high vulnerability scenarios

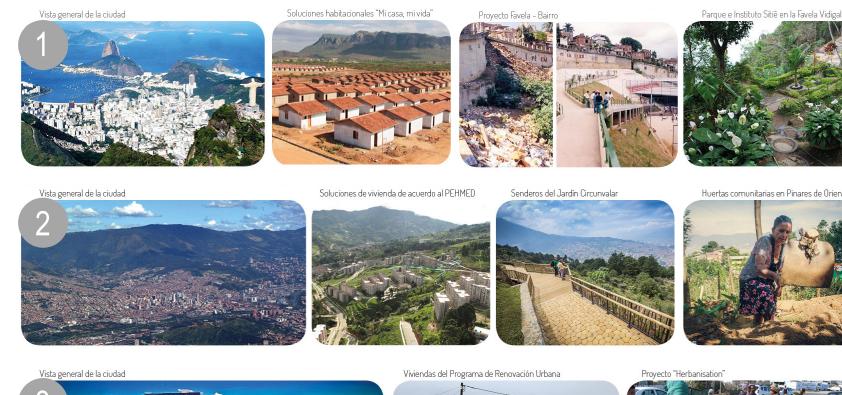


iii. Cities where the government has proposed multiple strategies to improve the quality of life and affordable housing deficit and secure.





1.Río de Janeiro / 2.Medellín / 3.Capetown





Urban

"Status:

biodiversity

knowledge and

decision-making"

PLANNING TOOLS

TOP - DOWN

non-governmental organizations or state institutions

The convergence point of both scales defines an ideal scenario to articulate

ACTIONS

with a comprehensive vision for the

USE AND CONSERVATION OF URBAN BIODIVERSITY

Informal

settlements

"Dwellers and

community

planners"

expectations of local actors

local processes, with different aspirations and



Kattán y Valenzuela, 2008

LOCAL ACTIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY IN INFORMAL CONTEXTS

Territory planning must originate from two simultaneous territorial analysis, based on different scales and in converging directions:

SUSTAIN

ABLE







INCLUSION OF INFORMAL GROWTH

Bottom up ↑



STEWAR





ADAPTA







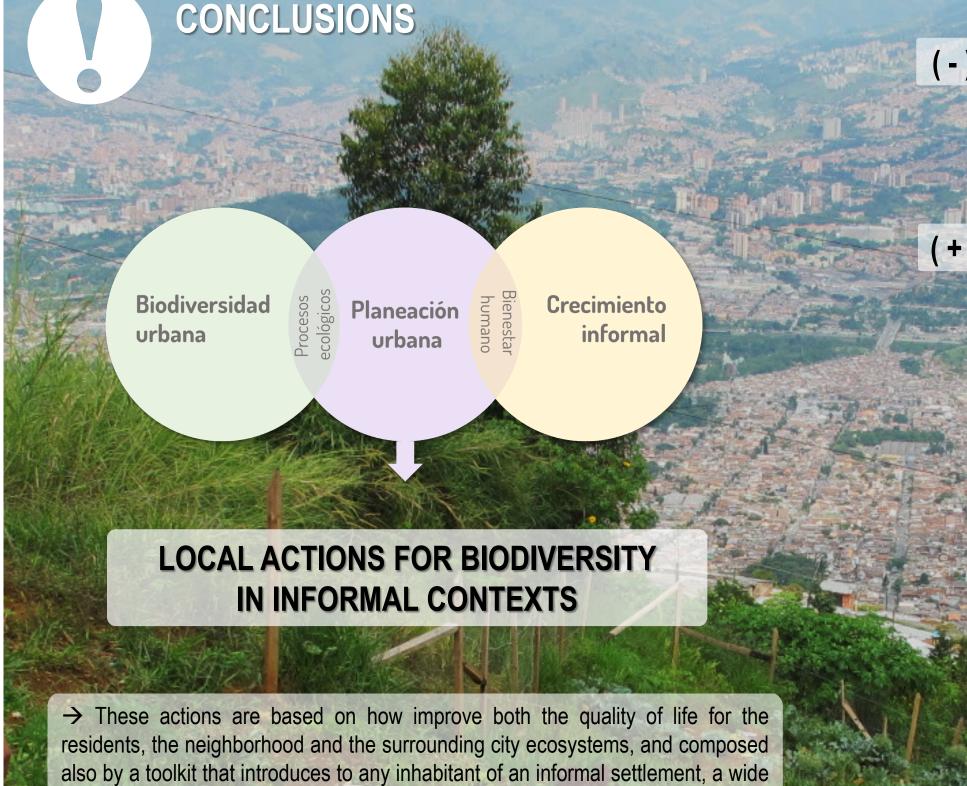


CONNEC

TIVITY

13. PUB POLITIC

PLANNING URBAN BIODIVERSITY Top down ↓



range of opportunities and successful examples of integrating the challenges of

poverty and degradation of our ecosystems.

but deepens about informality and poverty in cities, the term biodiversity is never mentioned.

→ Limits on environmental issues aimed exclusively to:

→ The opportunity offered by the cities to be centers of biodiversity(CDB, 2012):

pollution, sanitation, drinking water, climate and natural disaster risk (abiotic issues),

- natural wealth
- centers of evolution and adaptation

