

Cities & Biodiversity

Philippines

Biodiversity Management Bureau
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

urban biodiversity is
relatively new concept
in the Philippines

Urbanization is
one of the DRIVERS of
biodiversity loss,
*if not properly
planned and implemented*

Urbanization results to
increase in human population;
decrease in ecosystem services like
water supply; decrease in habitable
areas resulting to expansion towards
existing prime agricultural areas
and/or important biodiversity areas.



Updating National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP)

(addresses the Aichi Targets)

Process: nationwide consultations which included local government units

Some Proposed NBSAP Actions on Urban Biodiversity

- DEVELOP (CONSULTATIVE), DISSEMINATE AND INCORPORATE IN CONCERNED LOCAL GOVERNMENT GOVERNANCE OR PLANS THE CITY BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

Some Proposed NBSAP Actions on Urban Biodiversity

- DEVELOP CITY BIODIVERSITY INDEX (USING AS GUIDE THE SINGAPORE INDEX AS GUIDE)**
- INVENTORY, ASSESS, PRIORITIZE IMPORTANT REMNANT BIODIVERSITY AREAS IN THE CITY AND IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT SCHEME**

Some Proposed NBSAP Actions on Urban Biodiversity

- INCORPORATE BIODIVERSITY CONCERNS
ON PROTOCOLS OR STANDARDS OF
BUSINESS SECTORS DEPENDENT ON URBAN
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES** (POSSIBLY INCLUDE BIODIVERSITY
FRIENDLY ACTIVITIES)
- ESTABLISH URBAN BIODIVERSITY MODELS**
(ABSTRACT VS ACTUAL)

Some Proposed NBSAP Actions on Urban Biodiversity

- CROSS VISIT OF CITY LOCAL GOVERNMENT
UNITS (LOCAL OR INTERNATIONAL)**
- DOCUMENT AND DISSEMINATE IN
POPULAR VERSION SUCCESS STORIES OR
BEST PRACTICES ON URBAN BIODIVERSITY**

Good day & thank you