“Biodiversidade Urbana”

Nuno Oliveira

Biodiversidade Urbana

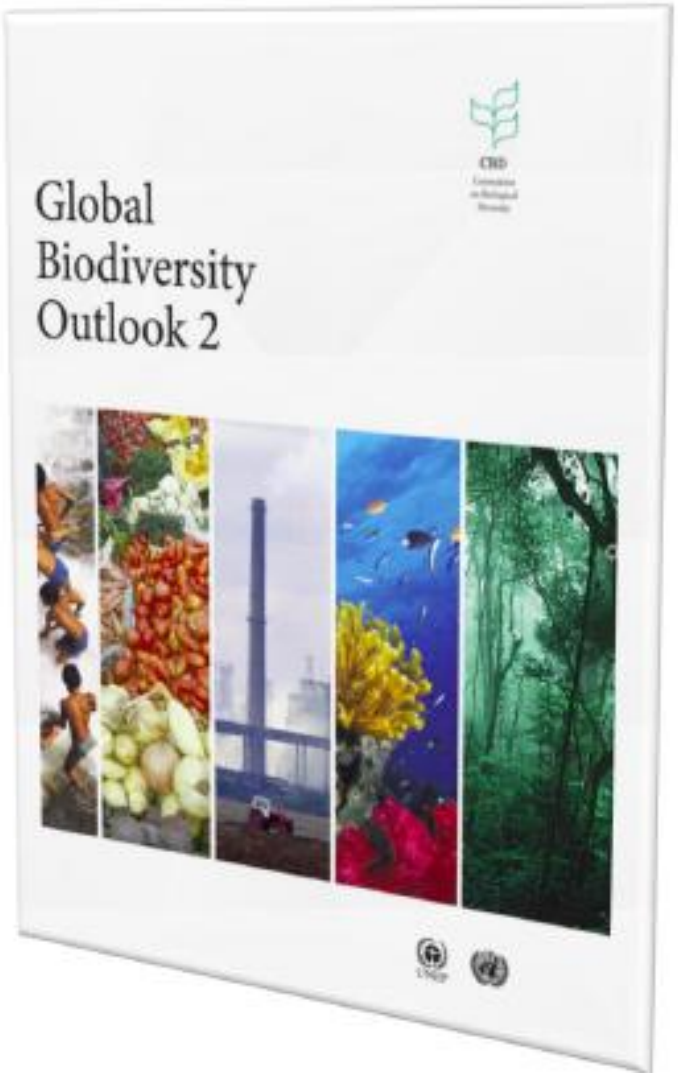
Estratégia de Gestão e Aspectos Funcionais

Nuno Gaspar de Oliveira

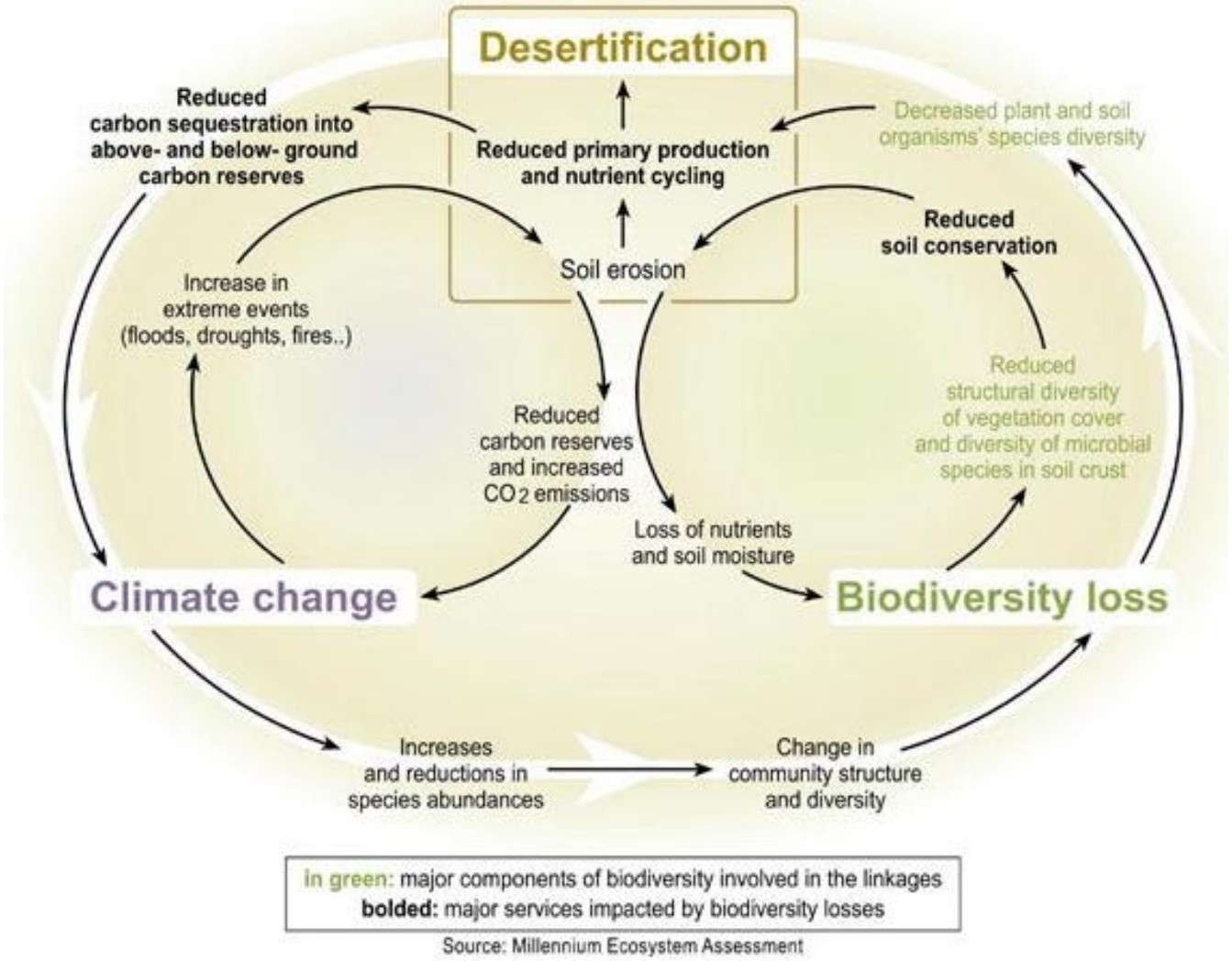
NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’

„We are currently responsible for the sixth major extinction event in the history of the Earth, and the greatest since the dinosaurs disappeared, 65 million years ago.”

Source: Convention on Biological Diversity, 2006



NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’



Source: ***MA*** ***Desertification Synthesis Report (2005), p.17***

Biodiversidade Urbana: Uma contradição de termos??

- Ao contrário da crença comum, uma parte considerável da diversidade de formas de vida terrestre coabita connosco nos **‘Ecossistemas Urbanos’.** As cidades estão de facto ‘rodeadas’ de Natureza, que em última análise **condicionou** a *raison d’étre* da própria cidade

- A partir de 2005, passou a haver **mais gente a viver em cidades do que nas áreas rurais**

- Há um agravamento da **perda de identidade cultural à medida** que aumenta o distanciamento das pessoas ao ‘campo’ e se esquecem noções básicas da funcionalidade da paisagem que nos suporta… (caso das galinhas que são desenhadas pelas crianças como frangos assados, das “fábricas de leite” e dos “esparguetais”…)

- Existe também um aumento de **stress** associado ao ritmo de vida urbano/suburbano, associado a **doenças** do foro psíquico e mental, com consequências físicas reais (doenças cardiovasculares, doenças respiratórias, obesidade, esgotamentos…

Biodiversidade Urbana: Luxo … ou funcionalidade?

- A presença de elementos naturais no seio da urbe é também uma questão social e de igualdade de direitos. Consoante a região do globo, **há um número cada vez maior (e mais assustador) de pessoas que irão passar toda a sua vida na ciadde, sem contacto com a realidade rural.**

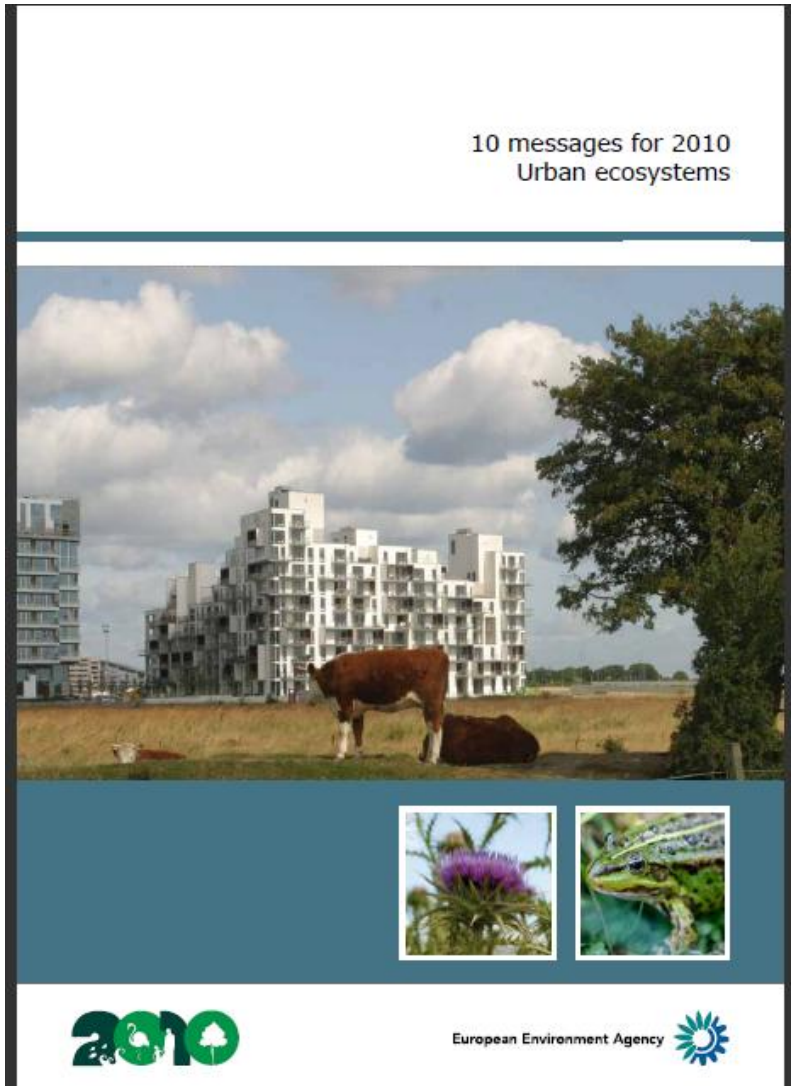
- Para estas pessoas (maioritariamente idosos, pessoas com deficiência, pessoas pobres ou desfavorecidas e … mulheres), a **cidade é única face de contacto com o mundo natural**, com as espécies e habitats silvestres. É um **desafio de governação garantir estes direitos** de acesso e usufruto, é fundamental pensar na ‘religação’ à **Natureza intrínseca, e não pensar nos ecossistemas e espécies como ‘o inimigo à porta’**

- Além de mais, a **cidade é um organismo complexo e que vive e cresce**, à semelhança dos organismos vivos. Como tal, precisa de **estruturas biofísicas reais** de homeostase, suporte, alimentação, respiração, regulação térmica, depuração e reciclagem de resíduos, regulação de eventos extremos tais como poluição agravada, derrocadas, inundações, *inter alia*…

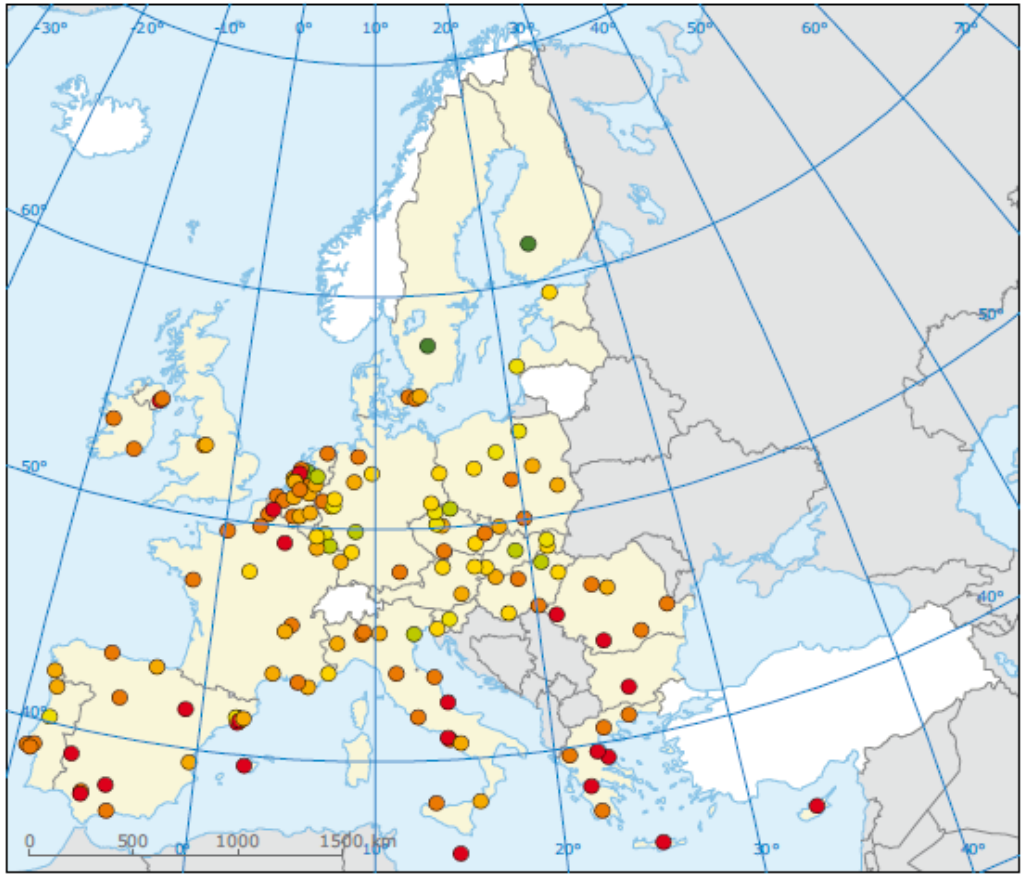
A Biodiversidade pode ser conciliável com Desenvolvimento Urbano

- Redução de atrasos negociais em fase de planeamento e ordenamento, AIA…;
- Factor positivo de Relações Públicas e encorajamento da cobertura dos Media;
- Aumenta a pontuação em critérios de esquemas de certificação tais como o EcoHomes, LEED ou o BREEAM (BRE’s Environmental Assessment Method);
- Aumenta o índice de Responsabilidade Social Corporativa (CSR);
- Aumenta a credibilidade ambiental do sector imobiliário e da construção;
- Aumenta a confiança dos cidadãos na governação…

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’

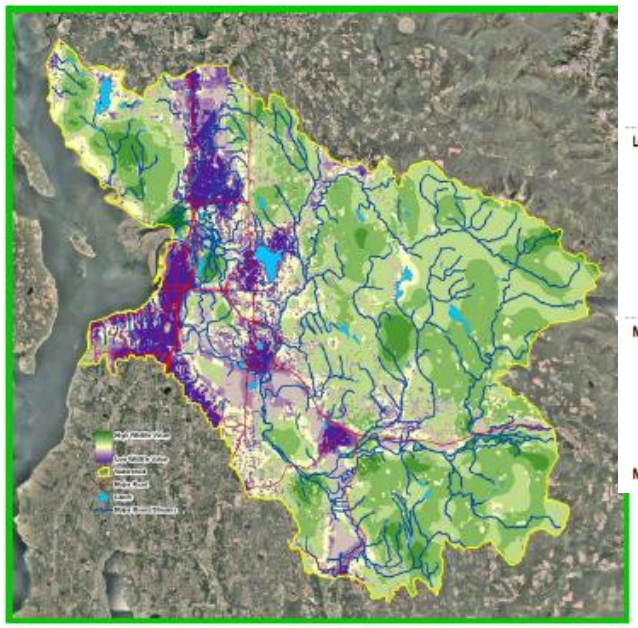


Map 1 **Share of green urban areas in European cities, 2006**



Note: The term 'core city' refers to the administrative city defined in the Urban Audit (http://epp.e
page/portal/region_cities/city_urban/).

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’



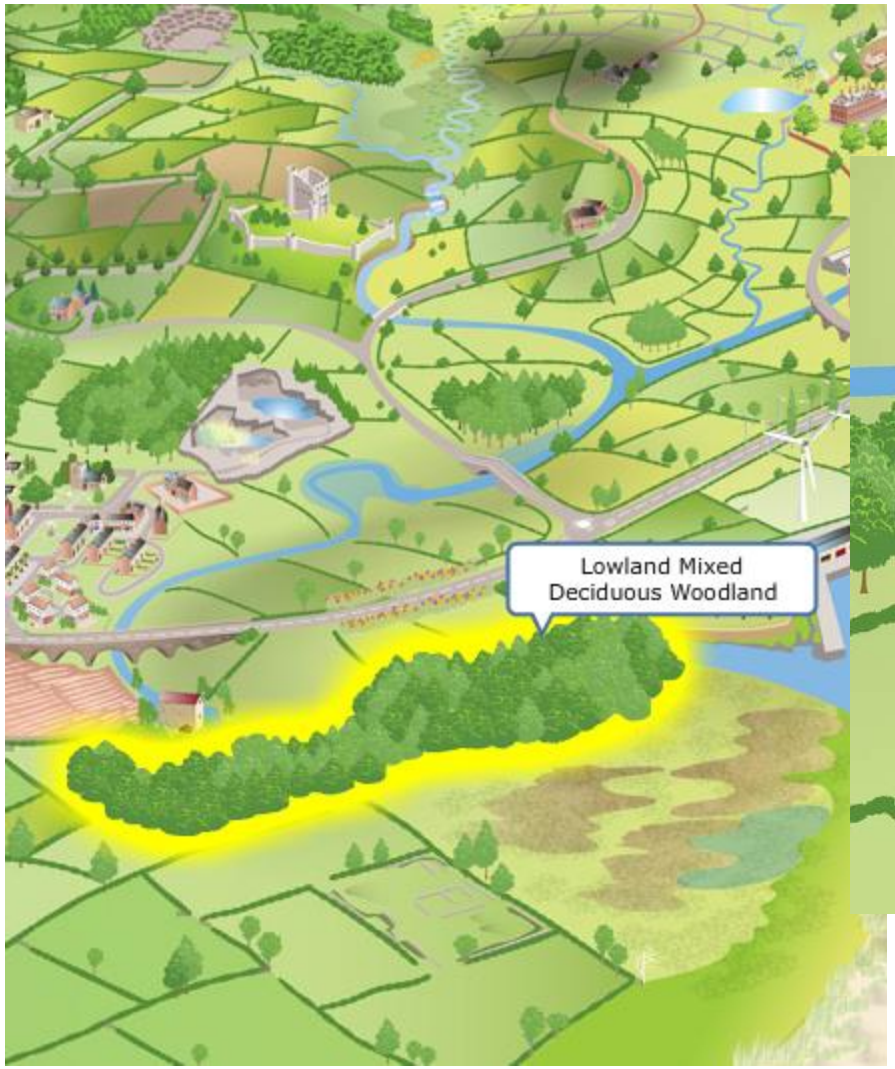
Development Response Groups	Undeveloped	Rural Densities				Suburban Densities		Urban Densities	
	0 du/ac	Rural/ Resource/ Conservation 1du/40ac to 1du/80ac	Rural Residential 20 1du/20ac	Rural Residential 10 1du/10ac	Rural Residential 5 1du/5ac	Suburban Density 1du/2.5ac	Med/ High Suburban 1du/ac to 4du/ac	Medium >4du/ac to 7du/ac	High >7du/ac to commer./ indust.
Very Low Sensitivity									
Birds, urban enhanced									
Mammals enhanced by development									
Birds, very high tolerance for development, low sensitivity to patch area									
Small mammals, low movement, high fragmentation tolerance									
Mid-sized mammals, low movement, high fragmentation tolerance									
Small mammals, low movement, moderate fragmentation tolerance									
Mid-sized mammals, low movement, moderate fragmentation tolerance									
Low sensitivity									
Small mammals, moderate movement, moderate fragmentation tolerance									
Large mammals with extensive movement, high fragmentation tolerance									
Birds, high tolerance for development, low sensitivity to patch area									
Pond-breeding amphibians, variety movement scales, breeding habitats short hydroperiods									
Terrestrial reptiles, relatively small spatial scales, live birth									
Forest, non-stream associated salamanders, low movement scales									
Moderate sensitivity									
Birds, high tolerance for development, moderate to high (or unknown) sensitivity to patch area									
Birds, moderate tolerance for development, low sensitivity to patch area									
Birds, mod… sensitivi…									
Moderate s…									

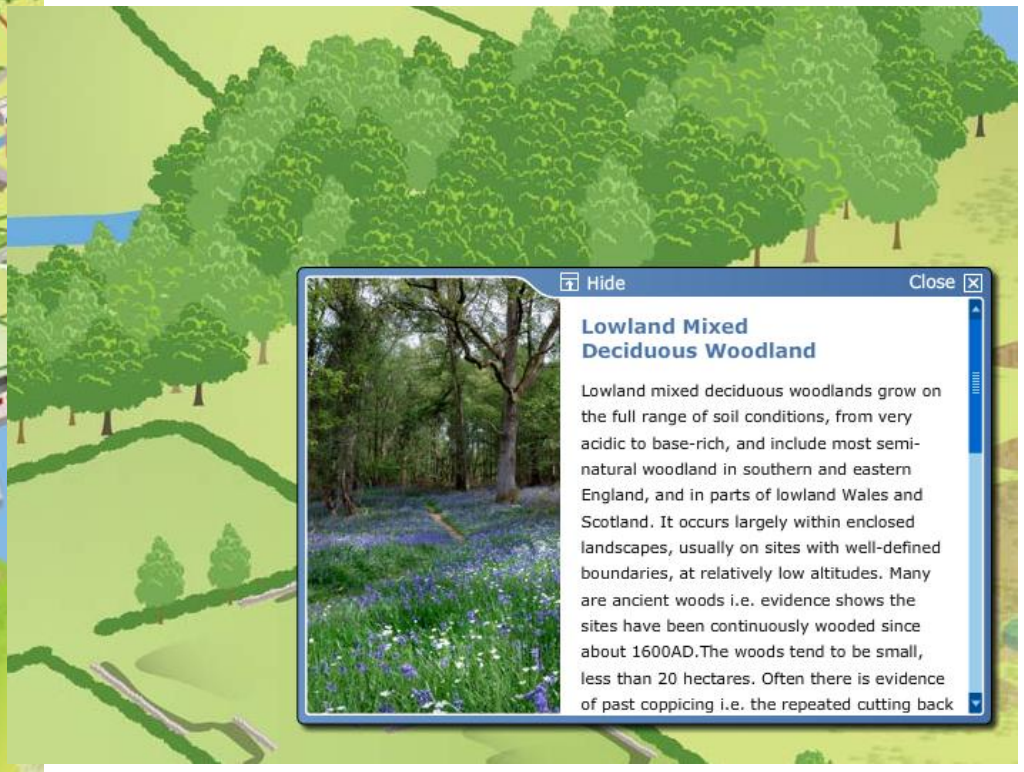
Figure 1.1 An aerial depiction of the undeveloped to urban gradient.

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’

http://www.biodiversityplanningtoolkit.com/

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’





NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’

sobre nosotros | suscríbete Buscar » Translate!

terra .ORG

Inicio Consejos Blog Agenda Servicios Alertas Reportajes Libros y pelis Hemeroteca

parte de: Ecología práctica - consejos ecológicos
tags: ecourbanismo urbanismo ecologico ironbarn barrio ecologico ecoarquitectura bioconstruccion arquitectura ecologica
actualizado: 05/09/2005

Urbanismo con criterios ecológicos

La ciudad de Priene en la antigua Grecia ya se planificó para permitir el acceso solar a todas las viviendas, como recuerda John Perlin, autor de "Un hilo dorado".

Actualmente, más de 8.000 ciudades de todo el planeta han elaborado su Agenda 21 Local. En otras palabras, miles de ciudades se han comprometido en adoptar medidas a favor de políticas de sostenibilidad. Sin embargo, es evidente que bajo el nombre de sostenibilidad se dan concepciones a veces dispares. Aplicar en la construcción y el urbanismo criterios de sostenibilidad significa adoptar diseños y tecnologías que permitan reducir el derroche de materiales y energía actual, pero que además eviten los focos de contaminación y contribuyan a la salud física y emotiva de sus habitantes.

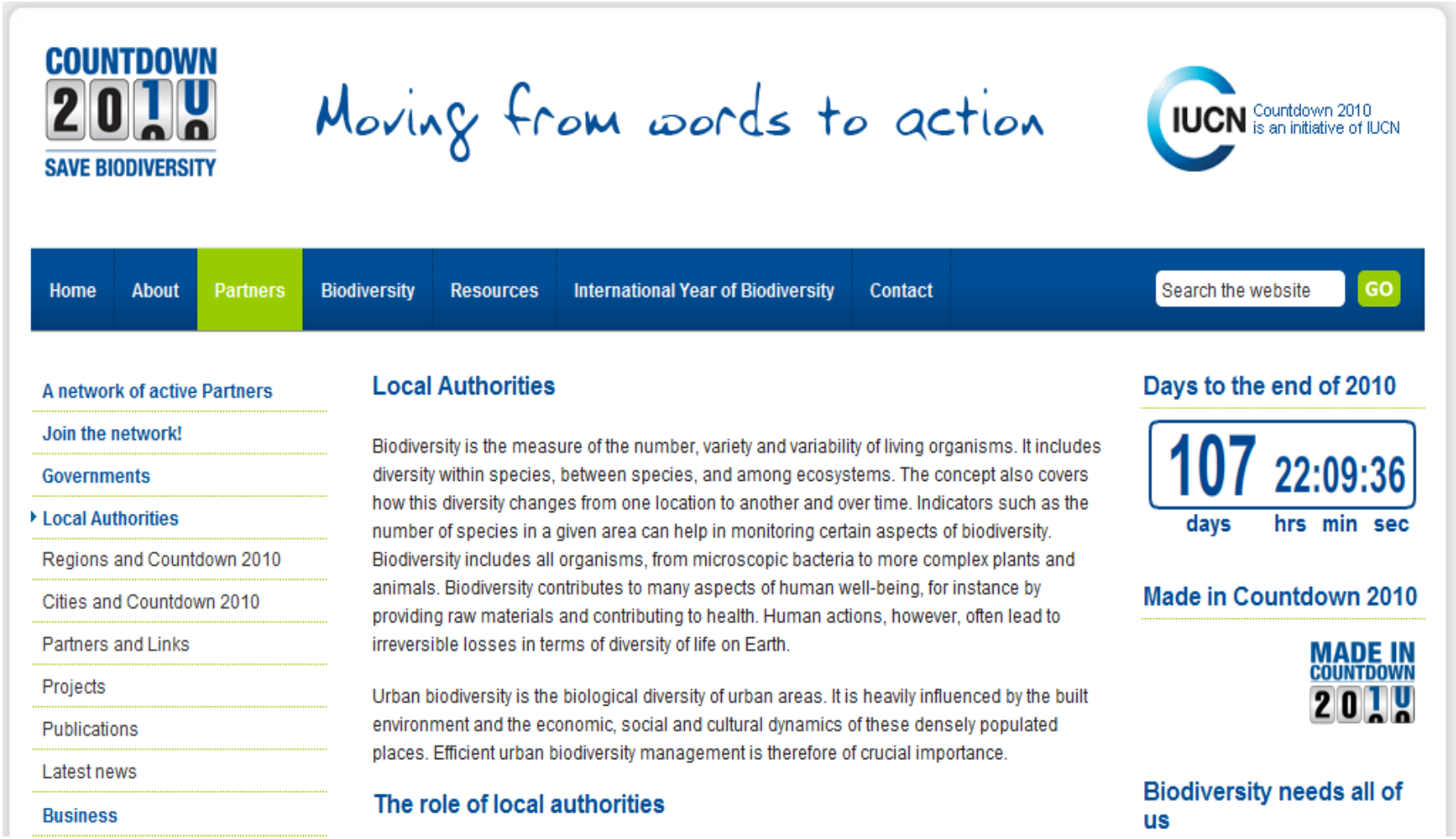
Rediseñar la ciudad

El diseño de asentamientos humanos debería crear un ambiente particular para que estos aprovecharan al máximo las bondades del entorno y minimizaran las amenazas. La mayor parte de los pueblos y ciudades en Europa se organizan sobre territorios históricos con una dilatada interacción entorno-sociedad humana. Son pocas las ocasiones en que se parte de un suelo urbanizable libre de condicionantes ya sean ambientales, sociales o económicos. Esta es la razón por la que hay muy pocos ejemplos de urbanismo con criterios de sostenibilidad o también ecourbanismo.

De forma resumida el diseño urbanístico ecológico en primer lugar atiende a una distribución de las edificaciones que les permita aprovecharse de la captación pasiva solar, de sacar provecho de los potenciales energéticos ya sean del suelo (geotérmicos) o geográficos (ventilación cruzada). Organiza los espacios que rodean a los edificios para que sean capaces de variar el microclima y además contribuyan a aumentar el nivel emotivo de sus habitantes. La felicidad de las personas tiene mucho que ver con la calidad de un buen diseño urbanístico. Finalmente, la organización de la trama territorial se estructura para que la movilidad de personas y mercancías pueda minimizarse o bien sea con medios que ahorren energía. En este sentido, la combinación de diferentes usos (residencial-laboral, ocio-residencial) facilita el uso de vehículos ligeros, no contaminantes o una red de transporte colectivo, y determina así el gasto de energía y recursos naturales.

http://www.terra.org/articulos/art01332.html

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’



COUNTDOWN 2010
SAVE BIODIVERSITY

Moving from words to action

Home | About | Partners | Biodiversity | Resources | International Year of Biodiversity | Contact

- Latest news
- Events Calendar
- Newsletter
- Communications Material
- Media

Rome becomes Capital of Biodiversity

18 February 2008, Rome, Italy. Governments alone will not achieve the 2010 biodiversity target. Today, Rome has put its weight behind the 2010 biodiversity target by signing the Countdown 2010 declaration during the opening ceremony of a meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD SBSTTA 13).

Alfonso Pecoraro Scanio, Italian Minister of Environment, Land and Sea along with Aldo Cosentino, Countdown 2010 Ambassador and Director General for Nature Protection welcomed Dario Esposito, Councilor for Environmental and Agricultural Policy of the Municipality of Rome in making this bold step and thereby supporting the Italian Ministry in their endeavors towards 2010. Sebastian Winkler, Head of Countdown 2010, said that the 2010 commitments of Rome are smart as they tackle both the problem of climate change and biodiversity decline.

The planting of 500.000 additional trees will allow the establishment of ecological corridors

The Nagoya Declaration - URBIO 2010

This declaration was submitted during the 2nd International Conference of the Network URban BIOdiversity and Design URBIO 2010 "Urban Biodiversity in the Ecological Network" 18 – 22 May 2010, Nagoya, Japan

1 Preamble

It is especially fitting that in the International Year of Biodiversity, the 10th Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity is held in Japan, one of the most urbanized countries in the world where people have a long tradition of living in harmony with nature as illustrated by the *Satoyama*1 experience.

Over the last four years, several biodiversity initiatives have greatly contributed to ensuring that "Cities and Local Authorities" become part of the solution in response to the biodiversity challenges that the world is facing. Performing a coordinating role for these efforts to avoid duplication and strengthen links is the Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity, chaired by the Secretariat of the CBD. Furthermore commitments such as the Curitiba Declarations (20072 and 20103), the Bonn Call for Action4 , the first CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) Decision on Cities and Local Authorities, (Decision IX/28: Promoting engagement of cities and local authorities)5, the Erfurt Declaration URBIO 20086 and the Durban Commitment7 have demonstrated that "Cities and Local Authorities" and the Parties to the CBD alike, are engaged towards cooperation and action. They have expressed the need to work together, and with various relevant partners, in order to reduce the rate of loss of the biodiversity of our planet. The development of an index to measure biodiversity in cities was proposed at COP 9, and the establishment of a CBD-led City Biodiversity Index (CBI) was initiated by Singapore in collaboration with the Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity.

Fulfilling the commitment of the scientists at the URBIO 2008 meeting just prior to COP 9, the URBIO 2010 meeting was held in Nagoya, Japan, in May 2010. The main theme of the conference was **"Urban Biodiversity in the Ecological Network" with two subthemes "Ecosystem Network and Quality of Habitats in and around the Urban Area" and "Networking the Activities of Urban People"**. Three hundred and forty presentations on theoretical and practical results focusing on ways to conserve and enhance urban biodiversity were discussed by 460 participants from 30 countries. The outcomes gave scientific insights into the design of urban landscape to increase biodiversity, and into ways to encourage practical activities to promote ecosystem services.

NaturSitta 2.0: 'Ecology Made Real'

3 Challenges for the future

To maintain and improve the performance of **ecological networks** we need a better understanding of the **relationships and the interactions between patches, corridors and the urban matrix**.

Theoretical and practical methods for **planning and designing resilient ecological corridors** should be developed.

Strategic and holistic research into urban biodiversity with respect to the **mitigation of and adaptation to climate change** is crucial.

Further comparative studies of urban biodiversity are necessary for the **monitoring, management, restoration and design of biodiversity**.

Functional aspects of urban biodiversity should be connected with the **valuation of ecosystem services including cultural and spiritual benefits**.

Developments in ecological design should **alleviate biodiversity loss and climate change**.

Scientific associations, networks and working groups should support international and local networks, and encourage the formation of **governance to coordinate ecologists, civil engineers, landscape architects, planners, policy makers and citizens in the application of research outcomes to urban design.**

...

4 Integrative conclusions

The adoption of the **"Plan of Action on Cities, Local Authorities and Biodiversity (2011 – 2020)" by COP 10 and its implementation would be a crucial step to halt the global loss of biodiversity and ensure that all our cities are green, pleasant and prosperous places.**

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’

Natursitta

LAB
Local Action for Biodiversity
AN ICLEI INITIATIVE

LOCAL ACTION FOR BIODIVERSITY

HOME

- ABOUT LAB
- PARTICIPANTS
- LAB PROJECTS
- JOINING LAB
- EVENTS
- RESOURCES
- LAB NEWS
- CONTACT US
- BIODIVERSITY ROADMAP
- COP10 AICHI, NAGOYA
- CITY BIODIVERSITY SUMMIT

The International Launch of the The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) D2: Report for Local and Regional Policy Makers:

The Local Action for Biodiversity team has been contracted by UNEP in partnership with the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to coordinate the Cape Town leg of TEEB D2 Report launch.

The launch will form part of an international launch to be held in four cities simultaneously, Ghent (Belgium), New Delhi (India), Curitiba (Brazil) and in Cape Town (South Africa). More »

Green Week Report Back

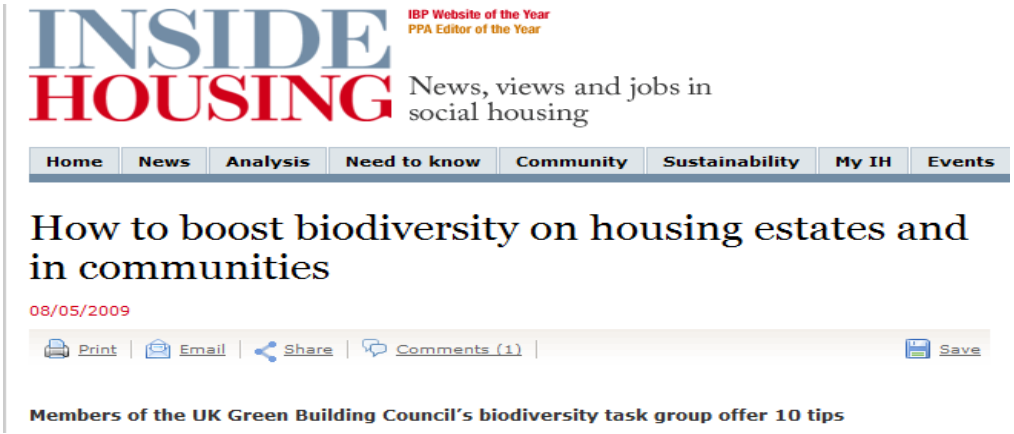
ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability took part in a very successful European Commission’s Green Week Conference from 1 – 4 June 2010, in Brussels, Belgium.

http://www.iclei.org/index.php?id=lab

emac
É bom ambiente.

Cascais
Câmara Municipal

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’



INSIDE HOUSING

IBP Website of the Year
PPA Editor of the Year

News, views and jobs in social housing

Home | News | Analysis | Need to know | Community | Sustainability | My IH | Events

How to boost biodiversity on housing estates and in communities

08/05/2009

Print | Email | Share | Comments (1) | Save

Members of the UK Green Building Council’s biodiversity task group offer 10 tips

1. Try to **establish what exists on the site already**, then you know what you’re working with. It is **fairly uncommon to find sites that have no biodiversity at all.** For sites with significant amounts of existing vegetation, it is advisable to get an ecology survey carried out.
2. Ask the ecologist (if a survey is being carried out) or the local biodiversity officer **whether there are any particular species or habitats of which you should be aware** in the local area. It may be that you can **provide new habitats for endangered or priority species, and protect or expand on important habitats**. As well as helping the local authority in meeting its **biodiversity action plan**, this could become an amenity value for the new development.
3. Wherever possible, ensure that **new areas of planting are next to existing vegetation**. With biodiversity, the continuity of habitat is more important than the total area.
4. Often built structures or the **artificial lighting** associated with built areas can create unnecessary barriers to the movement of animals, so be aware of this and try to create **routes for biodiversity** through the site. Talk to your architect about what is possible.
5. If there are opportunities for new planting on the scheme, **consider making all the plants edible**. This includes fruit trees (which require soft landscape below), nut trees, berry bushes, salad and vegetable plants. Pioneers in the US have created ‘edible estates’. While previously the landscape was little more than a maintenance burden; after the transformation the land looked far more appealing, contributed to community cohesion, promoted healthier lifestyles and supported a much wider variety of biodiversity.

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’

INSIDE HOUSING

IBP Website of the Year
PPA Editor of the Year

News, views and jobs in social housing

Home | News | Analysis | Need to know | Community | Sustainability | My IH | Events

How to boost biodiversity on housing estates and in communities

08/05/2009

Print | Email | Share | Comments (1) | Save

Members of the UK Green Building Council’s biodiversity task group offer 10 tips

6. If you are creating a **green roof** try to maximize its value by making it accessible. This will give it the best chance of surviving any cost cutting and ensure that it is valued in the longer term. Think carefully about the plant species used. A mix of plants, gravel areas and some locally collected deadwood (for insect life) tends to create the best conditions for biodiversity.

7. Consider involving an artist. There are now many interesting contemporary artists working with ideas that relate to ecology and biodiversity. The **‘Arts and Ecology**’ programme from the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce is a good example.

8. As well as those vitally important existing roosting and nesting opportunities, think about the **proactive provision of opportunities for birds and bats.** Many of these species that enhance our built environment and bring pleasure to those that live in their proximity can be helped with the incorporation of some of the tailor-made products. In doing so, you may be helping a priority species as well as making a more enjoyable place to live.

9. **Involve the local communities with the monitoring** of their wildlife. Existing projects have shown that not only does that help with community cohesion, but it is also a healthy outdoor activity. Increasing awareness of wildlife could also result in valuable information being collected on species found in an urban environment.

10. **Encourage wildlife-friendly gardening**. Gardens have been increasingly been lost to tarmac drives over the years, yet gardens can play an incredibly important role in biodiversity protection as well as rainwater retention and flood prevention.

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’

Natursitta

Jornal de Notícias

Início | Multimédia | Blogues | Viva+ | Opinião | Domingo | Dossiês

Últimas Nacional Sociedade Polícia Economia País Mundo Desporto Cu

País > Setúbal > Almada

Hortas e jardins promovem sustentabilidade

Almada Roadshow Cidades Sustentáveis atraiu na última semana milhares de pessoas ao centro da cidade

2010-05-30

SANDRA BRAZINHA

Milhares de pessoas, entre as quais 2500 crianças, foram sensibilizadas, na última semana, em Almada, para a necessidade de preservar a biodiversidad Roadshow Cidades Sustentáveis terminou ontem, mas até 5 de Junho decorre ainda a Semana Verde.

As hortas urbanas instaladas na Praça da Liberdade foram as mais procurad "Uma das coisas que teve mais aceitação e que suscitou mais curiosidade fora as nossas hortas biológicas, canteiros de hortas, que simulam as hortas que podemos ter em espaços mais pequenos, na varanda, num cantinho do logradouro ou do terraço em que as pessoas aprendem a produzir parte dos alimentos que necessitam para o seu dia-a-dia", adianta Catarina Freitas, directora do Departamento de Estratégia e Gestão Ambiental da Câmara de Almada, alegando que esta é uma forma de "reinventar a agricultura no contexto urbano".

A novidade da Semana Verde de 2010 foi o jardim sensorial, que pretendia despertar os sentidos dos visitantes. "Um espaço onde as pessoas aprendem a

OECD Observer

Your fast track to success in Korea INVEST

Subscribe ▪ About/Contact ▪ Advertise ▪ Français

All articles

Search

advanced search»

General

- Front page
- Statistics
- Calendar
- Leaders
- Blog
- Books
- Civil Society
- Frankie.org
- Letters
- News
- News from DC
- OECD
- Subscribers

Topics

- Economy
- Development
- Environment & resources

General » Civil Society » Guest articles

Growing local

Andrew Seidl, Head, Economics and the Environment Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Managing local ecosystems can help create jobs and spur sustainable economic growth.

Nature can be viewed as a trust fund. It can be spent immediately, drawn down over time, invested to create more value, used at the rate of regeneration, or some combination of these strategies. However, when nature’s trust fund is spent, there is no amount of hard work, reorganisation or innovation that will replace it. There is no “natural reserve bank” or “natural treasury” to bail the world out of the environmental debt crisis. As Sir Nicholas Stern has shown with respect to climate change, and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) report demonstrates far more broadly, every year that serious action is postponed results in more unavoidable damage and increased costs of adaptation.

The UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) argues that biological products and processes comprise up to 40% of the global economy. In

emac É bom ambiente.

Cascais Câmara Municipal

A Biodiversidade pode ser conciliável com a indústria da Construção

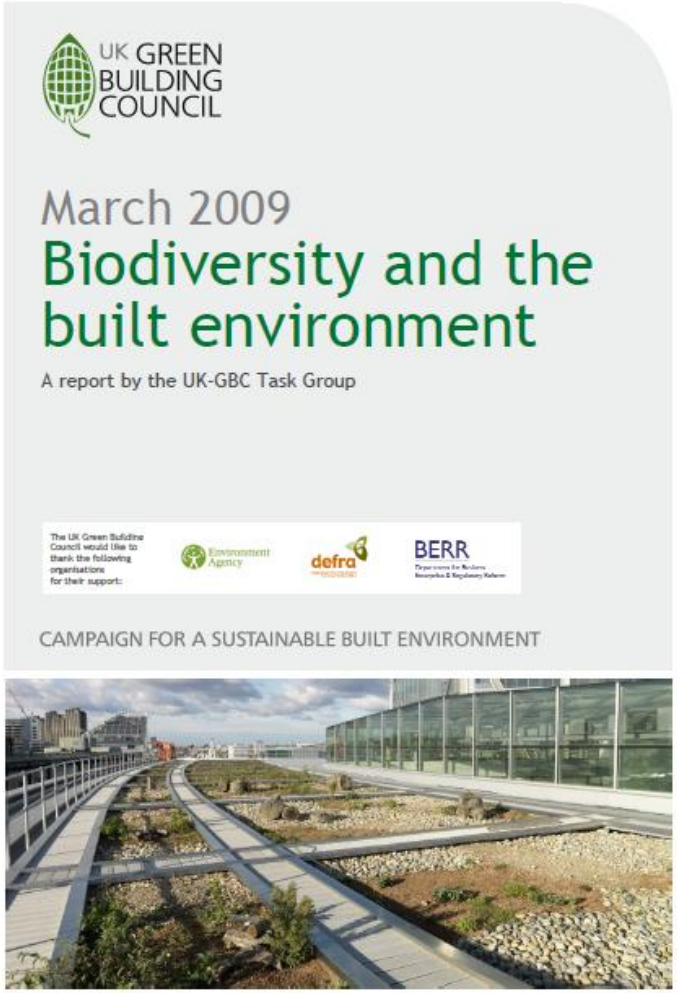
- A OCDE afirma que existe uma **causalidade directa entre o sector da construção civil e do imobiliário e o actual cenário de alterações climáticas e degradação planetária**. Em resposta foi estabelecida a **Estratégia dos “4 Rs”**, definida como:

1. **Recuperação**: A construção sustentável deve focar-se primariamente no **uso de áreas degradadas, devolutas ou a necessitarem de recuperação ambiental urgente que se situem no interior do perímetro urbano (*Brownfields*),** em oposição ao uso de áreas rurais ou de espaço verde/valência ecológica (*Greenfields*) onde inevitavelmente haveria perda de valor ecológico e impactes maiores sobre a fauna, flora e habitats, assim como aumento da poluição;

2. **Reciclagem** e **3. Reutilização de materiais de construção** provenientes de sobras de outras obras, demolições ou desmantelamento de estaleiros/infraestruturas;

4. **Reposição**: De modo a auxiliar a Biodiversidade a recuperar, o **ambiente construido deve ser desenhado e planeado para repor valores ecológicos sensíveis e promover a coexistência com a fauna, flora e habitats que definem a ecologia do local**.

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’



Home > Accreditation > Biodiversity, BREEAM and LEED

Biodiversity, BREEAM and LEED

April 6th, 2009 Goto comments Leave a comment

If you're new here, you may want to subscribe to my RSS feed or check out my popular posts in the sidebar. Thanks for visiting!

The UKGBC released a report called “Biodiversity and the built environment” on 31 March 2009. The portal was a couple of days late but was available when I checked on 3 April. I would recommend reading the full report (a quick read at 38 pages, mostly appendices). Below, I pull out the pertinent information regarding BREEAM and LEED.

Biodiversity and ecology are the areas I am least qualified to talk about under sustainable buildings, so it’s good to see some more guidance.

The report focuses on new build, rather than existing sites, but most of the advice seems suitable for both scenarios. There is a useful section on page 14 which covers UK Biodiversity Action Plans – the portal has much more information on this:

> The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has established the framework and criteria for identifying priority species and habitat types for conservation. National priorities and targets are set and action is to be taken at a local level. Today there are over 160 Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) in England, Scotland and Wales and LBAPs are currently being set up in Northern Ireland.
>
> The BAP system classifies priority habitats into broader habitat groupings. The most relevant broad category for the construction industry is ‘Towns, Cities and Development’. However, within this category there is currently only one priority habitat, which is ‘Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land’ applicable to some brownfield land.
>
> The task group recommends that further additions should be made to the broad ‘Towns,

http://www.melstarrs.com/elemental/2009/04/06/biodiversity-breeam-and-leed/

NaturSitta 2.0: ‘Ecology Made Real’

http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=124377450761

facebook Search

Biodiversidade Urbana e Green Building

Wall | Info | Discussions | +

Write something...

Attach: Share

Options

- Message All Members
- Promote Group with an Ad
- Edit Group Settings
- Edit Members
- Invite People to Join
- Create Group Event

Forum de discussão de notícias, ideias e projectos sobre Biodiversidade Urbana, Green Building, Ecourbanismo e por ai fora.
Pretende ser um ponto de encontro de técnicos, especialistas, políticos e curiosos na matéria.

Information

Otília Roque Como disse Albert Einstein: "Quando as abelhas desaparecerem da face da Terra, o homem tem apenas quatro anos de vida."

Saturday at 2:39pm · Comment · Unlike · Flag

You like this.

Nuno Oliveira ... e estão de facto a desaparecer...!

5 hours ago · Like · Delete

Write a comment...

Nuno Oliveira um aspecto estratégico para as empresas Portuguesas...

Pat Penfield

Study says shortage of FSC wood statewide could lead to price premium for green construction

www.syr.edu

It's no secret: the United States is in the thick of a "green trend." Increased awareness of and commitment to sustainability and improving the environment through reduced carbon emissions and energy use have led to more consumer demand for "green" products, including green construction. Even with t...

1 The Business Case for Biodiversity

8% of global greenhouse gas emissions derive from tropical deforestation. The UK treasury recently estimated the global annual cost of climate change attributable to this and other causal factors to be 5% of GDP. The ability to store carbon is only one service derived from healthy, functioning biodiversity.

Pollination (currently valued at over US$112billion annually and in decline), natural coastal defences and abundance and quality of water (valued at an estimated US$30 billion globally up from US$1.5 billion currently) can all be linked to biodiversity.

It is no longer a case of conserving charismatic endangered species – although these in themselves can confer significant economic and reputational value. Rather, it is becoming an issue of global policy that the benefits provided by biodiversity are valued and accounted for within traditional business risk frameworks.

The finance sector can play a significant role in incentivising this based on arguments of investment risk and return and business opportunity.

Obrigado pela Atenção!

Nuno Gaspar de Oliveira
Biólogo, Coordenador do projecto **‘Natursitta: Ecology Made Real'**
http://www.facebook.com/pages/Ecology-Made-Real/149051381794300
nuno.gaspar.oliveira@gmail.com (+351) 96 294 02 09
SKYPE: nuno.gaspar.oliveira