

EU R & I AgendaNature-Based Solutions Case Studies

Workshop on Implementation of Nature-based Solutions to tackle climate change Marseille, 22 January, 2019

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EASME

- One of the EC's Executive Agencies
- Working together with the parent DGs
- Managing EU programmes
 - ➢ Parts of H2020 → SC5 Environment and Resources
 - SME-instrument
 - > EMFF
 - ≻ LIFE
 - > COSME



oppla



NBS Case studies *oppla.eu/*



Edinburgh - NBS enhancing health, wealth and sustainability



Genk - NBS bridging green and industrial heritage



Linz - NBS as a motor for urban growth



London - NBS for a leading sustainable city

- Aim: identify NBS actions in European cities, and highlight best practices
- These include NBS as such but also other actions considered as enabling the implementation of NBS
- The case studies provide examples of the multiple benefits delivered by different kinds of NBS implemented in EU cities



Milan - NBS for urban regeneration



Oradea - Improving quality of life with NBS



Poznań - NBS for a friendly, mobile city



Rotterdam - NBS for building a waterproof city



✓ Interoperable with other platforms (BISE, Climate Adapt, etc...



Horizon 2020

SCC-02-2016/2017: Demonstrating innovative nature-based solutions in cities (IA)

✓ (2016) NBS for water and climate resilience in urban areas (40 M €)



www.unalab.eu



www.growgreenproject.eu







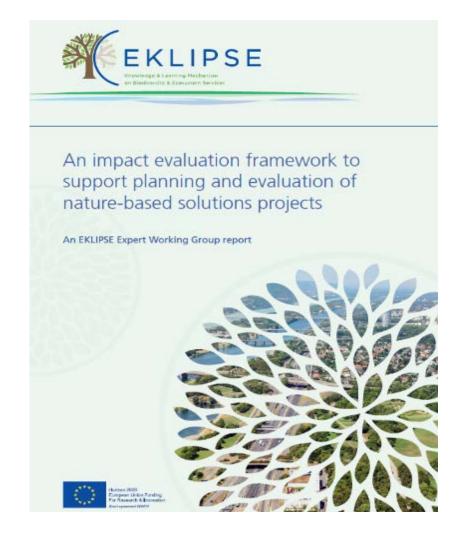


www.connectingnature.eu



NBS challenges - EKLIPSE NBS IEF

- Climate mitigation and adaptation
- ✓ Water management
- ✓ Coastal resilience
- ✓ Green space management (including enhancing/conserving urban biodiversity)
- ✓ Air/ambient quality
- ✓ Urban regeneration
- Participatory planning and governance
- ✓ Social justice and social cohesion
- ✓ Public health and well-being
- Potential for new economic opportunities and green jobs





Climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Carbon savings
 - Tonnes of carbon removed or stored per unit area per unit and total amount of carbon (tonnes) stored in vegetation
- Temperature reduction
 - ✓ Decrease in mean or peak daytime local temperatures (°C)
 - ✓ Heatwave risks (number of combined tropical nights (≥20 °C) and hot days (≥35°C)

Water management

- Physical indicators for flood reduction:
 - ✓ Flood peak reduction. Increase time to peak
 - Run-off coefficient in relation to precipitation quantities (mm/%)
- Chemical indicators for water quality
 - Abatement of nutrients (N,P) and metal pollutants (%) in surface water



The University of Dublin

Trinity College Dublin

Connecting Nature

Overall goal: Innovating with nature to co-create climate resilience in cities

Consortium: 31 project partners involved from 16 European Countries, Brazil, China, Korea & The Caucasus (Georgia and Armenia) community partners and NGOs, local government actors and

agencies, SME's and larger industry partners, academic and research institutes

Coordinator: Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Bringing cities to life, Bringing life into cities.

Budget: Total €12 million EC contribution €11.4 million









Bringing cities to life, Bringing life into cities.

...

Emerging Global Issues

- Significant environmental / ecological / climate change
- SDGs must to be embedded in <u>all</u> new infrastructure
- Shifting patterns of habitation / migration
- Growing societal concerns: health / well-being / happiness
- Management / building / design standards continually changing
- Co-financing models are adapting to the new global realties
- Moving from 'building cities' towards 'city-making' co-design

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 730222

Consumers / citizens want multiple gains / co-creation





Connecting Nature Vision

- Establish **co-creation processes** for nature-based solutions in cities
- Develop **indicators** of impact and effectiveness of nature-based solutions
- Develop new **business models** for financing nature-based solutions
- Replicate and scale nature-based solution planning processes globally
- Embed nature-based solutions in city-making
- Innovate with nature-based solutions





Key questions for nature-based solution scaling

- What does co-creation / co-design *look* like?
- How do citizens engage meaningfully to deliver results *and* innovation?
- Who moderates the process?
- When is the co-creation process 'finished'?
- How do we measure the success or failure of a co-creation process?



Stakeholder engagement for scaling out nature-based solutions

- Front-runner cities Genk (BE), Glasgow (UK), & Poznań (PL):
- Series of mapping exercises to identify policy needs
- Initial engagement with city departments (aim: silo busting)
- Co-creation city guidelines followed by a reflexive monitoring process
- Iterative / continual throughout the project (no 'results')
- Co-creating business models / KPIs that are locally relevant

Lessons (so far):

- Cities and their officials differ widely in the level of knowledge of the potential nature-based solutions and their impact(s) – making the project more challenging than expected
- Inherent difficulties working with communities requiring third party assistance from SME's giving rise to the potential for nature-based innovations in the future

Diffinging titles to meet the 'demand' for nature-based solutions from communities solutions from communities
Bringing life into cities.
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Barriers, Objectives and Work Packages Grow Green

Barrier	Objective	Activities/ Work Packages
Evidence: insufficient evidence of NBS	Develop an evidence base setting out the	WP1 – Demonstration Projects
benefits and replicable delivery	benefits of NBS and mechanisms for delivering	WP2 – Monitoring and
mechanisms, to underpin city-level NBS	them, through the delivery of demonstration	Evaluation
policy development	projects	
City NBS policies: there is no	Develop an easy-to-use and replicable approach	WPs 1 + 2 + 3 - develop,
standardised or easy-to-use	to support the development of city NBS	deploy, evaluate the
methodology for the development of city	strategies i.e. the 'Green Cities Framework'	effectiveness and update the
NBS policies		Green Cities Framework
NBS Strategy Implementation and	Create the global market and policy conditions	N/A
Replication	required to enable successful implementation	
	and replication of city NBS strategies	
a) Insufficient engagement and capacity	Build capacity in cities, across politicians, policy-	Frontrunner cities – WP1, 3 & 5
in cities	makers, businesses and citizens	Follower cities – WP1, 3 & 5
		Replication Cities – WP5
b) Regional, national and international	Develop robust, evidence-based	WP4
policy development	recommendations for regional, national and	
	international policy development	
c) Lack of viable business models for	Establish and promote viable business models	WPs 1, 2, 4 & 5
investment in NBS projects	for investment in NBS projects	
d) Global NBS market	Support development of the global NBS market	WPs 4 & 5



Partners

Cities and demonstration project partners

- Manchester: MCC + Guinness Partnership
- Valencia
- Wroclaw
- Brest
- Zadar
- Modena
- Wuhan

Universities

- University of Manchester
- Valencia Polytechnic University
- Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences
- University of Cambridge

Technical experts

- Trinomics
- International Union for Nature Conservation + HQ
- Leitat
- Bipolaire
- PAT

Economic development and innovation agencies

- New Economy Manchester/ Greater Manchester Combined Authority (Manchester)
- InnDEA (Valencia)
- AWAW (Wroclaw)

Project, technical and innovation management

- Manchester Climate Change Agency
- Tecnalia

Case study 1 : GrowGreen Demonstration project: Valencia

FUNDING-H2020 SCC-02 NBS

BENICALAP – CIUDAD FALLERA DISTRICT

It is located in the frontier city-orchards. It is a economically depressed area, with scarce green áreas and suffers from significant heat stress in the Summer months.

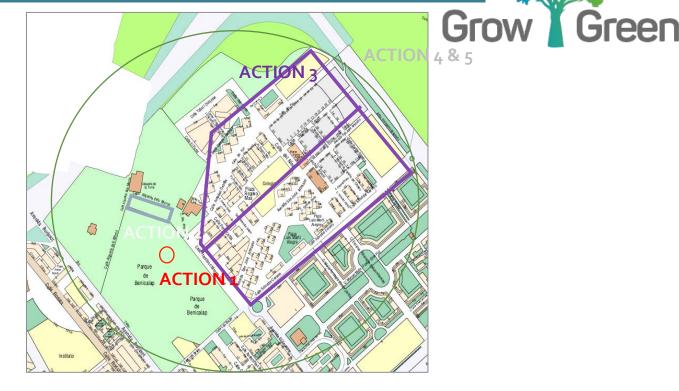
OVERVIEW OF THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

ACTION 1 –Vertical eco system-grey water disinfection and desalination used for irrigation.

ACTION 2 – Sustainable small forest

ACTION 3- Green/Blue Corridor to approach forest

ACTION 4-Solutions to thermal stress hotspots and energy poverty ACTION 5-Cross action "spaces for collaboration"



KEY MILESTONES:

Stakeholder engagement and Co-design: June 17-Dec 2018

Statutory approvals and procurement-Jan 19-May 19

Construction: June 19 –Nov 19 Monitoring and evaluation-Nov 19-Nov 21

OBJECTIVES:

- Environmental:Heat stress, biodiversity,storm water management.
- Social:Access to Green spaces, health and well being.
- Economic:Employment, earnings, land and property values.

PROGRESS:

- Undertaken stakeholder engagement and co-design process.
- Benchmarking of design alternatives using Eco distr-ICT tool. https://ecodistr-ict.eu/
- Collected pre -greening baseline dataavailable on Valencia open data platform http://gobiernoabierto.valencia.es/en/data/

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED:

- General stakeholder engagement in deprived communities and NBS is even harder! Use experts eg, Paisaje Transversal in Valencia, sell the benefits on NBS in terms of social and economic impact on citizens.
- Procurement delays and ridigity. Allow lots of time in the programme for procurement, make small TEC companies part of the project consortium if externally funded to avoid procurement constraints- eg, Leitat-vertical eco system.
- Ensuring the design maximizes impact on KPIs. Use a tool such as Ecodistr-ICT to ensure impact of the design features is analysed and maximized.







Thank you and...

www.growgreenproject.eu

An open invitation to work, together, with nature!



EC R&I Nature-Based Solutions

Horizon2020

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EASME