Standards For Climate: uptake of nature-based solutions in urban and rural areas

23 May 2022 - online



#Standards4Climate

Welcome

Workshop will start soon at 14:00

Standards For Climate: uptake of nature-based solutions in urban and rural areas



Opening words: Standards for Climate

• Annika ANDREASEN, CEN Vice-President Technical

Standards For Climate: uptake of nature-based solutions in urban and rural areas



Fire-side chat: European regulatory framework for green objectives

- Karin ZAUNBERGER, Policy Officer for Biodiversity Protection, DG ENVI – European Commission
- **Peter LÖFFLER**, Policy Officer, DG CLIMA European Commission



Case studies: Building on best practices – the multi-benefits of nature-based solutions

- Bettina WILK, Senior Officer for Nature-based Solutions, Green
 Infrastructure and Biodiversity, ICLEI Europe
- Rozalija CVEJIĆ, Assistant Professor Department of Agronomy, University of Ljubljana
- Luis TEJERO ENCINAS, Senior Officer Climate Change Department, Madrid City Council



From research to innovation to market: Nature-based solutions in urban areas *Betting Wilk, ICLEI Europe*

10020000000

Network Nature



Gathers resources, projects, best practices and tools in one place to support the nature-based solutions community

<u>networknature.eu</u>



Consolidate, support and expand a community of practice

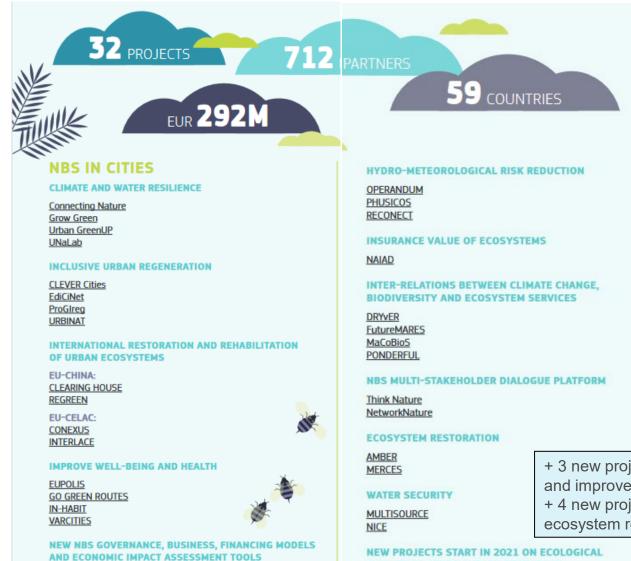
Upscale the use of NbS across science, business, policy and practice

Raise awareness

= Maximise impact and spread of NbS



EU R&I Projects on Nature-based Solutions



NATURVATION

NATURE4CITIES

QUALITY IN CITIES AND ON RESTORING

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



up- and outscaling



+ 3 new projects on NBS for carbon neutral cities and improved air quality;

+ 4 new projects on large scale demonstration of ecosystem restoration (Green Deal Call)

Climate-neutral, Just, **Resilient**, Healthy, **Biodiverse** COMMUNITIES



PROJECTS TACKLE THE CLIMATE AND BIODIVERSITY CRISIS

NATURE-BASED





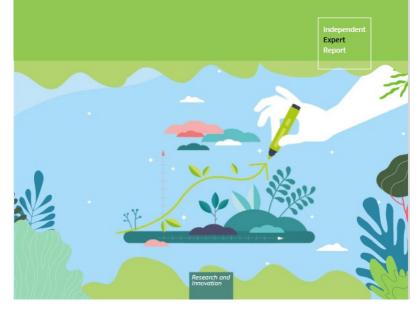
A nature-positive economy: Roadblocks

- (1) Widely accepted STANDARDS and codes of practice along planning, delivery and maintenance of NbS, to counter misuse of terminology, greenwashing and strengthen quality of NBS, ensure additionality of impact of NbS investements;
- (2) Measurement and valuation of the multiple benefits of NbS – need for more and larger data sets on valuation of NbS and ecosystem services for better information of decision-makers and investors
- (3) Public policy that integrateds NbS concepts and aproaches in multi-level, cross-sectoral policy frameworks + supportive policy instruments
- (4) Accelerated investment in NbS by public and private sector to meet climate, biodiversity and land degradation targets

Current investment in NbS needs to be tripled by 2030, currently \$133 billion annually, to meet climate change, biodiversity and land degradation targets.

UNEP State of Finance for Nature Report (2021)

THE VITAL ROLE OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN A NATURE POSITIVE ECONOMY





Source: <u>https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/vital-role-nature-based-solutions-nature-positive-economy-2022-apr-28_en</u>

NBS Typologies

N4C Platform

Technical solutions, methods and tools to empower urban planning decision making and address environmental, social and economic challenges of European cities

Designed for



Policy makers & public urban planners



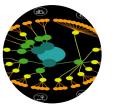
Urban professionals (advisory services, landscape companies and architects, suppliers etc)



Civil Society (inhabitants and local organizations)

https://nature4cities-platform.eu/#/





Discover NbS

and challenges with the NBS explorer + factsheets your city's trends analyze your city and identify the best place to implement your NBS project

Diagnose



ASSESS A NB

PROJEC

Assess your project

Environmental assessment, Socio-economic assessment, Urban benefits assessment



PROJECT

Get knowledge and skills to implement your project implementation <u>models</u> Database Find suitable Business, governance & financing model with our

with our Implementation models preselector

step-by-step guide to build inclusive projects

Resources from the NBS H2020 projects

Catalogue of Nature-based solutions for urban regeneration (CLEVER Cities) The URBAN GreenUP Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) Catalogue ThinkNature's Nature-Based Solutions Handbook Online URBiNAT NBS Catalogue Compendium of nature-based and 'grey' solutions, GrowGreen



<u>Technical Solutions Guidebook</u> (Connecting Nature)

Technical solutions include the type of NbS selected, the plants selected, anything that takes into account the local circumstances and the stewardship or management of the NbS



TITUT

Technical handbook of NBS (UnaLab)

Detailed information on full range of NBS to support <u>urban climate and water</u> <u>resilience</u>

- 1. Basic information / general description
- 2. Role of nature
- 3. Technical and design parame
- 4. Conditions for implementati **UNaLab**
- 5. Benefits and limitations
- 6. Performance

P1 = cooling service; P2: water regulation service; P3: water purification service; P4: air purification service; P5: biodiversity; P6: amenity value service.



Nature Based Solutions - Technical

Handbook

Technical specifications for NbS

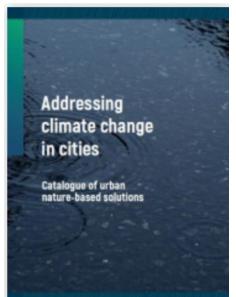
Online Technological NBS Catalogue (URBiNAT)





Catalogue of urban naturebased solutions

This catalogue presents a wide selection of NBS that exemplify high <u>climate</u> <u>mitigation potential</u> and applicability across a range of urban contexts.



rizontal Pedestrian Corridor

2: Grow Tile

Technical

Solutions

Guidebook

trange and internet landses from



oto: Montgomery County P

Figure 7. An infiltration trench in East Norriton, United States (left) and Podkowa Leśna, Poland (right)

Technical details

1.4. Infiltration trenches

In general, an infiltration trench should consist of the following features:

- a topsoil layer of minimum 15 cm with vegetation or gravel (Pennsylvania, 2006);
- a layer of coarse aggregate wrapped in unwoven geotextile (on the top, sides and bottom). The void ratio should be around 40 to 80 mm (NWRM, 2013);
- a continuously perforated pipe underneath, set at a minimum slope (Pennsylvania, 2006);
- a sand filter (or fabric equivalent) at the very bottom (Minnesota, 2015).

Overview

Space requirement

The area of the infiltration trench should allow for infiltration through the trench bottom within 24 hours for medium sized rain; maximum drainage area: less than 5 ha (Dublin, 2019)

Place of application

Near playing fields, recreational areas or public open spaces

Costs (€)

Construction costs depend on the depth, geometry and soil/geology conditions of the infiltration trench; they amount to around 70–90 EUR/m³ stored volume; maintenance costs range approximately between 0.25–4 EUR/m² (surface area)/year (NWRM, 2019)

 Mitigation benefits

 Cooling and insulation

 CO2 sequestration

 Renewable energy production

 Use of low-carbon materials

 Promotion of sustainable behaviors

Urban challenges addressed

Air pollution	✓
Heat island effect	
Water scarcity	✓
Rainwater drainage/runoff	✓
Flood resilience	✓
Ecological connectivity	
Urban upgrading	✓
High energy use	

slope vegetation vegetation

URBINAT





NBSterr2

CHALLENGES ADDRESSED

🥯 NATURE 🌔 🔵 🔘 🌘

IMPLEMENTATION

REPLICATION POTENTIAL/FLEXIBILITY

AMORTIZATION PERIOD

INVESTMENT

LONG

HIGH

MEDIUM

MEDIUM

MEDIUM

MEDIUM

SOFT

LOW

SHORT

LOW

AUTOCHTHONOUS URBAN FOREST

DESCRIPTION

Urban woodland designed and managed according to ecological, aesthetic and economic principles. This NBS relies mostly on plant-based material, particularly on autochthonous vegetation. Plant species and habitat design should be chosen in accordance with local characteristics (climate, soil conditions, pollution levels, spatial needs and management capability). By using native vegetation its adaptation to the site is ensured, just like the performance in terms of water absorption and carbon fixation. Urban woodlands can help to raise social awareness towards ecological benefits of using autochthonous vegetation. At the same time, it contributes to sustainable development goals by promoting urban resilience to climate change and recreational opportunities.

CO-DIAGNOSTIC & CO-SELECTION Citizens can participate in walkthroughs to identify territorial needs and discuss NBS site implementation. These moments can be important to raise awareness on autochthonous urban forests and to identify remains of ancient urban forests whose past has meaning for local residents.

PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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CO-DESIGN

Citizens can be part of the discussions about selecting vegetation, materials, and desired functions.

CO-IMPLEMENTATION

Citizens can help in some planting and maintenance activities.

CO-MONITORING

Citizens can be part of monitoring activities to accompany the development of the urban forest.

INNOVATION ASPECT

 Cost-effective strategy with major environmental, social and economic value within urban environments based on the plantation of autochthonous vegetation;

Selection of trees that sequester carbon, reduce air pollutants, maximize water retention, while providing aesthetic delight and increase the perception of greenery in the city.

REPLICATION AND SCALABILITY

 Can be replicated in every city; Can vary in scale according to each city needs and characteristics. In densely urbanized areas it can be implemented along the streets with one or two nts of frees planted in pits or trenches, or it

BEST PRACTICES and REFERENCES

LINKS:

Rede de Biospots do Porto, Portugal - http:// www.100milarvores.pt/2017/01/rede-de-biospotsdo-porto.html Parque da Cidade, Porto, Author: Sidónio Pardal

	<u>i</u>	can be developed in larger vacant plots, integrating them into the life of the neighbourhood.									
	AUTOCHTHONOUS URBAN FOREST					COMPLEMENTAR NBS FROM URBINAT					
Jardin Bolánico Coimbra, Portugal	Scan me for digital format		FOOD PRODUCTION AND LEISURE PAVILION	MULTIUSE WOOD Structure	LIGHT Management	WATERCOURSE Restoration	RENATURA- LIZATION OF BROWNFIELDS,	BEEHIVE PROVISION AND ADOPTION	WALKTHROU- GH / FOCUS Groups In Situ		
	1 anter ett. S anter ett.		PARLOR								

HARD

HIGH

NA

NA

Monitoring & Evaluation of NBS Impacts



 Collaboration between 17 EU-funded projects and related programmes to develop <u>Evaluating the Impact of</u> <u>Nature-based Solutions: A Handbook for Practitioners</u> & <u>Appendix of Methods</u>, + <u>Summary for Policymakers</u>

The <u>Handbook</u> serves as a guide to development and implementation of scientifically-valid monitoring and evaluation plans for the evaluation of NbS impacts The <u>Appendix of Methods</u> provides a **brief description of each method**, along with guidance about the appropriateness, advantages and drawbacks of each in different contexts

Framework of common indicators and methods for assessing the performance and impact of diverse types of NbS:

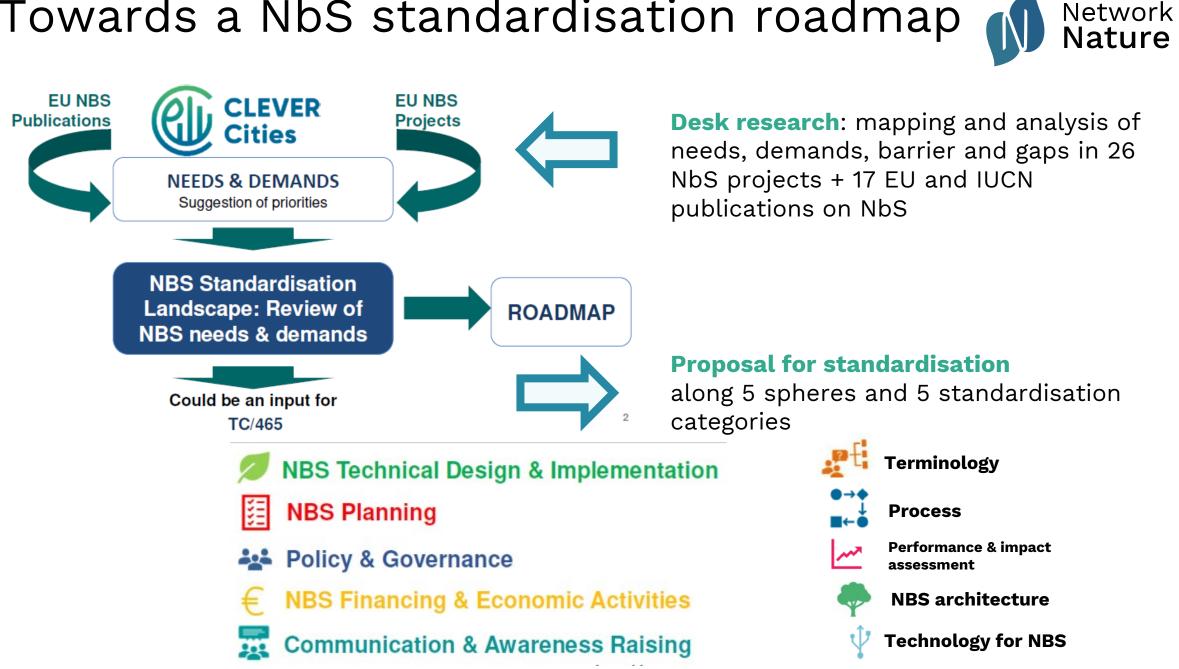
- A reference for relevant EU policies and activities
- Orients practitioners in developing robust impact evaluation frameworks for NbS at different scales
- Comprehensive set of indicators and methodologies
- Key points highlighted in Summary for Policymakers



Climate resilience: 5 + 31

- 2. Water management
- 3. Natural and climate hazards
- 4. Green space management
- 5. Biodiversity enhancement
- 6. Air quality
- 7. Place regeneration
- 8. Knowledge and social capacity building for sustainable transformation
- 9. Participatory planning and governance
- 10. Social justice and social cohesion
- 11. Health and well-being
- 12. New economic opportunities and green jobs

Towards a NbS standardisation roadmap



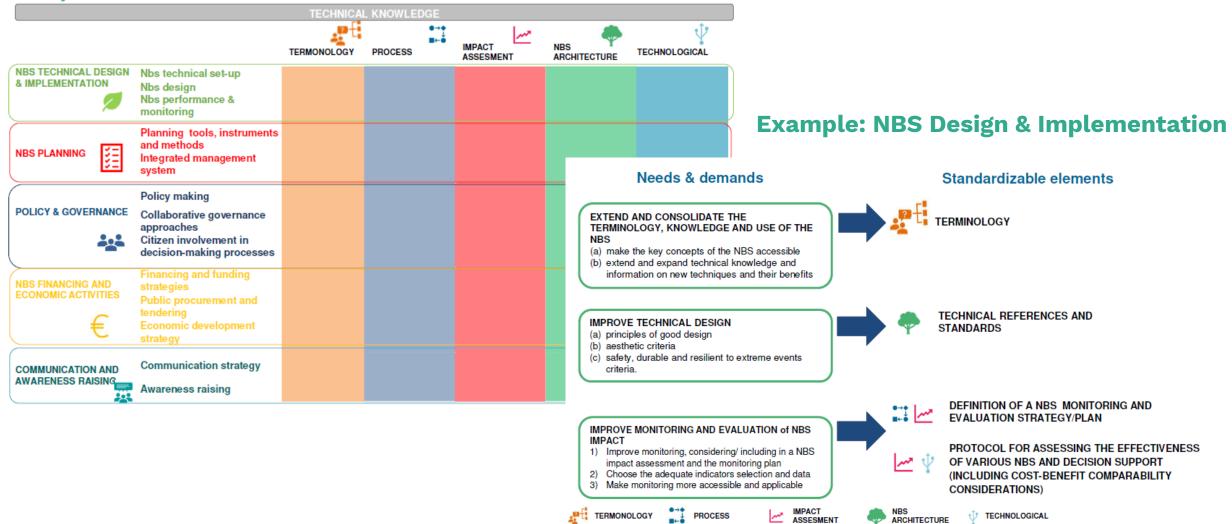


www.clevercities.eu



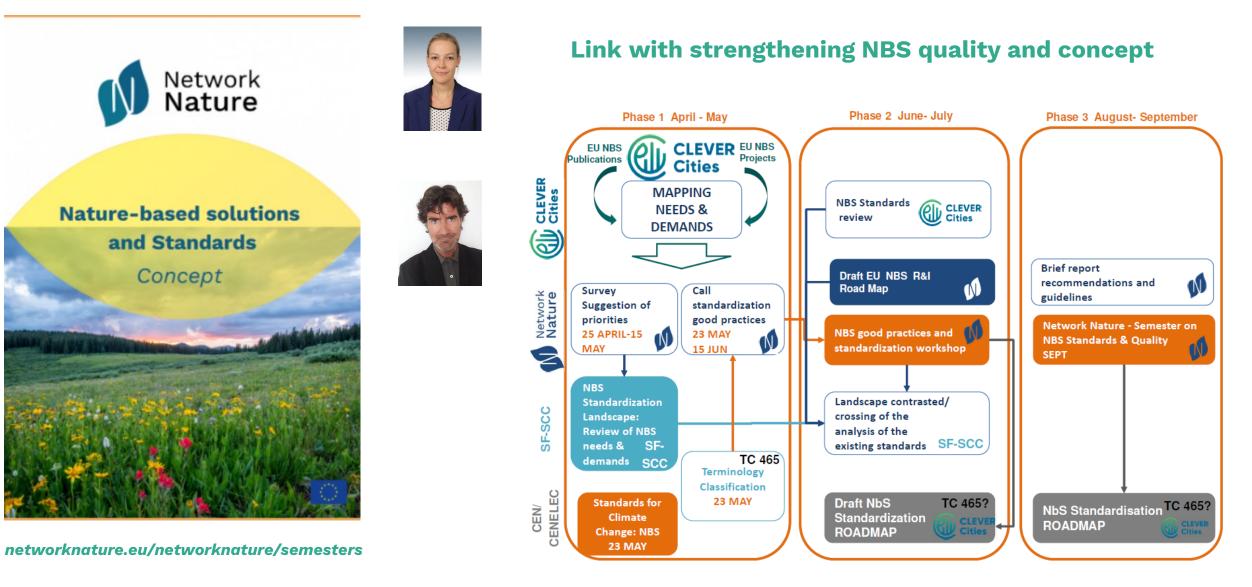
Methodology

Analysis Framework



Semester Theme on NBS Quality and Standards





- ➔ Networknature.eu
- Martin Marti
- MetworkNatureEU
- in NetworkNature
- ▶ NetworkNature



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Network Nature







Steinbeis Europa Zentrum

Green windbreaks: Nature-based solution for green infrastructure and rural development

Stakeholder workshop on Standards For Climate: uptake of nature-based solutions in urban and rural areas online, 23.5.2022

Rozalija Cvejić University of Ljubljana



DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY

ROZALIJA.CVEJIC@BF.UNI-LJ.SI

EU strategy on adaptation to climate change

Promote and support development and implementation of

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES & PLANS @

all levels of governance focusing

- (i) integrating adaptation into macrofiscal policy,
- (ii) nature-based solutions for adaptation, and
- (iii) local adaptation action

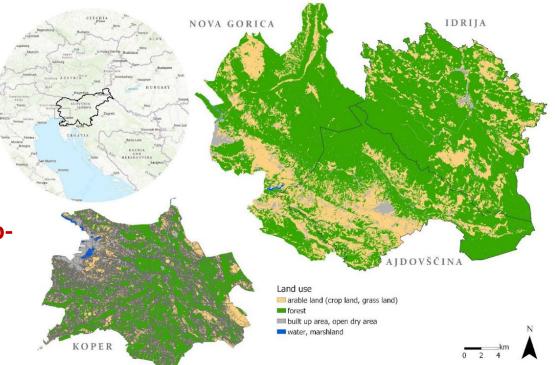


Figure 1: Cases study area (R. Cvejic, unpublished)





Figure 2: Soil erosion by Bora wind in 2012: (a) drainage ditches levelled with farmland, as they have been completely filled with eroded topsoil; (b) transport of the eroded soil back to the neighboring agricultural land (credits: Uroš Štibilj).

Climate change

WHAT IS EXPECTED?

average annual temperature

↑+1.8 °C

summer precipitation

↓-4 %

summer evapotranspiration

1+6 %

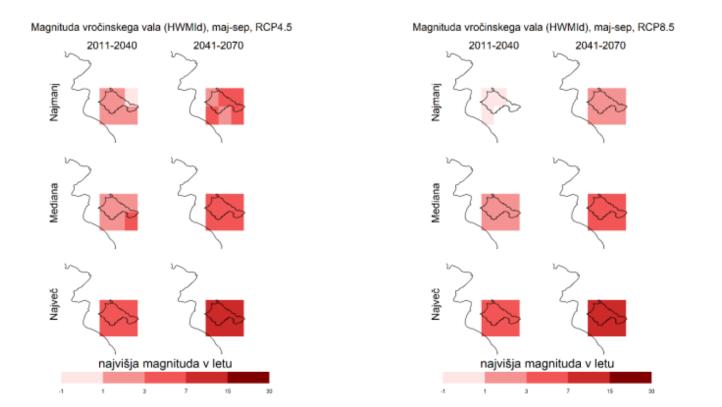


Figure 3: Deviation of Heat wave magnitude using the HWMId, (sum of the magnitude of the consecutive heat wave days based on daily Tmax) in Ajdovščina based on scenarios RCP4.5 and RCP 8.5 (ARSO, 2020)

CC RVA*

There is a need to

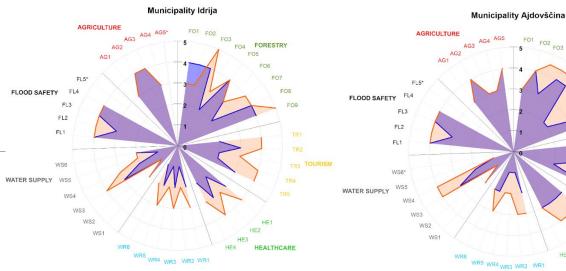
integrate CC adaptation into macro-fiscal policy,

promote nature-based solutions for adaptation, and

boost local adaptation action

* Climate change risk and vulnerability assessment

Figure 4: Sectoral climate change risk and vulnerability assessment (A. Strgar, in preparation)



WATER RESOURCES

HE2 HE3 HEALTHCARE

WATER RESOURCES

FORESTRY

FO9

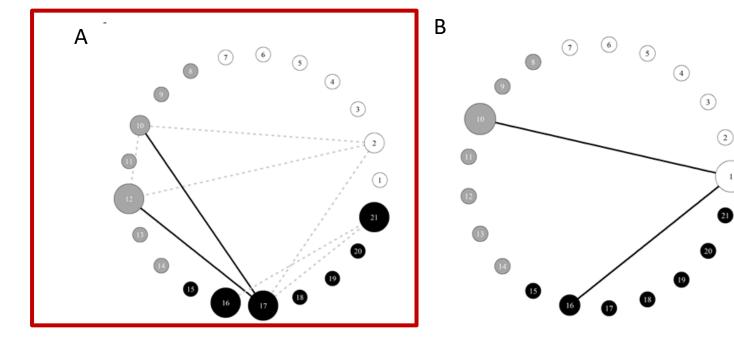
FO4

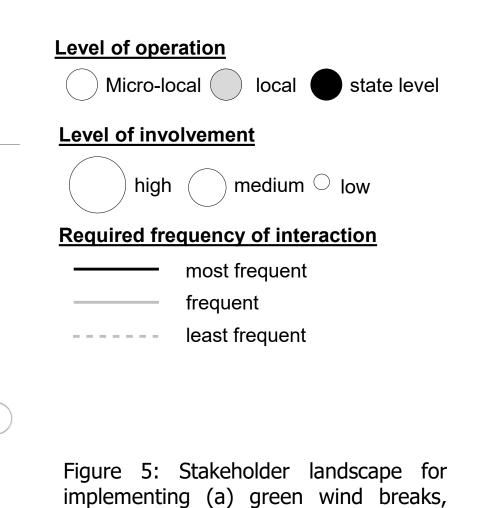
The City Municipality of Koper The City Municipality of Nova gorica AGRICULTURE AG4 AGRICULTURE AG4 AG5 AG3 FO4 FORESTRY AG3 FORESTRY FO4 AGO FL5 FL5* FLOOD SAFETY FO8 FL4 FLOOD SAFETY FL3 FL3 FL2 FL2 FL1 FL1 WS5 WS5 WATER SUPPLY WS/ WS4 WATER SUPPLY WS3 WS3 WS2 HE2 WS HE3 HEALTHCARE HE3 HE4 HE4 HEALTHCARE WR3 WR2 VR4 WR3 WR2 WATER RESOURCES WATER RESOURCES Vulnerability in future (2011-2070) Vulnerability in reference period (1981-2010)

CC adaptation measures

A) green wind-break development,

B) Agri-Environment-Climate Measures





agri-environment-climate

and

(b)

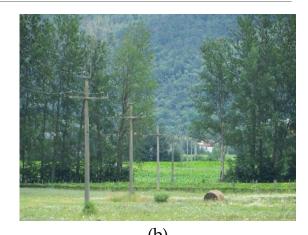
measures (Cvejić et al., 2019)

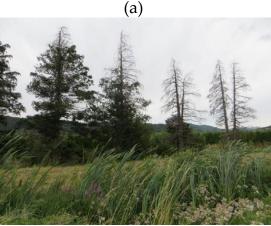
Existing green wind breaks

Figure 6: Most common deficiencies of existing windbreaks (a) and (b) horizontal gaps, (c) dying trees (age, disease, damage), and d) undergrowth missing, incomplete vertical profile of the windbreak.

(photo: M. Tratnik)







(c)

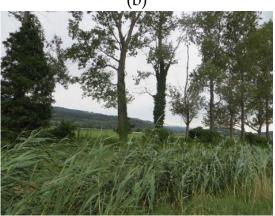


Figure 7: photo collage, establishing a new standard for green wind break recultivation (P. Vodopivec), new green wind break supporting plant production (J. Papež)



The multi-benefits of nature-based solutions: Green wind breaks

	מתחונדם כושונה כום כוונים כדם כבם כבם בחודבם												
	ממננט כבבי משמנמנט כמט כבכבערבנט												

Success factors and further steps

SUCCESS FACTORS & FURTHER STEPS

Multi-stakeholder platform(s) financed through research projects, cross-boundary projects

What is next?

•Mainstreaming GWB recultivation though rural development programme (40 km)

THE ROLE OF STANDARDS

standards for multi-sectoral CC RVA assessment at local level

- standards for GWB establishment
 - Technical establishment
 - Community involvement
- standards for GWB management
 - Management of GWB
 - Monitoring of efficiency

MADRID CENELEC

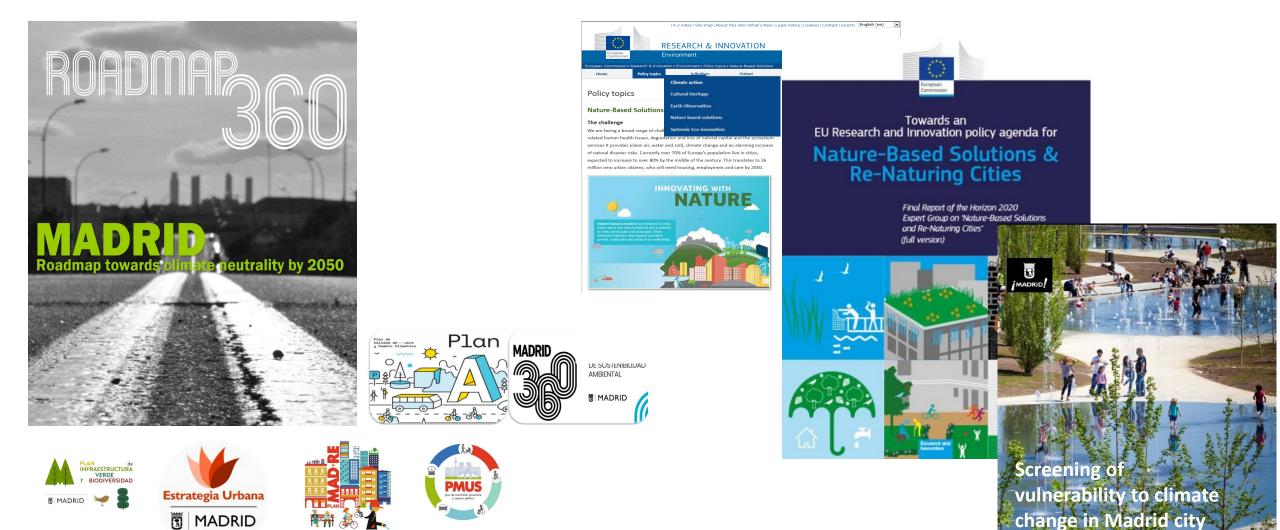
Madrid's experiences in the uptake and implementation of Nature-based solutions

Standards For Climate: Uptake of nature-based solutions in urban and rural areas 23 May 2022-online

🖥 | MADRID

Urban naturation and the implementation of nature-based solutions are framed and promoted from the municipal climate change policies.

Nature-based solutions are an efficient and effective to mitigate the effects of climate change in cities



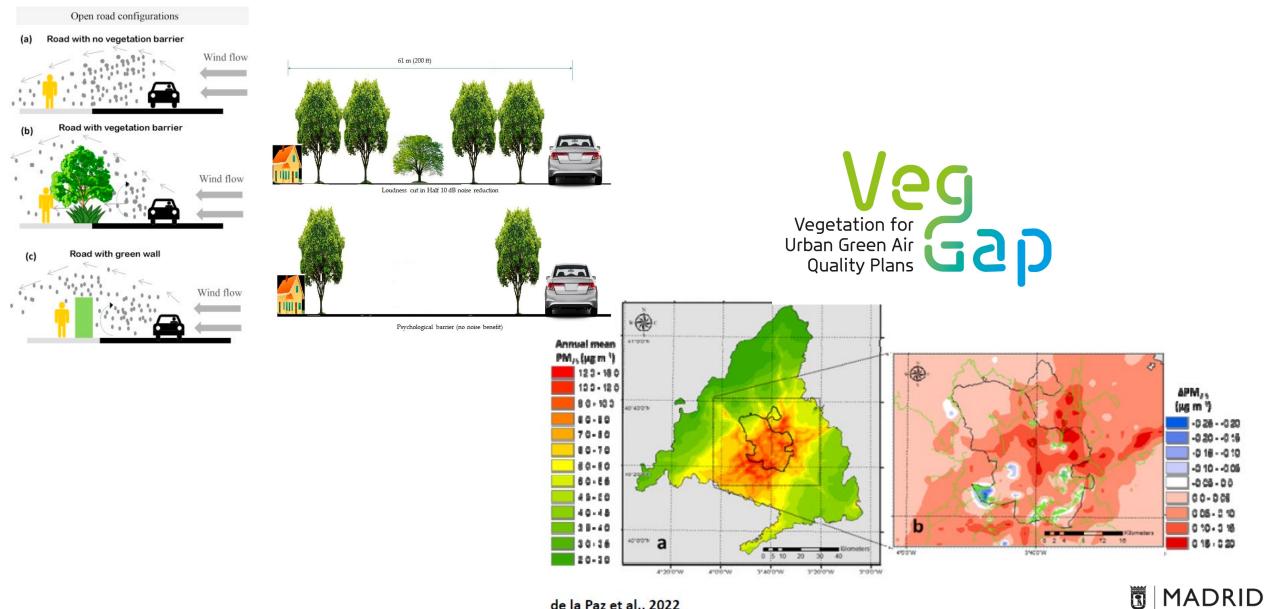
Reduction of the urban heat island and improvement of thermal comfort

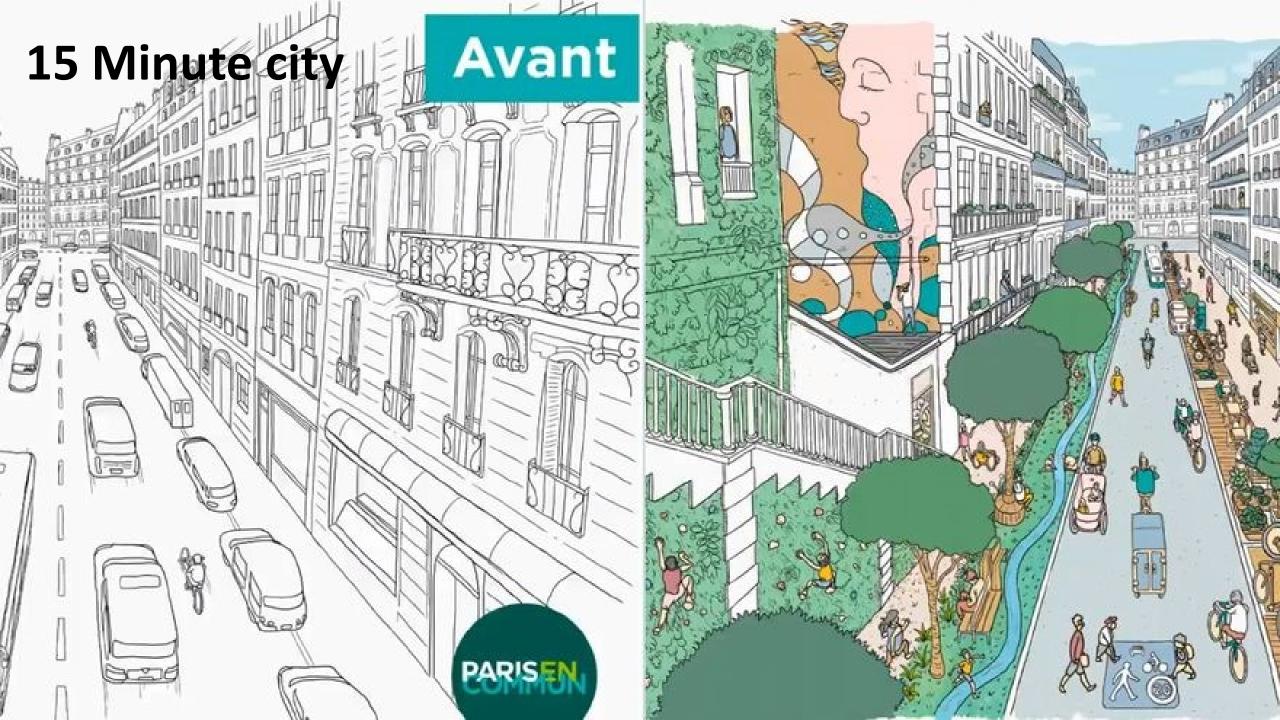
MADRID



43.5 °C

Influence of urban vegetation on air quality





Social infraestructure

PIN

Madrid + Natural Nature-based solutions to adapt cities to climate change

2016



Cuidados en entornos escolares

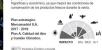
CEIP Valle Inclán y otros - 2017/2018 lugares estratégicos de la ciudad vidades tanto del propio colegio cor ón de la naturaleza en los patios, te con gran ara mejorar estos espacios y contribuir a la resiliencia urbana. se han llevado a cabo tres pri os patios de recreo, con el fin de promover hábitos saludable



3







Cubierta de Mercamadrid

más de 35 años bierta de 33.000 m². El exceso de abs

lar de la cu



Comunitarios Huerto Pinar, Carabanchel - 2014/2019

> or la Rod d inciativas ciudadanas, impuisadas por la Arbanos de Madrid y la FRAUM, para des iomunitarios de agricultura urbana sosten sas de la agro 2017 v 14 mis en 2018 v 2019, con lo que, actualma d cuenta con más de n os beneficios de estos para educar en la sostenibilidad, teier rel ones entre los ecinos y desarrollar provectos in Estos huertos urbanos se convierten así en espacios de educación ambiental desde los vecinos y para los vecinos



(1) (iniciativa Público-privada



e evaluar su comportamiento con el tran * * Plan A. Calidad del Aire

(B)(O) Iniciativa Públi

Plan MAD-RE. Plan Madrid Ciudad de los Cuidados. Plan A. Calidad del Aire y Cambio Climático. (ft) Iniciativa Pública

15 WANDA Metropolitano Avd. de Luis Aragonés - 2018





















Greening schoolvards

B MADRID



Manzanares river re-naturing

MADRID

NALEDRAN

Design indicators

Use of public space Road traffic index Parking index

Surface treatment Soil biotic index Albedo coefficient

Shading index of living surfaces Shading index of pedestrian corridos Shade Density Index

Vegetation and biodiversity

Plant occupation index Plant perception index Species diversity index

Water

Conducted Precipitation Index Contaminant vulnerability index Soil biotic index

Índex

IBS = Σ (fi · Ai) / At

factor biótico [0,3 – 1] en función de la tipología del suelo

Def. Solutión

Elementos activos

MADRID

EVALUATION STRATEGY. Indicators system

ENVIRONMENT

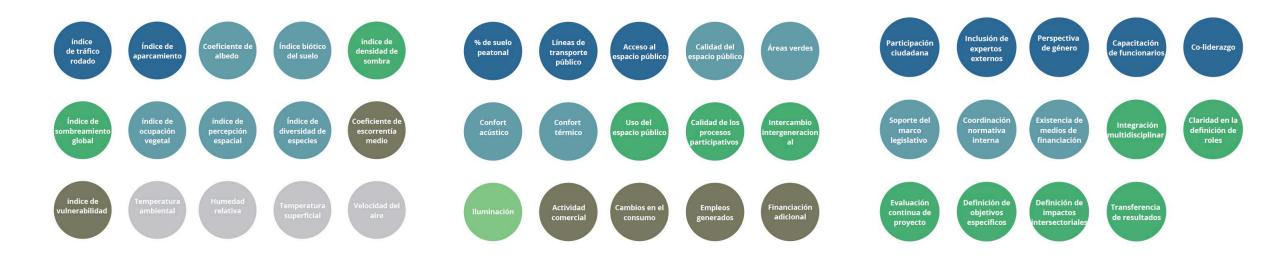
- Use of public space
- Surfaces treatment
- Shadowing
- Vegetation & Biodiversity
- Water

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

- Pedestrian priority
- Adaptation to CC
- Identity, sense and use
- Maintenance & Security
- Economic context

GOVERNANCE

- Competence innovationand interdisciplinarity
- Normative & Financial framework
- Organizational innovation

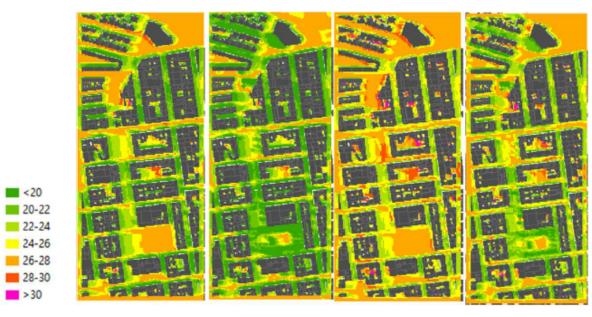




Resultados de la Modelización-Escenarios

Con y sin NbS: clima actual y futuro (RCP 8.5)

TSI (area_%)	CLIMA_ACTUAL SIN_NBS	CLIMA ACTUAL_CON_NBS	2011-2040 RCP 8.5_SIN NBS	2011-2040 RCP 8.5_CON NBS
<20	5.8%	21.6%	0.0%	1.8%
20-21	17.2%	22.3%	1.8%	12.4%
22-23	20.0%	18.3%	14.9%	25.3%
24-25	19.9%	14.8%	24.5%	23.1%
26-27	23.2%	19.6%	18.1%	19.5%
28-30	13.9%	3.4%	40.0%	17.6%
>30	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%



TSI	CLIMA ACTUAL	
(area_%)	CON NBS-SIN NBS	
<20	15.7%	
20-21	5.2%	
22-23	-1.7%	
24-25	-5.1%	
26-27	-3.6%	
28-30	-10.5%	
>30	0.0%	

TSI	CLIMA FUTURO
(area_%)	CON NBS-SIN NBS
<20	1.8%
20-21	10.6%
22-23	10.4%
24-25	-1.4%
26-27	1.4%
28-30	-22.4%
>30	-0.4%

En el clima actual las NbS mejoran un 30% la superficie y en el futuro un 40% en términos de mejora de la confortabilidad y reducción del stress térmico en la zona.



Thanks!

Luis Tejero tejeroel@madrid.es

Climate Change Department Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Madrid + Natural

Coffee break

Standards For Climate: uptake of nature-based solutions in urban and rural areas



Panel discussion: Standardization solutions to boost the uptake of nature-based solutions

- Jordi CORTINA-SEGARRA, Professor Department of Ecology, University of Alicante
- Radhika MURTI, Director Centre for Society and Governance, IUCN
- Michael NEAVES, Circular Economy Programme Manager, ECOS
- **Doris SCHNEPF**, Executive Partner, Green4Cities
- Efrén Feliu TORRES, Climate Change Manager, TECNALIA



Closing remarks

• Ronald BOON, Chair of CEN and CENELEC SABE

Standards For Climate: uptake of nature-based solutions in urban and rural areas



Thank you!

Standards For Climate: uptake of nature-based solutions in urban and rural areas

