

## NBS2017 – JPI WORKSHOP

Water JPI, JPI Ocean, JPI Climate, FACCE JPI, JPI Urban Europe and ERA-NET BiodivERsA  
24. October 2017 09:30-13:30

### MAIN OUTPUTS OF THE WORLD CAFÉ DISCUSSIONS

**1. Please rank the themes of current NBS2017 Conference by importance (1- the most important etc).**

- Blue-green infrastructure in smart cities;
- Integrated water management through natural systems;
- ICT as a supporting tool for nature-based solutions and ecosystems;
- Ecological restoration through eco-innovation;
- Nature-based solutions in circular economy;
- Linking NBS to sustainable development goals;
- ThinkNature programme;
- Well-being and public engagement

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Table 1 - Water		X		Tool	Sub-theme	Sub-theme	“as a given	
Table 2 - Climate		X			X			X
Table 3 - FACCE			X			X		X
Table 4 – Urban Europe	X				X		X	
Table 5 - Biodiversa				X (1 <sup>st</sup> priority)	X (3 <sup>rd</sup> priority)			X (2 <sup>nd</sup> priority)

**General remarks:**

- Its important to support all these topics. Eco-innovation could be implemented in all fields. in communication to public it’s mainly about the well-being. Public needs to be interested and engaged to support funding.

We should be clear about the goals of NBS and NBS as tools to reach particular goals – circular economy and resilient, diverse ecosystems being a tool and a goal at the same time.



## Is there something crucial missing (in relation to NBS topic)?

- The inclusiveness potential of NBS in climate change adaptation – NBS cost effectiveness versus technological solutions versus social justice– attractive for poorer countries, regions, households
- Good practice and learning mechanisms: NBS are not always new – Sometimes traditionally used, sometimes not used anymore; example: heavy covering of facades to protect from heat variability
- More prominent role for communication, especially with younger generations – they are the actors of change in society
- we live in an increasingly artificial world with many benefits, NBS should give solutions for even better life conditions, or offer better benefits on the longer term and for future generation (i.e. should increase sustainability). Research should focus on these issues.
- Longterm plan for systemic transformations / changes for the future (30 years), to generate actual transition to better environment and well-being through NBS-s.
- Linking profits with positive outcomes for environment and social aspects.
- The connection cities – peri-urban areas – rural areas:
  - Global + Local governance of NBS
  - Co-creation and co-design
  - Implementation models of NBS
- NBS urban design solutions
  - Considering urban regeneration
- The solutions suitable for the cities depend on the size of the cities (one size doesn't fit all)
- The necessary multi-scales approach
- The place of Human Health (not only a question of well-being) and in fact of the entire ecosystems
- The value (including cultural) of water for designing marketable NBS
- Forestry aspects
- Economic supports/ financial models available for nature based solutions
- To promote investment and changes from grey infrastructure/brownfields/pesticide and chemical use to more green technologies
- The importance of biodiversity and ecological engineering to properly develop NBS (i.e. to propose truly sustainable solutions)

## 2. To what extent challenges of different NBS could be a further incentive for Your involvement in different JPIs/BiodivERsA?



- Internationalisation of activities / cooperation with international organisations
- More NBS related topics
  - o Show where NBS are treated in the Strategic Research and Innovation Agendas
  - o A lot of research is already done that could be classified as NBS, but needs to go to practise. There should be added value for the results.
  - o And a lot of research already done does not properly fit the NBS definition (in particular, research simultaneously focusing of social, environmental and economical outcomes is rare) Its important to translate research outcome to the market, NBS can't get stuck in research phase. Its hard to find structures for implementing projects to the market.
- Knowing how SMEs / Enterprises can engage (JPIs as accelerators for SME's ideas – the “48hours” rule)
- NBS are not yet a familiar concept even though already done actions could be classified as NBS. But this has been the same initially for ecosystems services.
  - o Community should be mobilised, awarness should be raised to give more impact on the term.
- Through NBS different parties should be joined - academic-economic-stakeholders.
- Knowing how Eastern European / Associated countries could join for benefiting of the experiences and being able to harmonise their laws / practices (by becoming an observer?)
- Developing the Stakeholders' involvement in the processes (beside the researchers; in preparation of the calls and as applicants) is even more necessary for NBS research
- Having a “Super JPI” for addressing cross-cutting and interlinkages issues? Either a good idea ... or a bad one as we may loose the link to existing research communities (maybe more important to make sure that JPI and JPI-like tool can work together to properly implement the NBS agenda)
- FACCE should deal more with
  - i. Forestry aspects
  - ii. Transfer rural systems and
  - iii. Holistic assessment of technologies

The latter two should also include a value chain approach and assessment of the social economic factors.

### 3. Which other thematic challenges are You facing in Your country that should be considered by different JPIs / BiodivERsA'?





- Appropriate financing system on the long term for NBS and for research and innovation in this area.
- Climate change and risk avoidance are the biggest challenge and driver for NBS
  - o Legislation plays a substantial role for NBS and climate change adaptation
- The benefits of NBS as well as climate services has to be shown, benefit not only in terms of society but broken down to individual users or groups: need for business model and methodology to calculate the benefit.
  - o Demonstrations are needed for citizens... for their acceptance
- The NBS are not always working! Explore the maximum of their possibilities, integrate them in global solution
- Inclusive governance of the changes in the cities – how to get involved citizens, local communities, including minorities and migrants.
  - o How to ensure representative participation of all the social groups?
  - o Will require budget for their involvement
- Main challenges are pragmatic problems:
  - o Technical / ecological engineering questions are raised - how to guarantee that NBS are not less effective and/or sustainable.
  - o Keep in mind that NBS should be sustainable (environmentally, socially and economically).
  - o Often NBS go one way or the other - if it is seen from its social value the economical and environmental values are often disregarded.
  - o Inter-sectoral collaboration is needed for implementing the full potential of NBS
- There is knowlegde gap - its important to increase the knowlegde about NBS.
- Important is that NBS are not viewed as the only solution, more technological solution, biomimicry etc (which are not NBS) should also futher explored and supported in addition to NBS.
- Water as a public good – its value (including cultural value)
- Connecting Human Health and NBS
- Risk approach for NBS, for balanced decisions having a global perspective
- Social acceptance of NBS and associated decisions
  - o By knowledge sharing (act on the whole process)
  - o Work on social transformation / social innovation
- The science – policy interface
- The use of social networks / media (quality of the data received)

#### 4. Which types of activities proposed by the JPIs are You interested in? How would You like to join?

- Mostly different parties need to understand the possibilities / offers, where they could give higher impact.
  - o Important is cooperation between different parties (researchers-stakeholders).



- Key aspects: to give input in the agenda setting and programming, to participate to joint open calls, knowledge transfer activities.
  - o Knowledge transfer for different communities using Knowledge hubs – How to participate being a scientist, from a non-member country
- However the complexity of the tools does not help stakeholders to engage.
- The JPIs and BiodivERsA should act as mediators to bring the communities together – in the case of NBS as well as for other crosscutting issues
- Internationalization (possibilities for third countries to take part in our calls)
- How to engage for SMEs?
- Held some meetings / workshops in “other countries” (possible new comers)
- Organise a joint mapping (EC, all JPIs and Biodiversa) on what is done on NBS for developing a common vision of the needs
- Information channels for stakeholders and the public to be increased. Promotion of all activities by JPIs very important.
- Guidelines on ‘Common Use’ for Nature Based Solutions to be prepared and disseminated.
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***To the address of all:***

Simplify the landscape, the processes, the tools.

Improve cross ministerial / policy dialogue for financing all types of research (from academics to innovation and demonstrations)

Promote demonstrations for proven and trusted solutions, e.g. Case Studies and Demonstration farms/studies

Mobilise the relevant communities.

