EKLIPSE/EPBRS/BiodivERsA
Joint Foresight Workshop
« Social innovation and Nature-based solutions »
Brussels, 6-7 December 2016

1. Click onto the “BELSPO_Guest” wifi network
2. Enter the following password : belspo1050
3. Go to the following URL address :
   https://e-participate.eu
4. Follow the instructions
The aim of the EKLIPSE project is to build an innovative, light, ethical and self-sustainable EU support mechanism for evidence-informed policy on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and to hand over this mechanism to the wider community once established.
1. Answer key questions from policy and/or society by mobilising and synthesising the best available knowledge and experts

2. Identify current research needs and future emerging issues with policy makers and stakeholders

3. Create a responsive and active network of experts and knowledge holders across Europe
The European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy (EPBRS)

A forum at which natural and social scientists, policy-makers and other stakeholders identify structure and focus on strategically important research that is essential to:

- use the components of biodiversity in a sustainable way
- maintain ecosystem functions that provide goods and services
- conserve, protect and restore the natural world
- halt biodiversity loss

Membership in the EPBRS is open to all states that participate in H2020. Programme Committee members nominate two EPBRS delegates for a mandate of 4 years. The EPBRS has a Steering Committee elected by delegates. The secretariat has been supported by the Belgian Biodiversity Platform for the past 12 years.
1. Defining a strategy shared between programmers and funders across 21 European countries for research on biodiversity & NBS

2. Supporting pan-European research tackling pressing issues through joint calls

3. Promoting stakeholder engagement throughout the whole research process

4. Enhancing knowledge brokerage and transfer
Explore how nature-based solutions (NBS) and social innovation (SI) can be used to address emerging issues in the four identified areas.

Questions asked:

1. What are **important emerging issues/societal challenges** that possibly have big impact 10 or 20 years from now and **which NBS can be a response to these issues/challenges**?

2. What specific SI approaches exist and could be used in order to support the effective implementation of these NBS for tackling these emerging issues?

3. Given these challenges and issues as well as the NBS and SI options **which research needs exist**?
WHAT?

- EXCHANGE knowledge, experiences and ideas
- OPEN to others views and languages
- Talk and LISTEN
- CO-BUILD common understanding and research recommendations
- NETWORK

HOW?

- Group work discussions
- « Creative » or « adventurous » discussions
- Samoan circles dialogue
and...HAVE FUN!!!
GENERAL OBJECTIVE: Sustainable management and use of nature for tackling societal challenges, while simultaneously providing benefits for the environment, economy and society >> refocusing on human benefits; integrating societal factors

DIFFERENT VIEWS (definitions) OF THE CONCEPT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN definition</th>
<th>European Commission definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td>Living solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to protect, sustainably manage and restore</td>
<td>inspired by, continuously supported by and using</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural or modified ecosystems</td>
<td>Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that address societal challenges</td>
<td>Designed to address various societal challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effectively and adaptively</td>
<td>In a resource efficient and adaptable manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits</td>
<td>And to provide simultaneously economic, social and environmental benefits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMON GROUND: promoting sustainability and increased role of natural, self-sustained processes relying on biodiversity, are inherent to NBS. They constitute actions easily seen as positive for a wide range of stakeholders, as they bring about benefits at environmental, economic and social level.
NBS as an ‘umbrella concept’

PROPOSED TYPOLOGY


- **TYPE 1:** no or minimal intervention in ecosystems, with the objectives of maintaining or improving the delivery of range of ES both inside and outside these preserved ecosystems (e.g. protection of mangroves; establishment MPAs;...)

- Connected to the concept of biosphere reserves incorporating core protected areas for nature conservation, and buffer and transition areas where people live and work in a sustainable way
PROPOSED TYPOLOGY


- **TYPE 2**: corresponds to the definition and implementation of management approaches that develop sustainable and multifunctional ecosystems and landscapes (extensively or intensively managed), which improves the delivery of selected ES compared to what would be obtained with a more conventional intervention (e.g. innovative planning of agricultural landscapes to increase multifunctionality).
PROPOSED TYPOLOGY


- **TYPE 3:** consists in managing ecosystems in very intrusive ways or even creating completely new ecosystems (e.g. artificial ecosystems with new assemblages of organisms for green roofs and walls to mitigate city warming and clean polluted air)

- Connected to concepts like green and blue infrastructures, and objectives like restoration of heavily degraded polluted areas
Social innovations are **new solutions (products, services, models, markets, processes etc.)** that simultaneously meet a social need (more effectively than existing solutions) and lead to new or improved capabilities and relationships and better use of assets and resources. In other words, social innovations are both good for society and enhance society’s capacity to act. (Caulier-Grice et al., 2012)
“Social innovation is a powerful and valuable tool in the environmental sector. It involves social groups and communities creating, developing and diffusing ideas and solutions to address pressing social needs. Due to its participatory and creative nature, it is well positioned to address environmental challenges, which are multifaceted and often require societal or behavioural shifts towards more sustainable options.”


Social entrepreneurship: Bybi was founded by Oliver Maxwell in 2010. He has a background in anthropology and international development and has worked to develop social enterprises in Denmark and the UK since 2004. After the 2009 Climate Conference in Copenhagen, he was inspired by the concept of ‘Prosperity without Growth’, to address the problems of environmentally unsustainable economic growth and rising long-term unemployment with a concrete social enterprise based on urban honey production. The result was the creation of the Copenhagen City Bee Project, or bybi.
La Petite Reine started in the 1st arrondissement of Paris (Le Louvre) in 2001, with the aim of providing a more sustainable transport delivery system, by delivering goods using an electric bicycle that tows a large storage cabin (the ‘Cargocycle’). In 2009, it became part of the Ares Group (Association pour la Réinsertion Economique et Sociale), which is a not-for-profit association that works with firms to employ people from socially excluded groups. La Petite Reine employed those excluded from the labour market, particularly young people, and in 2011 it became a joint venture of Ares and the Star Service group with the latter providing expertise in delivery logistics.
The growing concern about the demise of the wetlands spurred Sven-Erik Magnusson to establish the Ecomuseum Kristianstads Vattenrike in 1989 to act as a bridging organisation to co-ordinate sustainable management of the wetlands.

‘My philosophy has always been that the best way to make a project is to run small individual projects in parallel to provide practical examples and then build them into a bigger project and network between the different actors. So we started with bringing back the farmers along the wetlands and then we had the boat tours and the fishing association and then we had people from different companies and conservation groups. We call it a biosphere area rather than a reserve because the term ‘reserve’ implies restrictions and although we have nature reserves within the area there are buffer zones and unrestricted zones that we recommend the municipality uses in a beneficial way.’

Sven-Erik Magnusson, Co-ordinator Kristianstads Vattenrike Biosphere

In 2005, the 104,000 hectare Kristianstads Vattenrike Ecomuseum area was formally designated as a Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme
Restoration (strict sense):
“The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.”
and
“intended to repair ecosystems with respect to their health, integrity and self-sustainability”
(SER, 2004)

Broader in the context of nature-based solutions & social innovation
• Including human perspective (> restoration of natural capital)
• Including landscape contexts (> ecological & green infrastructure)
• ...
Governance (of ecosystems): “The process of regulating human behaviour in accordance with shared (ecosystem) objectives, including both governmental and nongovernmental mechanisms.” (TEEB, 2010)

… in the context of nature-based solutions & social innovation
• **Role of more participatory and/or nongovernmental actions?**
• **How to overcome lock-ins in the way “nature” is governed and thus foster social innovation?**
• …
Land planning & management: “The process of forward looking and practical implementation of actions to create, enhance, (restore) and make use of land.”

… in the context of nature-based solutions & social innovation
• Multi-scale and multi-purpose contexts
• Innovation to happen in quite established governance settings (> landscape planning in some countries…)
• …
Many definitions...
« Well-being is understood as a a state of health, happiness and/or prosperity. In a broad understanding, well-being is living a good life with which one is satisfied. » (..) « It is an intangible concept of several human dimensions. »
The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report

… in the context of nature-based solutions & social innovation
• Many dimensions of well-being so start with a focus on human health (mental and physical)
• Social innovation to happen at various levels: environment, community, individual..
• Consider Nature both as solution and as threat
• …