

IMPLEMENTING **NATURE-BASED** **SOLUTIONS:** DISASTER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE **FOR BUSINESS**

WORKSHOP #2

The IUCN Global Standard™ for NbS: how to measure performance and impact

STARTS AT

10 AM (CEST / GMT+2)
04 PM (CEST / GMT+2)



WHY JOIN THIS WORKSHOP

- Learn why NbS are important for business, with expert speakers who have pushed the boundaries of innovation.
- Understand how NbS can reduce business risk and build resilience.
- Gain practical knowledge on NbS for business, including global criteria for designing, verifying and scaling up NbS projects, and the latest financing mechanisms.
- Be a part of a growing business community increasing their resilience to disaster and climate risks while protecting biodiversity.
- Gain a course certificate to show your participation through joining live or through taking the course at a time convenient to you.

WORKSHOP #1

Introducing the business case for NbS for disaster and climate resilience: the “what” and the “why”

JUNE 17

WORKSHOP #2

The IUCN Global Standard for NbS: how to measure performance and impact

JUNE 24

WORKSHOP #3

Financing and insuring NbS for disaster and climate resilience

JULY 01



**Nature
based
Solutions**

The nature of progress

The IUCN Global Standard for NbS™:
how to measure performance and impact



Mentimeter question:

**Have you already heard of the IUCN Global
Standard for NbS™?**

1. Please go on: www.menti.com
2. Enter this code: **26 07 35**

AGENDA

Welcome and quick question to kick-off

Leigh Ann Hurt, IUCN, and Katia Bonga, WBCSD

Introduction to the IUCN Global Standard for NbS

By Gerard Bos, Director, Business and Biodiversity Programme, and
Veronica Ruiz, Programme Officer, Global Ecosystem Management
Programme, IUCN

Q&A

Reflections from a pilot project in the UK

By Lee Schofield, Senior Site Manager, RSPB

Q&A

Blue Natural Capital and the benefits to business

By Dorothee Herr, Manager, Oceans and Climate Change, Global
Marine and Polar Programme, IUCN

Q&A

Next steps for business interested in piloting the Global Standard

By Gerard Bos

Final questions on Mentimeter

With Katia Bonga, WVN Manager, WBCSD

Wrap-up and preview of the 3rd training workshop

By Mikhail Fernandes, Social innovator, UNEP



**Nature
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Solutions**

The nature of progress



Introducing the IUCN Global Standard for NbS™



By **Gerard Bos**, Director, Business and Biodiversity Programme, IUCN

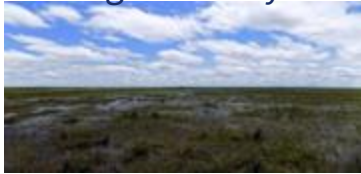
and **Verónica Ruiz**, Nature-based Solutions Programme Officer, IUCN



Piloting the standard worldwide



Agroforestry



Colombia

EcoDRR



Burkina Faso

Aquaculture



Zanzibar

Cocoa farming



Guatemala

EbA



Nepal

Agriculture



Vietnam

Water management



India

Dune stabilisation



Senegal

NbS: A common foundation but distinct approach

EXTENDING CONSERVATIONS REACH AND RELEVANCE



**Safeguarding
nature**



**Safeguarding
society**

Conservation norms and science

Defining NbS



In 2016, IUCN defined NbS as:
“actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges (e.g. climate change, food and water security or natural disasters) effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”

Scaling up NbS to secure its potential

Now is the time to mainstream NbS:

- NbS are a **cost-effective** complements to established mechanisms and infrastructure;
- NbS provide **multiple benefits** across multiple variables (climate change, biodiversity, jobs, etc);
- NbS provide cross sectoral **collaboration** and policy **coherence**.

For NbS to reach their potential in addressing our global challenges, we need a global standard.

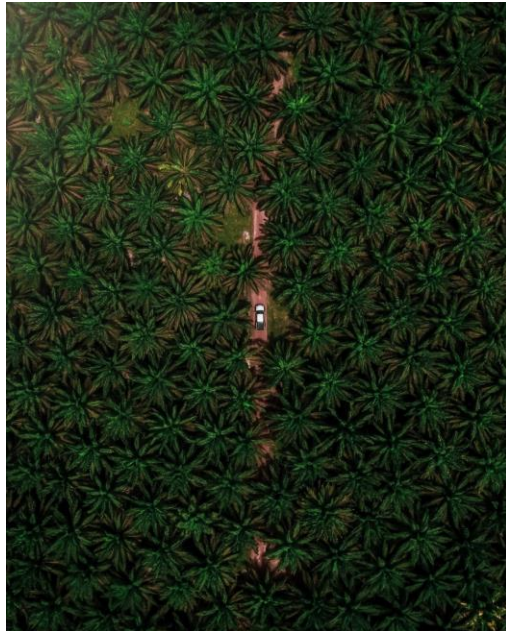
How does the standard help mainstream NbS?

The standard will help ensure quality NbS and...

- Safeguard nature from overexploitation
- Engage stakeholders
- Build common language and understanding
- Increase demand
- Incentivize positive sustainable change



Risks and opportunities



The IUCN Global Standard for NbS™
can help companies:

- Benchmark progress;
- Build a common understanding and level playing field;
- Avoid greenwashing;
- Ensure NbS are not mislabelled or misused.

Need for a consistent approach

The IUCN Global Standard for NbS™

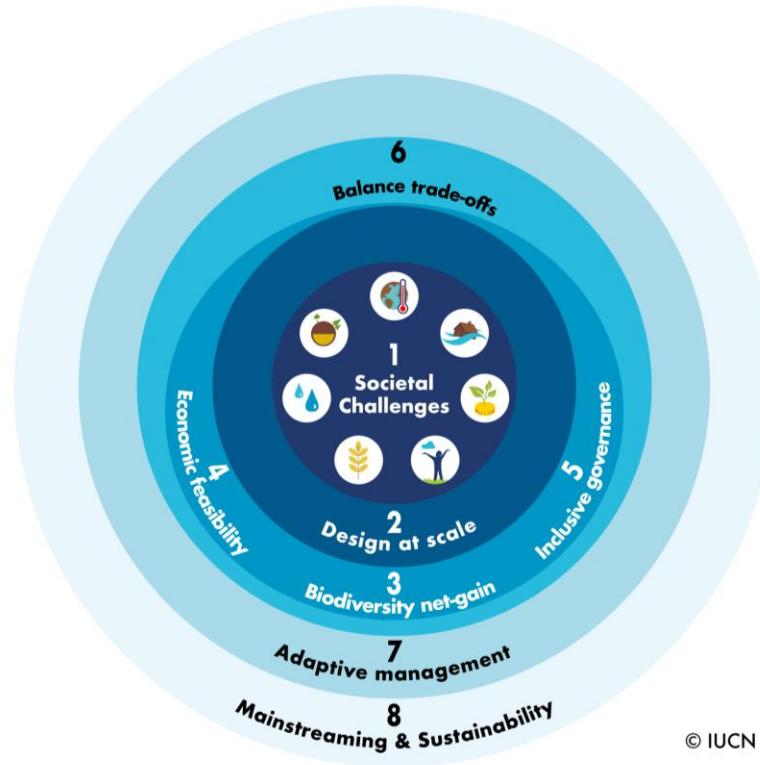




A facilitate standard for NbS

- A facilitative standard for **design, verification** and **scaling up** of NbS to realise IUCN's ambitious transition;
- 8 criteria and 28 indicators
- Based on knowledge co-creation: conservation science, social science, traditional knowledge;
- 'Crowd-sourced' drafts through two rounds of open consultation, 800+ people across 100 countries, 1000's of comments;
- Developed to be compatible with the ISEAL Alliance Code of Good Practice – revised every four years.

Enabling NbS with the standard



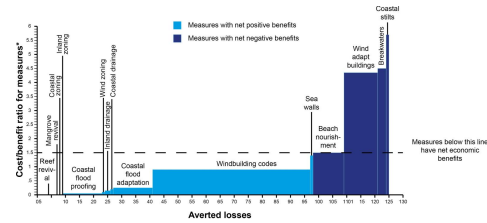
Provides metrics for measuring NbS progress

Strong

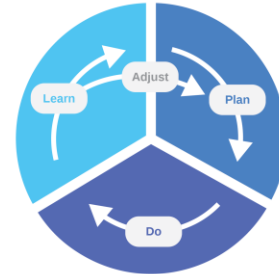
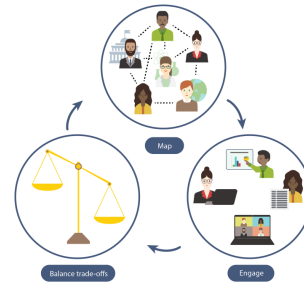
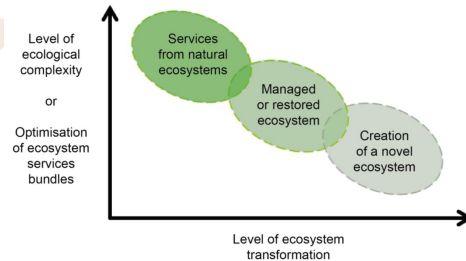
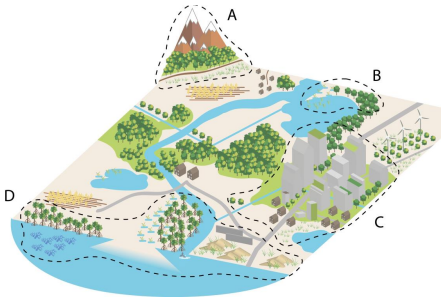
Adequate

Partial

Insufficient



*Does not account for synergies or dis-synergies between measures (e.g. building sea walls behind a breakwater)



What does the Standard look like?

Criterion 1: NbS effectively address societal challenges

Definition	Indicator
1.1 The NbS addresses societal challenges in a way that is consistent with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	1.1.1 The NbS addresses societal challenges in a way that is consistent with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
1.2 The NbS addresses societal challenges in a way that is consistent with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	1.2.1 The NbS addresses societal challenges in a way that is consistent with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
1.3 The NbS addresses societal challenges in a way that is consistent with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	1.3.1 The NbS addresses societal challenges in a way that is consistent with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Societal challenges:



Case study: Identifying a societal challenge

The NbS approach to identifying a societal challenge involves a multi-step process. It starts with a clear understanding of the societal challenge, followed by a scoping exercise to identify the key elements of the challenge. This is followed by a consultation exercise with stakeholders to gather their views on the challenge. The final step is to develop a clear and concise statement of the societal challenge, which will serve as the basis for the NbS intervention.

4. Guidance to Criteria

4.1 Summary

The Standard consists of eight Criteria, each with a set of Indicators. The Criteria strongly build on the NbS Principles as well as the feedback from stakeholders.

Criterion 1 outlines the process for determining the societal challenges the Standard and NbS address, as well as establishing an understanding of associated opportunities and challenges. The design of the Standard must aim to address the challenges facing the sector, society, economy and ecosystem context within which the challenge and solution exist, as per Criterion 2: Context.

It addresses the fact that even if the location of the solution is at a site level or smaller scale, the larger-scale considerations can greatly inform the relevance and durability of the solution, beyond its implementation. Criteria 3, 4 and 5 outline processes that set the context for the choice of nature-based solutions for biodiversity, society and the economy. However, in order to achieve these five Criteria with respect to both immediate, short-term and long-term outcomes, multiple need to be determined and mapped, which are closely addressed in Criterion 6, in order to give this final visibility and transparency.

The decision-making processes for any NbS that are made need to be transparent and equitable and must be within the context of one or more of Criteria 3, 4 and 5. In addition, principles of effective management underpinned by a strong of change and learning learning processes, as per Criterion 8, can also enhance the success of NbS. Criterion 6 focuses on processes for mainstreaming NbS in spatial and temporal scales, whereby actions and impacts may be substantial beyond expected projects, in order to fully realize the potential of nature as a tool providing a solution to societal challenges.

The following sections provide guidance on the eight Criteria of the NbS Standard and their underlying indicators. The guidance describes the elements of a strong NbS and also specifies where the relevant Criteria and Indicators are listed in the annex.




Figure 1: The NbS Standard framework

The NbS Standard framework is based on the NbS Principles and the eight Criteria. The Criteria are: 1. Societal challenges, 2. Context, 3. Biodiversity, 4. Society, 5. Economy, 6. Ecosystems, 7. Health, and 8. Learning. The entire framework is supported by a base of 'NbS Principles'.



Systematic measure of progress

Criterion	Your Criterion Score	Maximum Criterion Score	Normalised criterion	FINAL OUTPUT Your Criterion %age
1. Societal challenges	6	9	0.67	0.7
2. Design at scale	5	9	0.56	0.6
3. Biodiversity net-gain	1	12	0.08	0.1
4. Economic feasibility	9	12	0.75	0.8
5. Inclusive governance	11	15	0.73	0.7
6. Balance trade-offs	7	9	0.78	0.8
7. Adaptive management	4	9	0.44	0.4
8. Sustainability and mainstreaming	4	9	0.44	0.4
Total			4.46	0.6

Key	Output
Strong	Intervention adheres to the IUCN Global Standard for Nbs.
Adequate	
Partial	
Insufficient	Intervention does not adhere to the IUCN Global Standard for Nbs.

Criterion 1 – Societal challenges

NbS effectively address societal challenges



Climate change
mitigation and
adaptation



Disaster risk
reduction



Economic
and social
development



Human health



Food security



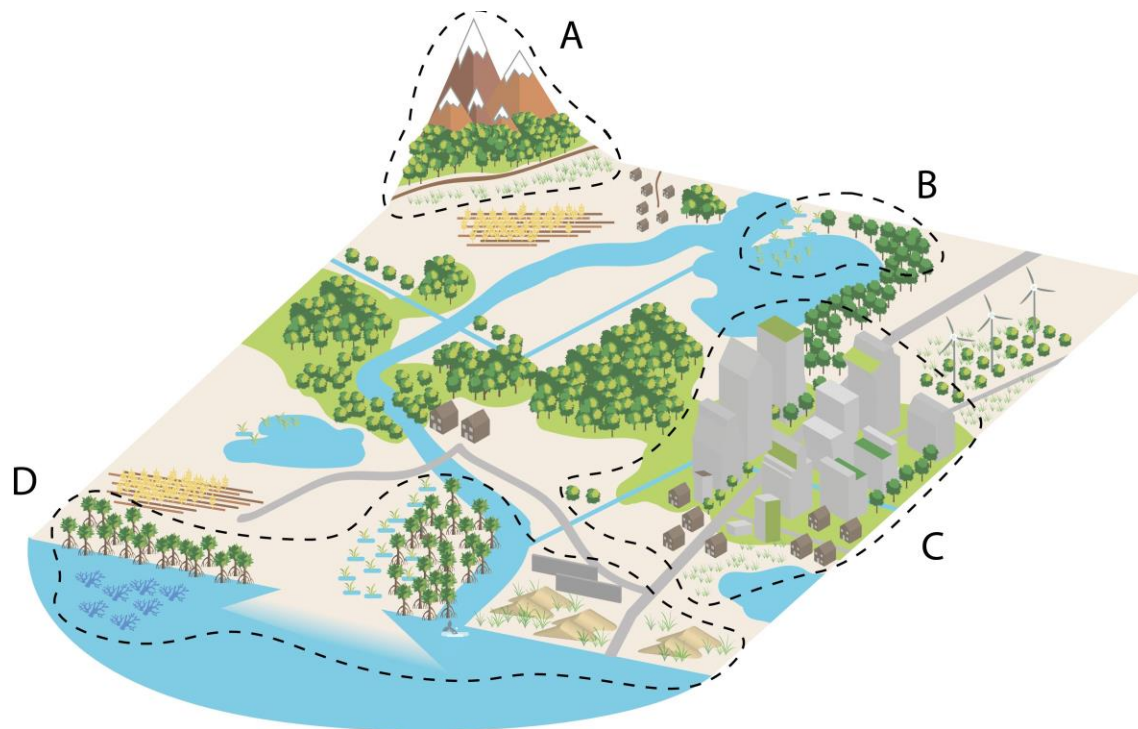
Water security



Environmental
degradation and
biodiversity loss

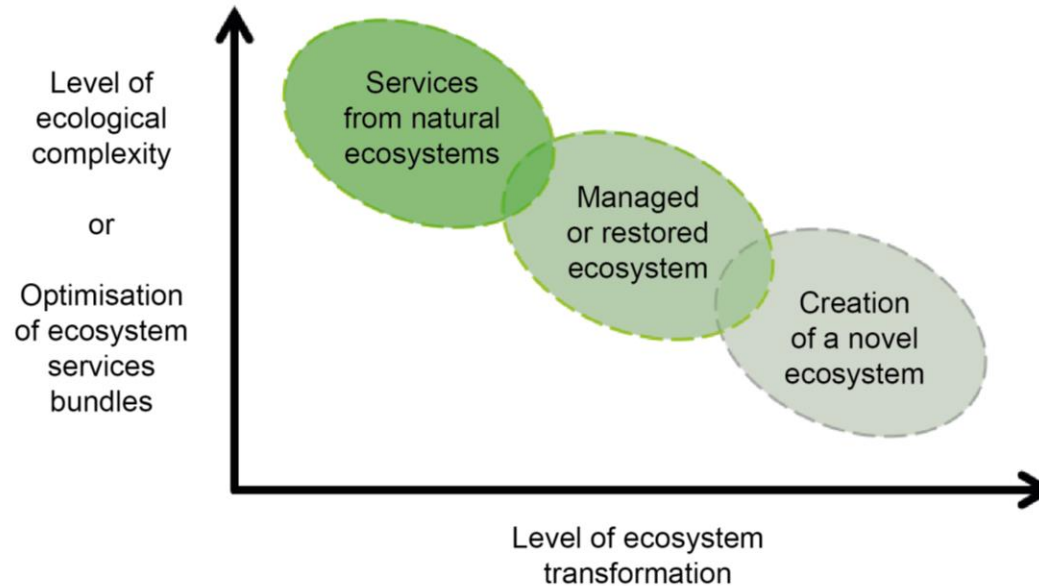
Criterion 2 – Design at scale

Design of NbS is informed by scale



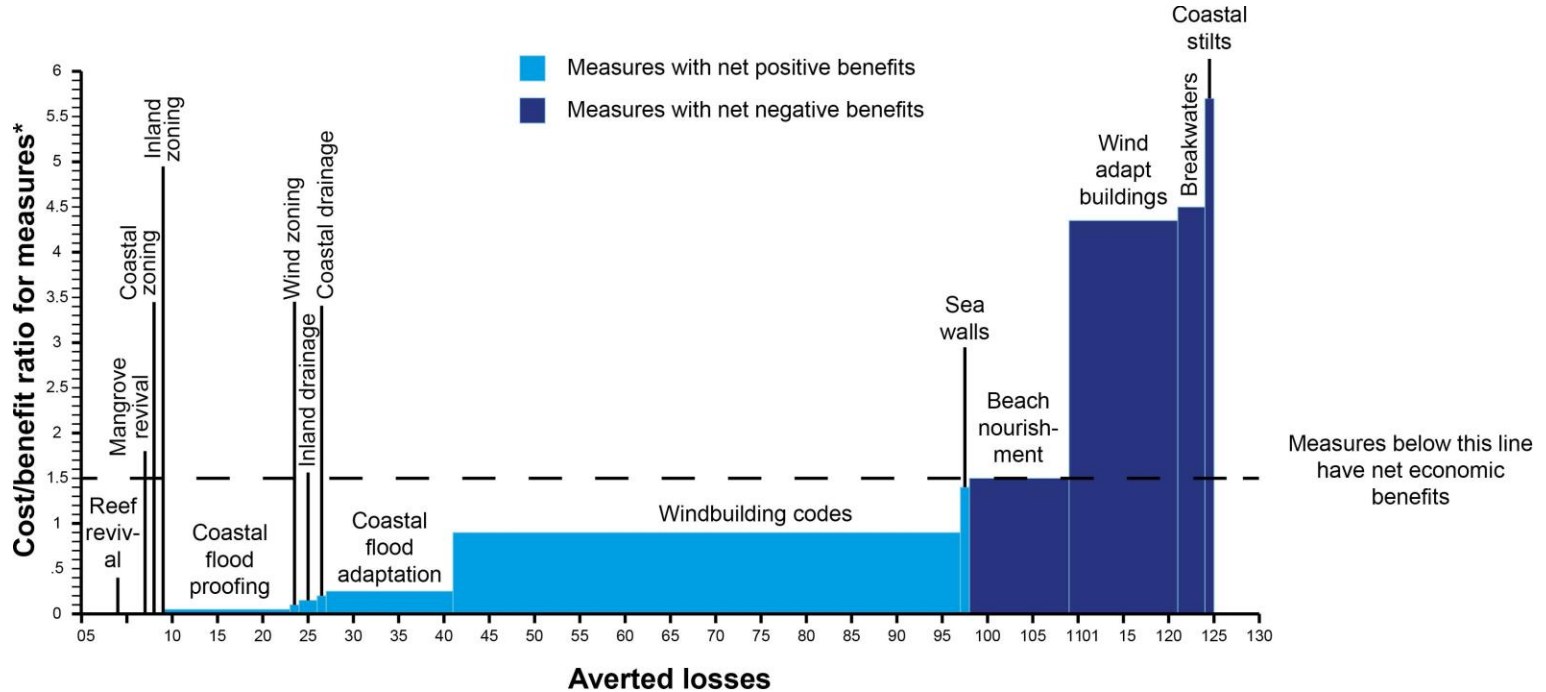
Criterion 3 - Biodiversity net-gain

NbS result in net gain to biodiversity and ecosystem integrity



Criterion 4 – Economic Viability

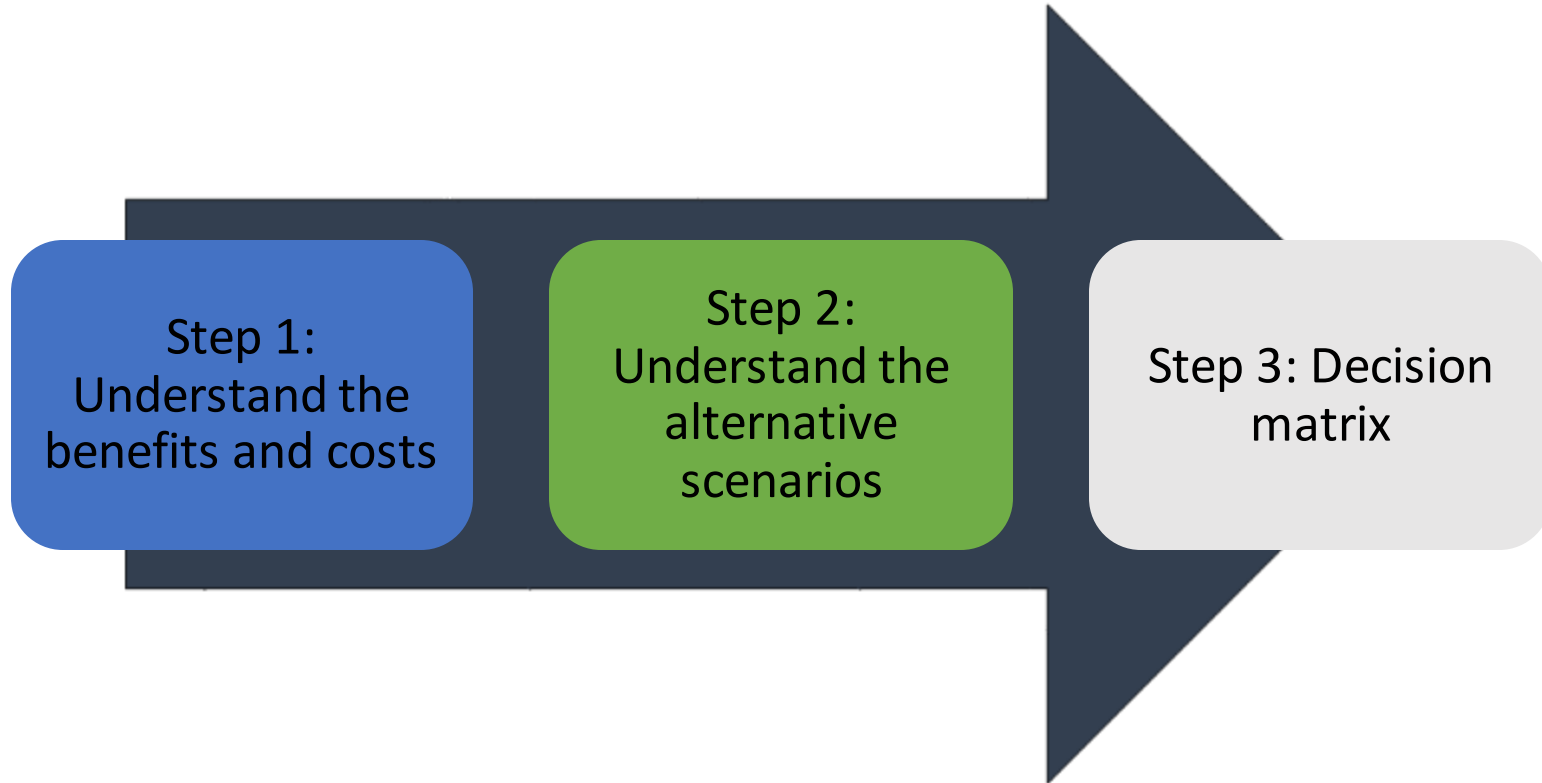
NbS are economically viable



*Does not account for synergies or dis-synergies between measures (e.g. building sea walls behind a breakwater)

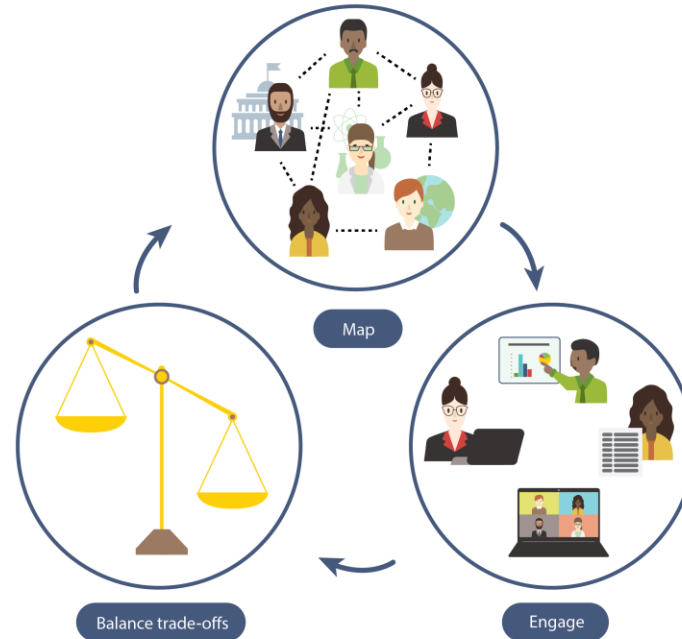
Criterion 4 – Economic Viability

NbS are economically viable



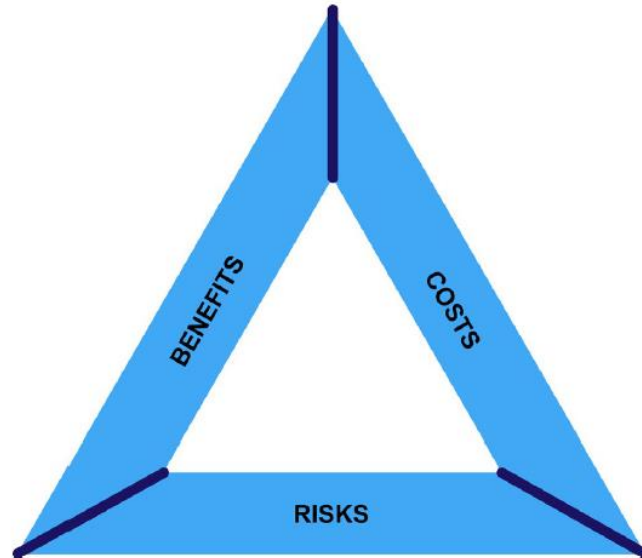
Criterion 5 – Inclusive Governance

NbS are based on inclusive, transparent and empowering governance processes



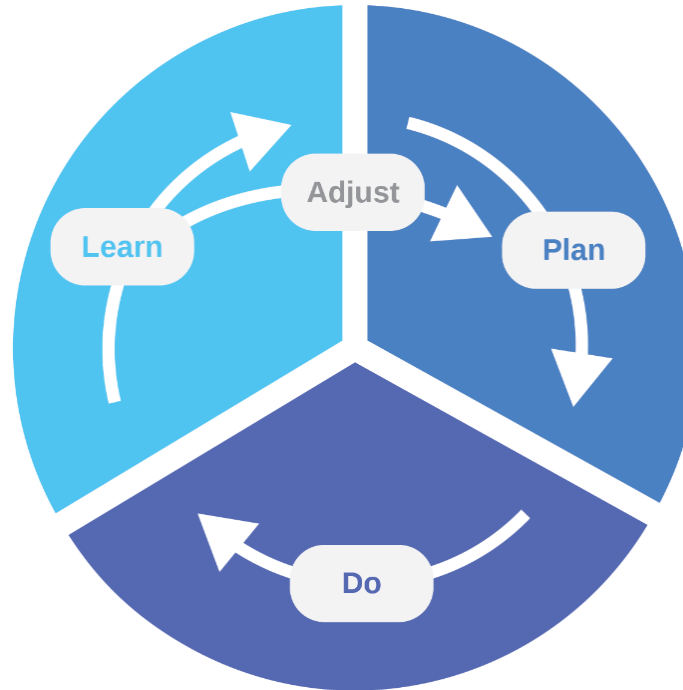
Criterion 6 – Balance trade-offs

NbS equitably balances trade-offs between achievement of their primary goal(s) and the continued provision of multiple benefits



Criterion 7 – Adaptive management

NbS are managed adaptively, based on evidence



Criterion 8 – Sustainability and mainstreaming

NbS are sustainable and mainstreamed within an appropriate jurisdictional context



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

**Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030**



Thank you! Any questions?

Please share your questions in the chat, and the speakers will try to answer them now or after the session.



Next up: Lee Schofield, Haweswater Senior Site Manager, RSPB, will discuss an “early mover” NbS pilot in the UK



Nature Based Solutions: RSPB Haweswater

Lee Schofield, Senior Site Manager



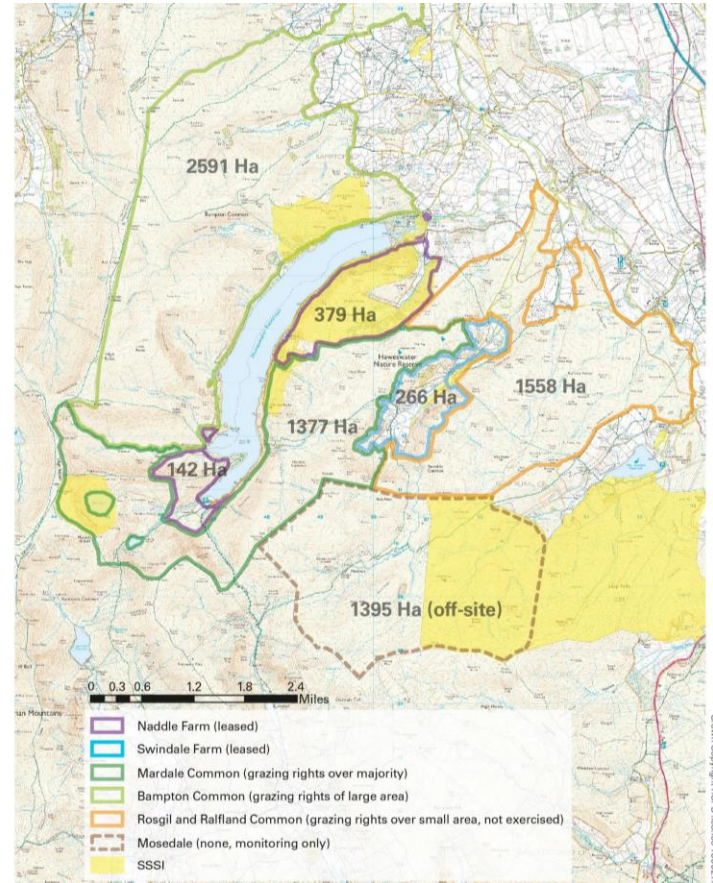
Nature Based Solutions

- Haweswater has been selected as one of the 'early movers' for IUCN's Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions
- Upland management and habitat restoration of the Haweswater reservoir catchment. Interventions include:
- **Ecosystem restoration** – Reducing grazing pressure, watercourse restoration, hay meadow restoration, upland peat restoration and tree planting.
- **Disaster risk reduction** – Restoring natural river function through meandering river and reconnecting to floodplain. Improved soil and vegetation structure to reduce run-off speed.
- **Climate change mitigation and adaptation** – Natural flood management measures including upland peat restoration and tree planting, also sequestering carbon.
- **Water security** – Improved soil structure and changes to surface water flow helps to regulating flows during periods of high rainfall, reduce erosion and improve raw water quality.



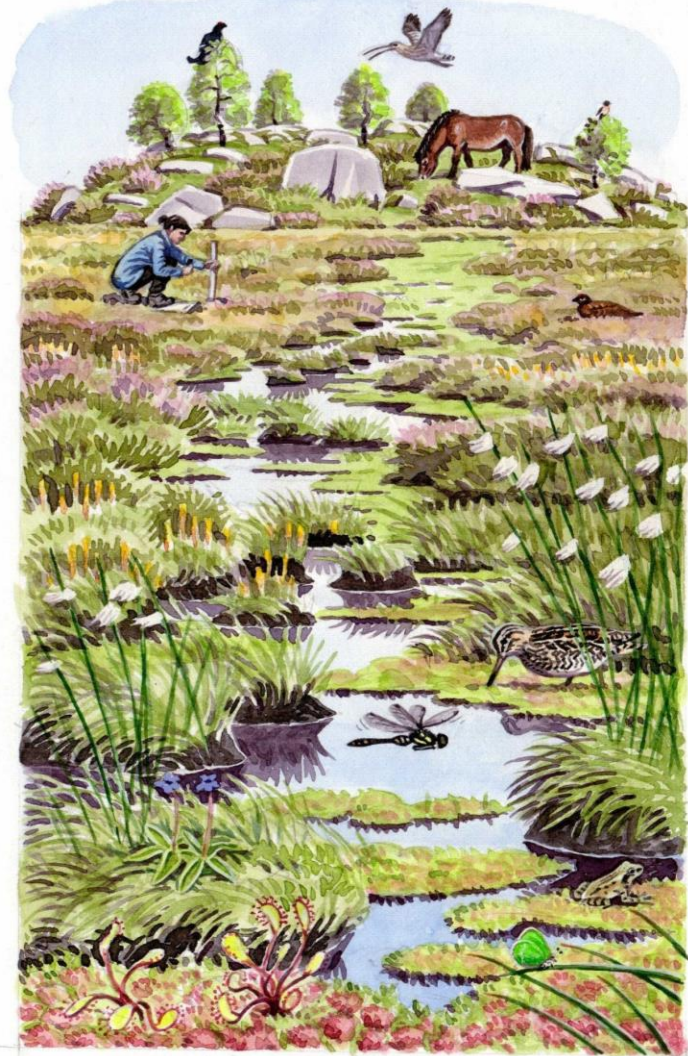
Background

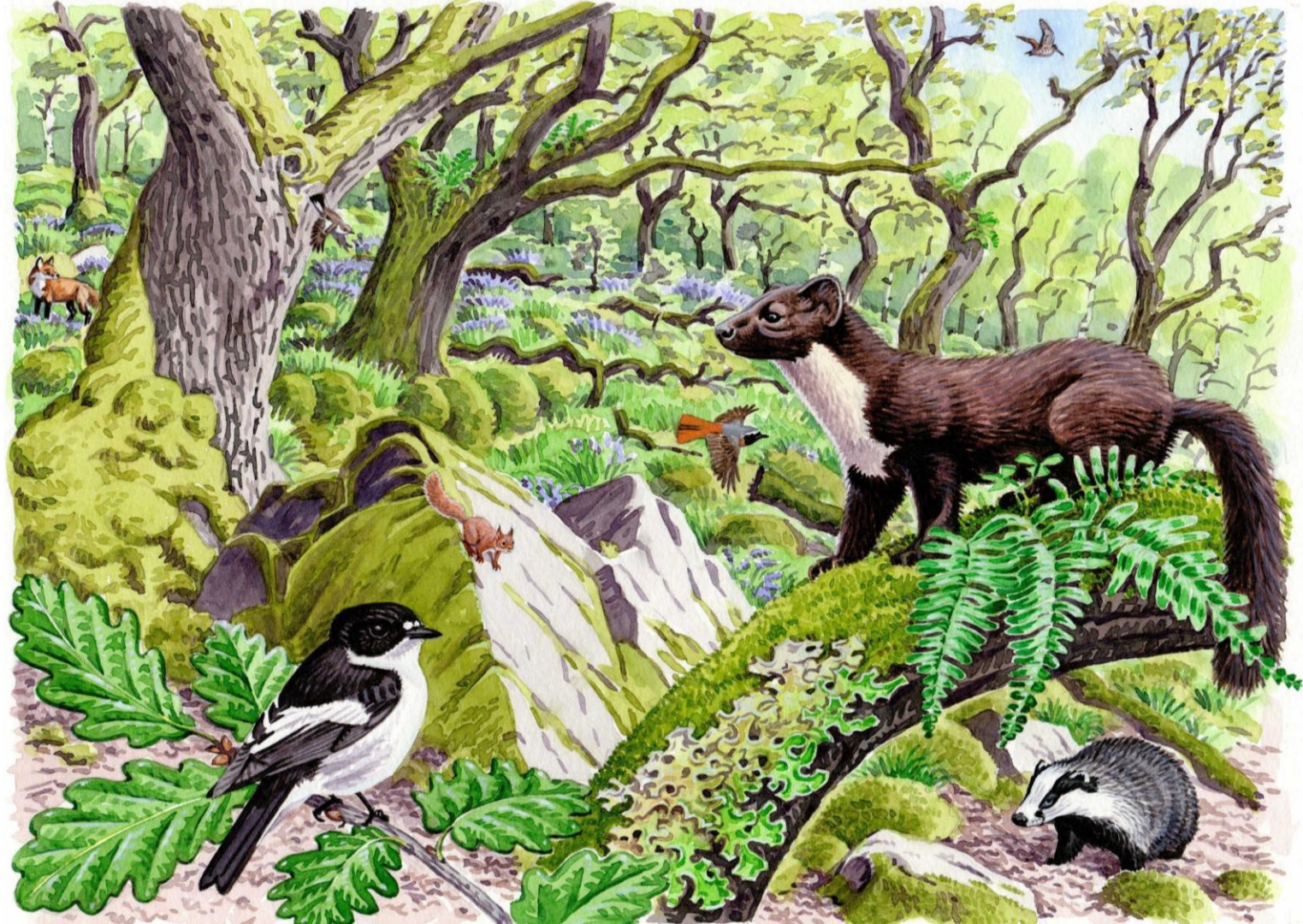
- Partnership and landlord/tenant relationship with landowner United Utilities
- 750ha enclosed land and c.3,000ha common land, all within Lake District National Park
- Major focus on water quality and wildlife, but not a rewilding/pure nature conservation site
- Attempting to find balance between hill farming and ecological restoration
- Farming operation with Cheviot and Swaledale sheep and belted Galloway cattle. Fell ponies used for conservation grazing
- 4 x stewardship agreements



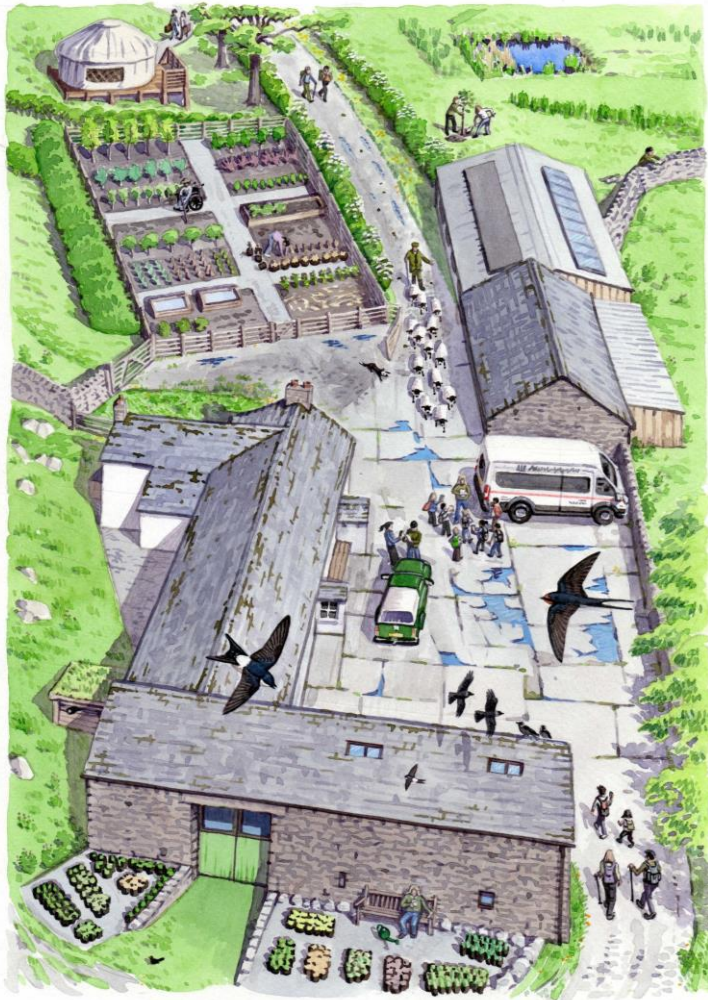












Good for nature, good for people

- Ecosystem service benefits
 - Reduced risks to water quality and reduced flood risk
 - Increased carbon sequestration
 - More beautiful, wilder, richer landscape
- Benefits to local community & economy
 - Double the jobs compared with 2012
 - Continuation of existing roles, but also many new ones
 - Significant inward investment – c£700k in grants in last five years, not including AE grants
 - Most spent on salaries and on local contractors & suppliers
 - School visits and people engagement
 - Low impact visitor activities – walks, hides, adventures



Thank you



giving
nature
a home



Wild
Haweswater



Participants please feel free to share your questions in the chat, and Lee can try to answer some of them now.



**Nature
based
Solutions**

BlueNatural Capital

Dorothee Herr, Manager, Ocean and Climate Change, IUCN

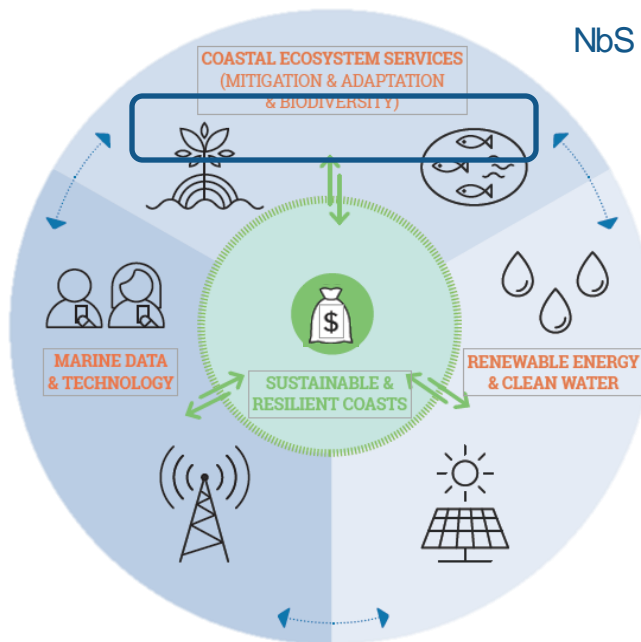


24 June 2021

Blue Natural Capital

Blue Natural Capital (BNC) is the natural capital found in coastal and marine environments. It is crucial to the resilient development of coastal communities and a sustainable Blue Economy.

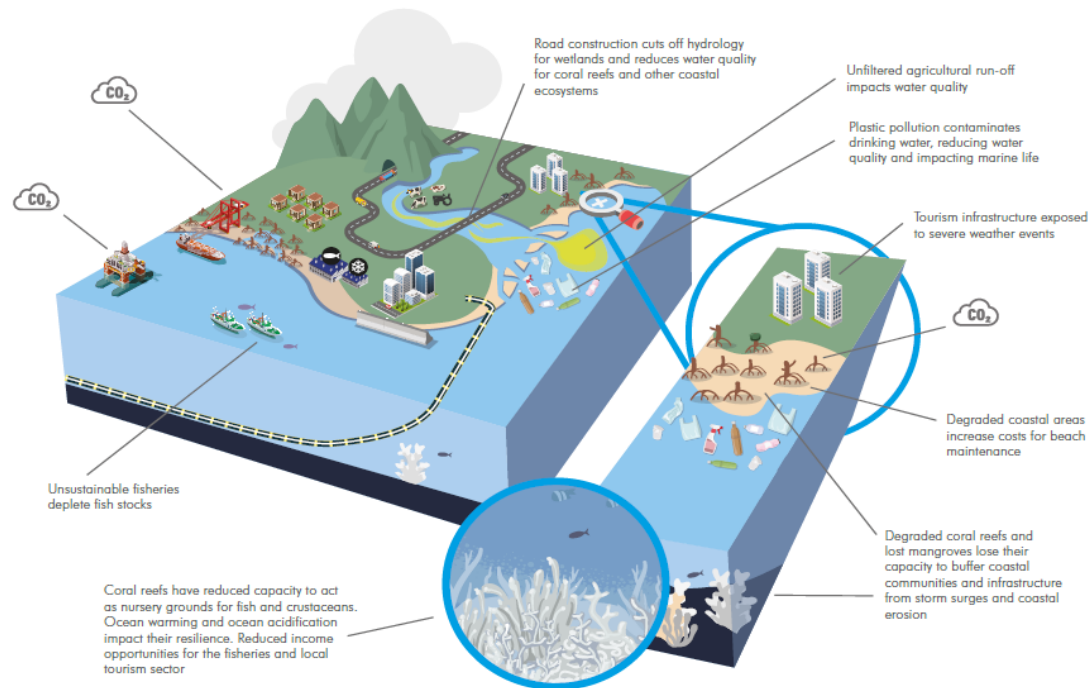
Blue Natural Capital Approach



Blue Infrastructure Finance

Degraded coral reefs and lost mangroves lose their capacity to buffer coastal communities and infrastructure from storm surges and coastal erosion.

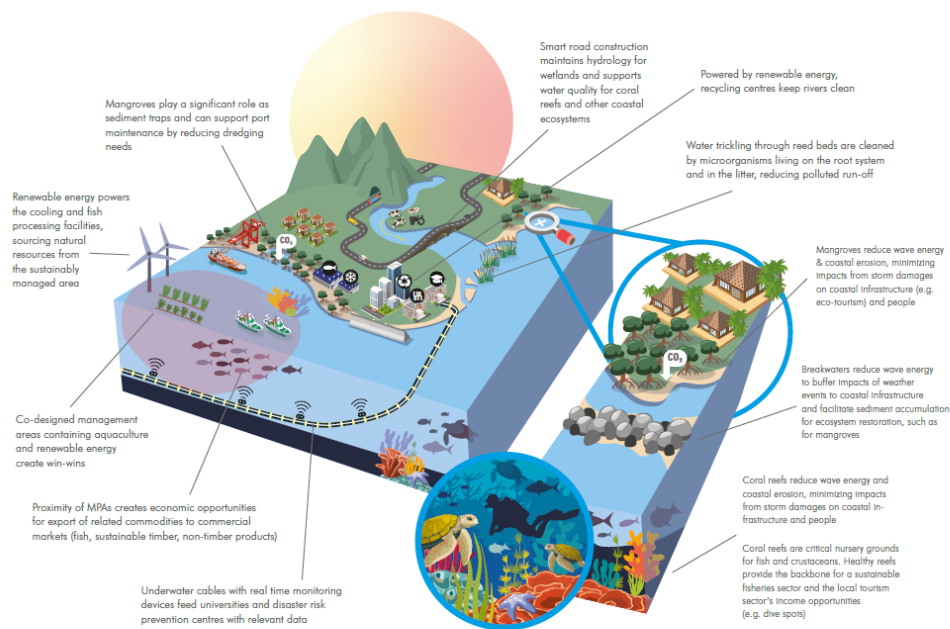
Coastal infrastructure without NbS



Blue Infrastructure Finance

Coral reefs reduce wave energy and coastal erosion, minimizing impacts from storm damages on coastal infrastructure and people.

Coastal infrastructure with NbS



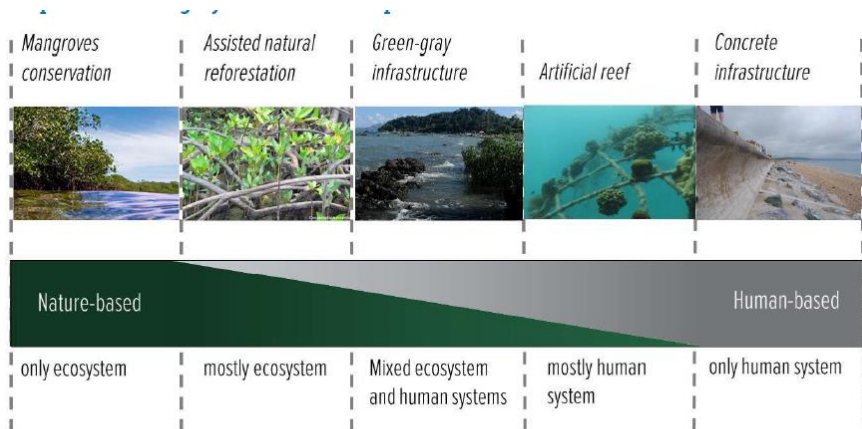
Opportunities for Green / Grey

The Guide includes 35 case studies from around the world, identifies key challenges a practitioner may seek to resolve, and where green-gray solutions can meet project goals and integrate into different land use types.

Green Grey Community of Practice



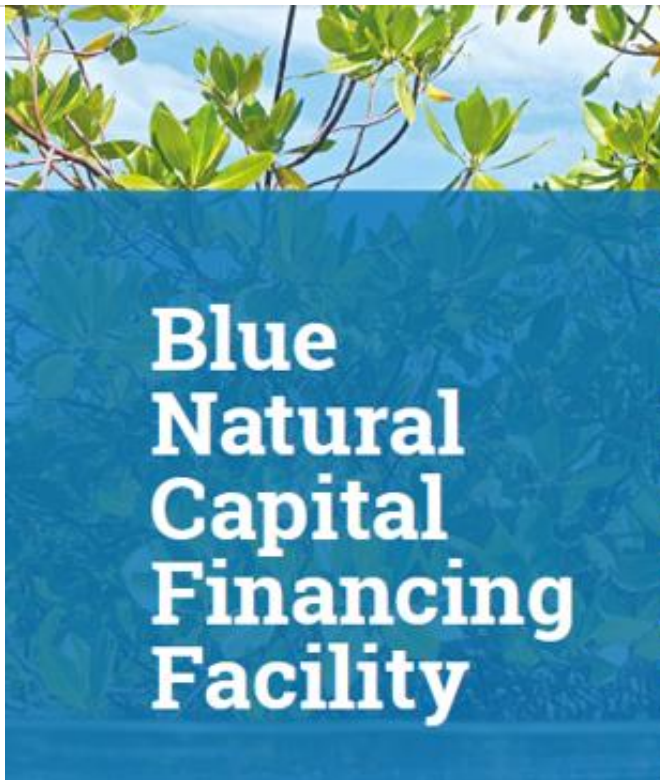
Green to Grey Spectrum



Source: Conservation International

The BNCFF

BNCFF is an innovative finance initiative that turns coastal conservation projects into investable assets, thereby detangling them from donations and making them attractive for private finance sources.



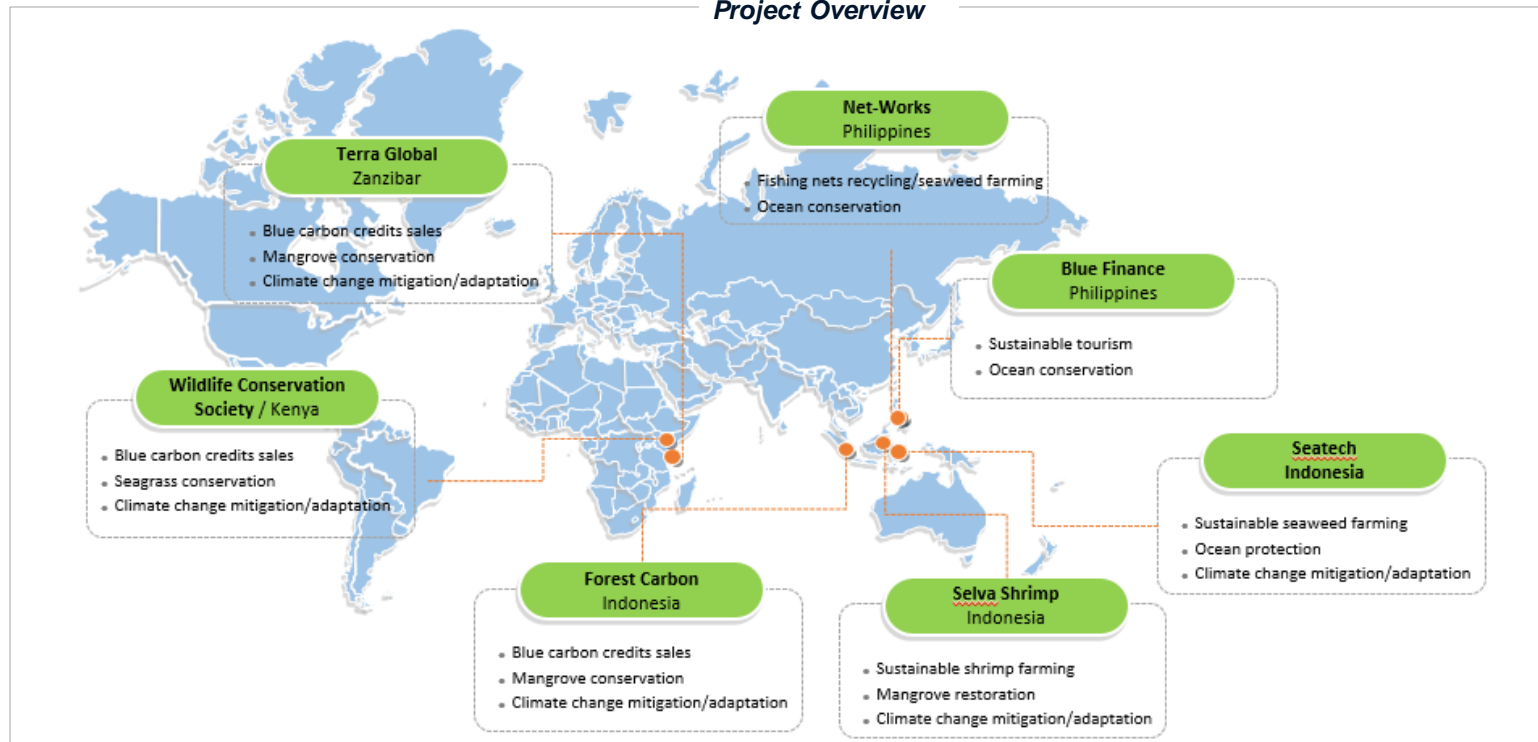
What we do

- Project developers **combining business activities** with **conservation** of ecosystems in coastal regions, apply for support to BNCFF.
- **BNCFF selects** those meeting **clearly defined** conservation and commercial **parameters**.
- **BNCFF tailors** a support package to the specific needs including:
 - **seed funding** to meet capital and operating expenditure requirements; and
 - **technical assistance** to advance commercial, legal, and environmental performance.
- **BNCFF** aim is to **create** a **risk/return** profile attractive for private investors.
- BNCFF carefully identifies positive **impacts** based on **environmental & social** key performance indicators

Current project portfolio

BNCFF has identified and is supporting pioneering NbS start-ups and projects across a range of industries spanning from sustainable aquaculture to ecotourism and carbon credits funded conservation.

Project Overview



Aquaculture and NbS

Via the exploration and valuation of Ecosystem Services (ES), as part of a full and robust assessment, in consultation with all stakeholders, could aquaculture projects qualify as NbS.



Early feedback

General comments

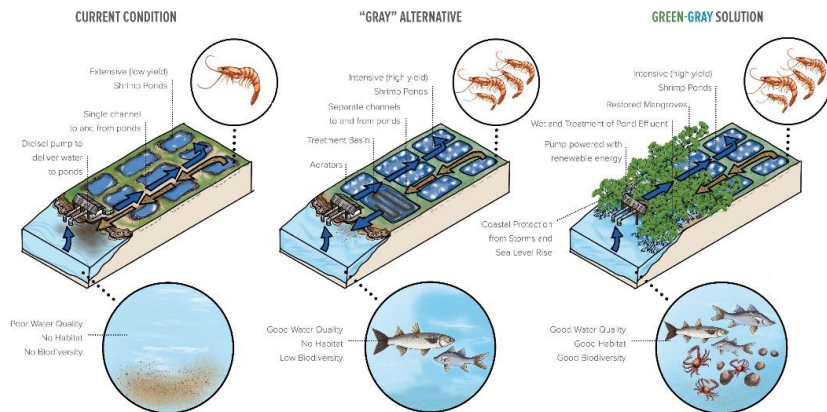
- AQ is a broad sector, many different activities
- Results heavily depending on the development stage of the project, its integration within the whole social-ecological system, and implementation of Ecosystem Approach for Aquaculture (EAA) (Close to NbS)
- IUCN Global Standard for NbS™ as an opportunity for the aquaculture systems to be reviewed around socio-ecological complexity, preservation and restoration,

Early “results”

- Lower scores on biodiversity net gain
- Lower scores in stakeholder engagement process, governance

Aquaculture and NbS

Via the exploration and valuation of Ecosystem Services (ES), as part of a full and robust assessment, in consultation with all stakeholders, could aquaculture projects qualify as NbS.



Source: Conservation International

Early feedback

Positive on... but

- Addressing societal challenges – yet focused on food security, and income
- Economic & financial viability – yet community engagement / benefits
- Sustainability and mainstreaming (due to external NGO / grant support) and also depending on local, regional, national institutions,...

→ Verdict still out, even the most apparent “environmental-friendly” aquaculture system (e.g. seaweed farming) may not meet all NbS criteria, and may (initially) show a low NbS adherence score

IUCN publication on NbS and Aquaculture forthcoming (late summer 2021)



<https://bluenaturalcapital.org>
ginfo@bluenaturalcapital.org



Question time.

Please share your questions in the chat, and Dorothee can try to answer them now or after the session.



Next steps for scaling up the IUCN Global Standard for NbS™

Governance, transparency, learning and improving future solutions



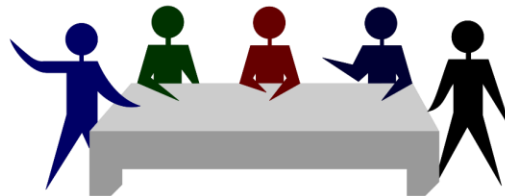
Science and Knowledge committee

Research Priorities
Evidence base for
standard revisions



Criteria overview:

1. Societal challenges
2. Design at scale
3. Biodiversity net-gain
4. Economic viability
5. Inclusive governance
6. Balance trade-offs
7. Adaptive management
8. Sustainability



International Standards Committee

Oversight and safeguarding
Revision of standard



National/Regional hubs

Technical expertise
Capacity building
Standard adaptation and assurance
User & learning community

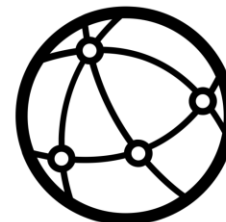


**Nature
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Solutions**

The nature of progress



User group
Feedback loop
Community of
practice



NbS standard user group

- 59 countries and expanding
- Diverse range of sectors
- Scientists, consultants, government representatives, technical experts



- New IUCN NbS platform for business coming soon!



NbS roll-out plan with business

Create a community of practice, evidence based cases and feedback mechanism to improve the tools and support

NbS self assessment
tool

NbS Investment
decision
NbS Benefit
calculator tools
(to be developed)

NbS application portfolio management by business
(web platform development)

Knowledge and
Exchange platform

Means of verification
catalog

Online - Support by
IUCN team and
experts

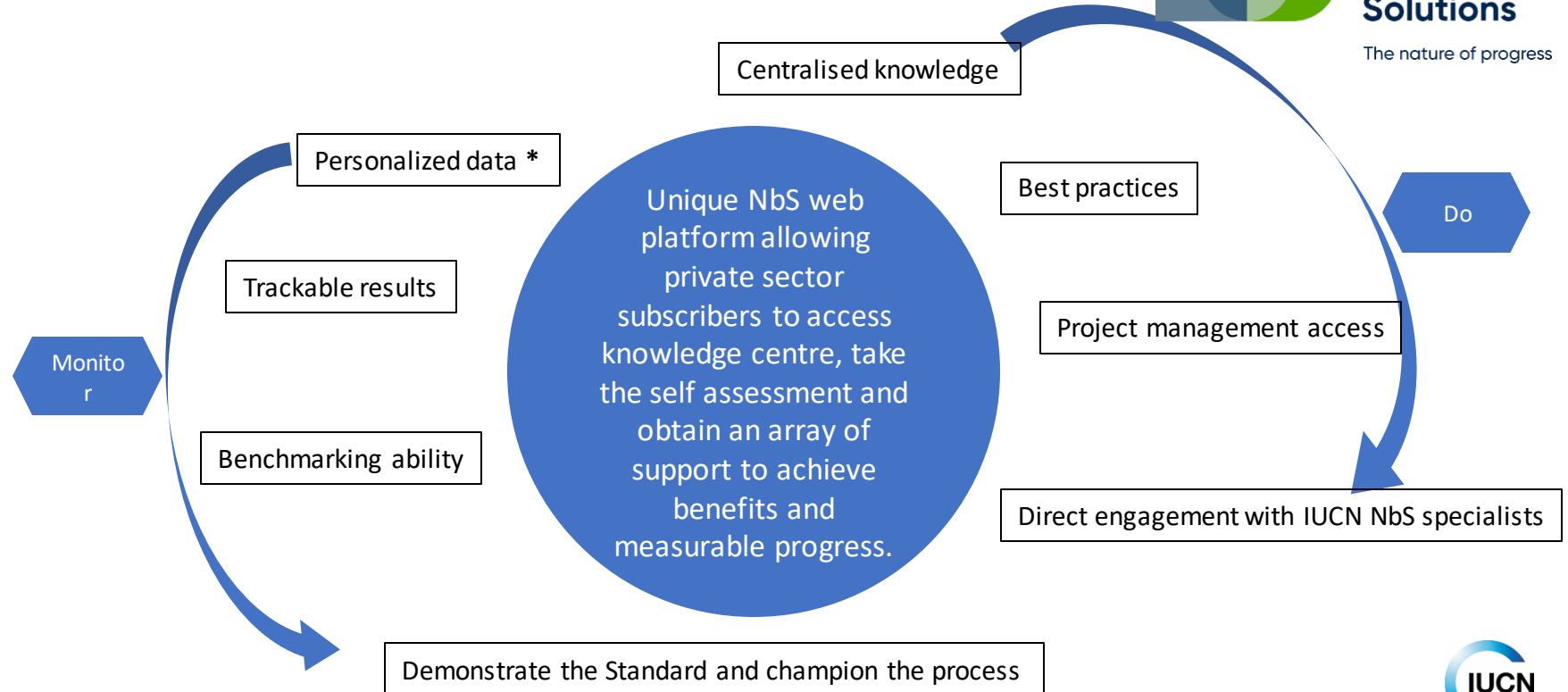
Differentiated Type of support proposals

NbS Partner

Tailor made support

General guidance and
tools

IUCN Global Standard toolkit



* Maximum care will be enforced when it comes to data protection according to laws and also users' preferences

Embedding NbS



**Nature
based
Solutions**

The nature of progress

The standard is only one piece of the puzzle –
it requires assurance and oversight.

Standard

Roll-out and technical support
Capacity building
Context specific solutions

Criteria	Rating
...	Strong
...	Adequate
...	Fair
...	Weak

Assurance and Oversight

How is performance verified
and ensured? Who has
authority to make decisions?

Logo and Claims

Learning from IUCN's
other certification schemes
(eg. Green List)



Impacts





Help develop, design and scale up NbS in your business, community or organisation!



Mentimeter questions (Wrap-up):

- **What is your key takeaway or learning point?**
 - **What will be your next action on NbS?**

1. Please go on: www.menti.com
2. Enter this code: **26 07 35**



**Nature
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The nature of progress

Wrap-up with UNEP colleagues: What to expect next week in the 3rd workshop, ***Financing and insuring NbS for disaster and climate resilience***

RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE



Receive a
Certificate of Participation
for each workshop,
after taking the quiz*



Missed the live workshop?
You can still watch the
recording, complete the quiz*,
and receive a
Certificate of Participation



Earn a
Certificate of Completion
for attending all the workshops
(live or recorded) and
completing all three quizzes*

* Score at least 70% to pass and receive your certificate. But don't worry, you will get multiple attempts to get it right!

Thank you for attending the workshop!

See you on July 1st for workshop #3

To receive the Certificate of Participation, don't forget to complete the quiz on the We Value Nature Platform!

To learn more about NbS for Disaster and Climate Resilience, check out our online course at pedrr.org/MOOC

