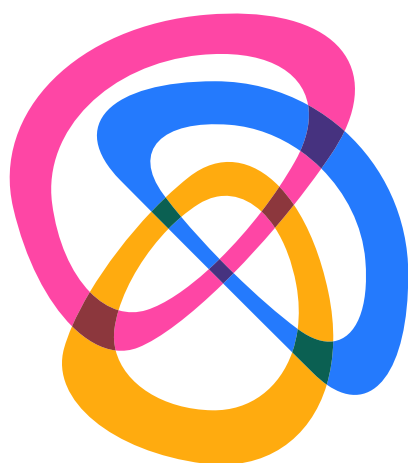




BioValue

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Arenas for Transformation

‘Experimental’ areas for action and territorial expression of the capacity of the project’s instrumental perspectives. They are able to create transformative change for valuing biodiversity.



B

Biodiversity

The variability among living organisms from all sources; it includes, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems as well as the ecological complexes of which they are part. Biodiversity includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (CBD).

Biodiversity Net Gain

An approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a territory in a better state than it was before (CIRIA, CIEEM, IEMA).



Ecosystem Services

The contributions that ecosystems make to the well-being of humans, defined in terms of 'what ecosystems do'. Thus, while classifying, the definition of a service needs to highlight the ecological outcomes generated by the characteristics or processes of a particular ecosystem, which can ultimately benefit people (CICES, 2017).

Economic and Financial Instruments

The mechanisms (i.e., incentives or disincentives) to motivate behavioral changes of various stakeholders towards desired policy objectives. They seek to adjust for market or/and policy failures and to restore full-cost pricing by reflecting the social costs, the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem-related activities. They can take many different forms, such as fiscal instruments (e.g., taxes, subsidies, fees and charges), quantity-based instruments (e.g. tradable permits, tradable land development rights), and voluntary approaches (e.g. payments for ecosystem services and carbon payments) (IPBES, 2018).

Enhancement

List of measures that develop and/or promote positive impacts on the environment. It is conceived proactively in the early planning phase or reactively after compensation to ensure 'no net loss'.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social, and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made (Senécal, Goldsmith, Conover, Sadler, Brown K., 1999. Principles of environmental impact assessment best practice. IAIA and Institute of Environmental Assessment UK). EIA is regulated in Europe by the EIA Directive (2014/52/EU).

EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030

EU's long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. This strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 and contains specific actions and commitments, such as: establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, launching an EU nature restoration plan, introducing measures to enable the necessary transformative change, and introducing measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge.

EU Sustainable Finance Strategy

EU's strategy to include environmental, social and governance considerations in investment decisions. It is part of the long-term, comprehensive policy agenda on sustainable finance. It plays a key role in delivering on the objectives of the European Green Deal, which aims to boost the green transition. This means moving towards a green economy through sustainable technology, industry and transport.

EU Taxonomy

EU's framework to classify sustainable economic activities by setting performance thresholds (i.e., technical screening criteria) based on these six environmental objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaptation
- protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

An environmentally sustainable economic activity should:

- make a substantive contribution to at least one of the six environmental objectives defined in the Taxonomy Regulation
- do no significant harm to any of the other five environmental objectives as defined in the Taxonomy Regulation
- comply with minimum safeguards (TEG, 2020).



Flows

Rates of movement of 'materials' in and out of stocks (e.g., ecosystem services, such as food, timber, recreation, tourism, flood protection) (IEMA).

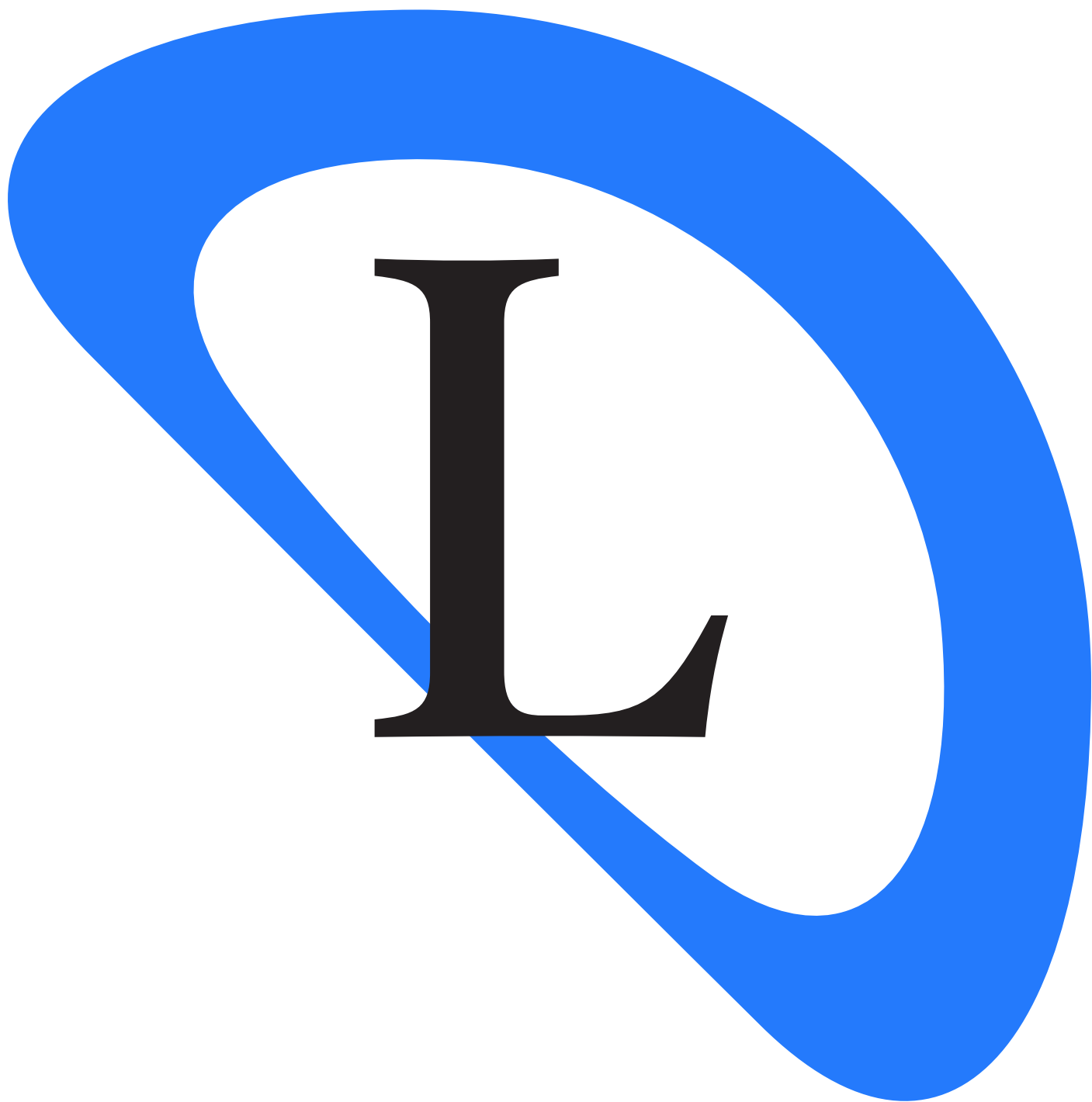
Green Infrastructure

A strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services (ES). It incorporates green spaces (or blue if aquatic ecosystems are concerned) and other physical features in terrestrial, coastal and marine areas. On land, GI is present in both rural and urban settings (EC, 2013).



IPBES

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Its overall objective is to strengthen the science policy interface in the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development. Their work programme is oriented to assessing knowledge, building capacity, strengthening knowledge foundations, supporting policies, communication, and engaging and improving the effectiveness of the platform.





Local Events

Location-based activities designed and promoted by the local BioValue partners, structured around a localized transformation agenda, which sets out the agreed expected outcome.



Mitigation Hierarchy

The sequence of actions (avoid-minimise-restore-compensate) to anticipate and avoid impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services (Ekstrom et al., 2015). Effective mitigation is specific to context and location, and it also depends on the impact that must be lessened. The principles of the mitigation hierarchy relevant for the natural capital elements are: Avoidance of negative impacts (if feasible); Decreasing the extent of any unavoidable impacts, with consideration given to their duration, intensity and type (direct, indirect and cumulative); Rehabilitation and restoration to ensure that stocks that have been degraded or negatively affected by a project are restored or renewed; Lastly, offsetting as a last resort for (medium to high-risk) negative impacts that cannot be avoided, minimised, or balanced out through restoration (EC).

N

Nature Based-Solution

A collection of actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits (IUCN);

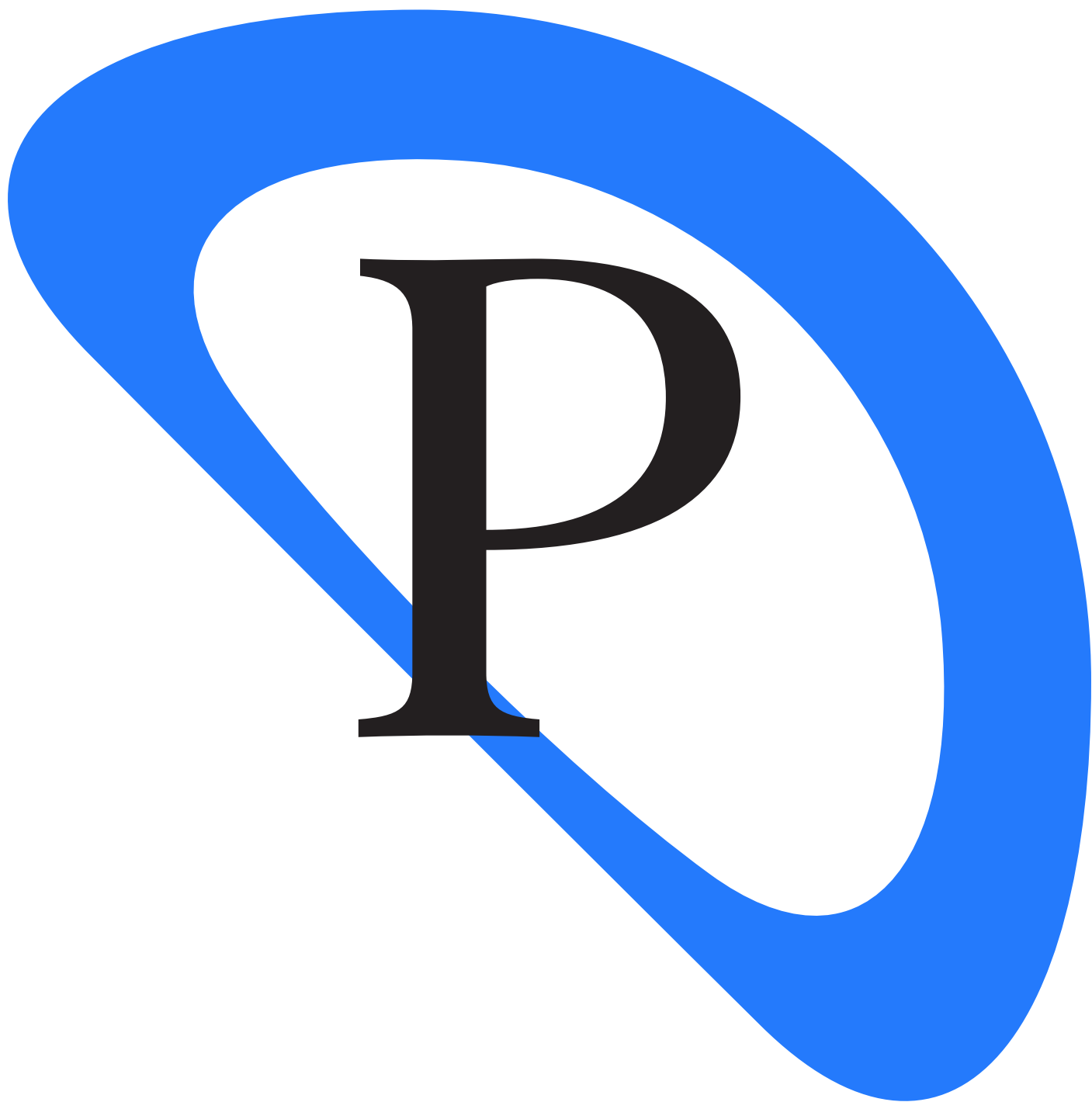
Living conditions inspired by, continuously supported by, and using Nature are designed to address various societal challenges in an adaptable and resource efficient manner, and to provide simultaneously economic, social and environmental benefits (EC).

Nature Positive

A future state of nature (e.g., biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital) which is better than the current state (SBTN).

No Net Loss

Policies for biodiversity based on the aspiration to compensate for unavoidable biodiversity loss, most commonly due to impacts of infrastructure and land-use change. They seek balanced gains in biodiversity elsewhere, for example through ecosystem restoration or improved management practices (IPBES). Achieving No Net Loss would require that all planned developments expected to have an impact on biodiversity adhere to a strict “mitigation hierarchy” (EC).



Planetary Health

The health of human civilization and the state of the natural systems on which it depends (Horton, Richard, and Selina Lo., 2015.

“Planetary health: a new science for exceptional action.” The Lancet 386.10007)



Science–Policy Interface

Social process which encompasses relations between scientists and other actors in the policy process. It allows for exchanges, coevolution, and joint construction of knowledge with the aim of enriching decision making (van den Hove, 2007). It is important to acknowledge that this is not a linear process but includes diverse interactions, interrelations and interdependencies (Faehnrich and Ruser, 2019).

Spatial Planning Systems

The ensemble of institutions that are used to mediate competition over the use of land and property, allocate rights of development, regulate change and promote preferred spatial and urban form (COMPASS, 2018).

Spatial Planning Instruments

Plans and other tools employed to mediate competition over the use of land and property and regulate change and development to promote preferred patterns of spatial development and urban form (COMPASS – Nadin V., 2018).

Stocks

Quantities of natural assets at a particular point in time (e.g. quantity of riverside habitat, forest site, species, woodland) (IEMA).

Strategic Environmental Assessment

A process and a tool for evaluating the effects of proposed policies, plans and programmes on natural resources, social, cultural and economic conditions and the institutional environment in which decisions are made. (IAIA, 2020. Strategic Environmental Assessment). SEA is regulated in Europe by the SEA Directive (2011/42/EC).

T



Territorial Governance

Active cooperation across governance levels, market and civil society actors to coordinate decision-making and actions that have an impact on the quality of places and their development (COMPASS, 2018).



Transformation Action Workshop

Spaces of collective thinking to co-create action-oriented knowledge and transformative pathways through the arena transformation processes.

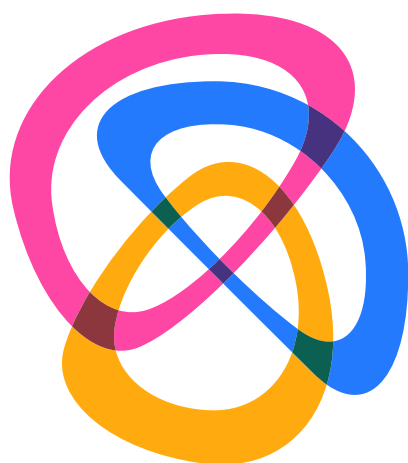
Transformative Change

A fundamental, systemwide reorganisation across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values (IPBES 2019). In other words, doing things differently, not just doing something that is already being done. Elements such as a transformative vision to understand the future desired, transformative knowledge needed for changing the systems, transformative dynamics to navigate, nudge and nurture change, agency to create space for delivering just transformations and transformative governance that is inclusive, informed, adaptive, integrated and accountable are essential elements that should be considered to ensure change (based on Wittmer et al., 2021).



Values

They can refer to nature itself, or to how nature contributes to people's quality of life, in addition to the way people express the value of life, supporting processes, functions, and systems and interrelating biophysical, spiritual, or symbolic aspects. They can be guiding principles, life goals, beliefs, and the opinions or judgements regarding the importance of specific things (e.g., biodiversity) in various situations and contexts (IPBES).



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