

BioValue

Unlocking biodiversity value in spatial planning

Report on Impact Dialogues Webinars #4 and #5

WP 4 Transformative Change

Authors: Ana Soares, Margarida B. Monteiro, Maria Partidário



Funded by the European Union

Technical references

Project Acronym	BioValue
Project Title	Biodiversity value in spatial policy and planning leveraging multi-level and transformative change
Project Coordinator	Maria do Rosário Partidário University of Lisbon - Instituto Superior Técnico mariapartidario@tecnico.ulisboa.pt
Project Duration	July 2022 – June 2025 (36 months)
Deliverable No.	-
Dissemination level*	PU
Work Package	WP4 Transformative Change
Task	-
Lead beneficiary	IST-ID

* PU = Public



Funded by the European Union

Table of contents

Technical references.....	2
Table of contents.....	3
Introduction.....	4
Impact Dialogue #4.....	6
Participation.....	6
Agenda	7
Main findings.....	8
Impact Dialogue #5	9
Participation.....	9
Agenda	10
Main findings.....	11
Annexes.....	14
Annex 1 – Webinar #4 Presentation	14
Annex 2 – Webinar #5 General presentation	24
Annex 3 – Webinar #5 Meck-Pomm presentation	33
Annex 4 – Webinar #5 Mafra presentation	36
Annex 5 – Webinar #5 Trento presentation.....	42



Introduction

The BioValue webinar series serves as a critical platform for fostering dialogue and advancing innovative approaches to integrating biodiversity considerations into spatial planning. This report encompasses the fourth and fifth webinars of the series, held on 18th of November and 2nd of December of 2024, respectively, which addressed complementary aspects of enhancing biodiversity value through transformative practices.

Webinar 4 provided a broad forum for participants to exchange ideas and engage in constructive discussions about unlocking the transformative potential of spatial planning in addressing biodiversity challenges. By fostering open dialogue among experts, policymakers, and stakeholders, the session aimed to explore diverse approaches for initiating, accelerating, and amplifying the incorporation of biodiversity principles in planning practices. Its inclusive scope encouraged a cross-sectoral perspective, laying the groundwork for deeper exploration of targeted strategies. Figure 1 presents the invite flyer sent for Webinar #4.



Figure 1 Webinar #4 invite flyer.

Building on the foundation set by Webinar 4, Webinar 5 delved into the specific contributions of the BioValue project through its framework of three arenas for transformation. This session highlighted the ongoing work within these arenas, focusing on their respective roles in driving change, overcoming challenges, and leveraging opportunities for biodiversity integration. The discussions offered insights into the application of BioValue's methodologies and tools, showcasing how the project's initiatives align with broader transformative goals. Figure 2 presents the invite flyer sent for Webinar #5.



The flyer has a purple and blue header. The main title is in white text on the purple background. The date and time are in white text on the blue background. The host information is in small white text below the title. The purpose of the webinar is in black text on a white background. The BioValue logo is on the right side of the white background.

**Unlocking biodiversity value in spatial planning -
A webinar reflection journey to enhance transformation**

**Arenas for Transformation: Potentials and Challenges
for triggering transformative change**

Held by Instituto Superior Técnico (IST) Universidade de Lisboa:
Margarida Barata Monteiro, Maria Botelho Paredinho

Monday,
December 2nd
3 - 4:30 pm (CET)

The purpose of this webinar is to present the work developed by BioValue's three Arenas for Transformation. The session will explore, together with Arena partners and experts, the potential and challenges of incorporating spatial planning, environmental assessment, and economic and financial instruments into spatial planning processes.


BioValue

Figure 2 Webinar #5 invite flyer.

Together, these webinars underscored the interconnectivity between broad strategic visions and context-specific actions, illustrating how a comprehensive approach can support both systemic change and localized implementation. This report synthesizes the outcomes of these sessions, capturing the key themes, challenges, and opportunities identified, and offering recommendations for advancing the project's objectives in the next stages.



Funded by the European Union

Impact Dialogue #4

Participation

Webinar 4 stood out in the BioValue series for its broader outreach strategy, complementing the targeted invitation approach used in previous sessions. While earlier webinars focused on engaging stakeholders through project partners' networks, this session embraced a more open format, inviting a wider audience through social media and the project's communication channels. This strategy aimed to foster greater inclusivity and diversify the perspectives represented.

The webinar saw 67 registrations (Figure 3 Webinar #4 Registrations. Figure 3), with 46 participants from 10 countries actively attending (Figure 4). The audience included professionals from planning and consulting sectors, private businesses, NGOs, and policymakers across various governance levels. A notable aspect was the predominance of participants from the countries hosting the transformation arenas, reflecting the direct relevance of the discussions to these key regions within the BioValue project.

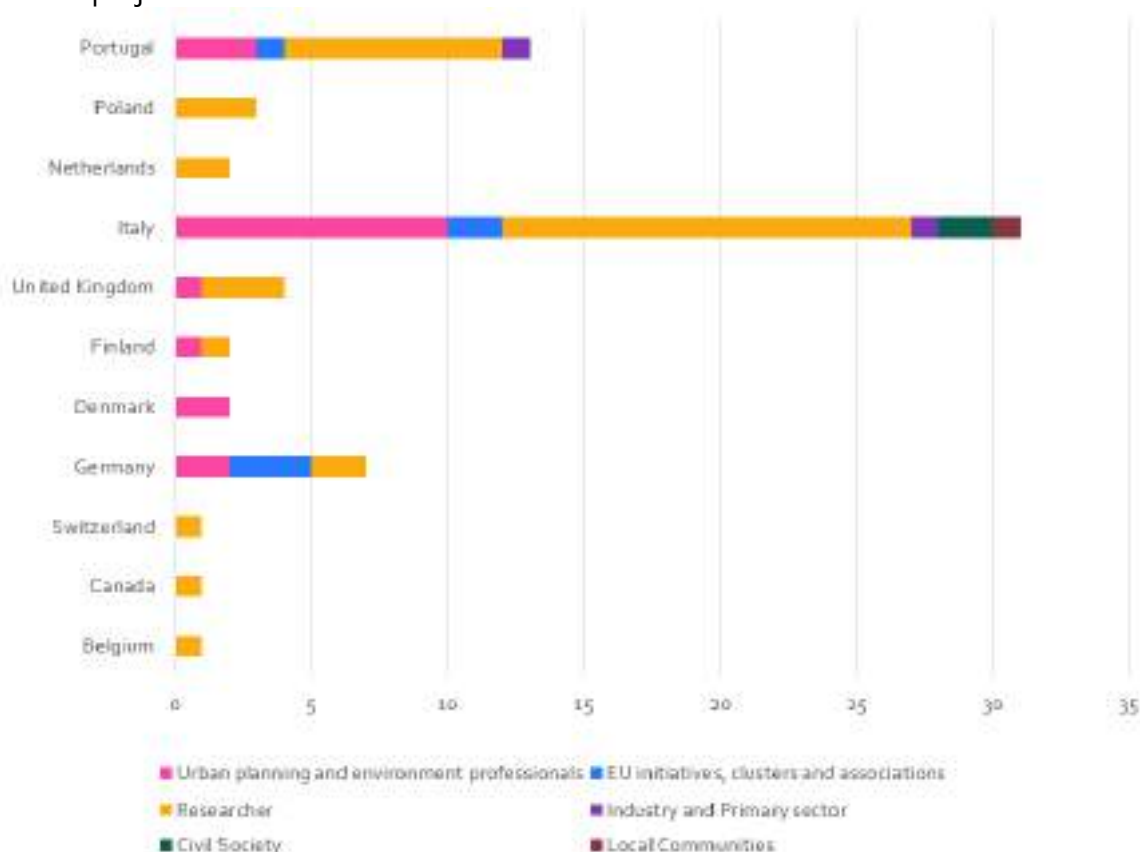


Figure 3 Webinar #4 Registrations.



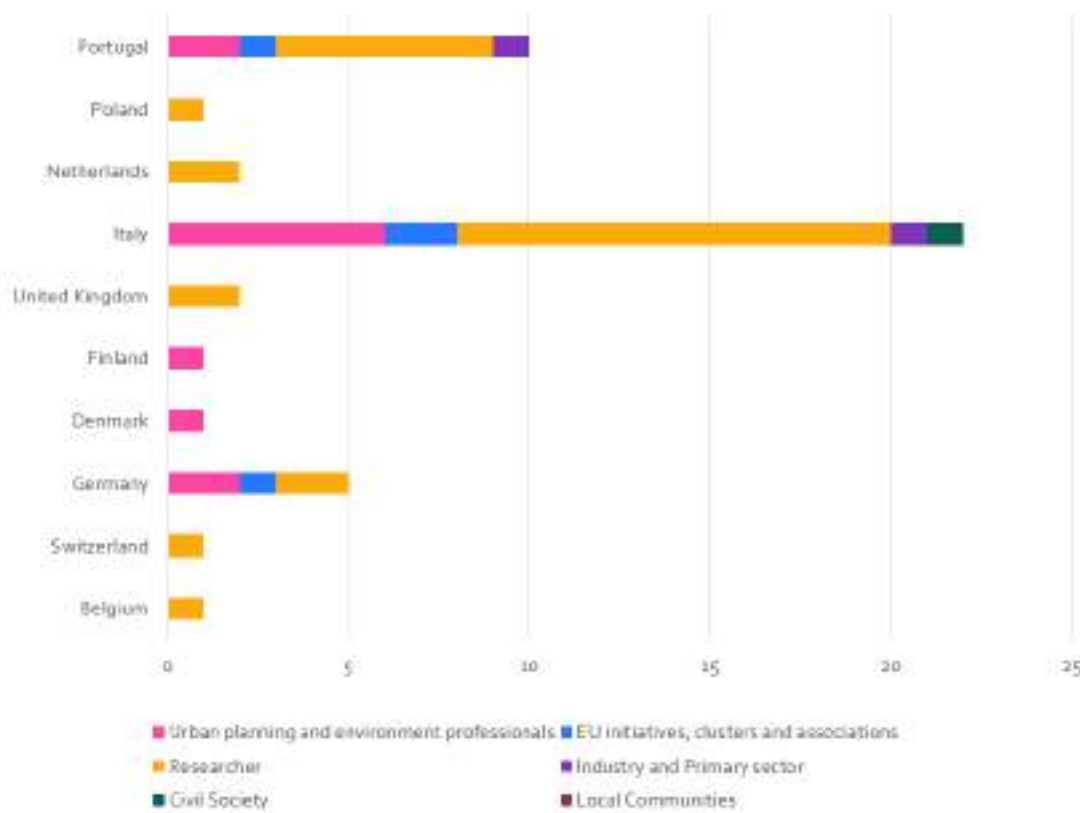


Figure 4 Webinar #4 Attendees.

Agenda

The agenda for Webinar 4 was carefully structured to balance knowledge-sharing with active engagement, enabling participants to collaboratively explore transformative pathways for integrating biodiversity into spatial planning. The presentation can be found in Annex 1 – Webinar #4 Presentation

- **Welcome and Introduction**

The session began with an overview of the BioValue project, providing context for the discussions and highlighting its connection to the broader goals of biodiversity transformation in spatial planning.

- **Plenary Presentation**

A presentation offered key insights from the work carried out under the BioValue framework, setting the stage for deeper discussions.

- **Working Group Discussions**

Participants joined breakout sessions to explore specific transformative pathways, share ideas, and reflect on the opportunities and challenges associated with integrating biodiversity considerations into spatial planning.

- **Plenary Reflections**

The webinar reconvened to present the outcomes of the breakout discussions, summarizing key findings and discussion points.



- **Q&A and Closing Remarks**

The session concluded with an open Q&A and final reflections, allowing participants to engage further and consolidate key takeaways.

This agenda created an environment for meaningful dialogue, combining expert insights with active participant contributions to drive actionable ideas for transformation.

Main findings

Drivers of Change in Spatial Planning

- Discussions emphasized the dual sources of change:
 - **Top-down drivers:** National-level regulations were highlighted as strong forces for imposing change, as seen in countries like Portugal.
 - **Bottom-up contributions:** Local-level initiatives, including those led by NGOs, citizens, and local organizations, were recognized as vital for fostering experimentation and providing successful models to scale up.
- The interplay between these levels was seen as critical for driving spatial planning transformations.

Role of Political Will and Capacity Building

- Political will was identified as a major driver of change. Strong commitment from policymakers at all levels is essential to advance spatial planning practices.
- Capacity building emerged as a key requirement, not only for recognizing biodiversity's importance but also for fostering collaborative practices among diverse actors.

Integration Across Sectors

- Spatial planning was acknowledged as a critical integrative tool where multiple policies and sectors converge. However, participants noted that planners often work in silos, failing to engage with other sectors such as energy, infrastructure, and agriculture.
- Improved collaboration with sectoral actors was identified as essential to make spatial planning more impactful.

Barriers to Collaboration and Innovation

- Collaborative practices were seen as fundamental to spatial planning transformations. However, barriers include mismatched priorities, lack of aligned objectives, and limited capacity for cooperation.
- Innovation was highlighted as a way to improve collaboration, share benefits, and promote biodiversity as an integral component of spatial planning.

Perceptions of Biodiversity and Its Role

- The discussion revealed varying perceptions of biodiversity. For example, in Poland, farmers often view biodiversity as a threat (e.g., animals damaging crops) rather than a benefit.
- There is a need to shift this perspective by highlighting biodiversity's broader benefits, including health, pharmaceutical advancements, and ecosystem resilience.



Impact Dialogue #5

Participation

Webinar 5 had 38 registrants (Figure 5), of whom 23 attended (Figure 6). The majority of participants were researchers, followed by professionals in urban planning and environmental fields.

This distribution reflects a combination of academic and professional perspectives, contributing to the discussions on spatial planning and biodiversity integration. The session provided a platform for participants to exchange ideas and share insights drawn from their respective areas of expertise.

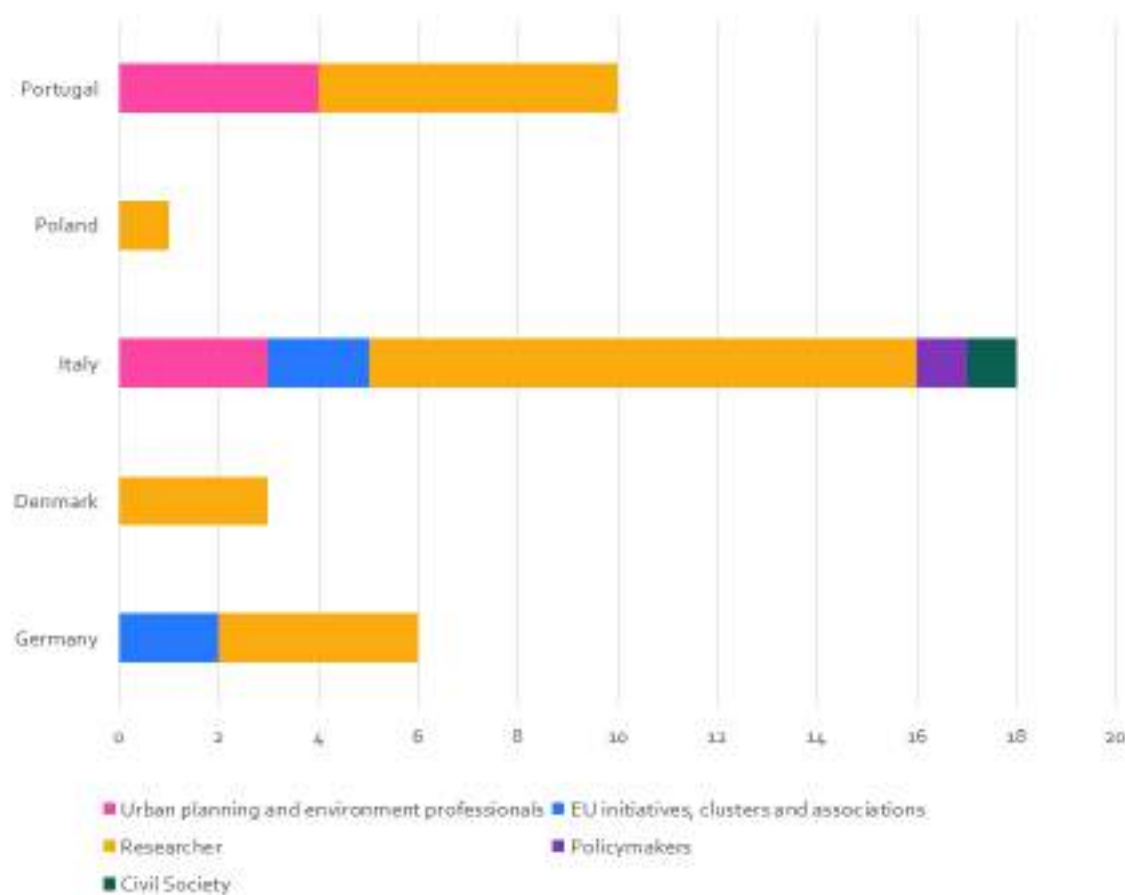


Figure 5 Webinar #5 Registrations.



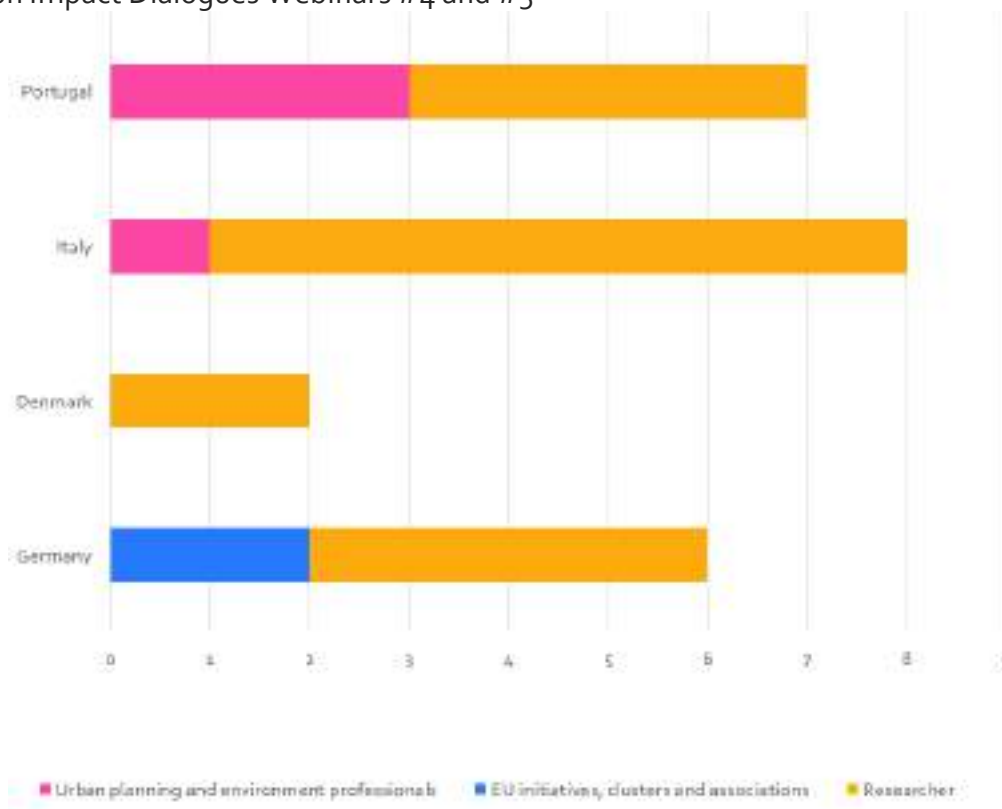


Figure 6 Webinar #5 Attendees.

Agenda

The agenda for Webinar 5 focused on the work developed within the three arenas for transformation, providing a platform to discuss their potentials and challenges in triggering transformative change in spatial planning. The structure ensured a balance between presentations and interactive discussions. The general presentation can be found in Annex 2 – Webinar #5 General presentation

- **Welcome and Introduction**

The webinar began with an introduction to the BioValue project and its objectives, setting the stage for the focused discussions on the transformation arenas.

- **Plenary Session**

A detailed presentation introduced the three transformation arenas:

- o **Rewetting Peatlands** in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Federal State, Germany.
 - o **Municipal Spatial Planning** in Mafra Municipality, Portugal.
 - o **Regenerating the Urban River** Fersina in Trento Municipality, Italy.
- Notably, the plenary discussions were conducted in the native languages of the respective arenas, except for the German arena, where the discussion was held in English.

- **Working Group Discussions**

Participants engaged in breakout sessions to explore the specific contributions, opportunities, and challenges related to each arena. This interactive format encouraged active participation and deeper reflections.



- **Plenary Reflections**

The webinar reconvened to present the results and key insights from the working groups, highlighting transformative possibilities within each arena.

- **Q&A and Final Remarks**

The session concluded with an open Q&A and final reflections, allowing for further clarifications and discussions before closing.

This agenda provided a comprehensive approach, bridging theoretical insights with practical applications within the identified arenas, fostering meaningful dialogue and actionable outcomes.

Main findings

The main findings presented in this chapter were identified by the arena partners who led the discussions during the plenary sessions. Their active role in facilitating these conversations ensured that the insights captured reflected the unique context, challenges, and opportunities of each transformation arena. The presentations that guided the discussions can be found in Annex 3 – Webinar #5 Meck-Pomm presentation (Meck-Pomm), Annex 4 – Webinar #5 Mafra presentation (Mafra) and Annex 5 – Webinar #5 Trento presentation (Trento).

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Biodiversity Value of Rewetted Land vs. Dry Meadows

There was a debate on whether rewetting land improves biodiversity or if dry meadows are more valuable, especially since Mecklenburg-Vorpommern already has large rewetted areas. Some argued that missing landscapes, such as dry meadows, might offer greater biodiversity value at the regional level.

The discussion highlighted the importance of geographical scale: while Mecklenburg-Vorpommern might have sufficient wetlands, at the national level, rewetting in this region remains essential.

Land Consolidation Programs and Biodiversity

Participants questioned the integration of biodiversity goals into land consolidation programs, suggesting that conserving larger areas may be more effective for biodiversity than protecting small, scattered patches.

A broader landscape-scale approach is needed to incorporate biodiversity into land management effectively.

Farmers' Perspectives on Rewetting and Land Use

MV Farmers' Association representative emphasized the importance of the farmers involvement, as they have insights into which lands are best suited for rewetting or crop production.

The representative also stated that many farmers are interested in participating in agri-environmental programs (e.g., "Moorschonende Stauhaltung"), but practical challenges and bureaucratic hurdles limit their participation. Addressing these issues is critical for progress.

Compensation and Incentives for Landowners

Voluntary incentives and fair compensation mechanisms are necessary to gain the support of private landowners. Farmers often face concerns about losing land value or income, which must be addressed through adequate financial and land-swapping solutions.



Examples from Denmark showed how financial incentives and government-led leasing or purchasing programs could provide useful models.

Transformative Potential of Existing Instruments

Current instruments are not seen as sufficiently transformative, but there is potential to adapt them. For example, integrating rewetting measures into regional planning or creating state funds to support biodiversity-friendly land use were suggested.

Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) could help identify ways to make existing instruments more effective for transformative change.

Scientific and Regional Planning Support

Regional planning can designate priority areas for biodiversity and infrastructure protection, providing a framework for rewetting initiatives.

Scientific projects and public information events are crucial for addressing knowledge gaps, engaging stakeholders, and fostering acceptance of biodiversity measures

Mafra Municipality

The Mafra arena discussions centered on opportunities and challenges for triggering transformative change in spatial planning, with a focus on enhancing biodiversity. The key points include:

Strategic Focus on Biodiversity Enhancement

Biodiversity value is to be promoted through targeted initiatives, including ecosystem services mapping, environmental assessment instruments, and economic and financial tools. These are aligned with the objectives of WP1 (spatial planning), WP2 (environmental assessment), and WP3 (economic instruments).

Application of Incentives for Forest Management

A practical example was provided from the LX Aquila buffer zone, where forest owners are incentivized to obtain certification. Certified owners benefit from higher wood prices, demonstrating how economic incentives can encourage biodiversity-friendly land management practices.

Integration of Ecosystem Services in Planning

The mapping of ecosystem services was highlighted as a vital instrument to integrate biodiversity considerations into spatial planning and ensure better-informed decision-making processes.

Collaboration Among Stakeholders

Effective implementation relies on the collaboration of various stakeholders, including municipal representatives, environmental experts, and landowners. The discussions emphasized the need for coordinated efforts to achieve meaningful outcomes.

These insights reflect Mafra's commitment to leveraging diverse tools and strategies to enhance biodiversity while fostering collaboration among stakeholders to drive transformative spatial planning initiatives.



Trento Municipality

The discussions from the Trento arena plenary session centered on key challenges and opportunities related to biodiversity integration into urban planning, particularly focusing on the Fersina river restoration project. Below are the summarized main findings:

Environmental Economic Value

Participants emphasized the importance of quantifying environmental and economic value arising from interventions like the creation of pedestrian paths and urban river parks. This includes modelling impacts on real estate trends, reductions in noise and air pollution, and recreational benefits.

Social Awareness and Engagement

Strategies to engage citizens and build awareness about biodiversity were extensively explored. Examples included workshops, awareness-raising events, and the innovative use of gamification techniques. Tools like card games, immersive experiences, and citizen participation were highlighted as effective methods for fostering understanding of ecosystem services and their prioritization.

Mitigating Risks of Green Gentrification

Concerns about the potential for green gentrification—where property values rise, potentially displacing certain community groups—were discussed. Examples from Milan illustrated that while increased property values can be a resource, they require proactive management to ensure inclusivity and mitigate exclusion.

Co-Creation and Stakeholder Involvement

The session underscored the significance of co-creation processes in planning for biodiversity. Stakeholders, including property owners, technical experts, and policymakers, were identified as critical actors. Sustaining stakeholder involvement was considered essential, requiring structured engagement through workshops, training, and political collaboration.

Potential for Mobility and Recreational Benefits

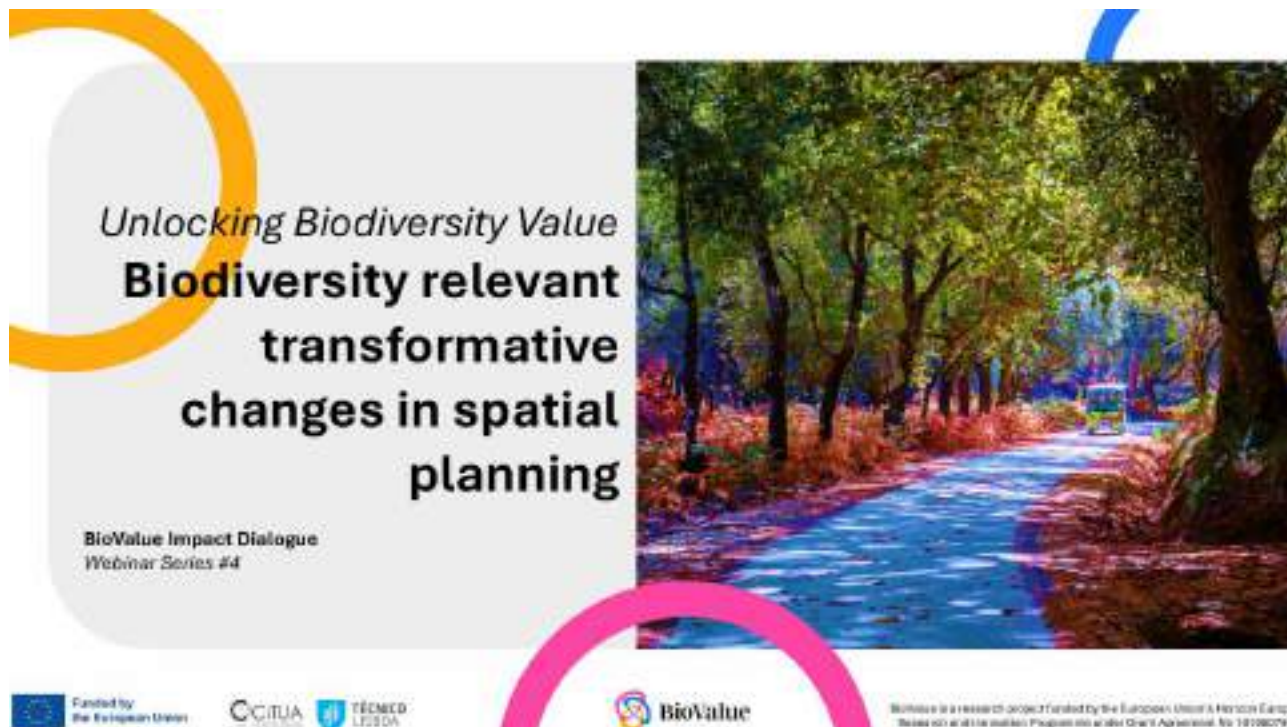
The formalization of projects like the Canyon Park was discussed as a means to generate environmental and recreational benefits. Suggested actions included improving mobility through bicycle connections and reactivating nearby train stations on weekends, further enhancing accessibility and community acceptance.

These insights, drawn from the Trento arena discussions, highlight the interconnected nature of ecological, social, and economic factors in fostering transformative urban planning initiatives.



Annexes

Annex 1 – Webinar #4 Presentation



Unlocking Biodiversity Value
**Biodiversity relevant
transformative
changes in spatial
planning**

BioValue Impact Dialogue
Webinar Series #4

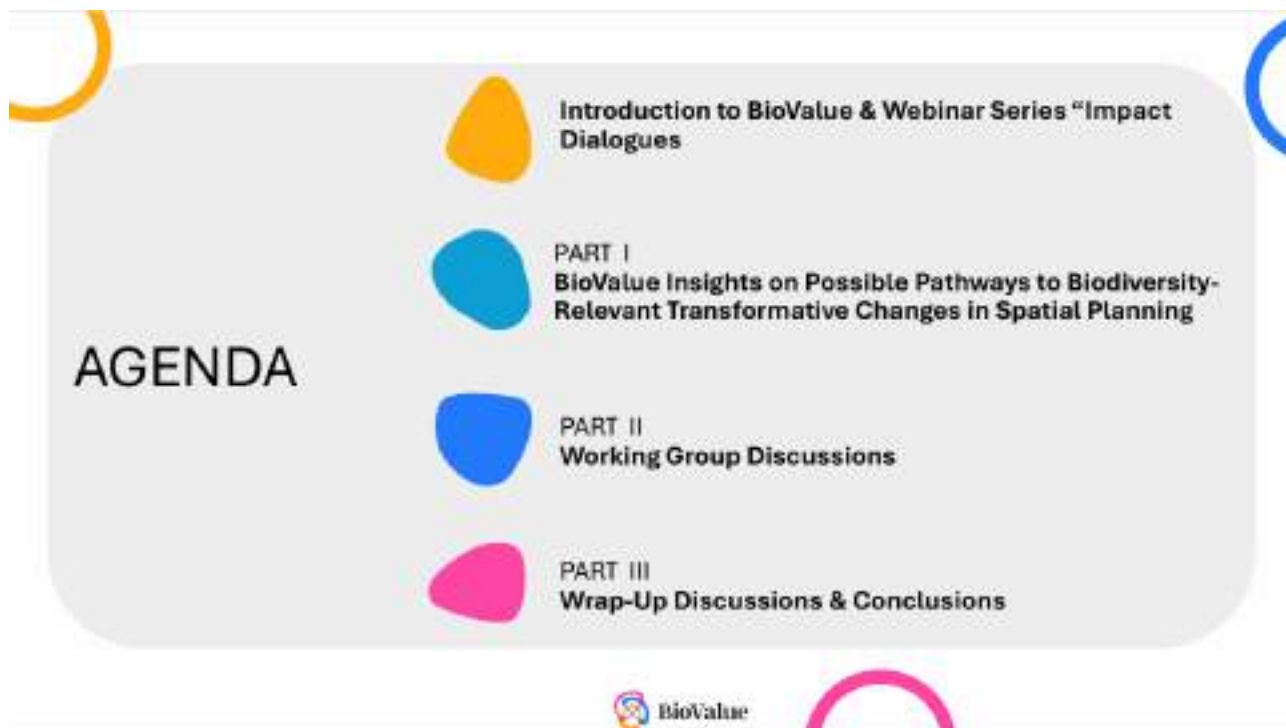


 Funded by
the European Union

 BioValue

BioValue is a research project funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe
Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 101080792



AGENDA

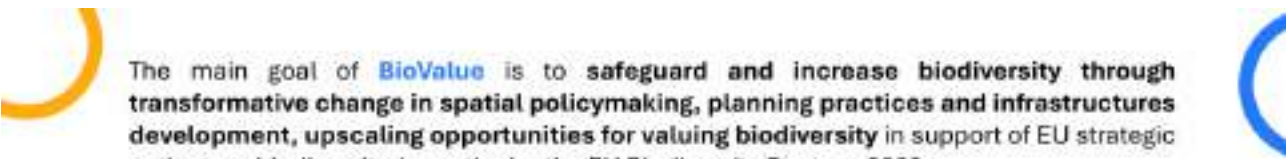
-  Introduction to BioValue & Webinar Series "Impact Dialogues"
-  PART I
BioValue Insights on Possible Pathways to Biodiversity-Relevant Transformative Changes in Spatial Planning
-  PART II
Working Group Discussions
-  PART III
Wrap-Up Discussions & Conclusions

 BioValue





Introduction to BioValue & Webinar Series "Impact Dialogues"



The main goal of **BioValue** is to **safeguard and increase biodiversity through transformative change in spatial policymaking, planning practices and infrastructures development, upscaling opportunities for valuing biodiversity** in support of EU strategic actions on biodiversity, in particular the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030.

- OBJ. 1:**
understand **if and how biodiversity is considered across the different levels of spatial planning processes** and across planning systems and cultures
- OBJ. 2:**
explore and improve the **transformative capacity of three types of instruments**
- OBJ. 3:**
initiate and analyse **processes of change in spatial policy and planning processes** to enhance biodiversity value



Arenas for Transformation

BioValue explores transformative change in 3 Arenas for Transformation, representing distinct spatial planning systems, cultures, scales and biodiversity-related situations.

MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLANNING IN
MAFRA MUNICIPALITY



REWETTING PEATLANDS IN
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN
FEDERAL STATE



REGENERATING AN
URBAN RIVER IN
TRENTO MUNICIPALITY





Partnership

ACADEMIC PARTNERS



TÉCNICO LISBOA



UNIVERSITA DI TRENTO



HELMHOLTZ
Zentrum für Umweltforschung



AALSBORG
UNIVERSITY



CASE-STUDY PARTNERS



COMUNE DI TRENTO

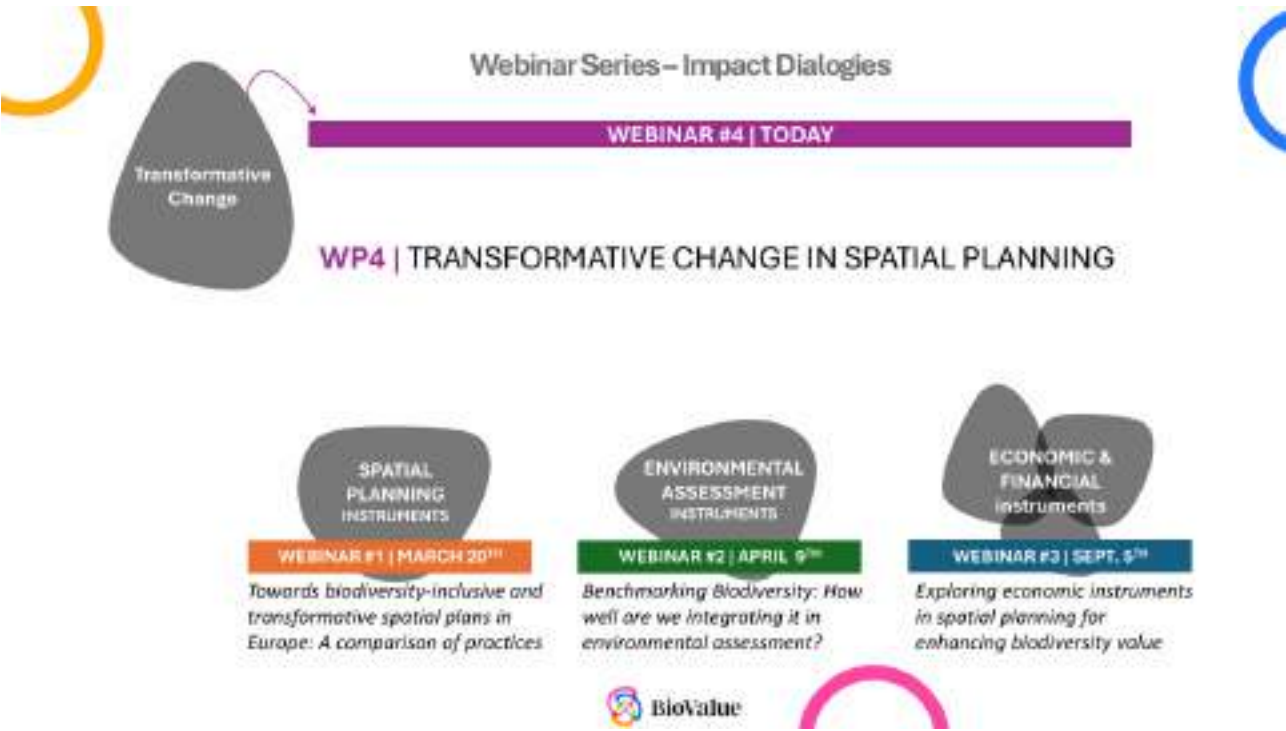


CoKnow
Consulting

DISSEMINATION & COMMUNICATION PARTNER







The main goal of **BioValue** is to **safeguard and increase biodiversity through transformative change in spatial policymaking, planning practices and infrastructures development, upscaling opportunities for valuing biodiversity** in support of EU strategic actions on biodiversity, in particular the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030.

OBJ.1:
understand if and how biodiversity is considered across the different levels of spatial planning processes and across planning systems and cultures

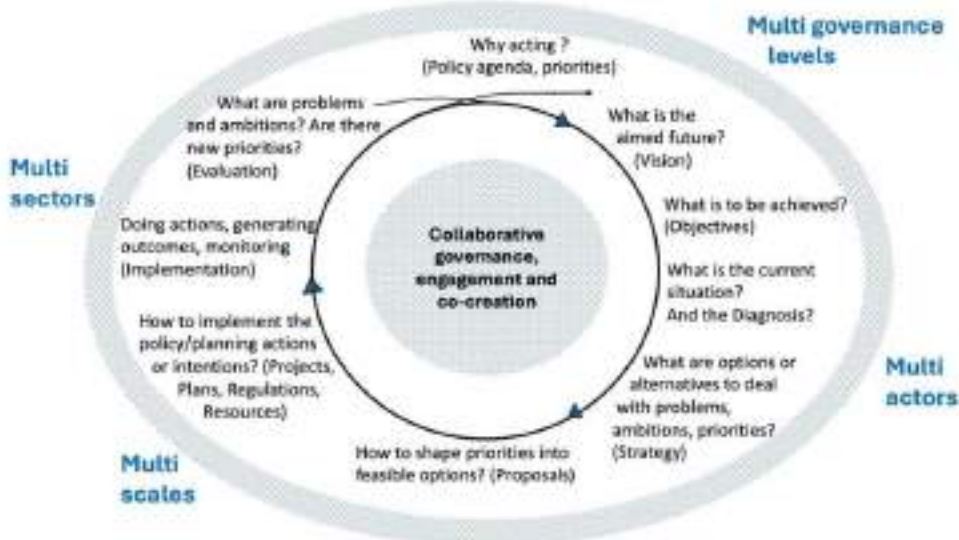
OBJ.2:
explore and improve the transformative capacity of three types of instruments

OBJ.3:
initiate and analyse processes of change in spatial policy and planning processes to enhance biodiversity value

HOW?



BIOVALUE CONCEPT OF SPATIAL PLANNING



Portolano, M. (2024). Fundamental Understandings in BioValue. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12501507>



Funded by the European Union

BIOVALUE CONCEPT OF SPATIAL PLANNING



spatial planning process takes place
in a *multiple dimensional context*

Parisciana, M. (2024). Fundamental Underpinnings in BioValue.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fenv.2024.12571507>



UNLOCKING BIODIVERSITY VALUE IN SPATIAL PLANNING

- ❖ Use spatial planning & management instruments as drivers of land use change by identifying where to change, why (the focus on the indirect drivers) and how much to change;
- ❖ Use environmental assessment instruments to assist spatial planning processes in exploring different spatial planning options, exploring different possibilities that result in improved outcomes for biodiversity;
- ❖ Use economic & financial instruments to provide incentives and disincentives, to motivate new values and behavioral changes towards enhancing biodiversity in land use planning, programming or project decisions;

The collective action of the three instruments is an integrated consequence of their fluidity with transformative spatial planning objectives.



Funded by the European Union



UNLOCKING BIODIVERSITY VALUE IN SPATIAL PLANNING

e.g. of bottlenecks and impediments for such intended change

- Structural path dependencies:
 - Multi-level dependencies
 - Institutional dependencies
 - Structural patterns
- Conservative processes/agency, propensity to reactive change
- Value that spatial planning gives to the land; the 'values' may differ accordingly with the stage / phase of the SP process
- Political agenda
- 'Net loss' instead of 'Net gain' - biodiversity as a constraint at regulatory level



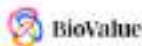
UNLOCKING BIODIVERSITY VALUE IN SPATIAL PLANNING

e.g. of intervention points for such intended change

- Approach to co-production.
- Assumptions that assist the practice.
- Windows of decision.
- Coupling of different sectorial systems.
- Design & implementation – is what makes it transformative or not
- Innovative practices in place.



Questions?



PART II
Working Group Discussions



Motto: Spatial Planning Needs to Transform Itself to Value Biodiversity

Four breakout rooms – four group discussions (randomly grouped)

Moderators:

- Maria Partidário – room 1 (MP)
- Jorge Silva – room 2 (JS)
- Ana Sá – room 3 (AS)
- Margarida Monteiro – room 4 (MM)

Support platform: Padlet

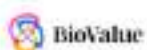
Duration: 40 minutes



Question to discuss:

Spatial Planning Needs to Transform Itself to Value Biodiversity – HOW?

(practices, assumptions, beliefs, institutions...)



Funded by the European Union



 PART III
Wrap-Up Discussions & Conclusions



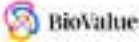


Thank you for your participation!



Funded by
the European Union





EarPrinter is a research project funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe
Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No. 101280700.





*Unlocking Biodiversity Value
in Spatial Planning*
**Arenas for Transformation:
Potentials and Challenges for
Triggering Transformative
Change**

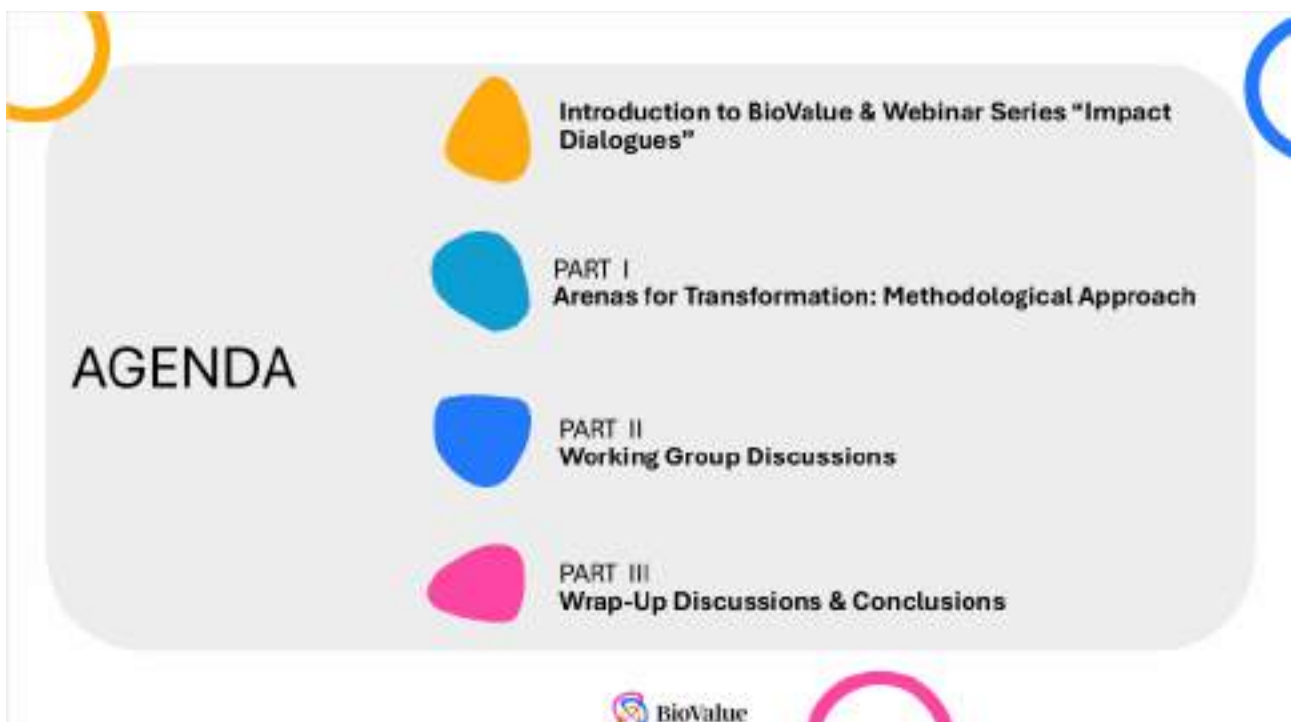
BioValue Impact Dialogue
Webinar Series #5
December 2nd 2024

Funded by the European Union

CITIA TECNICO

BioValue

BioValue is a research project funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 101000098



AGENDA

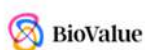
- Introduction to BioValue & Webinar Series "Impact Dialogues"
- PART I
Arenas for Transformation: Methodological Approach
- PART II
Working Group Discussions
- PART III
Wrap-Up Discussions & Conclusions

BioValue





Introduction to BioValue & Webinar Series “Impact Dialogues”



The main goal of **BioValue** is to **safeguard and increase biodiversity through transformative change in spatial policymaking, planning practices and infrastructures development, upscaling opportunities for valuing biodiversity** in support of EU strategic actions on biodiversity, in particular the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030.

- OBJ.1:**
understand **if and how biodiversity is considered across the different levels of spatial planning processes** and across planning systems and cultures
- OBJ.2:**
explore and improve the **transformative capacity of three types of instruments**
- OBJ.3:**
initiate and analyse **processes of change in spatial policy and planning processes** to enhance biodiversity value



Arenas for Transformation

BioValue explores transformative change in three Arenas for Transformation, representing distinct spatial planning systems, cultures, scales and biodiversity-related situations.



MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLANNING IN MAFRA MUNICIPALITY



REVERTING PEATLANDS IN MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN FEDERAL STATE



REGENERATING AN URBAN RIVER IN TRENTO MUNICIPALITY



Partnership

ACADEMIC PARTNERS

COORDINATOR



TÉCNICO LISBOA

UNIVERSITA DI TRENTO



UFZ



AALBORG UNIVERSITY



ICONS

ARENA PARTNERS

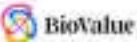


COMUNE DI TRENTO

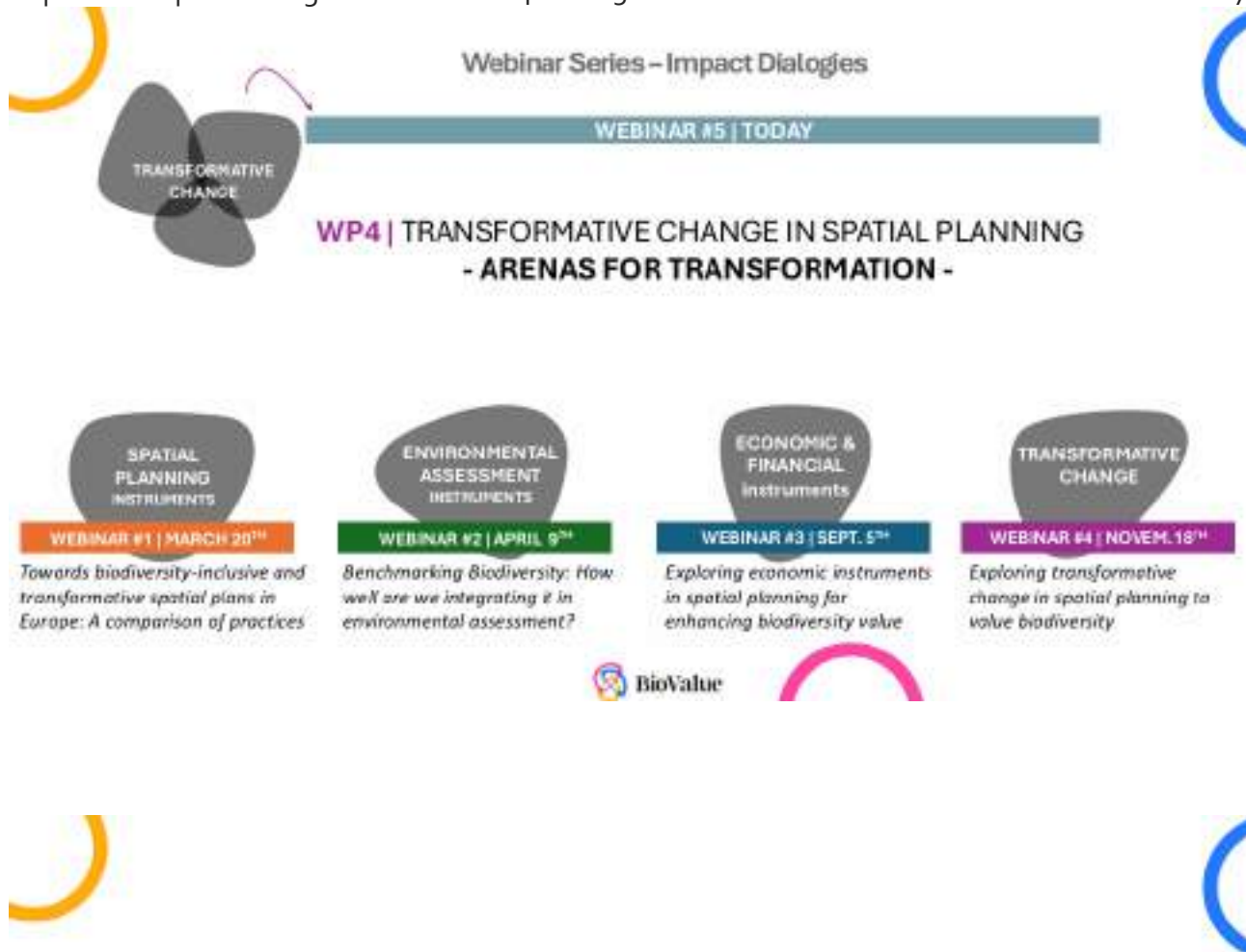


CoKnow Consulting

DISSEMINATION & COMMUNICATION PARTNER







PART I Arenas for Transformation: Methodological Approach





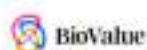
UNLOCKING BIODIVERSITY VALUE IN SPATIAL PLANNING

Arenas for Transformation Methodological Approach



ARENAS FOR TRANSFORMATION

'experimental' areas for action and territorial expression of the capacity of BioValue instrumental perspectives to create transformative change for valuing biodiversity



UNLOCKING BIODIVERSITY VALUE IN SPATIAL PLANNING

Arenas for Transformation Methodological Approach



- **Guiding:** Map to oversee how spatial planning contributes to the transformation process
- **Assessing:** Magnitude of spatial planning's contribution to reducing pressure/enhancing biodiversity including indirect drivers

Ambition 1: spatial planning **safeguards**, restores, allows recovery and enhances **biodiversity**.

Ambition 2: spatial planning significantly contributes to **balanced and responsible consumption and production** (avoiding external social and environmental costs).

Ambition 3: spatial planning significantly contributes to **reducing socioeconomic inequalities**.







Activities:

- Initial Understandings: What is Biodiversity?
- Biodiversity Values
- Transformation Dynamics
- Spatial Planning Ambitions
- Ecosystem Services
- Instrumental Integration in the Spatial Planning Process

- + *Local Events promoted by the Arenas with local stakeholders*



Questions?





PART II Working Group Discussions



Motto: ***Arenas for Transformation: Reflection and Discussion***

Three breakout rooms – one per Arena for Transformation

The discussions in each Arena room will work in local language (Room 1 Fersina – IT; Room 2 Mafra, PT; Room 3 Meck-Pomm, ENG)

Please indicate in your name which Arena discussion you want to join
Rename by adding: Fersina, Mafra or Meck-Pomm (1min)



Duration: 1 hour



Funded by the European Union



PART III
Wrap-Up Discussions & Conclusions



Thank you for your participation!



BioValue is a research project funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe
Bio research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 101019026



Funded by the European Union



Setting the scene

- Need for climate protection and biodiversity conservation
- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: Climate neutrality and the Climate Protection Law
- Implementation through transformative change by large-scale rewetting of drained peatlands

Current situation: rewetting is implemented at small-scale!

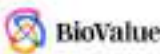
Pathways to support upscaling (large-scale rewetting) need to deal with the following challenges:

- 1) Private land-ownership (land distribution)
- 2) Loss of income/Livelihoods through rewetting
- 3) Climate protection and mitigation as dominant objective (neglecting biodiversity goals)



Can the instrument help to solve the challenges and serve as pathways to support transformative change by large scale rewetting?

	Challenge 1: Land ownership issues	Challenge 2: Loss of income	Challenge 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity
Instruments as pathways			
Regional planning/ designated areas (German: Vorranggebiete)			
Land consolidation programmes (Flurneuordnungsverfahren)			
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)			
Financial and economic incentives for paludiculture and value chains			



Pathway I: Regional planning

Regional planning as pathway to support upscaling

Instruments as pathways	Challenge 1: Land ownership issues	Challenge 2: Loss of income	Challenge 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity
Regional planning/ designated areas (Vorranggebiete)	yes	depends	depends

- Designated areas allow faster implementation and reduce burden on planning administration.
But: Land ownership unaffected
- Land-use change may negatively affect income options
- Areas designated for climate protection would foster rewetting, and with that, Paludiculture. That can be both negative (intensive farming) or positive for biodiversity (habitats)



Pathways

Land consolidation programmes as pathway to support upscaling

Instruments as pathways	Challenge 1: Land ownership issues	Challenge 2: Loss of income	Challenge 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity
Land consolidation programmes (Flurneuordnungsverfahren)	yes	yes	no

- Landowners unwilling to rewet can swap land for areas outside the rewetting area
- Agency for this instrument exists, but rewetting is not yet high-priority topic, process takes long time and staff is short
- If income depends on non-rewetted areas, continuation of former means of production is possible on fields outside rewetting area
- Paludiculture on rewetted areas can be both positive or negative for biodiversity



Pathways

Strategic Environmental Assessment as pathway to support upscaling

	Challenge 1: Land ownership issues	Challenge 2: Loss of income	Challenge 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity
Instruments as pathways Strategic Environmental Assessment	no	no	yes

- Land-ownership and income are not a topic of SEA
- SEA is providing early insights into potential biodiversity risks and promotes proactive integration of biodiversity enhancement measures
- Could help identify synergies between climate action and biodiversity goals, enhancing both effectiveness and public acceptance

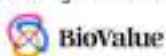


Pathways

Financial and economic incentives as pathway to support upscaling

	Challenge 1: Land ownership issues	Challenge 2: Loss of income	Challenge 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity
Instruments as pathways Financial and economic incentives for paludiculture and value chains	yes	yes	depends

- Includes both public sector and governmental funding opportunities. (Biomass production (agriculture) and biomass processing separate fields)
- Helps with investment costs for land-owners who change to paludiculture → acceptance and income, no solution yet for loss of land value
- Programmes would need to be set up to also consider biodiversity
- Includes carbon emission certificates, but there, global market mechanisms might hinder large-scale implementation



Pathways

Can the instruments help to solve the challenges serve as pathways to support transformative change by large-scale rewetting?

What do you think? Do you see other instruments?

Instruments as pathways	Challenge 1: Land ownership issues	Challenge 2: Loss of income	Challenge 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity
Regional planning/ designated areas (Vorranggebiete)	yes	depends	depends
Land consolidation programmes (Flurneuordnungsverfahren)	yes	yes	no
Strategic Environmental Assessment	no	no	yes
Financial and economic incentives for paludiculture and value chains	yes	yes	depends

 **BioValue**

Annex 4 – Webinar #5 Mafra presentation

Webinar 5

Arena de Transformação: Mafra

Oportunidades e Desafios para Desencadear uma Mudança Transformadora

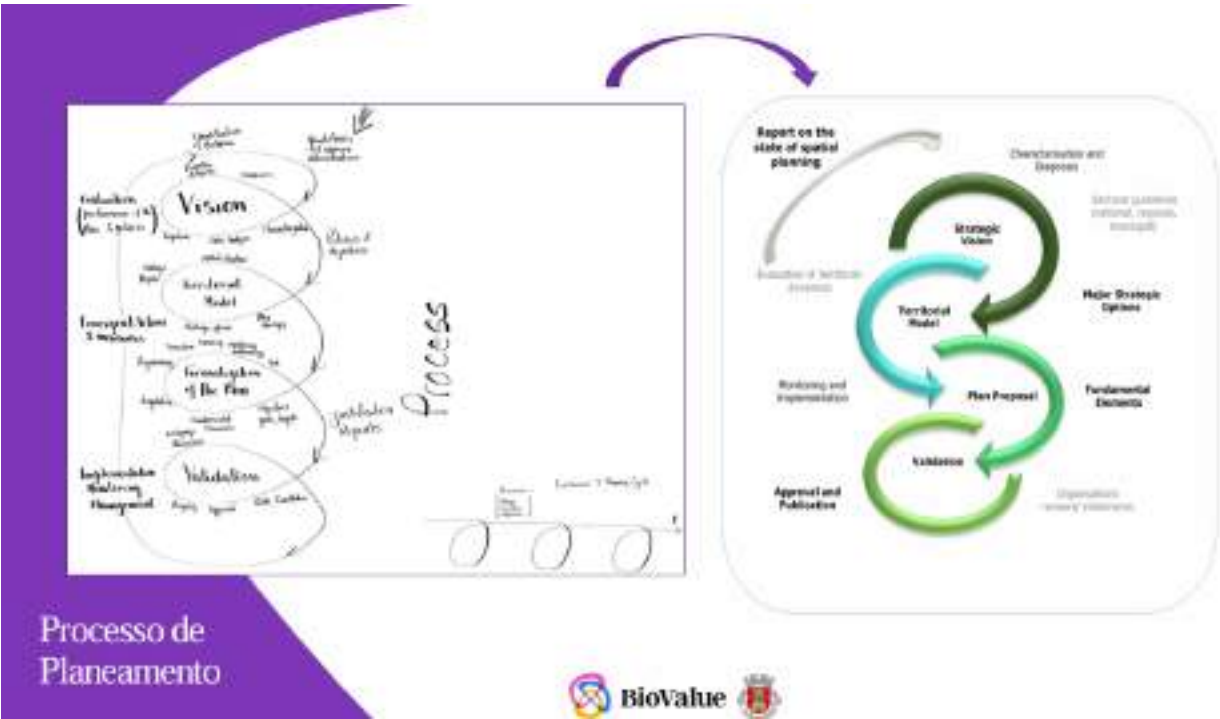
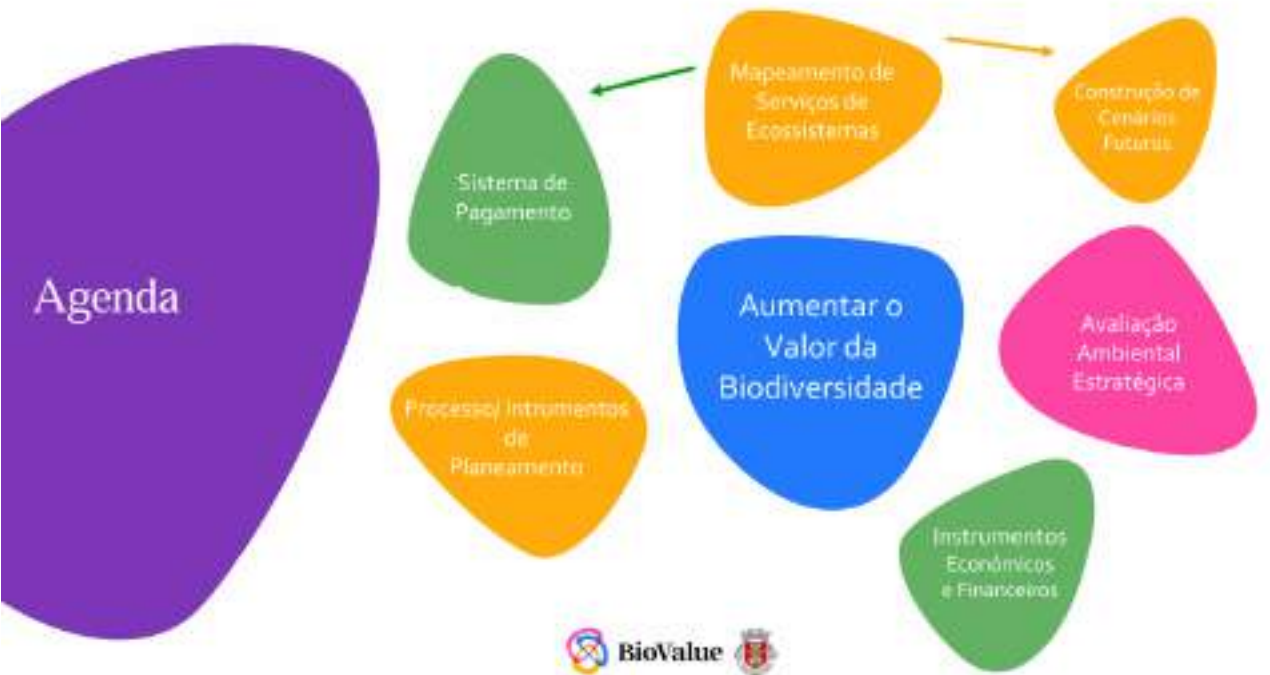
2 Dezembro 2024

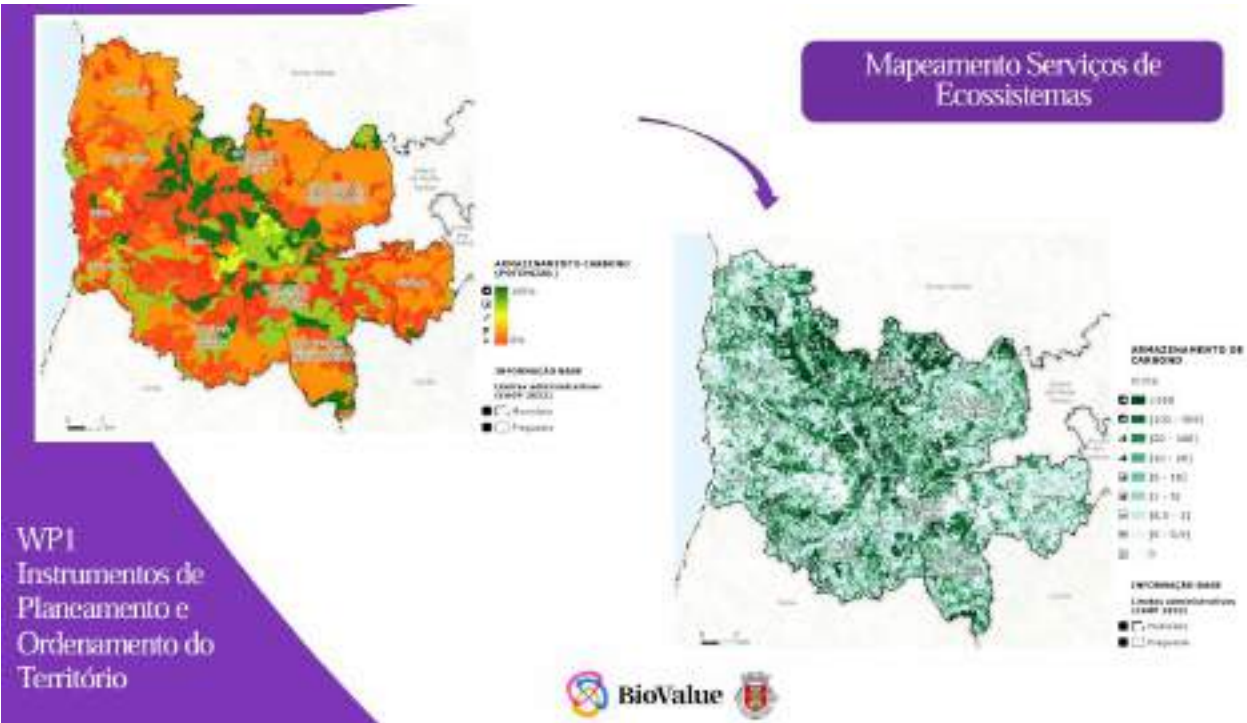
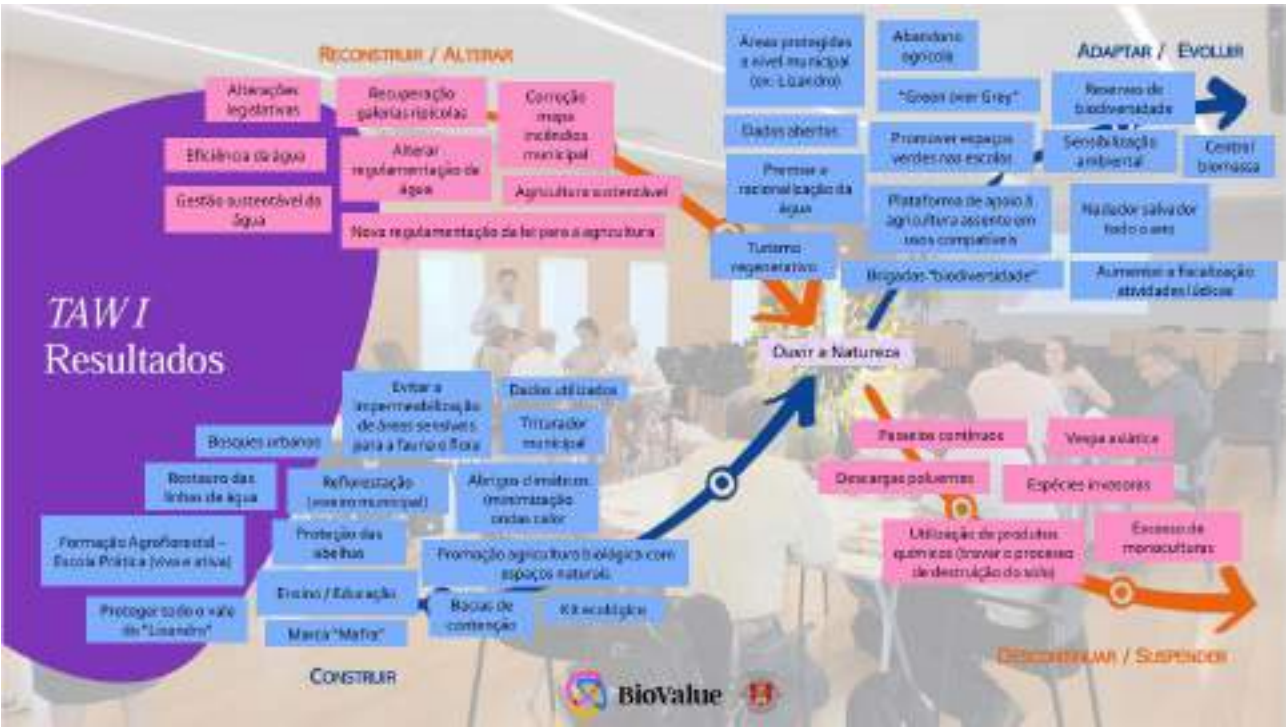
 **BioValue**

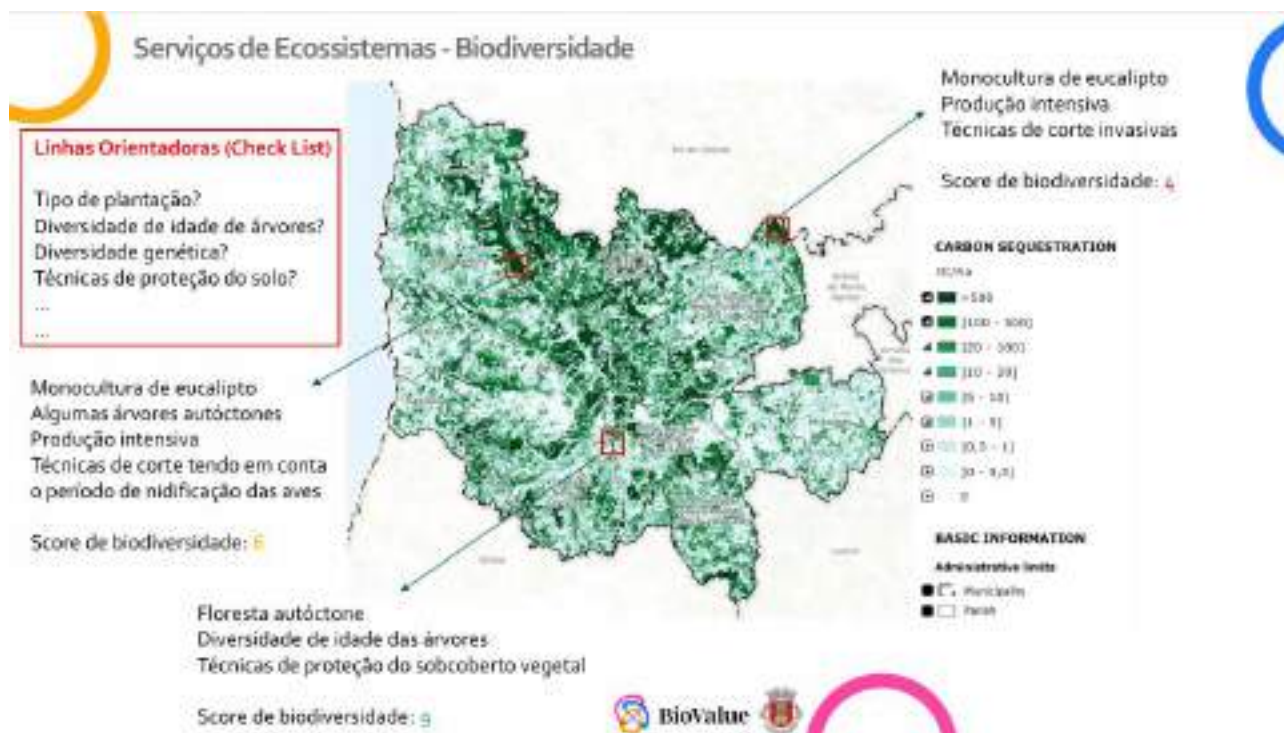
Projecto de Desenvolvimento Rural Interregional do Alentejo - Alentejo 2020-2024 - Eixo de Desenvolvimento 1 - Melhorar as Condições de Vida das Zonas Rurais - 2020-2024



Funded by the European Union







Outros Trabalhos



- Trabalho realizado em parceria com a Câmara Municipal de Mafra e Instituto Superior Técnico no mapeamento dos Serviços de Ecossistemas e elaboração de cenários futuros para perceber que futuro se pretende para Mafra.



WP2 Instrumentos de Avaliação Ambiental

- **Avaliação Ambiental Estratégica** como base para a **Visão Estratégica** do município, de modo a desenvolver um documento de forma proactiva e não reativa (mudança transformadora):

- **Melhoria** – Principal objetivo
- **Hierarquia de mitigação** – Complementarização



WP2 Instrumentos de Avaliação Ambiental

Outros exemplos de instrumentos fornecidos pelo WP2:

- Corredores e passagens para a vida selvagem
- Regulação de atividades
- Zonas de proteção envolventes a áreas naturais
- Converter áreas agrícolas para naturais

Impact Datum			
Diversity category	Enhancement measure	Ecological coverage point	DPV - DP Instruments
Development of new nature	Developing new walking routes, ponds, grassy areas, forests, etc. as habitat for species	Area for habitat	Conservation areas, green belts, or protected areas and sites
Development of new nature	Converting land-use from agricultural land to nature areas	Area for habitat	Other instruments related to zoning regulations
Development of new nature	Creating projects in areas that used to be agricultural areas, which are not characterized as breeding and resting areas for protected species	Area for habitat	Other instruments related to zoning regulations
Development of new nature	Developing new areas designated as either national protected areas and/or as nature zones	Area for habitat	Conservation areas, green belts, or protected areas and sites
Regulation and permissions	Restricting hunting in a nature area	Quality of area	Guidelines and criteria for public space design and management
Regulation and permissions	Prohibiting the construction of fencing around developments (e.g. PV parks) to allow large animals, such as deer, to pass through the project area	Connectivity	Guidelines for promoting good practices in private spaces



WP3 Instrumentos Económicos e Financeiros

- O **Fundo Municipal de Sustentabilidade Ambiental e Urbanística** destina-se essencialmente ao espaço urbano, financiado por uma percentagem das taxas urbanísticas (por exemplo, restaurar linhas de água, não construir em terrenos baldios, áreas de proteção urbanas) – Lei de Bases Ordenamento do Território
- **Lei Geral Tributária e Orçamento do Estado**, em que os municípios que promovem a preservação e valorização da biodiversidade recebem verba adicional deste instrumento, baseado num sistema de mapeamento de serviços ecossistema/ outras áreas. O principal objetivo seria um sistema de pagamento por os serviços prestados



Questões

- **Valor monetário do solo urbano vrs valor monetário do solo rústico.**
 - Serão os serviços de ecossistemas como boa estratégia para atenuar esta desigualdade?
 - Como associar os serviços de Ecossistemas associados à Biodiversidade?
- **Visão estratégica/ modelo territorial apoiada na avaliação ambiental estratégica. Será uma boa intenção?**
- **Que instrumentos financeiros existem ou poderão vir a existir para pagar ou retirar valor económico da Biodiversidade?**





BIOVALUE - WEBINAR #5

WP4 ARENAS FOR TRANSFORMATION

POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES FOR TRIGGERING TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

UFFICIO MOBILITÀ SOSTENIBILE E RIGENERAZIONE URBANA COMUNE DI TRENTO

DIRIGENTE: ING. GIULIANO FRANZOI

FUNZIONARI: ARCH. MATTEO MARCHESI - ARCH. FEDERICA POZZETTI



COMUNE
DI TRENTO

BioValue

Scopo del progetto

BioValue è un progetto mirato all'analisi dei processi che orientano le decisioni e le politiche territoriali legate alla difesa della *biodiversità in ambito urbano*.

Durata

Inizio: 1 Luglio 2022

Fine: 31 Luglio 2025

Partner

8 partner provenienti da 4 Stati Membri UE



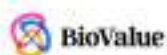
UNIVERSITÀ
DI TRENTO



COMUNE
DI TRENTO



HELMHOLTZ
Centre for Environmental Research





**BioValue
le Arene**

Sviluppo di un progetto di intervento sul **torrente Fersina** come *progetto pilota* che integri l'attuazione delle politiche di *tutela della biodiversità*.

Revisione del PRG di Mafra in **Portogallo** incentrandosi sulla protezione e valorizzazione della biodiversità e dei beni naturali, riconoscendo l'elevata *pressione turistica sull'utilizzo del suolo*

Riunificazione strategica di aree agricole nel Mecklenburgo-Pomerania Anteriore (MV) nord-est della **Germania**



3

3 Quesiti su cui vorremmo
incentrare la discussione di oggi:
MACRO-DOMANDE:

*the Impact
Dialogues*
Obiettivo del Webinar



3 Quesiti su cui vorremmo incentrare la discussione di oggi:

MACRO-DOMANDE:

1. Come quantifichiamo il valore economico ambientale a seconda del tipo di intervento e del contesto su cui agiamo?

*the Impact
Dialogues*

Obiettivo del Webinar

5

3 Quesiti su cui vorremmo incentrare la discussione di oggi:

MACRO-DOMANDE:

1. Come quantifichiamo il valore economico ambientale a seconda del tipo di intervento e del contesto su cui agiamo?

2. Strategie per coinvolgere la cittadinanza, in particolar modo i residenti delle aree limitrofe, per aumentare la consapevolezza e accettazione della biodiversità

*the Impact
Dialogues*

Obiettivo del Webinar

6



3 Quesiti su cui vorremmo incentrare la discussione di oggi:

MACRO-DOMANDE:

1. Come quantifichiamo il valore economico ambientale a seconda del tipo di intervento e del contesto su cui agiamo?
2. Strategie per coinvolgere la cittadinanza, in particolar modo i residenti delle aree limitrofe, per aumentare la consapevolezza e accettazione della biodiversità
3. Buone pratiche simili a livello nazionale con cui interfacciarci

the Impact Dialogues

Obiettivo del Webinar

7

Trento Arena

**LA
FERSINA**

8



Funded by the European Union



• Il Canyon della Fersina, tra degrado, bellezze nascoste e l'Orrido di Ponte Alto





11



12





theme 2 - Re-Modelling
Naturalising Canals and Urban Rivers

Flume Sieg

Städtebauliche Entwicklung im Bereich Sieg
Städtebauliche Entwicklung im Bereich Sieg
Städtebauliche Entwicklung im Bereich Sieg
Städtebauliche Entwicklung im Bereich Sieg

CHARAKTERISTISCHE PROJEKTE

River Somer

Städtebauliche Entwicklung im Bereich Somer
Städtebauliche Entwicklung im Bereich Somer
Städtebauliche Entwicklung im Bereich Somer
Städtebauliche Entwicklung im Bereich Somer

CHARAKTERISTISCHE PROJEKTE



tavoli di lavoro **FOCE**

BioValue
temi progettuali riqualificazione della Fersina





Il verde pubblico come elemento curativo

Autopista strada	Numero di giorni					
	Step D-1		Step D-0		Step D-1	
	Med group	Low group	Med group	Low group	Med group	Low group
Strong	2.08	2.48	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.14
Moderate	2.07	2.05	2.05	1.75	2.07	2.07
Weak	2.02	2.20	2.02	2.20	2.04	2.24

Key Message - One through a solution may influence recovery from surgery (194)

Il verde pubblico può essere considerato un elemento curativo in quanto contribuisce a ridurre i costi di cura e a migliorare la qualità della vita dei pazienti. Il verde pubblico può essere considerato un elemento curativo in quanto contribuisce a ridurre i costi di cura e a migliorare la qualità della vita dei pazienti.

Cost of hospital stay EUR 422 to 1,278 per day/person*

How much would the cost of public healthcare be reduced by creating landscapes for therapeutic green?

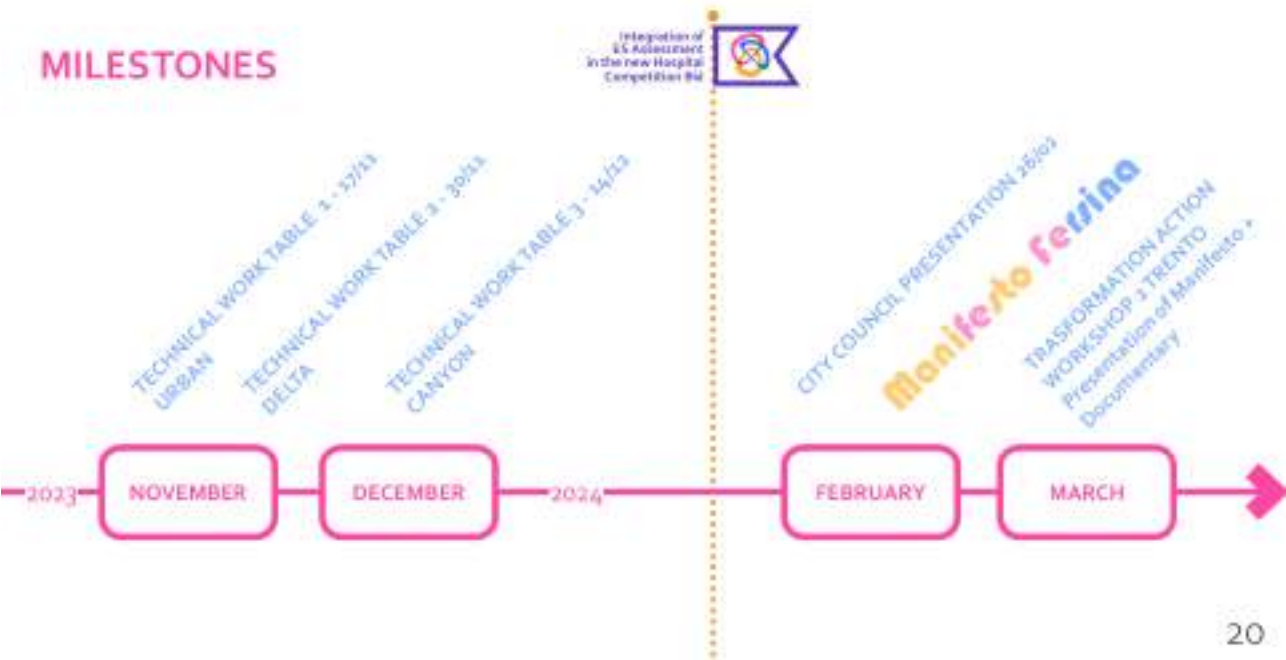
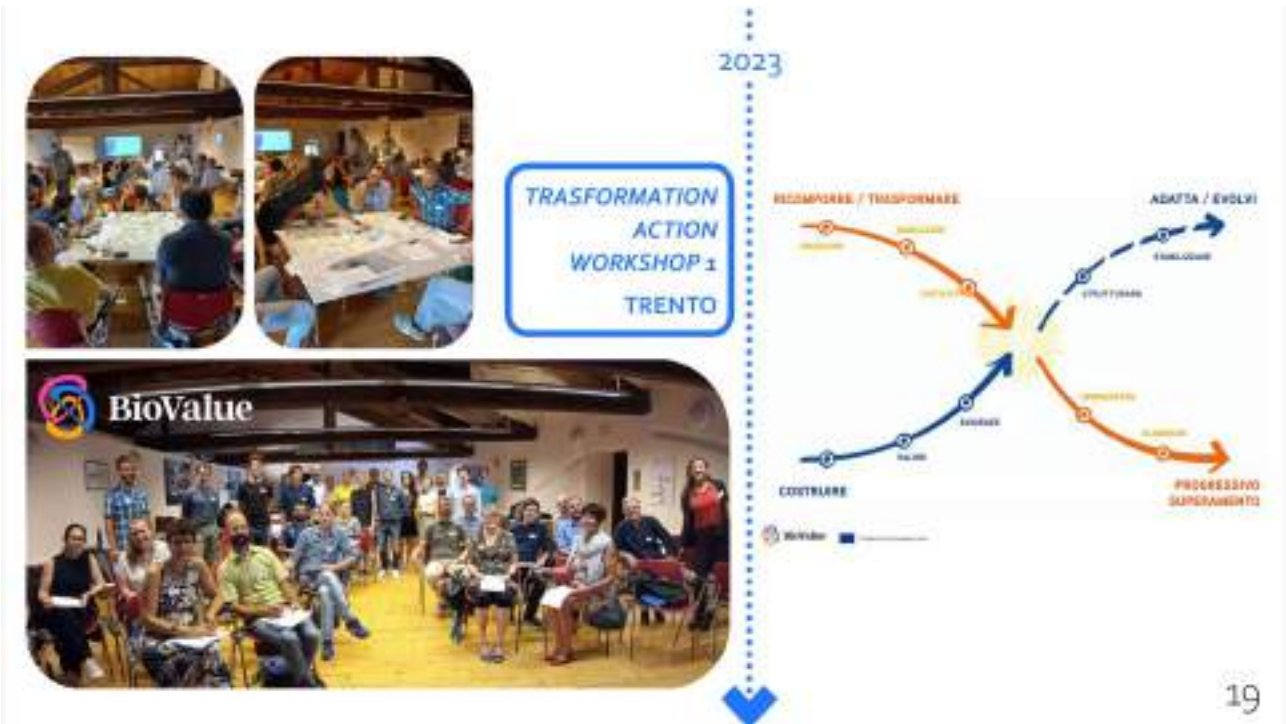
*source: National Association of Hospital Care - August 2023

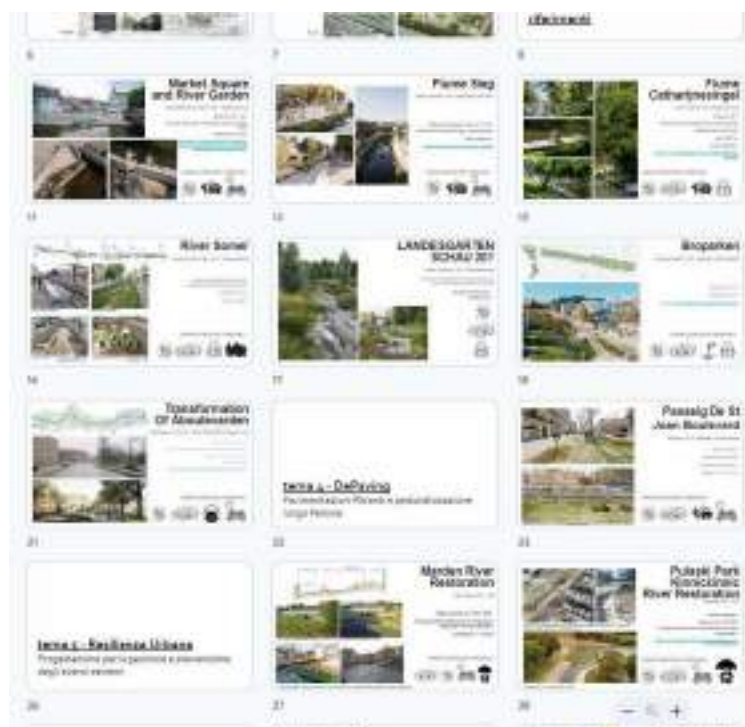




MILESTONES







NOV-DEC STAKEHOLDER TECHNICAL WORKSHOPS

2023

- Presentation of examples of river projects worldwide to local stakeholders
- Outline the problems identified and how to address them
- Debate on possible project sites around the Fersina stream
- Setting up future meetings and ways of collaboration

21



• OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF
"La Fersina: il percorso del torrente
nel Comune di Trento. Un ambito di
possibile rigenerazione"
YouTube DOCUMENTARY

MAR-MAY PROJECT EVENTS

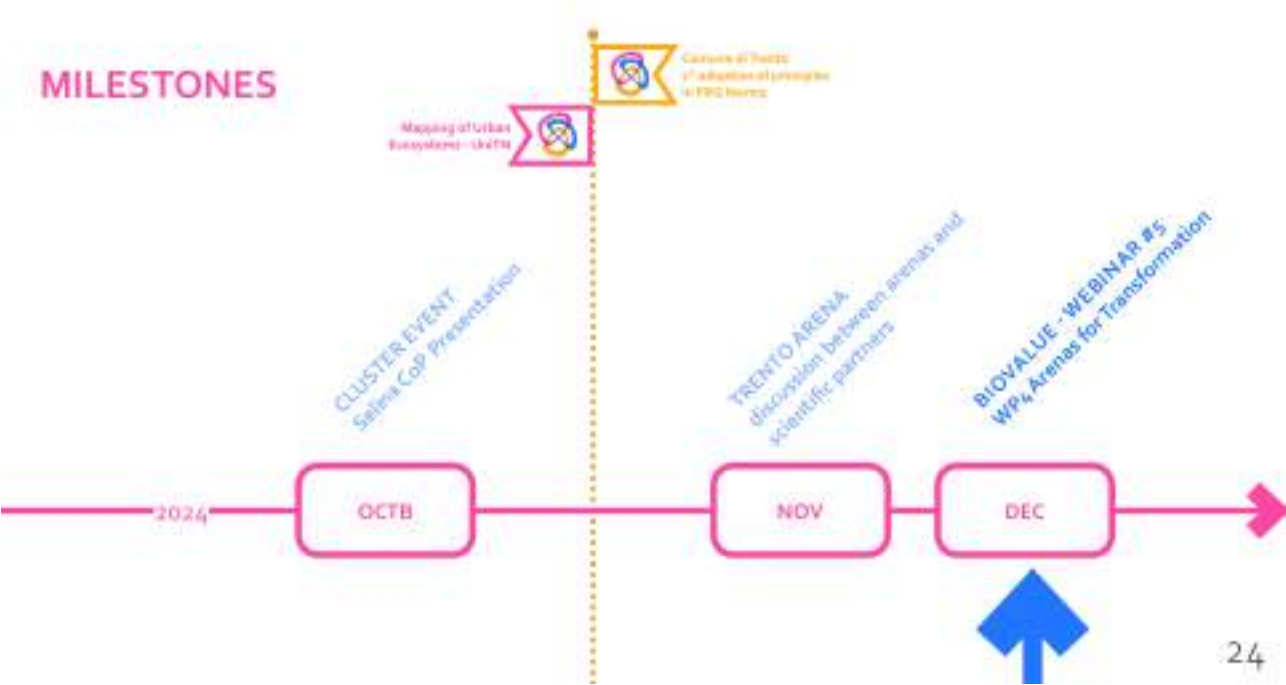
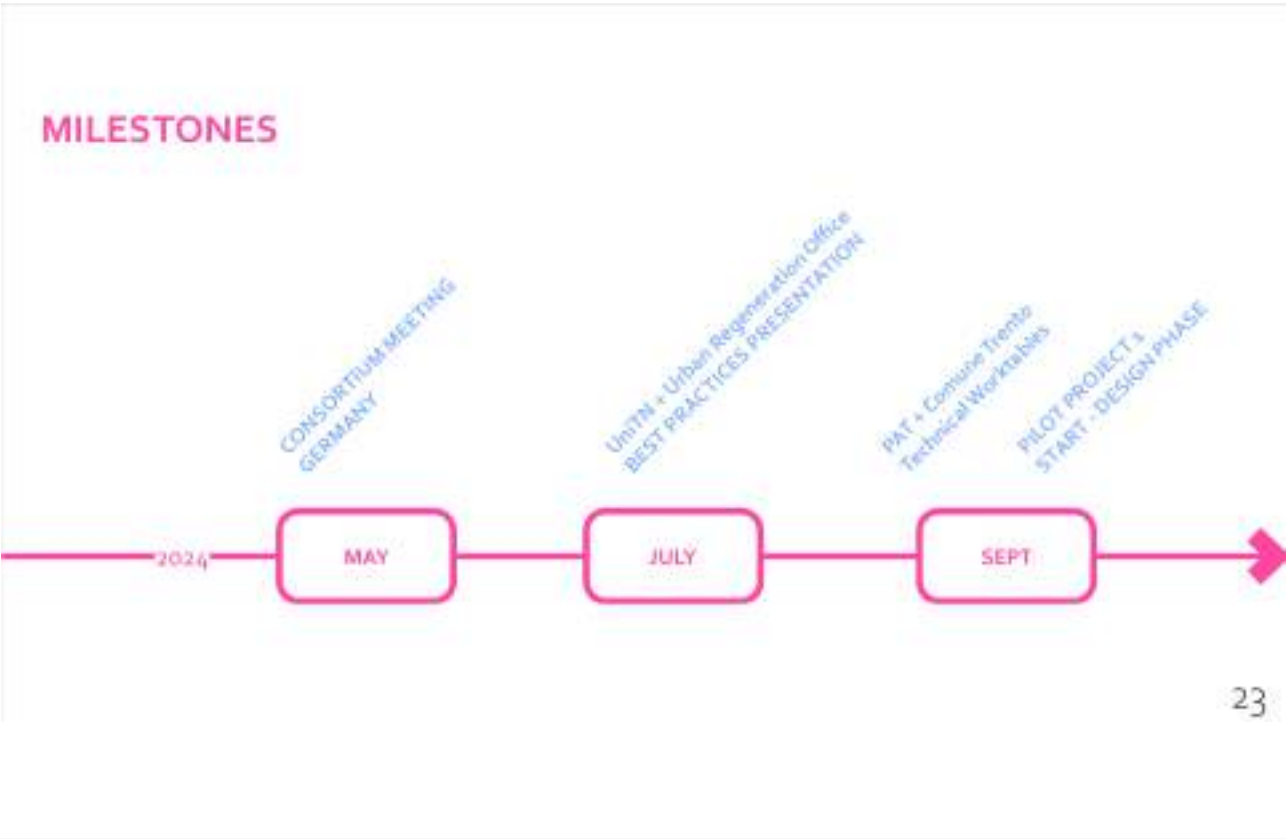
2024

- PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF THE
Manifesto Fersina
- CONSORTIUM MEETING GERMANY
- Presentation of the results of the technical
working tables with the stakeholders and the
work carried out over the past year
- Presentation of the needs of the Trento Arena

22

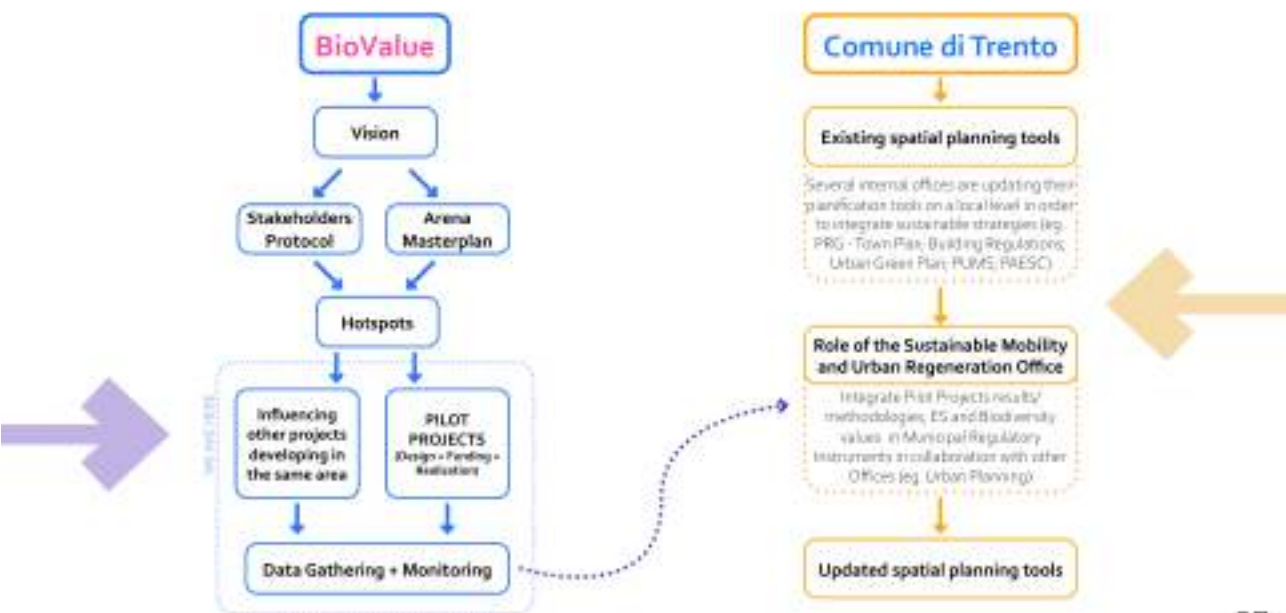


Funded by the European Union





Spatial Planning Transition Pathway - Trento Arena





29





31



32





Monitoraggio + Progetto Pilota #1

WP1 - UniTN
Mapping of Urban
Ecosystems



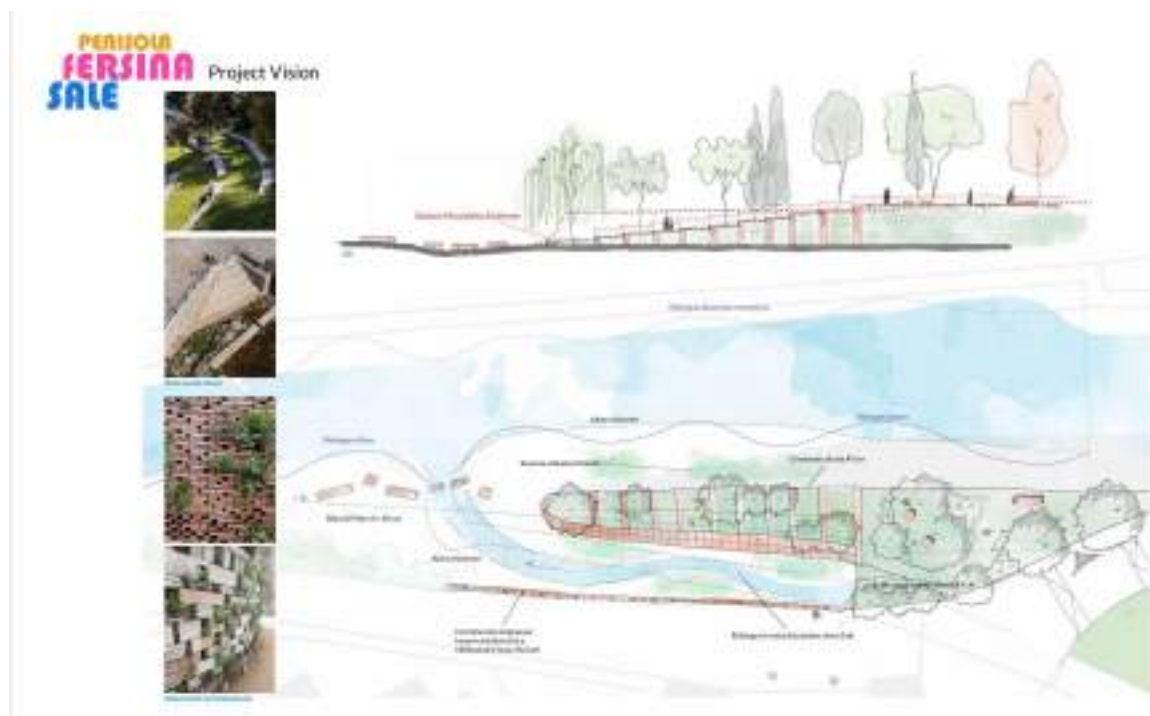
Consolidated Urban Green
Infrastructure Classification
(Morpurgo et al 2023)

UNIVERSITÀ
DI TRENTO

- [illegible]

36





3 Quesiti su cui vorremmo incentrare la discussione di oggi:

MACRO-DOMANDE:

1. Come quantifichiamo il valore economico ambientale a seconda del tipo di intervento e del contesto su cui agiamo?
2. Strategie per coinvolgere la cittadinanza, in particolar modo i residenti delle aree limitrofe, per aumentare la consapevolezza e accettazione della biodiversità
3. Buone pratiche simili a livello nazionale con cui interfacciarci

DOMANDE:

- La perdita di posti auto e creazione di percorsi pedonali nelle aree urbane a favore di un parco fluviale quali benefici porta in termini di valore economico ambientale (simulazione/modellazione del immobiliare/riduzione dell'inquinamento acustico, atmosferico).
- Quali strategie adottare per aumentare la consapevolezza e accettazione tra i cittadini?
- Quanto crescerà il patrimonio immobiliare con il parco fluviale? Indagare le possibili tendenze all'aumento del valore degli immobili?
- Esplorare la possibilità di uno scenario di gentrificazione nei quartieri circostanti e come mitigarlo.
- La formalizzazione del Parco del Canyon, quali sono i potenziali benefici economici (ambientali, ricreativi) che tale azione potrebbe comportare (considerando anche i potenziali miglioramenti della mobilità con la costruzione di un collegamento ciclabile ai percorsi esistenti e la riattivazione per i giorni non lavorativi della vicina fermata del treno)

the Impact Dialogues

Obiettivo del Webinar



BioValue

Transformative change has just begun. Join us!



Funded by the European Union