

December 17, 2024

NBS Task Force Zoom Meeting Dec 17 1pm-2pm

Attached Files: Agenda

Goals

- Provide Feedback on Working Blue Ribbon Panel of Nature-based Solutions
- Literature Review Updates and Discussion

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- NbS Task Force: The Path Forward
 - Continue development of NbS Standard
 - January 2025: Submitting Technical Memo/Lit Review
 - Review relevant case studies
 - Include relevant resources from BRP discussions
 - Updated Timeline
 - BRP Workshop #3: Dec. 17
 - BRP Workshop #4: Jan 21
 - Task Force Meeting: Jan 21
 - Submit Technical Memo to the County for Review end of Jan
 - BRP Workshop #5: TBD
 - Task Force Meeting: TBD
- Updates on the Definition and Standard from BRP + Exercise
 - [Miro Board Exercise](#)
 - Explore the working BRP definition of Nature-based Solutions on the board and share your thoughts
 - Use post-it notes to:
 - Affirm: Highlight what works well
 - Question: Raise questions about the content.
 - Raise Concerns: Note gaps or potential issues.
 - Suggest: Add ideas on what else should be included.
- Updates on Literature Review
 - Nature-based Solutions Charter: Technical Memo, Task 1.3 Summary:
 - “Compile existing definitions, frameworks, and case-studies, and examples of NbS, including those originally developed by the International Union of Concerned Scientists. Include reference to and compile information related to governance documents, guidance documents, and needs related to NbS within the County, including information from the SCWP Metrics and Monitoring Study, SCWP Ordinance and Interim Guidance, and related items.”
 - Procedure
 - Research existing definitions, frameworks and guidance
 - Research NbS efforts from other similar municipalities in similar climates

- Synthesize findings in the Technical Memorandum.
 - Review Process
 - Deliverables will undergo up to two (2) rounds of review with Public Works.
 - CWH will edit and submit a revised deliverable.
 - Other Frameworks Covered as Part of the Literature Review
 - IUCN Framing
 - Definition
 - “Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are defined as: "Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, which address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits."
 - Purpose
 - Provide a global framework for designing, verifying, and scaling up NbS.
 - Ensure NbS yield desired outcomes in addressing societal challenges while delivering multiple benefits.
 - Support systematic learning and improvement, offering credibility and consistency to stakeholders.
 - Foster adaptive management and alignment with global sustainability goals.
 - Criteria + Indicators: Effectively Address Societal Challenges, Informed by Scale, Net Gain to Biodiversity, Economically Viable, Inclusive Governance, Balance Trade-offs, Adaptively Managed, Sustainable and Mainstreamed
 - Methodology: The framework was developed through a collaborative process involving over 800 experts and practitioners worldwide, who synthesized evidence, case studies, and interdisciplinary research to establish the eight key criteria and indicators for NbS.
 - European Commission Indicator Handbook
 - Purpose + Definition:
 - Build on EKLIPSE framework to offer project-level guidance for indicator selection and evaluation, expand focus to additional societal challenges and scales of NBS application.
 - NBS are "solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social, and economic benefits, and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural processes into cities, landscapes, and seascapes through locally adapted, resource-efficient, and systemic interventions."
 - 12 Key Challenges: Climate resilience, Water management, Natural and climate hazards, Green space management, Biodiversity enhancement, Air quality, Place regeneration, Knowledge and social capacity building, Participatory planning

and governance, Social justice and social cohesion, Health and well-being, New economic opportunities and green jobs

- Offers suggested indicators for each challenge, and notes the need for additional indicators tailored to specific projects and their objectives.
 - Indicators should also be evaluated in relation to the three NBS types and Indicator types
 - Indicator types + NBS Types
 - Structural (S): Assess resources and policies during planning, Process (P): Evaluate efficiency and quality during implementation, Outcome (O): Measure impacts and results after implementation
 - Type 1: Minimal intervention (e.g., conservation) – Focus on ecosystem services, Type 2: Managed ecosystems (e.g., agroforestry) – Address trade-offs and multifunctionality, Type 3: Intensive management (e.g., green roofs) – Measure specific impacts like flood mitigation.
 - Indicator types (structural, process, outcome) align with NBS types by assessing the resources, methods, and impacts specific to the level of ecosystem intervention
- Eclipse Framing
- Purpose + Focus:
 - Develop a framework for evaluating NBS performance in addressing urban climate resilience and identify criteria for assessing environmental, economic, and societal benefits.
 - More focused on urban areas, does not offer a formal definition, funded by European Commission
 - Offers project level guidance
 - 10 Key Challenges: Climate mitigation and adaptation, Water management, Coastal resilience, Green space management (including urban biodiversity), Air/ambient quality, Urban regeneration, Participatory planning and governance, Social justice and social cohesion, Public health and well-being, New economic opportunities and green jobs
 - Indicator Selection Guidance:
 - Align indicators with specific societal challenges.
 - Tailor indicators to geographic scales:
 - Micro-scale: Site-specific impacts (e.g., localized cooling or flood reduction).
 - Meso-scale: Regional benefits (e.g., habitat connectivity, systemic flood management).
 - Tailor indicators to temporal scales:
 - Short-Term (0–5 years): Immediate effects like water retention or behavioral changes.
 - Medium-Term (5–10 years): Intermediate outcomes like species recovery or reduced air pollution.
 - Long-Term (>10 years): Systemic impacts like carbon sequestration or sustained public health improvements.

- Consider trade-offs, co-benefits, and synergies when selecting indicators.
 - Ensure feasibility based on data availability, measurement tools, and technical expertise.
 - Establish a baseline before implementation to track effectiveness and enable comparative analysis (e.g., control sites).
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- Wrap up and Next Steps
 - Review/Revisit Miro Board Exercise
 - Blue Ribbon Panel + Task Force: Jan 21