

NBS and Water

Creating multiple benefits for nature-based solutions for water management

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Water Resources

Quantity of water on earth is approximately constant

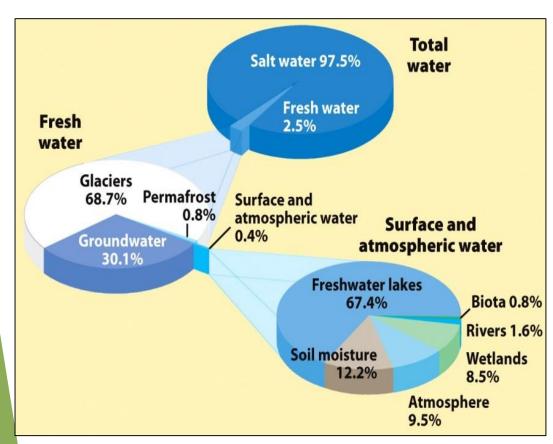
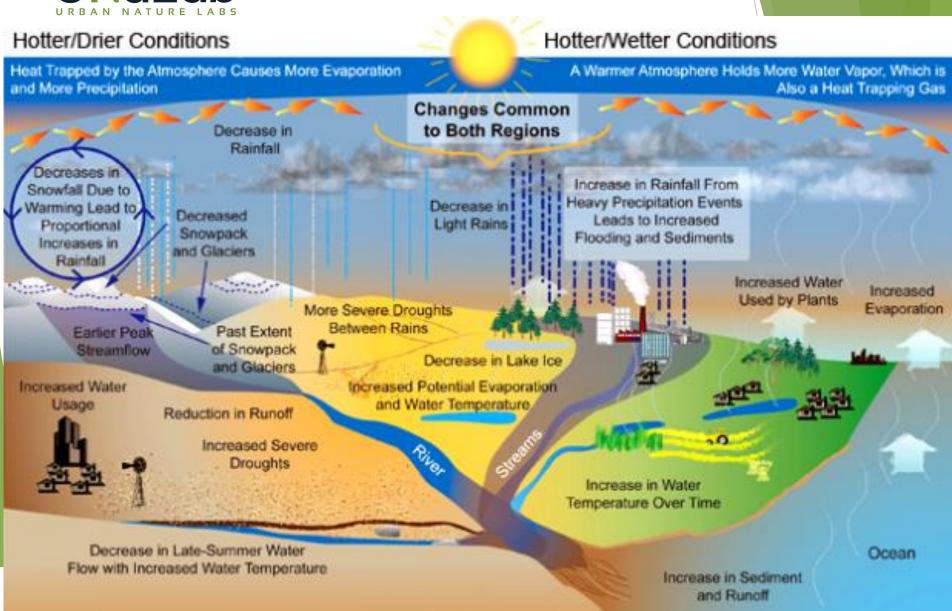


Image from Strahler and Merali (2008) Visualizing Physical Geography. Wiley, Boston, USA.

30% of the global population is impacted by flood or drought events



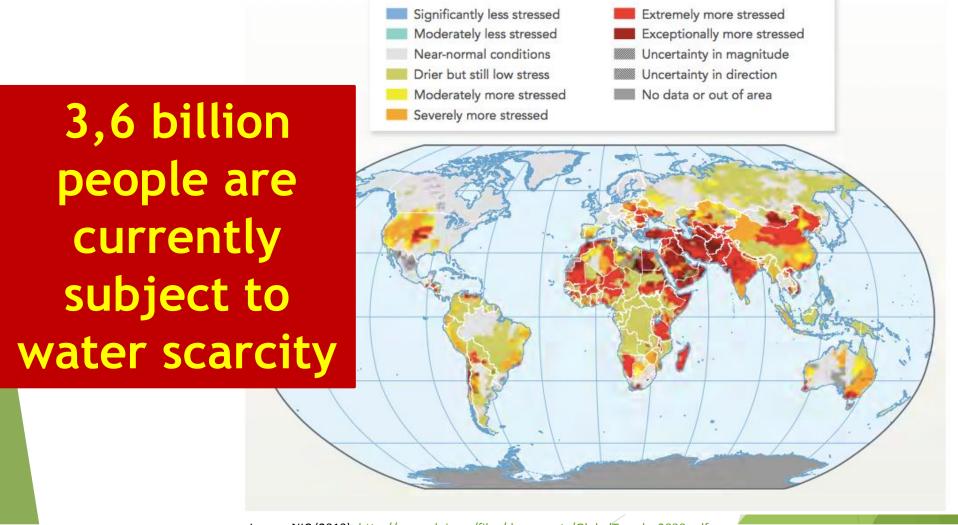
Water Cycle Intensification





Water Scarcity

ENVIRONMENTAL WATER SCARCITY INDEX BY BASIN: HIGH-STRESS BELT BY 2030



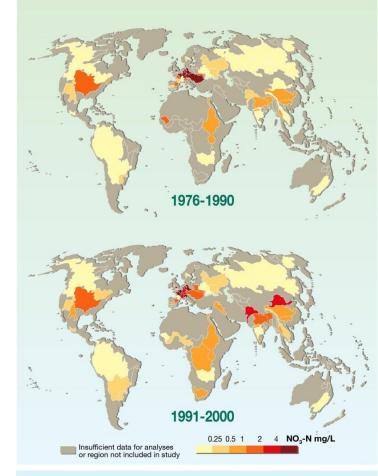


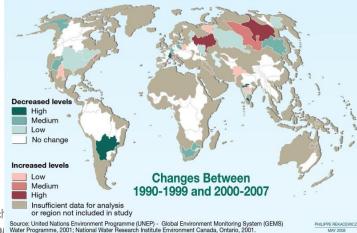


Increasing **Pollution**

- ▶ 80% of the world lives in areas where fresh water supply is not secure
 - Contributors: water resource development, climate change & pollution

80% of industrial & municipal wastewater is discharged without any treatment









Increasing Floods

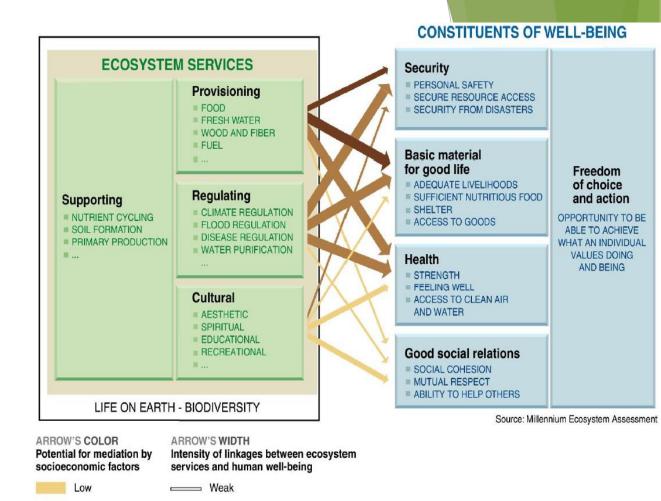
- ► 4.2 billion people affected since 1992
 - ▶ 95% of all those affected by disasters
 - ► ~1,1 trillion EUR damage (63% of all disasterrelated damage)

Economic value of assets at risk from floods >38 trillion EUR by 2050





- Improved water quality?
- Reduced flood risk?
- Increased water security/reduced water scarcity?



NBS typically deliver groups of benefits in the form of ecosystem services

Medium

Medium

Strong





<u>All</u> ecosystem services are dependent on water

| SECTION | CLASS | SERVICE UNIT | DEMAND |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| PROVISIONING | Cultivated crops | Fields, orchards, gardens | Consumption |
| | Surface water for drinking | Watershed | |
| | Groundwater for drinking | | |
| | Surface water / non-drinking use | | |
| | Groundwater / non-drinking use | | |
| REGULATING | Air filtration/pollutant sequestration | Trees, shrubs | Risk of exposure to pollutants |
| | Reduced GHG concentration | Vegetation, soil | Risk of climate change |
| | Micro/regional climate regulation | Vegetation, water bodies | |
| | Smell/noise/visual impact buffer | Vegetation | Risk of exposure to noise etc. |
| | Hydrologic cycle maintenance | Vegetated & permeable surfaces | Risk of flood |
| | Flood control | Wetlands | Exposure to flooding |
| CULTURAL | Physical use of landscape/waterscape | Green and blue spaces | Potential & direct use |
| | Scientific/educational | | |
| | Heritage, cultural | | |
| | | | |





NBS in the City

NBS to manage water flows in urban landscapes

- Catchment management outside urban areas
- Improved recycling of water within urban areas
- Green infrastructure implementation within urban boundaries

Catchment-scale management & hydrologic connectivity are key

Use landscape to store & release water, regulate downstream flows

NBS for water quality management; MAR/ASR, non-potable re-use, etc.

Reconnect or improve hydrological cycle by managing pathways



Surface Sealing

10-20% Impervious **Natural Ground Cover** 40% Evapotranspiration 38% Evapotranspiration 10% Runoff 20% Runoff 25% Shallow 21% Shallow 25% Deep 21% Deep Infiltration Infiltration Infiltration Infiltration 75-100% Impervious 30-50% Impervious 35% Evapotranspiration 30% Evapotranspiration 30% Runoff 55% Runoff 20% Shallow 10% Shallow 15% Deep 5% Deep Infiltration Infiltration Infiltration Infiltration

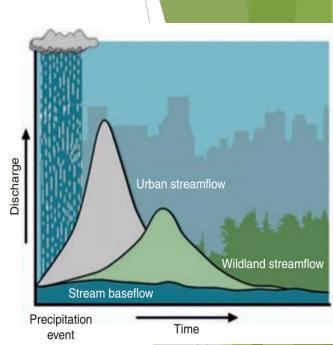


Image adapted from US EPA 1993, Pub. #840-B-92-002





ACKNOWLEDGED

- Co-creation is critical to NBS success
- Need for adaptive management schemes & detailed NBS monitoring
- Need for coherent legal and governance frameworks
- Valuation of ecosystem services required for successful NBS mainstreaming

MORE DISCUSSION NEEDED

- Scale of interventions & effects on NBS impact
- Ecosystem-based management as primary means of climate change adaptation
- Collaborative transboundary management of water resources is essential
- Effective integration of bluegreen & grey infrastructure and supporting technologies



Multiple Benefits

- Ecosystem regulation
- Biodiversity
- Regeneration of derelict areas & brownfield sites
- Ecosystem services & disservices

Integrated environmental performance

Health and well-being

- Physical & mental health
- Access
- Impact on quality of life, happiness & employment

- Integrated governance
- Long-term viability of activity/projects & monitoring duration
- City budget

European

Commission

Transfer of actions

Indicators of NBS effectiveness

Transferability and monitoring

Citizen's involvement

- Involvement in implementation projects
- Ownership & responsibility
- Sharing & adopting NBS in community

Image reproduced from Kabisch et al. 2016, Ecology and Society 21(2):39



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