



NBS
EduWORLD



Social Inclusion in and for Nature-Based Solutions

Lecture (In-person / On-site)

Credit: Centre for Social Innovation, Trinity Business School,
Trinity College Dublin

Content created in 2024



Funded by
the European Union

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(Part 1)

Learning Outcomes for this Learning Unit

- Review the factors that may lead to **exclusion in NBS** implementation.
- Conduct creative problem solving to consider the **benefits and implications of inclusion** in and for NBS through case study analysis applying three pathways to NBS and social inclusion.
- Reflect on the **learner's own experience, knowledge or professional context** of NBS implementation and how these NBS create aspects of inclusion or exclusion to communities and stakeholders.

(Part 1)

Present and explore NBS and social inclusion factors

- Green areas are often **unequally distributed** in urban environments
- green spaces are **less available in lower income neighbourhoods**
- **AIM:** include vulnerable, marginalised and under-represented voices in NBS processes and practices
 - equitable involvement, clarify roles, trade-offs and power sharing throughout the NBS life cycle.



Potential of NBS and ‘Green Gentrification’



- greening efforts NBS integration may result in **exacerbated social exclusion**:
 - increased rents
 - inflated property taxes
 - displacement of residents
- **building trust, ownership, and support** among all those directly or indirectly affected by these solutions - regardless of income, gender, and race - and benefitting society at large.

Vulnerable Communities, Inequality and NBS



Who are the vulnerable communities?

- minorities, children, elderly, immigrant and indigenous populations, persons with disabilities and those from low-income households
- most affected by the adversities resulting from the triple crises of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss – most likely to suffer from a health and well-being level
- support and increase their capacity to adapt and cope with the impacts of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss

Vulnerable Communities, Inequality and NBS - Example



Coastal community

- Communities living close to the coastline - specifically with poor socio-economic background dependent on coastal resources - are most likely to suffer from the adverse impacts.
- Factors:
 - vulnerability of the ecosystem
 - Measuring the vulnerability of the exposure, sensitivity, recovery and adaptability by those affected by the adversities within the community
- support and increase their capacity to adapt and cope with the impacts of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss

(Part 1)

Explore the case for social exclusion and NBS

Are there any other issues or factors of social exclusion that may arise because of NBS?

- Discuss with the group
- Respond with post-it notes or white board & markers

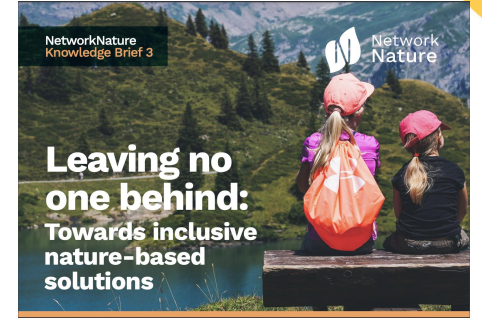
(Part 2)

Pathways To Social Inclusion

- Contributing to a just transition
 - NBS is part of a green, low-carbon and nature-positive economy
 - Focus on environmental and social benefits – but also economic benefits for a sustainable economy
 - Create decent jobs
 - 75 million people working on NBS worldwide
 - Tripling NBS investment by 2030 can generate an additional 20 million jobs
 - Additional jobs – adequate pay, better health/well-being, stability/security of work

Just nature transition:

‘delivers decent work, social inclusion and the eradication of poverty in the shift to net zero and climate resilient economy simultaneously delivers biodiversity goals in agriculture, forestry, land-use and the oceans.’



(Part 2) Pathways To Social Inclusion

■ Pathway 1 – Broaden participation in NBS

- How? Generate partnerships

■ Pathway 2 – Embed political commitment to social inclusion within NBS

- How? Alignment of strategic priorities
- How? Provide economic incentives
- How? Create intermediaries – working across silos
- How? Target areas of low value land

■ Pathway 3 – Make public health and well-being a priority

- How? Facilitate community-based action
- How? Target areas of low value land
- How? Generate partnership and build co-financing arrangements



(Part 2) Consider the Pathways

Which pathway would you prioritise to advance NBS for social inclusion? Why?

Discussion and/or use the White Board for answers

(Part 2) Pathways To Social Inclusion: Reflection

Which pathway would you prioritise to advance NBS for social inclusion? Why?



- **Pathway 1 – Broaden participation in NBS**

- How? Generate partnerships

- **Pathway 2 – Embed political commitment to social inclusion within NBS**

- How? Alignment of strategic priorities; provide economic incentives; create intermediaries – working across silos; target areas of low value land

- **Pathway 3 – Make public health and well-being a priority**

- How? Facilitate community-based action; target areas of low value land; generate partnership and build co-financing arrangements

Case Study 1: ReDuna - João da Caparica Sand Dunes

Restoration of Sand Dunes proving local employment

- **Dune facilities:** raised walkways and signage.
 - *Result:* enhance interactions between locals/tourists and sand ecosystem
- **Jobs:** 104 NbS local jobs: restoration, construction and maintenance of the ecosystem; 12 permanent jobs
- **Economy:** economic revenue from the beach facilities, benefiting directly from coastal defence and indirectly from increased tourism.
- **Social cohesion:** Co-creation with local population (NGOs, citizens, schools) develop knowledge on coastal NBS
 - *Result,* project praised by the local population for coastal protection and aesthetic values.



Source: Gionfra, S. et al (2023) *Leaving no one behind: Towards inclusive nature-based solutions*. pp.8

Network Nature: Knowledge Brief 3

(Part 3) Testing the Case Study

How does this case study meet the pathways?

■ Pathway 1 – Broaden participation in NBS

- How? Generate partnerships

■ Pathway 2 – Embed political commitment to social inclusion within NBS

- How? Alignment of strategic priorities; provide economic incentives; create intermediaries – working across silos; target areas of low value land

■ Pathway 3 – Make public health and well-being a priority

- How? Facilitate community-based action; target areas of low value land; generate partnership and build co-financing arrangements



(Part 3) Case Study – Option A

Sea Heroes Community Garden (De Zeeheldentuin) – The Hague

- Disadvantaged neighbourhood- no green spaces.
- citizens collected 2,500 signatures to convince the Hague municipality to support a community garden
- Citizens formed a Board to steer/maintain the garden, university students designed the garden, based on local citizens and children's drawings
- Funded by private and public funds
- Goal: place locals can grow vegetables/fruit and local recreation space, promoting health/well-being
- Biodiversity elements for optimal habitat for species and education space for children on food production



Source: Armstrong, A. (2020) *Mainstreaming Nature-Based Solutions: Social Inclusion, NATURVATION Guide* pp.14

(Photo credit: Roel Wijnants/ <https://flic.kr/p/2b96v6D>)

Reference: [Mainstreaming NBS For Social Inclusion](#)

(Part 3) Case Study – Option B

Turin, Italy - Pollinator Biodiversity

- Butterfly Garden development (Farfelle in Tour) – pollinator garden and apiary with honey production on a former industrial site.
- Doctors and patients of mental health centres working in Turin to create pollinator-friendly spaces
- University researchers trained people affected by mental health issues to carry out project activities in the Mirafiori district:
 - creating and taking care of pollinator gardens
 - observing and recording butterfly species, breeding caterpillars
 - managing a website, taking part in public events
 - educational activities in schools and social housing areas.



Video: [Direct Link proGReg Project - ICLEI Europe \(4 min\)](#)

Reference: [proGReg NBS Project Pollinator biodiversity projects](#)

(Part 3)

Discuss the Case Study of your choice

PLAN



1min

Divide into groups of 3-5

Each group chooses one of the three pathways to social inclusion areas to focus on

DISCUSS



10min

Analyse the Case Study based on your chosen pathway to social inclusion area

How does the case study address the pathway? What seems to be missing? How could this gap be addressed?

PRESENT



9min

Share your findings with the full class

Use Post-it notes

(Part 4)

Think – Pair – Share Activity



THINK



1 min

How does social inclusion and NBS factor on your own personal, professional context and academic studies?



PAIR



5 min

Pair with a fellow student to discuss



SHARE



4 min

Share in a full-group using the White Board



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