

Webinar

04 July 2023
14:00 CEST

Exploring Nature Future Scenarios for a resilient Trans-European Nature Network (TEN-N)

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Exploring Nature Future Scenarios for a resilient Trans-European Nature Network (TEN-N)

Carlo Rondinini – Moderation
Sapienza University of Rome

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Webinar Agenda

Welcome and Introduction

Presentations

- **NaturaConnect – Designing a Trans-European Nature Network (TEN-N)**
Jutta Beher and Piero Visconti
- **Nature Futures Framework – An Introduction** Henrique Pereira
- **Nature Futures Scenarios – Incorporating the Nature Futures Framework in NaturaConnect**
Peter Verburg

Q&A & short break

Interactive Session on draft Nature Future Scenarios for Europe

Claudia Fornarini, Alessandra D'alessio, Néstor Fernández

Questions and comments

Conclusion and final remarks



International Institute for
Applied Systems Analysis



Designing a Trans-European Nature Network (TEN-N)

Jutta Beher & Piero Visconti

International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA)



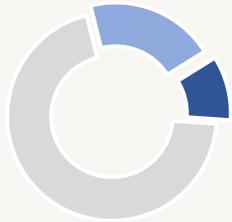
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European policy context by 2030

Where to conserve, restore or sustainably manage ecosystems?



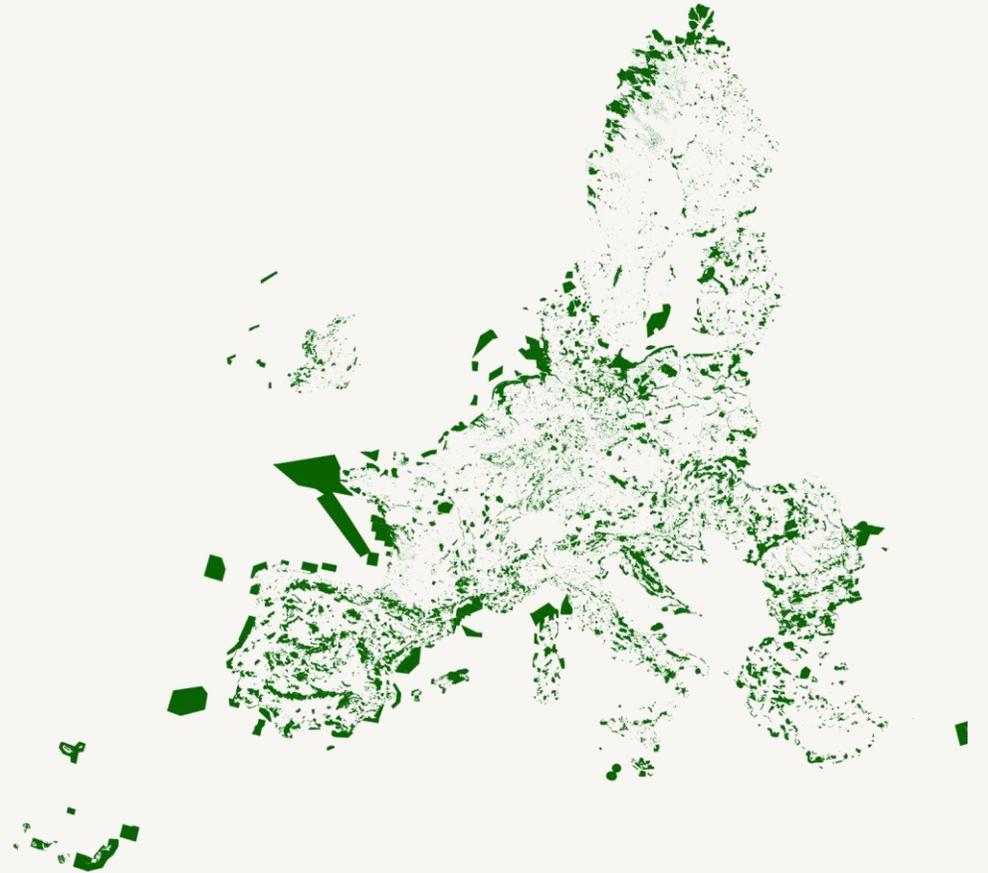
Legally protect at least 30% of the land, including inland waters, and 30% of the sea in the EU. At least **1/3** of this should be **strictly protected**



Include **restoration on 20%** of lands, contributing to the process of actively or passively assisting towards **good condition**



Facilitate ecological corridors and support sustainable land management, while **increasing resilience** through climate mitigation and adaptation

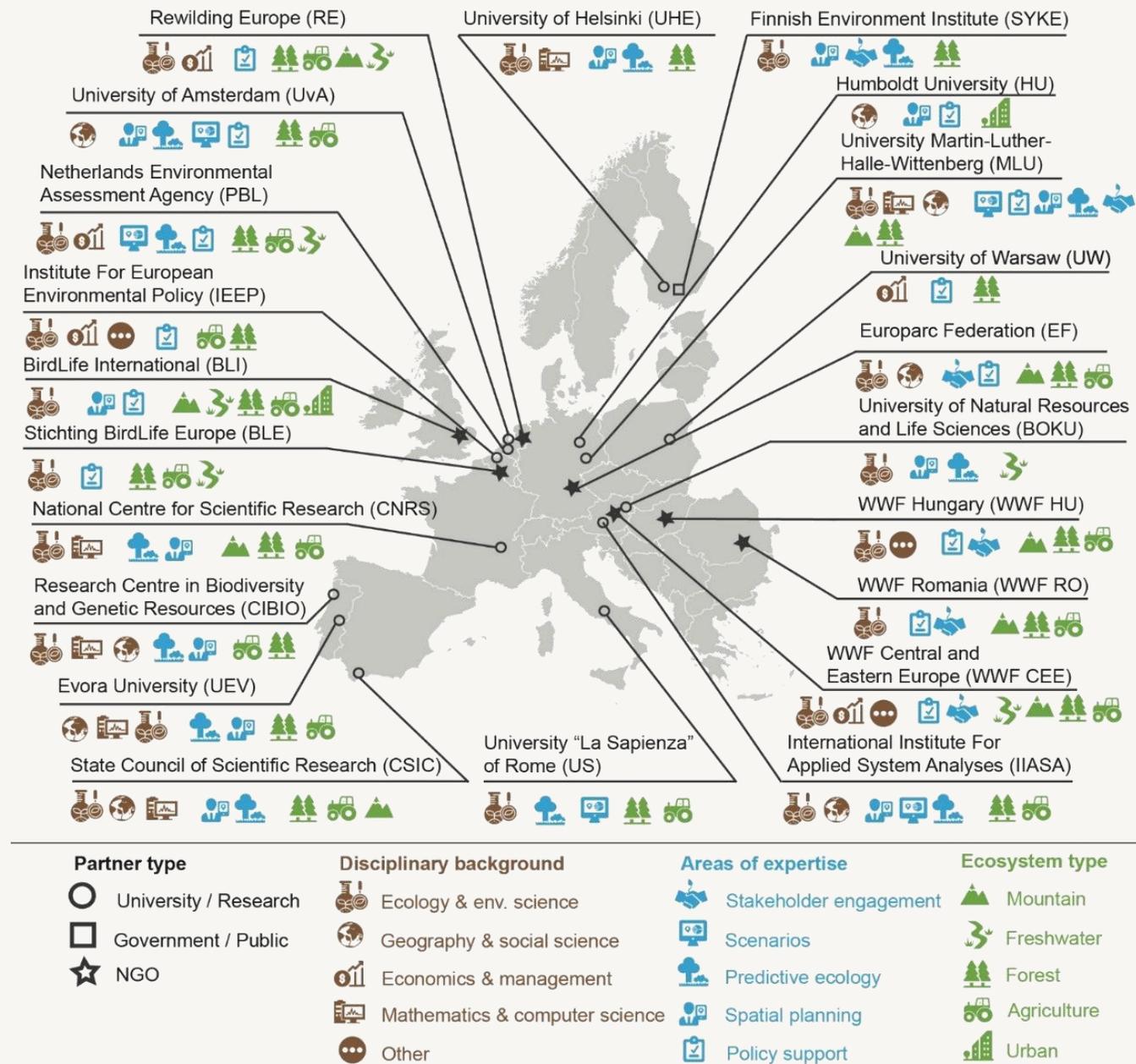


15 Research organizations

7 National agencies & conservation NGOs

6 Case studies across scales

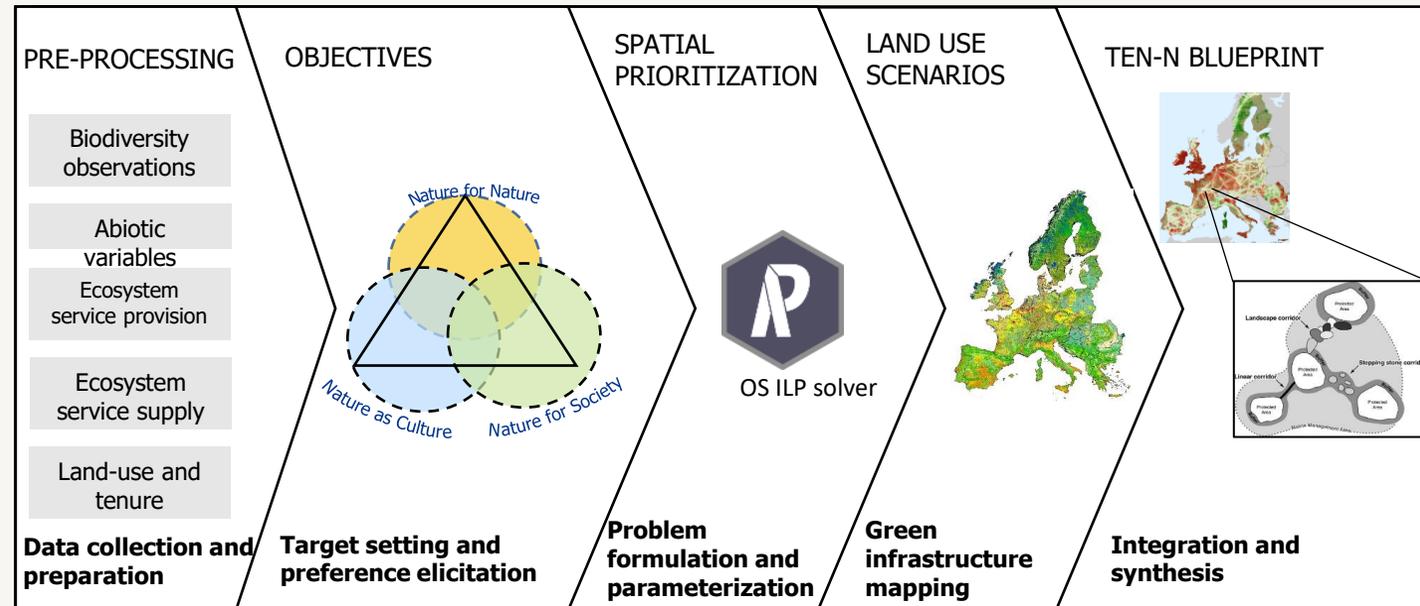
The ambition of NaturaConnect is to co-create with key decision-makers and stakeholders, **knowledge, tools and capacity building** to support EU Member States in realizing an ecologically representative, resilient and well-connected network of conserved areas that contribute to achieving the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.



NaturaConnect expected outputs

Define a blueprint for TEN-N that addresses gaps in coherence and ecological representativeness of the protected area network

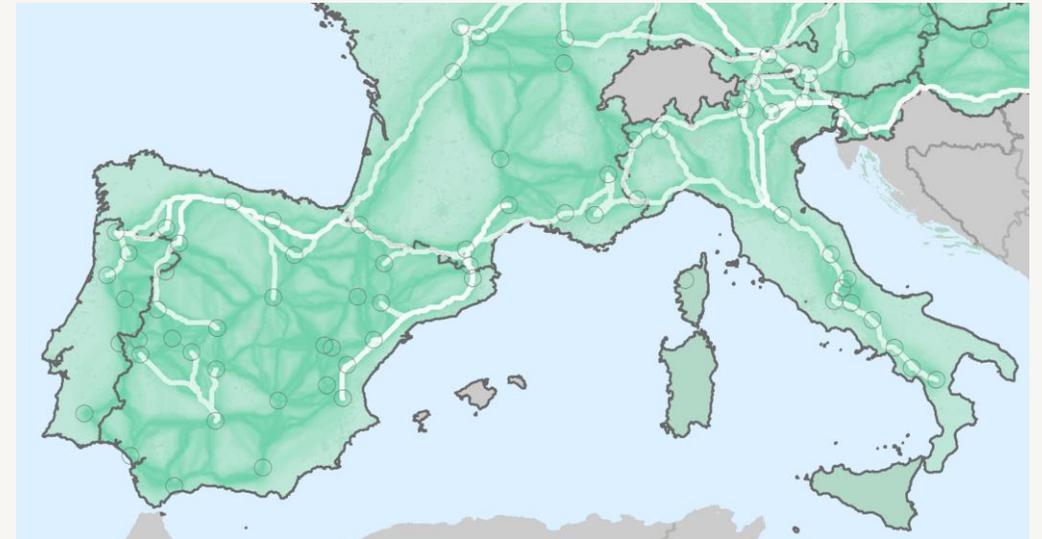
- **Spatial priorities for national and international designations** to support planning of TEN-N reducing conservation gaps.
- **Proposal for supporting monitoring and reporting of TEN-N performance**



NaturaConnect expected outputs

Support protecting and restoring multifunctional corridors across spatial scales, enhancing connectivity in TEN-N

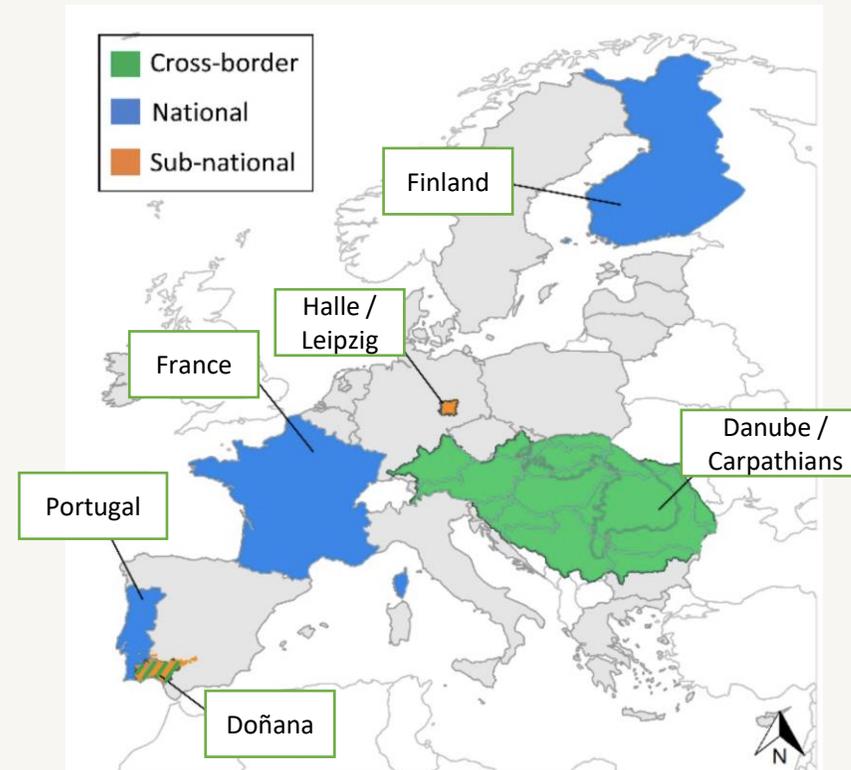
- **Guidelines, data and tools for connectivity conservation** for the designation of corridors from local to pan-European scales
- **Conservation and restoration priorities** to increase the **resilience** of the network



NaturaConnect expected outputs

Review best spatial planning practices and funding mechanisms, engaging stakeholders, co-designing tools and guidelines, and maximizing uptake

- Spatial planning tools
- Stakeholder and members database
- NaturaConnect learning platform
- Financial support and best practices policy guidelines





Towards Nature Future Scenarios

Henrique M. Pereira

German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv)

- Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg



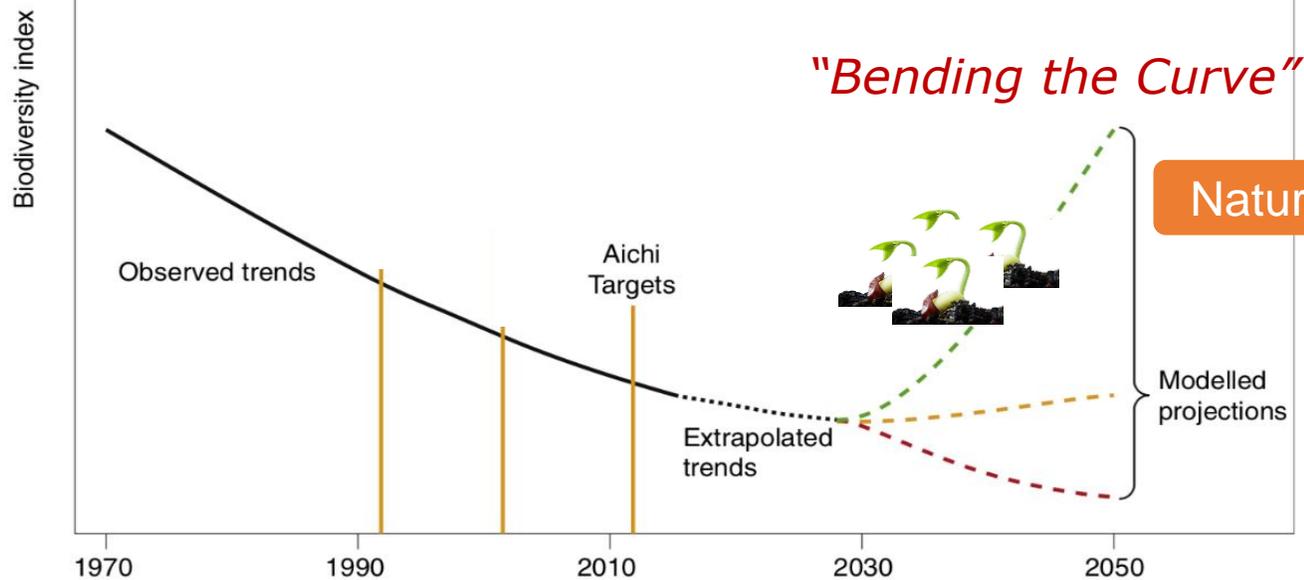
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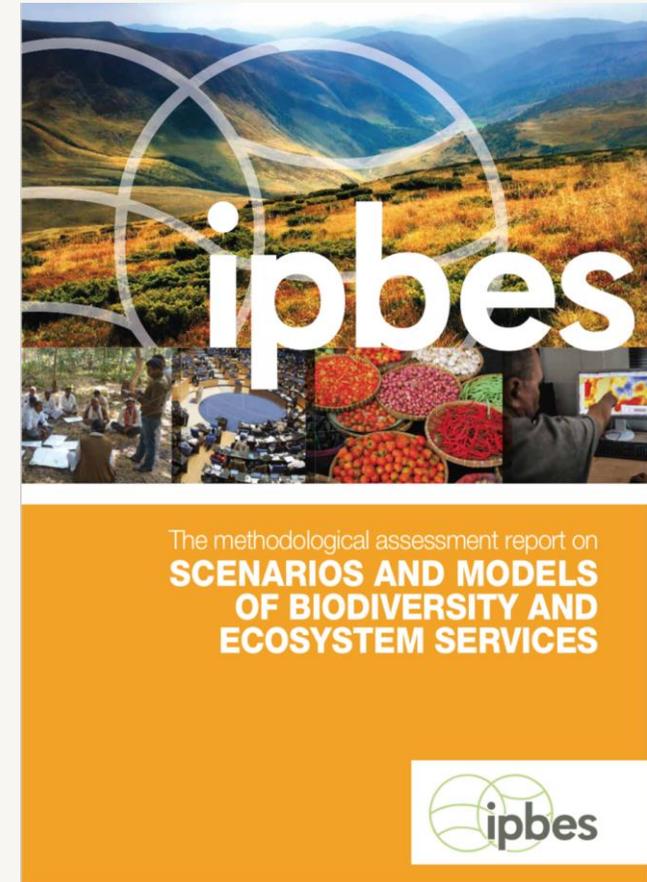
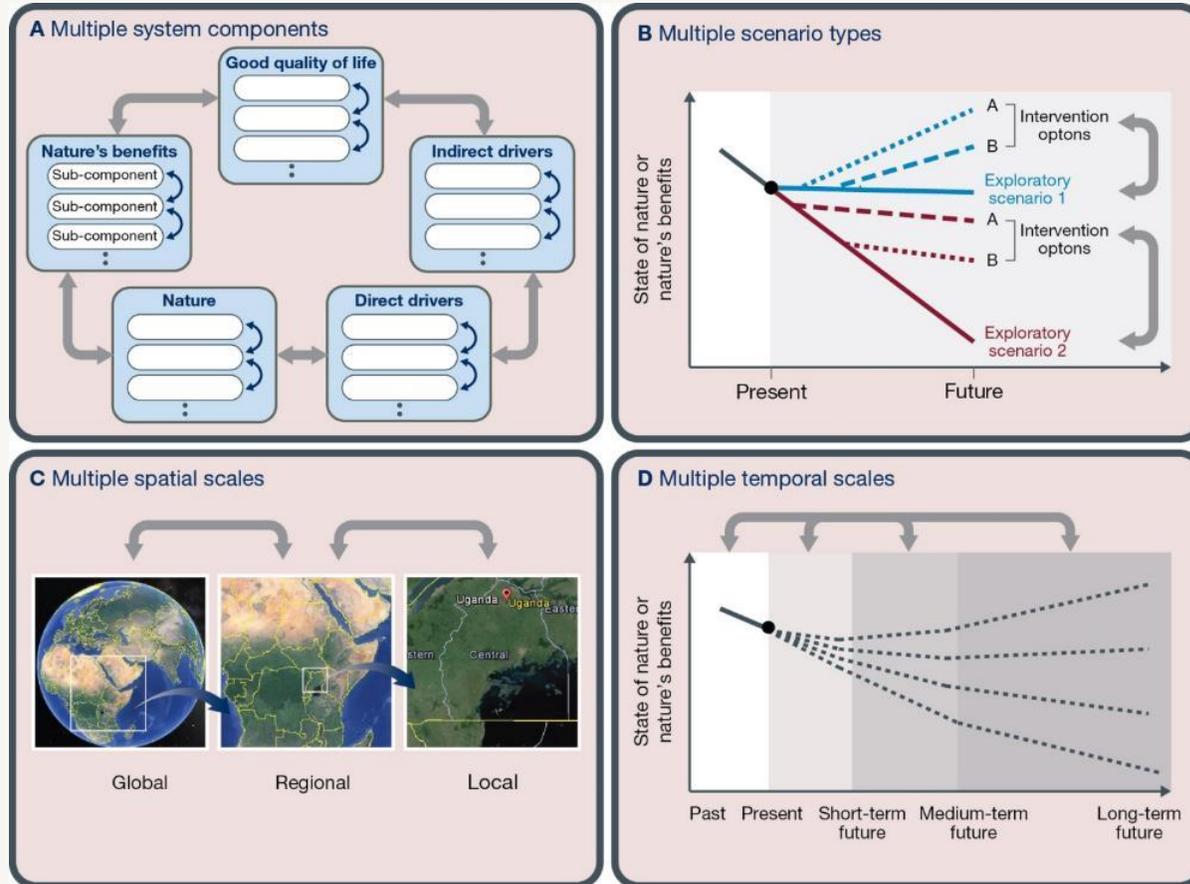
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EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 and Kunming-Montreal Post-2020

Acting immediately and simultaneously on the multiple indirect and direct drivers has the potential to slow, halt and even reverse some aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem loss.
– IPBES Global Assessment SPM

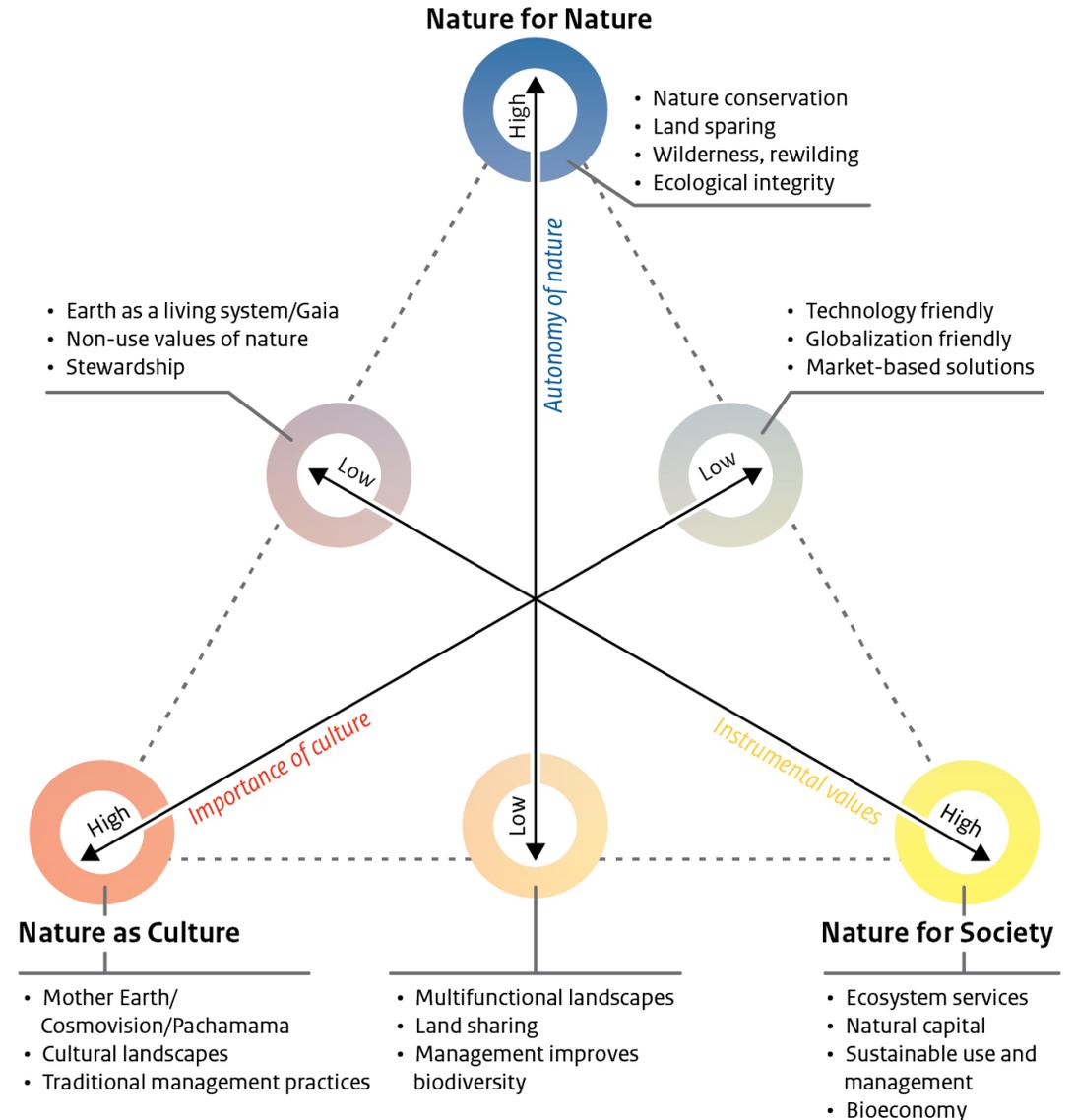


The need for a new generation of scenarios

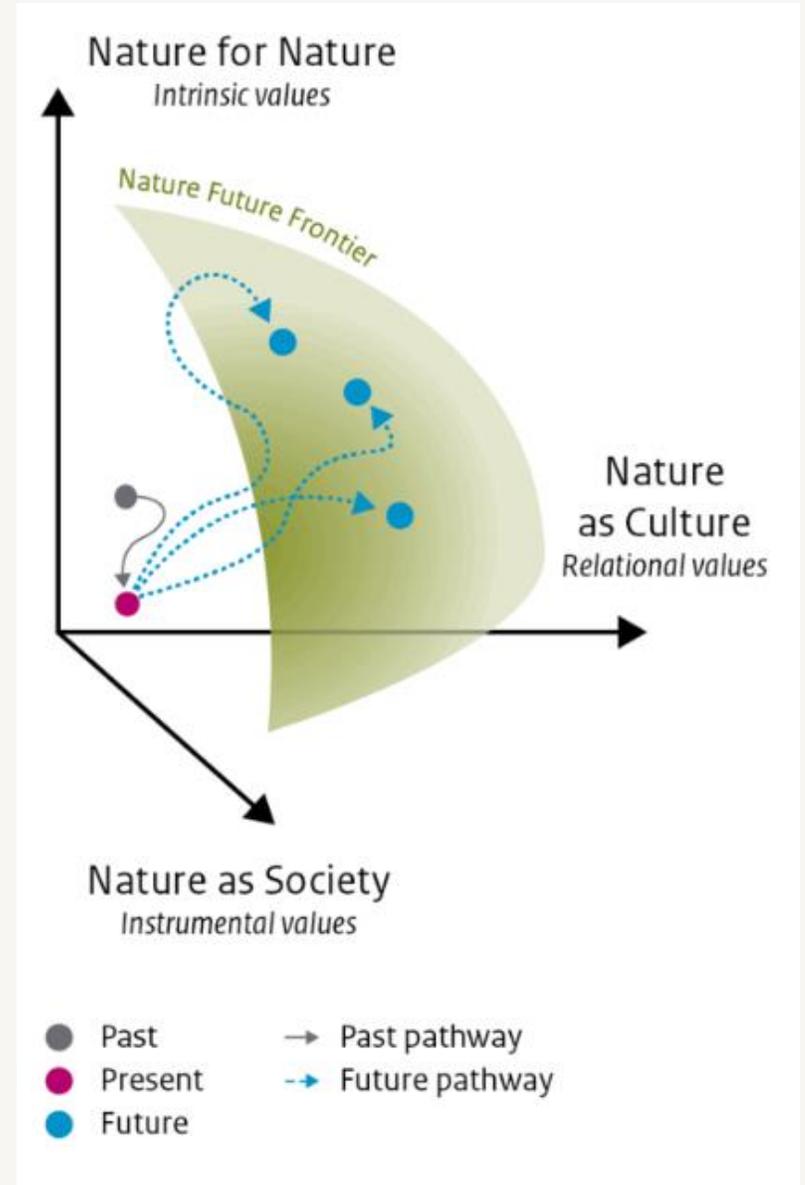


The Nature Futures Framework

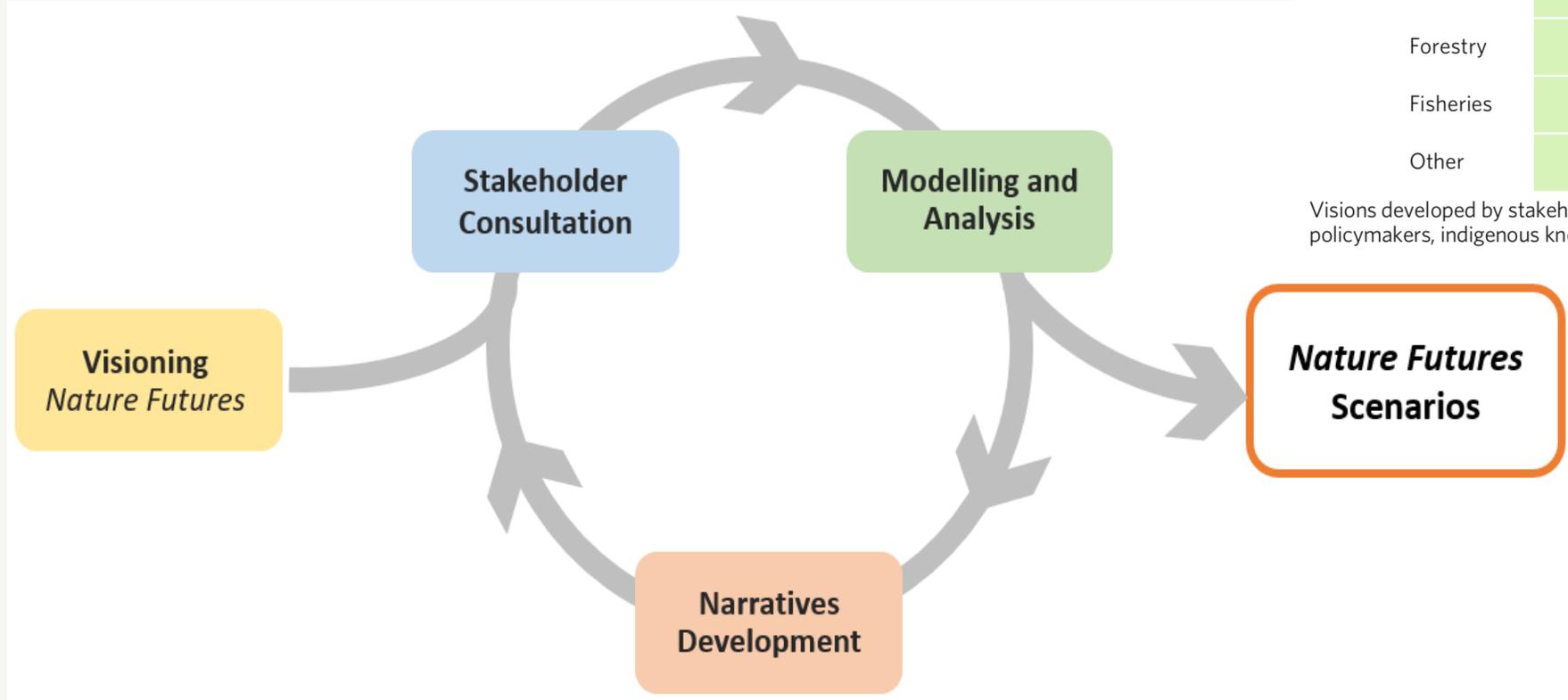
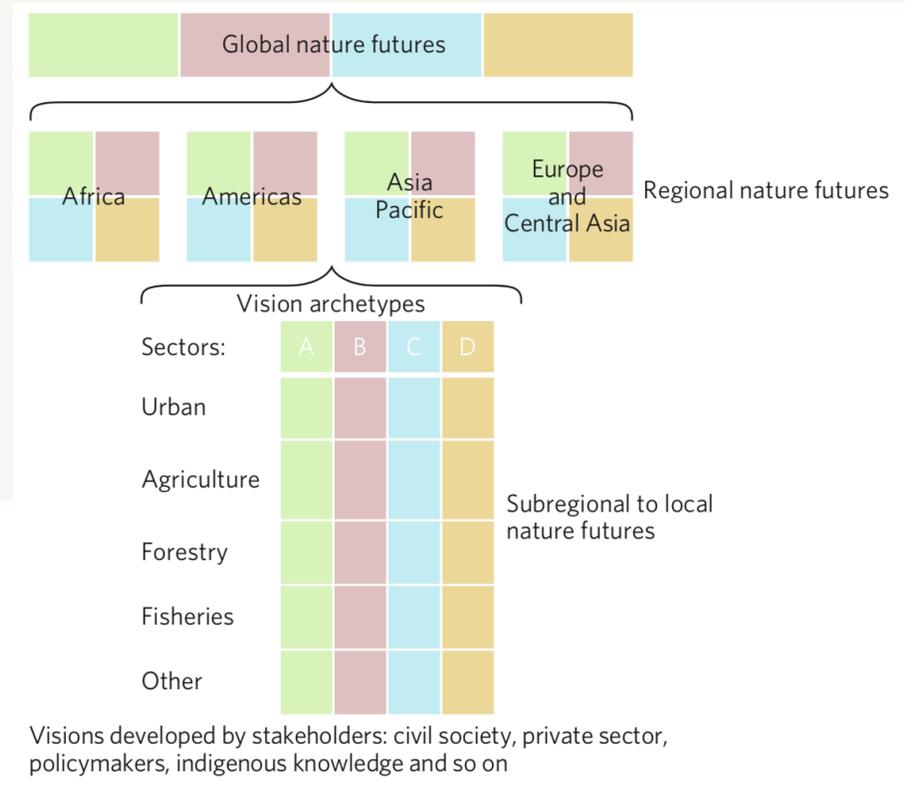
Descriptive characteristics of the Nature Futures value perspectives



The Nature Futures Framework as a 3D state space



Developing the Nature Futures Scenarios



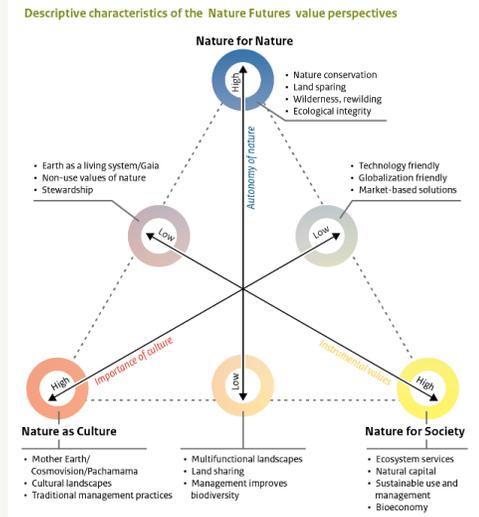
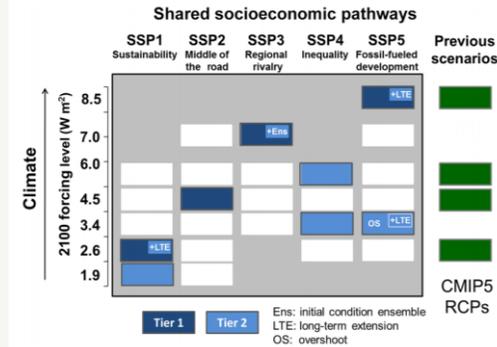
Positive visions with the Nature Futures



Modelling the Nature Futures Scenarios

Exploratory:
What are the uncertainties?

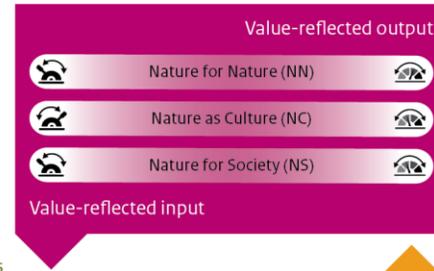
Normative:
What future do we want?



Developing Nature Futures modelling framework on social-ecological systems dynamics

Value-reflection of Natures Futures

- 📍 Across space
- 🕒 Across time

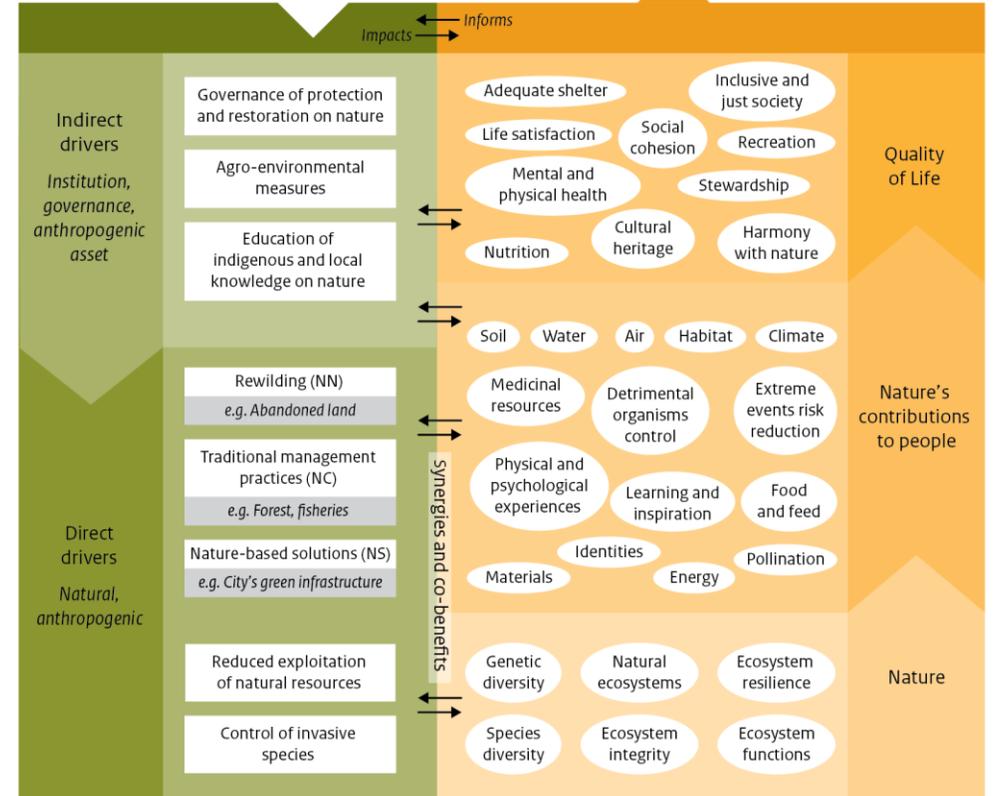


Interventions

with different value representation and preferences

Goals

that track status and trends on multiple values and benefits of nature





Nature Futures Scenarios – Incorporating the Nature Futures Framework in NaturaConnect

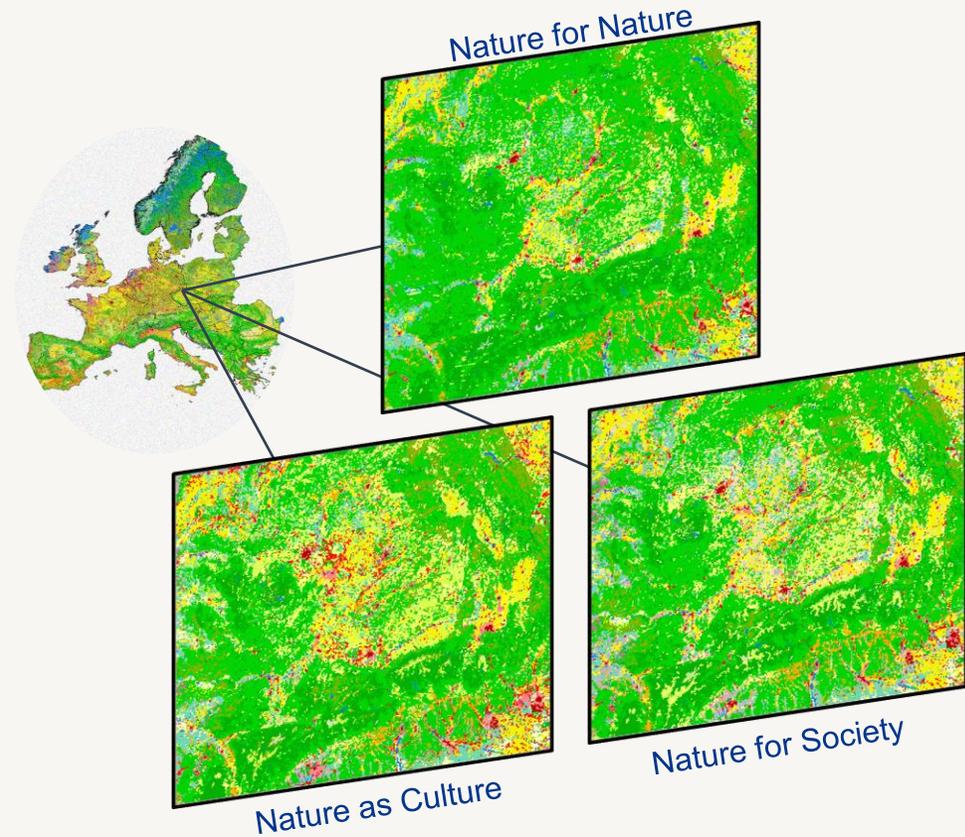
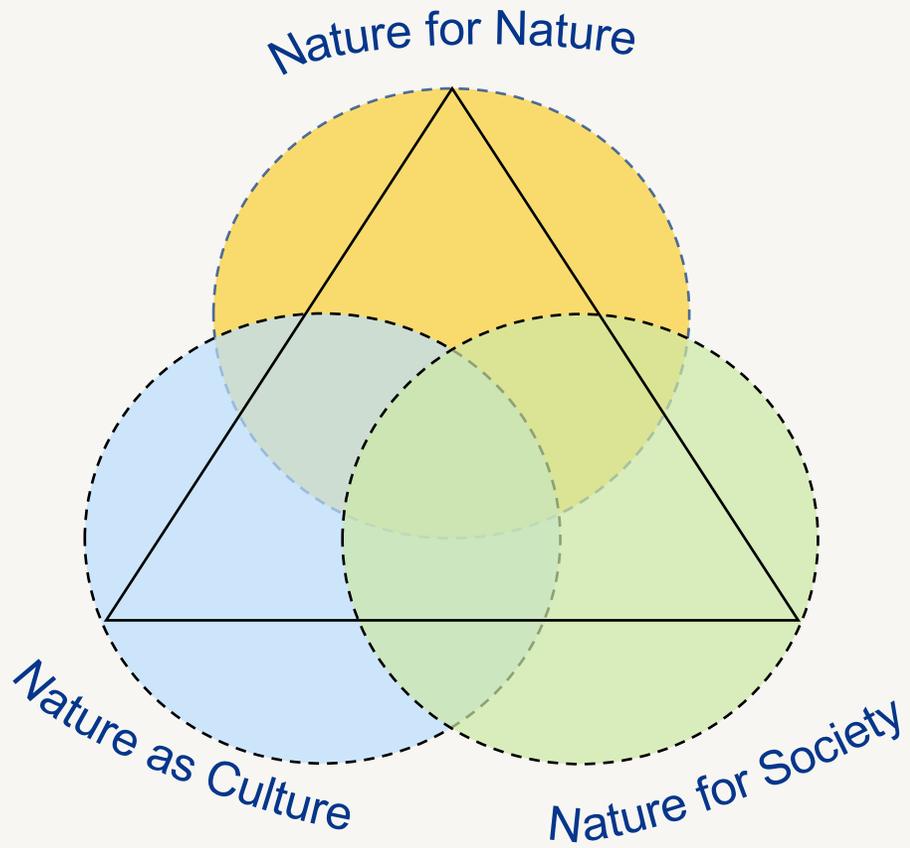
Peter H. Verburg
VU University Amsterdam

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Using the Nature Futures Framework as a lens for developing a protected area network

Meeting sustainability objectives will require European landscapes to change

Shared Socio-Economic Pathways EU Policy Environmental targets



Crop yields



Reduce fertilizer use

Timber

RELATIONAL VALUES TO NATURE DETERMINE HOW LANDSCAPES WILL RESPOND TO THESE CHANGES

trees

Popul

natural areas



Policy



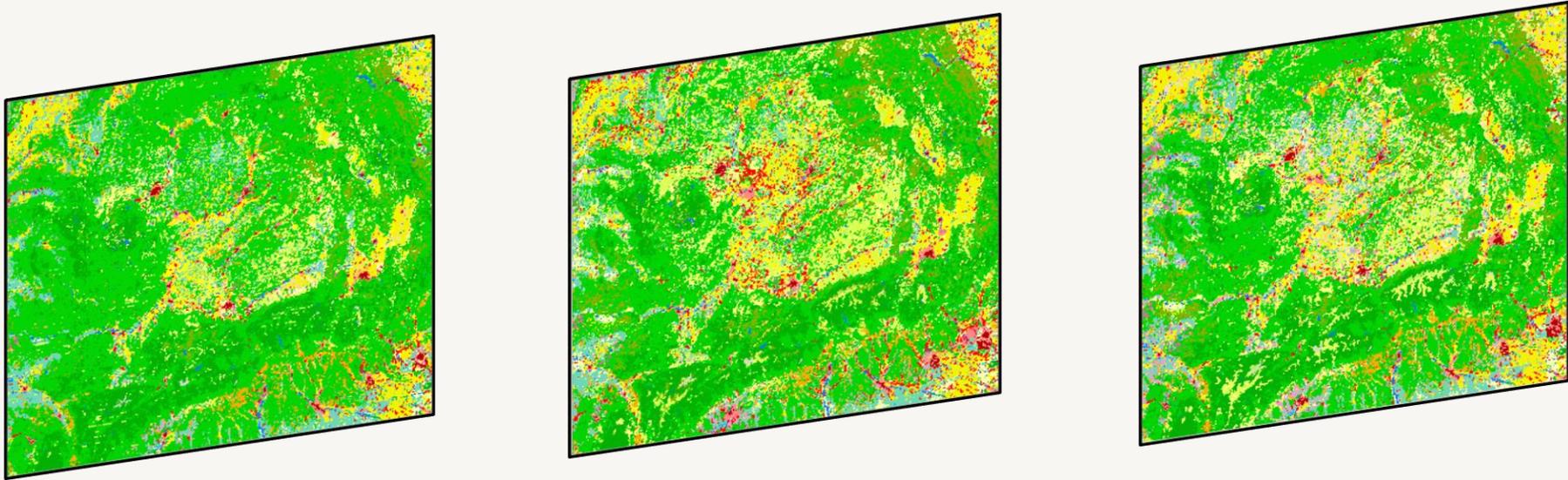
Protect 30% of land

Livestock



Convention on Biological Diversity

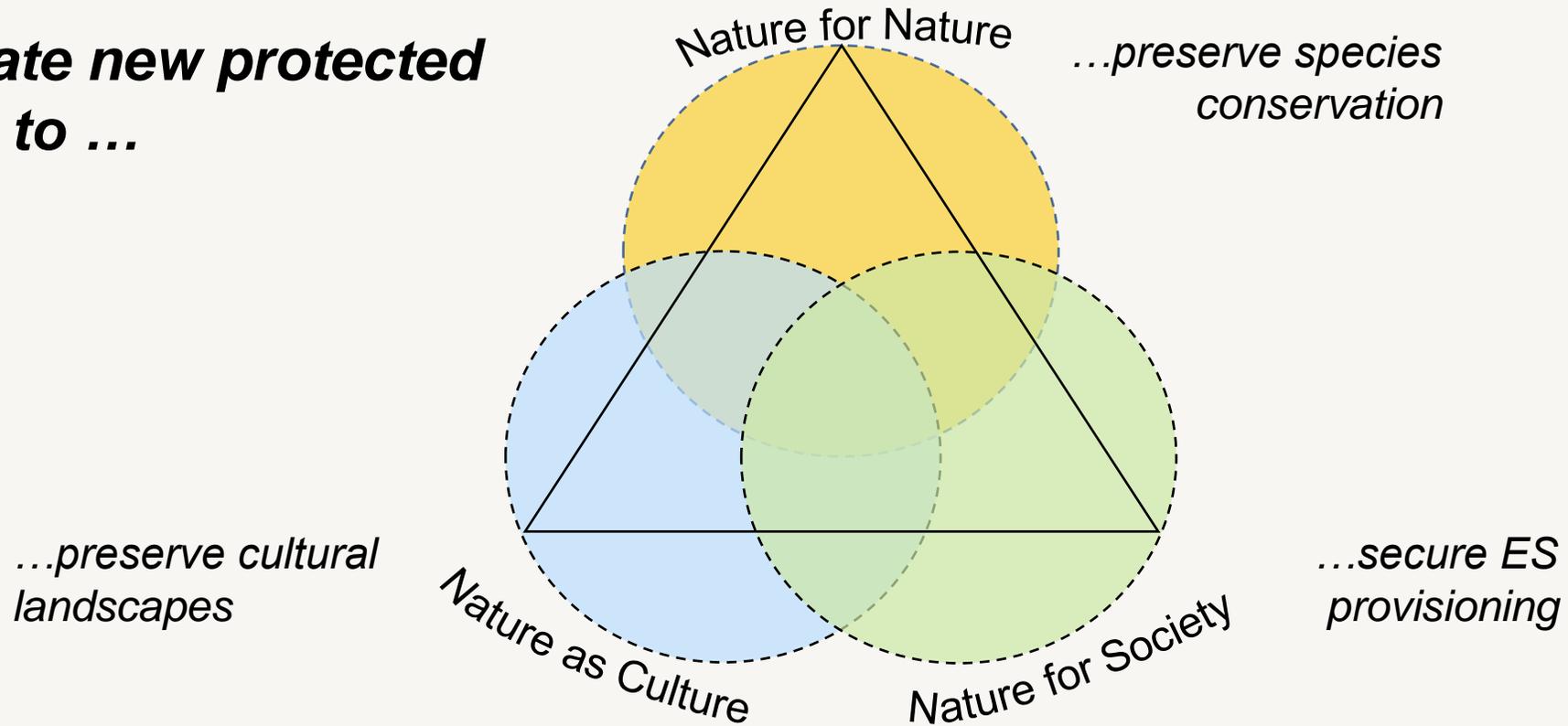
Different landscape configurations may be able to meet these sustainability objectives



Different relational values lead to different prioritization of locations and landscape features

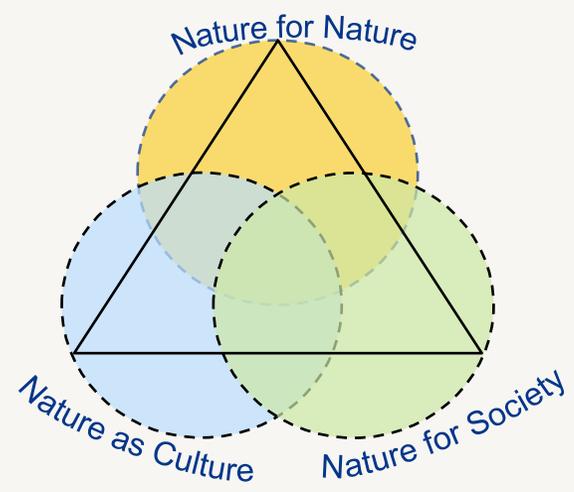
The Nature Futures Framework offers a lens to develop alternative nature network configurations with plural nature values

Allocate new protected areas to ...





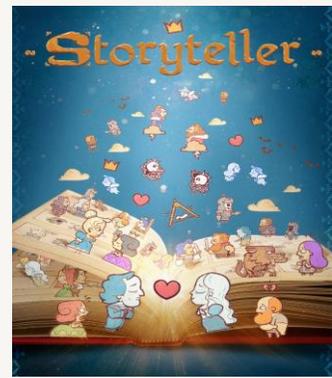
NFF Framework



Stakeholder workshop



EU-centred narratives



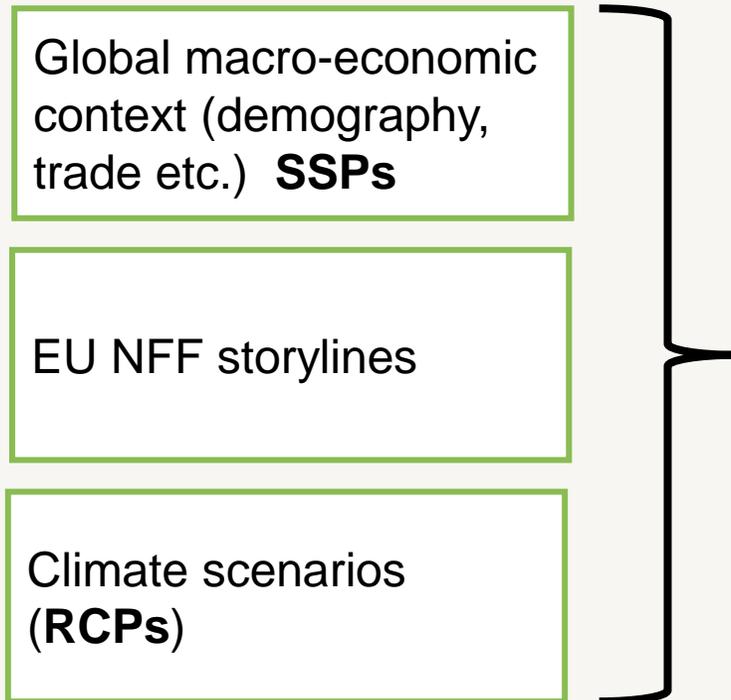
Quantitative indicators & constrains



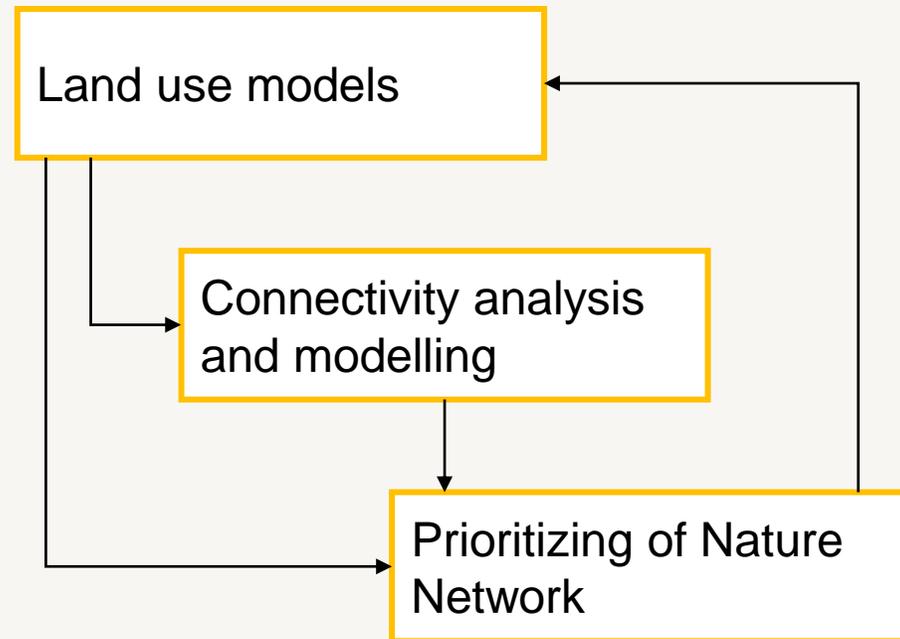
Modelling

NaturaConnect Workflow

SCENARIOS

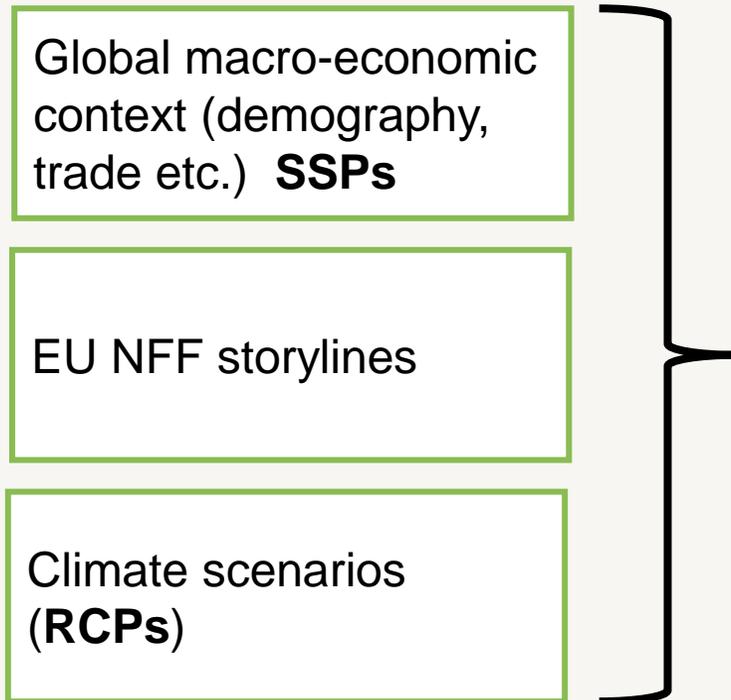


MODELLING

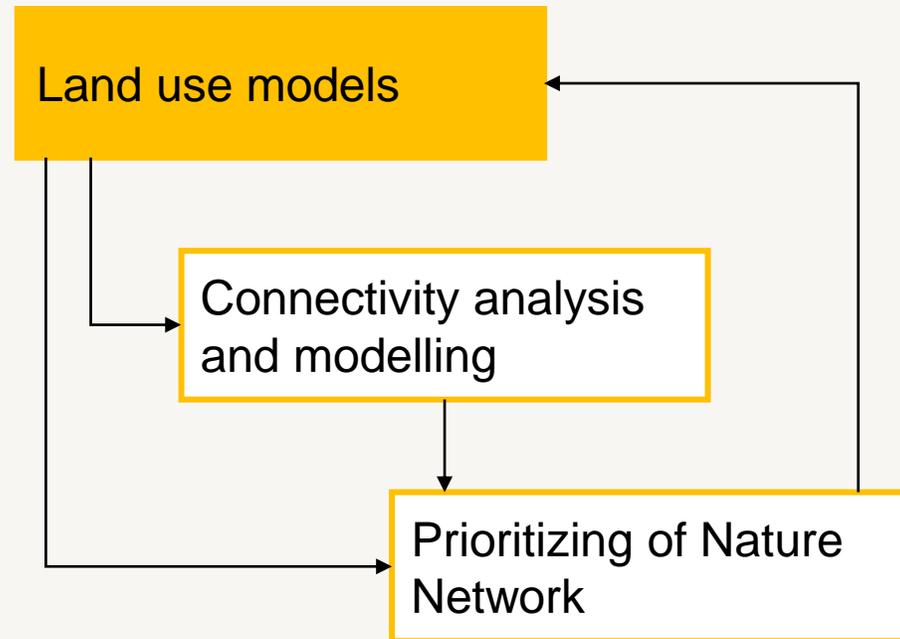


NaturaConnect Workflow

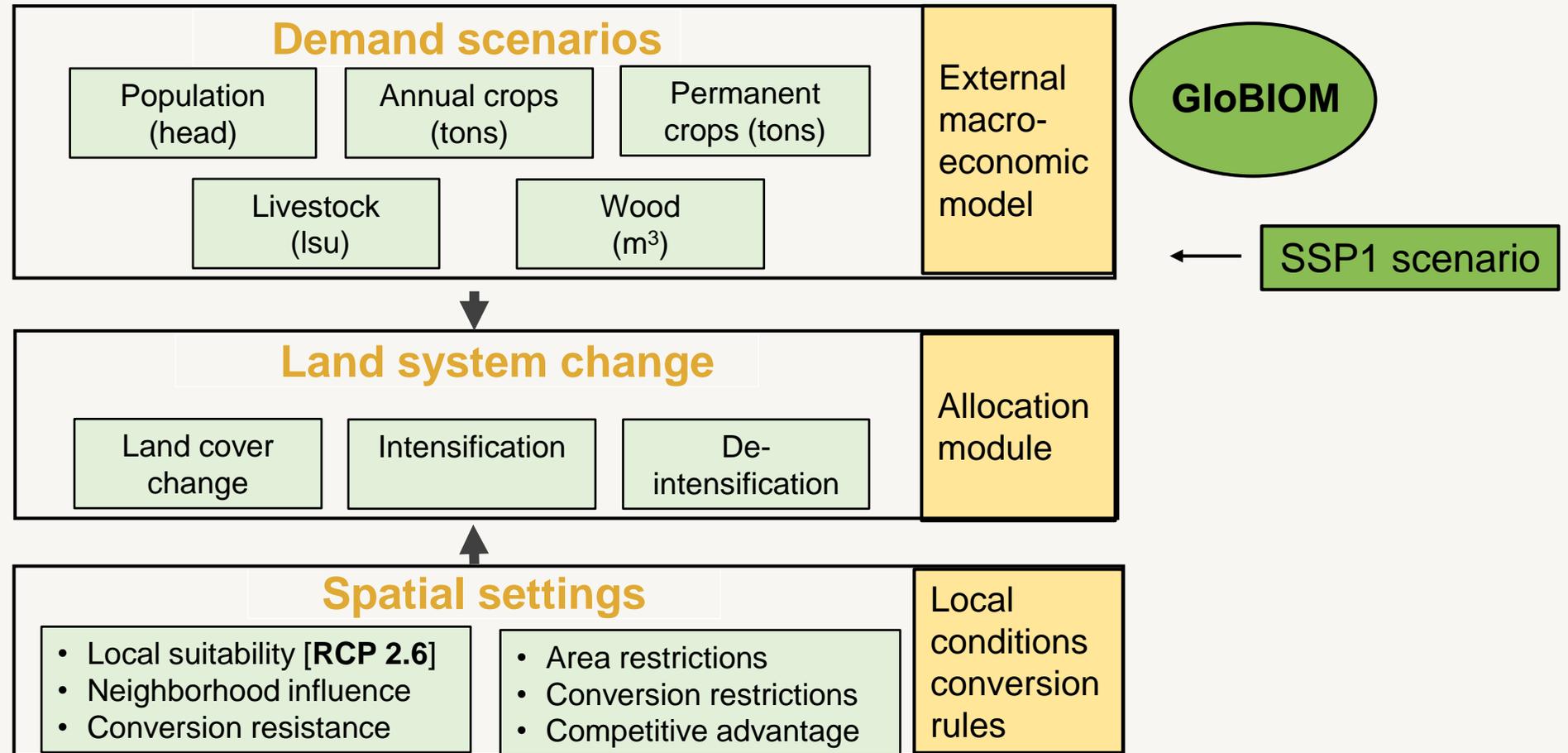
SCENARIOS



MODELLING

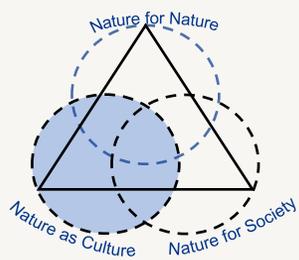
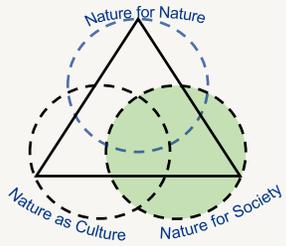
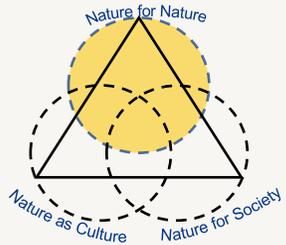


CLUMondo to construct plural sustainable land use scenarios



Configuring the NFF implementations

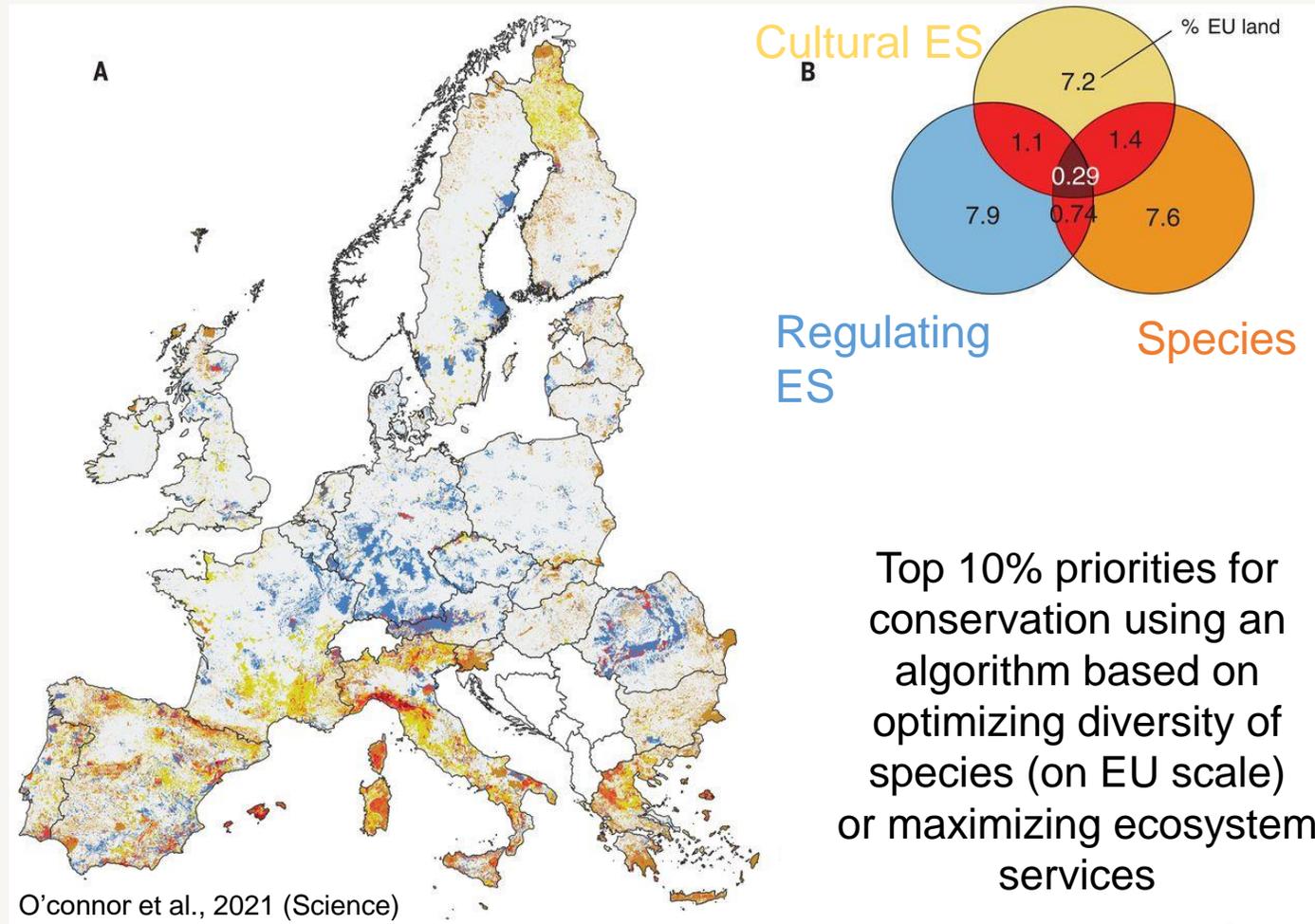
Target areas



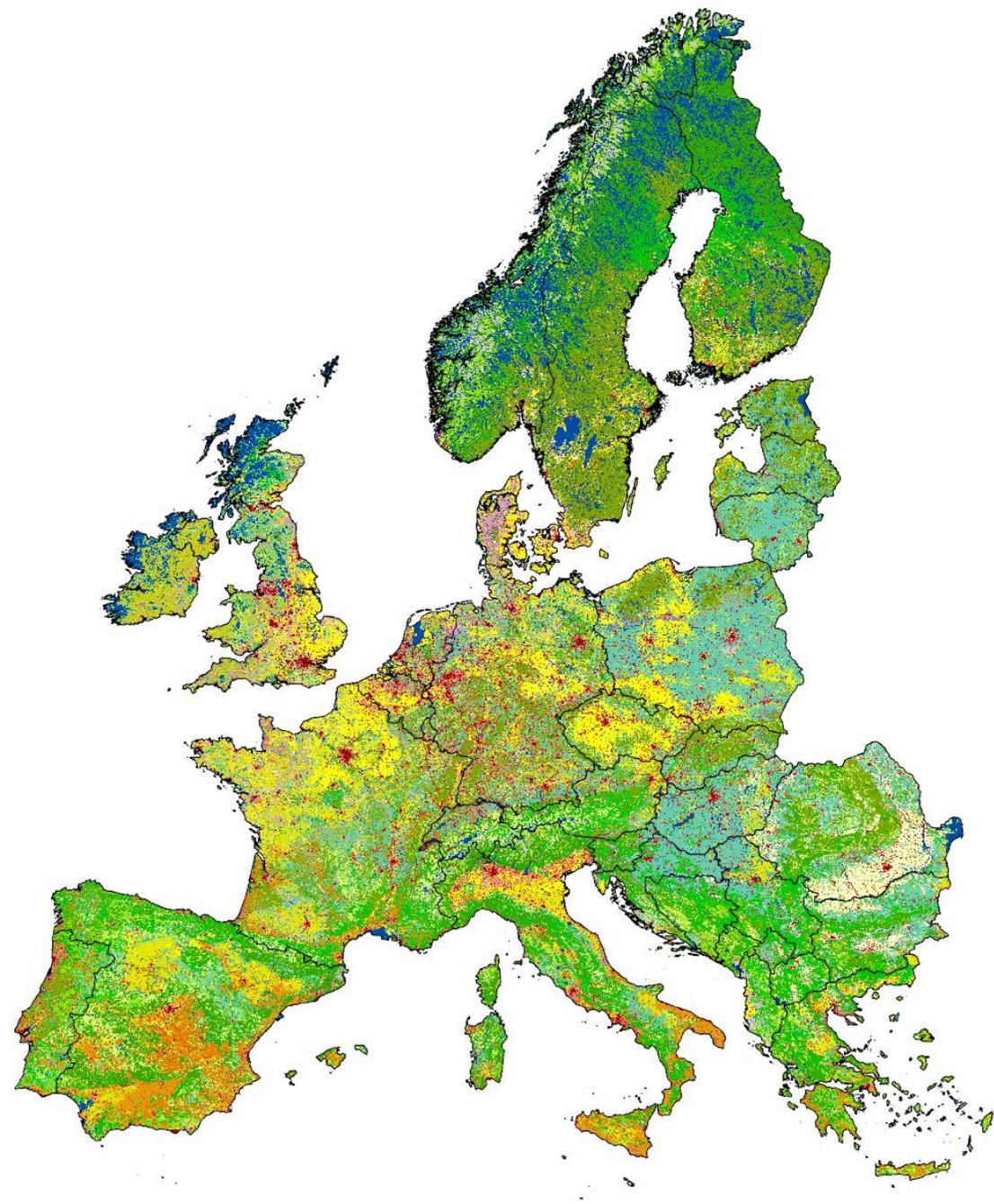
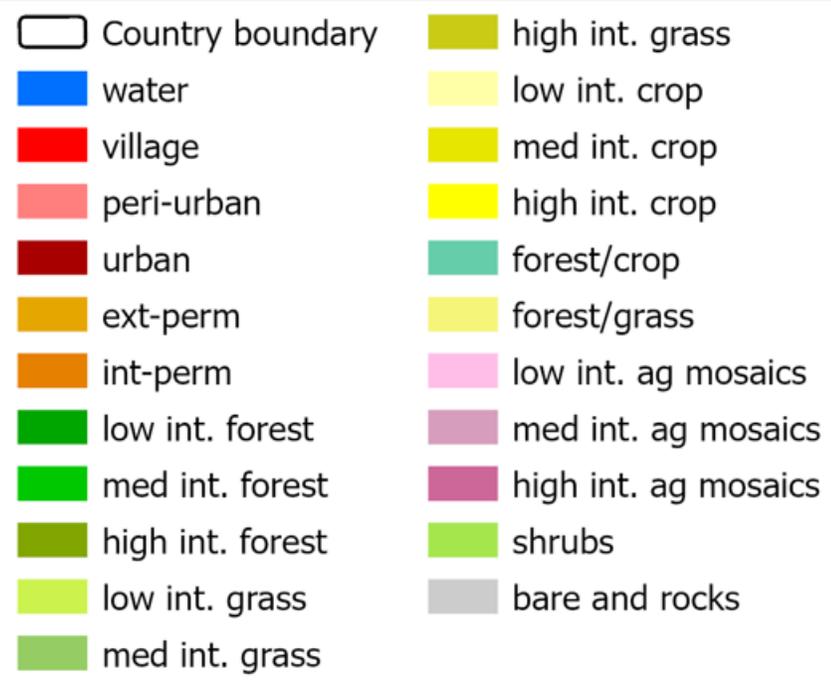
Priority NCPs to be supplied	Agricultural management	Agri-environmental management	New urban areas
X	Aiming at efficiency except close to vulnerable locations	Focused on important agrobiodiversity species	Increased density in all urban classes (land sparing)
Strong focus on enhancing regulating services	Focus on healthy food systems and organic farming	Focused on regulating services	Decreased density in all urban classes (increased urban green)
Strong focus on enhancing cultural services	Cultural landscapes strengthened	Focused on cultural elements	Stable density but expansion of villages



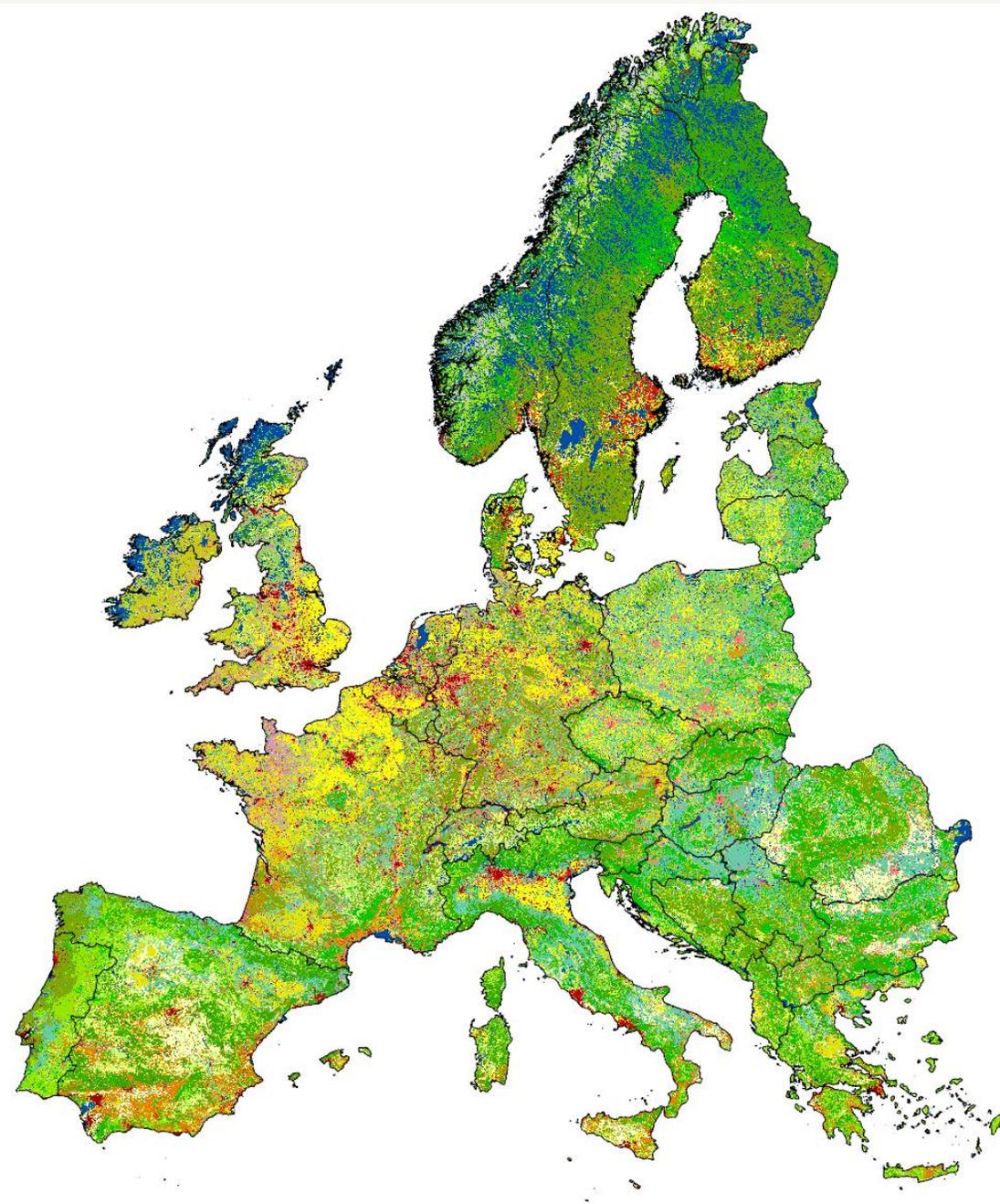
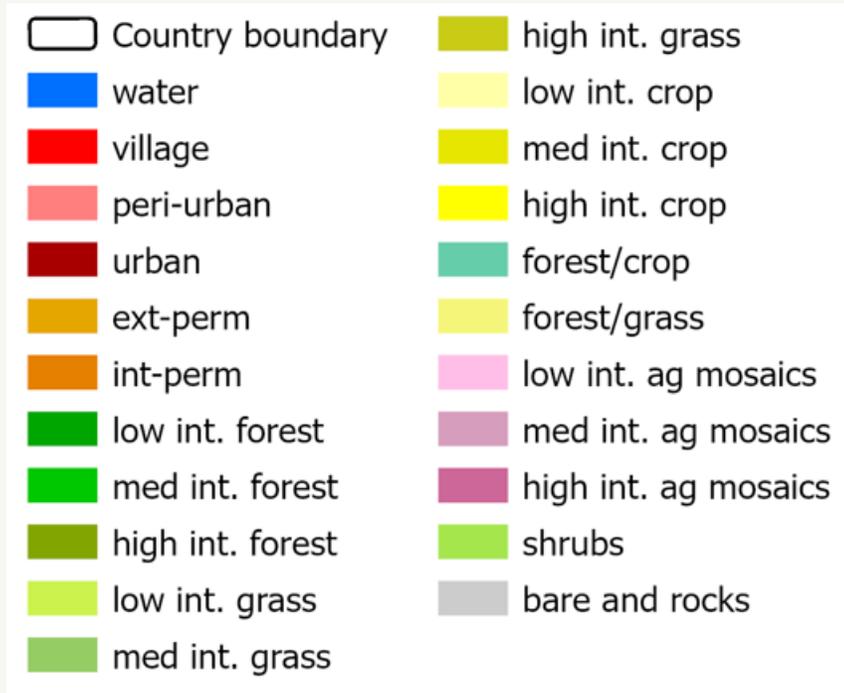
Priority locations for species or ecosystem services



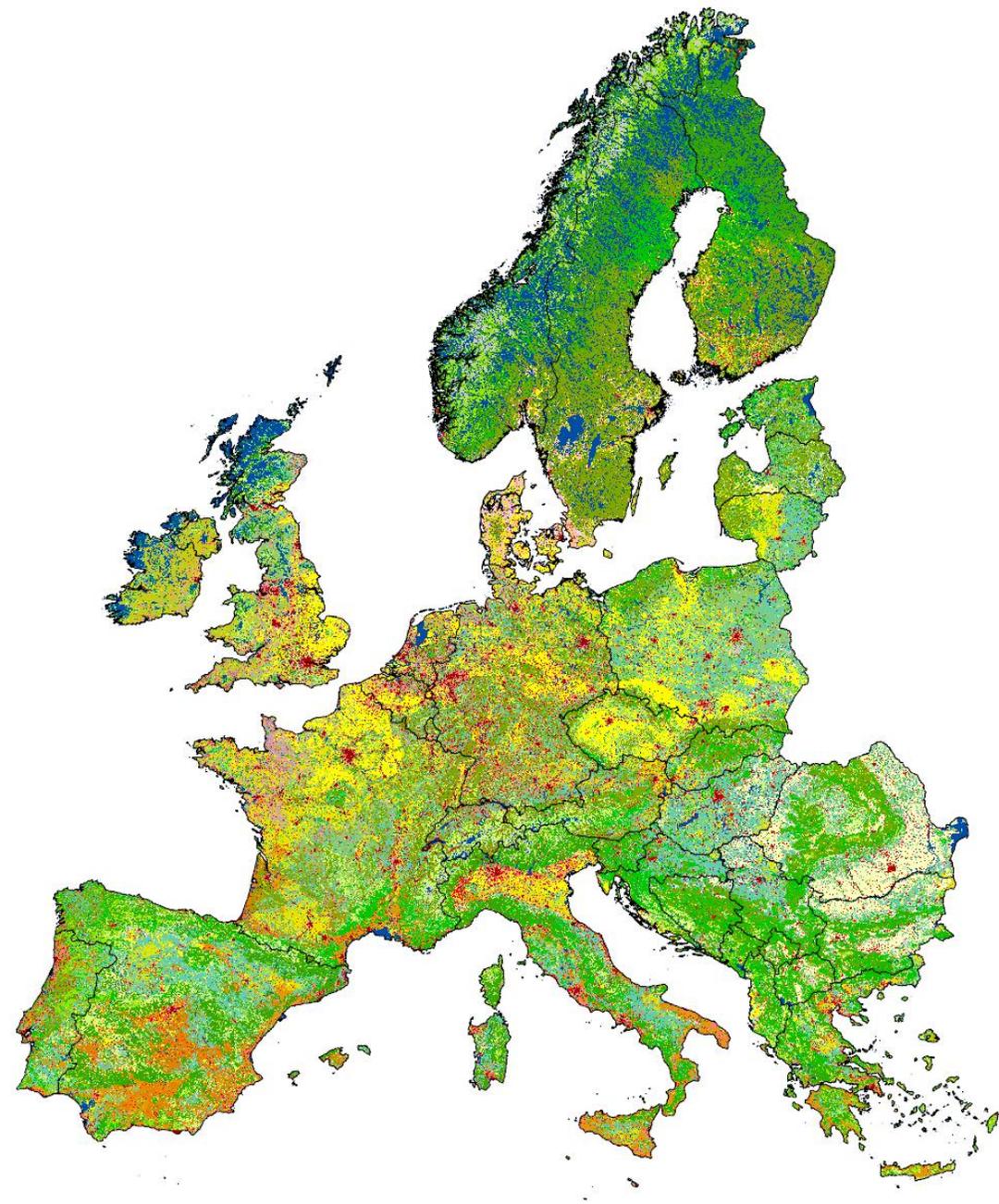
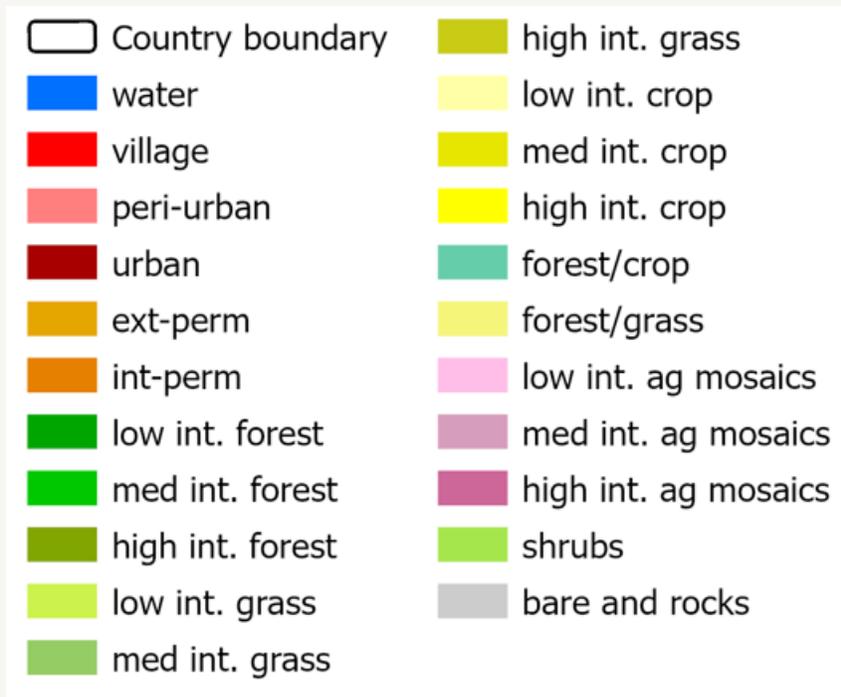
2050: Nature for Nature



2050: Nature as Culture



2050: Nature for Society



NaturaConnect Workflow

SCENARIOS

Global macro-economic context (demography, trade etc.) **SSPs**

EU NFF storylines

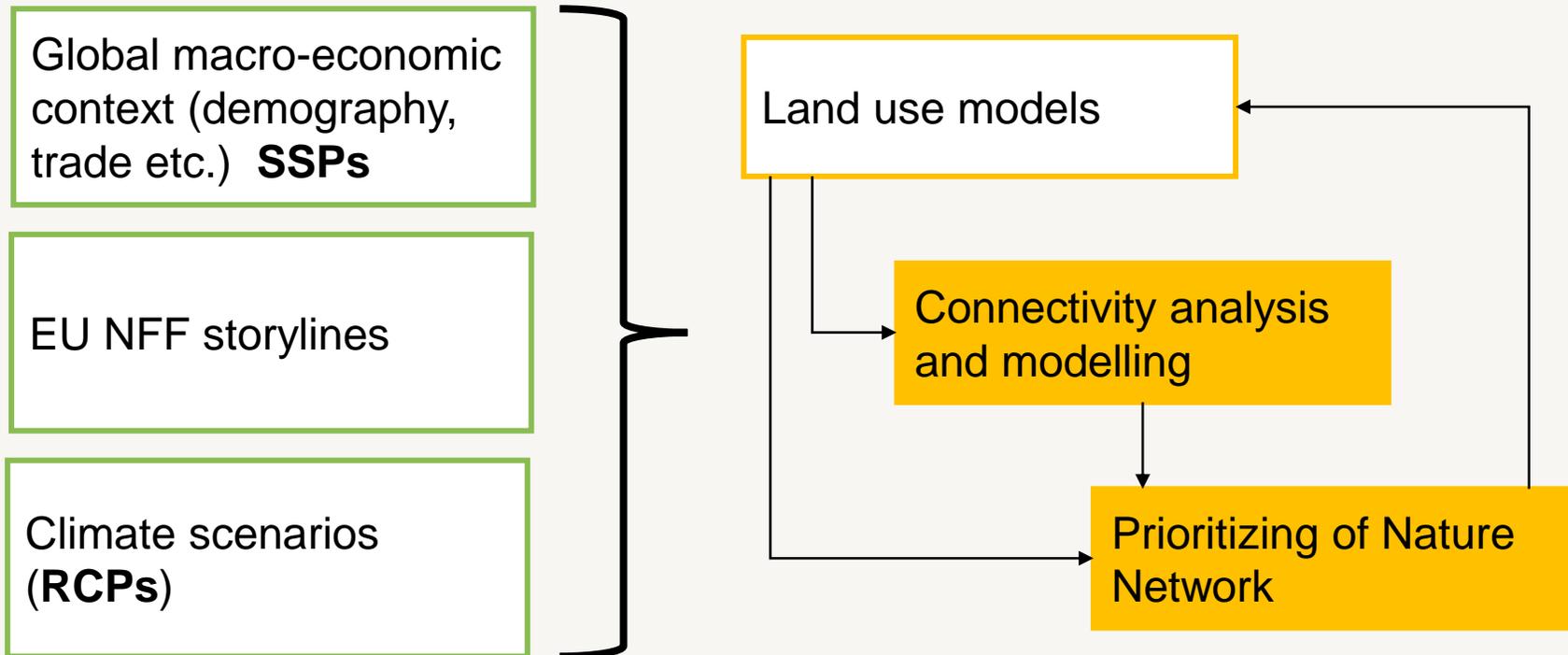
Climate scenarios (**RCPs**)

MODELLING

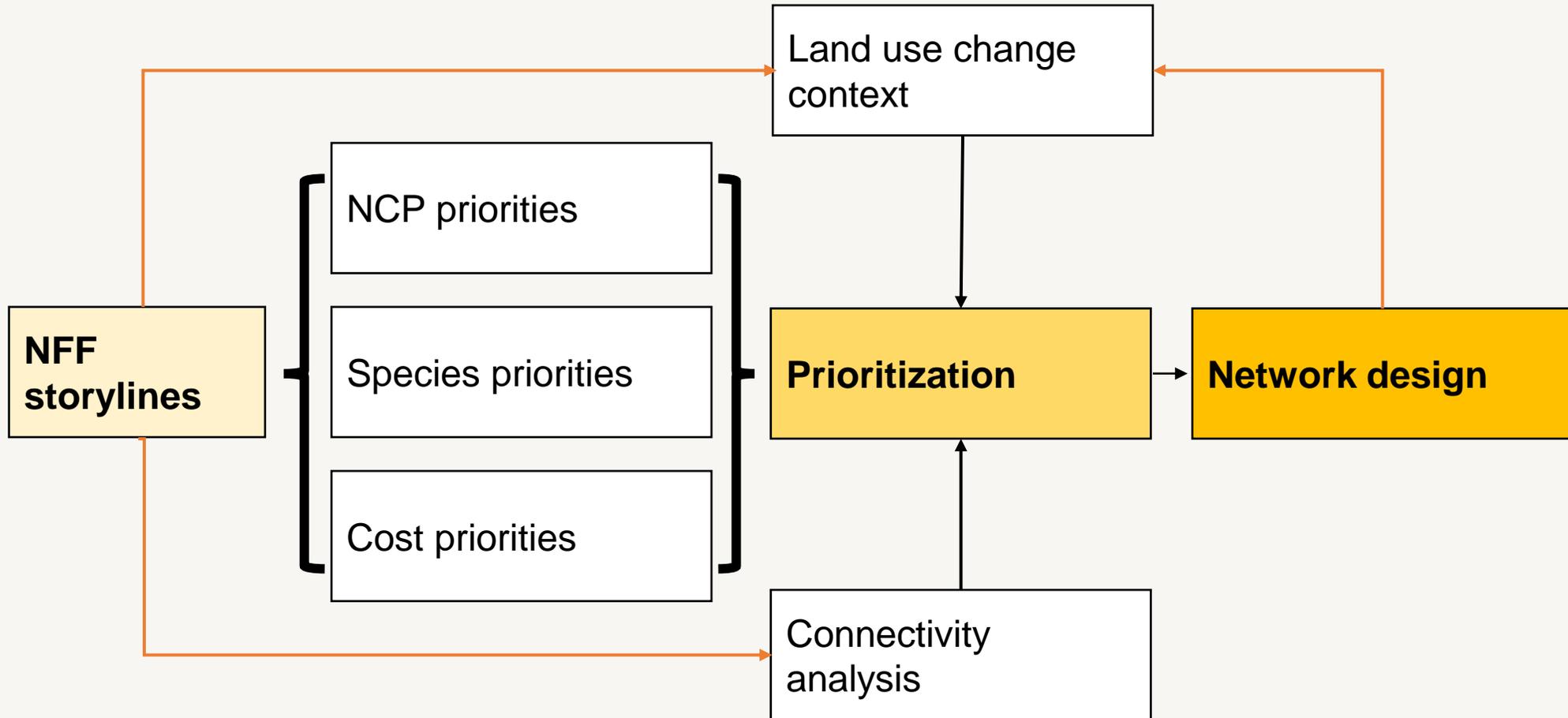
Land use models

Connectivity analysis and modelling

Prioritizing of Nature Network



NaturaConnect Workflow





Questions, comments?

© Matei Plesa/ WWF Romania



BREAK



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



Draft Nature Future Scenarios for Europe

Claudia Fornarini – Sapienza University of Rome

Alessandra D'Alessio – Sapienza University of Rome

Néstor Fernández - German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity
Research (iDiv) - Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg



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Development of the draft Nature Future Narratives for Europe

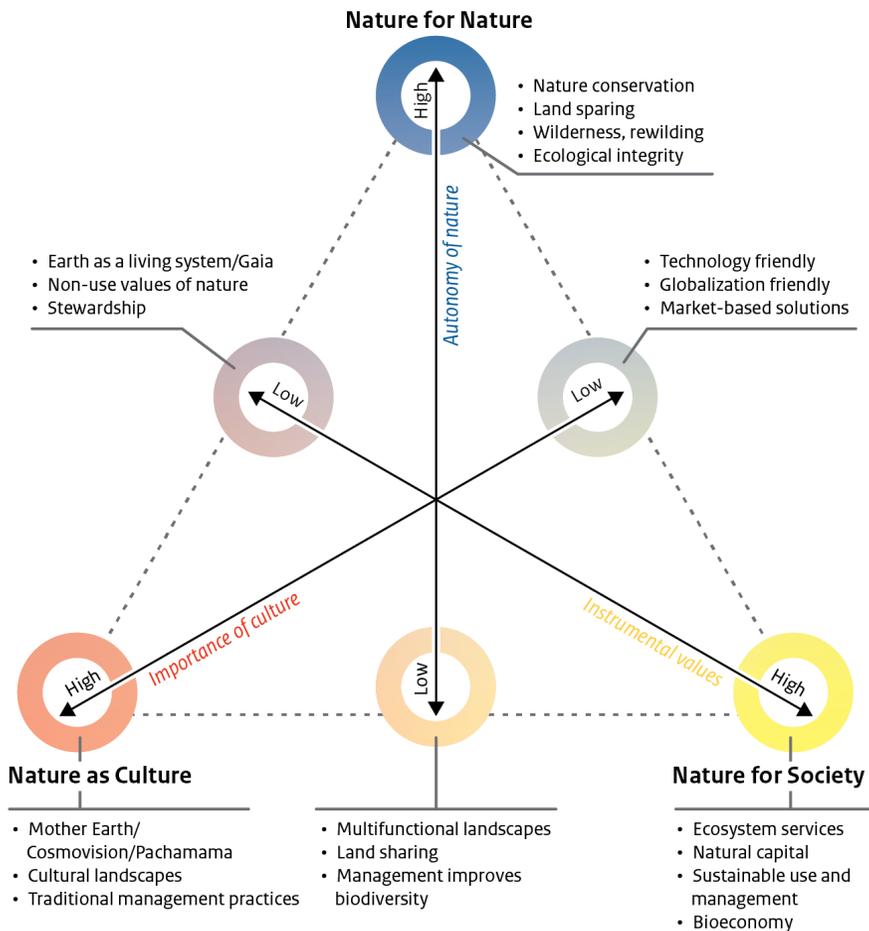
- Stakeholder workshop in May 2023 to explore visions and preferences for possible Nature Futures
- Follow-up webinar to receive further feedback from wider audience!



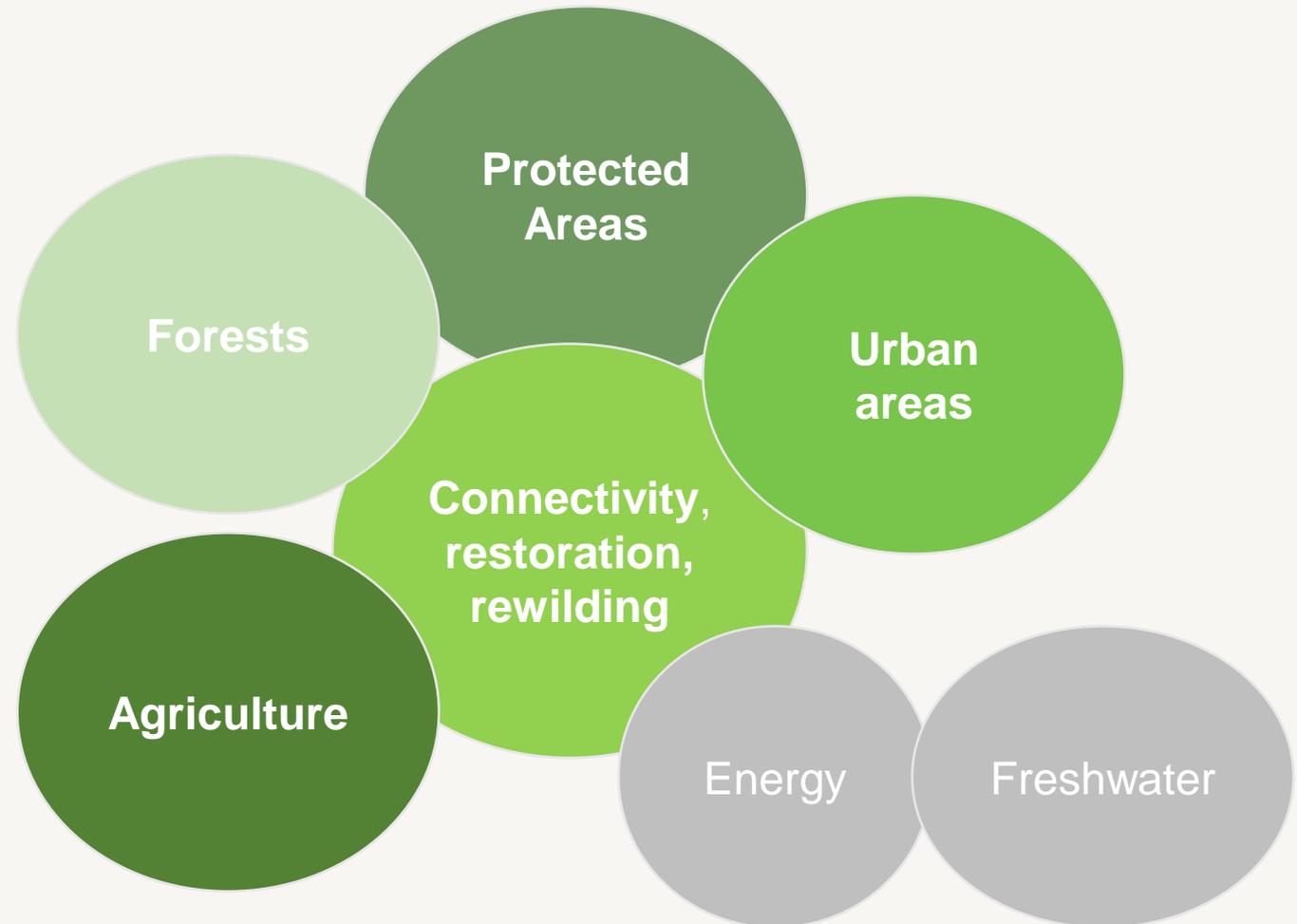
© Hildegard Meyer

Draft Nature Future Narratives for Europe

Descriptive characteristics of the Nature Futures value perspectives



Kim et al. 2023





Protected areas

Nature for Nature

- Selection of protected areas emphasize **ecological integrity and resilience**
- Management of Natura 2000 pre-existing sites is improved and new PAs (30% coverage) must account for **irreplaceable sites**
- Protected areas are located away from human population



© Luigi Filice –Marsican bear

Nature for Nature

Strict protection emphasizes no management and no intervention

Most irreplaceable and representative sites

- Biodiversity hotspots
- Primary and old growth forests
- Last wilderness areas
- Climate refugia
- Key areas to preserve ecological processes



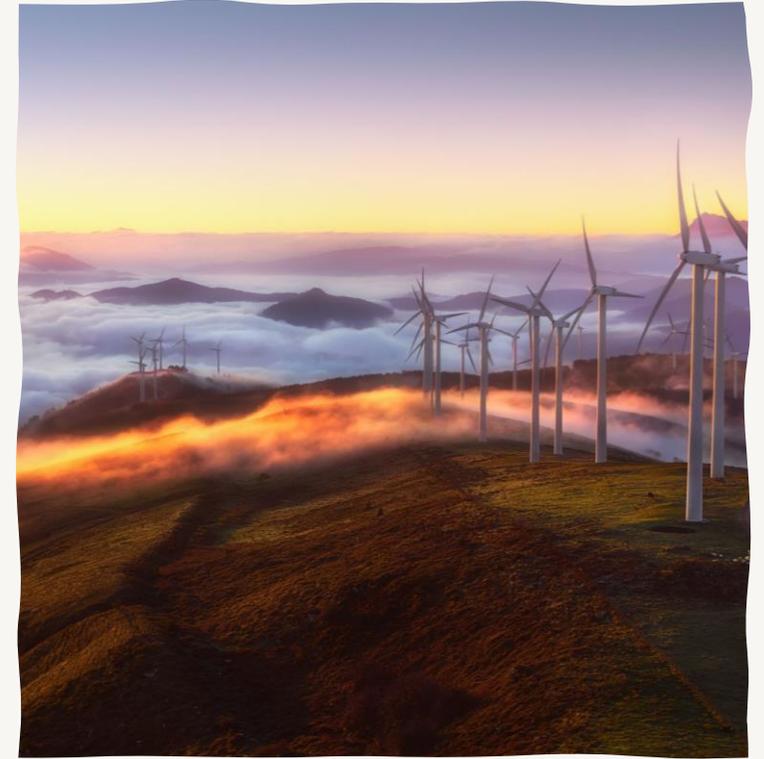
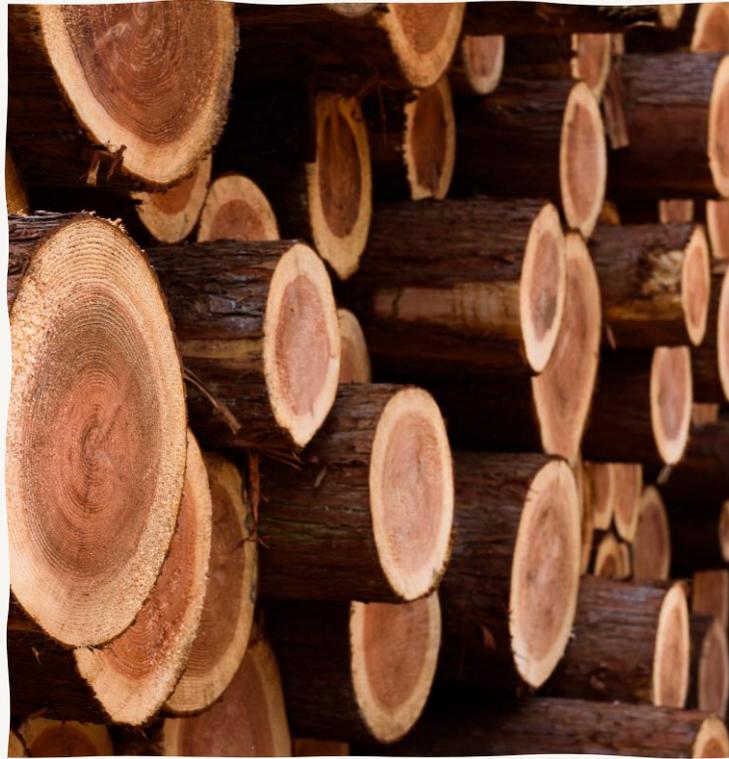
Nature for Society

- PAs network aims to maintain the Ecosystem Services (ES) **provisioning in as many places as possible**
- There can be protected areas for particular ESs: pollination, carbon sequestration, micro-climate regulation, soil protection
- PAs are located where ecosystem services are required



Nature for Society

Strict protection may allow for hunting, timber harvesting and grazing, when contributing to management goal



Nature as Culture

- The selection of protected areas emphasize **high nature value farmland and cultural landscapes** including many of the early successional habitats in Natura 2000
- PAs are accessible for human populations



© Mikko Ryhänen-Saami with reindeer-



There is a higher tolerance for traditional/community activities and uses, even
in **strictly protected areas**

Nature as Culture



Nature for Nature

Ecological integrity and resilience

Far from humans

No intervention in strictly protected areas



Nature for Society

Ecosystem Services provisioning

Where ESs are needed

Moderate tolerance for some human activities

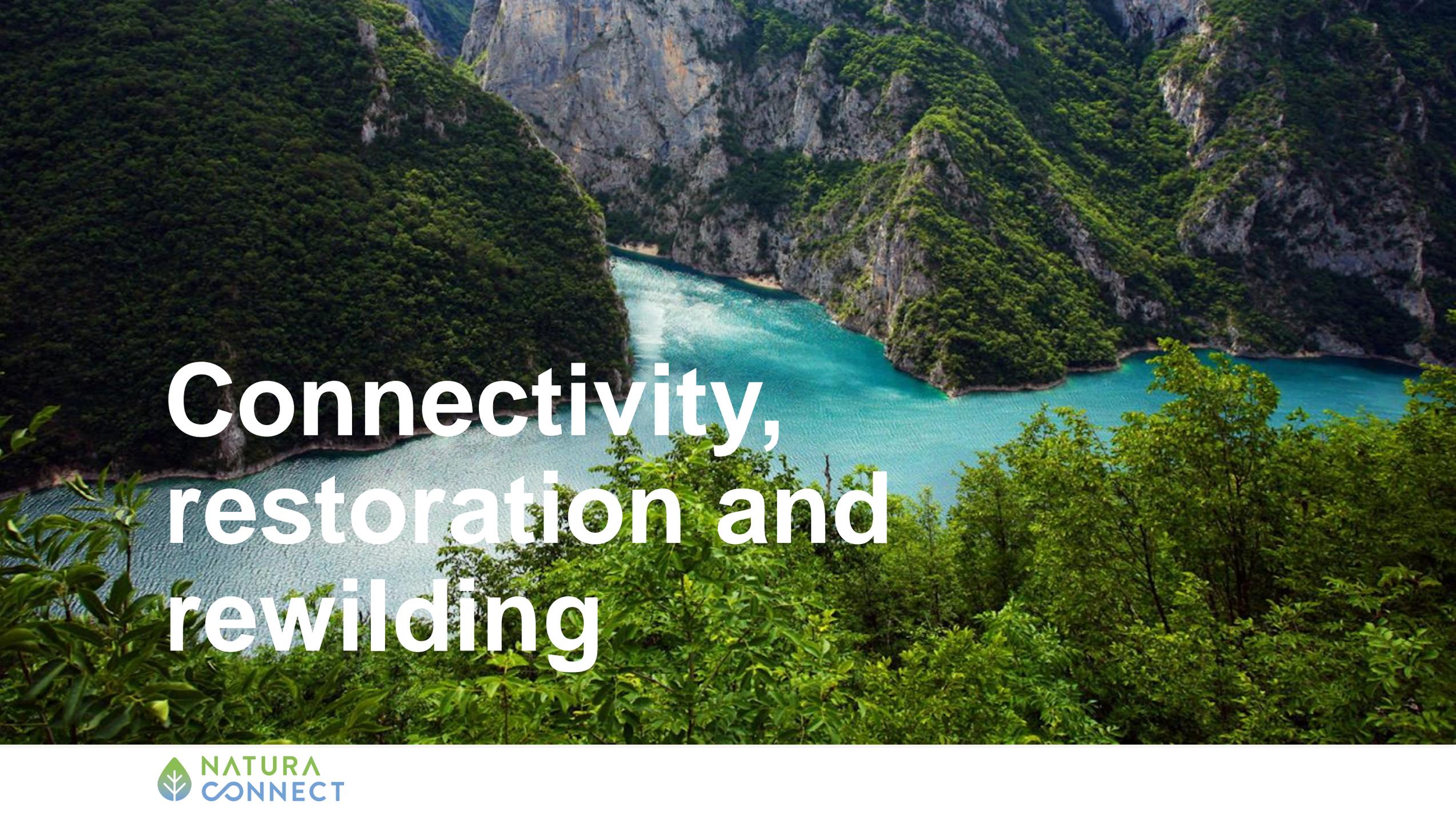


Nature as Culture

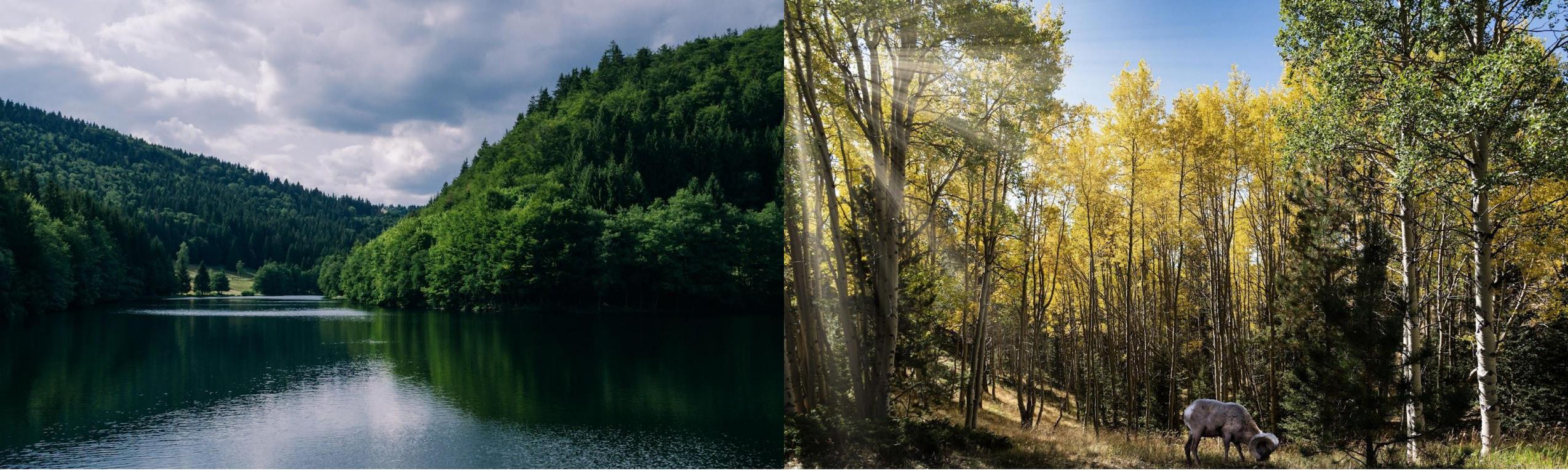
Cultural landscapes

Near humans

High tolerance for cultural human activities



Connectivity, restoration and rewilding



Nature for Nature

- Protect and restore **ecological corridors** that support conservation of species and natural ecosystems
- Large-scale restoration of self-sustained ecosystems, e.g., through **rewilding**
- High importance of **barrier removal**



ingemar.es



Nature for Society

- **Connected ecosystems** support **nature contributions to people:** pollination, fishing, provision of recreational areas, etc.
- **Active restoration** measures increasing carbon sequestration, flood regulation, etc.
- **Some barrier removal** measures



Nature as culture

- Restore ecosystems with a **cultural, educational and historical importance**, such as agroecological landscapes
- Generation of **green infrastructure**, including active restoration measures
- Connectivity restoration brings green areas and healthy rivers into cities



Nature for Nature

Corridors connecting large natural areas

Focus on self-sustained complex ecosystems

Remove barriers to support population and genetic processes



Nature for Society

Corridors restored in areas providing multiple services

Restoration measures increase climate change adaptation & mitigation

Flood regulation measures, carbon sequestration etc.



Nature as Culture

Agroecological areas with hedgerows and natural patches

Green infrastructure accessible to people

Rivers and wetlands restored to support traditional uses and recreation



Forests

Nature for Nature

- **Passive restoration** enhances the structural, functional and compositional complexity of forests
- **Land sparing** approach preferred
- **Old growth forests** strictly protected and connected
- High fire-risk mitigated by promoting **natural grazing**





Nature for Society

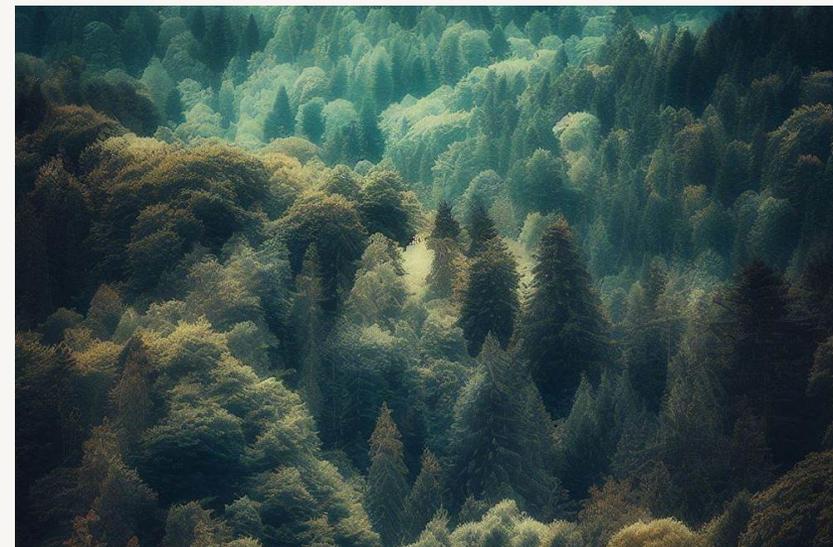
- **Active afforestation** with native species
- Favour **multi-functional** forests
- Maximize carbon sequestration, timber, and biodiversity value
- **Grazing services** promoted using both wild species and livestock

Nature as Culture

- **Active afforestation** with species of high cultural value
- **Land sharing** prevails with local communities managing forests
- Expansion of **agroforestry landscapes**: wooded grasslands interspersed with forestry areas
- **Fires are prescribed** to support traditional and cultural production systems



© Vincent Brassinne- Sonian forest, Belgium



Nature for Nature

Ecological integrity and resilience

Complex forests with high biodiversity are connected

Forestry planning driven by land sparing

Trophic interactions restored

Nature for Society

Contributions to people

Active afforestation for C sequestration and timber production

Multifunctional forests

Grazing with livestock and native species

Nature as Culture

Species and landscapes with relational value

Forest composition increases cultural value

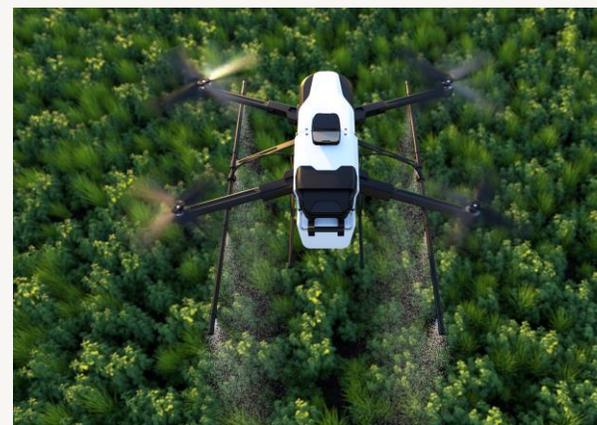
Local, community-driven forestry

Traditional fire management

Agriculture

Nature for Nature

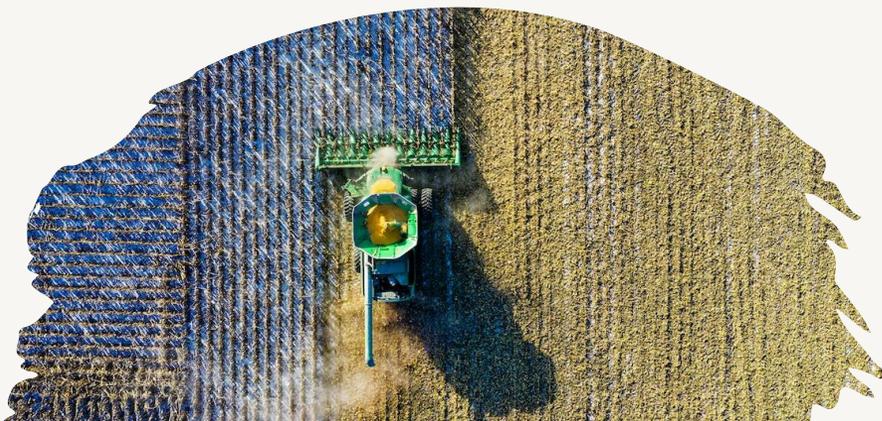
- **Large scale** farming is envisioned except for areas next to PAs
- **Nature Based Solutions** increase in high intense systems to reduce pesticide use and chemical input
- **Precision farming** increases to optimize agricultural input and output
- **Land sparing** approach is preferred





Nature for Society

- **Large scale** farming is envisioned
- **Nature Based Solutions** increase in high intense systems to reduce pesticide use and chemical input
- **Precision farming increases** closer to urban areas
- **Land sharing/land sparing** mixed approach is encouraged



Nature as Culture

- Emphasis on **extensive and traditional agricultural practices and agropastoralism practices** with high conservation value
- **Small scale** farming is envisioned as cultural heritage
- **Organic farming** is developed
- **Precision farming** is not priority
- **Land sharing** is likely



© Valerio Li Vigni - Monferrato vineyard landscape, Italy



© Tourismusverein Schnalstal - Gudrun Muschalla, transhumance in Schnals



Nature for Nature

**Ecological integrity
and resilience**

Large scale farming

Precision farming

Land sparing

Nature for Society

**Ecosystem Services
provisioning**

Large scale farming

Precision farming

Land sparing/sharing

Nature as Culture

**Species, landscapes and
practices with cultural value**

Small scale farming

Organic farming

Land sharing



Urban areas



Nature for Nature

- **High-rise** compact cities to leave space for nature
- **No** increase in urban **sprawl** of cities
- People move **from rural villages** mostly **to cities** and to a smaller extent, regional towns to have less impact on nature
- **Urban green elements** are developed (e.g. green corridors, urban farming, green roofs)

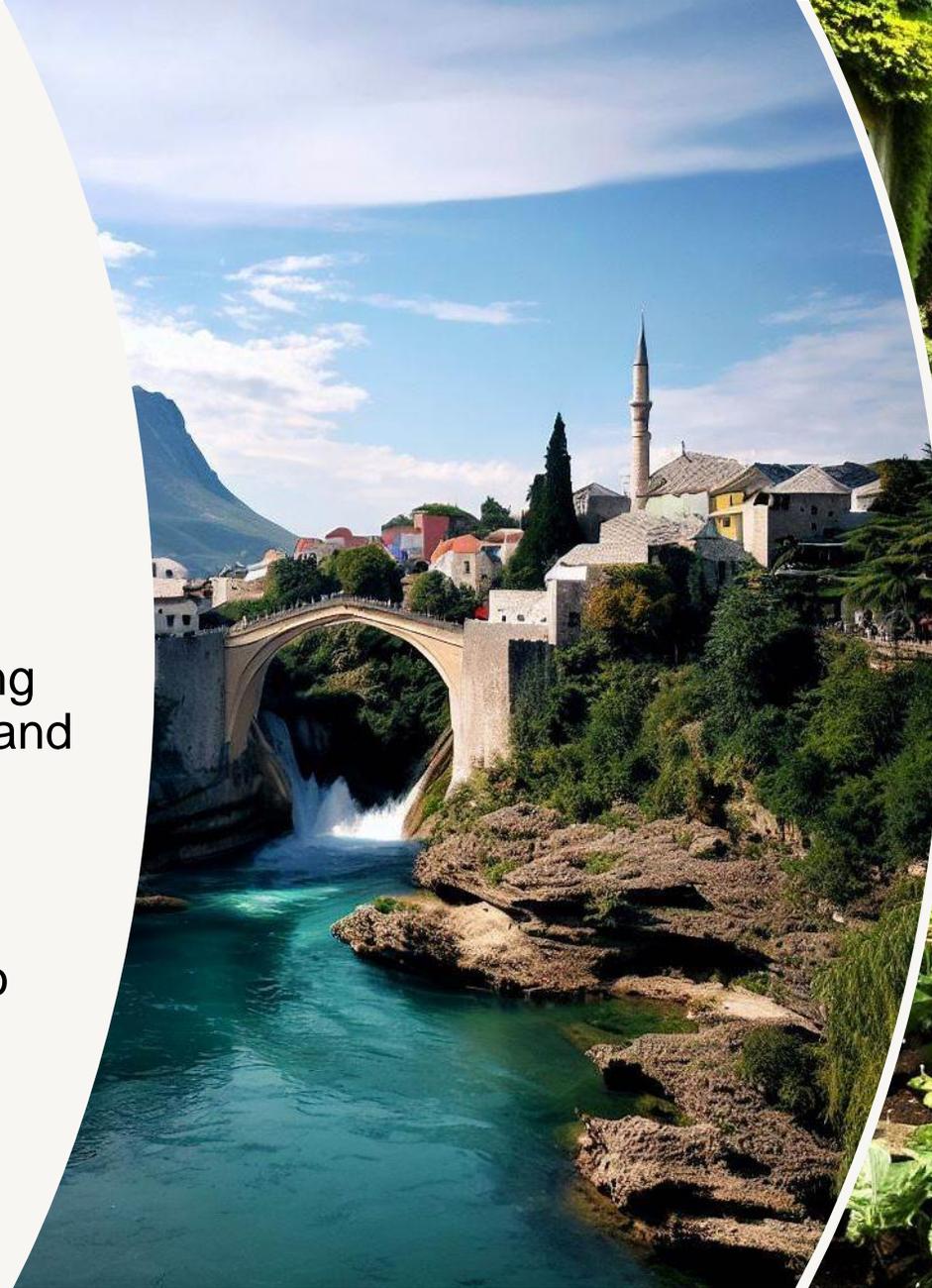


Nature for Society

- **Moderate trend** in compact cities development
- **Urban sprawl** increases in peri-urban areas and abandoned villages to improve connectivity between cities and natural features (for ESs contact)
- **Urban green elements**, urban agriculture (km⁰) and **Nature Based Solutions** (e.g. permeable parking, green roofs) increase to ensure environment sustainability and ESs provisioning

Nature as Culture

- **No high rise** compact cities
- No **urban sprawl** but people shift **from large cities** and peri-urban areas **to** medium and small settlements in **rural areas**, favoring the re-flourishing of rural villages and small regional towns
- **Urban green areas/elements** for culturally important species and to embellish the cities; **urban gardening** (local food production and cultural activities)





Nature for Nature

**Ecological integrity
and resilience**

Flow from **rural areas**
to **cities**

High rise compact
cities but no sprawl



Nature for Society

**Ecosystem Services
provisioning**

Moderately
compact cities

Urban sprawl in peri-
urban areas



Nature as Culture

**Species, landscapes and
activities with cultural value**

No high rise compact
cities and no sprawl

Flow from **cities** to
rural areas

Questions and comments

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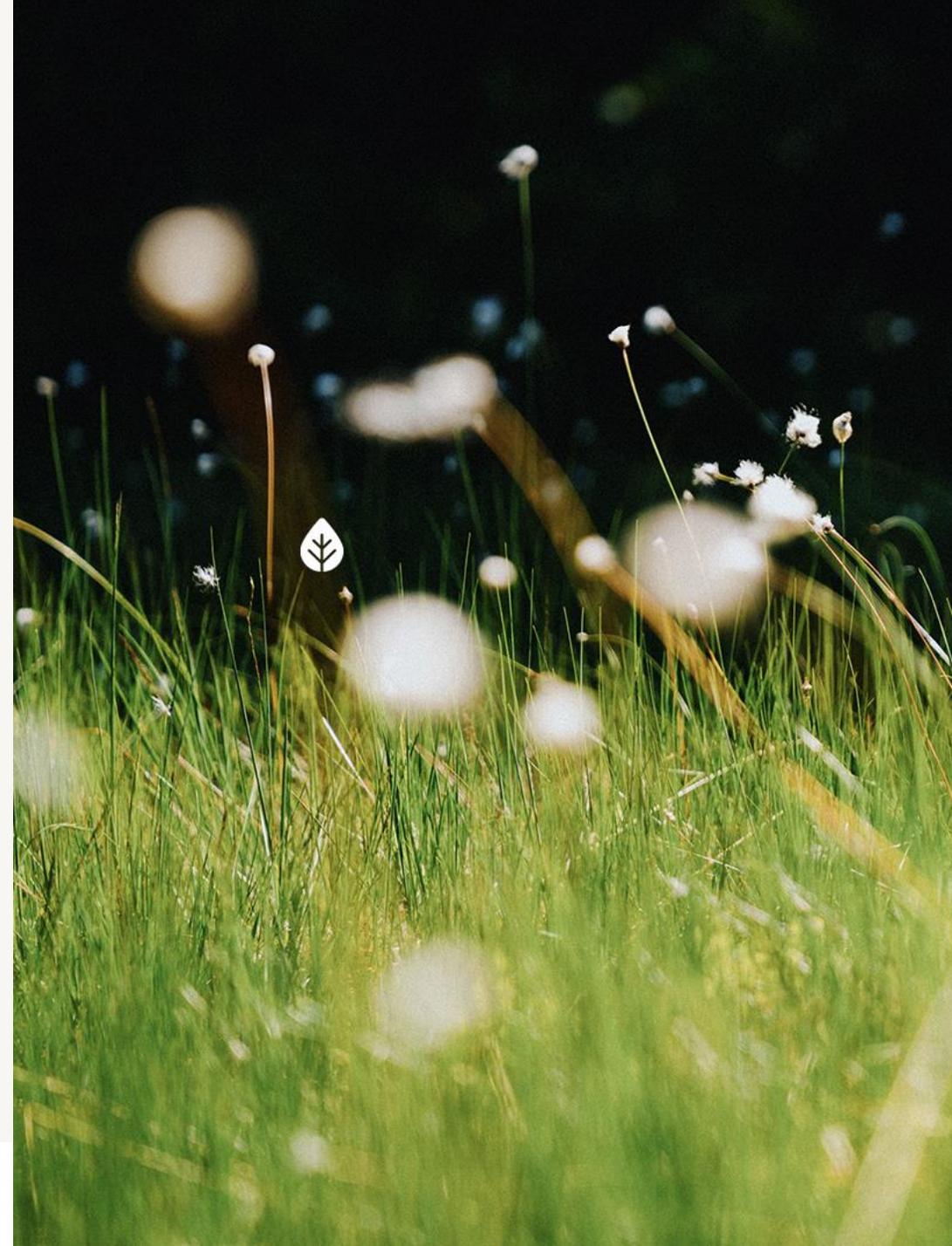
Questions and comments

Are the draft narratives presented consistent in contrasting three positive futures for nature?

Are there some aspects that are better covered in one narrative than others?

Any other thoughts or comments as we work to finalise the narratives?

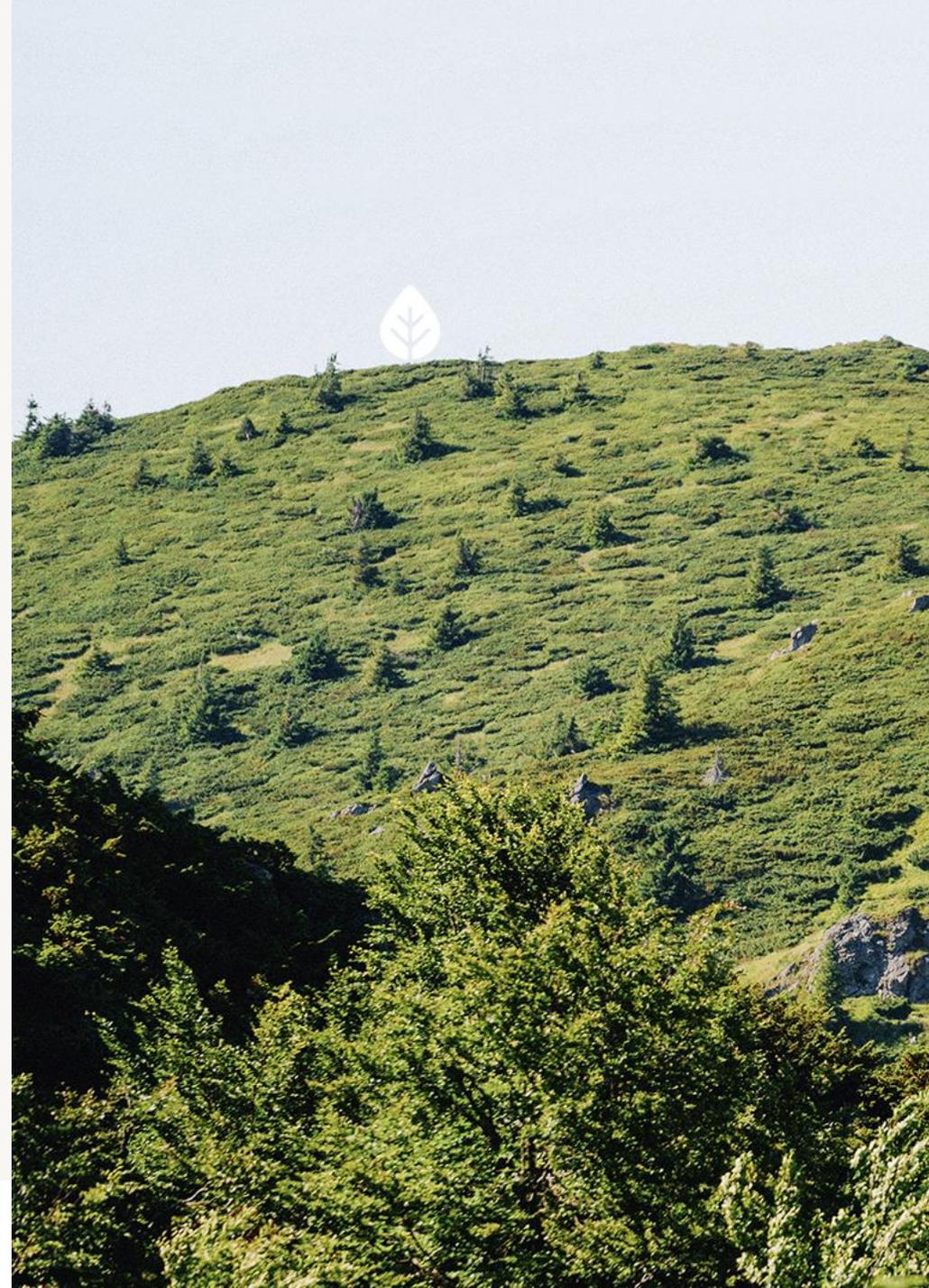
Please add your comments to the ZOOM chat box, and questions for the panel to the ZOOM Q&A box



Conclusions and next steps

Conclusions and next steps

- 1) Post-webinar follow up on questions
- 2) Finalisation of draft narratives based on feedback
- 3) Sharing of final narratives



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