Stakeholder engagement

6 ev Cala

Yoline Kuipers Cavaco

#naturehealth #naturefit4all







Local

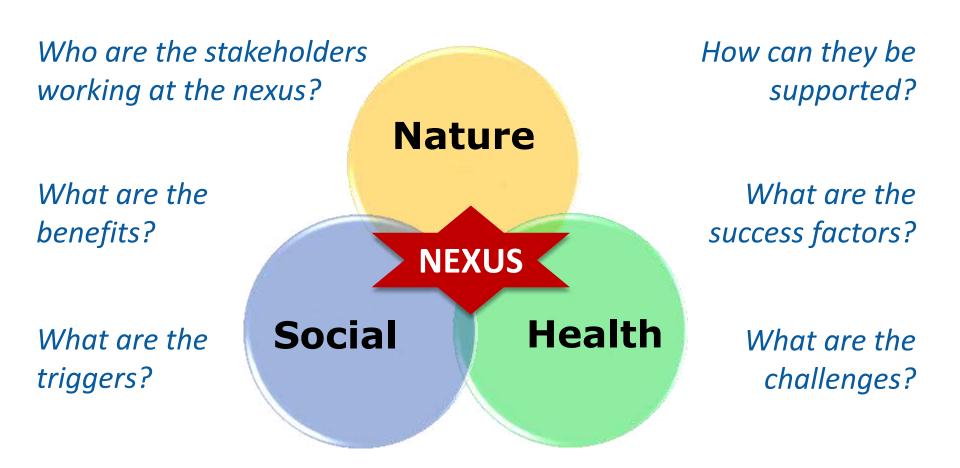
Governments





Introduction















Who are the stakeholders?















Level of involvement



Type of stakeholder group							
		EU and global NGOs	National - regional NGOs	Local NGOs - voluntary groups	Academia and research	Private sector	Total
Sector	Nature	2	38	41	26	10	45,2%
	Health	3	13	12	6	1	13,5%
	Social	2	15	43	4	7	27,4%
	Other	-	-	1	8	27	13,9%
	Total	2,7%	25,5%	37,6%	17,0%	17,4%	100%





What are the benefits?





Nature

- Help strengthen actions to protect, maintain, and create green areas
- Effective, long-term protection and management of natural areas



Health

- Treatment of lifestyle diseases: nature is key determinant
- Support prevention and rehabilitation



Social

- Improve social networks
- Actively improve social inclusion and cohesion



Local

- Support longer-term development and implementation of initiatives (increase budget and resources)
- Involvement of citizens: engagement + sustainability





LCLE





What are the triggers?





Specific events

• e.g. Heatwave of 2003 / Flooding



Evidence on benefits

• e.g. research and good practice examples



Leadership/initiative by specific stakeholder group (champion)



(Lack of) Funding and resources





Support: Governance



National level

- Authorities from different departments, units or ministries
- As part of policy drafting can result in long-term cooperation
- BE: Biodiversity Platform

Local level

- Municipal working groups or advisory committees
- Participatory approach with user groups, planners, and citizens
- DE: Tempelhof Airport

Natura 2000 sites

- Framework for protected area governance can provide a good basis for collaborative initiatives
- Proactive role for protected area managers





Support: Policy, tools, funding



Policy context:

- International and European cross-sectoral networks and events
 - WHO European Healthy Cities Network
 - EU Green week
- National, regional, local cross-sectoral programmes and strategies
 - Barcelona green infrastructure and biodiversity plan 2020

Tools:

- Mapping tools (e.g. green spaces, heat, air quality)
 - NL: Atlas living environment / StadtKlima Atlas Stutgart
- Impact assessments

Funding

- Government funding
- Private source of financing (e.g. donations, private foundations)
- Public-private partnerships





Success factors



- Define clear/common objectives (27%)
 - Benefits expectations trade offs resources
- Empower stakeholders (16%)
 - Ownership
- Common language and communications strategy (12%)
 - 'nature-based solutions'; 'Health in All Policies', 'ecosystem services', 'sustainable living'
- Persistence & long-term focus (9%)
 - Immediate results not always visible
- Funding (7%)

Collingwood

Environmental

- To stimulate cross-sectoral cooperation
- Governance support (4%)
- Early involvement (3%)

ICLE

• Other (10%): champion, evidence, replication





Challenges

- Different interests (23%), Communication difficulties (10%)
- Funding problems (15%), Lack of time (8%), Lack of manpower (6%)
- Lack of knowledge on biodiversity benefits (12%)
 - Not always convincing and sound
- Lack of policy support (7%)
 - Slow and subject to change
- Lack of continuity (5%)
 - Sustainability of projects
- Unclear who is responsible (3%)

ICLE

Other (7%): Resistance to new ways of working; lack of infrastructure













Conclusions

Collaboration is rather limited & isolated, but there are significant opportunities!



Key to capture the knowledge of ongoing work and to disseminate widely!





Discussion points



Benefits and successes

Challenges and barriers

Support mechanisms and structures

- Governance
- Policy
- Funding
- Tools

nstitute_{fr}

Iropean

ronmental

• Knowledge and evidence

ICLE

for Sustainabillity

The way forward

• Role of the EU

Docwanillo

anning

Environmental





Yoline Kuipers Cavaco

Yoline.Kuipers@milieu.be















