



¿Qué son los cobeneficios de las soluciones basadas en la naturaleza (SbN) y cómo los definimos?

Para: Comisión para la Cooperación Ambiental
Serie de talleres sobre soluciones basadas en la naturaleza para hacer frente a inundaciones en las costas

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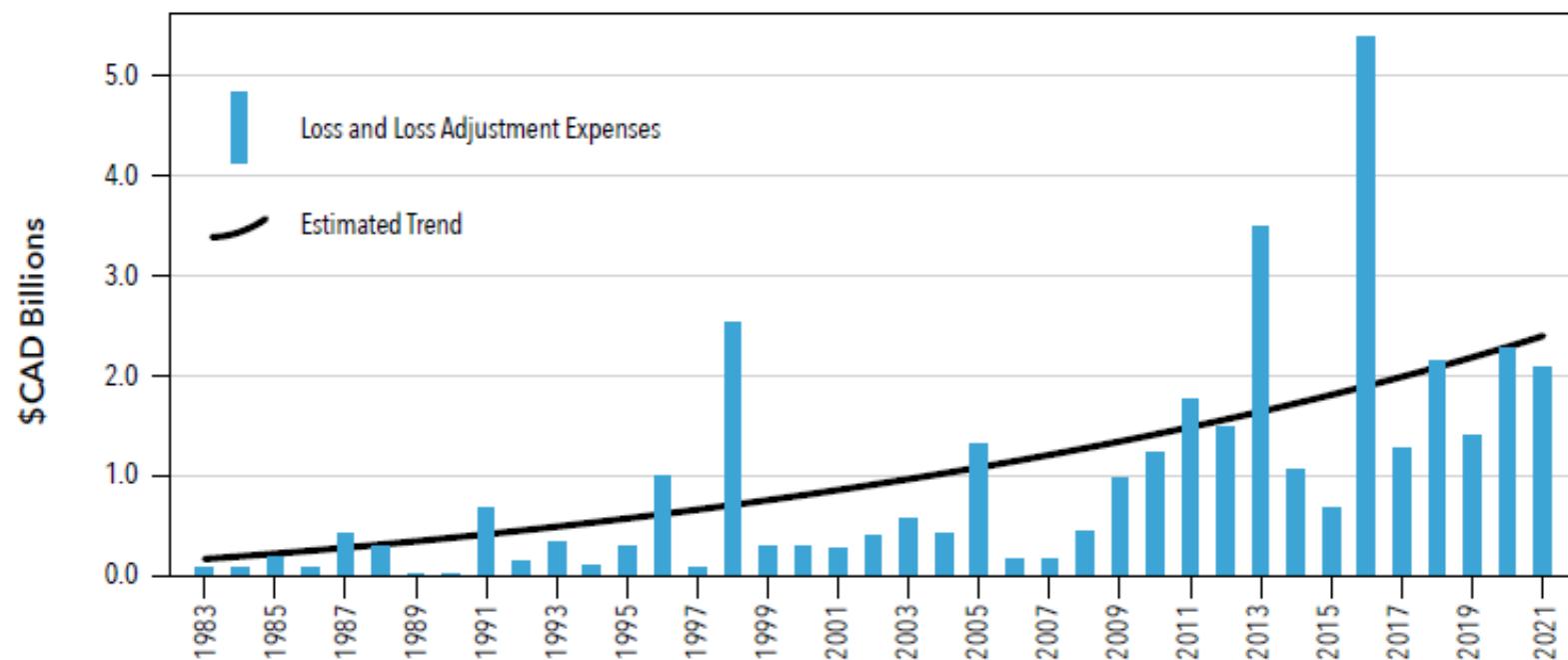


Las SbN no son ‘solo’ para abordar un problema medioambiental....

2

- Por cada \$1 de pérdida asegurada, hay \$3-4 de pérdidas no aseguradas sufridas por el gobierno, las empresas y particulares.
- La degradación de las infraestructuras naturales es un factor que contribuye a reducir la resistencia a las inundaciones.

Figure 1: Catastrophic Insurable Claims (\$ Can/billions) in Canada, 1983-2021. Blue bars represent loss + loss adjusted expenses. \$1 in insured loss reflects an “insurance gap” of \$3-4.



Source: IBC (2022) & CatIQ (2022)

Note: claims have been normalized for inflation (\$2021) and per capita wealth accumulation.

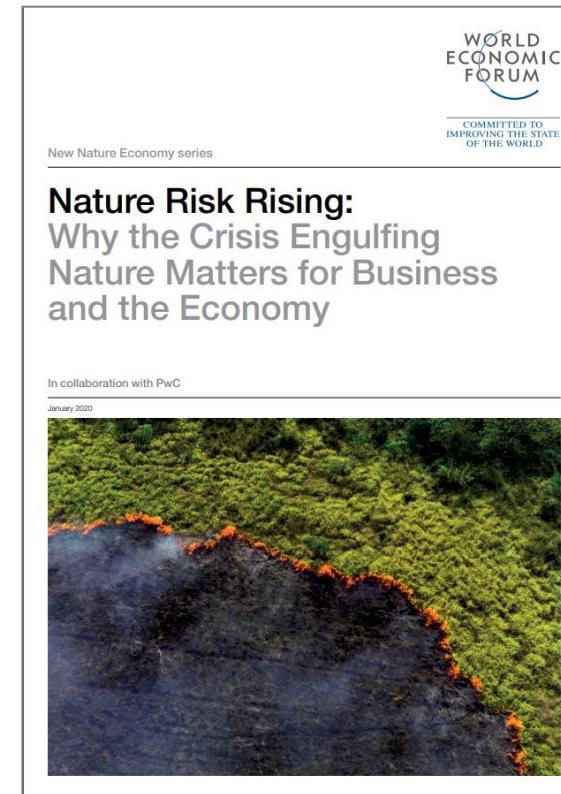
Las SbN no son ‘solo’ para abordar un problema medioambiental....

3

World Economic Forum New Nature Economy Series 2020:

"La generación de valor económico de \$44 billones -más de la mitad del PIB total del mundo- depende moderada o altamente de la naturaleza".

"La lucha contra el cambio climático es fundamental -pero no suficiente- para detener la pérdida de biodiversidad y salvaguardar la naturaleza".



"Nuestras economías están integradas en la Naturaleza, no son externas a ella"



Source: HM Treasury (2021) The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/final-report-the-economics-of-biodiversity-the-dasgupta-review>

Ampliación de la visión de las "infraestructuras" en Canadá

4

Estrategia nacional de adaptación



1. Salud y bienestar;
- 2. Infraestructuras naturales y contruidas resistentes;**
3. Un entorno natural próspero;
4. Economía fuerte y resistente; y,
5. Resiliencia y seguridad ante las catástrofes

Evaluación de la infraestructura nacional



....cubriendo todos los sectores de la **infraestructura** económica, social, sostenible y **natural**

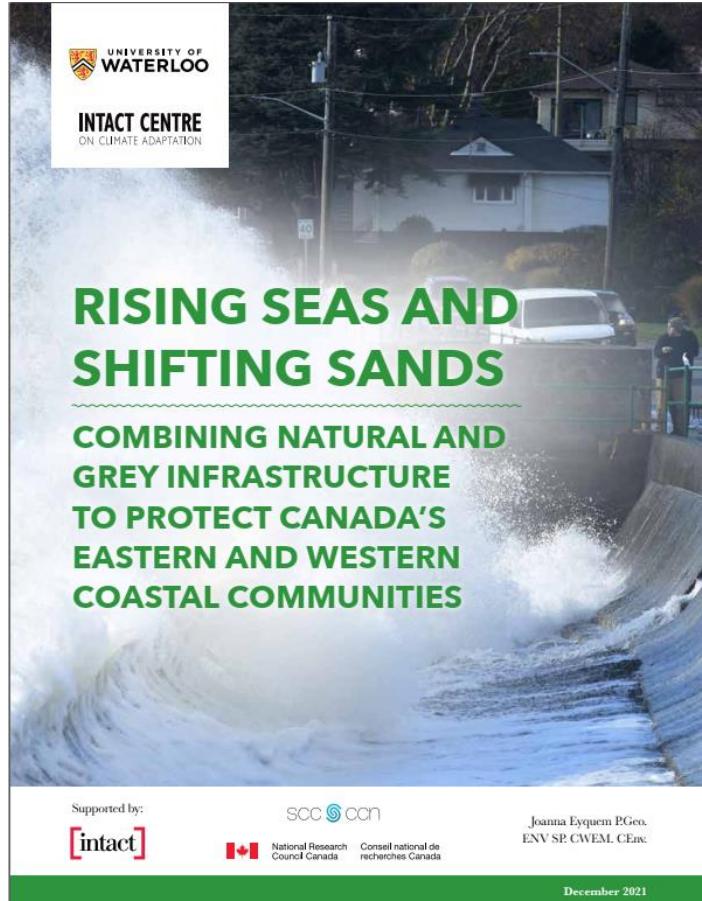
Presupuesto 2021: Fondo de Infraestructuras Naturales



....\$200 millones a lo largo de tres años, a partir de 2021-22, a **Infrastructure Canada para establecer un Natural Infrastructure Fund.**

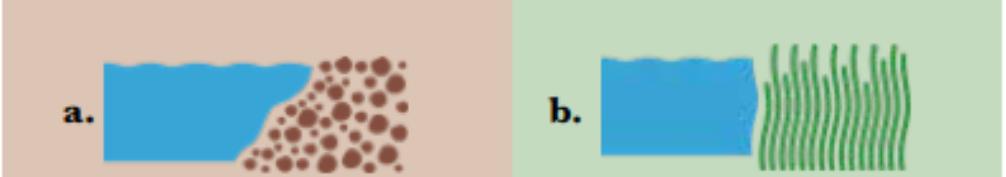
Recientes directrices nacionales sobre la protección costera

5



- **Combinando** infraestructuras «grises» y SbN para conseguir múltiples beneficios
- 

Grey Infrastructure
Hard, engineered coastal protection measures



Nature-Based Solutions
Measures that depend on, or mimic, natural systems to manage flood and erosion risk,¹⁰ and may be a) predominantly sediment-based or b) predominantly vegetation-based
- Acciones para ampliar las SbN
 - Colaboración con más de 65 expertos en la materia
 - **Enfoque en el tratamiento de las SbN en la evaluación de las opciones**

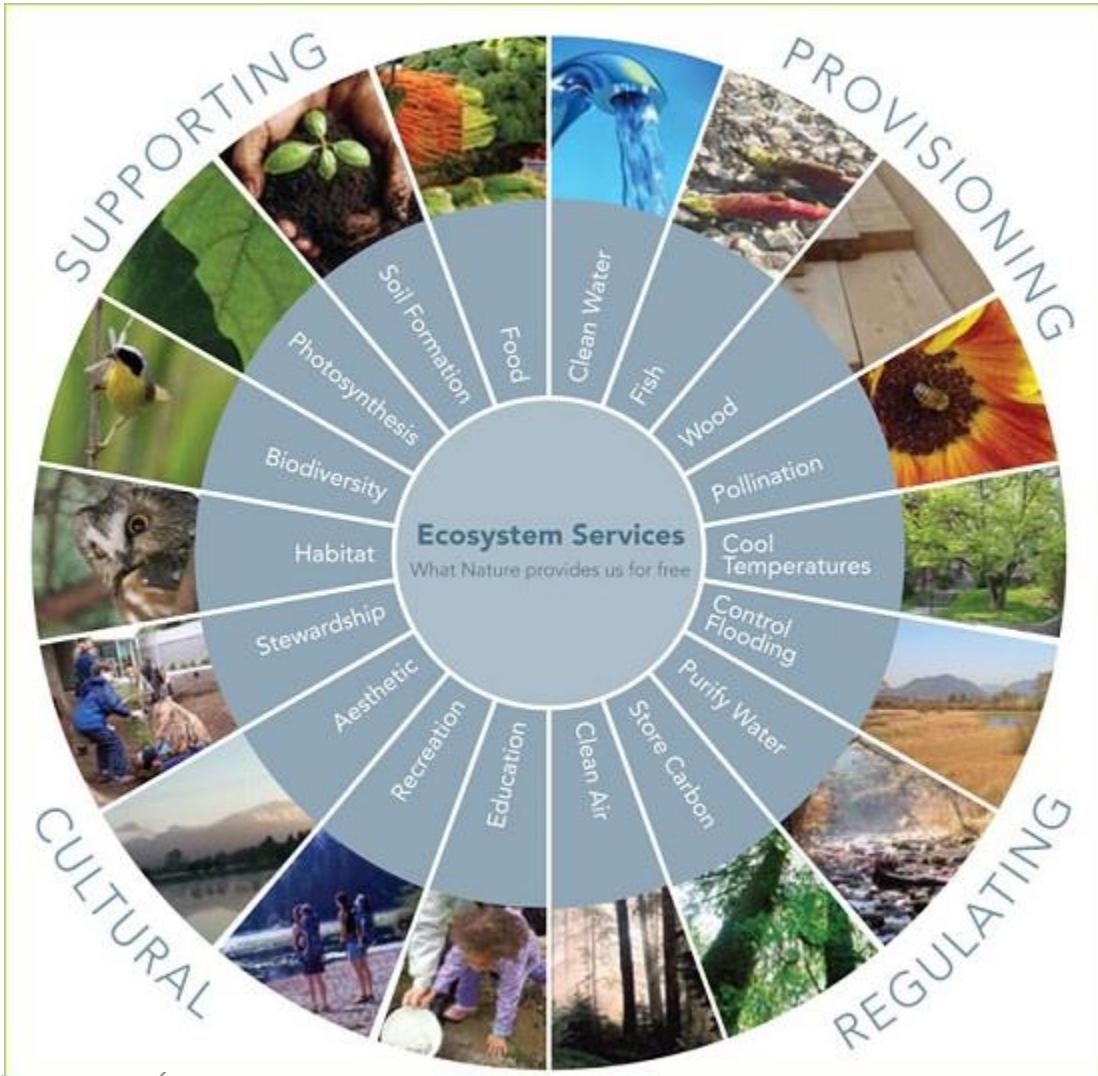
Cobeneficios de las SbN

6

Las soluciones basadas en la naturaleza proporcionan « **bienes y servicios del ecosistema**»

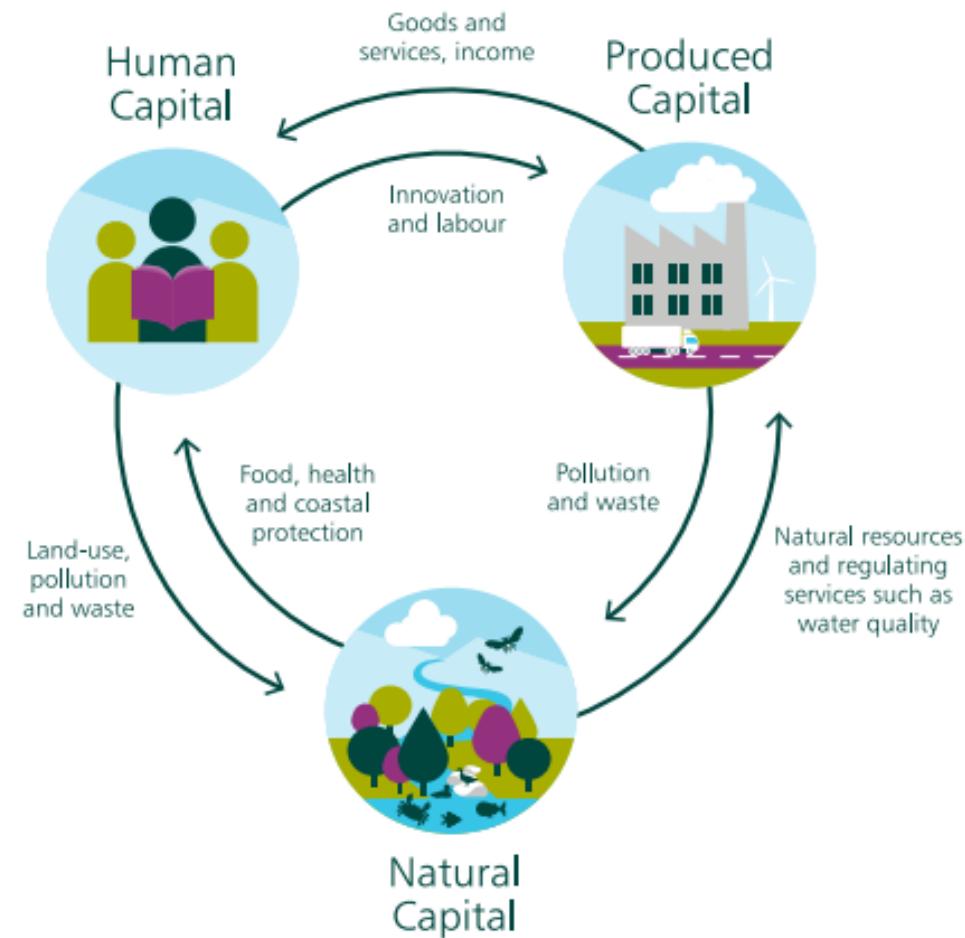
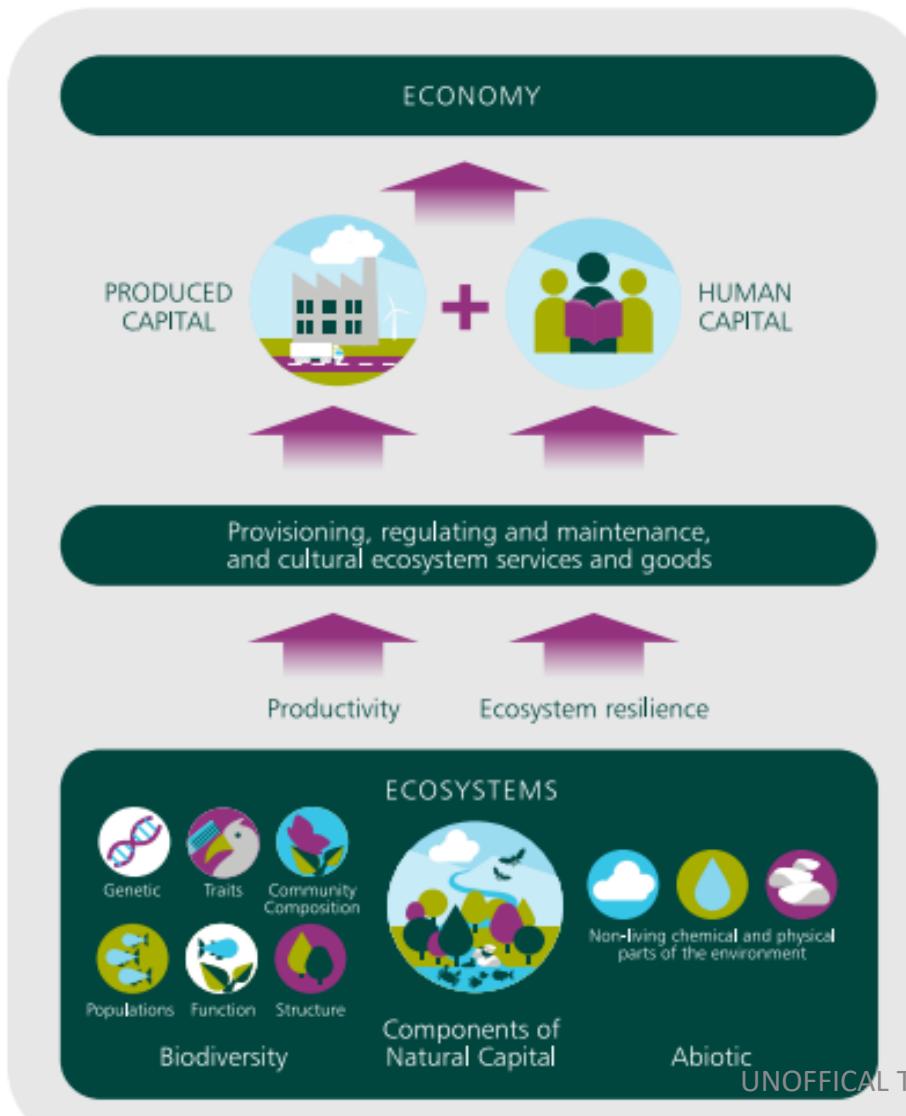
- **Aprovisionamiento**
 - Pescado y marisco
- **Regulación y apoyo**
 - Inundaciones y erosión
 - Control de la temperatura
 - Calidad del aire y del agua
 - Almacenamiento y retención de carbono
 - Biodiversidad y hábitats
- **Cultural**
 - Recreación de oportunidades
 - Valor estético

Estos servicios no los ofrecen las infraestructuras «grises»



Los beneficios colaterales de las SbN apoyan la economía

7

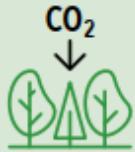


Source: HM Treasury (2021) The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/final-report-the-economics-of-biodiversity-the-dasgupta-review>

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Definir las SbN y sus cobeneficios en la evaluación de opciones

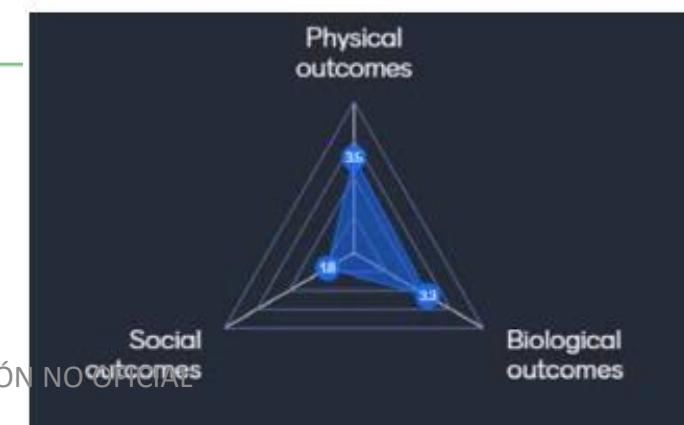
8

| Impact | Methods, indicators and values used | Lessons Learnt |
|---|--|--|
| Water quality  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modeling using bespoke software (InVEST) Predicted change in key water quality indicators (referencing established standards) Predicted change in treatment costs Visual indicators of water quality (turbidity, algal blooms) may be obtained using airborne sensors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard protocols are well established Difficult to address variability over time and space |
| Carbon sequestration and storage  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modeling using bespoke software (InVEST) Predicted change in vegetation and soils, and impact on carbon flux and storage Calculation of embedded carbon in hard protection measures Social value of carbon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No standardized method Important to base calculations on local data Need to account for time lag in carbon sequestration |
| Biodiversity and habitats  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modeling using bespoke software (InVEST, iTree) Predicted change in land use area of different habitats (using GIS) Predicted change in species diversity / species at risk / invasive species Use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge / participative mapping to obtain baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drones are useful to obtain high-resolution mapping Difficult to adequately reflect the value of habitat connectivity Different tools may be appropriate to different habitats |

Definir las SbN y sus cobeneficios en la evaluación de opciones

9

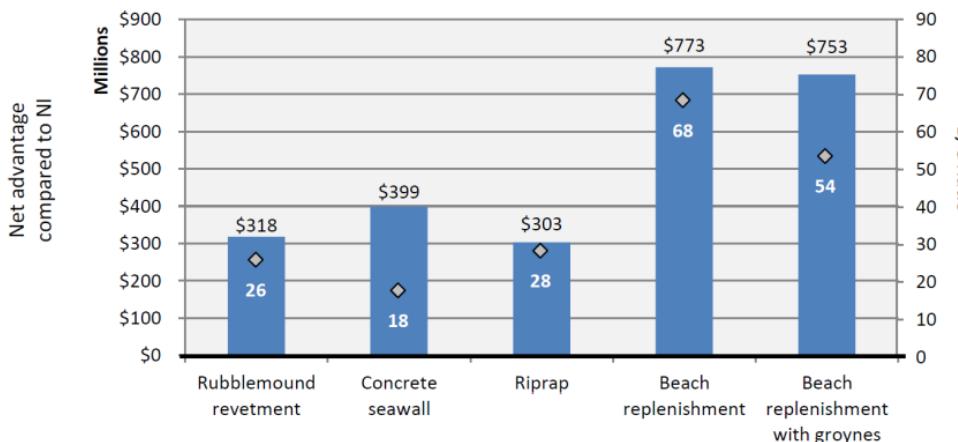
| Impact | Methods, indicators and values used | Lessons Learnt |
|---|---|--|
| Aesthetics  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory mapping Analysis of social media activity (Instagram, Flickr) Indirect valuation (for example using the difference paid for a room with a seaview) Public consultation on visuals of option alternatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to quantify and avoid bias Perceptions of aesthetics vary widely between people based on individual background and circumstance Difficult to account for change over time |
| Recreation  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in area/length of recreational facilities Indirect measurements – number of visitors, frequency of site use, travel-cost, local tourism revenues Averted health care costs (including mental health) for recreational activities linked to improved health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to capture diverse perspectives Often considered qualitatively, which may undervalue benefits <p>Question: How strong do you think we are at monitoring physical, biological and social outcomes. (respondents were asked to indicate their perception of strength in monitoring from 1 (weak) to 5 (strong) for each type of outcomes)</p> |



Ejemplo práctico: Percé, Quebec (Ouranos, 2016)

10

Cinco alternativas evaluadas para Anse du Sud (corazón de Percé):



CBA comparado con la no intervención- La opción más beneficiosa para el tiempo considerado (50 años) es el saneamiento de la playa.

Relación coste-beneficio: 68:1
Grandes beneficios del turismo

Source: Circé, M., et al. 2016, Ouranos

<https://www.ouranos.ca/wp-content/uploads/Synthesis-report-ACA-Quebec-final.pdf>

| Type of Impact | Negative Impacts | Positive Impacts |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Related to erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of land Complete or partial loss of residential or commercial buildings Loss or damage to public infrastructure | |
| Related to flooding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damages to land Damages to residential or commercial buildings Damages to public infrastructure Emergency evacuation Debris clean-up Traffic congestion or detour | |
| Economic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced land value Loss of goods and commercial revenues Loss of tourism revenues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain in tourism revenues |
| Environmental | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of natural habitats Loss of fishing spawning grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in fish spawning grounds |
| Social | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of sea view Loss of sea access Decline in the coast's recreational use Reduced quality of life (anxiety, insecurity, etc.) Deterioration in the landscape Deterioration in historical and cultural heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in the coast's recreational use Improvement in quality of life (security) Improvement in the landscape |

Gestión de activos naturales por los municipios canadienses

11

- Varias iniciativas a escala municipal para **inventariar y valorar** las infraestructuras naturales.
- **Valoración** centrada en la prestación de servicios municipales
- **Norma nacional** de Canadá en desarrollo para el inventario de activos naturales
- Interés de directores financieros por la incapacidad de reflejar los valores en los **estados financieros**



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*Town of Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer-Cove, NL
 Town of Riverview, NB
 Town of Florenceville-Bristol, NB
 Village of Riverside-Albert, NB
 Greater Montreal, QC
 Greater Quebec City, QC
 Rivière Chaudière, QC
 Compton, QC
 National Capital Region, ON/QC
 City of Oshawa, ON
 Region of Peel, ON
 Town of Oakville, ON
 City of London, ON
 York Region, ON
 City of Richmond Hill, ON
 City of Calgary, AB
 Town of Gibsons, BC
 District of Sparwood, BC
 City of Courtenay, BC
 District of West Vancouver, BC
 City of Grand Forks, BC
 City of Nanaimo, BC
 Regional District of Central Kootenay, BC
 Regional District of East Kootenay, BC
 Regional District of Kootenay Boundary, BC
 City of Cranbrook, BC
 Town of Golden, BC
 City of Rossland, BC*

Conclusiones

12

- La definición y valoración de los cobeneficios de las SbN está evolucionando rápidamente en Canadá.
- Los municipios están desempeñando un papel clave en la gestión de los activos naturales, que incluye las SbN y los cobeneficios.
- La ausencia de enfoques «perfectos» no debe impedir la incorporación de ‘buenas’ prácticas.



<https://www.intactcentreclimateadaptation.ca>

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