

A collection of cases from available knowledge repositories (Deliverable 3.1)

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Biodiversity – at the heart of sustainable societies



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1.0 Introduction

Deliverable D3.1 relates to Task 3.1 of Work Package 3. This task is summarised below as per the Grant Agreement:

Task 3.1 Collecting cases from available knowledge repositories.

Lead: OPPLA, Contributors: CG, SYKE, DRIFT, UKCEH, ATHENA

Collect, process and store existing case studies of biodiversity-related transformative change in practice, relevant for the European context, from available knowledge repositories including (but not limited to) OPPLA, BISE, MAES Explorer, Naturvation, LIFE-EU, Climate-ADAPT, PANORAMA and other sources. No such aggregated database currently exists; and the task of developing such a resource, and notably ensuring consistency in how each case study is formatted for the purpose of analysis, will be a significant outcome in itself. The database will be developed online and hosted by OPPLA, using an open source system capable of drawing in data from other platforms through use of an Application Programming Interface (API) where possible, aiming to maximise the quantity of available data whilst seeking to minimise the staff time required for data collection/processing 'by hand'. Reciprocal relationships will be fostered with each contributing knowledge platform to help facilitate and motivate the sharing of data, seeking to provide contributors with 'value added' data in return for their support of the project (**MS8**). The outputs of WP2 will be used to develop criteria for identifying relevant case studies for inclusion in the database (i.e. based on their transformative qualities), with a focus on both success stories and failures as cautionary examples, allowing for structured comparative approaches. Case studies matching the criteria will be compiled and supplemented by snowballing to identify further studies from an initial starting list of cases. Iterative stakeholder engagement will be leveraged to reach the maximum possible policy relevance of the case-study selection (D3.1).

Deliverable D3.1 reports on 'a collection of cases from available knowledge repositories'. It represents the end point of this task in preparation for 'coding and analysing case studies' in Task 3.2.

Task 3.1 is led by OPPLA, supported by CG, SYKE, DRIFT, UKCEH and ATHENA.



1.1 Key Performance Indicators

Deliverable D3.1 relates to Objective 4 of the Grant Agreement:

To collate and meta-analyse empirical evidence from over 500 real-world biodiversity-related cases to identify what drives transformative processes and which are the critical factors of success or failure of societal change.

The Key Performance Indicator (KPI) by which the success of this Objective will be measured is:

Analysis of >7000 case studies, database of >500 cases that build on transformative signposts, 1 open access dataset that includes archetypal transformative 'building blocks'.

1.2 Critical risks

The following critical risks were identified in the Grant Agreement in relation to Task 3.1 and WP3 more generally. Risks 6 and 7 relating to the quantity and quality (suitability) of case studies are most pertinent.

Risk number	Description	Work packages	Mitigation measures
4	Data/evidence may be context and scale dependent and there will be many obstacles to overcome in scaling, understanding transferability (or not) of data between regions.	WP3, WP1, WP2	Address the scaling as part of the overall methodology from the start and through the coproduction process to help target where to focus effort based on the knowledge that will be most of use.
6	Not enough suitable case studies.	WP3	Numerous cases already identified, collect cases from additional identified platforms.
7	Not enough data on case studies	WP3	Conducting data gap filling interviews with case study owners.
8	Not enough data on causal relationships for the archetype analysis.	WP3	Using additional approaches not dependent on causality so strongly.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Identification of case studies

Case studies relating to each element of the nexus have been identified and categorised by the WP3 team, with input from other WPs.

The process of identifying case studies is well progressed and will continue beyond Task 3.1 whilst good data is still available to be collected. Further data collection will also be undertaken if subsequent analysis identifies any significant gaps that need to be addressed (Task 3.2).

The sources of case studies collected during Task 3.1 are summarised below:

Nexus elements	Case study sources
Biodiversity	Naturvation/UNA, Oppla, Panorama solutions, BISE, Life EU, Nature-based solutions and scenarios, Nature4climate, Nature4Cities, NBS Initiative, Urban Green Blue Grids, ClimateADAPT
Water	Naturvation/UNA, Oppla, Panorama solutions, BISE, Life EU, Nature-based solutions and scenarios, Nature4climate, Nature4Cities, NBS Initiative, Urban Green Blue Grids, Vibrant City Labs, ClimateADAPT
Food	Oppla, Panorama solutions, Nature4climate, Nature4Cities, NBS Initiative, Urban Green Blue Grids, ClimateADAPT
Energy	Oppla, Nature4Cities, NBS Initiative, Urban Green Blue Grids, Vibrant City Labs
Transport	Oppla, Naturvation UNA, Nature4Cities, Panorama
Climate	ClimateADAPT, Oppla, Naturvation/UNA, BISE, LifeEU, Nature-based solutions and scenarios, Nature4climate, Nature4Cities, NBS Initiative, Urban Green Blue Grids, Vibrant City Labs, Climatescan, Panorama
Health	IPBES, Planetary Health Alliance, WHO, Nature4Cities, NBS Initiative, Urban Green Blue Grids, Vibrant City Labs, Panorama, ClimateADAPT

Notes on the different case study sources are as follows:

Naturvation/UNA

The Urban Nature Atlas is a comprehensive database of over 1270 urban nature-based solutions projects. It was developed in 2017 as part of the Naturvation project and is managed by the Central European University. The Atlas showcases inspiring cases of nature-based solutions and provides an interactive platform for accessing and analysing these projects. It includes new search filters, an analysis function, and allows users to submit and update their own case studies.

Usefulness: Medium potential for Nexus case studies. Structuring of case study data is useful, and often provides good examples. However, detail required for analysis is often missing and no contact details are available

Oppla

Oppla is the EU Repository of Nature-Based Solutions, serving as a knowledge marketplace for natural capital, ecosystem services, and nature-based solutions. It aims to simplify the sharing, acquisition, and creation of knowledge to enhance environmental management. Oppla is an open platform for individuals and organizations from diverse sectors and backgrounds. Membership is free and offers services such as crowd-sourced inquiries, a marketplace for resources, a community networking system, and access to the NetworkNature platform. Oppla is supported by over 60 universities, research institutes, agencies, and enterprises through collaborative projects funded by the European Commission FP7 Programme.

Usefulness: High provision of Nexus case studies. Case study structure and categorisation provided ample data on case studies, with notable detail.

PANORAMA Solutions

PANORAMA is an initiative that showcases and promotes inspiring, replicable solutions for conservation and sustainable development. It provides a platform for practitioners to share their experiences, learn from peers, and increase recognition for successful work. PANORAMA uses a standardized format to document case studies as solutions, which are shared online, published, and integrated into capacity development activities. This approach, known as the “Solution-ing Approach,” is applicable across various topics, sectors, and audiences. Organizations interested in joining the partnership can contact PANORAMA.

Usefulness: High provision of Nexus case studies. Case study structure and categorisation provided ample data on case studies.

BISE

The BISE Case Study Hub is a platform where you can explore case studies that highlight successful efforts to improve the status of protected species and habitats through targeted measures. It showcases projects like URSUS, which saved the nearly extinct brown bear population in Italy by relocating bears from Slovenia, and HUNDIDI, which significantly increased the population of the rare lilac flower species. These case studies go beyond their initial goals, benefiting other species and local economies. By examining these examples, you can gain insights into effective biodiversity management in the EU, including challenges, conservation measures, stakeholders, financing, and the positive impacts achieved through protective actions.

Usefulness: Low provision of Nexus case studies.

Life EU

The LIFE Programme is the EU’s funding instrument for the environment and climate action.

Usefulness: Low provision of Nexus case studies. Organisation of database is very difficult to manoeuvre and case studies provided scarce data.

Nature4climate

Nature4Climate is a website that unites global organizations in a collaborative mission to promote nature-based solutions (NbS) for climate action. Through partnerships with governments, civil society, businesses, and investors, they drive investment and action towards NbS. Their work involves advocating for improved land management, showcasing successful nature and climate initiatives worldwide, facilitating dialogue, sharing scientific knowledge, and providing communication resources. Nature4Climate aims to harness the potential of NbS by fostering collaboration and raising awareness of their benefits in addressing climate change.

Usefulness: Low provision of Nexus case studies. Case studies predominantly link to press releases, often lacking the detail and specificity required for BIONEXT data collection.

Nature4Cities

Nature4Cities is a website that serves as a reference platform for Nature Based Solutions (NBS) in urban planning. Supported by Horizon 2020 EU funding, it offers a range of technical solutions, methods, and tools to empower decision-making in addressing environmental, social, and economic challenges faced by European cities. The project aims to reintegrate nature into innovation, planning, and implementation processes, promoting collaborative models involving citizens, researchers, policymakers, and industry leaders. Through participative processes and sharing of best practices, Nature4Cities seeks to foster a comprehensive and inclusive approach to urban planning and governance.

Usefulness: Low provision of nexus case studies. Website primarily provided links to other websites and databases for NBS.

NBS Initiative

The Nature-based Solutions Initiative website is home to an interdisciplinary team of scientists dedicated to applying impactful research to influence policy and practice regarding nature-based solutions. Established in 2017, the team collaborates with experts in various fields such as economics, engineering, governance, and finance at the University of Oxford and beyond. They also partner with NGOs, businesses, and governments worldwide in the conservation and development sectors. Through research, teaching, and engagement, the website serves as a hub for sharing knowledge and engaging with policymakers and practitioners to advance the understanding and implementation of nature-based solutions.

Usefulness: High provision of Nexus case studies, especially for rural examples. Case study data covered many of the main themes focused upon in our data collection.

Urban Green Blue Grids

This website addresses the challenge of creating sustainable and liveable cities in the face of increasing urbanization, climate change, and resource depletion. It emphasizes the need for cities to transition from being consumers of resources to becoming producers and highlights the importance of developing green-blue urban grids. These grids help mitigate the effects of climate change, protect biodiversity, and address energy and food shortages in urban areas. By fostering resilience and

integrating green-blue urban planning, cities can enhance their social, economic, and environmental well-being, creating healthier and more attractive living environments.

Usefulness: Medium-high provision of Nexus case studies. Website allowed filtering of case studies for some of the specific nexus elements.

Vibrant City Labs

Vibrant cities cultivate thriving urban forests that boost public health, safety, sustainability and economic growth.

Usefulness: Medium provision of Nexus case studies. Resemblance of City lab data and BIONEXT template data requirements was often questionable. However, impact data is present.

ClimateADAPT

The Climate-ADAPT website is a collaboration between the European Commission and the European Environment Agency (EEA) that aims to support Europe in adapting to climate change. It provides users with access to data and information on climate change projections, vulnerability of regions and sectors, adaptation strategies and actions, case studies, and tools for adaptation planning. The website is organized into different sections, including EU policy, countries, cities, knowledge on various topics, networks, and a database with quality-checked information that can be easily searched. Climate-ADAPT serves as a valuable resource for individuals and organizations seeking information and support in addressing the impacts of climate change.

Usefulness: High provision of nexus case studies. Beneficial that case studies were labelled to indicate which sectors (and parts of nexus) they addressed.

Climatescan

The Climate Scan website is an interactive map application that facilitates international knowledge exchange on 'blue-green' projects related to urban resilience, climate proofing, and climate adaptation. It serves as a platform for sharing information and experiences on climate adaptation projects from around the world. The project is coordinated by the Hanze University of Applied Sciences, involving over 1500 active participants including public and private stakeholders. With over 10,000 international projects in its database, Climate Scan has proven to be a valuable tool used in workshops and projects to meet the demands of various stakeholders interested in climate adaptation.

Usefulness: Medium provision for nexus case studies. Lack of detail in case study description hindered usefulness for data collection. However, beneficial that case studies were labelled to indicate which sectors (and parts of nexus) they addressed.

IPBES

The IPBES website served as a platform for the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. IPBES is an independent intergovernmental body that aims to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services. It facilitates

collaboration between governments and experts to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, enhance human well-being, and support sustainable development. While not a United Nations body, IPBES receives secretariat services from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The website provides information on the history, activities, and publications of IPBES, serving as a valuable resource for those interested in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

Usefulness: Low provision of nexus case studies. Organisation of database was very difficult to manoeuvre. Unclear where or if there are biodiversity cased studies stored for access.

Planetary Health Alliance

The Planetary Health Alliance is a growing consortium of over 350 universities, non-governmental organizations, research institutes, and government entities from 60+ countries around the world committed to understanding and addressing the impacts of global environmental change on human health and wellbeing. In 2015, the Rockefeller Foundation-Lancet Commission on Planetary Health published its report “Safeguarding human health in the Anthropocene epoch” in The Lancet. To build the knowledge base, expertise, and policies needed for addressing the challenges highlighted in this report, the field of planetary health has been growing very quickly with the proliferation of new journals, degree programs, courses, institutes, and national and multilateral initiatives. As the central organization at the heart of this global field, the PHA brings together over 300 organizations from over 60 countries – more than half from low- and middle-income countries – to support the rapid growth of this transdisciplinary, solutions-oriented field. The PHA supports the dissemination of new research, the development and curation of foundational education materials, and the bringing together of communities of practice around the world.

Usefulness: Low provision of Nexus case studies. There are only 10 case studies altogether and these are often sparse in data relevant to the BIONEXT case studies.

WHO

WHO emphasises that measurable impact is essential for transforming the future of public health. Website enables users to explore how progress is calculated and track the advancements made towards achieving the goals set out in GPW 13.

Usefulness: Low provision of Nexus case studies. Unclear how and where relevant case studies would be accessed.

2.2 Open call for case studies

In addition to analysing case studies from existing databases, a public call for contributions was launched on 25 May 2023.

The aim of the public call was to identify relevant case studies that aren't currently included in the databases being analysed. The public call was promoted in a blog on the [BIONEXT website](#), through the [Oppla Outline newsletter](#) and through [Twitter](#) and [LinkedIn](#) social media channels.

Interested stakeholders responded to the public call by completing a short form containing the following fields:

- Name
- Email address
- Name of case study
- Short description of case study
- Link to case study
- In addition to biodiversity, which BIONEXT elements does the case study address?

The public call for contributions was open until 28 July 2023 and all contributions have been analysed as part of Task 3.1.

2.3 Development of case study template

A template for collecting and categorising case study information has been developed via a collaborative approach across multiple Work Packages (led by WP3 with input from WP2 and WP5). The purpose of this process was to synergise data collection so that the resulting case study database could be used by as many partners as possible, but the focus necessarily remained on meeting the data requirement of Work Package 3.

Oppla and Czech Globe have worked closely in leading development of the case study template, ensuring the data collection (T3.1) and analysis (T3.2) phases of the work could be undertaken in a seamless manner.

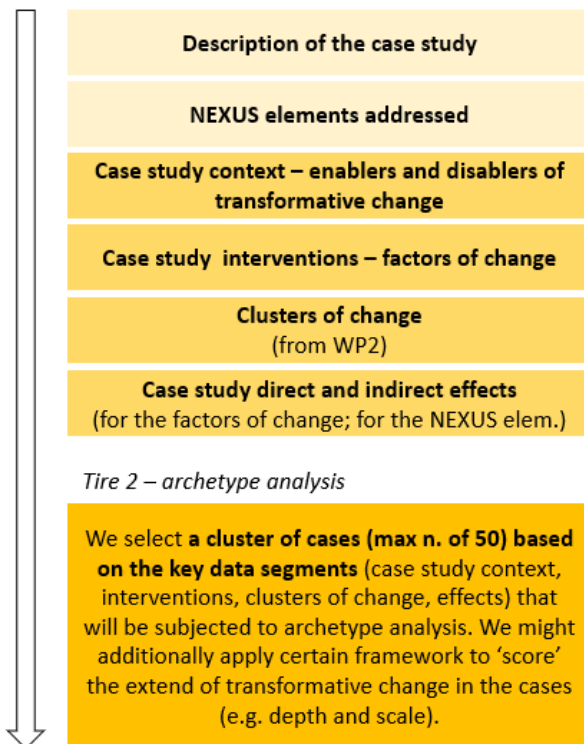
The case study data collection template was developed through analysis of case studies from a range of sources, which informed the baseline of what data is available and in what format(s). The template has been developed through an iterative process with multiple rounds of testing and review. This has involved piloting use of the template with a sample of case studies to ensure it is fit for purpose.

The process of data collection is ongoing at time of writing, due to be completed in Month 13 (September) led by OPPLA and has been regularly monitored with input from CG via fortnightly meetings and regular data exchanges to ensure the quality and suitability of data being gathered. Further adjustments to the template were made to the case study template once data collection had commenced through a process of reflexive monitoring and adjustment. This means that the data collection template was refined in response to quality and availability of data and how it the data template performed in capturing available data.

A copy of the case study template is included below:

The template logic and outline of the analysis

Tire 1 – collecting and organising data



Categories	Sub-categories	
Description of the case study		
	What is the name of the case study?	
	What is the location of the case study (city, country etc)?	
	Scale	
	Please provide a summary of the case study	
	What are the objectives of the case study?	
	Spatial scale(s) of the intervention	
	Spatial scale(s) of the impact/effect	
	What is the time scale of the intervention?	
	What is the timescale of the effect of the intervention (including any data from long term monitoring)?	
	What is the decision-making scale (e.g., community, local, regional, national)?	

	What is the decision-making sector (e.g. public sector, private sector, non-governmental sector etc)?	
	<p>Case study methodology</p> <p>(e.g. HOW the case study was designed, stakeholders were involved, how did the process look like)?</p> <p>This column would also include information on whether e.g. decision support tools were applied, e.g. MCDA, or other.</p>	
	Lead organisation/project management	
	<p>Stakeholders and stakeholder engagement</p> <p>Please list all identified stakeholder groups and the role of each group if known</p>	
	Project financing	
	Contacts	
	<p>Information source*</p> <p>Oppla</p> <p>ClimateADAPT</p> <p>BISE</p> <p>Naturvation/UNA</p> <p>Panorama solutions</p> <p>Life EU</p> <p>Nature-based solutions and scenarios</p> <p>Nature4Climate</p> <p>Nature4Cities</p> <p>NBS initiative</p> <p>Urban Green Blue Grids</p> <p>Vibrant City Labs</p> <p>Climatescan</p> <p>IPBES</p> <p>Planetary Health Alliance</p> <p>WHO</p>	

	Weblink	
	Additional information	
	Submitted by	
	<i>When identifying enablers and disablers, please do provide as detailed description as possible.</i>	
	Enablers of transformative change	
Nexus elements addressed by the case study		
	Biodiversity	
	Water	
	Food	
	Energy	
	Transport	
	Climate	
	Health	
Dimensions		
Once the nexus cases are identified, we would like you to record how the case study intervenes with respect to the following dimensions.		
	Behavioural, psychological	
	Social, cultural, demographic (incl. justice-related)	
	Economic	
	Political, governance-related, institutional	
	Environmental, nature-based	
	Technological, infrastructural	
	Health	
Case study effects		
These are the outcomes that have resulted from the interventions. Please make sure to fill in the information if it is present in the case study.		
	Biodiversity	

	Water	
	Food	
	Energy	
	Transport	
	Climate	
	Health	
Dimensions		
How did the case study/intervention impact the following dimensions?		
	Behavioural, psychological	
	Social, cultural, demographic (incl. justice-related)	
	Economic	
	Political, governance-related, institutional	
	Environmental, nature-based	
	Technological, infrastructural	
	Health	

The template is available as a webform [here](https://tinyurl.com/mr3zybmv). This webform represents the method of data capture that has been used by the team to record each case study:

<https://tinyurl.com/mr3zybmv>



2.4 Innovation: using Artificial Intelligence

OPPLA investigated the use of artificial intelligence (AI) to help streamline the process of locating case studies relevant to the BIONEXT project – i.e. cases of transformative change relating to multiple elements of the nexus.

It was anticipated that AI would prove especially useful in locating and pre-analysing case studies hosted by web-platforms that are unfamiliar to the project and/or beyond the conventional reach of the EU biodiversity community – for example, relating to some of the more technical aspects of transport and energy.

However, the limitations of current AI software, such as ChatGPT, meant that live websites are not accessible through this AI platform. Subtleties in data analysis and extraction required for Task 3.2, of which ChatGPT does not yet have capabilities for, further assured the Oppla team that a more manual approach to Task 3.1 was suitable. Use of AI platforms has been halted in light of this.

2.5 Access to databases

In order to streamline data collection, access to back-end databases of the relevant websites was sought. A review of databases from a recent EIB report on nature-based solutions was used as a baseline for sourcing additional contacts.

Oppla contacted each database individually, via email and through websites' own data request forms. No replies regarding access to data from IUCN Panorama, BISE and LIFE were received.

EcoShape, IPBES and Rijkswaterstaat concluded that data was not readily accessible for use in our collection.






Urban Nature Atlas (UNA) were able to provide access to their database, however this required extraction with prohibitive costs (quoted at 2400€). Therefore access to this database could not be pursued and instead data has been collected through the UNA web interface, which has proved to be sufficient.

Access to the back-end dataset of ClimateAdapt was achieved, which proved a highly useful form of data extraction and filtration.

3.0 Results

3.1 Overview

Summary of case studies obtained from key platform (working ongoing until end of M13):

Data Source	Source logo	Total number of case studies available	Case studies including in the Bionext study to date
Oppla		828	Ongoing
ClimateAdapt		118	34
Urban Nature Atlas		1270	Ongoing
Panorama		1360	Ongoing
BISE		12	2

As anticipated, many of case studies reviewed have not reported on transformative change (or corresponding nexus elements) in ways that are always immediately identifiable or usable by the project. The concept of ‘transformation’ is often understood in other ways; and biodiversity projects by their nature of being typically long-term do not usually report on transformations that occur once projects have ended (because most projects do not involve long-term monitoring). Hence, as expected, the task of collating and subsequently analysing case studies has had to involve a degree of interpretation. To appropriately identify data gaps, where data has been unavailable (e.g. the effects of interventions in relation to the nexus elements), database fields have been left open within the dataset.

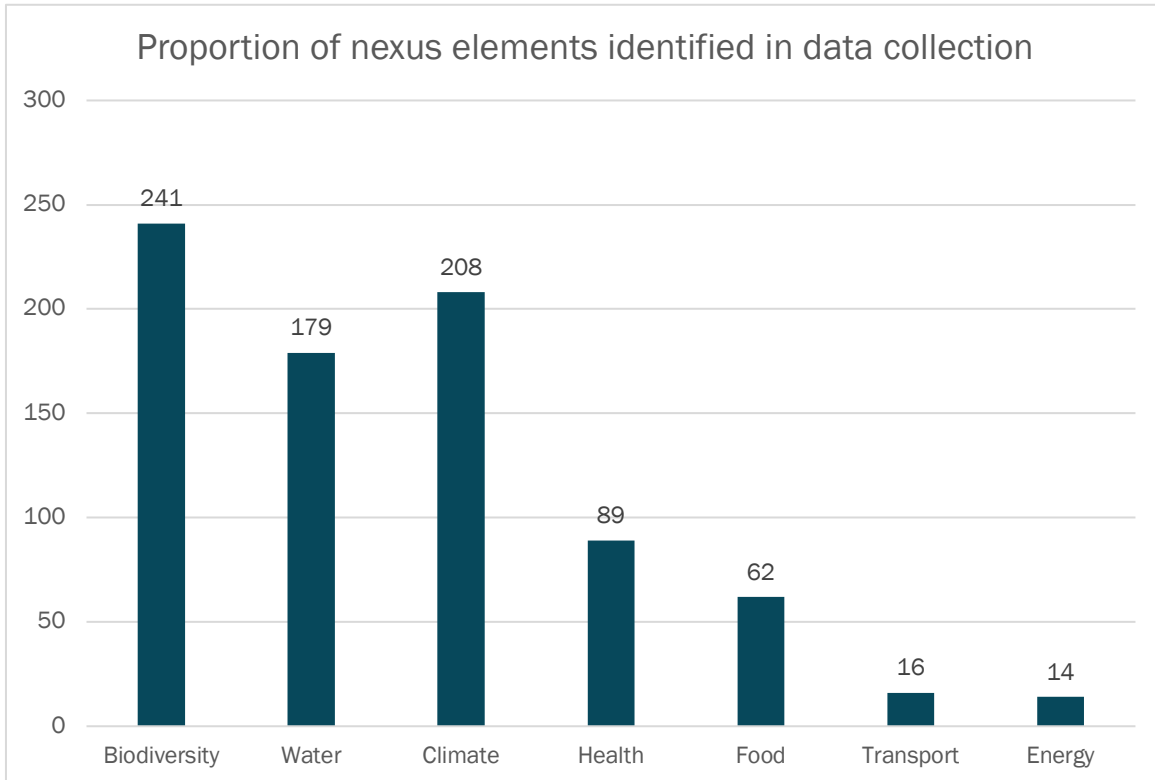
Work is still ongoing through Month 13 (September 2023), with the manual collection and inputting of data being labour intensive and time consuming. This is due to the subtleties required in data collection, filtration and inputting.

We predict the final totals will be within range of 500 case studies, which will successfully achieve the KPI for this task as stated in the Grant Agreement.

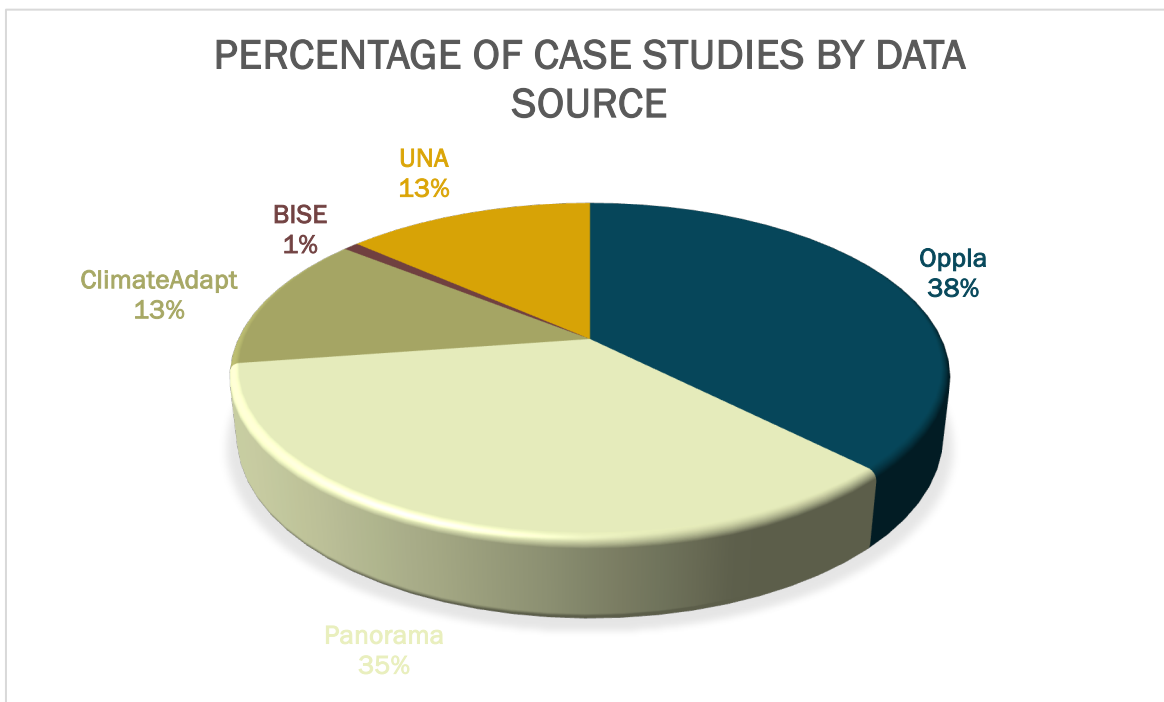
Where gaps are evident within Task 3.2, such as in the shortfall of data on biodiversity plus energy and/or transport, additional data collection can be achieved through interviews with relevant projects and potentially further database analysis.

3.2 Composition of the data

Number of cases per NEXUS element



Case Studies by data source



Spatial scale (s) of the intervention? (you may select more than one scale)

243 responses

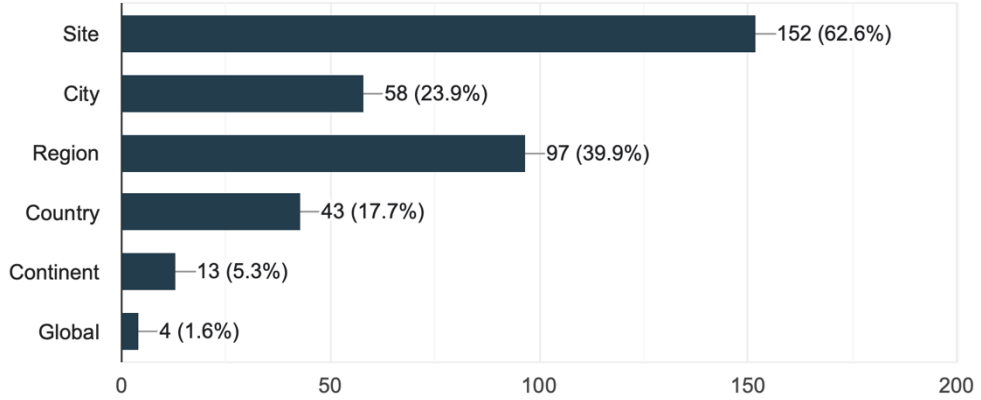


Figure 1: Screen grab from the google forms indicating the spatial scales of case study interventions.

Spatial scale (s) of the outcome? (you may select more than one scale)

243 responses

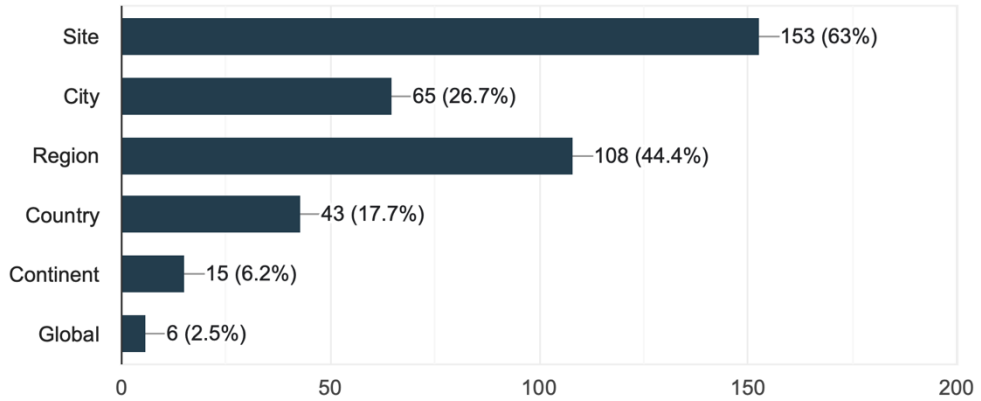


Figure 2: Screen grab from the google forms indicating the spatial scale of the case study effects.

3.3 Completion of data

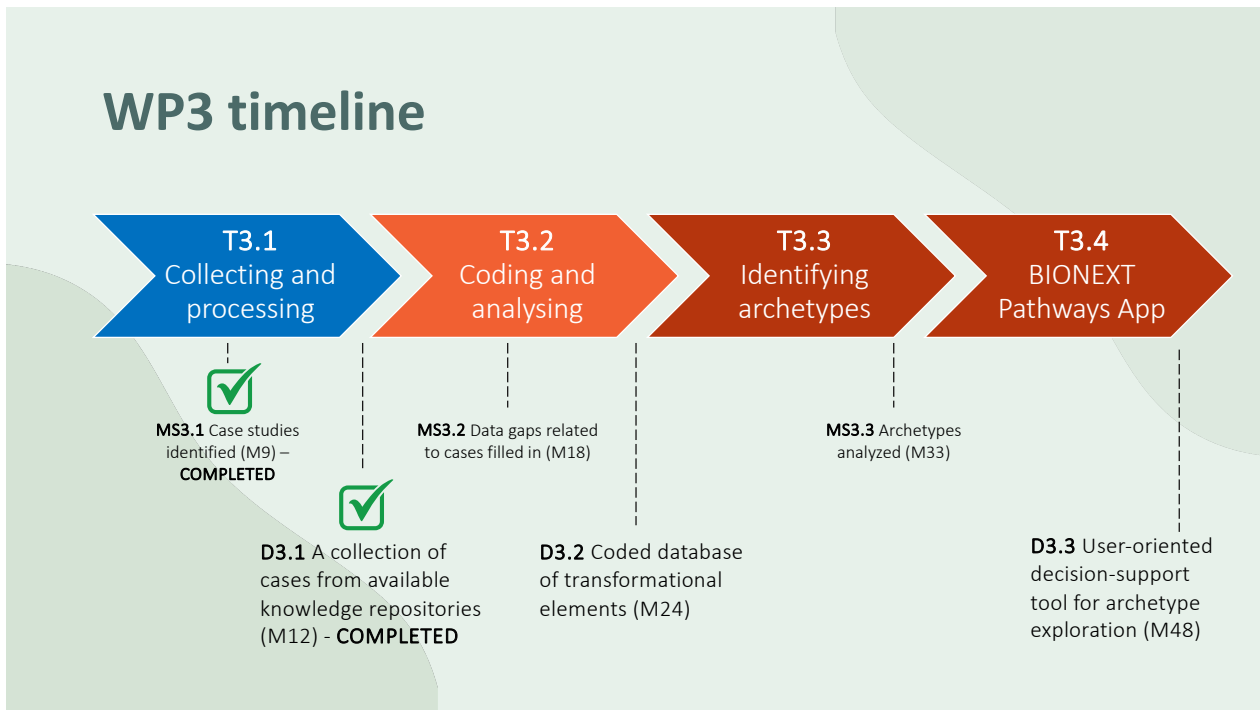
Variation in the quality and format from one database to another was anticipated. Available information was found to differ significantly between databases, with bias towards databases that provided the relevant data to fulfil Task 3.1's template.

Data collection to date provides evidence that energy and transport were the nexus elements least addressed in biodiversity case studies. This was anticipated and therefore it can be assumed that by the end of the data collection process there will be a potential data gap. With the requirement for Task 3.1 to have databases provide case studies with biodiversity plus two nexus elements, the most common combinations were predictably biodiversity plus climate and water.

It would not be possible to gather data evenly across all of the nexus elements and thus ensure that an equal number of case studies was identified for each element. However, the data collection to date suggests that there is a significant body of viable case studies that does, to some extent, cover each of the nexus elements.

The bias towards certain nexus elements including water, climate and health are to be expected due to their close reliance on biodiversity: most projects that consider water, climate or health will necessarily rely on biodiversity actions which is not the case with the transport or energy nexus elements.

4.0 Next Steps



The data collection process will continue under Task 3.1 until end of month 13 (September 2023), in order to ensure the analysis team have as much information as can be sourced in preparation for **Task 3.2: Coding and analysing case studies** (due by end of M13-M24).

During this time regular meetings and ‘data drops’ will continue where findings to date are shared between Oppla and CzechGlobe, enabling overlap between the collection and analysis stages of the study. The close working synergy that has formed between these two teams is a highly positive precursor for the next phase in WP3, during which the iterative workflows that have been established during Task 3.1 will continue.

Once Task 3.1 has ceased, a review process will be undertaken to determine whether any further gathering of case studies from online databases is needed. Interviews and other methods of data collection will also be undertaken under Task 3.2 to fill in any problematic gaps in the dataset and to develop a more in-depth understanding of case studies that have been identified by the analysis team as being particularly relevant or exemplary in their approach.

The database developed under Task 3.1 will also feed into **Task 3.4: Developing a user-oriented tool to explore transformational building blocks** (M33-M48). The specification for the tool – aka the BIONEXT Pathways App – has yet to be developed, but it is envisaged that that T3.1 database, in combination with the archetype analysis in T3.2 and T3.3, could be used to create a system enabling users to identify the ‘building blocks’ (archetypes) of successful transformative change for different combinations of spatial scales, methods, desired outcomes, dimensions, nexus elements and other fields of the case study database – e.g. for the purpose of project planning.

This and other potential applications of the T3.1 database will be explored going forwards under T3.4.

5.0 Appendix: Data Sources

Provided by the EIB report:

Website	Web link	Contact email
BISE	BISE website	bise@eea.europa.eu
BiodivERsa	https://www.biodiversa.eu	https://www.biodiversa.eu/contact/
ClimateAdapt	ClimateADAPT website	climate.adapt@eea.europa.eu
Climatescan	Climatescan website	https://climatescan.org/contact
Commonland	https://commonland.com	info@commonland.com communications@commonland.com
Connecting Nature	https://connectingnature.eu	https://connectingnature.eu/contact
EcoShape	https://www.ecoshape.org/en/	info@EcoShape.nl
Endangered Landscapes	https://www.endangeredlandscapes.org	elp@jbs.cam.ac.uk
Horizon 2020 programme	https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-2020_en	
Interreg programme	https://interreg.eu	
IPBES	IPBES website	media@ipbes.net
Life EU	https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/programmes/life_en	https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/contact-0_en
LIFE programme	https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/industry/strategy/hydrogen/funding-guide/eu-programmes-funds/life-programme_en	Maybe use twitter? https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/contact-us_en
NBS Initiative	NBS initiative website	audrey.wagner@biology.ox.ac.uk
Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCF)	https://www.eib.org/en/products/mandates-partnerships/ncff/index.htm	https://www.eib.org/en/infocentre/contact/index.htm
Natural Water Retention Measures project (NWRM)	http://nwrn.eu	http://nwrn.eu/index.php/contact
Nature4Cities	Nature4Cities website	Stéphanie Decker - Nobatek/INEF4 - sdecker[at]nobatek.inef4.com
Nature4Climate	Nature4Climate website	info@nature4climate.org
Oppla	Oppla website	
Panorama solutions	Panorama Solutions website	contact@panorama.solutions
PHUSICOS	https://phusicos.eu	bjorn.kalsnes@ngi.no
Planetary Health Alliance	Planetary Health Alliance website	pha@harvard.edu - Dr. Samuel S. Myers, Director Planetary Health Alliance
Rijkswaterstaat	https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/en	https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/en/about-us/contact/contact-form
Rewilding Europe	https://rewildingeuropa.com/contact/	info@rewildingeuropa.com
Urban Green Blue Grids	https://www.urbangreenbluegrids.com/colophon/	hiltrudpotz@ateliergroenblauw.nl - Hiltrud Pötz (Author and project manager)
Urban Innovative Actions	https://www.uia-initiative.eu/en	https://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/contact
Urban Nature Atlas	Urban Nature Atlas Website	https://una.city/contact
Vibrant City Labs	https://www.vibrantcitieslab.com	https://www.vibrantcitieslab.com/about/
WHO	World Health Organization (WHO) website	https://www.who.int/about/policies/publishing/permissions
World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT)	https://www.wocat.net	wocat.cde@unibe.ch
WWF	https://www.wwf.org.uk	supportercare@wwf.org.uk

Additional sources:

Integrated: largely including nature related health benefits and risks, biodiversity, nexus drivers			
Organization	Year	Type	Cases location
WHO/CBD	2015	Report	Examples throughout
Lancet Commission on planetary health	2015	Publication	Examples via overview of publications
IPBES	2018	Report app 2.8	Examples via overview of publications
IPBES	2019	Report	Examples via overview of publications
Science & WHO EU	2019	Book	Examples via overview of publications
IPBES	2020	Report	Examples via overview of publications
IPBES	2022	Report	Examples via overview of publications
Planetary Health Alliance	-	Website	Collection of case studies
IHP	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications
HIAP	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications
CORDIS	-	Website	Search projects nature – health etcetera
MAES	-	Website	
Nature related health benefits: mainly green & blue space and positive human health links			
Organization	Year	Type	Cases location
EU project	2016	Report	Examples throughout
WHO EU	2017	Report	Examples throughout
WHO EU	2017	Report	Examples throughout
WHO EU	2017	Report	Examples throughout
WHO EU	2017	Report	Examples throughout
IPBES	2018	Report app 2.5	Examples throughout
EKLIPSE	2020	Website	Examples via overview of publications
UN-Habitat WHO	2020	Book	Examples throughout
WHO EU	2021	Report	Examples throughout
WHO EU	2022	Report	Examples throughout

UN-Habitat WHO	2022	Paper	Examples throughout
EcoHealth Ontario	-	Website	Collection of case studies
IPH (in Dutch)	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications
Nature related health risks: mainly infectious diseases, AMR, allergies, One Health, climate, environmental pollution, ...			
Organization	Year	Type	Cases location
NEOH	2018	Book	Examples throughout
NEOH	2019	Special issue	Examples throughout
NEOH	2021	Paper	Collection and analysis of case studies
NEOH	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications
One Health Commission	-	Website	Search case studies
Ecohealth	2012	Book	Collection and analysis of case studies
EcoHealth International	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications
IDRC	-	Website	Collection of case studies
WHO	-	Website	Collection of case studies
ECDC	2020	Report	Examples throughout
ECDC	-	Website	Collection of case studies
IPCC	2014	Report	Examples via overview of publications
IPCC	2022	Report	Examples via overview of publications
The Global Climate and Health Alliance	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications
CliMigHealth	-	Website	Examples throughout
CABI One Health	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications
EPHA	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications
HEAL	-	Website	Examples via overview of publications

Case studies submitted for consideration by partners:

Name of case study	Link	Nexus elements addressed
Nacht van de Nacht (English: Night of the Night)	http://nachtvandenacht.nl	Energy, Climate, Health, Water, Food
Contour Lines	https://contourlines.org/	Water, Food, Climate, Health
Tracing a pollinators path (Percorso Impollinatori)	http://percorsoimpollinatori.com	Food
EuPOLIS	http://eupolis-project.eu	Water, Health, Climate
Polycentric governance for sustainable development - the Urban Water Score Board of the EU Commission	https://www.aquasustainability.net/abgeschlossene-projekte/	Water, Food, Transport, Climate, Energy, Health
Integrated Water Management with Hi-Tech Solutions in Switzerland's Valais	https://news.aqua4d.com/prixalpiq-promising-results-for-integrated-water-management-project-switzerland-valais/	Water, Food, Energy, Climate
A project of enhancing local farmers' awareness on biodiversity	https://pyhajarvi-instituutti.fi/hanke/biodiversiteetin-tarjoamien-ekosysteemipalvelujen-kaynton-tehnostaminen/	
A startup company of using Black Soldier Fly for processing organic waste into various products (the company's webpage: https://volare.fi/)	https://www.mtvuutiset.fi/artikkeli/suomalaisyrittys-tahtaa-otokoillaan-euroopan-markkinoille-mustasotilaskarpanen-tekee-jatteesta-uusien-tuotteiden-raaka-aineita/8692754#qs.3lr7qs	
WWF Finland's commitment to establish constructed wetlands	https://wwf.fi/alueet/itameri/kosteikot/	
Bullicante lake (Ex Snia Viscosa)	https://italicsmag.com/2021/04/06/the-curious-case-of-romes-rebel-lake/	
Farming of European whitefish in lake Nemi	https://www.raiplay.it/video/2023/02/Geo-7e6c58dc-a8b2-42cb-92f3-201f28d7c547.html ; https://www.ilmamillio.it/c/news/43983-carlo-catarci-il-coltivatore-di-pesci-del-lago-di-nemi.html	
Linnunsuo peatland restoration by Snowchange	http://www.snowchange.org/re-wilding-actions-in-finland-snowchange-hq-in-selkie/ ; https://www.iccaregistry.org/en/explore/finland/linnunsuo ; http://casestudies.ourplaceonearth.org/Finland/ ; https://news.mongabay.com/2022/03/traditional-knowledge-guides-protection-of-planetary-health-in-finland/	
Berry Guerilla	https://dodo.org/2020/06/22/berry-guerilla/	
Damns removal and restoration of the Hiitolanjoki river	https://hiitolanjoki.fi/en/category/hiitolanjoki-river-restoration/ ; https://hiitolanjoki.fi/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/taulu_jahnasenkoski.pdf	
Kääpä Biotech	https://www.kaapamushrooms.com/	
Zappata Romana	https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?ie=UTF8&oe=UTF8&msa=0&mid=1rn1uHs4KvRfd1gTRW5Xk33M-dl0&ll=41.86684444467443%2C12.486047999999998&z=10 ; https://cooperativecity.org/2016/12/01/zappata-romana/	
Qvidja farm	https://www.qvidja.fi/en/the-farm-of-qvidja/	
Water Protection 4K project (Vesiensuojelu 4K -hanke)	https://wwf.fi/app/uploads/4/8/5/efafeqhgvyb9r826t716hz3/4_k_loppuraportti_small.pdf	