

Grand Societal Challenges









Global Junion Basel



Climate Change



Food Security



Water Security





Disaster Risk



Human Health



Economic and Social Development





Human Health Challenges

Climate change - induced risks



Paris, heat stress



Copenhagen, flooding



London, air pollution





Human Health Challenges

Human Health and Wellbeing



- DepressionObesityDiabetes
 - Little human to human interactions
 - Pandemics such as COVID-19







What are Nature-Based Solutions?





Global Infrastructure Basel

- Living solutions inspired and supported by nature that simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help to build resilience
- Solutions that bring more nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resourceefficient and systemic interventions

Nature-Based Interventions in Public Spaces

Interventions in the public space





Allotment gardens



Urban parks and urban forests



Renaturing abandoned areas and opportunity plots



Stakeholders involved in their installation and maintenance: urban design teams, local authorities, private owners' association, garden maintenance companies.

Process in which to consider it: public space regeneration, urban land renewal and design plans of new public-living areas.



Văcărești Natural Park, Bucharest, Romania







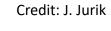
Credit: Guardian, retrieved













Porto, green roofs











Credit: J. Jurik

CASE STUDY 4: Zürich, Münsterhof









Credit: Google Maps Credit: Stadt Zürich

Tiny Forest – a small wilderness for biodiversity boost





Credit: Tiny Forest Zaanstad, Wageningen University & Research (front page photo)



What is a Tiny Forest®?

- A dense native woodland the size of a tennis court.
- These miniature forests grow rapidly and become more biodiverse more quickly than monoculture or isolated trees.
- 3,000 Tiny Forests® have been planted globally, with 97% success rate.
- Based on an established forest management method developed in the 1970s by Dr Miyawaki.

