

A close-up photograph of two hands, one older and one younger, gently holding a small green seedling with three leaves. The seedling is growing out of a mound of dark soil. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting an outdoor setting. The image is framed by a white border.

ETORKIZUNA
ERAIKIZ
think tank

GREEN RECOVERY GIPUZKOA
REPORT OF THE 7th MEETING

27/01/2022

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ETORKIZUNA ERAIKIZ think tank

SPACE FOR DELIBERATION ON THE NEW POLITICAL CULTURE

GUNEA, 27 January 2022, 12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

Programme

Timetable	Presentation of the session and theme	Theme	Presenter/Driver
12:00 -12:10	José Ignacio Asensio	Welcome	José Ignacio Asensio
12:10 – 12:35 pm		Nature and Biodiversity in Gipuzkoa	Juan Arizaga - Aranzadi
12:35 – 12:50 pm		Promoting Connection with Nature and Communication on Green Infrastructures	Iker Zubimendi - DFG
12:50 – 1:55 pm		Group dynamic	Participants from the Think Tank Reflection Group
1:55 – 2:00 pm		Evaluation and end of session	Mónica Pedreira and Leire Goienetxea

In attendance

- Mónica Pedreira
- Nerea Errasti
- David Zabala
- Dorleta Ore-Echavarria
- Mikel Orive
- Enrique Aymerich
- Enrique Ramos
- Iñigo Doria
- Izaskun Suberbiola
- Idoia Fuertes
- Javier Pradini
- Garbiñe Etxezarreta
- Jorge Segurado
- Ibone Ametzaga
- Juan Arizaga
- Leire Goienetxea
- Ainhoa Arrona
- Naia Begiristain

Welcome

Mónica Pedreira opened the session and thanked all the participants for coming to the second session of the new cycle of the Etorkizuna Eraikiz Think Tank. She began by stressing the importance of collaboration between the different stakeholders in the area of green recovery policies. As an introduction to the session, she went over the main topics from the last session in October. *“In October you helped us to reflect to identify the actions the province needs to undertake. We have analysed all your*

proposals and the actions you proposed, and then developed some work camps". Monica Pedreira presented a list of eight major action blocks:

- Communication, dissemination and promotion
- Training, education and awareness
- Collaborations and agent network
- Identification, diagnosis and prioritisation
- Budgets and financing
- Regulations and legislation
- Rural milieu
- Other proposals

"Your proposals have been grouped in to these eight blocks. The starting point of today's session will be the first block: Communication, dissemination and promotion". She explained that the intention is to develop and apply in practise everything that needs to be done in terms of communication, dissemination and promotion. *"To protect biodiversity we have to do a lot of work, and it can all start from awareness. So today we have with us Juan Arizaga and Iker Zubimendi, who will give us a broader overview of this theme".* Remember that the Think Tank is about reflection and action, and that it pursues the goal of co-creating with the participants.

Nature and Biodiversity in Gipuzkoa

Juan Arizaga began his talk by saying that it is a challenge to talk about the state of biodiversity in Gipuzkoa in just 30 minutes. *"I hope I can get the approach right, but if there are any matters that are not clear or have not been well defined, feel free to ask me".*

He said he had tried to summarise the European legal framework on biodiversity. *"This framework provides us with evaluation systems for biodiversity conservation in the territory. Using these tools we can assess the state of biodiversity in the Basque Country. At the scale of Gipuzkoa as a whole, it falls a little short, but there is room for improvement. The main challenges and threats we have detected at a provincial level can be expanded and discussed".*

He began his presentation by defining the concepts of biodiversity and habitat:

- Biodiversity: is the set of living species on the planet. There is a variability of living organisms on the planet. This relates to ecosystems, species and genetics.
- Habitat: is the space with the right characteristics and conditions for an individual, species or community to live in.

He gave an introduction to the legal instruments, explaining that Europe has two major directives aimed at monitoring and safeguarding biodiversity on the continent:

- Directive 92/43/ECC - Habitats.
- Directive 2009/147/EC - Birds.

Mr Arizaga explained that Europe has a long history of monitoring birds. *“The Habitats Directive covers everything else. Between these two directives lies the legal framework. Certain well-defined habitats and species —the priority habitats and species for conservation— are monitored. These directives also require a sexennial report to be drawn up to assess the conservation status of habitats and birds. So the ultimate aim is to evaluate the conservation status of these groups”.*

At a Spanish level, there is a catalogue of endangered species in Spain. *“In the Basque Country, we have the Basque catalogue of endangered species. All of this is in addition to the tools I have already mentioned”.*

He added that biodiversity is not restricted to protected natural areas, and that there are areas such as agricultural, livestock or forestry management, which lie outside the Natura 2000 network, despite having a direct influence on biodiversity. The urban environment also has its own biodiversity, he said: *“green spaces in urban nuclei can be designed to support biodiversity. It is quite different to have a large square covered in paving or a large square with lots of green spaces. The city can be designed to favour biodiversity”.* This would build resilience to climate change in urbanised environments, he said.

“Ultimately, biodiversity is a cross-cutting element in our societies. Going back to the Natura 2000 network, in Gipuzkoa we have one protected biotope, four natural parks that are included as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), 18 SACs, and in Txingudi there

is an SPA". He went on to explain that protected areas account for 20% of the surface area of Gipuzkoa.

As for the state of nature in the Basque Country, he presented some key data from the report drawn up between 2013 and 2018. *"The assessment section measures the state of conservation of the Natura 2000 network. There are some breakdowns in terms of biogeological and non-political regions. For example, there is a division between conservation in the Mediterranean area and in the Atlantic region. The state of conservation has been recorded depending on the regions"*. The first part focuses exclusively on habitats. of which there are two types: those of community interest and those of regional interest. Most of the habitats observed are not in a good state of conservation, he said.

- 20% of the habitats are in a favourable condition.
- 38% are in an inadequate condition.
- 16% are in an unfavourable condition.
- For the remaining 26%, there is no information available.

Very often, he said, the perception we have of the territory does not match the reality: *"in Gipuzkoa we might think that we have a lot of woodland, and that everything is in perfect condition. However, in terms of forest area, we are in an intermediate, inadequate state of conservation..."*. Cliffs that are difficult to access are fairly well preserved, as are pastures, grasslands and scrublands. However, dunes and coastal habitats are in fairly poor condition, and conservation habitat indicators are quite poor.

Turning to wild species, he presented the figures on non-bird species in the Atlantic area, and secondly, the data on birds in the area of the Basque Country. Among non-birds, 33% are in a favourable condition, 68% in an inadequate condition, and 14% in an unfavourable condition. For the remaining 17% there no figures have been recorded or there are no observations. As for bird populations in the Basque Country, 37% of them are increasing, 23% are in a stable state and 18% are decreasing. The status of the remaining 22% is uncertain. *"So that is the official assessment we have for the Basque Country. There is no specific assessment for Gipuzkoa. So in Gipuzkoa we have a challenge in terms of monitoring habitats and species, as well as in our knowledge of the conservation status of endangered species. We need to review what we have: often, even*

the listings are out of date. It is important to know how the populations of the different species evolve. In the area of monitoring there is a major challenge because in many cases there is neither knowledge nor adequate follow-up". Finally, he noted that monitoring is directly related to climate change: *"in Gipuzkoa we do not have a list of climate change indicators in terms of diversity: we need a list of that kind".*

He went on to list the major threats to biodiversity in Gipuzkoa:

- Infrastructure development and urbanisation, which destroy biodiversity. He said that this poses a real threat to biodiversity conservation.
- The deterioration and disappearance of the countryside leads to the loss of species in open spaces. He explained that the countryside is disappearing due to socioeconomic change: *"Large farmhouses (caseríos) are being converted into villas, and that means that land uses are changing. As a result, the countryside is being transformed, posing an increased challenge to conservation. For example, bird species linked to the countryside in open spaces are in a deplorable state of conservation".*
- He also talked about forestry policy and explained that eucalyptuses pose a clear threat to biodiversity conservation. Nonetheless, he said, Gipuzkoa has only a very small area under eucalyptus.
- He went on to address the issue of invasive alien species: *"it is a challenge to find a way to control them and to measure the extent to which they impact our biodiversity".*
- Finally, he explained that climate change also poses a major threat to biodiversity. *"It will have effects at several levels, some more direct than others. If the temperature increases, or precipitation patterns changes, some species may not be directly impacted. However, these are very complex effects that are not perceptible from one day to the next. In the long run, though, they can have devastating effects".*

Promoting Connection with Nature and Communication on Green Infrastructures

Iker Zubimendi, from the Environment Directorate of the Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa, then took the floor. He said he would talk about what they have done in terms of communication, awareness and dissemination in relation to biodiversity and green structures. He said that a network of green infrastructures had been established in Gipuzkoa. *“Although it has no legal weight, it is a very valuable first step”*. In terms of communication, he identified two main challenges: communication of green infrastructure and definition of the set of awareness-raising actions.

“To explain the starting point, I have to tell you about everything we have done so far. Gipuzkoa Naturaldia is a programme that was started in 2015. In the same year we took over the organisation of this type of programme. They have become quite broad and diverse, but in all of them we always stress nature in Gipuzkoa”. He adds that Gipuzkoa Naturaldia is defined by:

- a) Gipuzkoa Naturaldia Konekta
- b) Gipuzkoa Naturaldia Zinema

“Naturaldia has had a close relationship with film. The goal is to bring nature to the people”. He went on to talk about Gipuzkoa Naturaldia Konekta, a programme that has two components:

- The ecological component, which measures the degree to which the people of Gipuzkoa feel a connection with nature.
- Creating and expanding the variety of resources, so that people can have that connection with nature — from their nearest park, from home or from the most protected mountaintop.

Several initiatives have been launched in order to achieve these objectives:

- The Naturbarometer: measures the degree of connection with nature of children and adults.

- The catalogue of resources for reconnection: the purpose is to reconnect with nature, from home or within natural surroundings, providing a global vision of what is available in Gipuzkoa.
- Walks for reconnecting: these are easy, simple, family-oriented walks. A guide is available.

He explained that just after the first two months of lock-down, they conducted a survey asking people about the need to conserve nature: *“the majority answered that nature conservation is necessary. There is a percentage of the population who, although they don't 'like' nature, understand that it must be protected. There are instrumental or utilitarian reasons, but there are also ethical reasons”*. In terms of self-perception, the majority of people from Gipuzkoa feel that they frequent nature a lot. *“They consider that they have a fairly close contact with it. 57.8% of respondents are most drawn towards wilderness environments (nature in its virgin state). 26.9% like the countryside landscape best. The remaining 12% are most attracted to green urban spaces. Interestingly, the preference for wilderness environments is highest among men aged under 40, who say they practice extreme sports and live in urban environments. The typical profile of those who prefer modified natural surroundings is a man aged around 60, living in a smaller town. Finally, the profile for those who prefer green urban spaces is that of a woman aged around 65”*.

Concluding his talk, he said that the green infrastructure programme and Naturaldia are two complementary programmes promoting contact with a diverse natural environment to achieve better conservation of green infrastructures.

Group dynamic

Leire Goienetxea then took the floor to introduce the group dynamics. *“Today's action will be to focus on communication and outreach. To do this, we will have a dynamic which we call World Café. You will sit in groups, and we will talk about the issues raised. After about fifteen minutes, you switch tables to talk about other topics that come up. There will be three people who will host the tables. They will not move, and they will have to take notes. The dynamic will last one hour”*.

During the deliberation, the key issue discussed was how to educate, train and raise awareness of the need to conserve nature and biodiversity. How to communicate and disseminate the green infrastructure of Gipuzkoa.

Sharing

Iker Zubimendi took the floor. He said that his group had been discussing green infrastructures and how to communicate them. *"We arrived at a conclusion: there is a problem with the concept. the green infrastructure might appear to be a concept created by people, but it isn't"*. He said that they also discussed the need to integrate companies into the process of improving green infrastructure, in order to offset their carbon emissions.

Juan Areizaga said that his group had discussed questions related to how to raise awareness about biodiversity conservation, and what arguments could be used for this purpose. *"Our society can be more efficient. There is a shift from the ethical to the utilitarian dimension. We can look at the services provided by the species, the impact on our health, and from there, move to a more ethical plane. We need to find a balance. You can take utilitarian arguments to an extreme: you can't conserve species only because of the excessive instrumentalisation of nature. Apart from the utilitarian function, species need to be conserved. That's all there is to it"*. Apart from the utilitarian arguments, he said, there are other more pragmatic arguments, such as that related to ecosystem services: *"species provide a very wide range of services. We discussed the need to look for examples of local species (sheep, mushrooms, mushrooms, etc.), in order to provide examples that our society can understand well"*. In terms of the target audience, he said that the schools were the main idea that came up. *"Children can even educate adults"*. He said that it is still the public administration that authorises the main causes of biodiversity destruction. For this reason, *"we need to carry out an important awareness and education exercise. There is a great need to extend the transparency and traceability of policies"*.

Nerea Errasti then took the floor. Talking about the questions they used as a starting point for the debate, she said that they had concluded that there is insufficient awareness among the public. *"Our society has a superficial awareness that does not*

translate into specific actions. We don't change our behaviour when we need to. We can only tell the difference when something is very obvious, such as a well-preserved or poorly preserved space". She explained that it is not only a question of biodiversity, because the ecosystem is also very relevant. "The most important thing that needs to be managed is the functioning of all the systems together".

Evaluation and end of session

Before ending the session, Leire Goienetxea took the floor and thanked all the participants. She also asked them to fill out the evaluation sheets and wished them well until the next session.

1. Appendices

Working Document No. 8

THINK TANK

DELIBERATION SPACE ON THE GREEN RECOVERY

Working Document No. 8

Session 2, Cycle II

27 January 2022

As stated in previous documents, this second cycle of the Green Recovery Think Tank aims to create a meeting point for reflection on climate change from the perspective of green recovery, to address the future challenges that remain in this area in Gipuzkoa, and to reflect on them.

To this end, the work of this deliberation group will be geared towards creating a **roadmap with specific actions arising from joint reflection and deliberation, with direct action in the policies of the Department of the Environment to achieve decarbonisation of the economy and climate neutrality by 2050**. This task requires working now and in the future in a shared, participative and consensual way with all the agents, citizens, and sectors operating in Gipuzkoa.

As an opening introduction, an analysis and a conceptual map were drawn up, identifying the main initiatives that have already been implemented in Gipuzkoa to tackle climate change, which are related to the main lever policies of the Green Deal.

It was detected that the main strategies that need to be addressed in Gipuzkoa were those related to strategy **Farm to Fork, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, zero pollution, sustainable industry (how to achieve: Zero Defect/Zero Waste/Zero Impact Factory) and clean energy**.

These strategies, selected and agreed upon in the group, will be discussed in bimonthly sessions between now and 2023, with the aim of creating a roadmap that will allow the territory to incorporate appropriate policies to achieve climate neutrality and decarbonisation of the economy, starting with the strategy relating to Biodiversity and Green infrastructures.

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES

The Biodiversity Strategy, one of the pillars of the Green Deal, aims to put European biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030, for the benefit of its people, the climate and the planet, seeking to strengthen society's resilience to future threats such as the effects of climate change, forest fires or food insecurity, among others. This is why it is one of the strategies around which the Green Recovery Think Tank has begun deliberating.

The last session focused on learning about the national biodiversity strategy and the green infrastructure strategy of Gipuzkoa, and discussing several questions:

Why do we consider biodiversity important and how does it contribute to the fight against climate change?

After listening to BEA and MITECO, where do we place Gipuzkoa with regard to this issue? What are your impressions?

These questions were answered in deliberation groups, and these are the contributions.

Grupo de discusión

¿Por qué consideramos importante la biodiversidad y cómo contribuye a la lucha contra el cambio climático?

Después de haber escuchado a BEA y el MITECO ¿Cómo vemos a Gipuzkoa en esta materia? ¿Qué sensaciones tenéis?



La biodiversidad supone un tapón hacia los grandes cambios, es una **vía clave para evitar un impacto mayor**.

Gobernanza: se debe llevar a cabo mediante la participación de todos los actores que tienen algo que aportar al proceso.

Red de colaboración: tejer una red de colaboración con diferentes agentes. Hay que innovar bajo modelos de co-gobernanza.

Empoderar a la ciudadanía para el cambio para impulsar y crear nuevas fórmulas

Modelos de co-gobernanza: cuando hablamos de biodiversidad, no existen barreras. La estrategia tiene que reflejar esto.

Pensar en el **futuro** y en la **conectividad**

Impulsar la divulgación: pensar en proyectos de I+D+i donde no sólo se haga investigación, sino también divulgación. Impulsar aulas públicas, invitar a escuelas y universidades, etc.

Abordajes muy teóricos para salvar expediente: a veces los abordajes son muy teóricos. Tenemos que poner en marcha acciones y dejar la teoría a un lado.

Transversalidad y cambios disruptivos: Tiempo para renovar. El cambio climático debe estar en todos los ámbitos. Trabajar de forma diferente.

Fondo de CO2 voluntario

Un cambio cultural como clave para combatir el cambio climático: necesitamos choques y contrastes para ver la realidad de la biodiversidad.

Conectividad: la conectividad hacer que todo lo demás funcione.

Coordinar competencias entre diferentes administraciones.

Other questions that were also part of the deliberation, and that were addressed on in BrainStorming format were:

How should we intensify this area in Gipuzkoa? Proposals, ideas, synergies, actions, etc.

What can I as a person and as a stakeholder contribute to this process?

BRAIN STORMING

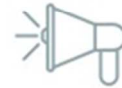
¿Cómo deberíamos intensificar esta área en Gipuzkoa?
Propuestas, ideas, acciones, sinergias,

Hemos clasificado las respuestas en 8 áreas:

- 1 Comunicación, difusión y promoción
- 2 Formación, educación y concienciación
- 3 Colaboraciones y red de agentes
- 4 Identificación diagnósticos y priorización
- 5 Presupuesto e inversión
- 6 Normativas y legislación
- 7 Medio rural
- 8 Otras propuestas

1

COMUNICACIÓN, DIFUSIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN



Difundir, promocionar y comunicar:

- Diagnóstico de infraestructuras verdes de Gipuzkoa
- Temas y dinámicas tratadas en estas sesiones – procesos de deliberación
- Riqueza natural de nuestro territorio
- Beneficios y ventajas de la biodiversidad

Hacer partícipe a la población y ciudadanía mediante:

- Creación de canales de escucha y aportación
- Creación de experiencias locales en torno a la biodiversidad y las infraestructuras verdes para la población

Sensibilización mediante socialización:

- Convertir la información en comunicación dirigida
- Utilizar los canales de comunicación municipales

2

FORMACIÓN, EDUCACIÓN Y CONCIENCIACIÓN



Formación ambiental en todos los ámbitos: empresa, ciudadanía, instituciones, etc

Fomentar el compromiso voluntario

Ámbito académico:

- Implicar al alumnado en **casos reales**
- Proponer al alumnado trabajar en la mejora de las Infraestructuras Verdes
- Proponer **trabajos concretos con encaje académico** (TFM, TFG o prácticas) relacionados con la biodiversidad y las infraestructuras verdes.

3

COLABORACIONES Y RED DE AGENTES



Fomentar:

- Implicación de los agentes en programas de concienciación y educación
- Colaboración entre Administraciones Públicas
- Intercambio de conocimientos entre territorios
- Grupos de trabajo multidisciplinares para desarrollos
- Participación de agentes en función de los eslabones de la cadena

Crear: Red de colaboración con agentes locales que sirvan de influenciadores en su área local: interacción directa con la población local para fomentar su concienciación

Trasladar: proyectos a empresas que encajen en las líneas estratégicas de las Infraestructuras Verdes

4

IDENTIFICACIÓN, DIAGNÓSTICO Y PRIORIZACIÓN



Identificar:

- Migraciones previstas a causa del cambio climático y dar prioridad a los corredores que lo habilitan o mejorar el mismo.
- Cadena de valor de la biodiversidad

Priorizar: ámbitos de actuación

5

PRESUPUESTOS Y FINANCIACIÓN



Incrementar presupuestos públicos

Atraer fondos privados para proyectos concretos

6

NORMATIVA Y LEGISLACIÓN

Normativa más estricta

- Incluir criterios obligatorios de biodiversidad en nuevos proyectos urbanísticos, infraestructuras o planes especiales
- Oponerse a infraestructuras que supongan alteraciones negativas para el entorno natural

7

MEDIO RURAL

Fomentar: actuaciones en zonas rurales (agricultura no intensiva, protección de especies autóctonas, mantenimiento del entorno...)

Promover: la instalación de población en el medio rural que explote ese medio y depende de su buen funcionamiento a largo plazo.



8

OTRAS PROPUESTAS

- Necesidad de **incrementar la biodiversidad urbana de manera escalable y medible** recuperando zonas degradadas
- Intentar **preservar zonas, o entornos, sin presencia de personas**. Lugares donde las personas no interferimos tan activamente en el entorno natural.
- Contar con **acciones o propuestas reales, que no se queden en el campo teórico** y sean realizables.
- Favorecer **propuestas de ocio relacionadas con la conservación y el conocimiento del medio/biodiversidad**
- **Apoyar estructuras existentes para evitar definición de competencias estériles**
- **Modelos de custodia innovadores:** parte de los territorios que conectan con núcleos son suelos privados. Algunos de ellos se han dejado de mantener. Hacen falta nuevos sistemas de custodia.
- **Apoyando proyectos que ayuden al reciclaje**
- **Fomentar sectorización de zonas** a recuperar-integrar

After analysing and summarising the contributions from all the agents participating in the session, it was decided to focus their efforts on some of the most widely commented and reiterated topics during the session: communication and awareness.

SUMMARY, INPUTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE SESSION ON COMMUNICATION, AWARENESS AND SENSITISATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES

At the Think Tank Green Recovery session on 27 January 2022, one of the key issues discussed was how to educate, train and raise awareness of the need to conserve nature and biodiversity, as well as how to communicate and disseminate Gipuzkoa's green infrastructure. In the group dynamic, participants considered the following questions:

World Café group dynamic

- Biodiversity
 - Is the population of Gipuzkoa sufficiently aware of the importance of biodiversity conservation?
 - What about their knowledge? Do we know how to differentiate a well-conserved space from one that is not?
 - Does contact with nature really raise awareness of the need to conserve biodiversity?
 - Why conserve? What should take precedence, ethical or instrumental reasons —ecosystem services— when trying to raise awareness of biodiversity conservation?
 - How should we convey that biodiversity (nature) conservation is necessary for our survival?
 - What else can we do to raise awareness of the need to conserve nature and biodiversity?
- **GING - Communication and Dissemination**
 - The concept of green infrastructure is not easy to communicate. How can you convey what a green infrastructure is to people who have no technical knowledge in this field?
 - What agents should be involved in delimiting the Green Infrastructure Network of Gipuzkoa?
 - How can the proposal on the Green Infrastructure Network of Gipuzkoa be conveyed to the general public?

The following maps show the answers given by the participants in the group dynamics on biodiversity and communication and dissemination.

BIODIVERSIDAD

Comunicación, concienciación y sensibilización - Mesas 1 + 2

1

GRADO DE CONCIENCIACIÓN

ALTO grado de concienciación **PERO NO** suficiente.
Falta ACCIÓN. Concienciación SUPERFICIAL.

- Hay que conocer la importancia de la biodiversidad para concienciar
- *Debate: ¿Es la concienciación lo más importante para fomentar la conservación de la naturaleza?*

2

GRADO DE CONOCIMIENTO (sobre espacios bien/mal conservados)

NO hay conocimiento **REAL / NO** sabemos diferenciar

- Los criterios e indicadores son muy técnicos. Puede que por ello la ciudadanía no sepa valorar en profundidad
- Creemos que la ciudadanía no tiene por qué saber esas cosas

3

¿CONTACTO CON NATURALEZA = CONCIENCIACIÓN?

Aunque depende de:

- La información previa que tengamos
- El uso que hacemos del entorno (ejemplos de: domingueros, deportistas, etc).

S
I



4

RAZONES ÉTICAS vs RAZONES INSTRUMENTALES

¿Cuál hay que priorizar para sensibilizar?

Priorizar los INSTRUMENTAL

Instrumentales

- Calidad de vida/salud
- Servicios ecosistémicos / sostenibilidad
- Equilibrio / resiliencia
- Identidad y valor cultural
- Adaptación y mitigación

Éticas

- Otros modelos sociales unidos a la naturaleza
- Mostrar la belleza de la naturaleza
- Acto de respeto = una sociedad mejor
- Vista global y de conjunto (no estamos solos en el planeta)

EVITAR: "Si no sirve de nada, para qué conservar"

Analizar Concepto: ONE HEALTH



ONE
HEALTH

5

Cómo transmitir la **IMPORTANCIA** de la **BIODIVERSIDAD** para nuestra supervivencia

PROPUESTAS

- Buscar ejemplos ligados al territorio: abejas/hongos/pesca...
- Mostrar la función de especies y hábitat
- Apelar a la parte útil/práctica
- No olvidar la escala planetaria

6

Qué hacer para **SENSIBILIZAR**

PROPUESTAS/PONER EL FOCO EN:

- Colegios
- Políticos y técnicos de administración
- Mayores de 65 años: casas de cultura, hogares del jubilado
- Transparencia y trazabilidad:
 - A dónde va y cómo se gestiona lo que se recibe
 - Qué se consigue con esas políticas
- Impacto de acciones cotidianas
- Empresas especializadas en gestión agrícola y ganadera

RED INFRAESTRUCTURAS VERDES DE GIPUZKOA

1

Cómo transmitir la RIVG a gente sin conocimiento/población general

PROPUESTAS

- Relacionando las RIVG con los servicios ecosistémicos
- Problemas semánticos:
 - Da la sensación de que las IV son algo creado por el hombre
 - Emplear conceptos alternativos para comunicar (naturaleza, biodiversidad, espacios naturales...)
 - Hacer pedagogía para que se entienda
- Poner de manifiesto que es una red/visión de conjunto
- Usar ejemplos concretos
- Organizar visitas y explicar "in situ" lo que son

2

AGENTES IMPLICADOS -
¿Quiénes?

PROPUESTAS

- Propietarios de terrenos privados (80%) Asociaciones
- de custodia del territorio, ecologistas y estudio de la naturaleza
- Agentes de Diputación
- Entidades con proyectos que afecten negativamente a las IV (tren)
- Conjunto de la sociedad (ellos tienen que decir qué son IV y que no)
- Sociedad que gestiona el medio rural (atraer)
- Empresas en la gestión activa de las IV

EMPRESAS: Obligaciones y programas para **compensar la huella de carbono = oportunidad para implicar a las empresas** en la restauración de la IV.

4

¿Cómo hacer llegar la propuesta de RIVG a la población?

PROPUESTAS

- Ponerla en **valor**
- No hay necesidad de transmitirla. Poner prioridad en que hay que conservar la naturaleza y dejar el concepto de Infraestructura Verde en un plano técnico
- Transmitir lo que implica para su municipio o su entorno cercano
- Visitar las Infraestructuras Verdes
- Intercambio entre pueblos, visitando las Infraestructuras Verdes de cada uno
- Comunicar el concepto en diferentes sitios: parketxes, centros de visitantes, otros puntos de información sobre naturaleza
- Enfocar como una **OPORTUNIDAD** y no una **LIMITACIÓN**



Presentation by Juan Arizaga



SOCIEDAD DE CIENCIAS
SCIENCE SOCIETY
SOCIÉTÉ DE SCIENCES

Biodiversity status in Gipuzkoa

Juan Arizaga
Sociedad de Ciencias de Aranzadi
jarizaga@aranzadi.eus

Let's start by defining...

BIODIVERSITY:

Set of living species in our planet.

Variability of living organisms on our planet:

Ecosystems -> Species -> Genes

HABITAT:

A space that has the the right characteristics and conditions for an individual, species or community to live in.

Legal instruments

- Directive 92/43/EEC - Habitats.
- Directive 2009/147/EC - Birds.

These require (among other things):

- Monitoring of the habitats and species listed in the Annexes.
- Sexennial report on the state of conservation (assessment).
- Protect, conserve: RN2000 (ZEC, ZEPA).

Legal instruments

- Status: Decree 139/2011, of 4 February (CEEa).
- Basque Country: Order of June 18, 2013 (CVEA).

But... There is more to biodiversity:

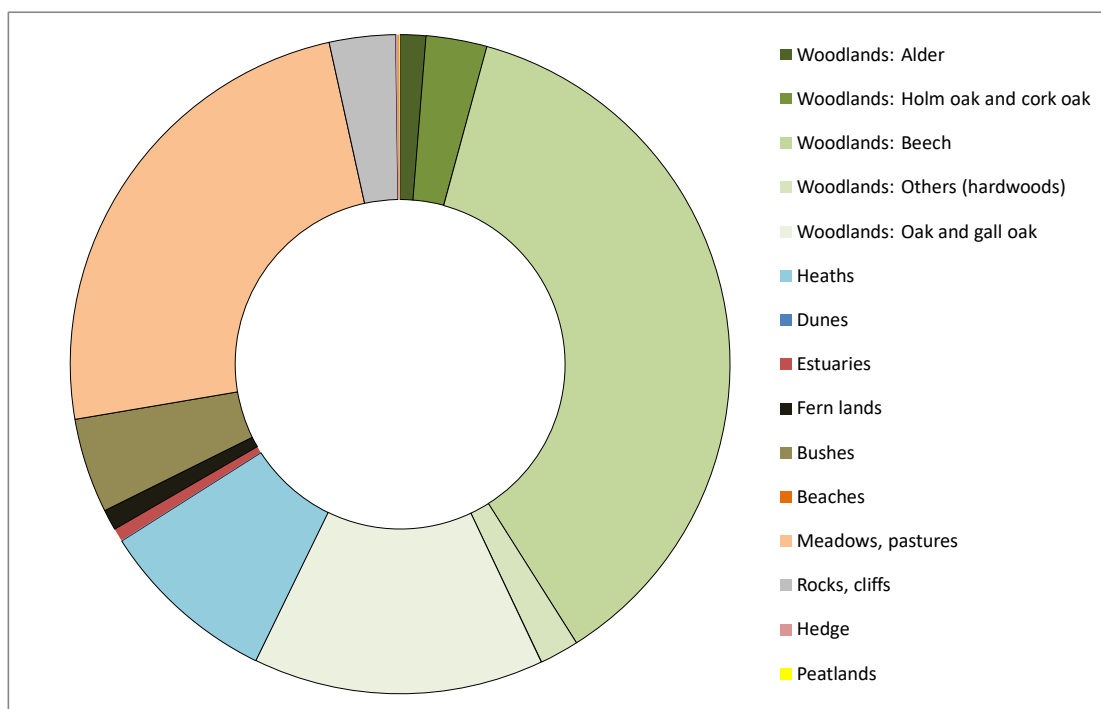
- Biodiversity in the rural world - role of agricultural, livestock and forestry management.
- Biodiversity in the urban environment.
- Biodiversity, a *CROSS-CUTTING* element in our societies.

Protected areas in Gipuzkoa

- Protected Biotope: 1 (Zumaia-Deba Flysch).
- Nature Parks: 4 (now included in SCAs).
- SCAs: 18
- SPAs: 1 (Txingudi).

~20% of the surface area of Gipuzkoa

NR Habitats in Gipuzkoa



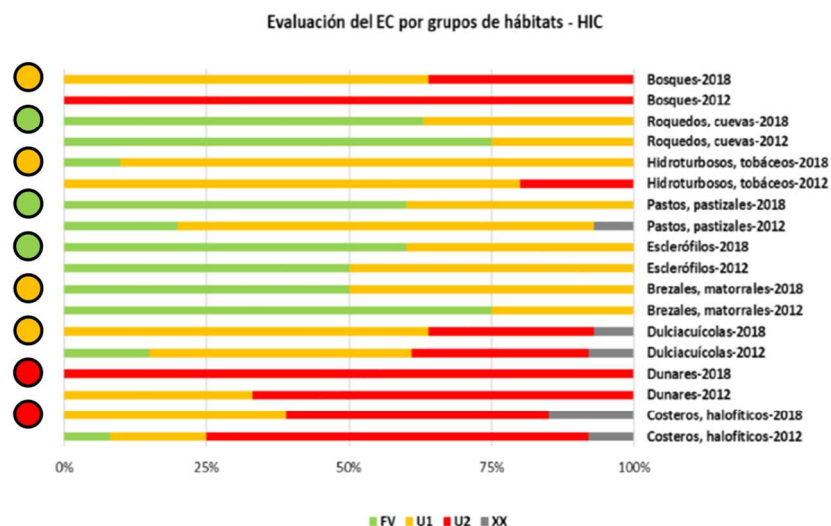
State of nature in the Basque Country 2013-2018

- Report based on RN2000 evaluations.
- In global terms, **habitats** for the ATLANTIC region:

	FV (favourable)	U1 (inadequate)	U2 (unfavourable)	XX
HIC	15	26	11	3
HIR	4	10	4	22
Total	20%	38%	16%	26%

https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/documentacion/estadonaturaleza/es_def/adjuntos/estado_naturaleza_Euskadi.pdf

State of nature in the Basque Country 2013-2018



https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/documentacion/estadonaturaleza/es_def/adjuntos/estado_naturaleza_Euskadi.pdf

State of nature in the Basque Country 2013-2018

- Wild species -Directives, CVEA, Others:

	FV (favourable)	U1 (inadequate)	U2 (unfavourable)	XX
No birds (ATLANT.)	33	68	14	17
Birds (Basque Country)	Increase: 37%	Stable: 23%	Reduction: 18%	Uncertain: 22%

https://www.euskadi.eus/contenidos/documentacion/estadonaturaleza/es_def/adjuntos/estado_naturaleza_Euskadi.pdf

And in Gipuzkoa?

- Habitat and species monitoring. Knowledge of the conservation status of endangered species. Review of listings.
- Climate change indicator species/habitats.
- Threats:
 - Infrastructure development and urbanization.
 - Disappearance/Deterioration of the countryside. Loss of species in open spaces.
 - Forestry policy: pine, eucalyptus.
 - Invasive exotic species.
 - Climate change?



Presentation by Iker Zubimendi



27/01/2022

The Environment Directorate
and communication and
dissemination of nature and
green infrastructures



Gipuzkoako
Foru Aldundia
Ingurumena eta Obris
Hidraulikoetako Departamentua



ETORKIZUNA ORAIN
Es futuro



The Environment Directorate and communication and
dissemination of nature and green infrastructures

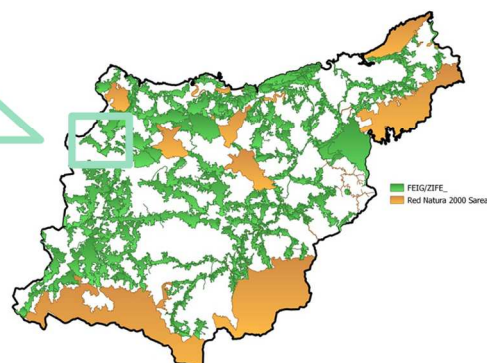
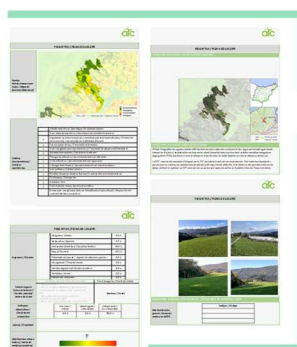
Gipuzkoako
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Ingurumena eta Obris
Hidraulikoetako Departamentua



ETORKIZUNA ORAIN
Es futuro

Green Infrastructures Network of Gipuzkoa

Based on the map of ecological
functionality, the 104 elements
(ZIFE) included in the proposed
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE
NETWORK OF GIPUZKOA have
been identified



Green Infrastructures Network of Gipuzkoa

Next steps



Documents and cartography available at

www.gipuzkoa.eus/eu/web/ingurumena

Process to discuss the proposed GING, validating the methodology used and the proposed delimitation, providing criteria for management and improvement, and prioritising actions to improve the Network.

Draw up a Green Infrastructure Plan for Gipuzkoa that defines and characterizes the actions required to improve the functionality of the GING and investments to improve its continuity and functionality.



30
AÑOS DE TRAYECTORIA
U REKOBURDEA

JATORRIA ORIGEN: Tolosa Naturaldia

Gnaturaldia

GIPUZKOAKO NATUR JARDUNALDIK-JORNADAS DE NATURALEZA DE GIPUZKOA

Gnaturaldia

30 ANOS DE TRAYECTORIA

JATOKI ORIGIN: Tolosa Naturaldia

Gipuzkoa Naturaldia is a programme of events and resources promoting stronger links with nature in general, and with nature in Gipuzkoa in particular, targeting all audiences.

Promoting the connection
between the people of
Gipuzkoa and nature

Gnaturaldia
konekta
Gnaturaldia
Zinema

Gnaturaldia Zinema

Gnat Zine ma

I. GIPUZKOAKO NATURA ETA
INGURUMENEO ZINEMA ERAKUSTALDIA
I MUESTRA DE CINE
DE NATURALEZA Y
MEDIO AMBIENTE
DE GIPUZKOA

2021
APIRILA
ABRIL
13-23

Audiovisual content
related to nature and
especially content
reflecting the
relationship between
people and nature in
order to explore this
area more.

Objectives

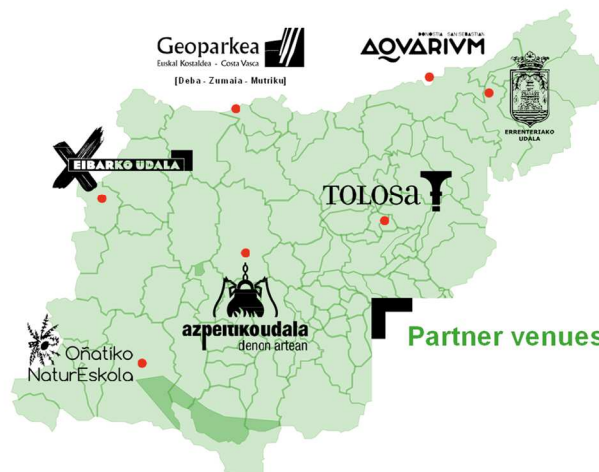
Gnaturaldia Zinema



Quality dissemination of local nature.

Learning about the different ways in which societies relate to nature from different perspectives: nature in human culture, our footprint in nature, the partnership between people and animals, children and nature...

Exploring people's relationships with nature.



Partner venues

Gnaturaldia konekta

Connect with nature

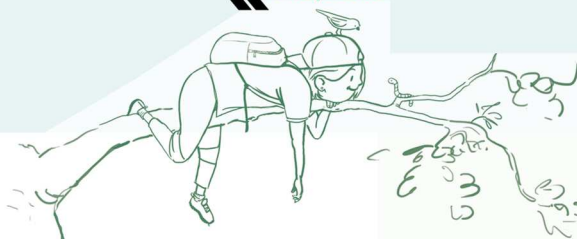


Gnaturaldia konekta

Determine the extent to which
the inhabitants of Gipuzkoa
connect with nature



«« Proposals



Aiding the citizens of Gipuzkoa to
connect with nature, whether it is in
the nearest "green" park, in the most
prized and protected mountaintop or
even from home, by making a wide
variety of resources available to
them.



Gnaturaldia Konekta

Naturbarometer

- > Measuring our degree of connection
- > Child and adult population



Catalogue of resources for reconnecting

- > From home and in nature
- > An overview of everything available in Gipuzkoa, from a single website.

Walks for reconnecting

- > Easy, simple, targeted at families.
- > Hiking guides
- > "Enjoy yourself in nature" guide with ideas.

Catalogue of resources for reconnecting

In nature



From home



IN SPANISH gipuzkoa.eus/es/web/ingurumena/gnaturaldia/konekta



Naturaldia konekta

2020

2021



Naturbarometer
How much do people
from Gipuzkoa relate
to nature



Naturaldia konekta

INVESTIGACIÓN
SOCIOLOGICA | 2020

Connection felt by people of
Gipuzkoa with nature



Gnaturaldia konekta

INVESTIGACIÓN SOCIOLÓGICA | 2020
Connection felt by people of Gipuzkoa with nature



TOTAL:

Would you say that nature conservation concerns you...

- A lot
- Quite a lot
- Not much
- Not at all
- NA

Nature conservation is something that the people of Gipuzkoa are concerned about. Three out of four people are very concerned about nature conservation (75.3%). And 23.6% are quite concerned about this issue. There is a widely manifested concern for nature conservation among the population.



Gnaturaldia konekta

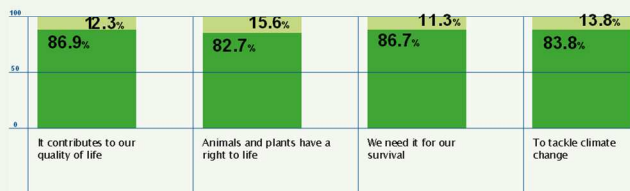
INVESTIGACIÓN SOCIOLÓGICA | 2020
Connection felt by people of Gipuzkoa with nature



CONSERVATION

In general, how important are the following reasons for conserving nature?

- A lot
- Quite a lot



Gnaturaldia konekta

INVESTIGACIÓN SOCIOLÓGICA | 2020
Connection felt by people of Gipuzkoa with nature

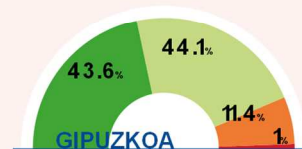


TOTAL:

In general, how would you rate the frequency of your contact with nature?

- Very frequent
- Quite frequent
- Infrequent
- Very infrequent

There is a self-perception of high frequency in the relationship with nature. 87.7% of the population of Gipuzkoa consider their contact with nature to be very frequent (43.6%) or fairly frequent (44.1%).



Gnaturaldia konekta

INVESTIGACIÓN SOCIOLÓGICA | 2020
Connection felt by people of Gipuzkoa with nature



TYPE OF NATURE



57.8% of the population of Gipuzkoa are more attracted to or value more highly, nature in a wilderness setting, unmodified by humans. This group could be called "virgin naturalists or purists".

26.9% are more attracted to or rate more highly nature associated with rural environments which, though well-conserved, have been altered by humans. We could call this segment "rural naturalists".

12.4% are more attracted to or value more highly nature in green spaces located within or on the periphery of urban nuclei. This group could be called "urban naturalists".

Gnaturaldia konekta

INVESTIGACIÓN SOCIOLOGICA | 2020
Connection felt by people of Gipuzkoa with nature



STATE OF CONSERVATION



The population's assessment of the situation of nature conservation in their municipality of residence or in the immediate environment is better than that of Gipuzkoa as a whole:

The population's assessment of the situation of nature conservation in their municipality of residence or immediate surroundings is better than that of Gipuzkoa as a whole:

57.6% consider the situation of nature conservation in Gipuzkoa to be very good (8.5%) or fairly good (49.1%). A total of 22.6% rated it as fair, and 6.4% as bad (5%) or very bad (1.4%).

» Notably, 13.3% do not take a position on the matter, perhaps because they feel they are not sure of the situation in Gipuzkoa as a whole.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME

3 Objectives

- Improve the province's resilience to climate change and promoting adaptation
- Ensure ecological connectivity and defragmentation of the province
- Facilitate people's contact with the natural environment



Gnaturaldia konekta



Promote contact with a diverse, functional and interesting natural environment close to towns and cities, in order to improve people's quality of life and to educate and raise awareness to achieve attitudes conducive to nature conservation.

Thank you very much



Gipuzkoako
Foru Aldundia
Ingurumena eta Obra
Hidraulikoetako Departamentua



ETORKIZUNA ORAIN
Es futuro

Presentation of group dynamics



World café



Biodiversidad

¿Es suficiente el grado de concienciación de la población gipuzkoana en relación a la importancia de la conservación de la biodiversidad?

¿Y el grado de conocimiento? ¿Sabemos diferencias un espacio bien conservado de uno que no lo está?

¿De verdad el contacto con la naturaleza crea conciencia sobre la necesidad de conservar la biodiversidad?

Biodibertsitatea

Gipuzkoako biztanleen kontzientziazio-maila nahikoa al da biodibertsitatearen kontserbazioaren garrantziari dagokionez?

Eta ezagutza-maila? Ba al dakigu diferentziarik ondo kontserbatutako espazio batetik ez dagoen batera?

Benetan sortzen al du naturarekiko kontaktuak biodibertsitatea kontserbatzeko behararen kontzientzia?



World café



Biodiversidad

¿Por qué conservar? ¿Se deben primar las razones éticas o las razones instrumentales – servicios ecosistémicos– a la hora de tratar de sensibilizar en relación a la conservación de la biodiversidad?

¿Cómo transmitir que la conservación de la biodiversidad (la naturaleza) es necesaria para nuestra supervivencia?

¿Qué más podemos hacer para sensibilizar sobre la necesidad de conservar la naturaleza y la biodiversidad?

Biodibertsitatea

Zergatik gorde? Arrazoi etikoak edo arrazoi instrumentalak – Zerbitzu ekosistemikoak – Lehenetsi behar al dira biodibertsitatearen kontserbazioaren inguruan sensibiltzatzen saiatzerakoan?

Nola transmititu biodibertsitatea (natura) kontserbatzea beharrezkoa dela gure biziraupenerako?

Zer gehiago egin dezakegu natura eta biodibertsitatea kontserbatzeko beharraz sensibiltzatzeko?



World café



RIVG - Comunicación y difusión

El concepto de infraestructura verde no es fácil de comunicar. ¿Cómo se puede transmitir qué es una infraestructura verde a las personas que no tengan conocimientos técnicos sobre el tema?

¿Qué agentes deben estar implicados en la delimitación de la Red de Infraestructuras Verdes de Gipuzkoa?

¿Cómo hacer llegar la propuesta de Red de Infraestructuras Verdes de Gipuzkoa a la población?

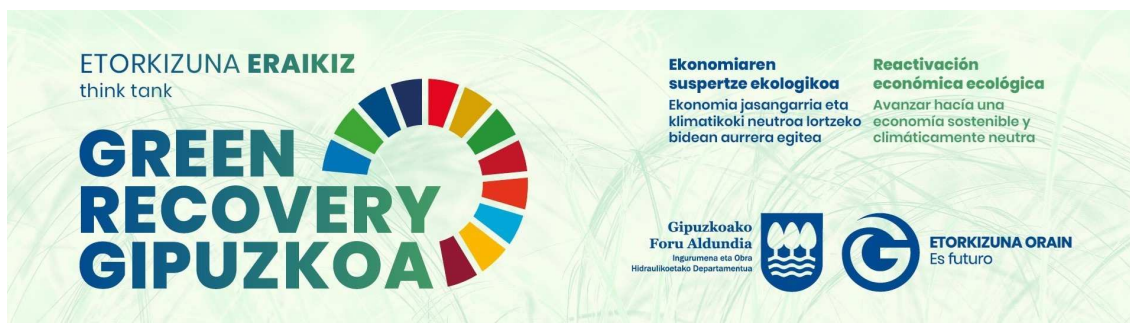
RIVG - Komunikazioa eta hedapena

Azpiegitura berdearen kontzeptua ez da komunikatzeko erraza. Nola transmiti dakieke azpiegitura berde bat gaiari buruzko ezagutza teknikorik ez duten pertsoneri?

Zer eragilek izan behar dute inplikaturik Gipuzkoako Azpiegitura Berdeen Sarearen mugaketan?

Nola helarazi Gipuzkoako Azpiegitura Berdeen Sarearen proposamena herritarrei?

a. Results of group dynamics



27 enero 2022

RESUMEN, APORTACIONES Y CONCLUSIONES

Biodiversidad e Infraestructuras Verdes

BIODIVERSIDAD

Comunicación, concienciación y sensibilización - Mesas 1+ 2

1

GRADO DE CONCIENCIACIÓN

ALTO grado de concienciación **PERO NO** suficiente.

Falta **ACCIÓN**. Concienciación **SUPERFICIAL**.

- Hay que conocer la importancia de la biodiversidad para concienciar
- *Debate: ¿Es la concienciación lo más importante para fomentar la conservación de la naturaleza?*

2

GRADO DE CONOCIMIENTO (sobre espacios bien/mal conservados)

NO hay conocimiento **REAL** / **NO** sabemos diferenciar

- Los criterios e indicadores son muy técnicos. Puede que por ello la ciudadanía no sepa valorar en profundidad
- Creemos que la ciudadanía no tiene por qué saber esas cosas

3

¿CONTACTO CON NATURALEZA = CONCIENCIACIÓN?

SI

Aunque depende de:

- La información previa que tengamos
- El uso que hacemos del entorno (ejemplos de: domingueros, deportistas, etc).



4

RAZONES ÉTICAS vs RAZONES INSTRUMENTALES

¿Cuál hay que priorizar para sensibilizar?

Priorizar los INSTRUMENTAL

Instrumentales

- Calidad de vida/salud
- Servicios ecosistémicos / sostenibilidad
- Equilibrio / resiliencia
- Identidad y valor cultural
- Adaptación y mitigación

Éticas

- Otros modelos sociales unidos a la naturaleza
- Mostrar la belleza de la naturaleza
- Acto de respeto = una sociedad mejor
- Vista global y de conjunto (no estamos solos en el planeta)

EVITAR: "Si no sirve de nada, para qué conservar"

Analizar Concepto: ONE HEALTH



ONE HEALTH

5

Cómo transmitir la IMPORTANCIA de la BIODIVERSIDAD para nuestra supervivencia

PROPUESTAS

- Buscar ejemplos ligados al territorio: abejas/hongos/pesca...
- Mostrar la función de especies y hábitat
- Apelar a la parte útil/práctica
- No olvidar la escala planetaria

6

Qué hacer para SENSIBILIZAR

PROPUESTAS/ PONER EL FOCO EN:

- Colegios
- Políticos y técnicos de administración
- Mayores de 65 años: casas de cultura, hogares del jubilado
- Transparencia y trazabilidad:
 - A dónde va y cómo se gestiona lo que se recibe
 - Qué se consigue con esas políticas
- Impacto de acciones cotidianas
- Empresas especializadas en gestión agrícola y ganadera

RED INFRAESTRUCTURAS VERDES DE GIPUZKOA

Comunicación y difusión - Mesas 3

1

Cómo transmitir la RIVG a gente sin conocimiento/población general

PROPUESTAS

- Relacionando las RIVG con los servicios ecosistémicos
- Problemas semánticos:
- Da la sensación de que las IV son algo creado por el hombre
 - Emplear conceptos alternativos para comunicar (naturaleza, biodiversidad, espacios naturales...)
 - Hacer pedagogía para que se entienda
- Poner de manifiesto que es una red/visión de conjunto
- Usar ejemplos concretos
- Organizar visitas y explicar "in situ" lo que son

2

AGENTES IMPLICADOS- ¿Quiénes?

PROPUESTAS

- Propietarios de terrenos privados (80%)
- Asociaciones de custodia del territorio, ecologistas y estudio de la naturaleza
- Agentes de Diputación
- Entidades con proyectos que afecten negativamente a las IV (tren)
- Conjunto de la sociedad (ellos tienen que decir qué son IV y que no)
- Sociedad que gestiona el medio rural (atraer)
- Empresas en la gestión activa de las IV

EMPRESAS: Obligaciones y programas para **compensar la huella de carbono = oportunidad para implicar a las empresas** en la restauración de la IV.

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