Project Urban Living Lab

Toolkit for Implementation of Nature-based Solutions







RESEARCH



Partnership

THE ENERGY AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE



panal SMART CITY DEVELOPMENT LTD.

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What is PULL?

PULL is India's first urban living lab. It will create a collaborative space for incubating and co-creating solutions to complex urban challenges.

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PULL will:

- Work towards sustainable and liveable cities integrating global solutions in India
- Enable the smooth implementation of the Smart Cities Mission



Image Source: Moishsokal Gallery



Key Functions



Experimentation

iteratively designing, testing and finetuning sociotechnical innovations

Co-creation

of urban solutions with citizens taking into account userneeds and local contexts

Learning

through multidisciplinary approaches to knowledge creation and capacity development

Engagement

with multiple stakeholders including - citizens, governments, private-actors and knowledge institutions



Toolkit for Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

- Interdisciplinary approach to address climatic risks like flooding through urban ecology
- Contextualises global standards and implement NbS locally
- Multi-stakeholder process for implementation to ensure ecological and societal impact



NbS Process



01. Building a multidisciplinary team

The implementation of NbS requires domain and local expertise and thus requires a multidisciplinary team consisting of:

- Urban planners
- Government decision makers from various departments (Forest, Environment departments)
- Ecologists
- Landscape architects
- Community representatives and/or civil society



02. Challenge Identification

NbS are an opportunity to address ecological and societal challenges.

- Community engagement must be carried out to identify climate risks in the local context.
- Ecological assets must be mapped out and assessed
- Long term projections (climate risks, development, demography) should inform implementation strategies for efficacy



03. Site Selection

Determining a site for the implementation of NbS requires collective decision making and an understanding of the following factors:

- Ecological systems are interlinked
- Tenure and land ownership
- Land-use, development control regulations
- Community history and issues



04. Ecological Restoration by Design

NbS must address the ecological and societal challenges identified in step 02 but must consider ecological principles such as:

- Species that are native and tolerant to site conditions
- Monocultures and plantations should be avoided as they compromise biodiversity and affect ecological functions



05. Pilot Testing

Pilot testing is essential before planning a large scale implementation effort of NbS

- Pilots can help determine if an intervention is likely to work before a full implementation
- Pilot testing can also help utilize resources effectively as implementation can be expensive



06. Protection and Maintenance

Long-term planning for the protection and maintenance of NbS after the completion of restoration includes:

- Marking sites with appropriate signage
- Community engagement and awareness about the project and ensuring degrading stresses are avoided in the future



07. Restoration and Incentives

To ensure that communities living near the NbS site benefit from and ensure the longevity of the restoration effort, incentives should be considered to build long-term support for NbS. Examples could include:

- Cash for work schemes
- Loan collaterals
- Restorative aquaculture activities
- Blue carbon activities



08. Monitoring NbS

A robust monitoring framework must be developed to include social and ecological indicators to monitor the site beyond implementation of NbS:

- Targets and timelines should be defined
- Restoration and incentives must be included
- Interventions incase targets are not being met should be defined
- Communication strategies between team members and communities should be created.



