The effectiveness of green infrastructure as a regional climate change adaptation strategy

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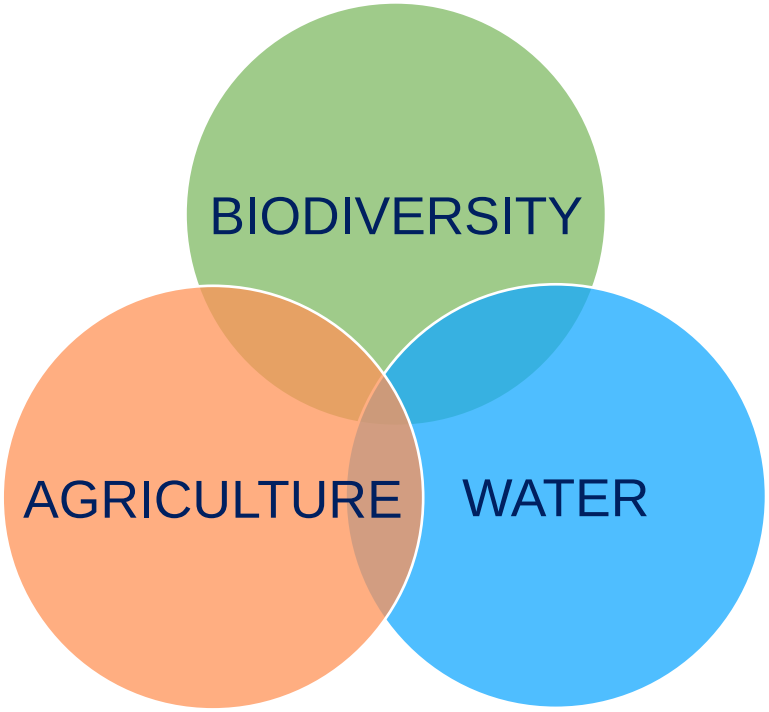
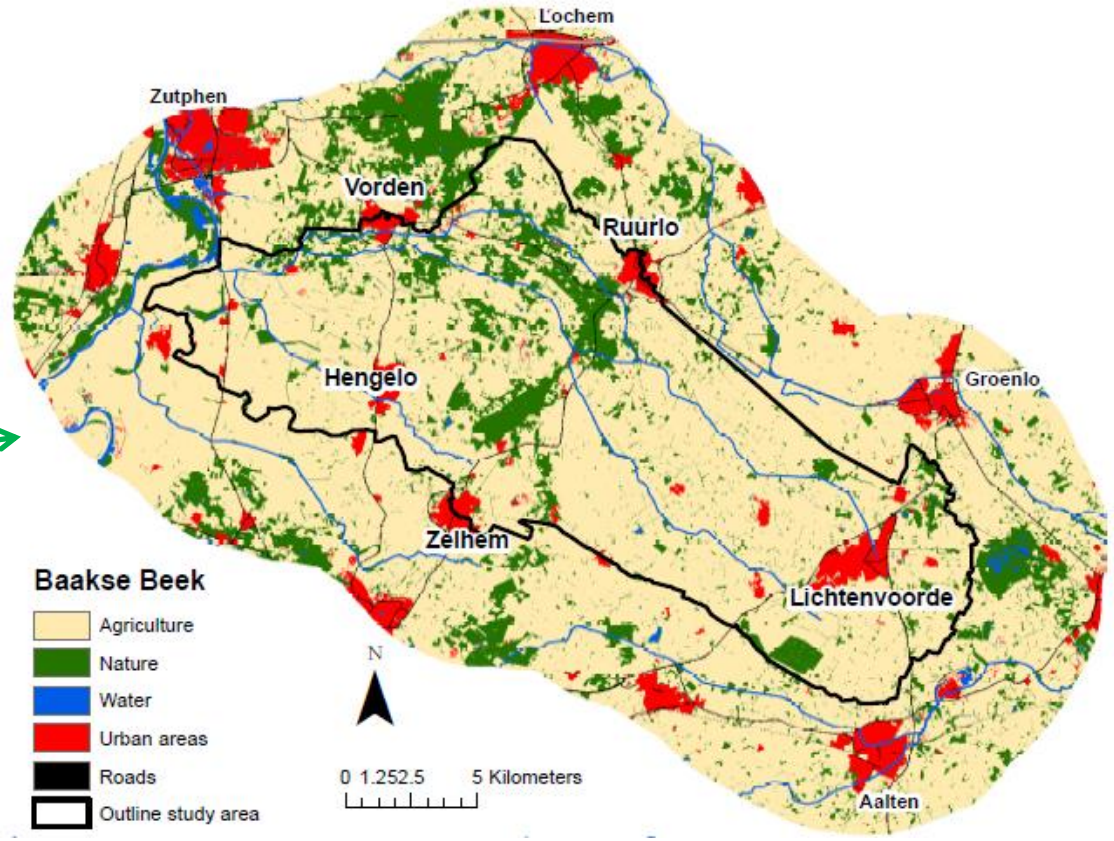
Project background

- Climate adaptation strategies for rural areas in the Netherlands (CARE project)



Case study area: Baakse Beek



Green Infrastructure

What do we mean by it?

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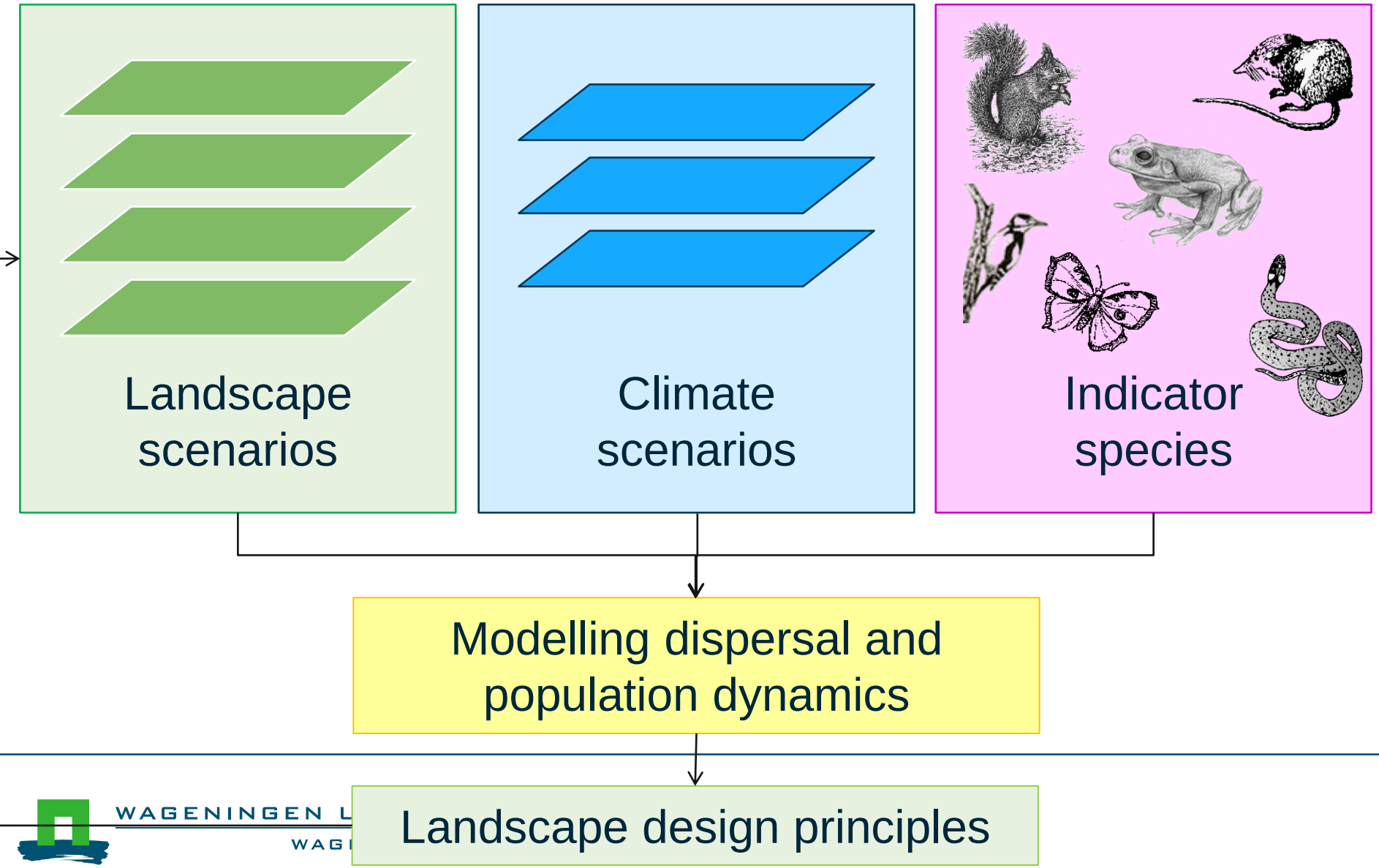
Why focus on it?

- Green Infrastructure (GI) has been named as climate change adaptation strategy for biodiversity conservation
- GI has been found to enhance biodiversity – though not in a climate context and not quantified for planning
- GI can be embedded in a multifunctional landscape, making it a potentially relevant strategy in CARE
- It could bring benefits to other sectors through ecosystem services like water regulation and pest control

Aim of the study

- Quantify to what extent ecosystem networks can be strengthened with green infrastructure (amount / density required) to allow species to cope with climate change effects

General approach



Outcomes
… in progress.

- Add to knowledge base of climate adaptation strategies for biodiversity
- Input for the regional planning process;
  - Nature conservation planning
  - Negotiations with local land owners
- Input for the project:
  - agent-based model of stakeholder behaviour
  - Opportunties and constraints of water and agricultural sectors

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