





Financing sustainable Nature-Based Solutions

Strand 6: Nature and the city - insight into nature-based climate adaptation investment

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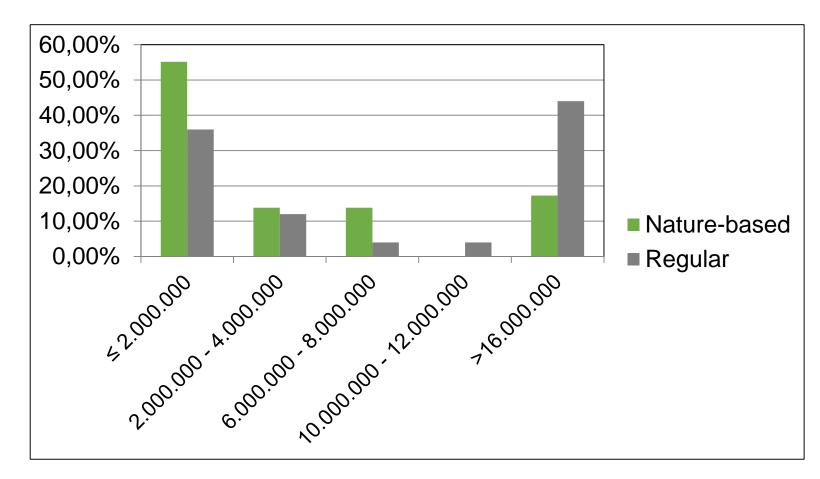


NBS financing: context





Scale of NBS financing (Europe)

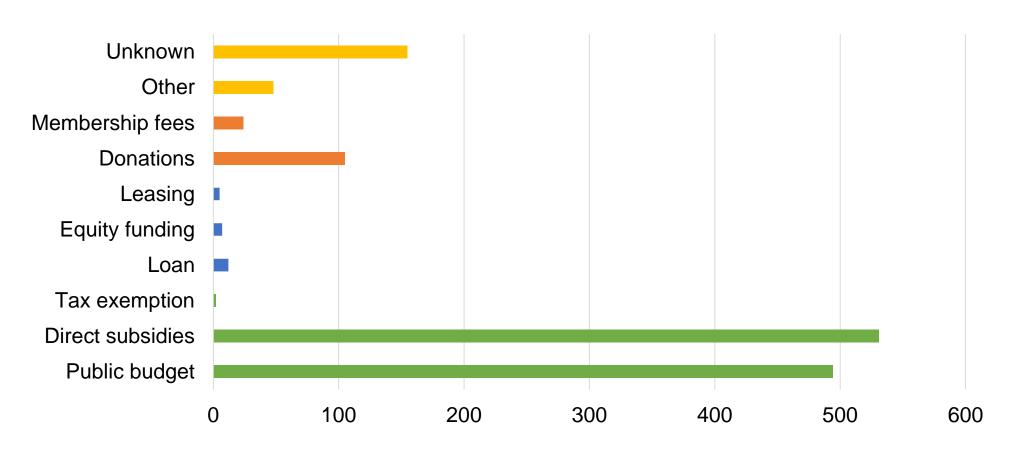


- Two scales of NBS financing: small-scale and large-scale
- Hybrid governance and finance is common practice for urban NBS
 - Large scale financing:
 higher number of government-led projects
 - Small scale financing:
 higher number of cogovernance projects

Source: Connecting Nature, Diana Dushkova & Dagmar Haase, Humboldt University Berlin, 2018



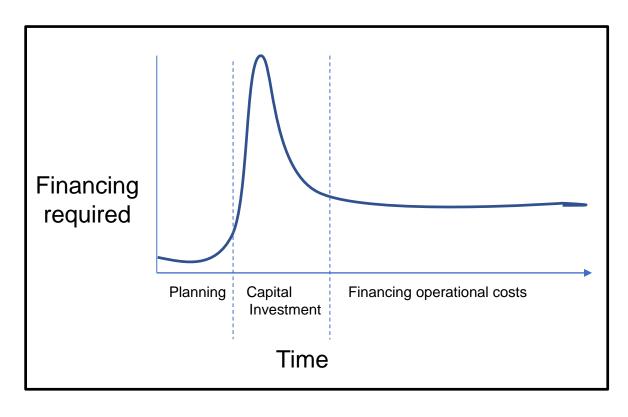
Sources of financing NBS



Source: Naturvation Atlas: 1000 NBS exemplars 2018



NBS Financing & Business models



Business
Model
for
Sustainability

Bringing cities to life, Bringing life into cities.







Challenges identified









Urban NBS competing for increasingly expensive urban space with building development

Financial markets / low interest rates; high demand for living in cities

Sustained pressure on public sector funding of urban NBS

- Lack of investment in climate mitigation / preventive measures (vs post-disaster spending)
- Urban NBS competing for public funding with other projects. Lack of indicators to secure support.

Knowledge gap on implementation, finance and effectiveness of NBS

Effectiveness of NBS depends greatly on local climatic conditions

Mismatch between NBS investment needs and institutional investor demands

• Lack of scale and convincing cash flows (public good); standardized impact indicators missing

NBS typically become cost-effective on multiple benefits, but co-funding is challenging

 Investment is often focused on one benefit; coordination requires complex co-governance (and shared indicators for decision-making)

Maintenance and monitoring of NBS more complex than grey infrastructure

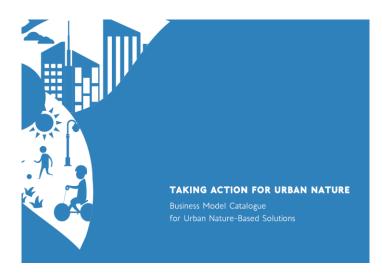
• Stakeholders hesitate to take long-term costs into budget, although NBS appreciate rather than depreciate over time.





Some solutions







A Guide to using the Nature-Based Solutions Business Model

Canvas

GrowGreen Catalogue of NBS Financing Approaches

http://growgreenproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Working-Document_Financing-NBS-in-cities.pdf

Naturvation Atlas & Business Model Catalogue

https://naturvation.eu/sites/default/files/results/content/files/business_model_catalogue.pdf

Connecting Nature NBS Business Model Canvas Guidebook & Workshops. NBE Database.

https://connectingnature.eu/financing-and-business-models

NAIAD EcoActuary investment planner http://www.policysupport.org/ecoactuary

NAIAD General Framework for economic assessment of Natural Assurance Schemes.

http://naiad2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/4.1-2.pdf



Case Studies

River Valleys:

The City of Genk will present their 'Stiemer Deals' framework, an innovative collaboration mechanism to build partnerships between the city and nature-based enterprises (social and commercial) which contribute to a sustainable business model for the Stiemer river valley nature-based solution.



Football pitches:

The Sparta Stadium in Rotterdam has implemented BlueBloqs by FieldFactors, as a natural assurance scheme for both intense pluvial rains and of water scarcity through rainwater harvesting to collect the rain, storing it underground using aquifers as large underground green infrastructure reservoirs for later re-use. The same solution is now being replicated at the Zorrilla football stadium in Valladolid.



Building-integrated NBS (i.e. schools)

Naturvation have been working with the green roof sector in the Netherlands as well as with Spanish schools to build the business case for green roofs and building-related greening, bringing together different stakeholders and value streams to fund green roofs. In this case study Helen shares ongoing work to facilitate urban NBS investment based on multiple benefits from these 2 cases.



Questions for open discussion

- 1. What is the major roadblock to securing more investment for NBS?
- 2. What kind of tools would help you to secure more investment e.g. an investment template clearly summarising:
 - Costs of NBS V Expected returns on investment
 - financial return on investment (direct revenue or indirect economic returns e.g. lower flood damage costs)
 - non-financial returns e.g. expected environmental impacts or social impacts
- 3. Which actors make the investment decision on urban NBS? Or should different benefits of NBS be paid for by different actors?







Question for private/institutional investors

- Apart from financial return on investment, how important are other NBS values (social/environmental) in making investment decisions?
- 2. Apart from financial return on investment, what other values of NBS do you take into account in making investment decisions?
- 3. What is preventing investors from investing in NBS?







Question for cities

- 1. Which actors have you engaged with regarding investment in NBS?
- 2. From your experience at what scale do you think urban NBS make most impact?
- 3. What financial instruments are needed to increase community/private sector 'investment' in urban NBS?



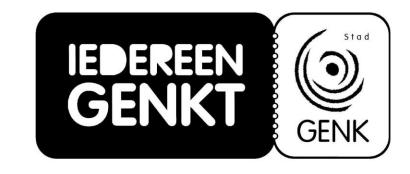


STIENSE

RDEALS







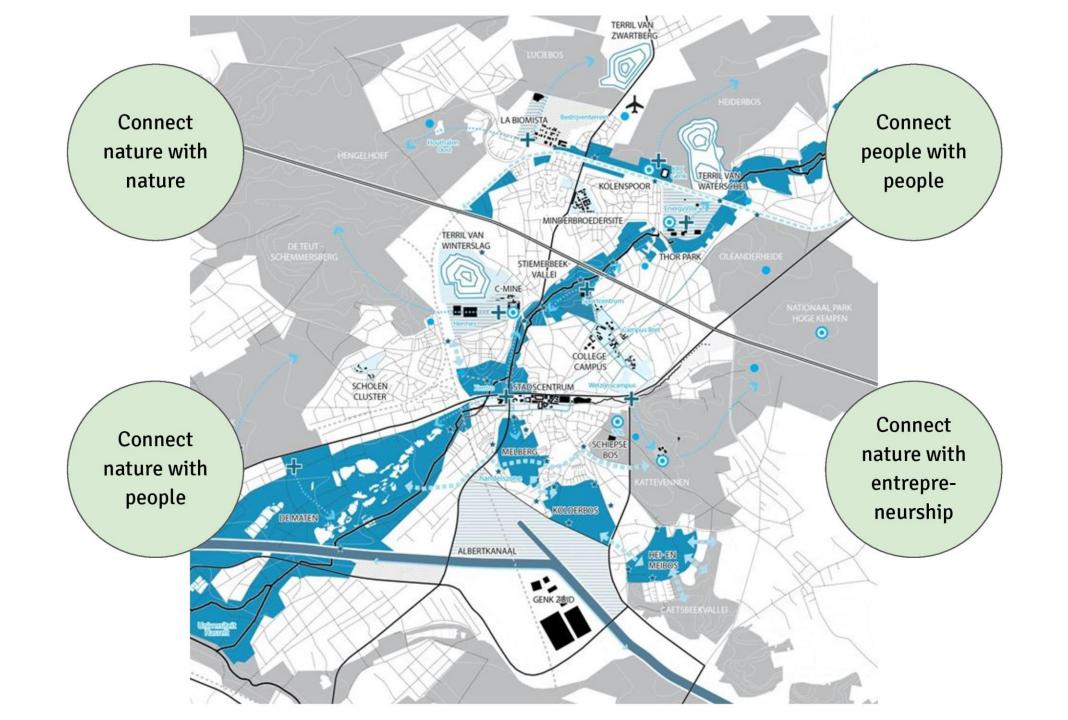


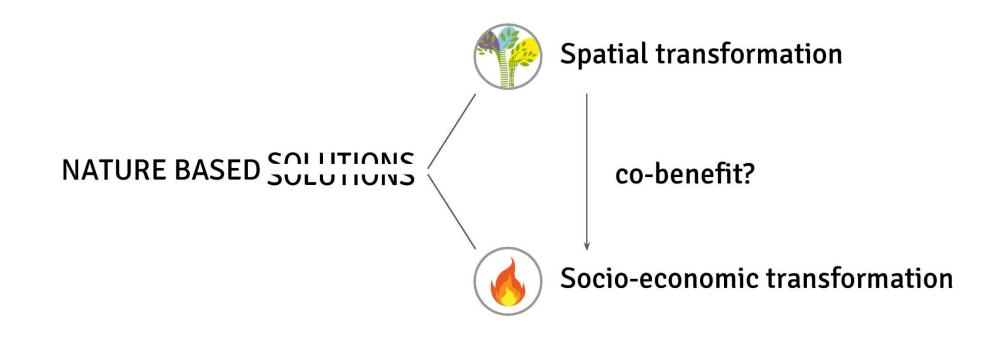




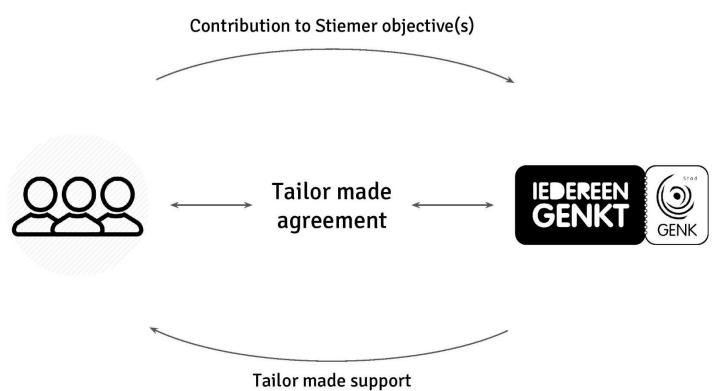








STIEMER DEAL



ailor made support Logistic Financial Communication Network

••

STIEMERDEAL 1 Citizen providing pictures for Stiemer programme social media





STIEMERDEAL 2 Local ice-cream parlour developing Stiemer ice cream



STIEMERDEAL 3

StiemerLab: citizen-science project on monitoring water quality by local university



STIEMERDEAL 4
Slagmolen: co-creating NBS business model for the redevelopment of old water mill



Peter Vos - peter.vos@genk.be

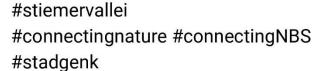














Building the investment case for building-integrated urban NBS

Helen Toxopeus



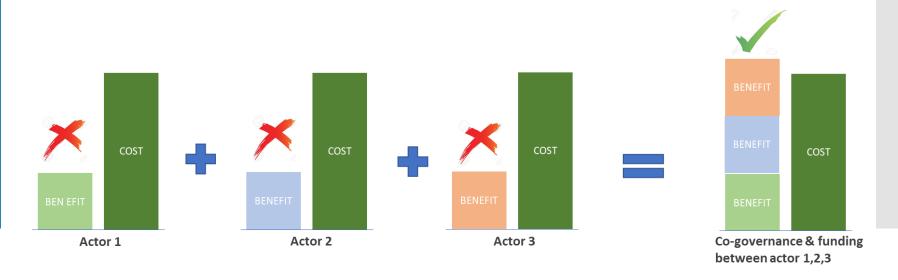






Key message

- Urban NBS deliver multiple benefits; the ownership of these benefits is scattered between different actors
- Leads to 2 coordination problems:
 - 1. Valuation of multiple benefits (budget often earmarked for one benefit)
 - 2. Collaboration between multiple actors to co-fund and each reap benefits
- Calls for an integrative business case of benefits and actors
- Need for investment template that recognizes value of relevant benefits



Who values what?
Solving the puzzle of benefits & actors

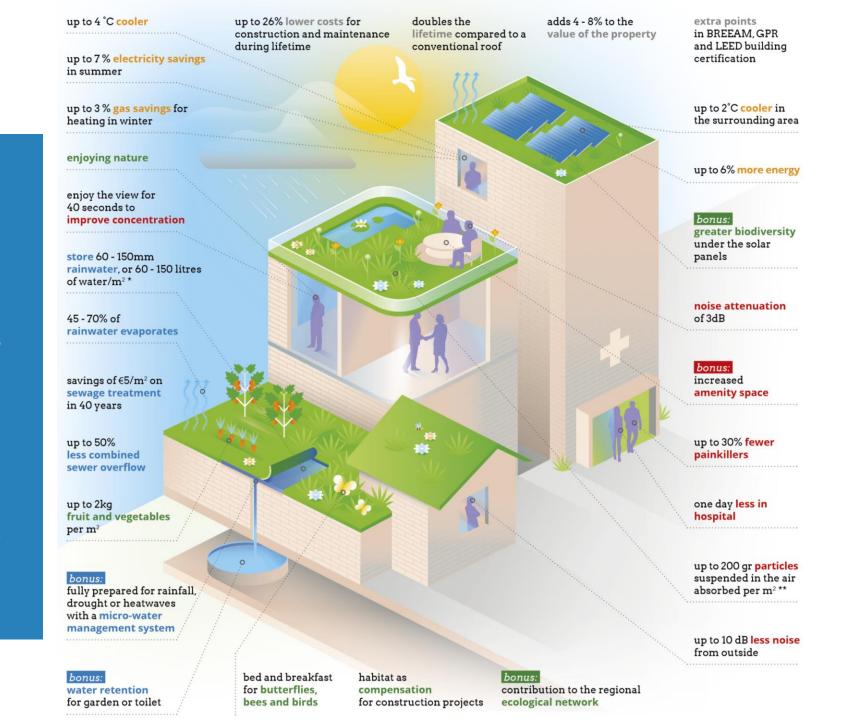
NBS type/case:

Who values what?	Economic benefits flood risk reduction;	Biophysical benefits	Social benefits	Cultural benefits
	material & energy efficiency; higher revenues; economic growth; employment; employee wellbeing	biodiversity; water quality; cooling; pollination; air filtering	Health, social cohesion, relaxation, safety, noise reduction, concentration, justice	Identity, aesthetic value, sense of place, cultural heritage, symbolism, creativity
Public actors (municipalities, water boards, provinces, national government)				
Private actors (insurers, real estate developers, roofing firms, gardening firms, landscape architects)				
Not-for-profit organisations (NGO's, stakeholder networks)				
Citizens & local communities				



Case 1: Joint investment based on multiple benefits of green roofs (Netherlands)

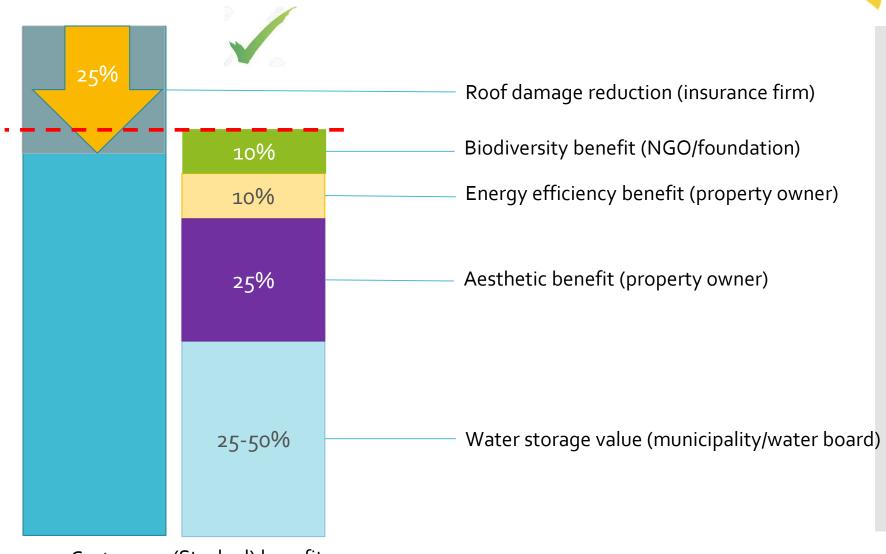
Infographic: Green Deal Green Roofs
https://www.greendealgroenedaken.nl/en-facts-values/





Value stacking

to realize the (joint) green roof business case in the Netherlands



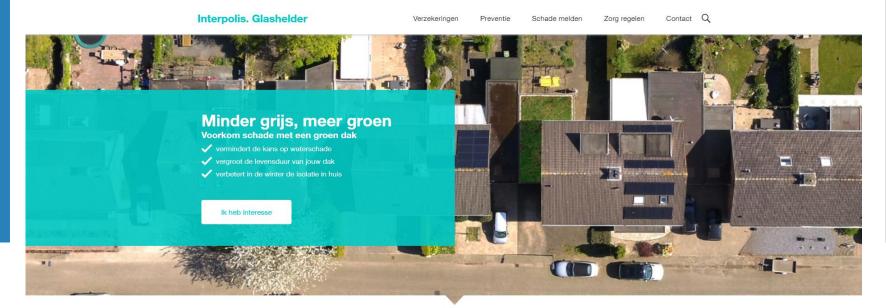
Costs

(Stacked) benefits



The pioneering role of Interpolis (Dutch insurance firm)

- 2018: a 2 month pilot with Tilburg municipality
- April Dec 2019: national roll-out of green roof offer for (small) homeowner roofs (realizing collective buying power)
 - 30.000 M2 realized (1/6 of the total Dutch green roof stock)
- Future:
 - Integrating it into their regular product offering in 2020
 - Targeting larger / multiple roofs (housing corporations, businesses)



My green roofs with neighbours (26m2) ©



EDUCATION >

Spanish students demand action to stop sweltering conditions in classrooms

Children are suffering nosebleeds and collapsing due to the lack of air conditioning in schools in the south of Spain

- Schools in Spain are not prepared for increased heat in summer
- Current measures include shorter school days and longer holidays
- Decreased effectiveness of education, building use, and ultimately human capital creation
- Health risks for students and teachers







Aim: Developing a cost-effective prototype for green schools in Spain & Portugal

- 3 pilot schools are being greened in Spain / Portugal (LIFE my building is green)
 includes baseline monitoring of key indicators
- Aim is to realize a replicable business case for school greening across Spain/Pt
- Preferably in financial value











In progress: Building the investment case for green schools



Energy efficiency from green roofs and walls; longevity of roof

Indicators:

- Energy bill
- Roof maintenance

Direct cash flows

For school



Risk reduction of extreme heat events

Indicators:

- Lower indoor temperatures
- Longer school days
- Better learning outcomes

More cost effective public spending

For public bodies



More healthy learning environment (air quality, green playground, temp)

Indicators:

- Improved health of students
- Air quality
- Less overweight?

Market demand

From families



Covenant of Mayors 19th February 2020



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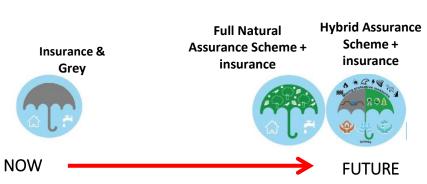
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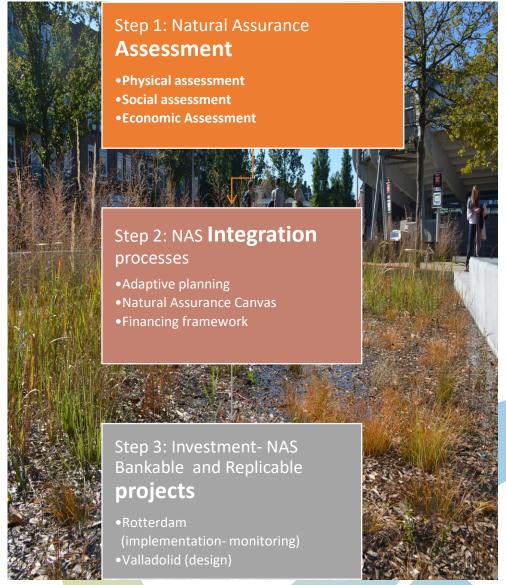
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NATURAL ASSURANCE SCHEMES





9 NAIAD "LIVING LAB" DEMOs

≠ HAZARDS

Flood Drought Water quality Land subsidence

≠ENVIRONMENT

Micro (0.5ha) Meso Large (250km)

≠ SCALES

≠ Levels of DEVELOPMENT

Simulation *ex ante ex post* analysis

Deployment

Replication

CITY OF ROTTERDAM

Cloudbursts, floods, droughts
Urban Area

THAIVIES BASIN

Storm surges, urban drainage flooding, fluvial flooding **Peri-urban Area**

LA BRAGUE BASIN

Floods (torrential floods)

Peri-Urban area

LEZ BASIN

Severe droughts
Urban area

MEDINA AQUIFER

GW pollution, aquatic ecosystems degradation, floods, droughts Rural area

ASSURANCE VALUE OF ECOSYSTEMS

Potential of the NBS is reduce /avoid damage costs related to Floods and Drought

CITY OF COPENHAGEN

Pluvial floods, sea level rise, rising water

Urban Area

CITY OF LODZ

Water shortages, heat weaves, pluvial flooding, poor water quality

Rural and Urban areas

GLINSCICA CATCHMENT

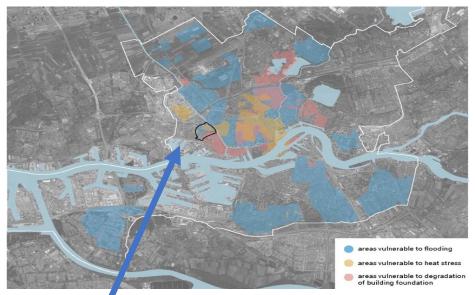
Flooding, biodiversity loss, poor water quality, GW depletion

Rural and Urban areas

LOWER DANUBE

Floods, desertification, riverbed erosion and silting, poor water quality

Rural and Urban areas



Rotterdam, showing areas vulnerable to flooding, heat stress and subsidence.

Spangen Neighbourhood Assessment



Strategy 1 (Grey)

Traditional and centralised

- Separated sewer
- Permeable pavement in road edges



Strategy 2 (Hybrid)

Infiltration via public squares

- 2 x Urban Waterbuffers
- Retention ponds
- Expansion of central green space
- Separated sewer for water collection and distribution



Strategy 3 (Green)

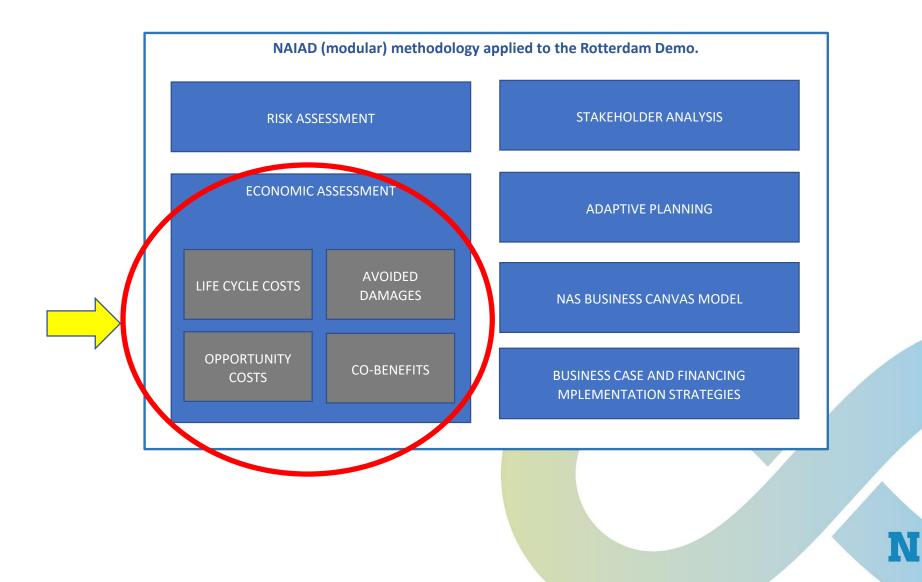
Local infiltration through green infrastructure

- Green roofs
- Façade gardens
- Green strips and swales
- Retention ponds
- Expansion of central green space

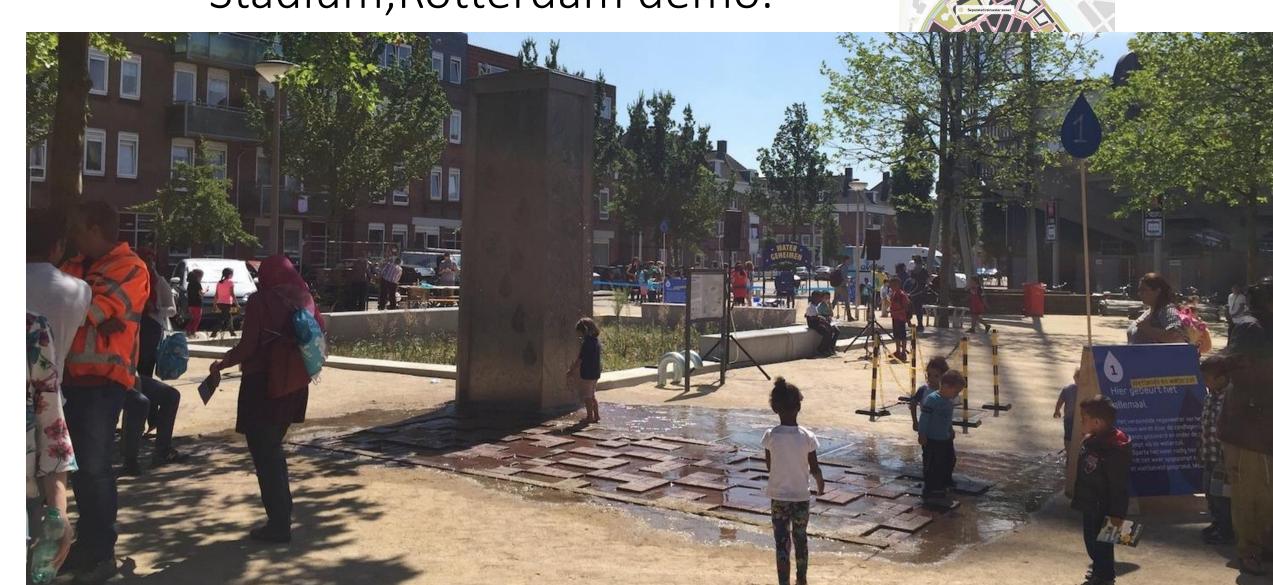




NATURAL ASSURANCE SCHEMES

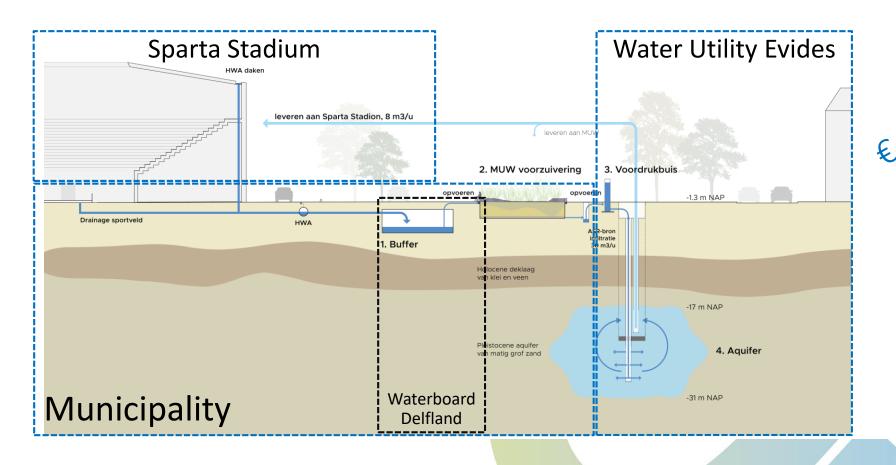






Funding and financial arrangements L Rotterdam.



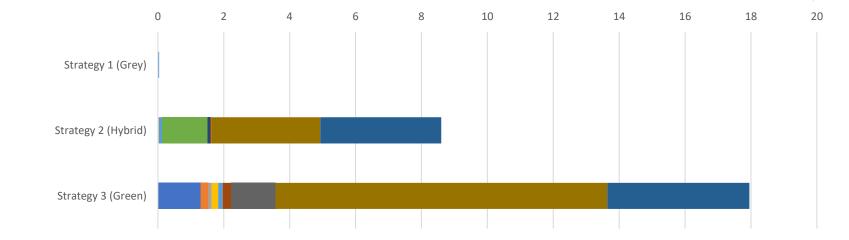


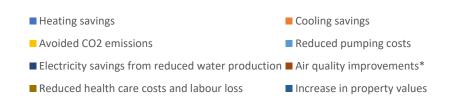


Co-benefits were a major focus of our assessment Health improvements Property value increases

Co-benefits over 50 years in M€

Health improvements
Property value increases
Heating savings (green roofs)
Roof lifespan extension (green roofs)
Revenue from water re-use (UWB)





■ Carbon sequestration
■ Revenue from the sale of re-supplied water

■ Extension of roof lifespan (green roofs)







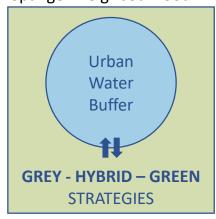
JOBS

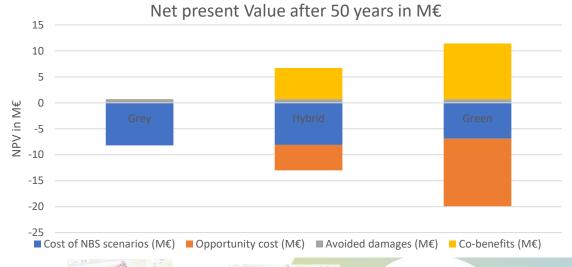
Wrap up Rotterdam demo.

Economic assessment

Central question: When comparing a grey, a hybrid and a green strategy for mitigating a T10 rain event in Spangen, which is the most favourable choice in terms of associated costs and (co-benefits provided?

Spangen neighbourhood

















Replicate: Zorrilla Football Stadium (Spain)



Thank You!

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