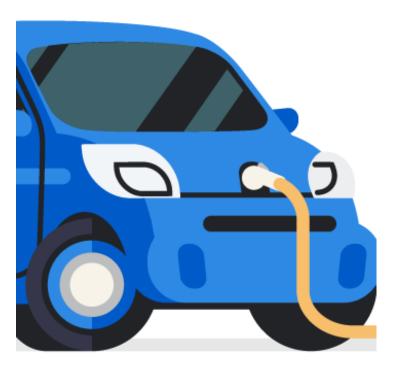
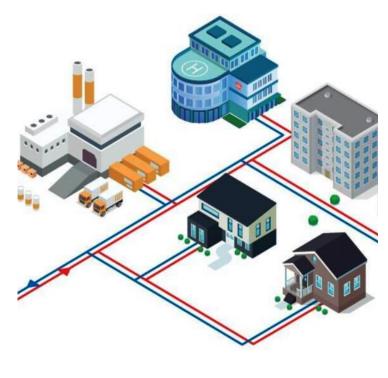


Best practices of Nature-Based Solutions in policy and planning

Sander van der Jagt







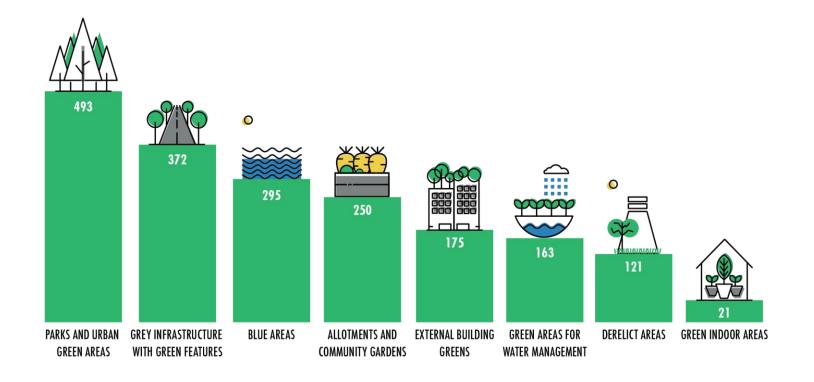
Route to a sustainable future?

The potential of nature is often overlooked





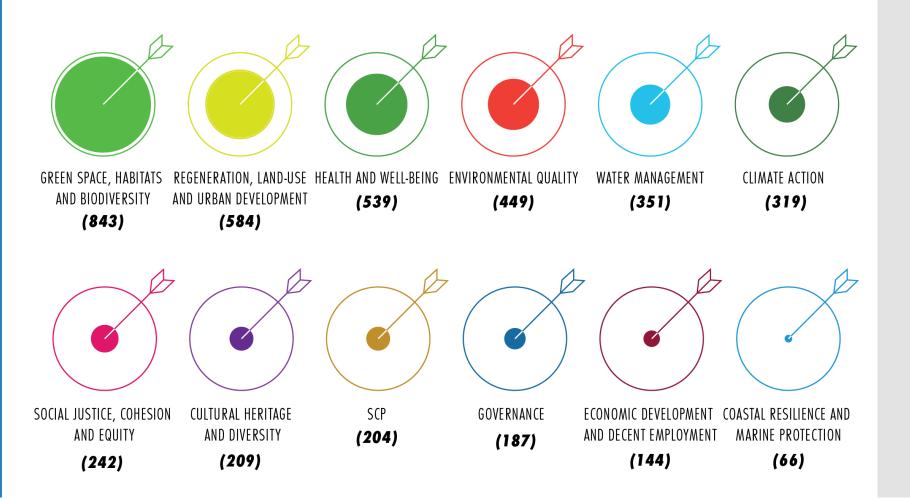
Different shapes & sizes of urban NBS



Source: Almassy et al. (2017)



Urban nature is multifunctional



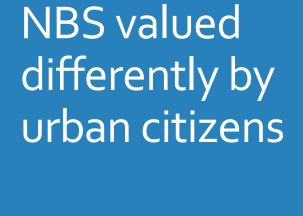


Average values of urban nature, by type (2016 USD, per ha per year)

	Global data		
Peri-urban areas	\$2,249		
Park	\$11,992		
Forest	\$2,386		
Small urban green	\$1,948		
Green connected to grey	\$1,248		
Blue	\$2,805		

→ Indication of (social) value that urban citizen place on urban nature

Bockarjova, Botzen and Koetse (forthcoming) Ecological Economics



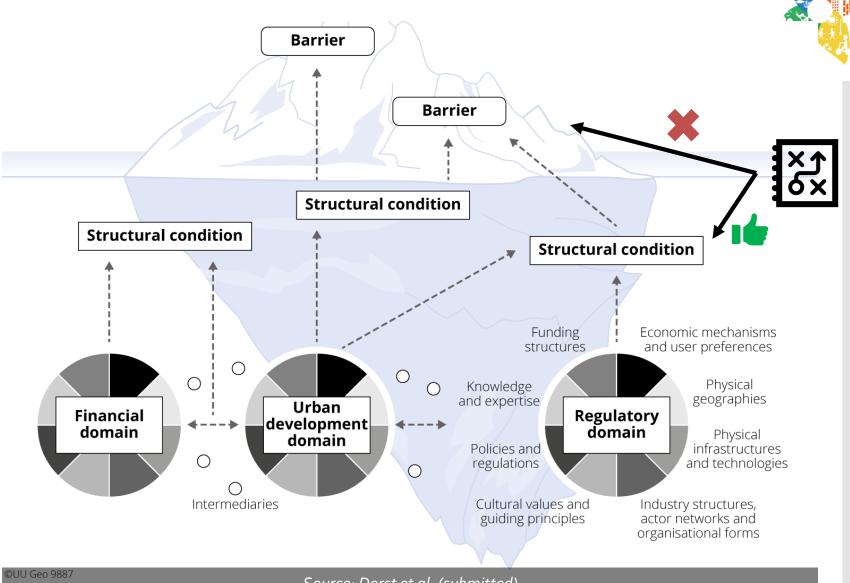








NBS are not part of the mainstream



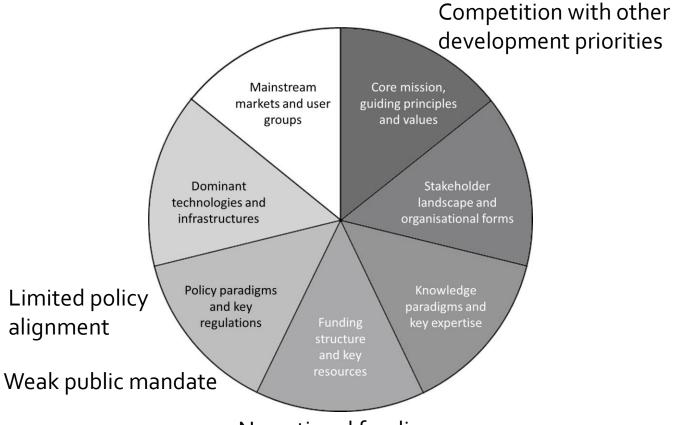
Source: Dorst et al. (submitted)



Limited private sector engagement

Unravelling the barrier

- Netherlands



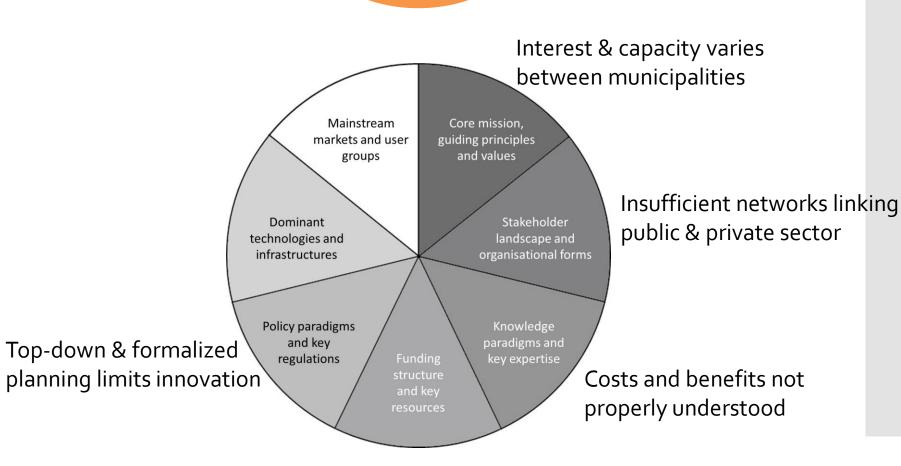
No national funding or financial incentives



Limited private (& third) sector engagement

Unravelling the barrier

- Sweden





One barrier - different structural conditions

- NL and SE both have limited private sector engagement
- In NL main issue: limited policy steering
- In SE main issue: limited networking and scope for bottom-up experimentation
- Barrier best addressed through different interventions



Greenspace plans & policies at different levels





















Green space factor





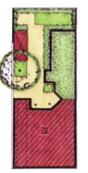
Current situation BAF = 0.06

Sealed surface = 140m² Semi-open surface = 59m² Open soil =1 m²



Planning variant A BAF = 0.3

Vegetation = 115 m² Mosaic paving = 25.5m²



Planning variant B BAF = 0.3

Concrete surface = 21 m² Vegetation = 79 m² Mosaic paving = 100 m² Green walls = 10 m² Green roofs = 41 m²





Green deal instrument

- Agreements national government & private/third sector
- Stimulate green economy
- New business models
- Addressing regulatory barriers









Green benefit planner

Ecosystem Service	Indicator	Unit	Green Neighbourhoods	Green Network	Metropolitan Landscape	Urban parks
Air quality	PM ₁₀ retention	thousand kg/yr	2.4	-	0	2.7
	PM ₁₀ retention	million €/yr	0.13		0	0.15
Health	Reduction in probability of being overweight	%	0	1.0	2.0	3.0
	Reduced number of visits to GP	thousand visits/yr	3	2	0	1
	Reduced health costs due to urban green	million €/yr	2.4	1.9	0	1.0
	Reduced health-related labour costs due to urban green	million €/yr	11.8	9.0	0	5.0
Physical activity	Additional time spent on outdoor physical activity	million min/yr	0.3	0.3		0.2
	Cycling	million km/yr	143	49	214	199
	Cycling	km/person/yr	137	47	205	190
	Time spent cycling to-from work	million min/yr	0.5	0.4	*	0.1
	Avoided premature deaths from cycling to-from work	lives/yr	4	3	-	1
	Avoided premature deaths from cycling to-from work	million €/yr	12	9	-	3
Property value	Contribution to property value	million€	51	41	0	12
Recreation	Visits to recreation areas	million visits/yr	0	0	10	19
	Visitation expenditures	million €/yr	0	0	49	88
Urban cooling	Decrease in temperature	degrees C	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
	Area with > 1.5 degrees C cooling by green	thousand ha	9	7	0	1
	Area with >2 degrees C cooling by green	thousand ha	9	8	0	4
	Area with >2.5 degrees C cooling by green	thousand ha	0	6	0	3
Water storage	Reduced rainwater in sewers	million m³/yr	1.2	1.1	0	0.8
	Reduced water treatment costs	million €/yr	0.9	1.1	0	0.6



Stepping stones to mainstreaming



https://naturvation.eu/mainstream

Conclusion

- Nature-based solutions needed for sustainable societies
- Mainstreaming requires moving beyond the 'barriers'
- It relies on a patchwork of actors and measures
- Different countries need different governance interventions







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