

# SCC2 project perspective



## URBAN GreenUP – Success stories - addressing financing barriers on NBS practical implementation

### Key financial needs identified

1. Public-private collaborations
2. Extra co-financing with municipal budget
3. Third party/stakeholder involvement
  - Legal agreements for ongoing maintenance with hosts of NBS
  - placing of many NBS on third party land/building
4. Council approach
  - Use of short term establishment dowry with tree planting.
  - Benefits on council maintenance budgets through changes in land use.
  - Community engagement.

## GREEN FAÇADE

### PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATION

*Public-private collaboration through the signature of an agreement.  
Installed on June 2020.*

**Green façade**  
**Green area 551,05 m<sup>2</sup>**

*El Corte Inglés department store*

*Designed by SingularGreen architects.  
Agreed between Valladolid City Council  
and El Corte Inglés*



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## Legal agreement templates

Flexible template agreement developed for NBS hosts to outline ongoing risk, responsibilities, ownership and maintenance obligations after initial establishment.

## Deliberate location of NBS on third party land/buildings

Transfers financial maintenance of the NBS to the land or building owner .



**Green walls on business Premises (Liverpool)**



**Green façade  
St Johns Shopping Centre (Liverpool)**



**Parklets (İzmir)**

## Third Party and Stakeholder Financial Involvement

Involving external organisations in the ongoing aftercare of NBS is important for several reasons:

- Removal of ongoing financial maintenance costs for poorly funded city municipalities
- Encourages external host ownership and places a value on the NBS
- Demonstrates corporate social value; commitment to climate change action and facilitates learning for external NBS hosts
- Allows external organisations to also help pioneer NBS as solutions.

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## City Council Financing NBS Maintenance

Options being implemented:

- Integrating NBS into key city schemes.
- Use of short term tree establishment dowry to ensure success and continued benefits.
- Business case studies on NBS implementation: Maintenance on SuDs ponds is less than annual flood clear up costs.
- Changes in land management from amenity grass to pollinator planting has reduced cuts.
- Active community engagement in design and ongoing aftercare and adoption of sites (pollinator planting and trees in containers, etc.).

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## Barriers encountered and lessons learned

### Key barriers identified

1. Barriers in procurement NBS
2. Community/stakeholder consultation and opposition to plans
3. Necessary Surveys (utilities/environmental/highways)
4. Approvals (city council services/political/stakeholder), Permissions (Planning) and Licences (legal), etc.

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## PROCUREMENT BARRIERS – Best tips and lessons learnt



The following tips are based on the experience gathered by URBAN GreenUP cities.

1. Plan the implementation of NBS according to a schedule which has been adapted to match the duration of the procurement processes. Administrative processes take more time than expected.
2. Carefully plan the annual financial elements for the implementation of NBS, to ensure budget execution within the same fiscal year or in a mid-term basis.
3. The technical project is one of the key documents in the whole process, affecting both tendering and execution.
4. You may need more than one tender for only one NBS implementation. A tender may be required for the elaboration of the technical project and another tender for the construction/execution.
5. Rely on the support of experts in each discipline: technical, legal, procurement.
6. Create a multidisciplinary team in the Council.
7. Coordination among the Council departments with different responsibilities and priorities is not easy.
8. Make tenders easier for companies. Public tendering can discourage smaller organizations.
9. Tender scoring criteria must be clear, easy and preferably mathematically quantifiable.
10. Allow time and resources (including financial resources) for the unexpected.