

# Economic valuation Benefits of ecosystem services

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17/9/2025

Return on Investment thinking for healthy and resilient  
healthcare buildings and sites

# 1. Benefits of urban green infrastructure ?

Urban “**green infrastructure**” offers several **ecosystem services**

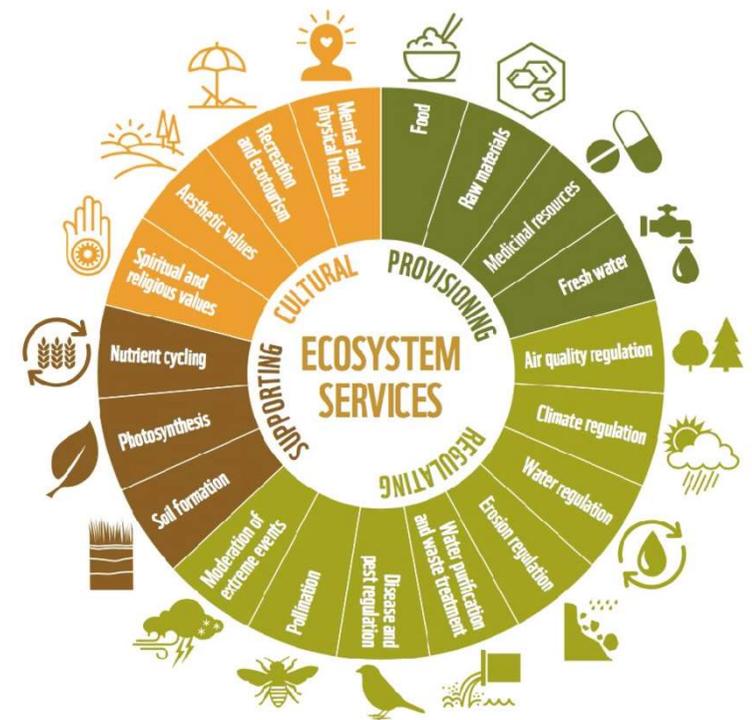
## Regulation services:

- Filtration of pollutants **health**
- Flood protection & infiltration
- Urban heat island protection **health**

## Cultural services

- Daily recreation
- Amenity value
- **Health**

Values depend on (potential) **supply** , **demand** and actual **use**



# Health benefits: scientific evidence

About 1000 studies, 70 % with positive impact of (urban) green & blue infra.

## Epidemiological studies

Living in or having nearby (1-3 km) (urban) green area's offers multiple benefits for physical health ( mortality, cardiovasc. Disease, ..) and mental health ( depression, anxiety), well being & social contacts

## Experimental studies

Engagement with nature offer immediate benefits for physical and mental health

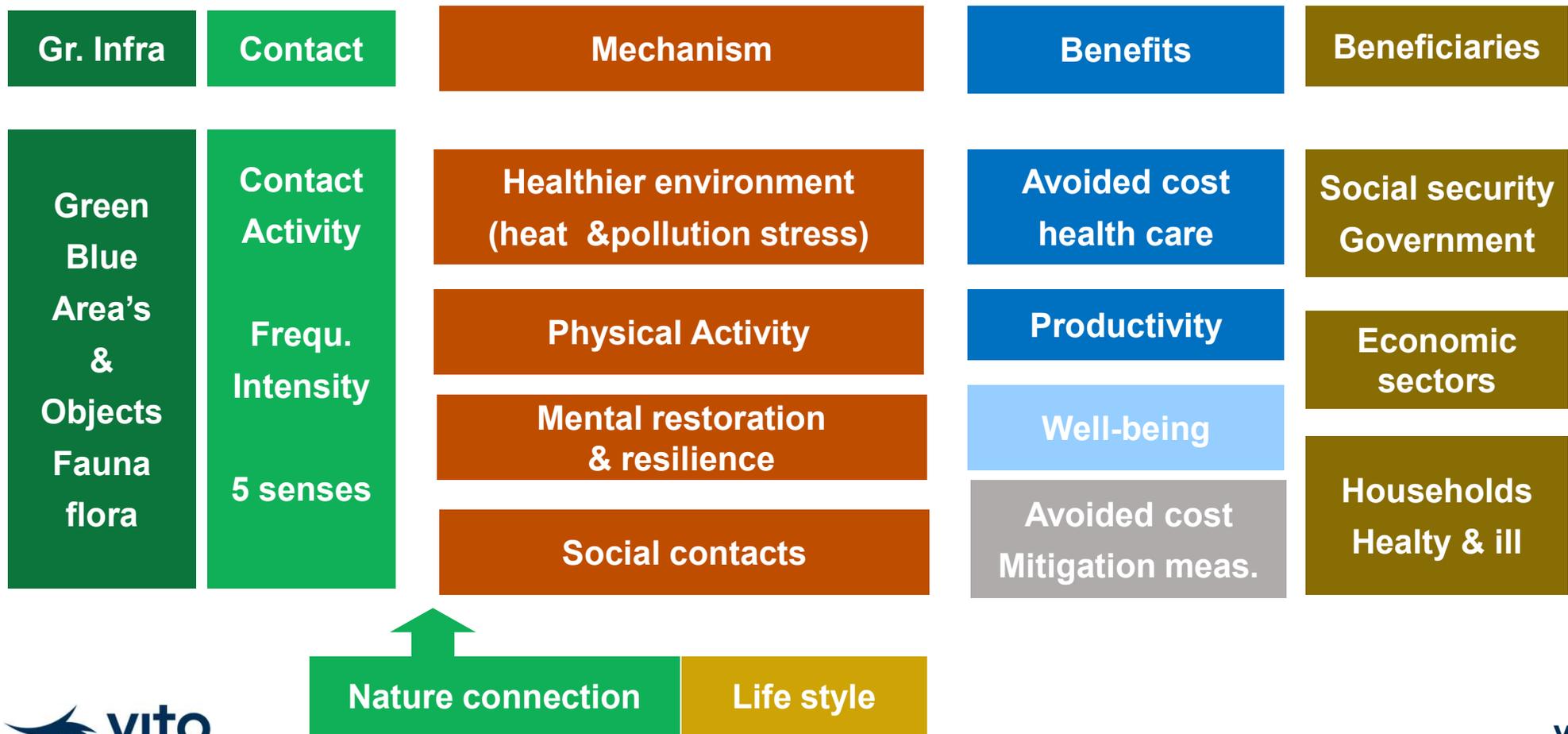
## Impacts of Interventions

Green prescriptions for sick /vulnerable (e.g. forest bathing) : + if well executed

Green programs (e.g. 30 days green) : + for healthy people

Greening the environment : + for well targeted programs

# Health benefits: mechanisms



# Factors for Calculation of health benefits

**Green measure** : e.g. creation of micro park in urban area

**Benefit / person** = change in health risk x value of the health risk , e.g. depression

## Change in health risk

- Dose-response function: from epidemiology : RR = relative risk
  - (e.g. 0,96 for 10% more green area (ha ) in 1 km range around the home adres
  - Assume micro park = 1 % extra green area
  - Impact micro park : 0,004 less cases of depression
- Prevalence data: baseline risk for depression

## Cost data for depression

- Avoided health care cost for government and for patients and family
- Avoided absenteeism for patient and family
- Additional cost for suffering (if data available )

**N° of beneficiaries** = N° inhabitant 1 km around the micro park

Health impacts		Evidence & data	
Category	impact	Dose-response	Valuation
Mortality	Mortality all causes *	+++++	++
	Cardio-vascular mortality	++++	++
Physical health	Metabolic syndrome	+++++	++
	Cardio-vascular diseases	++++	+++
	Diabetes	+++	+++
	Obesity	++	++
	Sleep	+++	+
	Respiratory dis. & asthma	++	+
	Mental health	Depression	+++++
	Anxiety	++++	++
	Other psych diseases	++	+
Other	Wellbeing	++++	+
	Cognitive impacts	++	+
	Loneliness	+	+

# Valuation: Modelling potential supply & demand & use

## Mapping in detail of urban green infrastructure

- + Land use maps, high-low green, ( official maps, earth observation,..)
- + Individual trees or micro parks in google maps
- +/- Infrastructure (paths, banks, playgrounds ) & naturalness
- +/- Quality indicators (e.g. safety ) ( surveys, experts )

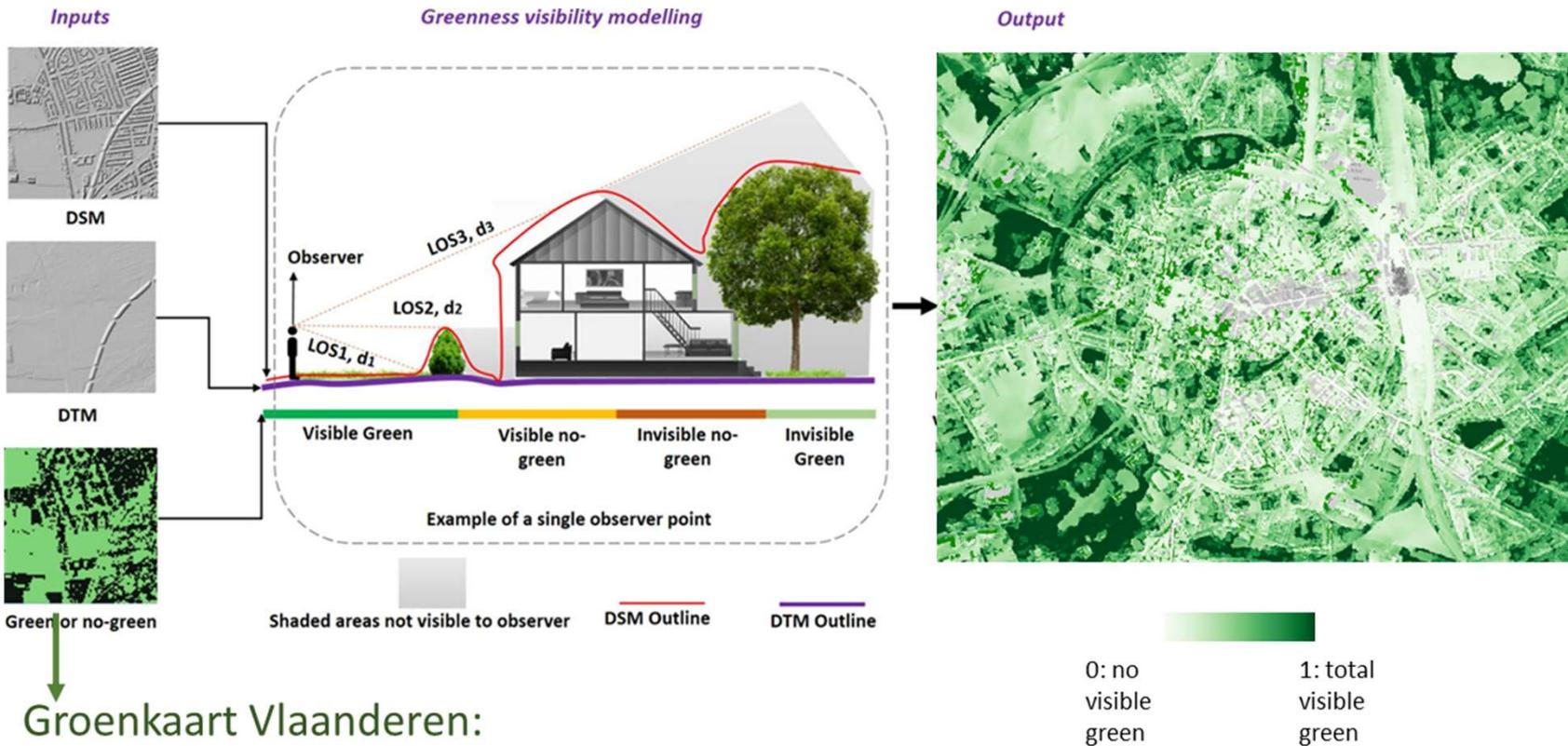
## Supply Mapping Potential services from types of green infrastructure

Detailed modelling & Expert based evaluation systems  
Map with ecosystems – potential impacts over a certain area

## Demand : people and economic sectors that benefit

People, Socio-economic classifications  
Assets and economic activities at risk for flooding, droughts  
Current risks: heatwaves, flooding, air quality, lack of green area's nearby or transport

# Example: mapping visible green area & trees



Groenkaart Vlaanderen:  
hoog groen, laag groen, landbouw

# Concepts & methods to assess Economic benefits

## Avoided costs

Health care: hospital costs, medicine

Productivity losses: absenteeism and labour participation

Flood protection: Avoided damages and repair costs

Heat waves: avoided air conditioning costs; health costs

## Related markets & hedonics

Impact green infrastruct. on asset values (e.g. sale prices of houses)

Wage compensation for risky or unhealthy jobs

Additional income required to increase happiness or well-being

## Travel costs

Time and expenses (public transport) to visit natural area's

## Useful ?

**Evidence** to understand, model supply and demand for a range of ecosystems services

- **Incomplete:** not all services are covered  
Not all elements affecting supply and demand
- **Uncertain:** Integrated analysis combines uncertainties in all areas

### Used in practice to:

- Identify **services** and their **beneficiaries**
- Account for them in selection and development of measures
- Rather a range, not exact numbers, not for fine tuning (e.g. as with building costs).
- Communication to and co-development with stakeholders.

## 2. Tools to value benefits of urban green infrastructure

Tools using concepts of modelling ecosystem services of measures (benefit site)  
(Co-) developed by Vito for Flemish Government

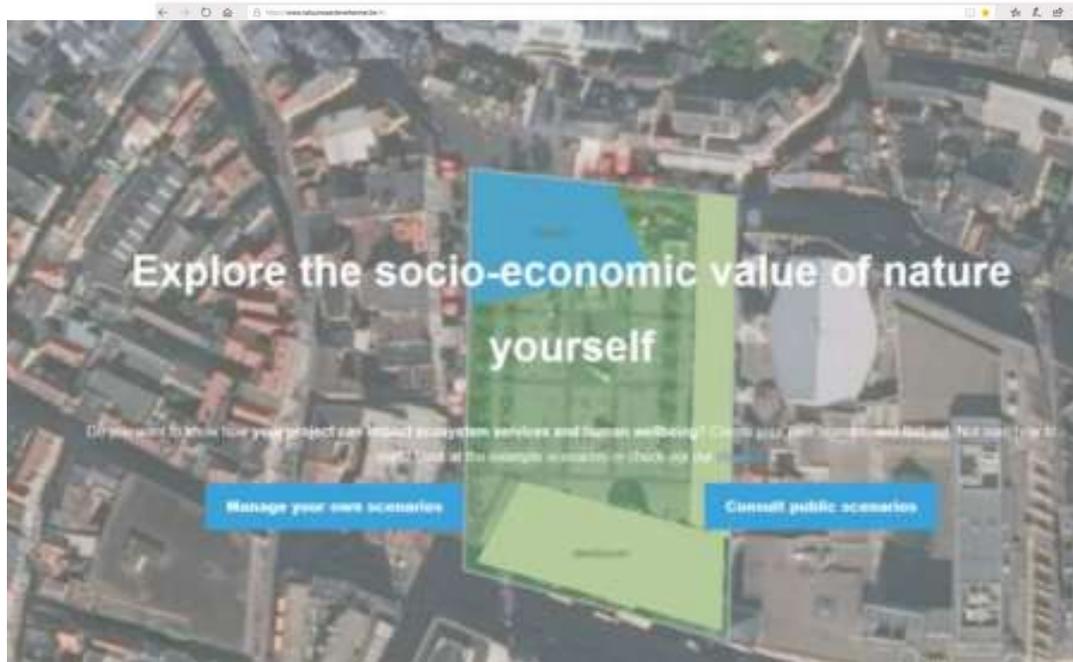
### 1. Nature value explorer : urban



### 2. Climate adaptation tool: klimaatportaal



# NATURE VALUE EXPLORER



More info: video (english) on [www.natuurverkenner.be](http://www.natuurverkenner.be)

## Tool to assess the impact of land use changes or NBS on ecosystem services

- Semi-Qualitative (score)
- Biophysical terms
- Monetary terms

## Audience: professionals e.g.

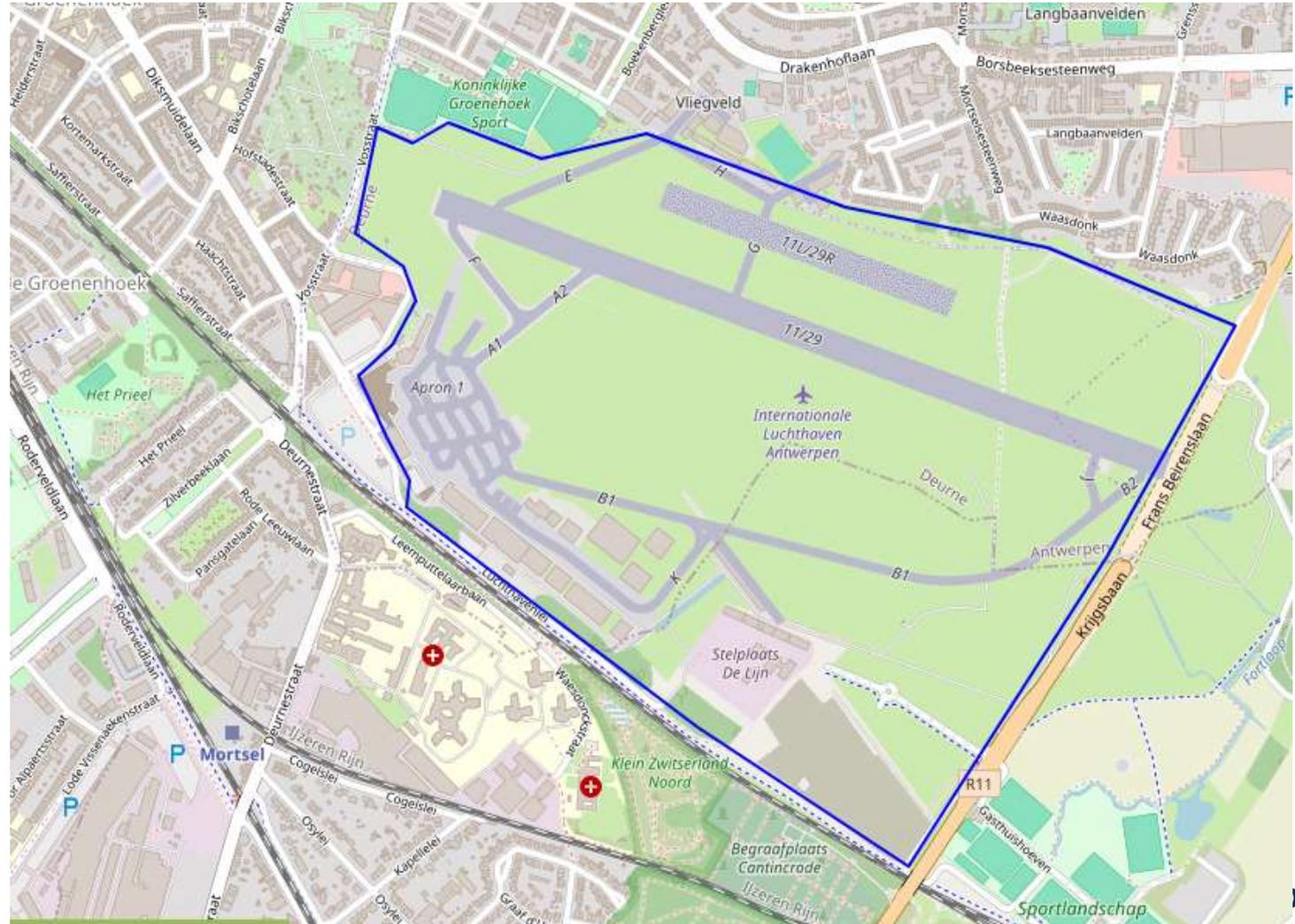
- Planners/Developers
- Governments
- Land managers
- Landscape architects

Since 2018, 2500 scenario's created  
2026: update

# Airport Deurne: current situation

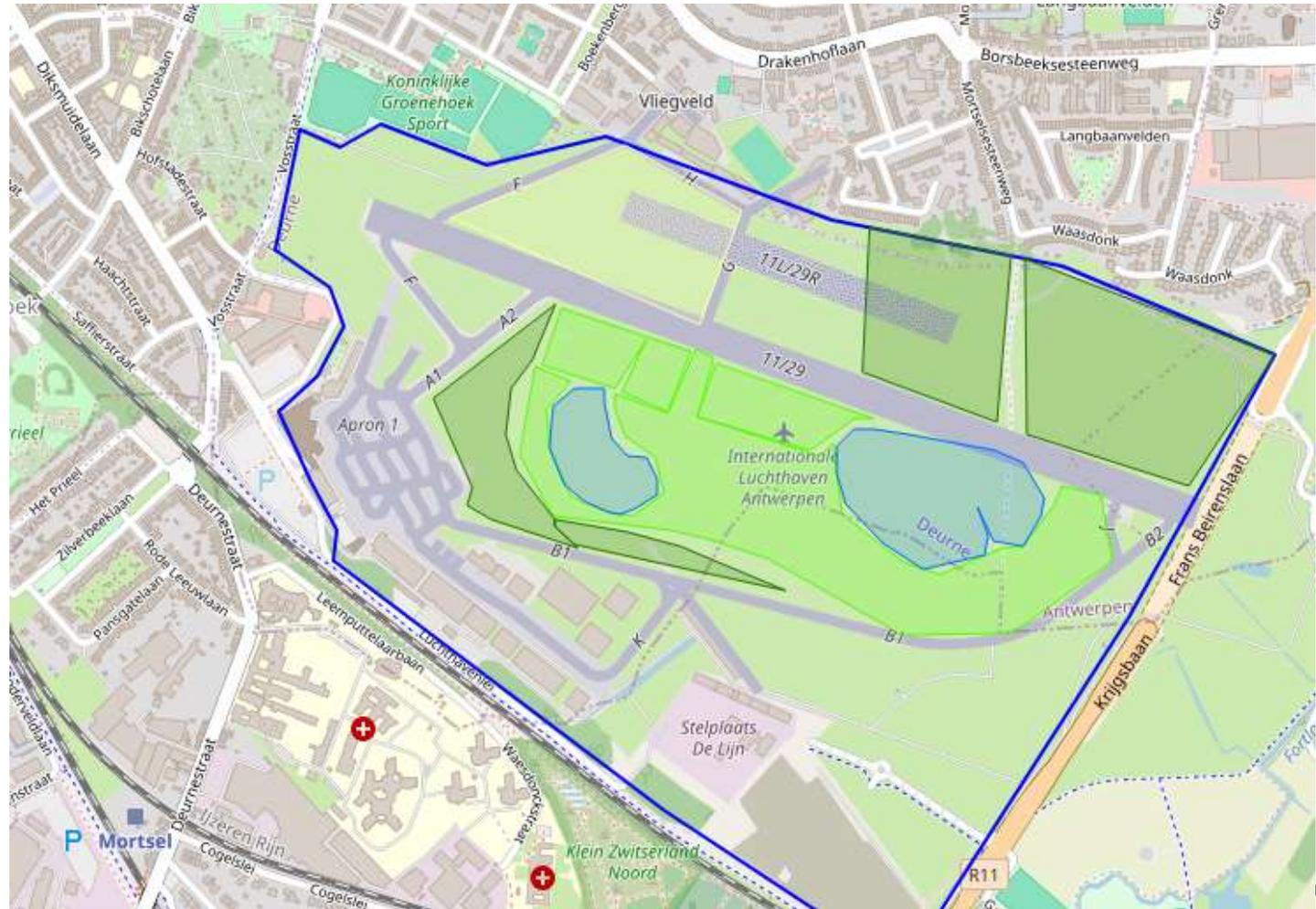
Source:  
Public scenario  
NVE, 2025

Grass & concrete



# Airport Deurne: greening measures

- Public gardens
- Forests broadleaf
- Water
- Grass field



# Airport Deurne: impacts: quantification services

Qualitative value

Quantitative value

Monetary value

Quantitative valuation	Unit	Present		Future		Difference	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Food production	kg vegetables, fruit and nuts/ year	19.776,5	19.776,5	49.045,4	49.045,4	29.268,9	29.268,9
Fine particles global PM10	kg PM10 / year	1.281,9	1.281,9	1.778	1.778	496,1	496,1
Fine particles local	µg PM10/m <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avoided runoff	m <sup>3</sup> / year	553.367	553.367	710.648,1	710.648,1	157.281,1	157.281,1
Carbon sequestration biomass	tonnes C / year	37,9	219,2	198,1	446,4	160,2	227,2
Regional/local climate	Average decrease °C WBGT	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3
Recreation	Number of visits /year	0	0	204.726,5	204.726,5	204.726,5	204.726,5
Extra value houses	% increase in housing value	5,6	5,6	6,2	6,2	0,6	0,6

## Alternative method to compute the cultural services

Health effects contact	DALY/year	5,9	5,9	6,6	6,6	0,7	0,7
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# Airport Deurne: benefits of different services

Qualitative value

Quantitative value

Monetary value

<u>Monetary valuation</u>	Unit	Difference future - present	
		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
Food production	€/year	43.277	43.277
Fine particles global PM10	€/year	35.717	35.717
Fine particles local	€/year	-	-
Avoided runoff	€/year	81.785	81.785
Carbon sequestration biomass	€/year	16.025	83.137
Regional/local climate	€/year	0	0
Recreation	€/year	307.090	307.090
Extra value houses	€/year	231.694	231.694
<b>Total</b>	<b>€/year</b>	<b>715.588</b>	<b>782.700</b>

### Alternative method to compute the cultural services

Health effects contact	€/year	28.085	28.085
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# E.g. smaller scale : campus police Asse



← Scenario overview



Complex van de Federale Politie in Asse



Study area



Measures



Extra info



Services

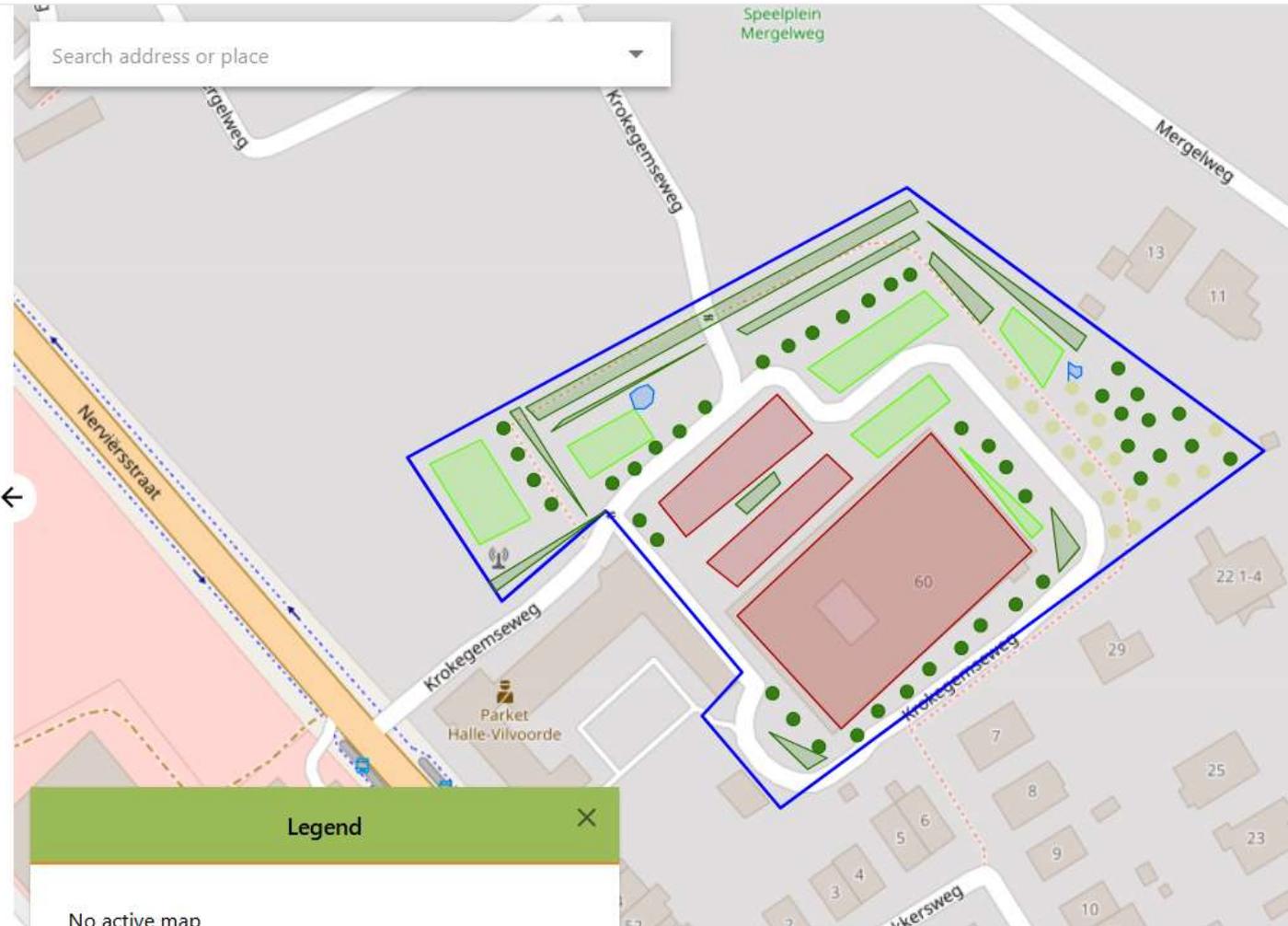


Results



## Measure overview

- Bebouwde oppervlakte 1 [Used input data](#)
- Bebouwde oppervlakte 2 [Used input data](#)
- Bebouwde oppervlakte 3 [Used input data](#)
- Bloemenweiden en kruidachtigen 1 [Used input data](#)
- Bloemenweiden en kruidachtigen 2 [Used input data](#)
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- Bloemenweiden en kruidachtigen 4 [Used input data](#)
- Bloemenweiden en kruidachtigen 5 [Used input data](#)
- Bloemenweiden en kruidachtigen 6 [Used input data](#)
- Fruitbomen 1 [Used input data](#)
- Fruitbomen 10 [Used input data](#)
- Fruitbomen 11 [Used input data](#)



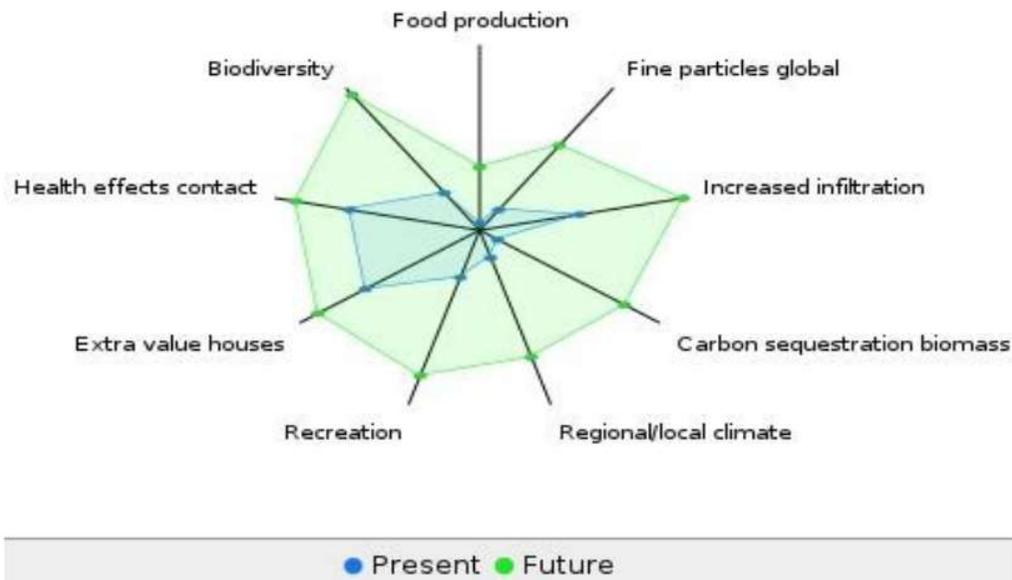
## Stakeholder cooperation Bruges : kerkebeek (church brook)



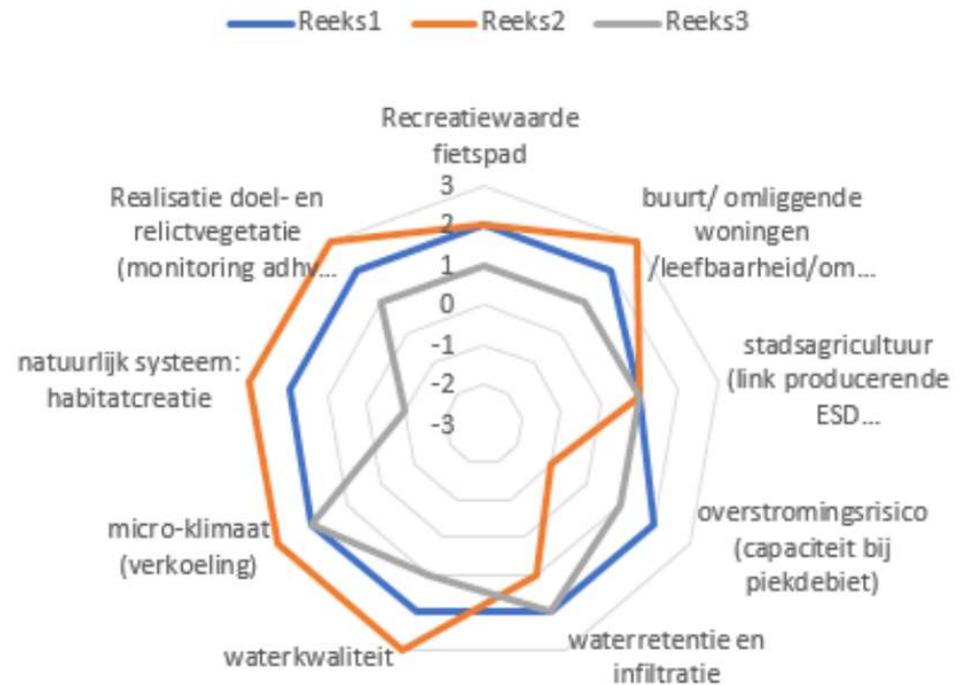
*Figuur 2: Een voorbeeld van hoe een eerste verkenning met de natuurwaardeverkenner is gebeurd voor het deelgebied bouwrijnpark (Bron: Natuurwaardeverkenner, Vito).*

# kerkebeek: scenario's

## Qualitative valuation (Summary)



## Alternatievenvergelijking



## **Transferability**

- **For the moment only fully functional in Belgium**
- **Same ecoregions can use it but need to fill out all input data**
- **Cooperation in several Horizon projects to see how to expand-couple to other tools**
  - MOSAIC
  - SELINA (in Belgian Demonstration project)
  - Urbreath
  - Methods used in Smart Cities tool

# Climate adaptation tool: klimaatportaal

Assessment of local **measures for climate adaptation**

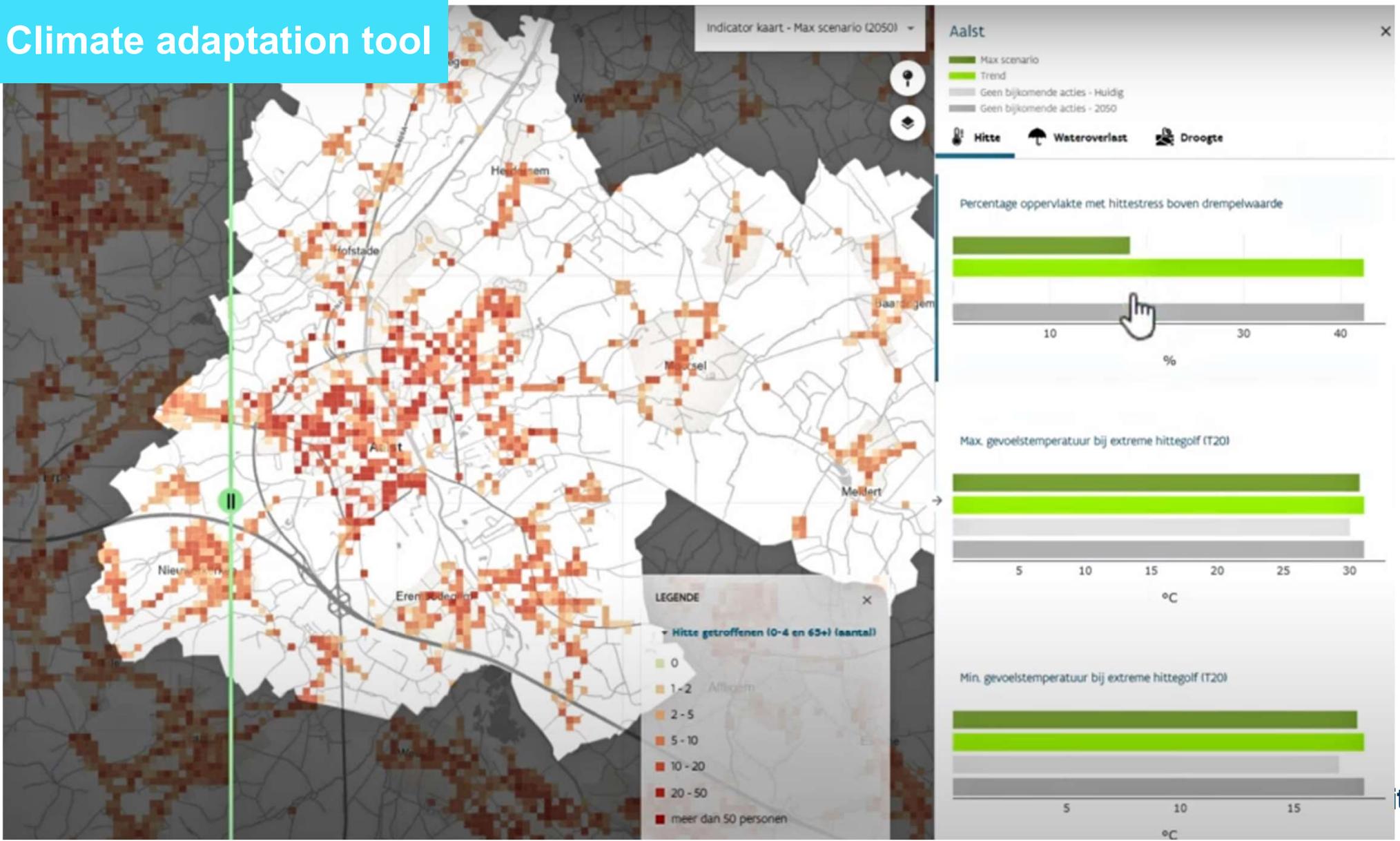
Potential impacts of **predefined packages of measures** (from minimum to max sc. )

**Effectiveness** : Need for measures (e.g. temperature, flood risks, ) & impact

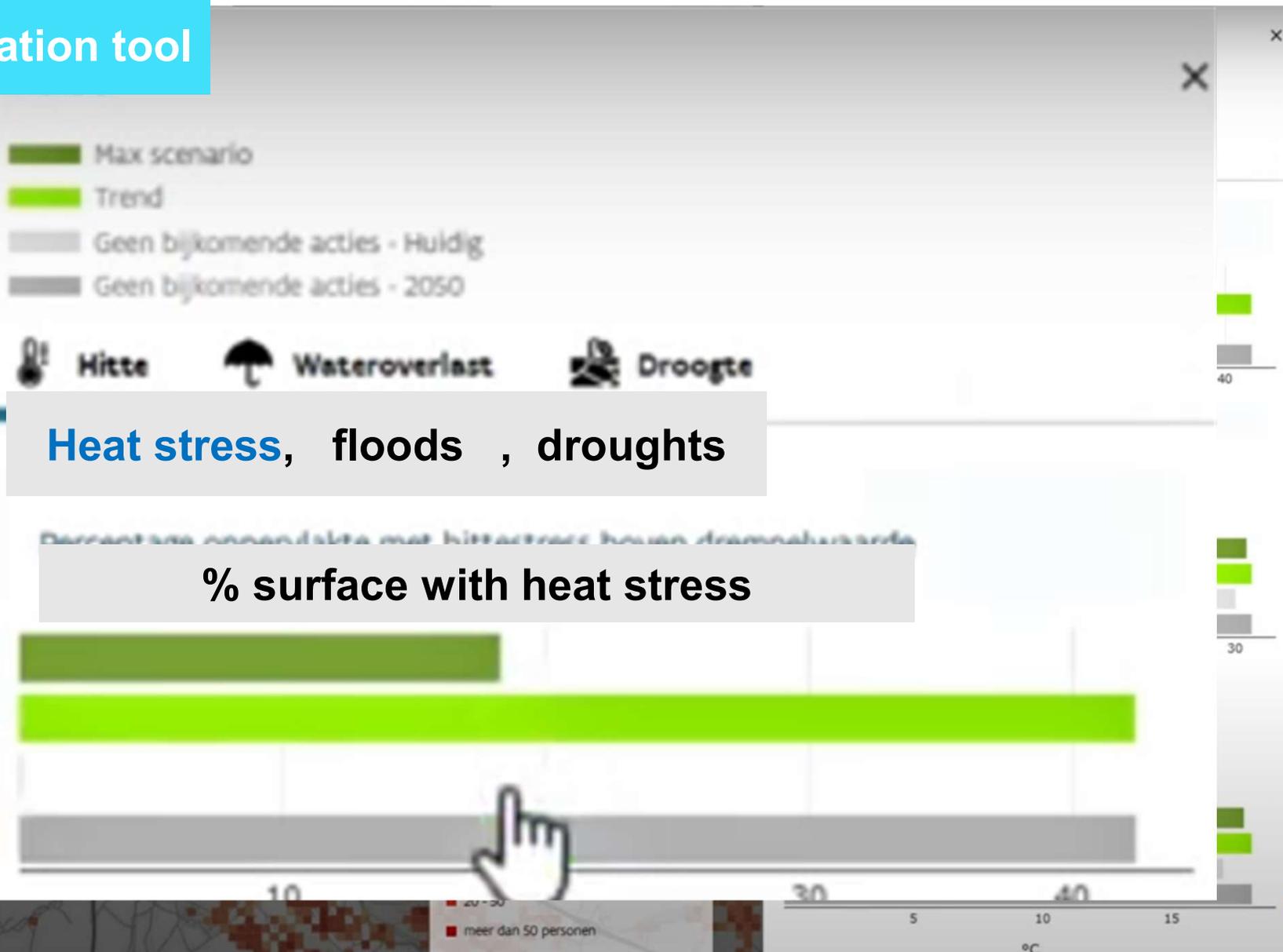
**Efficiency**: costs and benefits of predefined scenarios at local level



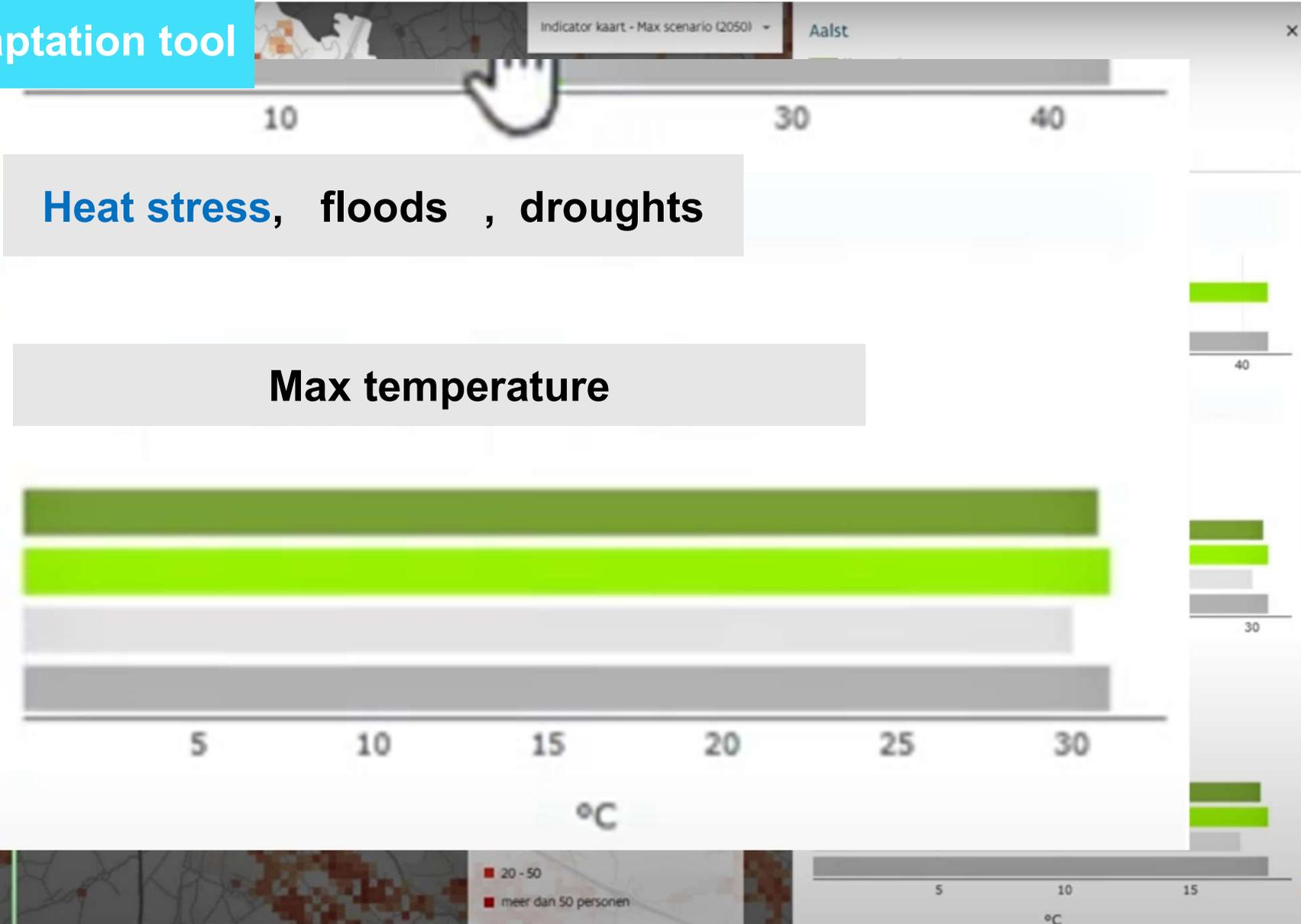
# Climate adaptation tool



# Climate adaptation tool



# Climate adaptation tool



# Climate adaptation tool

...alist onder het Max scenario VS Trend

## Benefits of max scenario vs Trend

### Avoided costs of floods

Vermeden schade door wateroverlast bij hevige regenval



### Avoided annual health costs for heat stress

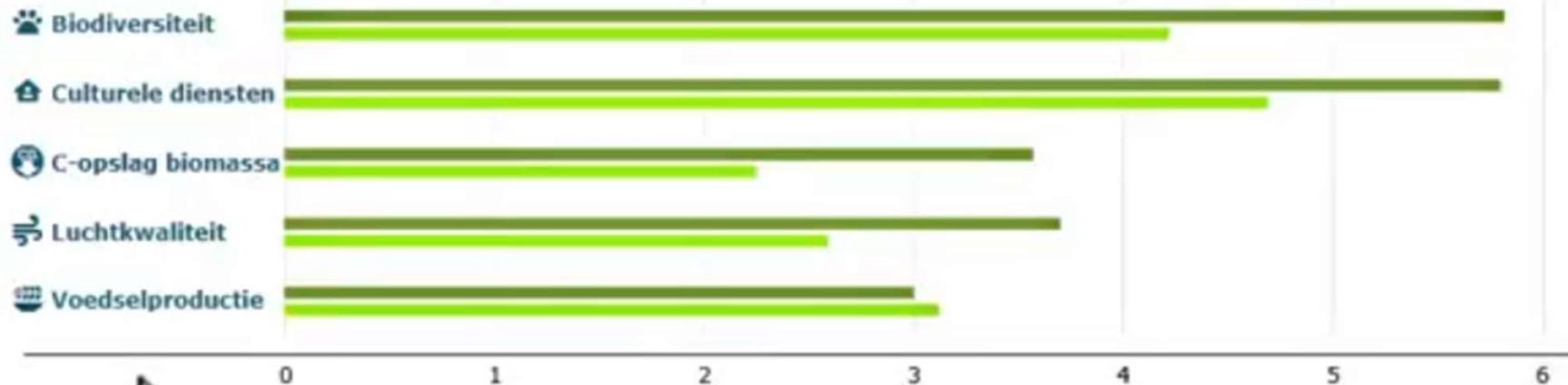


# Climate adaptation tool

Hoe gebruik ik deze appli

Terug

## Co- Benefits of max scenario vs Trend



## Additional annual costs max scenario vs Trend

Bijkomende jaarlijkse uitgaven (gedurende 30 jaar)



### 3. Return on investment

#### Benefits depend on local situation and several factors

- Need for measures (heat stress, pollution, lack of green area for recreation )
- Effectiveness of measures ( technical, design, ...)
- Co-benefits (e.g. public garden )
- Actual use ( N° of people )

**Costs:** integration in ongoing projects vs adaptation existing infra.  
Need for early adaptation

ROI (only) guaranteed for well selected measures  
But benefits not for those who pay for the costs

# Return on investment

Many examples of projects in Natural areas  
With a great Return on investment

Dominated by different services

Depending on supply and demand

Illustrations from  
Project for WWF Belgium



Étude menée par



À la demande de



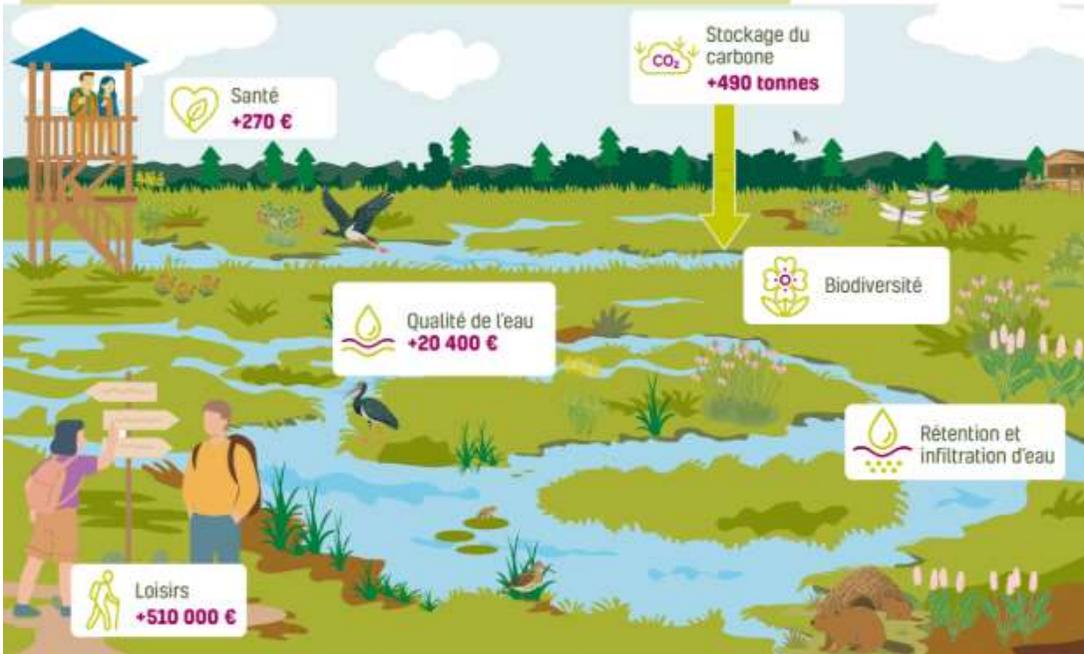
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À la demande de



## RESTAURER LA NATURE : UN INVESTISSEMENT QUI RAPPORTE



## RESTAURER LA NATURE : UN INVESTISSEMENT QUI RAPPORTE



# PLATEAU DES TAILLES

Investir dans la nature porte ses fruits. Aujourd'hui, on a tendance à oublier que notre économie et notre bien-être dépendent fortement de la nature. Songeons par exemple à l'approvisionnement en matières premières comme le bois, l'eau ; à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau et de l'air ; à la protection contre

**1 € DANS LA RESTAURATION DE LA NATURE RAPPORTE 25 €**



### Localisation

- Province de Luxembourg
- 380 ha



### Biotopes

- Landes humides, tourbières
- Boulaies tourbeuses
- Prairie humide et mégaphorbiaies

# KASTANJEBOS

Investir dans la nature porte ses fruits. De nos jours, on a tendance à oublier que notre économie et notre bien-être dépendent fortement de la nature. Songeons par exemple à l'approvisionnement en matières premières comme le bois, l'eau ; à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau et de l'air ; à

**1 € DANS LA RESTAURATION DE LA NATURE RAPPORTE 51 €**



### Situation

- Province du Brabant flamand
- Au nord de Veltem-Beisem et Winksele
- 165 ha



### Biotopes

# Beneficiaries and payments for ecosystem services

Who bears the costs differ from beneficiaries

A **lot of different** benefits and beneficiaries , often invisible and indirect  
e.g. Different government departments ( infrastructure vs health vs economy vs )

Limited **scope for collecting contributions** from beneficiaries

- may discourage use (e.g. green recreation )
- lower capacity to pay or contribute for vulnerable people
- high costs of implementation

Some benefits go to house owners or project developers

Examples :

- Indirect retribution: obligations to develop Green Infrastructure or social housing...
- **Co-creation** with different potential users-stakeholders

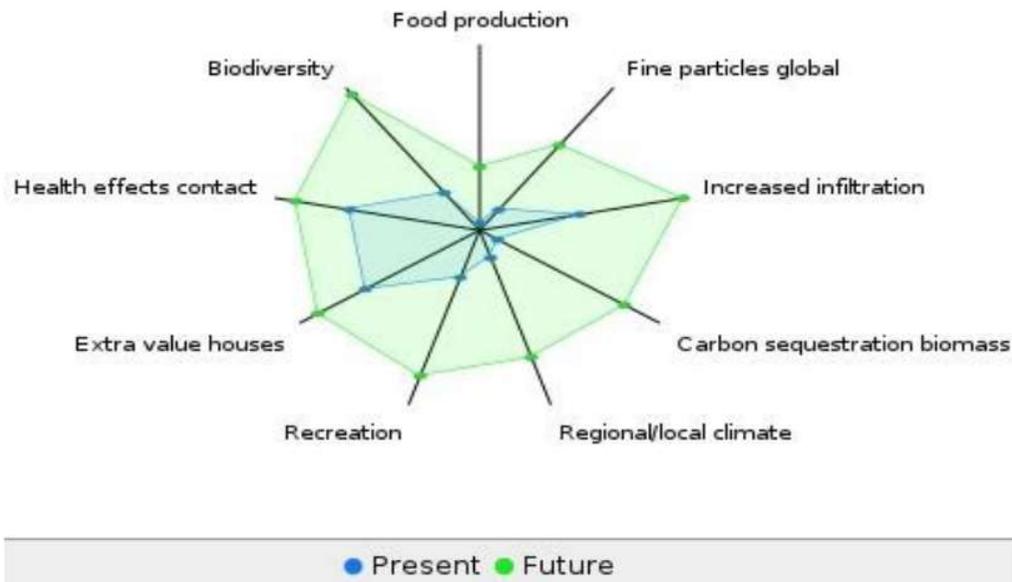
## Bruges : kerkebeek (churh brook)



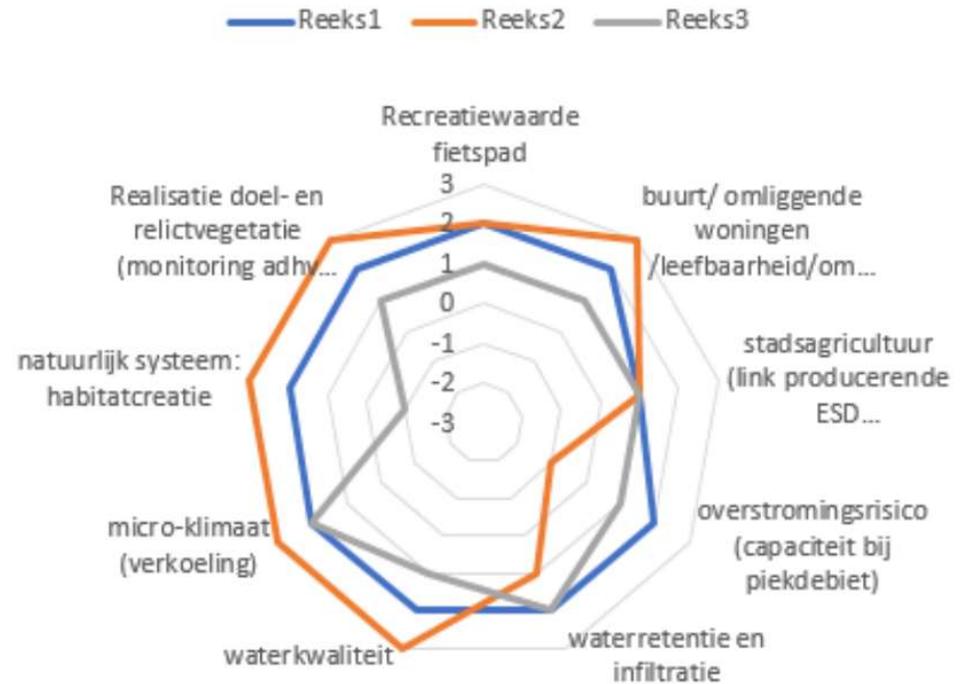
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**Qualitative valuation (Summary)**



**Alternatievenvergelijking**



## Vito

Research Institute  
Flanders, Belgium

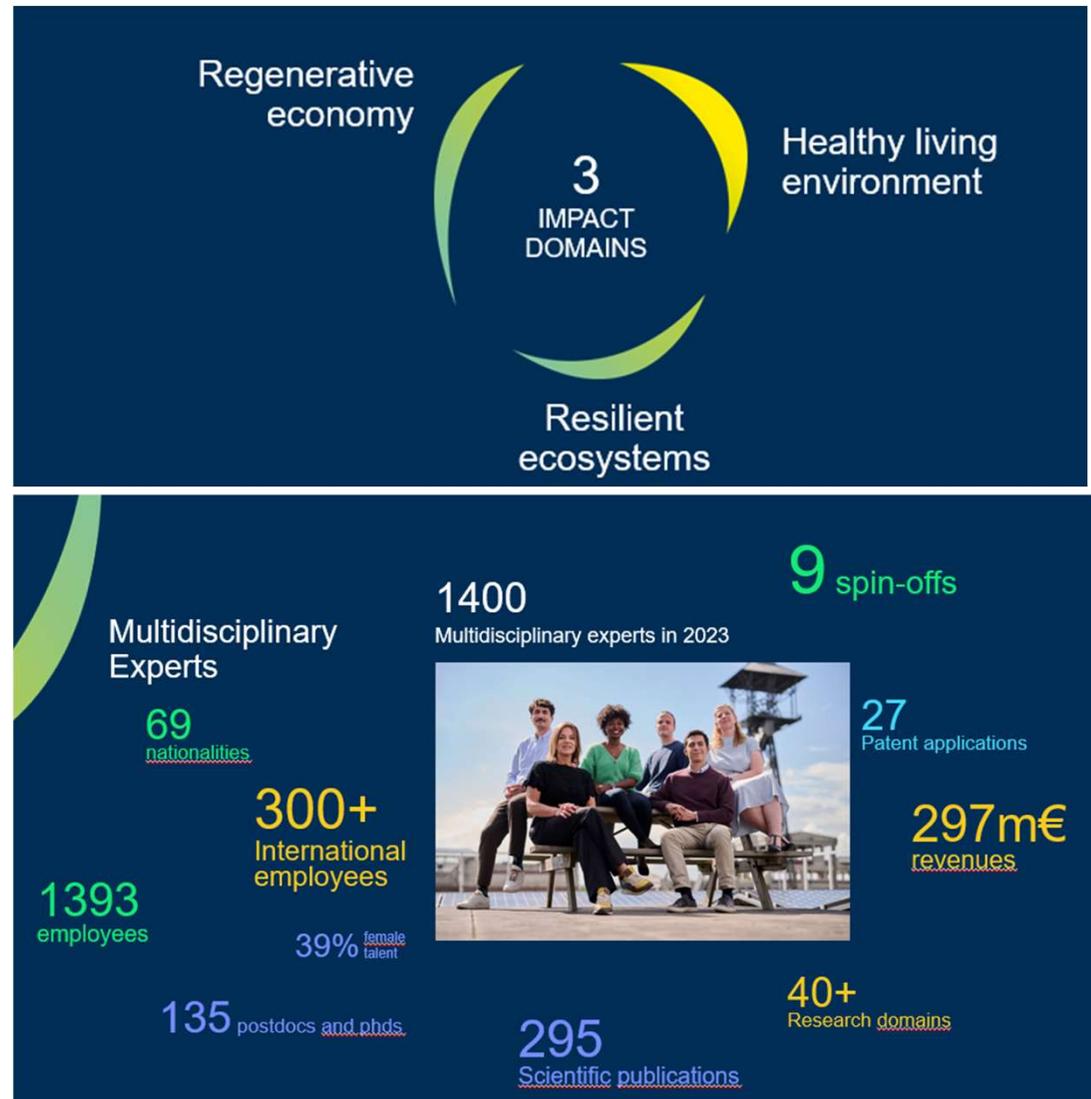
**Leo De Nocker**, senior researcher  
Steven Broekx  
Inge Liekens

[leo.denocker@vito.be](mailto:leo.denocker@vito.be)

Nature value explorer:

<https://natuurwaardeverkenner.be/>

<https://vito.be/en/kennispunt-water>



vito.be

# Question

- What are the main needs of information to convince other stakeholders of benefits for health sector
  - Type of green measures
  - Type of health benefits
  - Uncertainty and scientific evidence
  - Economic benefits : concepts and principles
  - Economic benefits: numbers