24.6 Maintenance costs of NBS

Project Name: proGIreg (Grant Agreement no. 776528) and PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

Author/s and affiliations: Elizabeth Gil-Roldán[1], Gerardo Caroppi[2,3], Carlo Gerundo[3], Francesco Pugliese[3], Maurizio Giugni[3], Marialuce Stanganelli[3], Farrokh Nadim[4], Amy Oen[4]

[1] *Starlab Barcelona SL, Barcelona, Spain*

[2] *Aalto University, Department of Built Environment, Espoo, Finland (gerardo.caroppi@aalto.fi)*

[3] *University of Naples Federico II (UNINA), Department of Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering, Naples, Italy*

[4] *Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), Oslo, Norway*

Maintenance Costs	**New Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs**
Description and justification	Indicators of Cost-Benefit Analysis of an NBS Intervention enable assessment of the financial feasibility of a given project scenario. The maintenance costs indicator sums the total costs of sustaining the NBS implemented.
Definition	Maintenance expenses are the costs incurred to keep an item in good condition or good working order. This total maintenance cost must include total annual labour costs, land leasing costs, machinery, energy costs, licensing, etc.
Strengths and weaknesses	
Measurement procedure and tool	Data can be collected via an economic and labour questionnaire to be distributed to the entities in charge of long-term maintenance of the planned or implemented NBS. Estimation from project financial assessment.
Scale of measurement	NBS level (typically building plot-district scale)
Data source	
Required data	Cost estimates or actual cost reporting from entitles administering the NBS and sub-contractors.
Data input type	Quantitative
Data collection frequency	At least once after implementation. Potential to estimate maintenance costs during planning stage.
Level of expertise required	High. Generally, the financial officer of the administrating entity should be able to respond.
Synergies with other indicators	Connected to other economic and labour indicators

Connection with SDGs	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth SDG 12
Opportunities for participatory data collection	None identified
Additional information	
References	

24.7 Replacement costs of NBS

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

Author/s and affiliations: Gerardo Caroppi[1,2], Carlo Gerundo[2], Francesco Pugliese[2], Maurizio Giugni[2], Marialuce Stanganelli[2], Farrokh Nadim[3], Amy Oen[3]

[1] *Aalto University, Department of Built Environment, Espoo, Finland (gerardo.caroppi@aalto.fi)*

[2] *University of Naples Federico II (UNINA), Department of Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering, Naples, Italy*

[3] *Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), Oslo, Norway*

Replacement Costs	New Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs
Description and justification	Indicators of Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Intervention sub-criterion will assess the financial feasibility of the project scenario.
Definition	Replacement costs or replacement values refer to the amount that an entity would have to pay to replace an asset at the present time, according to its current worth.
Strengths and weaknesses	+ Replacement costs is straightforward to calculate (especially with a spreadsheet); If calculated using NPV, cash flows rather than net earnings will be used (which includes non-cash items such as depreciation). - A discount rate must be selected; NPV assumes you can accurately assess and predict future cash flows.
Measurement procedure and tool	Replacement cost refers to the price that it would cost to replace an existing asset with a similar asset at the current market price. The asset in question, in the project scenario, should be the NBS/Hybrid/Grey solution implemented. For a damaged asset, the replacement cost for that asset takes into consideration the pre-damaged condition of the asset. Replacement costs are common in insurance policies to cover assets that are damaged or destroyed in a disaster, such as an floods or earthquakes.