# Financial arrangements for realising adaptation projects

Jeroen Rijke PhD MSc Deltas in times of climate change II, Rotterdam 25 September 2014

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About this talk

Can financial instruments with a proven track record in the energy sector contribute to the realisation of water related adaptation projects?

And if so, how?

Preliminary findings from work in progress.

TRIPLE BRIDGE

## From adaptation planning to action



## Different perspectives on adaptation

### Adaptation from the perspective of planning/engineering:

ightarrow Minimise risk of damage and death

### Adaptation from the perspective of finance

ightarrow Minimise risk of negative/insufficient return on investment



# Typical financial risks of geothermal energy projects



### Financiers for geothermal energy projects



### Water projects are fundamentally different



### Financial instruments – some examples

#### **GRANT SCHEMES**



Green roof programme

Stimulating private investment through cofunding

Why?

Requires e.g. Proven technology Proven business case Willingness to invest Availability of public funds

#### FEED-IN SCHEMES



Polder roof Amsterdam

Compensation for unused capacity (upfront/continuous)

Quantifiable benefits Co-funding capacity (upfront compensation) Long-term commitment (continuous compensation)

#### SERVICE CONTRACTING



Rooftop Energy

Private investor taking over service provision

Idem as feed-in schemes + Ability of service provider to attract finance and manage risks during exploitation



#### **REVOLVING FUNDS**



Venture capital for private investments

Non-bankable projects Innovative technologies Entrepreneurship Approx 8% annual return on investment

UNESCO-IHE



# Zomerhofkwartier (ZoHo), Rotterdam



## Water plaza



- Temporary storage of excess runoff.
- Multifunctional public space.
- Funded by city's drainage / public space budgets.
- Measures that are needed to disconnect water plaza from sewage system require additional funding sources.

### Streetscape greening



- Removal of paved areas to create green space and infiltrate stormwater
- City's budgets for public space and urban drainage combined
- Uncompensated contributions from local companies and community
- Maintenance covered by building owner (SERVICE CONTRACT)



### Polder roof



## Some preliminary conclusions

- Cities are diverse.
- Adaptation projects are diverse.
- Financing challenges are diverse.

 $\rightarrow$  Customise the use of financial instruments to their context.

Energy sector is ahead, but water is catching up. Learn from each other to avoid similar mistakes.



### Next steps

### **Research activities:**

- Systematically analyse barriers for financing adaptation, financial risks of water projects, effectiveness of financial instruments.
- Focus on processes of 'mainstreaming adaptation' in which various investment agendas are linked.
- Refine and test findings in case studies in cases in NL, UK, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Australia.

### Output:

- Policy recommendations for financing adaptation (EU Interreg CAMINO)
- Handbook for policy makers, planners and project managers for financing water sensitive cities (CRC for Water Sensitive Cities).



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