

Predicted losses from extreme weather events

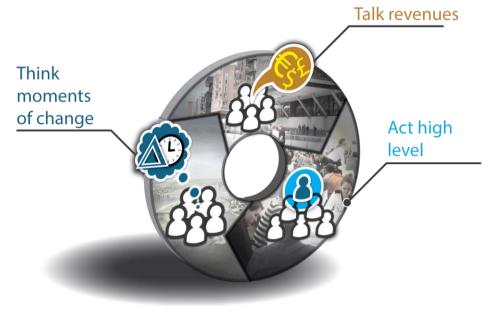
World bank research (September 2013)

- 136 coastal cities:
 - Current: \$6 billion a year
 - In 2050: \$52 billion a year
- Worldwide coastal cities and areas
 - In 2050: \$1 trillion a year

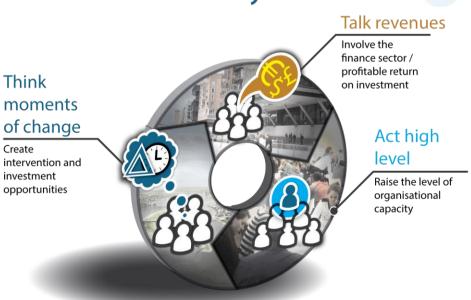
City of Paris (OESO, 2014)

- Seine-flooding similar to 1910
 - € 60 billion losses
 - 5 million people affected,
 - 400.000 jobs threatened

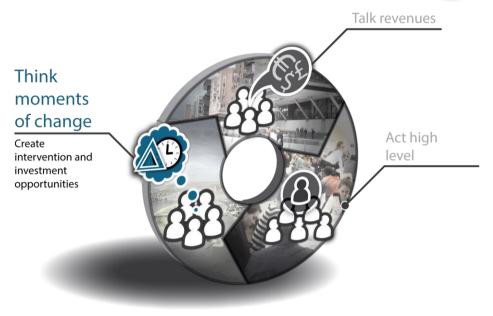




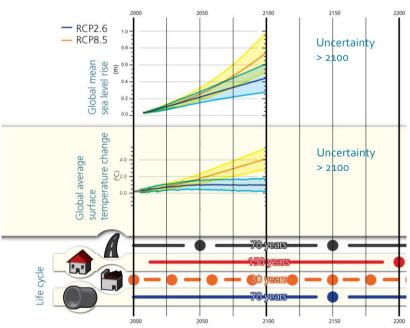


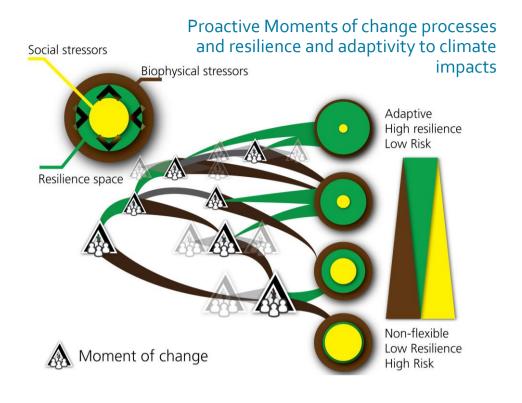


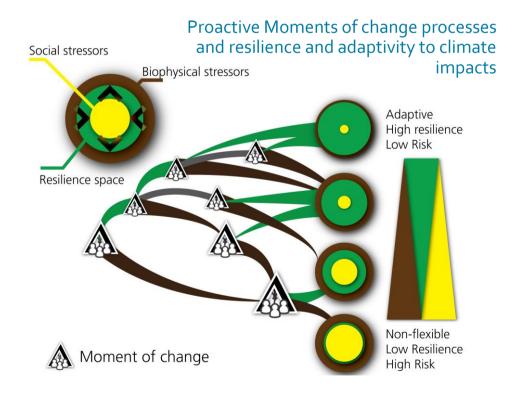


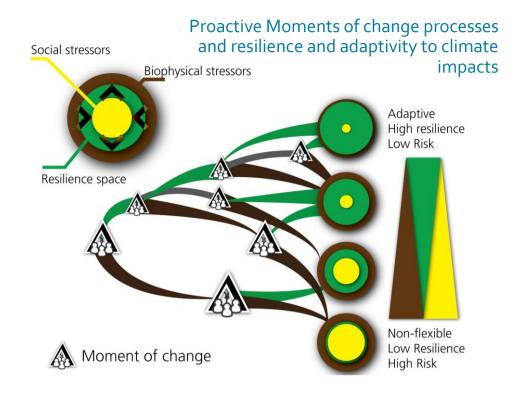


Importance of every decision









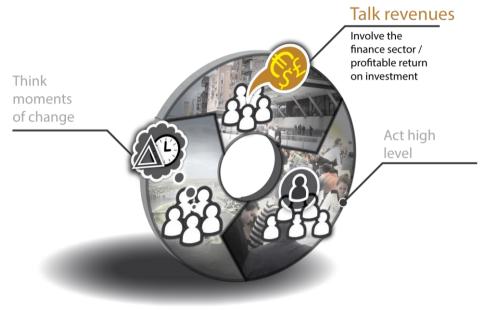


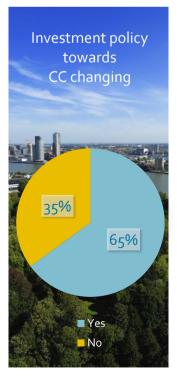


'Retro-vitalizing' RDM Campus Rotterdam: Research, Design & Manufacturing









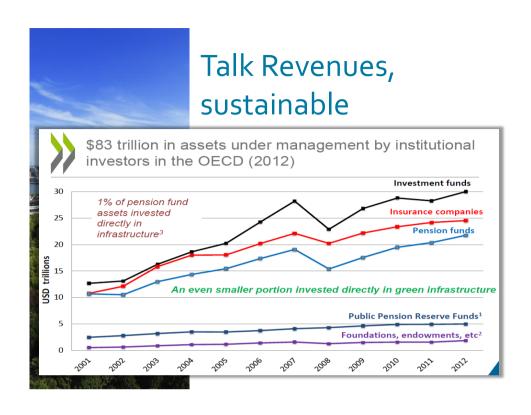
Finance sector is ready for climate business

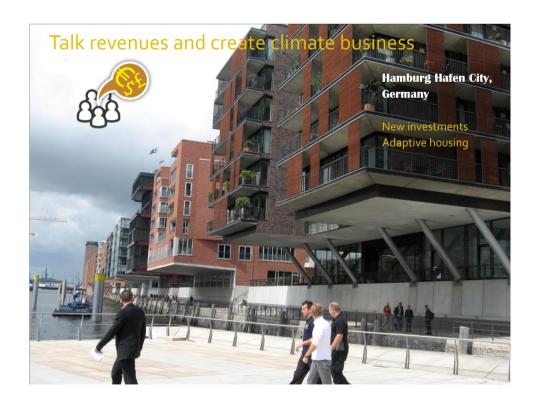
Consulting finance stakeholders: 65% confirms a trend towards investments in climate resiliency

Approaches from brokers with funds to invest;

 Projects >100 – 500 million, about climate resiliency, long term returns

Big investors communicatie willingness to invest in resiliency





IHNC storm surge barrier New Orleans

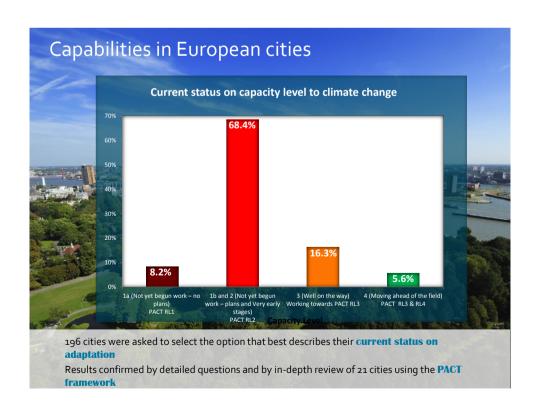


Profitable business cases: IHNC storm surge barrier New Orleans

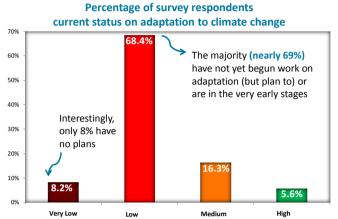








Capabilities Level in European cities



- 'Very Low' = city not acting on extreme weather or on climate change and no plans to do so
- 'Low' = considering acting on current extreme weather, but not on climate change, but not yet begun or at very early stages.
- 'Medium' = cities have a programme on at least some current risks but doing no work yet on future climate change.
- 'High' = beginning to act on future climate change and also on extreme weather.

Acting high level

City of New York City



Acting high level

City of New York City



Acting high level

City of New York City



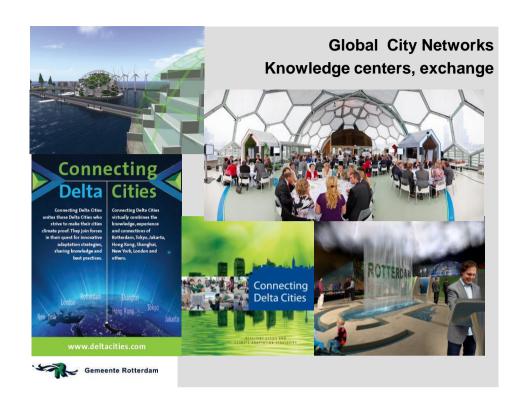
Acting high level

City of New York City









West Closure Complex New Orleans





