

Funding of Flood Risk Management in the North Sea Region

An interim output developed by the FAIR Consortium
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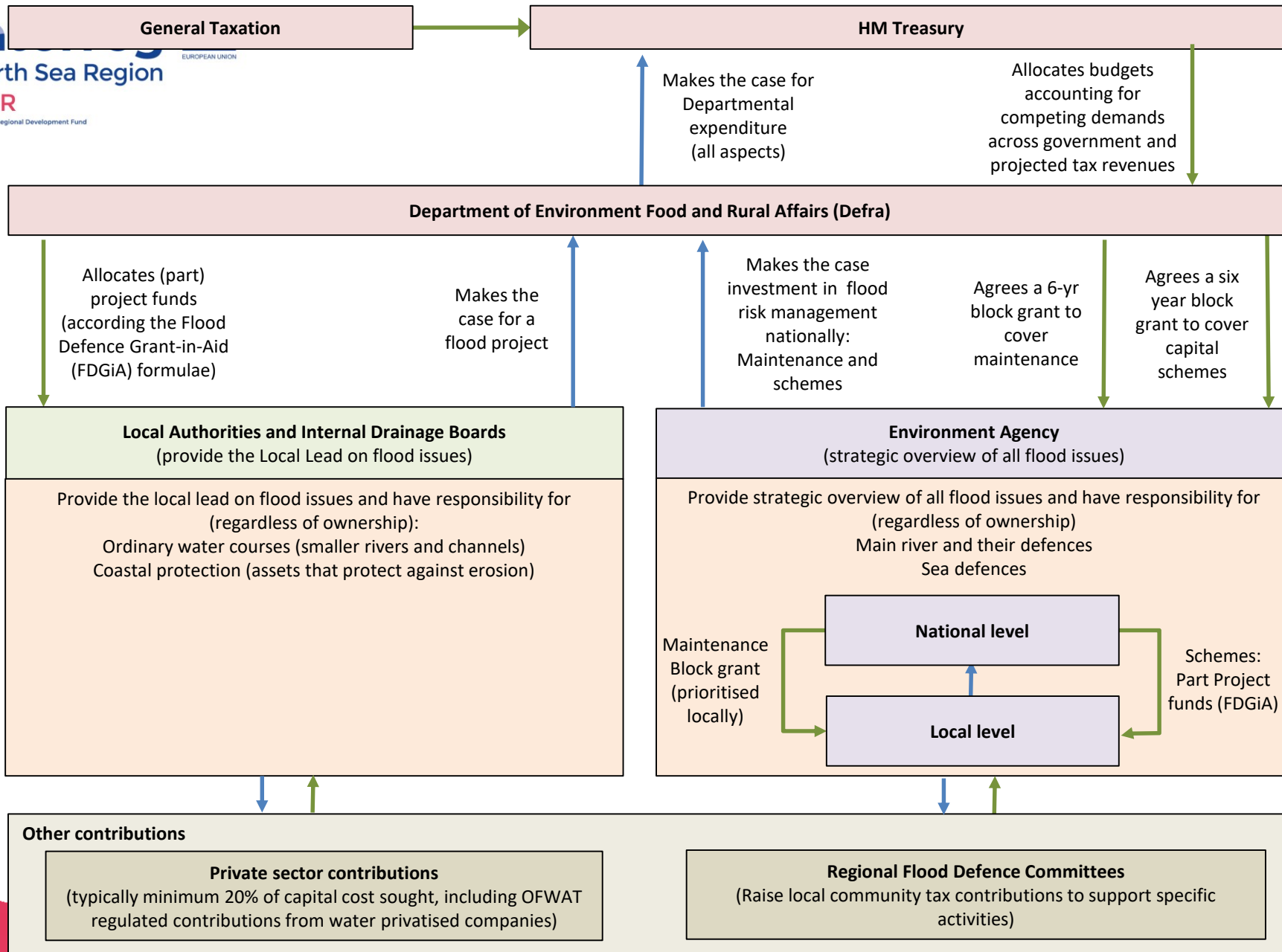
Supporting information to Task 3.1 Questionnaire
Responses (**Funding Question**)



England

Put together by: Paul Sayers





Pros and cons

- Pros:
 - Promotes public and private contributions
 - Enables national public money to be prioritised nationally
 - Provides six years of funding agreements on flood defences (for the Agency)
 - Enables additional benefits (higher standards, environmental enhancements etc) to be paid for locally
- Cons:
 - Privative funding can swing the national priority of a scheme: disadvantaging those not able to paid perhaps
 - Long term investment security does not exist: suggesting capital rather than revenue based schemes preferred (funding may not exist in the future for adaptation so build big now – perhaps?)

In response to flood emergencies

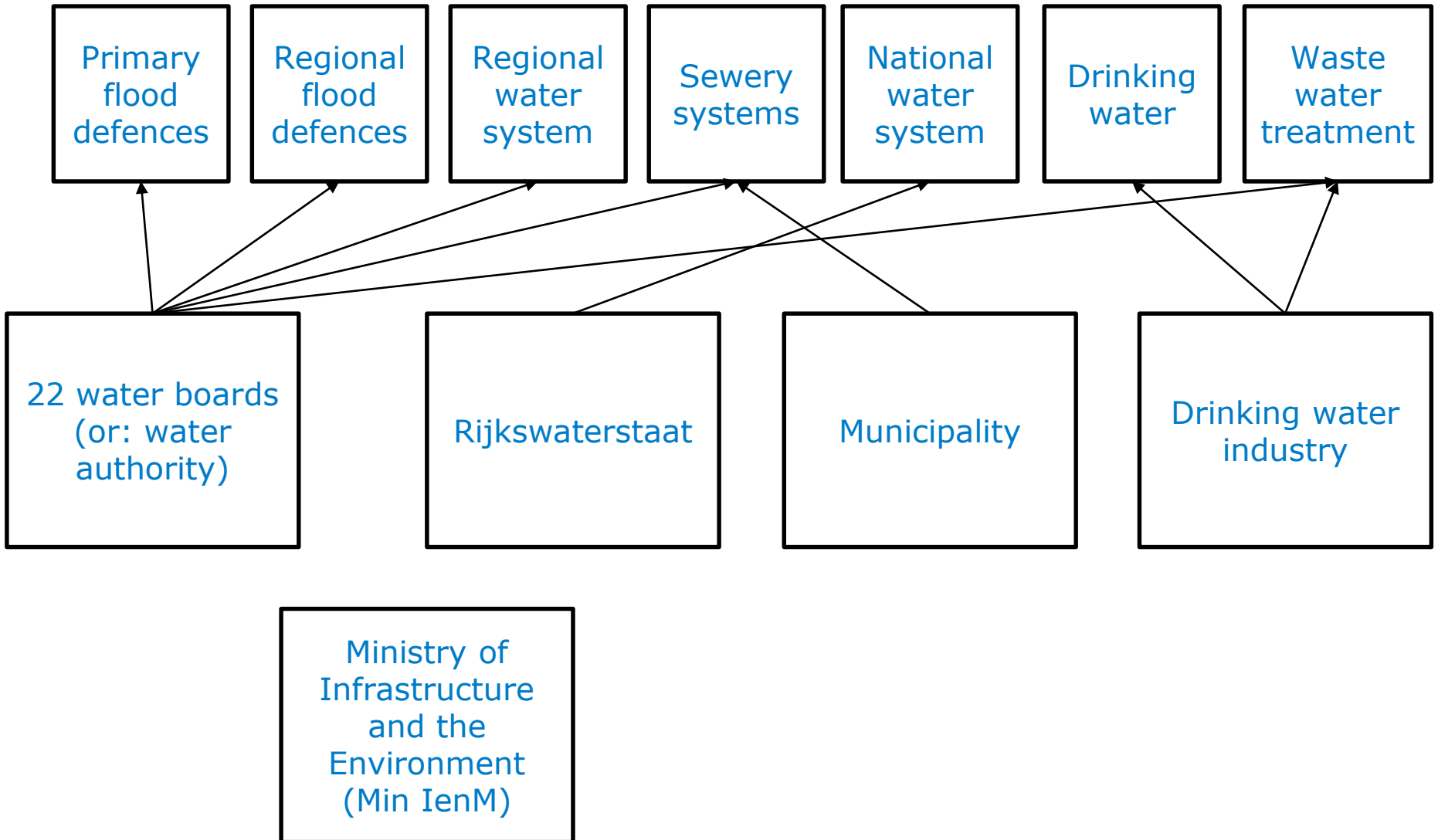
More ad hoc structures in place to response to emergencies and add recovery

- **Bellwin Scheme:** provides emergency financial assistance which reimburses local authorities for costs incurred on, or in connection with, their immediate actions to safeguard life and property or to prevent suffering or severe inconvenience as a result of a disaster or emergency in their area
- **Government New money for schemes:** ad hoc political processes that bypass the normal structures (see for example money provided to Somerset)
- **Various Agency, community and special interest funding:** emergency flood relief from Sport England to reinstate pitches etc
- **Private insurance:** This still functions after a near breakdown between Government and ABI a few years ago. Not the not-for-profit Flood Re support the insurance market. But access by renters and low income household much lower than others.

Netherlands

Put together by: Remco
(additions by: Manon de Vries)

Overview water services in The Netherlands



Funding flood protection & water management

Annual budget: 2,1 B€ (~50/50 National – Regional)

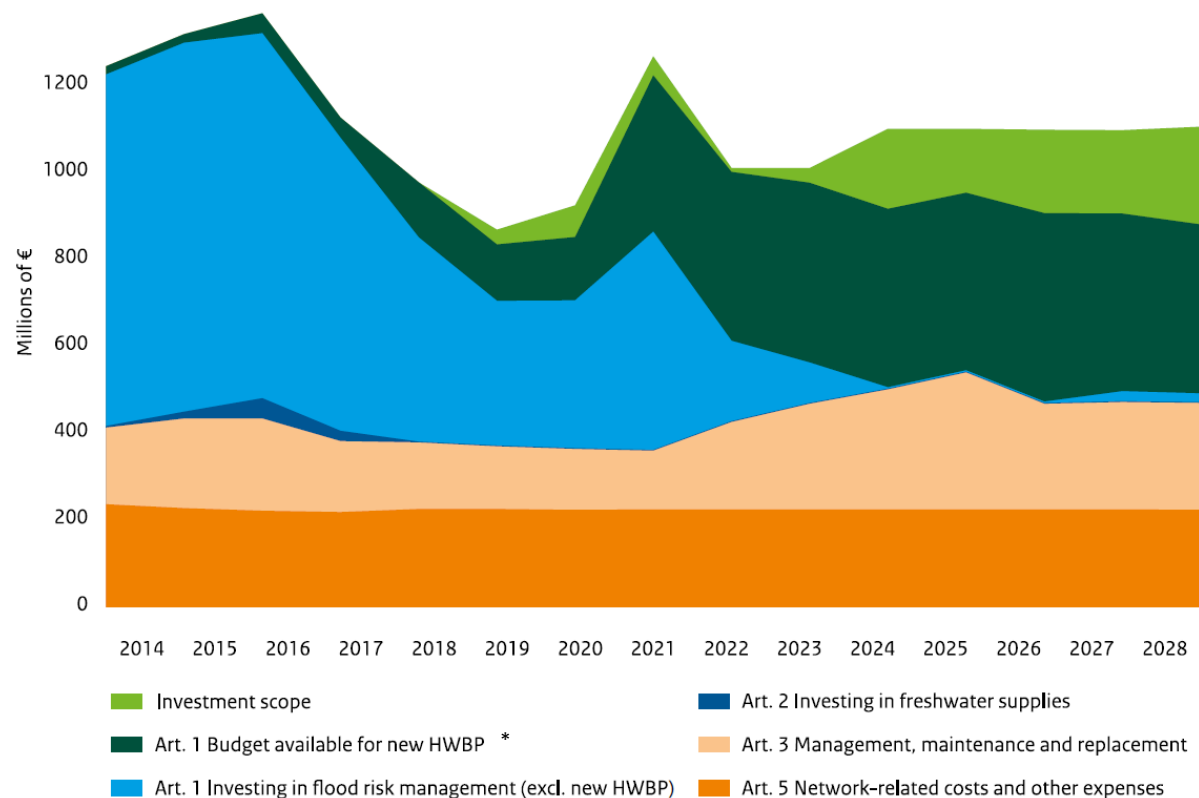
National:

- Delta fund
- 1,2 B€/yr
 - 0,8 Flood protection
 - 0,4 Water management

Regional:

- Taxes 22 waterboards
- 0,9 B€/yr
 - 0,2 Flood protection
 - 0,7 Water management

Delta fund budgets 2014-2028

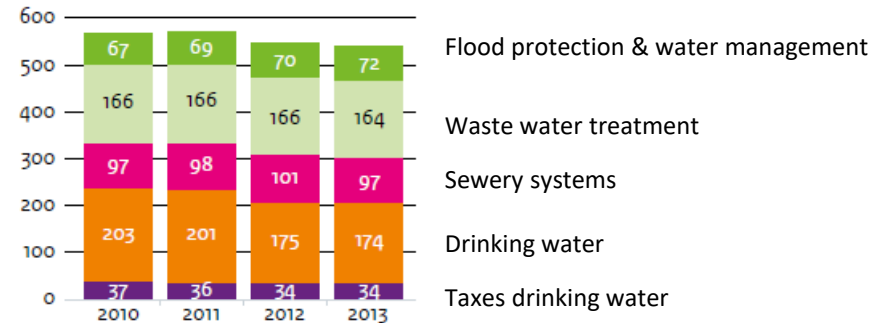


*HWBP = National Flood Protection Programme

Annual costs households and enterprises (regional taxes paid to waterboards and municipalities): 0,2% – 0,6% (depending on interest/risks)

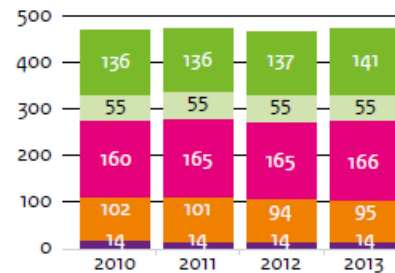
Households without private property

€70,00 (0,2% of taxable income)



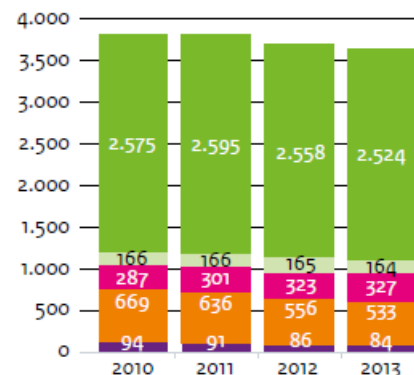
Households with private property

€140,00 (0,4% of taxable income)

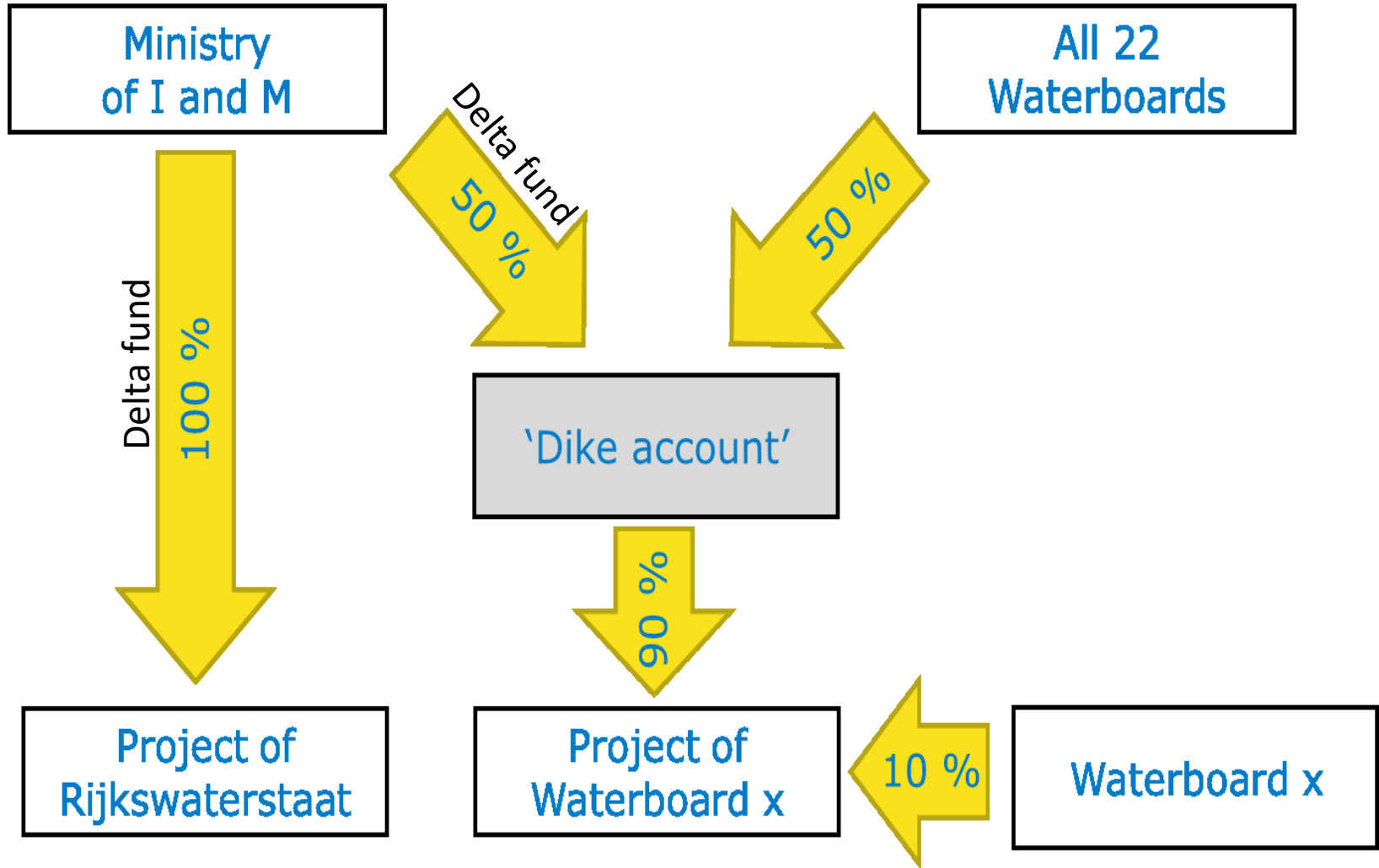


Farms

€2500,00 (0,6% of average gross production value)

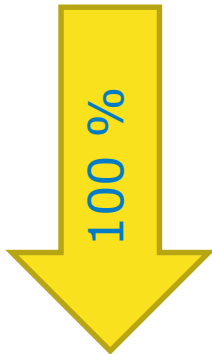


Reinforcement of primary flood defences



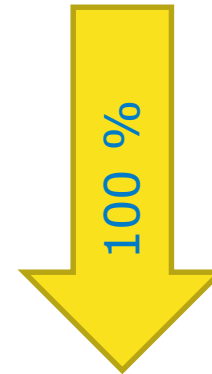
Maintenance (primary and regional) flood defences and reinforcement of regional flood defences

Ministry
of I and M



Project of
Rijkswaterstaat

Waterboard x



Project of
Waterboard x

Pros and cons

- Pros:
 - Solidarity in payment – i.e. those not at risk contribute.
 - Commitment of funds, once committed no competition with other societal demands – health care etc.
 - Financial responsibilities are clearly defined
- Cons:
 - Those at risk do not pay any money directly to the protection they receive, with those not benefiting from a scheme subsidise those that do – so limited/no incentive to reduce costs and prefer 'do now, not later' (as spending 'someone else's money').
 - Limited flexibility of timing once committed – so difficult to respond to opportunities as they arise
 - Negative incentive because distinction between reinforcement (financed by dike account) and maintenance (fully financed by waterboard)
 - No project based trade-off to give higher or lower standards

Sweden

Put together by: Frida



Municipalities

**Agencies at
National level**
(SGI, MSB, SGU, HaV etc.)

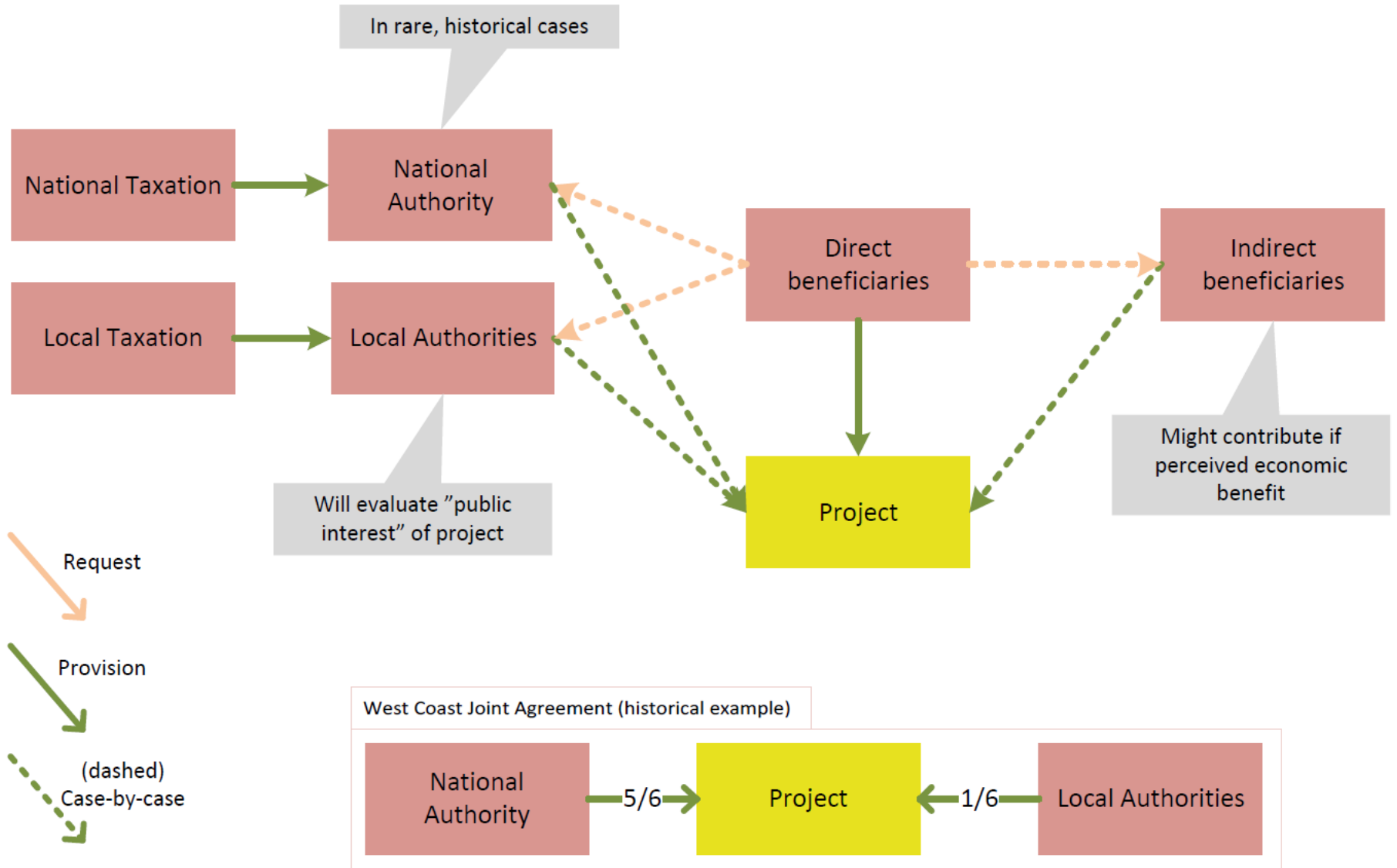
Projects
(EU etc.)

Funding



Denmark

Put together by: Ulf

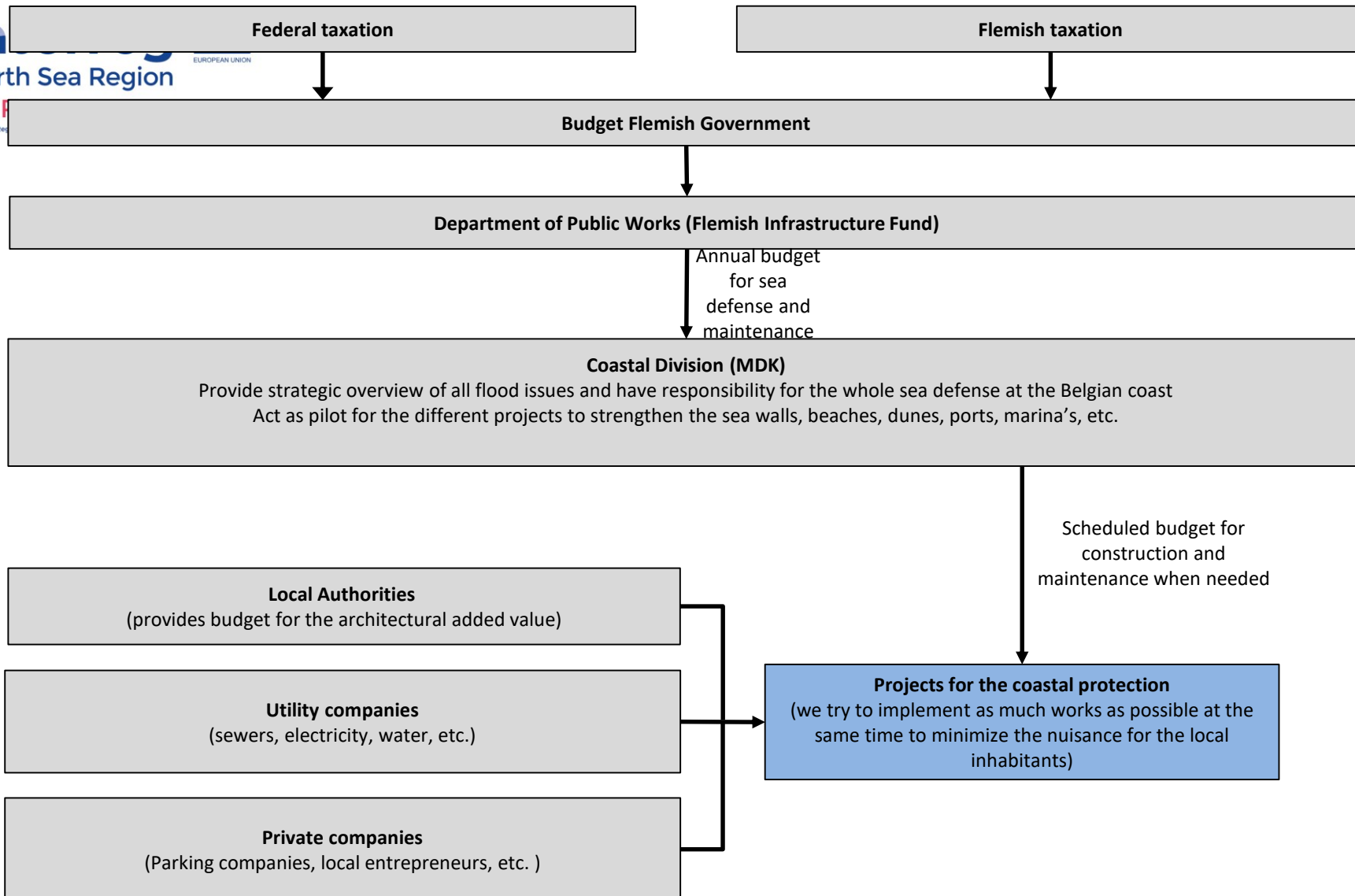


Pros and cons

- Pros:
 - Investors are direct beneficiaries
 - Easy to understand
 - Flexible
- Cons:
 - Prevents holistic solutions (narrow perspective)
 - Impedes innovation (obvious, tried and tested solutions preferred)
 - Investments are reactionary, not preventive

Belgium

Put together by: Niels



Pros and cons

- Pros:
 - Enables additional benefits (higher standards, environmental enhancements etc) to be paid for locally
 - solidarity in payment – i.e. those not at risk contribute
- Cons:
 - Projects are realised over time only limited by the available budget
 - Only a limited number of people benefit from the investment paid by the rest of the country

Germany

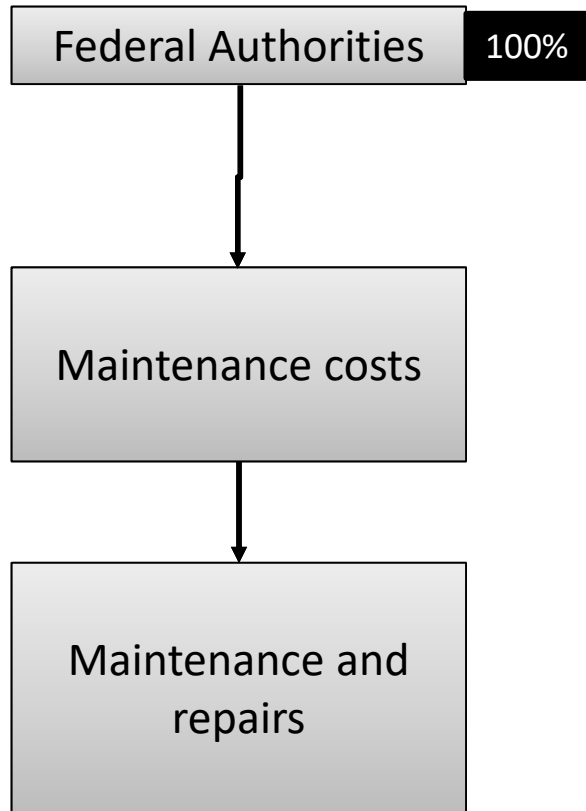
Put together by:

LSBG

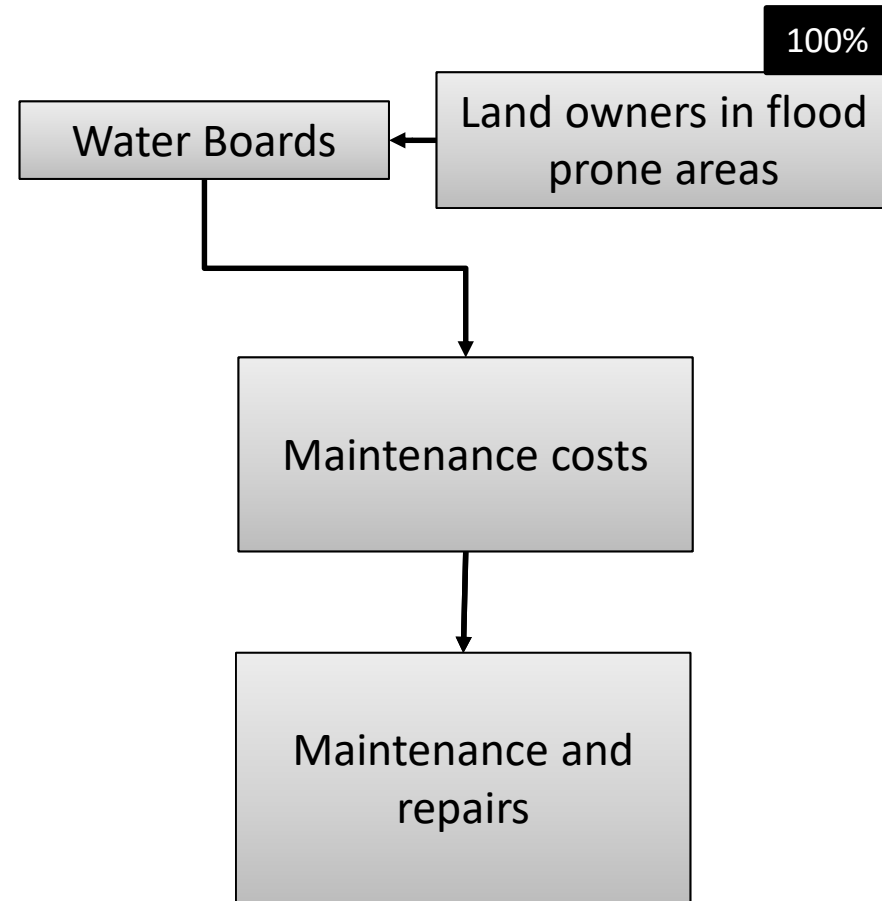
TUHH

Maintenance

Hamburg + Schleswig-Holstein

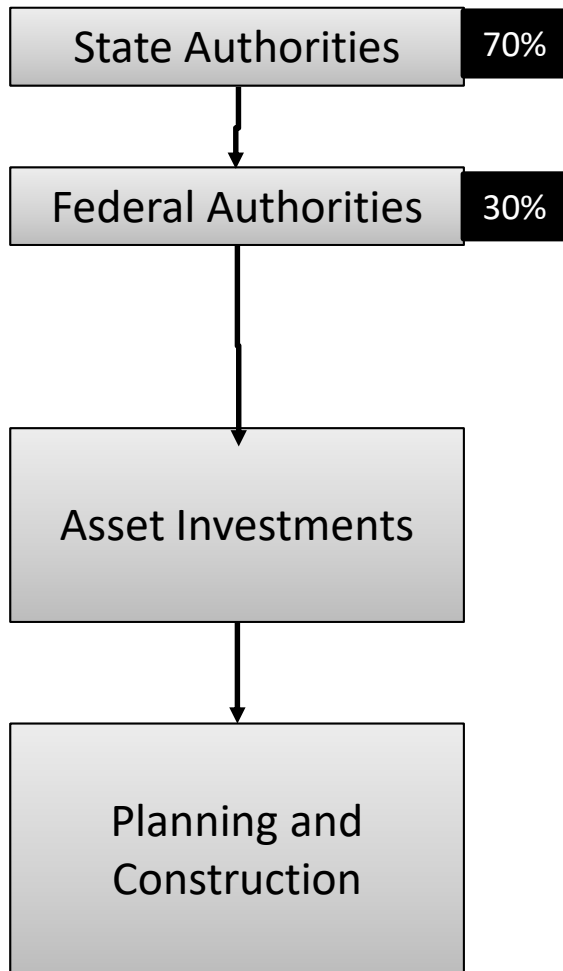


Lower Saxony / Bremen



Investments

Hamburg + Schleswig-Holstein



Lower Saxony / Bremen

