

## **Adaptation responses to climate change differ between global megacities**

Lucien Georgeson<sup>1</sup>, Mark Maslin<sup>1</sup>, Martyn Poessinouw<sup>1,2</sup>, Steve Howard<sup>2</sup>

### **Affiliations**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography, University College London, Pearson Building, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, UK

<sup>2</sup>kMatrix Ltd, Greetham House, Greetham, Rutland LE15 7NF, UK

**Urban areas are increasingly at risk from climate change with negative impacts predicted for human health, the economy and ecosystems<sup>1,2</sup>. These risks require responses from cities to improve their resilience. Policymakers need to understand current adaptation spend in order to plan comprehensively and effectively. Through the measurement of spend in the newly defined ‘Adaptation Economy’, we analyse current climate change adaptation efforts in 10 megacities. In all cases, the Adaptation Economy remains a small part of the overall economy, representing a maximum of 0.33% of a city’s GDP (GDPc). Differences in total spend are significant between developed, emerging and developing country cities, ranging from £15 million to £1,600 million. Comparing key sub-sectors, we demonstrate the differences in adaptation profiles. Developing cities have higher proportional spend on health and agriculture, while developed cities have higher spend on energy and water. Spend per capita and percentage of GDPc comparisons more clearly show disparities between cities. Developing country cities spend half the proportion of GDPc and significantly less per capita, suggesting that adaptation spend is driven by wealth rather than the number of vulnerable people. This indicates that current adaptation activities are insufficient in major population centres in developing and emerging economies.**

The majority of the world’s population now lives in cities and that proportion is set to continue to rise<sup>3</sup>. There are many potential impacts of climate change on cities and urban areas that have been identified<sup>1,4-9</sup>. These include effects on human health, energy demand, availability of water, as well as the effects of sea-level rise on coastal cities and of extreme weather events on the built environment<sup>5</sup>. Cities in developing countries are thought to be even more vulnerable to climate change due to widespread poverty<sup>10,11</sup>, lack of infrastructure, unplanned informal settlements<sup>12</sup> and a lack of spending on adaptation<sup>13</sup>. There have are a number of studies on the potential effects of climate change on cities<sup>5</sup>, but it is more difficult to analyse what is

being done at present in response. Evidence suggests that while there is some planning for adaptation, there is a limited implementation; but this may be due to the fact that most studies have not assessed the processes of adaptation<sup>14</sup> over time<sup>15</sup>. This is perhaps due to a lack of potential data for analysis. The scale of economic response is one method of assessing what is being done at the city level in the process of adapting to climate change. It is vital to provide information to policymakers on what they are spending and how this is influencing a city's adaptive capacity. Comparing the scale of economic responses (and their composition) between cities can highlight whether resources are being allocated fairly or efficiently, where differing cities may have different funding priorities for adaptation, and where further funding (from local, national or international organisations) is required. In this study we define the 'Adaptation Economy' as the total spend on the activities defined under 'Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change', further details of which are in the 'Methods' and 'Supplementary Information' sections. As outlined in the methods, this required creating a new classification of economic activities relating to adaptation and resilience, and then a specific subset of activities relating to adaptation and resilience to climate change.

Methods developed for the UK's Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Greater London Authority to measure 'Adaptation and Resilience' have been extended and applied both globally and for specific chosen cities. The total global spend in 2014/15 on 'Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change' was £223 bn. It is therefore, a sizeable economic sector, but represents only 0.38% of global GDP. A high proportion of the population and economic activities at risk from climate change are located in urban areas, and the growth of large cities in developing countries has led to a growth in vulnerable communities in informal settlements, which are more exposed to extreme weather events<sup>14</sup>. Cities have to make social and political choices in the face of a group of urban issues (from health, to education, to the environment), which in each case includes a particular set of climate risk vulnerabilities. Cities are also home to the ever-increasing billions of people living in urban areas: are they doing enough?

Ten cities were chosen for this study based on their size, geographical location and their developmental status. The cities are London, Paris, New York, Mexico City, São Paulo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jakarta, Lagos and Addis Ababa. Selection criteria for the cities can be found in the Methods. It is important to study a range of cities in different regions of the world, with different climates and at different states of socio-

economic development. While in economic terms, disaster losses from weather, climate and geophysical events are greater in developed countries, fatalities and economic losses as a proportion of GDP are higher in developing countries<sup>16</sup>.

Total spend on Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in 2014/15 (Figure 1A), suggests that there are major differences in the adaptation responses between cities with different development profiles. The total spend ranges from £15 million to £1,600 million and tracks the financial resources of each city, which may suggest adaptation spend is linked with protecting stocks of capital. Comparing the Adaptation Economy spend as a percentage of cities GDP shows another pattern emerging (Figure 1B). The developed country cities all spend ~0.22% GDPc on adaptation; while the developing country cities spend ~0.15% GDPc. The exception is Beijing, which spends the most at 0.33% GDPc. This difference in approach by developing country cities is significant given the large and rapidly growing population of these cities (the greatest urban population growth to 2050 will be in China, India, Nigeria and Indonesia<sup>3</sup>), and therefore the number of people vulnerable to future climate change risks. For example, proportionally the spend in Jakarta (the most populous city in South-East Asia, with a population of 9.6 million<sup>17</sup>) is less than 50% of Beijing's. Beijing's higher spend compared to other emerging and developing economy cities is notable. It is perhaps influenced by strong centralised policy frameworks in China. Since 2007, the Chinese government has developed a national policy framework that has included climate change adaptation in both urban and rural areas. With a determined central government campaign to position local governments as key actors for legislating for and responding to climate change, by 2010 all provinces had drawn up a Climate Change Adaptation Plan and have their own task forces<sup>18</sup>.

It is worth considering the significance of the spend in the Adaptation Economy in relation to the size of the city's population. Figure 1C shows the vast differences in spend per capita. Even taking into account the small population of Paris' city proper, the range from £471 per capita for Addis Ababa to £19,338 per capita for New York is significant. These figures demonstrate that in absolute, proportional and per capita terms (variations in purchasing power, and access to technology and resources notwithstanding), there are large differences in the scale of adaptation responses between these different cities. Although cities in developing countries certainly have greater competing needs for their budgets, this puts further weight behind the

suggestion that adaptation responses track capital to be protected rather than people to be protected.

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of how the money is allocated to climate change adaptation. In the developing and emerging cities (apart from Beijing) greater proportions of the Adaptation Economy are derived from Agriculture & Forestry and the Natural Environment. In addition, Addis Ababa and Lagos also have higher proportional spends on Health, whereas Beijing, London, New York and Paris spend more proportionally on Energy, Water and Professional Services. One exception is the relatively high proportion of Professional Services in Addis Ababa, which we suggest may be due to the sensitivity of the percentages due to the very low total spend on the Adaptation Economy in that city. The Built Environment sub-sector is an interesting comparison as percentages are fairly similar between developed and developing economies, apart from Beijing; where it is nearly 50% of the spend on adaptation to climate change. Beijing also has the lowest proportional spend on the Natural Environment and, perhaps surprisingly, Information and Communications Technologies (ICT). The greater spend on Agriculture & Forestry, the Natural Environment and in some cases Health demonstrates the very different profile of needs in developing country cities compared to established global financial centres, where professional services, built environment, energy and water dominate. The latter two perhaps are significant in providing high consumption, high comfort lifestyles in developed megacities.

Given the differences in sectoral breakdown, the vast gap in overall spend on Adaptation to Climate Change and the differences in proportional spend, there are perhaps some suggestions that megacities in developing and emerging economies do not have sufficient resources at present to adequately deliver adaptation for their current and future populations. This is especially cause for concern when the projected future populations of cities like Jakarta or Lagos are taken into consideration.

One of the most important subsectors is likely to be 'Disaster Preparedness in relation to Climate Change', and it is very clear that spend in this subsector is considerably lower in cities in developing countries. This sector includes a range of activities from financial instruments, to advanced risk modelling, to drainage systems and coastal defences. Figure 2 shows that, proportionally, the amount spent in each city is similar. However, as illustrated in Figure 3, in absolute terms of financial spend

the difference is staggering. In Addis Ababa, a city of approximately 3.2 million people (2014 projection)<sup>19</sup>, just £0.2m was spent on economic activities related to Disaster Preparedness in relation to Climate Change. As further illustration, in this sub-sector New York spent £0.87m on engineering consulting services for sustainable urban drainage systems, whereas Addis Ababa spent just £0.01m.

From our research, we can see that there are different profiles emerging, which could match the categories of cities in developing, emerging and developed countries. As shown however, Beijing seems to have a unique profile, with a higher Adaptation Economy spend on the Built Environment and a much lower proportional spend on the Natural Environment. Much of the existing Adaptation Economy activity appears to have evolved around existing policy focus areas and specialisms at the city level. Some specialist activities have evolved naturally, and are likely to continue to do so. These differences demonstrate in part the more urgent focus in developing countries on providing a base level of services for their citizens such as protecting health, agriculture and forestry. Whereas in developed countries, the financial and professional services sectors contribute a higher proportion of the cities' GDPc and attract a greater proportion of the spend from the Adaptation Economy 'budget'.

Despite the large differences in spend on the Adaptation Economy, there is clear commitment in most cities with strong growth occurring over the last 7 years (Table 1). The sector remains volatile in less developed cities; in 2012/13 support for large adaptation programmes ended in Addis Ababa and Lagos (see Table 1). There are, however, encouraging signs with strong growth in recent years in most developed and developing cities. The lower average annual growth figures for Addis Ababa and Lagos, and greater dependence on individual funding projects in these cities, suggests that a continued focus on climate change adaptation for developing countries and at-risk populations will be important.

The policy attention given to adaptation to climate change is relatively recent but despite this there is evidence that the Adaptation Economy has managed to maintain a significant and stable level of growth throughout the global recession in most cities. Recognising that spend on climate change adaptation activities is likely to be a social and political choice, as such funds cannot be spent on other uses, this suggests that most governments managed to maintain a generally healthy economic environment for these activities in a difficult economic climate. The Adaptation Economy, defined as Adaptation & Resilience to Climate Change activities, is still a small part of the

global economy, but its political and environmental importance is likely to rise. The Adaptation Economy is difficult to define, and thus to measure. It is likely to change in character rapidly as new activities are identified, however this lack of defined identity does offer opportunities for cities and urban areas to develop specialisms and competitive advantages. The increasing awareness of the vulnerabilities of growing cities to extreme weather as a result of a changing climate may contribute momentum to the city-based development of new Adaptation Economy activities. We suggest that this methodology provides information and feedback to policymakers regarding the development of the economic responses to the challenge of adapting to climate change, where no such data has previously been available. As the importance of adaptation for global megacities continues to grow, the availability of such information will be of vital importance to policymakers. Further research will be required to examine each city's adaption response in greater detail and develop more detailed policy advice on a case-by-case basis.

The differences in spend on adaptation to climate change between the cities in the study as a percentage of GDPc and on a per capita basis do show some cause for concern. Mexico City, São Paulo, Mumbai, Jakarta, Lagos and Addis Ababa all spend less than half as much as Beijing as a percentage of GDPc. Jakarta, Lagos and Addis Ababa spend less than one tenth per capita, compared to New York. These cities face much greater competing needs for expenditure, but the evidence seems to suggest that current adaptation responses may be largely influenced by market-based responses to protecting physical capital, rather than at-risk populations. In particular, spend on disaster preparedness relating to climate change, for example, is very low in cities which, due to present and future population pressures and their geographical locations, are likely to be vulnerable to a range of climate change risks. International organisations, as well as national governments, must: ensure that climate change adaptation remains a priority, continue to provide policy support for growth in economic sectors relating to climate change adaptation and ensure that adequate and consistent funding is available to cities in developing and emerging economies.

## References

- 1 Revi, A. *et al.* in *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (eds C.B. Field *et al.*) Ch. 8, 535-612 (Cambridge University Press, 2014).

- 2 Watts, N. *et al.* Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public  
health. *The Lancet*, **386**, 1861-1914, doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(15)60854-6  
(2015).
- 3 United Nations. World Urbanization Prospects 2014 Revision: Highlights.  
(United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2014).
- 4 Hallegatte, S., Henriet, F. & Corfee-Morlot, J. The economics of climate  
change impacts and policy benefits at city scale: a conceptual framework.  
*Climatic Change* **104**, 51-87, doi:10.1007/s10584-010-9976-5 (2010).
- 5 Hunt, A. & Watkiss, P. Climate change impacts and adaptation in cities: a  
review of the literature. *Climatic Change* **104**, 13-49, doi:10.1007/s10584-  
010-9975-6 (2010).
- 6 McEvoy, D. Climate Change and Cities. *Built Environment* **33**, 4-9 (2007).
- 7 Noble, I. R. *et al.* in *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and  
Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working  
Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on  
Climate Change* (eds C.B. Field *et al.*) Ch. 14, 833-868 (Cambridge  
University Press, 2014).
- 8 Roaf, S., Crichton, D. & Nicol, F. *Adapting Buildings and Cities for Climate  
Change*. 363 (Elsevier, 2005).
- 9 Wilby, R. L. A review of climate change impacts on the built environment.  
*Built Environment* **33**, 31-45 (2007).
- 10 Sugar, L., Kennedy, C. & Hoorweg, D. Synergies between climate change  
adaptation and mitigation in development. *International Journal of Climate  
Change Strategies and Management* **5**, 95-111,  
doi:10.1108/17568691311299381 (2013).
- 11 Ensor, J. E., Park, S. E., Hoddy, E. T. & Ratner, B. D. A rights-based  
perspective on adaptive capacity. *Global Environmental Change* **31**, 38-49,  
doi:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.12.005 (2015).
- 12 Aerts, J. & Botzen, W. Adaptation: Cities' response to climate risks. *Nature  
Climate Change* **4**, 759-760, doi:10.1038/nclimate2343 (2014).
- 13 Susskind, L. Policy & Practice: Responding to the risks posed by climate  
change: Cities have no choice but to adapt. *Town Planning Review* **81**, 217-  
235, doi:10.3828/tpr.2010.5 (2010).
- 14 Field, C. B. *et al.* in *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and  
Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working  
Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on  
Climate Change* (eds C.B. Field *et al.*) 35-94 (Cambridge University Press,  
2014).
- 15 Barnett, J. *et al.* A local coastal adaptation pathway. *Nature Climate Change*  
**4**, 1103-1108, doi:10.1038/nclimate2383 (2014).
- 16 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. *Managing the Risks of Extreme  
Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation: A Special  
Report of Working Groups I and II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate  
Change*. (Cambridge University Press, 2012).
- 17 Statistics Indonesia. *Population of Indonesia by Province 1971, 1980, 1990,  
1995, 2000 and 2010*, <<http://www.bps.go.id/linkTabelStatis/view/id/1267>>  
(2015).
- 18 Li, B. Governing urban climate change adaptation in China. *Environment &  
Urbanization* **25**, 1-15, doi:10.1177/095624D7o8w1n3lo4a9d0ed9f0ro7m  
(2013).
- 19 Central Statistical Agency, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.  
*Population Projection of Ethiopia for All Regions At Wereda Level from 2014  
– 2017*. <[http://www.csa.gov.et/images/general/news/pop\\_pro\\_wer\\_2014-  
2017\\_final](http://www.csa.gov.et/images/general/news/pop_pro_wer_2014-2017_final)> (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2013).

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to LG.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to thank Prof. Stephen Smith (Department of Economics, University College London) for detailed comments and suggestions on the study, and the London Climate Change Partnership, Prof Walter Distaso (Imperial College London), Ricardo-AEA, the Greater London Authority, Defra, Triple E Consulting, Dr Swenja Surminski (London School of Economics), and Alex Townsend (Climate Change Committee) for their input in developing the definition of climate change adaptation activities. We would like to thank the following organisations for funding this project: LG; ESRC and NERC (grant number ES/J500185/1), MM; Royal Society Industrial Fellowship, MP and SH; GLA, Defra, BIS.

### **Author Contributions**

LG and MM conceived and wrote the paper, MP and SH provided the unique data and contributed to the analysis and interpretations.

### **Competing Financial Interests**

The authors have no competing financial interests.



## Figures

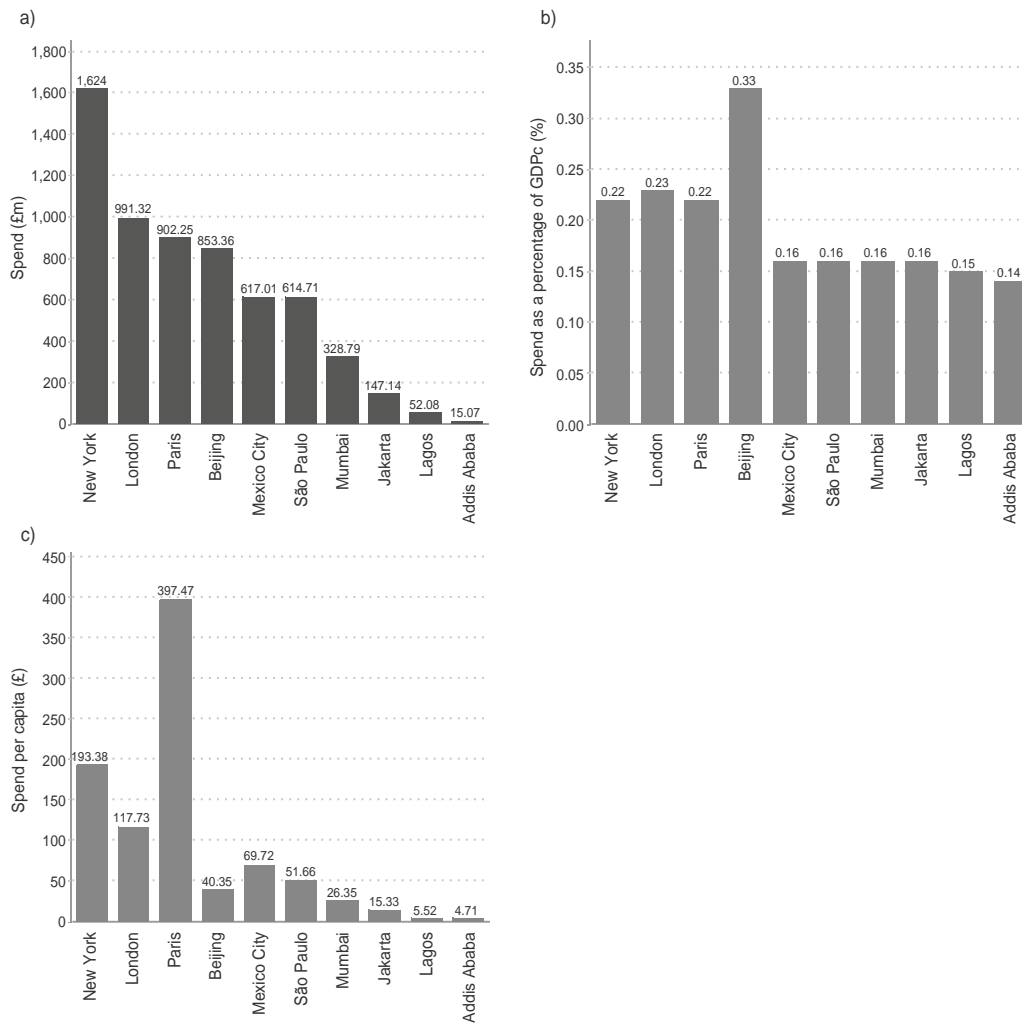


Figure 1: Megacity spend on Adaptation & Resilience to Climate Change in 2014/15  
a. Total spend (£m), b. Spend as a percentage of city's GDP (GDPc) and b. Spend per capita (£)

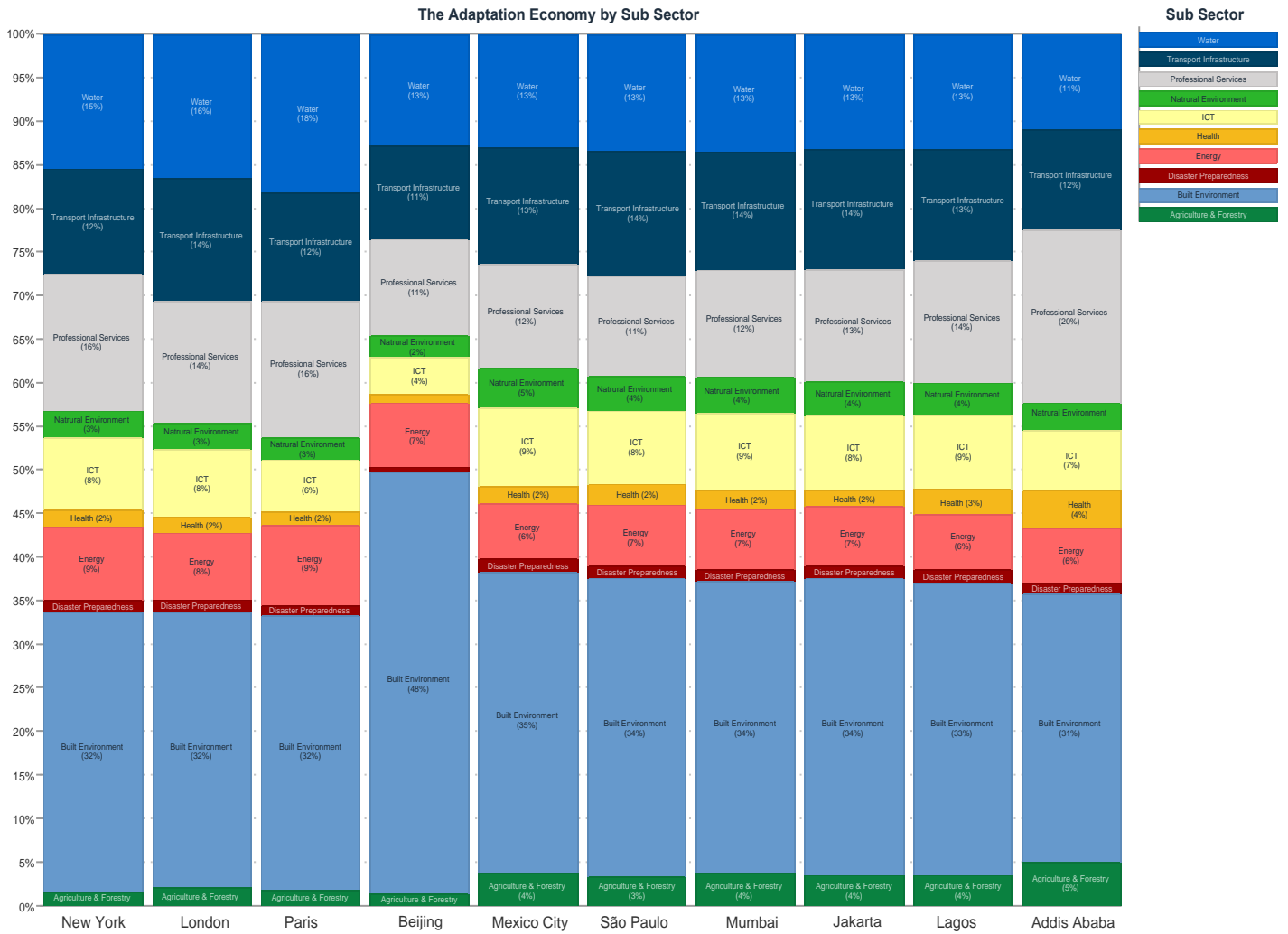


Figure 2: Breakdown of Spend on Adaptation to Climate Change in 2014/15 by Sub-Sector (%)

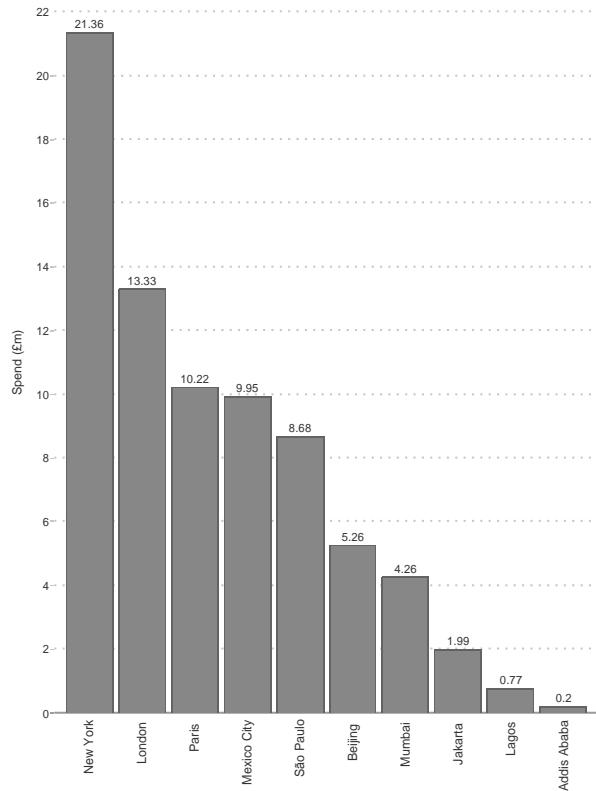


Figure 3: Spend on Disaster Preparedness related to Climate Change for 2014/15 (£m)

**Table**

City	Spend (£m)		Annual Growth (%)					Spend (£m)		2008/09 - 2014/15 Average Annual Growth
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15		
New York	1275.50	3.15	3.41	3.71	4.27	5.62	4.53	1624.39	4.11%	
London	786.31	3.07	3.38	3.54	4.20	5.30	4.14	991.32	3.94%	
Paris	712.03	3.09	3.34	3.69	6.68	2.89	4.51	902.25	4.03%	
Beijing	665.97	3.00	3.34	3.60	5.53	5.38	4.50	853.36	4.22%	
Mexico City	493.53	3.11	3.37	3.64	4.21	3.06	5.37	617.01	3.79%	
São Paulo	485.23	3.08	3.36	3.72	5.63	3.54	8.53	614.71	4.02%	
Mumbai	264.36	3.12	3.36	3.69	2.62	3.56	5.90	328.79	3.70%	
Jakarta	114.93	3.28	3.34	3.73	5.06	3.81	6.02	147.14	4.20%	
Lagos	44.42	2.88	3.50	3.70	-5.76	5.44	6.85	52.08	2.69%	
Addis Ababa	15.18	2.83	3.84	4.07	-25.78	9.74	9.68	15.07	-0.12%	

Table 1: Growth in the Adaptation Economy between 2008/09 and 2014/15

## Methods

Cities for this study were selected on the following criteria: recognised status as a megacity (population greater than 3 million or GDP in the top 25 of cities, or both), any type of membership to the C40 group of Cities for Climate Leadership, and geographical location. A range of cities was chosen to represent the majority of major world regions and population centres (North, Central and South America, Europe, South, South-East and East Asia, Sub-Saharan and East Africa). The cities in this study also cover the majority of different strata of classifications of development status. Examples considered include: the FTSE Annual Country Classification (Developed, Advanced Emerging, Secondary Emerging, Frontier, Unclassified/Developing<sup>20</sup>), the UN classification used in *World Economic Situation and Prospects* (developing economies, economies in transition and developed economies<sup>21</sup>) and the World Bank's Income Classification (Low, Lower-Middle, Upper-Middle and High Income economies<sup>22</sup>). Population estimates for the 'city proper' in each case were taken from official sources at the municipal or national level<sup>17,19,23-30</sup>. This definition means that the population of the city of Paris is considerably smaller than the Île-de-France city region; this is much more pronounced than the other cities in the study and does led to a skewing of the Parisian data. However, we have found that other attempts to define metropolitan regions, city regions or metro areas create greater definitional and comparability issues.

The Adaptation Economy dataset, as developed by kMatrix in partnership with numerous stakeholders (including contributors from Greater London Authority, Ricardo-AEA, Imperial College London, Defra, Climate Change Committee, Triple E Consulting, London School of Economics), includes the key adaptation measures identified by the IPCC in Part A of the Contribution of Working Group II<sup>31</sup>. The classification builds upon attempts by the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to measure 'Adaptation and Resilience' in 2009/2010. The definition for Adaptation and Resilience was extended by the Greater London Authority in 2014 to measure a wider range of economic activities to measure the adaptation economy for London, and to compare London's economic activity with other UK and International cities, with a focus on urban adaptation activities.<sup>32</sup>

As per the above, a new definition of Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change was developed. Then the process began with the creation of the top-down taxonomy of the entire 'make and mend' economy, then Adaptation and Resilience in all forms.

Then these categories were filtered to isolate economic activities that can be strictly identified as being relevant to Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change. The specific activities of Adaptation are drawn from ten sectors of the economy at-large: Agriculture & Forestry, Built Environment, Disaster Preparedness, Energy, Health, ICT, Natural Environment, Professional Services, Transport, Water (see Supplementary Information for further detail of the sub-sectors. In each one, only the activities related to Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change are reported). Examples of the specific activities measured under these sectors include; Climate Change-related Inland Waterways Defence Management, Development and Manufacture of Advanced Water Management Technologies and R&D in Forest Management Techniques for Climate Change Adaptation.

The methodology used for data acquisition and analysis is based on a system originally developed at Harvard for triangulating transactional and operational business data to estimate economic values in areas where government statistics and standard industry classifications are not available<sup>33</sup>. The new taxonomy was populated from the bottom up, searching for evidence for the ideal definition and only including elements where the evidence is available.

kMatrix has, over the last 20 years, compiled over 27,000 independent databases and sources to cover the majority of global financial transactions. Each database or source is coded so that sector- and region-specific questions can be addressed. For this study, a subset of 1,100 relevant data sources was selected. The large number of data sources is essential as each transaction has to be triangulated both with multiple sources, and different types of measurement (sales, insurance value, etc.), to ensure its accuracy. For each transaction listed in the Adaptation Economy data, a minimum of seven separate sources must independently record the transaction for it to be confirmed and included in our database. These databases have been tracked and verified over a number of years. Using multiple sources of data and multiple types of data make it possible to arrive at accurate estimates of transactional value that are not possible using a single source. Moreover, city-level data can be unreliable, especially under certain political contexts if provided by the cities themselves, hence the triangulation of data from multiple sources avoids such biases.

For the Adaptation Economy data is produced to a confidence level of between 80% and 88%. Confidence levels are a function of the range of source values assembled

for each data point. Each final data point is the mean of the final range of values (after outliers are removed). The confidence level is the difference between the mean value and the most extreme values in the range. An 85% confidence level means that the difference between the mean and the extreme values is 15%. This same methodology has also been used to track the emergence of the carbon market intelligence sectors<sup>34</sup>, and by the UK Department for Business, Innovation and Skills for reporting on the 'Low Carbon and Environmental Goods and Services' sector<sup>35</sup>.

## Methods References

- 20 FTSE. FTSE Annual Country Classification Review. (FTSE, 2014).
- 21 United Nations. World Economic Situation and Prospects 2015. (United Nations, New York, USA, 2015).
- 22 World Bank. *Country and Lending Groups*, <<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>> (2014).
- 23 *Principales resultados del Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010: Distrito Federal* (Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía, 2011). <[http://www.inegi.org.mx/prod\\_serv/contenidos/espanol/bvinegi/productos/censos/poblacion/2010/princi\\_result/df/09\\_principales\\_resultados\\_cpv2010.pdf](http://www.inegi.org.mx/prod_serv/contenidos/espanol/bvinegi/productos/censos/poblacion/2010/princi_result/df/09_principales_resultados_cpv2010.pdf)>
- 24 National Bureau of Statistics, Federal Republic of Nigeria. *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. (Federal Republic of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria, 2012).
- 25 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. *Cities having population 1 lakh and above, Census 2011*. (New Delhi, India, 2011).
- 26 Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. *Estimativas populacionais para os municípios brasileiros em 01.07.2014*. (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística,, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, 2014).
- 27 *Estimation de population par département, sexe et grande classe d'âge-Années 1975 à 2015* (Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, 2016) <[http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?ref\\_id=estim-pop&reg\\_id=99](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?ref_id=estim-pop&reg_id=99)>
- 28 Office for National Statistics. *How does the population structure vary across the UK?*, <[http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc134\\_a/index.html](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc134_a/index.html)> (Office for National Statistics, 2014).
- 29 Global Times - Agencies. *Beijing population reaches 21 million*, <<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/839072.shtml>> (2014).
- 30 U.S. Census Bureau. *New York (city) Quick Facts from the US Census Bureau*, <<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/3651000.html>> (2015).
- 31 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. (Cambridge University Press, 2014).
- 32 kMatrix. *The Adaptation Economy 2012/13 (unpublished)* (2014).
- 33 Jaikumar, R. Postindustrial manufacturing. *Harvard Business Review* **64**, 69-76 (1986).
- 34 Maslin, M. & Poessinouw, M. Emergence of the carbon-market intelligence sector. *Nature Climate Change* **2**, 300-302 (2012).

- 35 Department for Business Innovation & Skills. Low carbon and environmental goods and services (LCEGS): report for 2011/12. (Department for Business, Innovation & Skills, London, 2013).