



Corrigendum to “Increasing flood exposure in the Netherlands: implications for risk financing” published in Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 14, 1245–1255, 2014

B. Jongman, E. E. Koks, T. G. Husby, and P. J. Ward

Institute for Environmental Studies, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Correspondence to: B. Jongman (brenden.jongman@vu.nl)

In the published version of the manuscript “Increasing flood exposure in the Netherlands: implications for risk financing”, the reference to Haer et al. (2013) was correctly featured in the reference list but was erroneously replaced by another citation in the text. The correct paragraph (page 1245–1246) should read as follows:

“[...] decisions on disaster risk reduction and risk financing are made on both a national (Meyer et al., 2013) and international (van Renssen et al., 2013) level, on the basis of expected risk trends in addition to estimates of current risks. For these decisions, policy makers have so far relied on relatively coarse risk analyses using aggregated land-cover information, representing the predominant land cover type or population density in a certain area (e.g. Bouwer et al., 2007; Haer et al., 2013; De Moel et al., 2011a; Te Linde et al., 2011; Jongman et al., 2012a; Poussin et al., 2012; Rojas et al., 2013; Koks et al., 2014).”

References

Haer, T., Kalnay, E., Kearney, M., and Moll, H.: Relative sea-level rise and the conterminous United States: Consequences of potential land inundation in terms of population at risk and GDP loss, *Global Environ. Change*, 23, 1627–1636, 2013.