

The Development of Climate Change Impact Assessment Toolkit for Urban Policy Makers

Wei Ye

School of Science and Engineering
University of Waikato, New Zealand

Objectives

An integrated impact assessment tool for urban policy makers to

GUIDE DECISION BY

- Combining analysis of climate and local impacts
- Developing “what if” scenarios to consider climate and disaster risk in macro decisions
- Proposing and evaluating costs and benefits of interventions by sector and across sectors

OBJECTIVES & GOALS

- Institution and capacity development
- Science-based policy making
- Regional cooperation
- Analysis of potential future mega projects
- Effective linking with disaster risk reduction

What is proposed

AN INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT TOOL WHICH IS

- Simple
- Flexible & utility oriented
- Easy to understand for urban policy makers
- Suited to evaluating the costs and benefits for abatement, adaptation, and risk reduction

A SYSTEMS APPROACH THAT

- Connects the various components of the urban system (economic, environmental, etc.)
- Captures interactions between components to improve environmental and human health, water security, and infrastructure

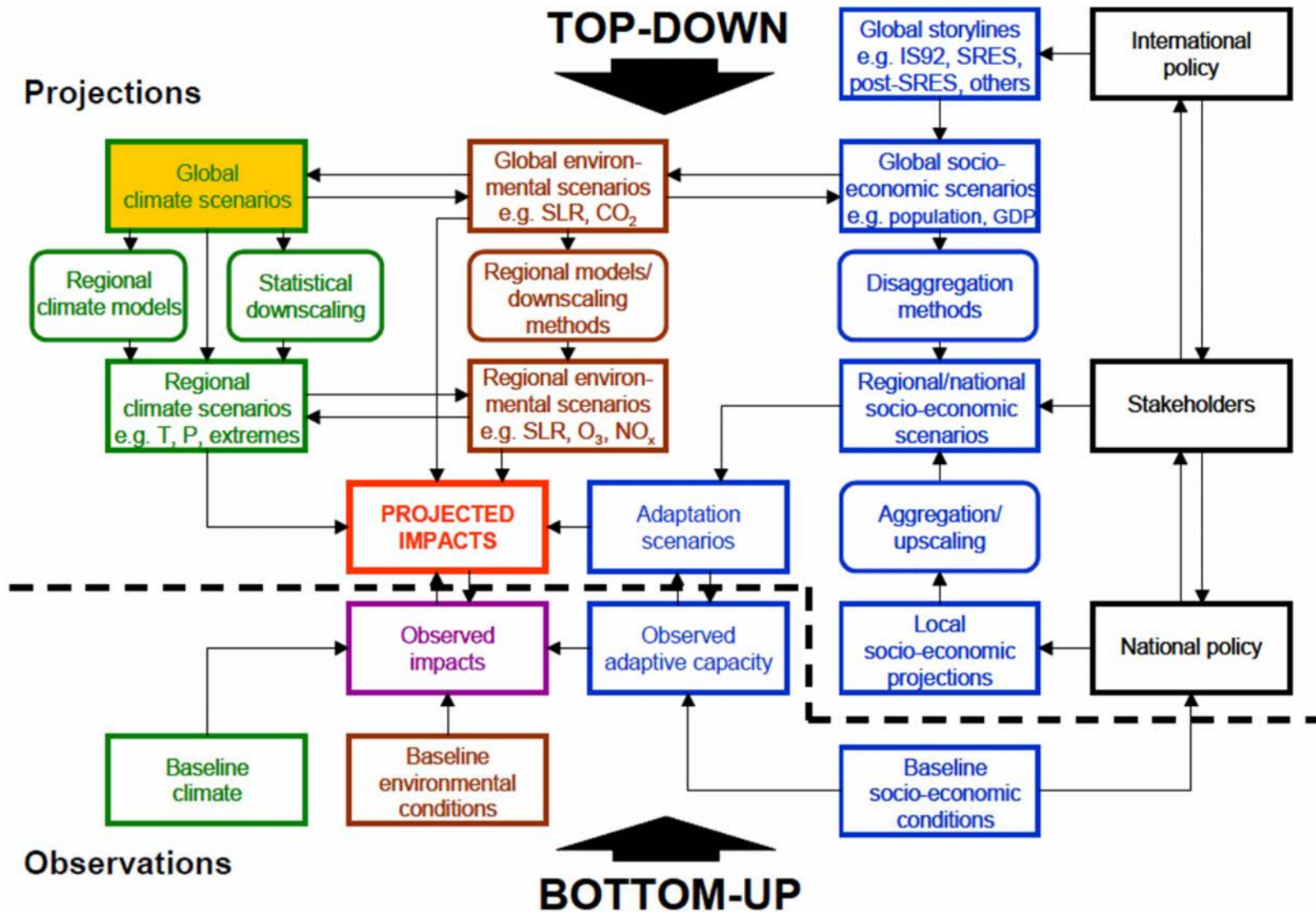


Figure 1. Schema of the main scenario elements and guidance material available from the IPCC Data Distribution Centre (DDC). Information above the dashed line comprises projections; below the line observations. For explanation, see text.

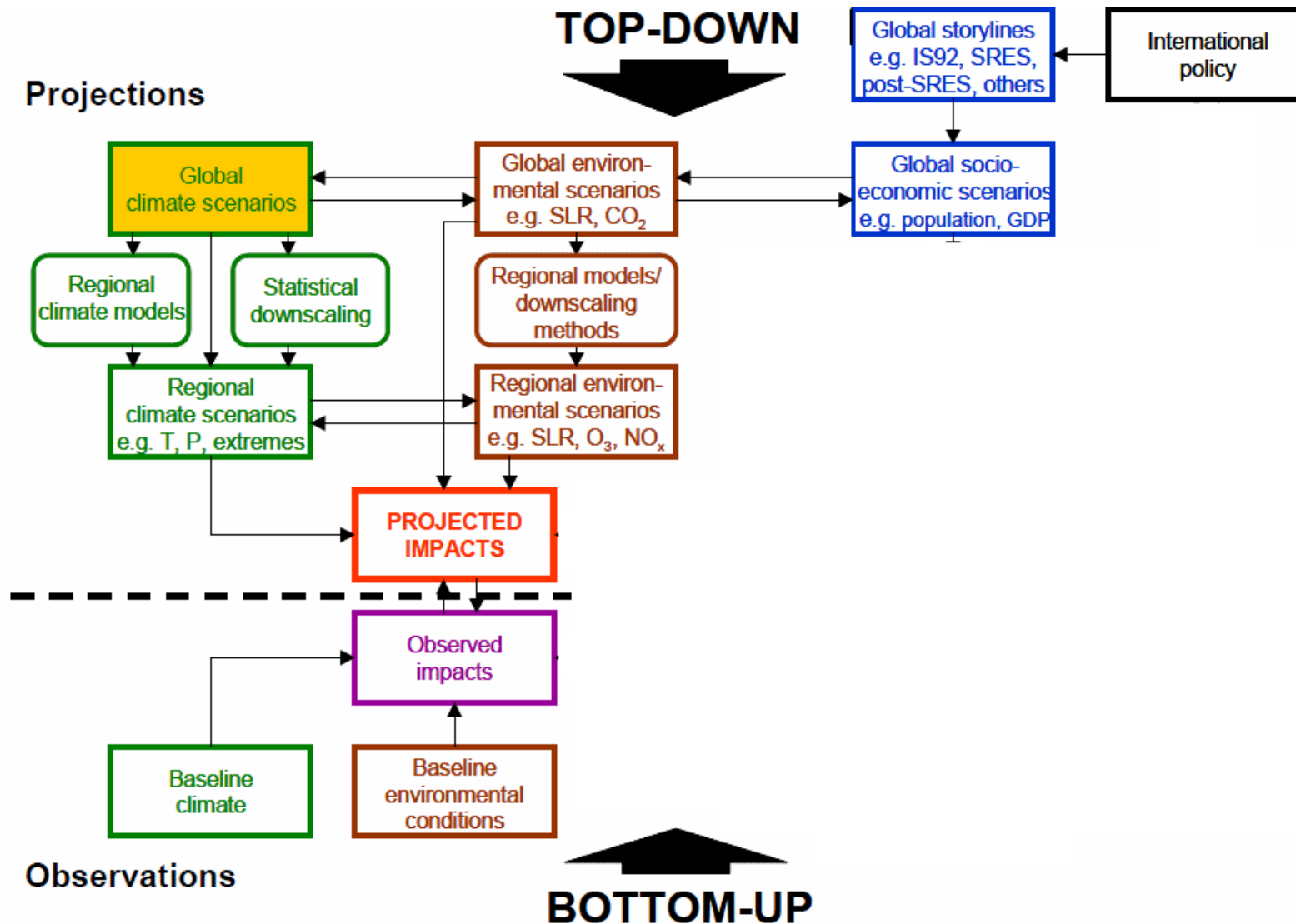
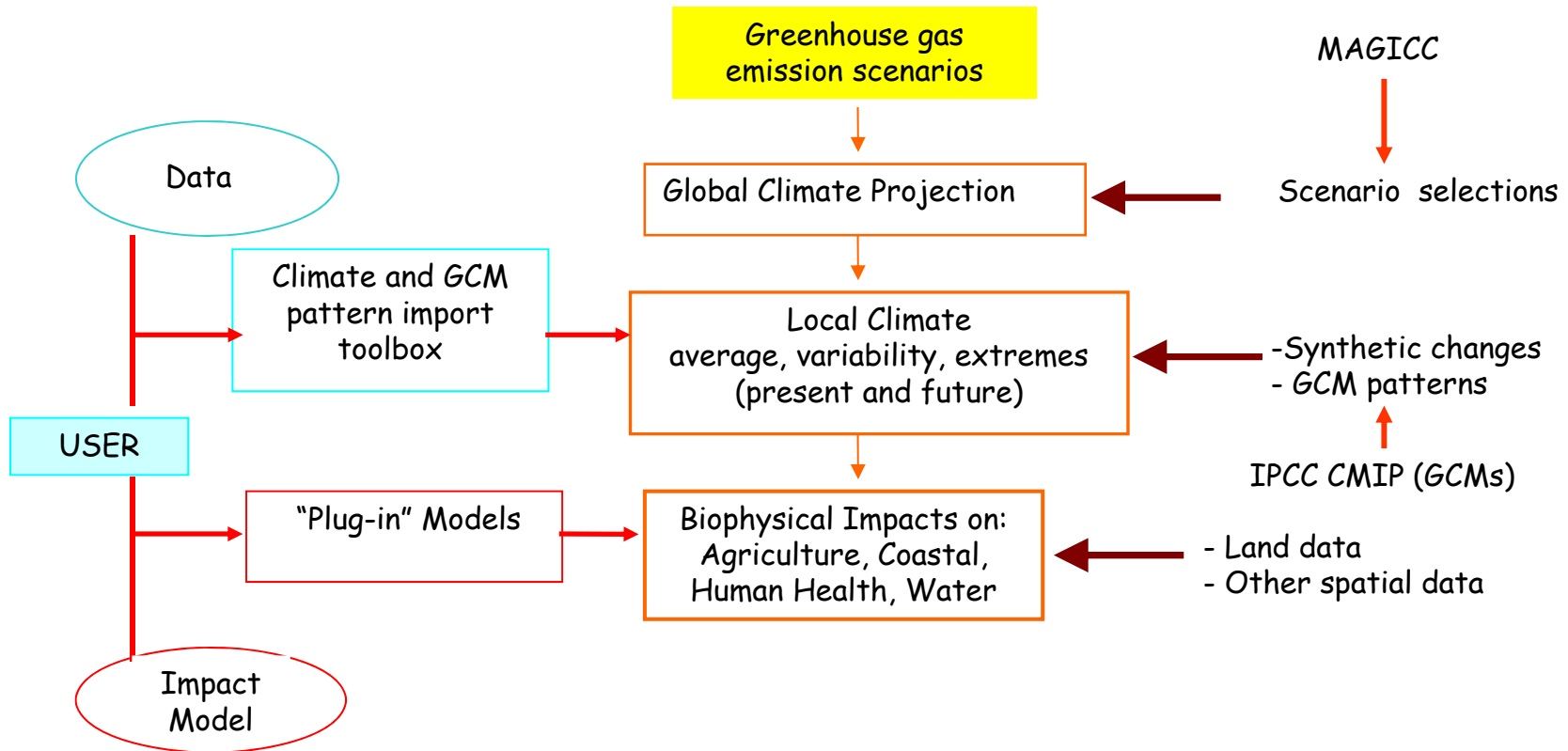


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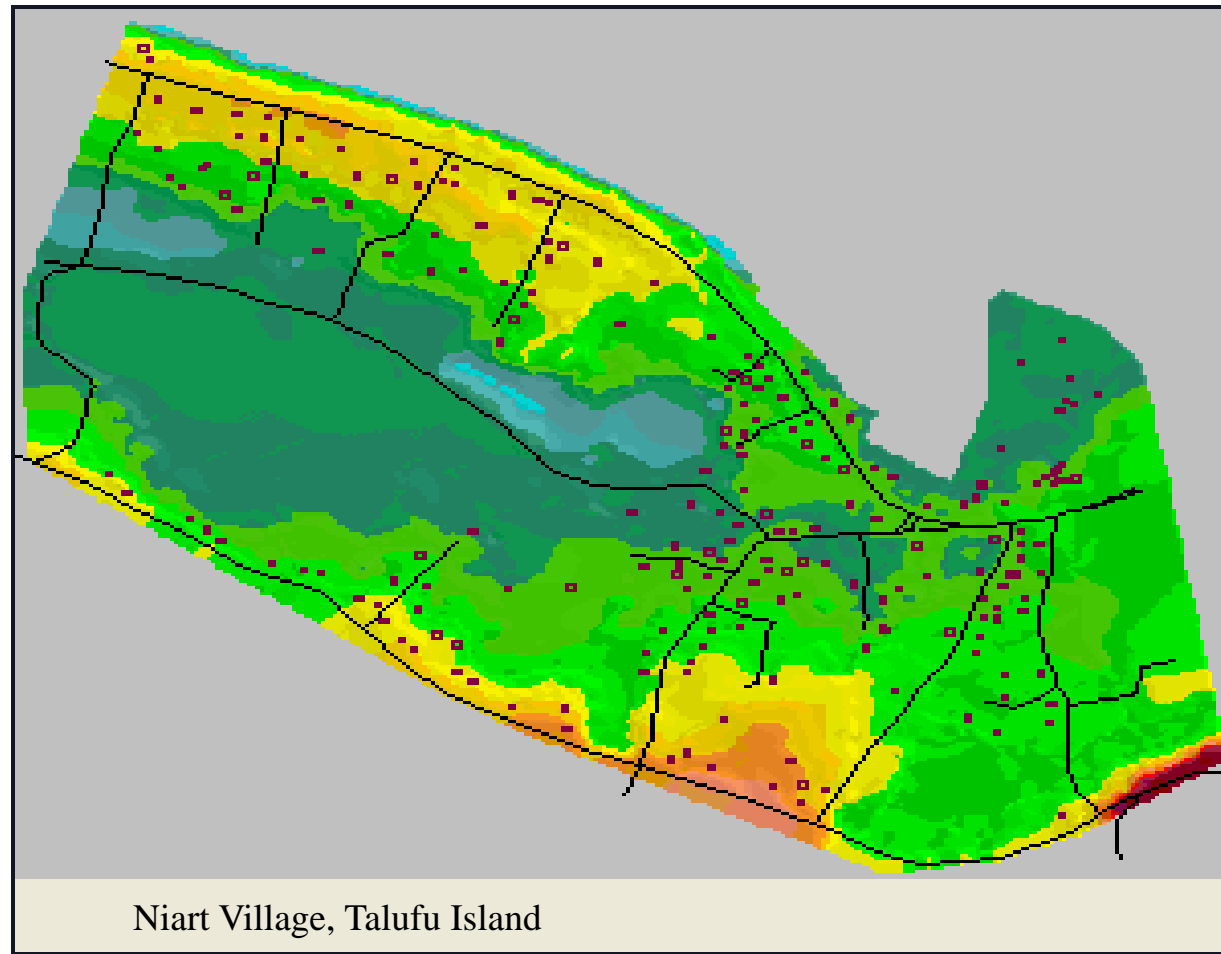
SimCLIM structure



Risk-based approach to adaptation – mainstreaming

SimCLIM demonstration

Community at risk



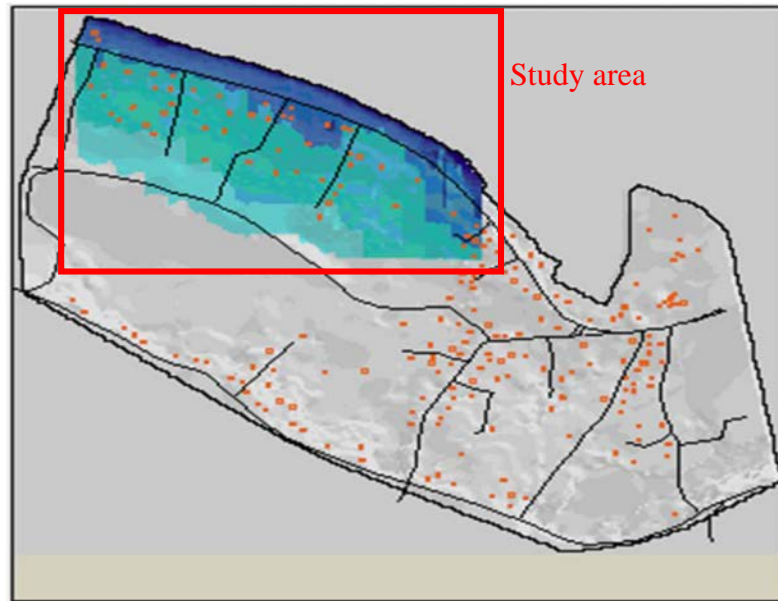
Risk-based approach to adaptation – mainstreaming

SimCLIM result

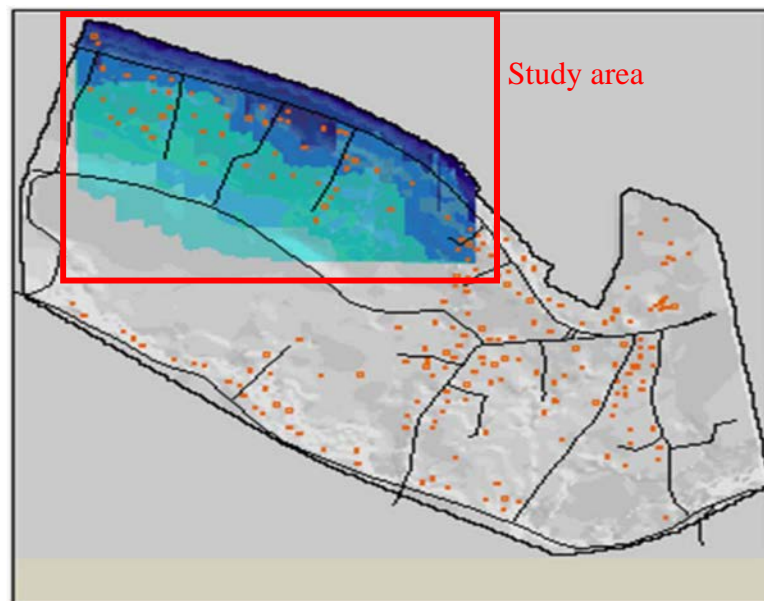
Coastal flooding impact model: Time-slice spatial analyses

50-YEAR EVENT

Current climate



2050



Risk-based approach to adaptation – mainstreaming

SimCLIM model

Economic tools

SIMULATE IMPACTS ...

- Over study area
- Over distribution of flood events
- With and without climate change
- With and without adaptation
- In time steps (“transient” mode)
 - as climate changes
 - as land use changes
- Aggregate and discount to present value

Risk-based approach to adaptation – mainstreaming

SimCLIM result

Scenarios of development and land use

Model rules and settings

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most likely landuse change	Rain flood threshold (m)	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repeatable run	Min. floor level (m)	0.10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proximity weighted	Acceptable risk	0.10
<input type="checkbox"/> Relocate houses	Default Safety-RP	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not change non-residential	Longevity (years)	50

Fractional change (per year) of land use type

Building Type	2010	2020	2040	2060
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Risk-based approach to adaptation – mainstreaming

SimCLIM result

Adaptation analysis

Modify damage potential
Minimum floor height: elevate new structures to 1 in year event, at \$ /m/m²

Raise height of protection structure
Raise highest land point by m at \$ /m/m

Modify land use patterns
Encourage building in area where the year flood event is < m



Simulated individually or in combination

Risk-based approach to adaptation – mainstreaming

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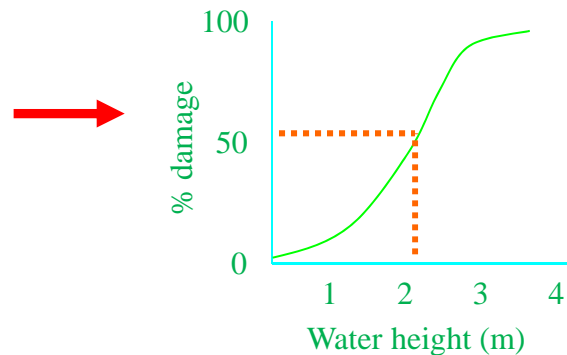
- Dollar damages
- Basic Benefit-Cost Analysis

Classify and survey structures by:
type (e.g. residential)
age (e.g. <10 yrs)
construction (e.g. woodframe)

→ Flood height-% damage function \times Indicative \$ value = \$ Damage

For example...

Single family, new, woodframe

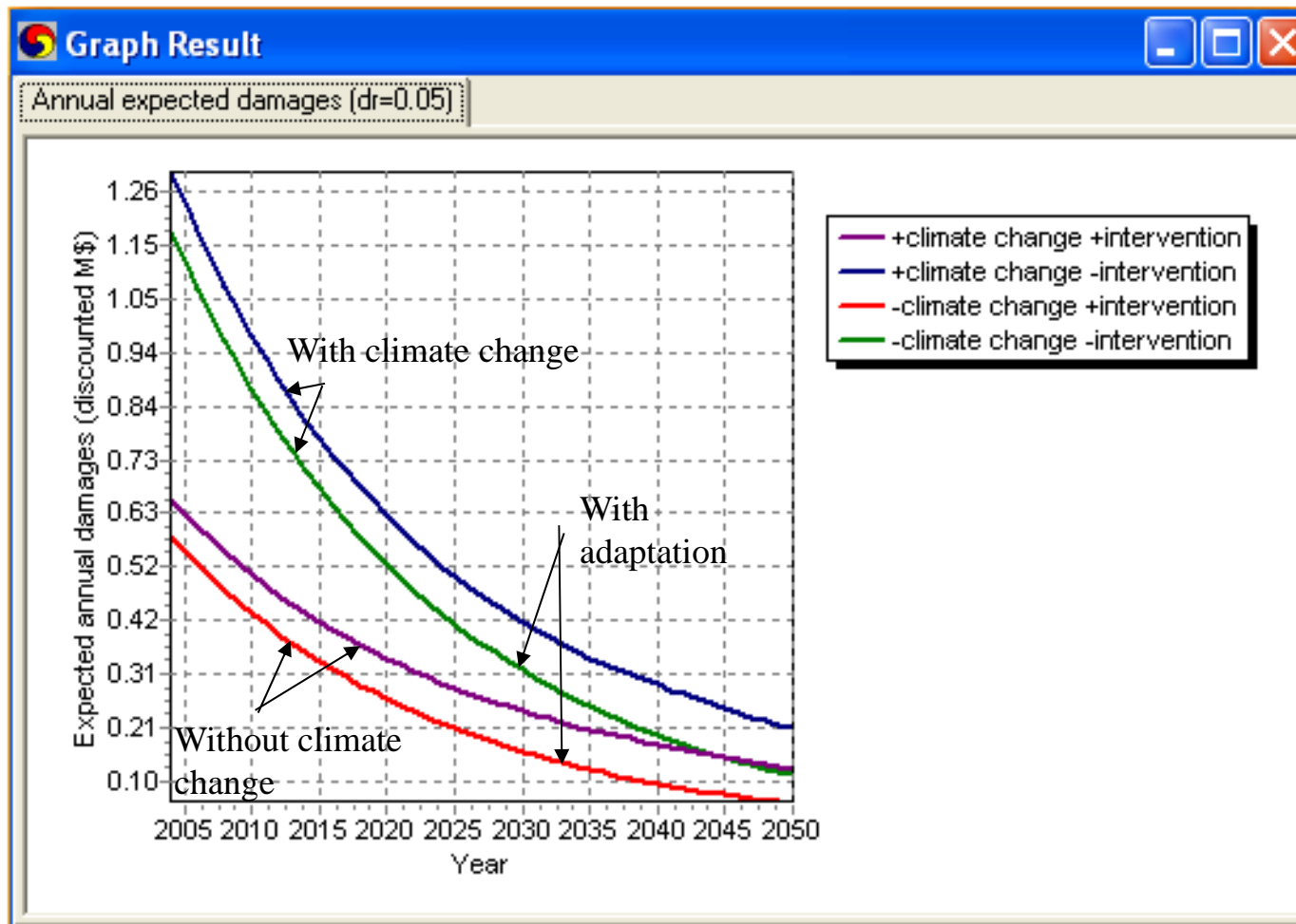


\times \$20k = \$10k Damage

Risk-based approach to adaptation – mainstreaming

SimCLIM result

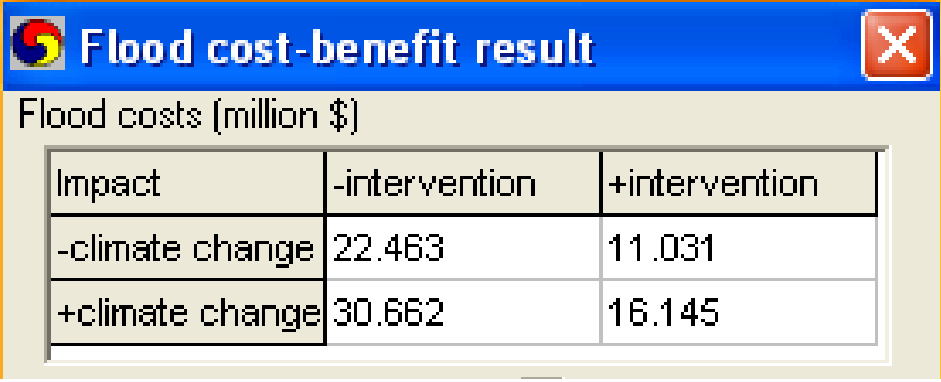
Economic tools



Risk-based approach to adaptation – mainstreaming

SimCLIM result

Economic tools



The screenshot shows a window titled "Flood cost-benefit result" with a close button. Below the title bar, the text "Flood costs (million \$)" is displayed. A table with three columns and three rows is shown. The columns are "Impact", "-intervention", and "+intervention". The rows are "-climate change", "+climate change", and an empty row.

Impact	-intervention	+intervention
-climate change	22.463	11.031
+climate change	30.662	16.145

DAMAGES

ADAPTATION
BENEFITS &
COSTS

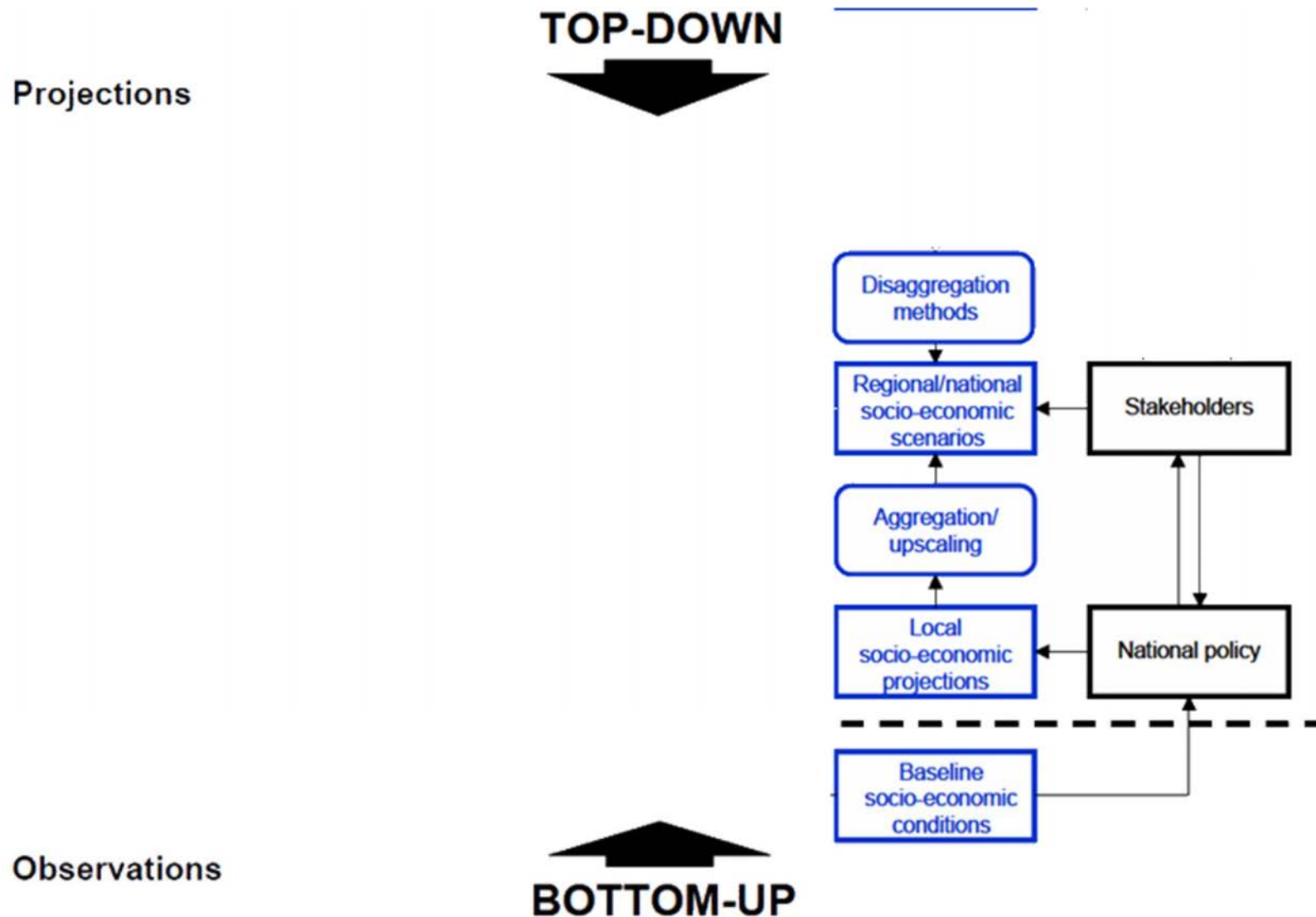


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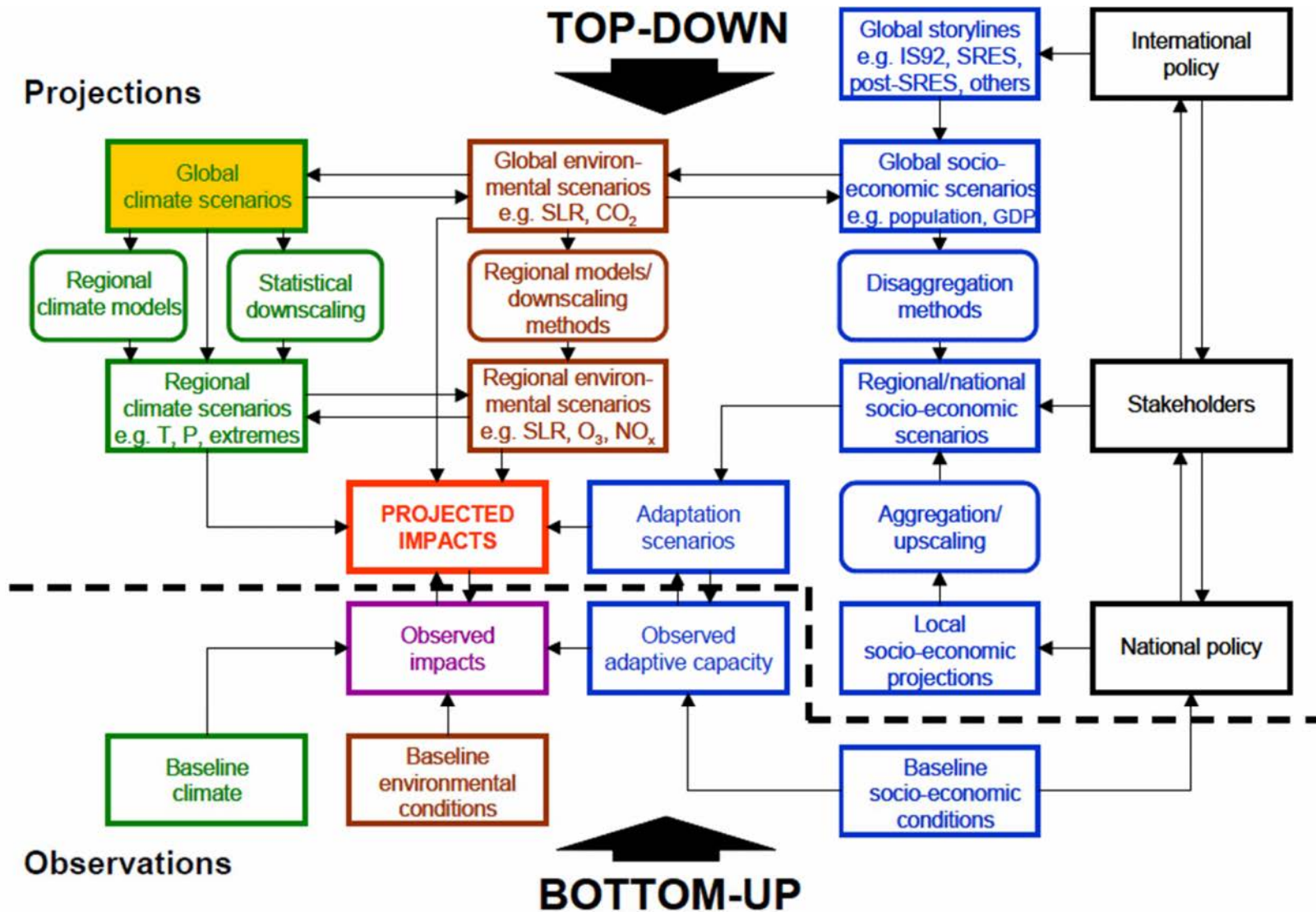


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Complex System

Training

- ✓ Technical
- ✓ Adaptation Planning
- ✓ Systems Approach
- ✓ Decision Making

Relationships

- ✓ IFI's
- ✓ City Govt.
- ✓ Provincial Govt.
- ✓ National Govt.
- ✓ NGO's
- ✓ Institutes

Communication

- ✓ Community of Practice
- ✓ Knowledge Sharing
- ✓ Media Strategy

Systems Approach

- ✓ Bringing it together
- ✓ Feedback Mechanisms
- ✓ Project Planning and reporting

Systems Thinking



Geophysical

- ✓ DEM
- ✓ hydrological network
- ✓ Soils
- ✓ geomorphology

Climate

- ✓ Observations
- ✓ GCM, RCM
- ✓ Projections
- ✓ Temperature
- ✓ Precipitation
- ✓ Sea level, storms.

Geospatial

- ✓ **Ecology/Habitat Surveys**
- ✓ **Road network:** Condition, surface category
- ✓ **Water:** system, type of material
- ✓ **Energy:** Services, system, location maintenance,
- ✓ **Health:** capacity, human resources.

Social & Economic

- ✓ **Demographic** – census, projections, Housing-quality materials, condition, etc
- ✓ **Welfare & human development** -income, distribution, poverty, education, human development, Production and investment, Metric area of housing, infrastructure, land value

Policy

- ✓ IPCC Guidelines
- ✓ Local & National Planning Laws
- ✓ National Comms.

Data & Information



Hydrology

Insurance

Economics

Social

Hydraulics

GIS

Health

Transport

Investment

Carbon

Energy

Meteorology

Ecology

Optimization/DSS

Cross-Sector Linkage Tools

Sector Themes, Tools & Methods



System Approach

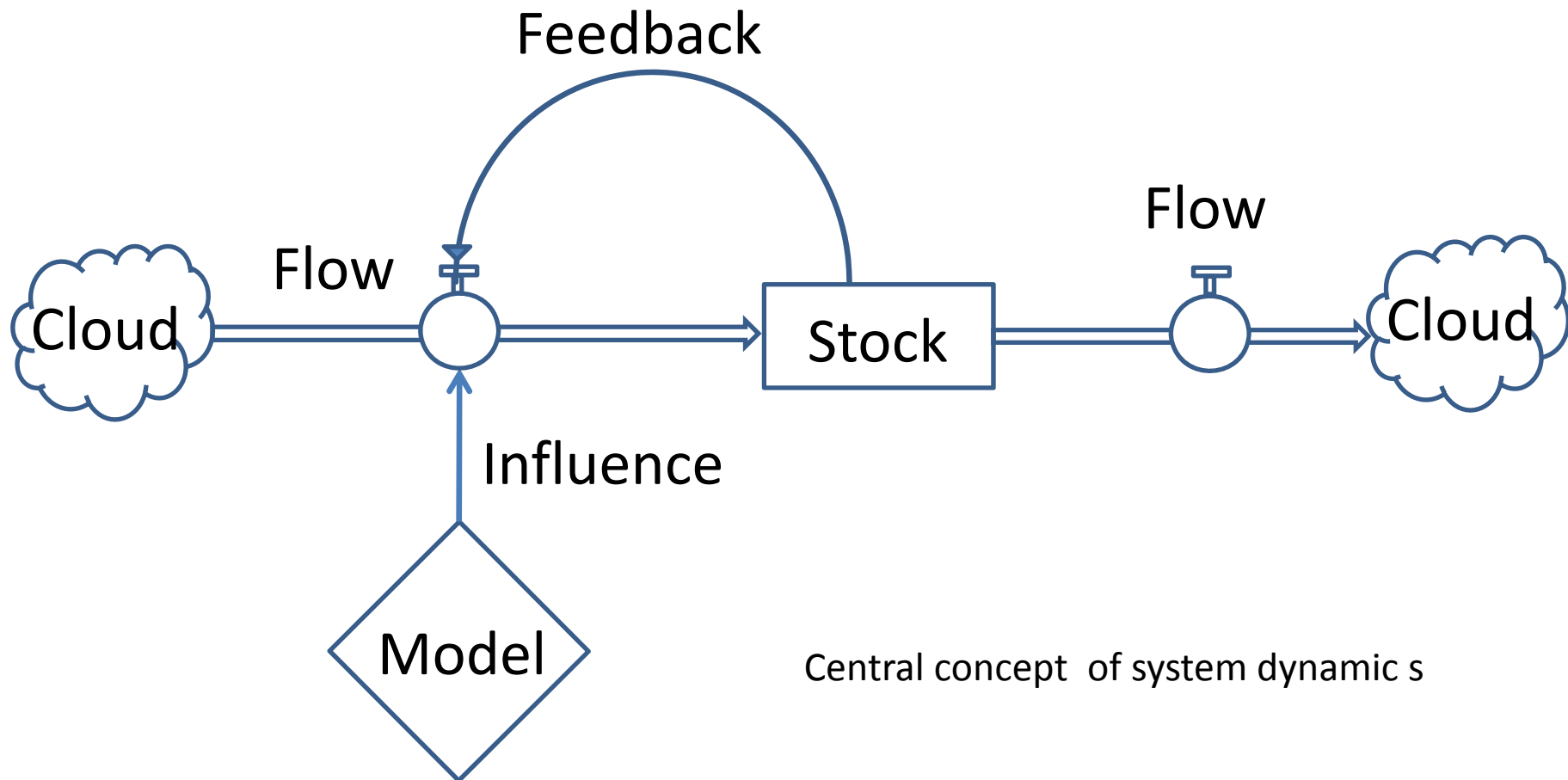
- Build on existing concepts
- Conceptual structure before mathematical detail
- Easy with computer

- Intuitive graphical user interface
- Support modular modeling
- High-efficient simulation

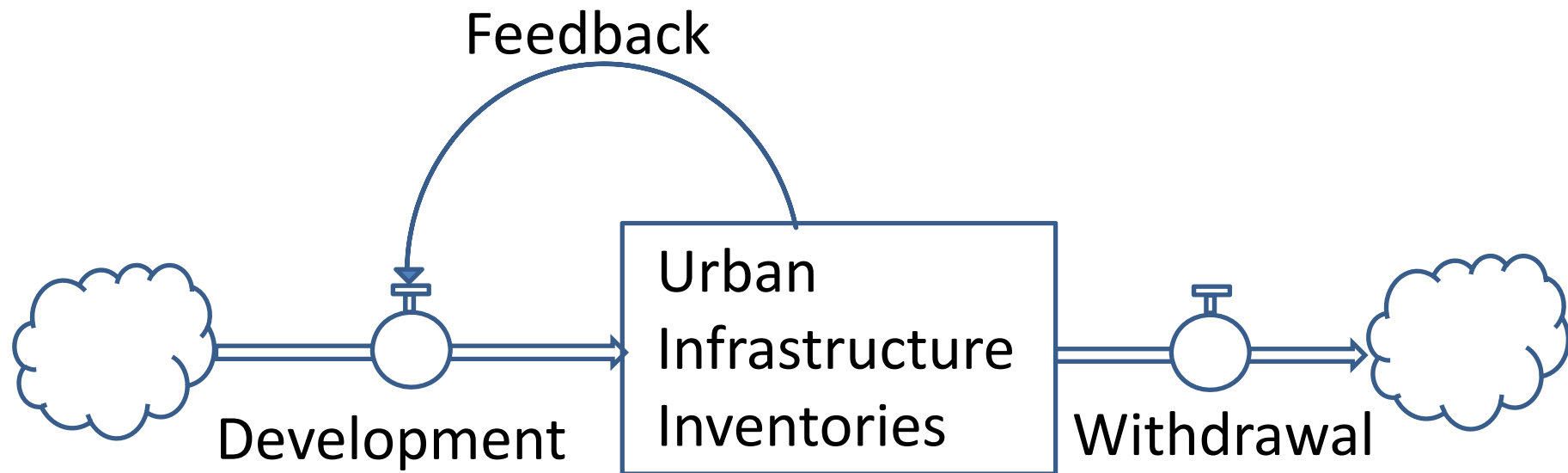
System Dynamics Concept

- **System dynamics** is an approach to understanding the behavior of [complex systems](#) over time. It deals with internal feedback loops and time delays that affect the behavior of the entire system. ([MIT, System Dynamics in Education Project](#))
- What makes using system dynamics different from other approaches to studying complex systems is the use of [feedback](#) loops and [stocks and flows](#). These elements help describe how even seemingly simple systems display baffling [nonlinearity](#).

System Dynamics Concept

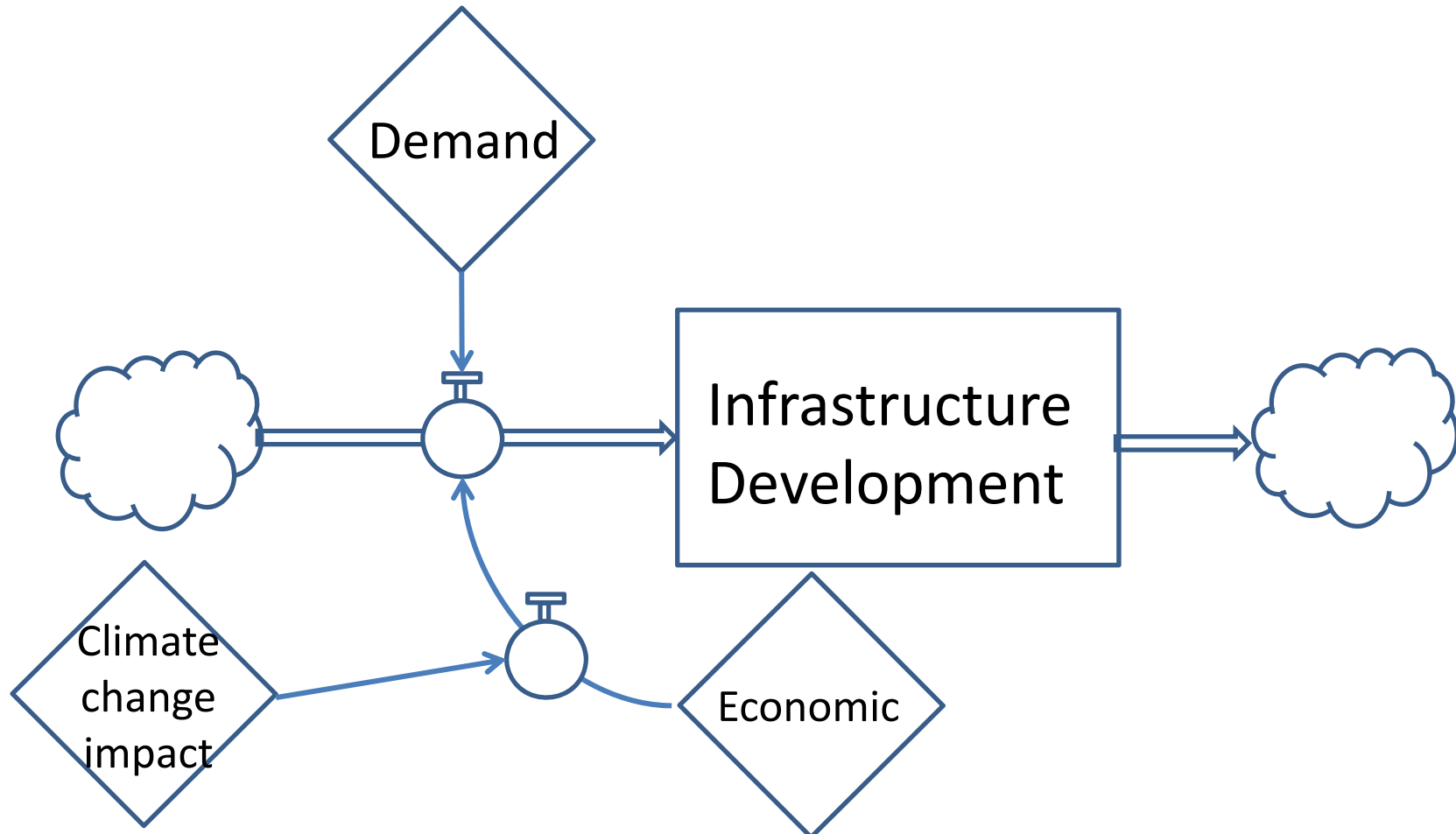


System Dynamics Concept



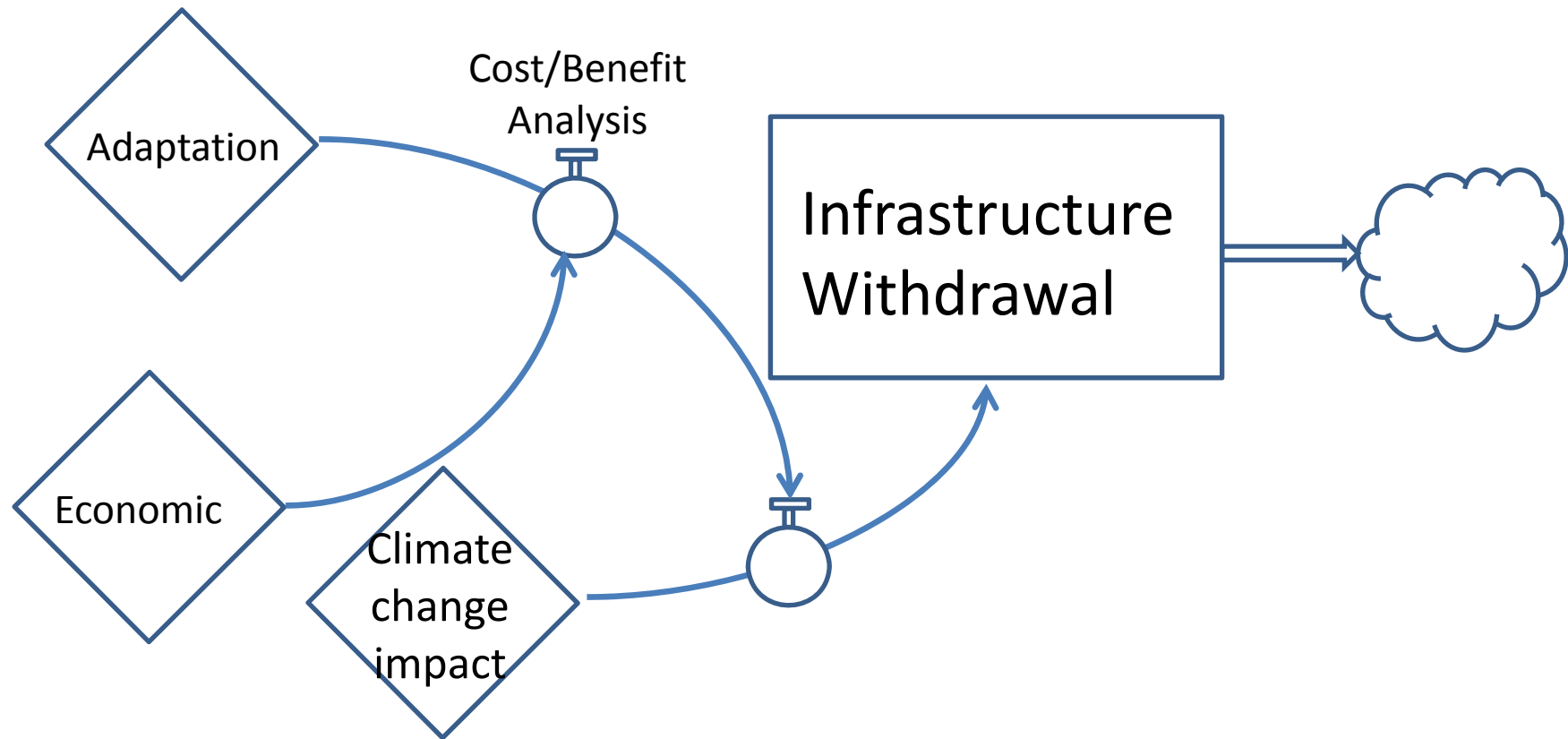
System dynamic s concept for urban planning

System Dynamics Concept



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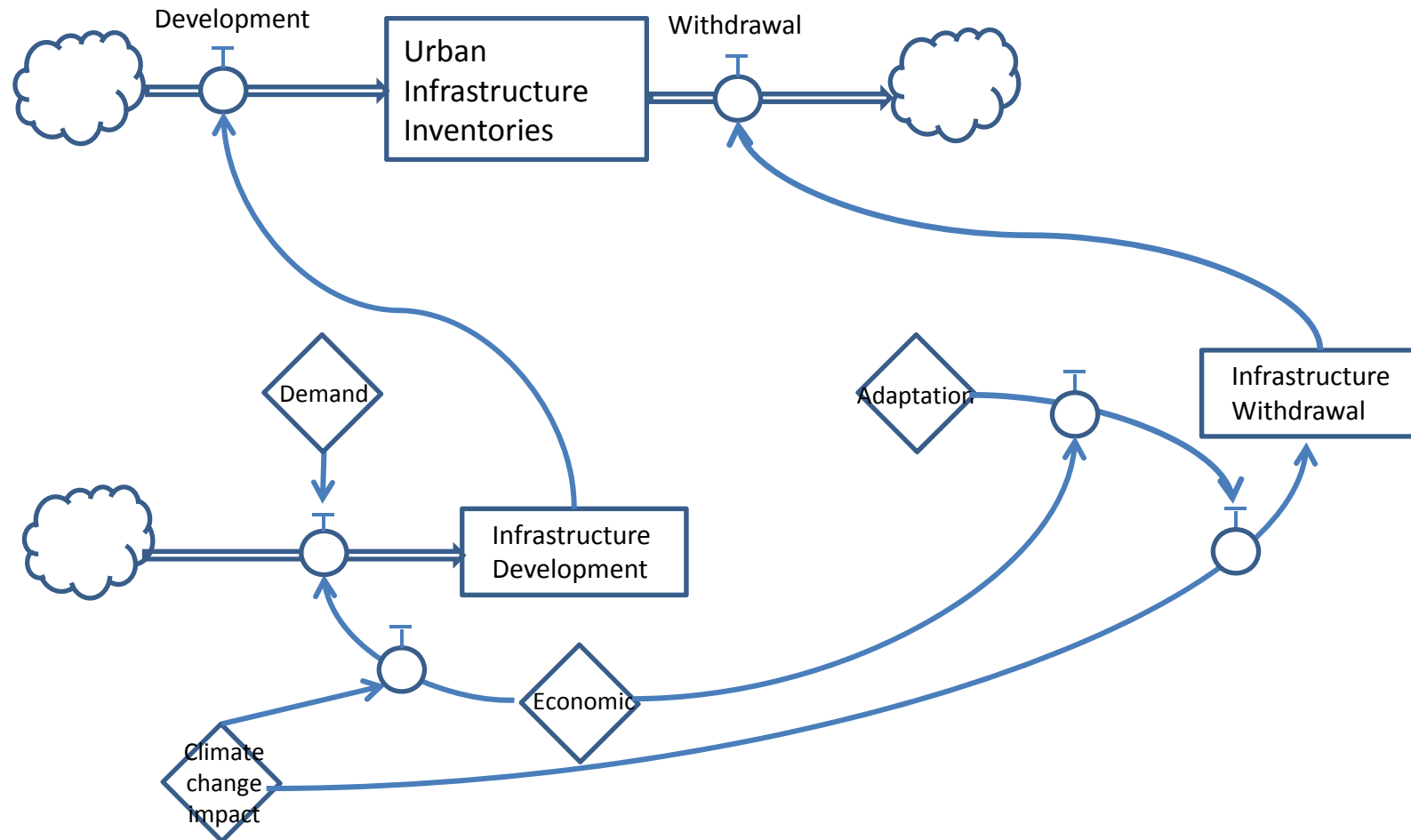
System Dynamics Concept



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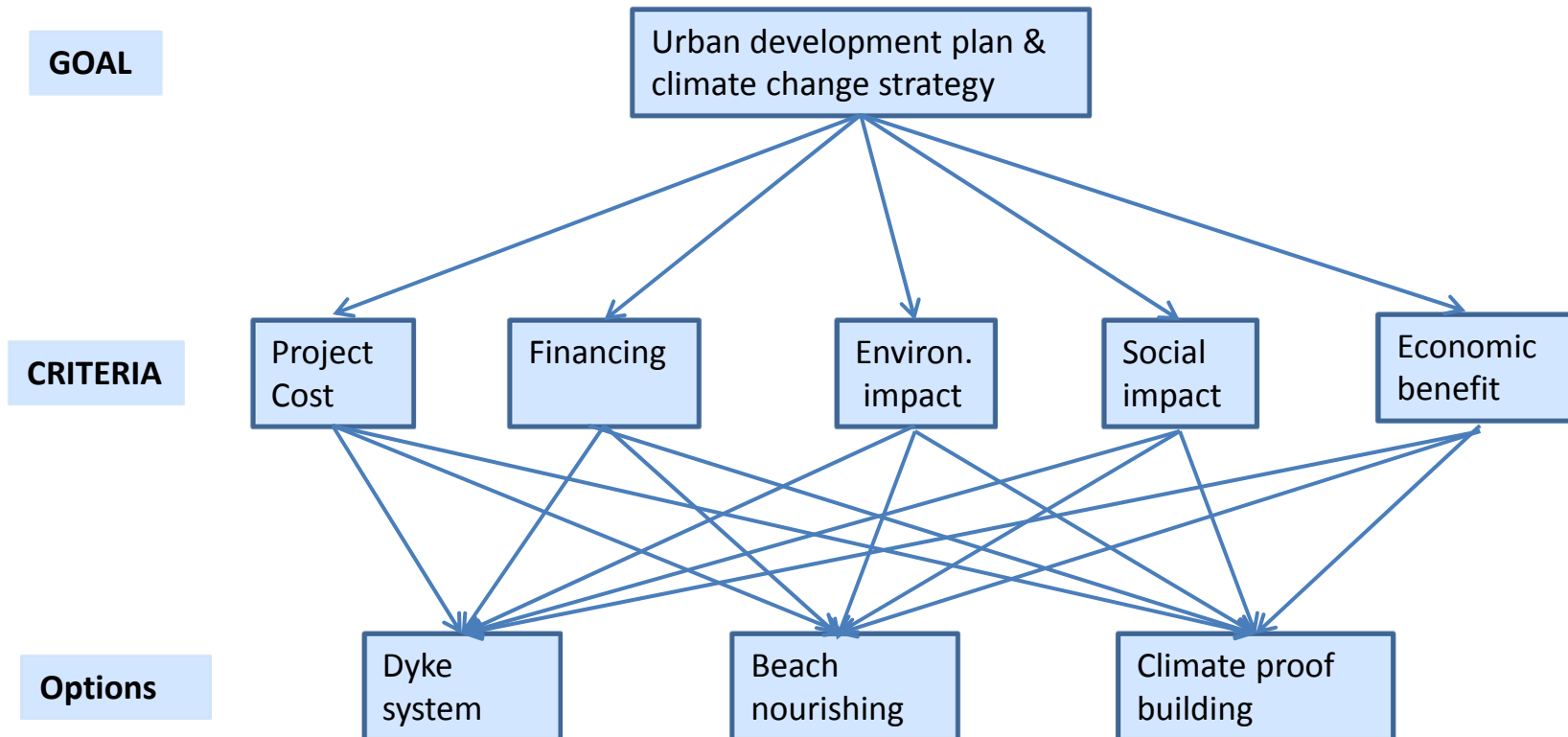
System Dynamics Concept

System dynamic s concept for urban planning



System Dynamics Concept

Multi criteria decision making support



Economic Analysis

Damage Projection

Cost- benefit of projects

Cost-benefit ranking

Cost-benefit timeline

Add new project

Cost benefit ranking

Proposed Resilience Action	COSTS				BENEFITS				B/C Ratio Comparison
	Economic	Social	Env't	TOTAL C	Economic	Social	Env't	TOTAL B	
1	9	8	7	24	5	5	2	12	0.50
2	7	6	2	14	6	7	7	20	1.40
3	8	8	5	21	9	6	9	24	1.14
4	5	3	0	8	4	6	0	10	1.25

1= with climate change without adaptation
 2= without climate change with adaptation
 3 = without climate change without adaptation
 4 = with climate change with adaptation