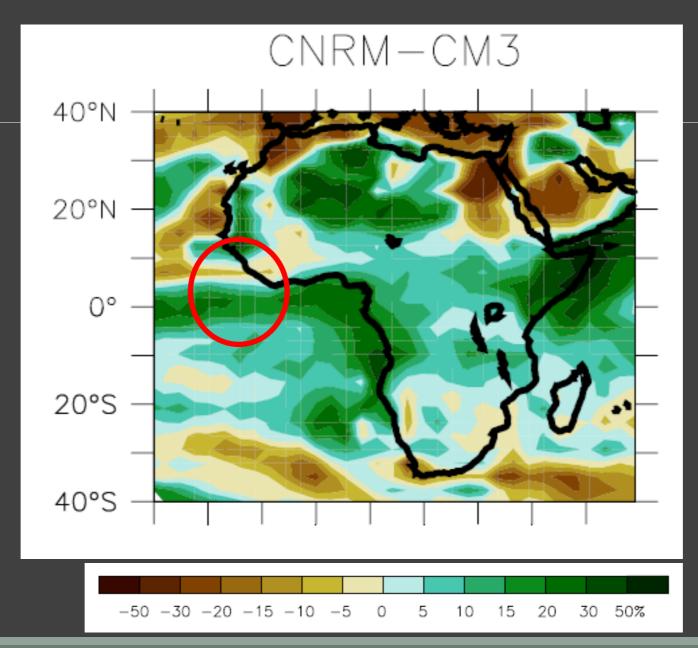
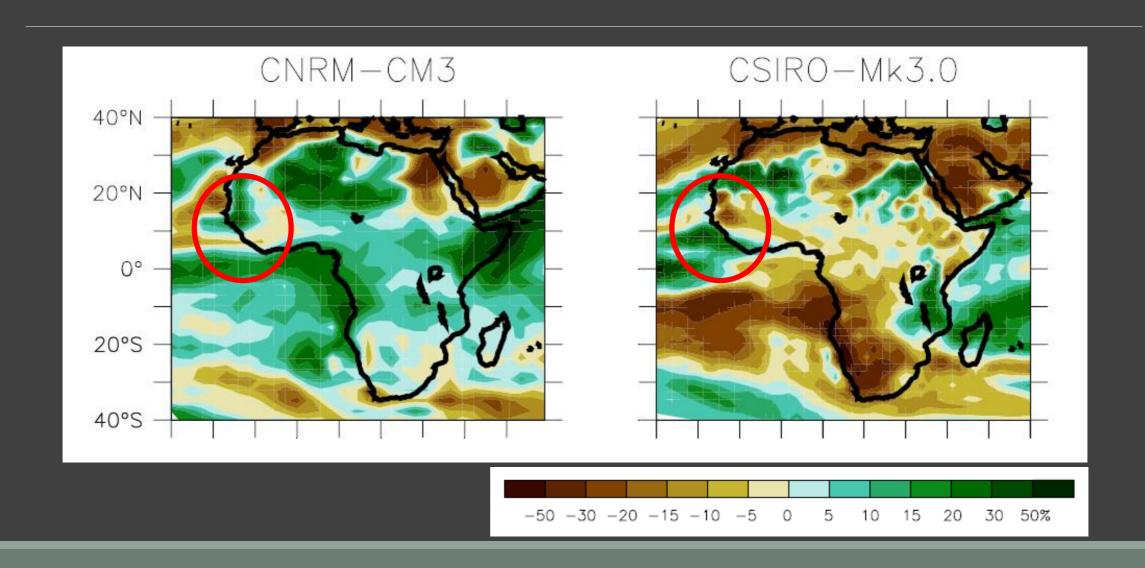


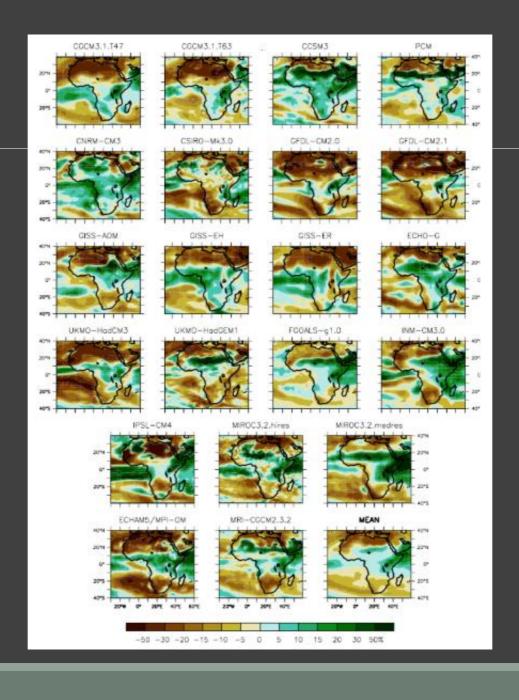
Climate models project future climates



But they disagree with each other



... and we have a lot of models...



... and future climates depend on future climate policies and socio-economic trends...



Source: Brown Stockholm water week presentation (Sept 2, 2013)

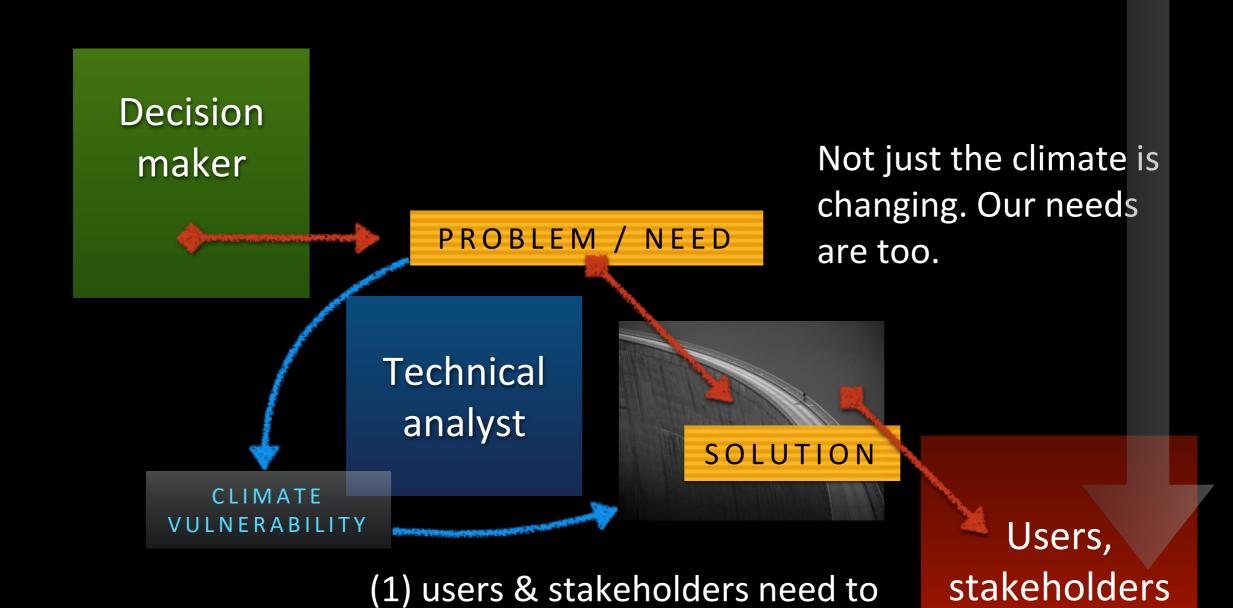
Uncertainty vs confidence

- More data does not mean more confidence
- Adaptation is about reevaluating tradeoff options; this requires more voices, not less
- 1 solution = 1 vision of the future
- If we have low confidence, then we need a more robust and/or flexible decision

These conditions are true for any kind of long-lived asset or investment, including ecosystems

 Does your decision making process make best use of your resilience tools?

HOW WE USUALLY MAKE LONG-TERM WATER DECISIONS: OPTIMIZING FOR A SINGLE FUTURE

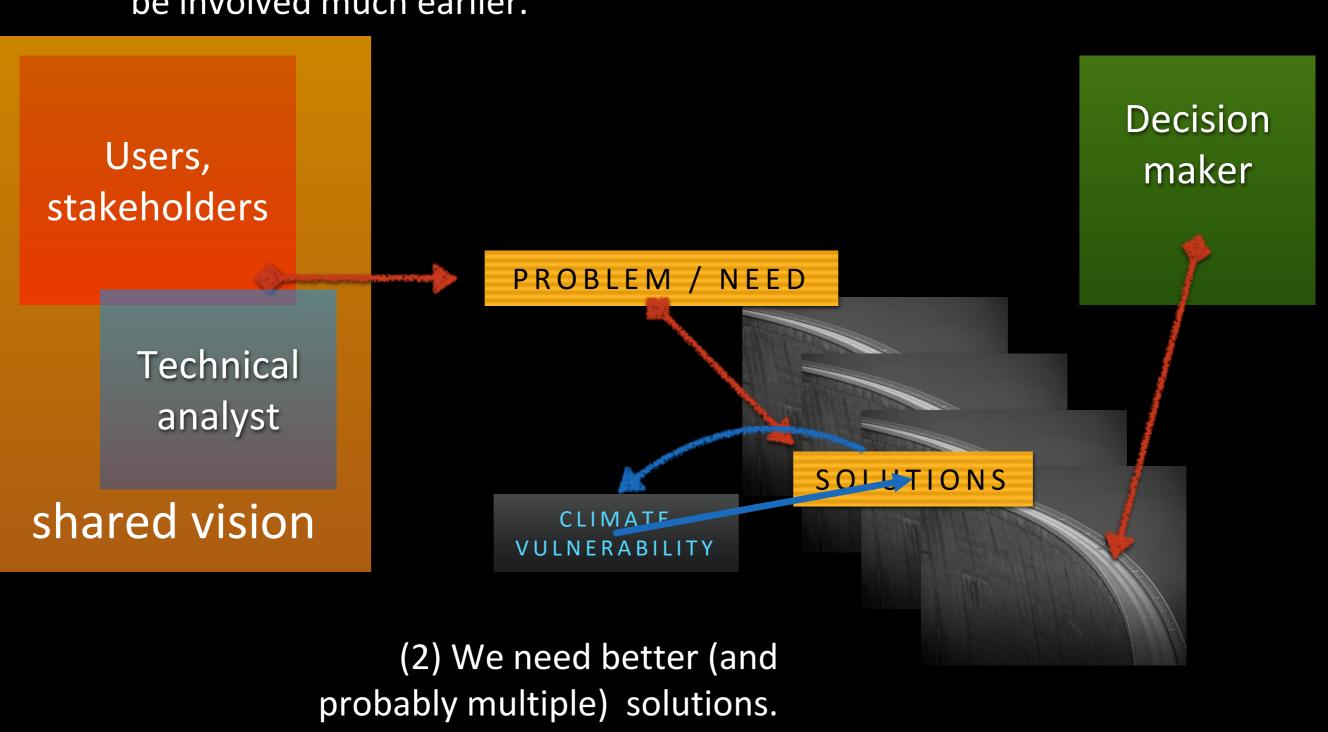


(2) We need better (and probably multiple) solutions.

be involved much earlier.

DECISION MAKING IN THE POST-OPTIMIZATION ERA

(1) users & stakeholders need to be involved much earlier.



HOW WE DEFINE VULNERABILITY DEFINES OUR SOLUTIONS

TOP-DOWN ASSESSMENT

- 1. Use GCMs to define the water risks
- 2. Inform stakeholders of GCM output
- 3. Hope the GCMs are correct

MOST ADAPTATION SINCE ~1995

- 4. Test & compare alternate solutions, pathways
 - 3. Develop robust, flexible solutions
- 2. Use GCMs and other climate data to explore risk tolerance
 - 1. Have stakeholders, decision makers define problem

SINCE ~2010

BOTTOM-UP ASSESSMENT

THREE METHODOLOGIES, ONE CORE APPROACH



DECISION SCALING

robust solutions

SHARED VISION

stakeholder, decision maker needs

performance indicators

stress

- efficiency
- net present value
- productivity
- ecological indicators

flexible solutions

ADAPTATION PATHWAYS











A research group of the Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering



PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Useful: We see increasing frequencies of flooding and worsening impacts from flooding
- Not useful: We need more flood control levies because of climate change

OBJECTIVES

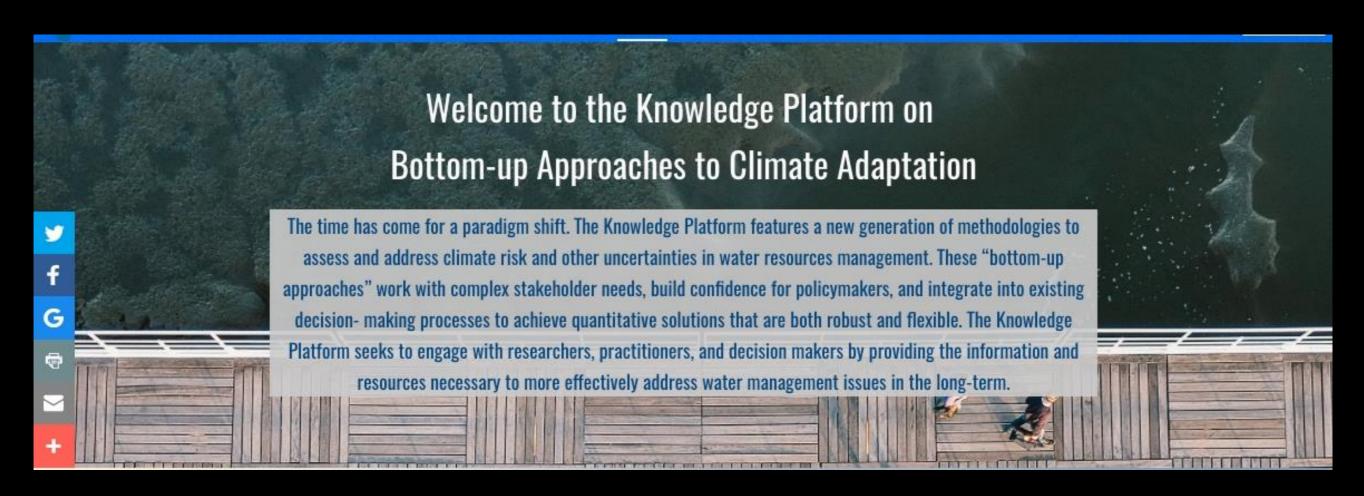
 Reduce flood damage and social disruption from extreme and nuisance flooding and protect environmental assets under climate change

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- Flood losses
- Habitat quality
- Economic growth
- Water delivery per capita
- Water use efficiency

Knowledge Platform *for*Bottom-Up Approaches *to* Resilient Water Management

http://AGWAGuide.org/



Problem statement, project strategy (10 min)

Within your group: pick an urban planning problem

- What are 1 or 2 main objectives?
- What are 2 to 3 useful performance indicators for this problem?
- What are the main stressors (specific climate or socio-economic variables) that drive the problem?
- What is the appropriate spatial scale of analysis and action?

Choosing a strategic direction (10 min)

Given how you value the hazard level and the uncertainty of the evidence, should you:

- Build for current or future climate?
- Need for flexibility? Large investments now or later? No regret measures available? Wait and monitor?

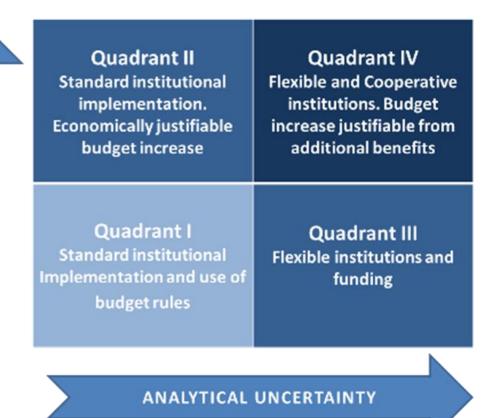
Quadrant II Quadrant IV PRECAUTIONARY PRECAUTIONARY **STRATEGY** AND FLEXIBLE **EMPHASIS EMPHASIS** Quadrant I Quadrant III **FLEXIBILE** STANDARD PLANNING & STRATEGY DESIGN GUIDANCE **EMPHASIS**

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK

ANALYTICAL UNCERTAINTY

Staged, flexible planning (10 minutes)

- What decisions are necessary for the short term?
- What options do you need to keep open for the long term?
- What decisions might limit future decisions / lead to a strong path dependency?



CLIMATE CHANGE RISK