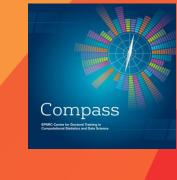


## From risk to action: Climate adaptation decision robustness under uncertainty

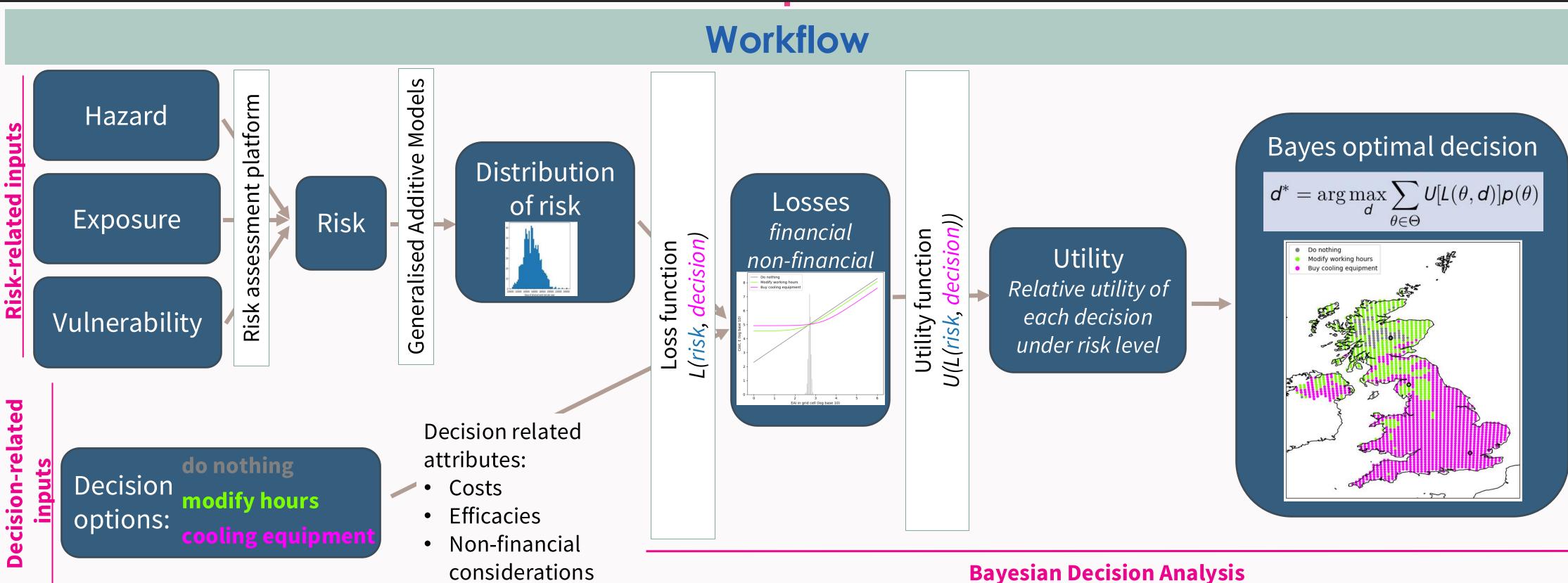




Cecina Babich Morrow<sup>1,2</sup>, Laura Dawkins<sup>2</sup>, Dennis Prangle<sup>1</sup>, Dan Bernie<sup>1,2</sup>

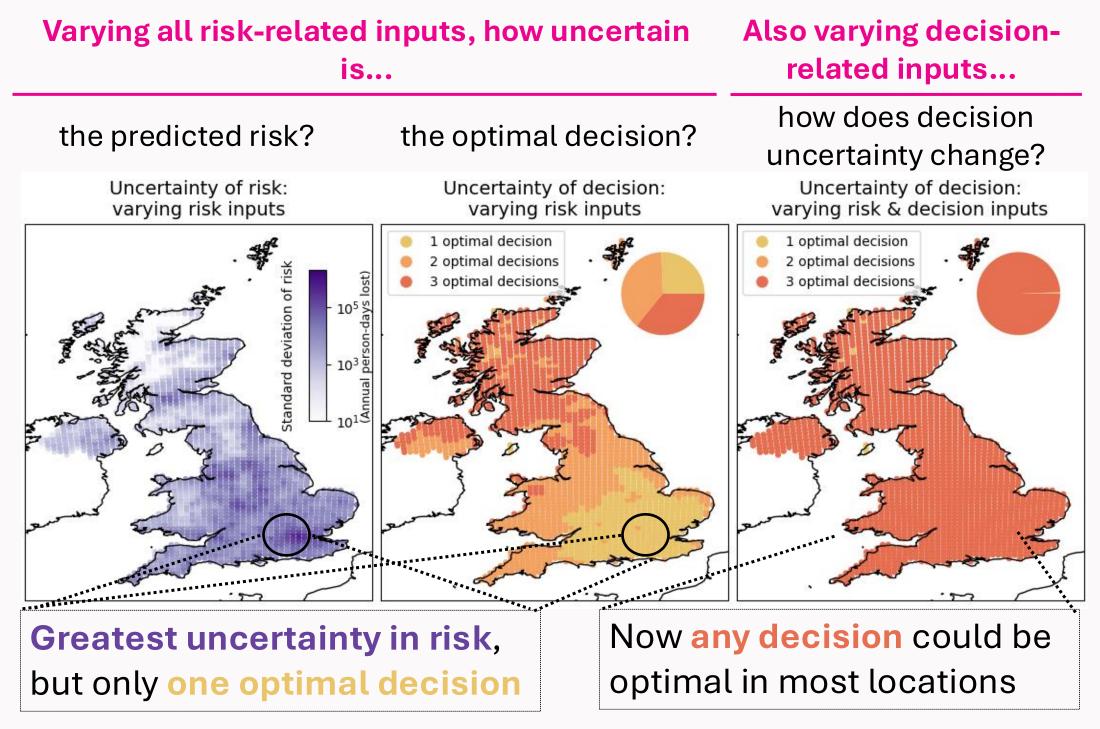
<sup>1</sup>University of Bristol, <sup>2</sup>Met Office

How can we make robust climate adaptation decisions given uncertainty in climate risk and decision attributes?



## **Uncertainty analysis**

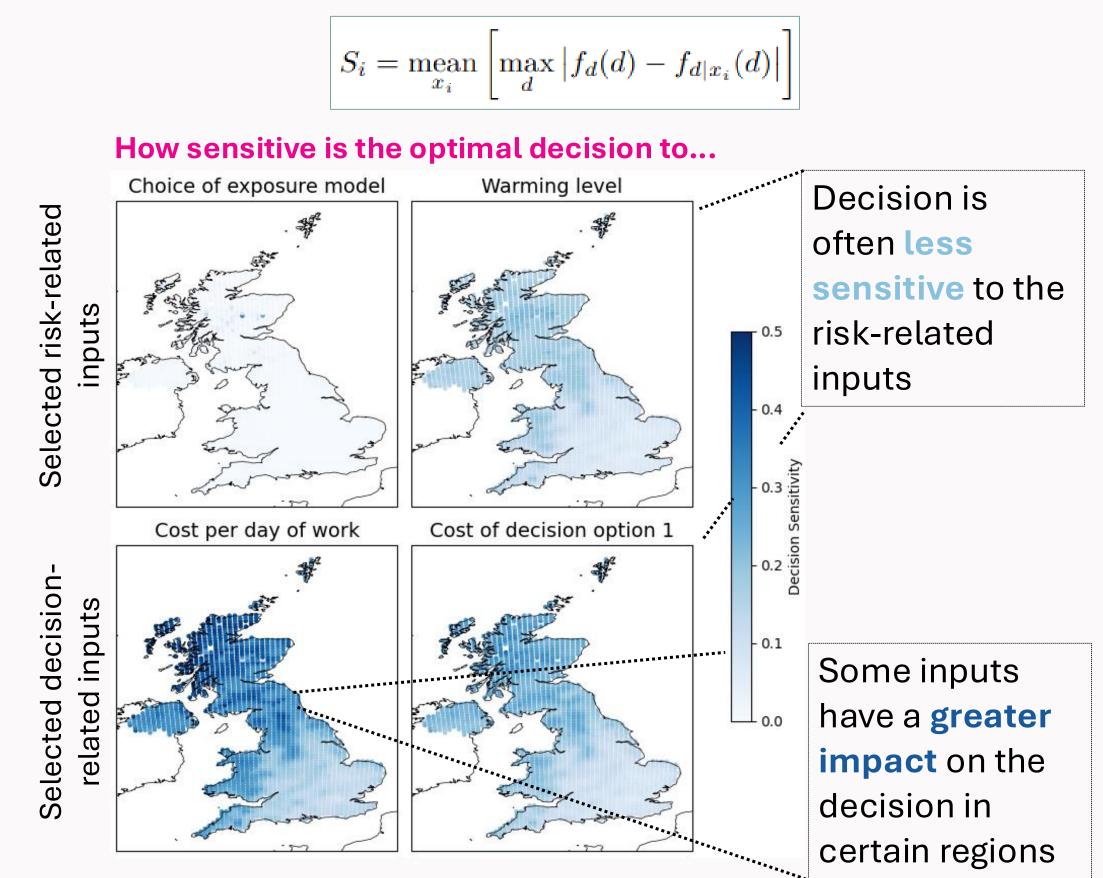
- Select plausible values for risk-related inputs such as hazard, exposure, vulnerability (162 combinations)
- Select range of plausible values for decision-related inputs such as costs, efficacies, etc. (200 samples)
- For all 32,400 combinations of input values, generate the Bayes optimal decision in each location
- Analyse the uncertainty of the optimal decision, compared to uncertainty in climate risk



The decision can be robust when risk is uncertain, and vice versa: uncertainty & sensitivity analysis should be carried out on the optimal decision.

## Sensitivity analysis

**Modified PAWN method:** compare the unconditional PMF  $f_d(d)$  of the output decision d with the conditional PMFs  $f_{d|xi}(d)$  of d conditioned on the inputs  $x_i$ 



The decision is often more sensitive to decision- rather than to risk-related inputs: sensitivity analysis helps prioritise where uncertainty needs to be reduced.

Decision sensitivity varies spatially: decision-makers need to consider what influences the optimal decision on a local basis.

## What's next?

Apply this decision-making framework to a real-world example to understand uncertainty and sensitivity in a more complex context.

Uncertainty & sensitivity analysis allows us to be as confident as possible in the output decision despite uncertain inputs.