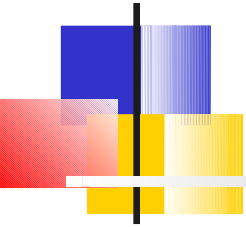


Addressing Climate Change Uncertainties in Project Environmental Impact Assessments



Prof. Philip Byer and Dr. Andrew Colombo
Department of Civil Engineering
University of Toronto

IAIA Special Symposium on Climate Change and Impact Assessment
Washington, D.C.
November 15-16, 2010



Overview

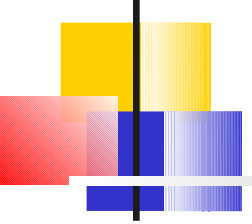
- Planning infrastructure for climate change
- Methods for addressing uncertainties
- Deciding on adaptation with uncertainties



Effects of climate change on environment and on projects

- Streamflow ----> Hydroelectric plants
- Water levels -----> Marinas
- Rainfall ----> Stormwater collection systems
- Winds ----> Structures
- Permafrost -----> Pipelines

UNCERTAINTIES

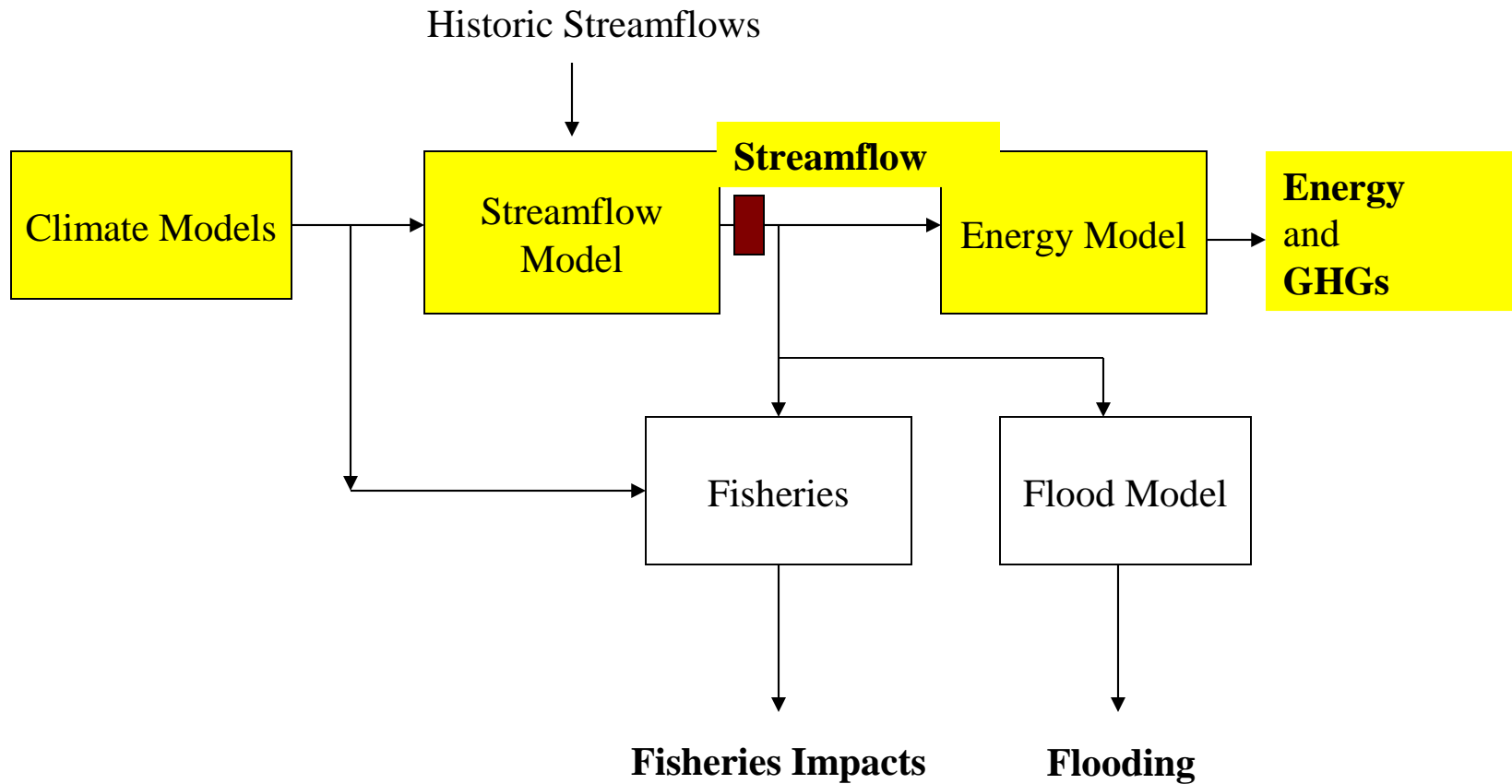


Hypothetical example: Proposed hydroelectric project

- Climate change will affect streamflows

_____ energy production
_____ flooding

Streamflows based upon **Climate Change Data**

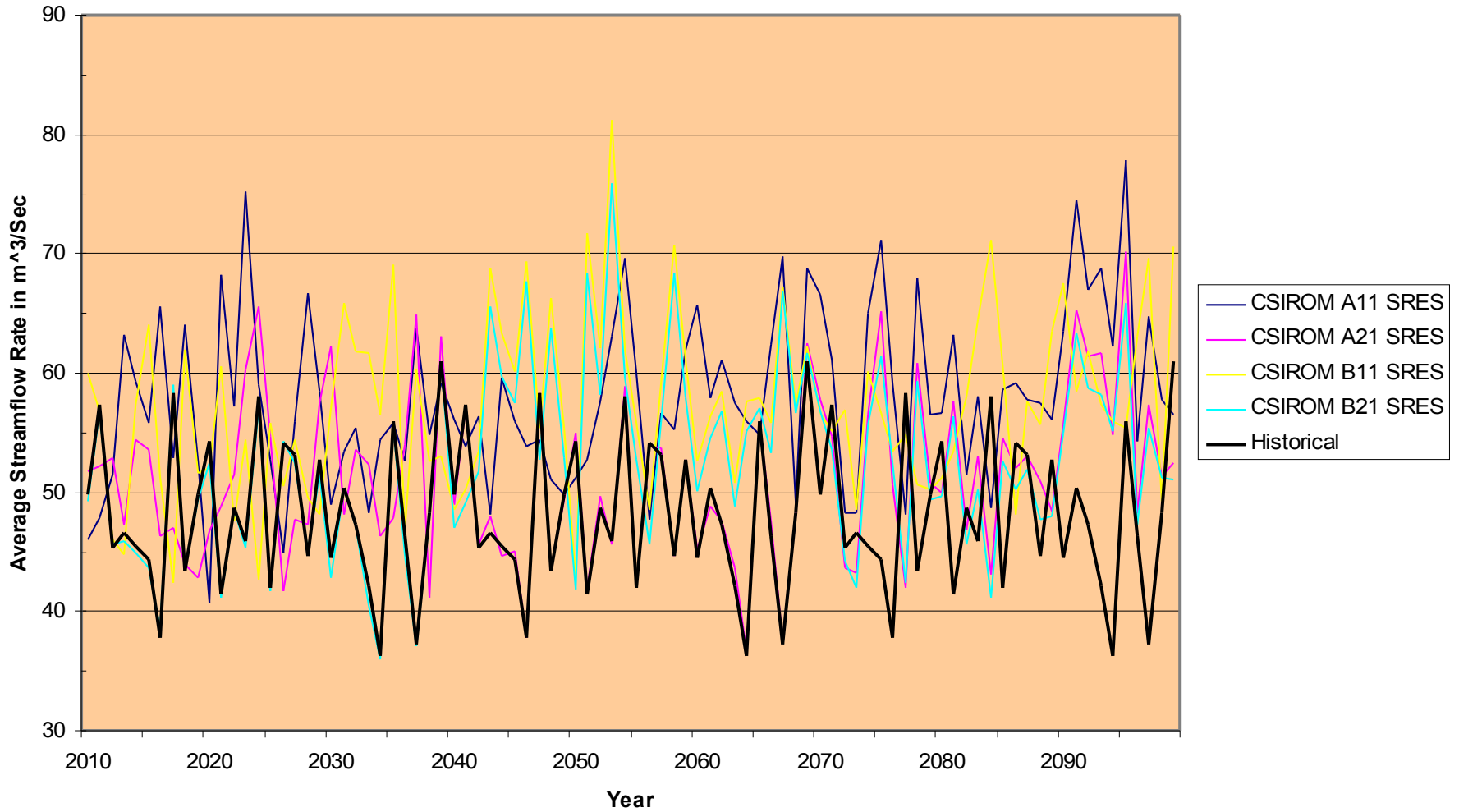




Scenario analysis

- Projection of HISTORICAL streamflow data into the period 2010-2099
- Use range of scenarios

Average Rate of Monthly Streamflow under a Projection of Historical Data and Several CSIRO SRES Scenarios

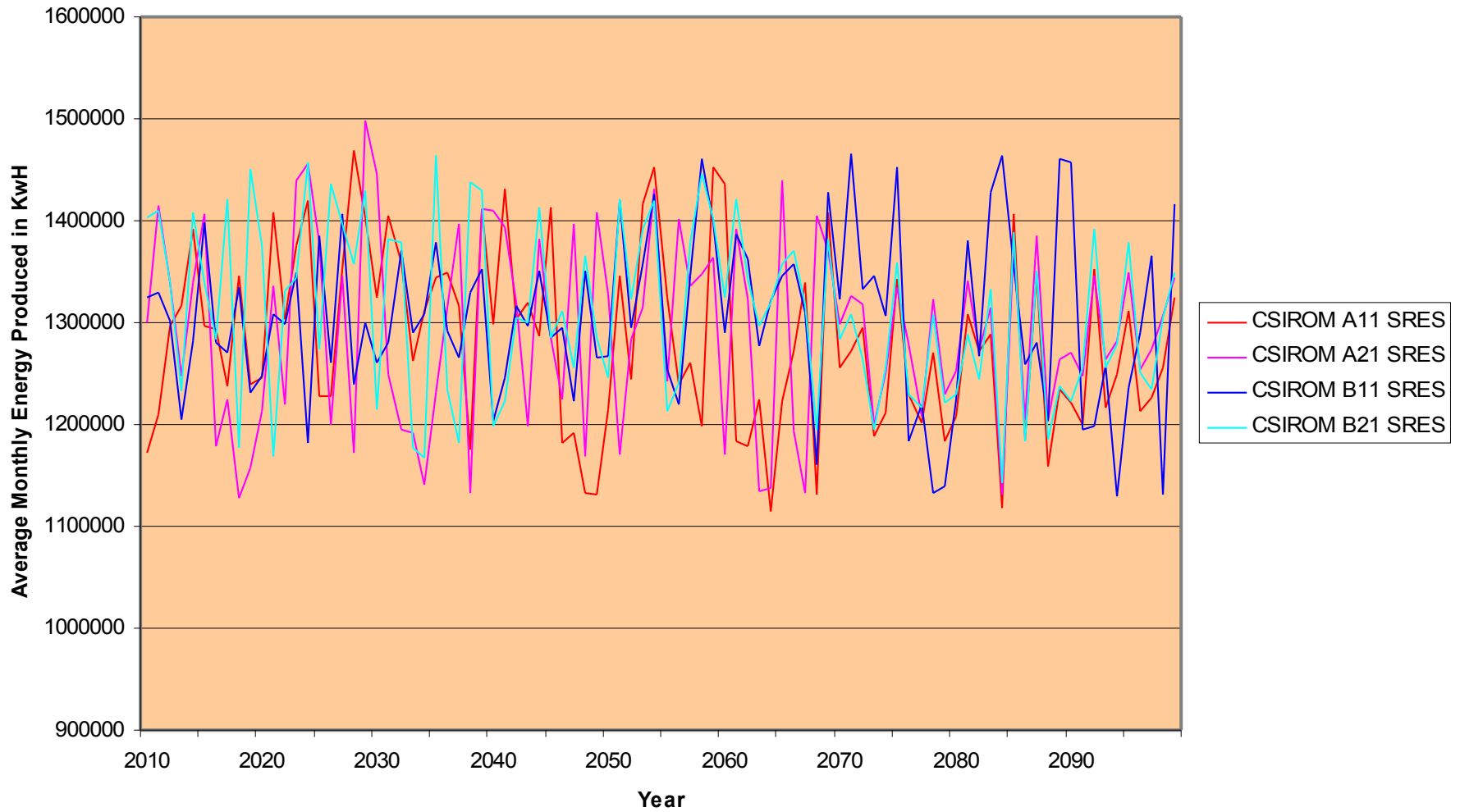




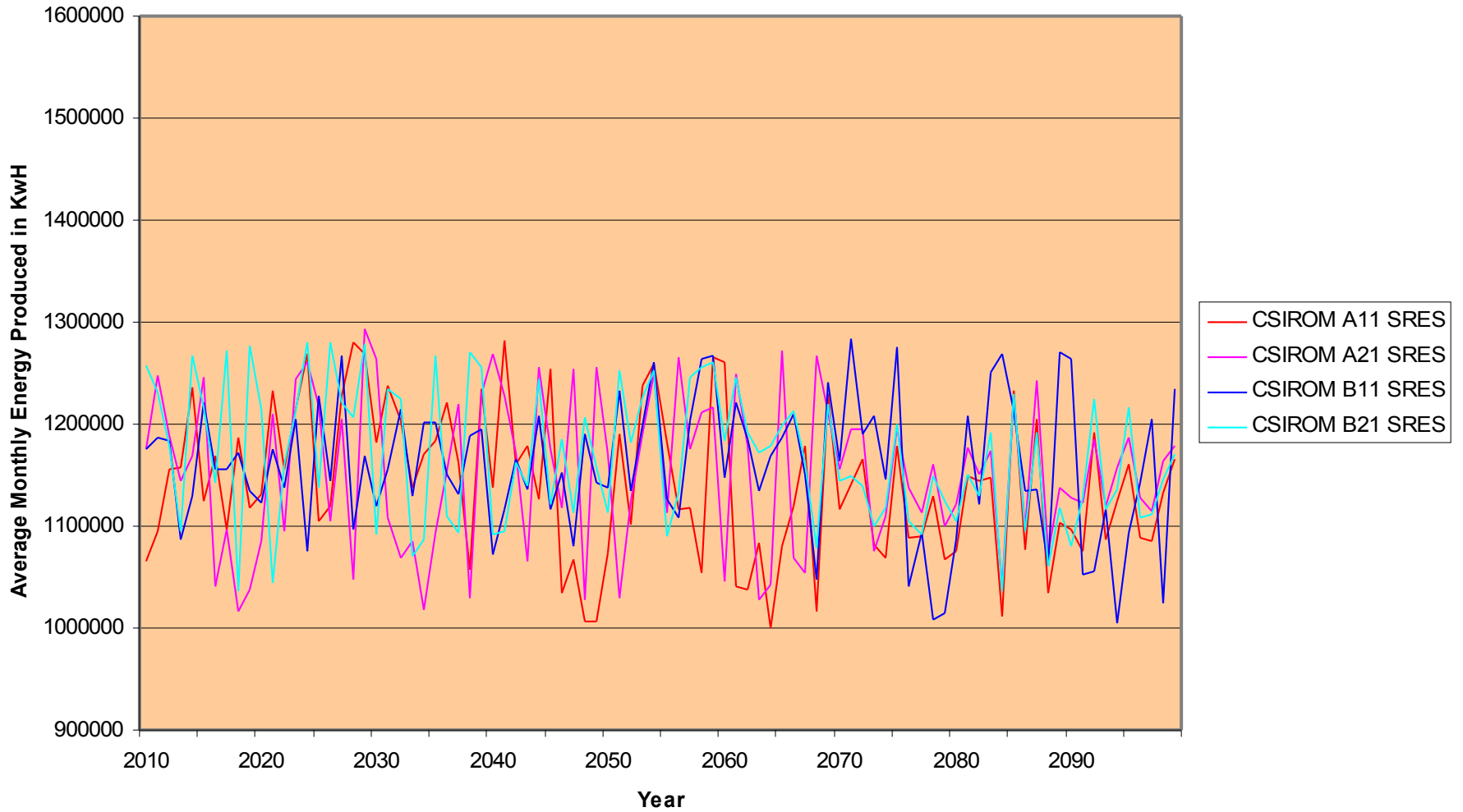
Design for climate change

- Choose capacity (size) based on a future climate change scenario

Average Monthly Energy Produced Each Year under 4 CSIRO SRES Scenarios by the Hydro Facility Designed Using Data from CSIRO B11 (the Scenario with the Highest Energy Output)



Average Monthly Energy Produced Each Year under 4 CSIRO SRES Scenarios by the Hydro Facility Designed Using Data from CSIRO B21 (the Scenario with the Lowest Energy Output)





Expected Monthly Energy Production in kwh for 2010-2099		
Scenario	Facility Capacity Design Based Upon Data From:	
	CSIROM B21 Scenario	CSIROM B11 Scenario
Historical	1,194,325	1,344,701
CSIROM A11	1,140,190	1,282,184
CSIROM A21	1,152,737	1,291,820
CSIROM B11	1,158,754	1,305,290
CSIROM B21	1,168,313	1,311,126



Which scenario to design for?

- Higher capacity facility produces more energy under all scenarios

But

- Higher cost for facility
- Effect on probability of downstream flooding

Must make decision given high uncertainty



Approaches

- Criteria for decision making under uncertainties
 - Minimize the maximum impacts
 - Minimize the maximum regret
 - Etc.
- Adaptive management
 - Build in flexibility to change in future

Which is best? Minimize the Maximum Adverse Impact

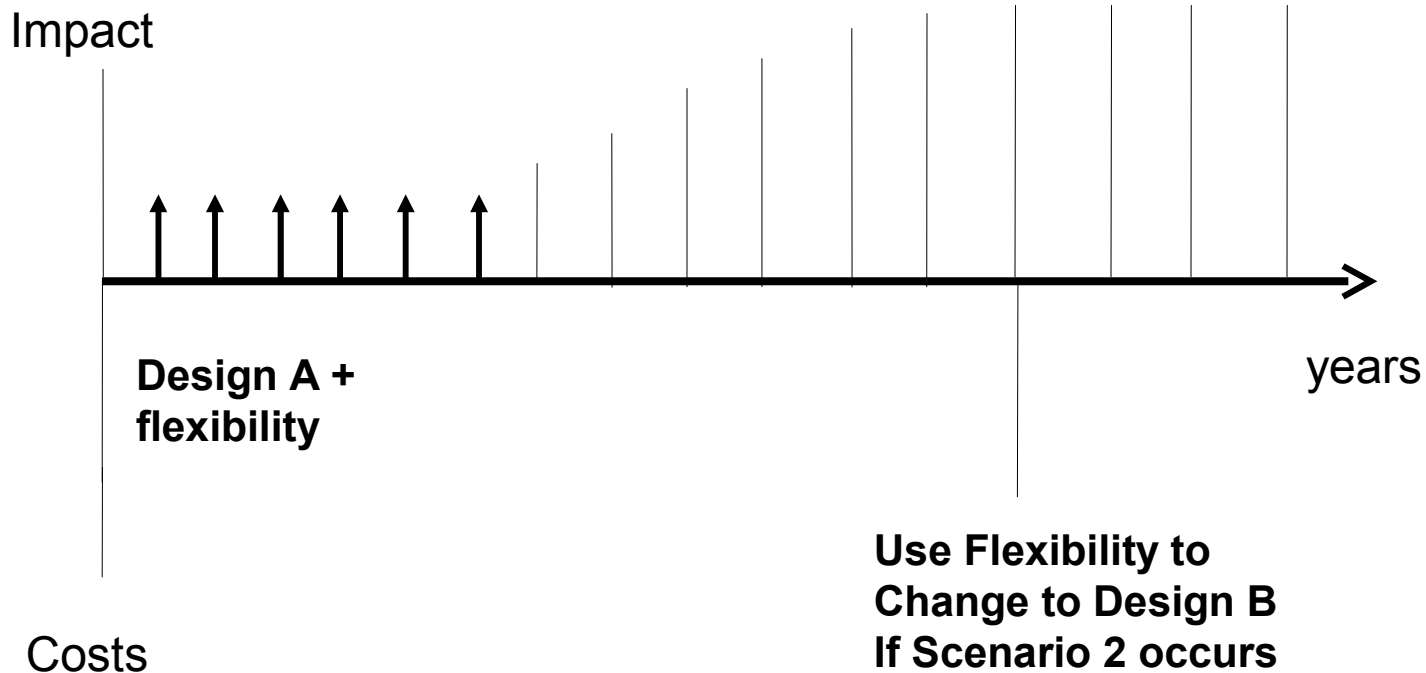
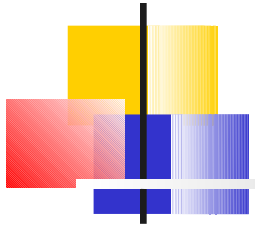
Possible Futures	<u>Design A</u>	<u>Design B</u>
Scenario 1	40	60
Scenario 2	70	20
Scenario 3	50	80



Which is best? Minimize the Maximum Regret

Possible Futures	<u>Design A</u>	<u>Design B</u>
Scenario 1	0	20
Scenario 2	50	0
Scenario 3	0	30

Adaptive management for climate change





Which is best?

Possible Futures	<u>Design A</u>	<u>Design B</u>	<u>Design F</u>
Scenario 1	40	60	40
Scenario 2	70	20	20
Scenario 3	50	80	50



Conclusions

Should:

- Identify how climate change might affect project
- Consider range of alternatives to respond to climate change
- Predict impacts for these alternatives for range of alternative future climate scenarios
- Consider attitudes toward uncertainties when making a decision
- Be transparent in all of the above



Acknowledgements and Publications

- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
- Our report for first project available at:

<http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=A246A4F7-1&toc=show&offset=1>

- Journal papers:
 - Byer, P. and J.S. Yeomans, “Methods for addressing climate change uncertainties in project environmental impact assessments,” Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal, Vol. 25, No. 2, June 2007, pp. 85-99.
 - Byer, P., M. Lalani and J.S. Yeomans, “Addressing and communicating climate change and its uncertainties in project environmental impact assessments,” forthcoming in Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management.
- Report for second project is forthcoming.



Thank you

Questions/Comments?