



# Risk-oriented vulnerability assessment for climate change

A standardised, modular approach for cities and infrastructures

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#### Motivation

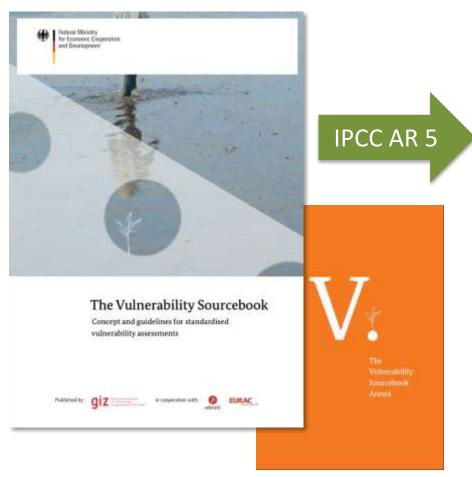


- Provide a standardised process
  - for conducting a risk-oriented assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities
  - for urban areas and infrastructures
  - that can be adapted to local conditions
  - is supported by guidance and tools



#### **IVAVIA**







Source: BMZ, 2014. The vulnerability sourcebook. Concept and guidelines for standardised vulnerability assessments. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Bonn and Eschborn, Germany, 2014.



#### How does it work?



Your VA to the Stakeholders

	Which hazards and drivers are relevant to my city?	MO	Selecting Hazards and Drivers
	How do I start the assessment process?	M1	Preparing for Vulnerability Assessment (VA)
Qualitative stages	What are the cause-effect relationships relevant to my city?	M2	Developing Impact Chains
Quantitative stages	How do I want to measure influencing factors and what data do I have available?	M3	Identifying Indicators and Data Acquisition
	How do I combine the gathered data?	M4	Normalisation, Weighting, and Aggregation of Indicators
	How do I assess vulnerability/risk?	M5	Aggregating Vulnerability Components to Risk
Presentatio	n How do I present the results?	M6	Presenting the Outcome of

How do I present the results?



# Developing Impact Chains







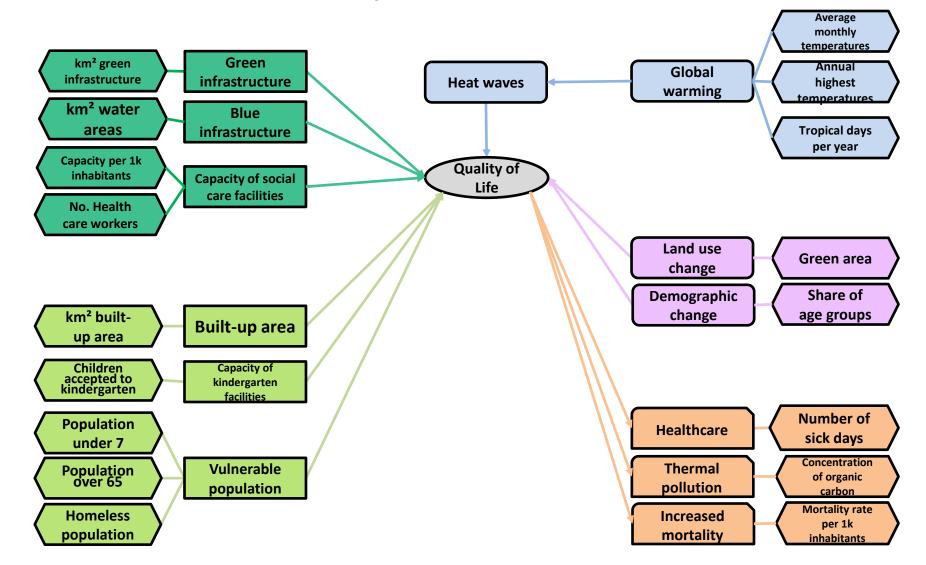






# Developing Impact Chains







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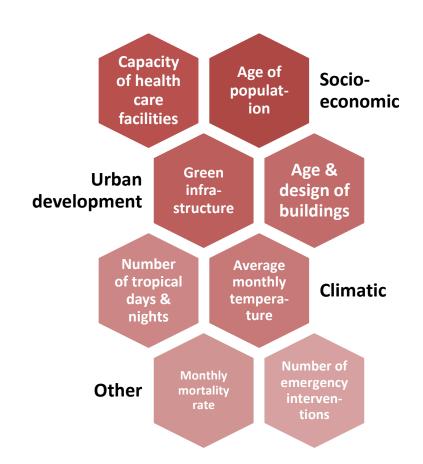
- →Qualitative, structured assessment of alleviating / intensifying factors and potential impacts
- Highly valuable for
  - building a common understanding
  - communicating cause-effect relationships
  - identifying relevant areas where actions could be taken
  - identifying further stakeholders that might be helpful during the assessment



### Data acquisition



- Data for all identified indicators has to be acquired. Requires
  - interaction with multiple departments, external institutions, open source frameworks
  - analysis and clean-up of data
- → Easily the most resource intensive / time consuming step





### Vulnerability / Risk



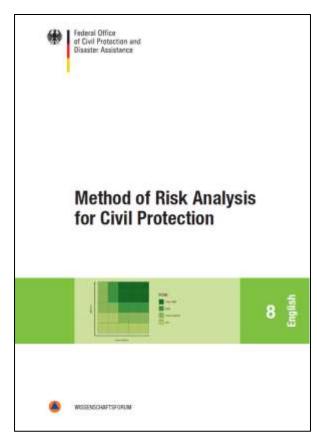
- Indicator data is aggregated to composite scores for sensitivity, coping capacity, and vulnerability
- Impacts and probabilities are estimated using historical data of indicators and/or damage functions, combined with vulnerability score



#### Vulnerability / Risk



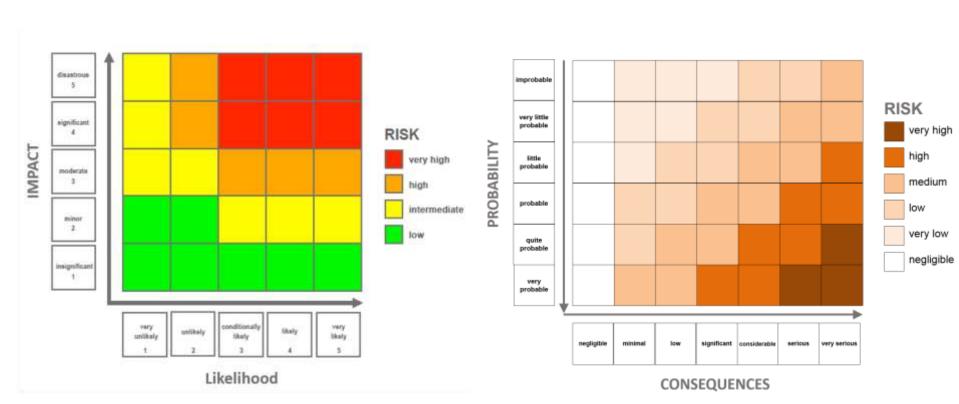
- Classify impacts and probabilities using discrete, ordinal classes
- Impact/probability pairs are assigned to risk classes using a risk matrix
- National/regional standards or guidelines exist



Source: German Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance: method of Risk Analysis for Civil Protection. Wissenschaftsforum, Volume 8. 2011.

### RESIN ISO 31000: Risk matrices Cities 2018





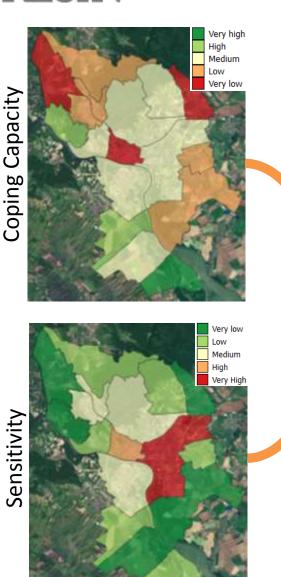
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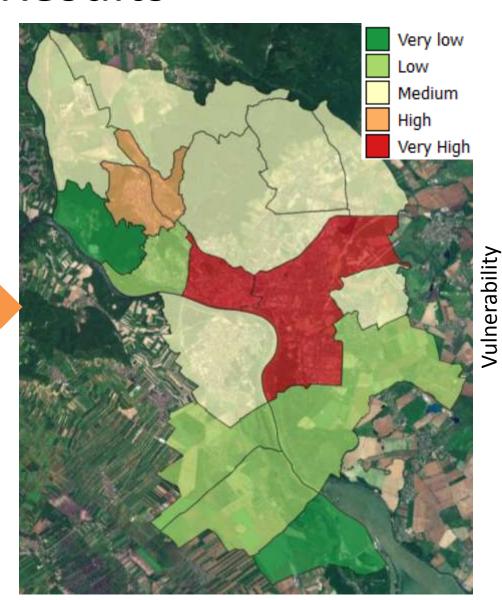
Source: Solaun, K., Gómez, I., Urban, J., Liaño, F., Genovês, A., 2014: Integración de la adaptación al cambio climático en la estrategia empresarial. Guía metodológica para la evaluación de los impactos y la vulnerabilidad en el sector privado. Oficina Española de Cambio Climático, Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente. Madrid, 78 pg



#### Results



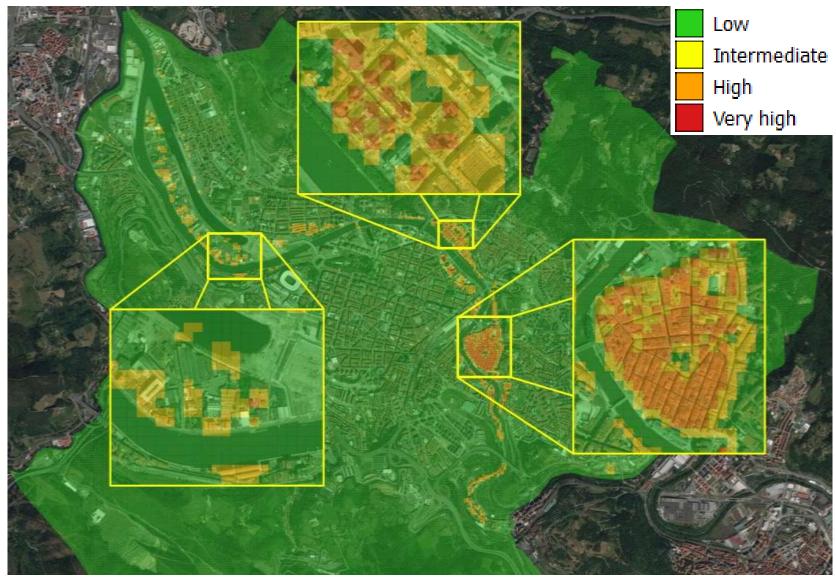






### Results







#### Conclusions



- Standardized, modular process for conducting a riskoriented assessment of impacts and vulnerabilities
- Qualitative stage: Only limited resources available or quantitative assessment previously conducted
  - → Impact Chains for qualitative, structured assessment of alleviating / intensifying factors and potential impacts
- Quantitative stage: Resources available or no quantitative assessment previously conducted
  - → Maps to identify areas most at risk for further adaptation planning
- Presenting the results: Objective and target audience are key!





## Thank you!

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