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Universiteit Utrecht



Global Climate Forum



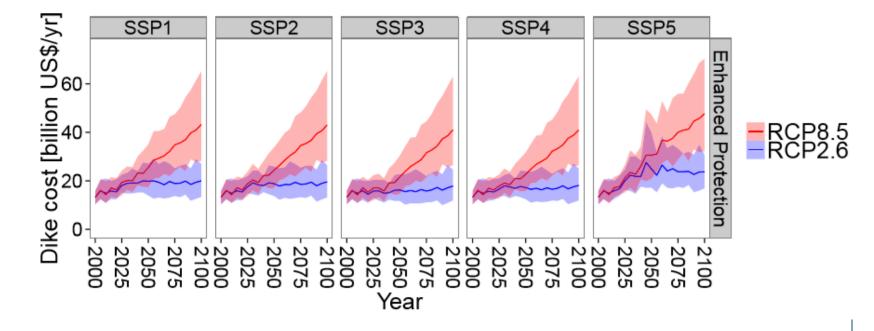
'For every dollar that is spent trying to quantify uncertainty, we should spend 10 dollars collecting and analyzing data that would reduce uncertainty.'

Gail Atkinson (2004 World Conference on Earthquake Engineering)

# Coastal flood damage and adaptation costs under 21st century sea-level rise

Jochen Hinkel<sup>a,1</sup>, Daniel Lincke<sup>a</sup>, Athanasios T. Vafeidis<sup>b</sup>, Mahé Perrette<sup>c</sup>, Robert James Nicholls<sup>d</sup>, Richard S. J. Tol<sup>e,f</sup> Ben Marzeion<sup>g</sup>, Xavier Fettweis<sup>h</sup>, Cezar Ionescu<sup>c</sup>, and Anders Levermann<sup>c,i</sup>





# Global annual dike cost (capital and additional maintenance cost)\*

\*Average impacts across the range of DEMs, population datasets, GCMs, and land-ice scenarios used.

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# What are the most important uncertainties i.e. those that should be reduced in priority?



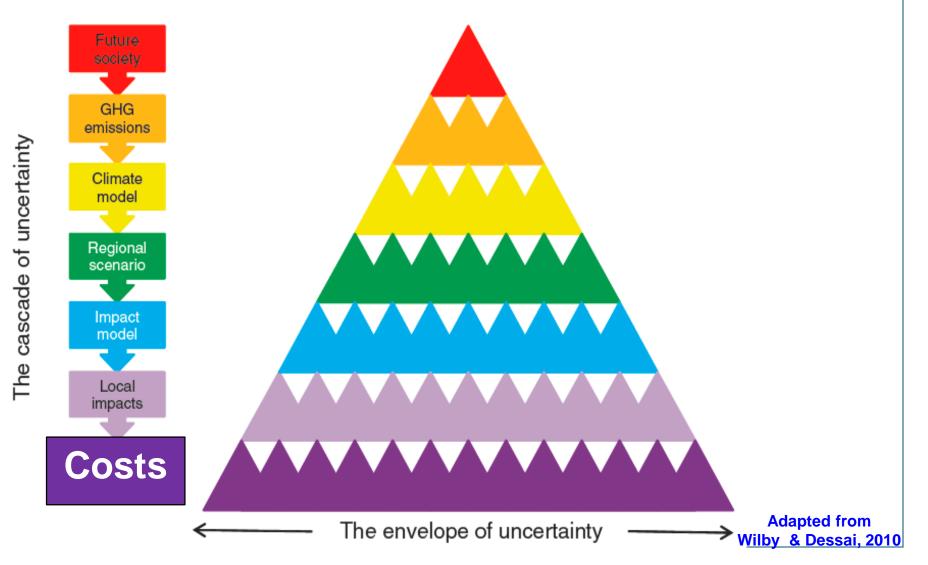
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## Study case

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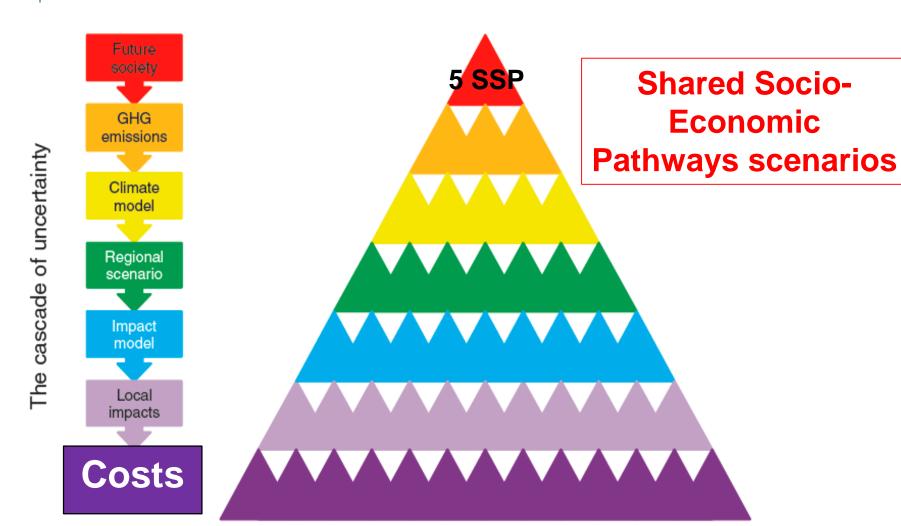




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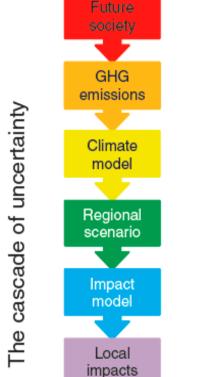


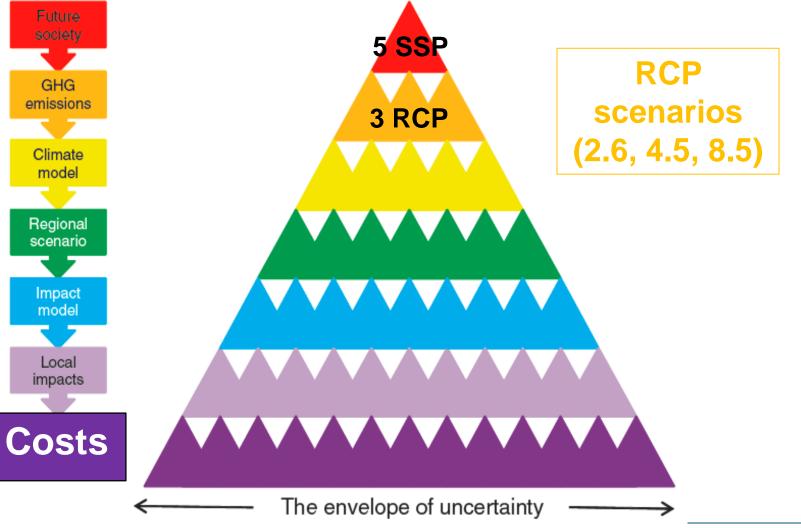


The envelope of uncertainty

#### Coastal flood damage and adaptation costs under **Study** 21st century sea-level rise case



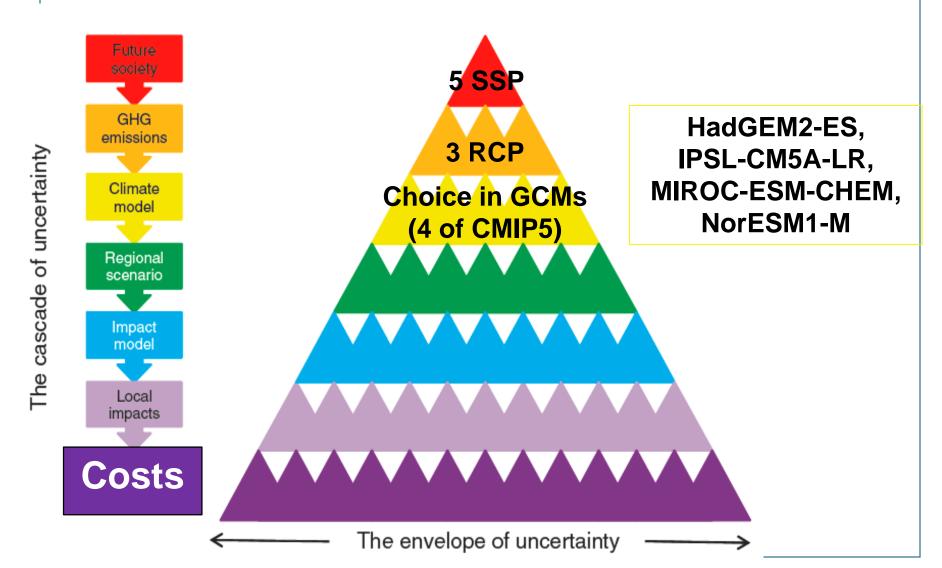




## Study case

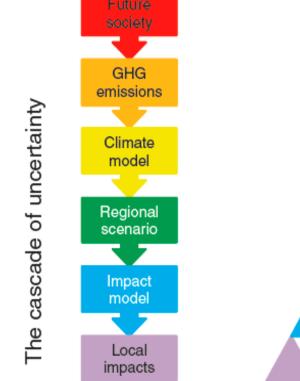
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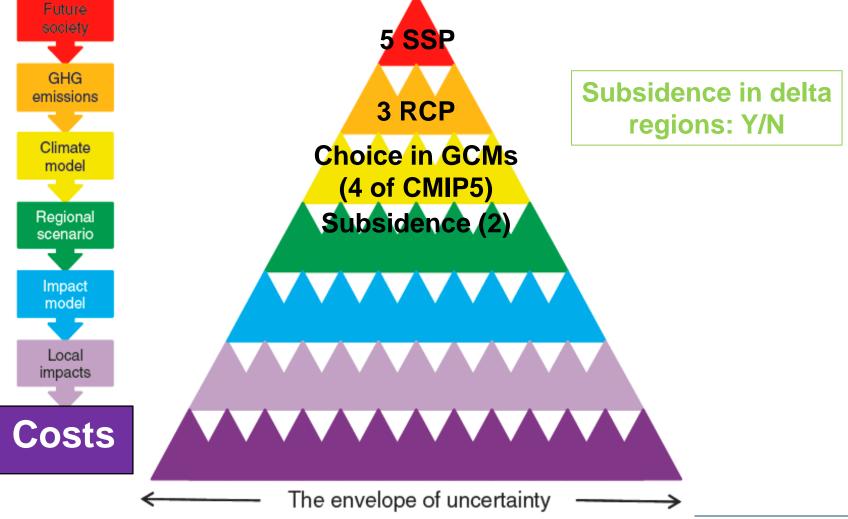




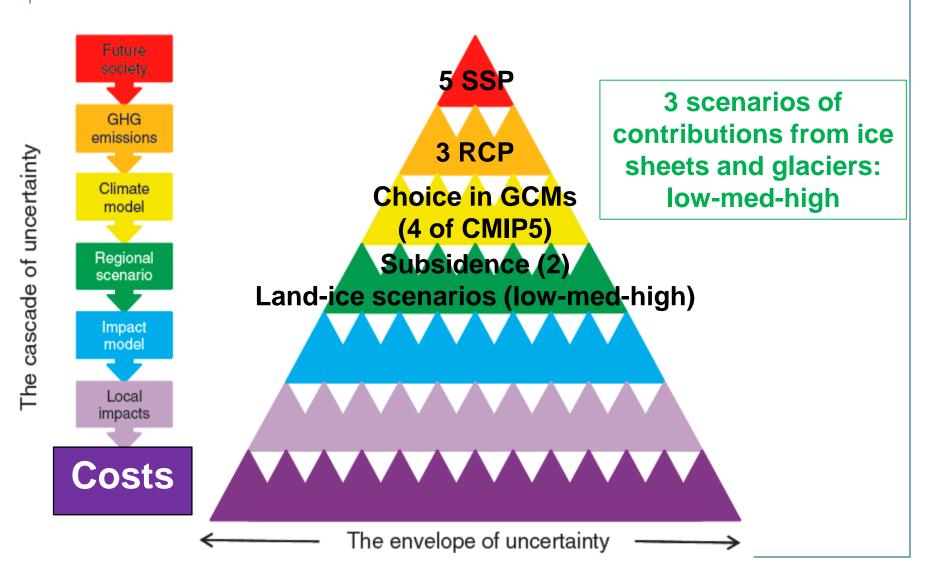
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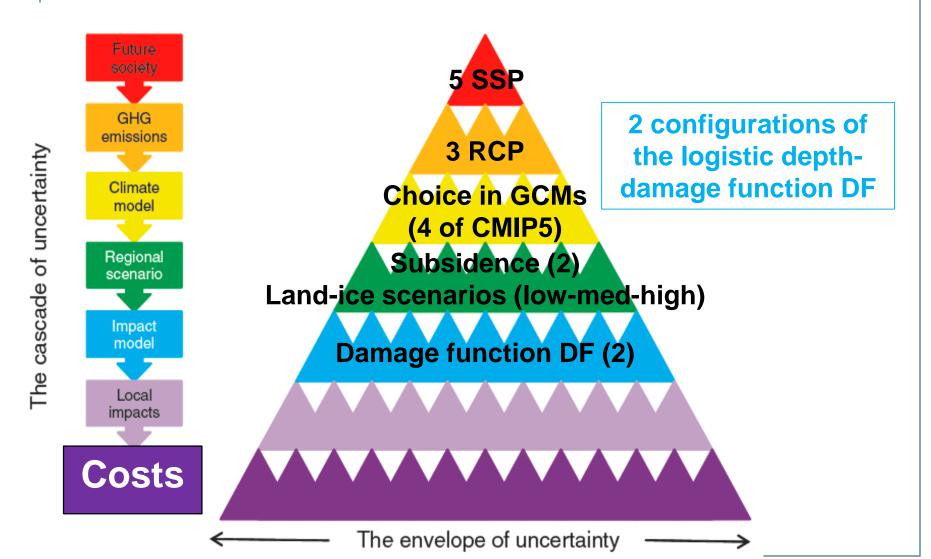


# Coastal flood damage and adaptation costs under 21st century sea-level rise



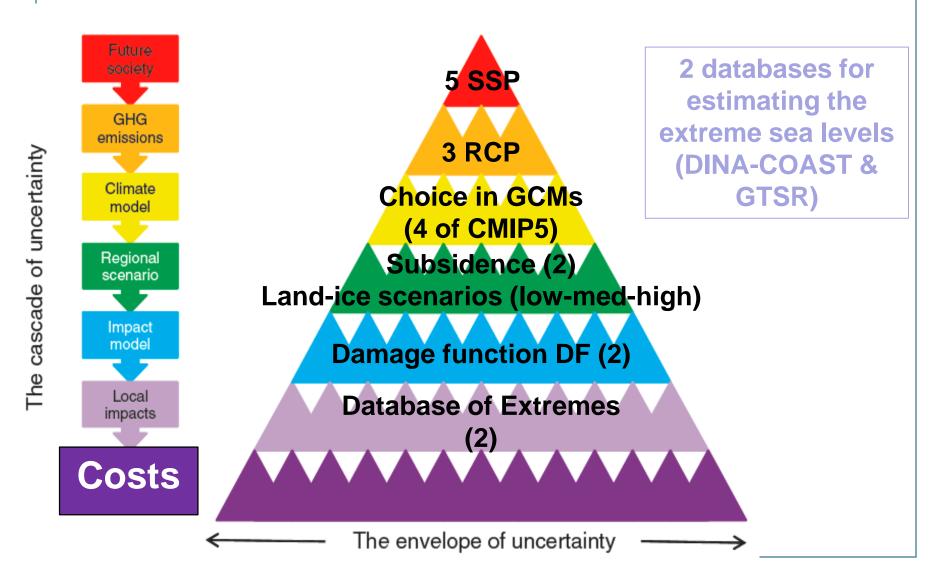
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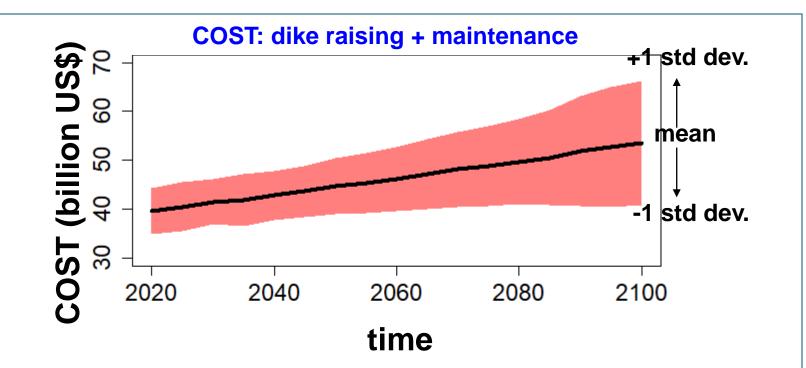
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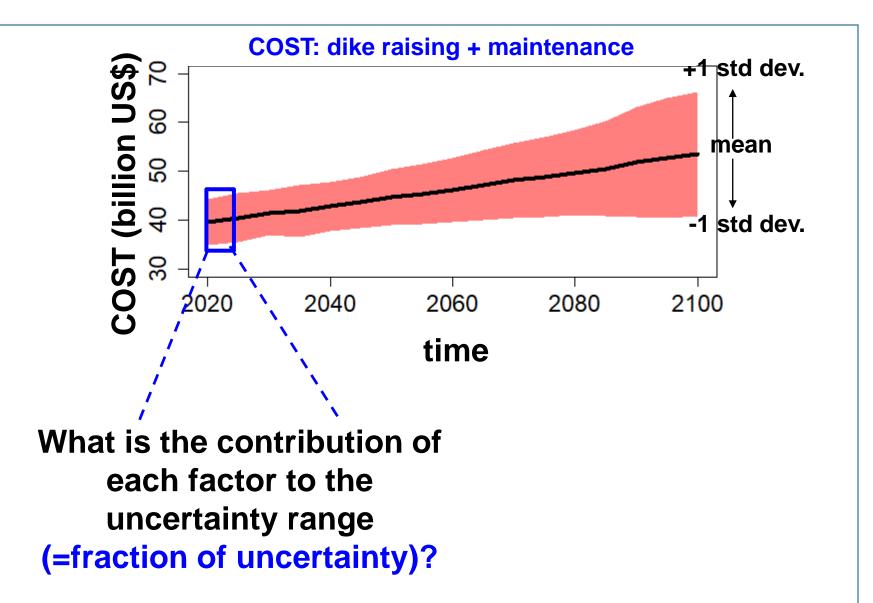


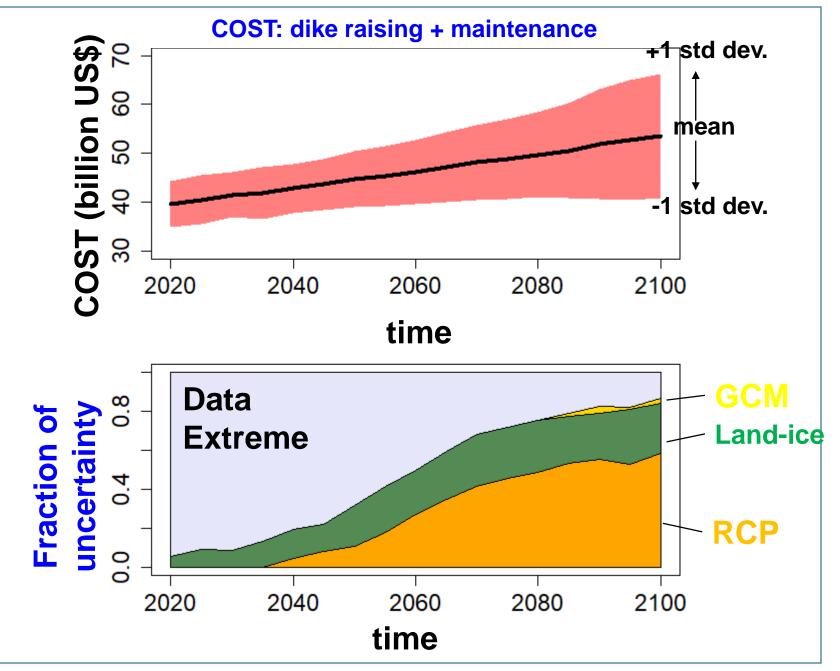


#### Coastal flood damage and adaptation costs under **Study** 21st century sea-level rise case Jochen Hinkel<sup>a,1</sup>, Daniel Lincke<sup>a</sup>, Athanasios T. Vafeidis<sup>b</sup>, Mahé Perrette<sup>c</sup>, Robert James Nicholls<sup>d</sup>, Richard S. J. Tol<sup>e,f</sup>, Ben Marzeion<sup>g</sup>, Xavier Fettweis<sup>h</sup>, Cezar Ionescu<sup>c</sup>, and Anders Levermann<sup>c,i</sup> Future **5 SSP** 2 Asset-to-GDP ratios: 2.8\*; 3.8 GHG emissions The cascade of uncertainty 3 RCP Climate **Choice in GCMs** model (4 of CMIP5) Regional Subsidence (2) scenario Land-ice scenarios (low-med-high) Impact model Damage function DF (2) Local **Database of Extremes** impacts Costs Asset-to-GDP\* ratio (2) The envelope of uncertainty \*Hallegate et al., 2013 ; \*Gross Domestic Product

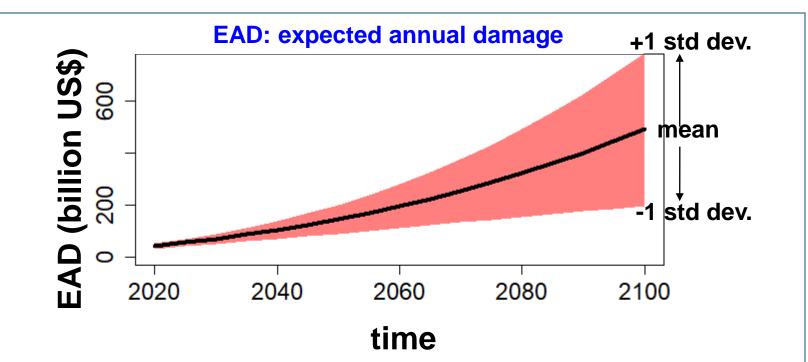
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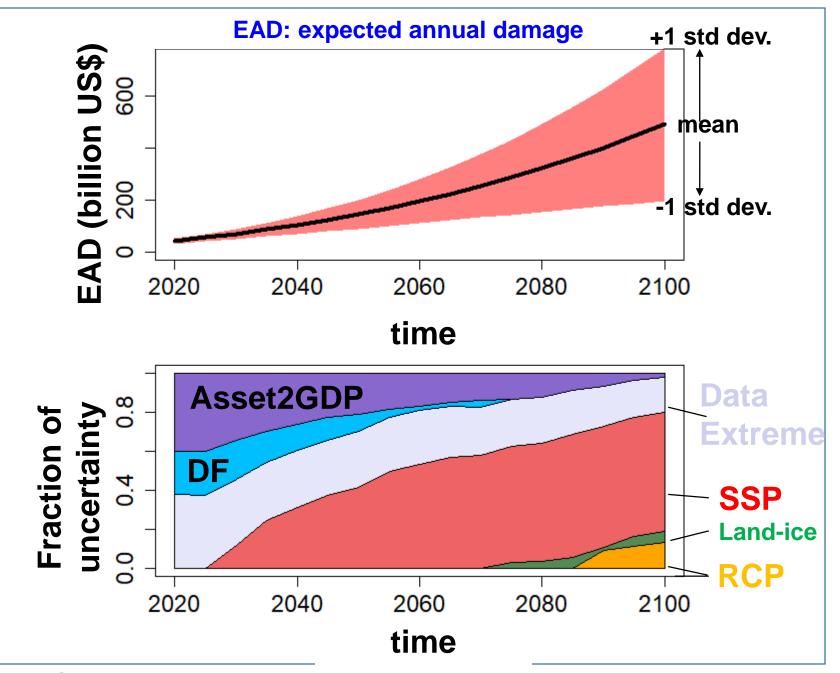






Sensitivity Analysis using a tree-based Machine Learning approach





Sensitivity Analysis using a tree-based Machine Learning approach

## Summary

O Decreasing role over time of **extremes** 

 Increasing role of SSP and of RCP after 2030 and 2080 for the damage and adaptation costs respectively.

OThis means:

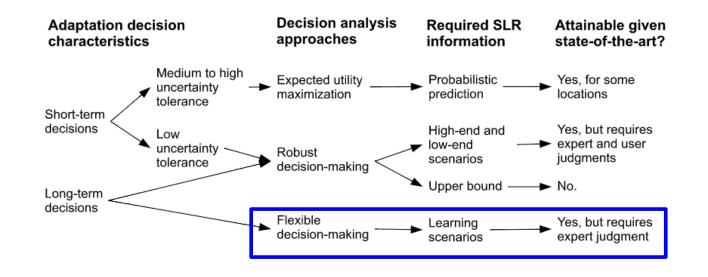
O"mitigation of climate change helps to reduce uncertainty of adaptation costs,

Obeing able to identify SSP reduces the uncertainty on the expected damages".

## Summary

## Towards a systematic second level information on uncertainty:

- ODefines research priorities
- Oldentifies most appropriate time-frame
- Contributes to the definition of learning scenarios (Hinkel et al. 2019)



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## Further work:

Update with new SLR projections (SROCC 2019)
Integrate additional uncertainties
DEM (Kulp & Strauss, 2019)
Extreme fitting (Wahl et al., 2017)
Urbanization evolution (e.g. Wolff et al., 2020)