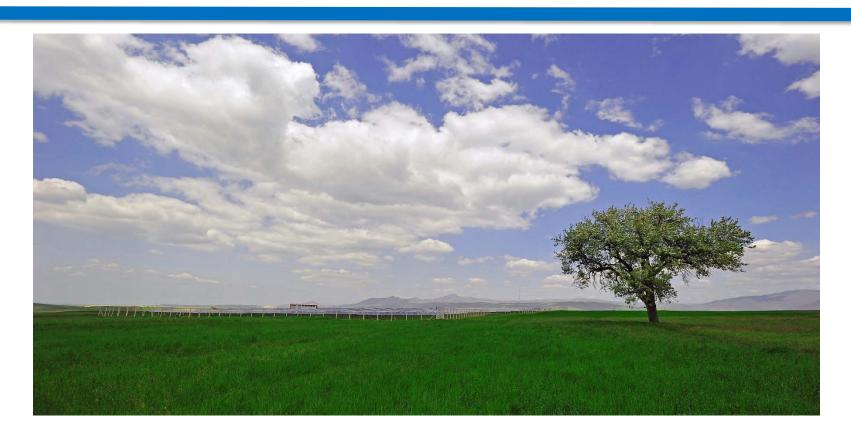
Addressing Uncertainties in Water Resources Projects: The Decision Tree Framework - Its history







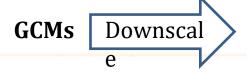
A thinking process that started in 2008

- A review of Selected Hydrology Topics to Support Bank Operations
- Workshop HQ November 2008 + BNWPP/HEF Publication
 - Climate variability and change one of the topics discussed
 - Its implications in WR systems management
 - One more factor to consider or different criteria needed? (non-stationarity)
- Uncertainty and Climate Variability in the Design and Operation of Water Resources Projects – WPP/WET publication November 2011
 - Many uncertainties, not only from CC
 - Including those from models and data
 - And also from GCMs

To respond to a practice that was not giving us elements for decision making in investments

To design a reservoir or a spillway for example, what could we do?

- Literature abounds with papers that discuss the outputs from GCMs,
- With approaches to downscale this climate information to regional scale hydrology, and
- With applications of various physically based and statistical models for estimating the hydrologic quantities needed for decision making.
- Was downscaling GCM outputs becoming the "norm"?



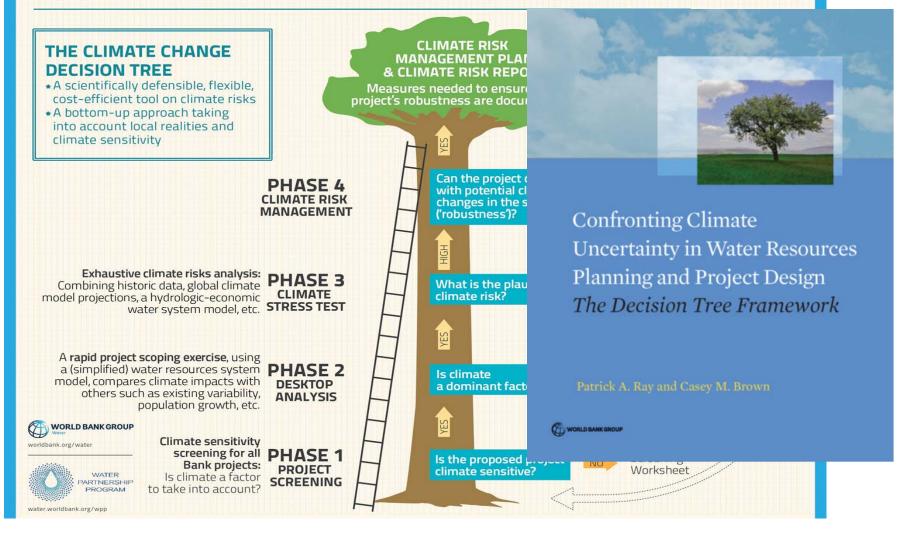
Bias correction

Hydrologic model

Design

From risk to addressing vulnerabilities

IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING CLIMATE RISKS

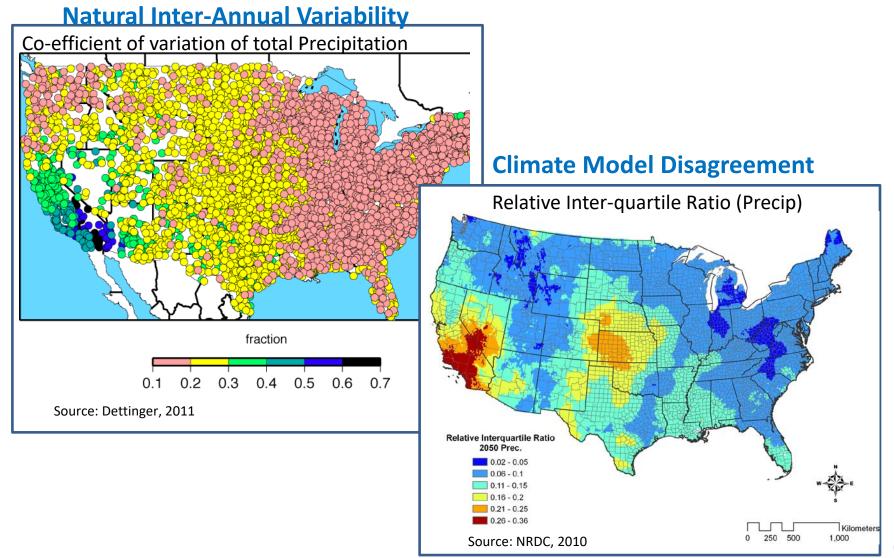


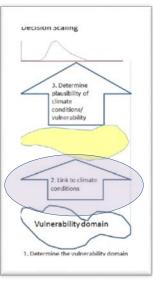
The Opportunity: Cities, World Bank and Water Resilience:

- 65% of Resilient Cities face water related risks
- World Bank water investment portfolio of \$6B
- Can we leverage WB investing and Resilience Strategies to transform water infrastructure?



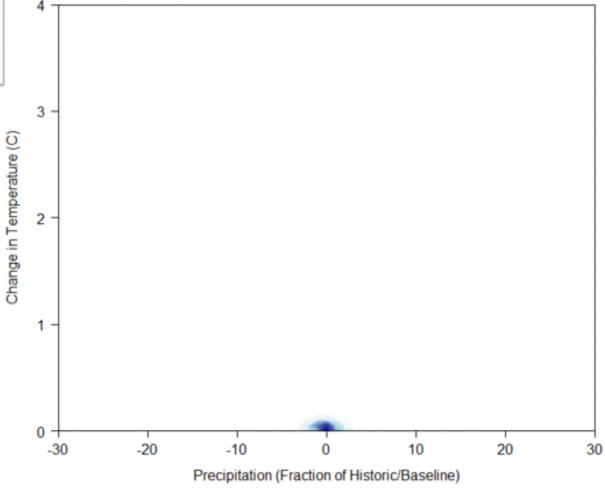
California's Climate Uncertainties are Unique





An Uncertain Future Climate

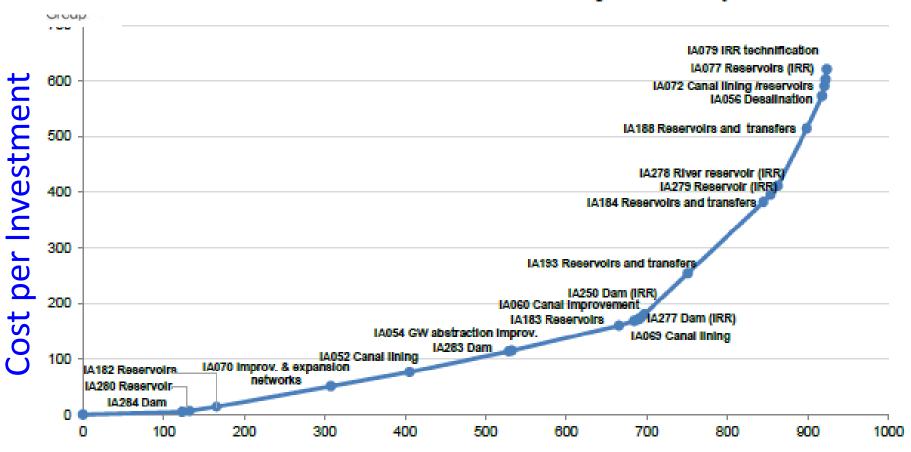
Climate Probability Space 1996



Supply Cost Curve – One Future

Figure 5-20: Cost curve for investment alternatives in Tacna catchment

Prioritised Investment Alternatives in Tacna affecting water availability



Additional Water per Investment

Resilience by Design

Current Practice		Our Approach
Single objective	the risk in current practice	Multiple objectives
	Focus on Cost Minimization misses potential resilience benefits, creating fragile systems	 Resilience of: Economic/Service objectives Social/Equity objectives Environmental objectives
Single future		Multiple futures
		Future Climates

Overconfidence in our expected future leads to

- Luciales

Population Growth and Demographic Change Economic Growth and Change Changing Societal Preferences

Single project

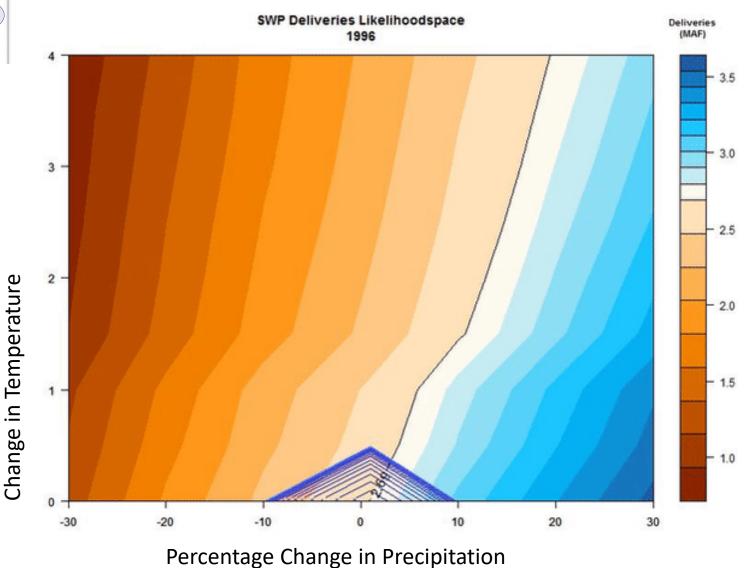
Considering the best design for a single project misses opportunities for integration and diversification

Multiple projects

Link urban investment program and policies with investments and policies in the connected river basins, and the evaluation of benefits and costs in each location

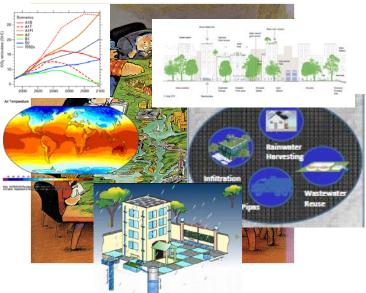
3. Determine plausibility of climate conditions vulsur ability 2. Link to climate conditions Vulnerability domain

California Water Supply

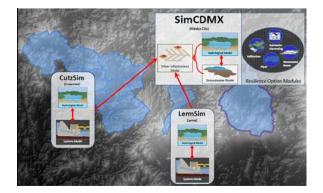


Resilience by Design

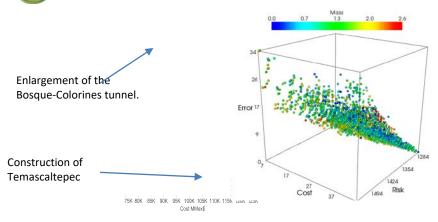
Define Resilience and Scope



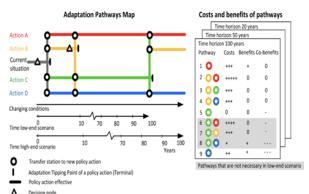
Collaborative Modeling



Data Analytics discovers optimal resilience investment portfolio

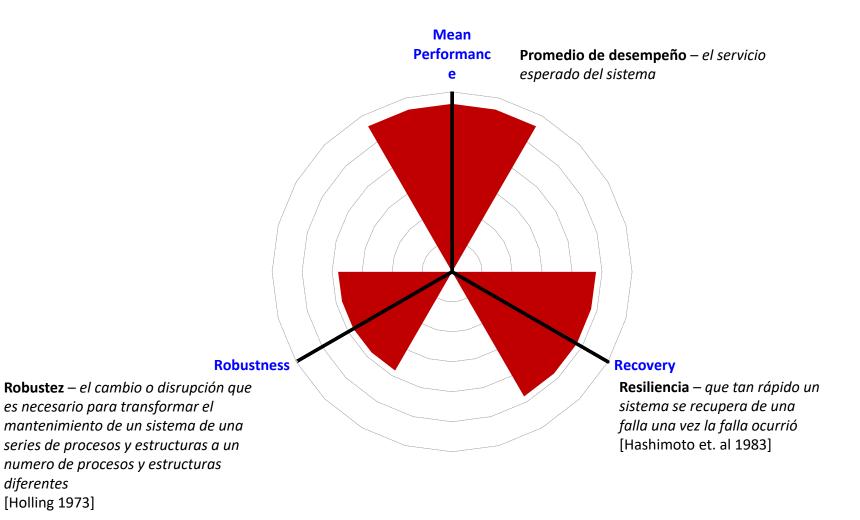


Design Water Security and
 Resilience Plan Implementation



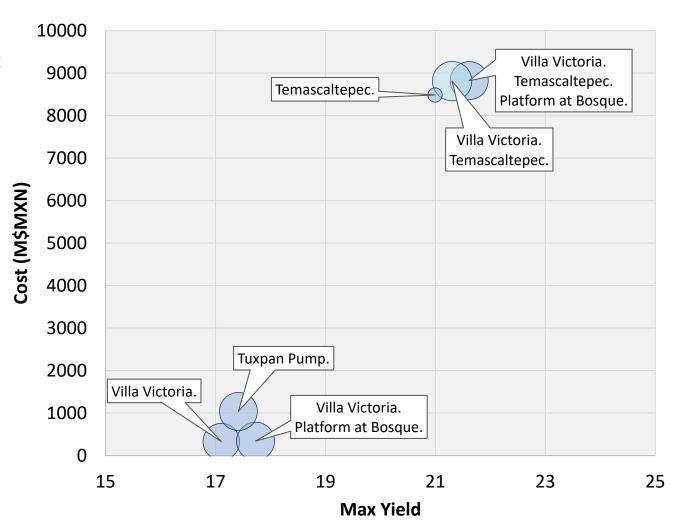
Resilience Evaluation

Opciones que mejoren el desempeño, robustez y resiliencia



Resilience Evaluation

Circle Size = Resilience



Conclusion

 Cities are key players in Basin Freshwater
 Resilience, and City resilience is dependent on Basin Resilience

 There's a significant and important opportunity to re-engineer water investment

Performance-based resilience as basis of optimized investment design