

Cost-benefit analysis of climate change adaptation in the UK

Michael Mullan

Economic Advisor

- Policy context
- The UK gov'ts approach
- Climate Change Risk Assessment
- Case study: flooding

The UK Government has a programmatic approach to adaptation...

Statutory framework - Climate Change Act (2009):
Central coordination team - 40 people and approx £10m per year

Build
adaptive
capacity

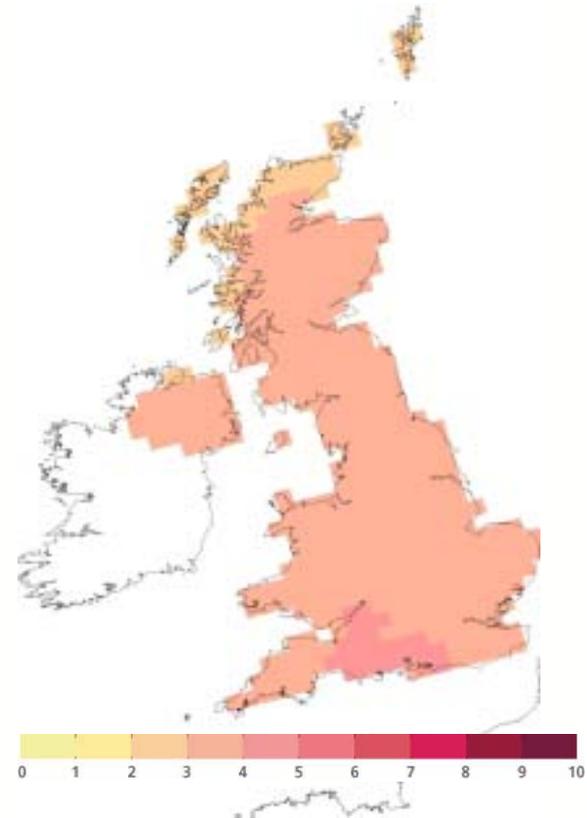
- e.g. UK Climate Projections

Deliver
adaptive
actions

- e.g. Invest in infrastructure

Mainstream
adaptation

- e.g. Departmental Adaptation Plans (DAPs)



- Policy context
- The UK gov'ts approach
- Climate Change Risk Assessment
- Case study: flooding

Spending decisions across Gov't are guided by cost-benefit analysis ...

Examine rationale

Establish baseline

Develop options

Appraise options (CBA, CEA or MCA)

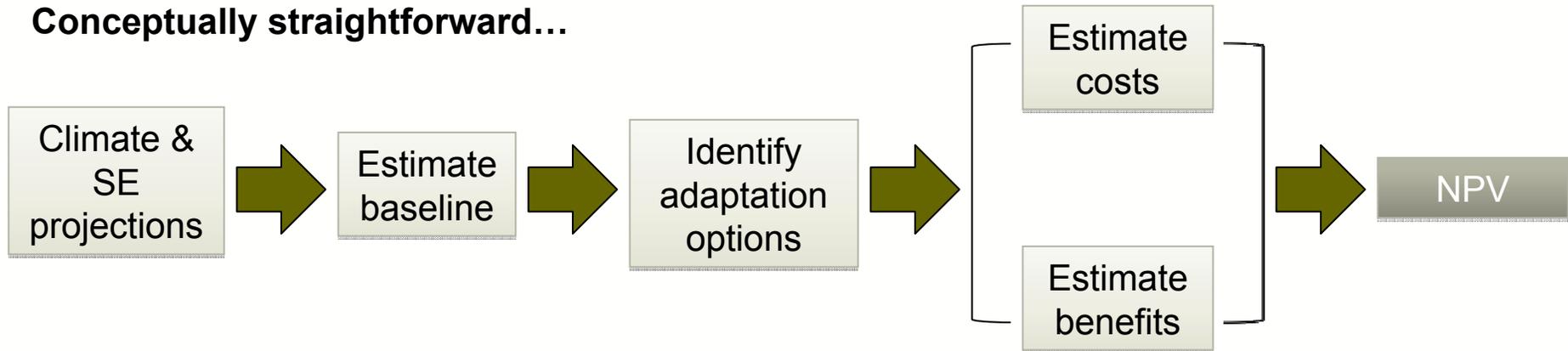
Implement and Evaluate

CBA:

1. Identify range of possible impacts relative to baseline
2. Express impacts in common metric (money)
3. Compare net benefits between options

... this framework can be applied to investments in adaptation...

Conceptually straightforward...



... but some significant practical challenges

Data

Non-market costs and benefits; climate sensitivity, etc.

Equity

CBA looks at efficiency for the UK as a whole

Uncertainty

Pervasive uncertainty about the future climate

We've produced guidance to help address the practical challenges...

Accounting for the Effects of Climate Change

June 2009

Supplementary Green Book Guidance

Data

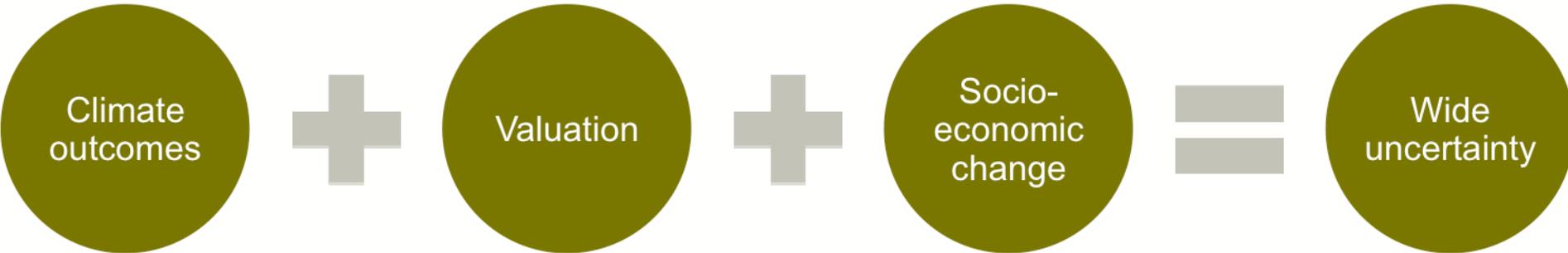
- UK Climate Projections '09
- EVRI database
- Case studies

Equity

- Equity-weighting
- 3.5% discount rate (declining after 30 years)
- Option to use lower discount rates for large scale, irreversible decisions (Stern approach)

... with a focus on dealing with uncertainty

3 major sources of uncertainty...



... and the suggested response

Flexibility

Use ROA to capture value of flexibility

Sensitivity tests

Identify how the results are affected by different assumptions

Monitoring

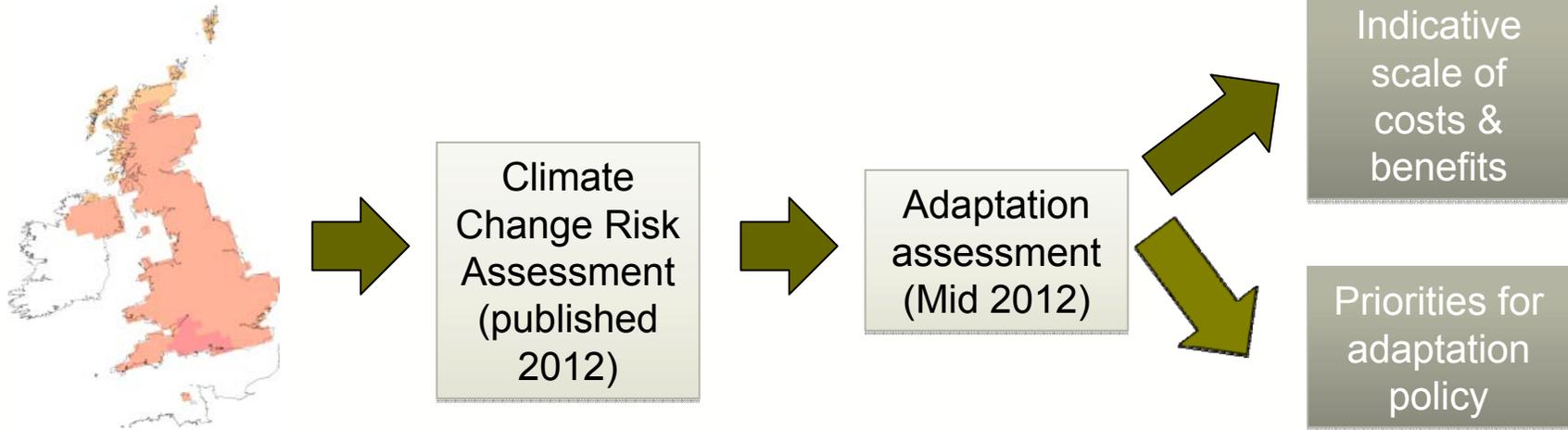
Pervasive uncertainty about the future climate

- Policy context
- The UK gov'ts approach to CBA
- **Climate Change Risk Assessment**
- Case study: flooding

We are also producing a strategic overview of the UK's adaptation needs...



defra
Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs



Integral to the Government's planned adaptation programme ...

Focus

Policy priorities – decisions in the next 5 years

Consistency

Use existing Government appraisal framework

Integration

Uses results of existing policy levers – DAPs, Reporting power

... balancing the need for rigour with practicality



defra

Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs

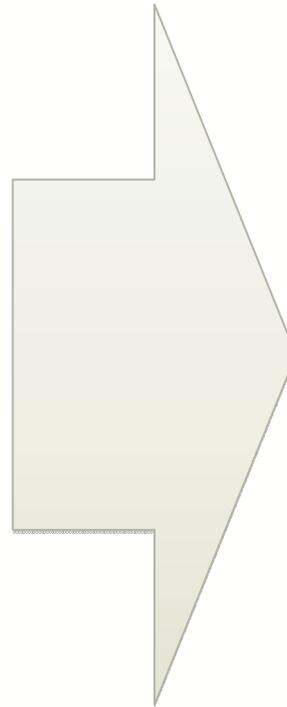
Potential complexity...

570 risks – excluding cross-sectoral

Probabilistic climate projections – 3 emissions scenarios

Multiple time periods

Geographic detail – 4 countries



...proposed approach

Pilot alternative approaches

Expert engagement and stakeholder workshops

Semi-quantitative analysis used in many sectors

Focus on policy priorities – role of Government

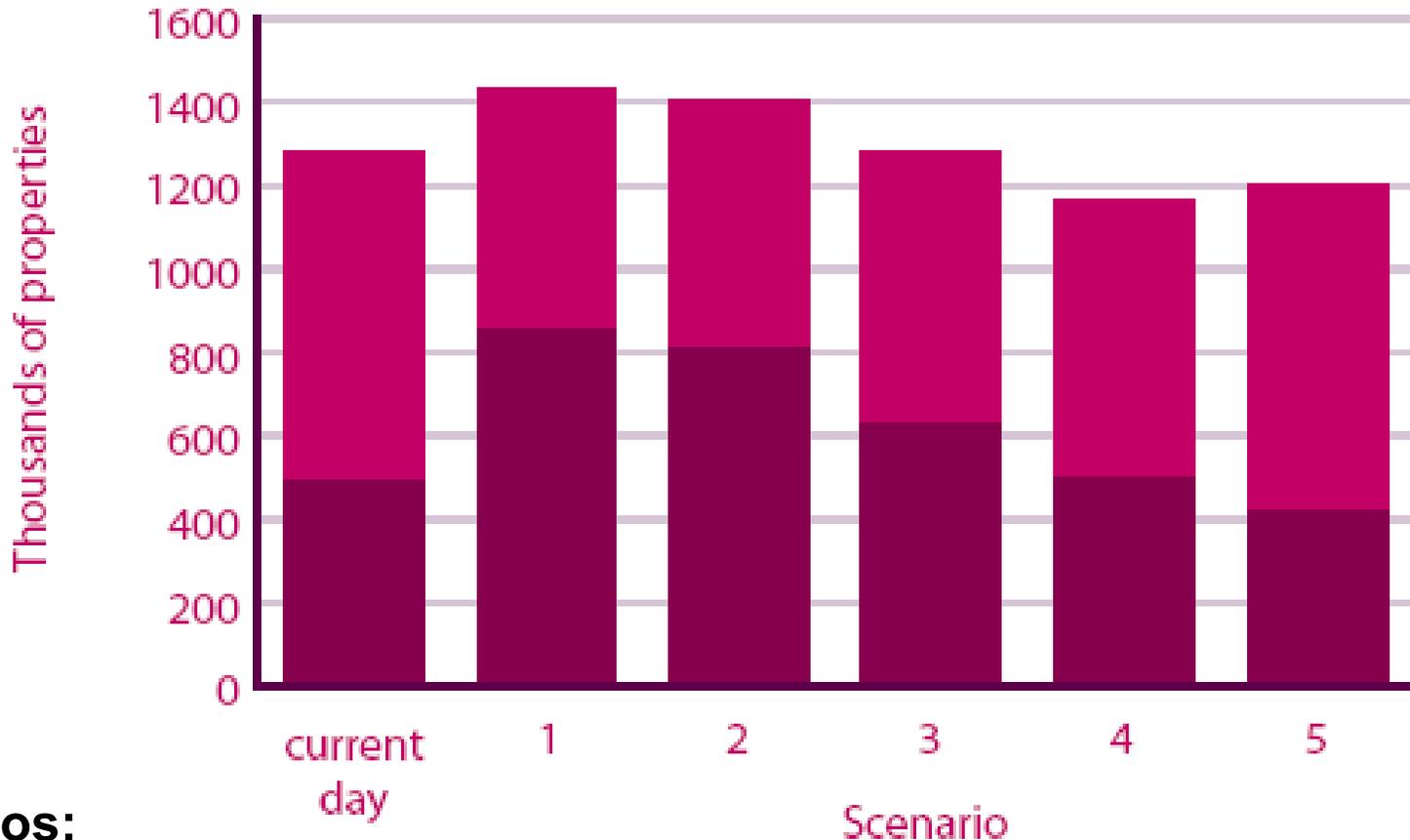
- Policy context
- The UK gov'ts approach to CBA
- Climate Change Risk Assessment
- Case study: flooding

Increased flooding will be one of the main climate change impacts...



defra

Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs



Scenarios:

1: No increase

2: Increase for inflation

3, 4, 5: Varying increases

Significant chance



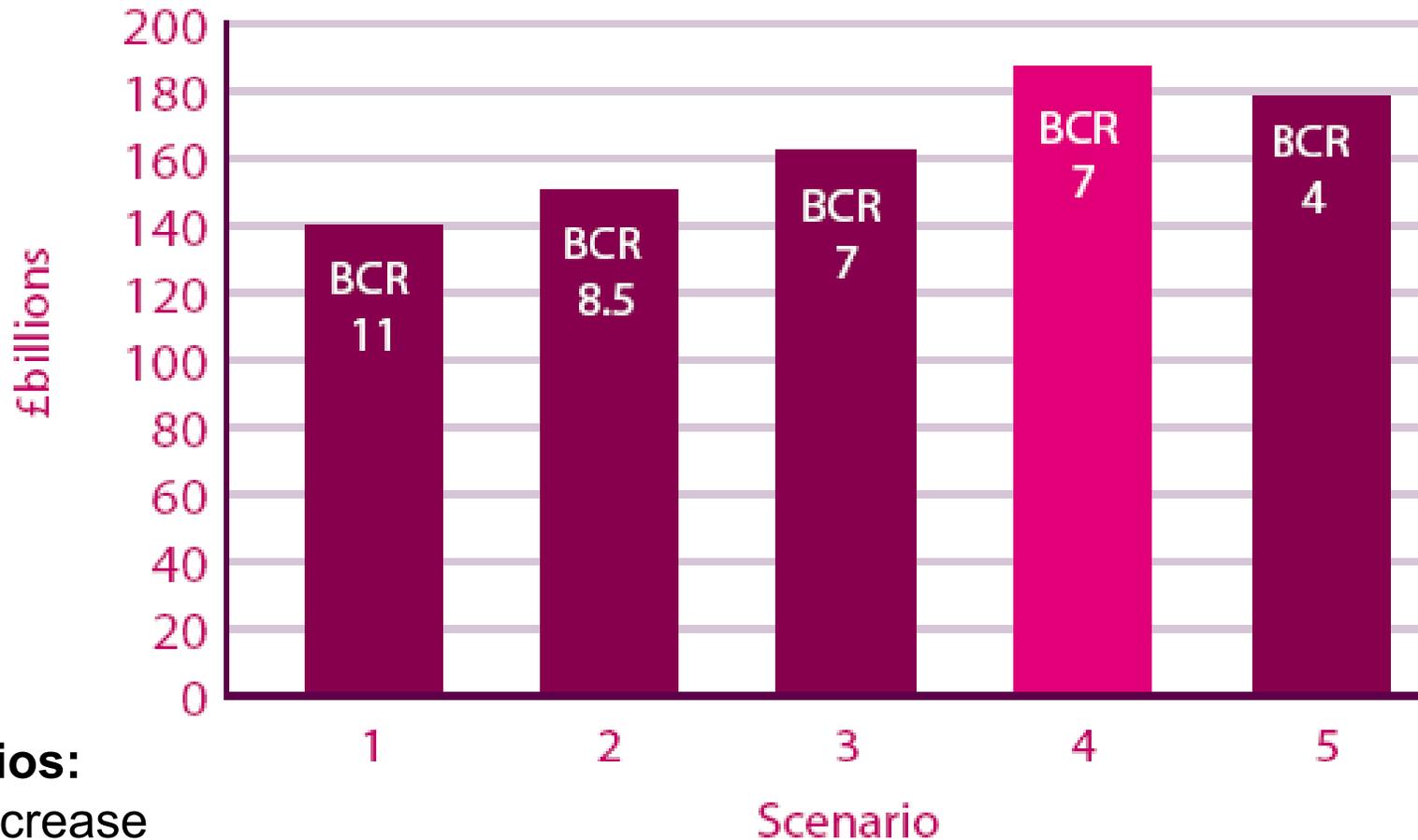
Moderate chance



... And recent analysis has assessed the net benefits of action to address this



defra
Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs



Scenarios:

1: No increase

2: Increase for inflation

3, 4, 5: Varying increases

BCR = benefit-to-cost ratio

Some messages from the flooding analysis

Scale of potential benefits

Option 4 entails increasing spend by 80% to £1bn per year, with a BCR of 7:1

Need for local analysis

This set strategic picture, but also need local assessment – e.g. Thames Estuary

Range of options

Analysis only considered investment actions – need to consider other ways of reducing climate risk

Overall conclusions

Applicability

Basic approach of CBA is applicable to adaptation

Case for action

CBA evidence essential for making case for action in UK context

Breadth of coverage

Risk of focussing on areas that are easy to monetise – role for complementary approaches

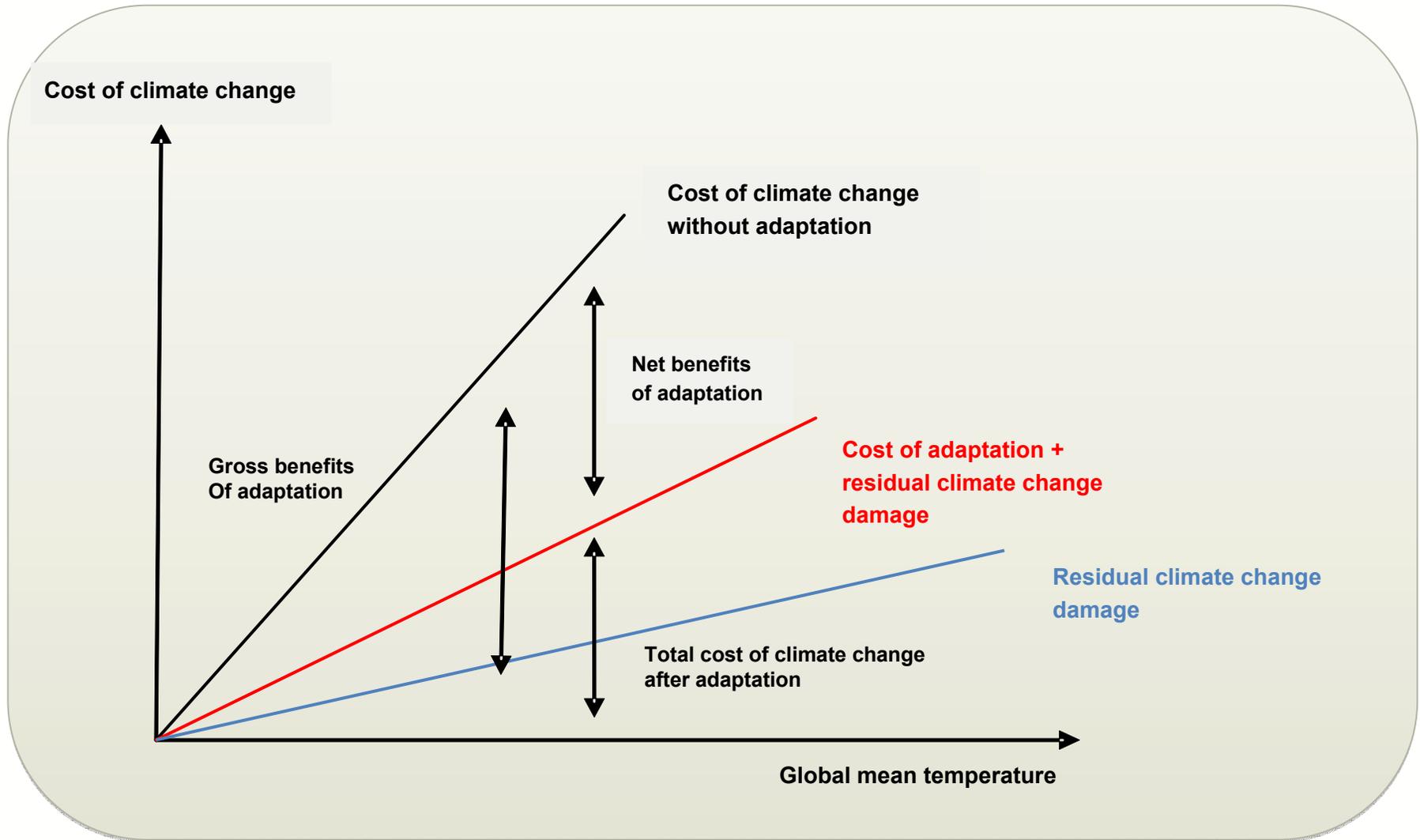
More Information

michael.mullan@defra.gsi.gov.uk
www.defra.gov.uk/adaptation



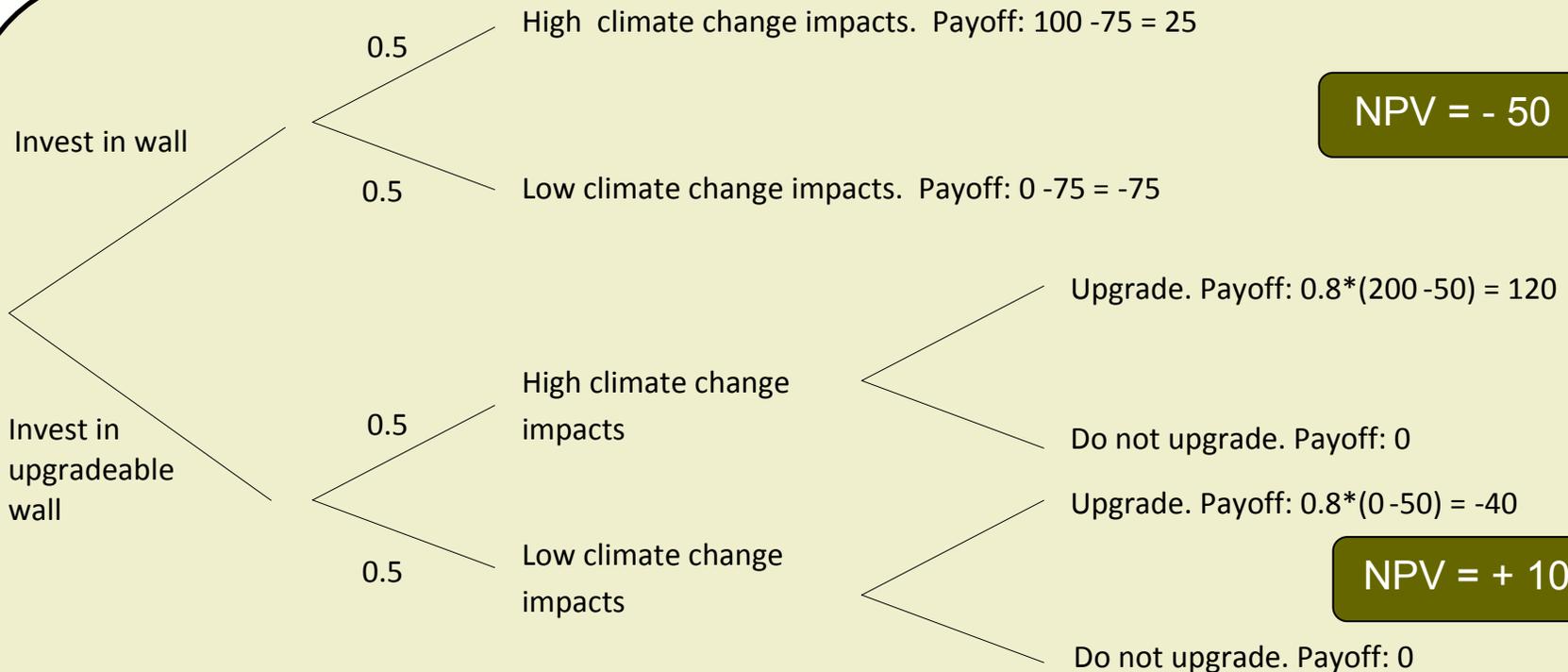
BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Underlying argument for domestic action on adaptation



Source: Stern (2006)

Flexibility is an important response to uncertainty, especially for decisions with long-term consequences



Consistent with the existing Green Book approach to policy appraisal
- discounting, non-market valuation, sensitivity analysis