HANDLING UNCERTAINTY IN OPTIMAL DECISION-MAKING FOR NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION **PLANNING**



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LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY ADVANCED PLANNING. MEASURES TO REDUCE RISK WILL GROW EVER MORE IMPORTANT AS OUR CLIMATE CHANGES AND EXTREME EVENTS BECOME MORE FREQUENT AND INTENSE.

BAN KI MOON, UN SECRETARY GENERAL, 2011

Modelling, simulation and decision support systems are critical for decision making for natural disaster mitigation. Long term strategic planning assisted by these methods are vital.

...ESSENTIALLY, ALL MODELS ARE WRONG, BUT SOME ARE USEFUL.

GEORGE E.P. BOX

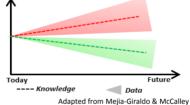
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Data Uncertainty

Either epistemic (due to imperfect knowledge OR stochastic (due to inherent variability). Data uncertainty is the possible range of values for any model input.



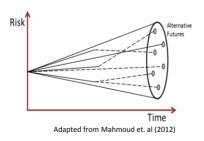
Knowledge Uncertainty

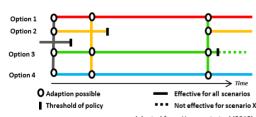
Defined as uncertainty about the future and can lead to a significantly different trend in any future projection.

Adapted from Mejia-Giraldo & McCalley (2014)

By combining multiple approaches, listening to stakeholders and comparing objectives an integrated approach to considering uncertainty and improving decision making will be developed. Participatory approaches, scenario planning and adaptive responses will be implemented to analyse and evaluate management responses under uncertainty for mitigation planning.







Adapted from Haasnoot et. al (2012)

Mejia-Giraldo, D. and J. D. McCalley (2014). "Maximizing Future Flexibility in Electric Generation Portfolios." IEEE Transactions on Power Systems 29(1): 279-288. Haasnoot, M., H. Middelkoop, A. Offermans, E. Beek and W. A. v. Deursen (2012). "Exploring pathways for sustainable water management in river deltas in a changing environment." Climatic Change 115(3-4): 795-819.

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