

Case Study 1

Potential risk of loss of tourism destination attractiveness due to climate change.

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INSTITUTO
ESPAÑOL DE
OCEANOGRAFÍA



CSIC



The project UNCHAIN is part of AXIS, an ERA-NET initiated by JPI Climate, and funded by FORMAS (SE), DLR/BMBF (D), AEI (ES) and ANR (FR) with co-funding by the European Union (Grant No. 776608).



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- **Narrative: Sand and Sun tourism** is one of the main economic drivers for Southern Europe. There are some evidences that suggest that it may be affected by climate change, so we assess the different elements that may impact the sector. It has to be done in a robust way to be **convincing** and to be able to engage the relevant stakeholders for further actions.

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- **Policy:** Regarding the implications for the policy, the methodology proposed will allow to assess the **sensitivity** to different indicators which will help to define the ***paths for adaptation*** and will provide a measure for the **robustness** of the risk estimate
- **Science:** The main scientific contribution is the implementation of the uncertainty framework in the Impact Chain methodology, and the concept of **risk saturation**

PHASE 0: Engaging top-level stakeholders

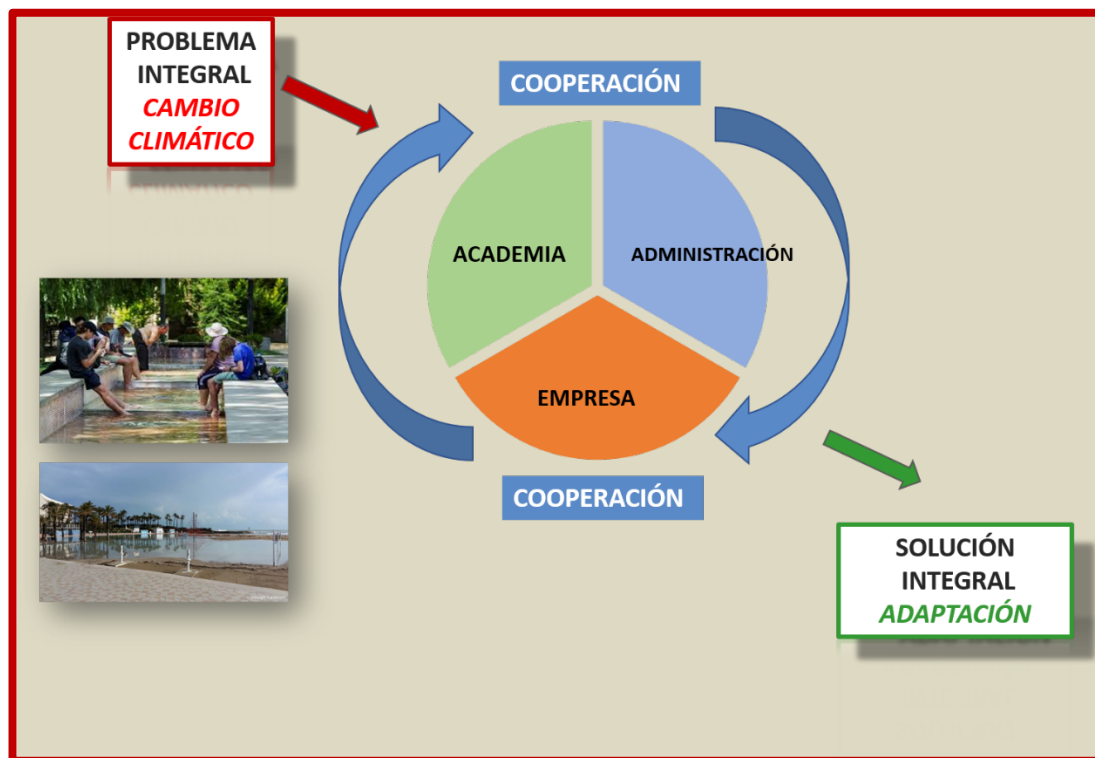
Interviews with top-level stakeholders from
regional administration and touristic companies :

Key for Effective Action

idi Institut d'Innovació
Empresarial
de les Illes Balears

 **AETIB**
AGÈNCIA D'ESTRATÈGIA
TURÍSTICA ILLES BALEARS

Fehm.
Federación Empresarial
Hotelera de Mallorca



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PHASE I: Impact Chain Design

Face 2 Face Interviews with hand-picked stakeholders (12)

Design of the interviews with the help of
Åsa Gerger Swartling and Karin André (SEI)



The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main window displays a presentation slide for the UNCHAIN project. The slide title is «Riesgo en la pérdida de atractivo turístico debido al cambio climático». Below the title, the names of the presenters are listed: Miguel Agulles, Camilo Melo, Gabriel Jordà, and Jaume Roselló. The slide also features logos for the Instituto Español de Oceanografía, UTB, Universitat de les Illes Balears, and LINCC. At the bottom of the slide, it states: 'The project UNCHAIN is part of AXIS, an ERA-NET initiated by JPI Climate, and funded by FORMAS (SE), DLR/BMBF (D), AEI (ES) and ANR (FR) with co-funding'. The Zoom interface includes a top bar with the presenter's name 'Pere Jimenez está presentando', a top right bar with icons for participants, chat, screen sharing, and a clock showing 9:53. On the right side, there is a vertical stack of three video feeds showing participants: Pere Jimenez, Miguel Agulles Gámez, and Camilo Andrés Melo Aguilar. At the bottom of the Zoom window, there are controls for 'Detalles de la reunión', a microphone icon, a red phone icon, a camera icon, 'Activar subtítulos', and a status bar indicating 'Pere Jimenez está presentando'.

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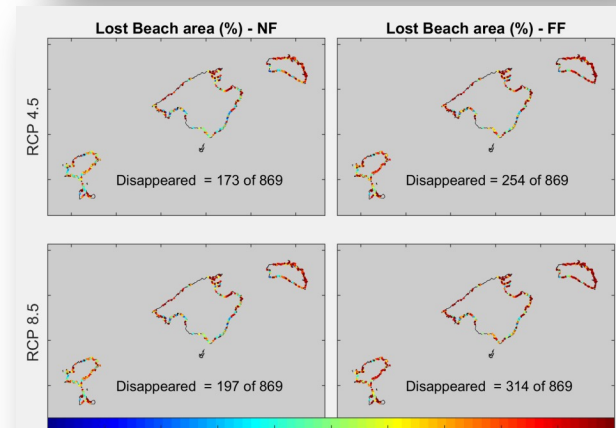
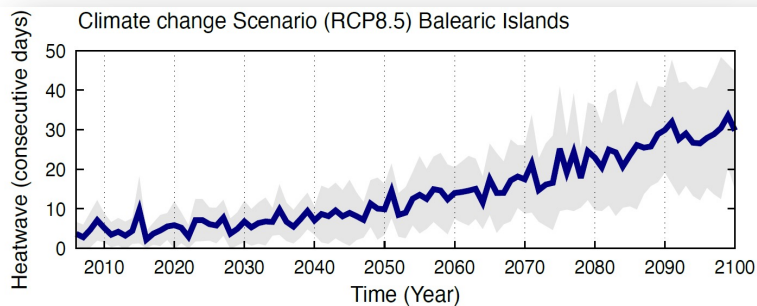
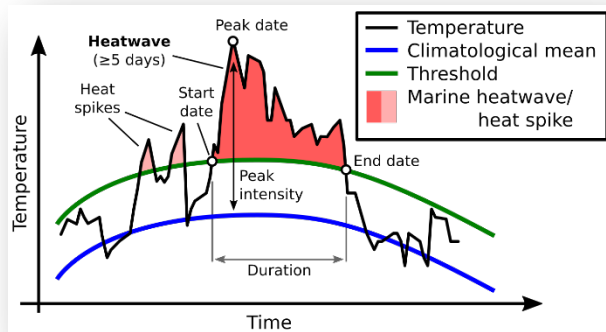
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PHASE I: Impact Chain Design

Two main **threats** have been identified:
Increase of temperatures (loss of comfort)
Sea level Rise (beach loss)

Water scarcity, extreme events and forest fires have been discarded



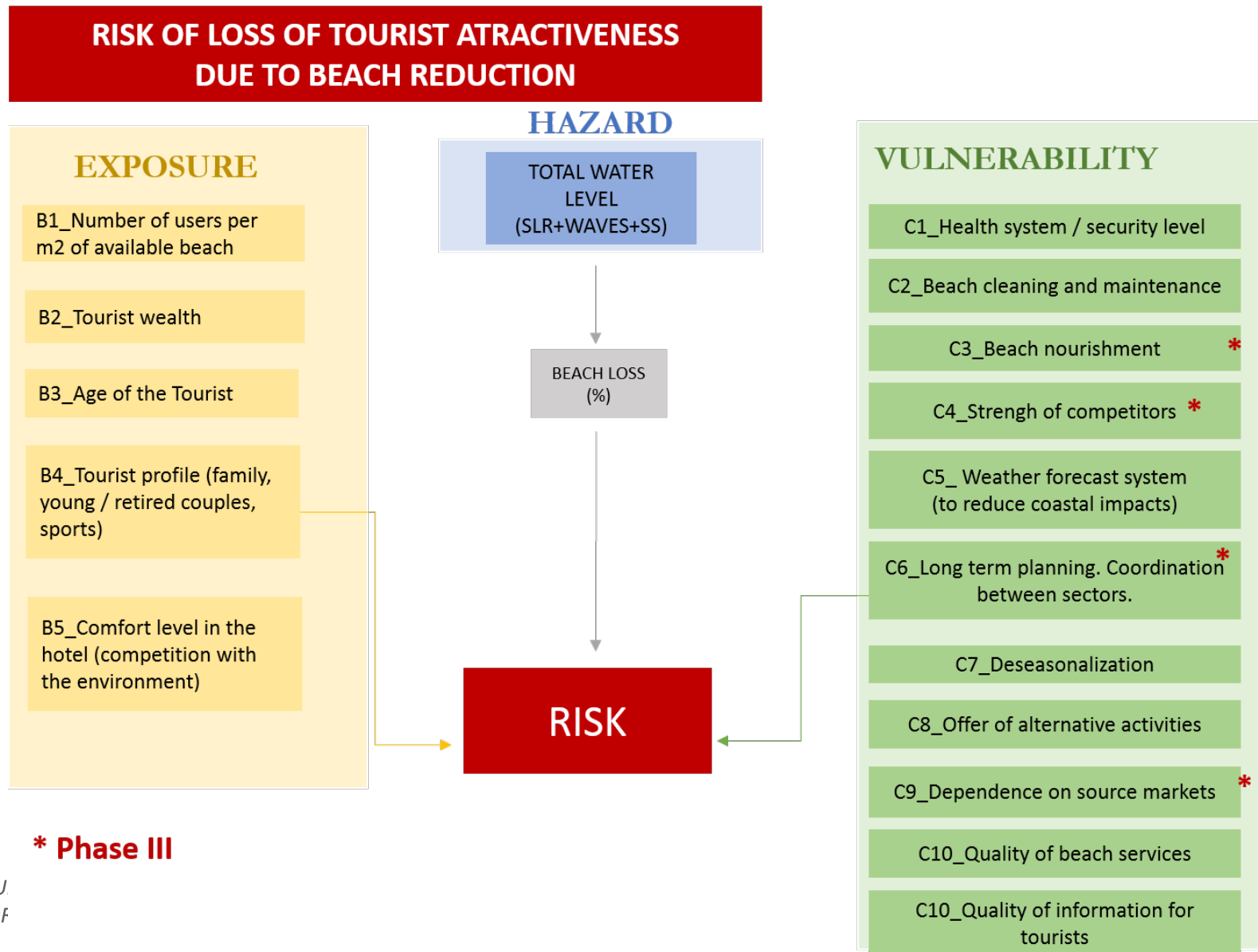
Beach area loss (%) under extreme conditions: Mid century (left panels) and for the end of the century (right panels)

Impact Chains are constructed by the IEO team from the results of the interviews

RISK OF LOSS OF TOURIST ATTRACTIVENESS DUE TO HEAT WAVES

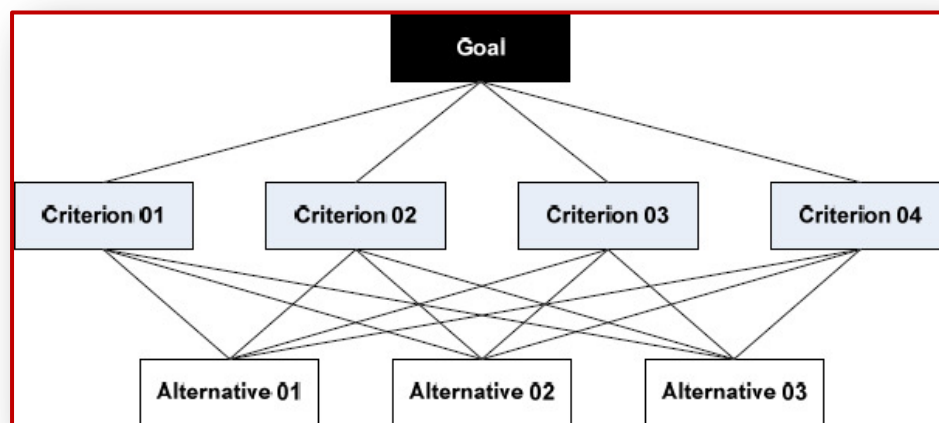


Impact Chains are constructed by the IEO team from the results of the interviews



PHASE II: Weight and Normalization estimates

Analytical Hierarchical Process (AHP) has been set up to assign relative weights for the indicators of the same class and between indicators aggregations.



MATRIZ DE COMPARACION DE CRITERIOS (FACTORES EXPOSURE)															
CRITERIOS	sistema de alerta	sistema sanitario	aires acondicionados	elementos de protección	promoción turismo joven	promoción turismo alto est	promoción turismo países c	MATRIZ NORMALIZADA							PONDERACION
sistema de alerta	1	0,2	0,2	1	7	5	7	0,080092	0,069444	0,055248619	0,114504	0,212121	0,206612	0,267176	0,14
sistema sanitario	5	1	1	5	7	5	7	0,400458	0,347222	0,276243094	0,572519	0,212121	0,206612	0,267176	0,33
aires acondicionados	5	1	1	1	7	7	7	0,400458	0,347222	0,276243094	0,114504	0,212121	0,289256	0,267176	0,27
elementos de protección	1	0,2	1	1	5	5	3	0,080092	0,069444	0,276243094	0,114504	0,151515	0,206612	0,114504	0,14
promoción turismo joven	0,142857143	0,14	0,14	0,2	1	0,2	1	0,011442	0,048611	0,038674033	0,022901	0,030303	0,008264	0,038168	0,03
promoción turismo alto est	0,2	0,2	0,14	0,2	5	1	0,2	0,016018	0,069444	0,038674033	0,022901	0,151515	0,041322	0,007634	0,05
promoción turismo países c	0,142857143	0,14	0,14	0,333333333	1	1	1	0,011442	0,048611	0,038674033	0,038168	0,030303	0,041322	0,038168	0,04
TOTAL	12,48571429	2,88	3,62	8,733333333	33	24,2	26,2								1,00

sistema de alerta	sistema sanitario	aires acondiciona	elementos de	promoción turismo	promoción turismo alto	promoción turismo países calurosos
0,14	0,33	0,27	0,14	0,03	0,05	0,04
0,11	0,25	0,3	0,08	0,1	0,01	0,15
0,12	0,2	0,22	0,16	0,08	0,09	0,13
0,25	0,15	0,2	0,25	0,06	0,05	0,04
0,12	0,22	0,33	0,08	0,02	0,09	0,14
0,33	0,2	0,2	0,02	0,1	0,1	0,05

PHASE II: Weight and Normalization estimates

AHP fed by the results of an on-line poll
(to be launched this month, after the high season ends)



UNCHAIN ENCUESTA

Hola compañer@!, necesitamos de vuestra ayuda. Estamos tratando de cuantificar el RIESGO de PÉRDIDA de ATRACTIVO TURÍSTICO de nuestras islas por los efectos del CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO. Solamente serán 5 minutos de vuestro valioso tiempo. La encuesta es anónima y de rápida resolución. MUCHAS GRACIAS POR TU TIEMPO!!!

 bieljorda75@gmail.com (no compartidos) [Cambiar de cuenta](#) 

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7 = más importante el de la derecha
9 = mucho más importante el de la derecha
* 2, 4, 6 y 8 el grado de importancia intermedio entre los valores 1,3,5,7,9

Ante una OLA DE CALOR SOFOCANTE, escoge izquierda, si crees que no importa la edad que tengas. Elige derecha, si crees que la edad es relevante. *

sufrir calor muy intenso



edad del turista

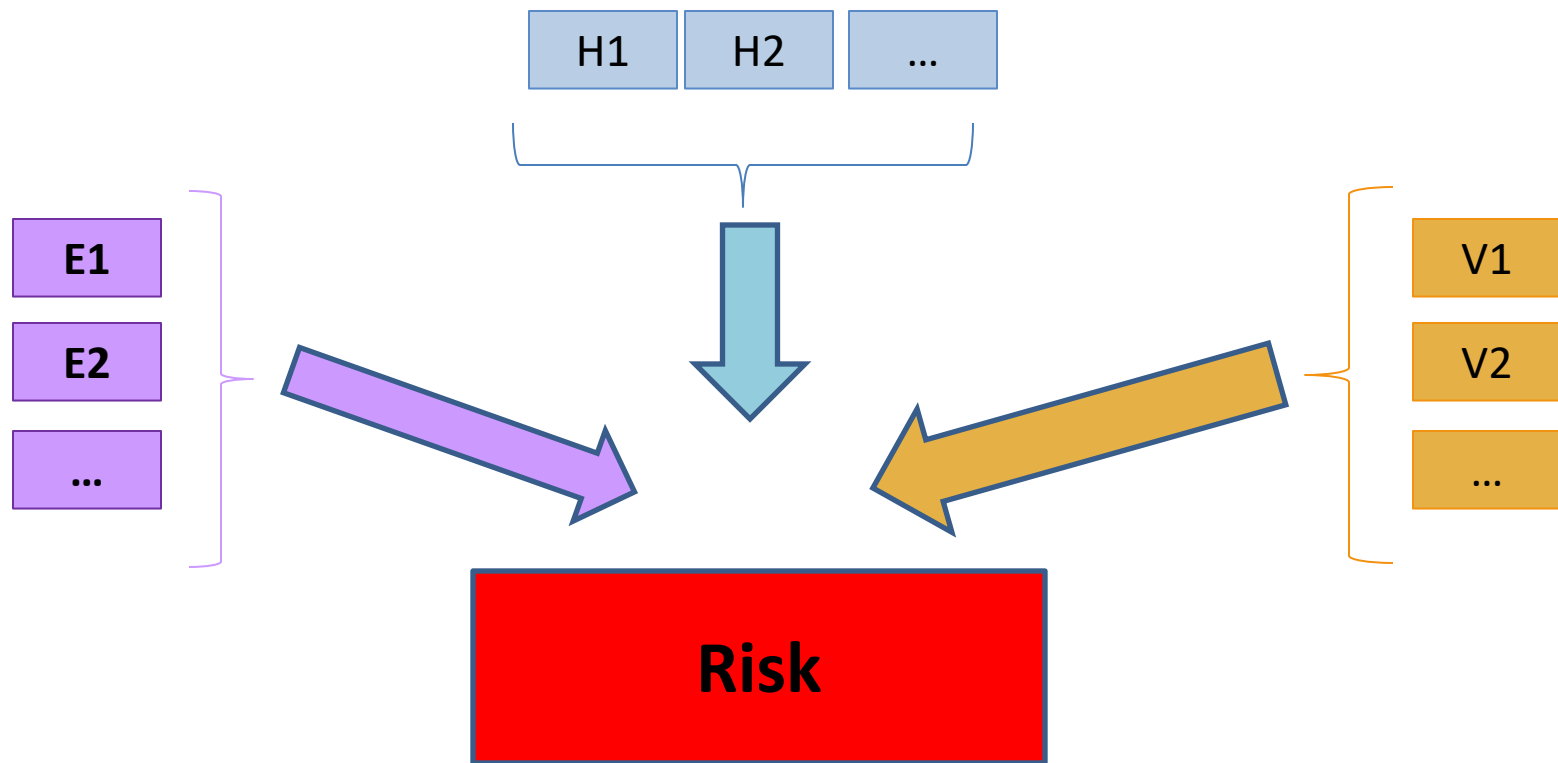


+ = +

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Risk estimate: Introducing uncertainties

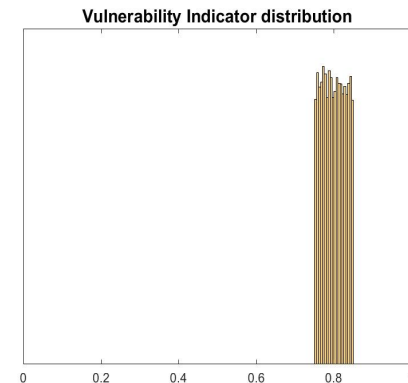
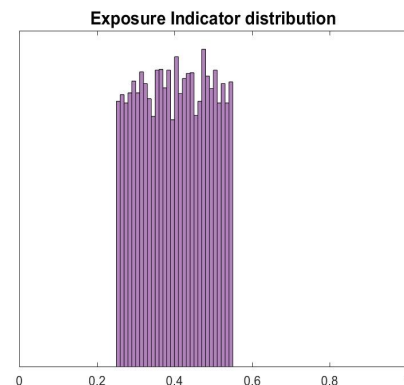
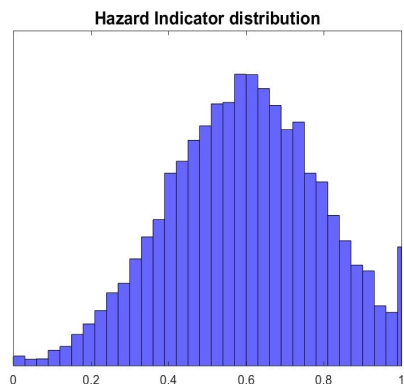


$$R = W_{H \rightarrow R} \sum w_k H_k + W_{E \rightarrow R} \sum w_j E_j + W_{V \rightarrow R} \sum w_l V_l$$

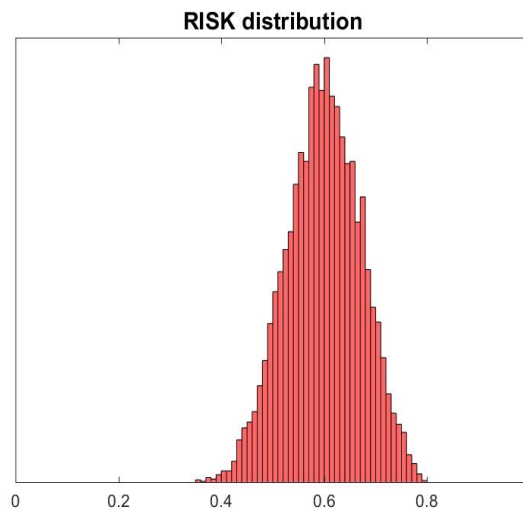
$$R = \sum \alpha I, \text{ with } I \in H_k, E_j, V_l$$

Risk estimate: Introducing uncertainties

Propagation of uncertainties through Monte Carlo approach



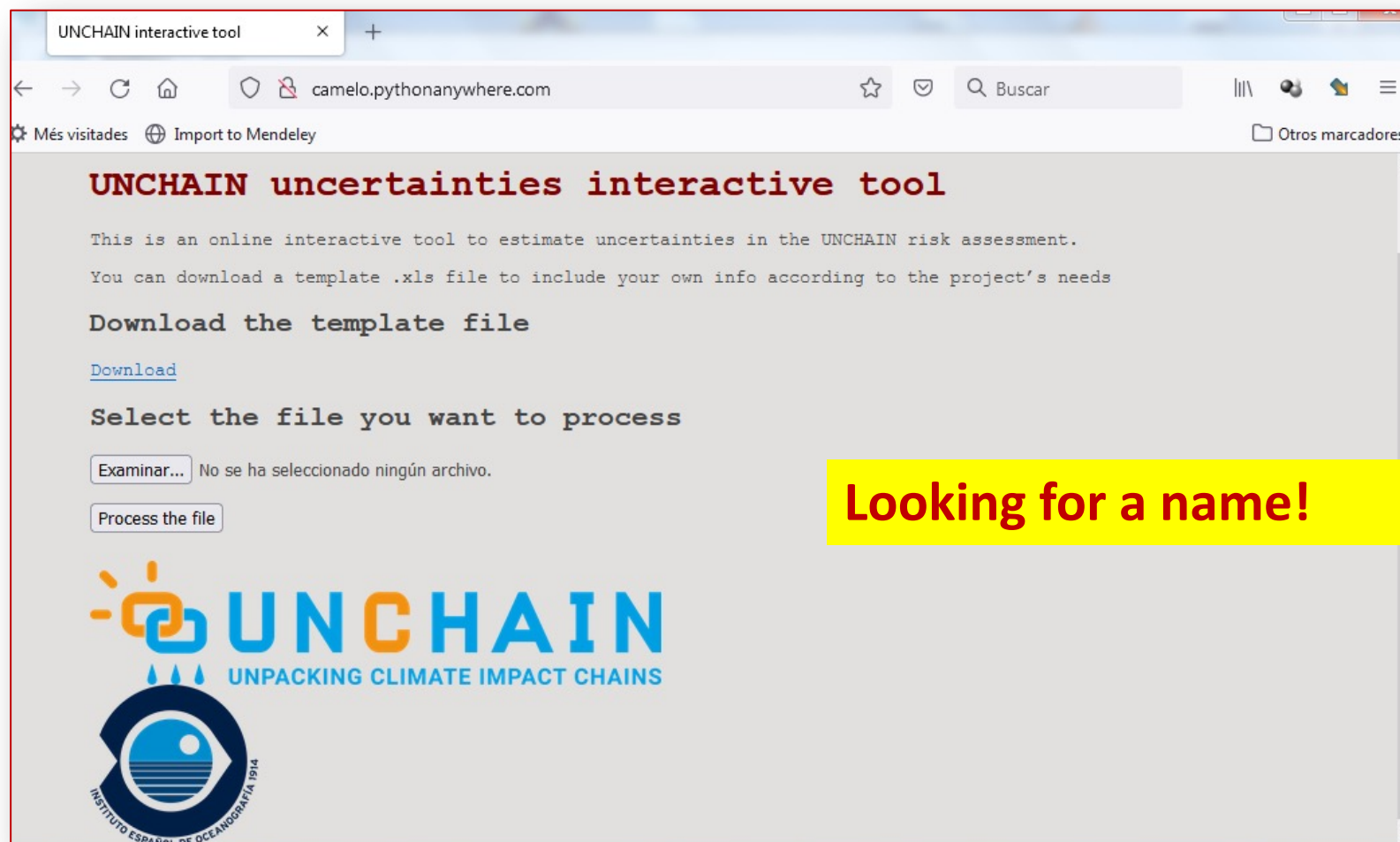
$$R = \sum \alpha I, \text{ with } I \in H_k, E_j, V_l$$



Risk estimate: Introducing uncertainties

- Final risk estimate: On-line Tool

<http://camelo.pythonanywhere.com/> Temporary!!



Looking for a name!

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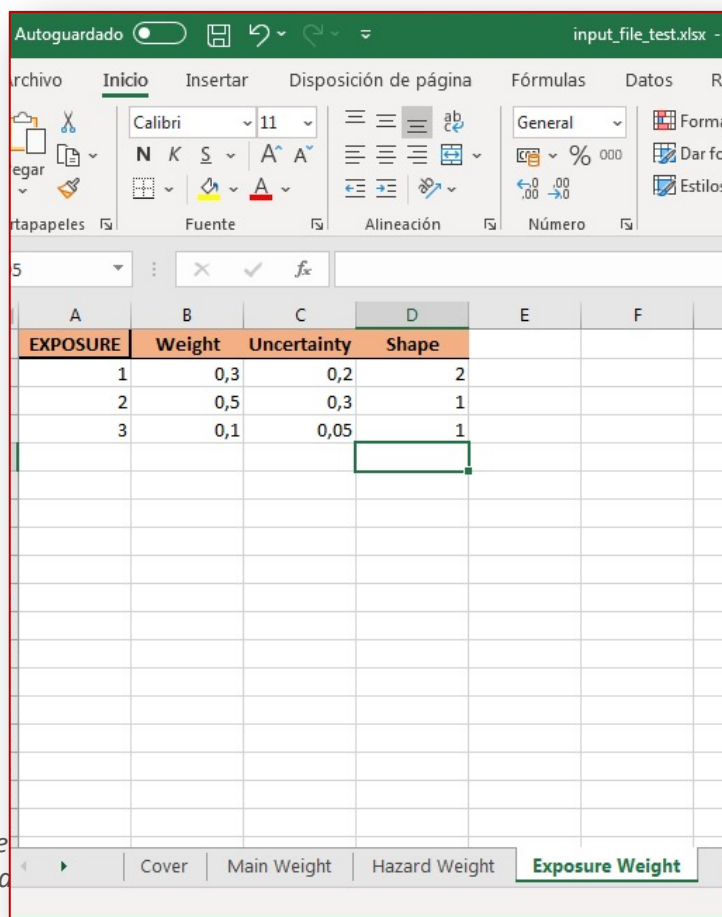
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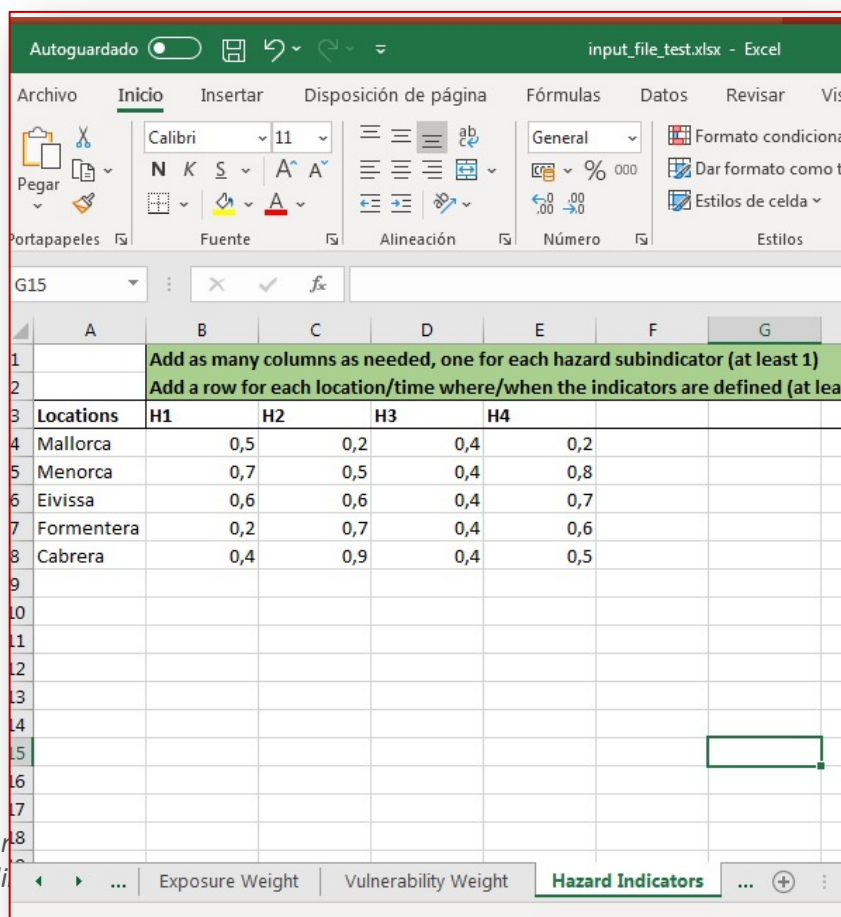
Risk estimate: Introducing uncertainties

<http://camelo.pythonanywhere.com/> Temporary!!

Input file -> Excel file with weights, indicators, and estimated uncertainties for each component (if available)



EXPOSURE	Weight	Uncertainty	Shape
1	0,3	0,2	2
2	0,5	0,3	1
3	0,1	0,05	1

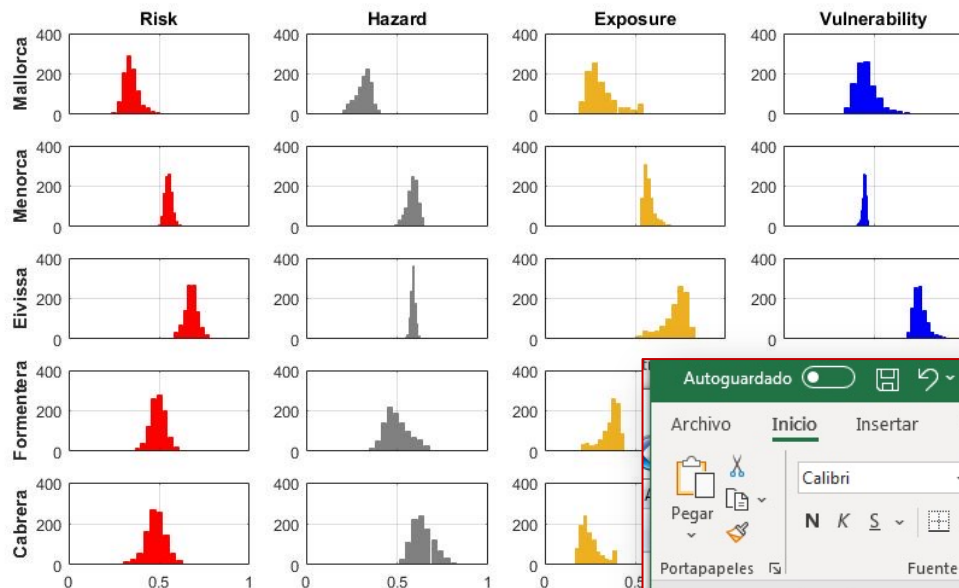


Locations	H1	H2	H3	H4
Mallorca	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,2
Menorca	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,8
Eivissa	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,7
Formentera	0,2	0,7	0,4	0,6
Cabrera	0,4	0,9	0,4	0,5

Risk estimate: Introducing uncertainties

<http://camelo.pythonanywhere.com/> Temporary!!

Output file -> Excel file with aggregated indicators and risk + uncertainty



Autoguardado output_file_test.xlsx - Excel Gabriel Jordà Sánchez GJ

Archivo Inicio Insertar Disposición de página Fórmulas Datos Revisar Vista Ayuda ACROBAT

Calibri 11 A⁺ A⁻

Pegar Portapapeles Fuente Alineación Número Estilos Celdas

D5 0,500936072381282

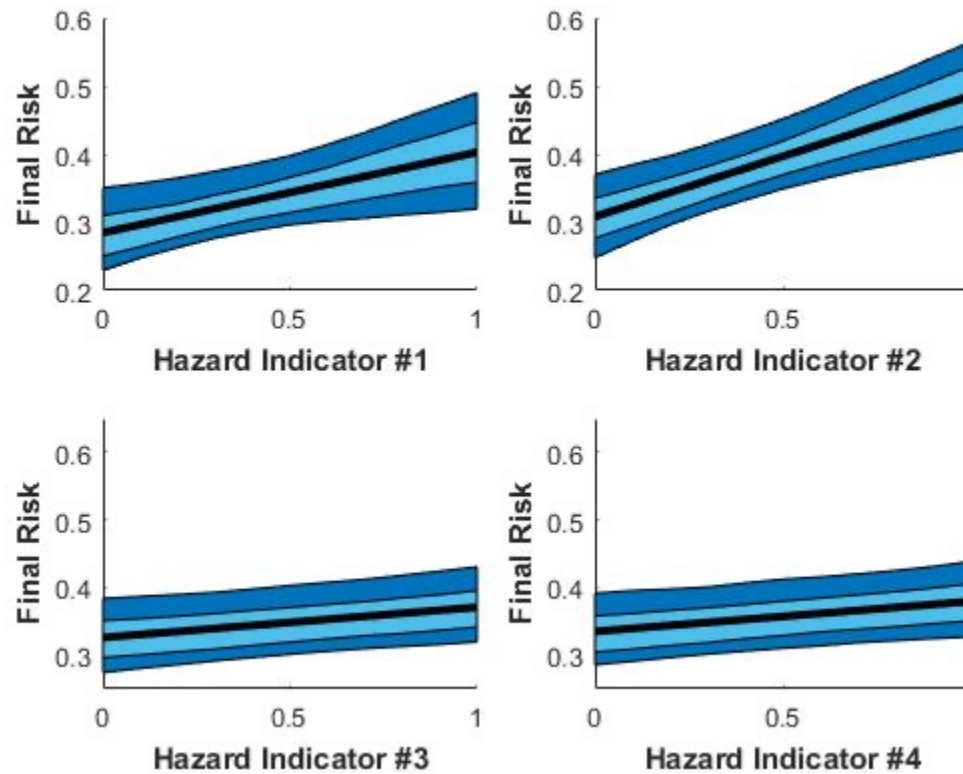
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Locations	Risk Mean	Risk STD	Hazard Mean	Hazard STD	Exposure Me	Exposure ST	Vulnerability	Vulnerability STD	
2	Mallorca	0,34384112	0,04253572	0,31481346	0,04217139	0,31345646	0,08255235	0,45702027	0,06149013	
3	Menorca	0,55318334	0,02082486	0,58409907	0,03099858	0,5755178	0,03085737	0,44859595	0,01229803	
4	Eivissa	0,67765492	0,03687642	0,58824851	0,01318592	0,72430245	0,0688454	0,75421216	0,03689408	
5	Formentera	0,49427452	0,0423941	0,50093607	0,06806183	0,36175496	0,05340755	0,75140405	0,01229803	
6	Cabrera	0,4818942	0,05599309	0,64278424	0,06117176	0,25072921	0,05806742	0,64297973	0,06149013	
7										
8										
9										

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Risk estimate: Introducing uncertainties

<http://camelo.pythonanywhere.com/> Temporary!!

Output file -> Sensitivity to changes in each indicator (*in progress*)



Conclusions

Main Outcomes

- a **new participatory process** about a topic not addressed before in the region
- dealing with **uncertainties** in a systematic way
- development of an **user friendly tool** for the uncertainty propagation

Conclusions

Research innovations:

(2) Co-production - Integrating participatory methods into impact and adaptation modelling (participatory methods of co-design:

Prior meetings with top-level stakeholders , face2face, polls final workshop

(3) Incorporating societal trends into scenario analysis -What impact does socioeconomic scenarios have on risk estimates? How do impact and climate uncertainties compare?

We consider climate scenarios and set different scenarios for the indicators to assess sensitivity to their changes.

(4) Testing the Impact Chains approach

We introduce and test a probabilistic framework to naturally include uncertainties.

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- **Narrative: Sand and Sun tourism** is one of the main economic drivers for Southern Europe. There are some evidences that suggest that it may be affected by climate change, so we assess the different elements that may impact the sector. It has to be done in a robust way to be **convincing** and to be able to engage the relevant stakeholders for further actions.

Potential risk of loss of tourism destination attractiveness due to climate change.



- **Policy:** Regarding the implications for the policy, the methodology proposed will allow to assess the **sensitivity** to different indicators which will help to define the ***paths for adaptation*** and will provide a measure for the **robustness** of the risk estimate
- **Science:** The main scientific contribution is the implementation of the uncertainty framework in the Impact Chain methodology, and the concept of **risk saturation**

Research Questions - IC Model

How to combine a multitude of (sector-specific) information and still present them in a clear and concise manner?

How to identify potentially beneficial vs. potentially problematic interdependencies?

Not clear yet how to be done.

How to better integrate quantitative, semi-quantitative, qualitative and narrative approaches?

Transfer non-quantitative to discrete classes. The key point is the experts cross-validation of relative weights.

How to make assessments and results comparable?

Not clear yet how to be done.

How to address limitations in the availability of reliable data? (heterogeneity, spatial / temporal resolution, mismatch between resolution)

Establishing a mathematical framework that helps to quantify the interlinks between indicators and between indicators and the final risk. In this way, the elements that can't be quantified or that are missed, will appear as a residual variance that can be incorporated as an uncertainty..

How to better address uncertainties and confidence levels for each step in the impact chain assessment?

Keep track of the uncertainties and to quantify them at each step of the procedure. This applies to quantitative estimates (e.g. uncertainty associated to sea level rise projections), to qualitative ones (e.g. discrepancies among experts about the potential impact on attractiveness due to beach reduction).

How to overcome the problems of deep uncertainty about future climatic and socio-economic conditions, as well as the lack of data – even of present conditions – when doing risk assessments?

We deal with the unknowns or missed information as a residual variance treated as uncertainty in the formalism.

Research Questions – User interface and stakeholder involvement

How to critically reflect on and be clear about stakeholder roles in the process as well as expected outcomes when doing impact chain analysis, and how to consider and compensate the potential bias of the participatory elements within the impact chain assessment?

How can knowledge co-production in climate change risk assessments better inform decision-making and adaptation action?

What are the critical factors concerning how knowledge co-production processes may lead to improvements in adaptation action?

We have no expertise to do research on this, but we need to address these issues to be sure the Case Study is robust enough.