

# ANALYSIS UNDER UNCERTAINTY *for* DECISION MAKERS (AU4DM) NETWORK

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1. Tobias Pforr
2. Vicky Pope
3. David Viner
4. Emily Black
5. Ricardo Barcelona

energy futures lab  
An institute of Imperial College London

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# Problem Statement



- What problem does your organisation face?
  - To improve how a decentralised network of humanitarian organisations delivers relief around the world for any kind of disaster
- How is this problem complicated by elements of uncertainty?
  - In every way imaginable
    - Reliability of weather predictions
    - Importance of values
    - Moral Hazard, Principal-agent issues
    - Unplanned events
    - Emotional and institutional dynamics
- How significant is this problem for your team or organisation?
  - Crucial in every single decision.

# Approach

- How does your organisation make decisions in light of the uncertainty it faces?
  - Aim: How to keep in mind uncertainties while still having conviction to act!
  - Pretence that more is certain and known than actually is
  - Wish that some expert exists that could solve problem in a uniquely correct way
  - Some Uncertainties cannot be reduced. They can only be managed!
- E.g. What decision-making tools did your organisation introduce to make better decisions despite risk/uncertainty?
  - Attempt to move away from single data point predictions/expectations
  - Use of scenario mind-set
  - Greater focus on urging decision makers to study results of decisions
  - Empowering individuals to admit to mistakes and admit to not knowing answers

# Results and Feedback

- What decision did your organisation make, and how was this informed by the preceding uncertainty analysis?
  - Piecemeal, incremental improvements which are constantly subject to further potential improvement
- What challenges or limits did your organisation experience in implementing the decision-making process?
  - Getting people on-board; resources necessary; takes away focus from “main business”
- How can the research community support improvements in your decision-making process?
  - Less dogmatism; no one rule fits all; process as important as outcomes.

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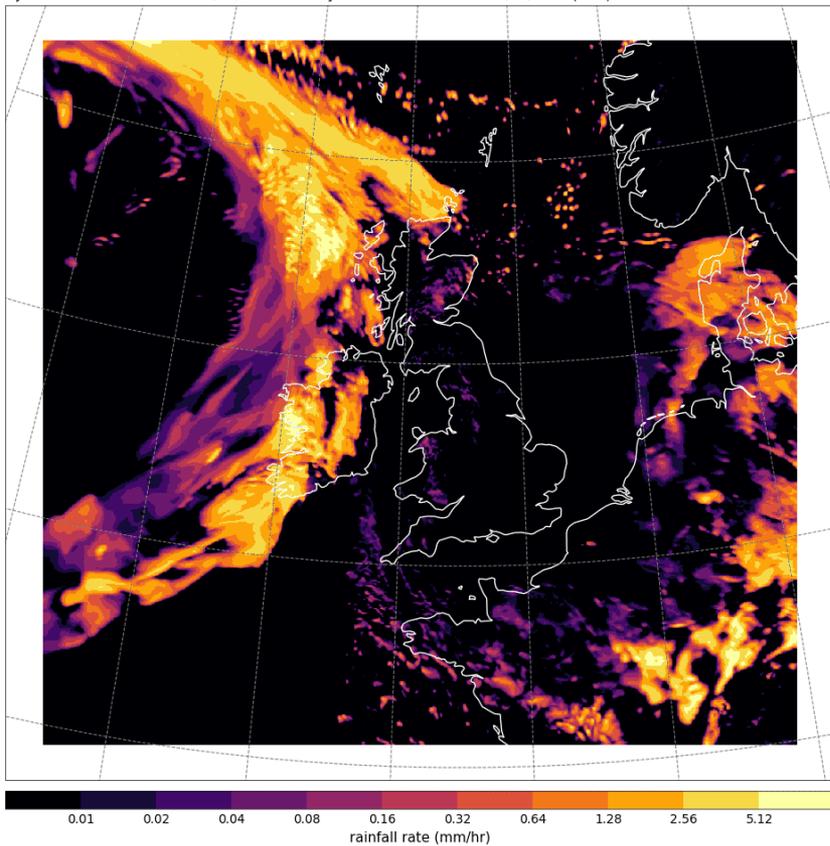
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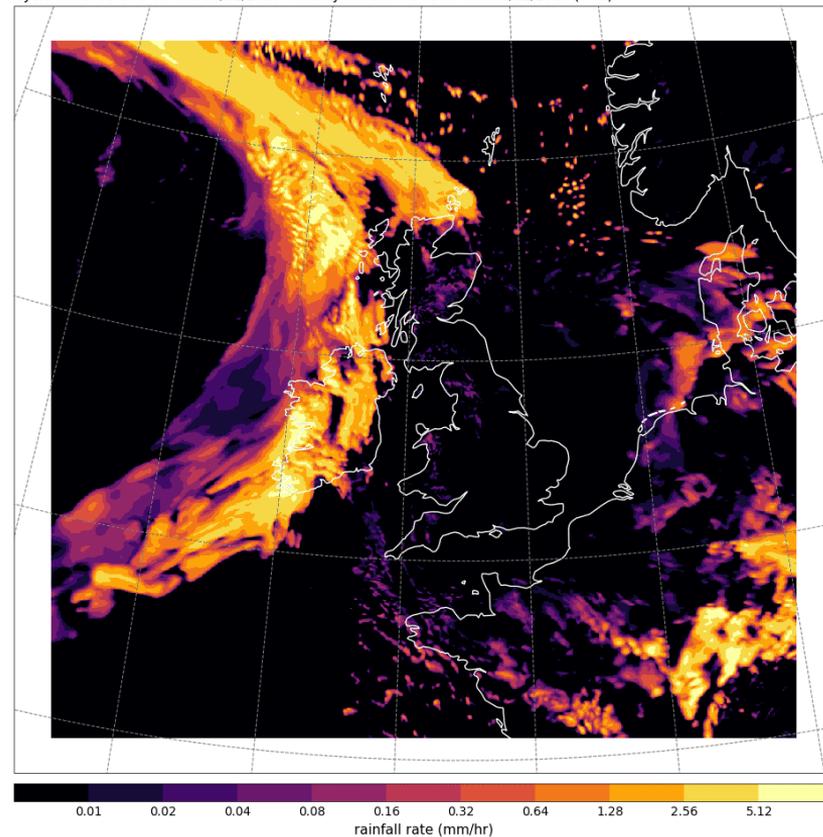
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## Two individual ensemble forecasts

MOGREPS-UK rainfall\_rate, realization: 1  
Cycle Time: 03 UTC on Thu 06/12/2018 Validity Time: 04 UTC on Thu 06/12/2018 (T+1)

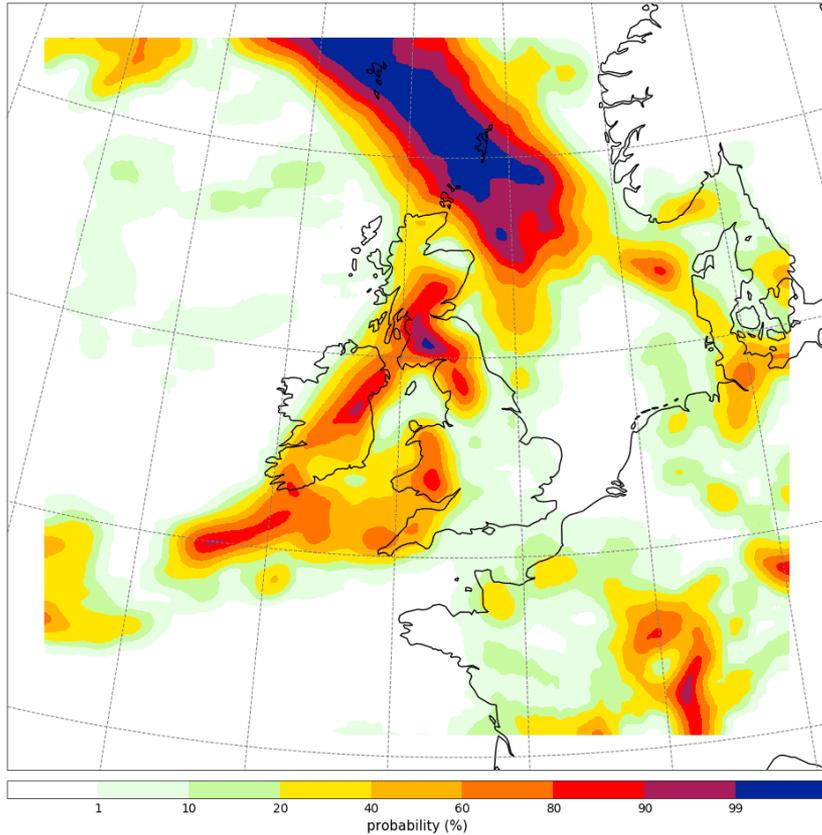


MOGREPS-UK rainfall\_rate, realization: 2  
Cycle Time: 03 UTC on Thu 06/12/2018 Validity Time: 04 UTC on Thu 06/12/2018 (T+1)



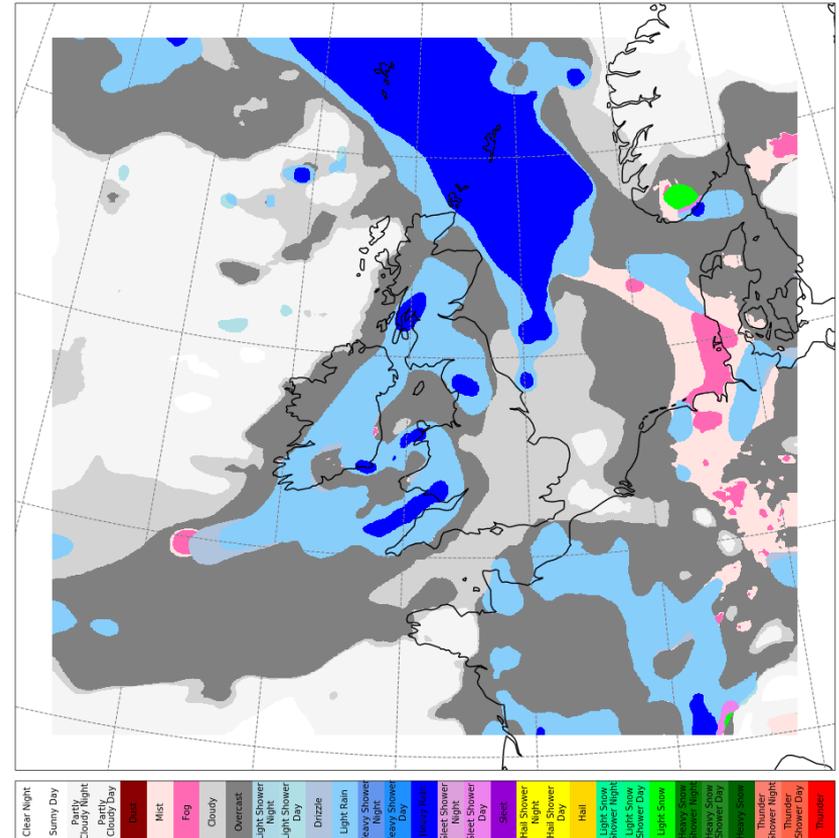
## Chance of rain

Unknown Model probability of rainfall\_rate > 0.03 mm/hr  
 Cycle Time: 11 UTC on Thu 06/12/2018 Validity Time: 11 UTC on Thu 06/12/2018 (T+0)



## Weather Symbols

Unknown Model weather\_code  
 Cycle Time: 11 UTC on Thu 06/12/2018 Validity Time: 11 UTC on Thu 06/12/2018 (T+0)



## Snow and Ice

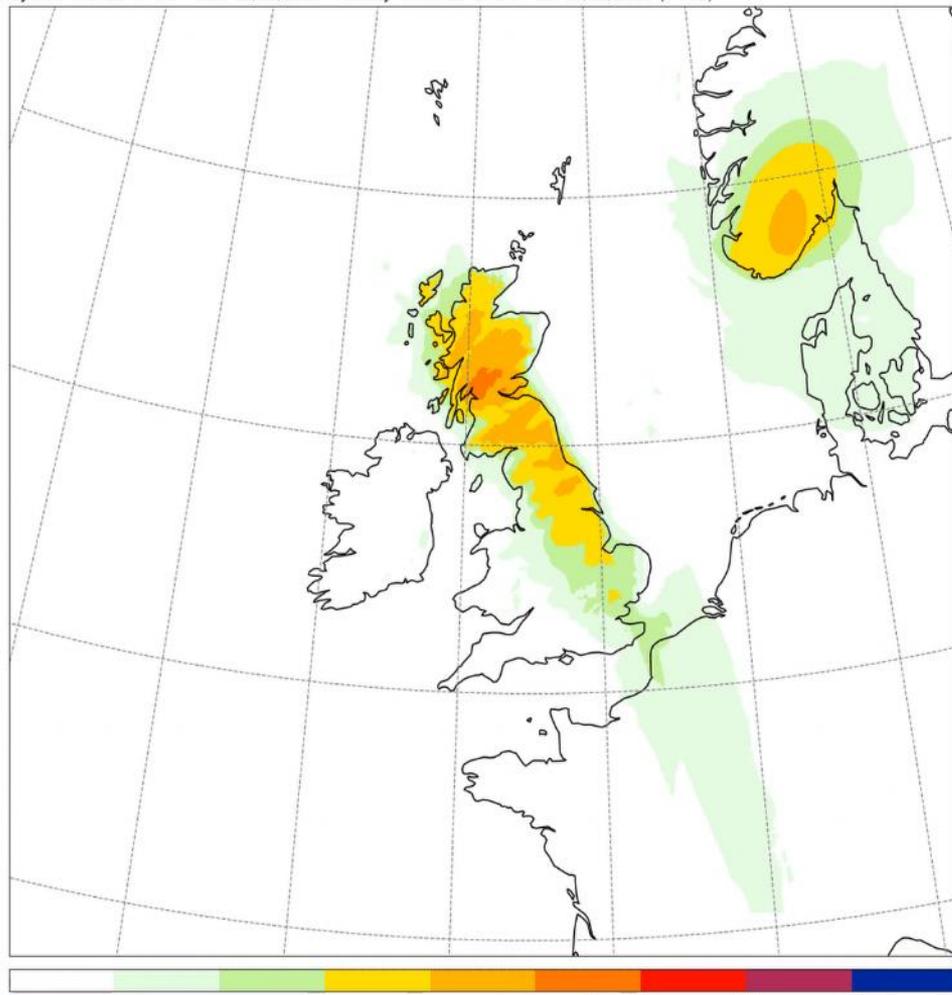
Saturday and Sunday

**AREA B**  
Heaviest snow expected across higher ground of Scotland where 10-20cm locally 40cm over highest peaks is possible. Drifting of snow likely given strong winds.

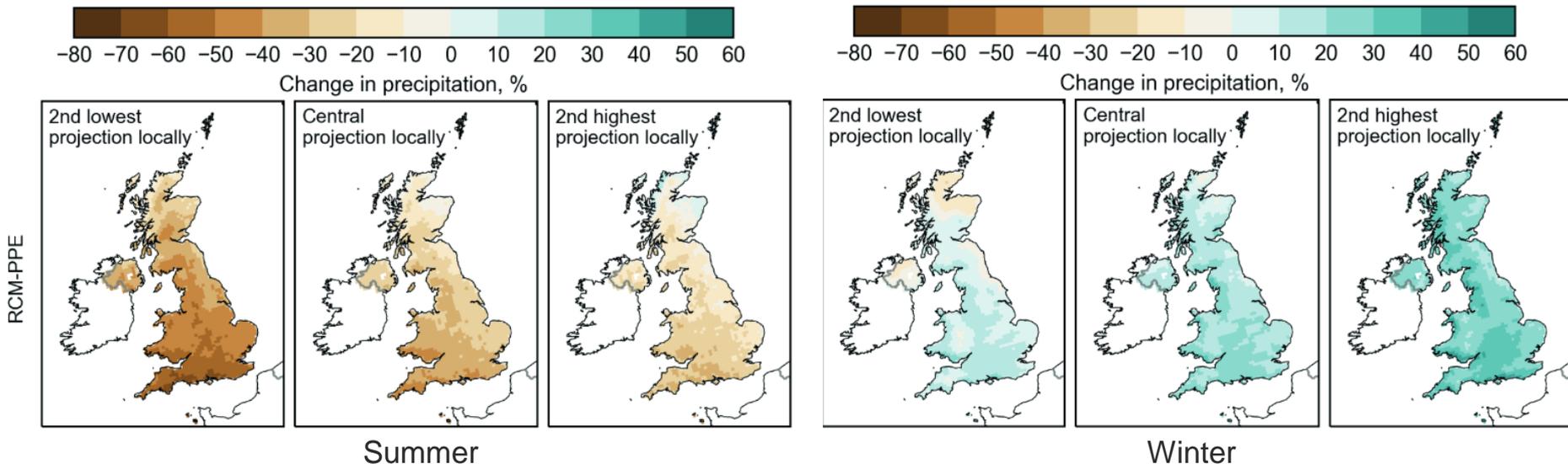
**AREA C**  
Area at greater risk of leading edge snow transitioning to freezing rain during Saturday night particularly above around 300 metres. Combined with strong winds, this could lead to significant ice accretion before likely transitioning to rain.

**ELSEWHERE**  
Some leading edge snow is possible across parts of Northern Ireland, N Wales, central and eastern England. 15Z UKV considered a worst case (note than 1:10 rain to snow ratio is pessimistic and 1:8 preferred).

**AREA A**  
Area at risk of seeing some accumulating snow over the weekend, although southward extent is very uncertain. Accumulations typically small at low levels (0-2cm) and likely to be temporary as snow turns to rain from the S/SW overnight.

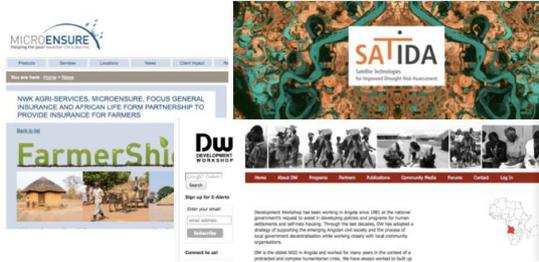


# Pattern of precipitation change



The spatial pattern of change to 2061-2080 shows detailed structure over the UK (RCP8.5). Compare SE England and N Scotland.

# TAMSAT: Tropical applications of meteorology using satellite based data



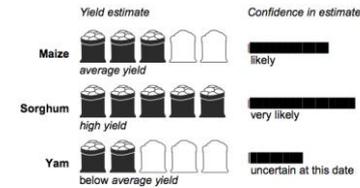
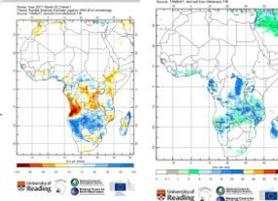
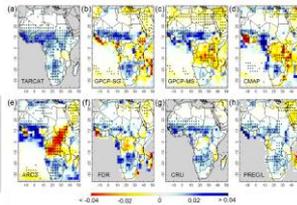
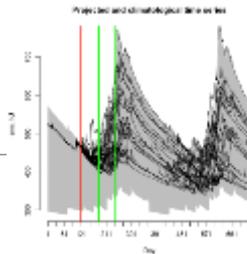
Societal impact  
 Early warning bulletins,  
 Financial products  
 Other climate services



Research  
 Decadal variability in rainfall  
 Predictability of drought  
 Land-surface data assimilation methods

Operations  
 Routine TAMSAT rainfall estimation  
 Application implementation  
 System development/new products

Applications  
 Pluvial flood risk estimation using gauges and imagery  
 Real time agricultural drought forecasting



For further details, contact Emily Black  
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# Background and Problem Statement

- Remotely sensed observations can support agricultural livelihoods in Africa by guiding decision making on aid allocation, insurance pay outs and farm management
- Much of our work deals with quantifying uncertainty in our products and services. We deal with two major issues:
  - In regions without ground observations, how accurate is satellite based rainfall?
  - Given multiple sources of environmental information, what is the risk of agricultural drought?



# Approach to these two problems:

## New datasets and software tools

### **In regions without ground observations, how accurate is satellite based rainfall?**

- Novel methods for understanding the situations in which satellite based rainfall estimates perform well/badly.
- Development of a new rainfall dataset that includes calibrated uncertainty (to be released by the end of 2019)

### **Given multiple sources of environmental information, what is the risk of agricultural drought?**

- New general framework for risk assessment that uses a modelling approach to address the question (TAMSAT-ALERT)
- Decision support tools that applies this framework to seasonal drought and planting date

## Transparency

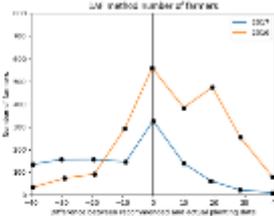
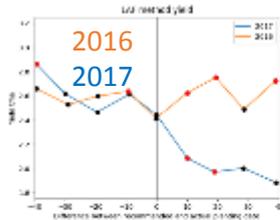
- All code publicly released on github
- Developing a web interface

# Results and Feedback

Example of ex ante study of planting date

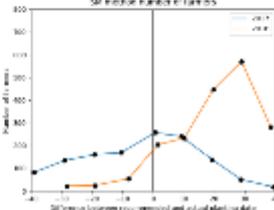
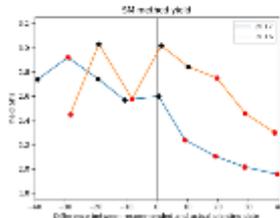
Don't delay planting any further!

Rainfall only



Number of farmers

New soil moisture forecasting method

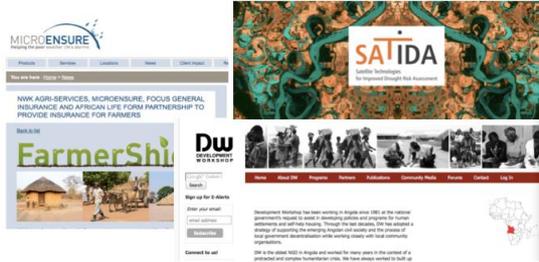


Outcome for farmers who didn't heed the advice

- Using multiple streams of environmental data to quantify risk and uncertainty would have resulted in better outcomes for farmers in Kenya during 2016 and 2017
- Work being taken forward into field trials by the One Acre Fund (>500,000 farmers)
- Decision support needs to be integrated in a wider context of risk management tools, including planting insurance. Working with PULA consultants on this.



# TAMSAT: Tropical applications of meteorology using satellite based data



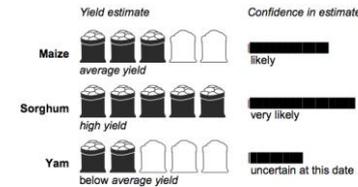
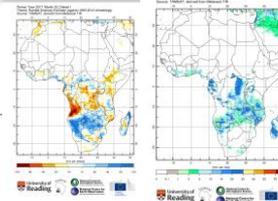
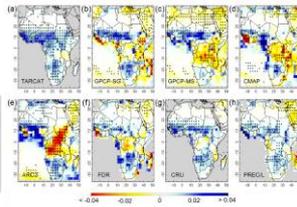
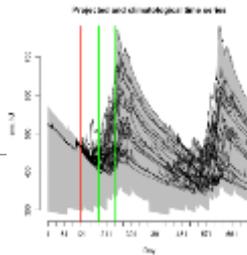
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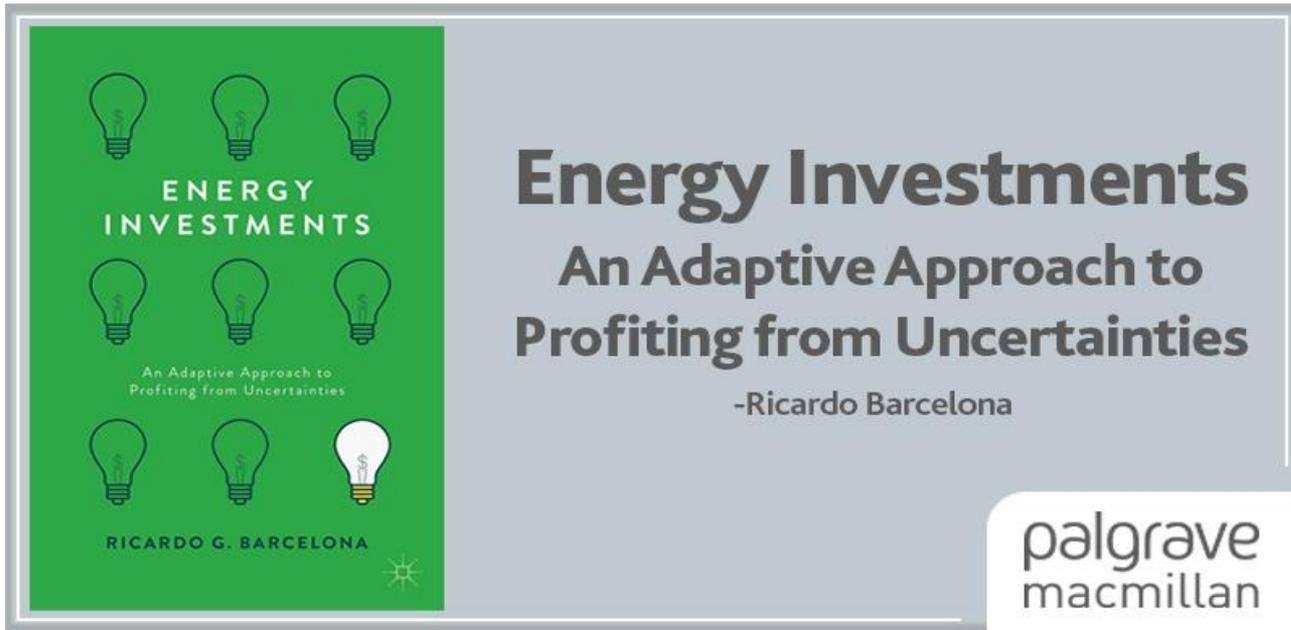
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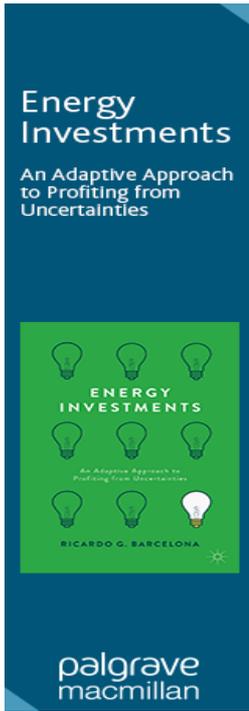


**Ricardo G Barcelona, PhD**

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PhD (King's College London), MBA (IESE), BA Economics (UPSE)

[www.researchgate.net/profile/Ricardo\\_Barcelona](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ricardo_Barcelona)

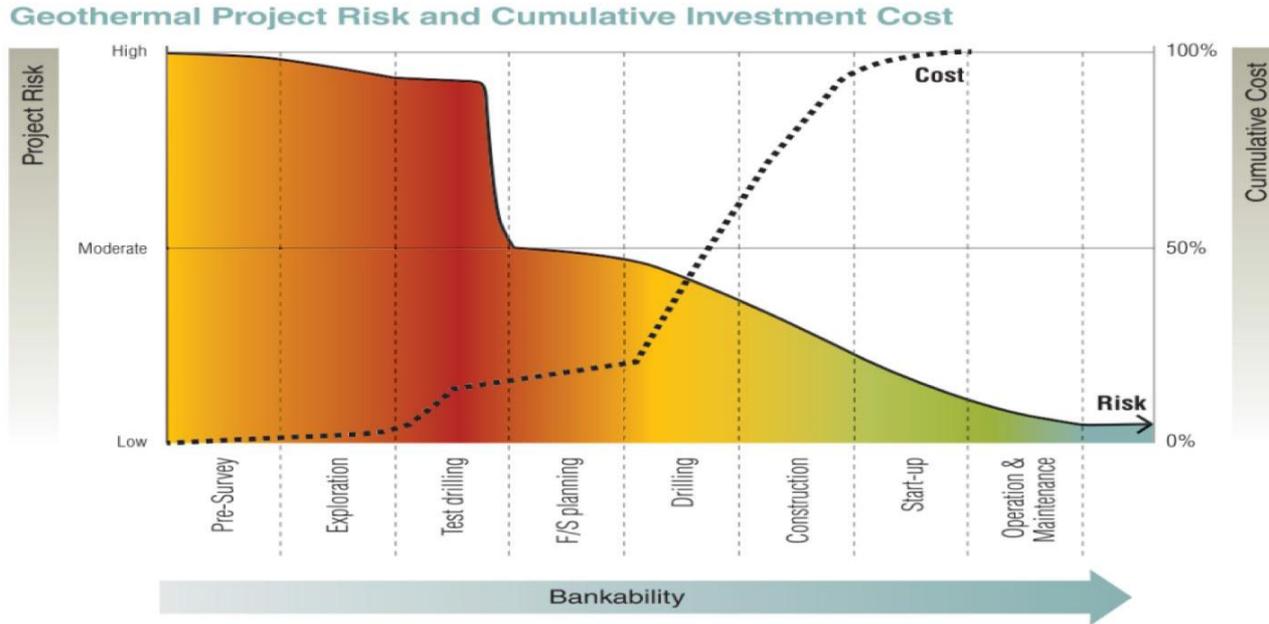


# Financing Geothermal under uncertainties

Analysis under Uncertainties for Decision- makers  
Network (AU4DM)

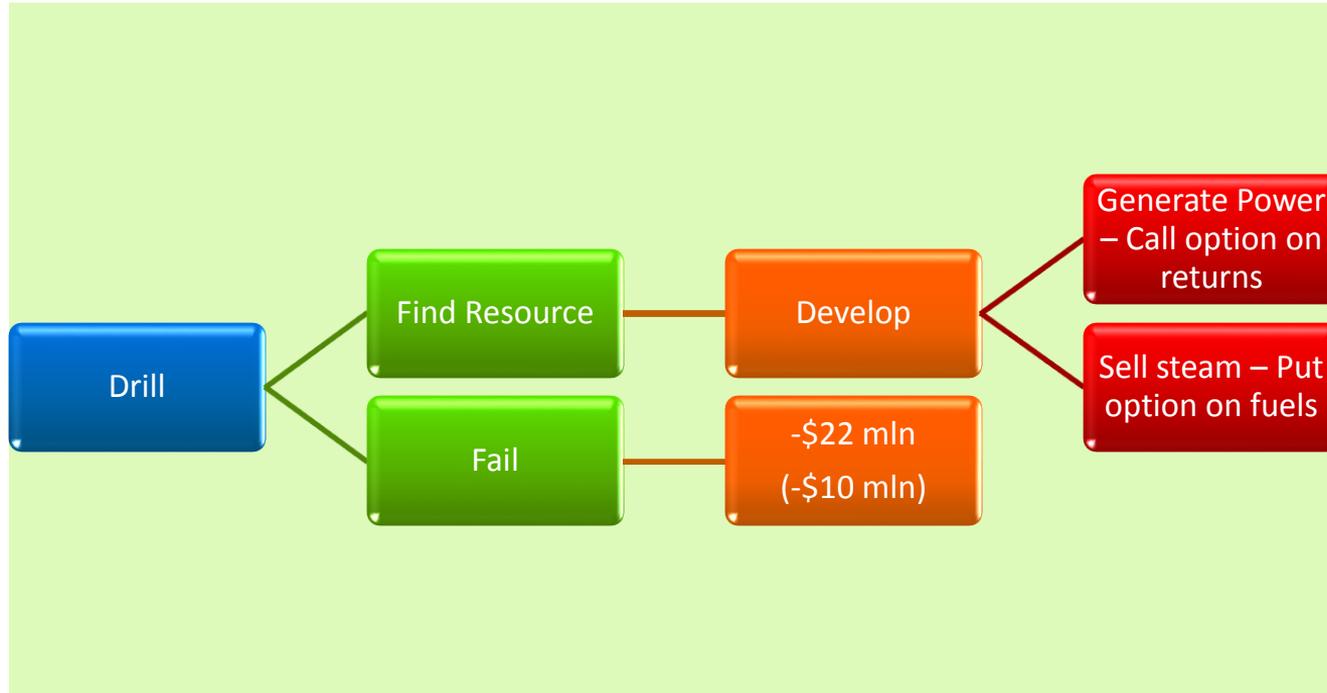
March 5, 2019, St James, London, United Kingdom

# Geothermal Venture



Source: ESMAP, WB

# Flexible commitments

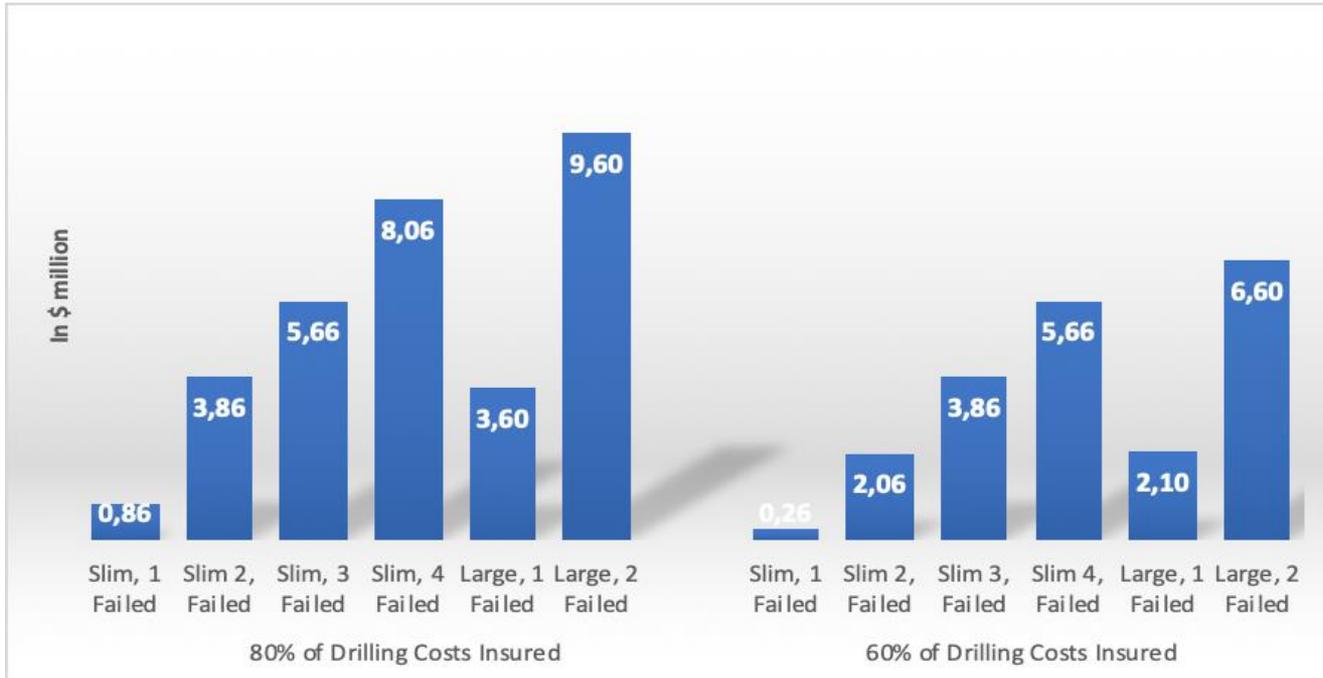


# Resource Insurance

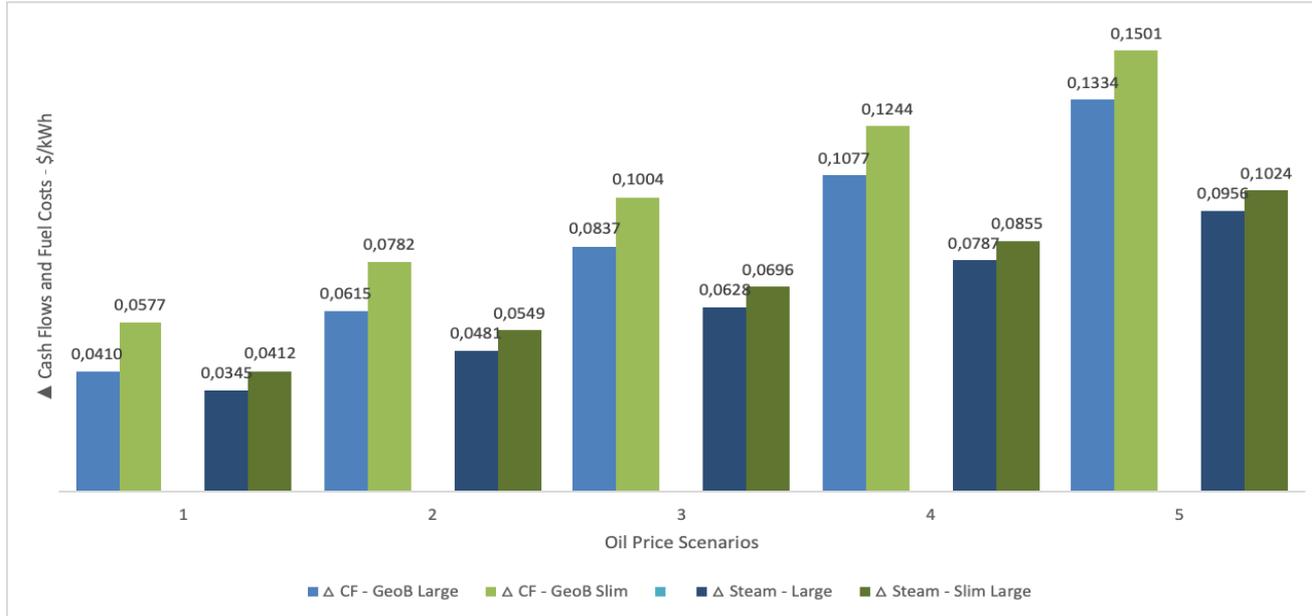
Large Hole Geothermal Drilling and Exploration		Units	Number	Preparatory costs	Mobilisation	Drilling	Well Testing	Site Operation	Total
Field or portfolio size		MW	55						
Number of wells drilled		Units	4						
Drilling depth		Meters/Well	2,500						
Drilling costs		\$/Meter	3,00						
<b>Uninsured costs</b>		\$ mln		<b>3,75</b>	<b>19,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>22,75</b>
3 G Initial survey		\$ mln		0,00	1,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Access roads, pads, land		\$ mln		0,00	15,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Logistics and rig mobilisation		\$ mln		0,00	2,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	
<b>Insured resource costs</b>		\$ mln		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>30,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>30,00</b>
Drilling costs		\$ mln		0,00	0,00	30,00	0,00	0,00	30,00
<b>Others</b>		\$ mln		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>6,00</b>
<b>Segment Total</b>		\$ mln		<b>3,75</b>	<b>19,00</b>	<b>30,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>58,75</b>
<b>Slim Hole Geothermal Drilling and Exploration</b>									
Number of wells drilled		Units	16						
Drilling costs		\$/Meter	1,20						
<b>Uninsured costs</b>		\$ mln		<b>3,75</b>	<b>6,75</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>10,50</b>
3 G Initial survey		\$ mln		0,00	1,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Access roads, pads, land		\$ mln		0,00	4,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Logistics and rig mobilisation		\$ mln		0,00	0,75	0,00	0,00	0,00	
<b>Insured resource costs</b>		\$ mln		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>19,20</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>19,20</b>
Drilling costs		\$ mln		0,00	0	19,2	0,00	0,00	
<b>Others</b>		\$ mln		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>3,20</b>
<b>Segment Total</b>		\$ mln		<b>3,75</b>	<b>6,75</b>	<b>19,20</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>1,20</b>	<b>32,90</b>

Sources of raw data: Authors' calculations based on API project costs presented to Indonesia's Ministry of Energy, Mining and Resources, November 2018.

# Costs shared by public funding



# Embedded Option Values



Source of raw data: EIA

# Risks to Opportunities

