

The Climate Impact Explorer, a free online tool providing sectoral impact projections for a wide range of scenarios down to the subnational level

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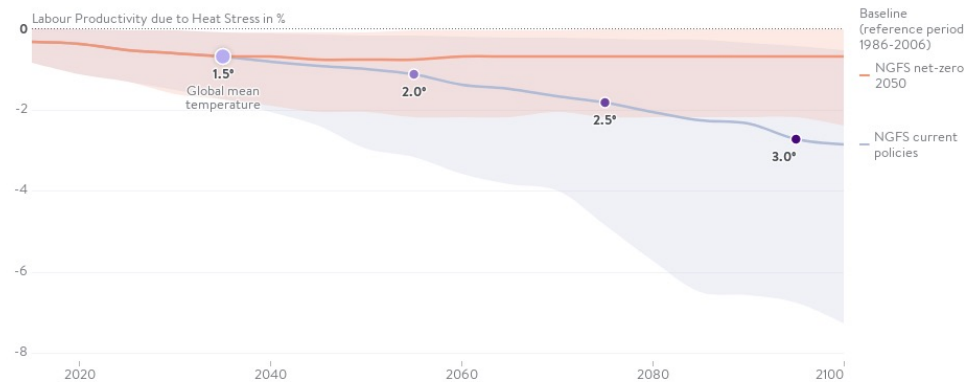
Available information and functionalities (1/2)

Scenario projections aggregated at the national and subnational levels

Change in labour productivity due to heat stress in Wien (Austria)

This graph shows how changes in Labour Productivity due to Heat Stress (expressed in percent) will play out over time in the province Wien of Austria at different global warming levels compared to the reference period 1986-2006, based on the NGFS current policies and NGFS net-zero 2050 scenarios.

Spatial aggregation method: Area-weighted average Temporal average: Annual



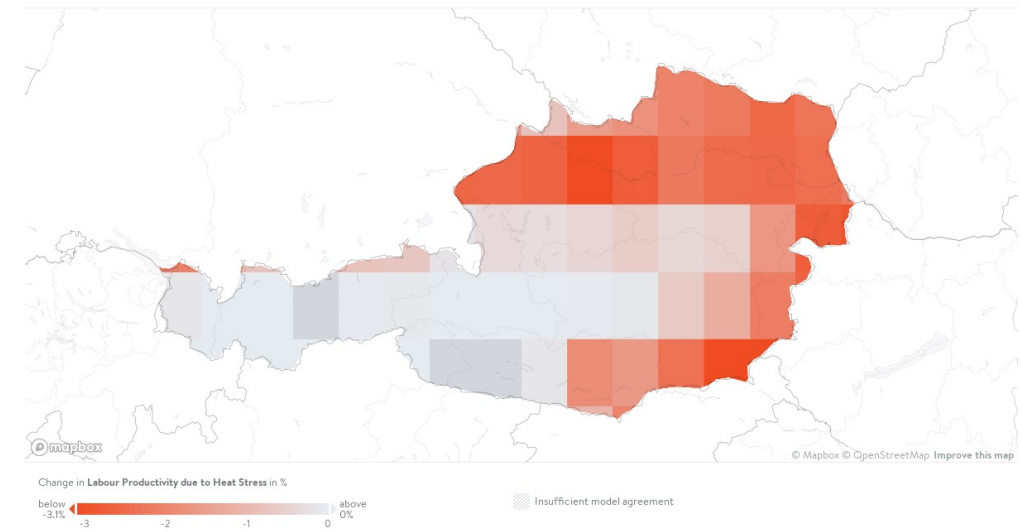
Source: ISIMIP - Secondary Output.

Visit <http://climate-impact-explorer.climateanalytics.org> for more information.

Maps for landmark global warming levels (1.5, 2, 2.5, 3°C)

How is Labour Productivity due to Heat Stress affected by 3.0°C of warming?

This map shows the change in Labour Productivity due to Heat Stress (expressed in percent) at 3.0°C of global warming compared to the reference period 1986-2006.



Visit <http://climate-impact-explorer.climateanalytics.org> for more information.

- Assuming **constant exposure and vulnerability** (population, land use etc. kept at present-day levels)
- All available **figures and underlying data are downloadable** in .png, .pdf or .csv format

Available information and functionalities (2/2)

- The tool was developed as part of a **collaboration with the Network for Greening the Financial Sector (NGFS)**. Engagement with the NGFS helped identify their specific needs and answer them by providing projections for:
 - **8 scenarios**: 3 developed for the NGFS, 1 from the [Climate Action Tracker](#), and 4 Representative Concentration Pathways
 - **32 indicators from 5 sectors, including Economic Damages** (4). But also Climate (11), Extreme Events (8), Agriculture (5), Freshwater (4)
 - with a comprehensive estimate of the uncertainty range (especially its upper bound – worst case scenario)
- Possibility to **compare projections** for different scenarios, years or warming levels

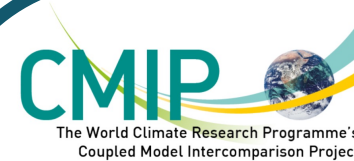
Modelling chain and data sources



Emissions Scenarios
(*Integrated Assessment Models*)

Global Mean Temperature
(*Simple Climate Model*)

Results from the scenario modelling for the NGFS are available at <https://iiasa.ac.at/scenario-ensembles-and-database-resources>



Bias-corrected climate projections
(*Earth System Models*)

Processed for and displayed on the
Climate Impact Explorer



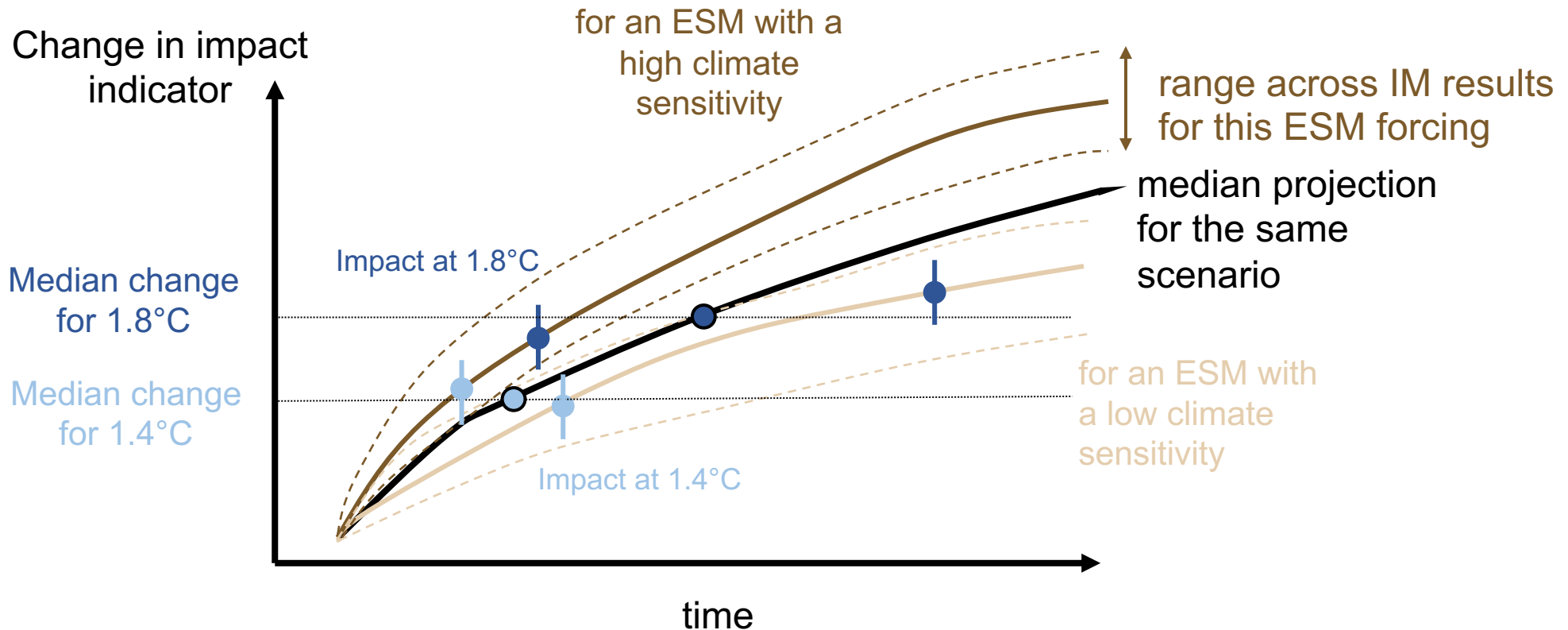
Climate Impact projections
(*Impact Models*)

Economic Damages from Extreme Events
(*Catastrophe Risk Model*)



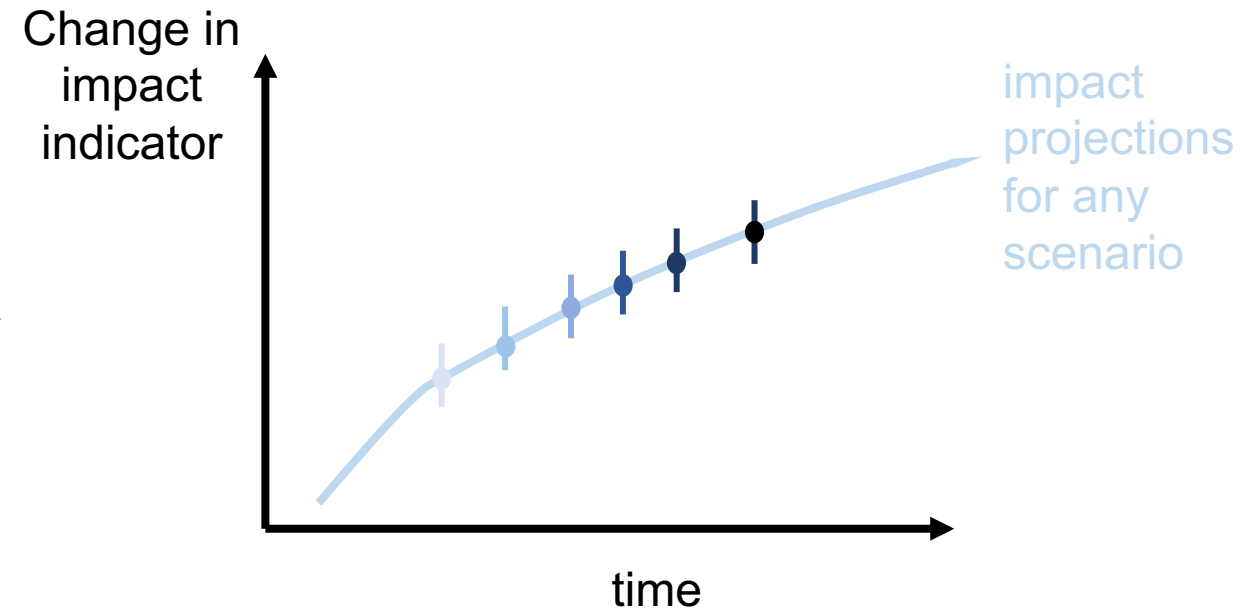
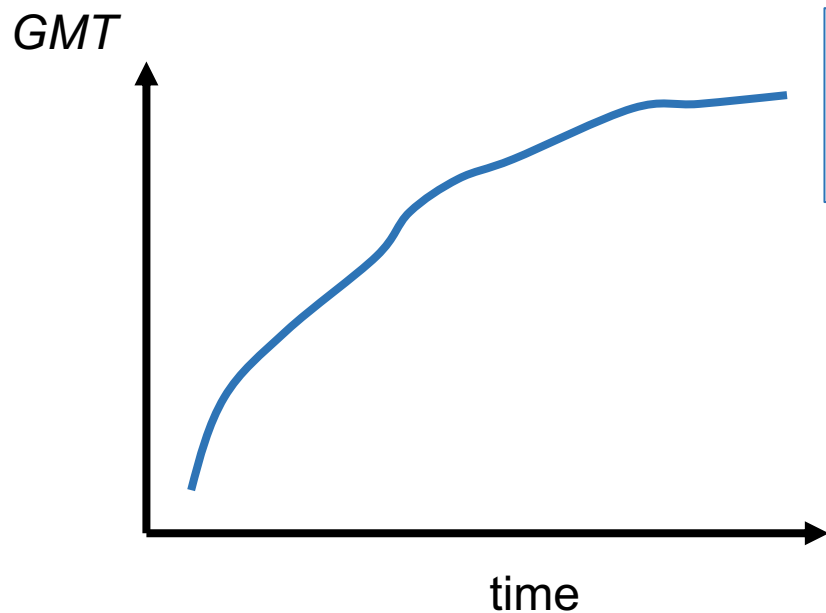
Calculating impacts for every 0.1°C of global warming

- **Main assumption:** changes in climate impact indicators are mainly a function of the level of global warming (irrespective of the scenario and time at which it is reached)
- The median and the spread in impact projections are calculated, depending on the indicator, for up to ~10 Impact Models (IMs), forced by up to 4 Earth System Models (ESMs), for 2-4 scenarios



Reconstructing projected impacts for any scenario

- **Scenarios available on the Climate Impact Explorer:**
 - NGFS scenarios: net-zero 2050, delayed transition, Current Policies
 - Climate Action Tracker: Current Policies
 - RCP2.6, 4.5, 6.0 and 8.5



Outlook

- The tool will be **updated in June 2022** (updated NGFS scenarios and documentation, revised presentation for some indicators, bug fixes...)
- Pursued collaboration with the NGFS to better understand how climate impact information as provided by the Climate Impact Explorer can help central banks and other financial institutions **stress test macro-economies to physical climate risks**
- Information is being used also by **other state and non-state actors**: governments especially in developing countries, as well as by journalists, NGOs...
- Check the CIE here: <https://climate-impact-explorer.climateanalytics.org/>
→ provide feedback at contact@climateanalytics.org or quentin.lejeune@climateanalytics.org



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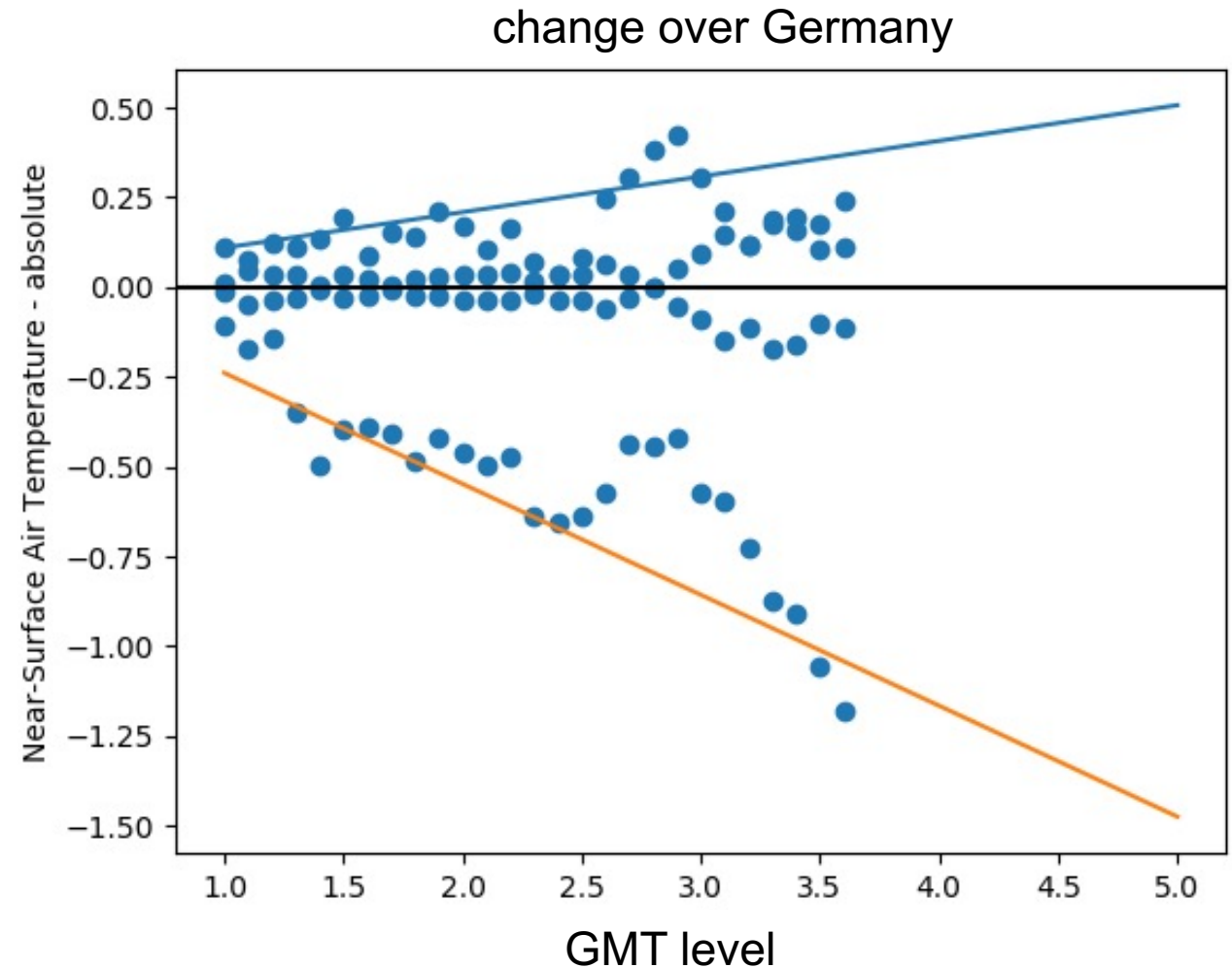


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Uncertainty range in the impact projections

- **Quantile regressions** provide the relationships between the 5th and 95th percentiles of impact projections across the spread of projections from all scenario-ESM-IM combinations
- If the quantile regression lines cross the zero line, we consider a **constant uncertainty range** across all warming levels for which projections are available for all projections

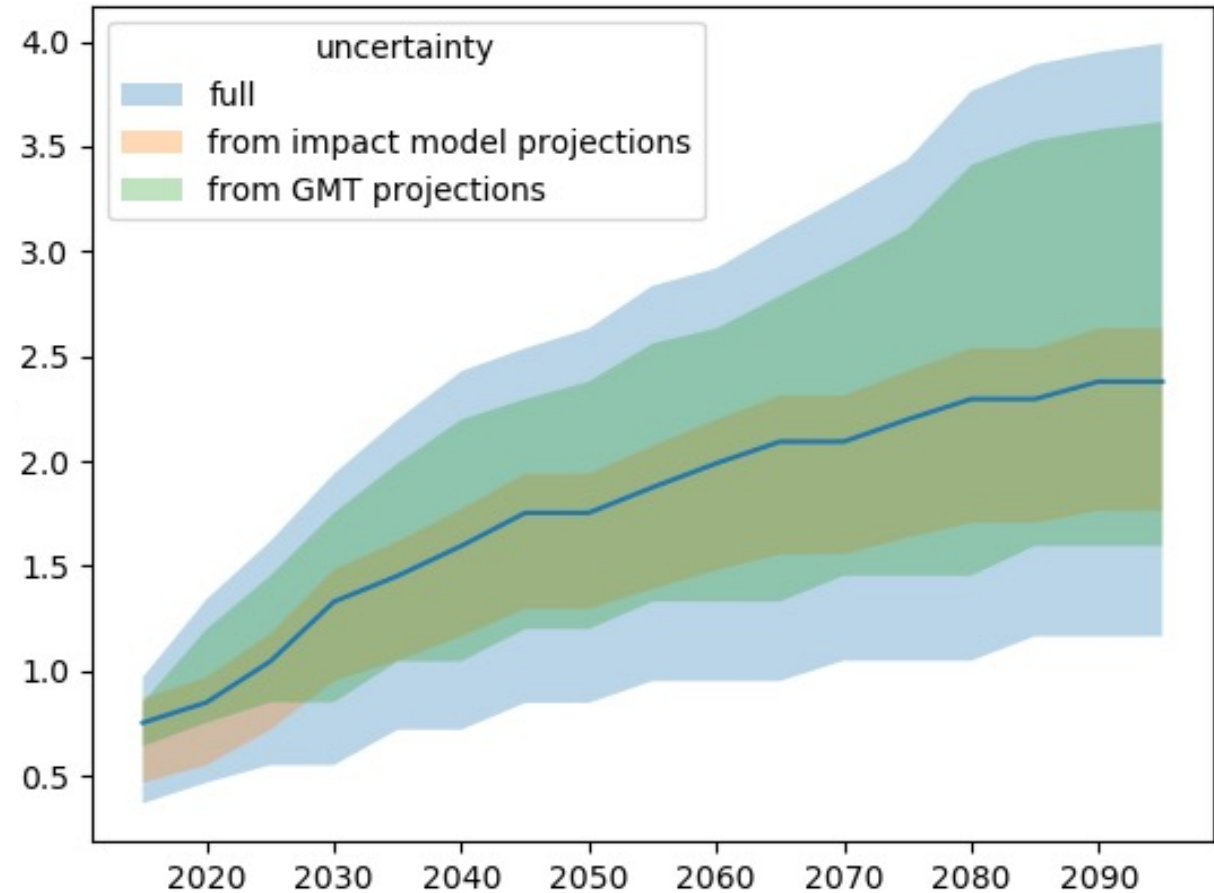


Estimation of the full uncertainty range

Two sources of uncertainty:

- GMT projections from MAGICC
- impact projections calculated from the ISIMIP database

→ **combination of the 5th-95th percentile ranges from each source to derive the full uncertainty range**





www.climateanalytics.org

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