



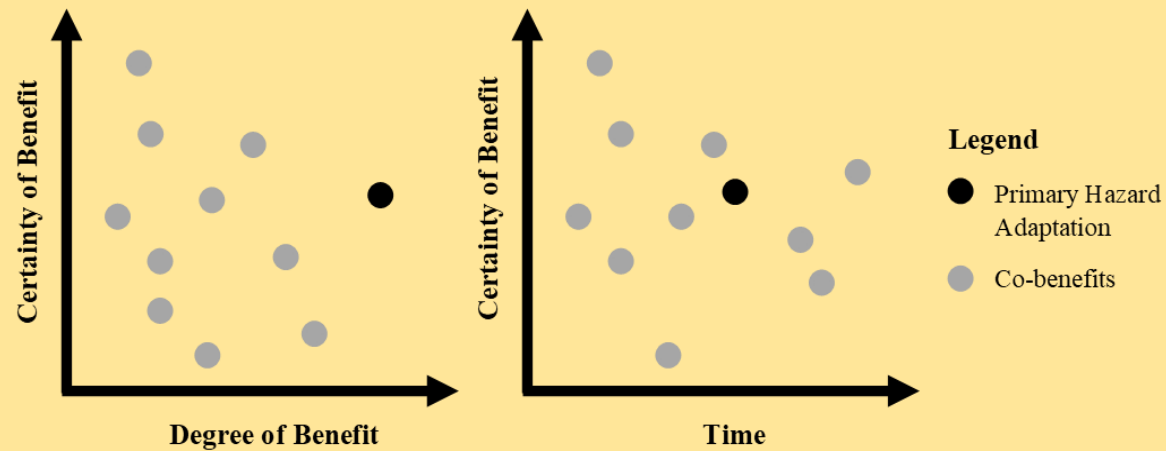
Community Resilience Through Co-Benefits

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What are co-benefits?

the goals of a natural hazard adaptation project that are additional to the project's primary function, but complementary to its objective of increasing community resilience



What are the barriers to considering co-benefits?

1. Many co-benefits are qualitative, and **hard to measure**, making them harder to justify in an economic analysis
2. A **narrow problem-solving approach** stemming from information silos and institutional fragmentation

Co-Benefit Categories

Climate Change

- GHG emissions reduction
- Carbon sequestration

Multi-Hazard Protection

- Downstream hazard mitigation
- Additional hazard mitigation

Human Health

- Aesthetics
- Recreation
- Livability

Economy

- Energy security
- Livelihood and income
- Food and water security

Society and Culture

- Equity and accessibility
- Public engagement
- Teaching and research
- Cultural, heritage, or spiritual value
- Institutional collaboration

Environmental health

- Biodiversity and habitat protection
- Ecosystem services
- Air, water, and soil quality

Co-benefits Scorecard, Table I – Project Co-benefits Evaluation

		Sacrifices	Hinders	Maintains	Improves	Expands	Not Applicable	Not Considered	Impact Score	Co-Benefit Weight	Impact * Weight
	<i>Impact Score Values</i>	-2	-1	0	1	2	0	-1		1-3	
A	Climate Change Mitigation										
A1	GHG emissions reduction										
A2	Carbon sequestration										
	<i>Weighted Impact Subtotal</i>								/	/	
	<i>Number of Applicable Co-benefits</i>								/	/	2
	<i>Climate Change Mitigation – Theme Impact Score</i>								/	/	
B	Multi-Hazard Protection										
B1	Downstream hazard mitigation										
B2	Additional hazard mitigation										
	<i>Weighted Impact Subtotal</i>								/	/	
	<i>Number of Applicable Co-benefits</i>								/	/	2
	<i>Multi-Hazard Protection – Theme Impact Score</i>								/	/	