

Article

Economic Assessment of Flood Control Facilities under Climate Uncertainty: A Case of Nakdong River, South Korea

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Abstract: Climate change contributes to enhanced flood damage that has been increasing for the last several decades. Understanding climate uncertainties improves adaptation strategies used for investment in flood control facilities. This paper proposes an investment decision framework for one flood zone to cope with future severe climate impacts. This framework can help policy-makers investigate the cost of future damage and conduct an economic assessment using real options under future climate change scenarios. The proposed methodology provides local municipalities with an adaptation strategy for flood control facilities in a flood zone. Using the proposed framework, the flood prevention facilities in the Nakdong River Basin of South Korea was selected as a case study site to analyze the economic assessment of the investments for flood control facilities. Using representative concentration pathway (RCP) climate scenarios, the cost of future flood damage to 23 local municipalities was calculated, and investment strategies for adaptation were analyzed. The project option value was determined by executing an option to invest in an expansion that would adapt to floods under climate change. The results of the case study showed that the proposed flood facilities are economically feasible under both scenarios used. The framework is anticipated to present guidance for establishing investment strategies for flood control facilities of a flood zone in multiple municipalities' settings.

Keywords: climate change; flood control; real options analysis; economic assessment; adaptation

1. Introduction

Climate change (CC) contributes to severe environmental risks to the world [1]. Because CC alters current precipitation patterns, heavier precipitation events have occurred in a number of regions throughout the last 60 years [2]. The risks caused by changes in precipitation include increased flooding and drought. The impact of CC arises over both short-term and long-term periods [3], and losses and costs related to global and local flood damage have been increasing for the last several decades [2]. The destruction and insufficient capacity of flood control facilities (FCFs) due to flooding events require not only urgent recovery, but also adaptation. However, conducting economic feasibility studies of adaptation for FCFs is not easy because uncertainties are associated with future CC and economic growth [4]. Thus, planning adaptation related to FCF should take into account changes in future climate patterns and economic uncertainty.

There have been numerous attempts to develop economic assessment techniques for adaptation investment to CC. Arnbjerg-Nielsen and Fleischer [5] used the net present value (NPV) method to assess the feasibility of urban drainage facilities considering adaptation to long-term sea-level rise, using an analysis of flood damage costs. Zhou et al. [6] proposed a framework that provided

an economic assessment of pluvial flood risk, considering CC, and calculated the expected annual damage from future extreme precipitation, using a cost-benefit analysis with NPV. Olsen et al. [7] compared methods of calculating expected annual damage in urban pluvial flood risk assessments in Denmark and showed that estimating the expected annual damage correlated with degrees of flood risk. Ha et al. [8] proposed a reliability-based economic assessment of adapting infrastructure to CC to estimate the damage costs from climate-related risks. From this, decision-makers can apply a cost and benefit estimation of an adaptation project using CC scenario analysis.

Traditional economic assessment methods, such as discount cash flow (DCF) estimate investments using NPV, which is the most widely-used decision-making tool for various investment projects, but not for highly volatile investments [9]. In the case of an investment with options, real option analysis (ROA) is a novel method in investment decision-making that more precisely evaluates projects, as compared to traditional methods, such as DCF [10]. ROA considers managerial flexibility and the volatility of a project's cash flow [11–13]. Recent studies on economic assessment for adaptation investment under CC recommend ROA as a methodology that can not only capture uncertainties but also evaluate economic feasibility. Ryu et al. [14] implemented ROA, using delay and abandon options, to assess FCF for the Yeongsan River Basin in South Korea and suggested the priority ranking of adaptation methods by traditional DCF and ROA. Kontogianni et al. [15] showed that ROA supported the assessment of costs associated with sea-level rise and adaptation benefits under climate uncertainty in Greece, by using an option to defer. Kim et al. [16] proposed a real options-based decision-making model to estimate the economic feasibility of adaptation projects in urban areas, using representative concentration pathway (RCP) climate scenarios. Gersonius et al. [17] used a real options analysis for urban drainage adaptation in England, using the volatility of rainfall intensity and CC modeling data. Woodward et al. [18] employed a flood risk analysis to evaluate a flood system in the Thames Estuary in London, England, using real options, under the uncertainty of sea-level rise. Harrison et al. [19] used rainfall patterns to assess the financial viability of an existing hydropower plant and applied CC scenarios to analyze project risks. In a review of the related literature, there were no studies that investigated flood adaptation for multiple local municipalities' areas in a flood zone, using a real option approach.

Many studies have dealt with issues related to the feasibility of adaptation investment, using ROA. They have used historical climate data or future CC scenarios to estimate future climate information. These studies have achieved the advanced investment decisions method for FCF. However, historic data is not a good basis for ROA when climate futures are very different from historic trends. An extreme weather event simultaneously affects flood damage in many local municipal areas. Thus, a response of mutual cooperation is needed in cases where a river crosses government boundaries. It is not easy for local municipalities with one flood source to combine resources, in terms of flood disaster prevention facilities. Investment in adaptation measures depends on both the extent of flood damage for different municipalities and the investment cost for FCF. In addition, climate-related risks will continue to increase with a rise in natural disasters, as compared to the past [2]. So, an adaptation strategy of FCF should be derived, not from past climate information, but from the future, using scenarios across a range of future climate conditions. Thus, we propose a methodology that provides a strategy for FCF adaptation for multiple local municipalities within one flood zone. The proposed methodology can consider future CC impacts in a flood zone and determine the economic feasibility of FCFs using ROA and CC scenarios. The proposed methodology could help policy-makers develop adaptation strategies for sustainable FCFs under CC.

If policy makers are able to estimate future damage costs for each municipality, they can develop sustainable adaptation strategies to CC. Over the past decade, South Korea has incurred costs of about US\$550 million from damage every year, due to typhoons, river floods, and heavy rains [20]. Some rivers in South Korea pass through more than 20 municipalities. Often the villages nearest the river suffer from floods. Unexpected floods, triggered by extreme precipitation, cause serious damage to nearby residents' properties and lives. Local municipalities need new adaptation strategies for a flood

zone, to cope with the increasing impact of CC. The strategies should deal with investment costs, implementation time, and priority. The proposed framework can provide the investment priority and costs for multiple local municipalities in a flood zone under future CC.

We suggest a framework for making investment decisions on adaptation to CC regarding FCFs for multiple local municipalities within a flood zone. The proposed framework suggests ROA to cope with future floods, projected by RCP climate scenarios, that are representative concentration pathways for emissions, that are based on different assumptions affecting those pathways across low to high emissions levels. This framework provides a method to estimate economic losses from future floods under RCP climate scenarios and the economic feasibility of investments in FCFs under CC. The RCPs project the impacts of CC. The scenarios are composed of four different pathways, including a preindustrial level scenario (RCP2.6), two intermediate scenarios (RCP4.5 and RCP6.0), and an extreme greenhouse gas (GHG) emission scenario (RCP8.5) [2,21].

Figure 1 shows the investment decision framework of a flood zone for a suggested adaptation investment to climate uncertainty. The first step is to define a flood zone that includes municipalities near a river that have suffered from floods. Within this, we need to identify flood sources, including precipitation, melting ice, and sea-level rise. The second step is to define future scenarios that include CC scenarios. We estimate the extent of flood risk, using future CC scenarios. The third step is to estimate the cost of damage under future conditions. Historical information regarding flood damage helps us estimate future damage with economic factors. The fourth step is to identify the target flood control criteria with consideration to future damage costs under the selected CC scenarios. Local municipalities reduce flood risk by upgrading FCF capacity, considering future CC. The return period of a flood event should be increased, to reduce the level of damage to the target level. The fifth step is to conduct ROA to analyze the economic feasibility of FCFs, aiming to adapt to future CC. Using a binomial lattice approach, we calculated the adaptation profits for investment decisions under each climate scenario. The sixth step is to develop adaptation strategies that suggest priorities and investment costs for local municipalities. A detailed explanation of the proposed framework is presented in Section 2.

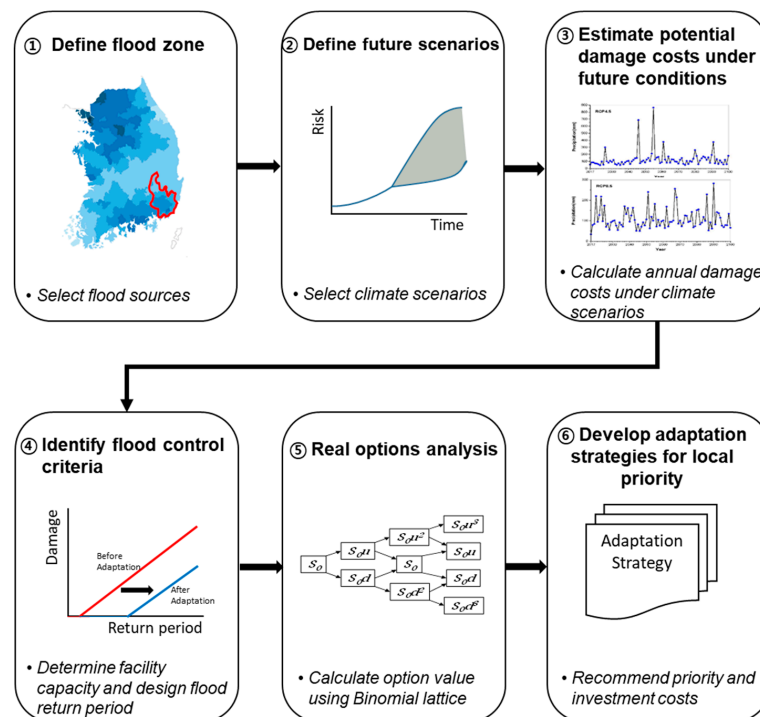


Figure 1. Investment decision framework of a flood zone.

2. Methods

Climate-related risks result in future damage costs from floods in cases where the existing FCFs cannot prevent flooding. The level of damage can be estimated using CC scenarios to project future climate-related risks. To estimate the damage costs of floods, we use past information to show the relationship between the damage and the return period of the floods. Future damage costs are calculated by assuming a log-linear relationship between the damage cost of a flood event and the corresponding return period [6,7]. The future damage costs will be similar to historical damage costs for the same level of damage. However, the damage costs are increased with the rate of inflation. Equation (1), developed by Kim et al. [16], estimates damage costs of a flood event, using the log-linear relationship.

$$D_i = a \ln(R)(1 + r_i)^{i-1} \quad (1)$$

where D_i is the future damage cost in year i , R is the return period of the flood event, a is a constant based on the historical data of extreme weather events, and r_i is the inflation rate.

Because of climate uncertainty, it is not easy to invest in the FCFs of a local government, to protect against future flood events. ROA can be used to analyze the economic feasibility of an investment under CC [22]. Decision-makers can use managerial flexibility to hedge future uncertainties in climate. The benefit of FCF investment is the reduced future climate-related risk through the adaptation measure [8]. Climate scenarios inform climate-related risks. To capture climate risk, we estimate the volatility of benefits arising from FCF investment under CC. The volatility (σ) can be obtained by applying the logarithmic cash flow returns approach to the cash flow of future returns by the FCF investment. The volatility is calculated by Equation (2) [23].

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (2)$$

where n is the number of cash flow returns, x_i is the individual cash flow returns, and \bar{x} is the average of x_i . In general, the data is converted into annual data, using the equation $\sigma(T_2) = \sigma(T_1) \times \sqrt{T_2/T_1}$ [24], where $\sigma(T_2)$ and $\sigma(T_1)$ are the volatilities of the time steps T_2 and T_1 , respectively.

Managerial flexibility has the right to exercise options in a project [25]. If climate impacts are expected to change in the future, the investor may execute options for adaptation to CC. By executing options to abandon or expand investments, in order to reduce future damage, decision-makers have an opportunity to reduce risks and improve project value.

An underlying asset value adopts the present value of the most likely cash flow for an ROA [26]. The present value of the underlying asset (S_0) is estimated using Equation (3), and NPV can be obtained by Equation (4).

$$S_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{D_i}{(1 + r_d)^{i-1}} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{NPV} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - c_i}{(1 + n)^{i-1}} \quad (4)$$

where n is the project period of the FCF, r_d is the discount rate, and c_i is the investment cost at year i .

The option values are calculated by the formulation of the up (u) and down (d) movement per node in the binomial lattice approach, calculated by Equations (5) and (6), respectively [23].

$$u = e^{\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}} \quad (5)$$

$$d = \frac{1}{u} \quad (6)$$

The risk-neutral probability (q) and option value (C) are represented by Equations (7) and (8), respectively [24,27].

$$q = \frac{(e^{r_f \Delta t} - d)}{u - d} \quad (7)$$

$$C = e^{-r_f \Delta t} [qC_u + (1 - q)C_d] \quad (8)$$

where Δt is a time-step increment, r_f is the risk-free interest rate, C_u is the option value if the underlying asset value (S) increases, and C_d is the option value if S decreases. ROA investigates a project value by the binomial lattice approach, which effectively visualizes the results using risk-neutral probability [22]. The option value (C) of each node represents the value maximization, with options to try to lessen climate uncertainties, such as deferral, abandonment, expansion, and growth.

3. A Case Study of the Nakdong River Basin

3.1. Project Description

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [2] reported that precipitation is expected to be heavier and more frequent in many regions over the next few decades. The Korea Meteorological Administration reported that annual precipitation in South Korea is anticipated to increase by 16%, from 2000 to 2100, under the RCP8.5 scenario and by 17.6% under RCP4.5 [28]. Nakdong River is located in the southeast region of South Korea and passes through 23 municipalities (Figure 2). The length of the river is 521 km, and the basin where floods frequently occur during the summer season is 23,817 km² [29]. A number of reservoirs, detention basin, drainage systems and flood control dams have been installed to prevent floods in the Nakdong River Basin. These FCFs are those widely-used for flood control in river basins in South Korea. However, flooding in the Nakdong River Basin has resulted in damages of US\$2.58 billion, from 1986 to 2015 [20]. The ROA can be used to assess the robustness and flexibility of a number of FCFs and other flood risk reduction options that can reduce exposure to future flooding under changing climate conditions. The main cause was heavy rainfall that exceeded the design standards of existing FCFs. The design of FCFs should follow government regulations, which meet the 200-year return period of flood, based on a cumulative 48 hr of rainfall [30]. However, precipitation will increase over time, and thus, the capacity will be insufficient to cope with future floods under CC. Local municipalities have tried to prevent floods by implementing adaptation measures that lessen flood-related risks, but these programs have suffered from budget limitations. ROA for investment decisions in FCFs under CC was applied to establish future adaptation strategies for the case study. The investment decision framework of the flood zone will deal with a case study on 23 municipalities of the Nakdong River Basin and demonstrate the validity of the framework using ROA. The 23 municipalities are Goryeong-gun, Gumi-si, Gimhae-si, Dalseo-gu in Daegu, Dalseong-gun in Daegu, Mungyeong-si, Miryang-si, Gangseo-gu in Busan, Buk-gu in Busan, Sasang-gu in Busan, Saha-gu in Busan, Sangju-si, Seongju-un, Andong-si, Yangsan-si, Yecheon-gun, Uiryeong-gun, Uiseong-gun, Changnyeong-gun, Changwon-si, Chilgok-gun, Haman-gun, and Hapcheon-gun.

Figure 3 shows the 10-year sum of flood damage costs within the 23 local municipalities of the Nakdong River Basin between 1971 and 2010 [20]. Flood damage has significantly increased throughout those 40 years. If local municipalities do not implement various adaptation measures to cope with future floods, the intensity of damage will worsen significantly over time. However, adaptation strategies for investments in FCFs place a burden on local municipalities, due to the lack of financial support for such projects. Herein, we present guidance for establishing adaptation plans for the case study. Using the proposed framework, we investigate future damage costs and conduct an economic assessment using ROA under future CC.

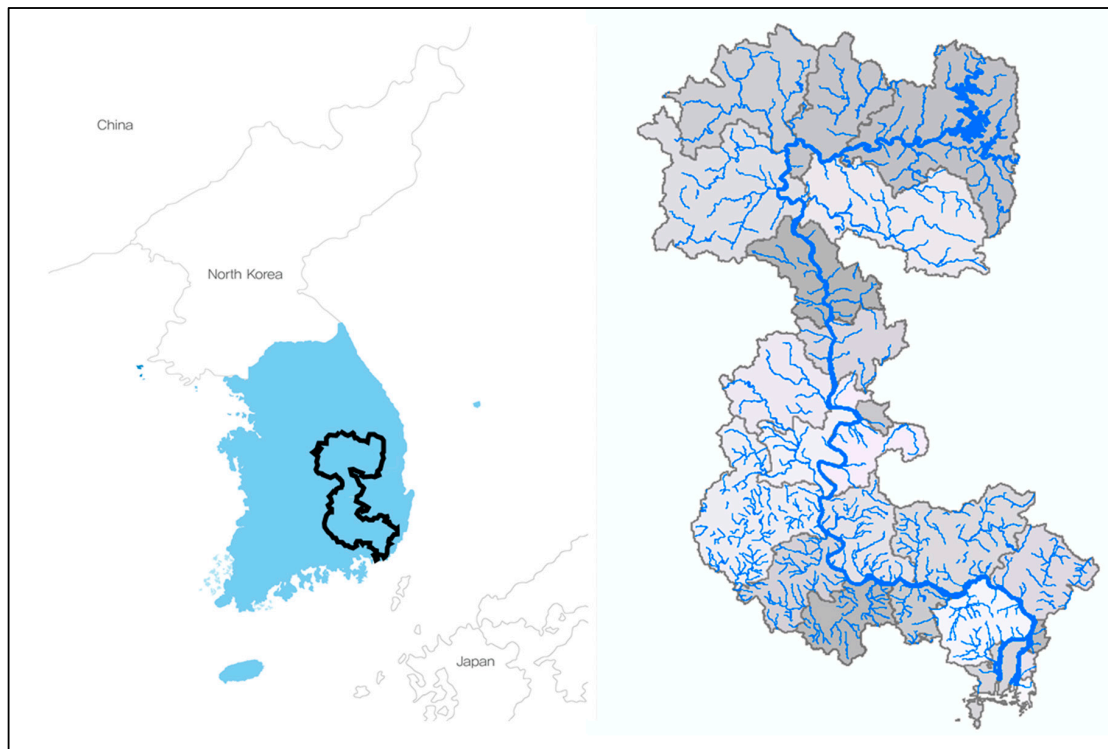


Figure 2. Location of the Nakdong River Basin.

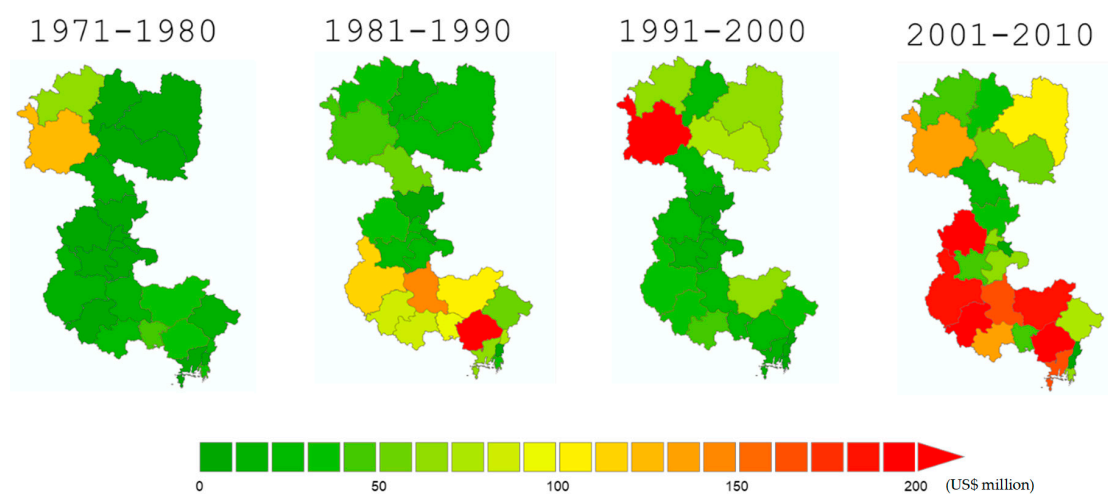


Figure 3. Ten-year sum of flood damage costs considering the inflation rate in the 23 local municipalities in the Nakdong River Basin between 1971 and 2010 (US\$ million).

3.2. Case Study Conditions and Input Parameters

To establish adaptation plans for future floods, we needed to determine the expanding capacity of the FCFs. According to the RCP climate scenarios, the annual precipitation in the Nakdong River Basin will increase to the year of 2100 [28]. Because of the insufficient capacity of existing FCFs, flood damage is anticipated to increase in all of the 23 local municipalities. RCP8.5 is the so-called “baseline” scenario that does not contain any climate mitigation targets [31] and RCP4.5 is a stabilization scenario involving the obligation of reducing GHG emissions [32]. Thus, to analyze future climate risk, we used the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 climate scenarios for the case site in the Nakdong River Basin.

It is important to identify economic parameters to determine the economic feasibility of the investment projects [16]. The historical precipitation data and damage costs from floods came from records obtained from 1986 to 2015 for the 23 local municipalities. The precipitation data and historical damage costs were used to estimate future damage costs under the selected climate scenarios. The risk-free rate, the inflation rate, and the risk-adjusted discount rate were assumed to be 5% per year, 3% per year, and 13% per year, respectively. The annual operation and maintenance (O&M) costs were assumed to be a yearly 3% of the damage costs in the case of a flood occurrence. We assumed the project period of the case study to be from 2017 to 2100.

The river basins in South Korea did not have sufficient FCFs to prevent precipitation-induced floods. In 2016, the central government decided to invest US\$8.7 billion, until 2020, for adaptation measures to avoid damage by future floods [33]. The adaptation measures include the installation of FCFs with a design level corresponding to floods with a 200-year return period. However, the climate scenarios of RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 show that extreme precipitation above the design level will occur in many of the local municipalities in the case study. Higher precipitation increases than those in the past, as well as regional differences, are remarkable [22]. Figure 4 shows the anticipated precipitation change rate from 2041 and 2070, as well as from 2071 and 2100, based on the 10-year average, from 2001 to 2010, under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.

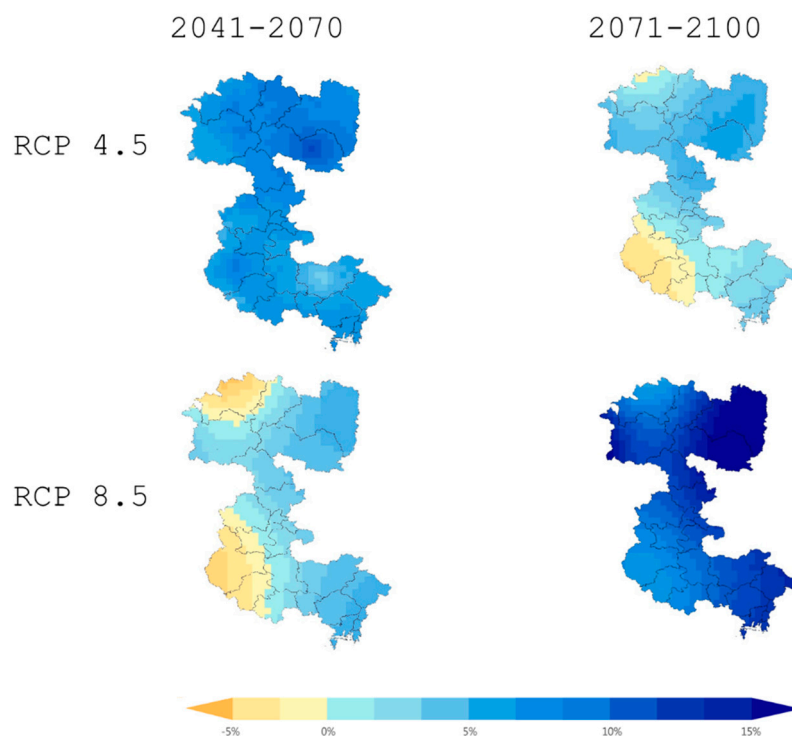


Figure 4. Change rates of annual precipitation under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.

An initial cost of US\$2 billion was invested in 2017. We determined the execution timing of the expansion option based on the RCP climate scenarios projecting the frequency and the intensity of future extreme weather events. After 2040, many extreme floods will occur. For example, RCP4.5 projects 37 flooding events that will exceed the design criteria of the 200-year return period, until 2100. In Uiseong-gun, one of the case sites, the year 2083 presents an extreme rainfall event of 671.8 mm in a 48-h period, which is half of the annual precipitation under the RCP4.5 scenario. RCP8.5 shows 65 floods that exceed the design standard. In Saha-gu, Busan, another case site, an extreme rainfall event of 1100.9 mm in a 48-hr period is projected to occur in 2097. This precipitation is equal to the total annual precipitation at this site. US\$17.5 billion for the expansion option in 2040 is assumed to

be able to prevent up to five times as much future damage to the existing facility. This case study analyzed the expansion option. Table 1 lists the input parameters used in the analysis.

Table 1. Input parameters of the case study.

Parameter	Value
Case study site	23 local municipalities in the Nakdong River Basin
Risk-free rate	5.0%/year
Inflation rate	3.0%/year
Yearly O&M costs	3% of the damage costs
Climate scenarios	RCP4.5/8.5
Project period	between 2017 and 2100
Option type	Expansion option
Initial investment costs in 2017	US\$2 billion
Second investment costs for expansion in 2040	US\$17.5 billion

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Future Damage Costs

Using the relationship between damage cost and return period of a flood, the future damage costs in the 23 municipalities were estimated. For Goryeong-gun, the equation of the log-linear relationships between damage cost and return period is the transformation of Equation (1), as follows: $D_i = 12,915,270.7211 \ln(R)(1 + 0.03)^{i-1}$. The damage resulting from each extreme weather event was derived from the specified equation for each local municipal area. In order to estimate the trend line for calculating future damage costs in the case study areas, we used historical rainfall data and damage data in the case study area from 1986 to 2015. The points in Figure 5 represent past flood events, and the trend line shows the log-linear relationship between the biggest damage cost and the corresponding return period for a site. Future damage cost can be estimated by each equation of the log-linear relationship of the 23 municipalities, where each equation is a modification of Equation (1). Figures 6 and 7 show the damage costs in the 23 municipalities under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, respectively. Damage from flood events under the RCP scenarios are anticipated to rapidly increase after 2040. Appendixs A and B show damage costs projected under RCP4.5, and 8.5, respectively.

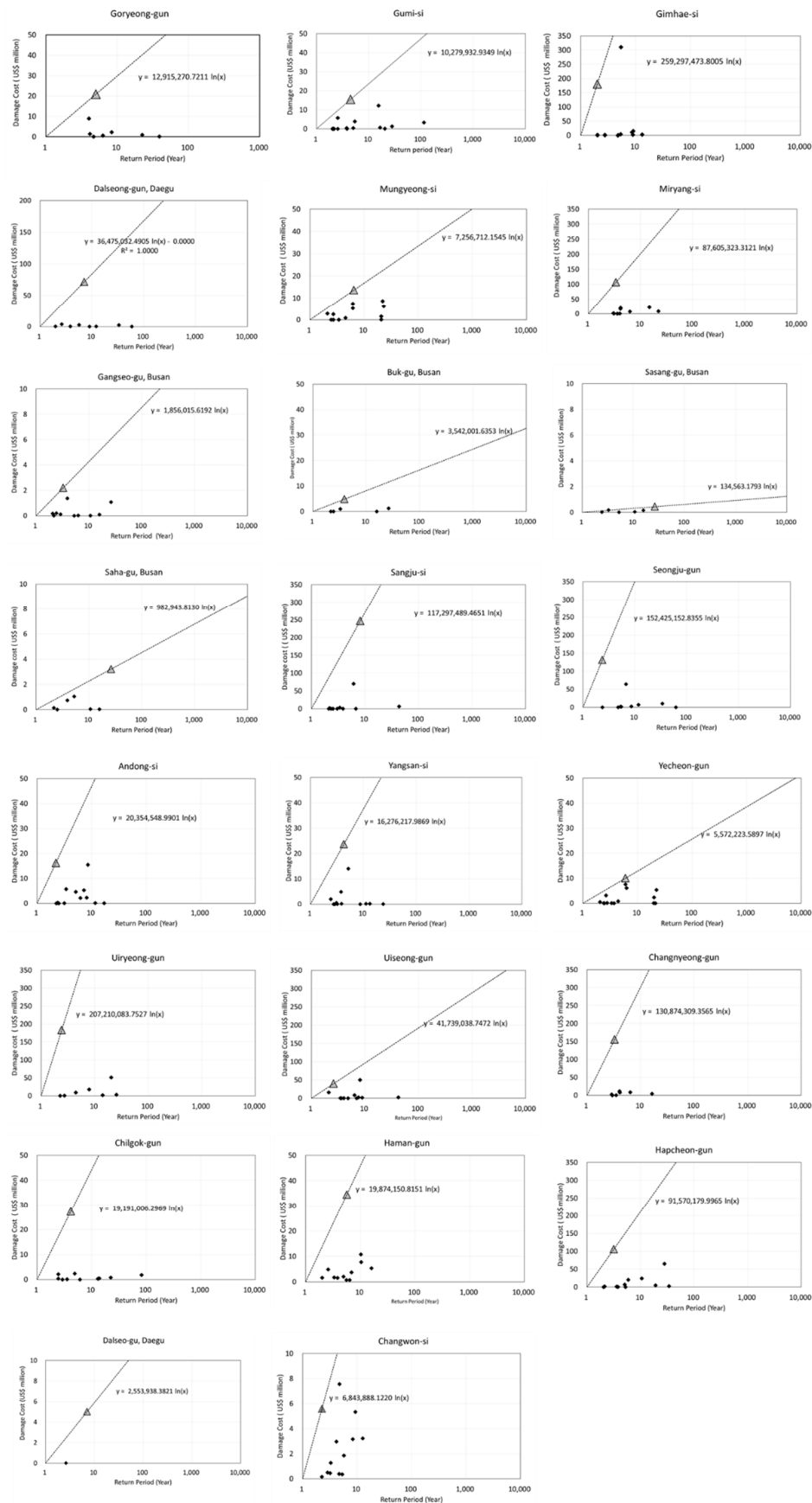


Figure 5. Relationship of historical damage cost and return period in the 23 municipalities in the Nakdong River Basin.

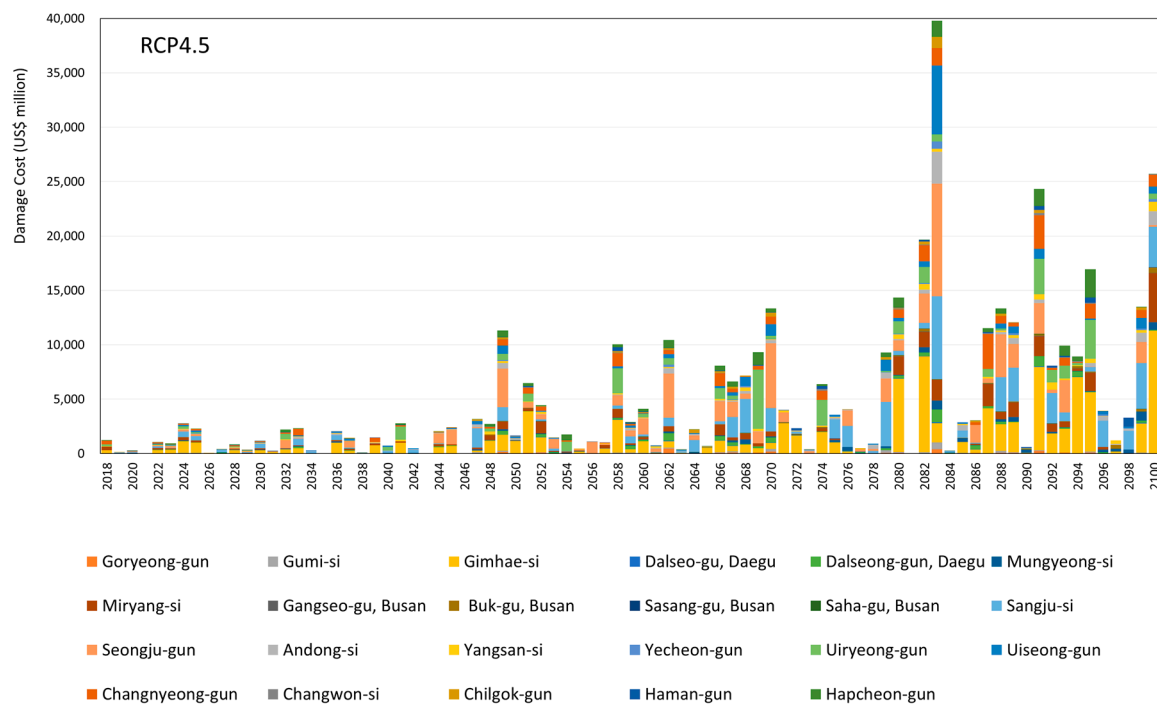


Figure 6. Future damage between 2018 and 2100 under the RCP4.5 scenario.

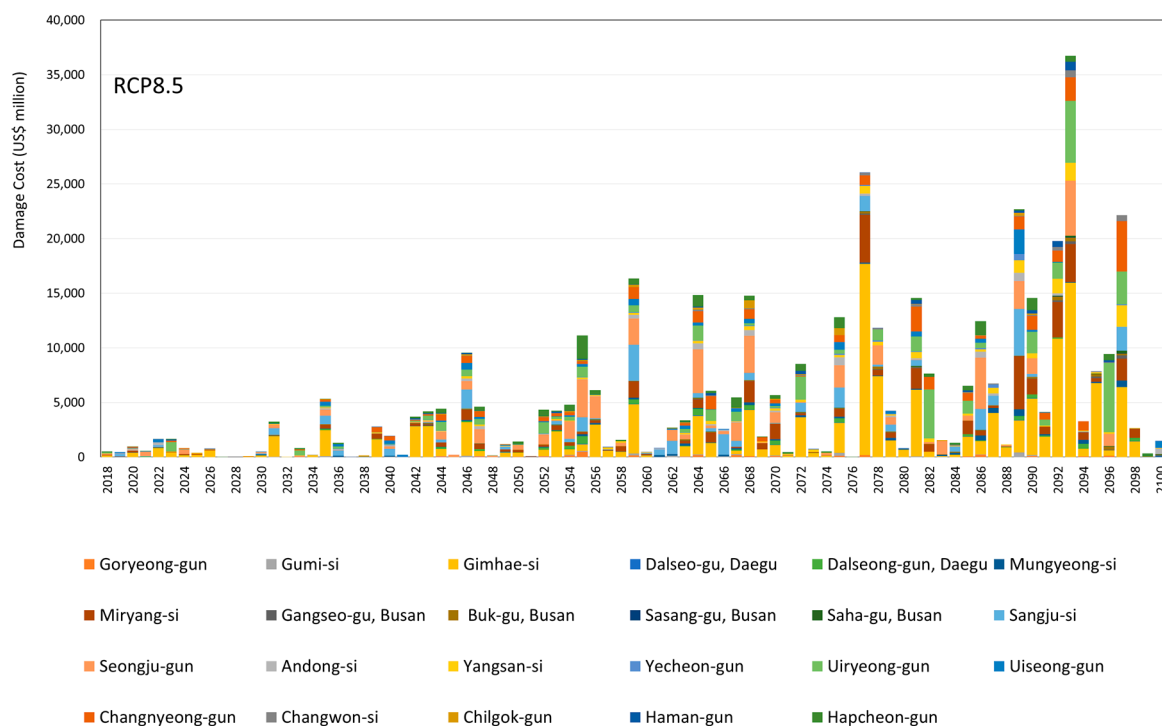


Figure 7. Future damage between 2018 and 2100 under the RCP8.5 scenario.

4.2. Decision Making on an Adaptation Strategy

Using Equation (2), the volatilities were calculated to be 41.6% and 29.2%, under RCP4.5 and 8.5, respectively. This means that the intensity and frequency of floods is more severe under RCP4.5 than under RCP8.5. The present values of the underlying assets and NPVs were estimated using Equations (3) and (4), respectively (Table 2). The option values were estimated using Equation (5).

The expansion option can be exercised at any time, up until the expiration year of 2040. Appendixes C and D show the binomial lattices that illustrate the option values under the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 climate scenarios, respectively. The result of the option value is US\$4.8 billion, and the NPV is −US\$6.9 billion in 2017 under RCP4.5. In view of a traditional economic assessment, the negative NPV means that the project is not feasible. However, the project value was improved by the expansion option, and the difference between the option value and the NPV is the added value by holding the right of real options. Local municipalities can decide whether or not to invest in the expansion project if the RCP4.5 climate scenario occurs. The result of the case study is thus demonstrated to be feasible. Similarly, the result of RCP8.5 denotes that the expansion option is available in this case study. Table 2 lists the volatility, option value, and NPV, under each RCP climate scenario.

Table 2. Results of the real options analysis (ROA) under representative concentration pathway RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.

Result	RCP4.5	RCP8.5
Volatility	41.6%	29.2%
Option value	US\$4.8 billion	US\$4.8 billion
Net present value (NPV)	−US\$6.9 billion	−US\$6.7 billion

Under the RCP scenarios, the 23 municipalities in the Nakdong River Basin are anticipated to face more severe floods. Thus, the expansion of FCFs should be invested in. By ROA, we believe that it is economically feasible to exercise the expansion option of an investment of US\$17.6 billion in 2040. The monetary profits occur from avoiding flood damage through an investment in the expansion option. By analyzing the damage costs, we prioritized the higher-risk municipal governments. Gimhae-si is the most vulnerable to floods, and the cumulative damage costs are US\$101 billion until 2100. The damage in Gimhae-si is approximately 100 times the damage of Sasna-gu in Busan. Municipalities should investigate future climate risks when establishing an investment plan for FCF projects. Holding options secures the economic feasibility of adaptation projects under CC. The findings of this case study will help local municipalities establish proactive investment plans for FCF projects.

This study had limitations that can be improved upon through future research. First, the case study did not explain the type and level of design criteria for the FCF under each RCP climate scenario. In a future study, analyzing the level of the flood events in each municipality could allow for the proposal of detailed adaptation design standards. Secondly, the study did not investigate the interaction of upstream and downstream on the Nakdong River in the case of extreme flood events. Hydrological analysis by advanced methodologies in future studies will upgrade the level of assessment of flood damage for each municipality in the Nakdong River Basin. Third, using more scenarios would give a better idea of the sensitivity of the FCFs across a range and their robustness over time. This enables the decision-maker to assess the flexibility of the FCFs chosen to accommodate changed flood frequency and magnitude over time. However, here, we only used the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios to represent two plausible future conditions, for the purposes of testing the ROA methodology in the case study. In real-life decision situations, a wider range of CC and socio-economic scenarios would be used for testing robustness and flexibility of FCFs.

5. Conclusions

The objective of this study was to propose a framework to suggest an adaptation investment for FCFs of a flood zone under CC. The framework is a real option-based tool to assess the economic feasibility and suggest investment priorities in multiple municipalities for adaptation to CC. The framework shows the damage costs and option values of the municipalities in a flood zone. Each damage cost was determined using the log-linear relationship between the highest damage cost and the corresponding return period for a site, under each future climate scenario. A case study of the Nakdong River Basin of South Korea was conducted, to demonstrate the ability of the framework,

to determine the economic feasibility for an adaptation investment considering future climate scenarios (RCP4.5/8.5). Through an expansion option, the project value improved in the case study, which included the 23 municipalities in the Nakdong River Basin. The damage costs from 2018 to 2100 were estimated, using a log-linear relationship between damage and the return period of a flood event, under RCP4.5 and 8.5 climate scenarios. The volatility showed the fluctuation of the future flood damage under CC. The level of damage costs indicated the priority of the investment. To reduce climate uncertainties, investment decision-holding options will provide more financial feasibility. The results of the case study showed that investments in the FCFs of the 23 municipalities in the Nakdong River Basin under RCP4.5 and 8.5 scenarios were feasible.

This paper proposed a framework to assess the economic feasibility of FCF projects in multiple municipalities under CC. The contribution of our study to the current body of knowledge is two-fold. First, the proposed economic assessment framework supports local municipalities in estimating future damage costs through the projection of RCP climate scenarios. Second, the ROA improves the level of economic assessment for proactive adaptation plans where there are uncertainties. Managerial flexibility, such as an expansion option, improves the profitability of FCF projects under climate scenarios. The proposed economic assessment framework will assist policy-makers in planning adaptation investment strategies to cope with climate-related risks.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Figure A1. The damage costs projected under RCP4.5.

Year	Gambusia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Year	Gambusia	Sungui-gu	Sungui-si	Uyeong-gun	Myeong-si	Changnyeong-gun	Ulsong-gun	Hyegwon-gun	Andong-si	Dalseong-gun, Daegu	Yangsan-si	Mumgung-si	Chollung-gun	Hamas-gun	Gumi-si	Yecheon-gun	Rak-bu, Busan	Goryeong-gun	Changse-si	Gangseo-gun	Dalseo-gun, Daegu	Saha-gun, Busan	Saeng-gu, Busan	
2018	294,123.178	8,067.410	-	163,048.810	344,395.022	334,067.931	-	44,325.325	-	-	31,042.474	-	-	-	10,217.336	-	-	4,072.191	3,019.201	5,195.247	16,211.19	-	666.960	127.446
2019	-	-	87,803.567	-	-	-	-	12,957.016	-	2,545.565	19,374.177	-	-	-	3,917.693	-	876.171	-	-	-	-	-	2,103.674	-
2020	-	-	107,053.093	54,061.854	-	-	-	46,939.767	-	2,406.827	-	-	-	59,193.163	10,201.189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173.793	241.188
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	287,052.268	167,193.947	157,104.871	50,425.642	137,974.813	110,703.252	65,832.164	29,620.210	25,712.946	55,799.921	23,047.765	15,101.166	15,525.814	-	10,519.791	2,656.227	5,048.658	8,782.804	923.145	2,667.748	3,952.639	1,506.324	214.813	
2023	326,513.662	881,999.012	20,866.661	11,685.704	87,000.996	-	57,881.154	87,641.968	18,956.725	33,998.062	26,919.303	13,444.466	29,087.630	3,278.832	7,926.911	-	8,305.570	14,062.597	1,921.351	2,982.225	2,380.536	127.196	256.914	
2024	1,075,034.104	13,548.836	528,885.613	243,782.094	271,544.129	135,656.053	133,205.943	-	11,662.146	22,691.994	63,809.266	52,581.080	25,533.287	5,077.431	51,276.390	11,333.907	10,740.093	112,661	21,575.421	20,446.588	1,726.976	7,540.174	1,157.749	
2025	935,926.210	13,548.836	386,914.644	135,116.286	157,782.741	69,850.002	184,476.002	32,419.814	26,575.422	33,991.272	27,690.121	9,440.239	19,902.313	84,013.368	411,629.7	17,764.925	2,957.292	18,796.623	48,716.623	1,522.507	2,203.613	697.291	-	
2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2028	312,687.564	71,278.490	-	172,685.74	72,658.791	69,589.137	-	71,096.313	8,569.133	47,087.673	27,647.173	3,554.384	2,506.146	12,696.852	8,160.392	6,299.443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2031	292,444.412	271.793	431,804.268	-	119,879.198	79,488.717	-	43,193.265	-	21,626.988	64,587.797	46,703.174	10,979.903	13,829.475	4,016.962	10,379.109	3,579.641	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2032	161,619.489	92,681.203	-	-	-	-	-	7,639.803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2033	361,636.113	273,420.620	-	177,668.718	29,204.400	111,772.638	-	249,956.624	-	17,617.161	39,190.314	42,387.282	-	31,870.130	-	49,172.50	14,916.305	27,221.328	10,534.365	5,541.283	471.961	3,715.028	992.920	
2034	483,027.391	419,492.829	582,111.096	-	73,625.443	89,020.793	89,443.213	76,808.880	109,768.530	134,041.503	57,121.799	39,550.312	8,320.554	-	21,718.332	16,437.238	7,649.444	-	-	2,793.040	828.740	14,487.892	36,071	
2035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2037	972,893.926	472,726.760	-	-	91,872.307	-	-	106,626.300	-	111,530.973	-	50,212.133	130,074.602	-	17,424.735	47,501.622	12,115.816	4,170.696	3,910.071	4,447.388	-	-	2,678.920	541.144
2038	222,435.696	575,197.080	116,538.300	-	97,304.449	-	211,657.031	-	26,249.295	78,256.344	32,764.524	2,277.921	57,221.203	-	7,107.122	73,996	14,527.814	10,780.048	-	6,935.988	3,428.289	4,708.864	226.046	
2039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2041	990,307.187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2044	356,408.668	92,849.375	411,910.991	-	175,968.622	36,504.077	25,660.517	19,592.213	13,188.758	86,419.961	36,665.129	707.37	42,509.713	-	7,812.829	5,387.547	18,160.480	20,324.719	-	12,274.265	61,755.830	10,908.628	1,524.101	
2045	702,990.948	1,310,077.020	-	-	93,107.226	341,133.996	111,139.017	-	45,957.027	40,191.799	37,523.543	3,347.478	22,636.371	-	11,168.082	7,157.313	7,161.084	66.811	1,004.599	2,600.953	2,627.756	945.199	198.200	
2046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2047	147,162.940	284,072.172	170,867.122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2048	1,107,027.25	-	-	-	291,119.107	410,248.520	130,893.364	-	210,160.527	36,763.241	364,794.443	100,246.236	-	2,907.748	-	77,465.018	56.699	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2049	1,403,230.88	1,337,446.958	1,280,863.960	564,913.513	703,073.463	884,129.337	762,914.332	516,530.302	327,219.717	171,036.913	139,797.932	152,467.346	10,787.903	107,264.213	29,926.249	139,364.194	22,997.192	6,690.730	21,539.973	8,376.798	1,530.785	1,926.910		
2050	1,389,138.528	36,084.180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2051	1,889,158.954	13,666.649	-	-	223,293.241	357,266.225	290,890.921	-	51,060.217	530.887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2052	1,375,586.703	17,615.720	-	-	1,074,950.756	73,320.679	83,356.224	76,608.991	24,544.447	287,242.561	100,102.696	63,624.681	13,300.937	-	31,308.937	-	12,363.298	99,939.214	23,592.531	24,956.022	13,334.613	12,907.077	-	
2053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2055	168,834.334	122,603.081	-	-	39,307.872	-	8,431.505	-	20,703.028	111,403.181	38,720.164	12,071.513	-	12,182.530	8,981.180	5,506.160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2057	473,918.817	97,809.838	-	-	306,749.420	63,449.498	-	18,787.880	-	22,883.367	41,403.105	-	50,317.170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2058	1,004,580.607	199,299.138	299,172.588	229,333.888	786,090.770	1,231,405.035	175,058.791	271,293.455	63,550.762	156,331.401	120,928.819	44,617.023	125,691.428	34,866.642	55,007.270	26,329.965	12,715.079	46,343.973	50,225.529	61,143.517	8,871.135	1,963.738	412,995	
2059	290,431.481	532,585.308	640,655.588	-	125,748.000	1,115,411.841	195,172.716	169,252.031	330,166.758	587,4234	66,739.258	21,333.133	14,042.368	17,284.416	21,886.864	98,618	36,447.703	12,620.906	-	-	-	-	-	
2060	1,060,205.762	169,935.766	169,935.766	289,023.277	192,837.496	56,749.902	34,107.955	21,963.387	36,262.211	147,235.385	91,021.486	26,790.912	70,542.805	35,225.911	41,123.216	35,543.335	41,324.839	33,310.488	134,917.414	231,931.071	113,513.510	19,915.167	3,523.372	
2061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2062	584,137.793	4,074,795.953	174,730.422	607,012.023	467,539.968	364,909.516	388,643.525	731,944.559	475,608.869	703,356.146	117,062.007	161,562.599	177,299.078	26,632.878	89,597.584	35,958.733	8,763.856	453,510.879	2,028.963	3,127.569	55,284.250	1,623.126	2,765.752	
2063	47,137.793	7,171.631	607,012.023	467,539.968	364,909.516	388,643.525	731,944.559	475,608.869	703,356.146	117,062.007	161,562.599	177,299.078	26,632.878	89,597.584	35,958.733	8,763.856	453,510.879	2,028.963	3,127.569	55,284.250	1,623.126	2,765.752		
2064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2065	358,944.096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2066	1,064,342.180	187,679.643	295,146.196	998,196.886	1,037.315	1,185,532.164	176,375.451	441,417.199	50,858.818	404,013.756	143,783.943	51,061.369	149,496.368	98,872.586	37,691.520	160,840.633	76,705.510	26,238.247	542.191	25,036.222	1,963.962	544.490		
2067	483,175.117	1,482,326.639	1,603,722.100	367,352.994	261,335.586	321,156.748	312,657.706	499,786.659	80,346.699	289,119.135	367,940.199	195,542.077	192,522.532	58,288.615	7,451.406	99,126.959	-	2,570.963	28,617.956	1,403.103	2,680.118	-		
2068	716,364.842	868,384.319	1,398,188.691	-	342,352.313	393,953.984	808,182.907	-	225,636.096	56,124.304	338,776.520	422,742.221	81,741.888	82,266.611	52,260.641	22,607.528	18,467.759	-	23,020.881	43,050.023	19,754.976	218,924	-	
2069	481,947.244	1,260,520.089	-	-	54,085.167	281,898.459	38,954.860	12,216.654	1,165,065.967	375,650.049	157,803.143	219,022.824	-	19,601.071	64,441.298	5,946.271	12,670.146	87,826.926	4,707.52	1,647,894	13,692.022	42,726	394.161	
2070	5,007.758	5,007.758	2,184,745.736	137,887.413	446,033.616	171,233.246	1,060,001.003	371,578.503</																

Year	Gimhae-si	Seongju-gun	Miryang-si	Ulsong-gun	Sangju-si	Changnyeong-gun	Hapcheon-gun	Yangsan-si	Ulsong-gun	Andong-si	Mangyeong-si	Dalseong-gun, Daegu	Haman-gun	Changwon-si	Chilgok-gun	Buk-gu, Busan	Gyeongju-gun	Yecheon-gun	Gumi-si	Gangseo-gun	Saha-gu, Busan	Dalseo-gu, Daegu	Saengju-gun, Busan
2019	156,521.48	86,097.148	123,971.91	73,528.258	115,620.658	23,645.029	72,146.633	22,996.078							6,626.654	1,702.858	2,794.889	4,659.269	4,698.078	1,658.224	1,769.627	1,326.743	173.488
2019			9,942.388		210,632.324																		
2020	385,480.191	313,952.313	149,088.189	128,111.39	119,936.581	82,819.873	6,242.573	27,343.253	54,245.612	97,199.796	13,260.858	22,695.868	3,245.564	4,926.501		6,736.910		6,413.185		2,880.639	1,816.753	914.292	260.558
2021		400,847.270			40,871.138		14,303.867		9,281.342	17,369.798	10,921.108	7,835.009			8,565.201	41,959	9,489.570	17,918.212		305.229	827.804	1,079.185	67.262
2022	831,933.288		38,548.246		166,866.628			17,515.198	251,699.352	236,965.166	28,922.605	13,008.458			28,860	3,179.009	39,045.130	40,826.970		3,068.280	995.051	401.292	139.640
2023	143,732.214		32,854.090	853,291.156		127,888.782	54,227.792	31,460.535						102,009.299	14,823.372	15,478.206	3,896.106	3,539.643		5,496.642	3,307.302	39.688	770.125
2024	414,472.746	393,740.431	90,288.668					23,164.769	28,708.365						2,902.182	28,171.576	2,464.904	1,922		13,019.386	1,857.379	1,302.423	17,981.713
2025	216,833.030		70,801.076					6,056.200							22,151	2,964.763	7,473.224	2,907.964	1,137.269	2,244.898	3,591.457	4,115.279	816.107
2026	617,712.553		65,236.949					23,188.534							2,373.808	8,604.197	17,406.305	11,411.941		6,539.165	4,085.983	637.584	
2027			207,232.323												1,693.160			1,433.164			250.097		23.999
2028																							
2029	38,099.009		13,142.001					13,082.756									1,836.476				173.739	137.951	92.6
2030	165,539.501	120,087.697			83,265.539				25,217.409	19,874.784	91,381.890								9,849.279				
2031	1,679,077.039	335,257.351			995,114.873		164,196.873	69,998.340	76,411.037		25,206.586			9,810.519		55,449.156	8,488.979	1,860.899	25,395.302	31,333.729	10,937.430	2,191.508	
2032	656.427							5,422.671												11,6605		207.787	18.137
2033		87,716.498	7,575.424	481,429.989		64,459.756	120,670.755	44,211.776		2,080.773						7,272.676			24,041.274			2,072.169	
2034	163,539.362							2,825.999								967.386			2,992.360		17,966.51	1,029.123	17.666
2035	2,307.947.563	533,186.970	318,860.535	134,081.145	793,666.249	35,998.323	18,956.697	86,153.795	36,117.914	135,097.442	50,792.866	44,375.478	285.831	30,889.923	42,901.052	37,710.663	16,471.211	13,					

Figure A2. The damage costs projected under RCP8.5.

Appendix C

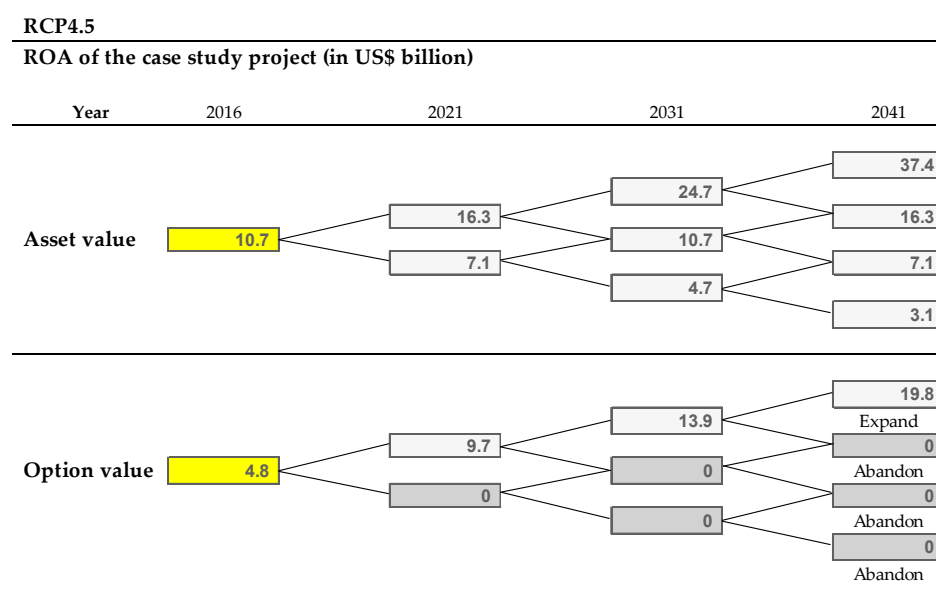


Figure A3. The binomial lattice of ROA under RCP4.5.

Appendix D

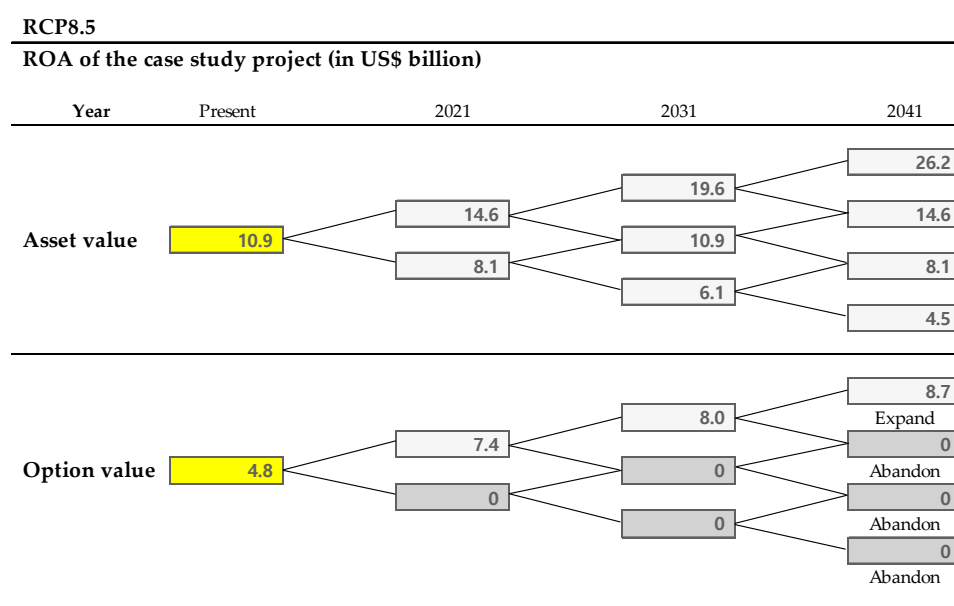


Figure A4. The binomial lattice of ROA under RCP8.5.

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