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Summary Sheet

How does climate change influence regional instability?

Summary

In the present airport construction, the reliability and efficiency of security inspection are of vital significance, while the occurrence of congestion in checkpoints is undeniably frequent. This report aims to analyze the current process of airport security checkpoints and propose rational modifications.

Firstly, we do the parameter analysis and process division based on the current situation and data. We assume that the flow of passengers obeys **PoissonDistribution**, and that the checking time obeys **Exponential Distribution**. According to the data given, we estimate related parameters using **Moment Estimation**, and obtain the quantitative model. Meanwhile, we perform the integral analysis of the system and figure out the relationship between the maximal flow of passengers and the proportion of ID-Check entrance number to screening lane number. After the simulation, we conclude that the bottleneck appears owing to screening lanes.

Secondly, we propose two modifications to our model. According to the time consumed in different areas, we figure out the ideal proportion of the number of entrances and lanes so as to reach the highest throughput. Applying the M/M/S model in **Queuing Theory**, we obtain several **dynamic optimization** functions based on the principle of minimizing the fluctuation of the average waiting time. Considering both mentalities of passengers and construction costs of airports, we attain the final optimization.

Thirdly, we do **sensitivity analysis** of the modified model. In previous analysis, we assume that passengers all obey rules and act normally, but due to discrepancies of cultural environment, passengers tend to behavior diversely, which could impact our model. Therefore, we mainly analyze three types of passengers and impacts of their behaviors on our model. Passengers who are queue-jumpers may cause disputes leading to the paralysis of specific entrances, and those who dress special may prolong the screening time. Furthermore, ones who hold obscure perception of contraband may be more prone to get additional screening.

Finally, we propose policy and recommendations for security managers based on our optimal model. For instance, rearrange the number of entrances or lanes according to the current throughput, establish a baggage buffer at the end of X-ray belts, and promote Pre-Check.

Contents

1   Introduction

A **fragile state** is a low-income country or a sovereign state that is characterized by weak state capacity and/or weak state legitimacy[1]. It increases the vulnerability of citizens towards a range of shocks, including economic fluctuation, political upheaval, and so forth.

Particularly, **climate shock** such as unpredictable natural disasters, extreme weather, decreasing cultivated land and changing ranges of plants and animals may dramatically aggravate fragile states and may further leads to regional violent conflicts when social fragmentation and weak governance exist as well. Therefore, it is of vital significance to research on how climate change will affect the instability or fragility of a state and how human intervention can mitigate such negative impact.

In this paper, we mainly focus on analyzing the influence of climate change on regional instability and fragility. More specifically, we pay attention to the following issues:

- Develop a model that determines the fragility of a country and identify when a state is fragile, vulnerable, or stable. Simultaneously, the model will measure the impact of climate change and analyze direct and indirect means by which climate change increases the fragility.

- Select Central African Republic, one of the top 10 most fragile states as determined by the Fragile State Index (http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/data/) and use the model to analyze how climate change has increased the fragility of it and show in what way(s) Central African Republic may be less fragile without these effects.

- Apply the model on the Netherlands to measure its fragility, and determine in what way and when climate change may increase the fragility of the state. Identify any definitive indicators. Define a tipping point and predict when the Netherlands may reach it.

- Use the model to show which state driven interventions could alleviate the risk of climate change and prevent a country from becoming a fragile state. Explain the effect of human intervention and predict the total cost of intervention for this country.

- Analyze whether the model will correctly work on smaller states (such as cities) or larger states (such as continents) and modify the models accordingly.

- Assess strengths and weaknesses of the model.

In the following chapters, we will demonstrate and illustrate our model in details, as well as evaluating the model in all directions.

2 Assumption

- Assume that climate change is random and cannot be controlled by human.

- Assume that the variation of economy, society and policy factors in a country is only dependent on current country status if there is no climate change.

- Assume that there is no sudden revolution in the country analyzed.

- Assume the time delay between climate change and national response is short enough.

- Assume that all countries have the same evaluation function and prediction function.

3 A common model for most countries

In this section, we draw a relationship schema of several vital factors to show the direct influences between them. Take economic policy as an example, it has a strong direct effect on GDP under most circumstances. And in the schema, we can also see the indirect influence since all the boxes are connected by arrow lines.

After that, an evaluation function can be determined by weighting the factors contribution to fragility. Even more, we can also gain a recursion function to predict the country's fragility in a few years. Using these functions to evaluate current status of some typical countries, an evaluation standard then be settled.

3.1 Model establishing without climate change

Based on the schema below (**Figure 1**), we focus on several factors that might have the most impact on a country's fragility. Policies issued by government, military activities, social problems and economic crisis are four major factors effecting fragility. These factors also have interconnections, which makes this model more realistic and manageable.

Additionally, the quantities involved in the function are shown in **Table 1** and **Table 2**. We list subscripts and primary notations apart.

Subscript	Definition
N	N_{th} year

Table 1: Definition of Subscripts in the model
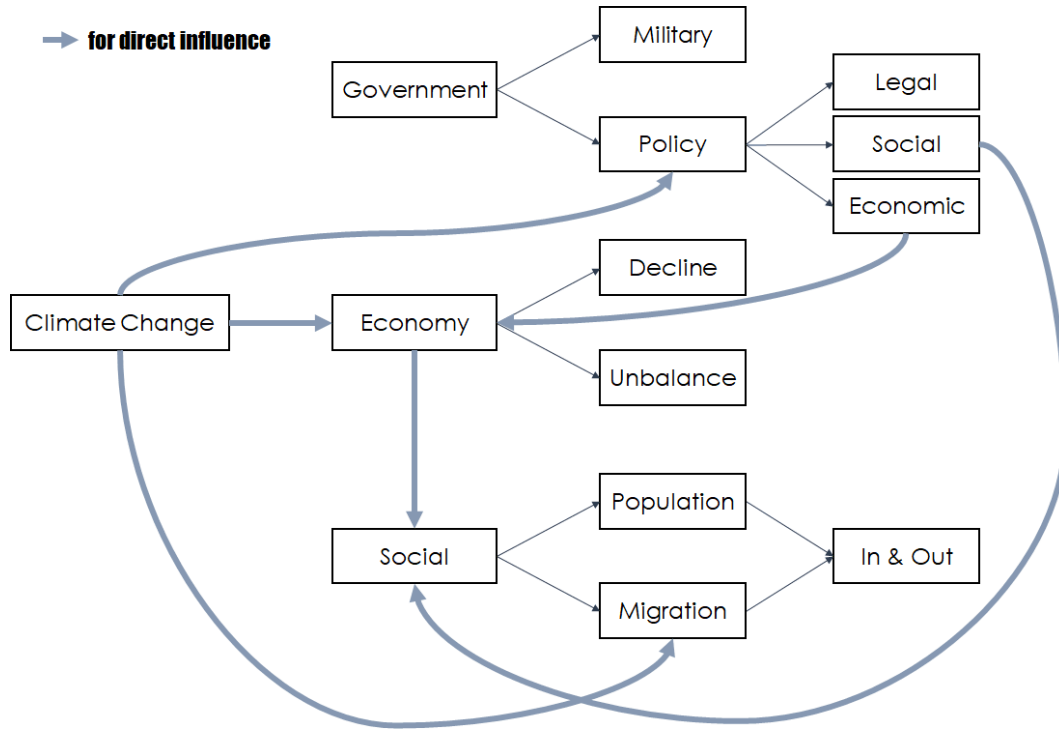
Figure 1: Stage-structured model of current process

Notation	Definition
F	Degree of Fragility
C	Climate factor
E	Economic factor
S	Social factor
P	Policy factor
M	Military factor
X	External Intervention

Table 2: Definition of notations in the model

To evaluate the fragility of a country, we define the evaluation function F

$$F_N = w \begin{pmatrix} P_N \\ M_N \\ E_N \\ S_N \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

In the function, w is the weight of the variables, which is (w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4). Since in the subsequent paragraphs we will normalize P_N, M_N, E_N, S_N, and for conciseness of the formula, we could assign w to be 1 for each variable.

As assumed, if climate and external intervention remains zero, our major factors should be a **Markov Model**, which is

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{N+1} \\ M_{N+1} \\ E_{N+1} \\ S_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} & k_{14} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} & k_{24} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} & k_{34} \\ k_{41} & k_{42} & k_{43} & k_{44} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_N \\ M_N \\ E_N \\ S_N \end{pmatrix}$$

Specifically, P is the negative effect of improper policy issued by the government, M is the decrease of security apparatus, E is economic declining, and S is social unrest. Assume coefficient matrix is K, then the function becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{N+1} \\ M_{N+1} \\ E_{N+1} \\ S_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = K \begin{pmatrix} P_N \\ M_N \\ E_N \\ S_N \end{pmatrix}$$

3.2 Modified Markov Model including climate change

We can find in the schema (**Figure 1**) that climate change has direct influence on **policy factor**, **economy factor** and **social factor**, which indicates that there are several modifications to make. Since only the **military factor** is not affected, the modified prediction function should be as follow

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{N+1} \\ M_{N+1} \\ E_{N+1} \\ S_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = K \begin{pmatrix} P_N \\ M_N \\ E_N \\ S_N \end{pmatrix} + K_c C + X, \quad K_c = \begin{pmatrix} k_{CP} \\ 0 \\ k_{CE} \\ k_{CS} \end{pmatrix}$$

CP is the influence , There may be doubts whether **military factor** will be affected. As a matter of fact, **military factor** will change, but not on the direct effect of climate change. The indirect influence from climate change will appear while running the modified prediction function. For example, catastrophe causes social instability, then the military level changes, which might take some time for strategic planning.

3.3 Estimation for some parameters

Three effects of climate change (natural disasters, sea-level rise, and increasing resource scarcity) are frequently assumed to lead to loss of livelihood, economic decline, and increased insecurity either directly or through forced migration. Interacting with poor governance, societal inequalities, and a bad neighborhood, these factors in turn may promote political and economic instability, social fragmentation, migration, and inappropriate responses from governments. Eventually this produces increased motivation for instigating violence as well as improved opportunities for mobilization.[2]

Events related to climate may cause a huge influence on the society, since they will impact the provisionment, conditions of countries and communities, and acquisition of clean water and energy. For example, according to a report from the Climate Action Network of Australia, climate change may decrease the precipitation of prairies, which may lead to a 15% decline in grass productivity. In turn, it could further result in a 12% drop in average weight of cattle, which decreases the beef supply. Under such condition, milk yield of cattle will decline by 30%, and new pests will spread in the areas. Furthermore, such condition will cause a 10% decline of drinking water. According to the model of upcoming changing conditions, in the next 15 - 30 years, such situation may happen in a number of grain production bases around the world, which will result in an enormous impact on the economy and society to a large extent.

In addition, A long line of research links hot temperatures to individual aggression, including violent crime and riots. The simple scarcity (neo-Malthusian) model of conflict assumes that if climate change results in a reduction in essential resources for livelihood, such as food or water, those affected by the increasing scarcity may start fighting over the remaining resources. Alternatively, people may be forced to leave the area and create new scarcities when they encroach on the territory of other people who may also be resource-constrained. Barnett and Adger (2007) review a broad range of studies of both of these effects, focusing particularly on countries where a large majority of the population is still dependent on employment in the primary sector. If climate change results in reduced rainfall and higher temperature that jointly causes droughts, and reduced access to the natural capital that sustains livelihoods, poverty will be more widespread and the potential for conflict greater.[2]

We apply quantitative analysis on the influence of climate change (**Table 3**) and interplay of other factors (**Table 4**). The figures in each cell denote the number of studies that support, do not support, or contradict the proposed hypothesis. The total number of reviewed studies per outcome is computed and will be used for the computation of parameters. To be more specific, for each cell we need to calculate an parameter that represents the influence of the row factor on the column factor. If there is a study that supports the relation, we increase the outcome by 1; if there is a study that is opposite to the relation, we decrease it by 1. Then we calculates the sum of each row, and consider the proportion of each cell in the sum as the parameter of that cell.

Finally ,we attain matrix K and K_c as follows

$$
K = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad K_c = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}
$$

Hypothesis	P_N	M_N
Abnormal precipitation	2 support, 1 none, 1 opposite	1 support, 2 none, 1 opposite
Abnormal temperature	1 support, 2 none, 1 opposite	1 support, 1 none, 1 opposite
Natural disasters	2 support, 1 opposite	1 none
Sea level rising	2 support, 1 none, 1 opposite	1 support, 1 none, 1 opposite
Energy deficiency	2 support, 1 opposite	3 none
Less vegetation	2 none	1 none
Hypothesis	E_N	S_N
Abnormal precipitation	3 support, 1 some support	2 support, 1 opposite
Abnormal temperature	4 support, 1 none, 2 opposite	2 support, 1 none, 1 opposite
Natural disasters	6 support, 1 opposite	6 support, 2 opposite
Sea level rising	3 support, 1 none, 1 opposite	2 none
Energy deficiency	2 support, 1 opposite	2 support, 1 none, 1 opposite
Less vegetation	3 support, 1 none, 1 opposite	2 support, 1 opposite

Table 3: Influence of climate change - Quantitative study

Hypothesis	P_N	M_N
P_N	3 support	2 support, 1 none, 2 opposite
M_N	2 support, 1 none, 2 opposite	4 support
E_N	4 support, 1 none	1 support, 1 opposite
S_N	1 support, 1 none	2 support, 1 none, 1 opposite
Hypothesis	E_N	S_N
P_N	3 support, 1 none, 1 opposite	1 support, 1 none
M_N	1 support, 2 none	1 support, 1 none
E_N	3 support	1 support, 2 none
S_N	1 support, 2 none	1 support

Table 4: Interplay of different factors - Quantitative study

Therefore, the final prediction function becomes

$$
\begin{pmatrix} P_{N+1} \\ M_{N+1} \\ E_{N+1} \\ S_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_N \\ M_N \\ E_N \\ S_N \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} C + X \tag{2}
$$

3.4 Obtain fragility standard

It makes no sense to draw up standards out of an imaginary country, so we choose to investigate several countries which are widely accepted as stable, vulnerable and fragile. We respectively define Egypt, China and Italy to be fragile, vulnerable and stable, then we do research in Fragile States Index database(see the appendix) to calculate the policy factor, military factor, economy factor and social factor. Our factors are gained by

$$
\begin{aligned}
P &= \frac{1}{2}PS + \frac{1}{2}HR \\
M &= SA \\
E &= \frac{1}{3}EC + \frac{1}{3}UD + \frac{1}{3}HF \\
S &= \frac{1}{2}DP + \frac{1}{2}RI
\end{aligned} \tag{3}
$$

The results are as follows (**Table 5**)

	P	M	E	S
Italy	2.35	4.5	3.43	4.9
China	7.1	5.9	5.53	5.8
Egypt	7.35	8.1	6.3	7.2

Table 5: Factors of Italy, China and Egypt

After getting these data, we use the evaluation function (1) to obtain their fragility. (**Table 6**)

So we can now define stable as fragility below 15.18, vulnerable as fragility above 24.33 and fragile as fragility above 28.95.

	F
Italy	15.1833
China	24.33
Egypt	28.95

Table 6: Fragility of Italy, China and Egypt

3.5   The Impact of Climate Change

In this section, we use an example to further illustrate the impact of climate change. Applying our model, we measure the impact of climate change and analyze how it changes the fragility of a state. We first assume the change of climate is random, and compare the fragility of the country with and without the influence of climate change. Then we assume the climate change is always negative, and do the same comparison.

As is shown in **Figure 2**, calculated by our model above, the red line represents the fragility of the country as time passes without the influence of climate change; the green line is the fragility with the indirect influence of climate change; the blue line is the fragility with the indirect and direct influence of climate change. According to the figure, the impact of climate change has both positive and negative side.
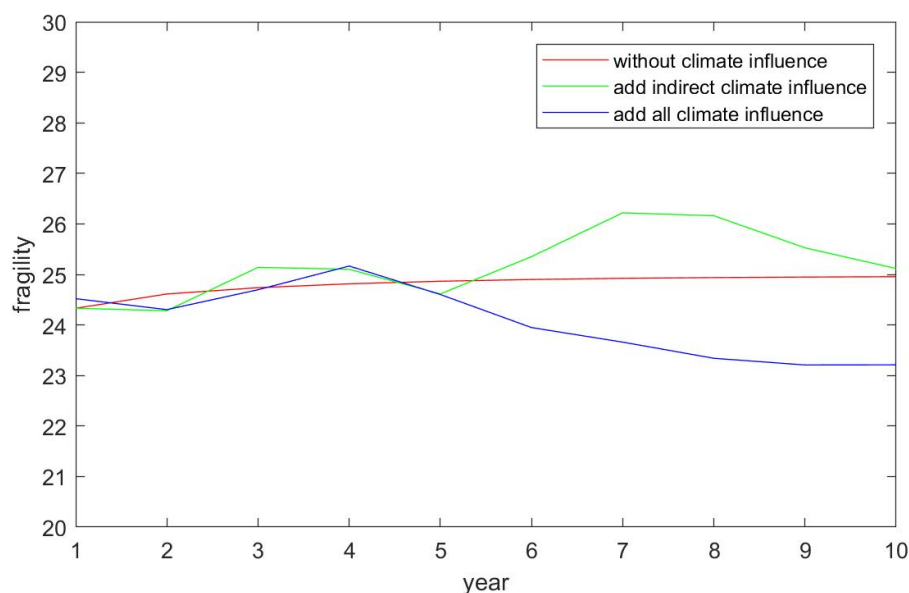

Figure 2: Fragility-Year Graph with random climate change

In **Figure 3**, the implication of each line is same as what is illustrated above. It is clear that climate change increases fragility of the country. It will cause such consequence through direct impact and indirect means, which accords with the
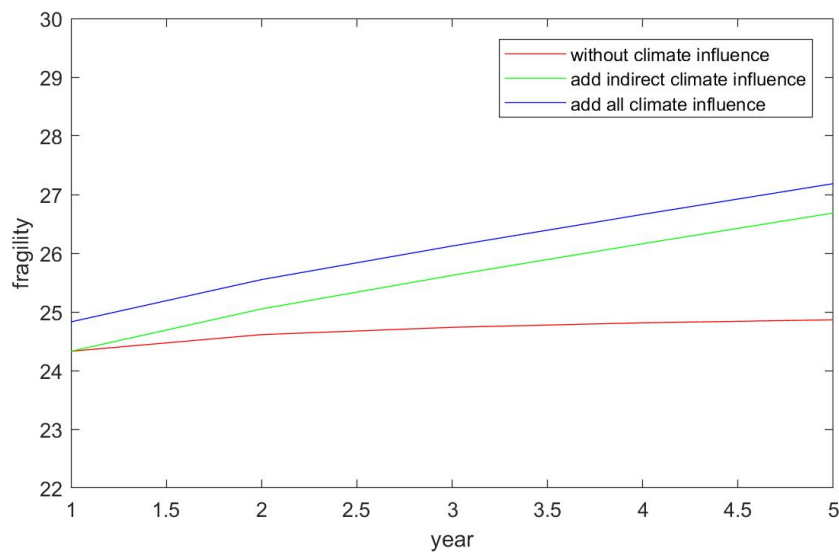
discussion in the previous chapters.

Figure 3: Fragility-Year Graph with negative climate change

4   Run model on the most fragile country

4.1   How climate change increase fragility

In the section above, we have already build up our evaluation model of fragility. To test this model on some extreme situation, we first select one of the most fragile country: Central African Republic, which is on the edge of crashing. Its basic information are shown in **Table 7**

C1: Security Apparatus	C2: Factionalized Elites	C3: Group Grievance	E1: Economy	E2: Economic Inequality
9.0	9.7	9.1	9.1	10.0
E3: Human Flight and Brain Drain	P1: State Legitimacy	P2: Public Services	P3: Human Rights	S1: Demographic Pressures
7.5	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.0
S2: Refugees and IDPs	X1: External Intervention	Total	Rank	
10.0	9.8	112.6	3rd	

Table 7: Info of Central African Republic in 2017

In the Fragile States Index data base, we can find some major factors for our model. After data conversion, we obtain the inputs for our prediction function (**Table 8**)

P	M	E	S
9.85	9	8.87	9.5

Table 8: Factors of Central African Republic

First, we want to determine how climate change may have increased fragility of Central African Republic, which is similar to what we have done in the last section. We assume the climate change to be a constant negative factor. The fragility of Central African Republic in 5 years is shown below
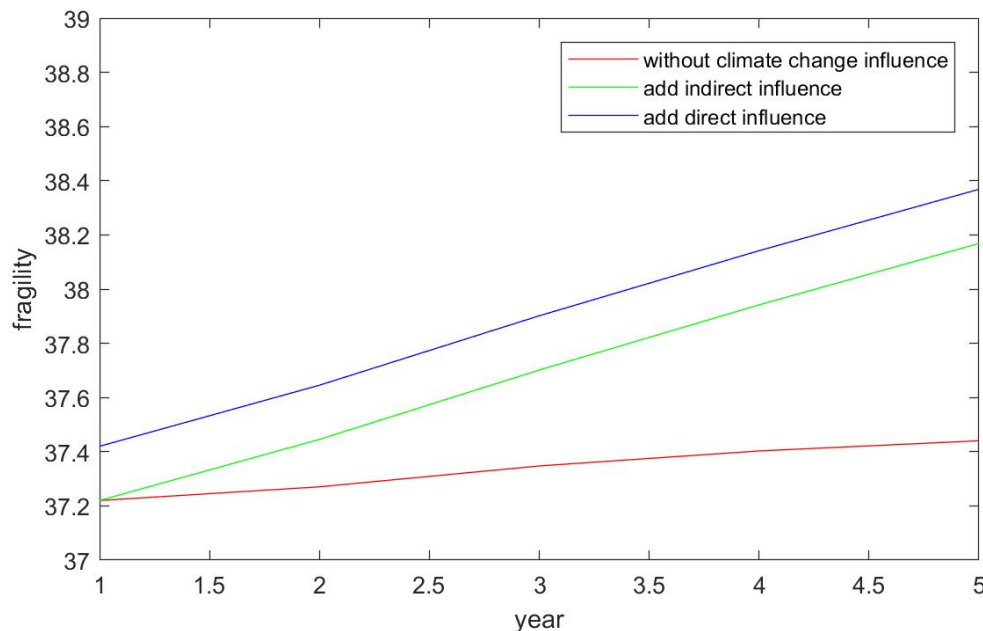

Figure 4: Fragility-Year Graph of Central African Republic

It is apparent that if climate continue to be negative, a country will find it hard to adjust its policy, economy and society to reduce fragility. The fragility of Central African Republic is high enough in 2017, which can be even worse if climate remains harmful.

4.2   Ways to mitigate fragility

Then we try to find the fragility trend without climate change factor. Among the four factors we defined, policy factor is the only one that government can control, others can only be affected by the policy factor. So, we set climate factor to 0 and

change policy factor, trying to find the value of policy factor when fragility wont get worse in 5 years.

Below is the fragility changing curve when policy factor is down to 9.37, the fragility will get better in 2 years then adjust itself to become as fragile as before, which indicate that in this kind of country, positive policy may not last long in current situation.
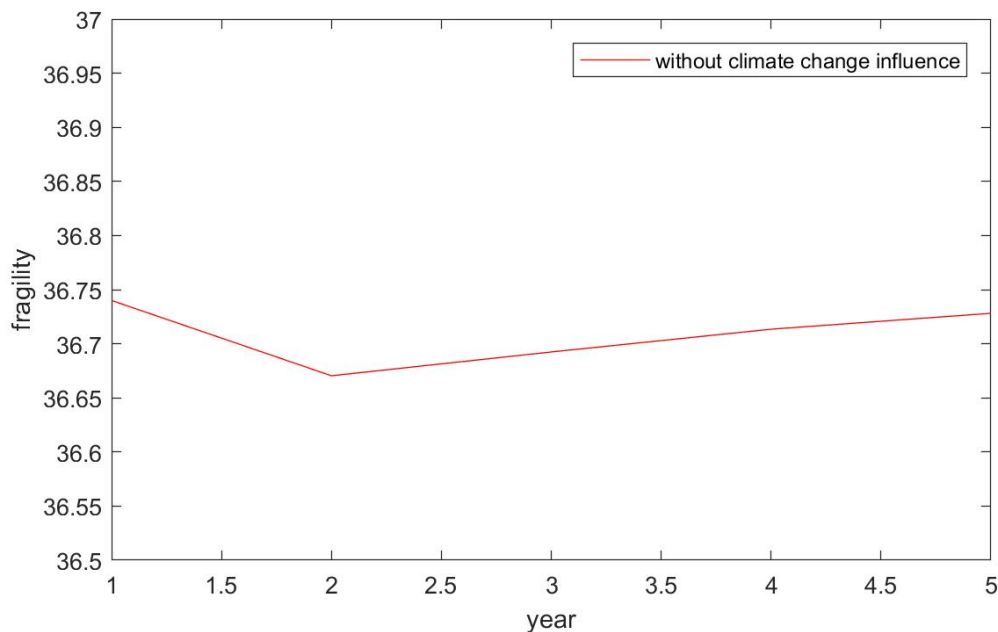

Figure 5: Fragility-Year of Graph Central African Republic

So, the conclusion can be drawn: If government can still make right, positive decisions on economic and social policies, then the fragility might not get higher. If this country wants to be less fragile, its government should be very capable and outstanding on making right decisions, which might not be the case in most fragile countries.

5 Run model on the stable country

5.1 Refine model with more specific climate change

In this chapter, we choose countries with high stability for data analysis, since such countries have dramatic difference with countries involved in the previous discussion. Furthermore, the choice of country will affect our choice of climate parameters. For example, if we choose landlocked countries, the impact of sea-level rise should not be a major factor.

Select a specific N as iteration time. Assume each climate factor is C_i, and the corresponding weight is k_{c_i}. We iterate under the constraint condition that the fragility of a state does not increase ($F_0 = F_N$). Therefore, we have the following equation

$$\Sigma k_{c_i} C_i \leq const$$

The weight assigned to each factor reflects the degree of influence of the corresponding climate factor on the fragility of a country.

In practice, we select the Netherlands to calculate the impact of the climate. After researching on the national conditions in the Netherlands, we find that climate factors that have a major impact on the fragility of the Netherlands include: anomalies in temperature (T), anomalies in rainfall (R), sea-level rise (L) and natural disasters (D), which have significant influence on policy, military, economic and social factors. After assigning proper weights, we can write the influence matrix and the vector of climate factor as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{N+1} \\ M_{N+1} \\ E_{N+1} \\ S_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = K \begin{pmatrix} P_N \\ M_N \\ E_N \\ S_N \end{pmatrix} + K_c \begin{pmatrix} T \\ R \\ L \\ D \end{pmatrix} + X, \quad K_c = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

5.2   Run model on the Netherlands

We select $N = 5$ as iteration time, and attain the equation that could satisfy the constrain condition:

$$8.96D + 0.22E + 2.24L - 0.41M + 0.52P + 5.31R - 0.33S + 3.49T \leq 0$$

After assigning the data of the Netherlands in Fragile States Index data base, we can attain
$$8.96D + 2.24L + 5.31R + 3.49T - 0.58 \leq 0$$

Figures of this equation are shown in **Figure 6**. From the figures, we can observe the relations between D, T, R, L clearly and intuitively.

When the equation cannot be satisfied, which means the impact of climate change goes beyond the capacity of the Netherlands to regulate and control, the Netherlands will become more fragile within five years. The tipping point is when the climate change in the Netherlands satisfies

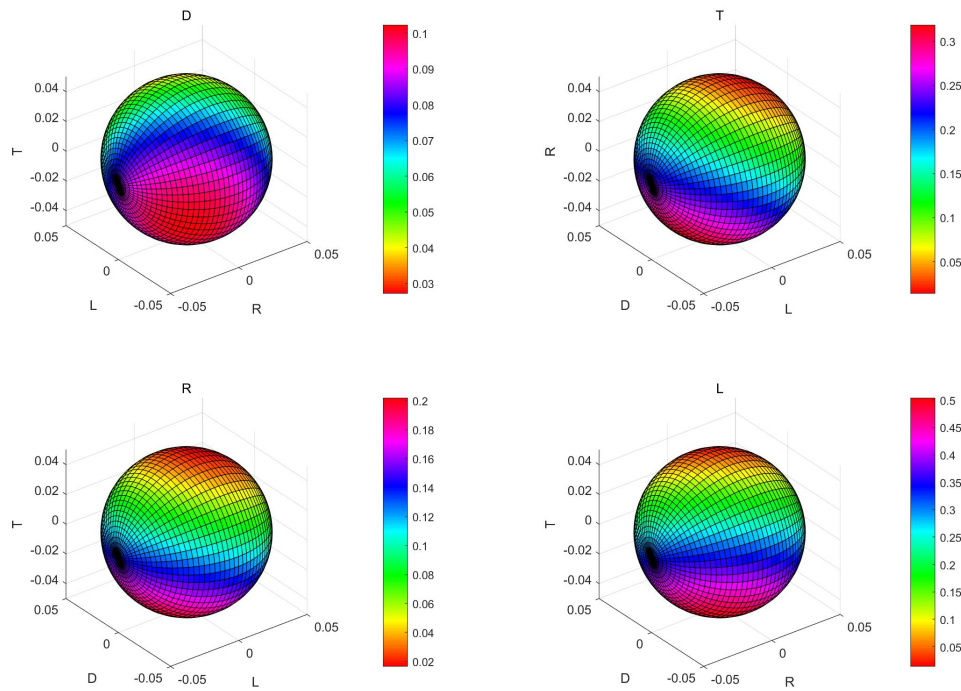$$8.96D + 2.24L + 5.31R + 3.49T - 0.58 = 0$$

Figure 6: Figure of Climate Equation

It can be seen that these climate factors have different effects on whether the equation can be satisfied, according to their coefficients in the equation. Natural disasters have the greatest influence. In another word, it is really difficult to completely avoid loss through various policies when serious natural disasters occur. In addition, the sea-level rise has relatively less impact on the Netherlands. In practice, however, natural disasters in the Netherlands occur less frequently, while sea-level rise is a constant threat to the Netherlands due to the low elevation and can easily affect social stability by causing massive immigration and declining social order. So if we want to get a universal and complete evaluation of a country, we also need to investigate the various climate factors in the country and the frequency and duration of their occurrence.

6 Impact of Driven Interventions on Fragility

6.1 Refine the Model

In this chapter, we continue to use the Netherlands as an example to build our model. Impact of major climate factors in the Netherlands, which are Anomalies in temperature (T), anomalies in rainfall (R), sea-level rise (L) and natural

disasters (D) can all be remedied through specific policies. If the government investment in coping with climate change is not sufficient, climate change will cause an enormous influence on the fragility of the country; however, if government invest too much in it, economy of the country could be affected. We should find a tradeoff between cost of policies and impact of climate change.

According to four major climate factors, we mainly enumerate four policies, or driven interventions, to mitigate the risk of climate change. Interventions include artificial rainfall and building reservoirs (P_w), air conditioning subsidies (P_a), building dams (P_d), and monitoring and early warning of natural disasters (P_m).
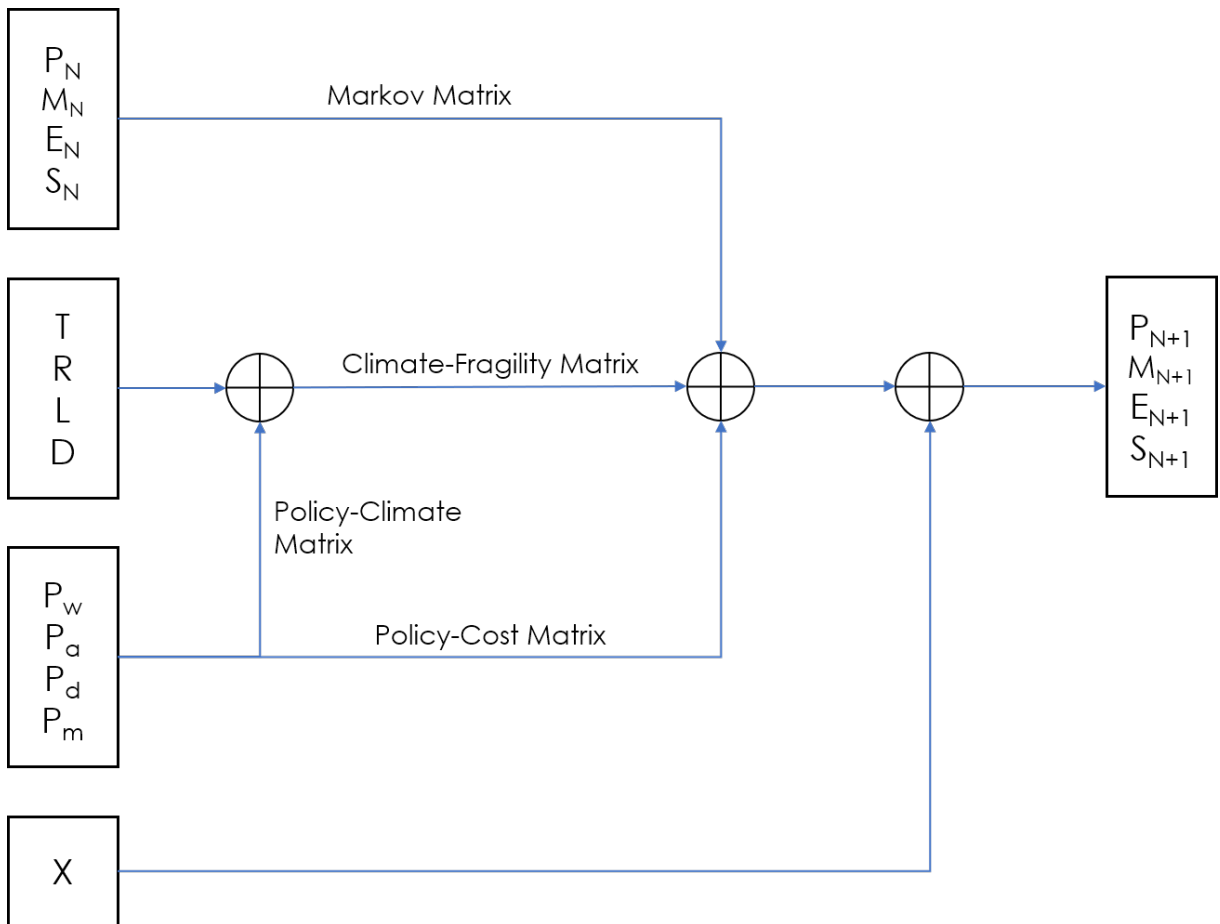

Figure 7: Schema of refined model

From what have been discussed, we modify our model as follows

$$
\begin{pmatrix} P_{N+1} \\ M_{N+1} \\ E_{N+1} \\ S_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = K \begin{pmatrix} P_N \\ M_N \\ E_N \\ S_N \end{pmatrix} + K_c \left(\begin{pmatrix} T \\ R \\ L \\ D \end{pmatrix} + K_p \begin{pmatrix} P_w \\ P_a \\ P_d \\ P_m \end{pmatrix} \right) + K_{pc} \begin{pmatrix} P_w \\ P_a \\ P_d \\ P_m \end{pmatrix} + X
$$

This function includes the effect of interventions on both climate change and country's economy. $K_p(P_w, P_a, P_d, P_m)^T$ is the effect of interventions on climate change, and $K_{pc}(P_w, P_a, P_d, P_m)^T$ is the cost of the interventions, which influences economy.

6.2   Estimation for Parameters and Calculation of Model

In order to make the model clear, we use the capital investment required to implement the policy as the input for this policy, which means P_w, P_a, P_d, P_m are cost of each policy, so K_{pc} can be written as below

$$
K_{pc} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
$$

We estimate each policy's effect on alleviating the risk of climate change with the same cost. So we can attain K_p as follows

$$
K_{pc} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}
$$

As the impact of human intervention policies is usually short, we reduce the iteration time to one year. The iteration result is

$$
1.833D + 0.125E + 0.375L - 0.083M + 0.250P + 1.083R - 0.292S
$$

$$
+0.708T + 0.222Pa + 0.319Pd + 0.083Pm - 0.625Pw \le 0
$$

Similar to the previous analysis, if the equation above is satisfied, the fragility of the state will not be increased, which means such interventions can prevent a country from becoming a fragile state.

We use data of the Netherlands in 2017 from Fragile States Index data base to calculate, and obtain the following equation

$$1.833D + 0.375L + 1.083R + 0.708T$$

$$+0.222Pa + 0.319Pd + 0.083Pm - 0.625Pw \le 0$$

With the equation above, we can plan for the expenditure that the policy leads to. If we simply consider that we should not increase the fragility of a state, we should invest a larger proportion of the heavily weighted policies to minimize the total cost on the policies. In reality, more factors need to be considered. We can not ignore the impact of other climate factors. We should also invest enough funds for them.

6.3   Total Cost

The total cost of interventions for the country is the sum of P_w, P_a, P_d and P_m.

$$Cost = P_w + P_a + P_d + P_m$$

What we give is a universal approach to calculate and predict the cost. However, the actual amount of the cost of each intervention depends on specific geographical location and local economic condition of the country, which means the cost of same policy may vary greatly in different country. Here we give a brief estimation of each policy based on the data accessible.

Artificial rainfall using rockets is relatively cheap, and it requires rocket launchers and rockets. Each rocket launcher with towing trucks, need about 25,000$, and each rocket needs about 400$ as well as 200$ for silver iodide flame shells. Transportation fees, escort fees, custodian fees and launch fees are also a huge cost of money. However, in addition to the equipment cost, weather conditions for making artificial rain need to be considered. In this case, it is necessary to launch a sounding balloon, and personnel should conduct data analysis on them. Therefore, an artificial rainfall needs about 30,000$ - 50,000$.

Air conditioning subsidies relates to the population of the country. In China, each family may attain 30$ to 60$ per month.

The cost of building dams includes cost of projects and facilities, and cost of land requisition and resettlement, which is greatly influenced by the local geography and geology conditions. According to the statistical analysis of the investment budget of several medium-sized dams in Chongqing, China, the total investment is estimated to be between 650,000$ and 850,000$, accounting for 70% -35% of the project costs and 30% -65% of the environmental costs of land acquisition and resettlement.

Since different natural disasters requires different specialized monitoring and early warning system, the cost may be significantly different. Take earthquake as an example. According to the estimation from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in

2014, to build an earthquake early warning system covering the entire west coast of the United States, capital investment costs will reach 383,000,000$ and annual maintenance and operational costs will be 161,000,000$.

7 Model Adaptation

7.1 Smaller States

In the previous chapters, our model argues that external interventions have far less impact on policy, military, economic and social factors than domestic interventions. However, when the scope of the model is narrowed down to the size of a city, we think that the impact of external interventions will increase substantially and can not be ignored in the calculation. For example, when the earthquake disaster in a city usually receives the attention and help from the whole country, for a small state, the economic, policy and military aid input from the outside world can make up for the losses caused by the earthquake.

In addition, we think the policy implementation in the smaller regions is more convenient and the weight of the influence of the policy will also increase, so the weight of the policy influence in the iteration matrix of the Markov model in chapter 3 should be increased.

For a large country, there are more climate factors to consider. However, for a small city, there are often relatively stable climate factors. For example, in the earthquake-prone zone, more attention should be paid to the impact of natural disasters. Other factors such as temperature may be neglected.

7.2 Larger States

For larger regions, external inputs are usually smaller than individual countries and can therefore be ignored. Here we consider a certain continent to modify the model. The fragility of one continent should be affected by all the countries in the continent and the weights of influence of different countries are not the same. Countries with higher fragility have a greater impact on the fragility of the continent as a whole. For example, such countries may bring more local conflicts, refugees and other factors that increase fragility of the continent. So we use the root mean square of all countries in this continent to represent the fragility of the entire continent.

$$F = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i^2}{n}}$$

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Appendices

Appendix A   First appendix

Here are data about how passengers proceed through each step of the security
screening process.

Appendix B   Second appendix

Here are simulation programmes we used in our model as follow. **Draw the
figure of f_{omax} and N_L/N_P**

```
factors1=[9.85; 9; 8.87; 9.5]; %Central African Republic
factors=factors1;
K=[1/2 0 1/3 1/6; 0 2/3 1/6 1/6; 1/2 0 3/8 1/8; 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4];
year=5;
```

```matlab
delta=0.02;

Y=zeros(100);

for i=1:100
    factors=factors1;
    factors(1)=factors(1)-delta*i;
    target=sum(factors);
    for j=1:year
        factors=K*factors;
    end
    Y(i)=abs(sum(factors)-target);
end

[v, i]=min(Y);
v(1)
P=factors1(1)-delta*i;
P(1)
```