

# Coastal Risks and Protecting Infrastructure Assets

What are we trying to protect, why, and what can we do?

# Overview

- A misleading title?
- Are we asking, and answering, the right questions?
- Approaches, at home and away.
- Progress in the adaptation journey.
- Where to from here?

# What are we trying to protect? Why?

- Easy questions, difficult answers.
- So what have we been doing to answer these questions, if anything?

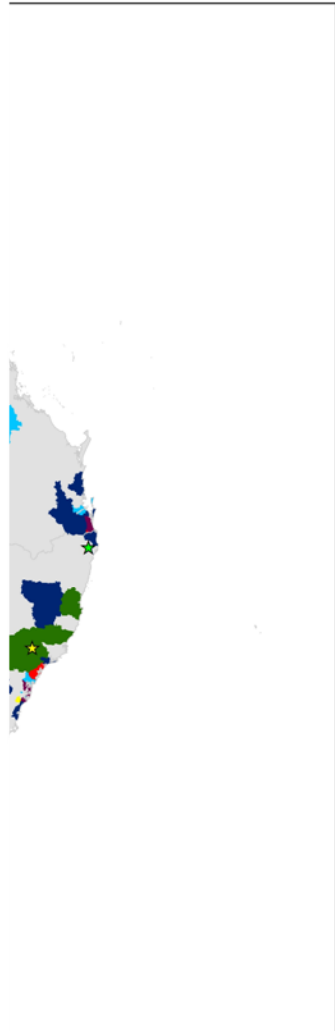
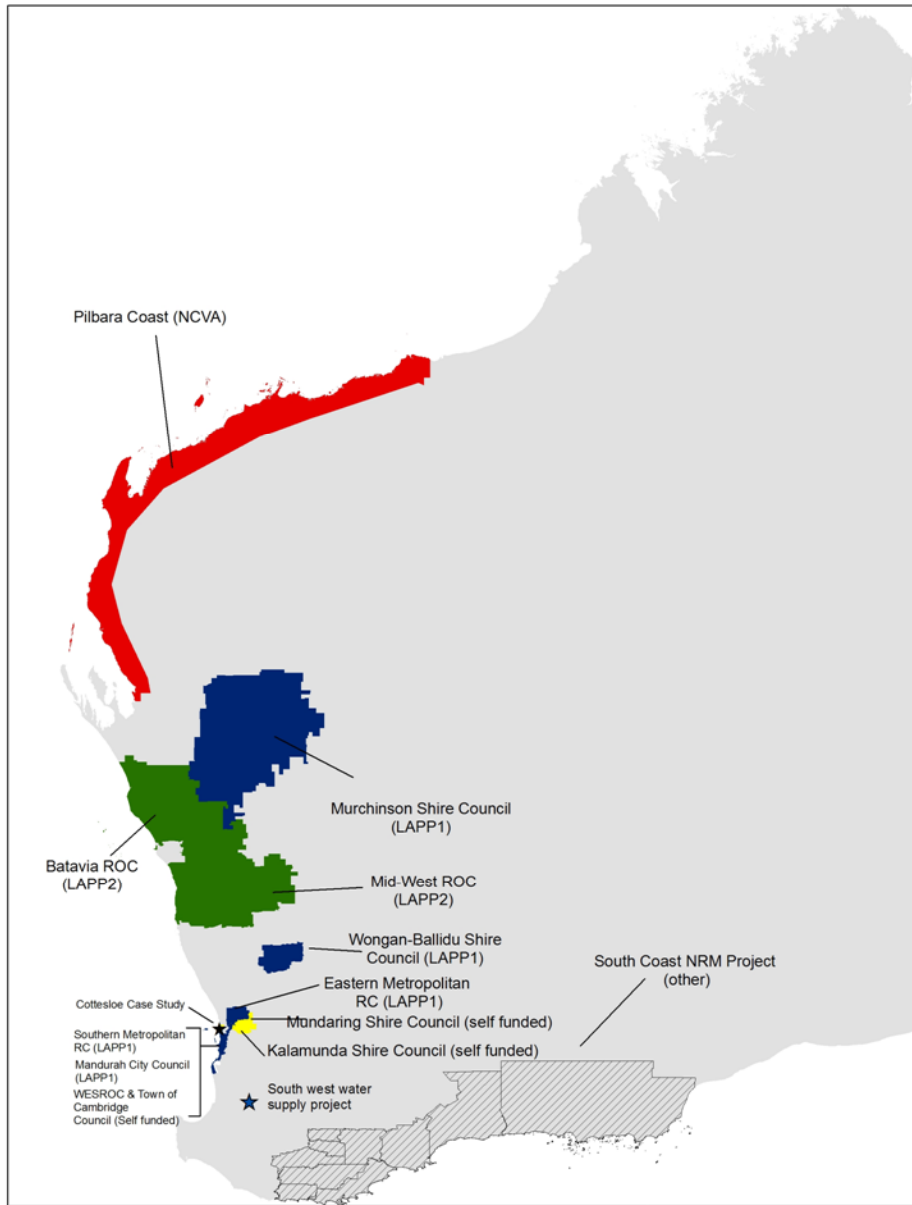
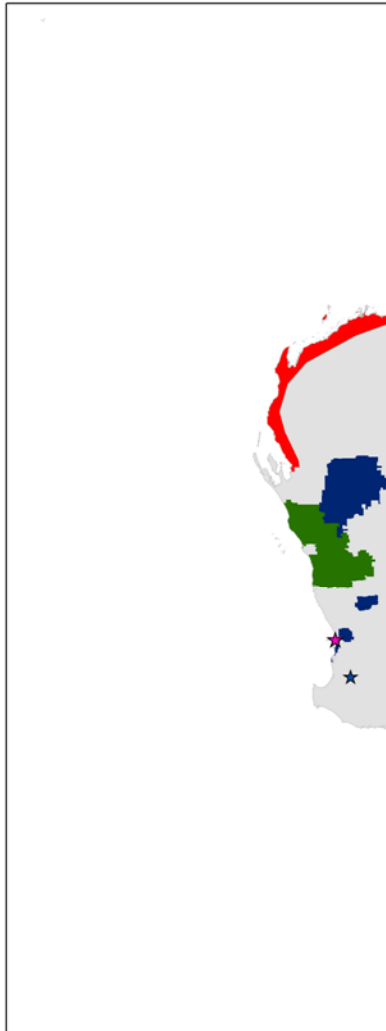
- Focus on infrastructure
  - In this presentation title
  - And in the field of climate change adaptation
- Why?
  - Links to social and economic objectives
  - Tangible, easiest to evaluate impact
  - Can demonstrate a 'case' for infrastructure protection.....

# But

- Decision making is more complex
  - No simple linear relationships between infrastructure and social and economic benefits
  - What about?
    - Environment
    - Culture
    - Values/perceptions
    - + other considerations?

# What's happening in Aus?

- Have we been moving beyond infrastructure to understanding the complex interactions of systems in our adaptation planning?



**Legend**

- LAPP Round 1
- LAPP Round 2
- IA Human Settlements
- NCVA Case Studies
- ICLEI ARC
- Self funded projects

**Legend**

- LAPP Round 1
- LAPP Round 2
- IA Human Settlements
- NCVA Case Studies
- Local Government Funded
- Other




**Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Projects in Western Australia**


Date: 16/03/2010  
 Data Source: Local Government Boundaries Landgate, 2009  
 Prepared by: Coastal Zone Management Pty Ltd

0 50 100 200 Kilometers




Date: 20/05/2010  
 Data Source: Local Government Boundaries- Landgate, 2009  
 DEC Estate- DEC, 2010

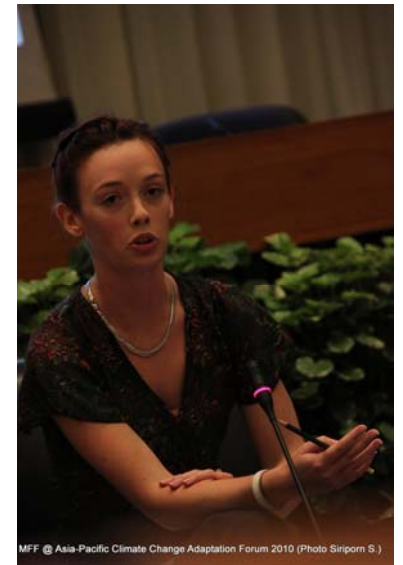
00  
 Prepared by: Coastal Zone Management Pty Ltd



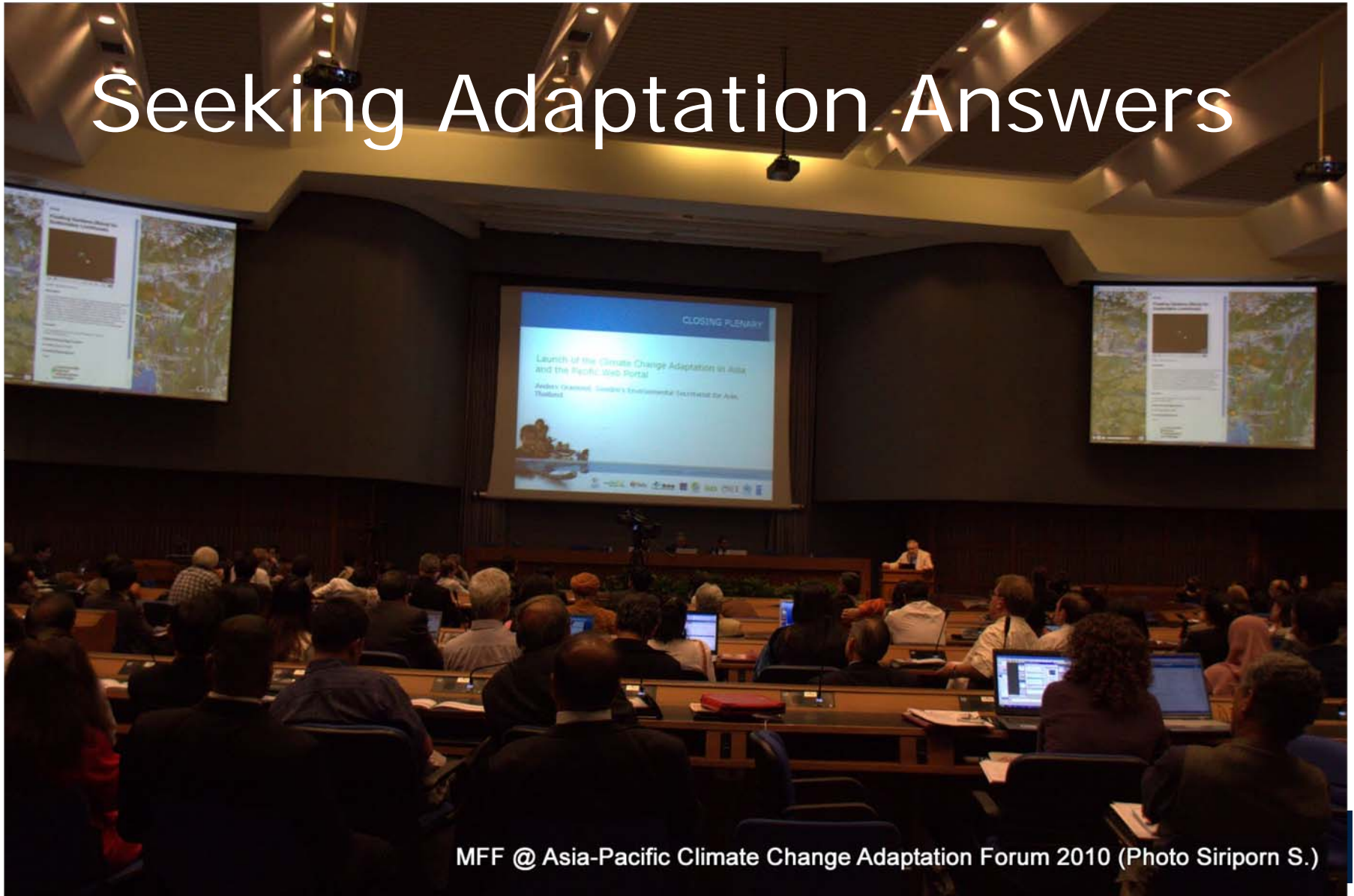
- Risk based approach dominant
- Good but not great
- A linear approach
- Complexity not well incorporated

# What's happening elsewhere?

- Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum
- Risk based approach dominates
- Not tied to one framework
- Multiple approaches
  - Vulnerability and adaptation
  - Community based adaptation
  - Resilience based approaches



# Seeking Adaptation Answers



MFF @ Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2010 (Photo Siriporn S.)

# Interesting Metaphor

- Adaptation community is in pre-primary.
- Wants to get a PhD.



# A Journey

- An important issue.
- One to take together.
- Most successful if specific about 'what' adaptation for 'what' purpose.
- Connecting knowledge to action.
- Promote a shared journey of discovery.

# Commencing the Journey

- Mainstreaming is the key to sustainable investments in CCA
  - Capacity building approach to risk assessment
  - Skill transfer – connecting knowledge to action
  - Ownership is the key to success – direct the what and the why



# Tools to build capacity

- Internal involvement – focal points
- Tools to own and operate
  - For example, Adaptation toolkit
    - Demonstrates complexity
    - Importance (in terms of risk treatment) vs barriers (to implementation)
    - Transparency in decision making
    - Allows modification and tailoring to context
- Internal leadership

## GENERAL OPTIONS

- G01 - Ensure quality and validity of information sources for decision making
- G02 - Disseminate information on implementations of identified risks of climate change within the WESROC region
- G03 - Communicate with/educate rate payers and residents on climate change risks and adaptation activities
- G04 - Communicate with key service providers to facilitate a 'hard care' approach to the management of the impacts of climate change on key services within the WESROC region
- G05 - Establish/strengthen relationships with community groups to facilitate monitoring activities, raise awareness and participate in adaptation strengthening activities
- G06 - Strengthen the profile of climate change and capacity building within local government
- G08 - Communicate with and lobby State government to take leadership action on climate change
- G09 - Review insurance coverage of council assets and liability

## PLANNING

- PPD01 - Incorporate climate change scenarios into policy and decision making processes (planning specific)
- PPD02 - Modify council planning approval process

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- EM01 - Review and update disaster planning and management

## RECREATIONAL SERVICES

- R01 - Investigate opportunities to enhance water management
- R02 - Investigate opportunities to maintain adequate public open space/landscaped areas and street trees
- R03 - Monitor change in public open space (in particular, coastal erosion and condition of recreational facilities)
- R04 - Allocate resources to support maintenance and provision of recreational facilities

## INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROPERTY SERVICES

- IPSO1 - Review the structural integrity of existing defence structures
- IPSO2 - Monitor changes in condition of infrastructure items (i.e. roads, council buildings, transport and lighting) so that any modifications/retrofitting occurs on time and prior to failure
- IPSO3 - Improve storm water capture and reuse
- IPSO4 - Encourage state and federal departments (Building Design Code of Australia, Planning & Infrastructure, Health, Housing) to review and amend design specifications (retrofitting existing developments and provisions for new developments)
- IPSO5 - Review geotechnical information and establish information gaps and needs
- IPSO6 - Investigate opportunities to adopt alternate technologies, which increase resilience to projected climate change impacts
- IPSO7 - Investigate opportunities to improve waste collection, management, reuse and recycling
- IPSO8 - Investigate opportunities for increased grey-water re-use and recycling

## HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

- H01 - Educate the community and local government staff on health related impacts of climate change
- H02 - Modify work practice to reduce community and staff vulnerability to the impacts of climate change
- H03 - Monitor change in human health and/or key determinants affecting human health (ie water quality)

## NRM

- NRM01 - Review current plans and strategies to incorporate local climate change impacts into NRM plans
- NRM02 - Increase community awareness of the potential impacts of climate change to encourage private land conservation
- NRM03 - Establish coastal and/or estuarine monitoring program
- NRM04 - Protect species/ecosystems through active management controls, as appropriate
- NRM05 - Increase feral animal/weed management control
- NRM06 - Enhance coastal and estuarine foreshore management

**Input data**

1. Select location See Map

Location on Tarawa:

---

2. OCEAN shoreline: Reef flat characteristics HELP

Ocean shore reef flat width (m):  m

Level of landward edge of reef:  (m rel. to Seaframe datum)

Average reef flat level:  (m rel. to Seaframe datum)

Not required

Level of the top of any beachrock:  (m rel. to Seaframe datum)

Enter additional ocean-shore reef flat information:

Wave breaking location:

Angle of reef face slope (1 in x):

Ocean side reef flat characteristics:

---

3. OCEAN shoreline: Beach / seawall characteristics HELP

Shoreline type:

Seawall crest level:  (m rel. to Seaframe datum)

Seawall (revetment) slope (1 in x):

Seawall crest width:  m

Seawall (revetment) armouring:

Revetment crest wall:

---

Plot description

This figure shows how the mean wave overtopping of seawall structures will change due to climate change. The dark green bars show the mean overtopping rates for the present day with the light green bars showing the equivalent overtopping levels for the selected future timeframe and emission scenario. The mean overtopping rates are the maximum values for all wave and water level joint combinations, for the 10% annual exceedance probability (10% AEP), or 10 year return period, 2% AEP (50 year return period), and 1% AEP (100 year return period). The overtopping rates are shown either in litres per second per metre length of seawall (l/s/m).

## Results: Ocean shoreline

Timeframe: 2090s (2090-2099)      Baseline (present year): 1980-1999 average (IPCC)

Emission Scenario: A1F1      Sea-level rise magnitude: 0.52 m

Select results to show:

Compare to overtopping safe limits for:

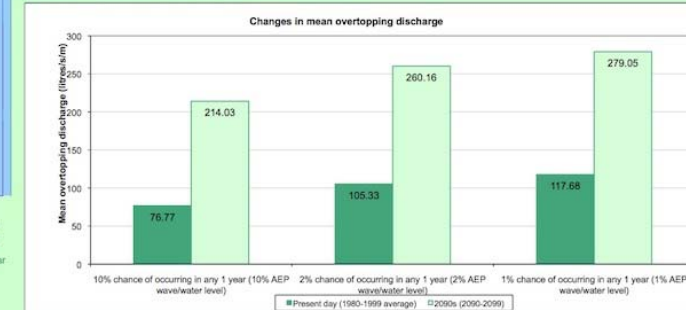
### Changes in mean overtopping discharge

Results in litres per second per metre of seawall

Chance of occurring in any one year:	Present day	2090s (2090-2099)	% increase
10% chance of occurring in any one year:	76.77	214.03	178.8%
Damage to buildings immediately behind seawall:	Yes	Yes	
2% chance of occurring in any one year:	105.33	260.16	147.0%
Damage to buildings immediately behind seawall:	Yes	Yes	
1% chance of occurring in any one year:	117.68	279.05	137.1%
Damage to buildings immediately behind seawall:	Yes	Yes	

### Ocean shoreline Changes in mean overtopping discharge

Maximum values from all joint probability combinations

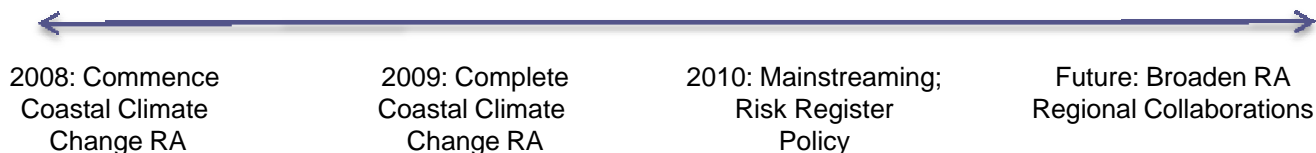


# Success, yes! Finished, no!

- This has been successful.
- Progress in integration – mainstreaming
- But.... It remains a long journey

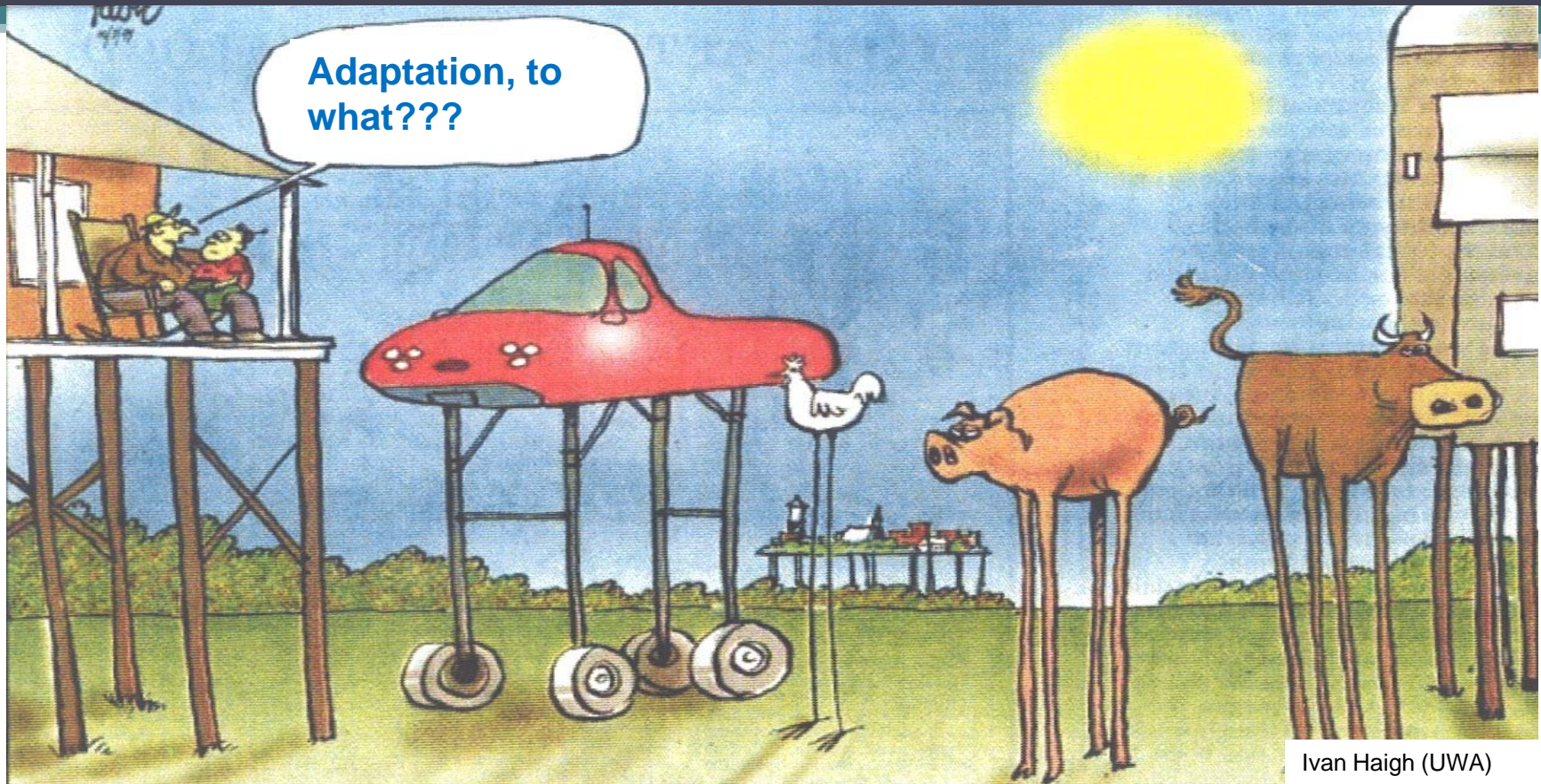
# Adaptation Leadership

- City of Mandurah
  - Coastal Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan
  - Mainstreamed adaptation outputs across organisation – risk register
  - Policy under development
  - Guidelines under development
  - Continual learning and improvement



# Where to from here

- Learn from others
- Broaden the adaptation agenda – and toolkits
- Create a collective curriculum to progress the adaptation journey



Ivan Haigh (UWA)

## CONTACT DETAILS

Carmen Elrick

Unit 1/237 Stirling Hwy

Claremont, WA, 6010

[Carmen.elrick@coastalmanagement.com](mailto:Carmen.elrick@coastalmanagement.com)