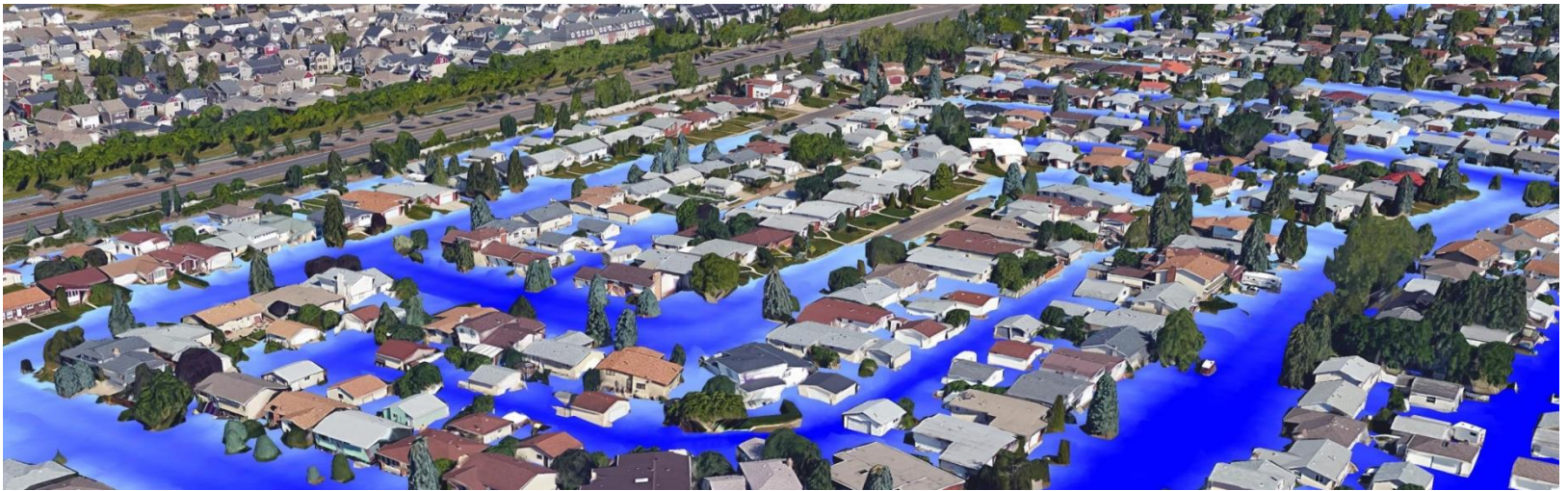




Associated
Engineering

*GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE.
LOCAL FOCUS.*

Climate Change Adaptation: Moving from Risk to Resilience



John van der Eerden, M.Eng., P.Eng.
CPAA, Red Deer, Alberta, May 3rd, 2016



Adaptation

- *Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities (IPCC, 2001a).*



Photo: Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions: Climate Insights 101

Impacts of Climate Change



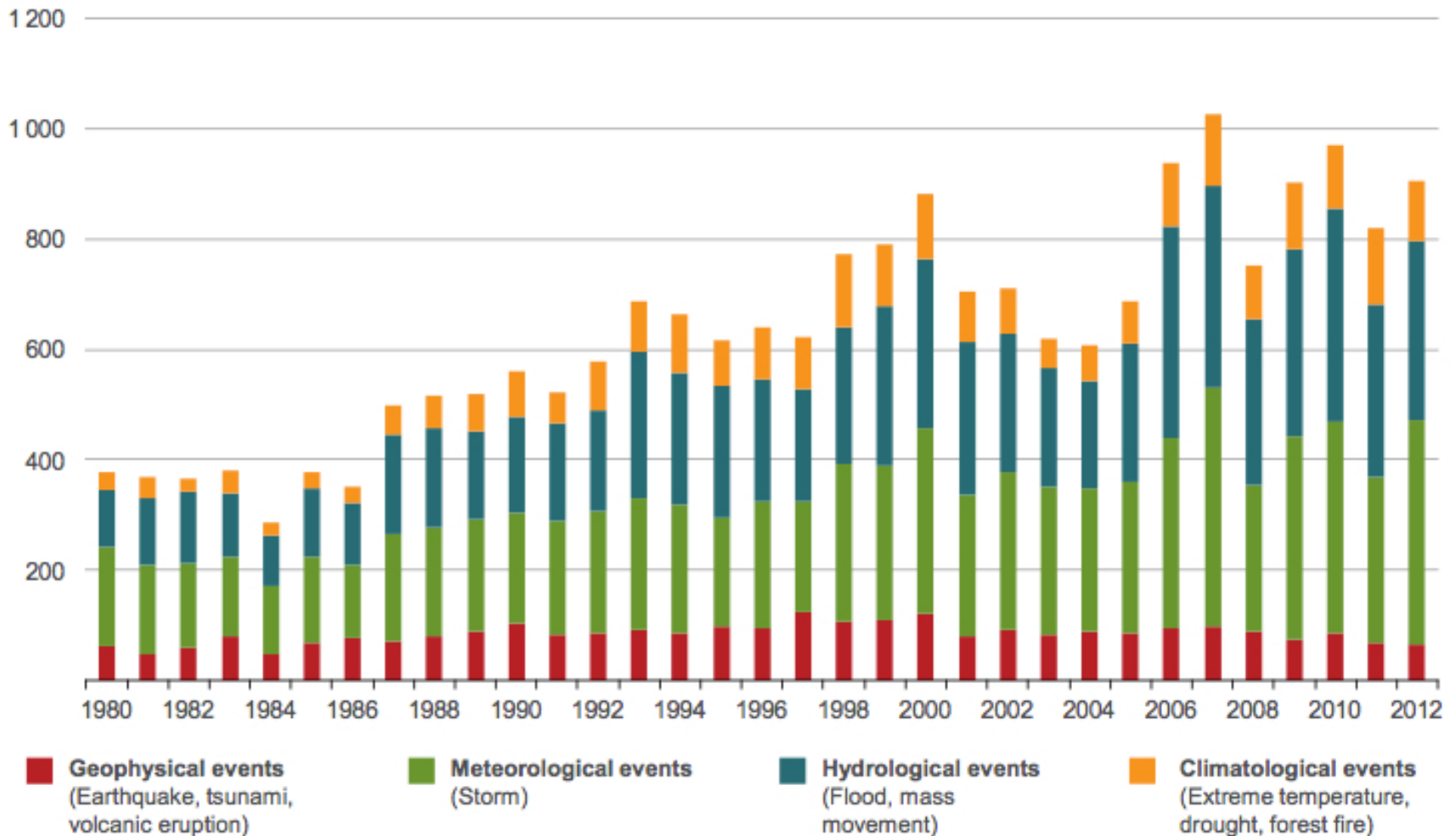
Climate Change Adaptation: From Risk to Resilience

- Changing Climate
- Identifying Risk
- Assessing Risk
- Managing Risk: Building Resiliency



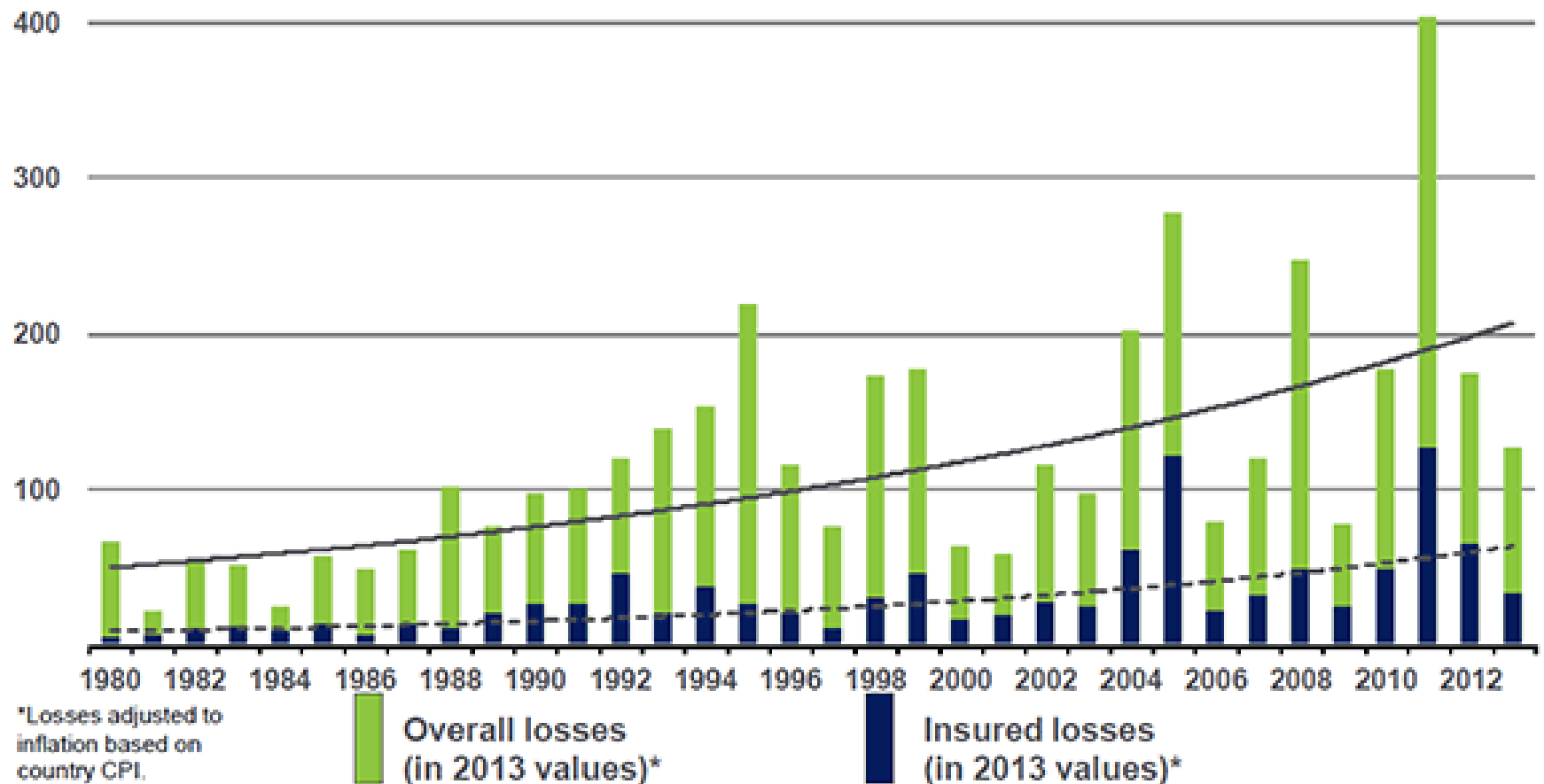
Natural Catastrophes Worldwide 1980-2012

Number of Events



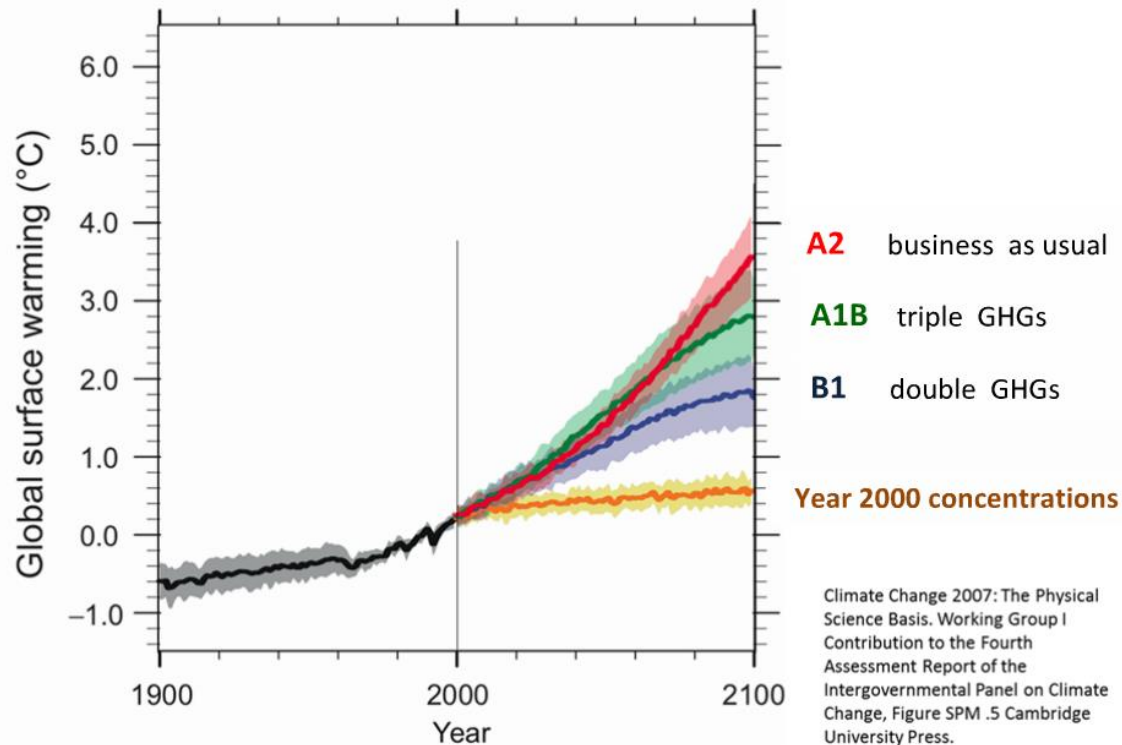
Cost to Society

US\$ bn



SRES Emission Scenarios

Projected Global Mean Surface Temperature



Climate Risk

likelihood



exposure

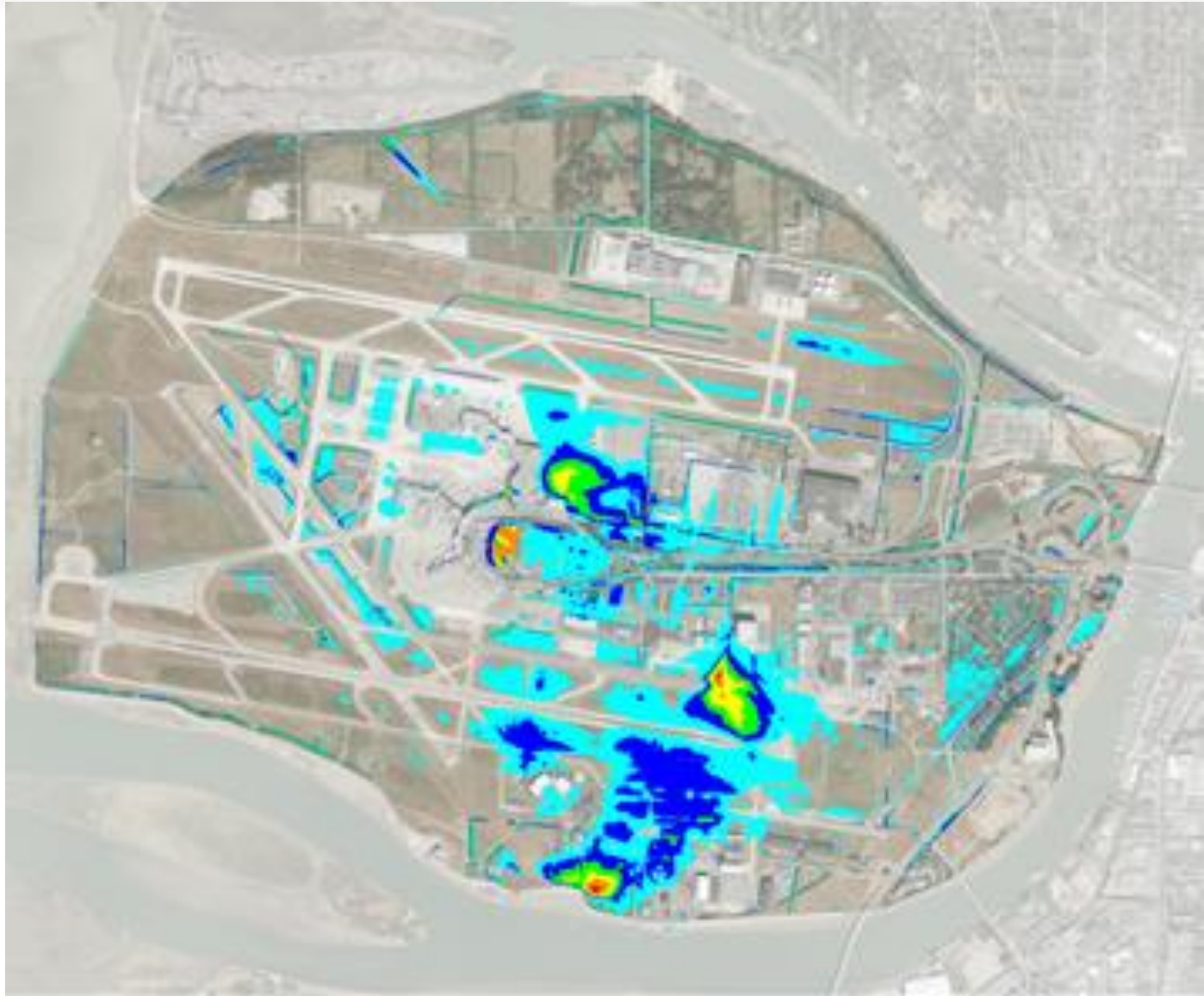


vulnerability



Credit: Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions: Climate Insights 101

How do we identify flood risk?



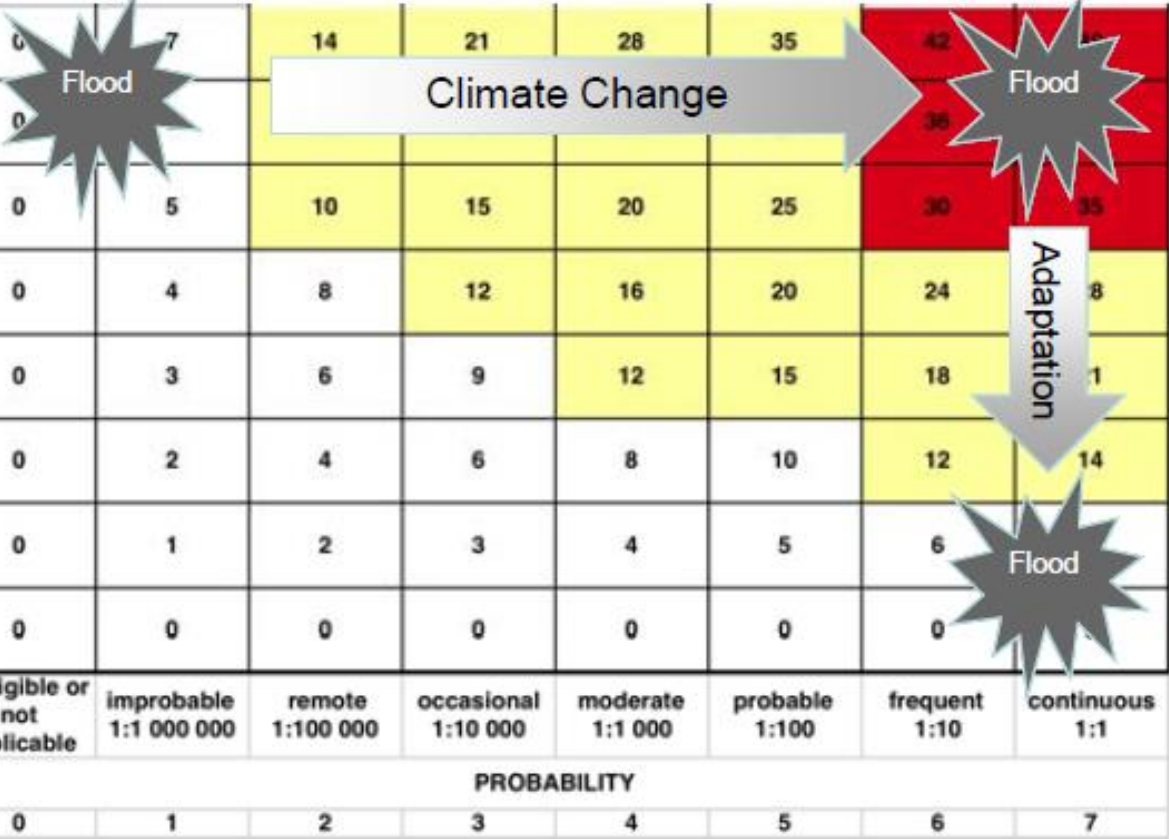
Planning Tools

- **PIEVC Protocol**
- The Public Infrastructure Engineering Vulnerability Committee's - Climate Change Vulnerability Tool.
- Engineers Canada (regulates the practice of engineering in Canada)/NRCAN
- To ensure that professional engineers and geoscientists always consider climate change impacts as an integral part of all projects.

- **CREAT** (US EPA)
- Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT)
- Developed to assess Water and Wastewater facilities

Risk Table

7	Catastrophic 0.800	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49
6	Hazardous 0.400	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49
5	Serious 0.200	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
4	Major 0.100	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
3	Moderate 0.050	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
2	Minor 0.025	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
1	Measurable 0.0125	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	No Effect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		negligible or not applicable	improbable 1:1 000 000	remote 1:100 000	occasional 1:10 000	moderate 1:1 000	probable 1:100	frequent 1:10	continuous 1:1
		PROBABILITY							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

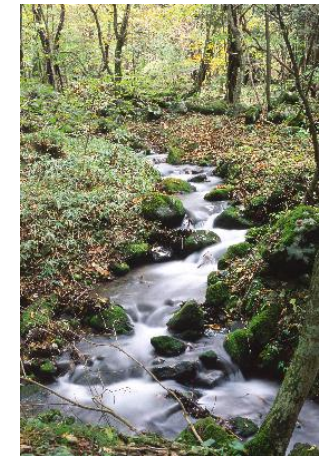


David Lapp, P.Eng., Professional Practice Engineers Canada
 Ontario Centre for Engineering and Public Policy, 2011

Flood Risk at Varying Scales

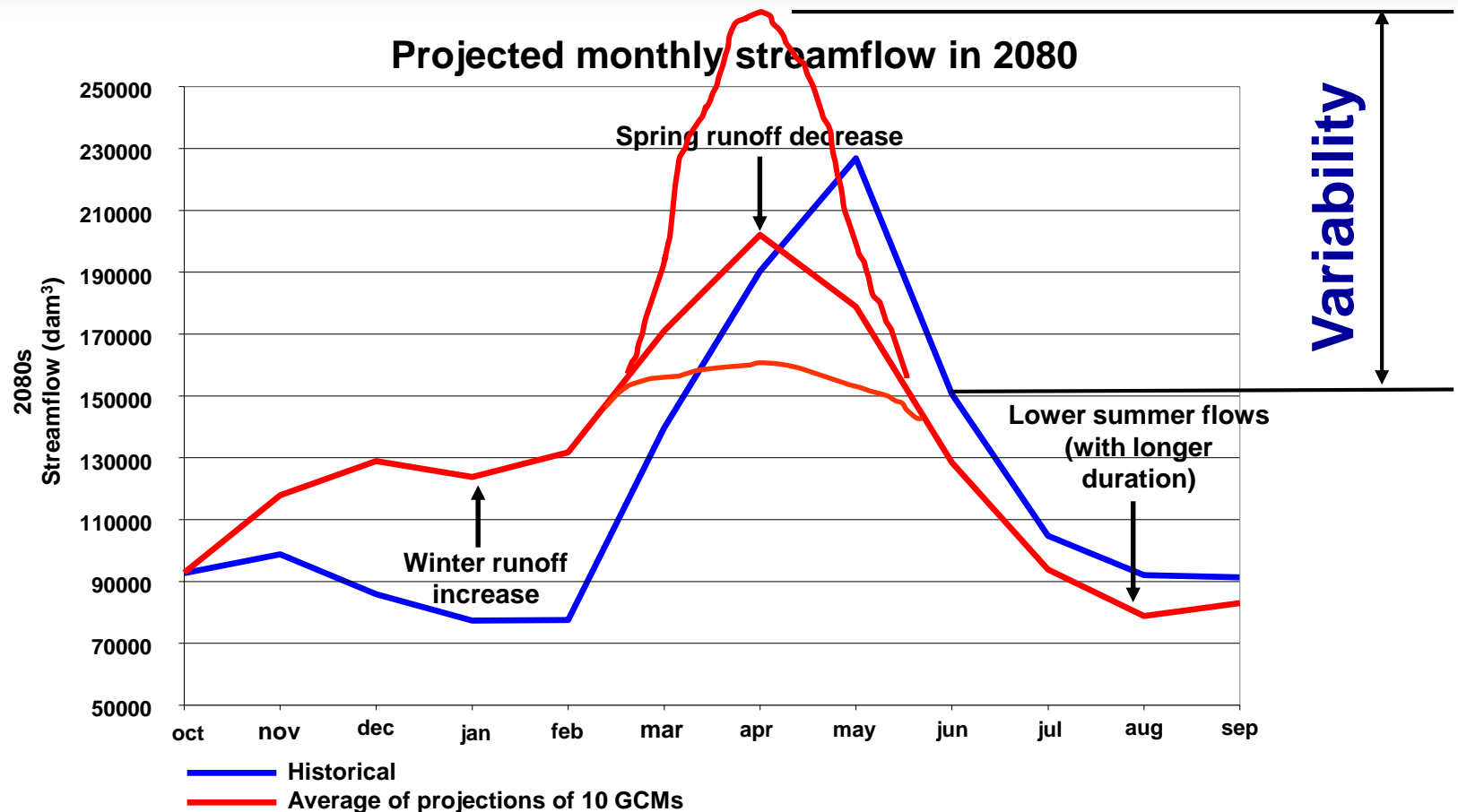
- River Flooding
 - Impacted by Climate Change?
- Small Watercourses
 - Impacted by Climate Change
- Urban Drainage
 - Most Impacted by Climate Change

Increasing Flood Likelihood



Rivers in Southern Canada

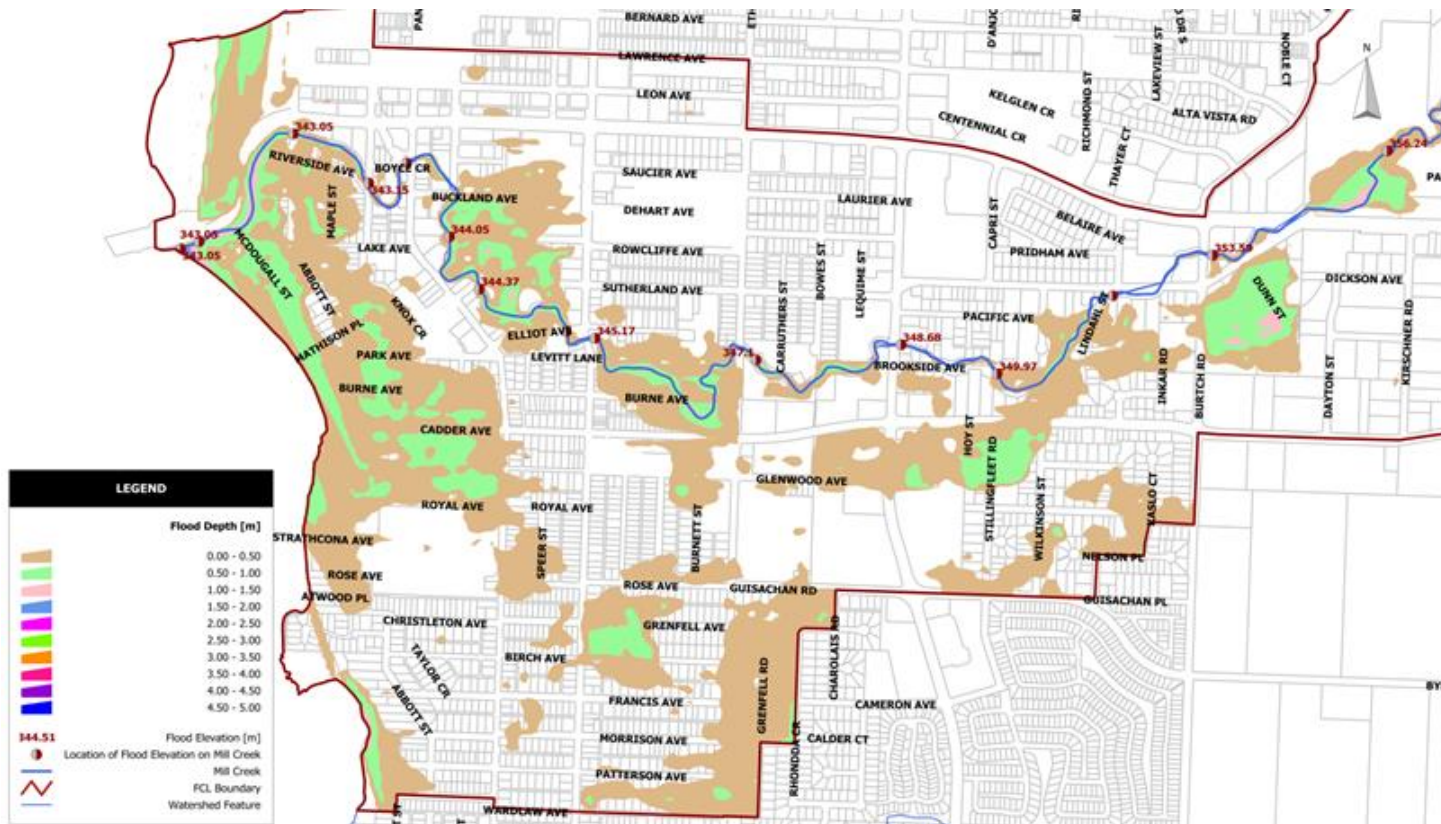
Okanagan River at Oliver



Recreated from Hamlet et al. (2010)

Small Watercourses

- Mill Creek, Kelowna



Urban Drainage



Toronto Flooding

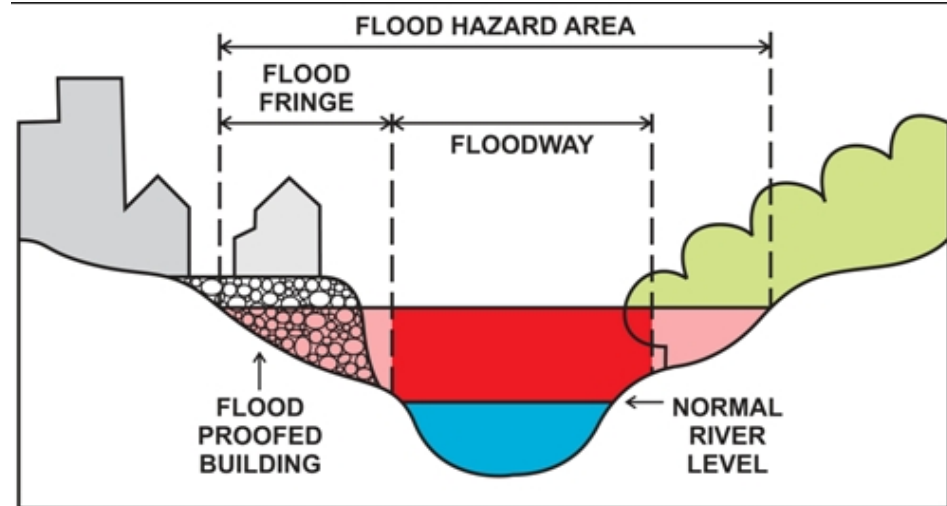
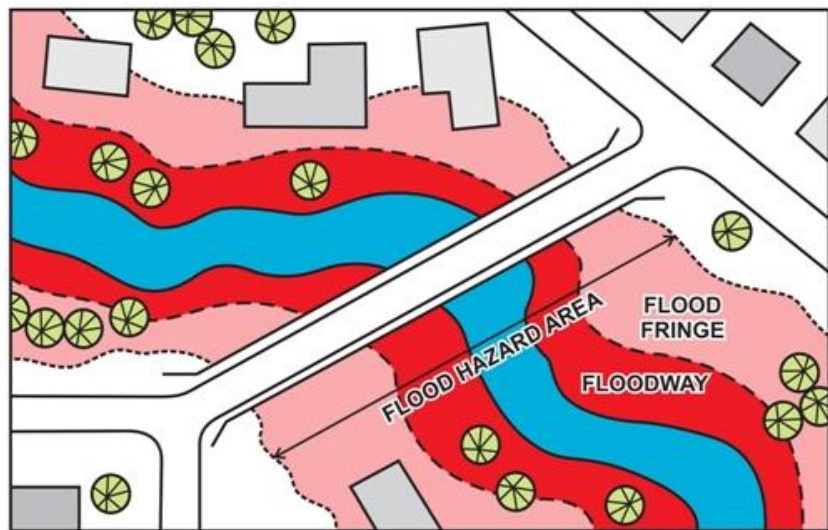
Overland Flood Insurance

- Canadian Flood Damage Assistance
- Setting Insurance Premiums
 - Probability and exposure?
 - Value of losses?
 - Spread the premiums
- The 19%



Floodplain Mapping

- Federal Government developing a National Floodplain Mapping Guideline
- Water Management is a Provincial responsibility
- Standards across provinces vary



Flood Protection Adaptation

- Non-Structural
 - Room for the River
 - Managed Retreat
 - FCL Controls/MBE Bylaws
- Structural
 - Dyking (Flood boxes and Pump Stations)
 - Diversion
 - Storage

Room For the River

- Phrase coined by the Dutch
- Recognizes that rivers infrequently spill over their banks
- Floodways provide conveyance
- Flood fringe provides storage and natural landscape



Managed Retreat

- Usually higher risk, lightly developed areas
- Relocate floodplain encroachments
- May be more cost effective to relocate assets
- Alberta example



Dyking

- Dykes encroach on the floodplain
- Increased water levels
- Pump Stations and floodboxes
- Erosion protection and seepage control



FCL's/MBE's

- Flood Construction Level
- Minimum Building Elevation



Watershed-Based

- Diversion
- Storage



Flood Risk Mapping



likelihood

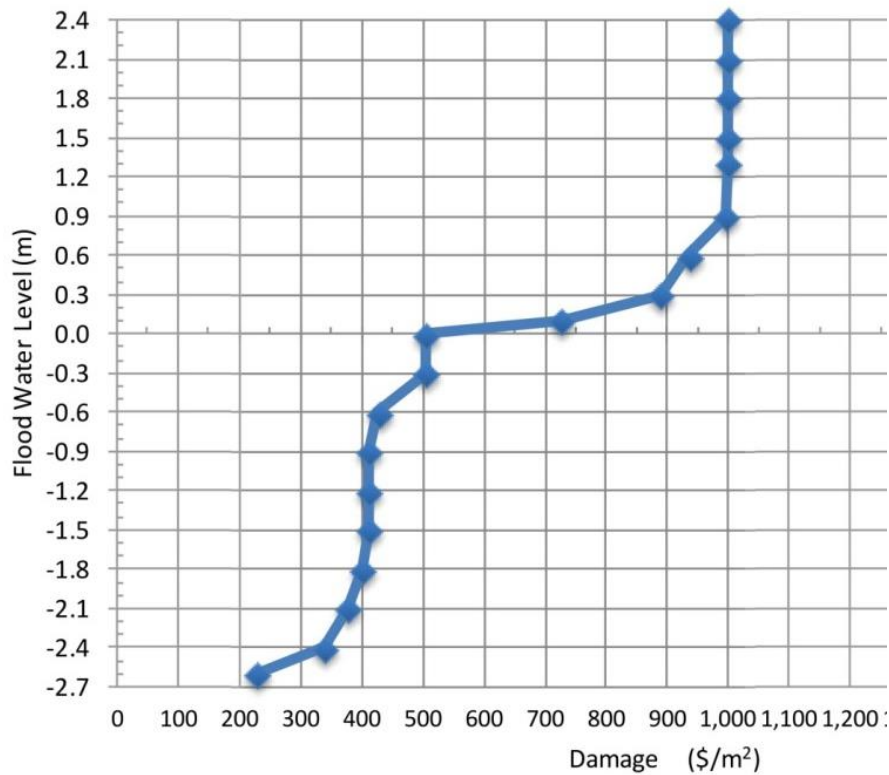
exposure

vulnerability



Modeling Building Damage

- Depth-Damage Curves



Modeling Building Damage



Type of Buildings

Flood Damage/Averted Flood Damage

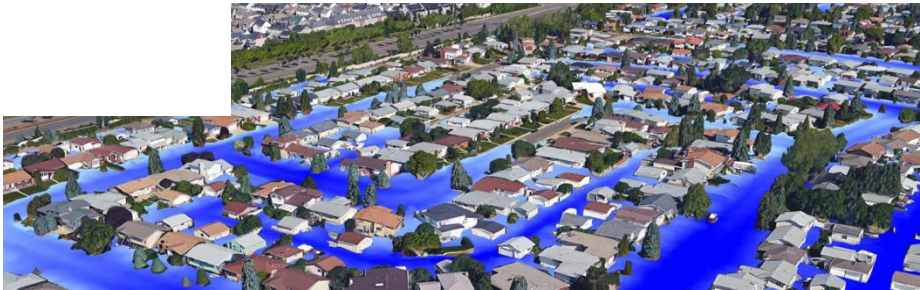
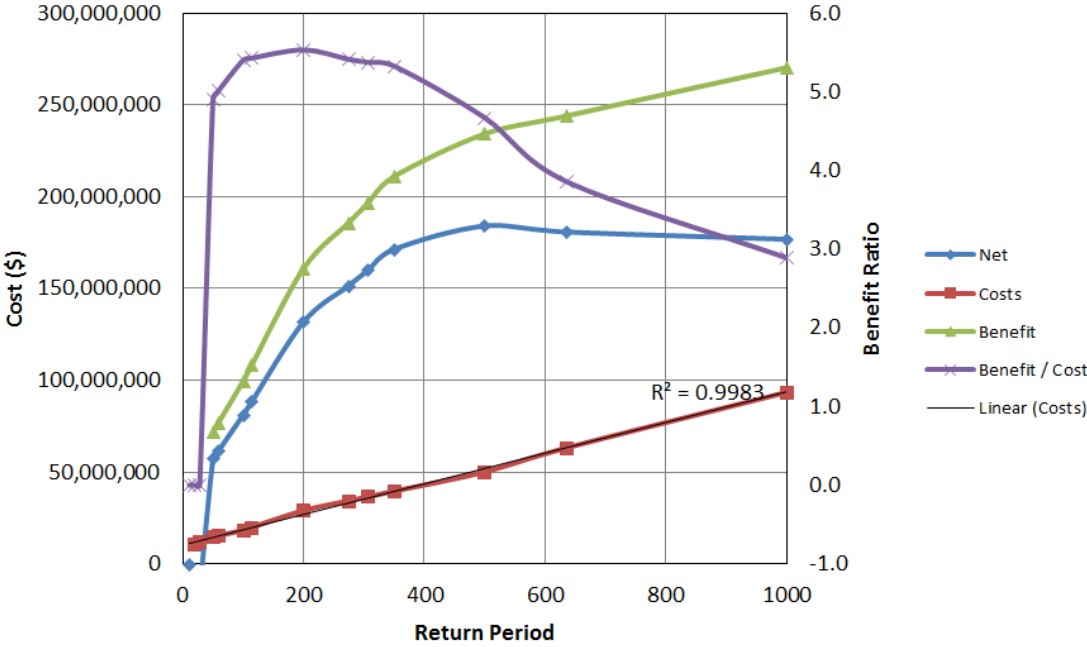


Urban Networks

- Adaptation Strategies:
 - Source Controls
 - BMPs
 - Bigger Pipes
 - Floodproof (grading bylaws, MBE, backflow preventers)
 - Purchase flood prone properties
 - Accept risk

Urban Flooding TBL Example

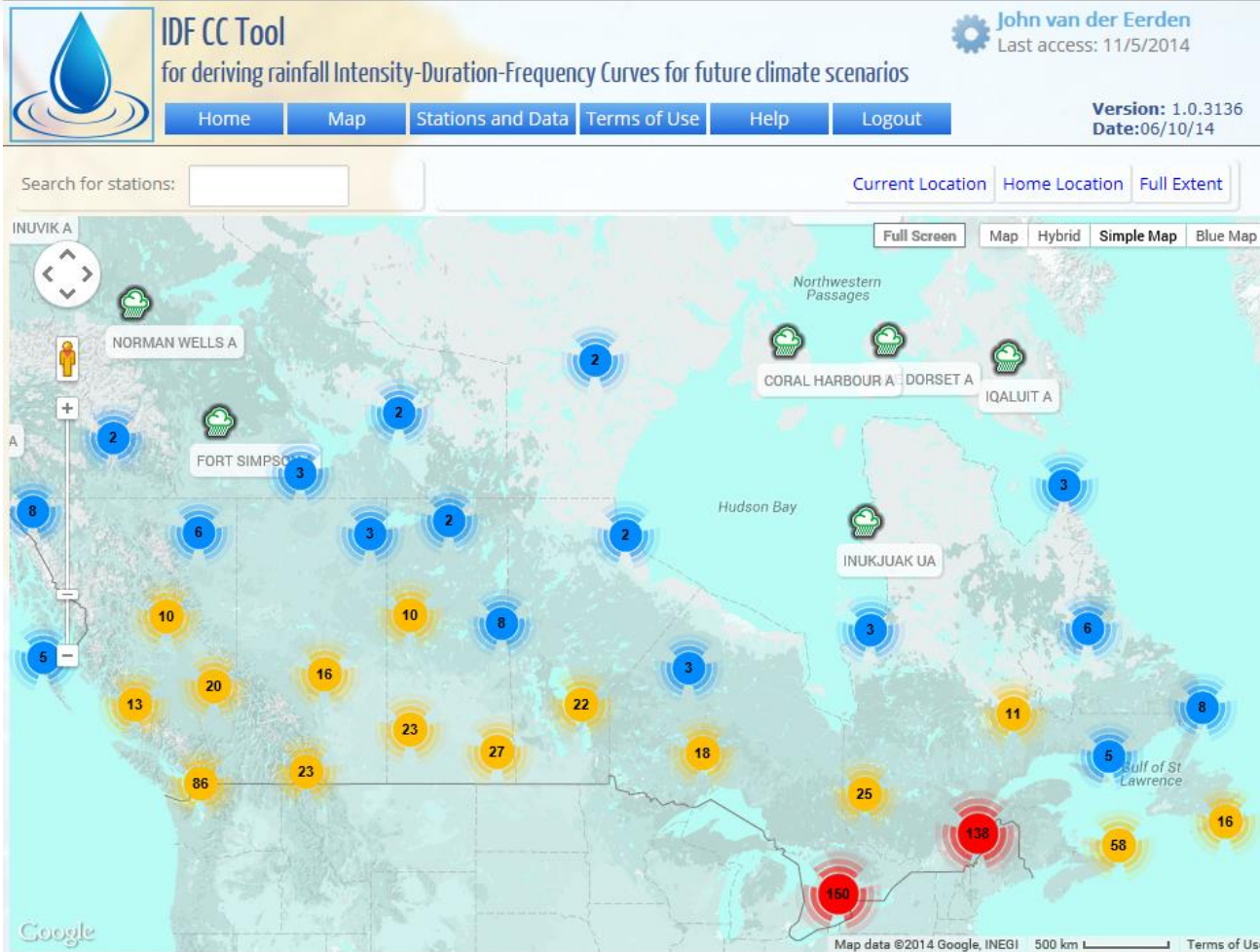
Triple Bottom Line



Questions?



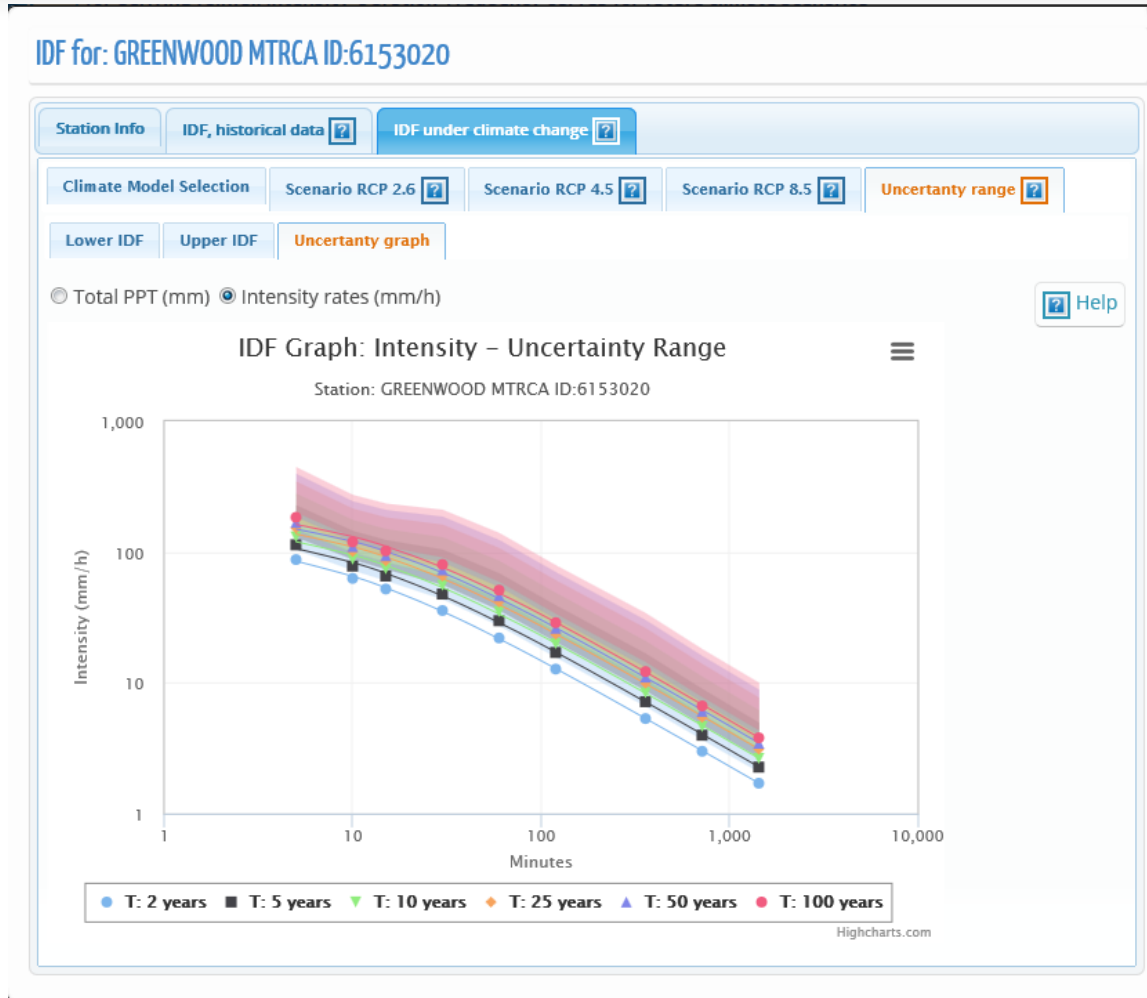
IDF Climate Change Calculator



Western University
Canadian Water
Network



IDF CC (Western University/Canadian Climate Network)



Risk-Based Flexible Design

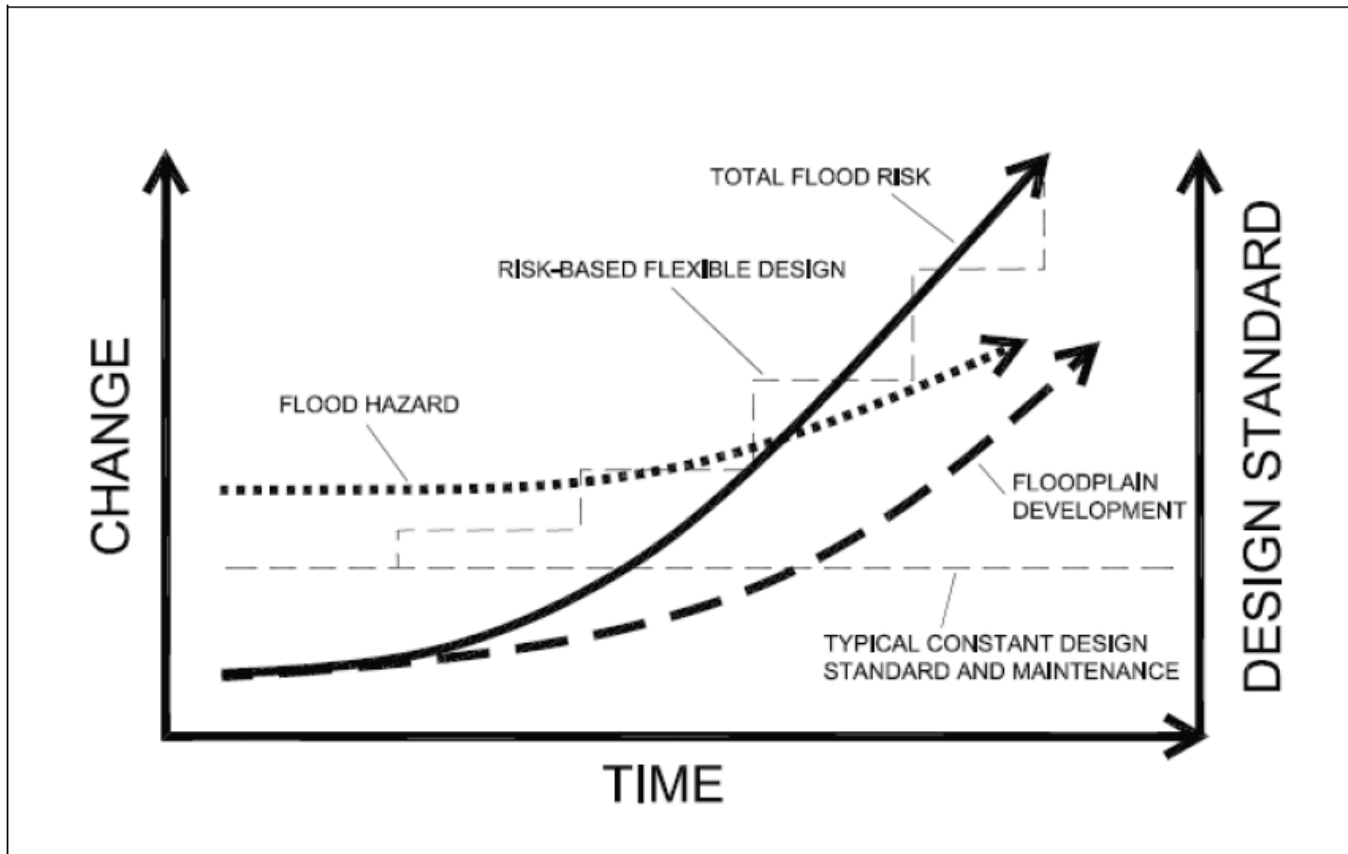


Figure 1-1: Changes in *flood hazard* and *risk* over time (Jakob and Church, 2012).