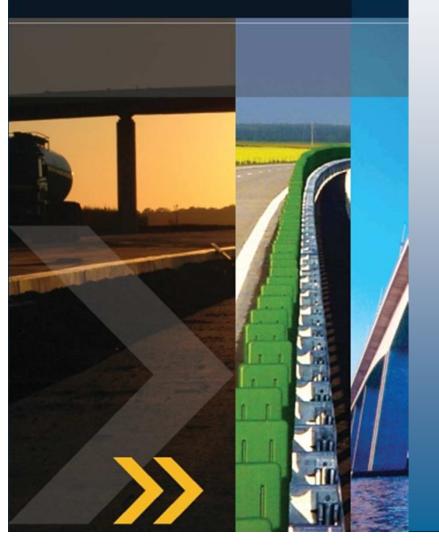


Better roads, better world.



UNECE Group of experts on Climate Change impacts and adaptation for international transport networks

Geneva, 24 April 2012



Adapting road infrastructure to climate change: overview of IRF members' practice around the world

Susanna Zammataro

Deputy Director General & Environment Expert

What is the IRF?

- Global organisation supporting the road sector
- Not-for-profit non-governmental organisation
- Established in 1948
- Consultative status with the UN, BSEC, EU, CEN

Mission: be the voice of road infrastructure sector

Vision: improve road networks worldwide

Values: commitment to safe, smart & sustainable roads

IRF Programme Centers and Chapters

- Geneva & Washington
- India Chapter- Delhi
- Russia Chapter soon
- China Chapter



Members worldwide



Who are our Members?

- Governments
- Contractors
- Consultants
- Materials suppliers
- Equipment manufacturers
- Research institutions and universities
- Associations





What do we do?

- global Transport Knowledge Partnership
- Networking and contacts building
- Conferences, seminars, workshops
- Lobbying & Advocacy
- Dissemination of knowledge
- Education and training
- World Road Statistics





Focus Areas





Projects









Advocacy





















Focus Areas



Projects









Advocacy





















- A tool to assess GHG emissions
- Green Public Procurement
- Sustainability rating systems









IRF Environment Committee

- Platform to share knowledge
- A forum for case-studies
- Identify and test best practices
- Clearing house for R&E
- Provide hands-on expert advice

Launch events:

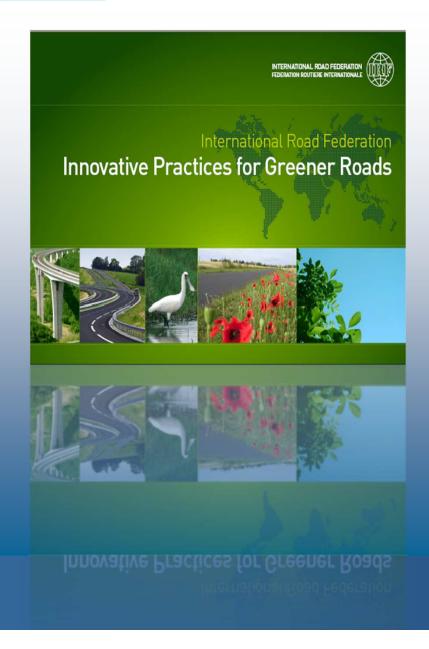
- Geneva
- Washington
- New Delhi

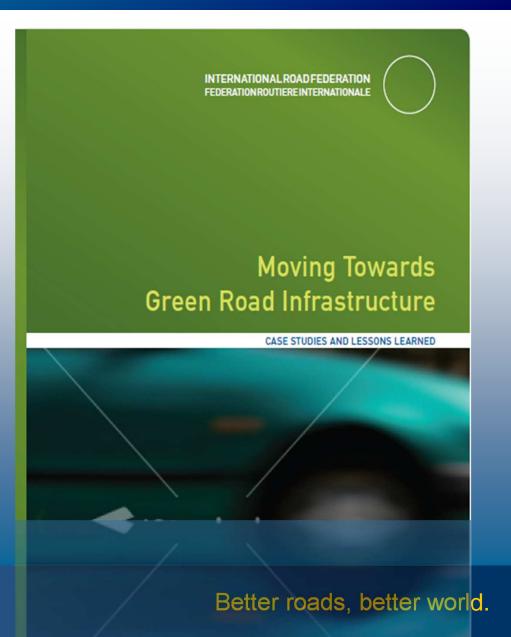
IRF Policy Statement **Environment**



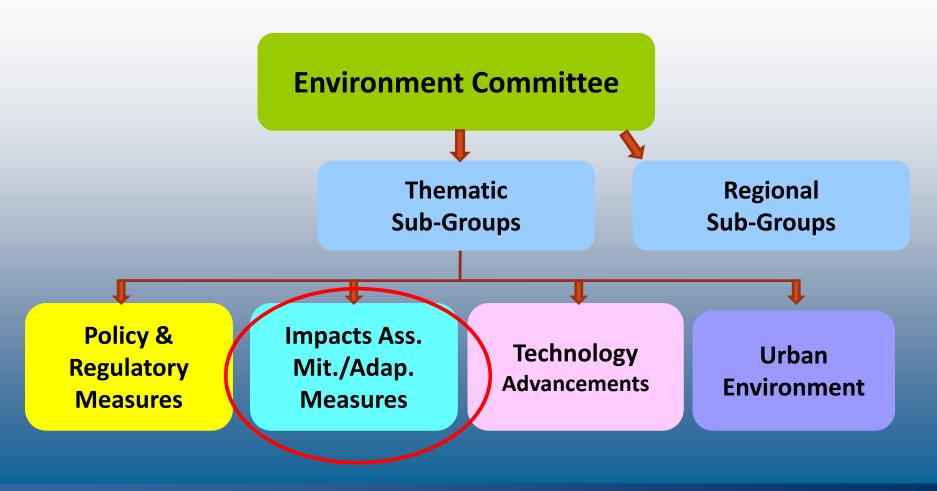


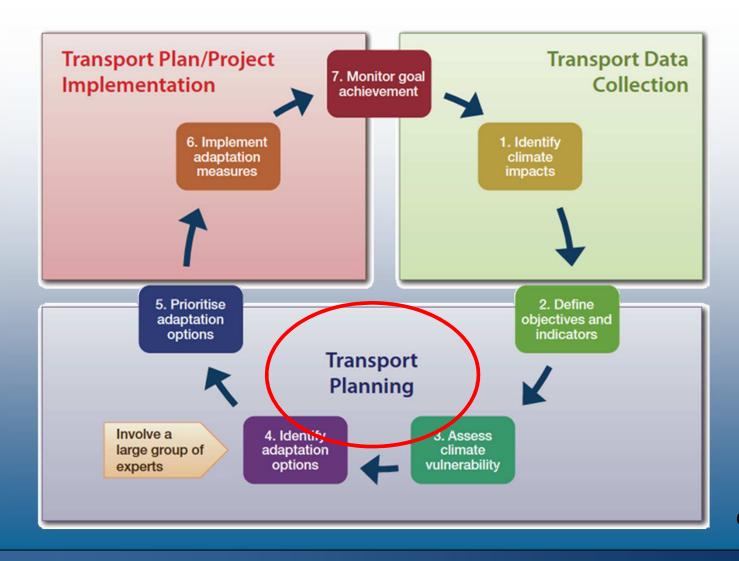






Scope & Structure





© GTZ 2009

Questions to ask in developing an adaptation strategy

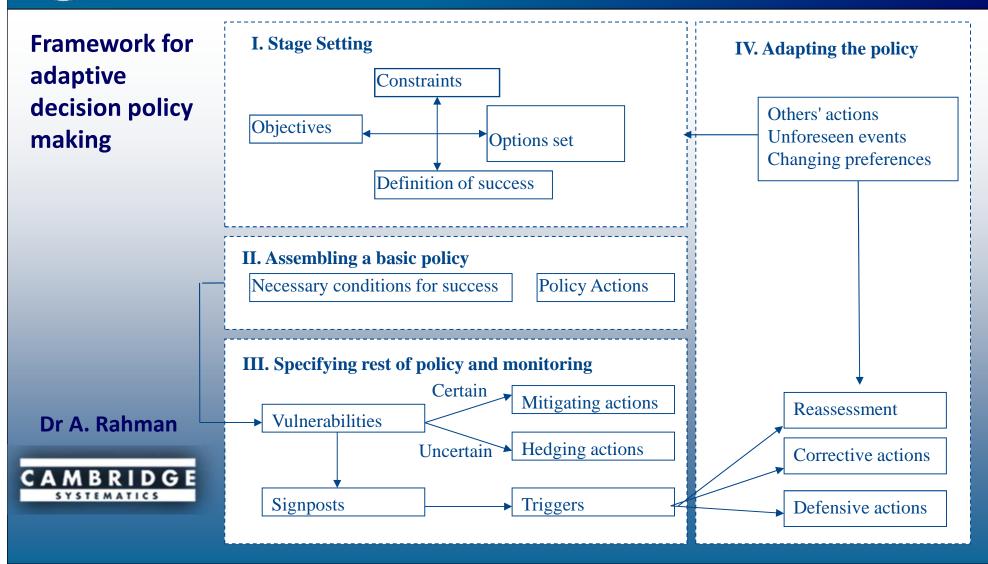
- Which changes are most relevant?
- What are the hazards (e.g., flooding, storm surge coupled with sea level rise)?
- Which assets may be affected?
- How severe must a hazard be before action is required? Can **thresholds** be identified?
- How likely is it that a hazard will exceed the threshold, when, and where?
- What level of risk is acceptable?
- What **level of investment** (capital and operating) is needed to maintain different levels of service?
- Are there critical levels of service needed to protect health and safety?
- Who is empowered to make these judgments and decisions?
- What are the risks in case of no action?
- If action is necessary, how will **investment priorities** be determined?
- Who will make the necessary investments, and how will they be funded?

Vulnerability

Risks

Resilience

Uncertainty





Examples of IRF Members' work



The 3 Counties Alliance Partnership (3CAP)

The Effect of Climate Change on 3CAP's Highway Network Policies and Standards



Improving the resiliance of

 Climate Change Framework (ARRB – Australia)







The Adapting to Climate Change Tool (AtCCT)

- Understand the likely risks posed by climate change
- Develop adaptation responses to reduce the impact of these risks.
- For network owners, designers and decision-makers
- Applicable across regions & sectors



Methodology

- 1. Identifying projected climate changes for the region;
- 2. Developing a local risk-based assessment of the network's **vulnerabilities**;
- 3. Identifying potential adaptation responses;
- 4. Identifying the **most effective** adaptation responses based on a 'multi-criteria analysis';
- 5. Developing and implementing an Adaptation Action Plan

Table 1: Climate Change Risk Register

Impact	Risk Score (RxPxI
Pavement failure	18
Prolonged and/or more rapid growth of the soft esta	ate 18
Lack of capacity in the drainage system and flooding	18
Heat damage to structures	12
Water scour to structures	12
Heat damage to pavement surface layers	12
Subsidence and heave	12
Less disruption by snow and ice	12
Landslips	8
Embankment erosion	8
Tree damage	8
Increased network use by cars and bikes as people avoid public transport during hot weather	4
Fire	3
Increased recreation and leisure-based travel	2
Plant and animal species changing. Shifting patterns of migration	2

Risk and probability assessment

- Risk impact
- Probability
- Influence



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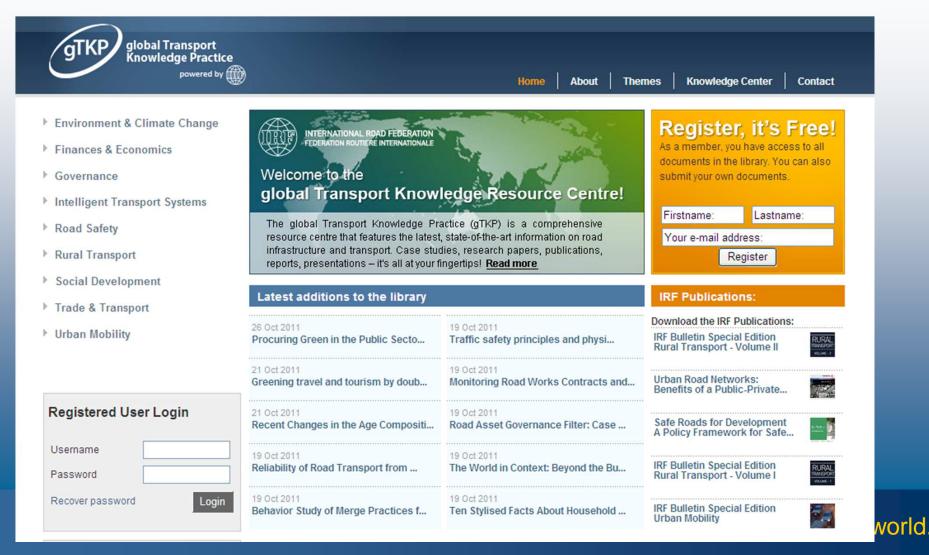
Table 2: Adaptation Action Plan

Adaptation Response	Score (Out of 3	Timescale for implementation
Carry out a risk assessment to identify which structures are most at risk from climate change and recommend to inspection/maintenance regimes.	2.75	Immediate
Undertake a risk assessment to determine vulnerable drainage assets and establish a prioritised scheme for maintenance.	2.75	Immediate
Carry out inspections to assess which parts of the network are most at risk from excessive heat.	2.6	By 2012
Carry out flood studies to identify the most vulnerable areas of the network and establish actions to reduce the level of risk.	2.55	By 2014
Invest in asset management reviews and carry out drainage surveys to improve the knowledge of drainage assets, hydraulic capacity and asset ownership.	2.25	Immediate

Multi-criteria analysis (MCA)

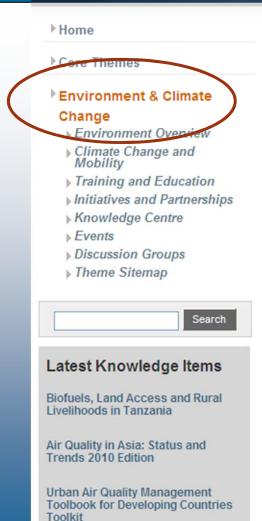
Review current material specifications to assess their resilience to climate change Consider changing material choices.	2.15	Immediate
Increase verge maintenance frequencies to reduce the risk of 'root invasion' and vegetation ingress.	1.95	By 2015
Use polymer-modified and 'stiffer' binders that are less prone to binder stripping	1.85	By 2020

Sharing knowledge @gtkp.com



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Access Knowledge Centre

Home > Core Themes > Environment & Climate Change > Sitemap

Environment & Climate Change Sitemap

- Environment & Climate Change
 - Environment Overview
 - Emissions and Health
 - Air Pollution and Urban Mobility
 - Eco-Roads and Surfacing
 - Climate Change and Mobility
 - Climate Change and Mitigation
 - Climate Change Negotiations
 - Less Energy Intensive Transport
 - Reducing the Need to Travel
 - Demand Management
 - Traffic Management
 - Road Pricing and Congestion Charging
 - Vehicles
 - Climate Change and Adaptation
 - Training and Education
 - Pre-BAQ 2008 Workshop Transport, Air Quality and Climate Change
 - Transport Practitioners Meeting (India) Report & Presentations
 - Initiatives and Partnerships
 - 50by50, the Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI)
 - Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT)

Environment & Climate Change

global Transport Knowledge Practice

powered by

- Environment Overview
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Home > Themes > Theme pages

Climate Change and Adaptation

Definition

Adapting to climate change is about taking deliberate and considered actions to avoid, manage or reduce the consequences of a more extreme climate (warming of temperatures, more frequent flooding, rising of sea levels, increases in tropical storm and in hurricane intensities, migratory behaviour of wildlife species, etc...) and to take advantage of the opportunities that such changes may generate. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines adaptation as the "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, 2007).



Adaptation can take many different forms. It includes education and training about climate change; revising emergency planning responses for more severe extreme weather events; revised planning standards for more vulnerable areas and managing and assisting our natural assets to improve their resilience to climate change impacts. It may also require more technical and scientific solutions.

Adaptation to environmental change is not a new concept. Human societies have shown throughout history a strong capacity for adapting to different climates and environmental changes. For example, farmers, foresters, civil engineers and their supporting institutions have been forced to adapt to numerous challenges to overcome adversity or to remove important impediments to sustained productivity.

Adaptation is a necessary complement to mitigation in addressing climate change. Mitigation is necessary to reduce the rate and magnitude of climate change, while adaptation is essential to reduce the damages from climate change that cannot be avoided.

Research

Despite considerable work examining climate change impacts and adaptation over the past two decades, relatively little attention has been given to built infrastructure and engineered systems, including transportation. Rather, much of the work on transportation and climate change has been directed toward mitigation issues. This is not surprising, considering that transportation accounts for a

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Links

- Beyond borders: the need for strategic global adaptation. Dec, 2008
- Enabling Adaptation: Priorities for Supporting the Rural Poor in a Changing Climate (June, 2009)
- Financing Adaptation Action, publication by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), 2007

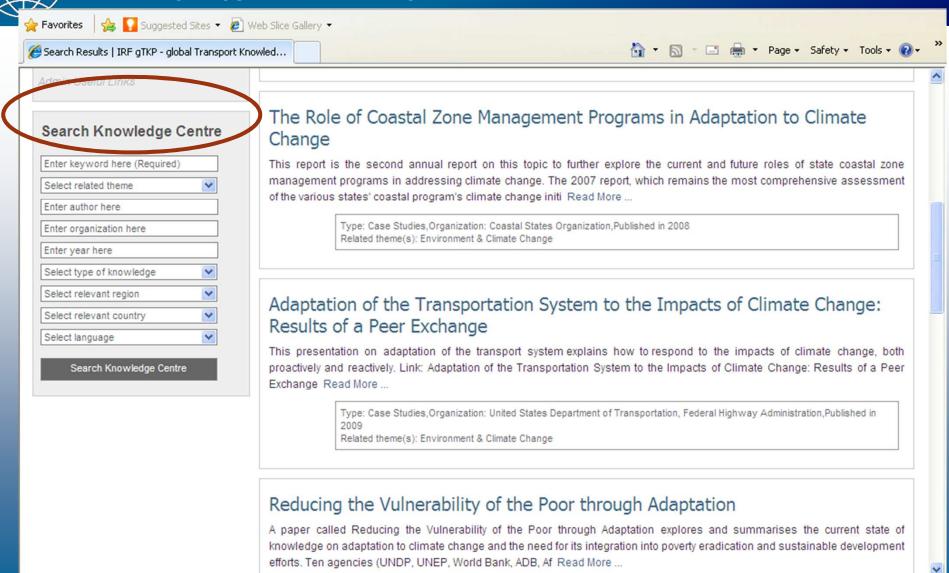
Documents

- Adaptation Guidance Manual
- Adapting Transport to Climate Change (Sustainable Transport: A Sourcebook for Policy-makers in Developing Cities)
- Assessing the Costs of Adaptation to Climate Change
- Potential Impacts of Climate Change on US Transportation
- Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor through Adaptation
- The Effect of Climate Change on 3CAP's Highway Network Policies and Standards
- Transportation Adaptation to Global Climate Change

Recommended Links:

- Adaptation Fund Board
- Climate Proofing
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- The World Bank
- UNEP
- UNFCCC Funding for Adaptation
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- WeADAPT (Assessment & Design for Adaptation to Climate Change: A Prototype Tool)

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Input to UNECE Expert Group on Adaptation

- Distribution of questionnaire
- Share knowledge (gTKP as hub? fingerprinting?)
- Solicit IRF members to provide case studies for the final report (projects, policy, strategy, ...)





Thank you www.irfnet.ch