

COMMUNITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

ROLE OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS



LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As treaty peoples, we all share a duty to respect and give care to the territories we live on, and honour the many treaties and agreements that govern the land. We must act in the understanding that we are bound by and accountable to our relationships as treaty peoples to each other and to the land, and commit to an ongoing process of learning and solidarity as the basis of these relationships.

From time immemorial, Indigenous nations have co-existed on these lands where we all now reside, forming relationships both among nations and with the lands and waters that support them and upholding treaties which continue to have importance to this day. As such, we acknowledge and respect the ancestors and current caretakers of these territories, as well as our individual responsibilities under all existing treaties.

CLIMATE RISK INSTITUTE

Advance Practice and Deliver Services

- Climate change risk assessment, adaptation planning, policy evaluation, and resiliency
- Previously known as the Ontario Centre for Climate Impacts and Adaptation Resources (OCCIAR)

CRI Training Programs

- Infrastructure Resilience Professional (IRP) Certification Program
- Professional Planners Adaptation Training Program
- *Other sectors in the works (health, forestry).*
- Tailored group training available.



MAIN MESSAGES

- You have two 'climate jobs'.
- Integrate with what you're already doing.
- Develop necessary skills.
- Be proactive rather than reactive.

WEBINAR OUTLINE

| Outline | Lead | Time |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Introduction | Paul | 5 mins |
| Climate Impacts and Infrastructure | Kirsten | 10 mins |
| Tools and Approaches | Glenn | 10 mins |
| Role of Engineers | Glenn | 10 mins |
| Training and Professional Development | Paul | 10 mins |
| Closing and Discussion | All | 15 mins |

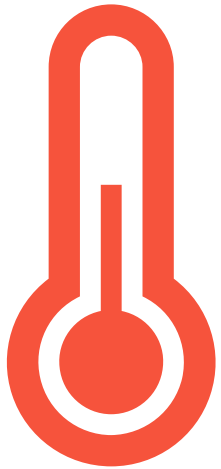
WE'RE NOT JUST MANAGING RISKS – WE'RE INVESTING IN RESILIENT COMMUNITIES.



CLIMATE IMPACTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE



WHY?



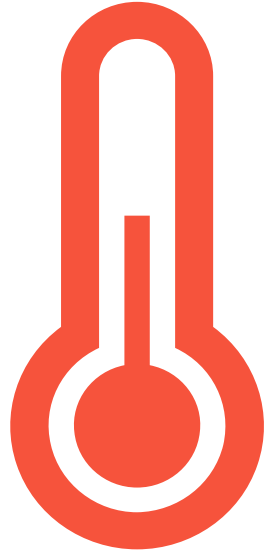
Our climate is changing.



We cannot assume that the future will be the past.



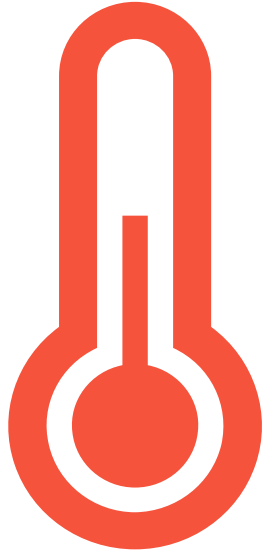
We need the tools and skills to act urgently on climate change.



**Our climate is
changing.**

The cumulative scientific evidence is **unequivocal**: Climate change is a threat to human well-being and planetary health. Any further delay in concerted anticipatory global action on adaptation and mitigation will miss a brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all.

IPCC 2022 WGII SPM.D.5.3.



**Our climate is
changing.**

North American cities and settlements have been affected by **increasing severity** and **frequency** of climate-induced hazards and extreme events, contributing to **cascading effects** of infrastructure damage, loss of services and economic activity, damage to heritage resources, safety concerns and disrupted livelihoods.

IPCC 2022 WGII North America Fact Sheet

OBSERVED IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN SYSTEMS

| Human systems | Impacts on water scarcity and food production | | | | Impacts on health and wellbeing | | | | Impacts on cities, settlements and infrastructure | | | | Confidence in attribution to climate change | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Water scarcity | Agriculture/crop production | Animal and livestock health and productivity | Fisheries yields and aquaculture production | Infectious diseases | Heat, malnutrition and other | Mental health | Displacement | Inland flooding and associated damages | Flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas | Damages to infrastructure | Damages to key economic sectors | | |
| Global | ± | - | ○ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | High or very high |
| Africa | - | - | - | - | - | - | ○ | - | - | - | - | - | - | Medium |
| Asia | ± | ± | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Low |
| Australasia | ± | - | ± | - | - | - | - | not assessed | - | - | - | - | - | Evidence limited, insufficient |
| Central and South America | ± | - | ± | - | - | - | not assessed | - | - | - | - | - | - | na |
| Europe | ± | ± | - | ± | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | High or very high |
| North America | ± | ± | - | ± | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | High or very high |
| Small Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | ○ | - | - | - | - | - | - | Medium |
| Arctic | ± | ± | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | Low |
| Cities by the sea | ○ | ○ | ○ | - | ○ | - | not assessed | - | ○ | - | - | - | - | Evidence limited, insufficient |
| Mediterranean region | - | - | - | - | - | - | not assessed | - | ± | - | ○ | - | - | na |
| Mountain regions | ± | ± | - | ○ | - | - | - | - | - | na | - | - | - | High or very high |

Confidence in attribution to climate change

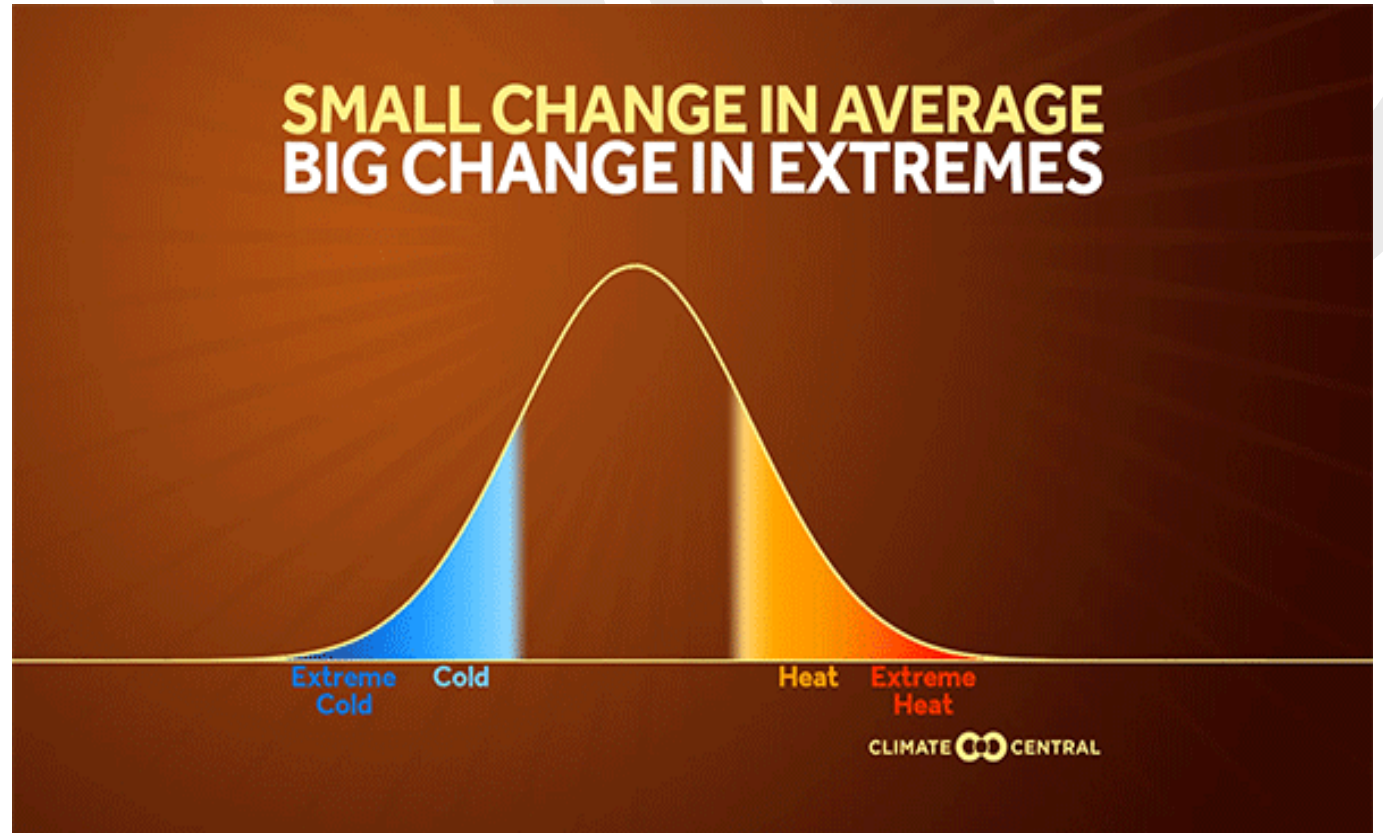
- High or very high
- Medium
- Low
- Evidence limited, insufficient
- na Not applicable

Impacts to human systems in panel (b)

- Increasing adverse impacts
- ± Increasing adverse and positive impacts



**We cannot assume
that the future will be
the past.**



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INFRASTRUCTURE

More Intense Rainfalls

Loss of assets; transportation delays; storm drainage issues; roof and windows leaking; flooded underground utilities and facilities; premature deterioration; water treatment and wastewater issues ...

Severe Thunderstorms

Flooding; tornado risks; lightning and hail damages; power and communications outages; transportation delays and risks, safety, cost, maintenance ...



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INFRASTRUCTURE



Snow & Ice Storms

Safety and emergency risks, higher removal costs, transportation delays and risks, widespread power outages, building collapse risks, flooding, snow & ice loads, maintenance, ice shedding, access risks, use of more deicing agents ...



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INFRASTRUCTURE

Higher Temperatures

Damage to structures, roads, runways, and powerlines; HVAC issues; energy shifts and cooling demands; power outages; premature deterioration ...

Weathering

Windows, cladding, and concrete deterioration; moisture, deicing agents, and other deterioration issues...



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INFRASTRUCTURE



Stronger Winds

Cladding, debris, windows, elevator, and structural safety; sway; power outages; maintenance; airport operations; emergencies; etc.





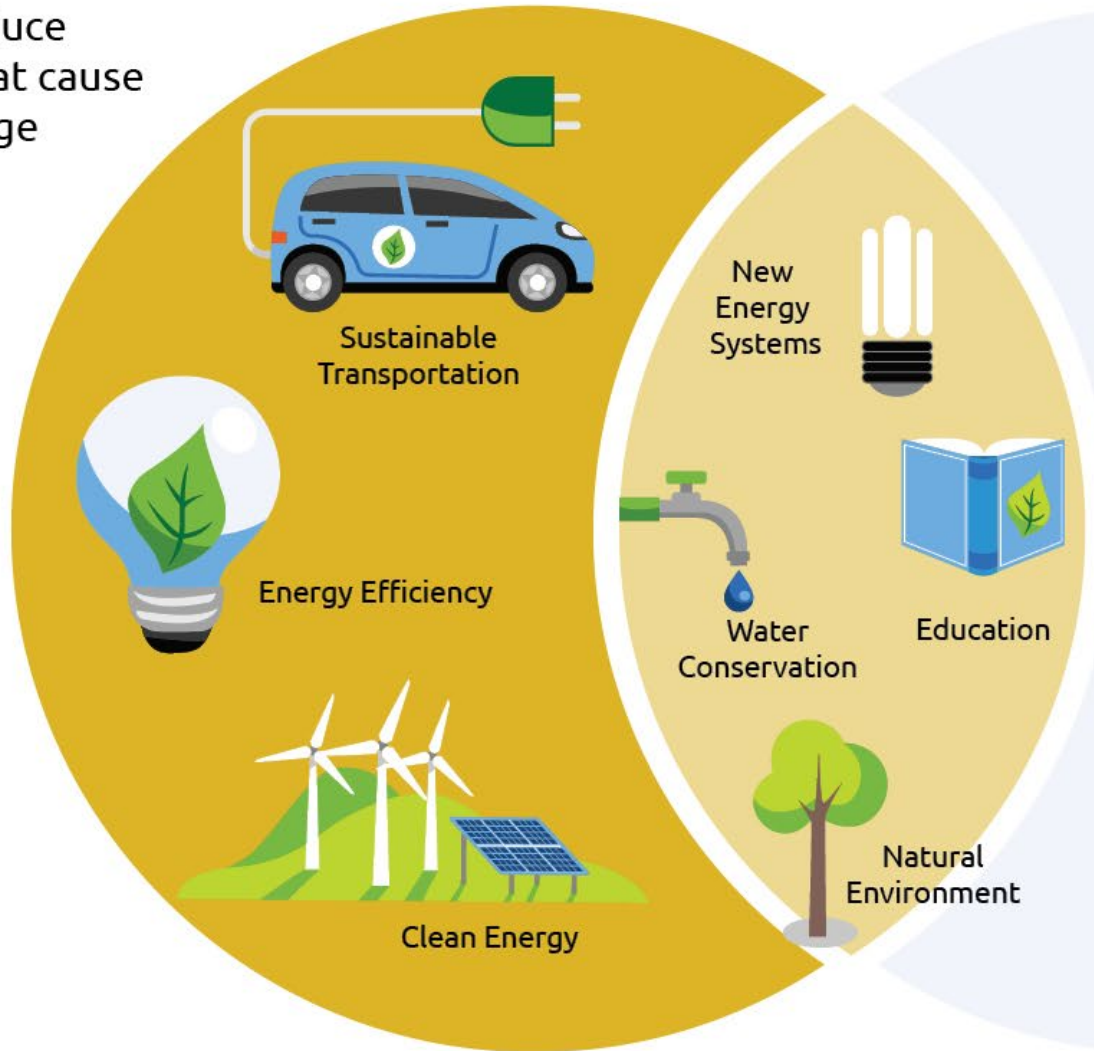
We need the tools and skills to act urgently.

Adaptation measures reduce risks from climate impacts but efforts will be **overwhelmed** by increasingly extreme weather events unless combined with **aggressive mitigation efforts** to curb global warming.

IPCC 2022 WGII SPM

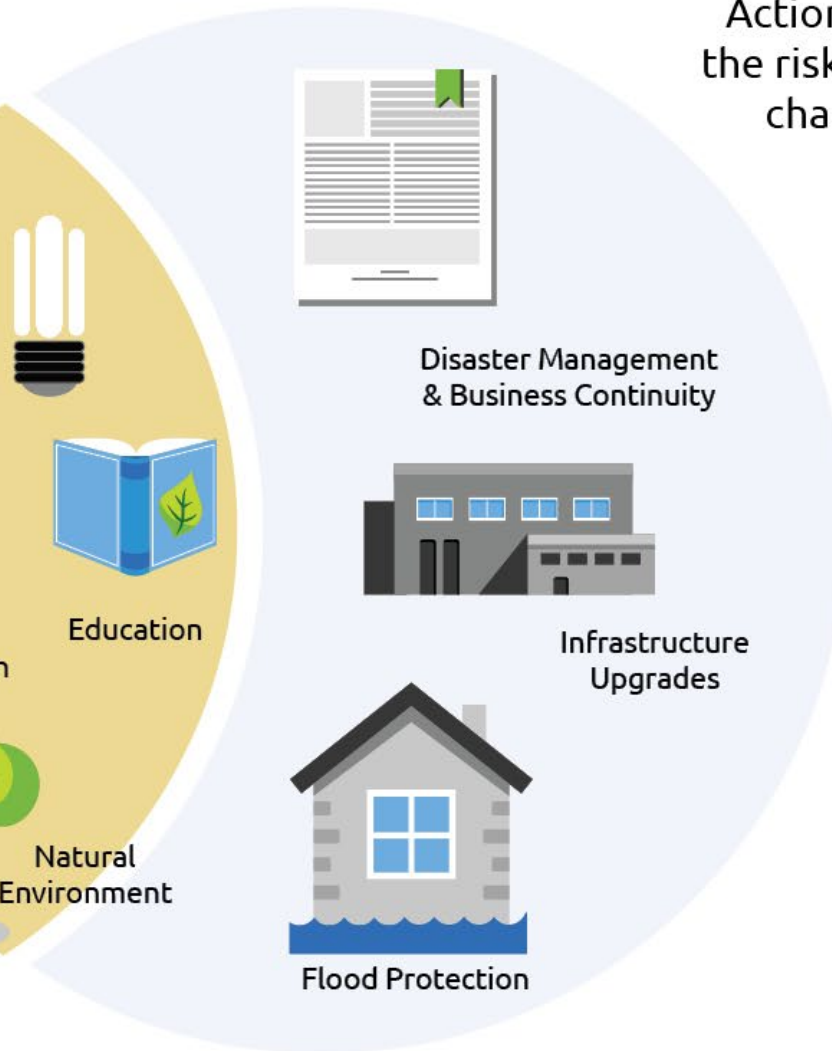
Mitigation

Action to reduce emissions that cause climate change



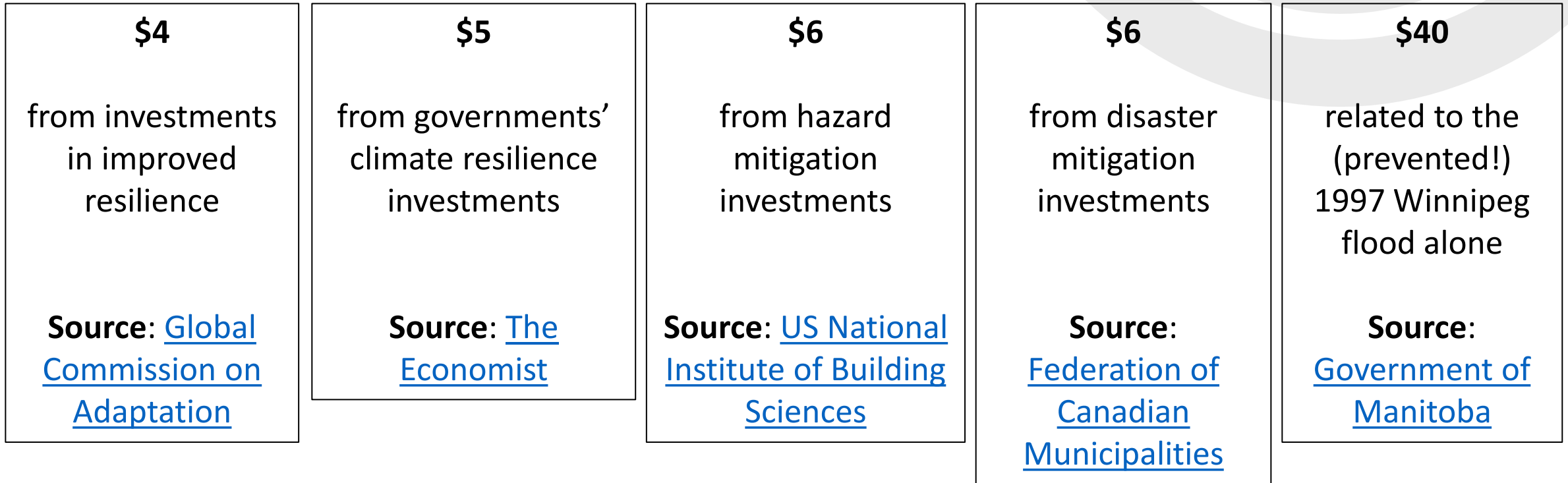
Adaptation

Action to manage the risks of climate change impacts



WHY ADAPT?

Investing **\$1** in prevention results in avoided costs of...



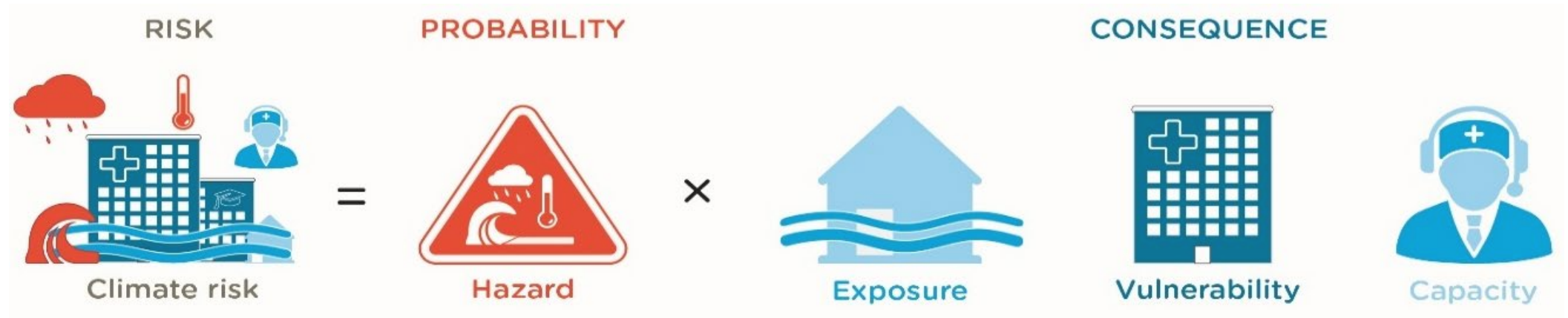
Courtesy, Tom Ewart, Cooperators Insurance

TOOLS AND APPROACHES FOR RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPTATION

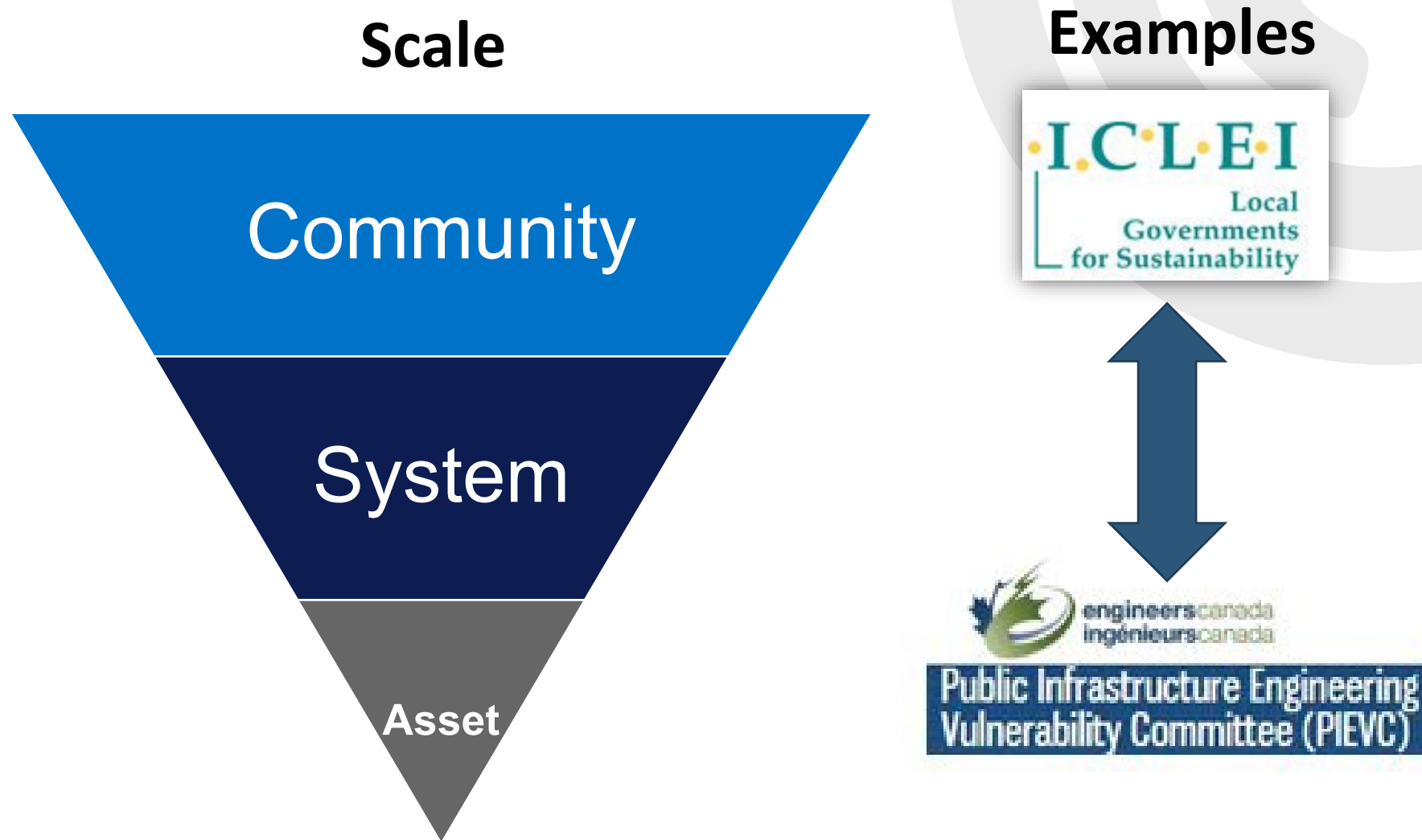


WHAT IS A CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT?

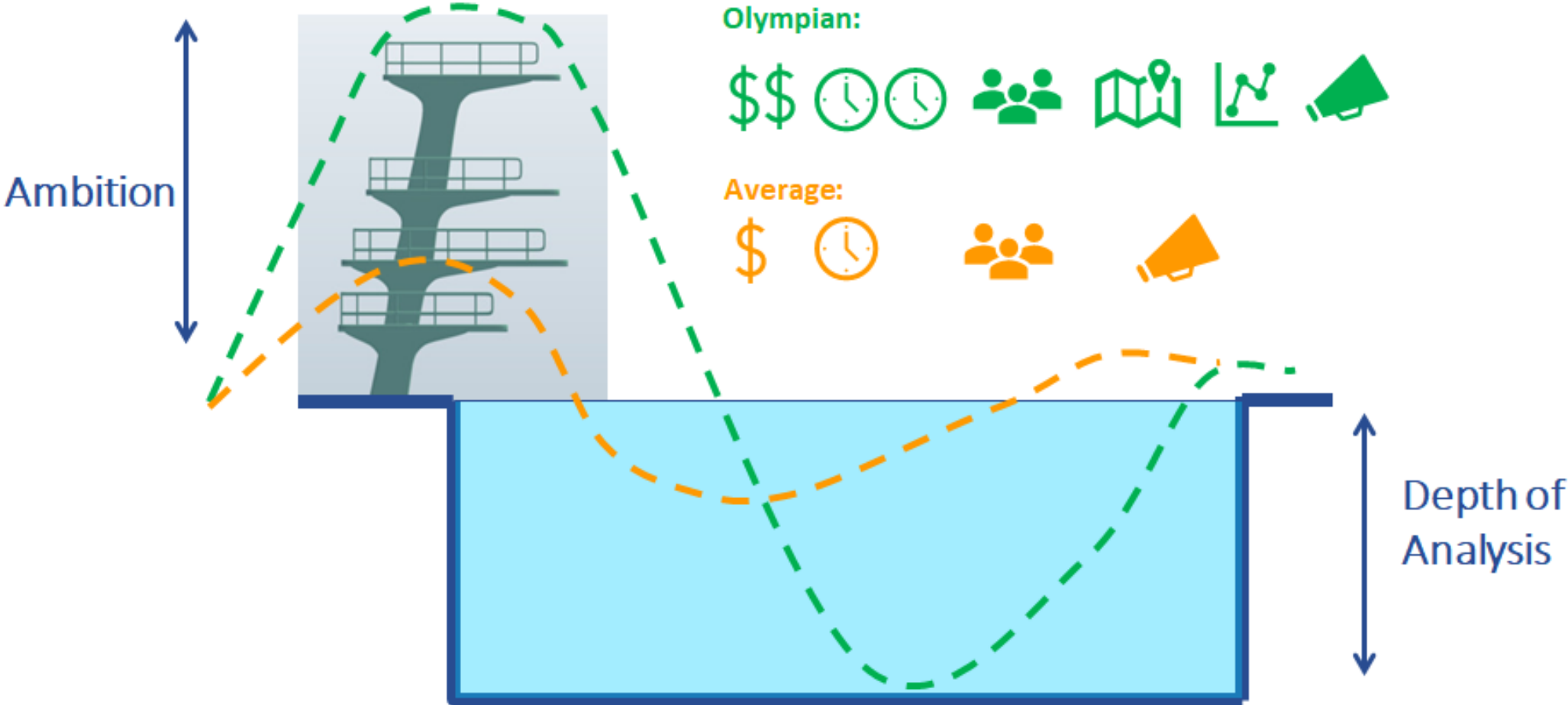
1. **Scopes** and identifies relevant existing and future climate conditions
2. **Characterizes** natural areas, sites and hazards
3. **Identifies** and **estimates** vulnerabilities and severity of consequences from a hazard occurring
4. **Recommends** actions to reduce climate risks and evaluates resilience opportunities



SCALES OF ASSESSMENT & EVOLVING FRAMEWORKS

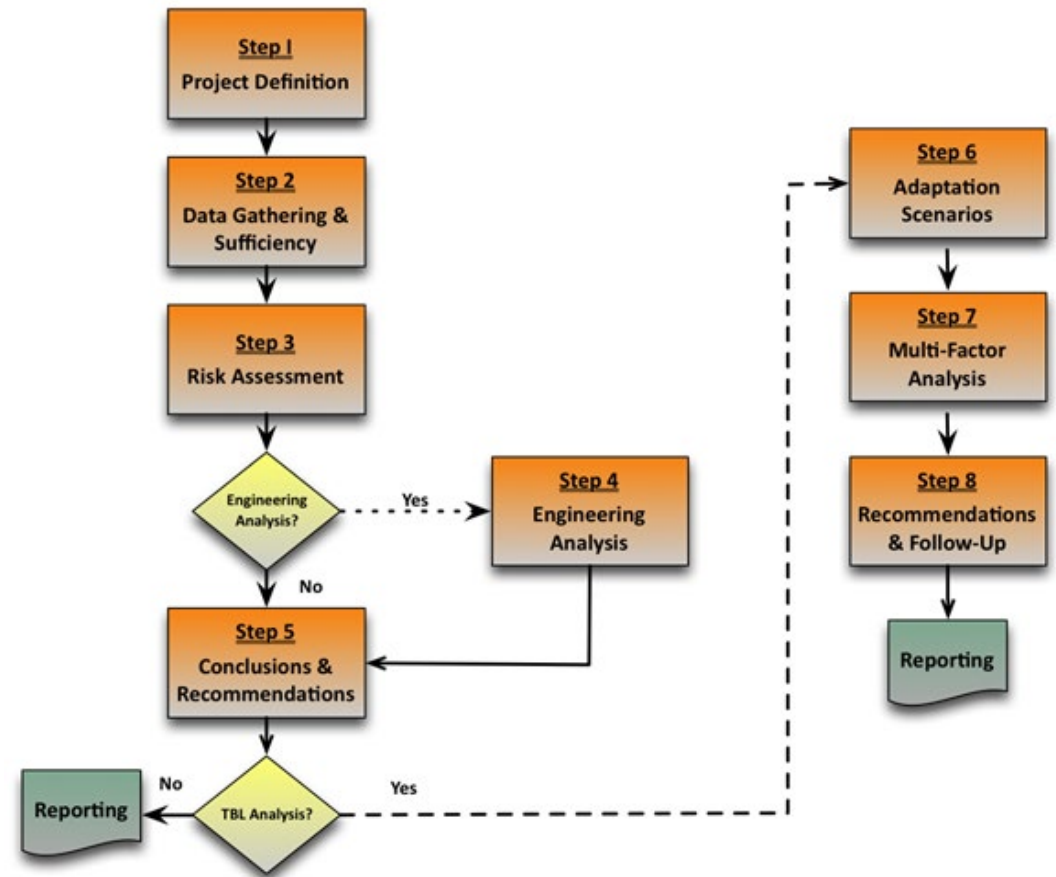


LEVEL OF RIGOUR AND DEPTH OF ANALYSIS – A BALANCING ACT



PIEVC PROTOCOL

- **Development began in 2005:** Engineers Canada and support from the Federal Ministry of Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)
- **Nation-wide network and Committee:** Cross section of infrastructure and climate experts, federal, provincial, municipal gov't, utilities, owners, academics, etc.
- **Developed to assist engineers** in factoring climate change impacts into plans for design, operation, maintenance and adaptation of public infrastructure
- **Applied by professional teams** (Engineers, Climate Scientists, Risk Managers, Owners, Operators, Political Decision-Makers, as well as Civil Society stakeholders)



WHERE CAN PIEVC BE USED?

- Over 70 completed projects to date:
 - Water resources systems
 - Storm & wastewater systems
 - Roads and bridges
 - Buildings
 - Urban infrastructure systems (utilities)
 - Transportation infrastructure
 - Energy infrastructure
 - Healthcare infrastructure
 - Parks and natural infrastructure (Nature-based Solutions)
- Applied across Canada, and internationally (translated to Spanish, Portuguese, Vietnamese)

Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction | CLIMATE RISK INSTITUTE | giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Public Infrastructure Engineering Vulnerability Committee (PIEVC) | home | contact | Français | Search

Effective March 30, 2020, ownership and control of the PIEVC Program, including the Protocol has been transferred to a partnership consisting of the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (ICLR), the Climate Risk Institute (CRI) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. Please direct all future inquiries regarding the PIEVC Protocol and associated programs to info@iclr.org.

The Protocol | About PIEVC | Documents | FAQ

GET STARTED!

- The Protocol
- Where it has been implemented
- Partner Organizations

RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE IS CRUCIAL TO CANADA'S SAFETY, ECONOMY AND FUTURE.

Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction | Building resilient communities

CLIMATE RISK INSTITUTE

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

MANAGING CLIMATE RISKS ONCE THEY'RE IDENTIFIED

Risks Acceptance
Threshold

Reduce Risks

Reduce Vulnerability

- Poverty reduction
- Health improvements
- Access to services and productive assets enhanced
- Livelihood diversification
- Access to decisionmaking increased
- Community security improved

Reduce Hazards and Exposure

- Mainstream risk management into development processes
- Building codes and retrofitting
- Defensive infrastructure and environmental buffers
- Land use planning
- Catchment and other ecosystem management
- Incentive mechanisms for individual actions to reduce exposure

Pool, Transfer, and Share Risks

- Mutual and reserve funds
- Financial insurance
- Social networks and social capital
- Alternative forms of risk transfer

Manage Residual Risks and Uncertainties

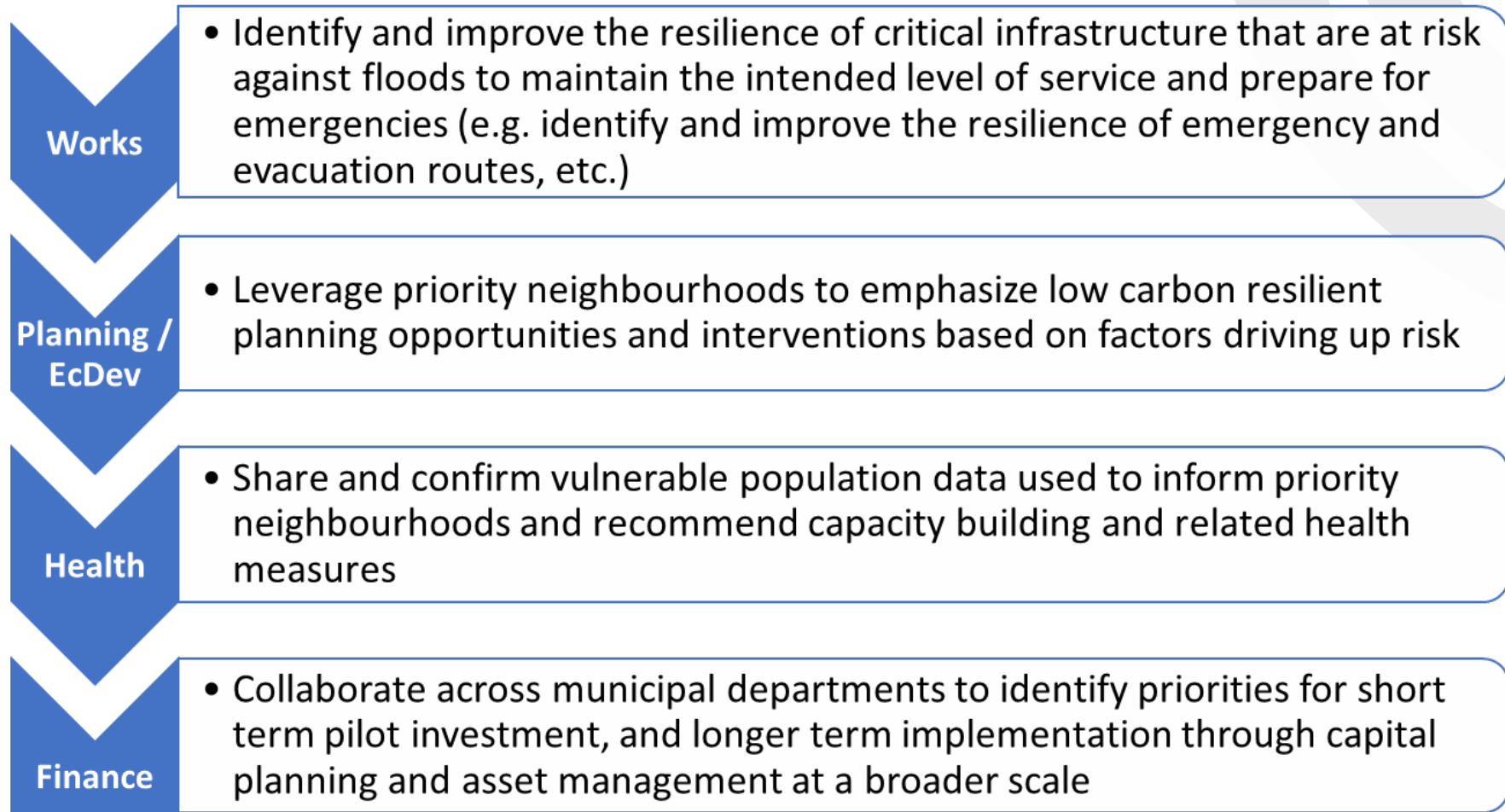
Prepare and Respond Effectively

- Early warning and communication
- Evacuation plan
- Humanitarian: relief supplies
- Post-disaster livelihood support and recovery

Increase Capacity to Cope with "Surprises"

- Flexibility in decisionmaking
- Adaptive learning and management
- Improved knowledge and skills
- Systems transformation over time

APPLYING RISK ASSESSMENT OUTPUTS IN MUNICIPAL CONTEXTS



MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RISK OUTPUTS INTO MUNICIPAL MECHANISMS



RESOURCES FOR CASE STUDIES



- **Filter by:** climate issue, sector, adaptation stage, type of action and type of setting
- **Ontario Case Studies:**
 - 29 on infrastructure
 - 5 on transportation
 - 46 focused on cities, 7 focused on towns, 18 on rural
- **Examples of interest:**
 - Lake Superior Regulation: Addressing Uncertainty in Upper Great Lakes Water Levels
 - City of Windsor creating a Climate Resilient Home
 - Using the Urban Forest to Mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect

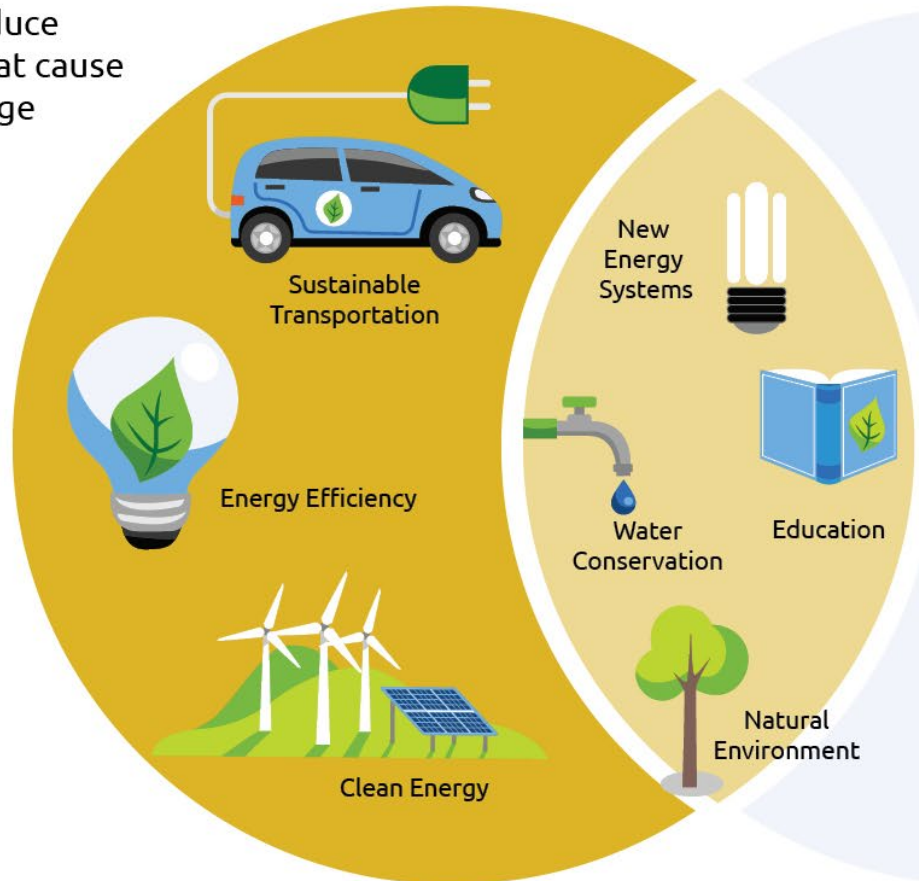
ROLE OF ENGINEERS



ENGINEERS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE UNIQUELY POSITIONED FOR MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Mitigation

Action to reduce emissions that cause climate change




Adaptation

Action to manage the risks of climate change impacts



MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS ARE ON THE FRONT LINES – AND IN MANY CASES, ARE ADAPTING


- Designing, operating, maintaining and providing expert judgment to provide optimal levels of service
- Protecting people and property, ensuring public safety
- Taking a precautionary approach
- Being proactive and fiscally responsible for robust engineering



What is a Resilient Level of Service?



What services does your municipality provide?



What natural and built assets are required to deliver those services?

ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Enhancing awareness and enable uptake

Provide technical expertise

Promote updated information and better data use

Ensure the protection of public safety and welfare

Help government and clients

Engineers, under their **professional code of ethics**, play a **fundamental role** in ensuring infrastructure designs and operations are continuously adapted to the impacts of climate change to ensure public safety.

- Engineers Canada

WE CANNOT FORGET ABOUT LIABILITY

1. Professional engineers hold paramount the health, safety and welfare of the public and have regard for the environment
2. Engineers must consider economic, social and environmental factors to achieve sustainable infrastructure that serves the public over its lifespan
3. Extreme weather and changing climate threatens the integrity, durability and reliability of our infrastructure – **now and in the future**

[PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE]

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK: IS LIABILITY LURKING FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS?

By Patricia Koval, LLP

Engineering Dimensions, 2013



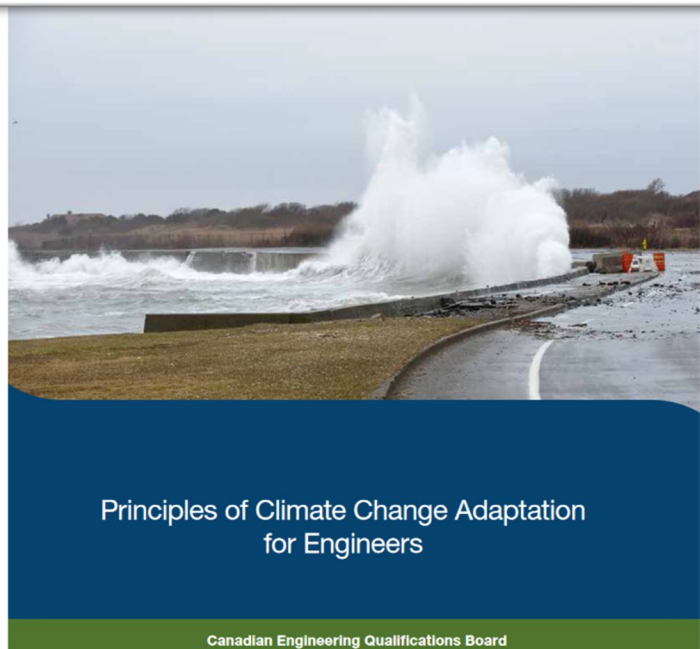
Collaborate via communities of practice to identify best practices.

Learn and share examples and expertise among colleagues.

Document assumptions and uncertainty, and don't hesitate to innovate.

WHERE ARE THINGS HEADING?

- Advancing **rapidly**
- Regulatory bodies changing requirements
- Increasing **advocacy** from Engineers Canada, OSPE
- **Federal funding** for Infrastructure projects tied to GHG mitigation and resilience assessments



| | Climate Change Resilience Assessment | Climate Change GHG Mitigation Assessment |
|--------------|--|---|
| REQUIREMENTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Attested by a qualified party, e.g., a professional engineer, registered professional planner or specialized hydrologist or biologist (for natural infrastructure projects). See template provided in Annex E. ■ Employs a risk management framework consistent with the ISO 31000 Risk Management standard (3.4.1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Identifies potential climate risks through consideration of relevant, quantitative climate data for both historic climate data and future climate projections. □ Evaluates climate risk – consequence, likelihood and asset vulnerability – for all significant risks identified, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides a rationale for why any risks identified were deemed not significant. □ Identifies potential response measures for all risks identified as significant, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides a rationale for why any measures were not implemented for significant risks □ Considers future climate projections for two or more GHG emission scenarios which are consistent with the expected life of the asset(s). ■ Clearly describes the scope/boundaries and timescale of the assessment (3.2, 3.3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Attested and conducted by a qualified professional (i.e., a professional engineer or a GHG accounting professional with suitable GHG quantification training or expertise related to the project). See the template provided in Annex B. ■ Employs a methodology consistent with ISO-14064-2 and its principles ■ Identifies the Baseline Scenario (2.5) ■ Identifies all relevant emission sources and/or sinks (2.3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Quantifies (2.5): □ Baseline emissions – in 2030 and cumulative over project lifespan □ Project emissions – in 2030 and cumulative over project lifespan □ Overall increase or reduction – in 2030 and cumulative over project lifespan □ <i>*Climate Change mitigation projects only*</i> Federal cost per 2030 tonne ■ Provides relevant calculations ■ Identifies all relevant parameters and/or assumptions |

TRAINING



INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE PROFESSIONAL (IRP) COURSES AND CREDENTIAL

- Knowledge and competencies for resilient infrastructure.
- Launched by Engineers Canada in 2016. CRI assumed responsibility in 2020.
- Multiple benefits of being an IRP!



COURSES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR IRP CREDENTIAL

Climate Change and Infrastructure Risk Assessment: the PIEVC Protocol

Asset Management & Climate Resiliency

Climate Law for Infrastructure Practitioners

Management of Climate Risk for Infrastructure Professionals

Applied Climate Science for Infrastructure Practitioners

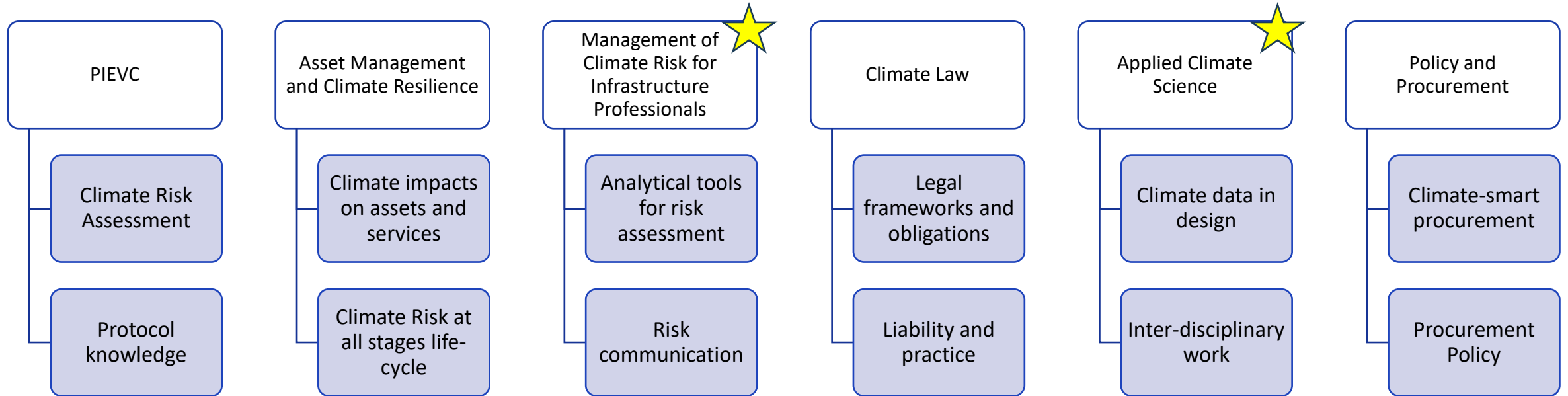
Climate Smart Policy and Procurement

IRP Credential



- Individual course quizzes
- Final exam
- Demonstration of Experience

COURSE SNAPSHOTS



Registration open now for May 2022 start dates.

COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK (AND NEW PLATFORMS)

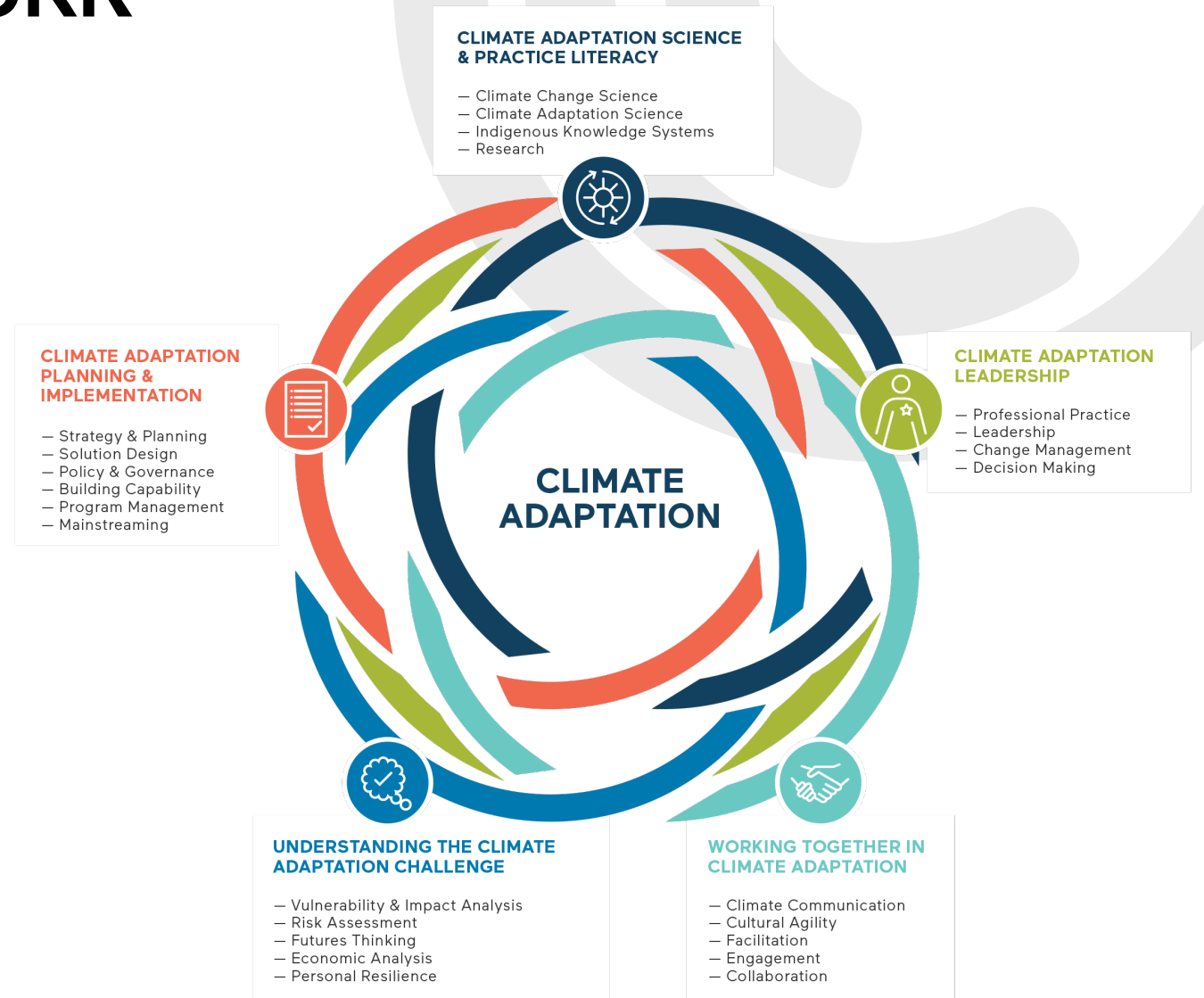
- Courses designed to address identified needs in competency framework.
- CRI moving towards course integration in advanced Learning Management System.
- CRI, Royal Roads University and Resilience by Design working collaboratively on home for adaptation and resilience training in Canada and internationally. → **Can-Adapt**



Royal Roads
UNIVERSITY



Innovation Lab



OTHER TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

- IRP courses open to all (not just engineers)
- Training for Professional Planners
 - Adaptation Planning at Municipal Level
 - Adaptation Policy for Planners
 - Communication of Climate Change for Adaptation
- Customized Training available
 - Targeted training for your group or municipality.



Associates
and training
faculty



CONCLUDING MESSAGES



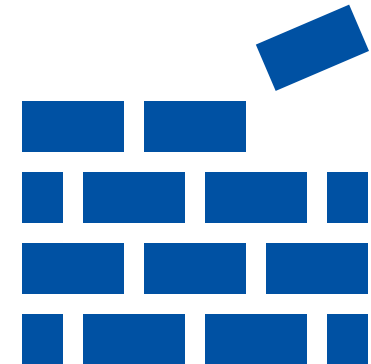
1. BEGIN WITH THE END IN MIND

- What specifically will you use the information for?
- What level of detail is needed to enable actions?
- Envision the ideal outputs from your process - do not simply produce a report



2. EQUIP YOURSELF WITH THE RIGHT TOOLS

- Avoid “going down the rabbit hole”
- Select an appropriate framework or process that enables your scale of assessment
- Don’t be afraid to incorporate non-traditional concepts and factors that are important in resilience - social and demographic factors



3. ENABLE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESULTS

- Even at a high level, consider what it will take to implement your results
- Avoid unclear risks, opportunities or resilience building actions
- Identify lead/support roles, timing and costs if possible



4. BUILD THE CAPACITY YOU NEED

- Know where you (and your municipality) are on assessment scales.
- Identify skills and competencies needed to design, manage for climate risk and to sure you (and infrastructure) are ready and resilient.

