

Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Climate-proofing Water Infrastructure – Conceptual Overview

Cedar Morton April 30, 2021



PROBLEM

With projected climate hazards, standard approaches to water infrastructure will not be able to sustain the same service provision as in the past



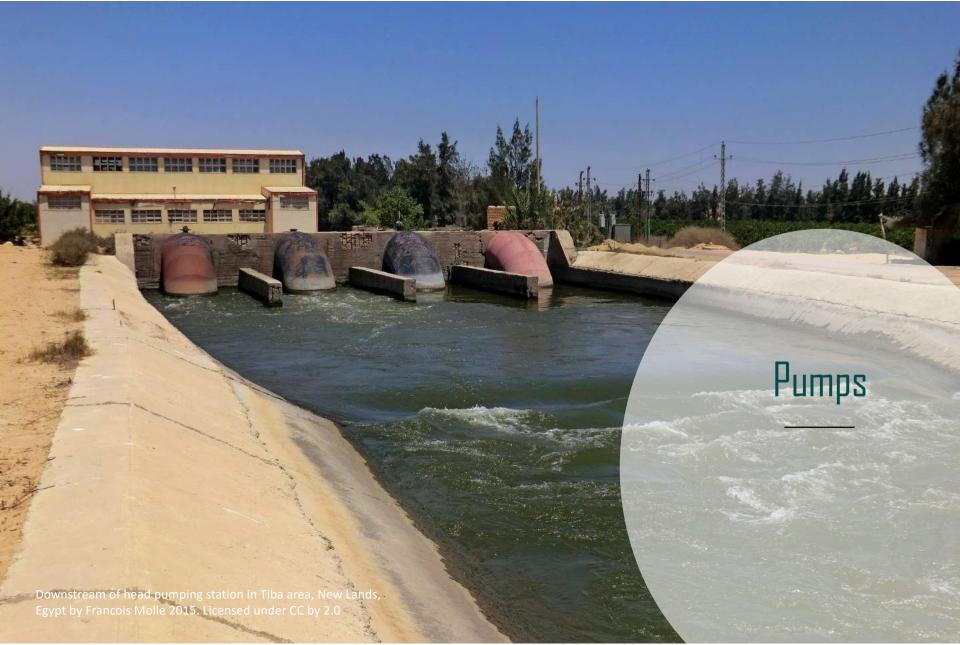




















WATER INFRASTRUCTURE EXAMPLES

- Dams & spillways
- Irrigation Canals
- Wells
- Pumps & Pump Stations
- Cisterns
- Mine Tailings Ponds
- Wastewater Treatment
- Water pipes (domestic supply)

- Water pipes (irrigation)
- Desalination plants
- Hydroelectric facilities
- Docks & moorages
- Reservoirs
- Access roads & camps
- Culverts
- Debris screens
- Barrages & dikes

CLIMATE HAZARDS AFFECTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

- Floods (rainstorms)
- Droughts
- Seasonal shifts
- Storm surges (coast)
- Sea level rise

- Erosion & landslides
- High temperatures (slow onset)
- Wind





IMPACTS OF CLIMATE HAZARDS

- Direct damages
- Supply/demand shifts (spatial)
- Supply/demand shifts (temporal)
- Capacity exceedance
- Full infrastructure failure

- Well contamination
- Increased weathering
- More 'brittle' infrastructure (slow onset)





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





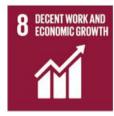
































SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Using EbA to climate-proof water infrastructure is the focus

SOLUTION?

Harness the power of nature by integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into water infrastructure project cycles

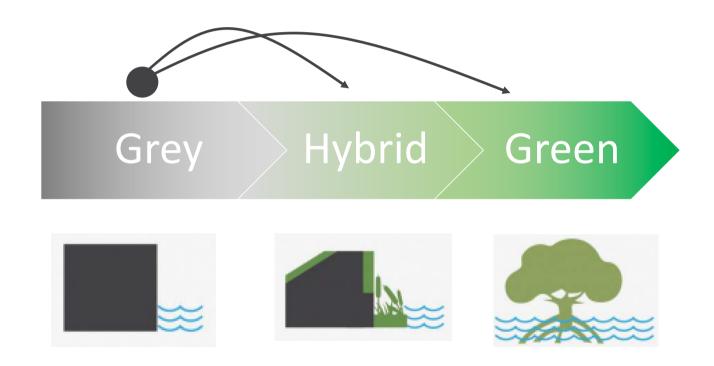
ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION (EbA)

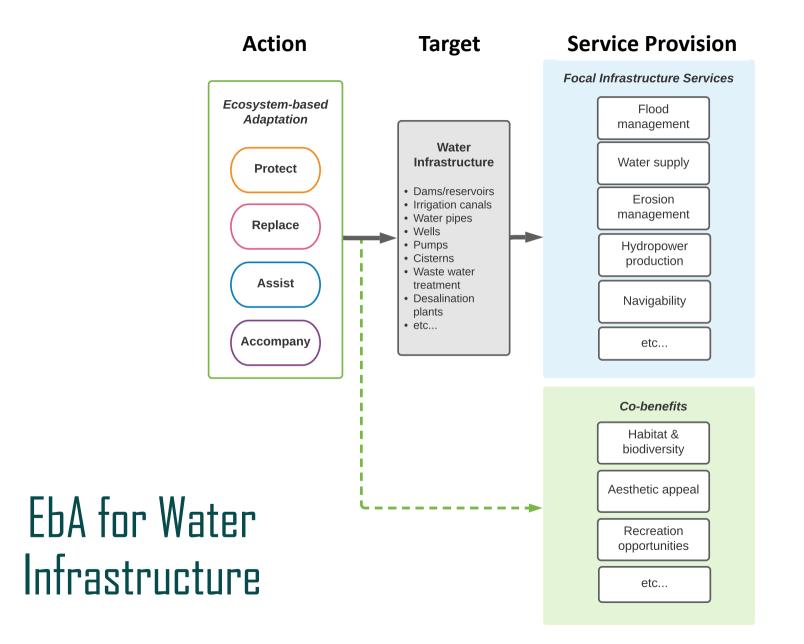
"The use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change"

-Convention on Biological Diversity, 2009

[Also referred to as "nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation"]

GREY-TO-GREEN CONTINUUM





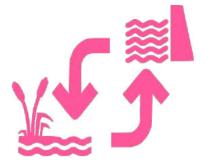




- Directly protects a hard/grey infrastructure project from climate hazards
- Increases its lifespan and reduces operating/maintenance costs
- Also provides co-benefits







- Completely replaces the need for a hard/grey infrastructure project
- Potentially more resilient to climate hazards
- Also provides co-benefits







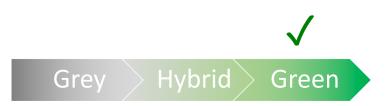
- Increases focal service provision beyond what could be provided by the hard/grey infrastructure project alone
- Improves capacity to continue service provision when impacted by climate hazards
- Also provides co-benefits





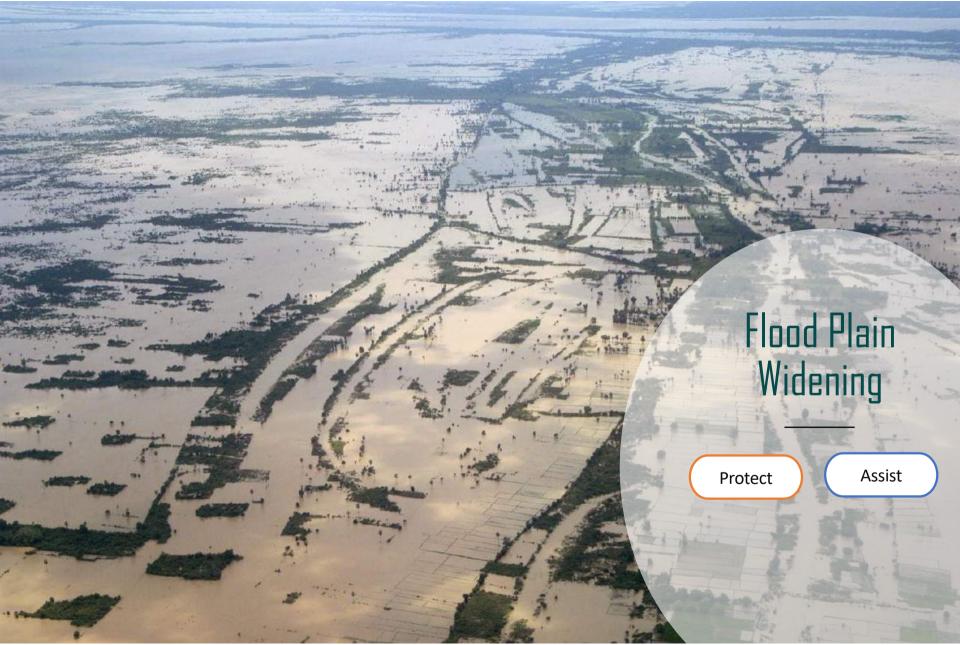


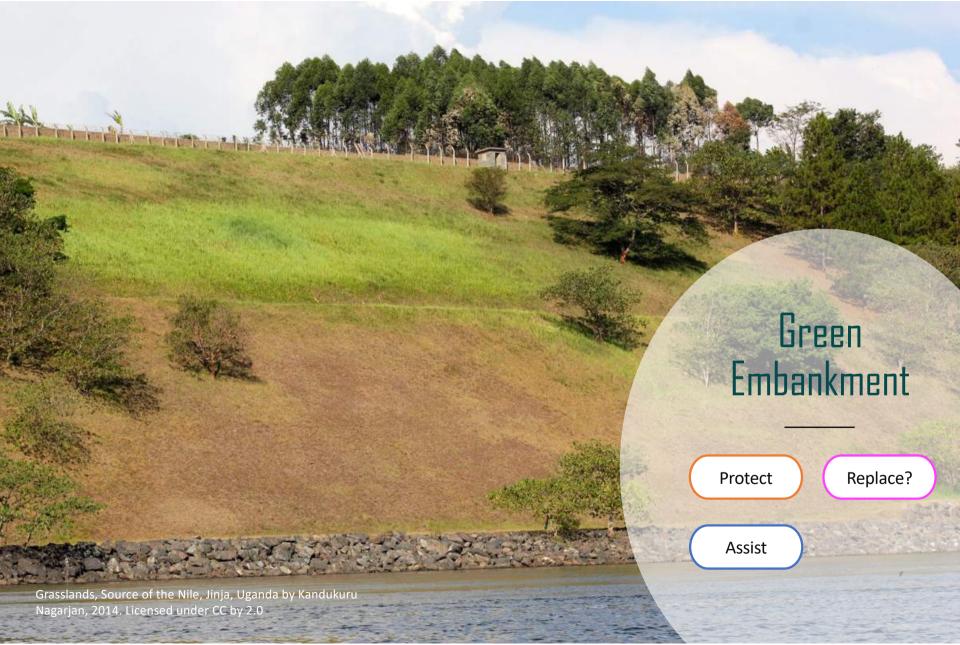
- No direct benefit to the hard/grey infrastructure project or its focal services
- Can be implemented as part of the project to provide co-benefits that increase a community's overall adaptive capacity to climate hazards

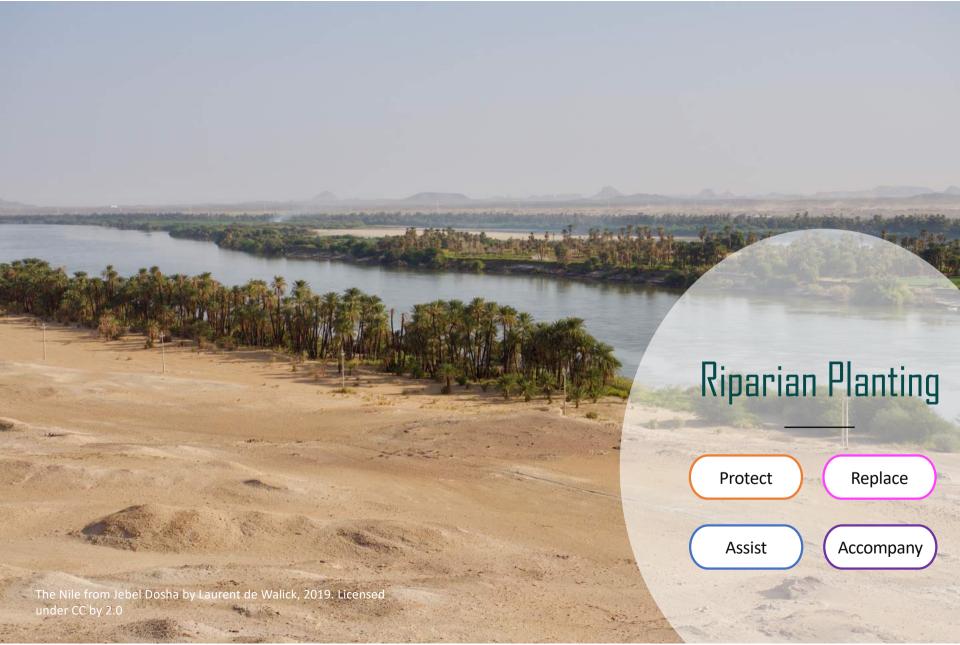


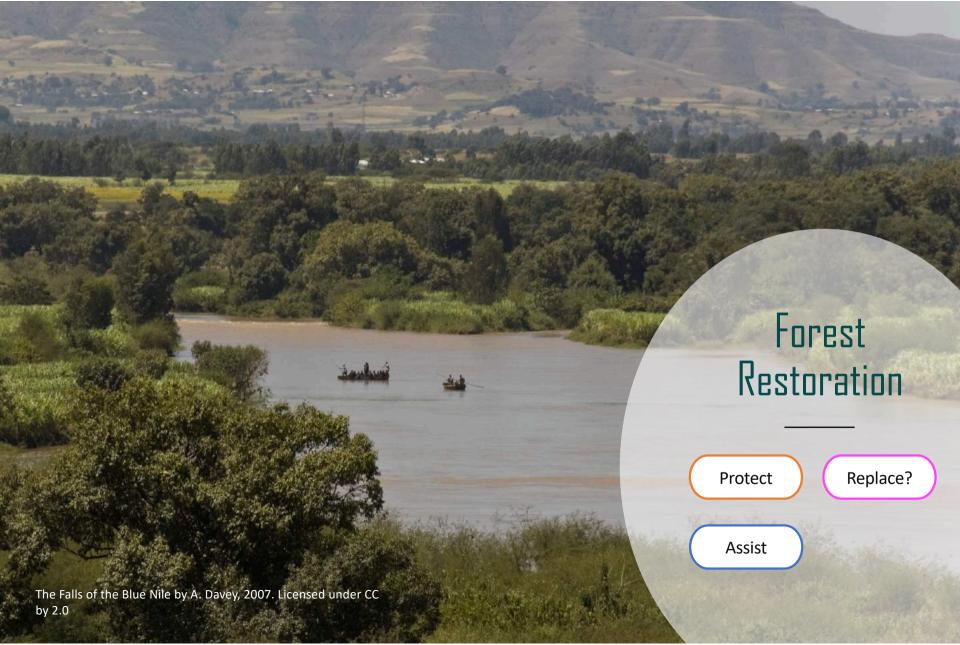




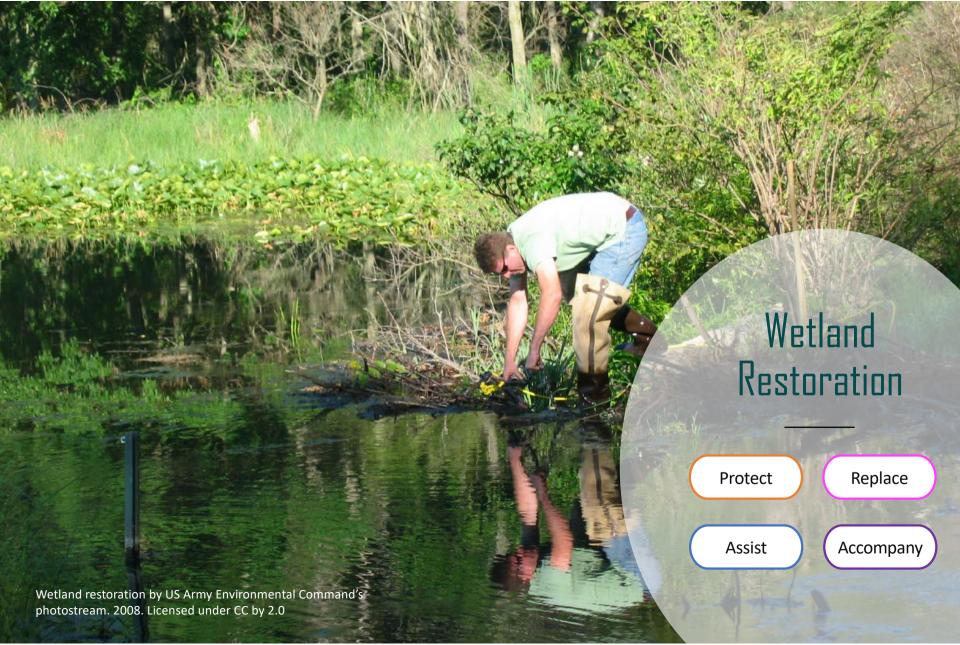








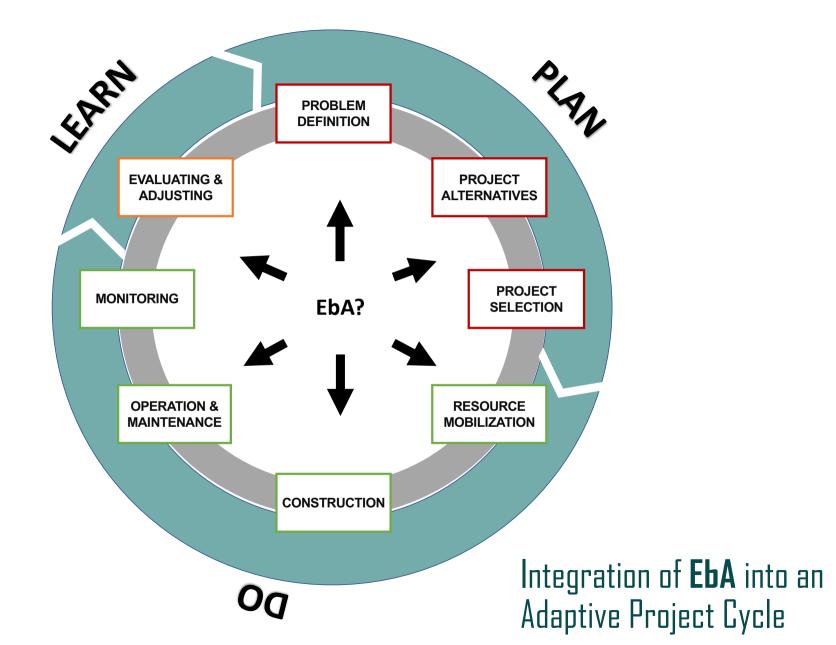




EBA OPTIONS FOR CLIMATE-PROOFING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

- Land use management
- Mimic natural hydrograph
- Re-meandering
- Side channels
- Floodplain widening/restoration
- Embankments (green)
- Embankment removal (grey)
- Wetland restoration

- Urban drainage (green)
- Bioswales
- Retention areas
- Dam removal
- Removal of conveyance obstacles
- Riparian planting
- Forest restoration



PROBLEM DEFINITION

New Spatial & Temporal Scope New Jurisdictions and Affected Groups

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

PROJECT SELECTION

Natural Asset Inventory
Co-benefits in Cost-benefit Analysis
New Types of Risk for Project-level Risk Assessment
More Complex Indicator Development
Additional Sensitivity Analyses

Different Materials and Activities Personnel with Different Expertise

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

Different Deterioration Rates/Lifespans

Complex Long-term Changes w/Multiple System Drivers
Difficult to Define Causal Pathways
Unique Indicators at Every Site
Longer Time Horizons to Observe EbA Benefits
Portfolio of Ecosystem Services



Library of EbA Guidance Documents with the "Enhancing Climate Services for Infrastructure (CSI)" Product Series by GIZ and Collaborators

