

Infrastructure at Risk in a Complex World

Advocacy and Awareness
Workshop

September 29th, 2023



Implemented by

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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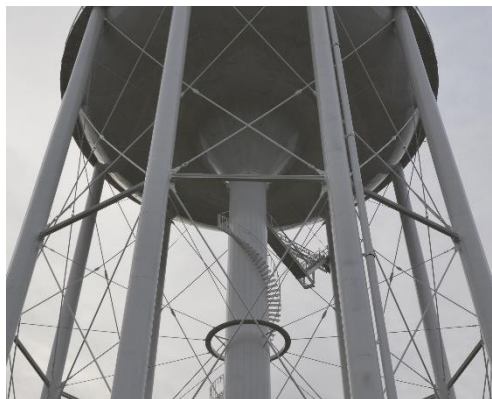




Infrastructure Assets: anything that delivers value to an organization and the stakeholders it serves.

Public Infrastructure Assets: owned and managed by the public sector to deliver services to residents, businesses, institutions, and economies.

Local
Government
Infrastructure
Systems



Regional and National Infrastructure Systems



Natural Infrastructure



Many types of hazards threaten infrastructure systems

Climate-Related Hazards



Temperature Variabilities, sea level rise, extreme weather events, floods, etc.

Environmental Degradation



Soil erosion, water pollution, deforestation, etc.

Seismic/Geologic Hazards



Earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides etc.

Human-Made Hazards



Industrial accidents, oil or chemical spills etc.

Malicious Hazards



Terrorism, cyberattacks, civil unrest etc.

Many hazards can interact with one another, amplifying their effects

Weather-related hazards are the most frequently impactful and costly

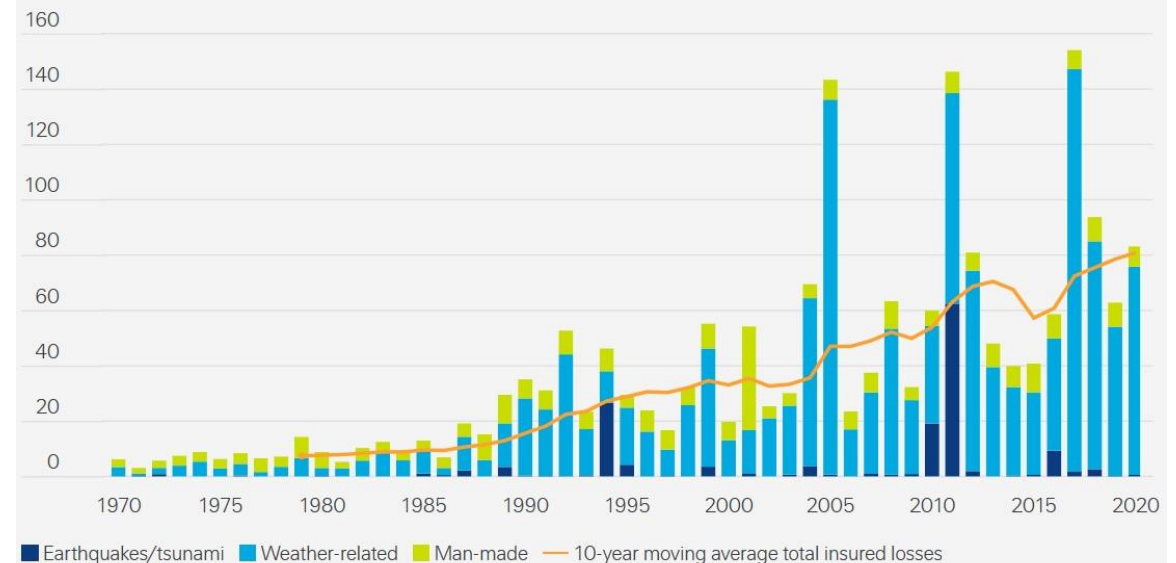


Extreme heat, severe weather, wind, floods, wildfire, etc.

Losses from natural catastrophes are projected to grow significantly, primarily from the impacts of climate change¹.

Insured losses, 1970–2020, in USD billion at 2020 prices

Rollover/touch chart for details



Source: Swiss Re Institute

¹Swiss Re Institute Source: <https://www.insurance-canada.ca/2020/12/23/swiss-re-2020-global-insured-catastrophe-loss-estimates/>

Climate-related hazards can cause three main types of infrastructure-related impacts



Service Disruption



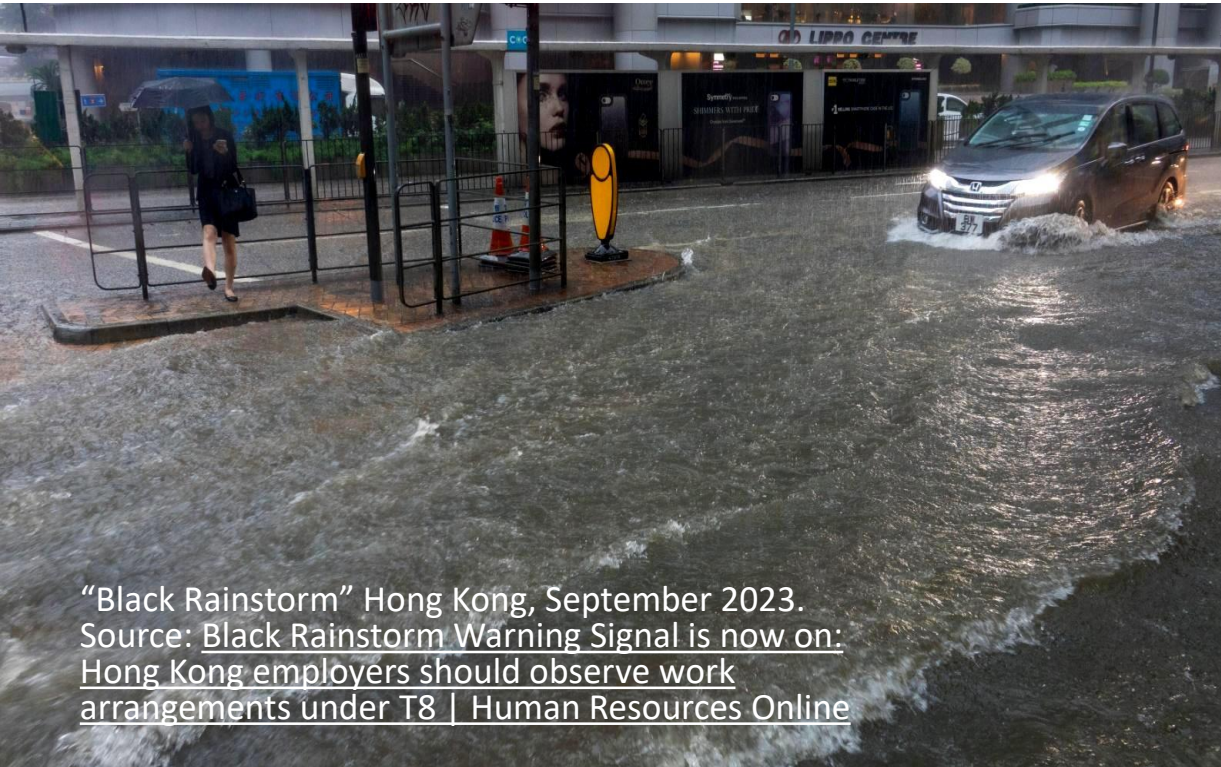
Infrastructure Damage



Infrastructure Failure

Torrential rainfall, floods and service disruptions

Central India, September 2023. Source: [Madhya Pradesh: Mangod-Manawar Road Blocked Due To Heavy Rainfall \(freepressjournal.in\)](#)



"Black Rainstorm" Hong Kong, September 2023.
Source: [Black Rainstorm Warning Signal is now on: Hong Kong employers should observe work arrangements under T8 | Human Resources Online](#)



Southland New Zealand, September 2023.
Source: [More than 100 evacuated, schools closed amid wild weather in South Island \(msn.com\)](#)

Extreme heat and infrastructure damage



Source: User @wspd7pio on Twitter



Source: U.S Dept of Transportation

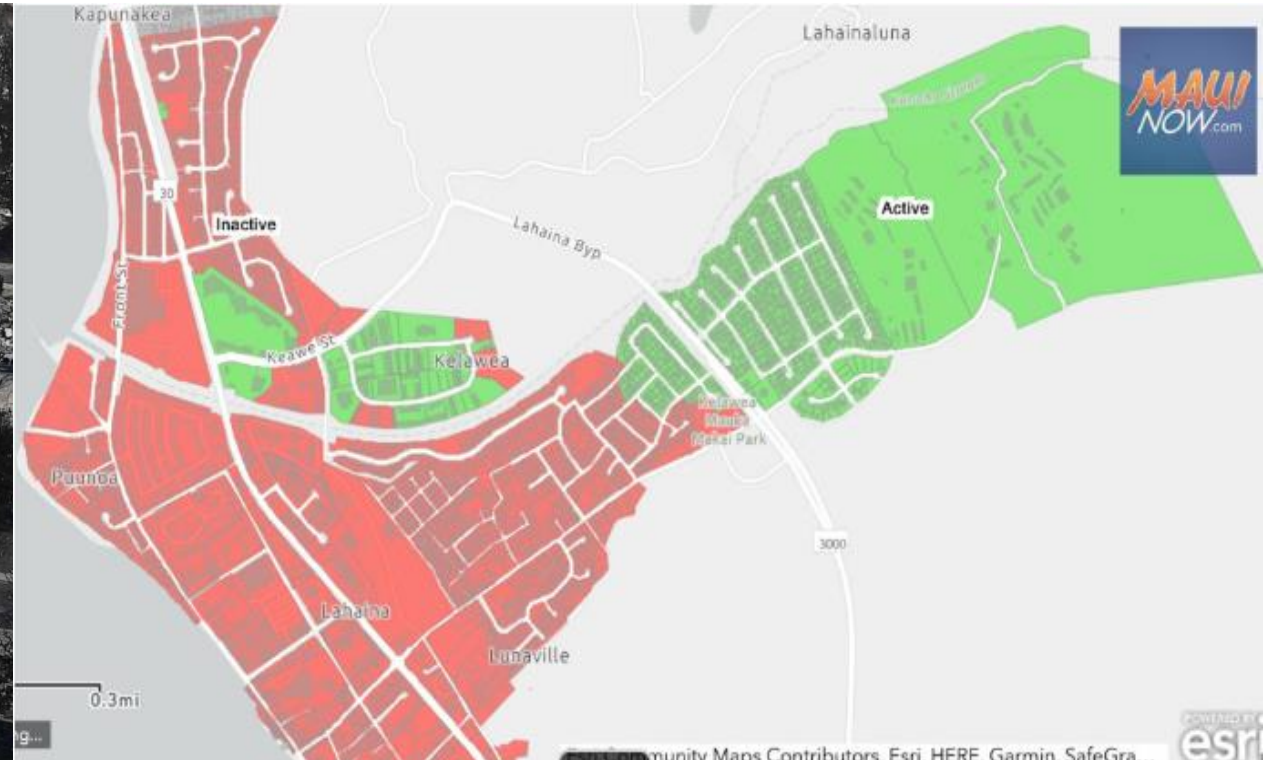


Source: SDOT

Wildfires and infrastructure damage and failure in the US



Damage to buildings in Lahaina, Hawaii. Source: Patrick T. Fallon/AFP via Getty Images



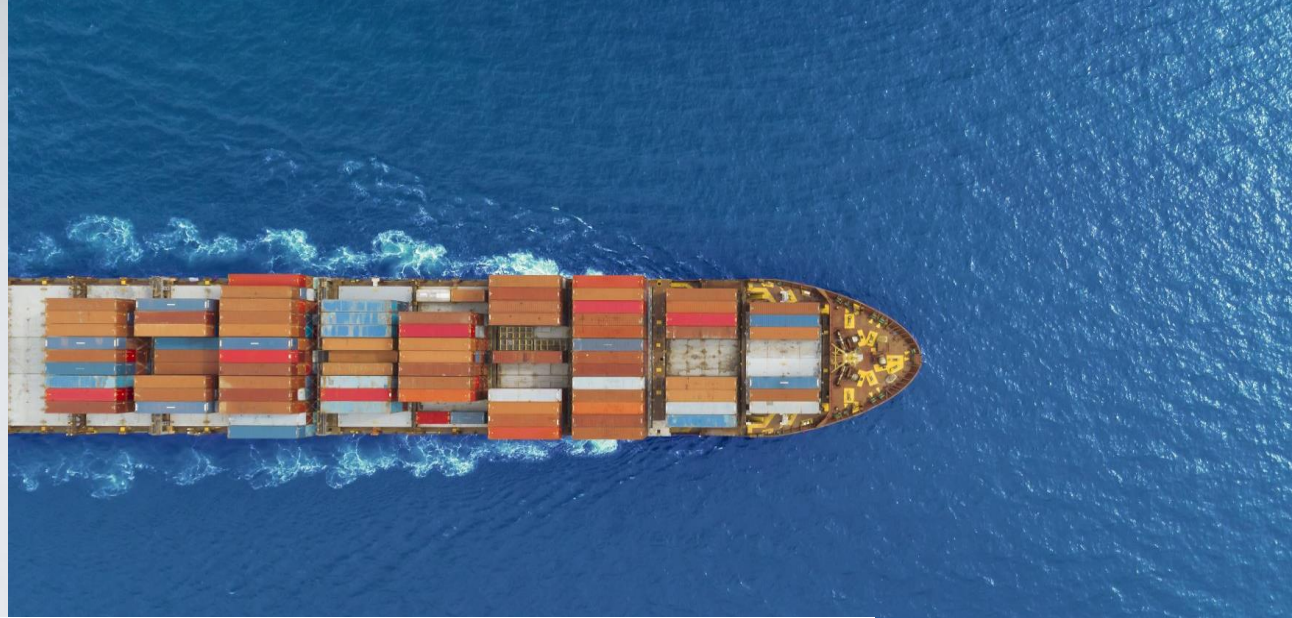
A map that identifies all areas where wastewater service is currently inactive due to fire damage. Source: [Water and Wastewater \(mauirecovers.org\)](https://mauirecovers.org)

Torrential rain, flooding, and dam failure in Libya

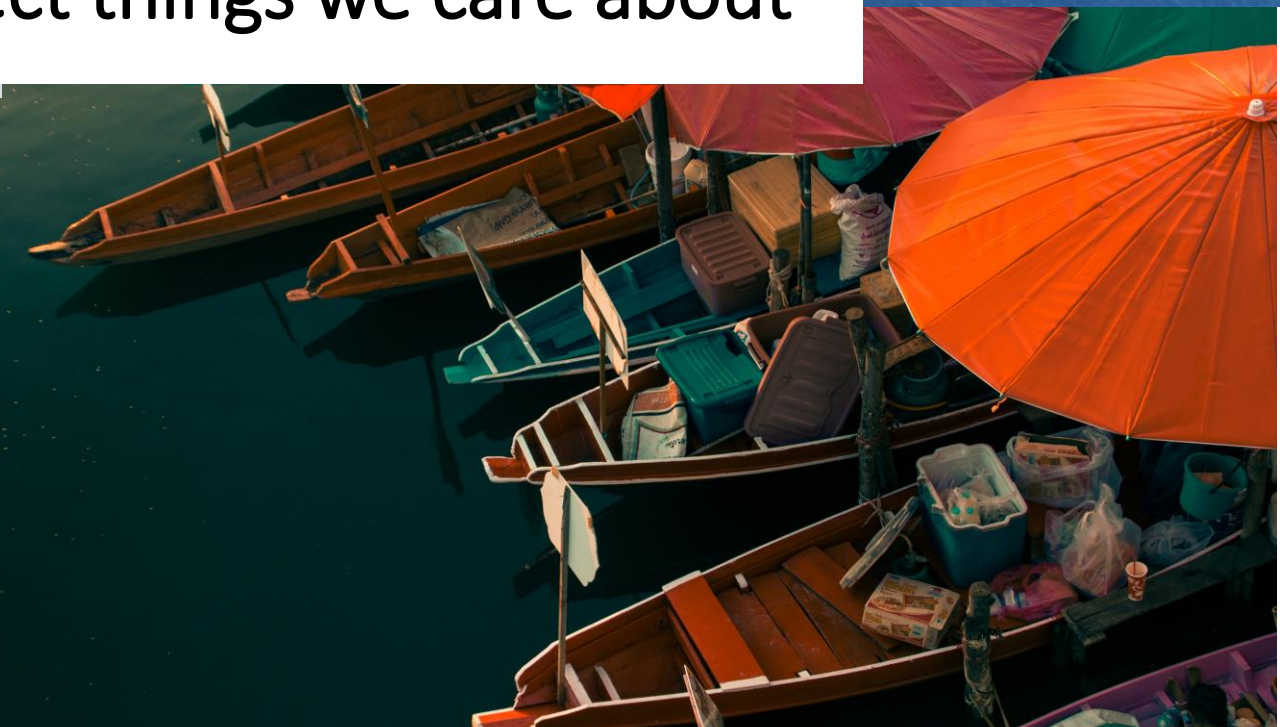


Source: Google (base image), Planet Labs, Tunisia state news agency TAP, International Committee of Red Cross. Graphic: Lou Robinson, CNN

Source: Agence France-Presse — Getty Images



These impacts affect things we care about

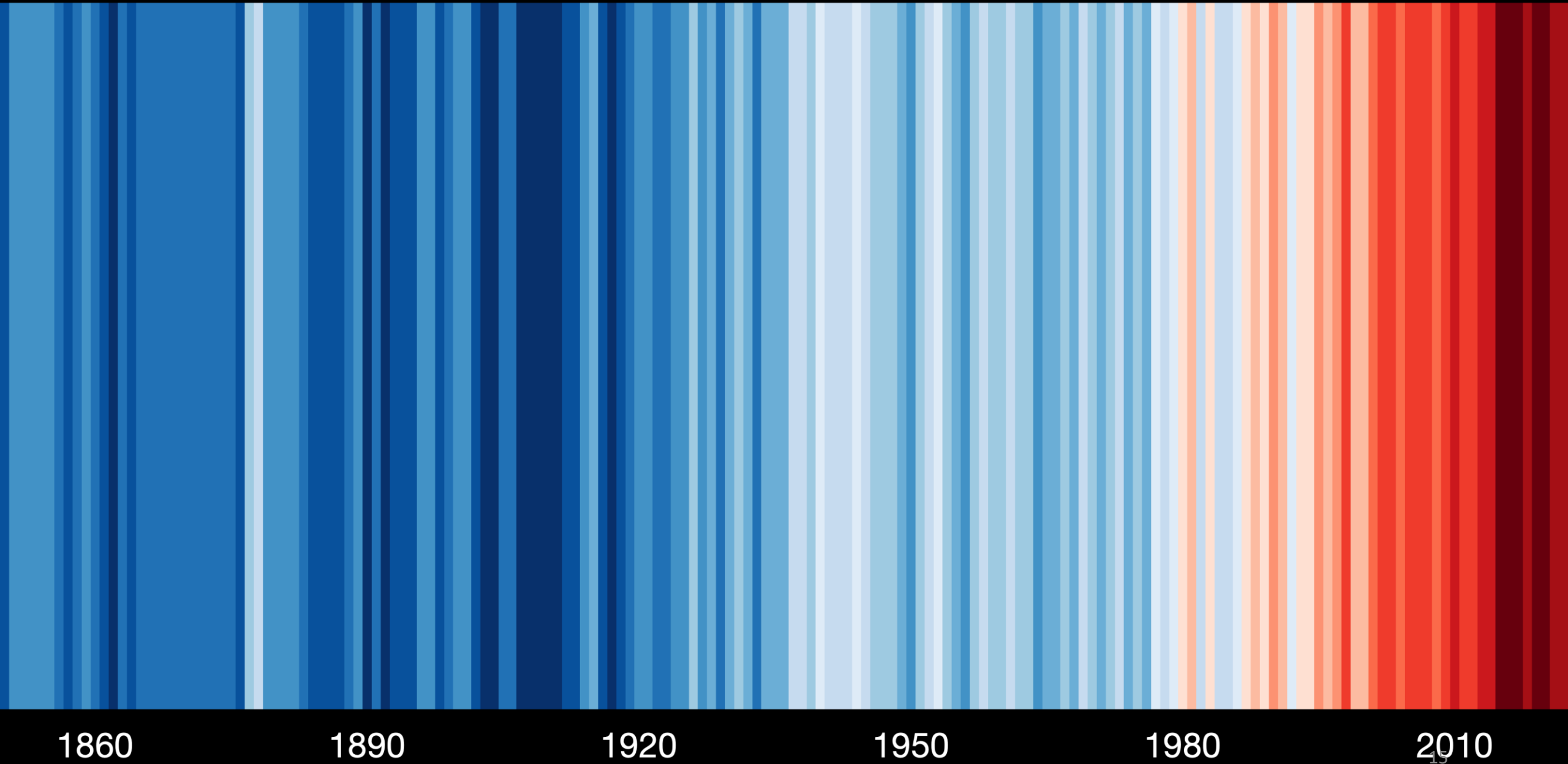


Climate
change will
make these
impacts
worse

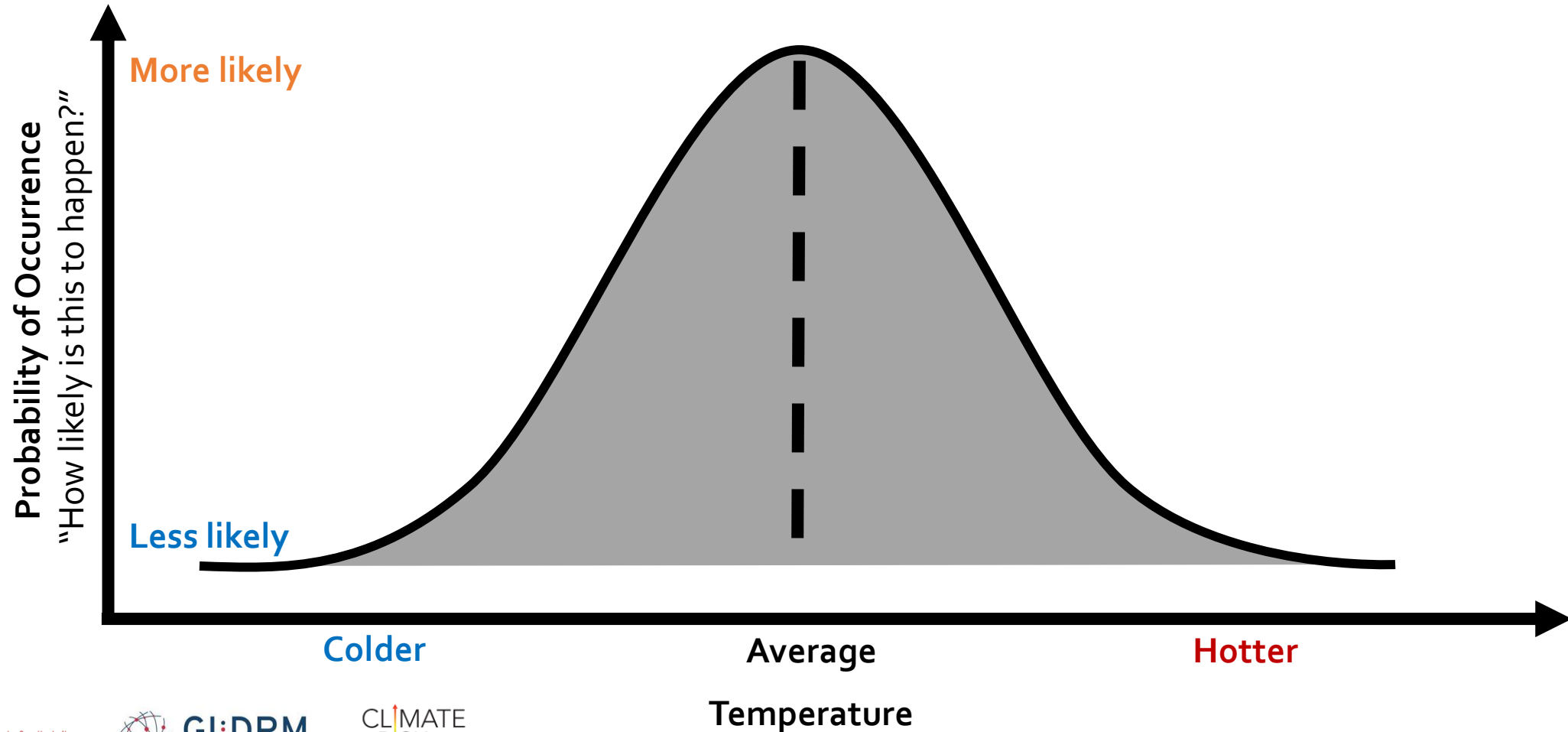


Global temperature change (1850-2022)

Source: Show your Stripes - Globe



What are the impacts of a small change in average conditions?



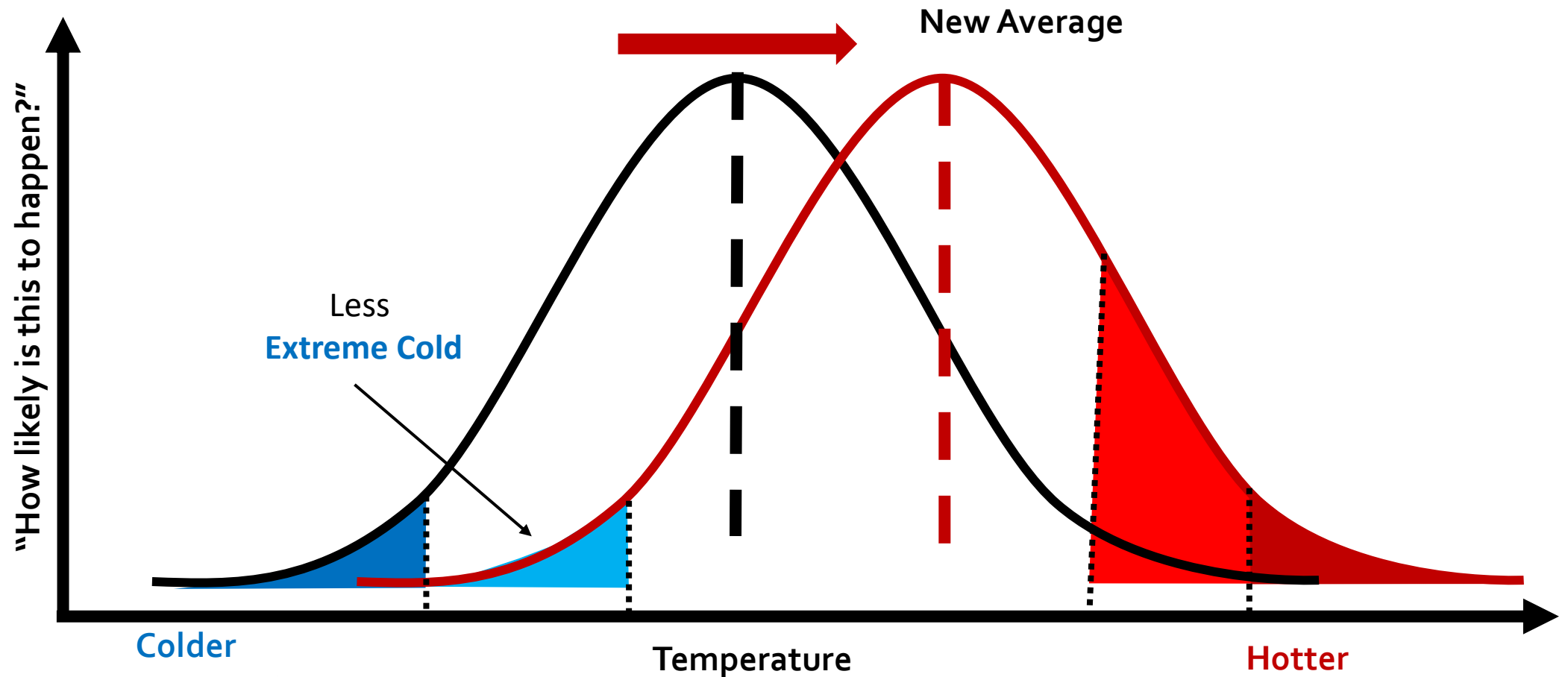
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GI:DRM
Global Initiative on
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More frequent and severe extremes



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A climate change risk assessment helps identify and understand potential risks



Which hazards result in the greatest risks?

What are the risks that exist now and in the future?

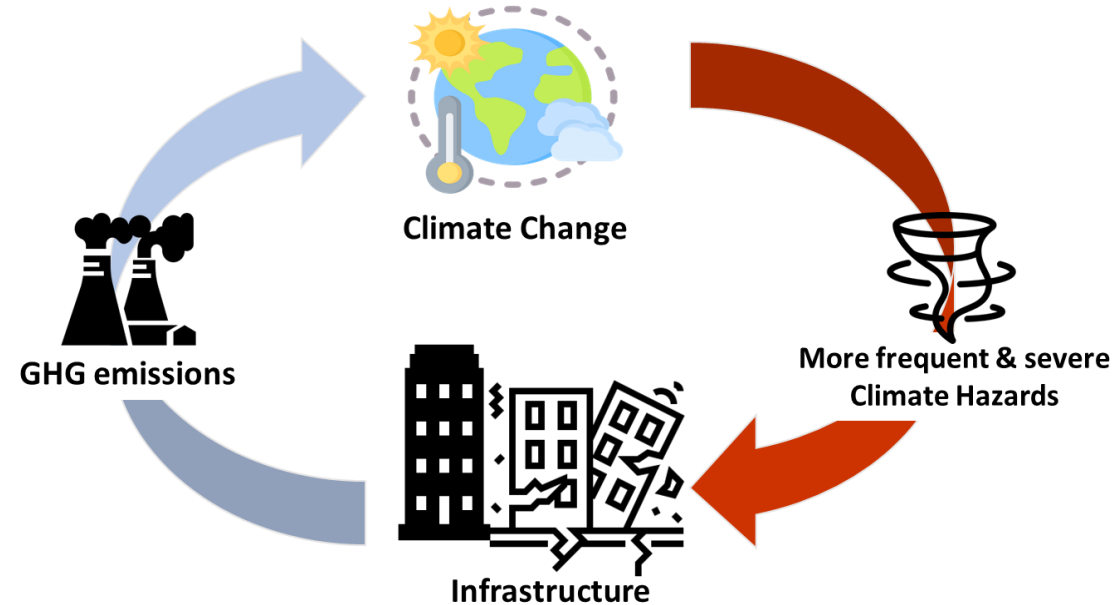
What are the highest priority risks to address?

...and inform Adaptation

Risk Assessment Matrix								
Impact (exposure, vulnerability)	7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49
	6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
	5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
	4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
	3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Probability of Occurrence						

The diagram illustrates the Risk Assessment Matrix, which evaluates the impact of climate change and adaptation on flood risk. The matrix is a 7x7 grid with values ranging from 1 to 49. The rows represent Impact (exposure, vulnerability) and the columns represent Probability of Occurrence. A red triangle labeled 'Flood' is positioned over the cell (3, 3). A red arrow labeled 'CLIMATE CHANGE' points from the cell (5, 4) to the cell (6, 5). A blue arrow labeled 'ADAPTATION' points from the cell (6, 5) to the cell (7, 6).

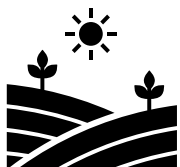
Adaptation actions can provide both significant benefits & co-benefits...



Cost savings



Public safety and community resilience



Conserve natural resources



Protect long-term investments



Investment in Climate Resilience Infrastructure



Benefit-cost ratio of approx. 6 to 1



\$1 invested, \$6 can be saved¹

¹(UN,2019) <https://press.un.org/en/2019/sgsm19807.doc.htm>

Q&A

