

RESPONSES TO COASTAL CLIMATE CHANGE: **I**NNOVATIVE **S**TRATEGIES FOR HIGH **E**ND **S**CENARIOS –**A**DAPTATION AND **M**ITIGATION–

RESPONSES TO COASTAL CLIMATE CHANGE (RISES-AM-)

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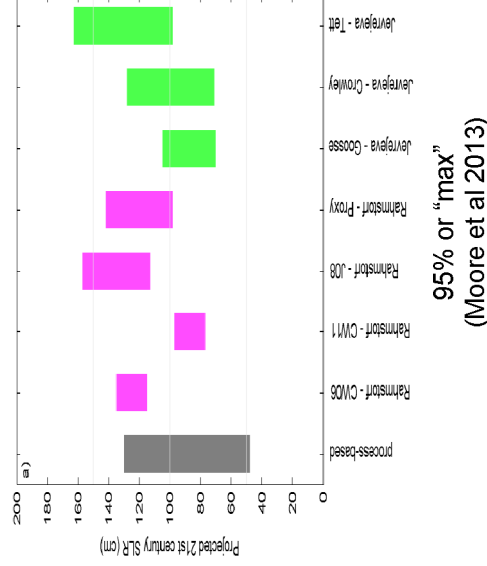
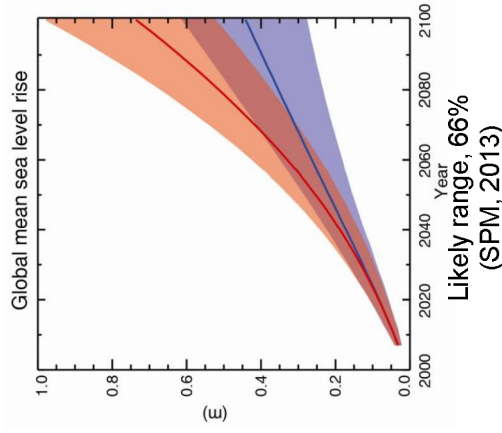
- What is climate change
- Coastal responses
- Projection & modelling across scales
- Efficient responses
- Conclusions



Marine factors: Sea Level Rise

We shall focus on high end conditions

- 1.RCP 4.5 and 8.5
- 2.Other scenarios (e.g. SRESA1B)
- 3.Upper limit of 2.0m (up to)



95% or “max”
(Moore et al 2013)



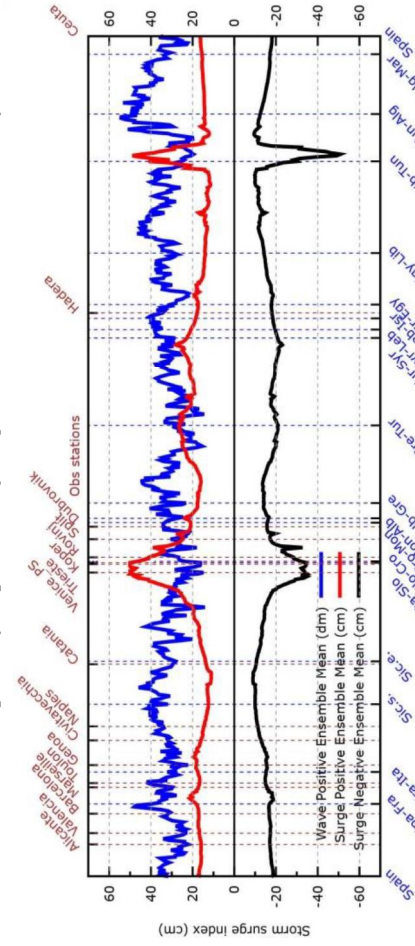
Global SLR (emphasis on high-end) for various quartiles/authors



Other factors:

a) Marine

Waves, surges (regional projections sometimes)



(a) - Coast Grid Points (National and Regional Borders)

Positive surges

Negative surges

Waves

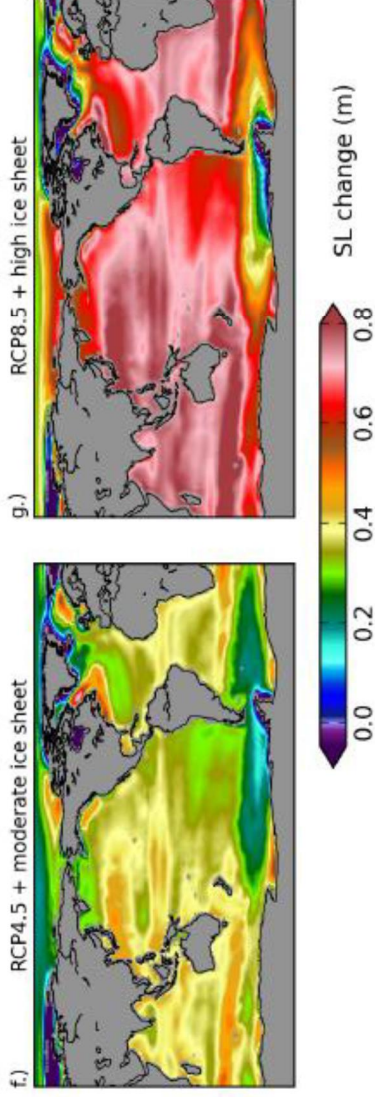
Coastal points are
ordered clockwise
starting from Gibraltar.

S Surge and Hs distribution along Mediterranean coast
(Conte and Lionello, Global and Planetary Change)



Required downscaled (regional to local) values

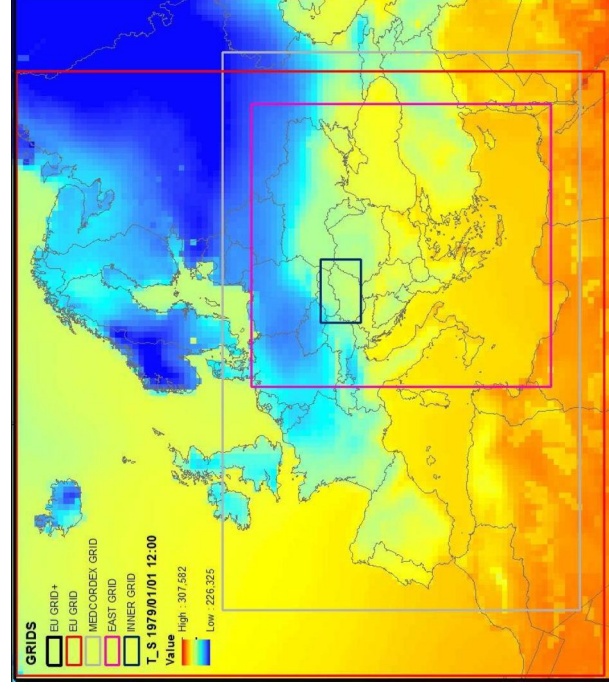
- Decisions are taken at local to regional scales
- Mounting uncertainties
- Here high end scenarios: RCP 4.5 & RCP8.5 + upper limit
- Combining regional MSL components (fig with median projections)



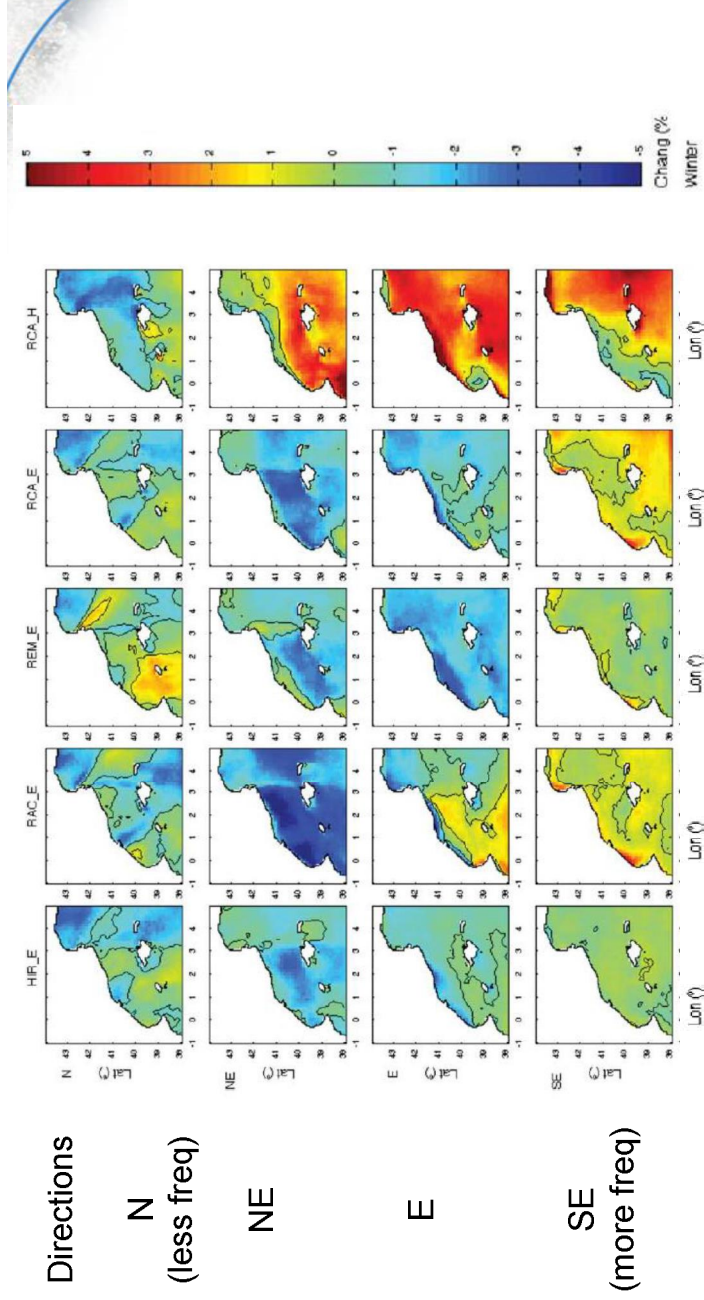
Required downscaled (regional to local) values

- Combining MSL with storm surges and wave set up (total level)
- Evaluating future wave impacts (future waves and coastal zone)
- Waves + storm surges for time slice 2070-2100
- Only RCP 8.5 and one model (1 GCM + 1 RCM - CMCC)

Computational grid for Europe



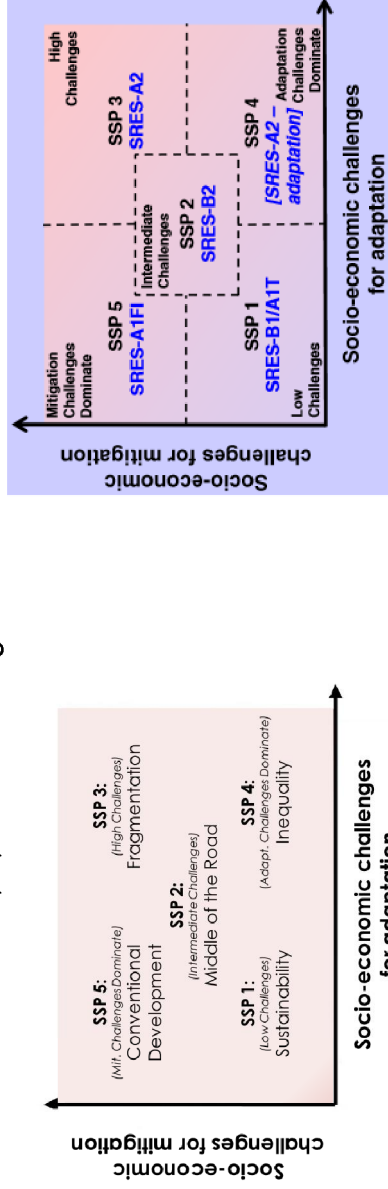
Results: Changes in wave direction in winter (5 GCM-RCM sets for SRES)



Projected changes in absolute value (relative values are higher, exceeding in some cases 100%)

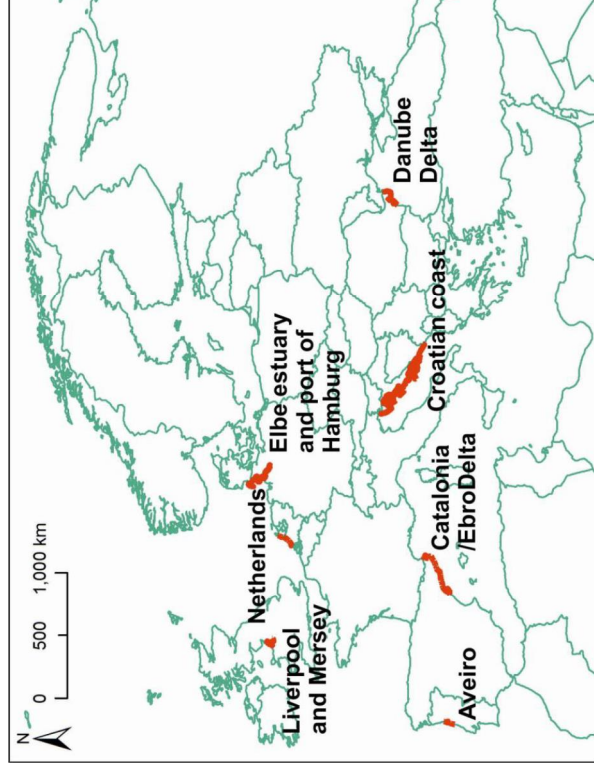
Projection of social and economic conditions

- Vulnerability (and risk) must result from consistent projections
- Focus on high end conditions (SSPs & RCPs)
- SSP narratives linked to adaptation/mitigation challenges, not emissions (SRES)
- Focus on SSP 3, 4, 5 for warming level of 4°C ↔ RCP 8.5



SSP1 and SSP5 – highest GDP /lowest population
 SSP3 – “Fragmentation” (GDP lowest / highest population)
 SSP4 – “Inequality” (highly unequal world, within and across countries)

Source: O’Neil et al., 2013

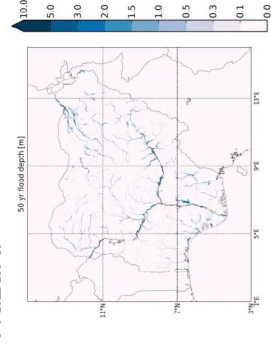


DIVA coastal segmentation

- case study based
- 0-0-m 50km
- EU local case studies

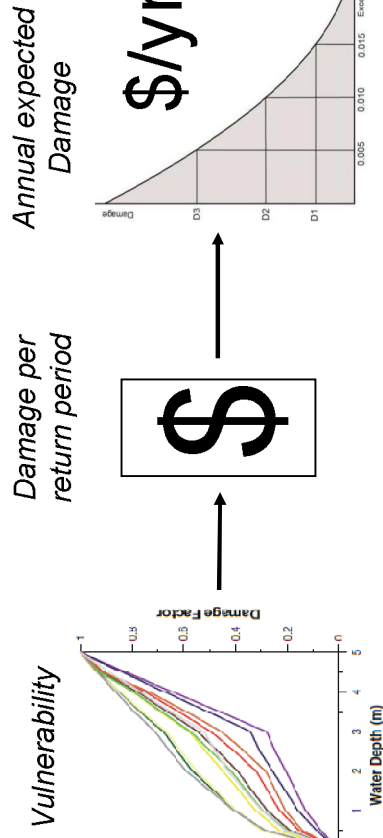
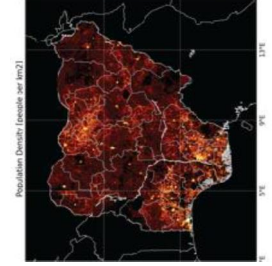
U Southampton, GCF; Sussex, Kiel and Cambridge Universities

Hazard



Inundation depth (50 yr return period)

Value of assets

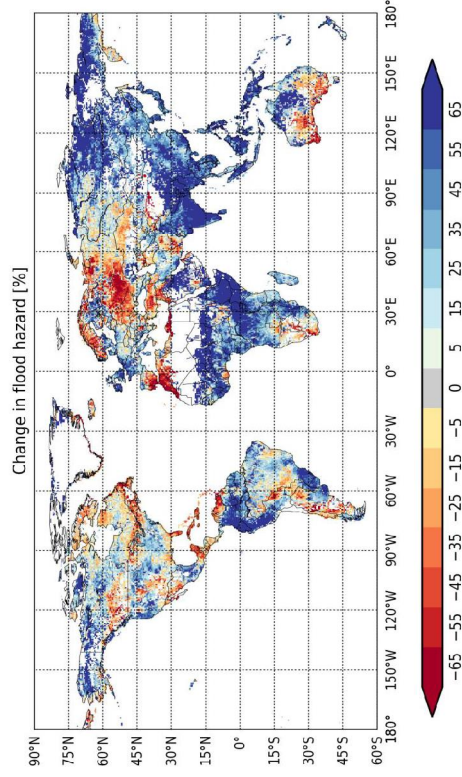


Exposure

GLOFRIS – overview (IVM, VU University, Deltares)

Global scale projections providing

- Drivers for cross cutting cases (small islands, coastal cities, deltas)
- Assessing risks without shifting costs to other scales
- Combining physical and socio-economic info.

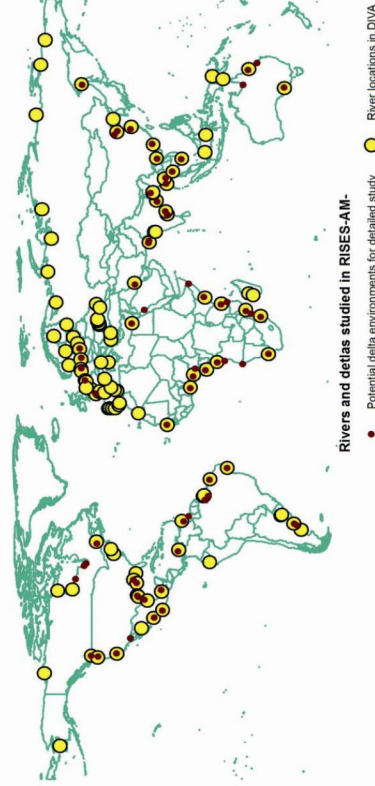


Change in flood hazard (2000 – 2080)

Winsemius et al., submitted
IVM Inst Env Studies

Global scale projections and modelling providing

- Comparative (objective) assessments
- Basis to select vulnerability hotspots (in depth analyses)
- Incorporating “local” scale advances (into global analyses - DIVA)

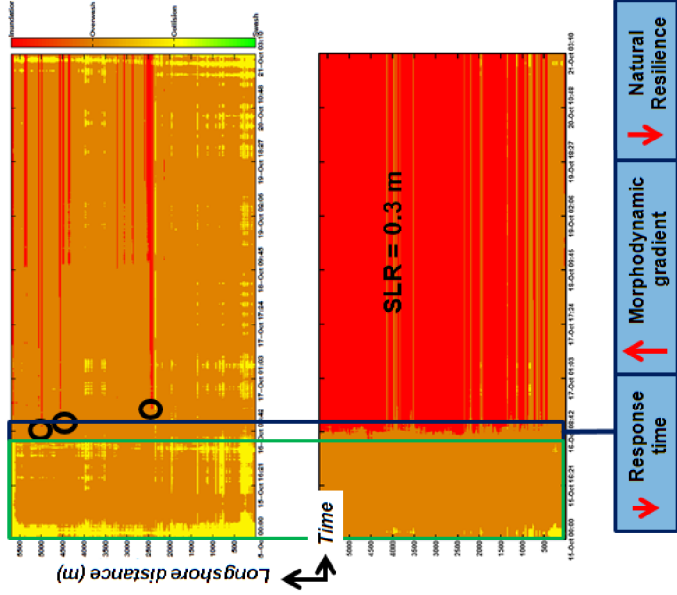


Rivers and deltas studied in RISES-AM-
 • Potential delta environments for detailed study • River locations in DIVA



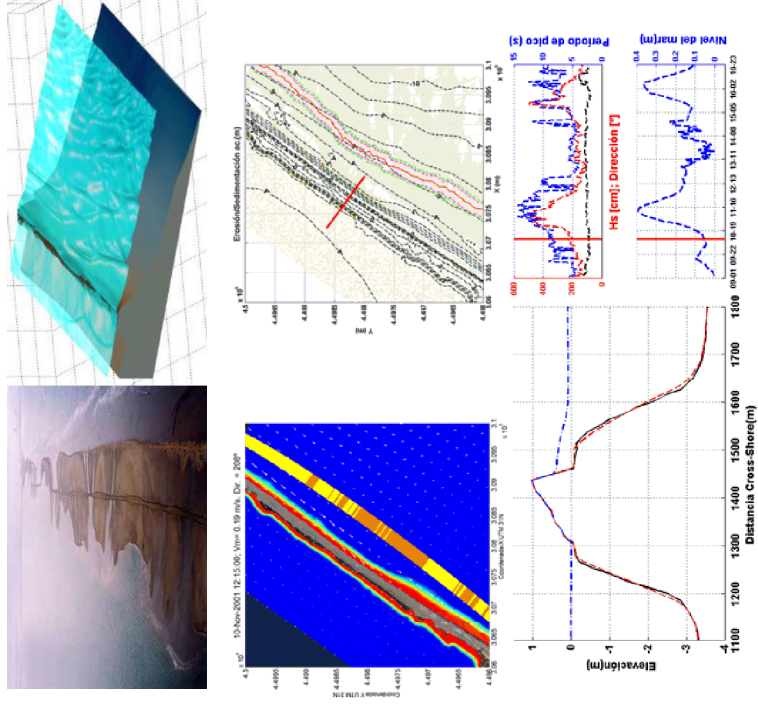
Year 1990
 Year 2004
 Year 2015
 Year 2025
 Year 2035
 Year 2045

Erosion – Flooding results

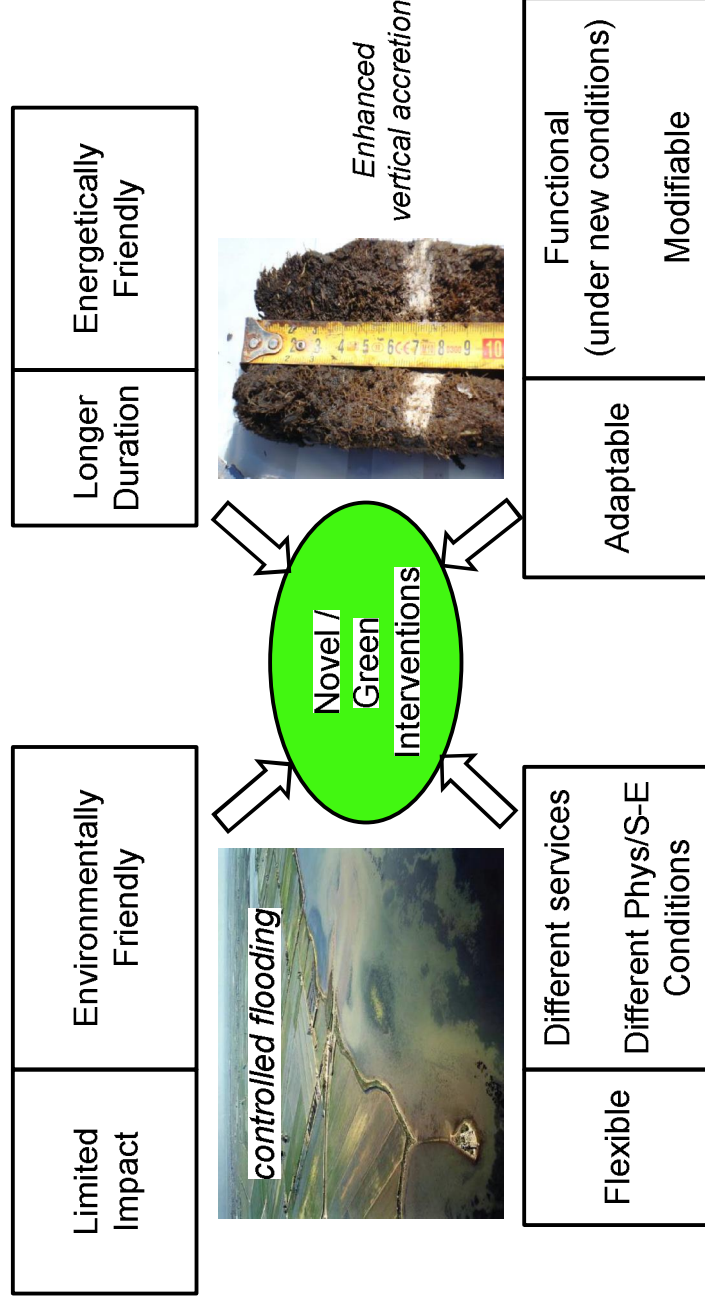


○ Flooding threshold

Trabucador barrier beach – Ebre delta



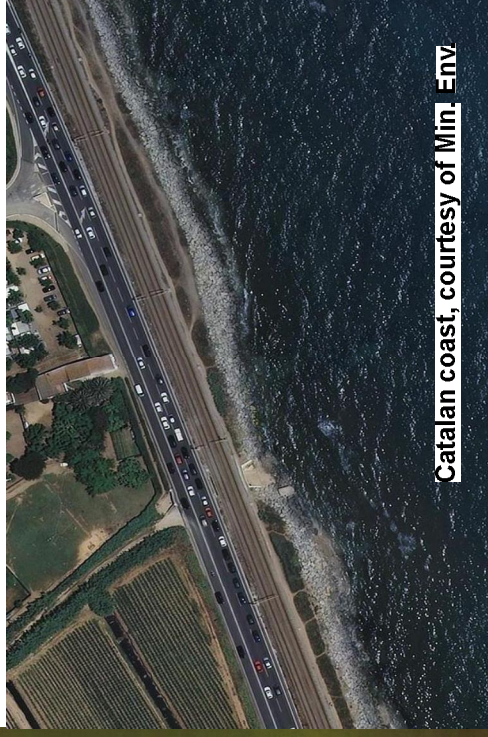
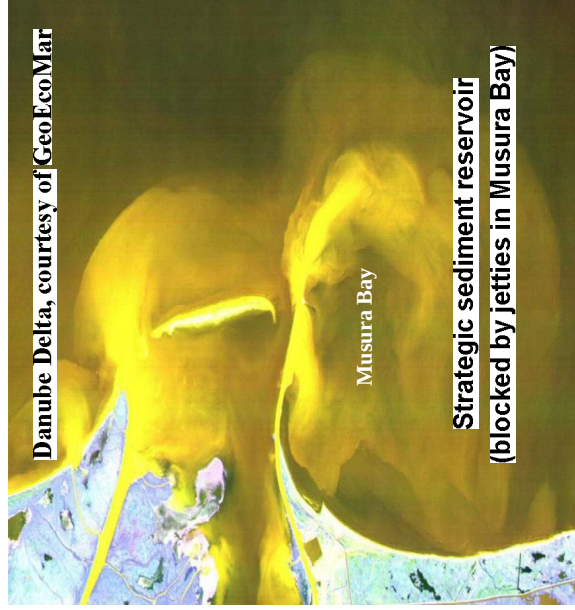
Efficient responses



Efficiency criteria

Based on “green” (novel/conventional) solutions

- Avoid “rigidisation” (loss of natural dynamics)
- Use sediment reservoirs as “fossil” sources
- Work with vegetation as a means to reduce mobility



Efficient coastal responses to *Climate Change* must consider

- Scale requirements (trends + extremes; deltas vs other coasts)
- Cost (initial + maintenance + impact) at short and long term scales
- Novel + conventional interventions (working with Nature)
- Performance in terms of risk and contribution to climate mitigation (C footprint)





1a	Catalan coast	Western Med	Mitigation / conservation / protection strategies
1b	Catalan harbors	Western Med	Adaptation measures to improve port exploitation
2	Croatian coast	Central Med (Adriatic)	Protection and development strategies
4	Danube Delta	Black Sea	Sustainable development of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve
5	Ebro Delta	Catalonia, Spain	Adapt to relative sea-level rise and extreme events through a set of management, restoration and conservation measures.
6	Elbe estuary / Hamburg port	North Sea	Economic and environmental acceptable measures
7	Global deltas	Global	Maintain river health to resist flooding (amount of people)
8	Global impacts	Global to regional (e.g. European or North American)	Understand, predict, assess, accommodate and retreat options and considering management impact to improve adaptation approaches
9	Coastal cities	Ho Chi Minh City, Rotterdam & New York	Understand and assess cross cutting impacts and adaptation
10	Liverpool bay and Mersey estuary	Irish Sea	Dual tidal barrage (flood protection and power generation)
11	Maldives islands	Small islands close to representative	Options for different types of islands against SLR
12	Netherlands	Coastal and low-lying sandy coasts	Sandy based strategies for blue growth
13	Med and Black deltas	Deltaic regional archetype	Sustainability strategies and efficiency

