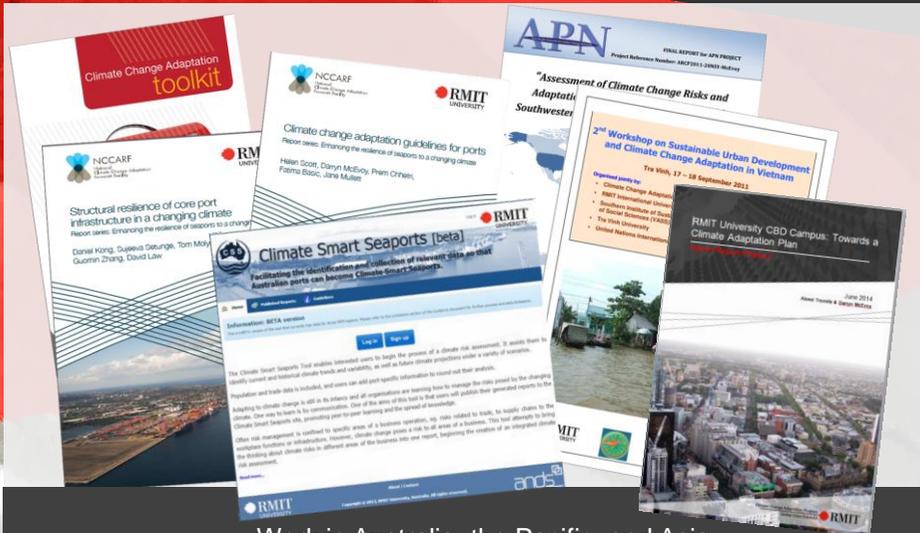


# Enhancing the resilience of seaports to a changing climate

Darryn McEvoy, Jane Mullett, Alexei Trundle, Sophie Turner Helen Scott  
Heinz Schmidt, Guillaume Prevost, Ravi Sreenivasamurthy  
Sujeeva Setunge, Tom Molyneaux, David Law, Kevin Zhang, Daniel Kong,  
Prem Chhetri, Jonathan Corcoran, Victor Gekara, Brian Corbitt, Nilmini  
Wickramasinghe, Fatima Basic, Chris Maddox, Gaya Buddhi Jayatilke,  
Alex Manzoni

Climate Change Adaptation Program  
Global Cities Institute  RMIT

## Climate Change Adaptation Program



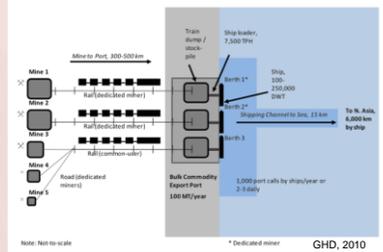
Work in Australia, the Pacific, and Asia

Climate Change Adaptation Program  
Global Cities Institute  RMIT



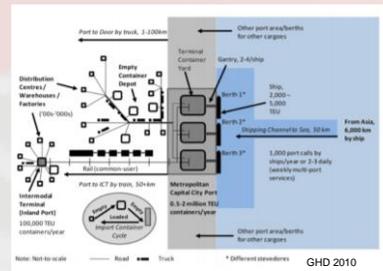
# Integrated assessment focus

- Climate impacts on ports vary spatially and temporally (including extreme events and long term climate change)
- Bulk and container ports are sensitive to different climate impacts
- Few ports have dealt with climate change across all areas of the port business
- Integrated management of climate change is needed



Navigation & Berthing	Materials & Handling	Vehicles & Movement	Goods Storage	Transport & Supply Chain
<b>Climate Impacts: Physical Infrastructure</b>				
Sea Level Rise	Sea Level Rise	Storm	Storm	Storm
Sea Spray	Storm Surge	Sea Spray	Heat	Heat
Storm Surge	Sea Spray	Humidity	Heat	Heat
Sea Salinity	Humidity	Heat	Rainfall	Rainfall
Sea Acidity	Heat	Rainfall		
Sea Surface Temp.	Rainfall			
<b>Climate Impacts: Management Systems &amp; Workforce</b>				
Sea Level Rise	Sea Level Rise	Storm	Storm	Storm
Storm Surge	Storm Surge	Lightning	Heat	Heat
Storm	Lightning	Heat	Rainfall	Rainfall
Wind	Fog	Wind		
Fog	Wind			

McEvoy et al 2013, adapted from Stenek et al., 2010



# Climate data: climate futures methodology

Annual rainfall (%)	Annual surface temperature (°C)				
	Slightly warmer <0.50	Warmer 0.50 to 1.50	Hotter 1.50 to 3.00	Much Hotter > 3.0	
Much drier < -15.00			Likelihood 5 of 18 models (27%)	Likelihood 1 of 18 models (5%)	
Drier -15.00 to -5.00			Likelihood 4 of 18 models (22%)		
Little change -5.00 to 5.00			Likelihood 5 of 18 models (27%)	Likelihood 1 of 18 models (5%)	
Wetter 5.00 to 15.00			Likelihood 2 of 18 models (11%)		
Much Wetter > 15.00					

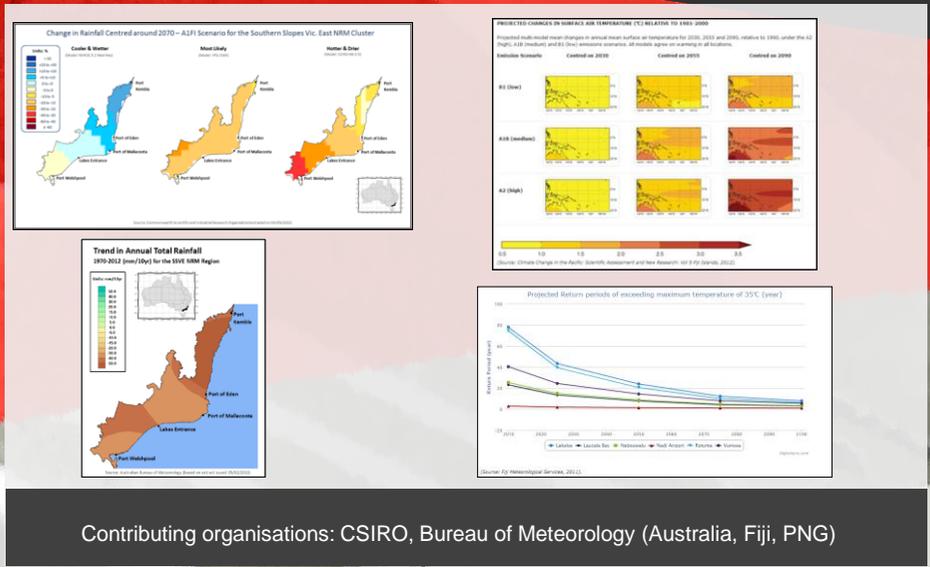
22.5N/151.5E  
Scenario: A1FI  
Time period: 2070  
Matrix: climate variables temperature/rainfall  
Model output: CMIP 3

Settling on 3 models described as:  
cooler/wetter; most likely; hotter/dryer

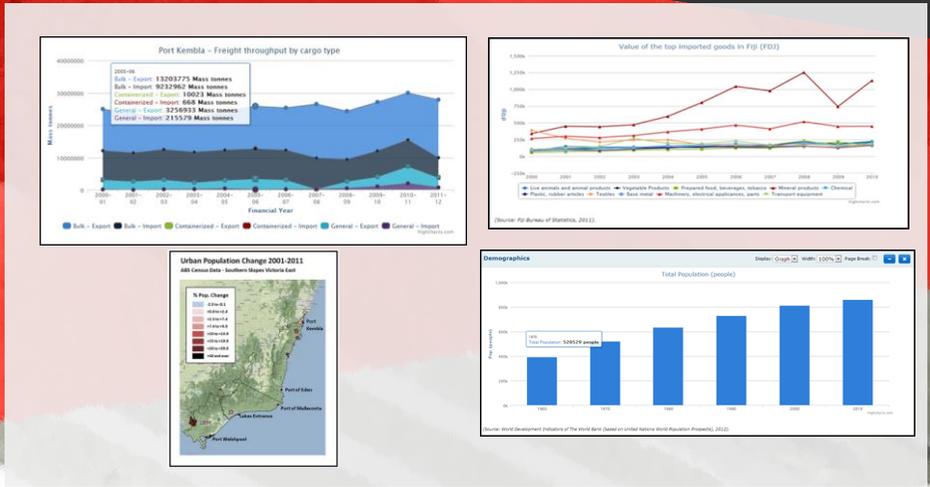
Hennessy, K., J. Clarke, P. Whetton and D. Kent 2012. An introduction to internally consistent climate projections, CAWCR  
<http://climatechangeinaustralia.com.au/documents/resources/An%20introduction%20to%20internally%20consistent%20climate%20projections.pdf>

Contributing organisations: CSIRO, Bureau of Meteorology (Australia, Fiji, PNG)

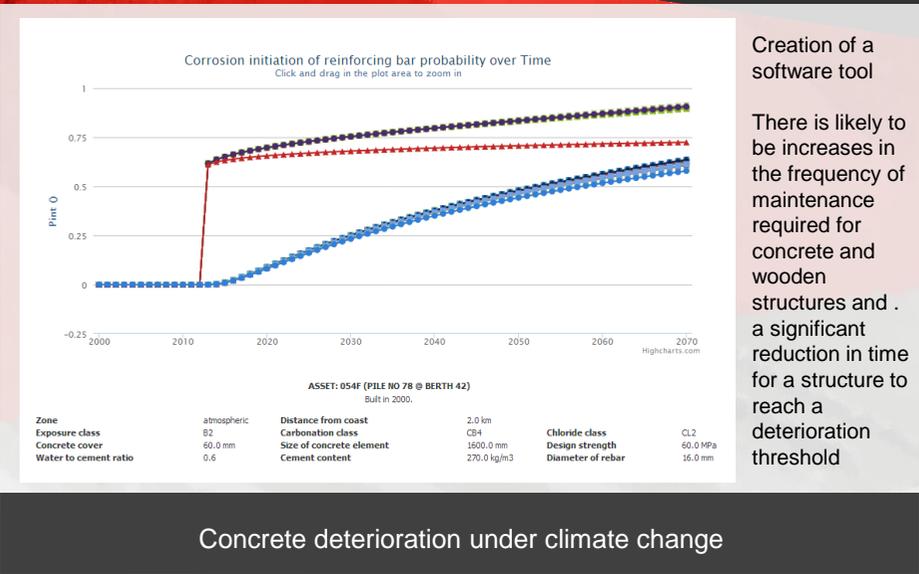
# Climate data: visualising the future



# Non-climate data: visualising the future



# Engineering: Structural resilience of materials

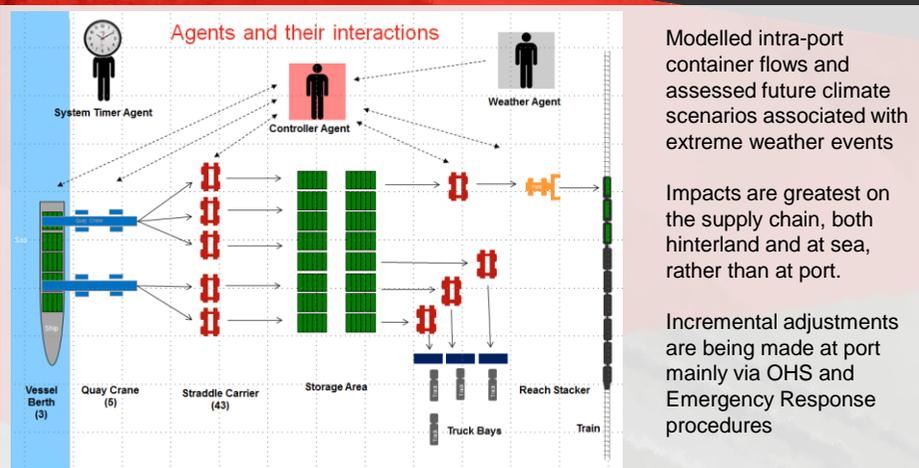


Creation of a software tool

There is likely to be increases in the frequency of maintenance required for concrete and wooden structures and a significant reduction in time for a structure to reach a deterioration threshold

Concrete deterioration under climate change

# Logistics: Functional resilience of port environs



Agent-based model of container flows using time out as the event indicator

# Building decision-support tools

**Climate Smart Seaports [beta]**  
Facilitating the identification and collection of relevant data so that Australian ports can become Climate Smart Seaports.

Information: BETA version

Log in Sign up

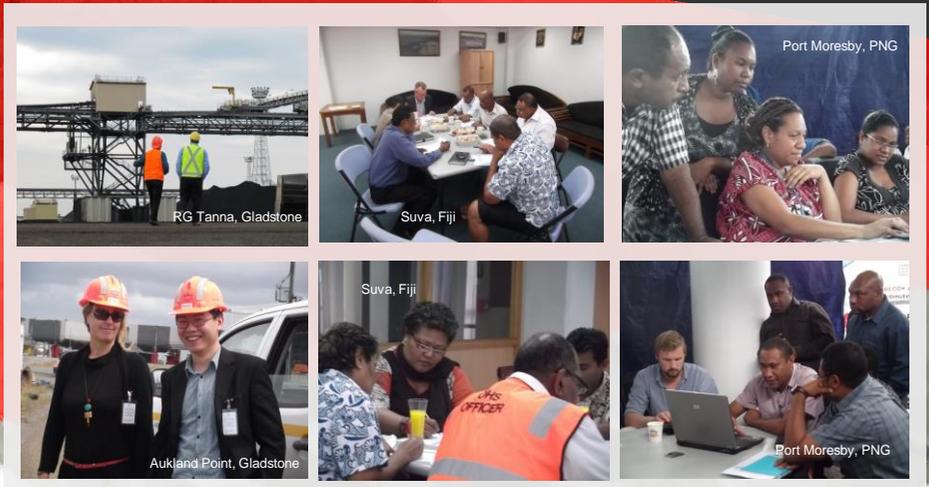
Climate Smart Seaports Tool enables interested users to begin the process of a climate risk assessment. It assists them to identify current and historical climate trends and variability, as well as future climate projections under a variety of scenarios. The tool also includes trade data, and users can add port-specific information to round out their analysis.

Climate change is still in its infancy and all organisations are learning how to manage the risks posed by the changing climate. One way to learn is by communication. One of the aims of this tool is that users will publish their general findings on the Climate Smart Seaports site, promoting peer-to-peer learning and the spread of knowledge.

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Integrating work and developing online decision-support tools

# Workshops: iterative learning



On site in Australia and the Pacific

## Online resources

Enhancing the resilience of seaports to a changing climate  
<http://www.nccarf.edu.au/publications/enhancing-resilience-seaports-synthesis-and-implications>

Climate Smart Seaports – Australia  
<http://seaports.eres.rmit.edu.au:8080/>

Climate Smart Seaports – Pacific  
<http://115.146.87.23:8080/>

Tools and guides developed through the projects

# THANK -YOU

Jane Mullett  
[jane.mullett@rmit.edu.au](mailto:jane.mullett@rmit.edu.au)