IRISH FLOOD PREVENTION PROGRAMME

Example of integrating climate change adaptation into projects

JASPERS Networking Platform Event
Climate Change Adaptation:
Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and the Resilience of Major
Infrastructure Projects
8th June 2016



Outline

- EIB project background
- Vulnerability assessment
- Integrating climate change adaptation into FRM programme and projects designs



- The programme comprises of a number of flood protection projects implemented in the framework of the national policy for flood risk management and the national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme
- Project investment cost EUR 445M
- EIB loan EUR 200M
- Implementation period till 2020
- Promoter the Office of Public Works
- Projects designed by experienced consultants



Vulnerability assessment

- Long history of floods in Ireland
- Climate change likely to impact flood risk through
 - sea level rise
 - (likely) increase in heavy rains events
 - wetter winters

All of the main cities are on the coast and many of

the main towns are on large rivers

- Vulnerability assessment on local (project) level
- Strong adaptive capacity



National framework

- National Climate Change Adaptation Framework
 - provides strategic focus
 - identifies national vulnerability
 - prescribes sectoral plans preparation
- Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Flood Risk Management
 - translates the potential climate change impacts into potential future scenarios that will inform flood risk assessment



Future scenarios

 Future scenarios for flood risk drivers include climate change:

Parameter	Mid Range Future Scenario (MRFS)	High End Future Scenario (HEFS)
Extreme rainfall height	+20%	+30%
Peak flood flows	+20%	+30%
Mean sea level rise	+ 0.5m	+ 1.0m

- Other drivers: land use/urbanisation in the catchment
- Time horizon 2100



Project example

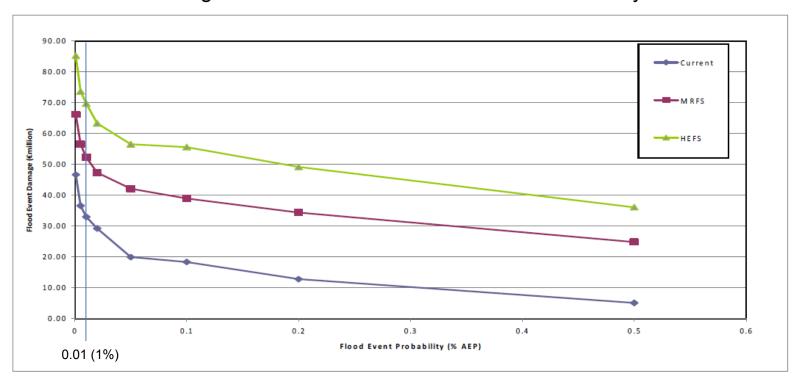
- Lee Catchment Flood Risk Management Plan identifies a range of potential flood risk management options for the particular areas within the catchment
- MRFS scenario to map the extent of floods
- MRFS and HEFS both considered in designs





Impact of the scenarios

Expected economic damages from coastal and fluvial floods in Clonakilty under three scenarios



Source: Climate change sectoral adaptation plan – Flood risk management (2015-2019).



Option selection

- Options selection through Multi Criteria Analysis that considers technical, economic, social and environmental criteria
- Technical criteria ensure that flood risk management options are <u>adaptable</u> to future flood risk, and the potential impacts of climate change



From FRMP to project

Lower Lee (Cork City) Flood Relief Scheme Process **Environmental Study Stages Engineering Study Stages** Stage 1 Public Consultation & Constraints Study Stage 1 Hydrology & Hydraulic Modelling Stage 2 FRMP's range Assessment of Options & Environmental Stage 2 Impacts of Flood Relief Scheme Options, Design criteria Public Consultation on Emerging Design of Feasible Flood Relief of options Preferred Option Scheme Options, Cost Benefit Analysis, MCA - Preferred Options Stage 3 Preparation of EIS & Habitats Stage 3 Directive Appropriate Assessment for Preferred Options Detailed Flood Maps Final Engineering Report Stage 4 Public Exhibition of Proposed Scheme Detailed Design & Statutory confirmation of scheme Stage 6 Construction Source: OPW



Option analysis

Short-term adaptation responses:

- No provision
- Adaptable solutions
- Assumptive solutions

while considering long-term flood risk management strategy – adaptation pathways



Project example

- Cork City is prone to both tidal and fluvial flooding
- Under current scenario extensive tidal flooding occurs for the 1% event with large areas of Cork City Centre, affected
- Fluvial flooding generally starts at the 20% event and is significant for 10% event
- For the 50% MRFS tidal event, flooding affects a significant area of the city centre
- Generally, there is more extensive flooding in the city centre for the events with a higher probability of occurrence when compared to the current scenario





Project example

- Non-structural measures included (flood forecasting BCR = 8)
- Adaptability to future flood risk to be achieved through adequacy of foundations and provision for incremental increase of the defence height (BCR 1.3)
- Tidal barriers not viable under current flood risk, but BCR expected to reach 1 between 2050 and 2075. (Current cost estimate - EUR100M, BCR = 0.2)



Summary

- A well planned process
- Strategic option selection at programme level
- Simple methodological approach (scenarios)
- Adaptability of options



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