Presentation Workshop by GCOS in cooperation with IPCC and UNFCCC



Systematic observation in support for adaptation strategies across time scales in DRR and Planning

Institute for Spatial Planning and Regional Development, University of Stuttgart

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Joern **BIRKMANN**Director IREUS, University of Stuttgart
Lead Author - IPCC WG II AR5 + IPCC SREX
SC Member of IRDR (Integrated Research on DR)

joern.birkmann@ireus.uni-stuttgart.de

Adaptation and Time Scales

- Identifying adaptation needs requires an improved data base regarding historic climate variability and the speed of CC-changes
- Adaptation in DRR needs to be based among other information on past extreme events – crises scenarios
- Adaptation in DRR and Urban/Spatial Planning has to be adaptation to a multi-hazard and multi-risk context
- Planning authorities often consider past and present climate variability as more reliable information in legal disputes – compared to climate model data.

Climate Change and Implications for DRR and Planning



 Adaptation - responding to a relatively well-defined set of climate-driven changes. (Howard 2010)

No, emerging risks depend on future climatic changes, climate variability as well as socio-economic changes. (IPCC 2012)

- Significant impacts of climate change have not yet occured.
 (IPCC 2013, WG I)
 This is an opportunity and a challenge for planning.
- Proactive measures are cheaper than "doing nothing".
 (Stern Report 2006)
 But what are useful and accepted proactive measures?





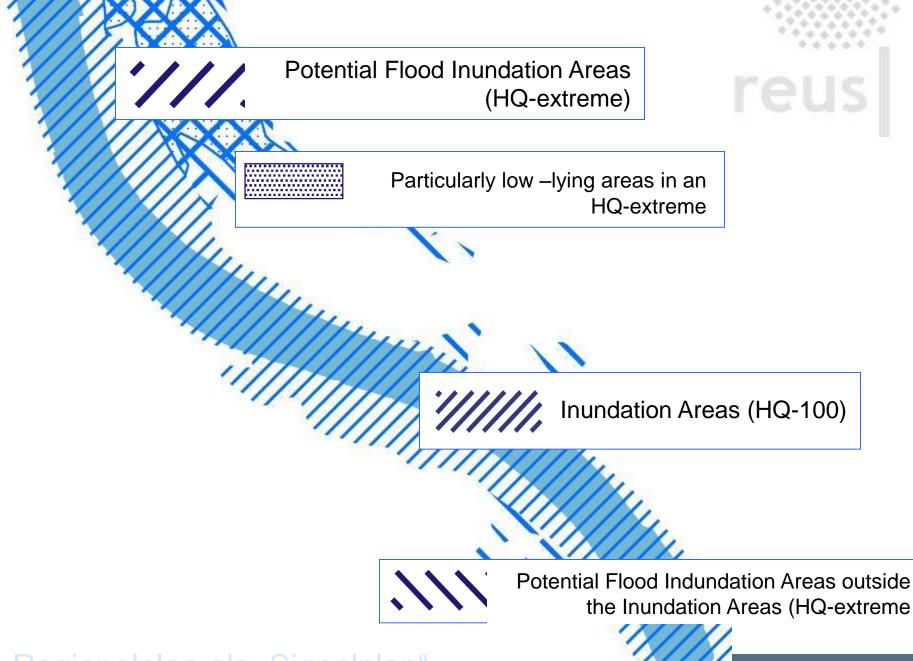


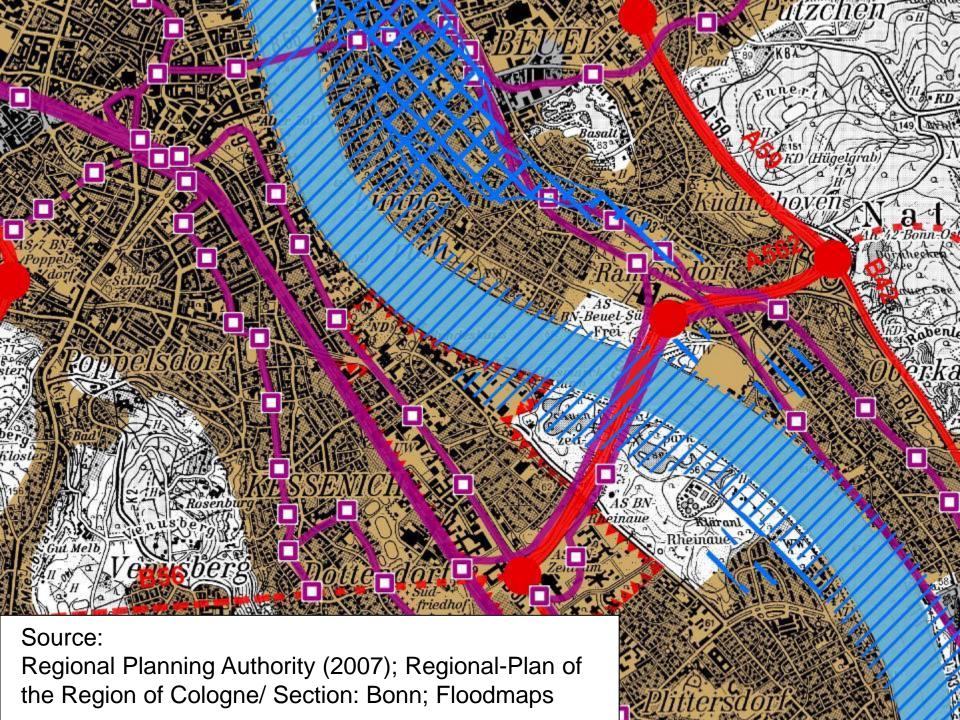
Overview Flood Hazard Map of the Rhine Cologne 86 Überschwemmungsgebiete -Gebiete ohne technischen Hochwasserschutz **HQ**häufig 88 89 HQ₁₀₀ **HQ**extrem geschützte Gebiete **HQ**häufig HQ₁₀₀ Hochwasserschutzeinrichtungen Deiche, Wände, Stauhaltungsdämme, Sperrenbauwerke Mobile Elemente Gesteuerte Flutpolder / Hochwasserrückhaltebecken Sonstiges Kreisgrenze 93 Gemeindegrenze Pegel

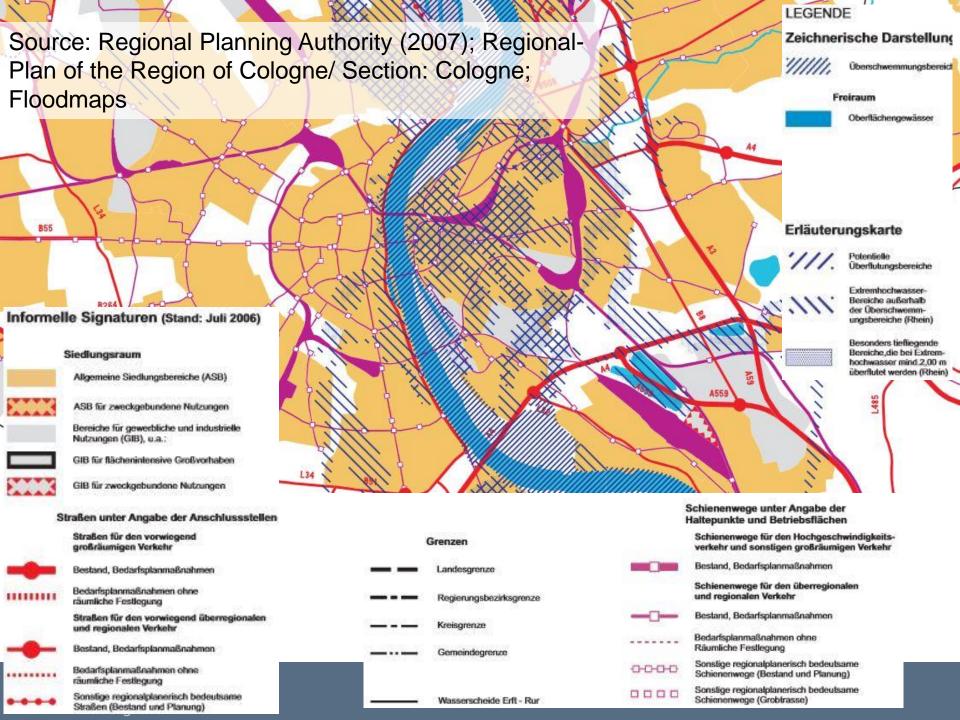
08+000 km Amtl. Stationierung gem. GSK Auflage 3C

90

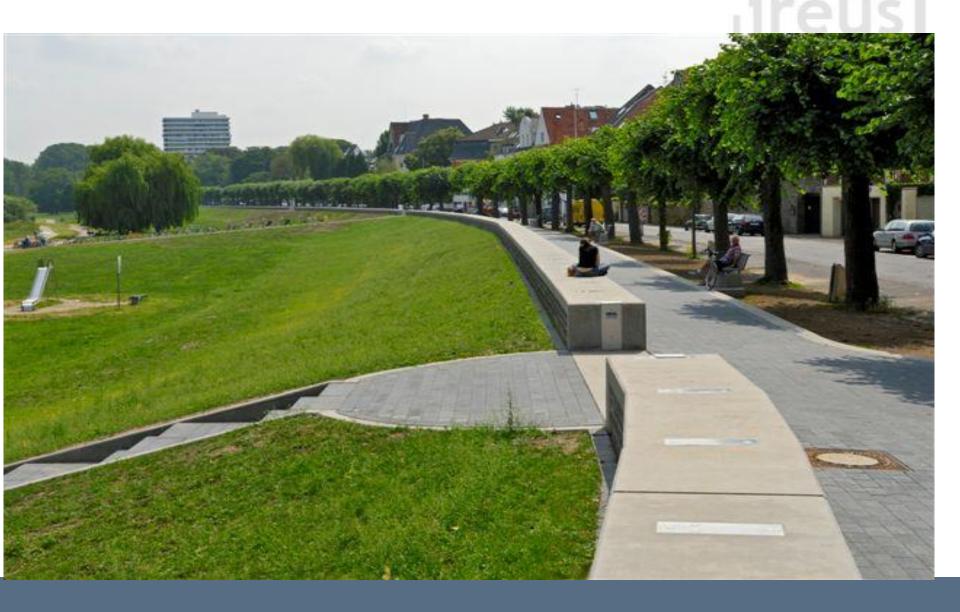
92







Evaluation of Adaptation Measures







Cascading Risks

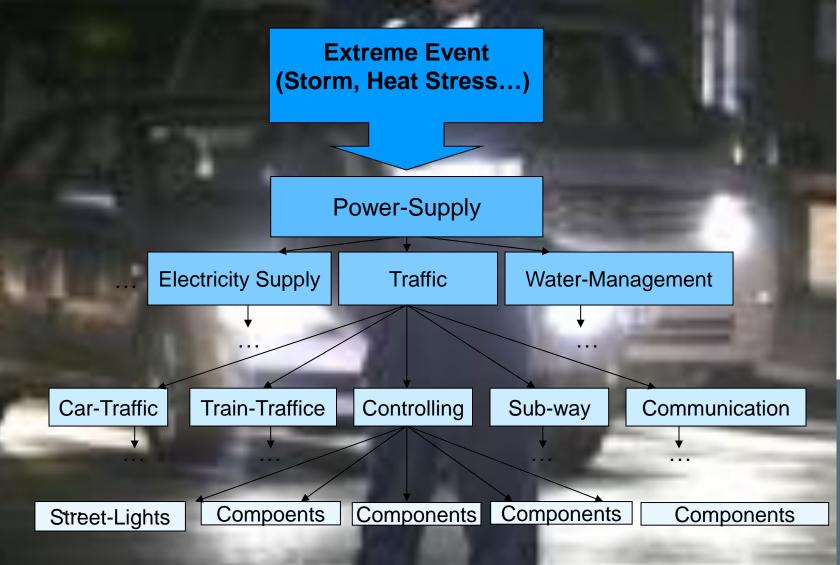


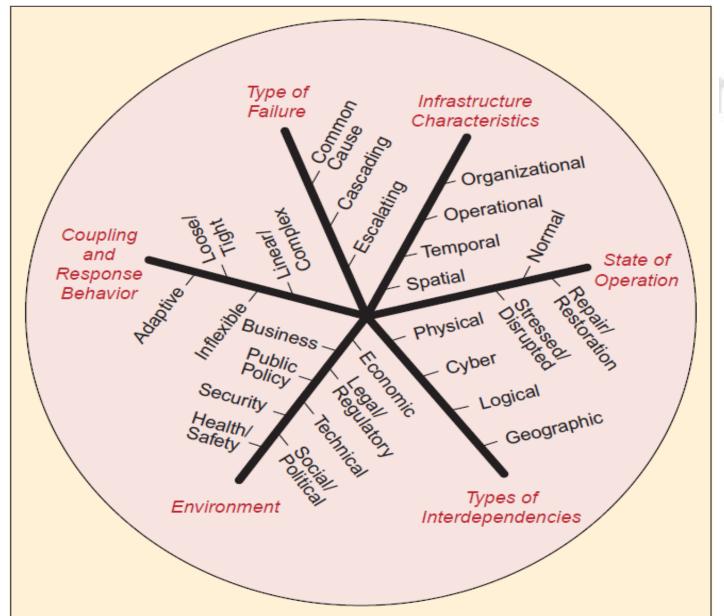
Extreme Event - Failure of Critical Infrastructures

Changing context:

- increasing susceptibility of elderly to extreme events (e.g. heat waves and floods)
- High and increasing dependency on critical infrastructure services (energy, water, mobility,)

Cascading Risks and Interdependencies





Source: Rinaldi, Peerenboom und Kelly, 2001

Challenge and Question



 Challenge: Methodological challenges still exist with regard to the development of risk profiles and their monitoring / dynamics of risks as well as with the evaluation of different adaptation measures and their risk reduction potential.

• Questions: How to model and account for cascading risks and risks dynamics within regional and national assessments as well as monitoring tools? How to improve the applicability of climate risk assessments for e.g. DRR and Urban/Spatial Planning?



Thank YOU

Univ. Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jörn BIRKMANN

Director

Institute for Spatial Planning and Regional

Development

University of Stuttgart

Pfaffenwaldring 7

70569 Stuttgart

GERMANY

Phone: ++ 49 (0)711 685-66333

Fax: ++ 49 (0)711 685-66965

www.uni-stuttgart.de/ireus

Joern.birkmann@ireus.uni-stuttgart.de