

Building resilience in public infrastructure through collaborative adaptation: XDI Sydney project

IPWEA Sustainability in Public Works Conference 15 May 2018

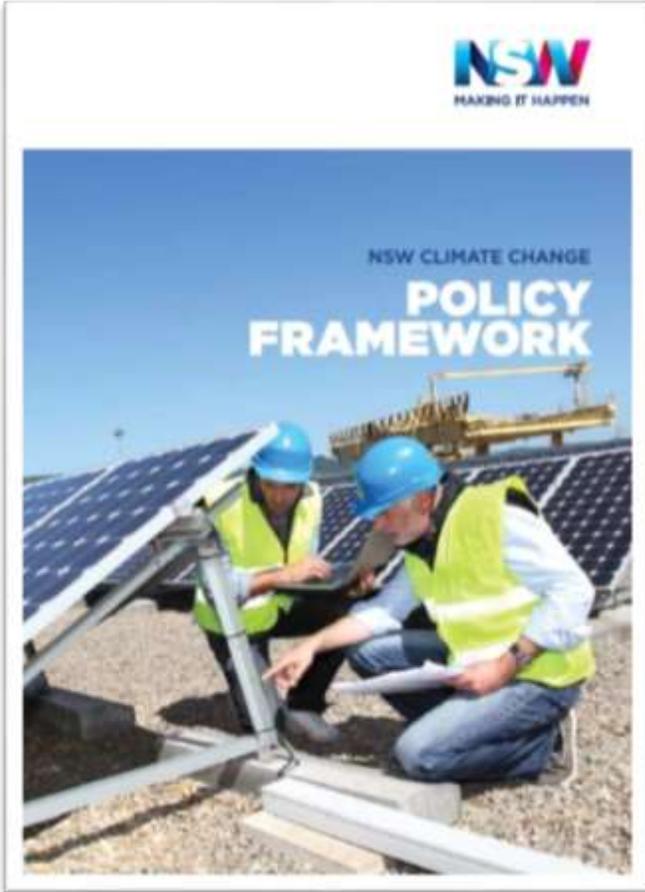


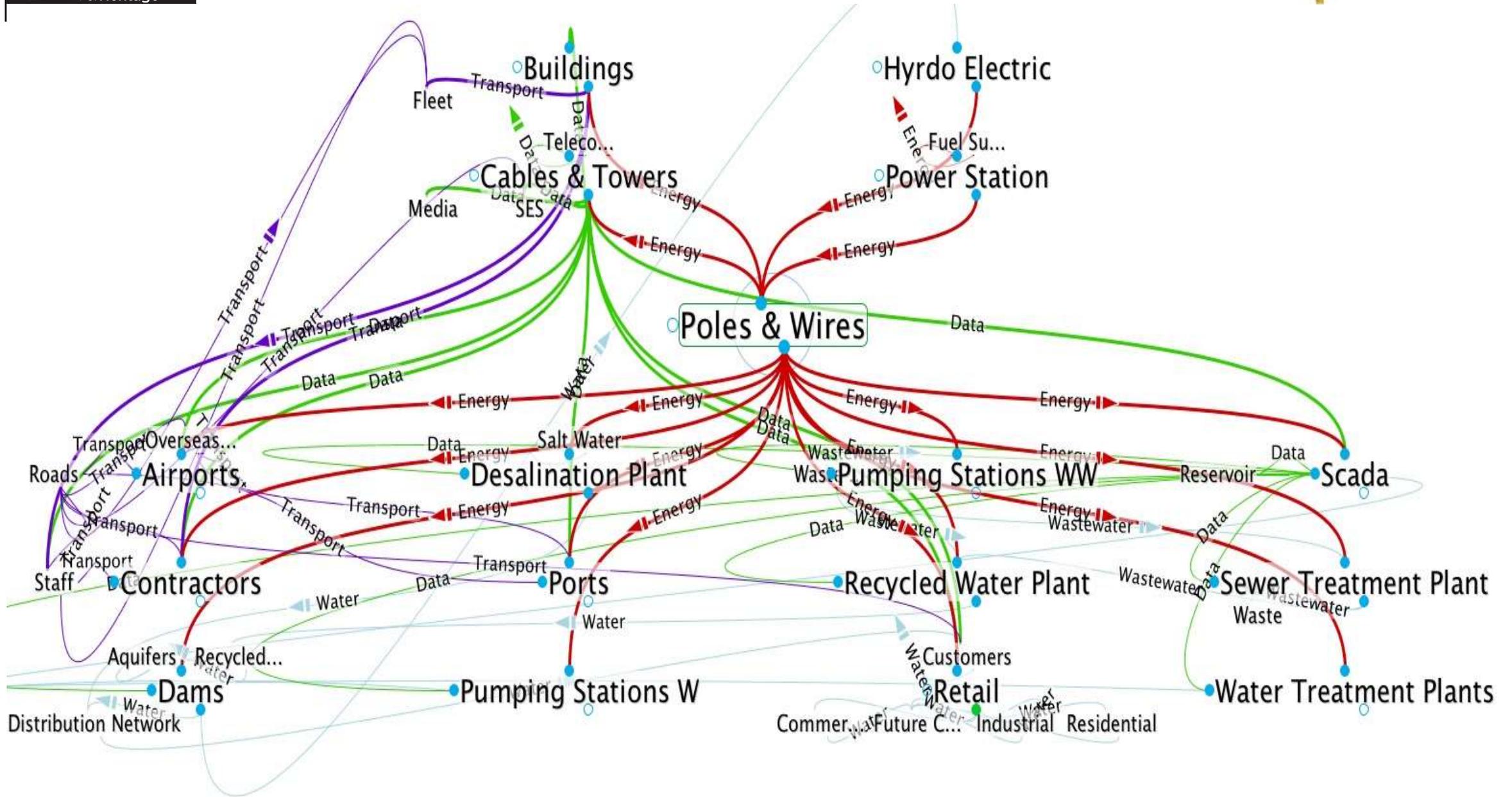
The total economic cost of natural disasters in New South Wales over the past decade averaged **\$3.2 billion per year**

Storms accounted for **49%** and **23%** due to **flood** events.

This cost is expected to rise to **\$10.6 billion a year** by **2050** if we do not **improve the resilience** of our existing and planned assets







Cross Dependency Initiative – XDI Sydney

Identifies extreme weather and climate change risks to assets, and importantly the dependencies between different types of infrastructure

3 year pilot in Metro Sydney from March 2017– March 2020

Readily expandable to NSW and nationally



Foundation Partners



Observers and Technical Advisory Group





Sydney WATER

AdaptWater™

A climate change adaptation tool for the urban water industry

AdaptWater™ will allow Sydney Water to assess and quantify the impact of climate change and extreme events on its water supply and sewerage assets, and compare adaptation responses.

Overview of project

AdaptWater™ is an online climate change adaptation and asset-planning tool. It is designed to quantify the risk associated with climate change and extreme events and perform cost-benefit analyses of proposed adaptation options in order to inform planning and investment decisions.

A range of scenarios can be run against a utility's assets (existing or planned) to assess the impact of various climate change hazards on an individual asset or set of assets. The user can explore the impact of hazards such as sea level rise; precipitation; rises in temperature; and extreme wind. The tool is backed up by a robust set of data to give decision-makers the necessary information to determine the most cost effective solutions. AdaptWater™ allows the user to:

- measure the impact of climate change hazard/s on thousands of water supply and sewerage assets
- predict the probability of asset damage and failure from existing hazards and those made worse by climate change
- calculate the risk to the utility in both financial and non-financial terms
- compare adaptation measures to establish the costs and benefits of multiple adaptation options and allow prioritisation
- present outputs in a visual way to provide a compelling case to a range of stakeholders including managers, financial controllers, economic regulators and environmental authorities.



Adapting roads to climate change

COUNCIL NAME

Manly Council

WEB ADDRESS

manly.nsw.gov.au

SIZE

14.4 square kilometres

POPULATION

44,232

Overview

The AdaptRoads pilot project builds resilience to road infrastructure by developing a business case for adaptation. The tool uses road asset data and hazard geospatial data both from Manly Council and national and international climate change sources to analyse current and future risks associated with different climate change scenarios. This analysis shows that extreme weather events such as bushfire, riverine flooding and coastal inundation are likely to increase in severity and frequency, which will result in greater risks to road assets. Adaptation pathways were developed and analysed to plan cost-effective adaptation options.

Background

NSW local governments manage 90% of the state's road network. Council road assets are valued at over \$65.7 billion and cost approximately \$1.1 billion per year to maintain. Flooding events, coastal inundation, bushfire and extreme windstorms can disrupt use, damage and sharply reduce their usable life.

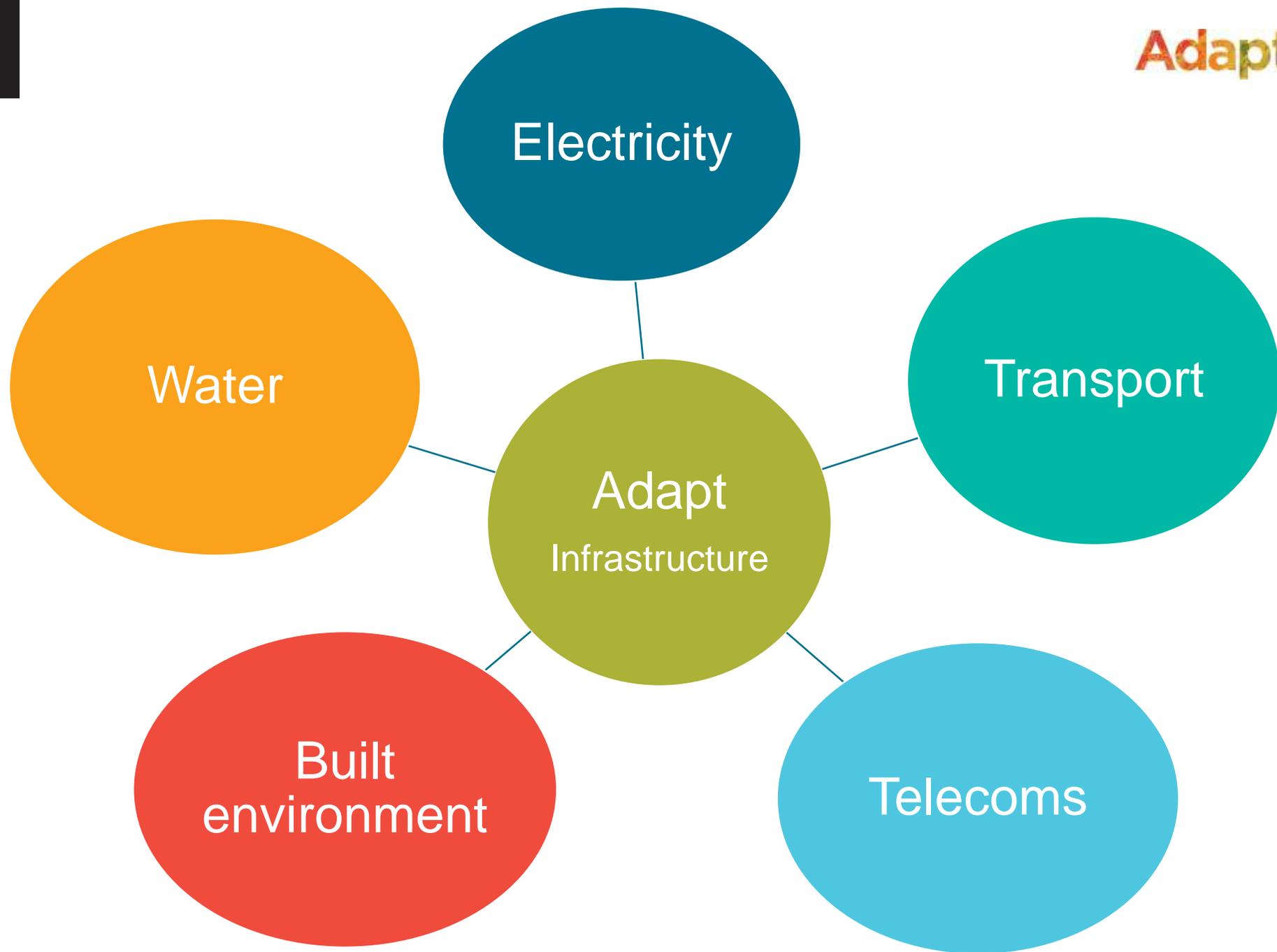
Road infrastructure will be more vulnerable through increased intensity and frequency of climate and weather hazards. The Metropolitan Sydney Region is expected to experience more hot days (>35°C) with an additional 4 hot days in the near future and 11 days more hot days in the far future. The region is also expected to experience an increase in average and severe fire weather in the near future and the far future (OEH, 2014).



Bushfire burning in the Blue Mountain Local Government Area (photo: BMC)



Rows of trees down in Newcastle after storm (photo: SHIRLEY MORTON/ABC)



Asset archetypes

Waste water – treatment plants, pumping stations, pipes, chemical dosing units, odour control units

Water supply – treatment plants, reservoirs, pumping stations, pipes, chemical dosing units, weirs, dams

Storm water - pipes, drainage

Roads – traffic signalling systems, sealed flexible pavement, rigid pavement, bridges, tunnels, culverts, slopes, safety barriers, kerbs and gutters

Rail – tracks, signalling systems, bridges, platforms, stations, catch point, HV assets

Electricity – transformers, substation

Telecommunications – towers, exchange, nodes

Council-owned public buildings - library, community centre, depot, council buildings

Recreation facilities - aquatic centre, parks and playgrounds

Streets - footpaths, street furniture, poles and street lights, street trees

ADAPT NSW HOME ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE IN NSW CLIMATE PROJECTIONS FOR NSW IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE EDUCATION RESOURCES BACK TO GEH HOME

Understanding and adapting to climate change impacts in New South Wales



Discover everything you need to know about climate change in NSW.

Discover how. Explore where. Learn to adapt.

What can we expect
NSW Climate projections

Show me changes in **temperature**

in region my local area state view

2020-39 2060-79

[See interactive climate change map](#)

[Access the raw data](#)

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About climate change

Learn more about climate change in NSW page >



Impacts of climate change

Find out about the impact of climate change >



Adapt to climate change

Learn about how you can adapt to climate change >



Educational resources

Information & resources on climate change >

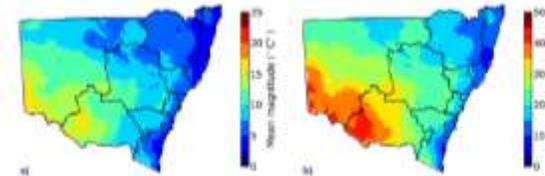
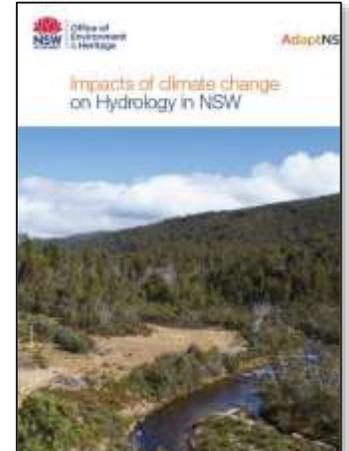
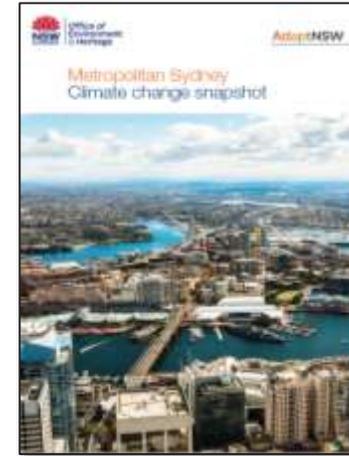


Figure 1: Temperature change across NSW, 1980-2039, in mean magnitude (°C) across all freshwater ecosystems. Magnitude of magnitude (°C) of 10 for the entire of freshwater ecosystems snapshot.

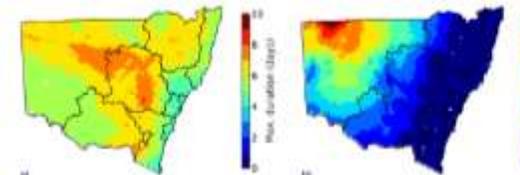


Figure 2: Temperature change across NSW, 1980-2039, in maximum number of days per year with maximum temperatures greater than 35°C.

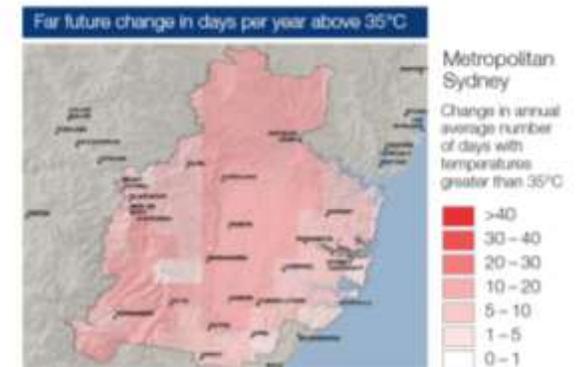
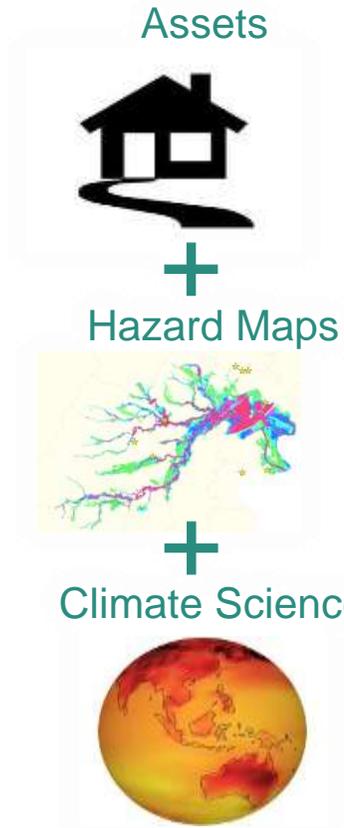


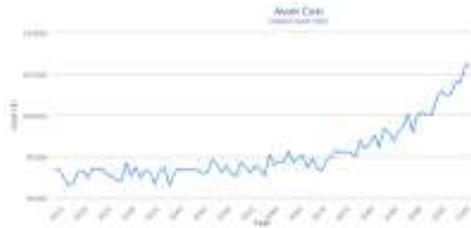
Figure 3: Far future (2060-2079) projected changes in the number of days per year with maximum temperatures greater than 35°C.



Resilience Engines

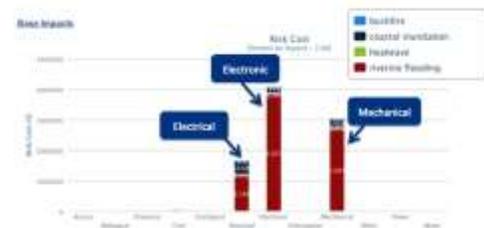


Risk Cost and Asset Failure Projections



Heat Mapping of Risk of portfolios

Vulnerability Diagnostics



Adaptation Planning, Cost Benefit Analysis



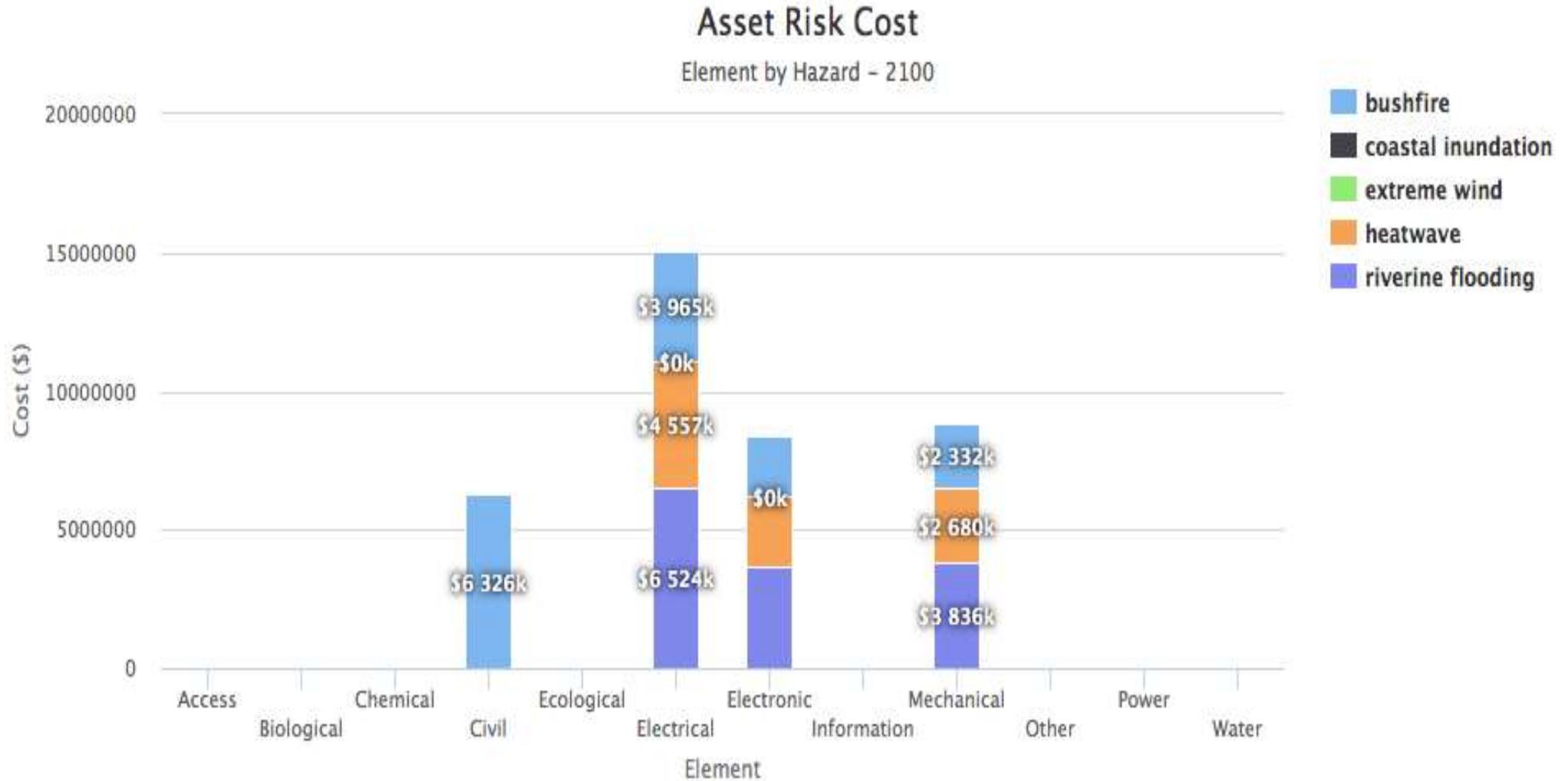
Asset risk cost

Base Impacts



Asset risk cost

Base Impacts



Adaptation Options

Compare results of adaptation option assessment and select a preferred option.

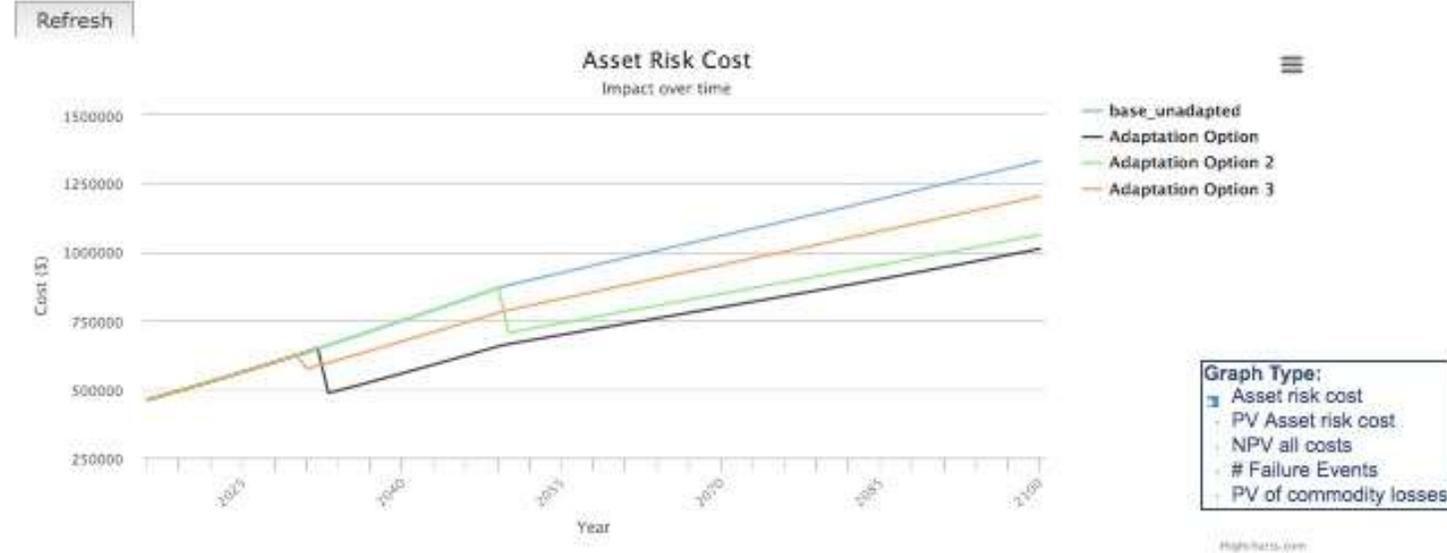


Chart years

2016 2100

Summary year for accumulated impacts

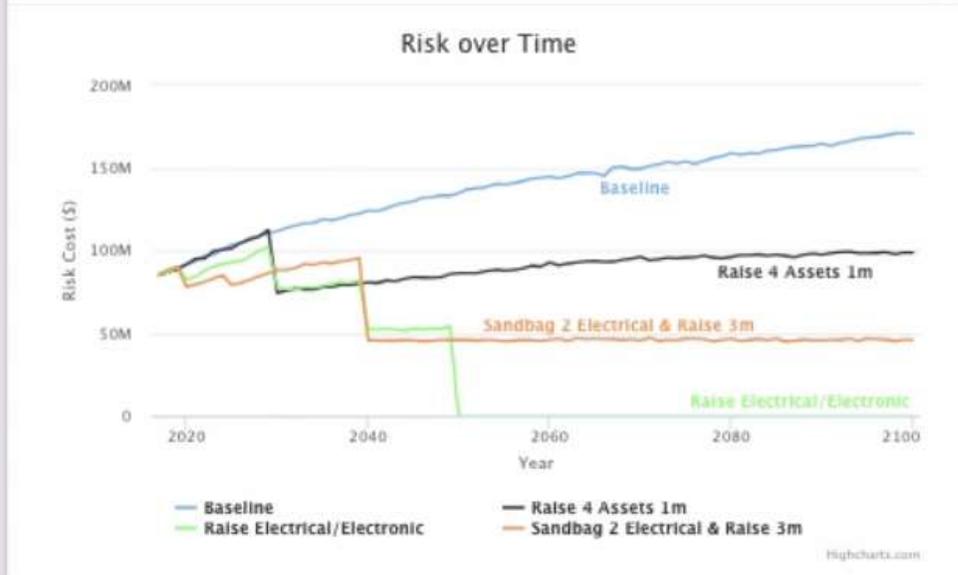
2020 2100

Adaptation option name	Select preferred	NPV all costs	PV Asset risk cost	# Failure Events	Health Impacts	Customer disruptions	Edit
base_unadapted		\$10,141,337	\$9,678,032	394	0	0	
Adaptation Option		\$9,233,436	\$8,753,583	212	0	0	
Adaptation Option 2		\$10,012,483	\$9,412,489	269	0	0	
Adaptation Option 3		\$9,976,393	\$9,268,592	380	0	0	

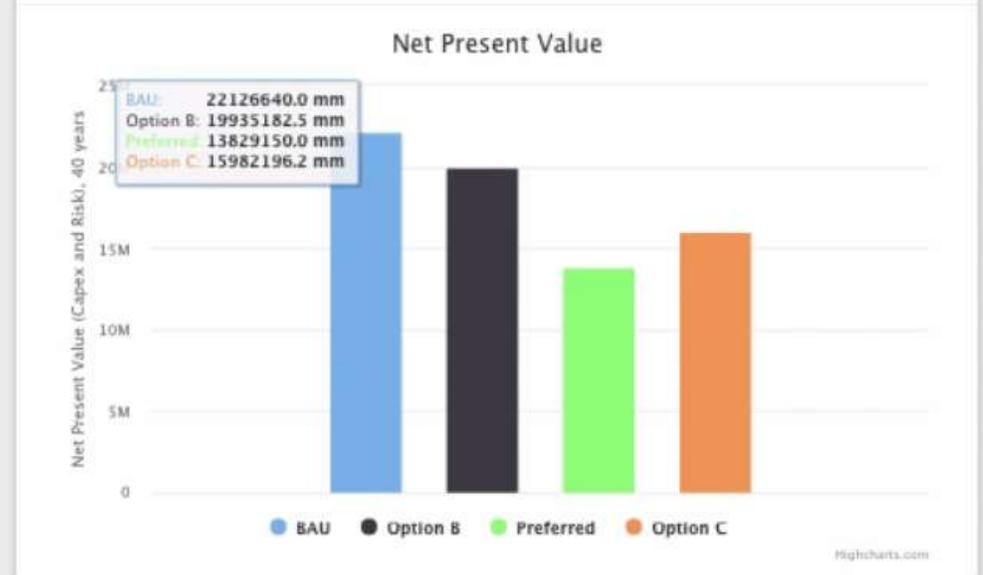
- MAIN NAVIGATION
- 🏠 Outlook
- 📄 Governance
- 📊 Strategy
- ⚙️ Scenarios
- 📈 Business KPI's
- 💰 Financials
- 🔍 Diagnostics
- 👥 Stress Tests
- 📑 Portfolio
- MORE
- 📊 Tracking
- 📄 Risk Assurance Statement
- 📄 Report

Financials

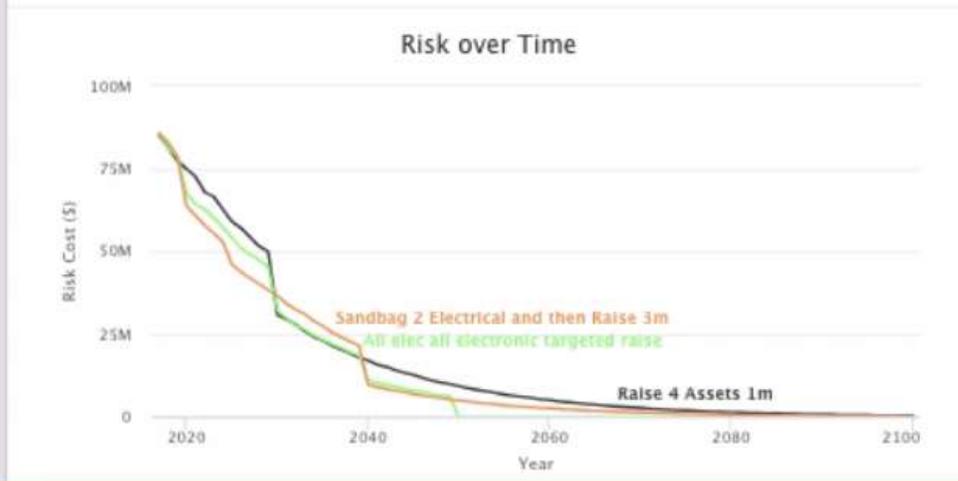
Risk Overview



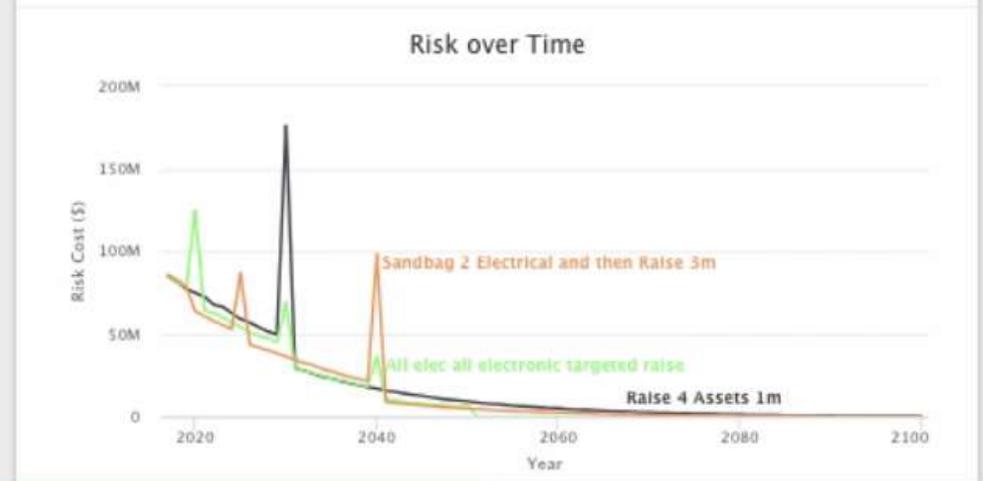
Net Present Value

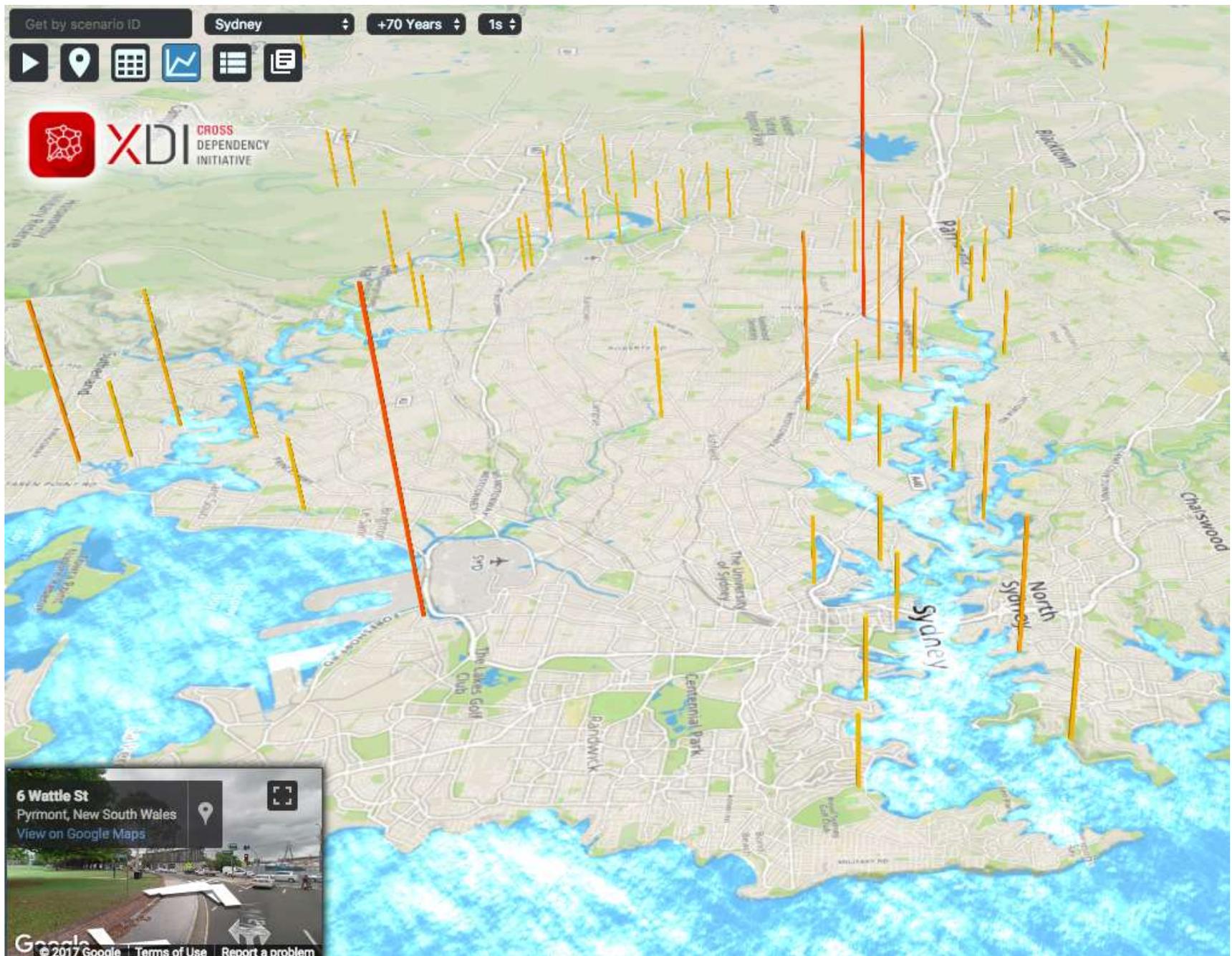


Present Value of Risk Cost



Present Value All Costs





Application of AdaptInfrastructure

Asset management – inform business cases, prioritise funding for upgrade and/or replacement

Risk management - inform risk framework/register

Strategic development – inform site selection, technical designs and specifications, procurement and planning consent conditions

Emergency management – inform emergency planning and risk assessments, including managing events and large public gatherings



Come join us...

- Infrastructure owners and operators, private and public, state and local – operating within the pilot footprint are invited to join XDI Sydney
- Once the pilot phase is complete we will look to expand the tool across NSW



Questions?

For more information, please email:
adapt.NSW@environment.nsw.gov.au

