This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.



3rd ADB Virtual Dialogue on Resilient Infrastructure Webinar: Measures for strengthening resilience of infrastructure December 2020

Professor John Dora john.dora@climatesense.global



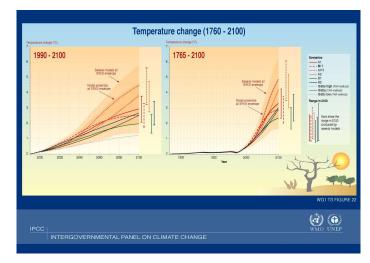
Dec 2020

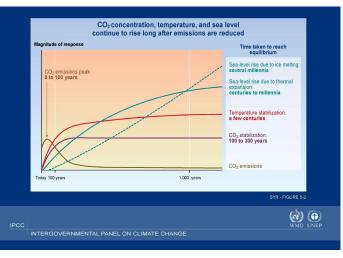
Copyright © 2020 Climate Sense, All rights reserved

Scene and landscape

- Climate changing more rapidly than expected
- Paris 2016 Agreement
 - Includes for Adaptation a more building resilient society
 - NDCs highly relevant COP 26
- Paris 2016 ... we need to adapt ... rapidly!
- Centuries before global temperatures settle
- What about Infrastructure?

2/3 of the infrastructure needed for 2050 has yet to be built (World Bank, COP 22)







Infrastructure needs Standards

- Standards make a difference
 - Mandated v voluntary
- Examples of standards
 - Government's Policies include 'Guidelines' and 'codes practice' v 'Requirements'
 - Infrastructure design standards
- Bringing benefits and value
 - Recognised *best* practice
 - Politically neutral
- Adoption into infrastructure lifecycle
- ISO 14090 Adaptation to climate change

BUT: Many need modifying to cover future resilience - Climate demographic, population change



C STANDARD

Standards' entry points

- Planning and development: actions prior to project inception
- Early stages of project design
- Structural design stage
- Construction, maintenance and operational stages



Good practice:

- Good conceptual design very early on in the development of an infrastructure project can mean lower costs and better serviceability and safety of operation throughout the project's lifecycle –
- Easier to change designs whilst drawings are on the 'drawing board' than when construction is underway.

Even better to avoid exposure to hazards through planning rules

Copyright © 2020 Climate Sense. All rights reserved

Practical examples

- ISO 14090 Adaptation to climate change (2019) international BEST practice in resilience planning
 - Applicable to ANY organisation, ANY sector
 - Takes a flexible approach and is applicable at any stage of adaptation
 - Systems, risk, data, uncertainties covered
 - Enables tailored solutions, not 'one size fits all'
 - Iterative not linear use no matter what stage you are at in adaptation
 - Embeds as 'business as usual'
 - Links to Paris 2016 and UN SDGs
 - Monitoring, evaluating and making the right changes
- Make the best of existing design codes
 - Adapt them to suit local and future conditions
- Next generation Structural Eurocodes to be modified to for future climate data
- Much guidance available



Copyright © 2020 Climate Sense. All rights reserved



Opportunities

- Link planning policy with avoiding development in exposed areas
- Review long-term infrastructure polices and strategies
- Adopt risk-based adaptation
- Think 'systems'
- Use a managed adaptive approach
- Build sustainability into decision making
- Build back better after destruction

Lenders, Governments, Clients ALL can specify future climate resilience, compliant with existing standards

Copyright © 2020 Climate Sense. All rights reserved









Professor John Dora john.dora@climatesense.global



Dec 2020

Copyright © 2020 Climate Sense, All rights reserved