

Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on

**Climate Change Adaptation for
International Transport:
Preparing for the Future**

16 to 17 April 2019

**Preserving Road Infrastructure: A Focus on
Adaptation to Climate Change**

Presentation by

Susanna Zammataro
Director General
International Road Federation (IRF)

UNCTAD Ad Hoc Expert
Meeting on Adaptation
Geneva, 16-17 April 2019



International Road Federation
Fédération Routière Internationale
Federación Internacional de Carreteras

Preserving Road Infrastructure: A Focus on Adaptation to Climate Change

Susanna Zammataro
IRF Director General

www.irfnet.ch

The International Road Federation

Global, Independent, Not-for-profit Organisation
Established in **1948**. Based in **Geneva**, Switzerland
UN Ecosoc status since 1951.

Assisting **public** and **private** stakeholders in Roads & Mobility
sector for the past **70 years** with:

3 Strategic Pillars of Activities

1. Knowledge
2. Connections
3. Advocacy

Members & Partners
in more than
90 countries



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Thematic Streams

INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

ENVIRONMENT



INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

ROAD FINANCE & ECONOMICS



INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

EDUCATION & TRAINING



INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

ROAD SAFETY



INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

Intelligent Transport Systems



IRF Environment & Climate Change Work

IRF Manifesto on Climate Change Adaptation

INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ROUTIERS

International Road Federation
Innovative Practices for Greener Roads



CHANGER

Greenhouse Gas Calculator

Green Public Procurement

GPP



Moving Towards Green Road Infrastructure
Case Studies and Lessons Learned



IRF Policy Statement Environment



Sustainable Asset Valuation Tool

ROADS



IRF World Road Statistics WRS 2018



Road Networks



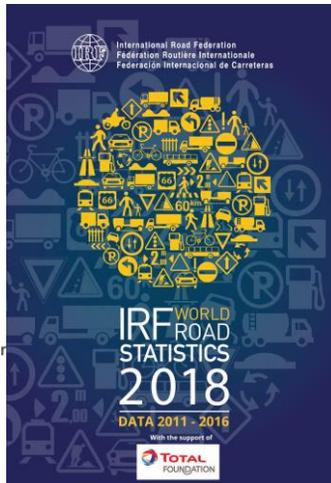
Country Profile



Production, Imports, First
Registration & Export of Motor
Vehicles



Road Traffic



Road Accidents



Multimodal
Traffic Comparisons



Vehicles in Use



Road Expenditure
& Revenue

www.worldroadstatistics.org

WRS in a nutshell

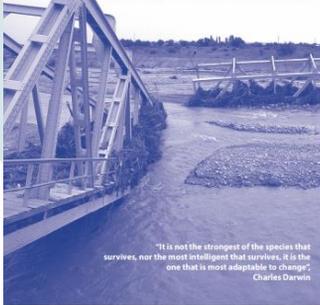
- Edited yearly since 1964 (**55 years**)
- More than **205 countries**, **45 indicators**, 9 sections
- Data collected from **primary statistical sources** (Ministries, Road Authorities, National Statistical Offices)
- **Definitions** based on the Glossary of Transport Statistics (ITF/EUROSTAT/UNECE) and The World Bank
- Data used by Governments, Investment & Development Banks, Public & Private Companies, Research Institutes & Universities, NGOs, International Organizations, etc.



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UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for International Transport Networks



"It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is most adaptable to change".
Charles Darwin



UNITED NATIONS

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Partnership on Sustainable
Low Carbon Transport



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Impacts of climate change on infrastructure



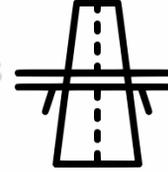
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Impacts of climate change on infrastructure

Event	Impact on Road Infrastructure
Increased temperature Heat waves	Damage to concrete and bridge expansion joints; Buckling, fissuring of asphalt pavement Rutting
Fewer colder days and shorter winters	Reduced snow removal but increased freeze-thaw degradation of asphalt
Sea levels rise and tidal surges	Intermittent or permanent flooding Surface damaged Weakening of key infrastructure support (bridge pilings) Damage to critical drainage infrastructure Increased coastal erosion – road collapse Exacerbate salinity (corrosive effect)
Extreme precipitations	May overwhelm drainage infrastructure Erosion, scouring, slope failure, flooding
Extreme winds and storms	Wind damages bridges, gantries, signs, electricity networks, lightning Storm surge means damage from increased wave height and strength

Increasing Climate Resilience of Roads



1. Understand **vulnerabilities** of the network;
2. How **level of risk** changes over time;
3. Identifying potential **adaptation responses**;
4. **Actions** to reduce risk;
5. **Strategic planning**→ **decisions on the ground** (materials, design, maintenance procedures)

Identify vulnerabilities and future risks

1. **High quality asset data** (incomplete or not adequate, difficult to access)

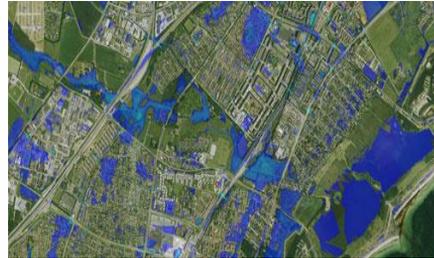
ASSESS RISK:

- General asset information (location, design, materials)
- Geology, topography, hydrology and use of adjacent land
- Climate thresholds of assets beyond which failure occurs
- Asset characteristics which increase vulnerability
- Climate change projections, future developments of the area

Example: Flooding

The Blue Spot Concept

Chain of procedures to systematically analyse, adapt and protect road network.



TWO PARTS:

- A. Computer methods
- B. Field inspections and action

Barriers

1. Counterproductive policies

eg. EU Water Framework Directive: limit to the amount of water that can be discarded from a site.

2. Lack of funding (reduced budget for maintenance)

Barrier to introduction of new approaches

3. Challenges in developing general guidelines (local info)

Adjusting standards: The French example

2015 Systematic **review of standards** and guidelines for design, maintenance and operations of transport infrastructure;

Revision of **800 standards** for roads;

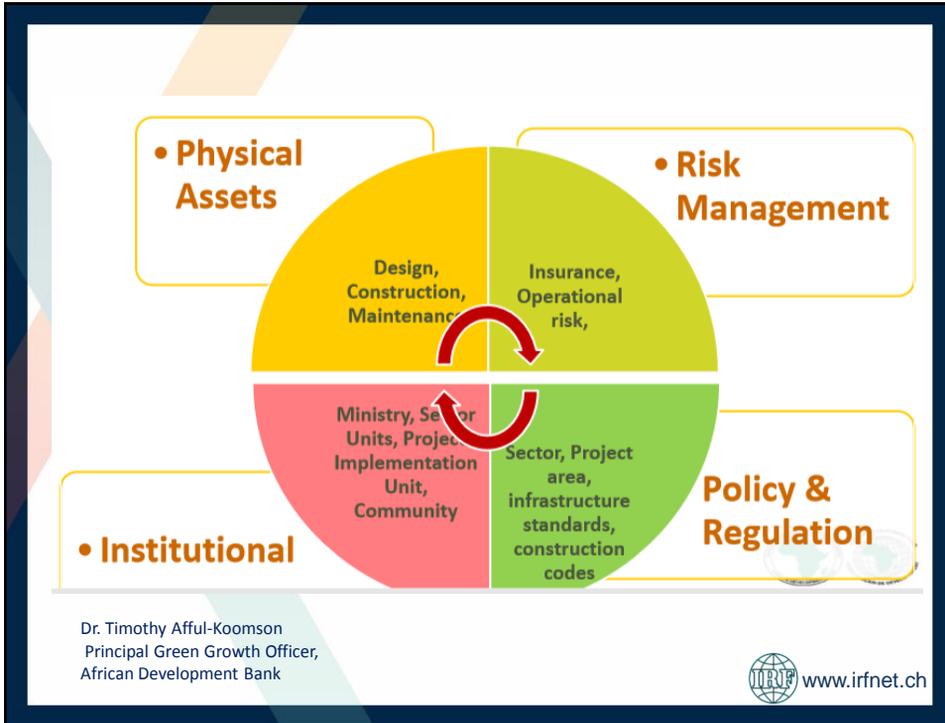
3 groups:

- a) No need for revision (eg. Noise, landscaping design)
- b) Need revision (eg. Pavement design)
- c) Need for further climate parameters (maintenance of urban roads)



Standards for design, maintenance and operation are based on **specific values** of climate-related variables, whereas climate projections are often given as **ranges of values**.





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IRF Manifesto on Climate Change Adaptation

It is now commonly recognized that growth, economic development and transport are inextricably linked. Just as development increases the demand for transport, the availability of transport stimulates economic development by enabling trade and economic specialization. Growth, poverty reduction, and a better quality of life cannot be realized without access to schools, hospitals, other amenities, jobs, and markets. Transport, thus, is the backbone of actions aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and providing sustainable transport infrastructure and services is fundamental to realize the sustainable development goals as described in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

As climate change and the threats it poses become increasingly apparent, it is also becoming clear that the transport sector is likely to be heavily affected by the negative impacts of climate change and that measures to protect transport infrastructure and services have to be put in place. Much of this action involves adapting existing transport infrastructure to the threats posed by climate change, and building resilient new infrastructure.

The International Road Federation (IRF Geneva) and its members support global action aiming at proactively combat the potential adverse impacts of climate change on transport and make to this end the following recommendations:

- Adaptation in transport should not be viewed in isolation, nor reduced to just technical infrastructure fixes. On the contrary, adaptation should be seen as part of a wider strategic approach, reflecting the interrelationships between transport (infrastructure and network operations), the local/regional economy and land use.
- Despite our ability to forecast the impacts of climate change with a reasonable level of accuracy, our knowledge about the specific local impacts of climate change in a particular area or region remains uncertain and incomplete. Coordinated efforts to document the knowledge base on adaptation in the transport sector should be encouraged and supported.
- A degree of uncertainty will always remain in planning for adaptation. This uncertainty can, however, be taken into account by robust planning approaches and adaptive policy/decision making and should not be used as a false pretext not to plan for adaptation today.

Office
2 chemin de Blandonnet 1214 Versoir / Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 368 0200 Fax: +41 22 368 0270
Email: info@irfnet.ch

IRF Manifesto on Climate Change Adaptation

- Released in 2016 at COP22
- 13 recommendations for climate change adaptation

Endorsed by

www.irfnet.ch

IRF Manifesto Recommendations Data



- It is necessary to plan and make climate change adaptation policy based on **complete, relevant, accurate, and up-to-date data**.
- Asset inventories and asset management systems do not always contain the data required to assess resilience, or the **data is difficult to access**.
- **The establishment of a national data warehouse** containing data on all transport assets, land use, the regional economy, weather, and climate change data should be set as a priority in every country.



IRF Manifesto Recommendations A Global Infrastructure Database

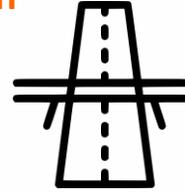


The creation of an **open access global transport infrastructure database** of adaptation oriented policies, measures and projects would greatly help.



IRF Manifesto Recommendations Prioritising Adaptation Action

1. Level of risk→ Budget constraints
(monitoring asset/doing nothing)
2. Identify most cost-effective time for action
3. Decide on level of acceptance of risk
(type of road, traffic volumes, strategic value, ...)



IRF Manifesto Recommendations Cost-benefit analysis

Investors need to rethink traditional approaches to cost-benefit analysis so that investments capture as many of the different impacts of transport as possible.



SAVi Tool



IRF Manifesto Recommendations

Importance of Technology

Technology can deliver the transformation needed not only in terms of risk mapping and assessment but also when it comes to respond and manage risk in climate change adaptation.



Wrapping up:



- The challenges posed by climate change **cannot** be adequately met using the **traditional approaches** (pure hard/soft engineering measures).
- Need **adaptive policy**/decision making.
- Need high quality **asset data**.
- Need **clear value management** (prioritise protection and spending).
- Need to develop **skills – people**
- Need to **create conditions for private sector** to invest.

Institutional arrangements
are key and so is to connect **Adaptation to the delivery**
on other **SDGs**



Thank you

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