# Flood Hazard and a Changing Climate

Adapting to change, changing to adapt

XVth World Water Congress Edinburgh, 27 May 2015

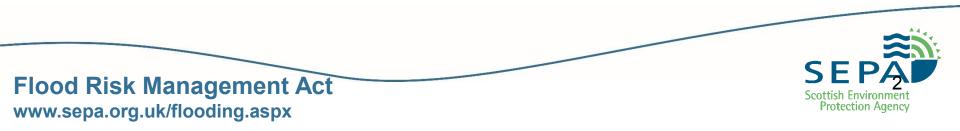
Mark McLaughlin,

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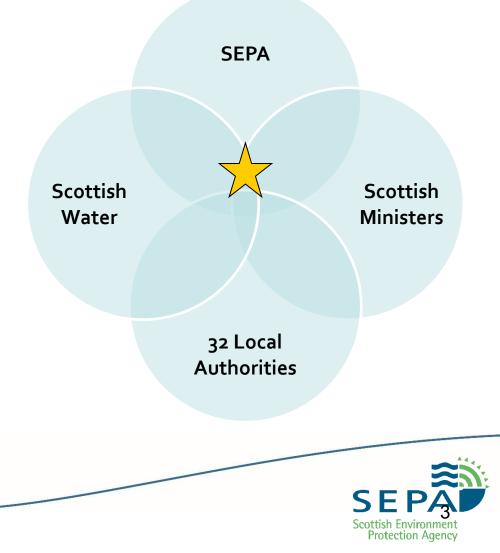
# Content

- Overview of FRM & CC in Scotland
- Consideration of the challenges in adapting to climate change
  - New information
  - The need for new practice



# SEPA - Overview

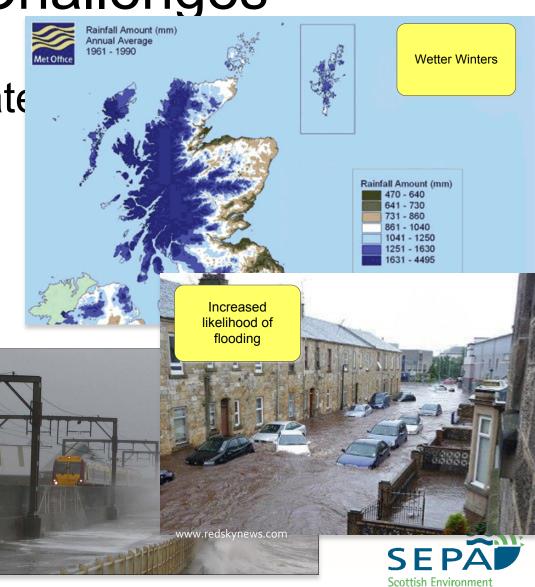
- Scotland's environmental regulator
- Central role in flood
  risk management
- Ambition: low carbon, resilient Scotland
  - Climate Change (Scotland) Act
     2009



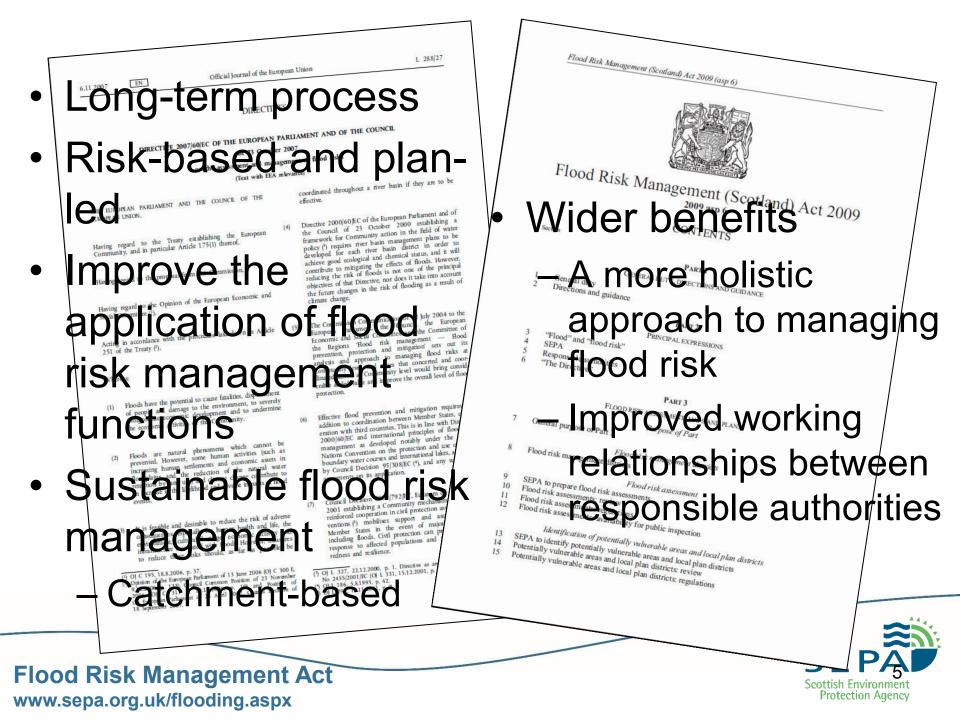
# The Challenges

- To adapt to climate change
  - Adapt to future conditions
- To change managers approaches to climate change information

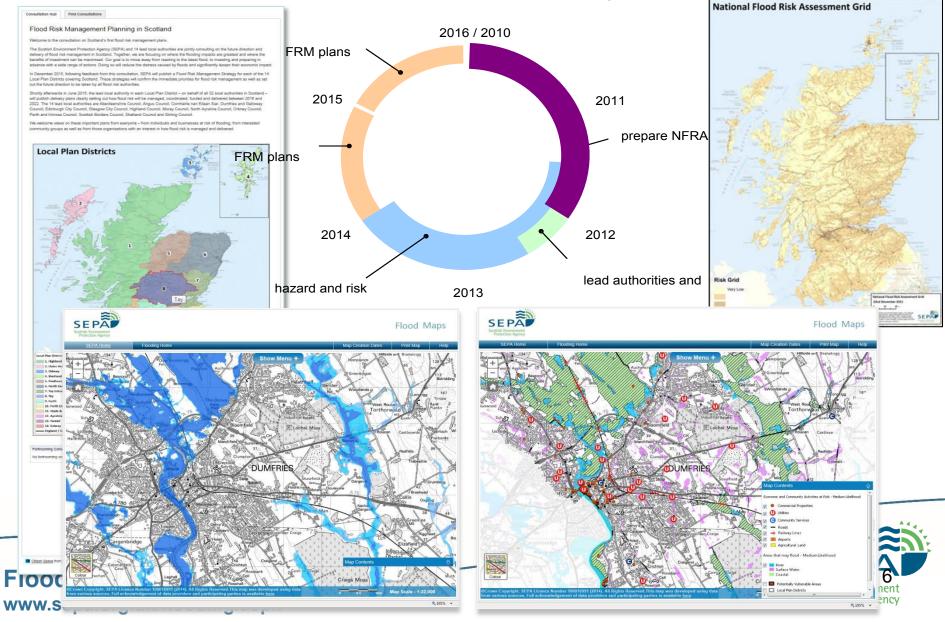
Flood Risk Management Act www.sepa.org.uk/flooding.aspx



Protection Agency



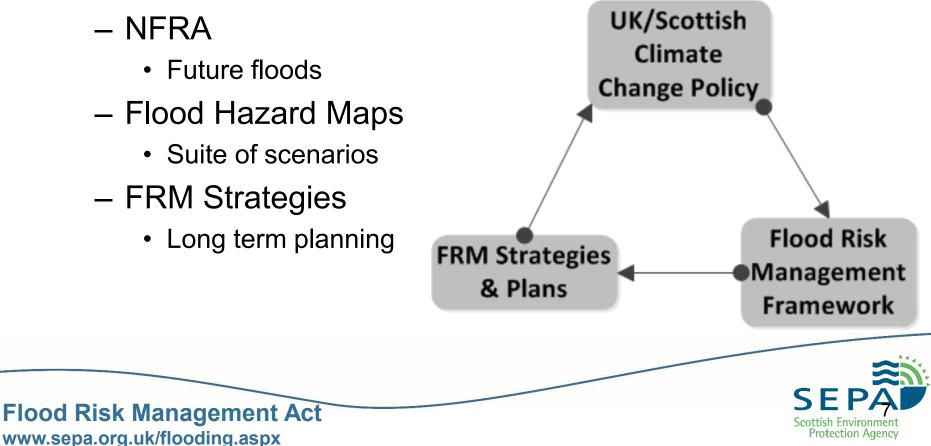
#### Adapt to a Changing Hazard Floods Directive/FRM Act Delivery



Adapt to a Changing Hazard

# FRM & Climate Change

• Explicit consideration of climate change in legislation:



Adapt to a Changing Hazard

# FRM: Holistic Approach

- Catchment focus
- Break-down of flood risk
  - Hazard, Exposure,
    Vulnerability
- Open consideration of uncertainty
- Extensive collaboration

Flood Risk Management Act www.sepa.org.uk/flooding.aspx At odds with the 'traditional' approach to considering climate change

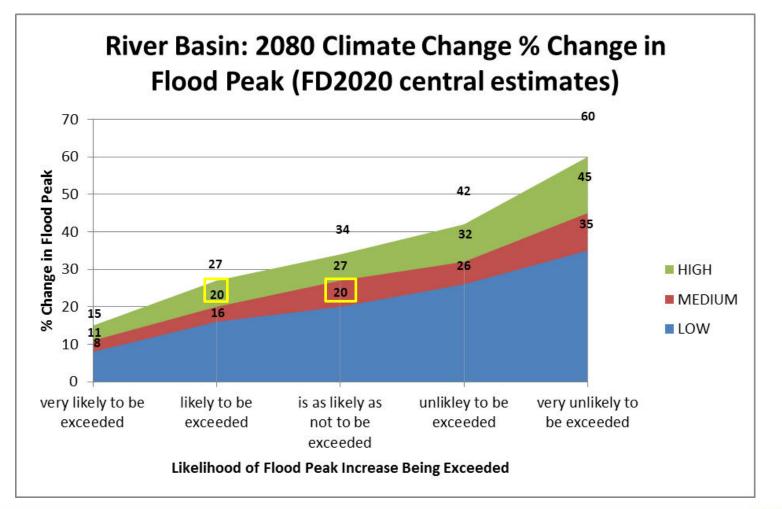


# Current Approach to CC Info

	Uplift	Application	Scale
Fluvial	+20%	Peak Flow	National
Coastal	+250mm-400mm	Still water level	Local
Pluvial	+20%	Peak rainfall	National

- Straightforward
- Easily embedded in language
- Initially conservative?
  - But 10-20 years ago
- Still appropriate?





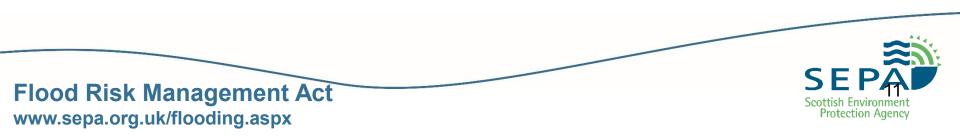
# Can we change?

## New information

- UKCP09
- Specific assessment of impacts
- Regional focus

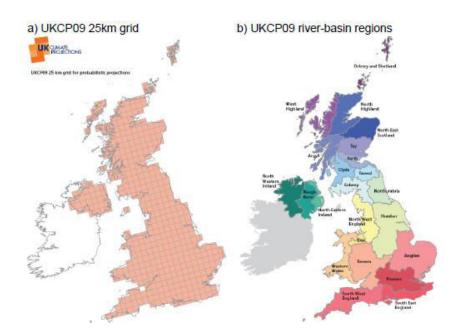
### New <u>Mindset</u>

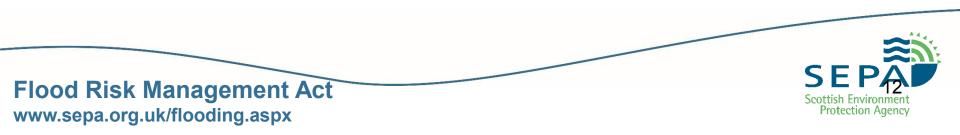
- Willingness to change
- More flexible approach (FRM)
- Risk-based approach now embedded



# Climate Change Metrics for Flood Hazard

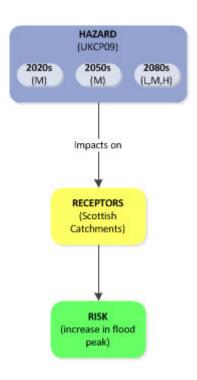
- UKCP09
- Assessment based on a 25km grid
- Data available for river basins





# **New Information**

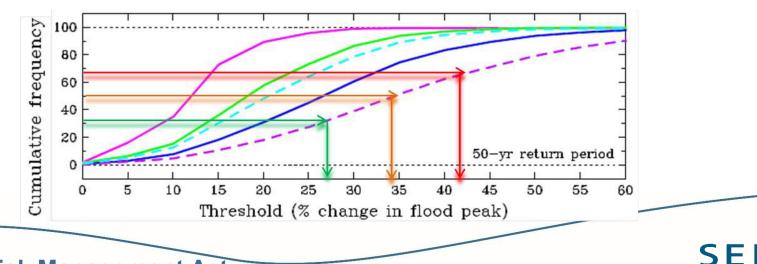
- 2011: CEH study for SEPA
  - Build on previous studies
    - Catchment response type
    - Estimates of the impact of climate change on flood flows
- 2050s, 2080s a focus
- Probability range
- Reflect regionalised impacts
  - Consider current uplifts





# Estimate of the impact of climate change on flood flows

Emissions Scenario	Time Horizon	Likelihood of a Flood Peak Increase Being Exceeded (%)	Exceedence Description
	2080	10	Very likely to be exceeded
		33	Likely to be exceeded
High		50	Is as likely as not to be exceeded
		67	Unlikely to be exceeded
		90	Very unlikely to be exceeded



Scottish Environment Protection Agency

# **Guidance Development**

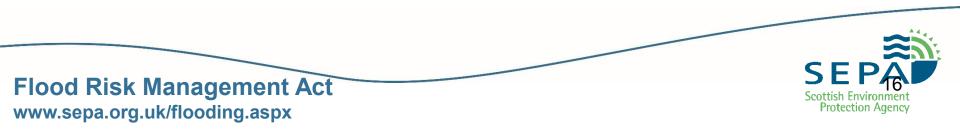
Emissions Scenario	Time Horizon	Percentile	Impact (% increase in flow)
	2080	90	50
		67	40
High		50	30
		33	20
		25	10

- Establish context
- Sensitivity analyses
- Risk-based decision-making



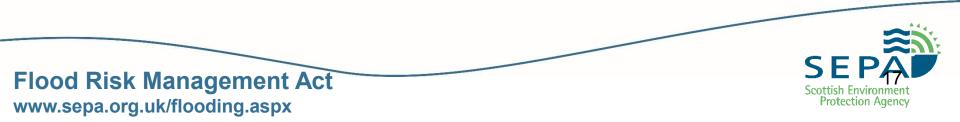
## Future

- Apply the 'FRM approach' to climate change
- Embed the new information
- Seek to embed a new, flexible consideration of impacts
  - Discussion
  - Willingness to change approach



# Encourage a New Approach

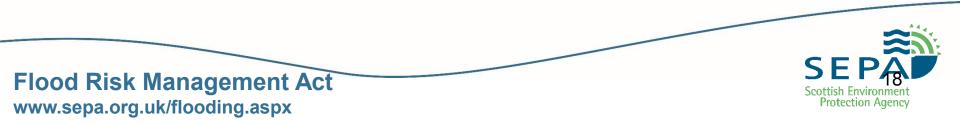
Flexible decisionmaking framework



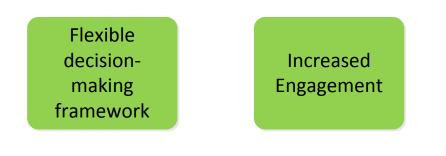
# Encourage a New Approach

Flexible decisionmaking framework

Increased Engagement



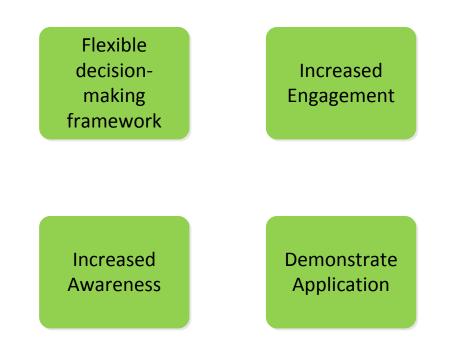
# Encourage a New Approach

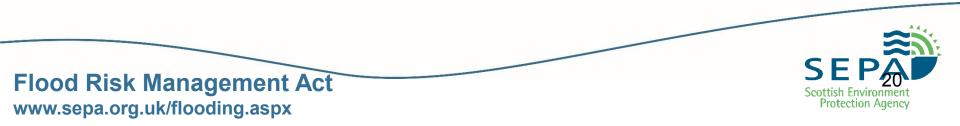






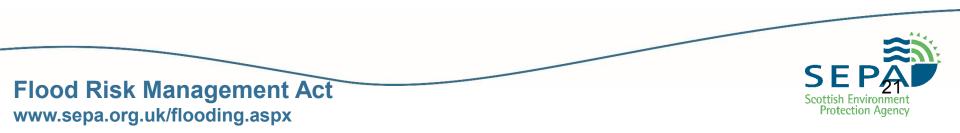
# Encourage a New Approach





# Summary

- Communication challenge
- Understand each other
- Demonstrate change (evidence)
- Change is constant!
  - Climate impacts: adapt to new conditions
  - Managers: adapting to new modes
- Effective flood risk management
  - Adapt process and practice to meet new climate context



## Thank you.

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