

Integrated Approaches to Coastal Risks

Seminar in Kristianstad, 26 October 2016

13:00 – 15:00

Kristianstads Brandstation, Ringvägen 20 Kristianstad.

Register by latest the 22nd of October!

This is an invitation for you to join us for a seminar on integrated approaches for coastal risk designed for researchers, users, and practitioners in the field of disaster management. The event, organized by Stockholm Environment Institute and the municipality of Kristianstad, will bring together three projects working with different aspects of risk management in coastal cities in Sweden and Europe.

High-impact storm events - such as the 2010 Xynthia storm in France, the 2013 Xaver/ St. Nicholas storm in NW Europe (known as “Sven” in Sweden), the 2014 St. Agatha storm in the Adriatic, and storm Gudrun that impacted Denmark and Sweden’s East and West Coasts in 2005, to name a few - have demonstrated the vulnerability of coastal zones in Europe. These risks are likely to increase due to two effects: due to predicted climate change the hazards of sea level rise and flooding may increase, and due to ongoing coastal development the exposure and the vulnerability could increase. With this view of the future, coastal authorities need to assess the level of impact and the risk of their coastal zones, and take Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures if the safety level is not adequate.

To facilitate risk reduction, the UNISDR formulated the Sendai Framework for Action, and the EU has issued the Floods Directive. Under these frameworks, specific methods for designing actionable DRR measures in coastal zones should be developed, in order to guide cost-effective disaster risk prevention and management. But in order to reach that goal, a number of questions need to be addressed:

- What tools are needed to better understand coastal risk?
- Where on the coast are areas of higher risk?
- What is the impact of future coastal hazard scenarios?
- What are effective DRR measures at a hotspot?
- Which DRR measures would be feasible, acceptable, and sustainable?
- How can DRR measures be best implemented?
- At what level are DRR measures needed in order to decrease future risk?
- How can we produce knowledge on risks that incorporates the needs of a variety of users?
- How can risk communication be improved?
- What role does civil society have on risk management?



Participating projects:

RISC-KIT is an EU FP7 Collaborative project that has developed methods, tools and management approaches to reduce risk and increase resilience to low-frequency, high-impact hydro-meteorological events with testbeds in 10 coastal zones around Europe, including the coast of Kristianstad. The aim of these products is to enhance forecasting, prediction and early warning capabilities, improve the assessment of long-term coastal risk and optimize the mix of prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures. For further information visit <http://www.risckit.eu/np4/home.html>

HazardSupport is a project financed by the Swedish Contingency Civil Agency (MSB) that will produce guidelines for climate adaptation studies focusing on how stakeholders can obtain the quantitative impacts of climate change necessary for adaptation decisions, as well as take into account constantly updating and changing climate projection information in their adaptation plans. The project will produce best scientific practice guidelines for climate experts who carry out tailored climate impact studies for stakeholders; and aims at establishing a science-stakeholder arena for collaboration and mutual learning on climate adaptation and natural hazards. For further information visit <http://www.smhi.se/en/research/research-departments/hydrology/hazardsupport-1.96217>

Coastal flooding – what can we learn from history? Falsterbo Peninsula on the south coast of Sweden is low-lying and exposed to flooding. In 1872 the extreme storm surge, in Sweden known as *Backafloden*, caused large devastation on the Swedish, Danish, and German coasts in the South Baltic Sea. For the Falsterbo Peninsula, the peak storm surge level is estimated to have been 240 cm above normal. If a similar event happened today, the consequences would be far worse, as extensive flood prone areas have been developed since 1872, without proper flood protection. Due to climate change, the mean sea level is expected to rise and increase the flood risk unless preventive measures are taken. This presentation discusses the occurrence of extreme sea levels at the Falsterbo Peninsula and design levels for coastal protection

Samverkan för Hanöbukten is a community-based management collaboration project in the south-east coast of Sweden that works with a bottom-up approach to coastal risks. The project aims at bringing together all relevant stakeholders involved in the research, management, and policy-making of the coast by providing a structured communication platform. In cooperation with Canadian researchers, the project will build up and test a community based management approach with local Swedish stakeholders in Hanö Bay. For further information visit

https://www.facebook.com/hanobukten/?ref=aymt_homepage_panel

AGENDA

13:00 – 13:15	Welcome and introduction
13:15 – 13:45	RISC-KIT Karina Barquet, Research Fellow SEI Sarah Dickin, Research Fellow SEI Jan Jaap Meijer, Research Associate SEI
13:45 – 14:00	HazardSupport Sandra Tenggren, Research Associate SEI
14:00 – 14:15	Coastal flooding – what can we learn from history? Caroline Frederiksson, Doctoral student Lund University
14:15 – 14:30	Samverkan för Hanöbukten Jennie Larsson, Doctoral student World Maritime University
14:30 – 15:00	Open floor discussion
15:00	Closing and snacks

The seminar will be in Swenglish, so that all presentations will be hold in English but questions and comments from the audience are welcomed in both languages.

Contact information:

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