

# David Rissik, Jean Palutikof, Steve Webb, Fahim Tonmoy, Anne Leitch, Sarah Boulter, Ana Perez Vidaurre

NCCARF, Griffith University

## Presentation

Introducing CoastAdapt: A national tool to support Australian coastal decision makers to manage risks associated with climate change

## Abstract

CoastAdapt, is a tool/framework to support coastal decision makers to manage the risks associated with a changing climate. The contents of the product are based on user needs identified from a broad consultation process around Australia.

The demand driven tool has been developed following consultation with over 700 stakeholders, and with regular, and has included regular engagement with potential users from all levels of government, business and industry throughout. CoastAdapt will provide extensive technical information and guidance to support decision makers on the coast. We have focussed on delivering information in ways that is accessible to high-level decision makers (Councils and Boards), time poor managers, and technical experts.

CoastAdapt is delivered through the web, and includes information, data, guidance, case studies and tools which will support users to:

- Learn about climate change
- Assess risks and impacts
- Understand adaptation
- Undertake adaptation
- Connect with the adaptation community

Some key components of CoastAdapt are:

- **Sea-level rise and you**, which allows users to obtain sea-level rise data and associated inundation mapping for coastal local government areas around Australia
- **Shoreline Explorer**, which provides information on secondary sediment compartments around Australia, coastal geomorphological data (SmartLine), and Water Observations from Space
- **C-CADS (Coastal Climate Adaptation Decision Support)**, a risk based process to help users develop a climate change adaptation plan
- **CoastExchange**, a Community of Practice through which participants can share experiences and information, participate in discussions and quizzes
- **Case studies**, a compendium of case studies from Australia and abroad is delivered to illustrate concepts and provide insights about what is being done by practitioners.

A key focus of ours is helping decision makers to overcome barriers, and we have put extensive effort into developing guidance material on communication, getting organisational buy-in, working with consultants, developing business plans for adaptation and novel ways of financing adaptation.

Available from August as a beta version, we continue to seek feedback on CoastAdapt and will be delivering a final version of CoastAdapt on February 28 2017.



**Australian Government**  
Department of the Environment and Energy

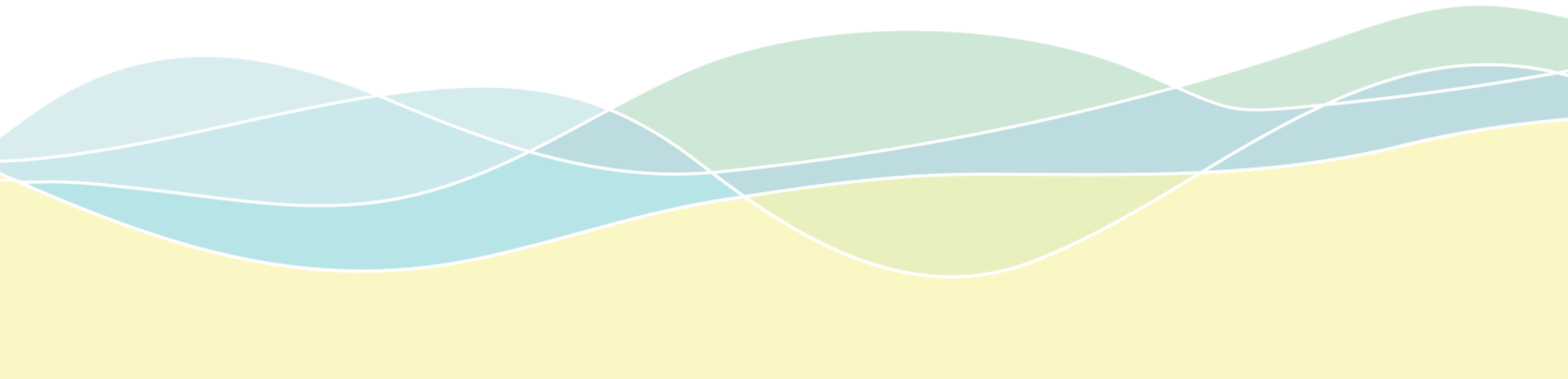
# CoastAdapt: use it or lose it

Dave Rissik

Deputy Director/General Manager

NCCARF

**[WWW.COASTADAPT.COM.AU](http://WWW.COASTADAPT.COM.AU)**



# Challenge for NCCARF in second phase (2014-2017)

- To build a Tool/Framework that will provide coastal managers, especially in local councils, with support and knowledge to take action to adapt to climate change and sea-level rise



# “The Road to Effective Adaptation”

User consultation after tool developed



No training

No funding for maintenance and updating

Tool published –  
little appetite for outreach by developers

Tool doesn't address user needs

Lack of user capacity

Same tools developed many times  
- Get to the same stage and are  
- developed no further

Picture from “The Walking Dead”

# Demand driven development

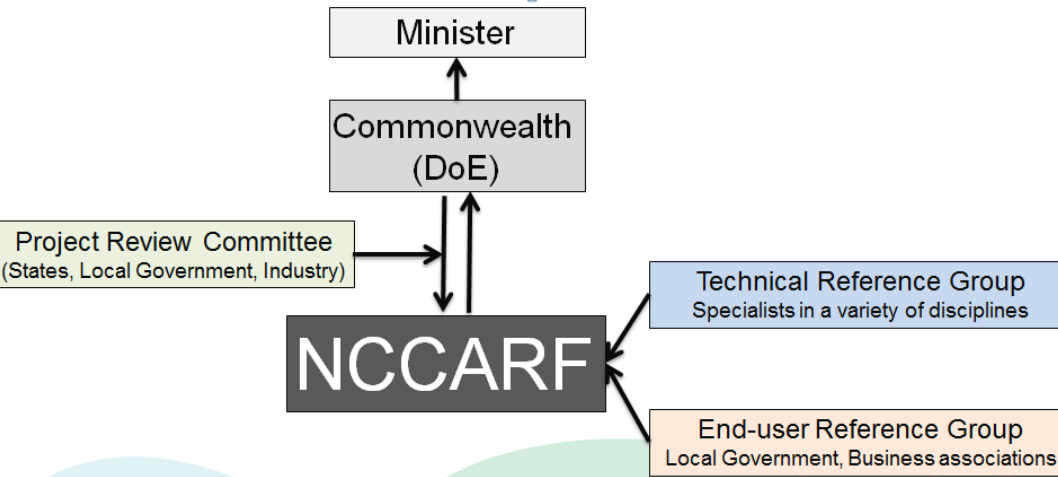
## Understanding user needs through consultation

- 700 stakeholders around Australia (all states and territories)
  - 400 face to face
  - 300 online survey



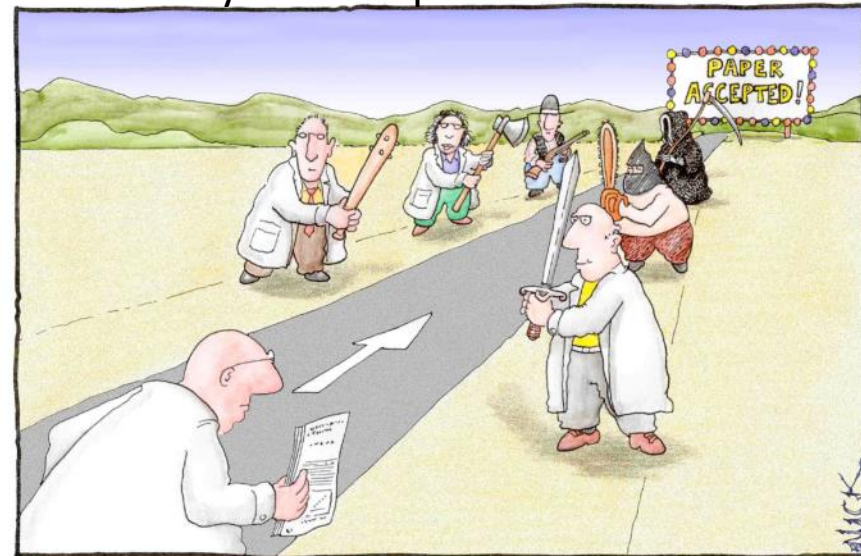
- Broad ranging
  - Government (Local, State, Commonwealth)
  - Business and Industry
  - NRM
  - Community groups
  - Academics

# Authoritative



64 authors  
41 technical reviewers  
End-user review of every document

Every content peer reviewed



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'



# Meet Joanna Robison

## Coastal Adaptation Project Officer



### Description

Joanna works in a large, well resourced Victorian Council advocate of coastal adaptation, she has a high level of knowledge of coastal change and sea-level rise. With support from Senior Managers, she has conducted a series of research and assessment activities (vulnerability assessment, coastal hazard mapping) and developed an adaptation plan.

Despite her enthusiasm, 3 years have passed and she is still waiting when adaptation action should be taken. She is frustrated to know what to do next.

### Behaviours

- Proactively seeks opportunities to keep up to date on climate change and sea-level rise (e.g. seminars)
- Constantly looking for national and international best practice of coastal adaptation plans and actions
- Stays in touch with other officers in other Councils to get information

### Frustrations

- Lack of guidance on the selection of adaptation options and implementation of coastal adaptation plans
- Uncertainty around the responsibility, liability, and funding for adaptation actions

### Needs

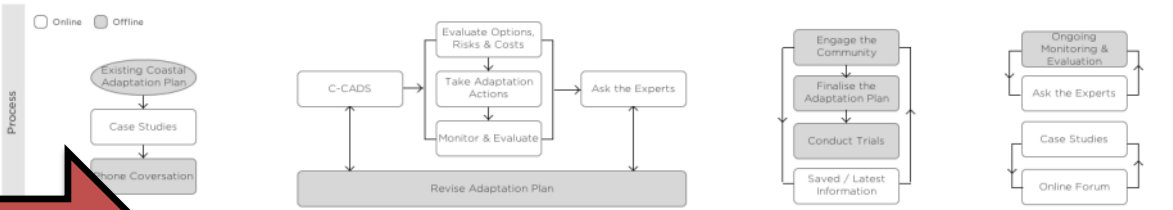
Joanna needs a platform that can help her to:

## User Journey 1 For experts

**Goals**  
Validate and put existing coastal adaptation plan into action



**Joanna Robison | Coastal Adaptation Project Officer**  
"It's not just about creating an adaptation plan, it's about making sure the plans are implementable."



- Further validate the existing plan to ensure its **relevancy**
- **Re-gain buy-in and confidence** from the senior management
- Further validate the **practicality** of the plan and adaptation options
- **Re-consult** saved information and **keep up-to-date** with latest information
- **Re-consult** saved information and employ the methods identified on the website to gain buy-in from the community (e.g. create certainty & respect local knowledge)
- Seek latest information on climate change and adaptation
- Complete the three relevant steps in the **C-CADS**, including 'Evaluate adaptation options, risk, and costs', 'Take adaptation action', 'Monitor and evaluate'.
- Read **methods** on how to best engage the community and **case studies** throughout to contextualise information
- **Seek opinions** through 'Ask the experts' panel
- Re-consult information and employ the methods identified on the website to gain buy-in from the community (e.g. create certainty & respect local knowledge)
- Seek latest information on climate change and adaptation
- What are the most practical options?
- What are the barriers, risks, and liabilities?
- Who are the experts?
- How reputable are they?
- Has the best available information changed?
- What did I learn?
- How can I motivate others to take action?

**Actions**

- Select national and international **case studies and best practice examples**
- Contact relevant individuals as detailed on the case studies for further information

**Notes**

- What are other things doing?
- What can I learn from them?

**NCCARF: CoastAdapt IA**  
Version 1.0 28/08/2015

**Legends**

- Blue box: Text based IA
- White box: Discussion post

**“ It’s not just about creating an adaptation plan, it’s about making sure the plans are implementable. ”**

NAME Joanna Robison

AGE 35

LOCATION VIC, Australia

OCCUPATION Coastal Adaptation Project Officer

**Adapting to climate change & sea-level rise in Australia**

Learn about climate change > Understand adaptation > Undertake adaptation > Connect with the adaptation community > Resource centre

**Featured items**

**Recently viewed**

NCCARF National Climate Change Adaptation Research & Training

**Adapting to climate change & sea-level rise in Australia**

Learn about climate change > Understand adaptation > Undertake adaptation > Connect with the adaptation community > Resource centre

**Featured items**

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NCCARF National Climate Change Adaptation Research & Training



Learn about climate change



Assess risks and impacts



Understand adaptation



Undertake adaptation



Connect with the adaptation community



### Sea-level rise and you

Select your local area to view future sea-level rise information



### Shoreline Explorer

Use an interactive map to discover more about your current coastline



### Coastal Climate Adaptation Decision Support



### CoastExchange

Get your questions answered in CoastAdapt's online discussion forum



### Infographics

A picture says a thousand words



### Case studies

Learning by sharing: case studies of adaptation in Australia and beyond



### Information manuals

Ten in-depth studies of key adaptation topics of concern to coastal managers



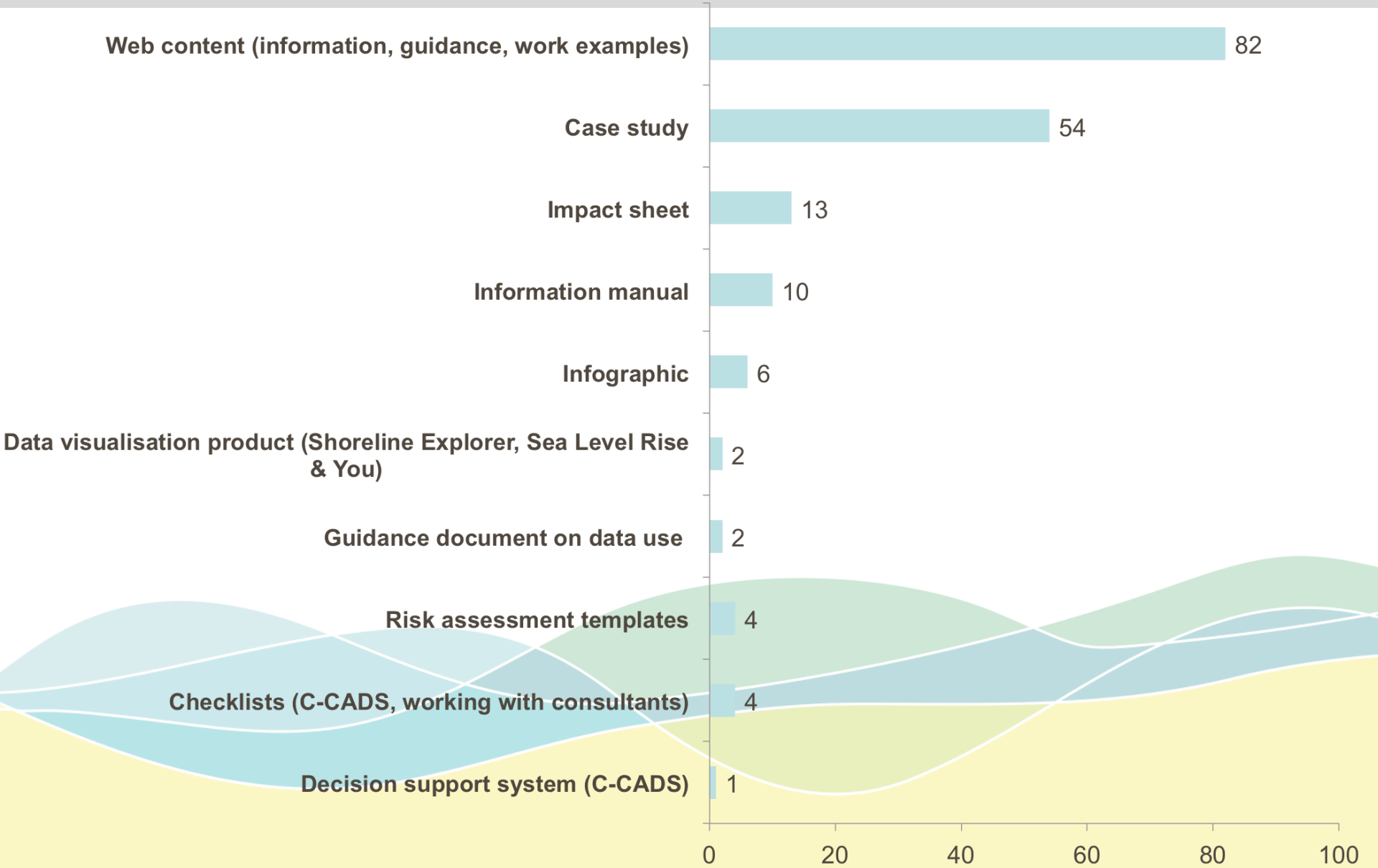
### Impact sheets

Thirteen sector-wise studies of climate change impacts in coastal Australia



Browse the resource centre

# What's in CoastAdapt?




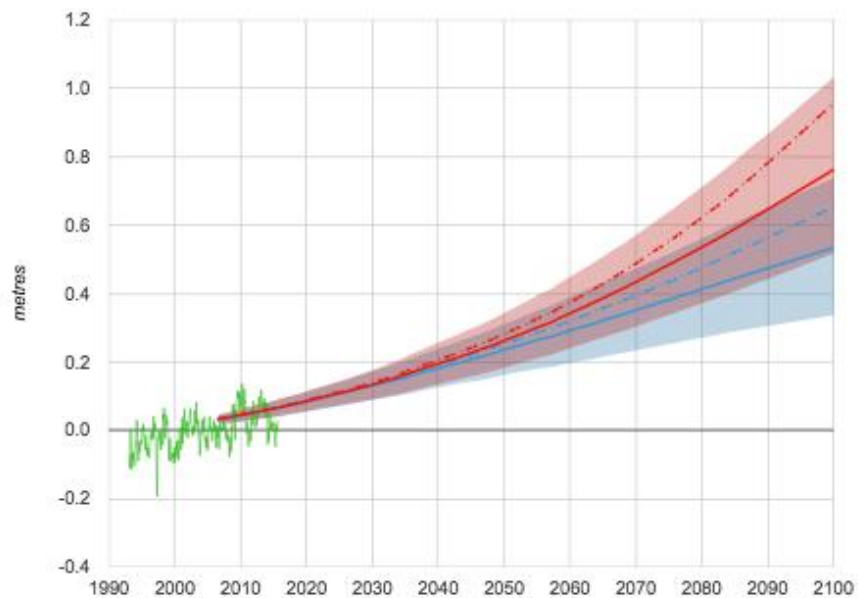
# What's in CoastAdapt?



Two data and visualization products



<p><b>Sea-level rise and you</b> Select your local area to view future sea-level rise information</p>	<p><b>Shoreline Explorer</b> Use an interactive map to discover more about your current coastline</p>	<p><b>Coastal Climate Adaptation Decision Support</b></p>	<p><b>CoastExchange</b> Get your questions answered in CoastAdapt's online discussion forum</p>
<p><b>Infographics</b> A picture says a thousand words</p>	<p><b>Case studies</b> Learning by sharing: case studies of adaptation in Australia and beyond</p>	<p><b>Information manuals</b> Ten in-depth studies of key adaptation topics of concern to coastal managers</p>	<p><b>Impact sheets</b> Thirteen sector-wise studies of climate change impacts in coastal Australia</p>
 <a href="#">Browse the resource centre</a>			



Cairns

- RCP8.5 scenario
- RCP6.0 scenario
- RCP4.5 scenario
- RCP2.6 scenario
- Satellite data

Solid lines show median sea-level rise relative to an average from 1986 to 2005  
 Dashed lines show allowances for each scenario  
 Shaded areas show the *likely* range for each scenario (5 to 95% confidence limits)

[View guidance information](#)

### Sea-level rise

(relative to an average calculated between 1986 and 2005)

Date (unit)	RCP2.6	RCP4.5	RCP6.0	RCP8.5
2030 (m)	0.13 (0.09-0.17)	0.13 (0.09-0.18)	0.13 (0.08-0.17)	0.14 (0.09-0.18)
2050 (m)	0.22 (0.15-0.30)	0.24 (0.16-0.32)	0.23 (0.15-0.30)	0.27 (0.19-0.35)
2070 (m)	0.31 (0.20-0.43)	0.35 (0.24-0.48)	0.35 (0.23-0.46)	0.44 (0.31-0.58)
2090 (m)	0.40 (0.24-0.56)	0.48 (0.31-0.66)	0.49 (0.32-0.66)	0.65 (0.45-0.88)
Rate of change at 2100 (mm/yr)	4.3 (1.6-6.8)	6.0 (3.2-8.8)	7.5 (4.6-10.6)	11.5 (7.4-16.3)

### Allowances

(relative to an average calculated between 1986 and 2005)

Date (unit)	RCP2.6	RCP4.5	RCP6.0	RCP8.5
2030 (m)	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14
2050 (m)	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.29
2070 (m)	0.35	0.40	0.39	0.49
2090 (m)	0.48	0.57	0.58	0.79

### Inundation maps



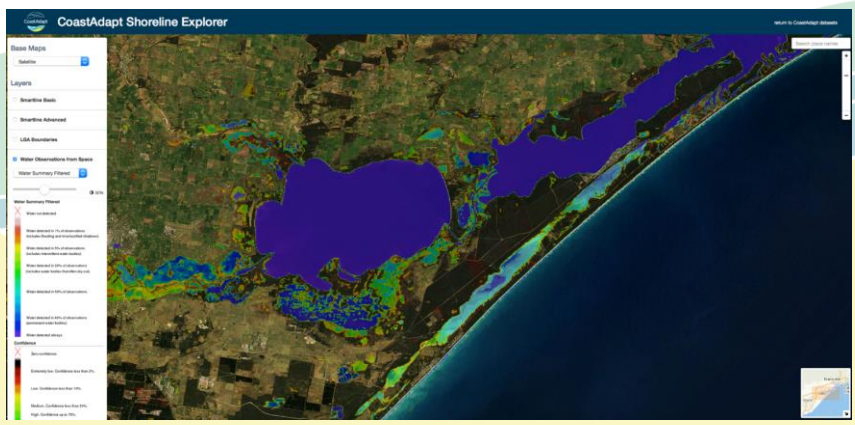
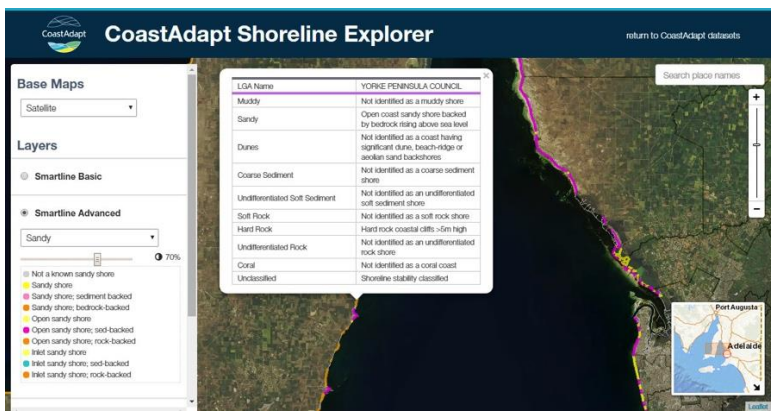
- 2100 RCP8.5 PDF 9MB
- 2050 RCP8.5 PDF 9MB
- 2100 RCP4.5 PDF 9MB



- Sediment compartments
- Smartline – a visualisation tool that identifies coastal areas susceptible to erosion
- Water observations from space: historical surface water observations allowing users to distinguish between permanent water bodies and areas prone to flooding

# Shoreline Explorer

Use an interactive map to discover more about your current coastline



# Web content



Learn about climate change | Assess risks and impacts | Understand adaptation | Undertake adaptation | Connect with the adaptation community

## How to access climate change scenarios

## How to understand climate change scenarios

## How to conduct a climate change risk assessment

## Getting buy-in and support in your organisation

## What is the least I can do for adaptation?

## Valuation of adaptation options relative to the avoided impacts

## Financial and funding mechanisms for adaptation to climate change

## Reducing the risk of a legal challenge

## Working with consultants

## Effective adaptation draws expertise from many different disciplines, and so organisations are very likely to use external consultancies at some or all stages in the process. Here we provide guidance on making the best use of consultancy services.

Adaptation decisions they need to be most severe dimensional climate scenario

Accessing

Why should climate change risk assessment be more difficult to do than other risk assessments?

Climate change is a global phenomenon that affects all countries and regions. It is a complex and multi-faceted issue that requires a coordinated response from all stakeholders.

Adaptation to climate change is a process of adjusting to the actual or expected climate changes and their effects. It involves a range of measures that can be implemented at different scales and in different sectors.

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82 web contents

Coast Exchange | Coastal Climate Adaptation Decision Support | Impact sheets

This web content is provided by Griffith University. Please cite as:

Box 1: Resources in CoastAdapt to support organisations

# Checklists

## Step 1 Checklist: Identify challenges

Have you considered what you are legally required to do regarding climate change in your jurisdiction? See [Information Manual 6: Legal risk](#).

Have you accessed the [Climate Change in Australia](#) website to identify climate change risks relevant to your local area?

[www.coastadapt.com.au](http://www.coastadapt.com.au)

Have you accessed the CoastAdapt datasets on potential local sea level rise and on the susceptibility of your [coastal compartments](#) to change?

Are there datasets or maps provided by the State Government, or in the form of a [Coastal Risk Assessment](#) (CRA), which show coastal hazards in your region? See available datasets see CoastAdapt's [Information Manual 3: Available datasets](#).

Has your local area been affected by catchment flooding, sea inundation, coastal erosion or bushfires in the past? See Water observations from space in [Shoreline Explorer](#).

Have you accessed any additional local data and knowledge on climate change that may be available in your local area (local government, universities, NRM groups)? See [Current climate data sources](#), [Data for risk assessment](#).

Have you considered accessing local knowledge on climate changes from long-term residents and Traditional Owners?

Does your organisation have established engagement mechanisms for the place you will be focusing on? See [Information Manual 9: Community engagement](#).

## Step 2 Checklist: Determine risks and vulnerabilities

Performance Criteria	Rating					Considerations
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	
The project aims, objectives and expected deliverables are clearly stated in the brief						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Did the Client seek input to check that project aims, objectives and deliverables are clear in the brief?</li> </ul>
Staff from all relevant departments, partner organisations, government agencies, and / or community representatives were involved in developing the brief.						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Were a range of the Client organisation's staff involved in developing the project brief, to build a clear set of aims, objectives and expected deliverables? This should include staff from various departments (e.g. asset management, land use planning, finance, governance, environment and sustainability).</li> <li>Were relevant external government agencies consulted when developing the brief? This will be important where the government agencies are providing financial assistance or may be expected to assist in implementing the project's outcomes.</li> <li>Did the Client consider consulting with key community groups / persons, to capture relevant community concerns in the brief?</li> <li>Were peer networks, colleagues etc with experience in climate change and adaptation projects consulted, to ensure the aims, deliverables etc. are adequate for such projects?</li> <li>The Client could consider establishing a Project Working Group, consisting of key staff from the Client's organisation, partner organisations, government agencies, and / or community groups as required.</li> </ul>
The scope of works is designed to allow flexibility and adaptability, should elements change during the course of the project. This is essential given the uncertainty associated with climate change science and adaptation planning. NB – the scope of works needs to be clear, but the methodology to achieve this can be left to the consultant, to demonstrate best practice or leading methodologies to achieve the scope within the budget.						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Did the Client consider or include any of the following methods to introduce flexibility and adaptability into the project brief, particularly given the uncertainty associated with climate change and adaptation projects?                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pursuing a pilot project first, before designing a larger scope project;</li> <li>Specifying hold points with milestones, to be approved before undertaking the next stage;</li> <li>Breaking the project into smaller pieces that are undertaken individually. This would require a separate procurement process for each piece of work, or setting up a Panel of Providers of suitable consultants (see below);</li> <li>Set up a "Panel of Providers" of suitable consultants, via an initial expression of interest to check qualifications, experience and expertise, then engaging consultants (single or to work together) as required for stages / segments of the project;</li> <li>Working to an upper limiting fee, to allow you and consultant to respond to changes as they arise during the project</li> <li>Separating the project area into smaller prioritised areas;</li> <li>Pursuing a data collation and review project, prior to designing the main project.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
The reporting requirements and intended audiences of the deliverables are clear (including reporting, presentations and other deliverables, and attitudes of local community and client's organisation towards climate change science and adaptation planning).						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aside from key deliverables, a key acceptance criterion will be the quality of any reporting or presentations derived from the project. Have the expected audience for these deliverables been clearly outlined in the brief? For example, the brief may require the main report to be succinct and easily understood by the layperson, to have an executive summary, and technical details to be included in appendices.</li> <li>Has the client considered the organisation and community's attitudes towards climate change and adaptation projects when designing the deliverables?</li> </ul>
The expectations and criteria for successful stakeholder and community engagement are outlined clearly (e.g. required outcomes from consultation, list of groups to be consulted, etc.)						
Details to be provided by the Consultant to demonstrate their competency are clearly requested, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examples of recent projects demonstrating up-to-date technical competence and knowledge in climate change / adaptation science, local area knowledge, statutory context, knowledge, community engagement skills and / or verbal / written communication skills;</li> <li>Qualifications and contacts for key staff; and</li> <li>References for recent projects.</li> </ul>						
The brief clearly states the officer from the Client's organisation who will lead the project.						
Details for progress meetings (number, timing, format) and / or progress updates is stated in the project brief; or otherwise, the Consultant has been requested to detail progress meetings (number, timing, format) and progress updates (timing, format) in their submission.						
Internal workshops, presentations or other activities to build the capacity and aptitude for climate change science and adaptation planning within the client's organisation are requested in the scope of works in the project brief.						

## Box 4: Questions to support self-assessment of existing climate change adaptation plans

- Does the plan articulate a clear vision?
- Are there goals and unambiguous, measurable objectives?
- Are there indicators for each action that can be measured to assess performance/delivery of each action? Can changes to the indicator be attributed to the action?
- Is there evidence that the plan was developed with sufficient internal or external engagement?
- Does the plan identify an internal or/and external champion(s) who will help to drive the implementation of the plan?
- Are there individuals/groups identified to be responsible for the delivery or next steps associated with each action?
- Is the plan suitably iterative and flexible to ensure it can be altered if outcomes are not achieved or as new information and technologies become available.
- Is the plan equitable, with no particular groups being particularly disadvantaged?
- Is the plan fit for the purpose of your organisation?
- Does the plan contain a diverse range of options (no-regrets, short, medium and long term)?





# Information Manuals

10 technical “stand alone” manuals

- Learn about climate change
- Assess risks and impacts
- Understand adaptation
- Undertake adaptation
- Connect with the adaptation community

Sea-level rise and you  
Select your local area to view future sea-level rise information

Shoreline Explorer  
Use an interactive map to discover more about your current coastline

Coastal Climate Adaptation Decision Support  
Determine vulnerability

CoastExchange  
Get your questions answered in CoastAdapt's online discussion forum

Infographics  
A picture says a thousand words

Case studies  
Learning by sharing: case studies of adaptation in Australia and beyond

Information manuals  
Ten in-depth studies of key adaptation topics of concern to coastal managers

Impact sheets  
Thirteen sector-wise studies of climate change impacts in coastal Australia

Browse the resource centre

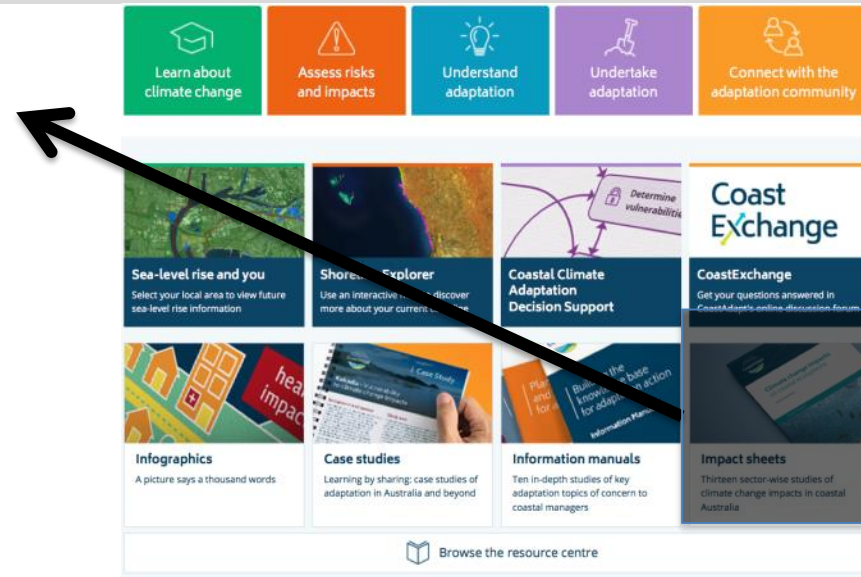


Legal risk and adaptation Information Manual 6	Community engagement Information Manual 9	Planning approaches and instruments for adaptation Information Manual 5	Sea-level rise and climate change Information Manual 2	Building the knowledge base for adaptation action Information Manual 1

Data and datasets for coastal adaptation Information Manual 3	Assessing costs and benefits of adaptation Information Manual 4	Engineering solutions for coastal infrastructure Information Manual 7	Coastal sediments, beaches and other soft shores Information Manual 8	Coastal ecosystems Information Manual 10

# Impact Sheets

## 13 sectoral impact sheets



# Decision support

Learn about climate change    Assess risks and impacts    Understand adaptation    Undertake adaptation    Connect with the adaptation community

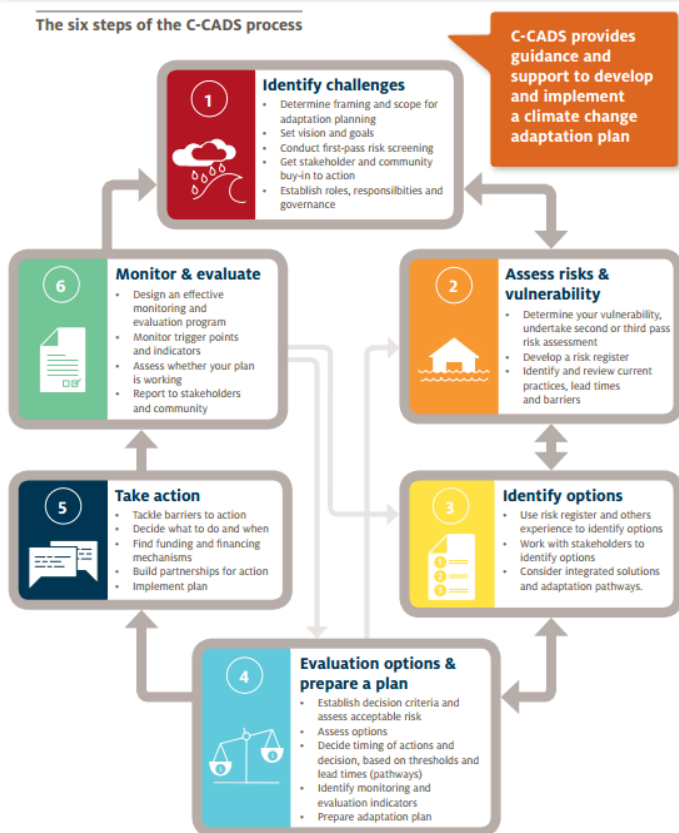
Sea-level rise and you    Shoreline Explorer    Coastal Climate Adaptation Decision Support    CoastExchange

Infographics    Case studies    Information manuals    Impact sheets

Browse the resource centre

## C-CADS

The six steps of the C-CADS process



# Case Studies and Snapshots

54 case studies including videos

Learn about climate change

Assess risks and impacts

Understand adaptation

Undertake adaptation

Connect with the adaptation community

Sea-level rise and you

Shoreline Explorer

Coastal Climate Adaptation Decision Support

CoastExchange

Infographics

Case studies

Information manuals

Impact sheets

Browse the resource centre



# Infographics

### What are the RCPs?

To understand the effects of climate change, we need to plan and adapt. To make these plans, we need to know what our future climate might look like.

Four climate scenarios or Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) have been developed. RCPs show how greenhouse gas concentrations will change over time, and how these changes will affect the climate system.

2°C  
Global temperature increase by 2050 compared to 1986-2010 average

### Why should we adapt to climate change?

1. Increase climate change is inevitable.

2. Because otherwise, the negative impacts will be too great.

3. Adaptation is essential.

2.7°C  
Sea level rise predicted by 2100

### Why is sea level rise important?

Sea levels are rising because of climate change.

Thermal expansion: As the ocean warms, it expands, pushing up the sea level.

Melting ice: As glaciers and ice sheets melt, they add water to the ocean.

Higher sea levels

Sea level rise creates risks for our coasts.

Higher water levels, floods, Higher wave heights, Storm surges.

Sea level rise is now 19 cm higher and will continue to rise over the next centuries.

However, if we limit our emissions, sea level rise could be reduced.

A rule of thumb: A 1 cm rise in sea level... will bring the water 1 m further landward.

Threats: Salt water intrusion, Health, Infrastructure, Loss of land.

Attack: Sea level rise is a threat to our coastal communities.

### Options in adapting to sea level rise

These options can be combined to develop a plan of action.

Choices will need to consider:

- Cost of response
- Cost of avoided impacts
- Use of the land
- Value of the land and its assets
- Length of protection



Learn about climate change

Assess risks and impacts

Understand adaptation

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Select your local area to view future sea-level rise information

### Shoreline Explorer

Use an interactive map to discover more about your current coastline

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Determine vulnerability

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### Impact sheets

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Browse the resource centre

### What are the options for adapting to sea level rise?

There are five types of options for adapting to sea level rise:

1. Planning options
2. Regulatory options
3. Land use change or restriction options
4. Structural options
5. Soft options

You are also likely to need to combine options for example, a range of soft options in coastal areas may be needed to protect high-value assets, infrastructure and communities.

### C-CADS: Coastal Climate Adaptation Decision Support

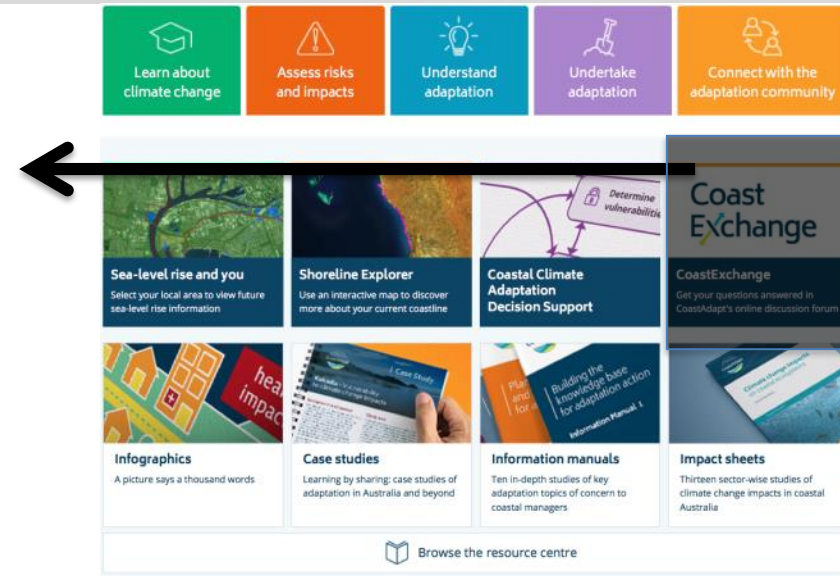
The six steps of the C-CADS process:

1. Identify challenges
2. Monitor & evaluate
3. Take action
4. Evaluate options & prepare a plan
5. Assess risks & vulnerability
6. Identify options

C-CADS provides guidance and support to develop and implement a climate change adaptation plan.

# CoastExchange

- Forum for adaptors to connect with their peers, share ideas
- “Ask an expert”



[www.connect.coastadapt.com.au/](http://www.connect.coastadapt.com.au/)

# Providing feedback

The screenshot shows the CoastAdapt website interface. At the top, there are navigation links: 'About CoastAdapt', 'Disclaimer', 'Saved pages', and a search bar. Below this is a 'Resource centre' tab. The main content area features a 'Feedback' form with the following fields: 'Name', 'Position', 'In which state or territory is your organisation based?' (with a dropdown menu), 'Email Address', and 'Comments'. A blue arrow points from the 'Feedback' button in the bottom right corner of the page to the 'Comments' field in the form. The button is a small dark rectangle with the word 'Feedback' in white. The website also includes a logo on the left and several informational tiles at the bottom, such as 'Learn about climate change', 'Assess risk and impact', 'Sea-level rise and you', 'Shoreline Explorer', 'Coastal Climate Adaptation', and 'CoastExchange'.

At the end of every page

## Provide us with your feedback!

Please fill out our [feedback form](#) to send us your comments about CoastAdapt. This form can be accessed from the tab on the right-hand side of every CoastAdapt page.

We also have an online survey available which will allow you to provide much more detailed feedback. If you have used CoastAdapt for a while, please feel free to fill out the [online survey](#).





[d.rissik@griffith.edu.au](mailto:d.rissik@griffith.edu.au)

**Thankyou**

[www.coastadapt.com.au](http://www.coastadapt.com.au)