

Climate Change in the Northwest Territories

An aerial photograph of a small town in the Northwest Territories, Canada. The town is built on a hillside, with a mix of modern and traditional buildings. A large, dark red building is prominent in the center. To the left, there is a church with a steeple. The town is surrounded by snow-capped mountains and a large open area. The sky is clear and blue.

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Climate Change means...????

To Policy-Makers: Conventions, GHG reductions, regulations

Climate Scientists: Climate Change Models... Changed Climate

Residents & Territories: New coping & proactive adaptation actions

Weather, seasons are changing and predictions are increasingly challenging

Depends on what actions are needed and by whom...



FROM A FIRST NATIONS NORTHERN WEATHER PERSPECTIVE, CLIMATE CHANGE MEANS...

“There are more fierce fall storms now. Before, it was nothing like the storms and strong winds we get now.”

“I can feel the change in the climate... It is obvious that global warming is taking place. Our wildlife is changing too.”

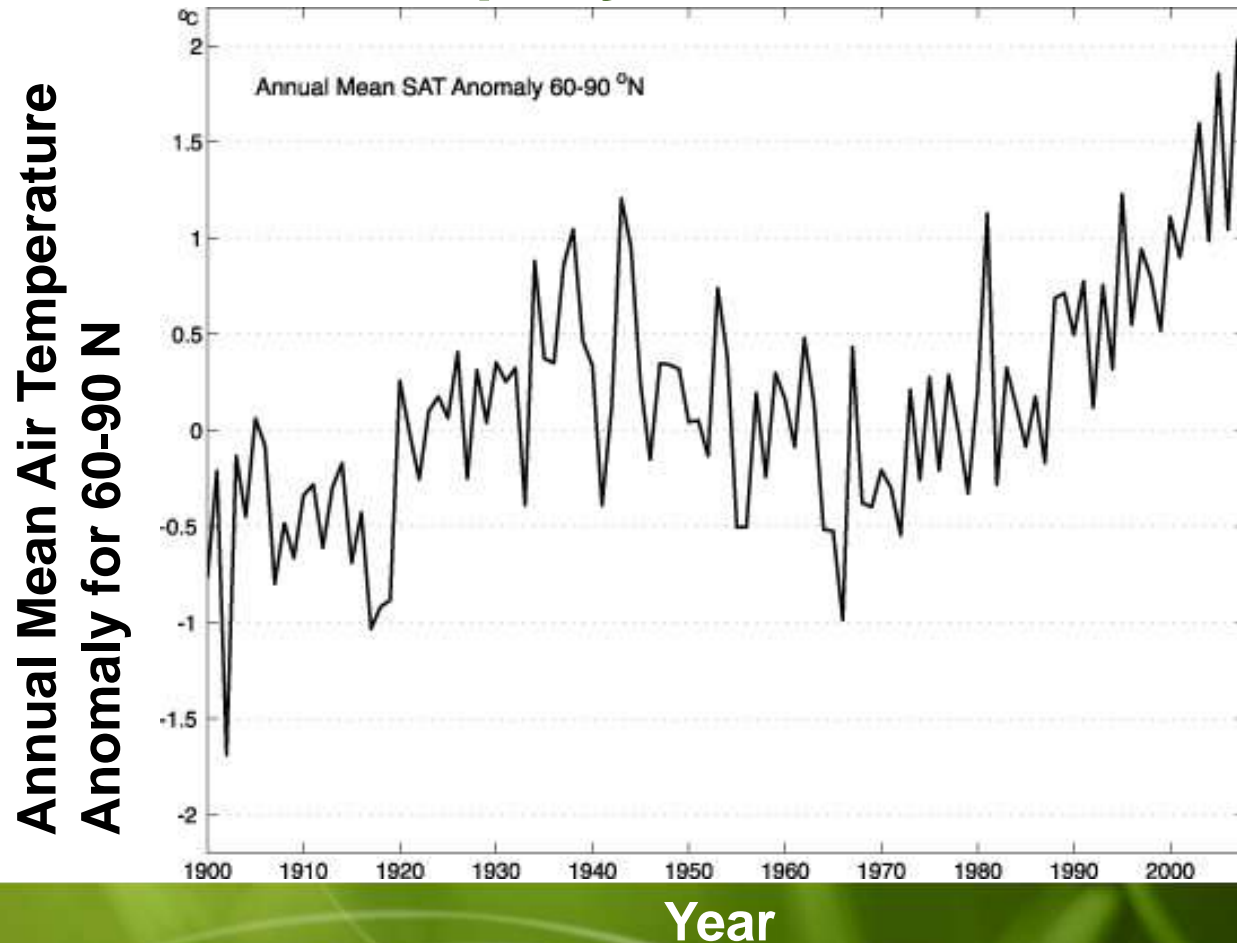
**Weather that is well outside of normal expectations...
Forecasting tools need to focus on all time scales – daily,
seasonal and decades into future**

Local observations and scientific analyses agree

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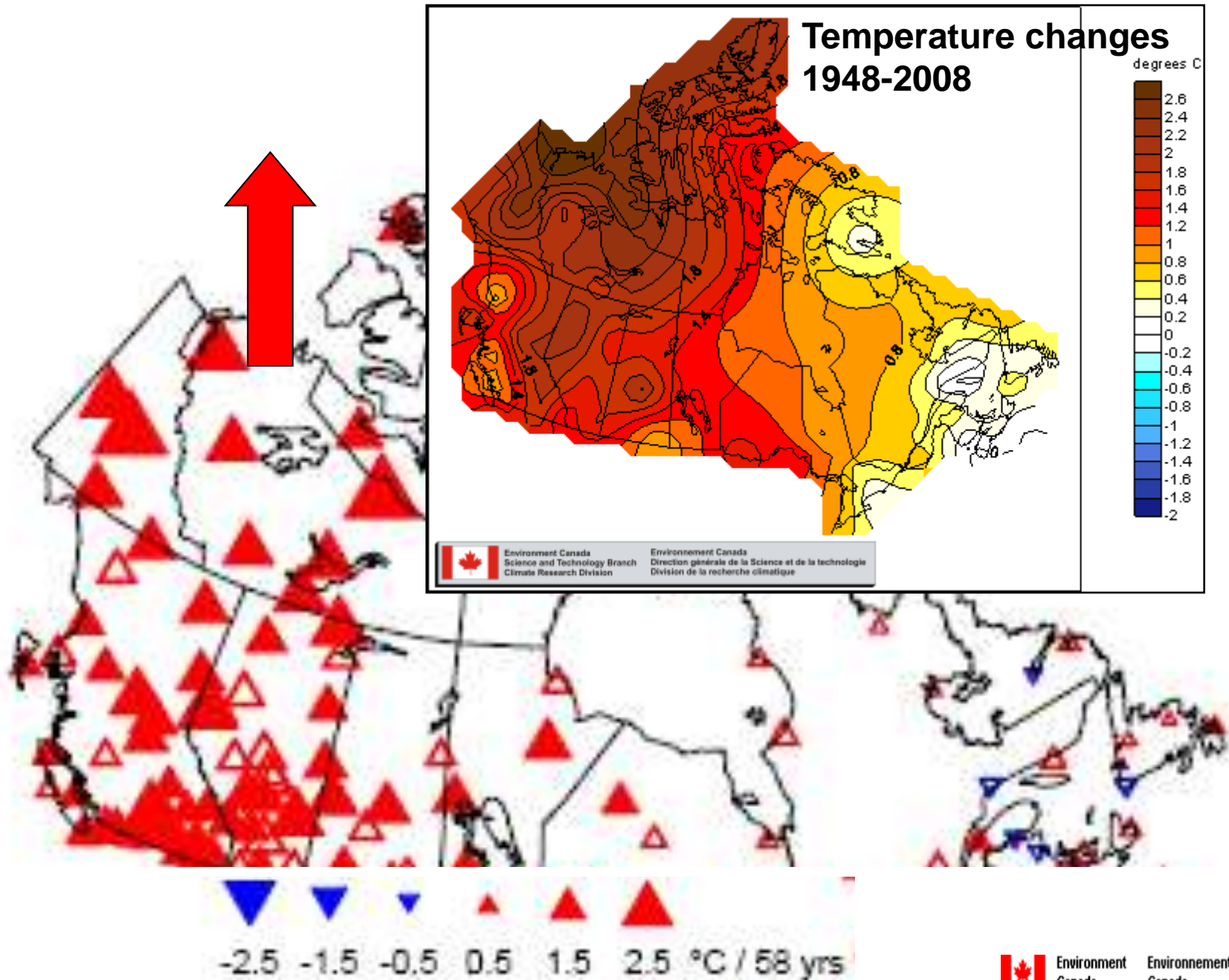
FROM A CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE...

Global Circumpolar Arctic temperatures have increased rapidly since the 1960s.



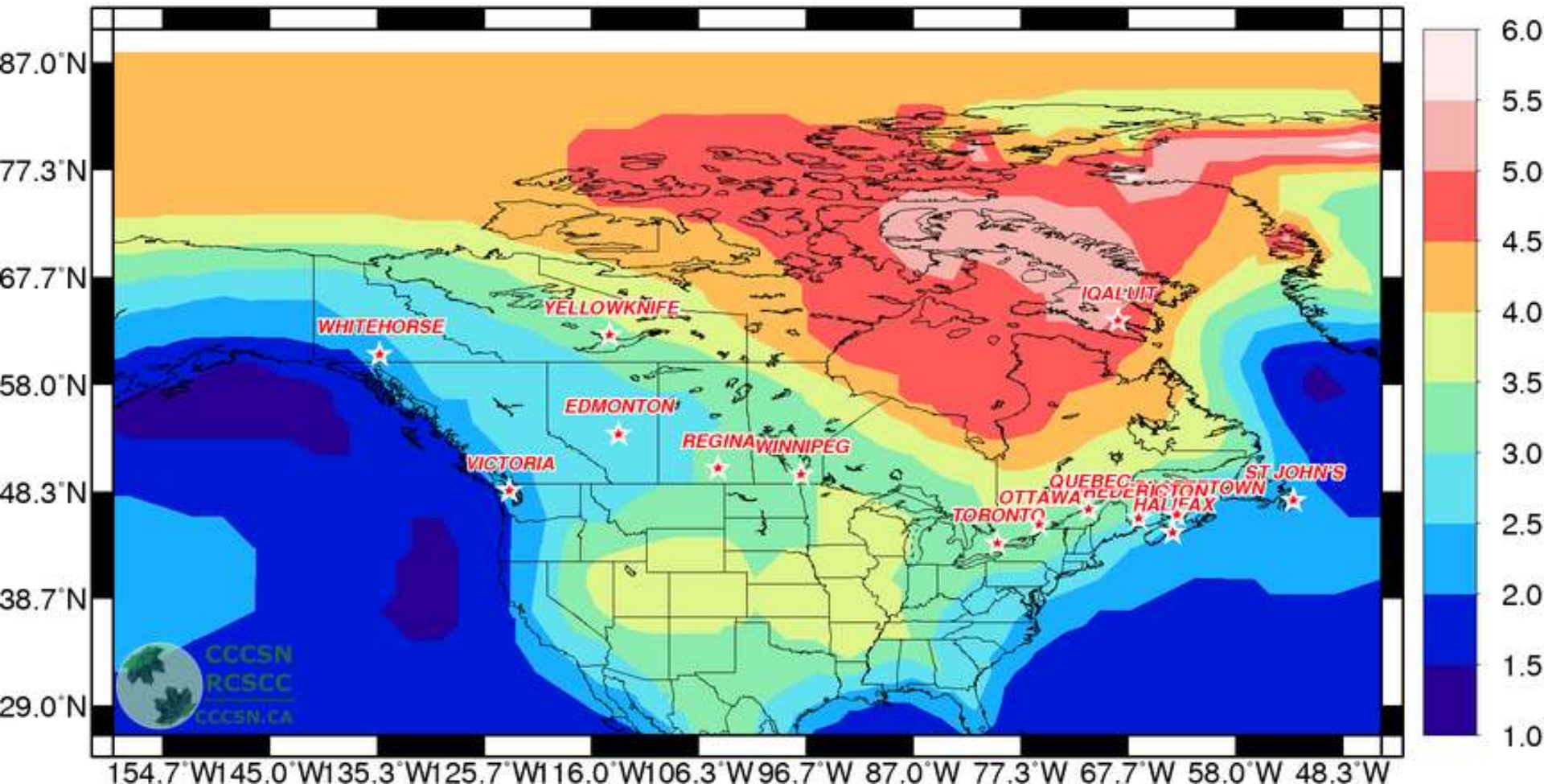
Canada warmed at almost twice the rate of global average.

Mean Annual Temperature Trends 1950-2007

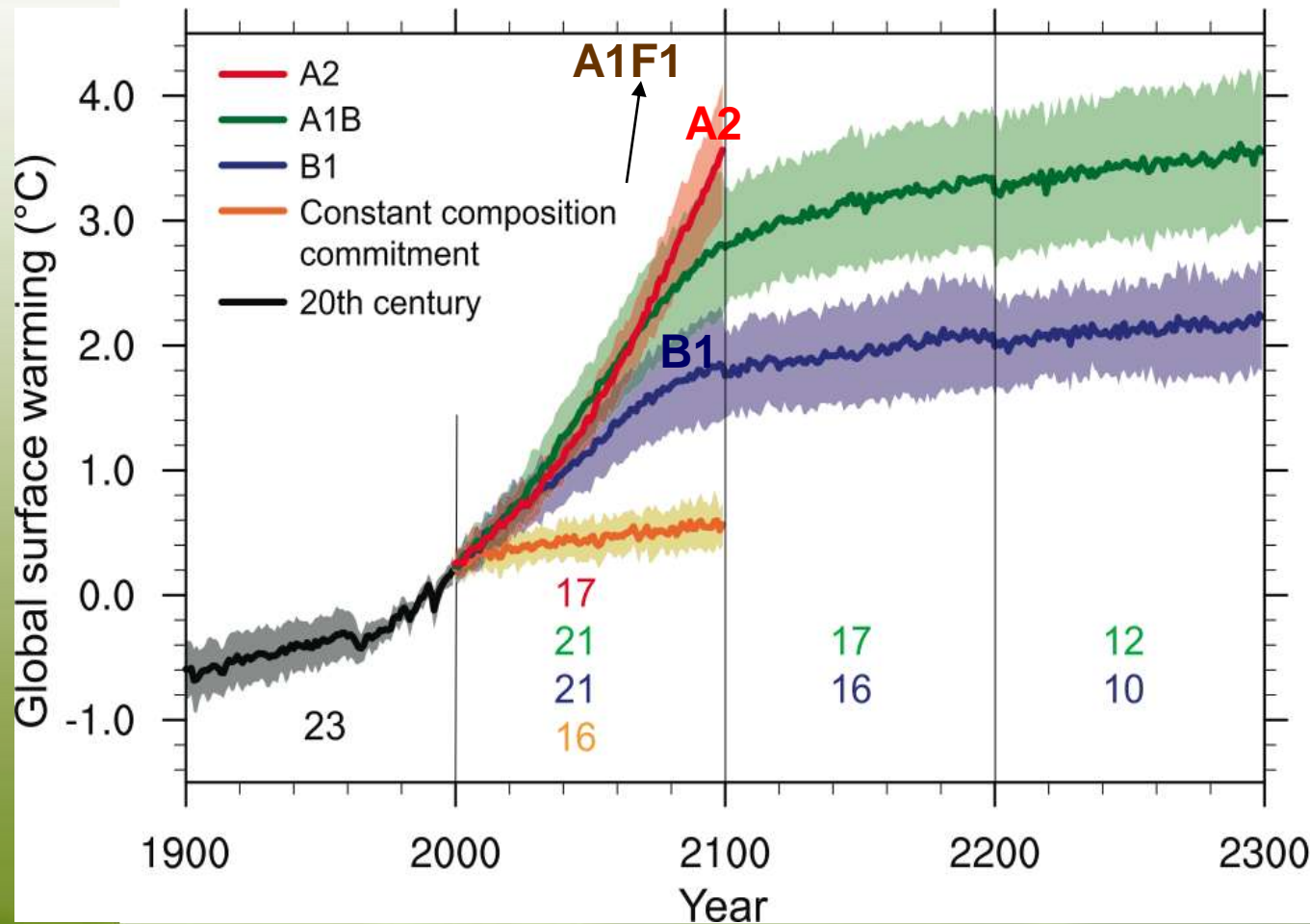


With Up to another 4-6 C of Warming by 2050s (depends on the climate model used)

AR4 (2007) MIROC3.2 medres SR-A2 Mean Air Temperature – Mean (2m)
Annual anomaly 2041–2070 baseline 1971–2000 (°C difference)



FROM A POLICY-MAKER AND ENERGY PERSPECTIVE, GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS NEED TO BE REDUCED...



- Recent research indicates that it will be **more difficult** to lower atmospheric temperatures than previously thought.
- Strong evidence suggests that time scales of **hundreds** of years will be required for temperatures to decline once the atmosphere exceeds the **2 C** threshold globally.

Source: IPCC 2007 (WGI/AR4)

What policy actions are needed?



**Need Mitigation (or reduced greenhouse gases globally)
... and Adaptation for inevitable climate changes**



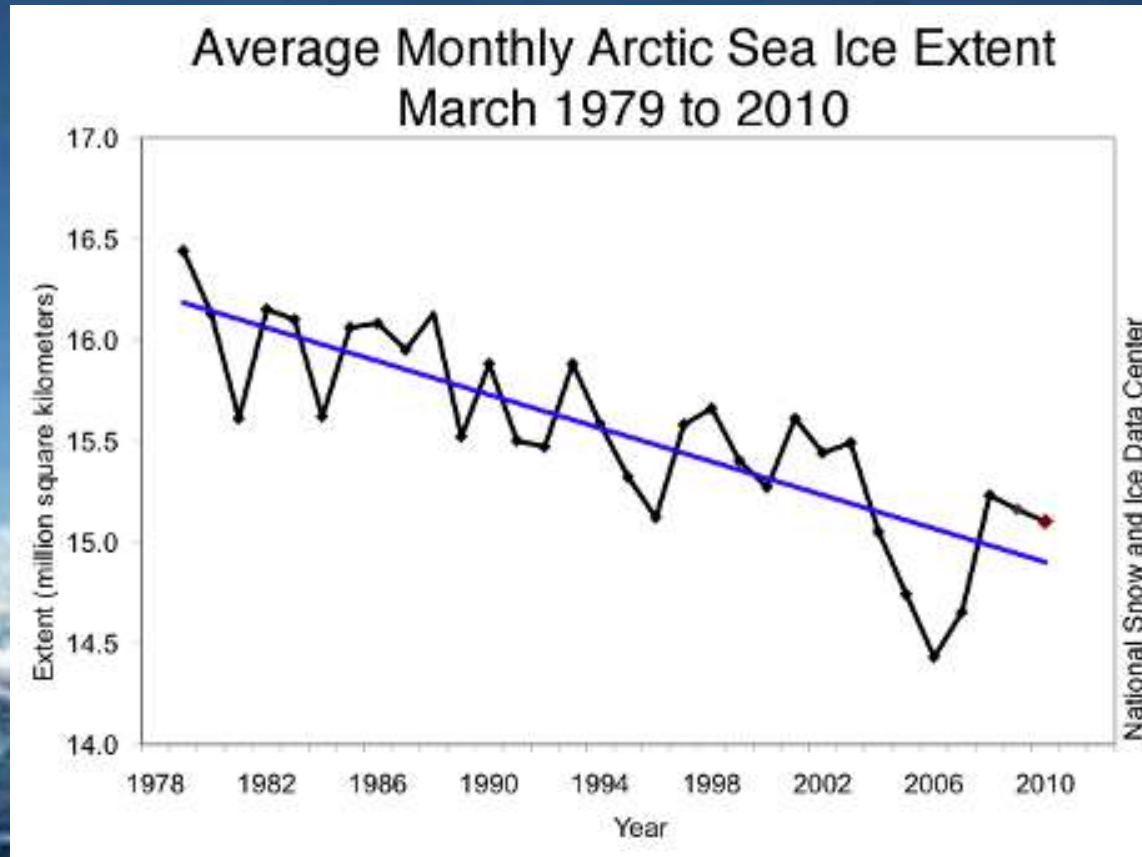
Changing Snow, Flooding and Hazard Risks

Increased snowpacks, earlier melting, warmer winter temperatures, rain on snow, increased rainfalls...

- **Increasing snowmelt, rain runoff and flooding risks;**
- **Potentially increased disaster risks, greater emergency response capacity needed**

Pangnirtung

Arctic ice that is melting much faster than projected by most climate models... Multi-year ice disappearing quickly.

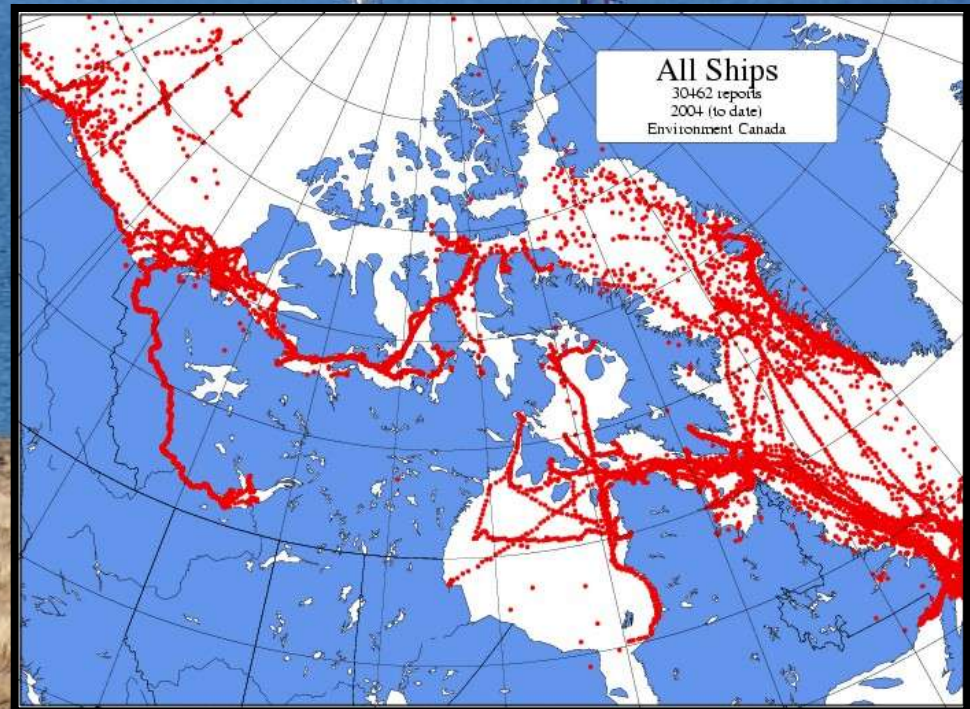


More ice-free seasons, melting glaciers and ice sheets, erosion

Consider the new infrastructure & services required to support increased marine & other transportation

- New marine hazards, disaster risks
- New opportunities
- Sovereignty challenges

Opportunities and costs



More Risk Management for Erosion, Storm Surges, Sea Level Rise and Flooding Risks...

Increased open water, increasing storm intensities & storm surges, sea level rise, regional land subsidence (West)... erosion, flooding...

Requirements for Disaster Management Planning

Tuktoyaktuk ... Beaufort Sea storms are eroding the original permanent settlement and requiring the relocation of some community buildings.

Future of Winter Roads?

Warming winters are shortening the winter road season and increasing demand for air transport

Other integrated transportation opportunities?



Planning for Warming and Thawing Permafrost and Implications for Foundations

Northern infrastructure designed for stable characteristics of permafrost.

- Permafrost will partially or completely disappear over large areas of the Arctic.
- Requires new designs of foundations, mining tailings ponds, etc for warming permafrost



Changing and New Building Codes and Standards?

Our infrastructure is designed to withstand weather hazards... including extreme weather conditions

Almost all of our structures designed using past weather extremes ... assume past extremes will represent the future

- Need to design structures for weather of today and the future...
e.g. Changing snow conditions – bigger extremes being observed
(~20% of public access buildings in NWT renovated or under watch for changing snow weight risks (loads))*

Hazards, Disaster Management, Infrastructure at Risk...

Variable and more unpredictable weather, winds, snow changes, freezing rain

Fire risks in boreal regions

Mine tailing ponds at greater risk of weathering, overtopping, spilling or collapse?

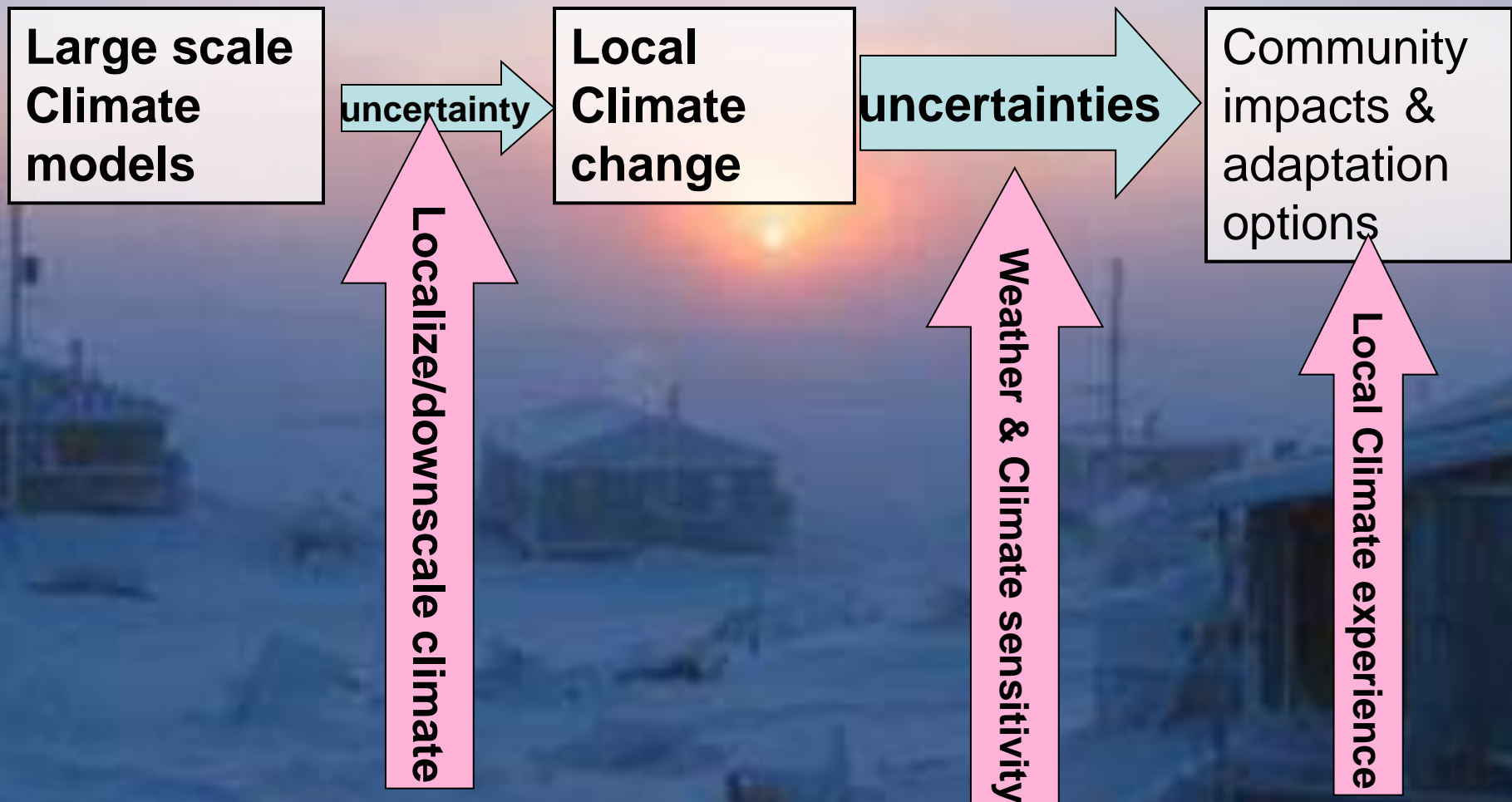
New Species Moving North...



**Some native species regionally at risk ...
Perhaps some opportunities**

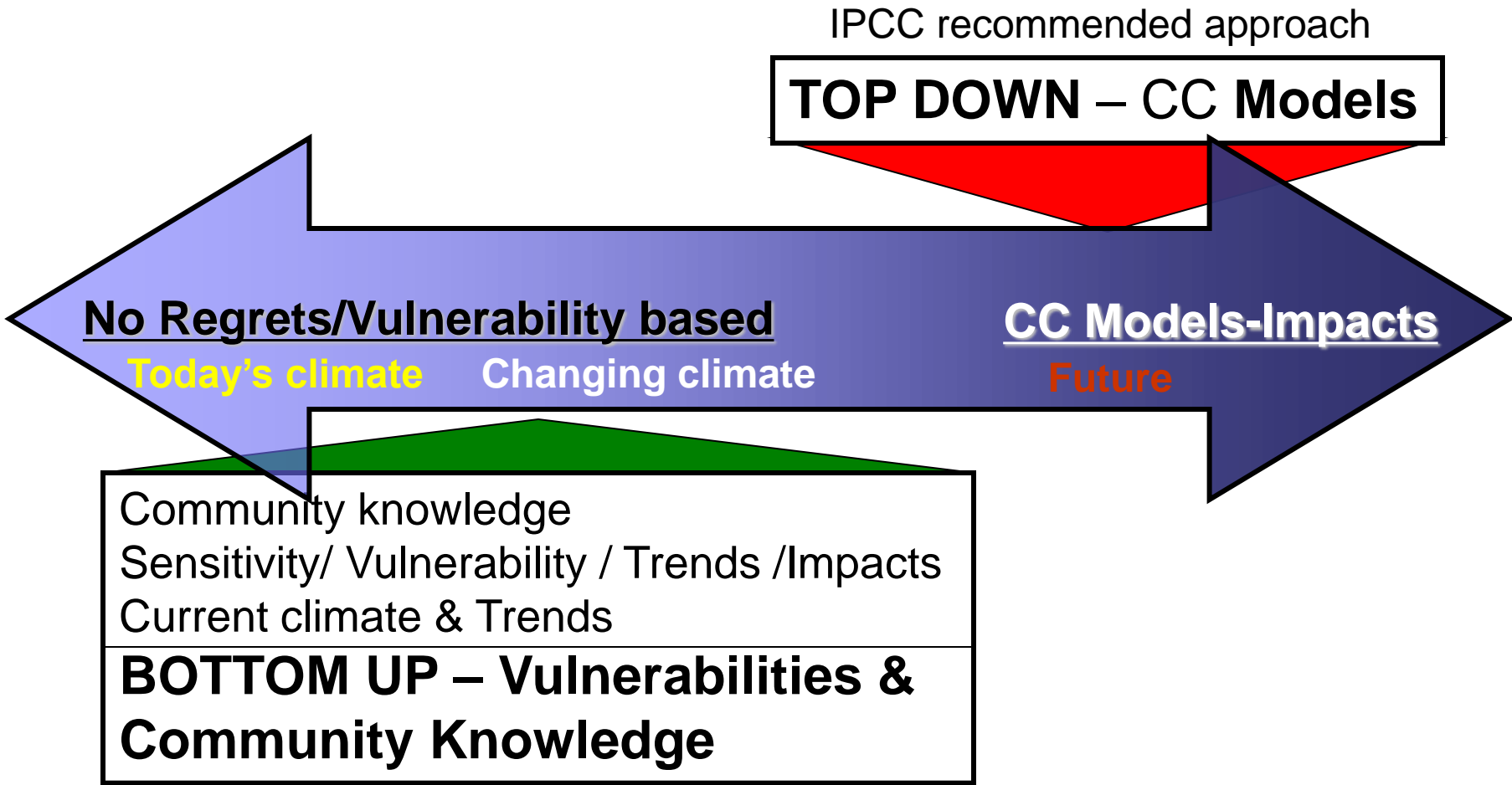
Climate change adaptation... How to Adapt and to What?? Climate change model “top-down” approaches

Traditional “top-down” impacts & adaptation approaches (IPCC):



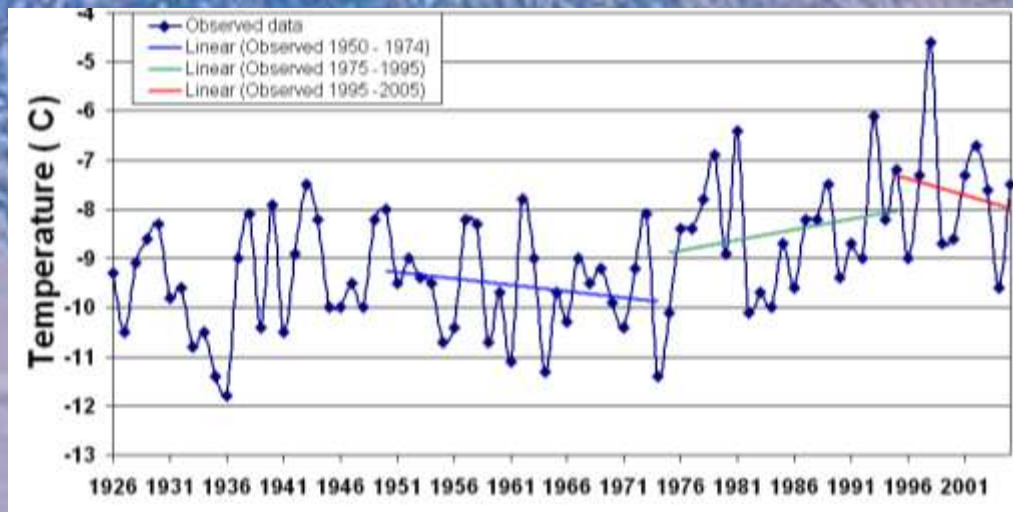
AND... VARIATIONS on ADAPTATION APPROACHES: VULNERABILITIES AND COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE

(although the past will likely NOT represent the future)

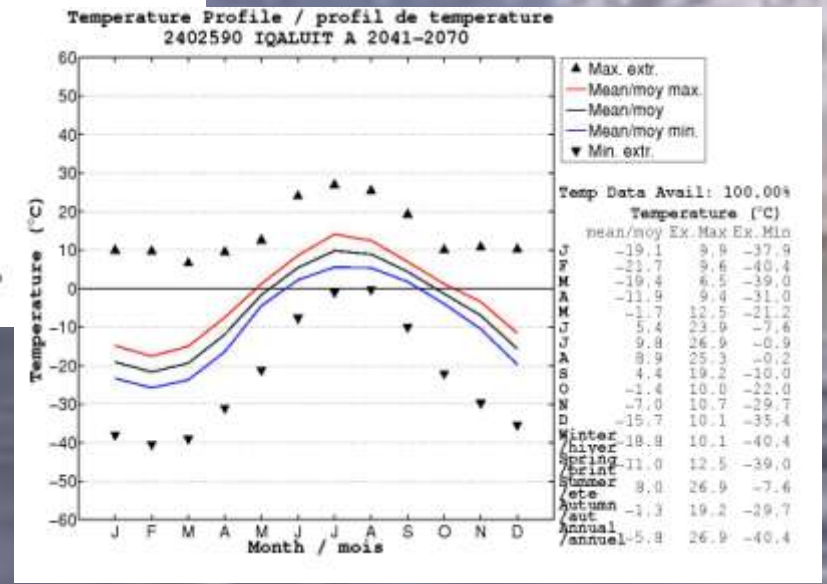
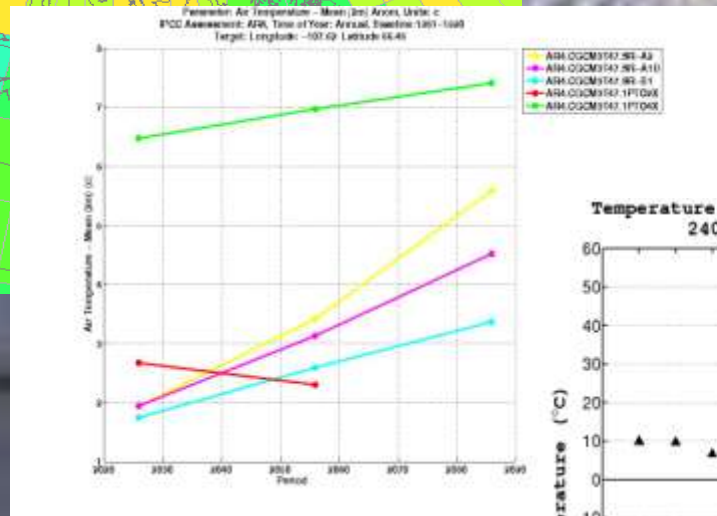
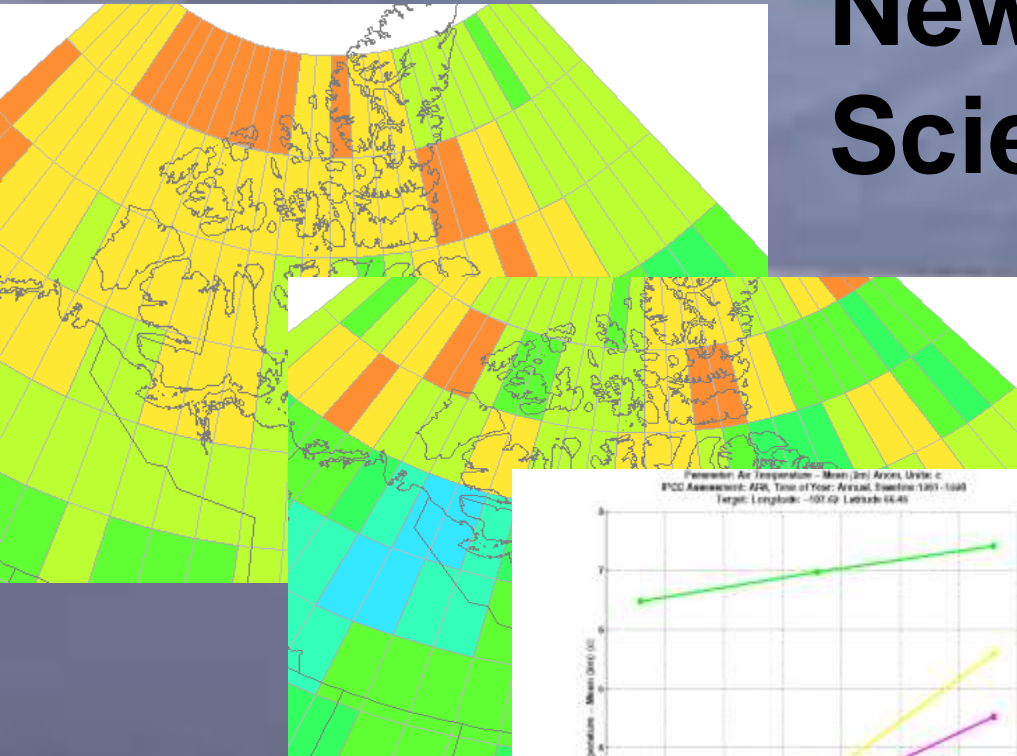


Climate change models face challenges in the North... future climate more difficult to handle

- Climate swings are amplified, compared to southern Canada –even historically
- Changes will not be gradual (linear)
- Fortunately, new tools and guidance are available



New Climate Change Science (www.cccsn.ca)



- New Global Climate Change Models
- New Regional Climate Change Models
- New Climate Change Scenarios, Impacts and Adaptation

CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIOS and DOWNSCALING for 23 SITES in NORTH...

Climate change scenarios node for the North

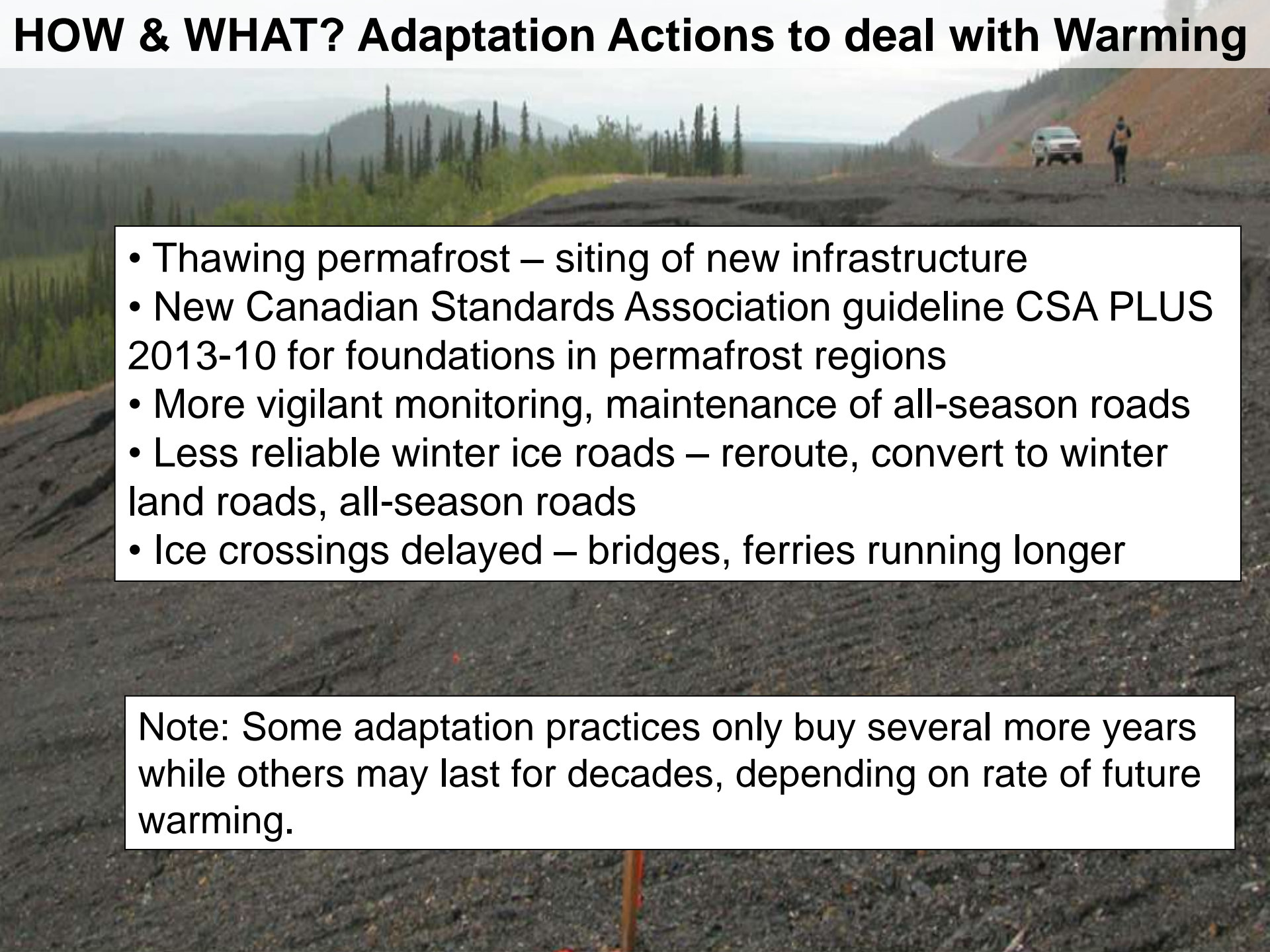
www.cccsn.ca ... IPCC Climate Change Scenarios from
24 modelling centres worldwide

**Best performing models have been selected for North
using the most recently observed climate trends ...**

**Environment Canada has completed local projections
(DOWNSCALING) for mean temperatures for 23 sites in
the North ... 9 climate models & 2 sets of GHG emissions**

**More downscaling results likely – extreme winds,
accumulated snow loads, precipitation...**

HOW & WHAT? Adaptation Actions to deal with Warming

- 
- Thawing permafrost – siting of new infrastructure
 - New Canadian Standards Association guideline CSA PLUS 2013-10 for foundations in permafrost regions
 - More vigilant monitoring, maintenance of all-season roads
 - Less reliable winter ice roads – reroute, convert to winter land roads, all-season roads
 - Ice crossings delayed – bridges, ferries running longer

Note: Some adaptation practices only buy several more years while others may last for decades, depending on rate of future warming.

HOW & WHAT? Disappearing Ice Roads, Ice Crossings and Permafrost

Ice spray technology and change equipment for ice road building

- Use lighter machinery, more crew early in season
- Ice spray technology to build ice road

New foundations that distribute weight and absorb stress



Bridge on Mackenzie Valley ice road river crossing



- Use temporary bridges
- Extend ferry crossing season



Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada

CSA Standard for Foundations in Permafrost (CSA PLUS 4011)

- **General guidance ... mainly for new infrastructure**
- **Appropriate for buildings, utilidors, water treatment plants, towers and tank farms, bridges, ...**
- **CSA Guide applies a risk management approaches and tools, siting, etc... use most recent climate data and “best performing” climate change models**
- **Roads ... See TAC (2010) “Transportation Construction in Permafrost Regions”**

Climate Adaptation and Energy Solutions ...

The background of the slide is a photograph of two large ships on a body of water. On the left is a white ship with a complex superstructure, including masts and antennas. On the right is a red ship with the name 'HENRY LARSEN' visible on its side. The sky is overcast and grey.

Economic opportunities and risks

Infrastructure, changed building codes and standards, maintenance, permafrost...

Disaster management planning

Transportation planning and implementation - urgent

Water and wastewater implications

Energy planning – both GHG reductions and adaptation

SUMMARY & NEEDS

- Rapid changes likely will continue... variability an issue
- **MORE Infrastructure and Disaster Risk Management**
- **New specifications for codes/standards in North? NRTEE**
- **Need downscaled climate variables ... working on it**
- **Work with infrastructure lifecycles... Better Maintenance**

- **Expect more surprises!**

