

Climate adaptation and mitigation in Pays de la Loire region : Regional Observatory for Coastal Risks (OR2C)















Observatoire Régional des Risques Côtiers en Pays de la Loire (OR2C) REGIONAL OBSERVATORY OF COASTAL RISKS : WHY ?

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT : A territory at risk

- Coastal lenght: 386 km (8 % of french coasts)
- High vulnerability to coastal retreat and storms surges (197 000 ha of lowlands)
- 310 500 residents in coastal zones
- Tourism: more than 19 M visitors / year

HISTORICAL CONTEXT : storm Xynthia (2010)

- 69 deaths in Europe, (35 in Pays de la Loire)
- Underlined the **necessity** of an observatory













INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND:

- 2012 and the French National Strategy for Integrated Coastline Management
 - For better anticipation of coastline changes
 - Support of French Regions in their adaptation strategies and spatial reorganisation
- Promotes Regional Observatories:
 - To increase the knowledge, develop tools
 - To regionalize strategies in order to reduce the risk





OR2C GOVERNANCE : From national to local level

OR2C: partnership of 35 members since 2016

- French State authorities
- Region and departments authorities
- Institutional establishments
- Operational bodies

OR2C: Only french regional observatory coordinated by a University !

- Nantes University (5 engineers and 8 professors)
- Scientific guarantee (more than 20 international papers)
- Constant collaboration between scientifics and operationals



Climatological influences on major storm events during the last millennium along the Atlantic coast of France

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Pierre Pouzet^{© III a} & Mohamed Maanan[©]

This paper reviews the dimensiopical influences on maps part storm events in the Narth-eart Astimut Analyses on based in a millivery record of selementalogical and influencial impacts affacting coastal socialisa. The effects of 20 parts that some have been found if from adimentary dynamis from the last Apply sense interaction and analyses common data was events. This graph philphoth he maps relative there mainteed impacted coastal populations. They date back to 1351–1372, 1469, 1469, 1471, 1211 and provedulty provide coastal populations. They date back to 1351–1372, 1469, 1469, 1471, 1211 and provedulty provide the maximum of the found on much of the fungement coast. Happer teams impacts have mostly been recorded during popular behavior. To 2016;150–1539, 243–257, 1563–2590 and 1569–2715 AD periodic, during which much of the northern Alitents coast of Traces underwest server storm

Reconstruing extrain norma history is a methodological dallenge of inportance in order to understand bands change.¹ Out structures have proved that antiphological searcing and impact of star properties are submitted with the structure of the structure of the structure of the properties of the structure of the

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CRZC

First mission: Strengthen scientific knowledge

- Annual coastal observations (airborne LiDAR)
- Scientific research (ex : history of storm events)
- Hydro-sedimentary modelling







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OR2C

Second mission: knowledge transfer and tool development

- Free available observation data (LiDAR)
- Numerical tools to manage the risk
- Scientific results



Majors tools :

- Atlas of coastal risks
- Toolbox MapRisc
- Processing coastal data
- Predicticting storms effects

See our website: https://or2c.univ-nantes.fr

A detailed diagnosis of coastal risk with the « MapRisc » tool



Third mission: to federate a regional dynamic to reduce coastal risk 3

- Technical committee
- Sharing knowledge (trainings)
- Awareness towards stakeholders and citizens (schools, citizen science)









PR2C

4 Fourth mission: supporting territories in climate adaptation

- By studying the perception of risk
- By developing scenarios with stakeholders (especially coastal spatial retreat)





Eyetracking for perception of risk







Pays de la Loire in the EU



EU Mission for Adaptation to Climate Change

- Region Pays de la Loire signatory of the Charter
- MIP4ADAPT community
- Call and Cascade funding opportunities









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