



METROPOLE

Preparing for a changing world.

**An Integrated Framework to
Analyze Local Decision Making and Adaptive Capacity
to Large-Scale Environmental Change:
Community Case Studies in Brazil, the UK and the US**



BELMONT FORUM

- Brazil: São Paulo Research Foundation – (FAPESP)



- UK: Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)
and Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)



- USA: National Science Foundation (NSF)



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 - Karen Langbehn and Hannah Torres: PhD, USF, USA
 - Laura Caneda: MS, INPE, Brazil
 - Stephanie Rademaker: MA, KCL, UK (additional students next year)

Community Partners

- Municipalities
 - City of Santos (São Paulo, Brazil)
 - Broward County (Florida, USA)
 - Town of Selsey (Chichester District, West Sussex, UK)
- End-user Partners and Advisors
 - American Planning Association-Florida (APA)
 - Climate Southeast UK
 - NOAA Risk Communications
 - Florida Department of Economic Opportunity

Objective

Better understand barriers to adaptation planning

- 1. How do values/demographics and cultural factors influence stakeholder receptivity?**
- 2. Do locally-specific scientific/economic data help co-design adaptation options and governance?**
- 3. What are decision making tradeoffs about costs, risk and public good for defined adaptation options?**
- 4. Is there willingness to support actions?**
- 5. Can we compare “adaptive capacity” of communities in different cultures? What are the institutional factors that support ability to adapt and mobilize change?**

Collaboration with Municipal Partners:

- **Public engagement meetings**
 - **Assessments of vulnerability and cost-benefit of adaptation options (COAST Model)**
 - **Pre/Post meeting surveys**
 - **Decision intercepts during meetings**
- **Assessment of stakeholders:**
 - **Adaptive Capacity Index (ACI) interviews with local decision/policy makers**
- **Dissemination of results and follow-up**

COastal Aadaptation to Sea level rise Tool (COAST)

- Software / visualization tool
- {Sam Merrill et al. (Catalysis Adaptation Partners, LLC)}
 - Used in US, will be first deployment in UK and Brazil
 - Integrates:
 - Natural science data
 - Social and economic data
 - Two, 1-day public workshops:
 - #1 looks at environmental impacts,
 - #2 looks at adaptation strategies and compares costs/benefits

COAST Model Inputs

- SLR
- Extreme storm impacts
- Subsidence
- Digital Elevation Models from LiDAR,
- Surge Heights/
Occurrence (10, 50, 100,
500 year Storms)
- Flood zone locations
- Depth Damage Function (USACE)
- Local Tax Parcels with Unique Identifier Linked to Building Values

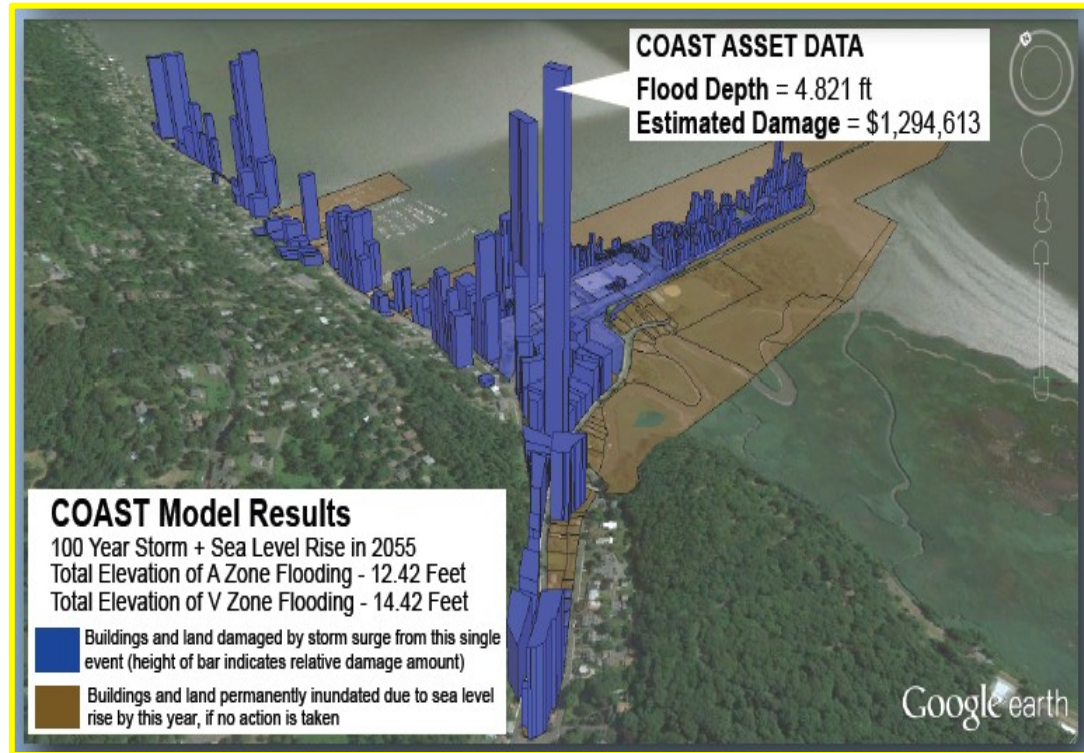
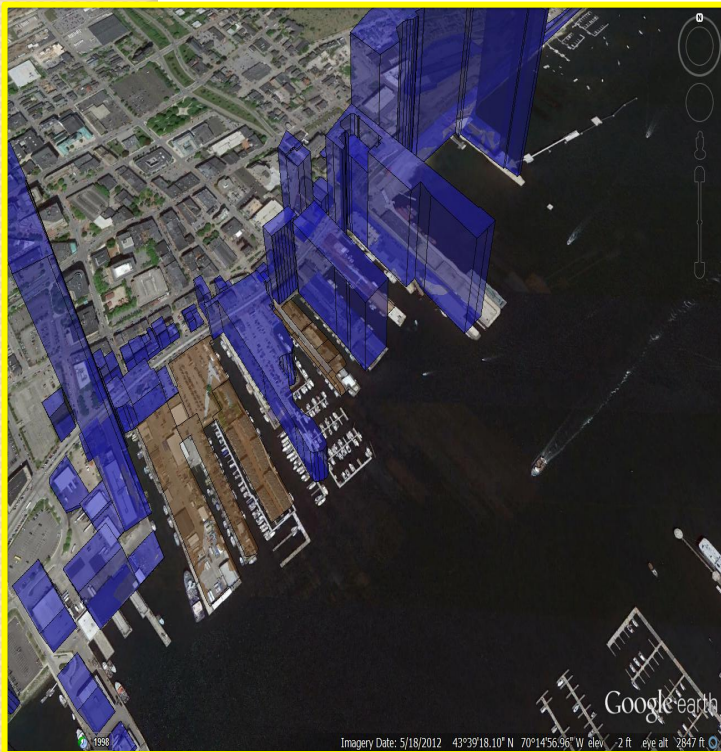
A Unified Sea Level Rise Projection for Southeast Florida



April 2011
Prepared by the
Technical Ad hoc Work Group



Portland, Maine, USA



City of Portland: Commercial Street East COAST Model Results, 100 Year Storm
Total Elevation of Flooding – 13.5 Feet (NAVD 88)

One-Time Storm Damage for This Event:

\$26.4 Million

Cumulative Damage (SLR THROUGH 2010):

\$111.5 Million

Value of Buildings Lost to Sea Level Rise:

\$46.4 Million

Co-selection of Possible Adaptation Actions:

- Revetments
- Sea walls
- Jetties
- Levees
- Subway tunnel plugs
- Automatic floodgates
- Geotextile tubes
- Beach nourishment
- Dry flood-proofing
- Wet flood-proofing
- Increasing freeboard (now or later)
- Zoning changes
- Rolling easements
- Buyouts



COAST Model is re-run with new cost and resiliency measures

Social Research

1. **Pre- and post-COAST assessment surveys:**
 - Collect data on demographics, values, and beliefs regarding governance and climate risk
 - Focus on risk to household and community, preferences for specific adaptation actions, and willingness to support funding mechanisms
2. **“Decision Intercept” Handouts:**
 - At key points, have individuals record WHY they chose specific options

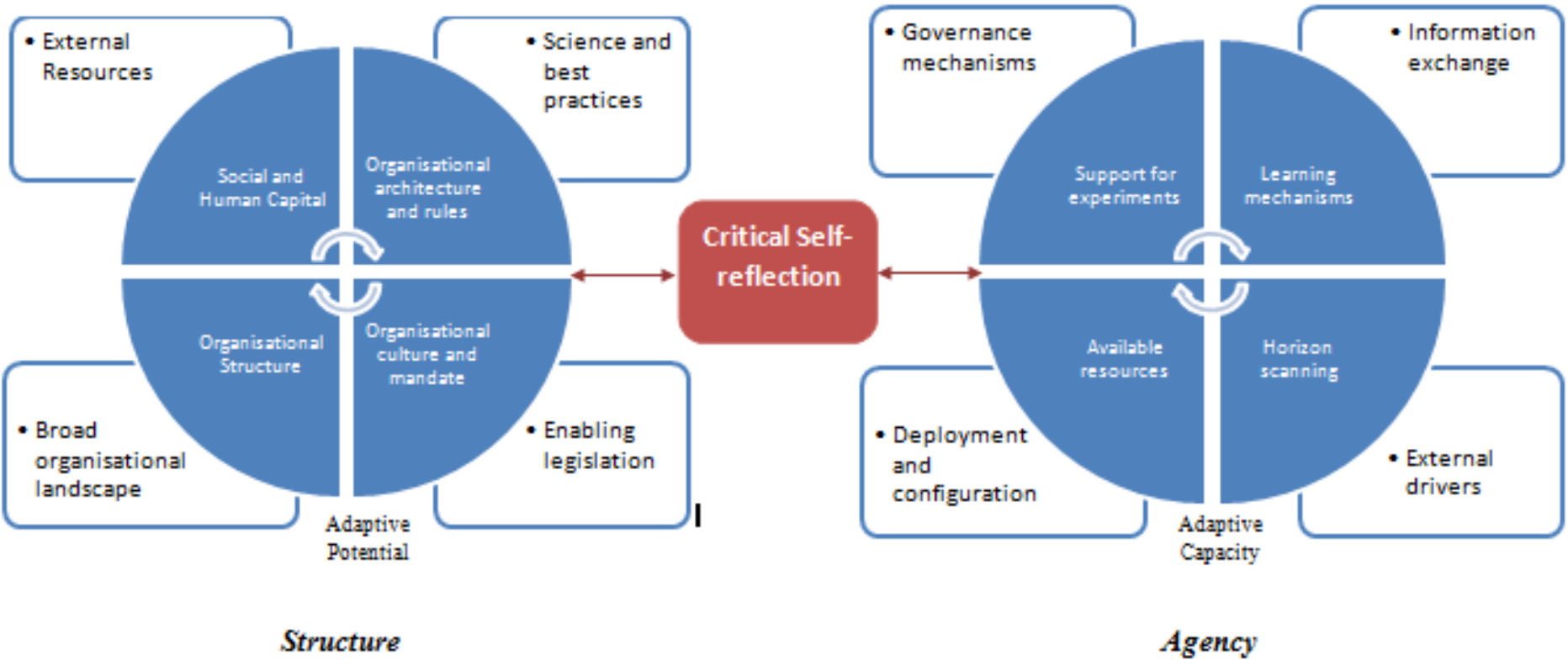
Adaptive Capacity Index (ACI)

- Examines existing management priorities, organisational structures and governance
- Self-critique of risk management practice, and capacity to change values, behaviour and outcomes

Designed to:

- Create a multi-stakeholder interaction space for horizontal and vertical social learning
- Draw out differences in viewpoints and their interaction (resistance, production, etc.) with institutions of governance
- Compare capacity between social units
 - Performance of different organisational forms (centralised, polycentric, decentralised) and relationships (networks, communities, hierarchies)

ACI Model

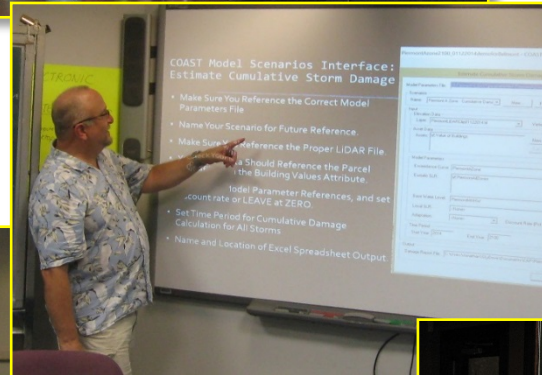


Metropole ACI

- 1-to-1 structured interviews with 30 people per community
- Local/Regional responsibility (county councils, city authorities, business organizations, planning partnerships, etc.)
- Multiple views from within the same organisation
 - Minimises bias and provides greater overview

- *Insights on adaptation planning*
 - *links between socio-cultural/demographic factors AND willingness to support adaptation actions in municipalities*
- *Sharing tools and insights with end users*
 - *Climate UK: inform UK local government*
 - *APA-FL: professional development for planners*
 - *City of Santos residential/commercial infrastr.*
- *Academic:*
 - *Knowledge sharing across disciplines*
 - *Formal Graduate Education*

Questions ?

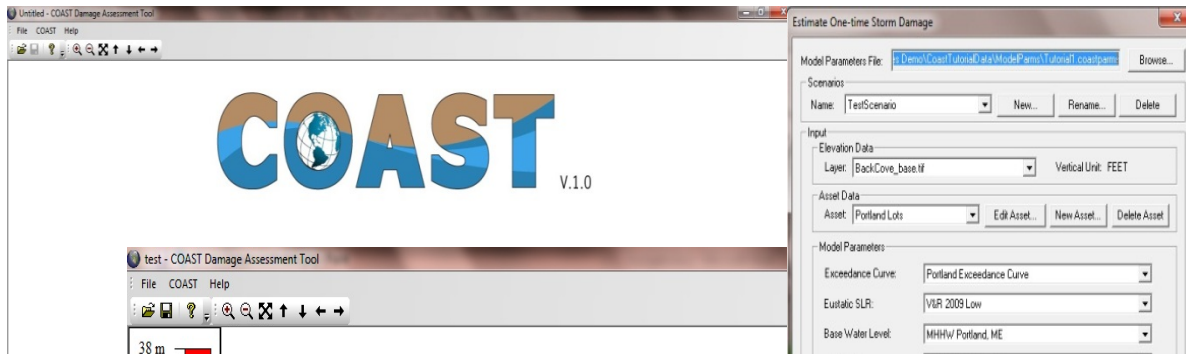


Fotos from Team meetings at USF CMS, St. Petersburg, Florida, July 2014



BACKUP

COAST: Example



Estimate Cumulative Storm Damage

Model Parameters File: [Demo\CoastTutorialData\ModelParams\tutorial1.coastparms] Browse...

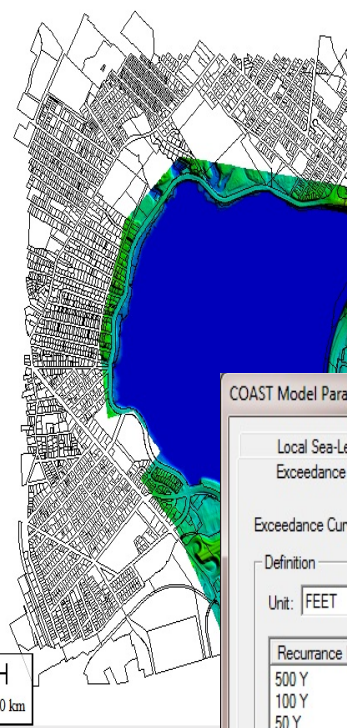
Scenarios
Name: portland New... Rename... Delete

Input
Elevation Data
Layer: BackCove_base.tif Vertical Unit: FEET
Asset Data
Asset: Portland Lots Edit Asset... New Asset... Delete Asset

Model Parameters
Exceedance Curve: Portland Exceedance Curve
Eustatic SLR:
 V&R 2009 High
 V&R 2009 Low
 Base Water Level: MHHW Portland, ME
 Local SLR: <None>
 Adaptation: <None>
 Discount Rate (Pot.): 0
 Consider an asset abandoned or adapted when it is flooded due to SLR only (no surge)
 Time Period
 Start Year: 2013 End Year: 2013

Output
Damage Report File: C:\Users\Patrick.Cunningham\Documents\Demodata\Glob Browse...

OK Cancel



Estimate One-time Storm Damage

Model Parameters File: [Demo\CoastTutorialData\ModelParams\tutorial1.coastparms] Browse...

Scenarios
Name: TestScenario New... Rename... Delete

Input
Elevation Data
Layer: BackCove_base.tif Vertical Unit: FEET
Asset Data
Asset: Portland Lots Edit Asset... New Asset... Delete Asset

Model Parameters
Exceedance Curve: Portland Exceedance Curve
Eustatic SLR: V&R 2009 Low
Base Water Level: MHHW Portland, ME
Local SLR: Portland Local SLR
Adaptation: <None>
Discount Rate (Pot.): 3.5
 Consider an asset abandoned or adapted when it is flooded due to SLR only (no surge)

Storm Description
Year: 2100 Recurrence Interval: 100 Y
Computed Storm Event SLR (NAVD88): 4.092955 METERS

Output
KML/KMZ Options
File Name: C:\Users\Patrick.Cunningham\Documents\Demodata\Global M... Browse...
Scale: 1 Elevation Unit Per \$ 10000 Damage
Legend Title: Legend for my Map Edit Legend...

OK Cancel

COAST Model Parameters

Local Sea-Level Rise | Depth/Damage Functions | Adaptations
Exceedance Curves | Eustatic SLR Curves | Base Water Levels

Exceedance Curve: Portland Exceedance Curve Rename...

Definition
Unit: FEET

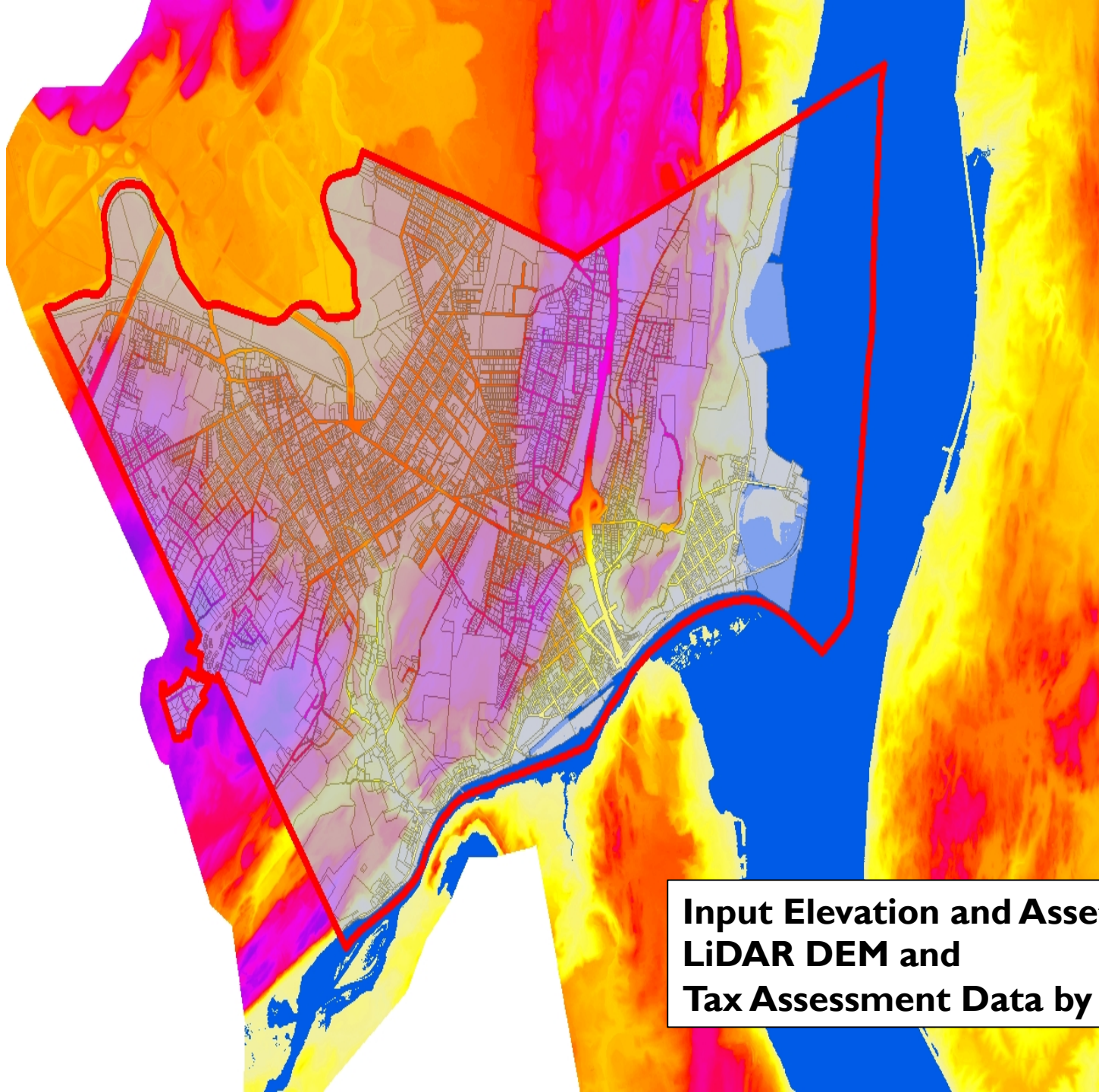
Recurrence Interval	Probability	Surge Height
500 Y	0.002	9.2
100 Y	0.01	6.5
50 Y	0.02	5.6
20 Y	0.05	4.6
10 Y	0.1	3.9

Add... Update... Remove

New Curve Delete Curve

OK Cancel Apply

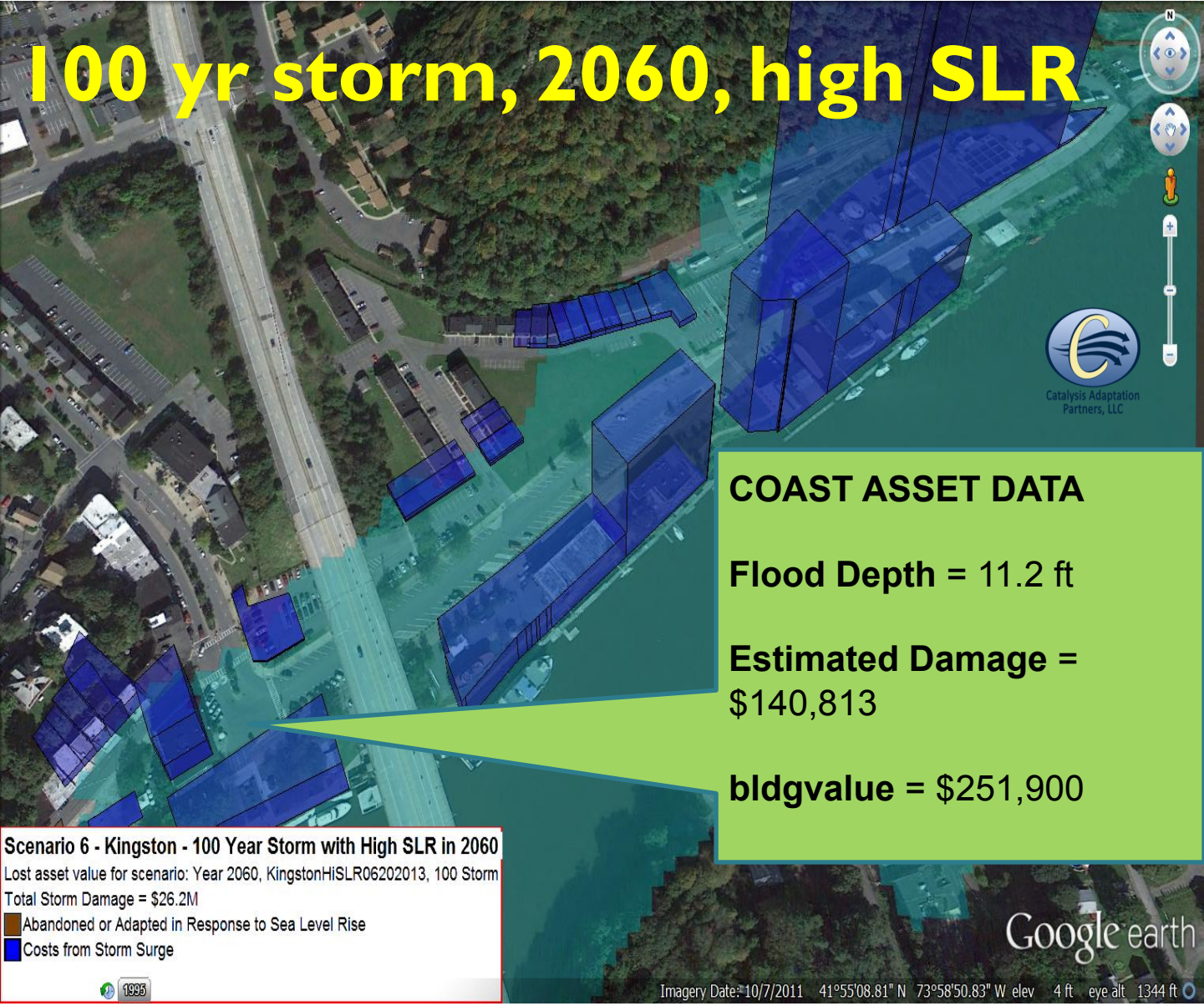
Kingston, NY, USA



**Input Elevation and Asset Layers:
LiDAR DEM and
Tax Assessment Data by Parcel**

Kingston, NY, USA

100 yr storm, 2060, high SLR



COAST ASSET DATA

Flood Depth = 11.2 ft

Estimated Damage = \$140,813

bldgvalue = \$251,900

Scenario 6 - Kingston - 100 Year Storm with High SLR in 2060

Lost asset value for scenario: Year 2060, KingstonHISLR06202013, 100 Storm

Total Storm Damage = \$26.2M

Abandoned or Adapted in Response to Sea Level Rise

Costs from Storm Surge

Google earth