

UNCTAD National Workshop Jamaica

30 May – 1 June 2017, Kingston, Jamaica

“Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for Coastal Transport Infrastructure in Caribbean SIDS”

Climate risk adaptation for ports: Research for transformational thinking

By

Austin Becker

University of Rhode Island, United States

This expert paper is reproduced by the UNCTAD secretariat in the form and language in which it has been received.
The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the UNCTAD.

Climate risk adaptation for ports: Research for transformational thinking



Prof. Austin Becker

University of Rhode Island

UNCTAD National Workshop – Jamaica

"Climate change impacts and adaptation for coastal transport infrastructure in Caribbean SIDS", 30 May – 2 June, 2017



Maritime Systems Critical, complex, constrained



Critical - Economic engines at every scale; lifelines in small island states

Complex – Multiple stakeholders across space and time

Constrained - Dependent on specific and environmentally-sensitive locations, with few or no options for relocation or expansion

(Asariotis and Benamara 2012; Notteboon and Winkelmanns 2003; EPA 2011; AAPA 2013) 2

Climate change challenge



Doubling of Cat 4 and 5 tropical storms
1-in-100 year storm event of today



Sea levels to rise 0.5 to 1.9 meters by 2100

1-in-3 year storm event of 2100
Inland flooding

Hurricane Sandy photos courtesy Mary Lee Clanton, Port of NYNJ

(Bender et al. 2010; Grinsted et al. 2013; Rahmstorf 2010; Emanuel 2013; IPCC 2012; Tebaldi et al. 2012)

Coastal Adaptation: A Wicked Problem

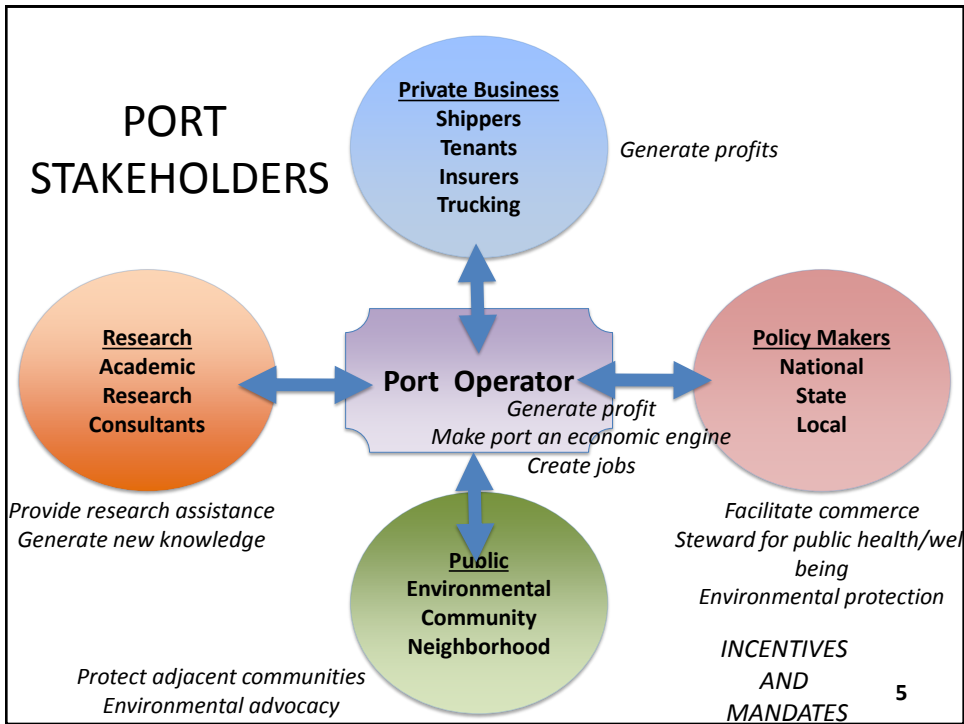
- *Complex issue that defies complete definition*
- *No formal solutions*
- *Any resolution generates further issues*
- *Solutions are neither good nor bad, but the best that can be done at the time.*

Uncertain rates of change
Feedback loops
Misaligned incentives
Unclear funding streams
Complex adaptation options

Befuddled
Decision makers

(Rittel and Webber 1973; Brown et al. 2010)

(Ward 2001; Bryson 2004; Few, Brown, and Tompkins 2007; Chapin et al. 2010; Tompkins, Few, and Brown 2008)



How can we engage stakeholders in planning to reduce climate risks within the environmental, social, economic, and political landscape?

Stakeholder engagement tools for ports and port communities



Two research projects

1. Transformative planning using decision support tools
2. Virtual Disaster Impacts Models using disaster visualizations

Project 1 - Long-range planning

Three decision support tools to stimulate
transformational thinking:

Port of Providence Pilot Study



- Understand and comment on storm scenario & consequences
- Review long-range transformational resilience concept
- Review possible long-range “resilience goals” for the port and weigh importance of each using multi-criteria decision support tool



(Star 2010; Star and Griesemar 1989)

Port of Providence

1500 Acres
 30 businesses
 46th port in US
 ~3000 jobs



Methodology

- Guided by steering committee
- Initial Survey
 - ½ Day workshop
 - Follow-up survey

USACE, 2013, 2012; FXM Associates, 2008; 4Ward Planning, 2015

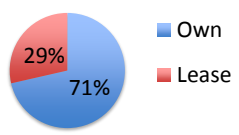


8-3-15 workshop



Private Firms	Local Government
Sims Metal Management	Providence Emergency Management Agency
Moran Shipping	City of East Providence Planning
Providence Working	City of Providence Planning
Waterfront Alliance	City of Providence Planning
Narragansett Improvement	State Government
McAllister Dredging	RI Coastal Resources Management Council
Exxon Mobil	RI Statewide Planning
Shnitzer Steel Industries	Commerce RI
Rhode Island Oil Heat Institute	Narragansett Bay Commission
Quonset/Davisville Development Corporation	Federal Government
FM Global	US Maritime Administration
National Grid	Federal Highway Administration
Hudson Asphalts	US Coast Guard
Capital Terminals	US Army Corps of Engineers
Motiva	Academia/NGO
Northeast Pilots	RI Coastal Resources Center/RI Seal Grant/GSO
P&W Railroad	Save the Bay

Property Status

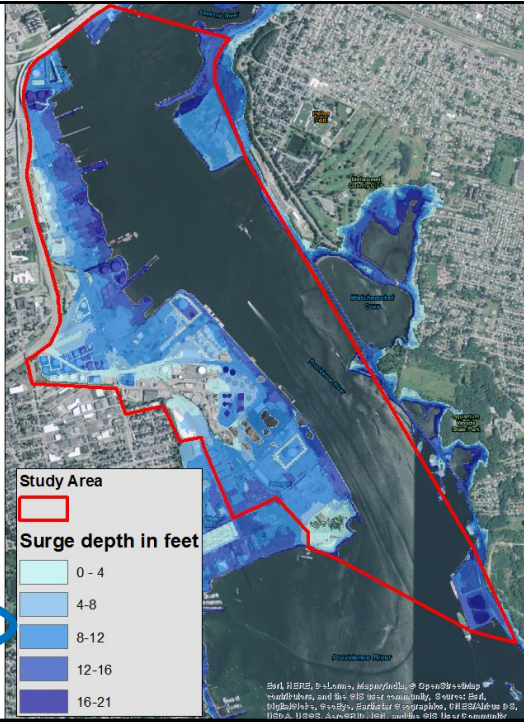


The Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model

- GIS Visualization of 21 ft “bathtub” inundation
- Assumes Fox Point Barrier not overtopped
- Only shows passive level of surge
- Does not show expected 6-10’ wave action

Based on RIGIS, 2013 DEM derived from a 1-meter resolution digital elevation LIDAR model originally produced as part of the Northeast LIDAR Project in 2011.

CAT	WIND	DAMAGE
1	74-95	some damage
2	96-110	Extensive damage
3	111-129	Devastating damage
4	130-156	Catastrophic damage
5	>157	Catastrophic damage

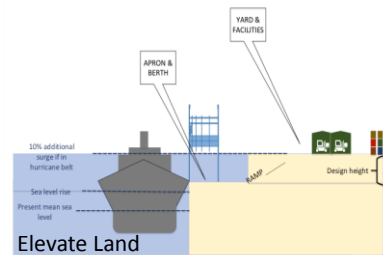
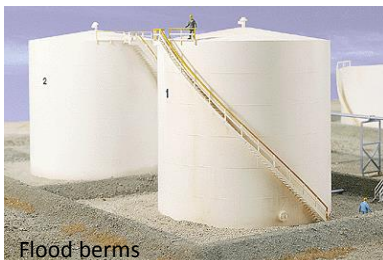


Support Tool 1- Storm Visualizations



Support Tool 2 – Three transformative resilience planning concepts

Accommodate – Site-specific improvements to increase resilience



Relocate –

Move port uses to less vulnerable location.

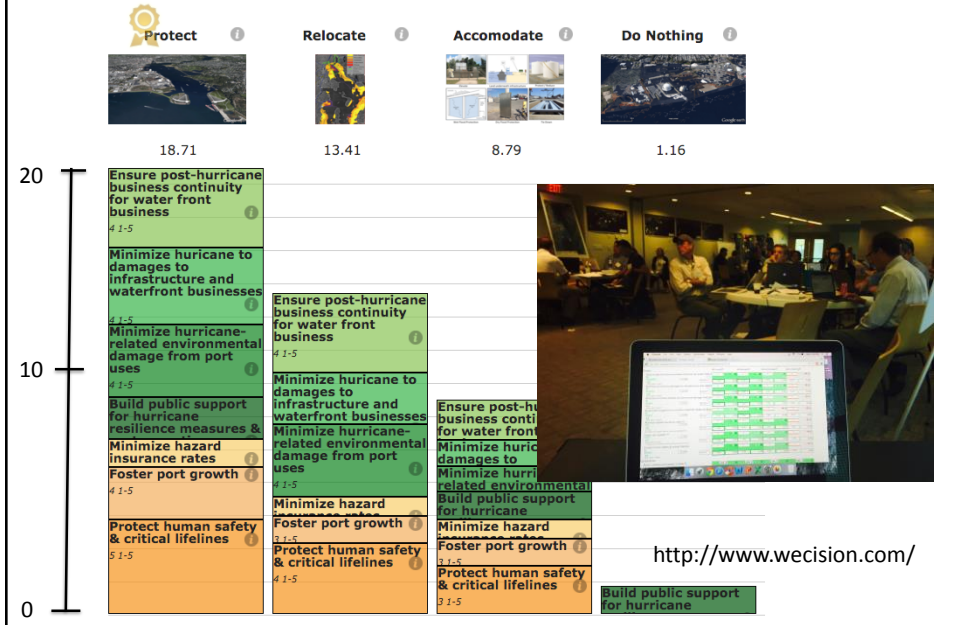


Protect –

New storm barrier for Providence Harbor.



Support Tool 3

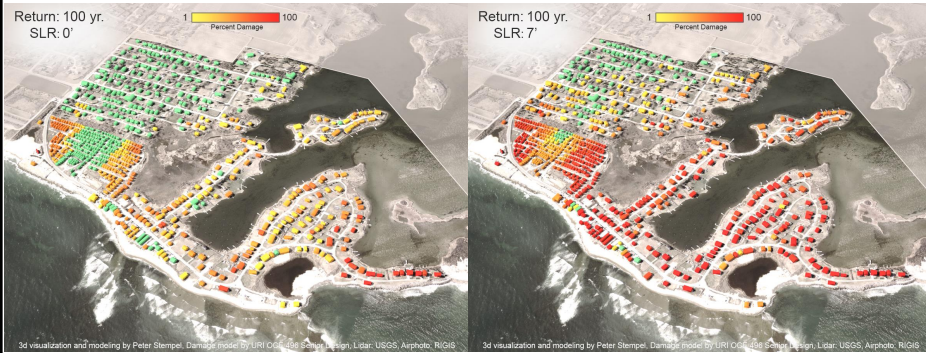


Key Findings

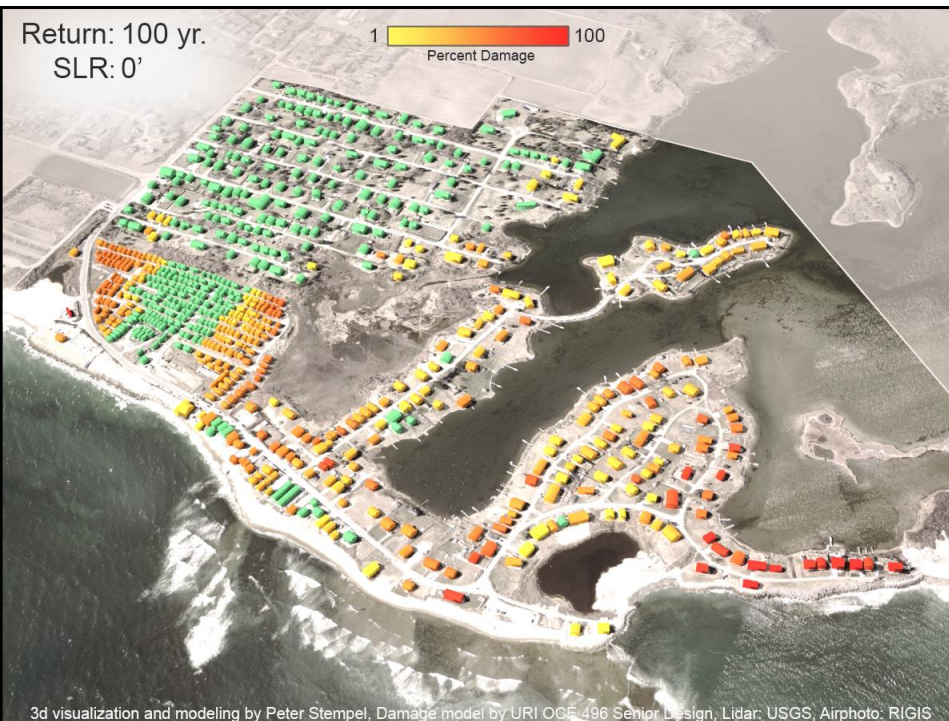
- Impacts of major storm at the port affect **many stakeholders for months and years after the event**
- Difficult to entice private business to participate when **next steps are not clear**
- **No clear champion** (gov't or private) to take the lead on long-term planning
- Stakeholders find it difficult to engage, as **costs were not addressed**
- Stakeholder engagement with these tools **results in new dialogue and ideas** that percolate through the broader decision-making system

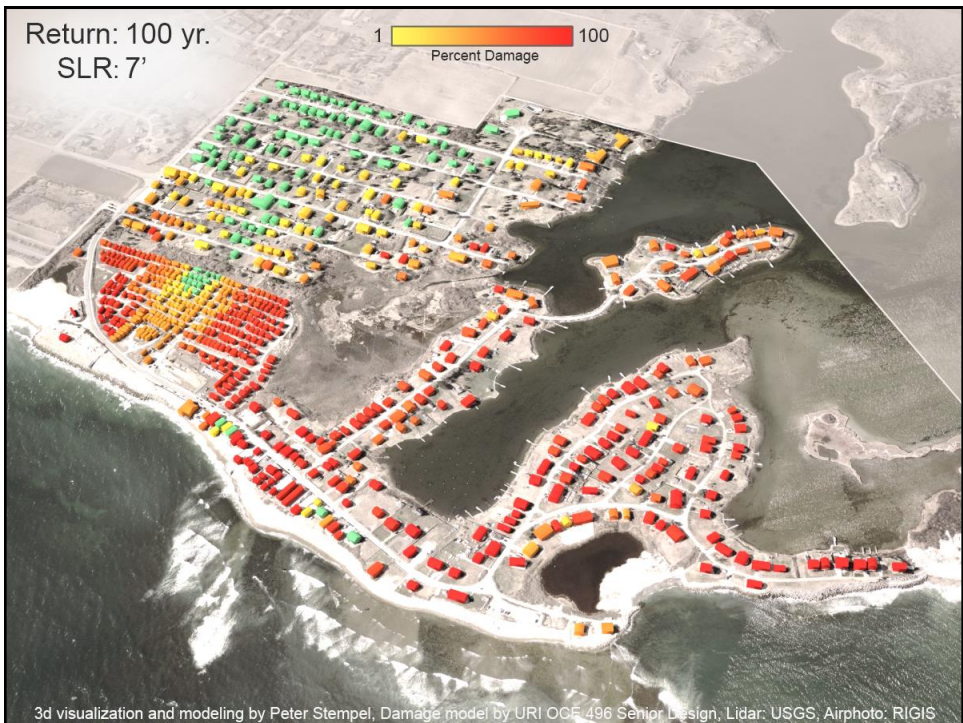
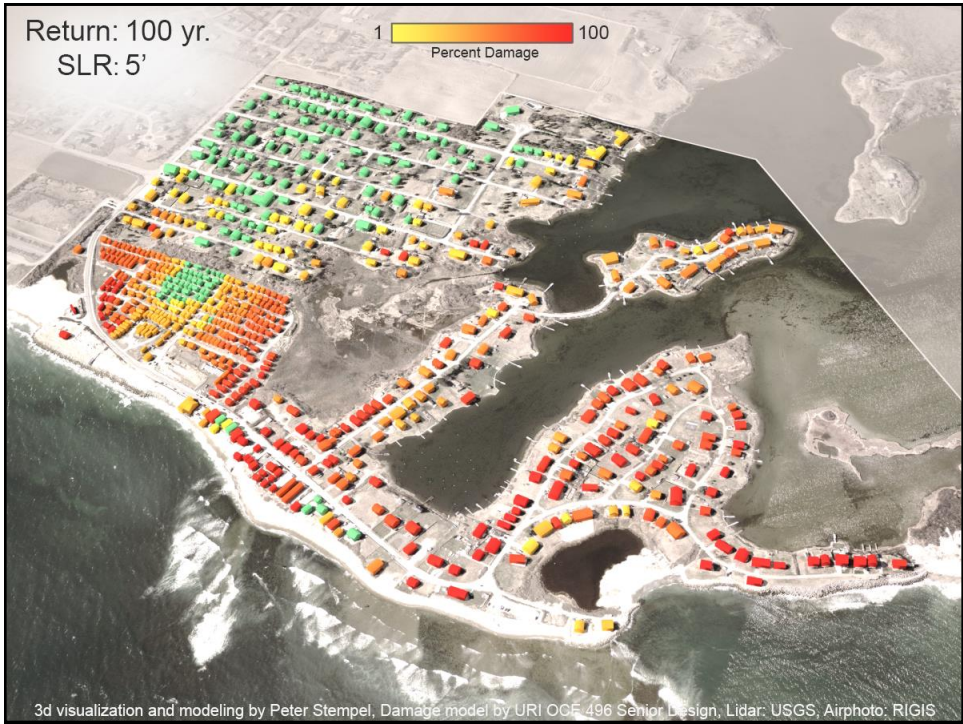
Project 2

Disaster visualizations and the Virtual Disaster Impacts Model



PhD Candidate: Peter Stempel





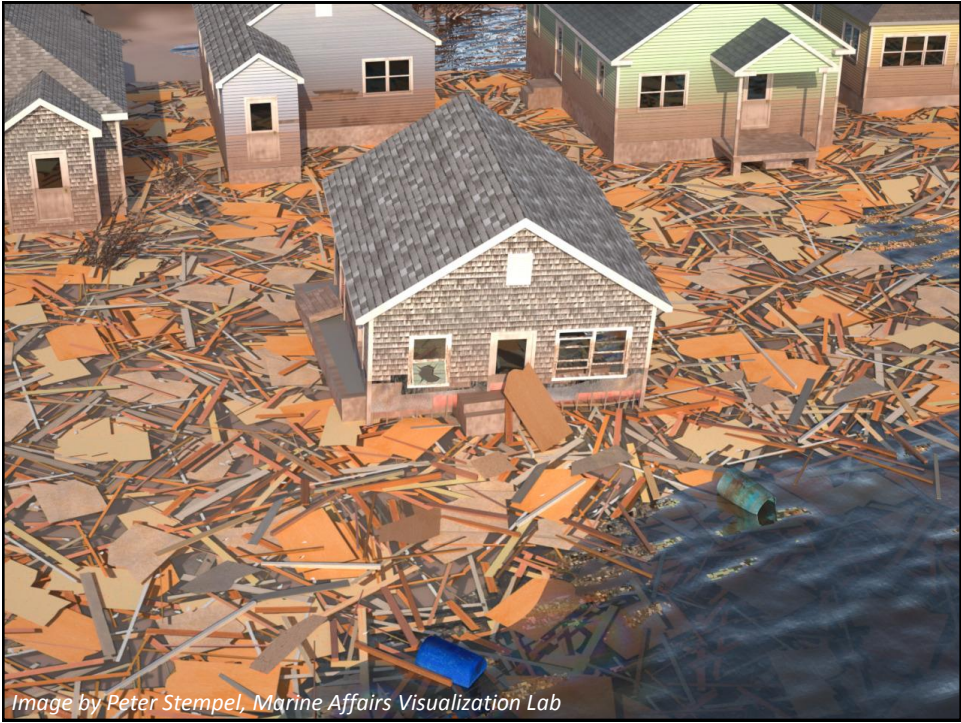
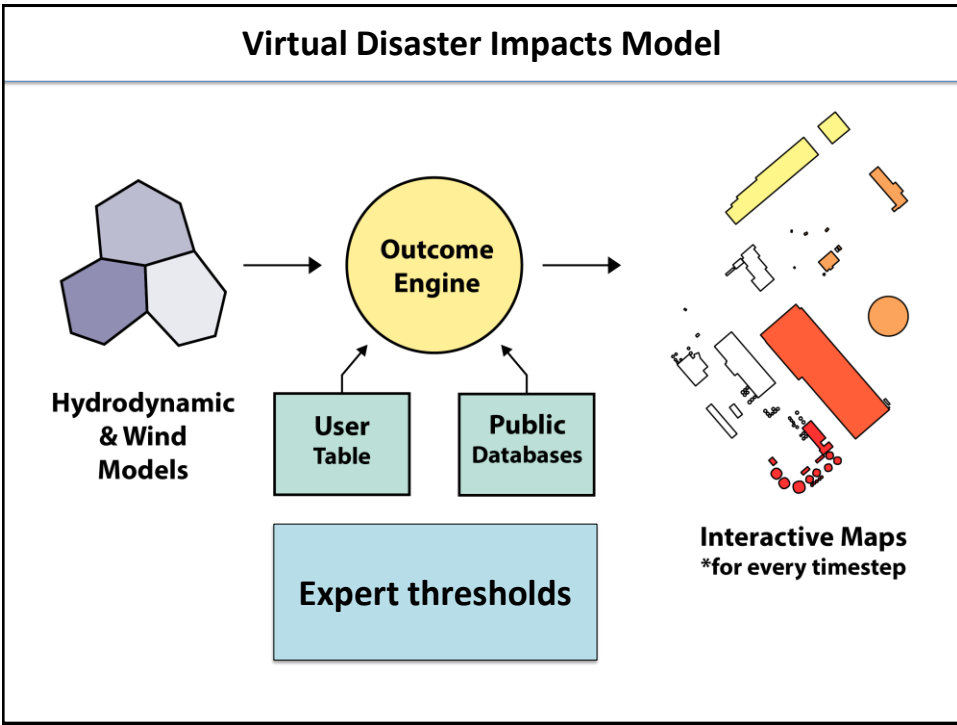


Image by Peter Stempel, Marine Affairs Visualization Lab



Image by Peter Stempel, Marine Affairs Visualization Lab



Expert thresholds (pilot)

1. CONCERN:

What is the specific place or item that is of concern (e.g., a generator, storage tank) and where is it located?

2. HAZARD:

What is the event that causes damage or interruption (e.g. surge, wind, wave, flood)?

3. IMPACT:

What impacts are you concerned with? (e.g., generator gets flooded and stops operating, residents evacuate, road becomes impassible).

4. INCREMENT:

The level(s) at which various impacts occur? This is a specific measurement (e.g., wind speed, water level). Ideally, three increments..

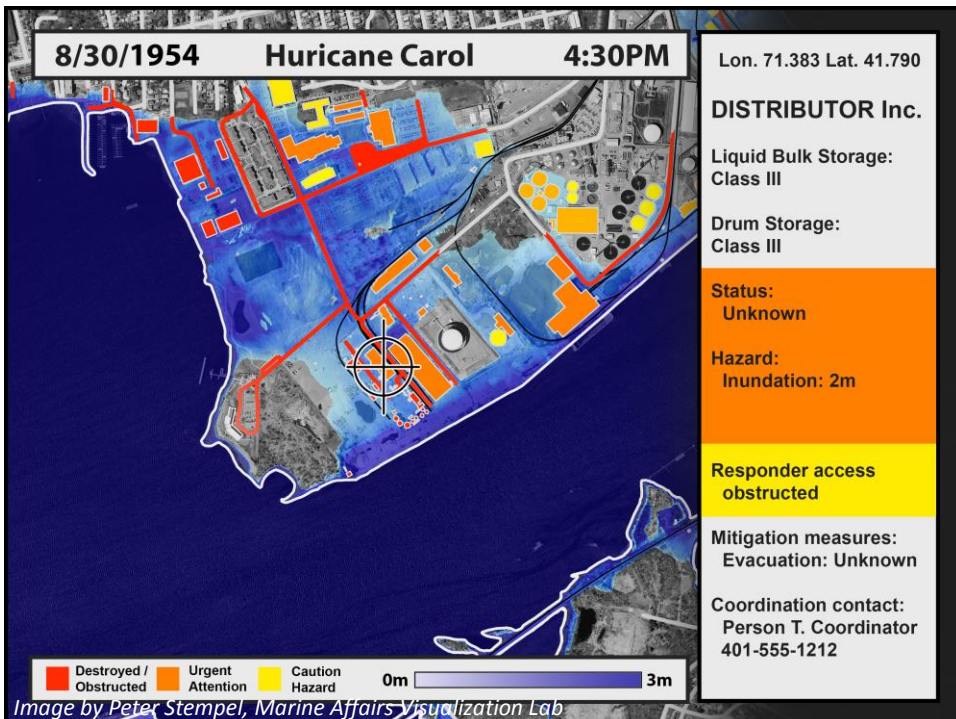
Example:

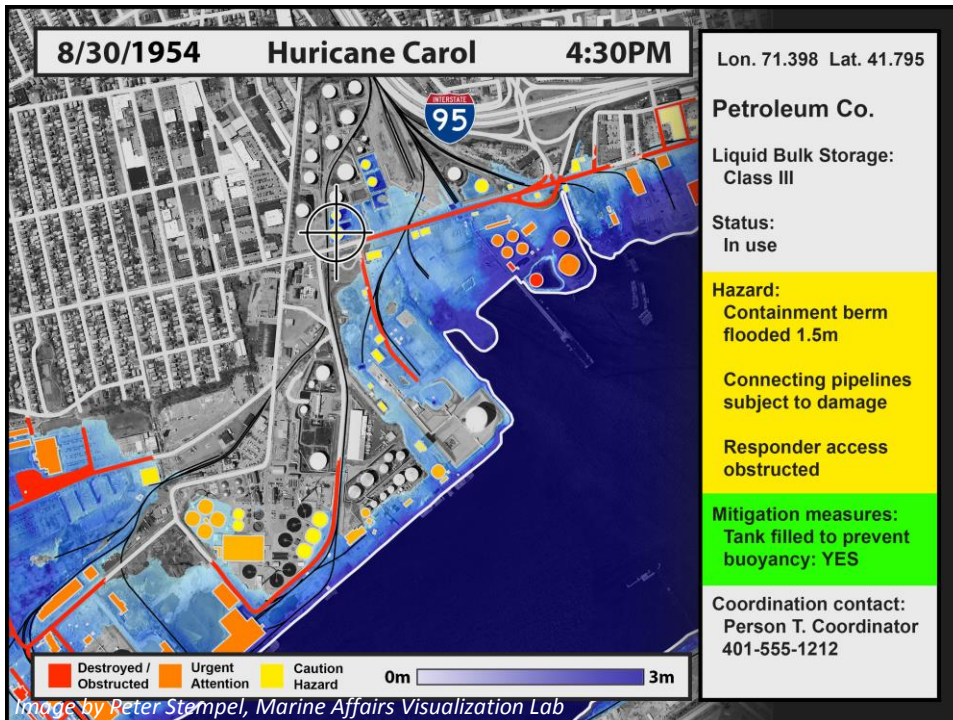
CONCERN: Wind generator at x location

HAZARD: Extreme wind

IMPACT: Wind generator out of service or destroyed, damage to surrounding structures.

INCREMENT: 20 knots, windmill shut down; 50 knots blades damage; 75 knots, severe danger of collapse.





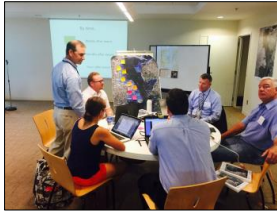
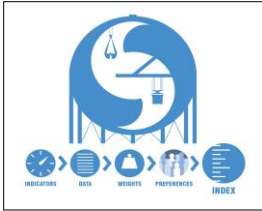
Coastal Adaptation: Resolving the Wicked Problem

- *Complex issue that defies complete definition*
- *No formal solutions*
- *Any resolution generates further issues*
- *Solutions are neither good nor bad, but the best that can be done at the time.*

- Understand risks
- Think long term
- Engage stakeholders broadly
- Plant seeds for transformational change
- Find consensus

*Protect/enhance
quality of life for
this and future
generations*

Questions?



Project 1 – Decision Support Tools to Stimulate Transformational Thinking

Dr. Austin Becker, PI
Dr. Rick Burroughs, Co-PI
Eric Kretsch, Masters Student
Duncan McIntosh, PhD Candidate
Dr. John Haymaker, Wecision

Project 2– Disaster Visualizations

Dr. Austin Becker, PI
Peter Stempel, PhD Candidate
Robert Witkop, Masters student

Austin Becker, PhD

e: abecker@uri.edu | p: 401-874-4192 | w: web.uri.edu/abecker

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND
COLLEGE OF
THE ENVIRONMENT
AND LIFE SCIENCES

Sea Grant
Rhode Island



uritc
uri transportation center



THINK BIG WE DO

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND

