

Exploring the Climate and Energy Resilience Benefits of Coastal Ecosystems and Protected Areas in Puerto Rico

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Maxwell Perkins (he/him)^{1,2} Jonathan Bakker² Katie Arkema^{1,2}

> ¹Pacific Northwest National Laboratory ²University of Washington



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In 2017, Hurricane Maria devastated the electrical grid and caused a humanitarian crisis in Puerto Rico.

Hurricanes and other coastal hazards will continue to intensify due to climate change and sea-level rise.

As a result, Puerto Rico is in need of strategies that reduce the impact of coastal hazards.







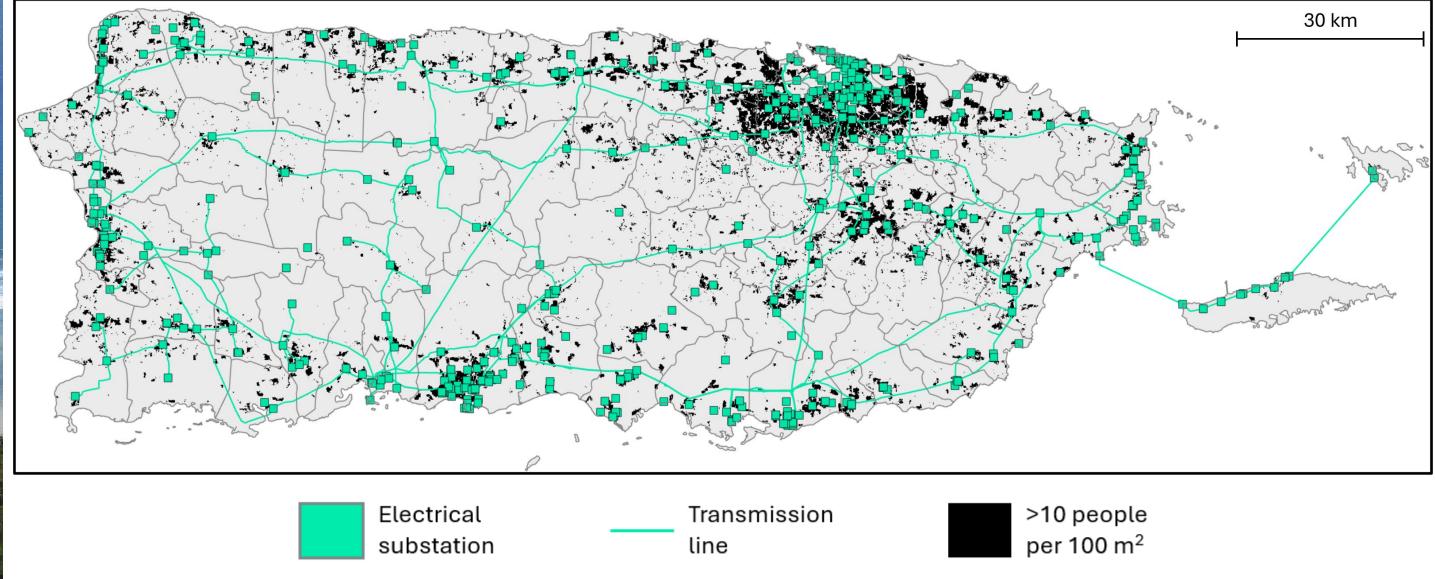
Disaster resilience plans are increasingly considering the ability of coastal ecosystems to moderate hazard impacts.

Habitat conservation is a cost-effective and co-beneficial risk reduction approach.

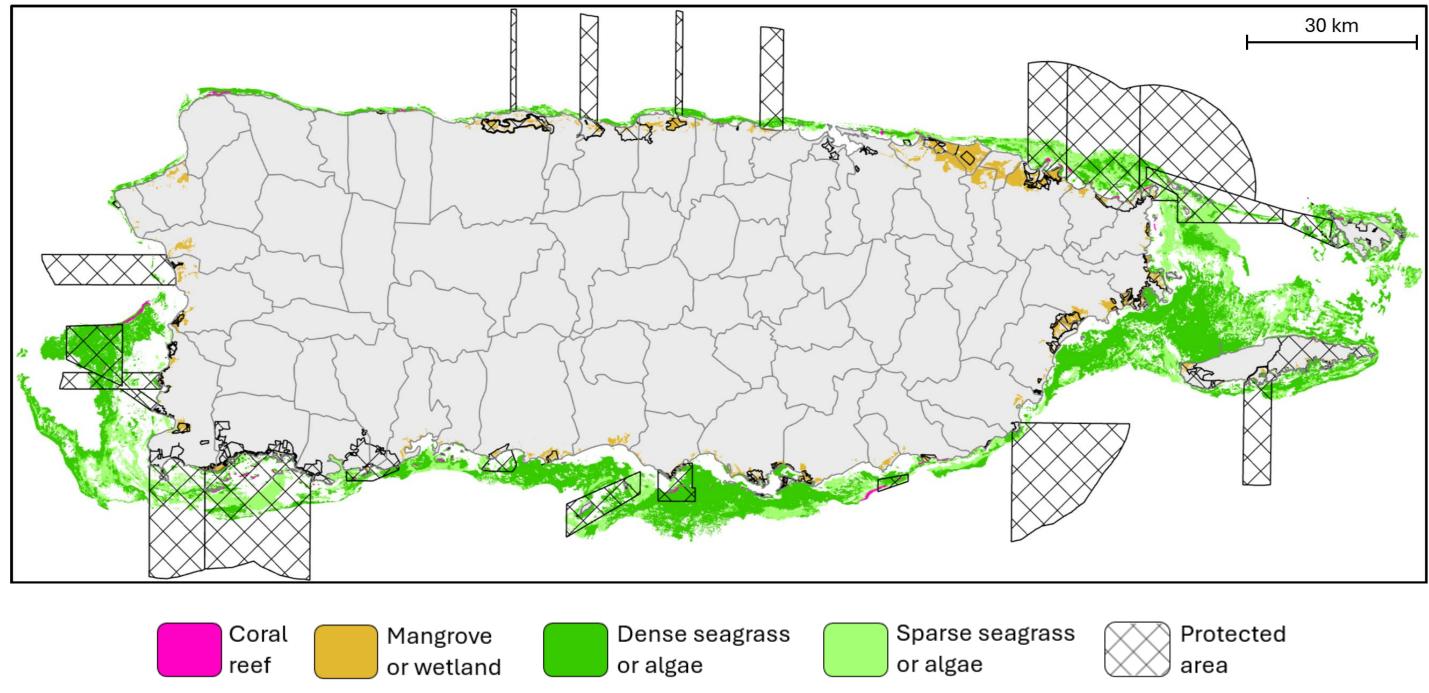
Operationalizing this approach will require collaboration between protected areas managers and critical infrastructure planners.



Population and energy infrastructure are concentrated near the coast



Coastal ecosystems have potential to reduce risk







Research Questions



Where are people and energy infrastructure highly exposed to coastal hazards under future sea-level rise in **Puerto Rico?**



Where do coastal ecosystems reduce the risk of coastal hazards to people and energy infrastructure and by how much?



How could ecosystem-based risk reduction inform the siting of protected areas?



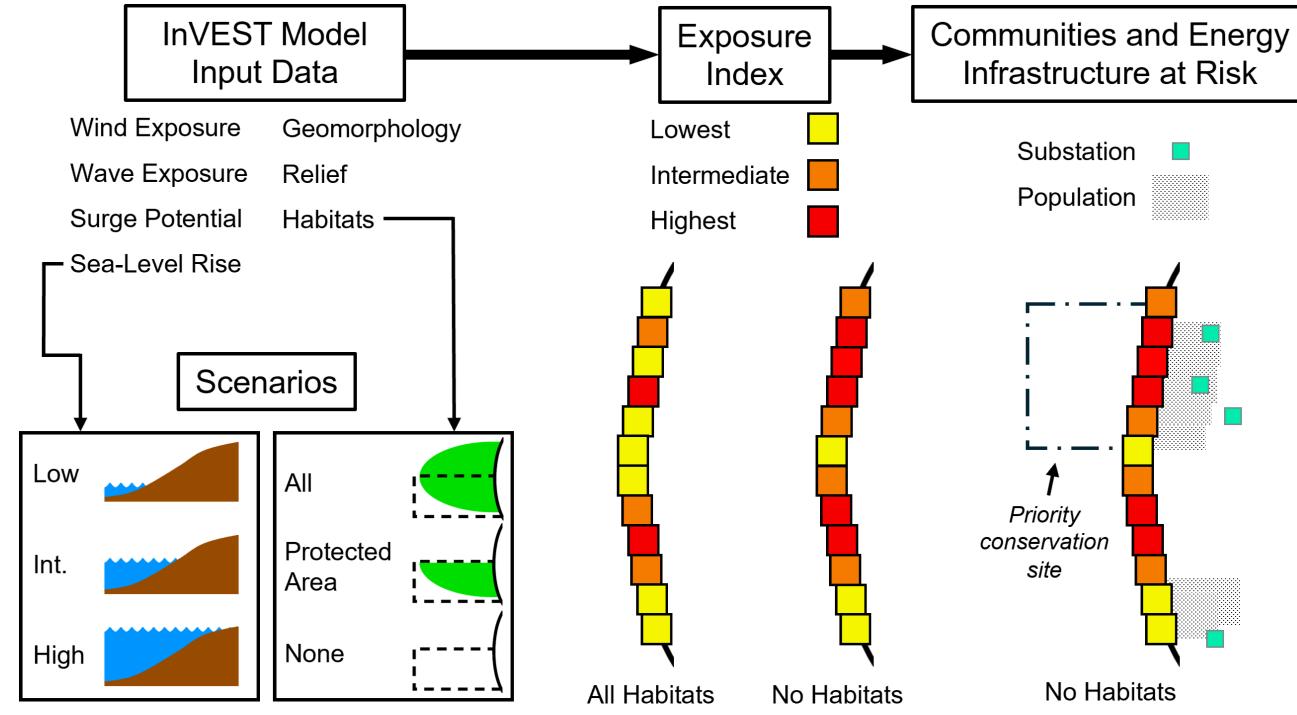
InVEST Coastal Vulnerability model

- Takes in biophysical data to estimate an exposure index (EI) variable for each coastline segment.
- Advances previous models by considering the role of habitats, allowing for scenario design.

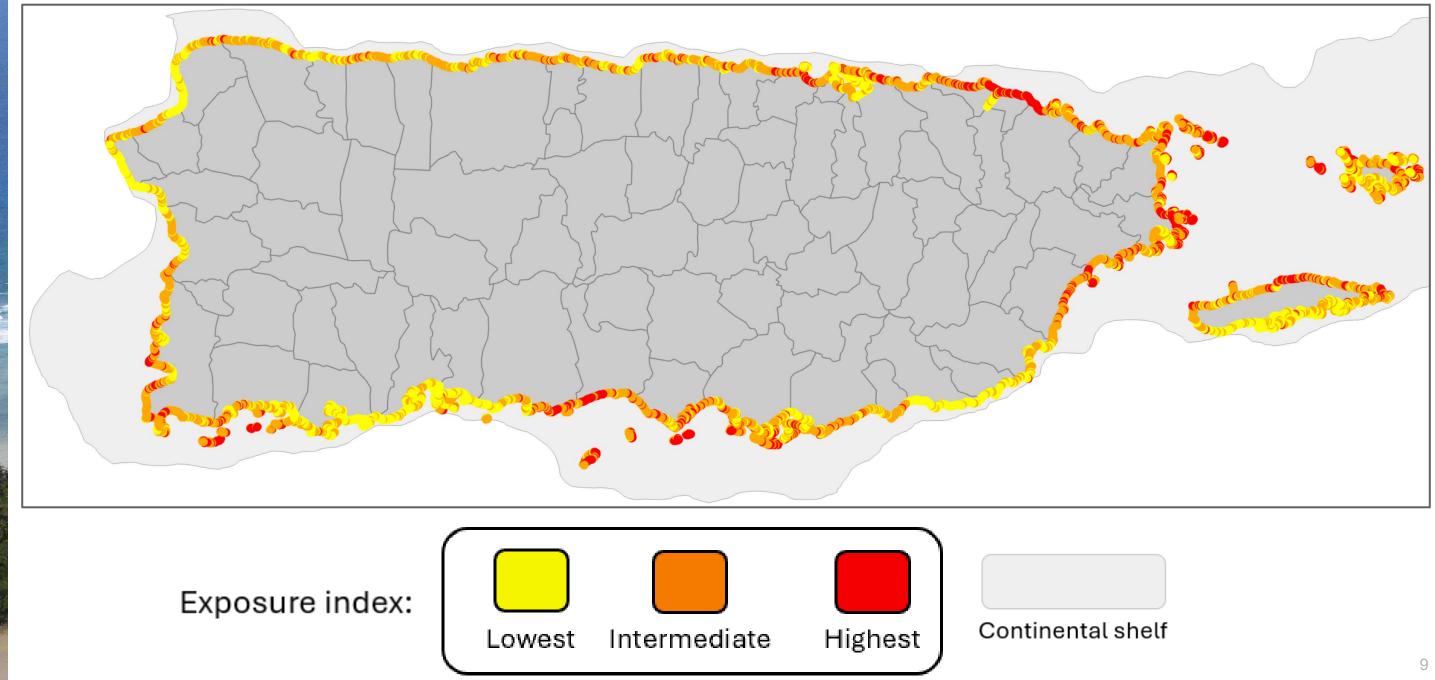
 $EI = (R_{Geomorphology}R_{Relief}R_{Habitats}R_{SLR}R_{WindExposure}R_{WaveExposure}R_{Surge})^{1/7}$

InVEST integrated valuation of ecosystem services and tradeoffs

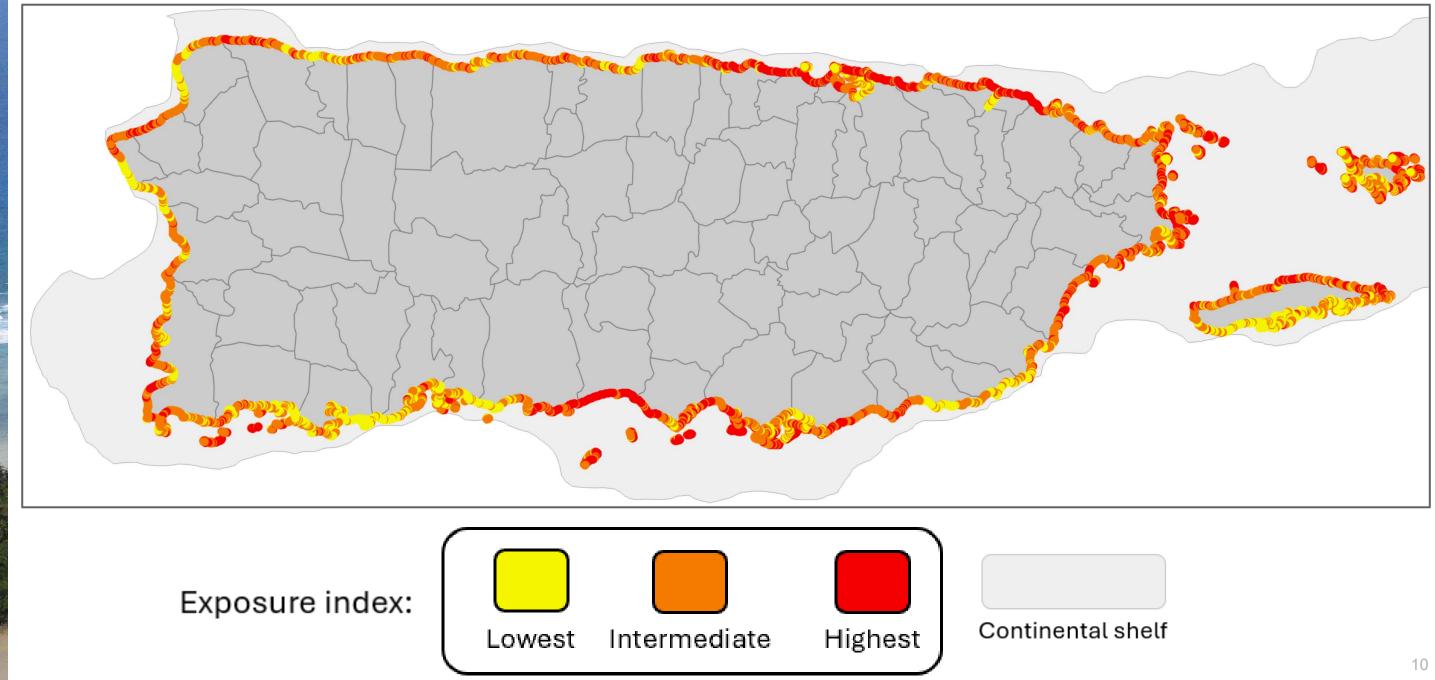
Steps of the analysis



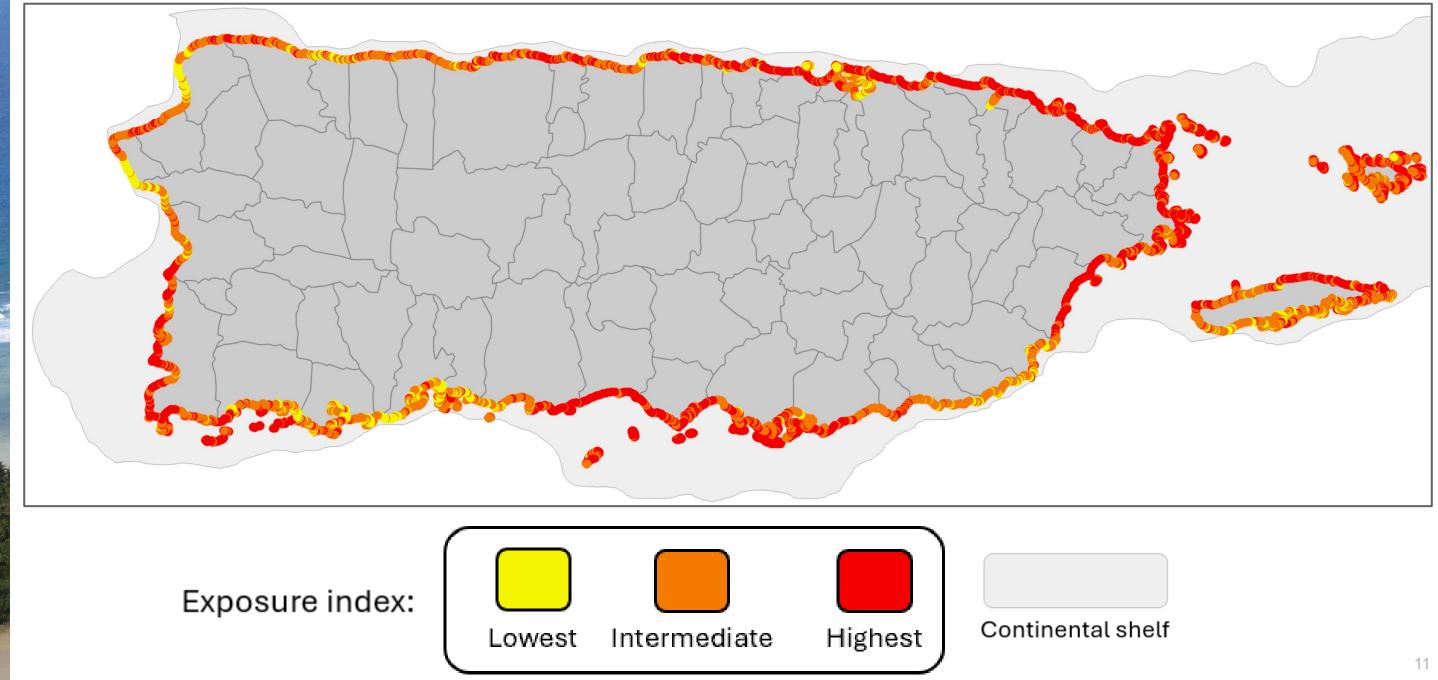
Exposure with all habitats present

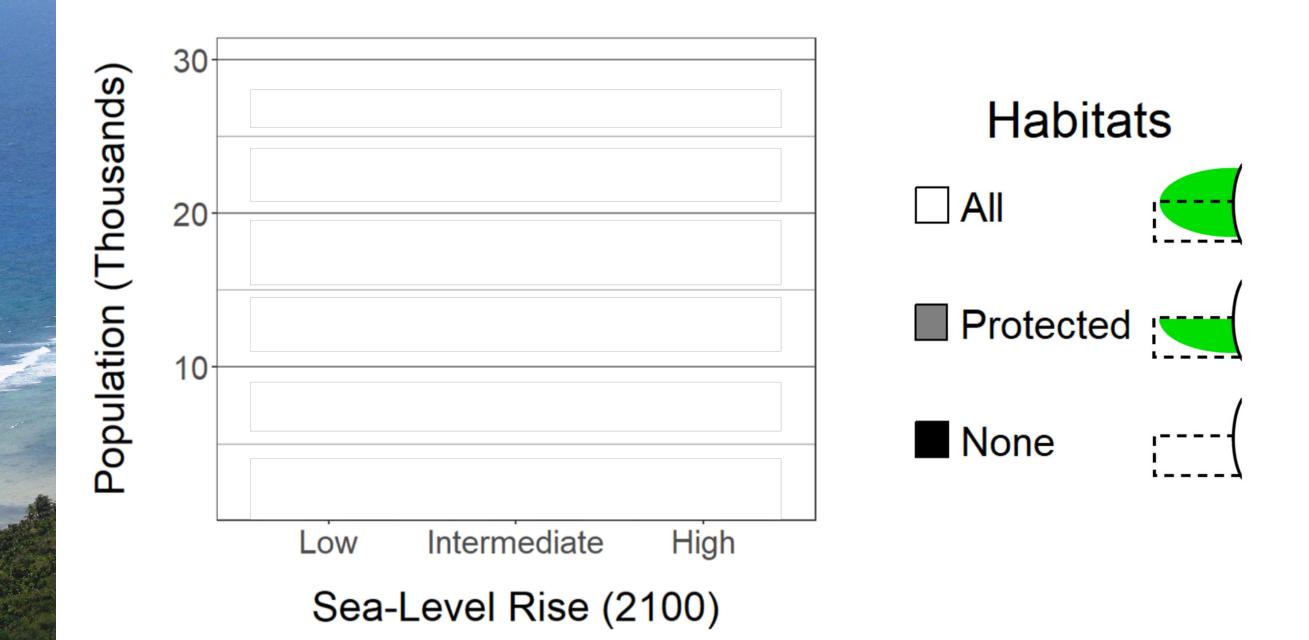


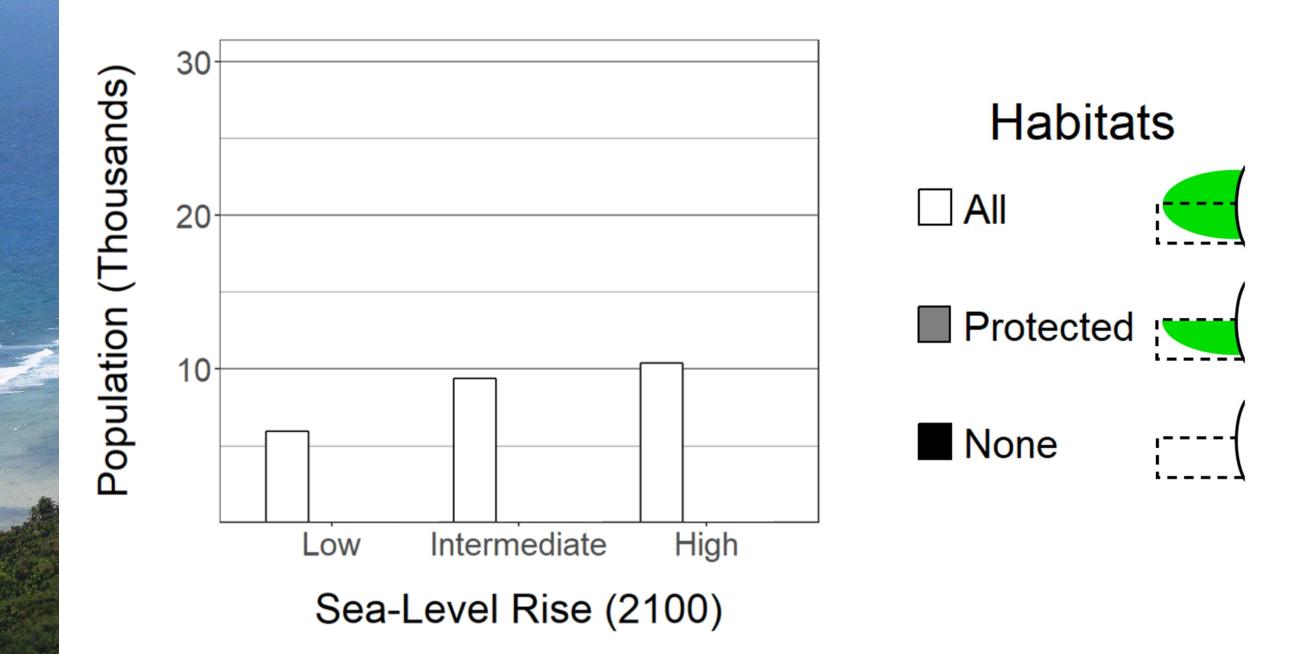
Exposure with only habitats in protected areas present

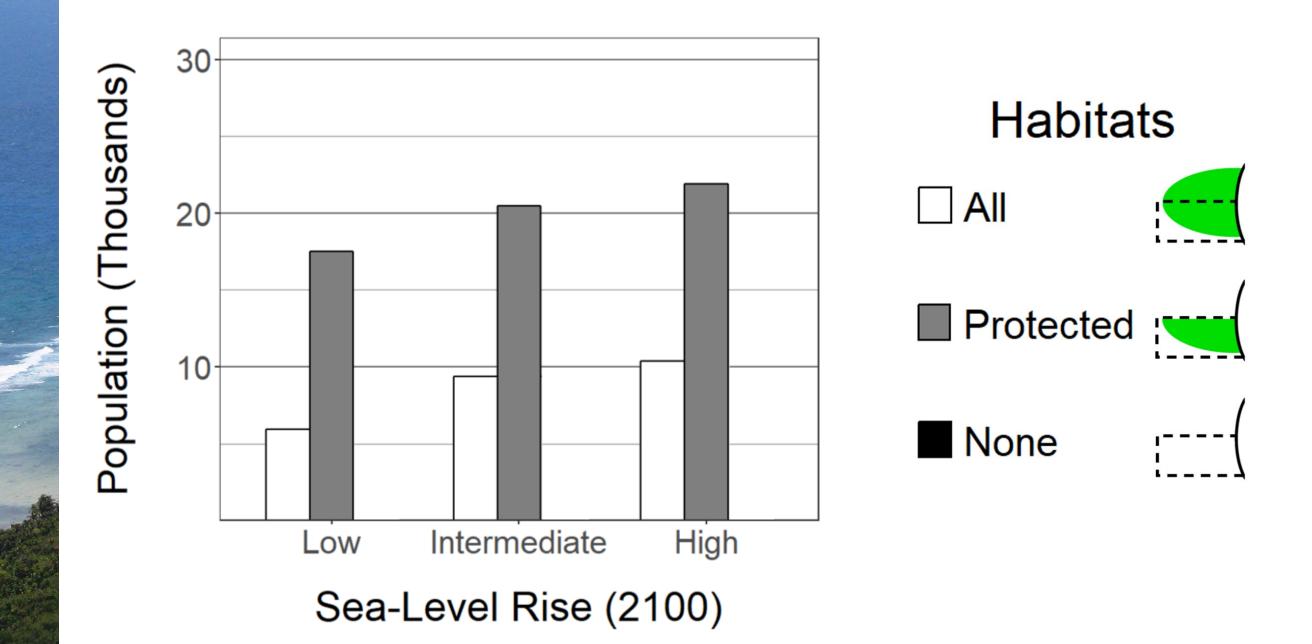


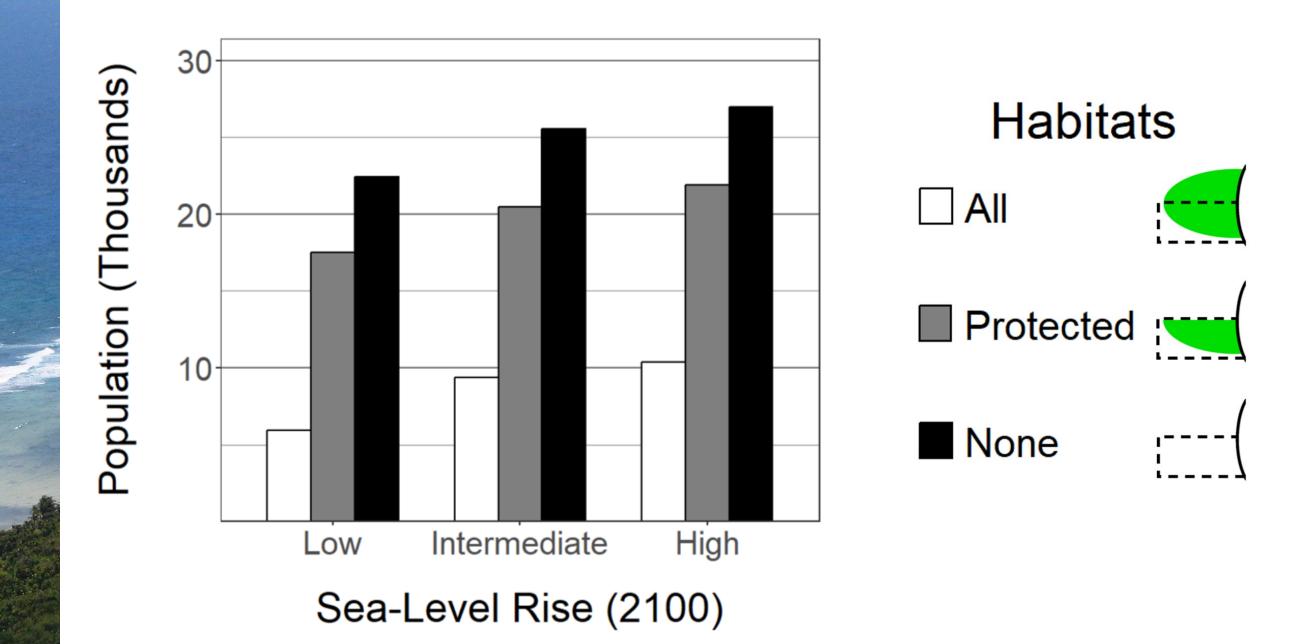
Exposure with no habitats present



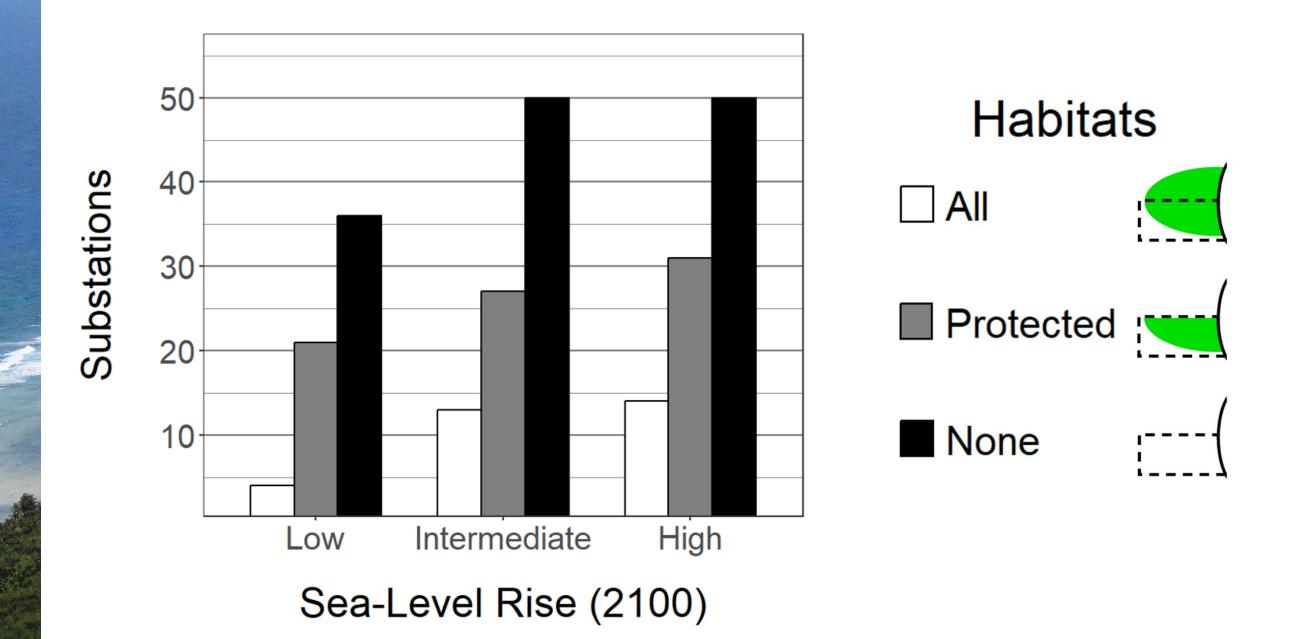






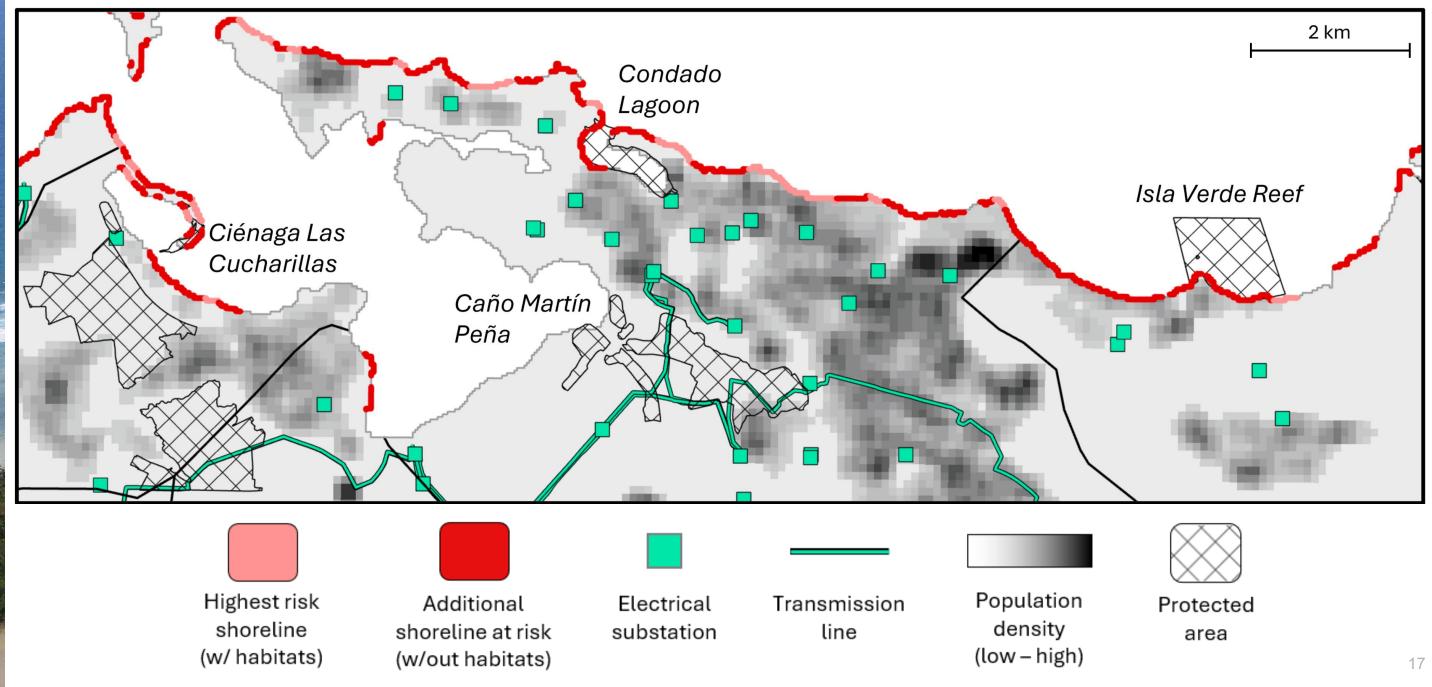


Electrical substations highly exposed to coastal hazards





Results: Coastal habitats and protected areas reduce risk in the San Juan Metropolitan Area





astal zone managers can use (

Coastal zone managers can use our approach and results to...

- Site new protected areas
- Avoid degrading critical habitats
- Prioritize communities for resilience funding

To implement these solutions, diverse stakeholder participation is necessary – especially in cities.

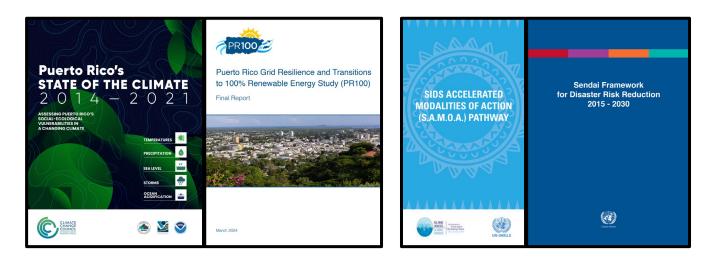




Our results support initiatives in Puerto Rico:

- Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation, and Resilience Act
- 100% renewable energy by 2050

Small Island Developing States could leverage nature-based solutions to sustainably achieve disaster and energy resilience.







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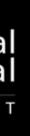
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- Slide 7: InVEST User Guide
- Slide 18: "San Juan, Puerto Rico" by Prayitno / Thank you for (12 millions +) view is licensed under CC BY 2.0.
- Slide 19: UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination



Thank you

maxper@uw.edu





Data Sources

Input layer	File Type	Year	Source
Area of Interest	Shapefile	2022	N/a
Landmass	Shapefile	2022	Database of Global Administrative Areas (GAD
Bathymetry	TIF	2022	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEE
Relief	TIF	2018	U.S. Geological Survey EROS Archive [29]
Continental Shelf	Shapefile	2019	Marine Regions (IFREMER – COMARGE) [30]
WaveWatch III	Shapefile	2009	Included in the InVEST download package [11]
Habitats (coral, algae, seagrass)	Shapefile	2022	The Nature Conservancy Caribbean Science A
Habitats (mangrove, emergent marsh)	Shapefile	2010	NOAA Office for Coastal Management C-CAP I
Geomorphology	Shapefile	2000	NOAA Office of Response and Restoration Env
Population	TIF	2020	WorldPop Unconstrained Population Density [3
Sea-level rise	Shapefile	2020	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sea Level Track
Protected Areas	Shapefile	2018	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Protected Area CAT) [36]

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[34]

vironmental Sensitivity Index [33]

Regional Land Cover [32]

Atlas [31]

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EBCO) [28]

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