Adapting to current and potential impacts of Climate Change in Puerto Rico













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OBJECTIVE

- Provide an overview of Puerto Rico's natural and socioeconomic system's vulnerability to climate change.
- Discuss potential adaptation strategies, challenges and coastal zone management priorities for the next decades.

OVERVIEW



- Relevant socioeconomic statistics.
- Storm, Flooding, erosion and sea level trends
- Potential impact analysis (i.e. coastal)
- Adaptation strategies
- Biodiversity
- Challenges
- PRCMP Priorities



Puerto Rico RELEVANT STATISTICS



Emerged land area: 9,497 km2 (3,508 mi ²)

Territorial waters: 9 nm (10.35 stat. mi)

Population: 3.9 millon (26th U.S. largest)

Coastal Zone Population: 2.73 millon (70%)

40% urban land area

GDP: ~\$ 56.5 billion/yr

Construction value: ~\$ 6.4 billion/ yr

(Housing, Roads, schools, industrial, commercial buildings)

Industry: \$25.4 billion (45%)

Tourism: \$4.1 % billion (7%)

12,900 hotel rooms

10,292,000 people used the San Juan Int'l airport

1,350,000 tourists arrived by cruise ships

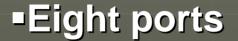
Agriculture: \$0.7 billion (1%)

Source: PRPB 2005-6

INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COAST











Five power plants

■1080 miles of sanitary infrastructure

■81 Industrial lots

■114 miles of primary roads

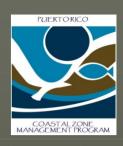
Why should a small island be concerned about climate change?



Over the next 100 years, small islands are likely to experience:

- Increase in Surface Temperatures between 1.4°C and 5.2°C
- Sea level Rise between 34 to 98 cm
- Changes in rainfall patterns and flooding during wet seasons.
- Increase in the frequency of extreme events
- Possible increase in the intensity of tropical cyclones and changes in their tracks.
- Increase in frequency of extreme temperatures.
- Less rainfall during dry seasons.
- •Increase in sea surface temperature.
- Socioeconomic and environmental impacts

Skepticism v. precautionary principle?

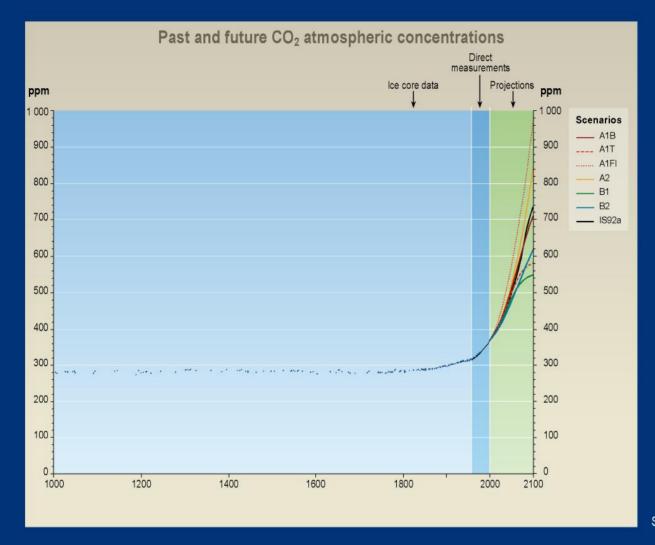


Is Puerto Rico vulnerable to CC-SLR?

Vulnerability is a function of a system's sensitivity to climate and the capacity of that system to adapt to climate changes.

In other words, systems that are less able to adapt to changes are generally considered to be vulnerable to climate change impacts (i.e. coral reefs ...wetlands?, beaches?)

Are impacts associated to vulnerability?



SYR - FIGURE 9-1a



Projected changes in global temperature:

global average 1856-1999 and projection estimates to 2100

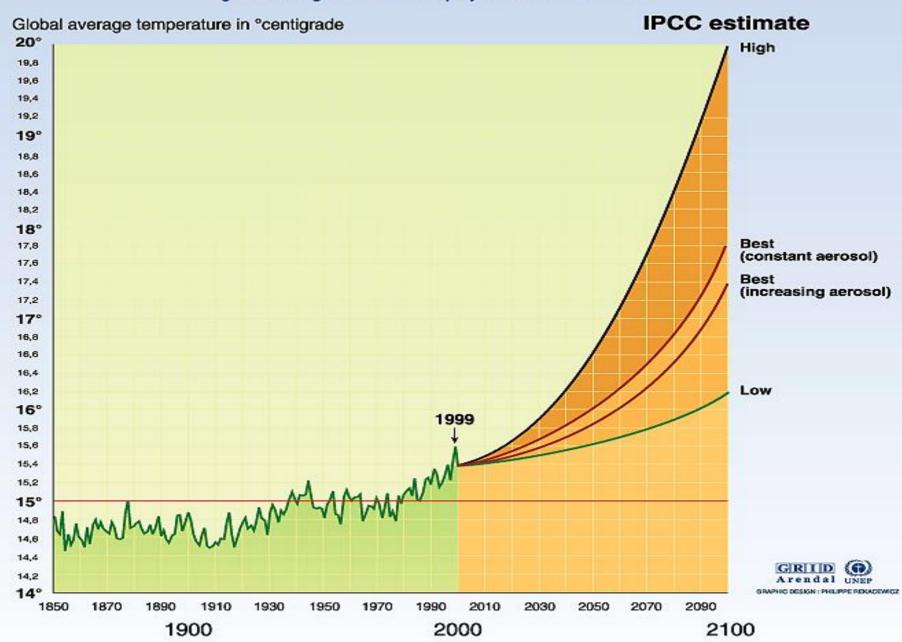
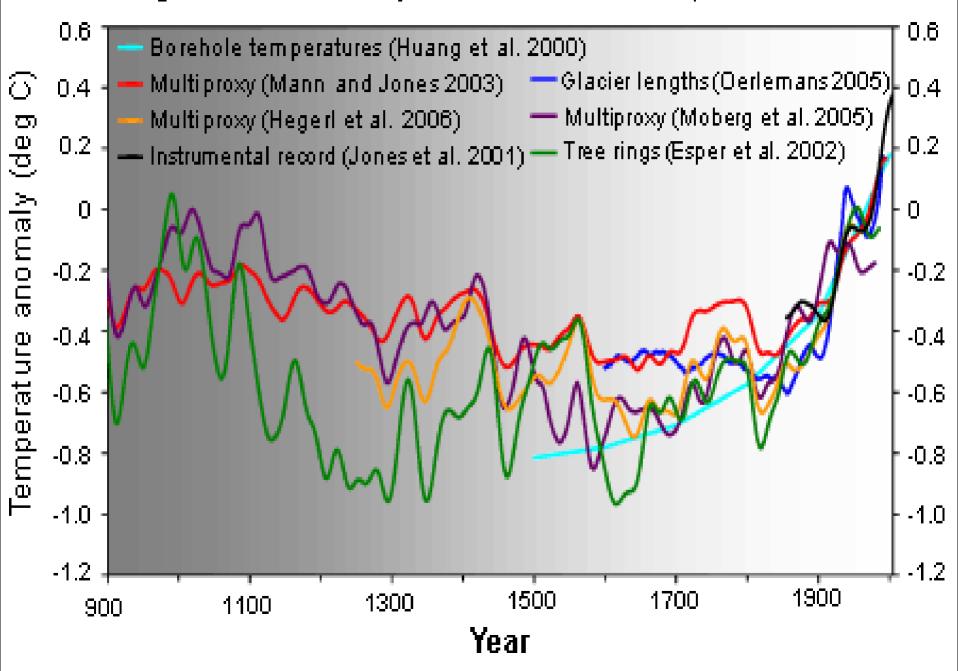
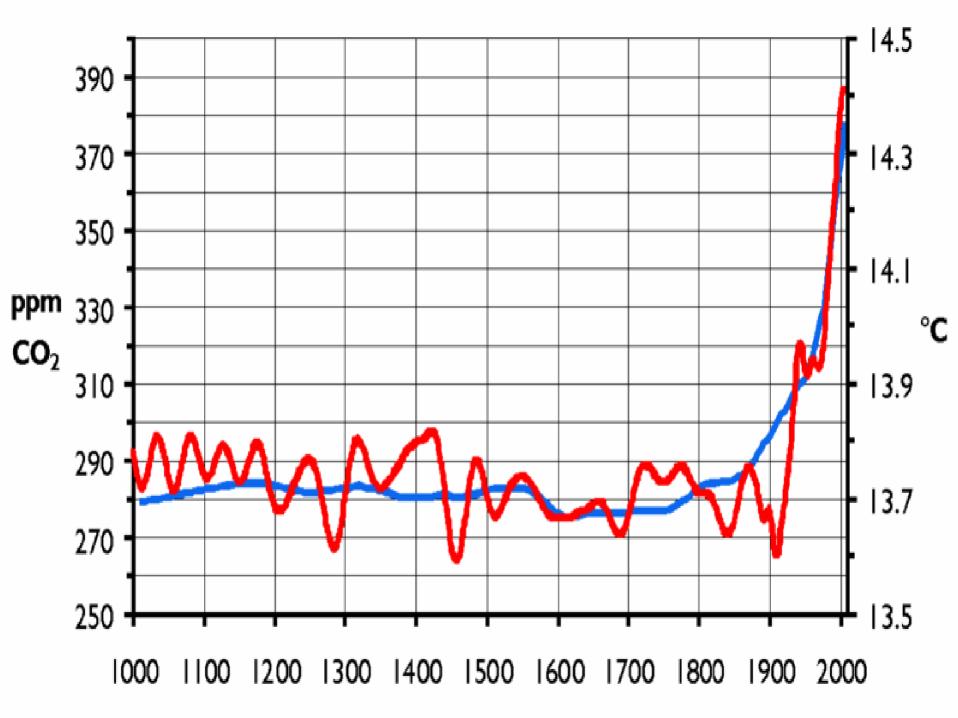
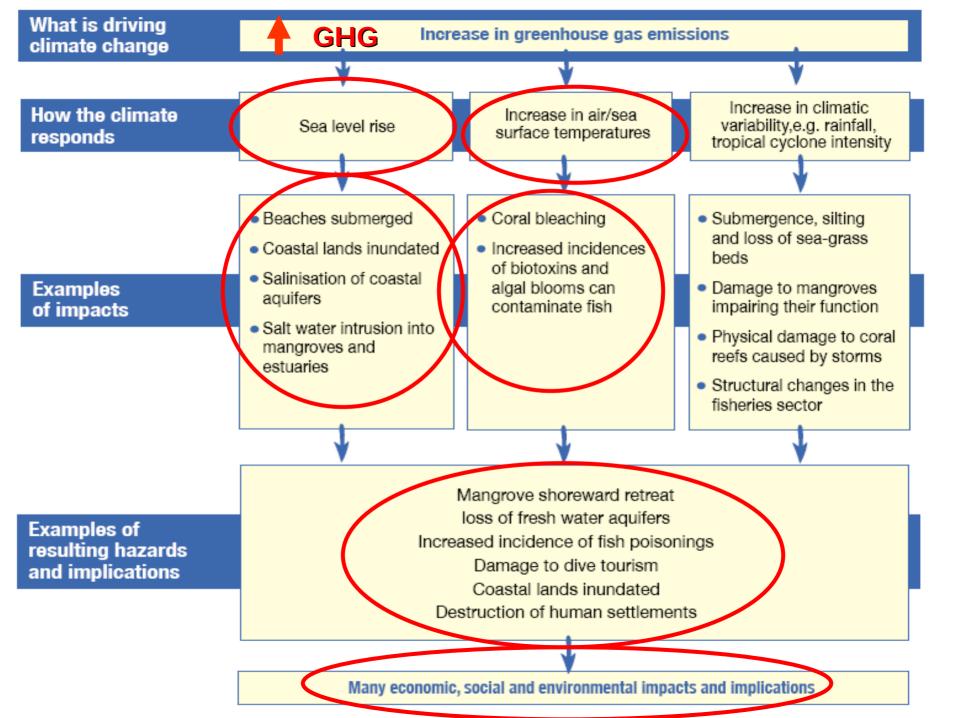


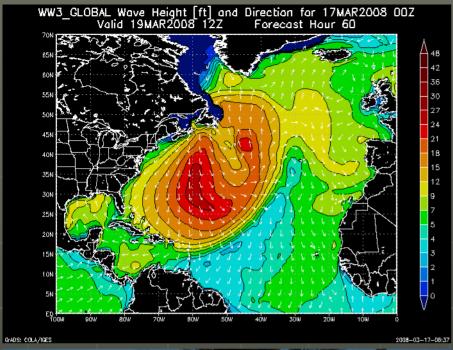
Figure 2: Surface Temperatures over the last 1,100 Years





Rank	Country	Annual CO ₂ emissions (x10 ⁶ tons/yr)	Percentage of total emissions
-	World	27,245,758	100.0 %
1	<u>United States</u> [5]	6,049,435	22.2 %
2	<u>China</u>	5,010,170	18.4%
-	<u>European Union</u>	3,115,125	11.4 %
3	Russia	1,524,993	5.6 %
4	<u>India</u>	1,342,962	4.9 %
5	<u>Japan</u>	1,257,983	<u>र</u> ा.इ %
6	Germany	808,767	3.0 %
7	<u>Canada</u>	639,403	2.3 %
8	<u>United Kingdom</u>	587,261	2.2 %
9	South Korea	465,643	1.7 %
10	<u>Italy</u> [6]	449,948	1.7 %
11	<u>Mexico</u>	433 ₁ 022	1.6 %
12	South Africa	437,032	1.6 %
13	Iran	433,571	1.6 %
14	<u>Indonesia</u>	378,250	1.4 %
15	France [7]	373,593	1.4 %
16	<u>Brazil</u>	331,795	1.2 %
17	<u>Spain</u>	330,497	1.2 %
18	<u>Ukraine</u>	330,039	1.2 %/
19	<u>Australia</u>	325,757	1.2 %
20	Saudi Arabia	308,393	1.1 %







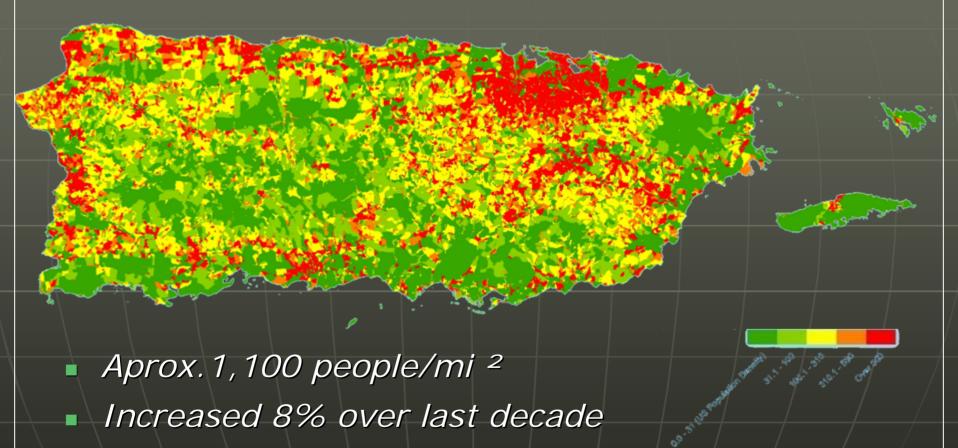




POPULATION

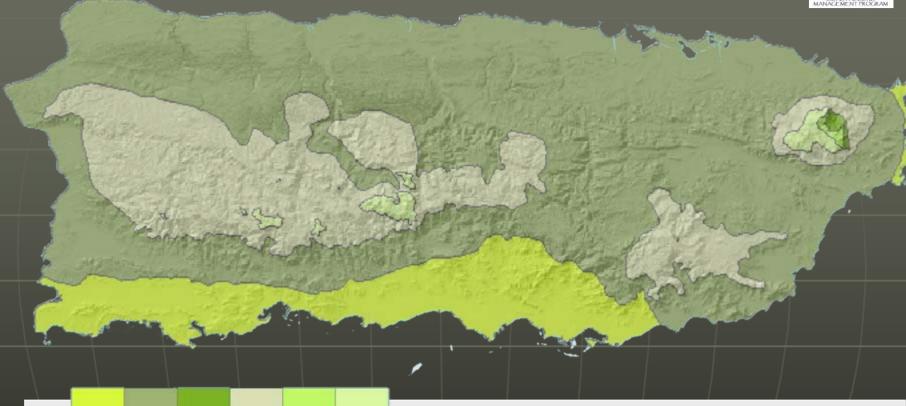






BIODIVERSITY





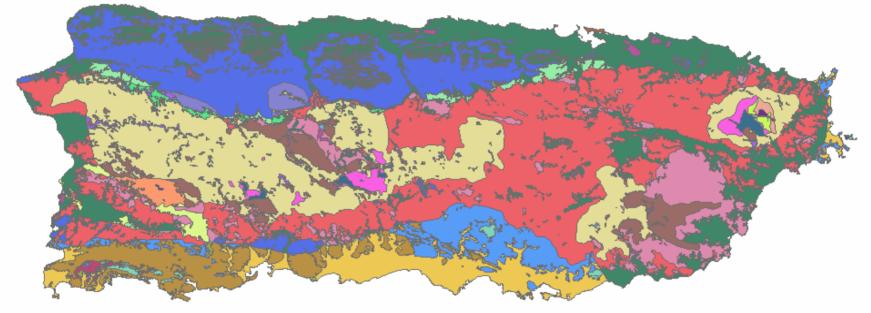
Rain Forest Llower Montane) Wel Forest (Lower Montane) MoistForest RainForest

PUERTO RICO

Ecozones (6)

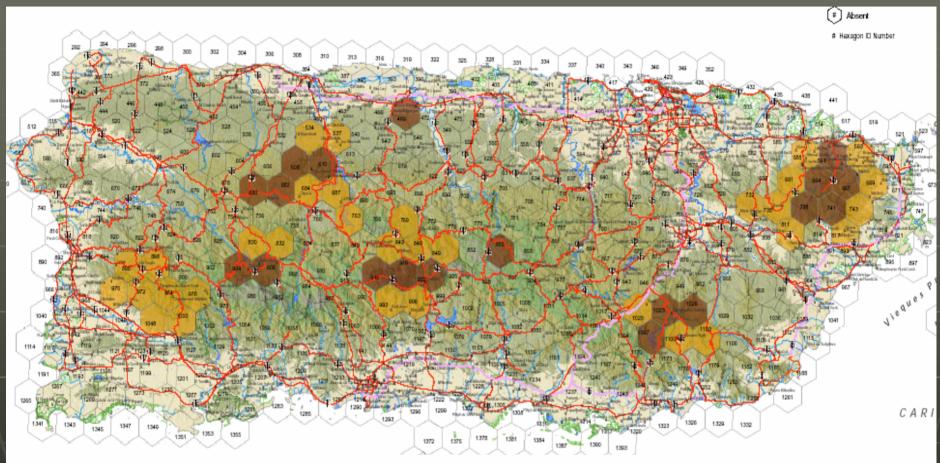
Geoclimatic Units





GEOCLIMATIC ZONES: 28 WOODY VEGETATION FORMATIONS: 21

PR-GAP



Vertebrate Species Hexagon Range Map - Pre-review Map Date: 12 January, 2004

PRGAP Scientific Name: **Buteo platypterus brunnescens** PRGAP Common Name: **Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk**

PRGAP Species ID: ABNKC19052

Taxonomic Class: Aves

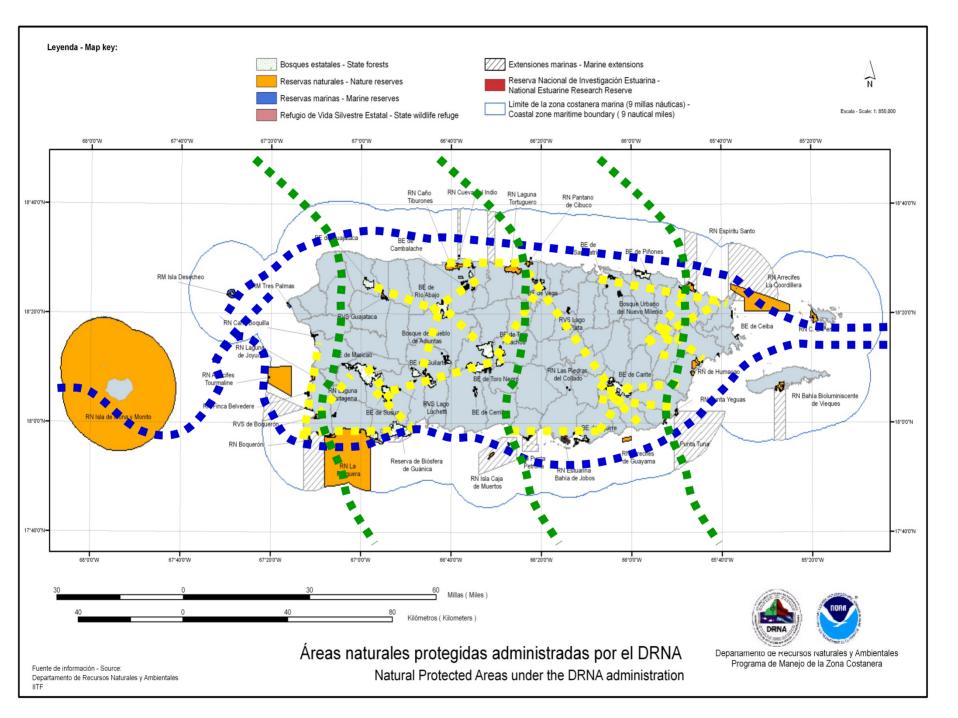
Taxonomic Order: Falconiformes

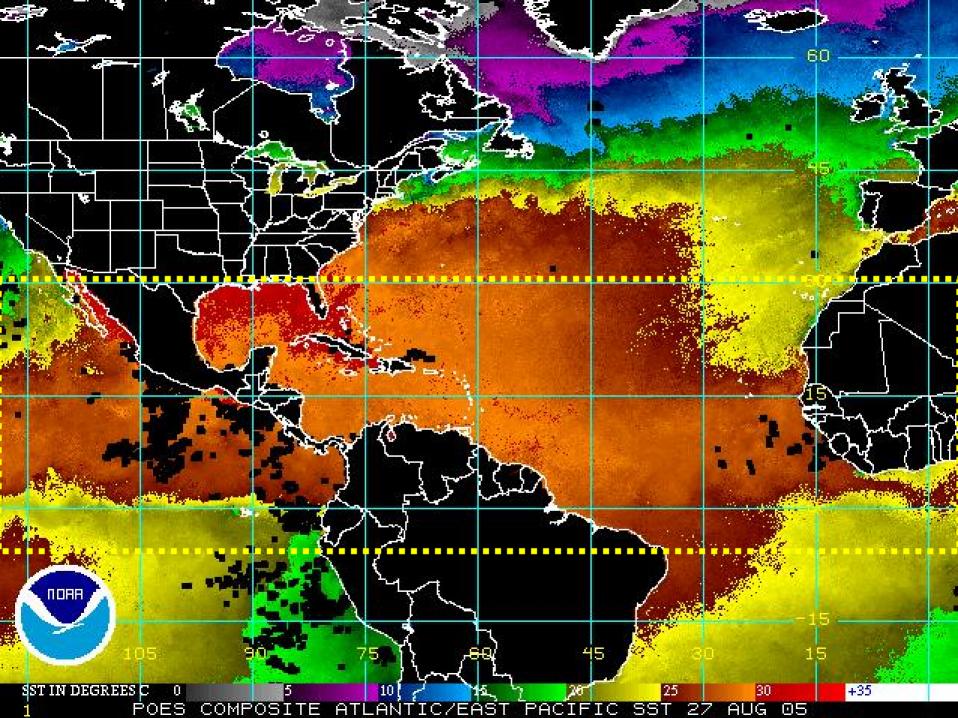
Residency Status: Breeding Endemic

Occurrence Status: Rare

NatureServe Global Rank: G5T2Q (species level) Federal U.S. ESA Status: Listed Endangered (LE)

PR Natural Heritage Status: Critically Endangered (CR)

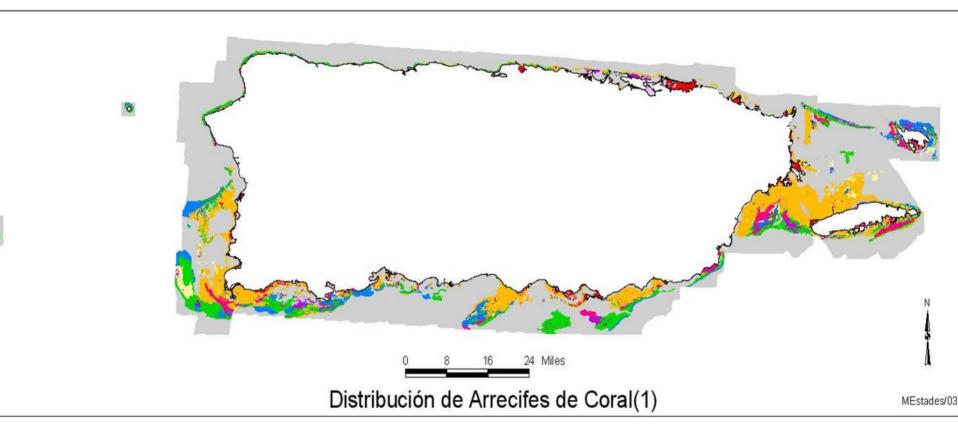


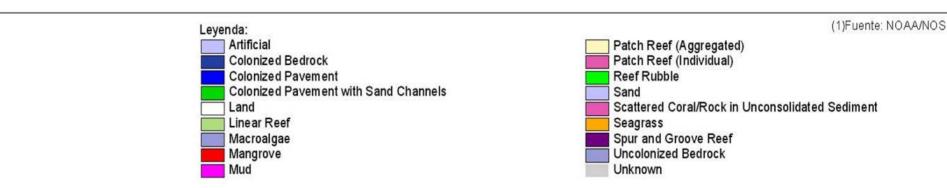


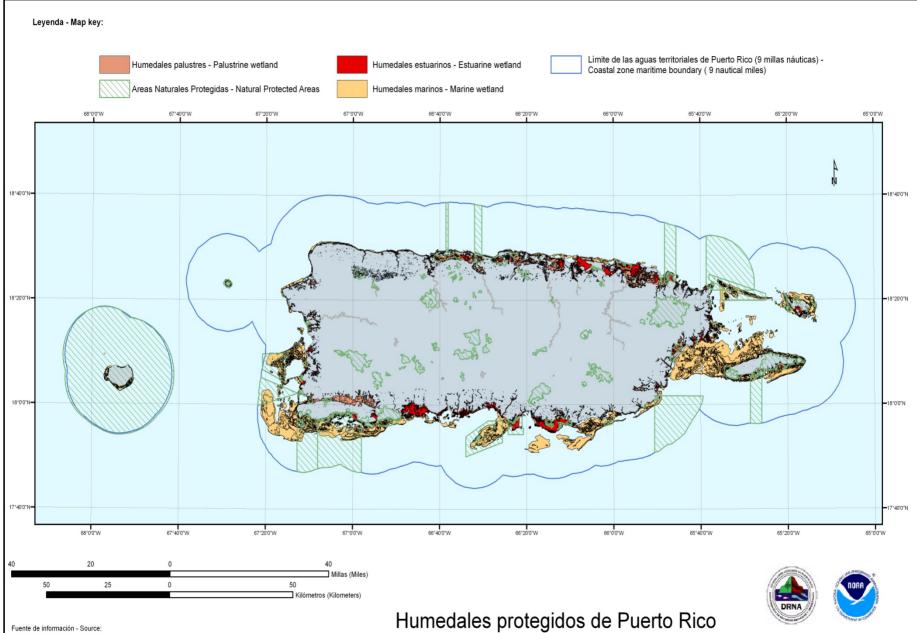


Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales Programa de Manejo de la Zona Costanera









Fuente de información - Source: Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales Wetlands Inventory NOAA Benthic Mapping Humedales protegidos de Puerto Rico Protected wetlands of Puerto Rico

Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales Programa de Manejo de la Zona Costanera

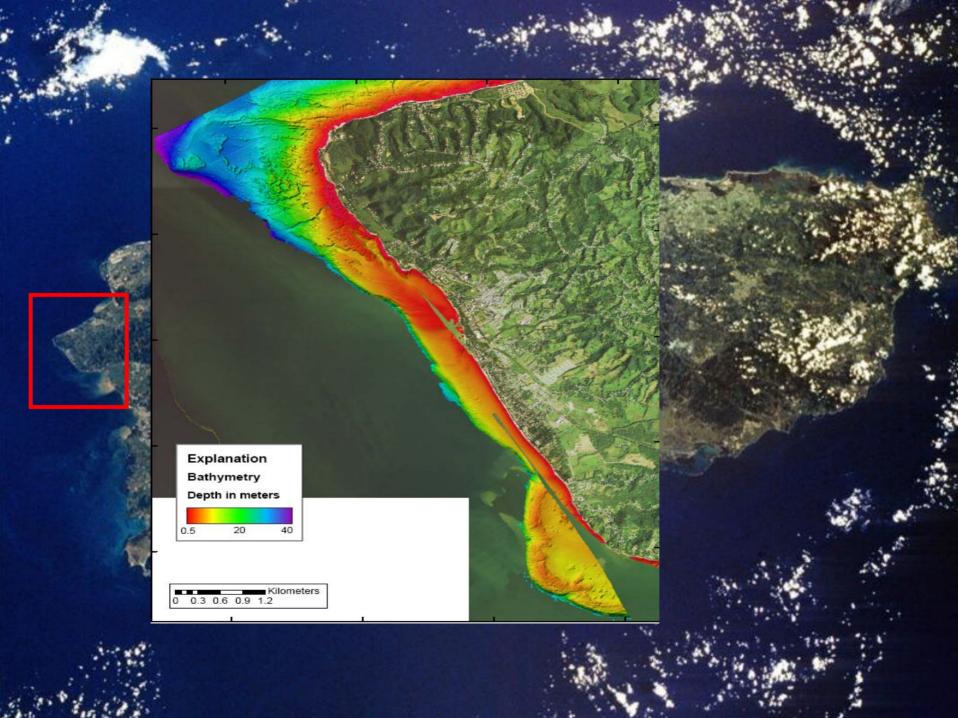
Natural Protected Areas Statistics

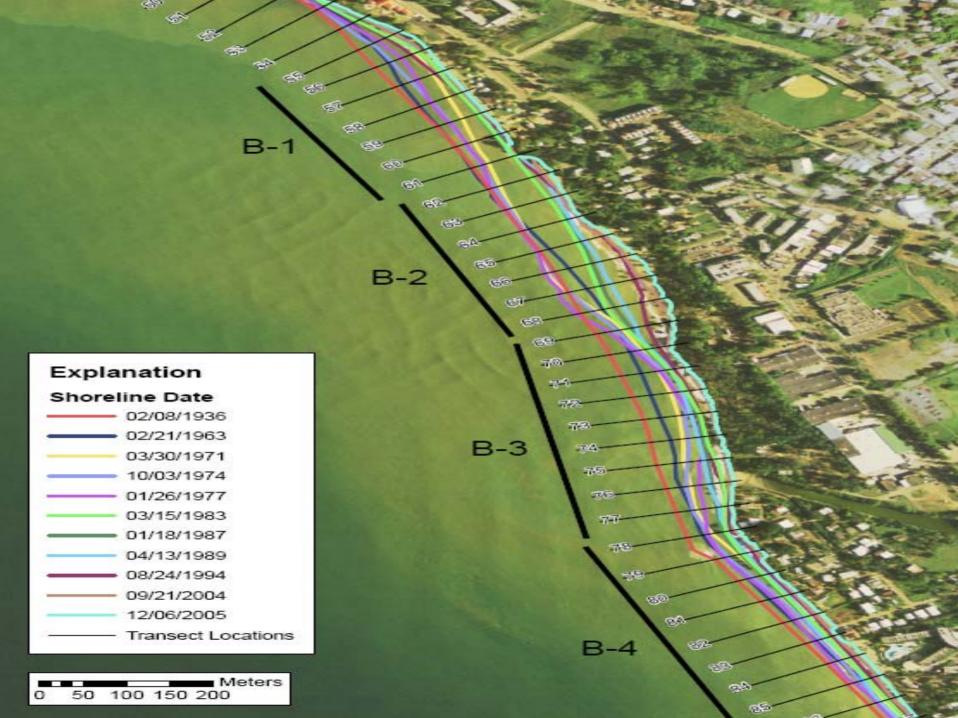


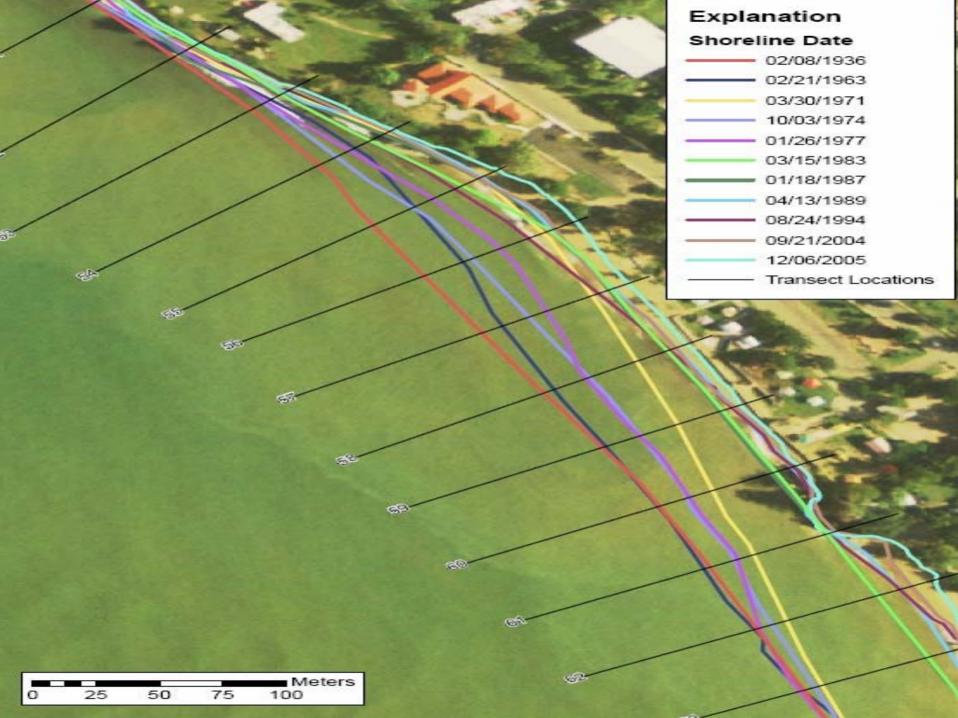
Total protected areas (land)

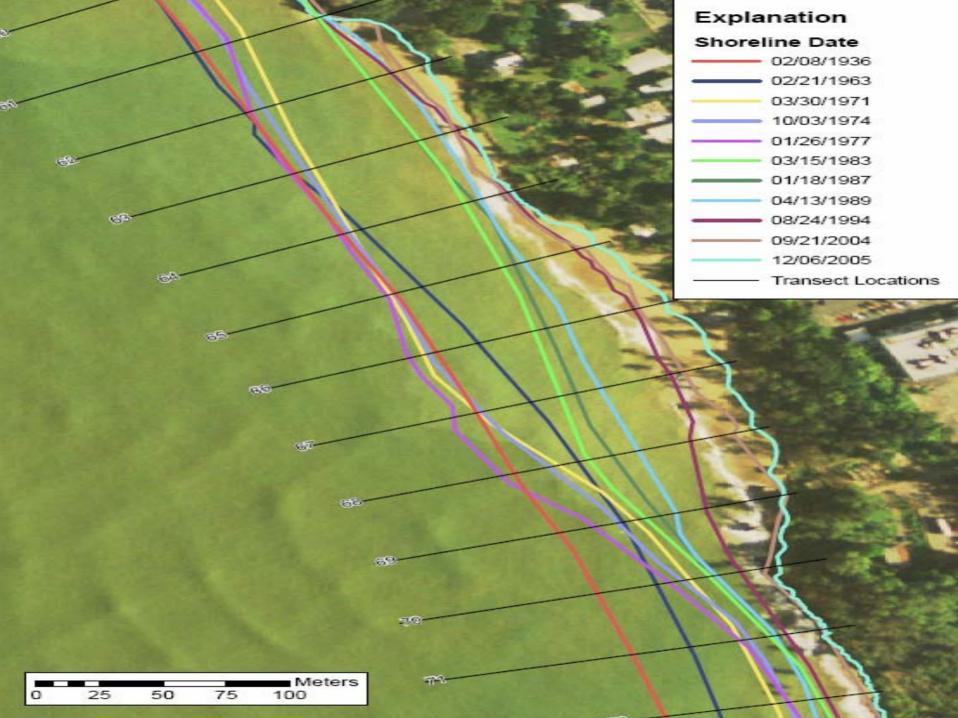
8.24%

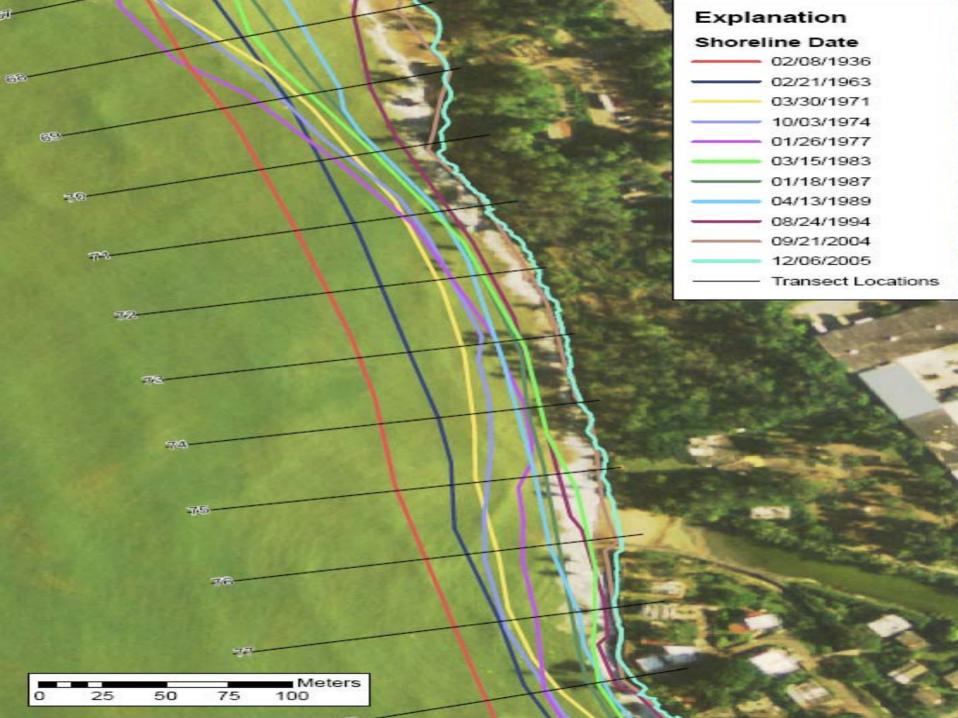
- Total protected estuarine wetlands 31.80%
- Total protected reefs 51.49%
- Total protected sea grasses 49.24%



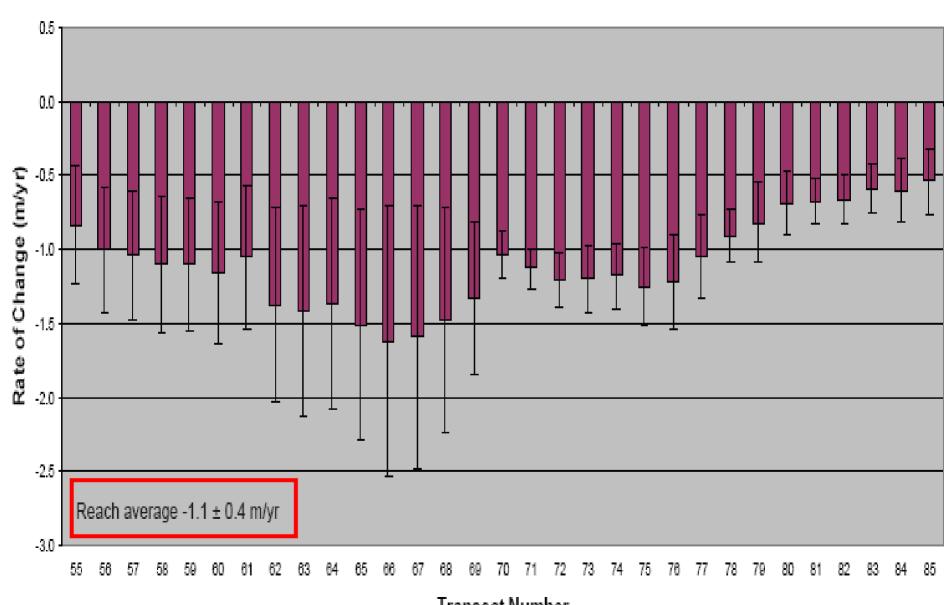




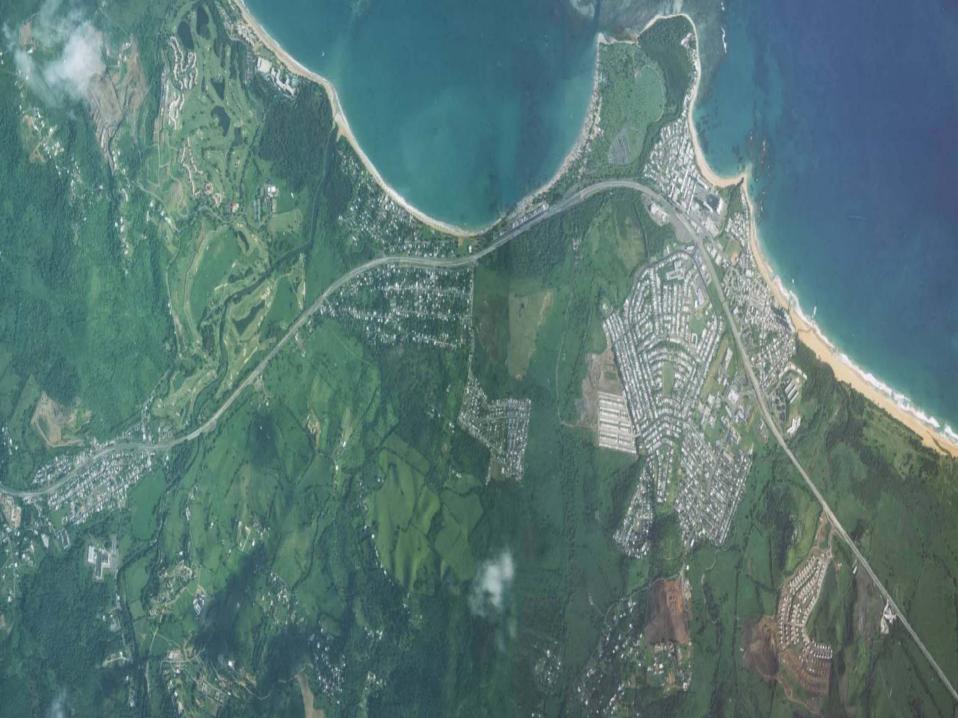


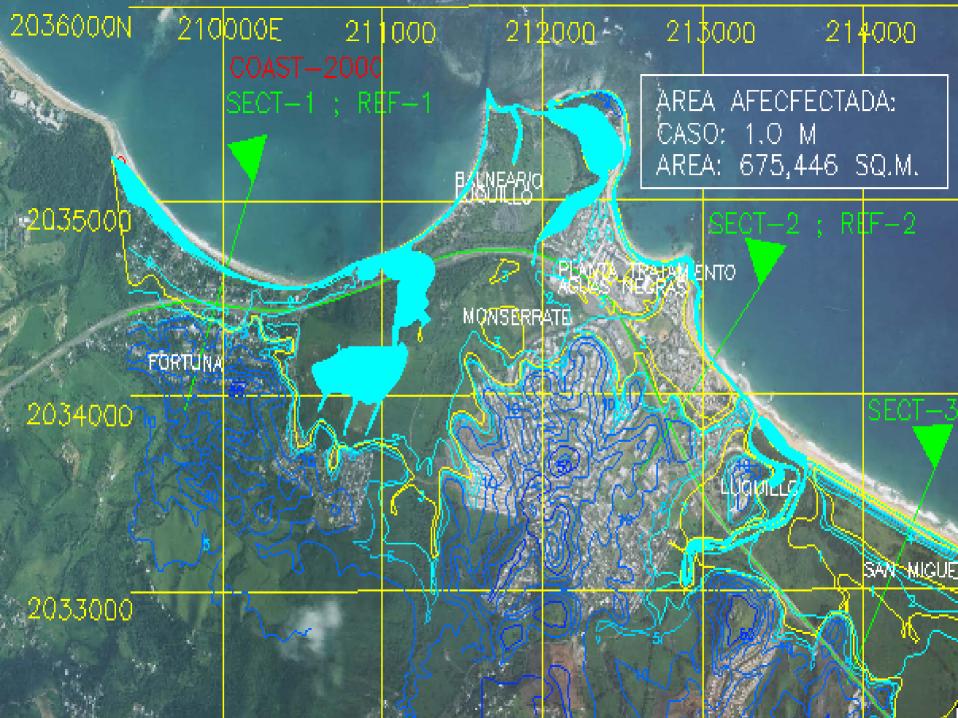


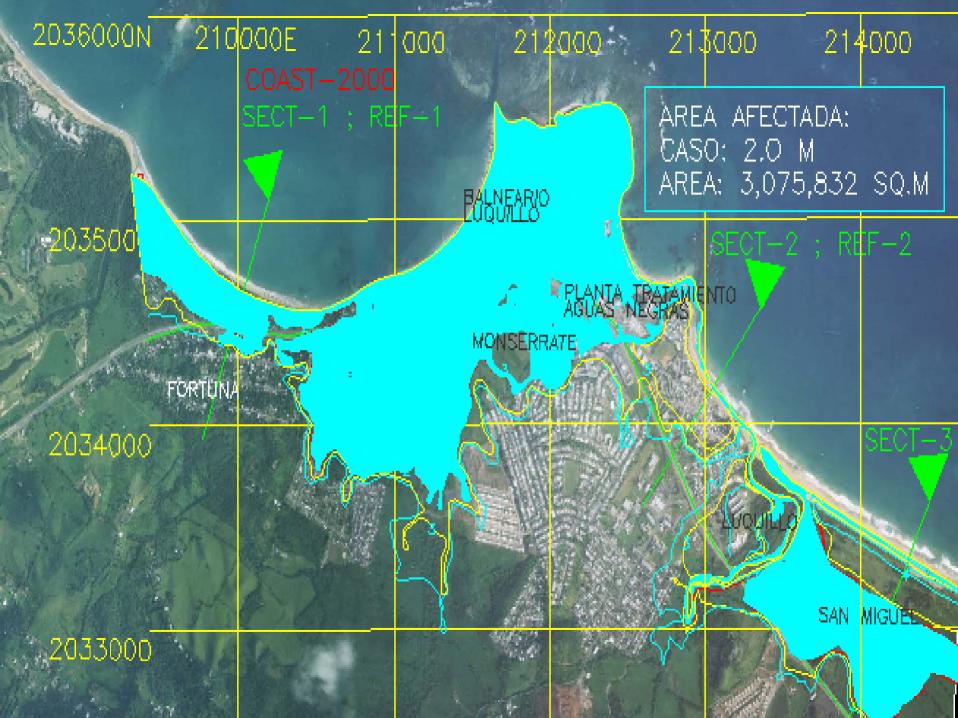
Reach B

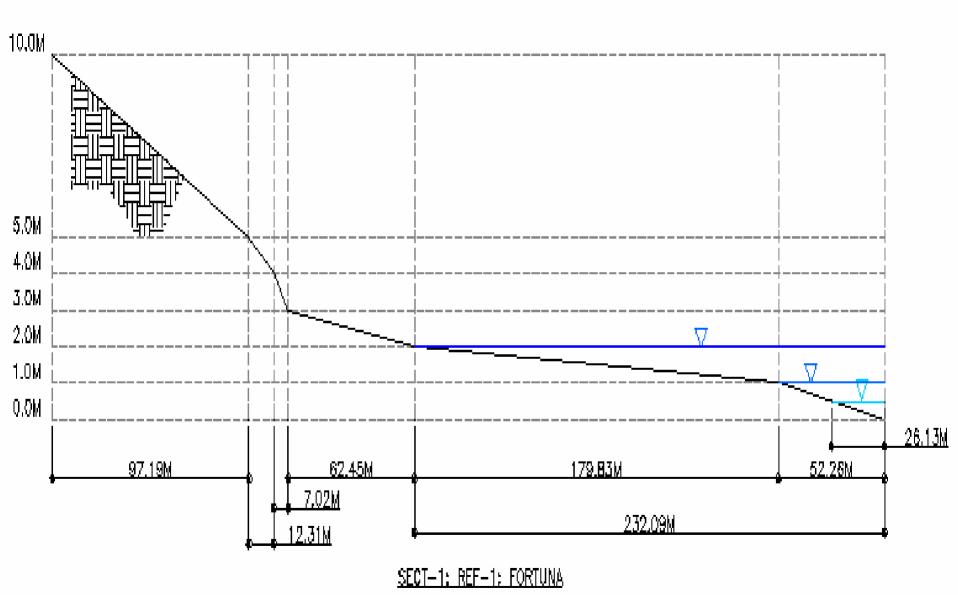


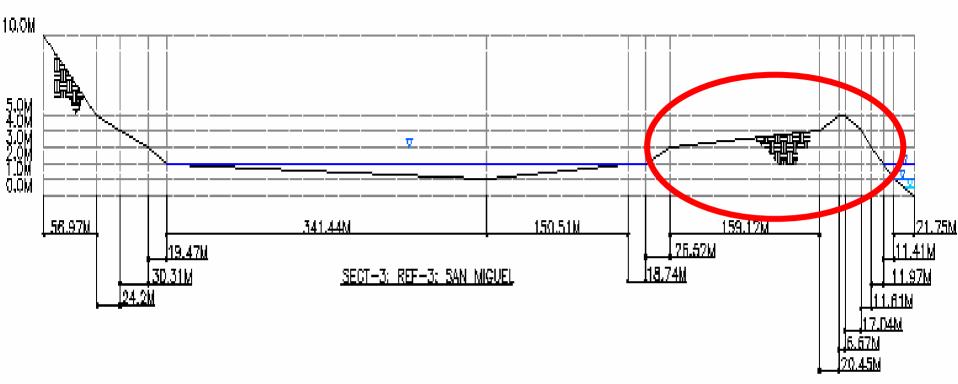
Transect Number

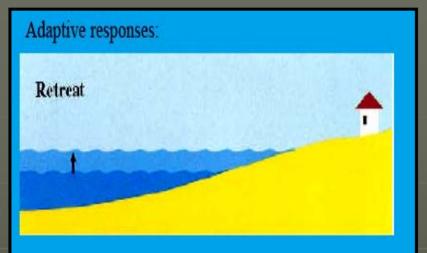


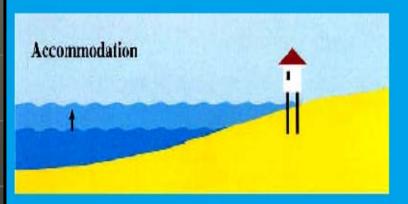














Adapting to CC-SLR in Puerto Rico

1. RETREAT

New vs. Existing structures

2. ACCOMMODATION

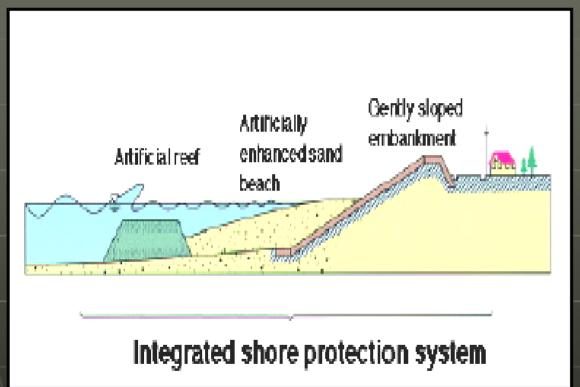
- Water or coastal dependant structures
- Port operations, airports, public infrastructure, access roads

3. PROTECTION

Structural, non-Structural and integrated solutions

PROTECTION STRATEGIES:





- Mangrove and dune systems protection
- Wetlands protection, restoration and enhancement
- Artificial reefs
- Integrated options

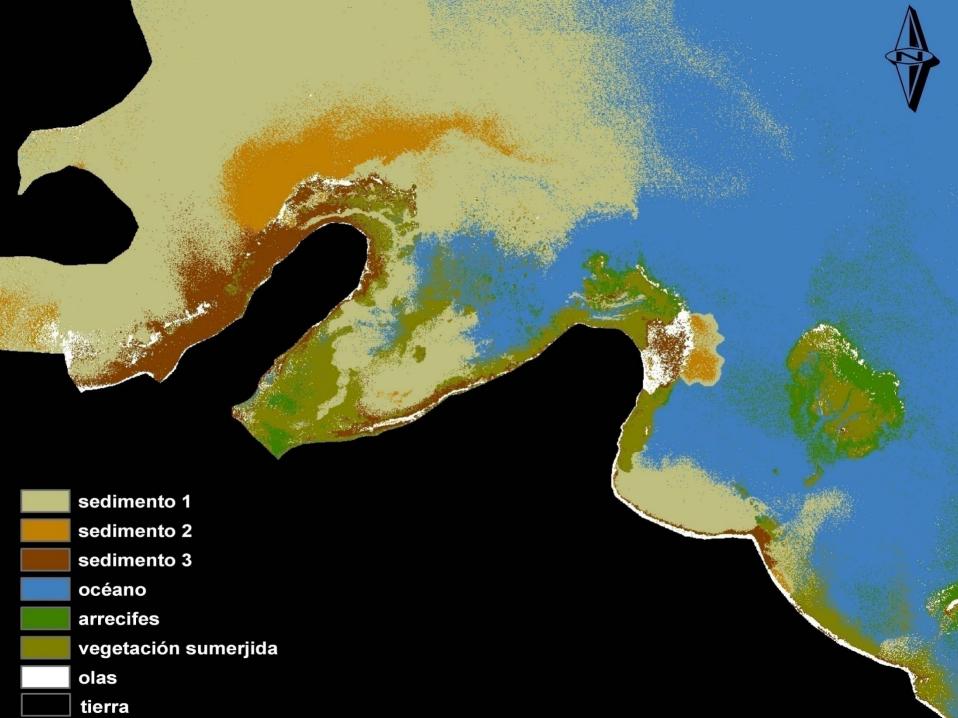


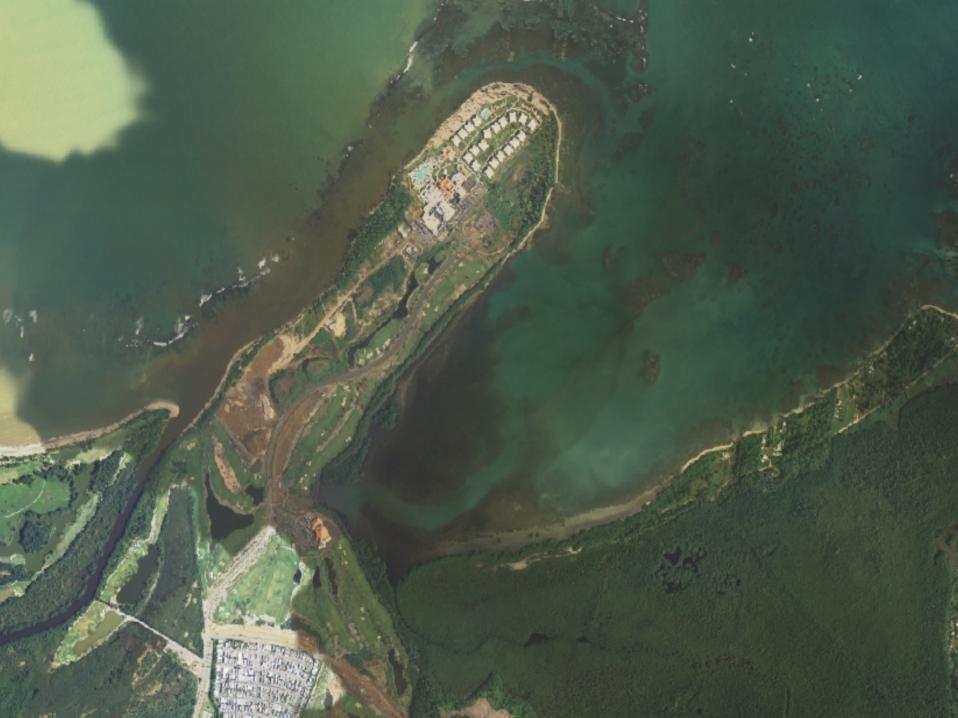




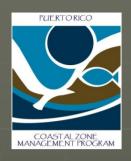






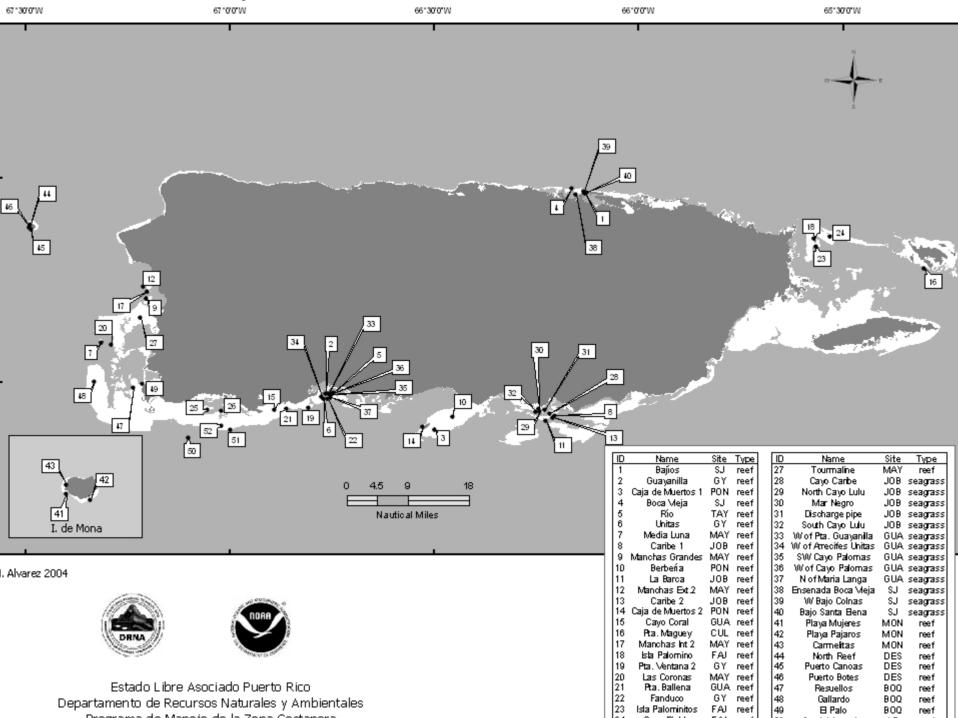






ARRECIFES DE CORAL: SEDIMENTACION

La degradación de los arrecifes de coral de borde es mayor en aquellas cuencas y áreas costeras donde la población es mayor y las descargas y fuentes terrestres de sedimentos son más altas.

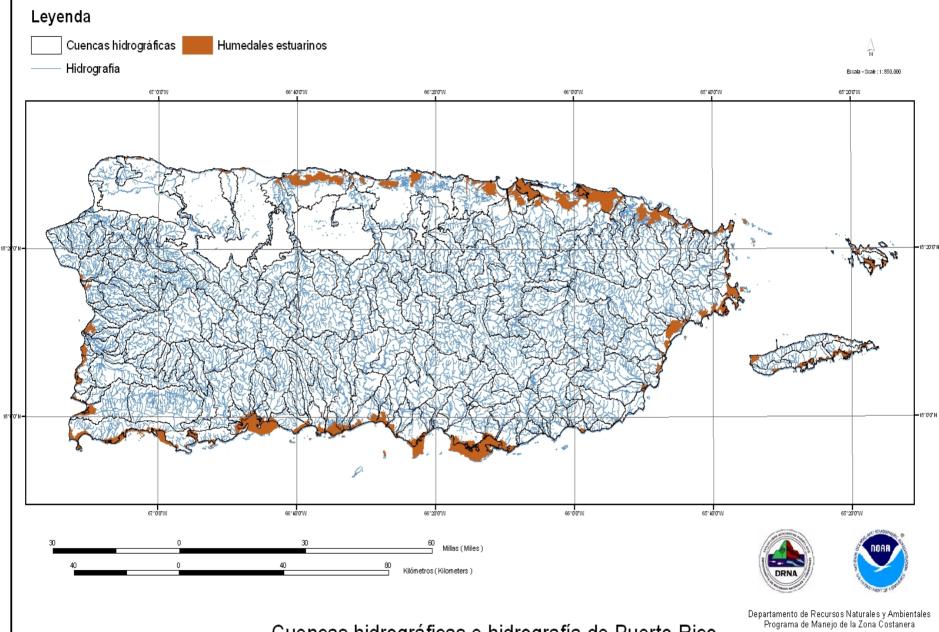


Impacts of Sedimentation on coral reefs



Major impacts of river-derived sediment and nutrients:

- Reduced light penetration
- Reduced live coral cover,
- reduced coral abundance and diversity
- increased algal and sponge density and diversity.



Cuencas hidrográficas e hidrografía de Puerto Rico

Fuente de información - Source:

Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales

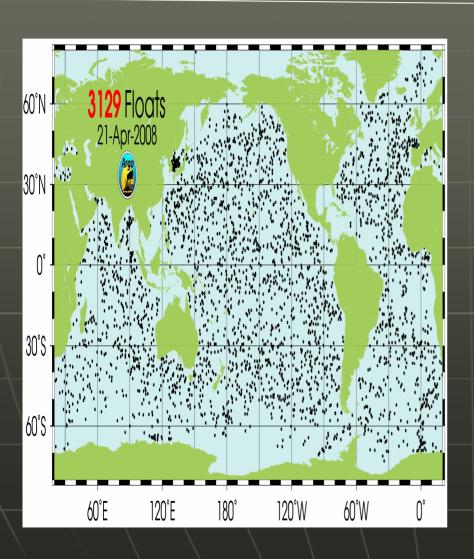






GLOBAL SYSTEMS MONITORING



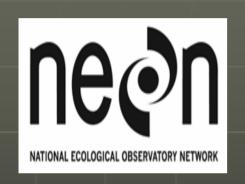


ARGO is a global array of 3,000 free-drifting profiling floats that measures the temperature and salinity of the upper 2000 m of the ocean.

This allows, for the first time, continuous monitoring of the temperature, salinity, and velocity of the upper ocean, with all data being relayed and made publicly available within hours after collection.

GLOBAL SYSTEMS MONITORING





The National Ecological Observatory Network is a research platform designed to advance understanding of how ecosystems and organisms respond to variations in climate and changes in land use.

NEON is the first long - term ecological observatory conceived as a continental - scale research network; equipped with standardized sensors, cyber-infrastructure, and data - collection protocols across the network; and designed to address simultaneously a common set of research questions and support investigator - driven ecological research in all regions of the United States.

Puerto Rico CHALLENGES



- Increase knowledge about trends of resource abundance and distribution
- Increase understanding of interspecies and species-habitat relationships
- Contribute to increase knowledge about climate change, sea level rise and their impact on terrestrial, coastal, marine and socioeconomic systems.
- Effectively address human use patterns that may affect resource sustainability and biodiversity

Puerto Rico CHALLENGES



- Improve predictions of weather and climate change and their effects on coastal communities
- Reduce public health risks
- Protect healthy coastal marine ecosystems (i.e. wetlands and coral reefs systems) and support habitat restoration projects.
- Enable the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.
- Develop better tools and techniques for coastal hazards protection (I.e. Early warning systems)

PRIORITIES:



- Strengthen and ensure access to the best information available in order to support decission making (in both the Public and Private sectors.)
- Establish the Island-wide baseline for the Public Domain Maritime Zone (Setback plus conservation easement).
- Identify and protect key geomorphic features that reduce coastal communities vulnerability to hazards.
- Protect coastal wetlands and coral reef systems from stressors such as nonpoint pollution (i.e. Sedimentation) through land acquisition and active management.
- Conduct coastal communities vulnerability assessments.
 - Identify adaptation mechanisms for communities at risk.

COMMONWEALTH PARTNERS

- PR Planning Board
- DNER
- PR Environmental Quality Board
- Department of Agriculture
- Housing Department
- Department of Health
- Cultural Heritage Institute
- Puerto Rico's Tourism Company
- University of Puerto Rico
- Sea Grant
- Coastal Municipalities (43)

FEDERAL PARTNERS

- NOAA OCRM
- NOAA NOS
- NOAA National Geodetic Survey
- US Geological Survey
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- Caribbean Fisheries Management
 Council
- International Institute of Tropical

Forestry

Natural Resources Conservation

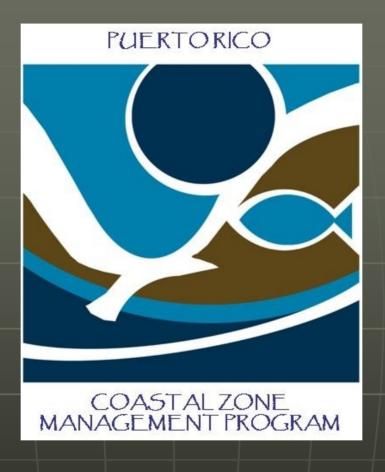
Service

Other Commonwealth partners:

- University of Puerto Rico Marine Sciences Department
- University of Puerto Rico Health Sciences Department
- Puerto Rico Water Resources Institute
- Puerto Rico Forest and Natural Reserves Systems
- Community based organizations and NGOs
- Other Universities and Research Institutions

TECHNOLOGY:

GIS
Remote sensing
Mass education
and outreach



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