



Climate Resiliency Workgroup: Adaptation Progress Review

2021-2022 CRWG Logic & Action Plan

September 2022 CRWG Meeting

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SRS!

It is a Marathon , not a sprint.

Upcoming Meetings:

Pre Quarterly Progress Meetings:

We are here (August 15th &
September 19th)

SRS Dry Run: Practice

Presentation for MB (October
20th)

Quarterly Progress Meeting:

Report Progress to MB (November
10th)

Post Quarterly Progress Meeting:

Revise materials to describe effort
for next 2 years

Material Deadlines:

Materials due for Dry Run: Logic &
Action Plan, Narrative Analysis, and
Presentation (October 13th)

Materials due to MB: October 27th



Outcomes

Monitoring and Assessment:

Continually monitor and assess the trends and likely impacts of changing climatic and sea level conditions on the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem, including the effectiveness of restoration and protection policies, programs and projects.

Reviewed during
August 2022 CRWG Meeting

Adaptation:

Continually pursue, design, and construct restoration and protection projects to enhance the resiliency of Bay and aquatic ecosystems from the impacts of coastal erosion, coastal flooding, more intense and more frequent storms and sea level rise.

Today's Meeting
September 19, 2022

Adaptation Factors

Factor 4- Stakeholder Engagement: There is a lack of understanding or agreement from stakeholders on what it means to be resilient or what constitutes resiliency, including what kind of actions support an adaptive management approach. Lack of appropriate stakeholder engagement jeopardizes acceptance of choices made about action plans and implementation strategies, introducing additional levels of social discord in an already complex environmental-economic-social landscape. There are also different types of stakeholders, and in many cases, they have different goals making it challenging to have adequate resources to facilitate meaningful connections across all stakeholder groups.

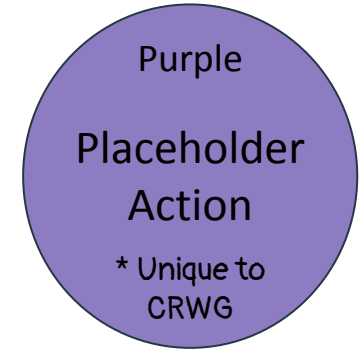
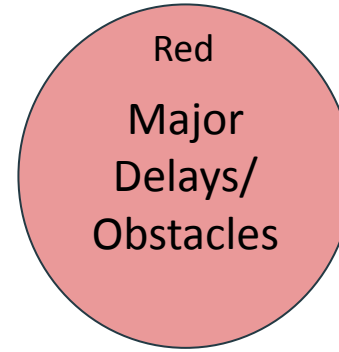
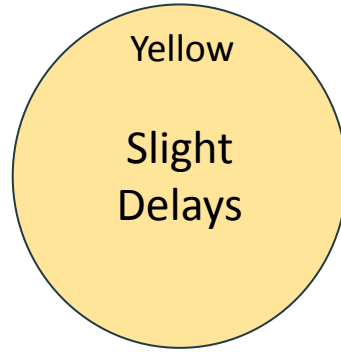
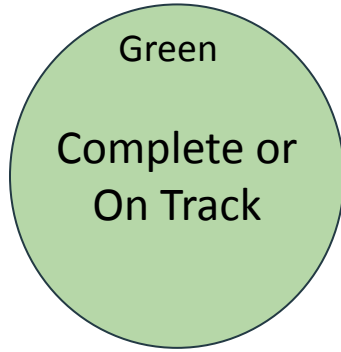
Factor 5- Capacity: There is a general lack of capacity to fill research gaps and translate the science and incorporate meaningful change into plans, programs, processes or projects across the entire CBP partnership. Although building that capacity is paramount, it can be time consuming and costly, considering the resource constraints faced by governments and organizations and the variability in adaptation approaches.

Factor 6- Authority: Governments' and institutions' ability to respond to climate change is also limited by legislative, policy, regulatory and other authorities.

Factor 7- Guidance: There is a need to translate existing science into guidance for the CBP, as well as stakeholders, to use to develop adaptation plans and to measure efficacy of response to climate change impacts. The nature of on-the-ground implementation often requires a level of certainty or methods to address uncertainty related to climate change effects on key factors. Additionally, there is variability in institutional responses on how to address climate change impacts making it challenging to develop guidance that can be applied consistently across all watershed jurisdictions.

Factor 8- Collaboration: The many and diverse stakeholders and organizations that make up the Bay Program are a strength, but it also causes collaboration challenges that must be addressed in order to maximize resources and provide strategic adaptation approaches across the watershed.

Action Plan Review- Tracking Key



Priority Tracking Key

1 Indicates primary workgroup actions as determined by the Workgroup and/or Chesapeake Bay Program

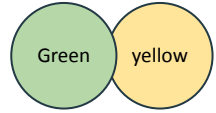
2 Indicates secondary workgroup actions as determined by the Workgroup and/or Chesapeake Bay Program

Action 2.1: Develop an approach to track climate resilience progress

- A. Jurisdictional members expressed that a scorecard is not what they need. Need to sort out what is meant by “tracking resilience” related to the outcome and feasibility and capacity of workgroup to accomplish this.

Learned that a more narrow scope focusing on specific adaptation activities (e.g., wetlands) and stakeholder input early in process are needed to make progress.

Action 2.2: Assist with capacity-building activities that support the implementation of priority climate adaptation actions

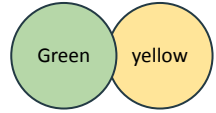


- A. Discussions on priority adaptation actions:
 - CRWG members leading ongoing GIT-funded Marsh Adaptation project to make progress on identifying common resilience and social vulnerability metrics for targeting marsh restoration projects and identifying jurisdictional and other partner marsh restoration priorities to align with resilience research.
 - CRWG supported the Habitat GIT with the GIT-funded Marsh Migration Data Synthesis project.
- B. Funding opportunities shared through email announcements. Still need to sort out an effective strategy in connecting technical grant assistance with groups pursuing climate adaptation projects
- C. Supporting GIT-funded projects and STAC workshops that could support adaptation guidance. Still need to sort out how to best consolidate information and funding avenue.
- D. CRWG members participated in the, “Resilient Coastal Wetlands and Communities Multi-Regional Workshop,” including CRWG representation on the Mid-Atlantic Panel. Joint meetings with Urban Stormwater and Wetlands workgroups related to stormwater management adaptation and living shorelines, respectively.

Action 2.4: Coordinate with the CBP Communications and Local Engagement Team to help with the climate resiliency outcome actions related to communications/outreach and/or local engagement

A/B. CRWG participated in Local Engagement Team's questionnaire on identifying climate resilience local engagement needs. Currently, communications and local engagement at CBP is being restructured as the Strategic Engagement Team. Need to sort out how to collaborate with this team on connecting adaptation projects with community and local government efforts.

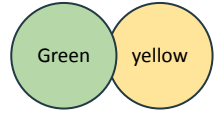
Action 2.8: CRWG membership and meetings



- A. Distributed survey to the CRWG and interested parties, which led to updating workgroup membership and connecting expertise with CRWG and cross-workgroup activities. Will be sending a survey again this SRS.
- B. Expanding workgroup membership to include more federal partners where their agencies provide resilience funding was put on hold until we had a better understanding on the influx of funding from passed laws. Will need to revisit this idea.
- C. CRWG hosted 15 meetings, including special themed collaborative meetings to support the Rising Water Temperature STAC workshop, information exchange on stormwater resilience, living shoreline and marsh research, and marsh resilience targeting tools.

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Action 2.9: Prepare for new federal and state climate initiatives and emerging issues related to the Chesapeake Bay climate resilience needs



- A. CRWG leadership provided input on the Executive Council Climate Change Directive and draft workplan.
- B. The Federal Office Directors (FOD) was briefed on the new EC Climate Change Directive, but no broader discussions on Administration climate policy and direction.
- C. FOD and state partners are at capacity sorting out how to distribute influx of funding. When folks are more available, we could reach out to determine the best process to document emerging climate change issues from the FOD and state partners.

Action 2.5: Provide climate resilience content for educational modules and local government workshops

- A. Limited capacity prevented engagement with the educational network. Need to re-evaluate this action as a priority.
- B. CRWG staff reviewed and provided recommendations on the educational modules developed by the Local Leadership team. Each module included callouts on climate change related to stormwater, wetlands, land-use, etc.
- C. CRWG staff participated in the steering committee for the GIT-funded project “Planning for Clean Water: Local Government Workshops.”

Action 2.6: Consult on cross-GIT climate change projects

- A. Habitat GIT–Targeted Local Outreach for Green Infrastructure in Vulnerable Areas (TOGI): Project Completed - worked with 4 communities resulting in conceptual designs for green infrastructure options for their area of interest.
- B. Fisheries GIT–Forage Indicator Development: In progress - CRWG coordinator provided input on climate related aspects of the indicator.
- C. Stewardship GIT–Chesapeake Bay Program Social Science Assessment and Integration Road Map Development: In progress - CRWG members participated in interview process
- D. Urban Stormwater–Intensity, Duration, Frequency (IDF) Curves Project: Project completed - joint meeting with CRWG and Urban Stormwater Workgroup to share results
- E. Forestry Workgroup: Initial conversations on how to build climate resilience considerations in GIT-funding proposals.
- F. Additional Requests: EPA-ORD engagement on addressing climate resilience science needs

Summary of Adaptation Themes

- Focused themed meetings provided better incremental progress on adaptation outcome activities.
- Coastal wetlands became a focus as a priority adaptation action because of their outcome status (behind) and elevated CBP priority, vulnerability to climate change impacts, their capacity to build resilience (e.g., flood reduction), and increases in coastal resilience/natural infrastructure funding opportunities.
- Cross-GIT/workgroup collaboration is important to achieve the climate adaptation outcome.
- Need to sort out the role of the CRWG regarding local engagement and incorporating community resilience.
- Need to sort out where the CRWG can best support the actions in the Climate Change Directive.