On the Path to Creating a Stronger & More Resilient Puerto Rico After Hurricane María

Malu Blázquez Arsuaga

Executive Director Resilient Puerto Rico Advisory Commission



Quarterly Climate Adaptation Forum | November 30, 2018



On the Path to Creating a Stronger & More Resilient Puerto Rico After Hurricane María

REIMAGINA Puerto Rico

By: Malu Blázquez Executive Director Relmagina Puerto Rico UMASS Climate Adaptation Forum Nov. 30, 2018 IMMEDIATE DAMAGE OF HURRICANE MARÍA: OVERVIEW

Hurricane María impacted Puerto Rico from east to west on Sept. 20, 2017

- 10th most intense Atlantic hurricane on record & 3rd costliest hurricane in US history
- Entire island without electricity resulting in the U.S. state-level power outage of longest duration
- Most communication channels were down
- Damaged thousands of housing units, telecommunication towers, roads & bridges, critical infrastructure and 80% of island's crop value

Problems faced for immediate recovery:

- Collapse of communication and electricity systems & faulty coordination efforts hindered recovery coordination & logistics and caused delays in emergency response and relief efforts
 - \circ $\,$ We were forced to communicate the old fashioned way– in person
 - 2 critical ports and main international airport suffered damages and disrupted services making it difficult to receive equipment and essential goods (food, medicines and batteries)

IMMEDIATE DAMAGE OF HURRICANE MARÍA: OVERVIEW

POWER

- Over 25% of transmission line towers and poles were damaged with up to 80% of circuits needing repair.
- 100% of the power grid was inoperable.

WATER & WASTEWATER

- 100% of PRASA customers lacked drinking water.
- Affected 70% of Puerto Rico's potable water treatment and distribution systems.

COMMUNICATIONS

- 95% of the cell towers were out of service.
- 91% of private telecom infrastructure was damaged.
- 1 submarine cable supported off-Island communications for about 40 days after the primary cable landing station for many major telecom carriers flooded.

FUEL SUPPLY

• Gasoline supplies became depleted, and roughly 2/3 of gas stations were closed due to the storm. *Reference: Transformation and Innovation in the Wake of Devastation: An Economic and Disaster Recovery Plan for Puerto Rico IMMEDIATE DAMAGE OF HURRICANE MARÍA: OVERVIEW

HOUSING

• 527,000 households that registered with FEMA indicated they had property damage.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

38–44 schools were closed permanently due to structural damage.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- 23-31M trees may have been severely damaged or destroyed, according to preliminary estimates.
- 41,000 landslides across a significant portion of Puerto Rico.

TRANSPORTATION

- Just 400 miles of road could be accessed/ transited (out of 16,700 miles).
- 100% of Tren Urban (metro) service was suspended.
- Bus service in San Juan was nonexistent for two weeks.
- Air travel was suspended for 2 days, then there were only 10 flights per day for a week.

*Reference: Transformation and Innovation in the Wake of Devastation: An Economic and Disaster Recovery Plan for Puerto Rico Report, August, 2018.

MONTHS AFTER HURRICANE MARÍA: OVERVIEW

POWER*

- By the end of January 2018, from 450,000 to 460,000 houses were still without electricity.
- At the beginning of July 2018, PREPA informed that they had restored power to 99.9% of its subscribers.

WATER SYSTEMS**

• By January 4, 2018, PRASA informed that they had restored the service to 58.1% of subscribers.

COMMUNICATIONS***

 On January 2018, the FCC reported that 9.5% of the cell sites were out of service and that Vieques had more than 50% of its cell sites out of service.

*Information from *El Nuevo Día*, published on January 22,2018.

**Information from *Telemundo*, published on January 4, 2018.

***Information from the "Communications Status Report for Areas Affected by Hurricane María" of September 21, 2017 and January 3, 2018 reported by the FCC.

FOCUS ON RECONSTRUC-TION: OVERVIEW These power and communication disruptions caused cascade effects by limiting availability, distribution, and management of food, medicine & essential supplies and diesel to operate trucks, construction equipment and auxiliary generators to power hospitals, treatment plants, storm water pumps, communication towers and nursing homes.

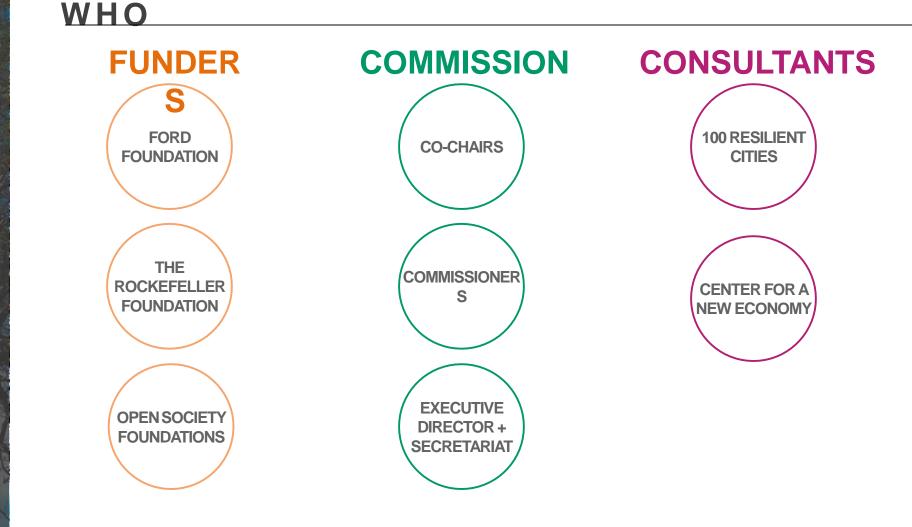
FOCUS MOVING FORWARD:

Puerto Rico's reconstruction efforts should focus on developing resilient critical infrastructure systems that provide equitable access to essential goods and services.

Two months after the passing of Hurricane María

REIMAGINA PUERTO RICO Advisory Commission

RESILIENT PUERTO RICO ADVISORY COMMISSION



REIMAGINA PUERTO RICO

Independent Non-governmental & non- Locally led Inclusive partisan







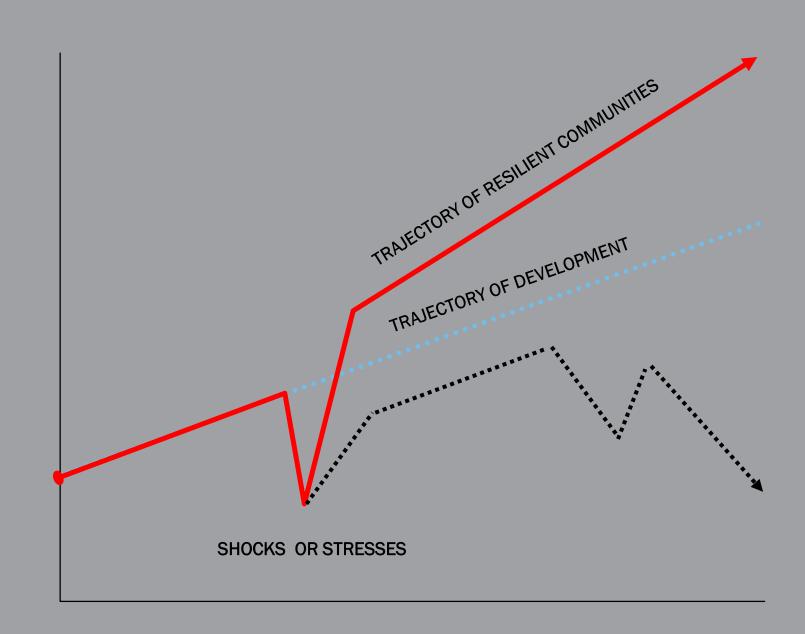
Promote a stronger more resilient Puerto Rico as it embarks on reimagining its development and reconstruction with more public participation and transparency in the recovery processes where the people of Puerto Rico take an active role in forging the vision of the Island.

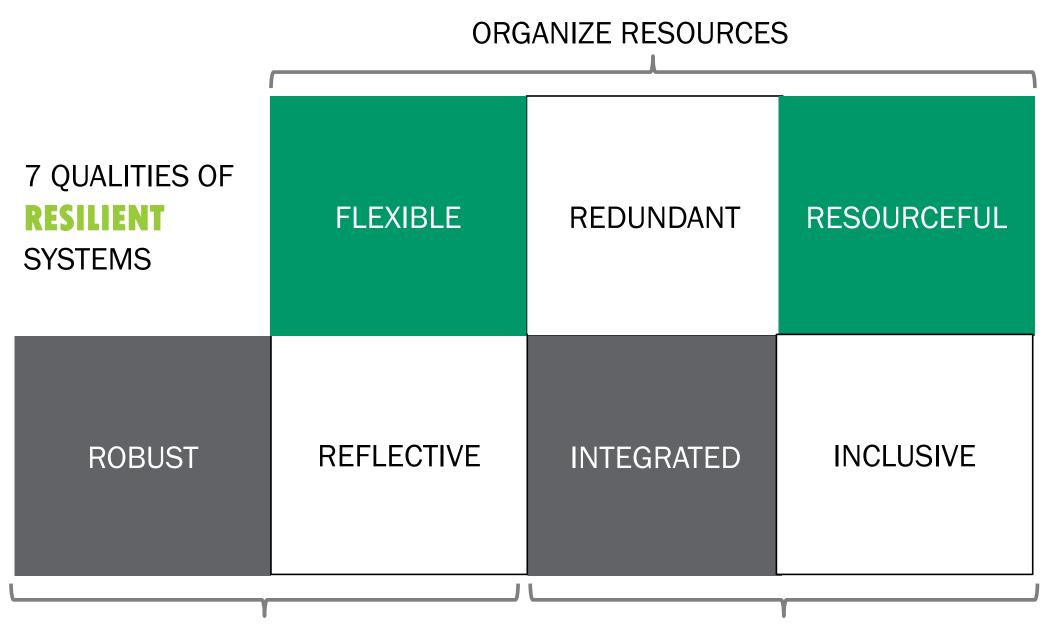


Produce an actionable and timely set of recommendations for how to use philanthropic, local government, and federal recovery funds to help rebuild Puerto Rico in a way that makes the Island stronger – physically, economically, and socially – and better prepared to confront future challenges.

RESILIENT Planning

Shocks and stresses can present opportunities so that communities thrive and in some circumstances they can transform.





ACCEPT CHANGE

INCLUDE OTHER SYSTEMS

RESILIENCE: CONTEXT OF PUERTO RICO

URBAN & RURAL DIVISION ON ISLAND

SMALL ISLAND SURROUNDED BY WATER



VARIETY OF SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEMS WITH OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES EACH PRESENTS

EXPOSURE TO RECURRING CLIMATE EVENTS

HIGH INFRASTRUCTURE COST IN COMPARISON TO SMALL TAX BASE

EXCESSIVE DEPENDENCE ON LIMITED NATURAL RESOURCES





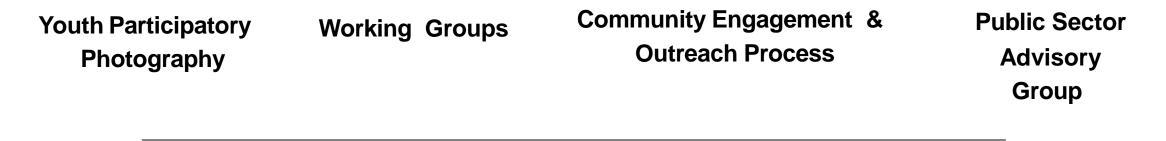
DEPENDENCE ON TOURISM, MANUFACTURING, PHARMACEIUTICALS& IMPORTS

WORKING GROUPS

| | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | E | EDUCATION, HEALTH, & SOCIAL SERVICES | | ENERGY | | HOUSING | IN | NATURAL FRASTRUCTURE | | PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • | KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR RECOVERY | • | EDUCATION SERVICES | • | GENERATION | • | TENURE SECURITY | • | COASTAL & MARINE RESOURCES | • | TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE |
| • | FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY | • | HEALTHCARE ACCESS & PROVISION | • | TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION | • | ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY | • | FRESHWATER RESOURCES | • | WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE |
| • | HUMAN CAPITAL & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT | • | ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION | • | DEMAND | • | SAFETY AND RISK REDUCTION | • | FORESTS AND AGRICULTURE | • | DAMS, BARRIERS & FLOOD CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE |
| | | | | • | FUEL | | | | | • | WASTE MANAGEMENT |

MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

REIMAGINA PUERTO RICO REPORT





Academia

Government of Puerto Rico

Community-Based Organizations

Nonprofit Organizations

Government Consultants

NGOs

Private Sector

Federal Government

Social Defense Organizations



GUIDING Recovery Principles



MAXIMIZE SOCIAL WELL-BEING IN ALL INVESTMENTS



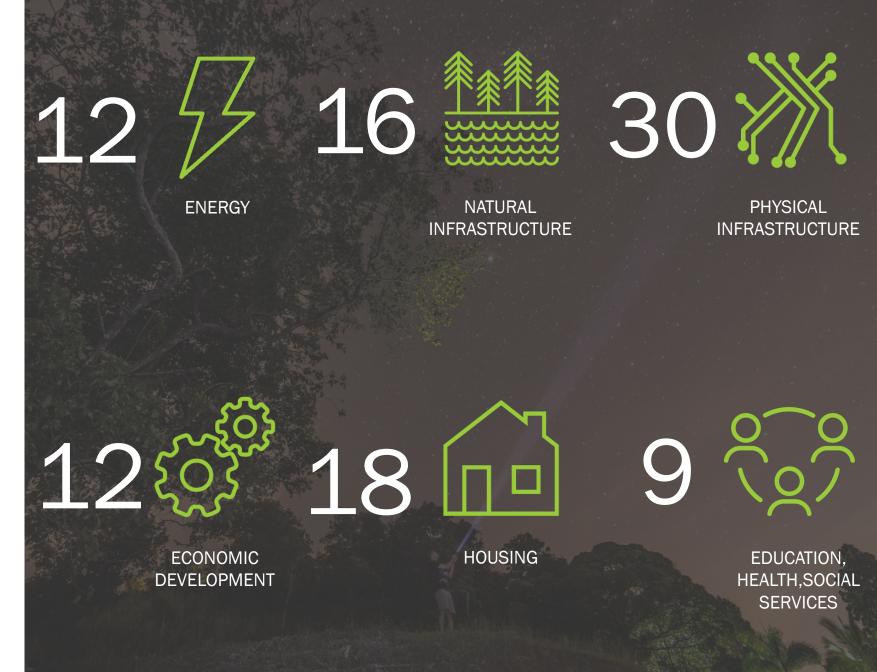
ENSURE TRANSPARENCY AT ALL LEVELS OF POLICYMAKING



EMPHASIZE AND FOSTER COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

SECTOR-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of **97 recommendations** were developed within the six sectors. Each sector produced a report that presents a goal for the sector and specific actionable recommendations. The complete set of Sector Reports, which include background, sector context and action details, are included in our website.



RETMAGIN uerto Rie

Resilient Puerto Rico Advisory Commission

Relmagina Puerto Rico Report

Priority Recommendations Sheet Guideline

Priority Recommendation Number Recommendation

ĺ⊓ ¤`

Potential Lead: Organization/ Agency

Sector

that could lead the execution of theaction **Potential Partners:** Organizations/ Agencies that could support the lead and be actively involved in executing the action

Potential Funders: Potential sources that could fund theaction

Timeframe: Short term (within 12 months) Medium term (1-5 years) Long term (5+ years)

FEMA; Legal Clinics at Law Schools in Puerto Rico; NGOs; CBOs

Puerto Rico

Potential Funders CDBG-DR: Philanthropic funding

Potential Lead

Potential Partners

Department of Justice

Property Registry;

Puerto Rico

Department of Housing

Timeframe Short and

mediumterm

Develop feasible models to establish land tenure and community ownership in informal housing.

A great portion of Puerto Rico's housing stock is considered informal, where a significant portion lacks legal tenure in the form of a land title, a certificate of occupancy, or both. Informality in the housing sector disproportionately exposes the Island's most vulnerable citizens to natural hazard risks and reduces access to basic services. Also, in the aftermath of disasters like Hurricane María, residents are not able to benefit from mitigating measures, such as homeowners' insurance and post-disaster FEMA funding. Given the diversity in form, history, location, and livelihoods across communities in informal settlements, there is no shortterm, one-shot solution to address tenure issues in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is important to research, develop, and pilot feasible tenure models that can chart a pathway towards normalization, while avoiding any undue displacement.

K ey aspects of such an effort include:

Research and recommendations of pathways to land tenure security in rinformal communities throughout Puerto Rico.

Diversity and choice in tenure options and housing types (e.g., cooperatives, community land trusts, among others).

Risk-informed decision-making regarding securing land titles for individuals and communities to ensure mitigation of future damage.

Changes to existing policies regarding household access to postdisaster funding.

Policies to protect communities from displacement and promote access to affordable housing.

Policies to reduce absentee ownership and blighted buildings.

Education and legal assistance to inform individuals of their rights and options.

Description: General description of the recommendation



Rebuild, harden and modernize the transmission and distribution system for a minimum of energy security and resiliency.

- Outdated & vulnerable T&D system due to lack of maintenance & underinvestment
- Integrate new local micro grids in T&D system
- Minimum value of 20% of distributed energy for energy security & resiliency





Establish reliable and diversified backup energy systems for vulnerable individuals and critical facilities, such as hospitals, schools, and emergency shelters and services facilities.

Facilitate access to backup energy systems/equipment to fill remaining gaps in individuals' capacity to generate backup electric power for small businesses.





Develop an integrated critical infrastructure management strategy to guide resilient long-term reconstruction.

Develop a master integrated Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for critical infrastructures and providers.

Assess and reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure against landslides.



Reconstruct decentralized wastewater

systems to strengthen their recovery

Increase robustness and flexibility of

Protect existing drinking water sources

and mitigate contamination in order to

improve drinking water quality.

vulnerable wastewater treatment

capacities.

systems.





Invest in improvements to the physical infrastructure of healthcare facilities in order to improve the provision of services on a regular basis and in the face of multiple hazards.

Increase the resilience of educational infrastructure to protect students in the face of disasters and provide enhanced benefits to students and their communities every day.



Sistema de Energía

Comité Desarrollo Social & Cultural Daguao, Inc. Naguabo, PR

Project: Para La Naturaleza & **Resilient Power Puerto Rico**



Develop Resilient Community Centers to improve the provision of services during emergencies and disaster relief.

- Back-up energy systems (generator, solar photovoltaic systems & batteries)
- Back-up water systems (cistern)
- Back-up communications equipment
- Emergency Preparedness Plan (Including Communication Plan)
- Refrigerators

CHALLENGES OF OUR RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS

MANAGING THE POPULATION'S EXPECTATIONS

OUTSOURCED CONTRACTING AND INTERVENTION FROM NON-LOCAL COMPANIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

LEADERS OVERWHELMED BY THE RECONSTRUCTION'S COMPLEXITIES POLITICAL & SOCIAL PRESSURE TO SPEND THE MONEY

LIMITED INFORMATION, PLANNING & CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

RISKS RELATED TO POLITICAL CHANGES DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS

IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS AREAS

ACCESS TO INFORMATION & EFFECTIVE MONITORING

ALLOW AN EFFECTIVE, EQUITABLE & INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION

COORDINATE EFFORTS & PROMOTE INNOVATION

LOCALLY LED RECONSTRUCTION

MOVING FORWARD

REIMAGINA Puerto Rico



Communicate and promote the implementation of our recommendations.



Serve as a clearinghouse by identifying and mapping projects related to the reconstruction efforts, and connect implementers, funders, partners and government to coordinate and collaborate effectively on reconstruction efforts.



Monitor the implementation of our recommendations and the effectiveness of the recovery process.



Serve as advisor and liaison to government entities and NGOs in charge of reconstruction efforts.



Partner and collaborate with other organizations in developing tools and educational workshops and materials associated with effective implementation of our recommendations.

RETMAGINA Puerto Rico

www.reimaginapuertorico.org