

Climate Change, Infrastructure, Economies and Governance in the Great Lakes Basin

April 21 & 22, 2016
Levin College of Urban Affairs
Cleveland State University
Wendy A. Kellogg, Conference Chair



Purpose of the Conference

- Make connections
- Connect conversations of Great Lakes and urban water professionals to urban sustainability managers and planners
- Explore innovative water management frameworks and practices to prepare for climate change
- Deepen our understanding of interdependencies among water infrastructure, economies and governance
- Identify climate vulnerabilities and response assets and opportunities in the legacy cities of the Great Lakes basin





Who is Here?

- ~140 people registered
- Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland,
 Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Kansas
- City, county and MPO planning departments, engineering consulting firms, planning and landscape architecture firms, water technology companies, recreation industry, regional sewer districts, city water departments, watershed and basin-wide NGOs, policy and research centers, elected officials, Sea Grant extension agents, law firms, universities,, state and federal agencies, port authorities, funding entities and foundations!



The Resilience Framework

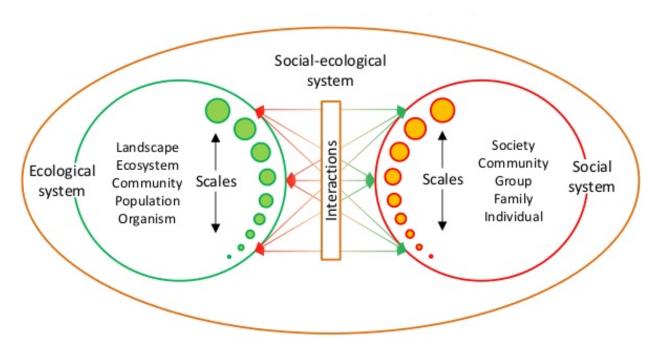
- Capacity of a social-ecological system to absorb or withstand perturbations and other stressors ...to maintain its structure and functions....the degree to which the system is capable of selforganization, learning and adaptation.
 - Holling 1973, Gunderson & Holling 2002, Walker et al. 2004.
- Ability of assets or systems to anticipate, absorb, adapt and/or rapidly recover from a disruption event
 - H. Brown, 2014





Social-Ecological Systems

- Complex, adaptive, coevolving in reciprocal relationships
- Cities co-evolve with surrounding landscape and waterscape
- Lakes evolve in response to human activities, including cities
- Great Lakes cities different than others



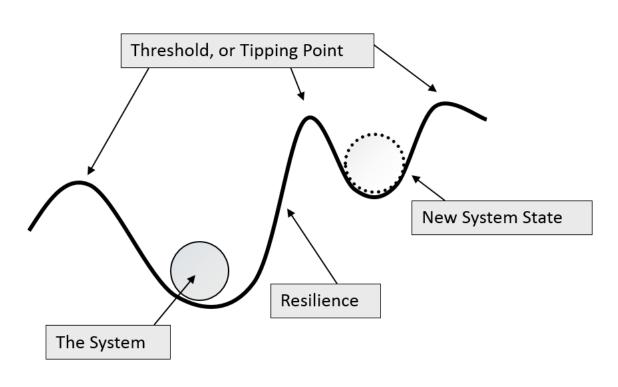
- Nestedness: system components may be subsystems with components of their own
- Adaptiveness: constant reorganization to maximize resource and energy efficiency
- Nonlinearity: manipulation may result in an outcome of unexpected magnitude
- Emergence: properties or behavior may only be explainable by the sum of dynamics at a higher level

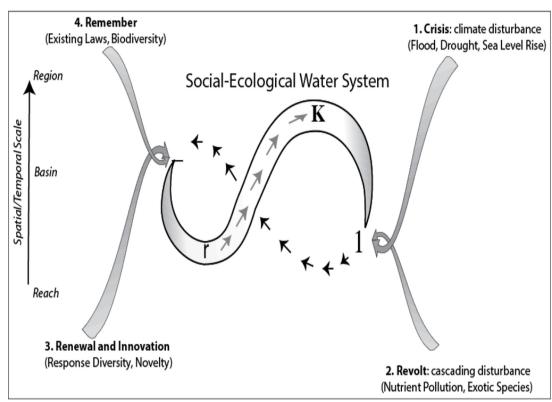
Martin, et al 2015





Change: Thresholds, Tipping Points and Feedback Loops





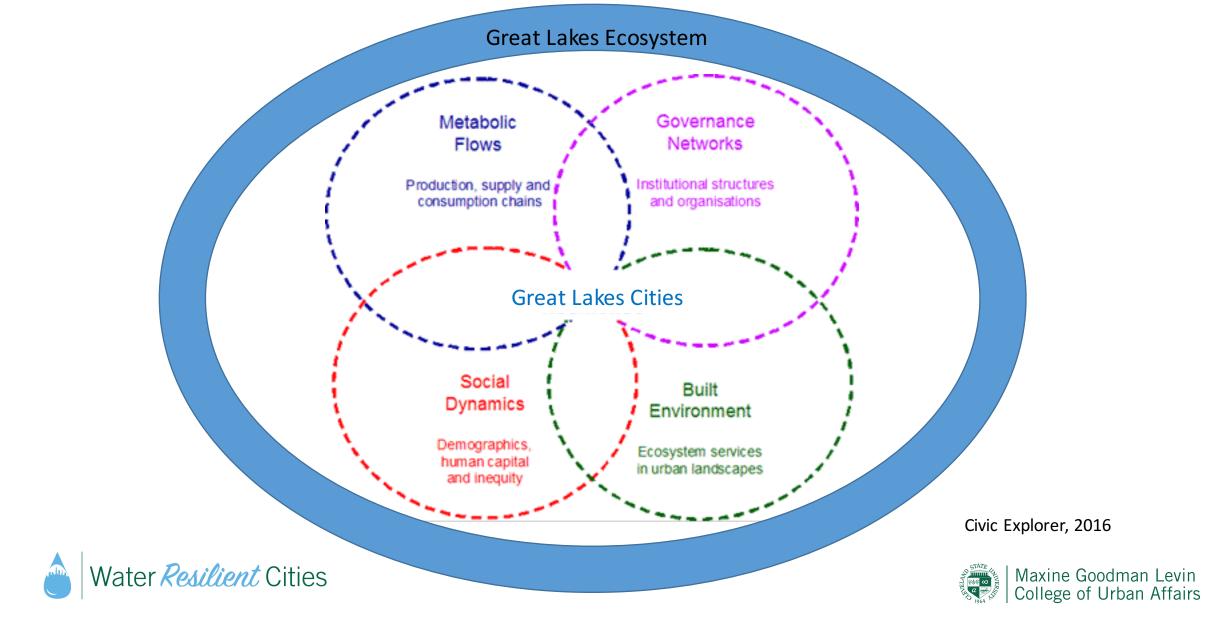
Cosens, et al 2014

http://www.conservationofchange.org/resilience/





Urban Resilience



Citations

- Civic Explorer. Urban resilience program, Resilience Alliance. Retrieved April 2016.
 https://civicexplorer.wordpress.com/2010/04/01/social-ecological-urban-resilience/
- Cosens, B., L. Gunderson, C. Allen, M. Benson. 2014. Identifying legal, Ecological and Governance Obstacles, and Opportunities for Adapting to Climate Change. *Sustainability* 6(4): 2338-2356.
- Loring, Philip, PhD. The Conservation of Change.Retrieved April 2016. http://www.conservationofchange.org/
- Martin, V., C. Richter, L. Fearnley, B. Wilcox. 2015. Vulnerabilities and Resilience: One Health Approaches for Sustainable Development Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West Africa: the Lessons We Have Not Learned. One Health Summit, Davos.





Plenary

- Elizabeth Gibbons, Director, Climate Center and Program Manager, GLISA, University of Michigan
- John Austin, Director, Michigan Economic Center, Ann Arbor, MI
- Carol Howe, Director, For Eva Solutions, Pittsburg, PA

Variations on Conference Themes

- Katy Lackey, Water Environment Research Foundation
- Derek Kauneckis, Voinovich School, Ohio University
- Tom Denbow, Biohabitats
- Bryan Stubbs, Cleveland Water Alliance
- Sanda Kaufman, Levin College, CSU



