

# Reducing spring flood impacts for wellbeing of communities of the North through stakeholder engagement

**Katia Kontar, PhD student**

International Arctic Research Center (IARC)  
University of Alaska Fairbanks

*RISA 2016 Annual Meeting*

*23-25 February 2016*

*Tucson, AZ*



# Acknowledgments

**Dr. Sarah Trainor**



**Dr. Scott Rupp**



**ATM 697, Spring 2015**

**Dr. Uma Bhatt, UAF/GI**

**Ed Plumb, NWS/NOAA**

**Rick Thoman, NWS/NOAA**

**Dr. Scott Lindsey, RFC/NOAA**



# Comparative Analysis



The project is part of the Peer-to-Peer Program of the United States Embassy in Moscow, U.S. Department of State.



# Edeytsy, Sakha Republic - May 2013



# Galena, Alaska - May 2013



# Socio-Economic Effects

- Injuries
- Displacement
- Loss of means of livelihood



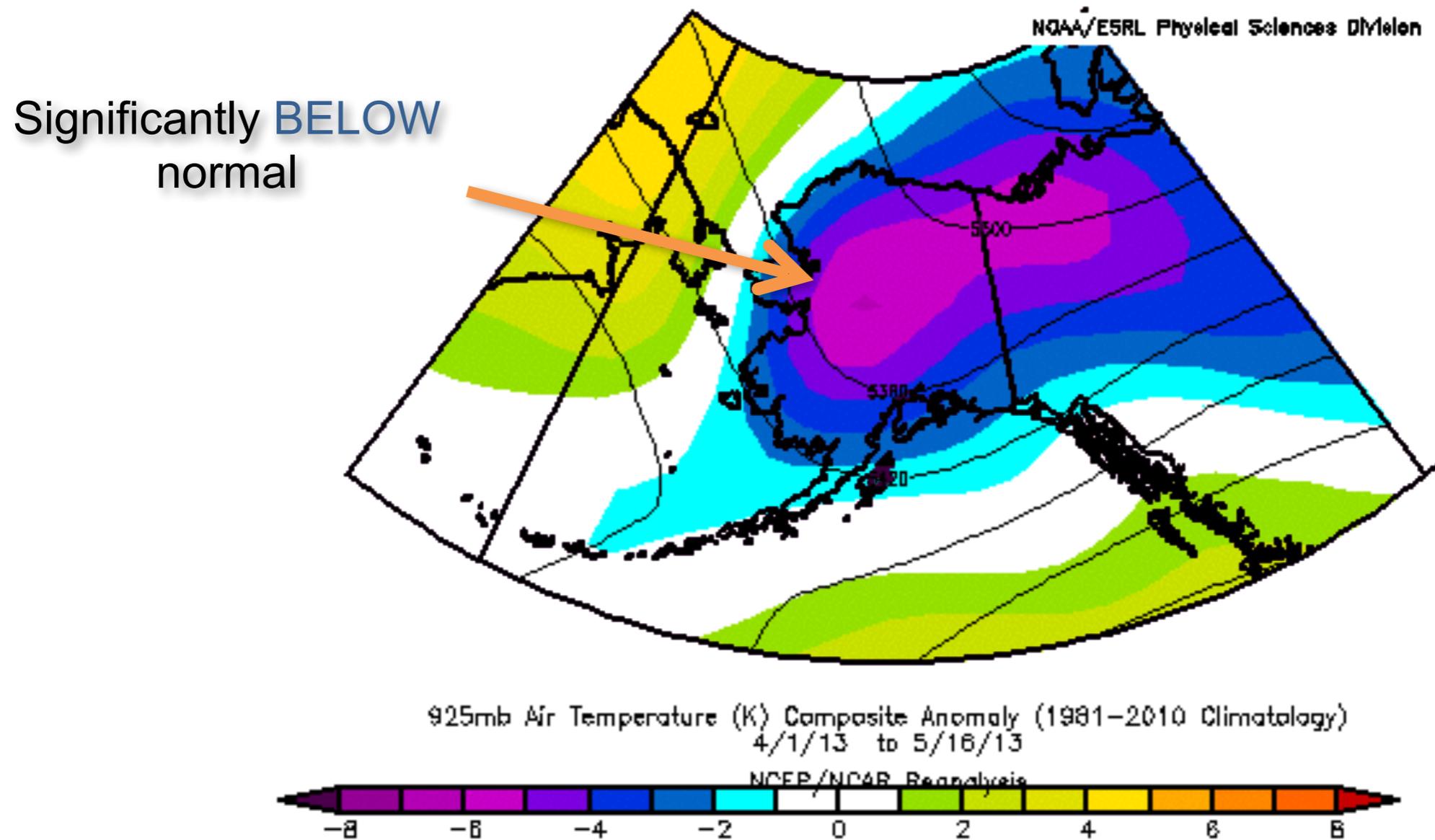
# Flood Causes

## *River Channel Morphology*



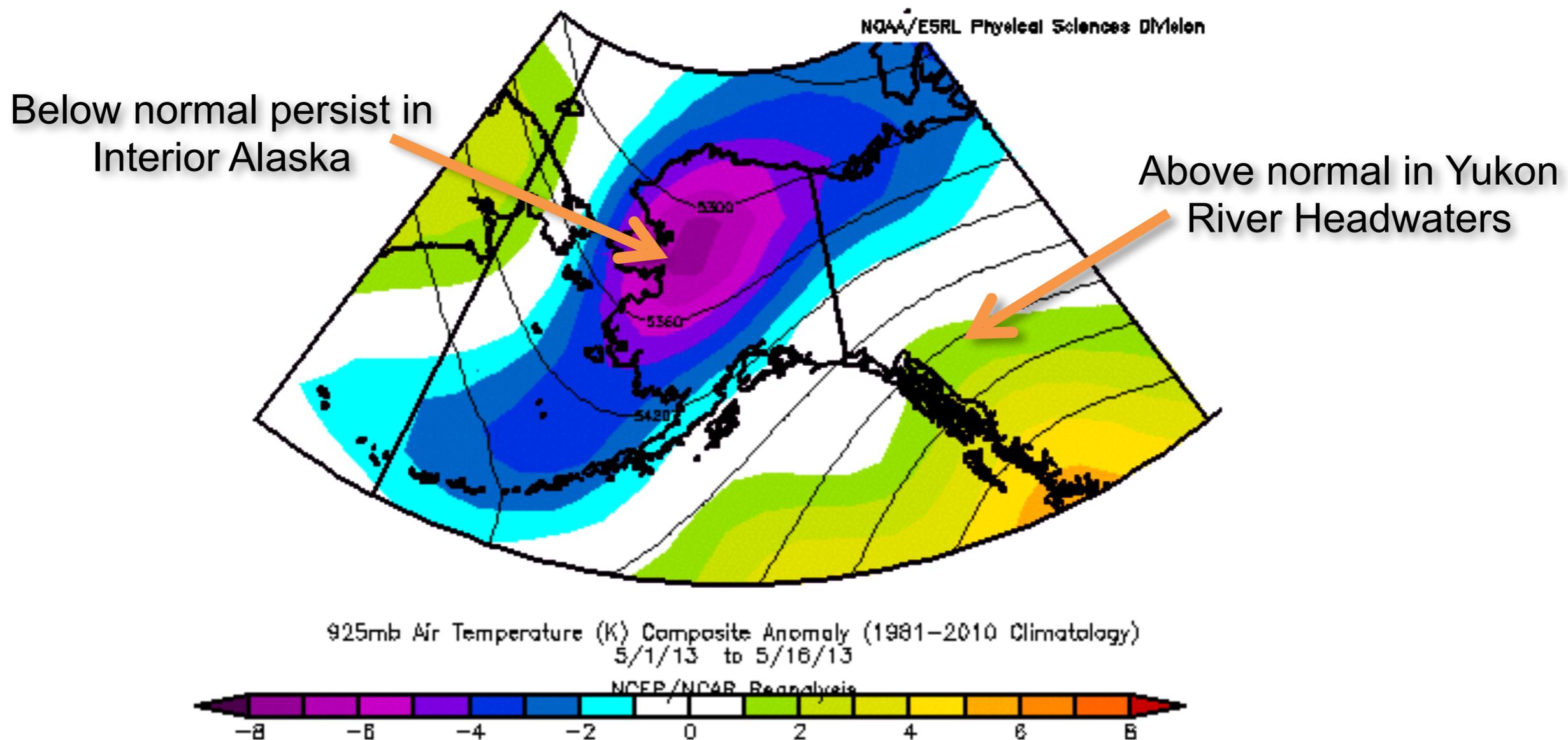
# Flood Causes

Average Temperature Departure  
April 1 - May 16, 2013



**COLDEST** spring (Apr 1 – May 16<sup>th</sup>) on record at all long-term observation stations in Interior AK. Previous records being 1924 and 1964.

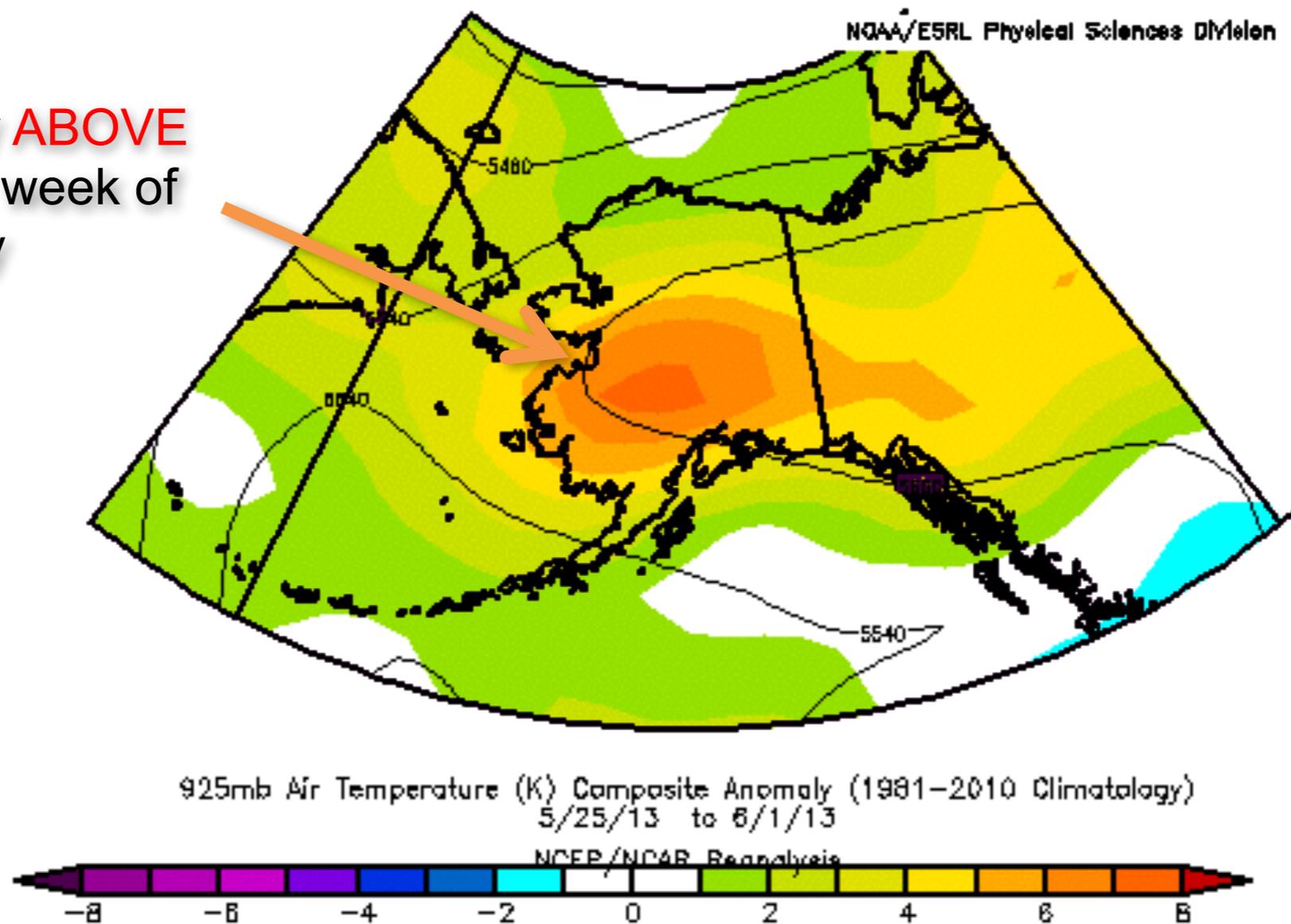
# Average Temperature Departure May 1-16, 2013



- In early May, readings in 50's and 60's in the Yukon River headwaters resulted in significant melting.
- BUT in Alaska below normal temperatures persisted through mid-May.

# Average Temperature Departure May 25 – Jun 1, 2013

Significantly **ABOVE**  
normal last week of  
May



- Temperatures were **EXTREMELY** warm the last week of May with widespread 80's across the Interior.
- This pattern persisted into June and resulted high water and flooding due to snowmelt in some locations after breakup.

# Flood Causes

## *Floodplain Management*



# Ice Jam and Flood Risk Reduction Strategies

- Community preparedness
- Disaster response and recovery
- Ice jam and flood mitigation



# Logistical and Cultural Challenges

- Remoteness
- Limited Infrastructure
- Long winters
- Complicated history
- Limited coordination and communication



# Graduate Research

- **Comparative analysis**
  - Community flood preparedness
  - Ice jam and flood risk mitigation
  - Disaster response and recovery
- **Community-based participatory research**
- **Interdisciplinary research**
- **Stakeholder engagement**



# Research Methods

## Roundtable discussions

- Federal and state emergency managers
- Local and tribal leaders
- Scientists

## Surveys

- Population at risk

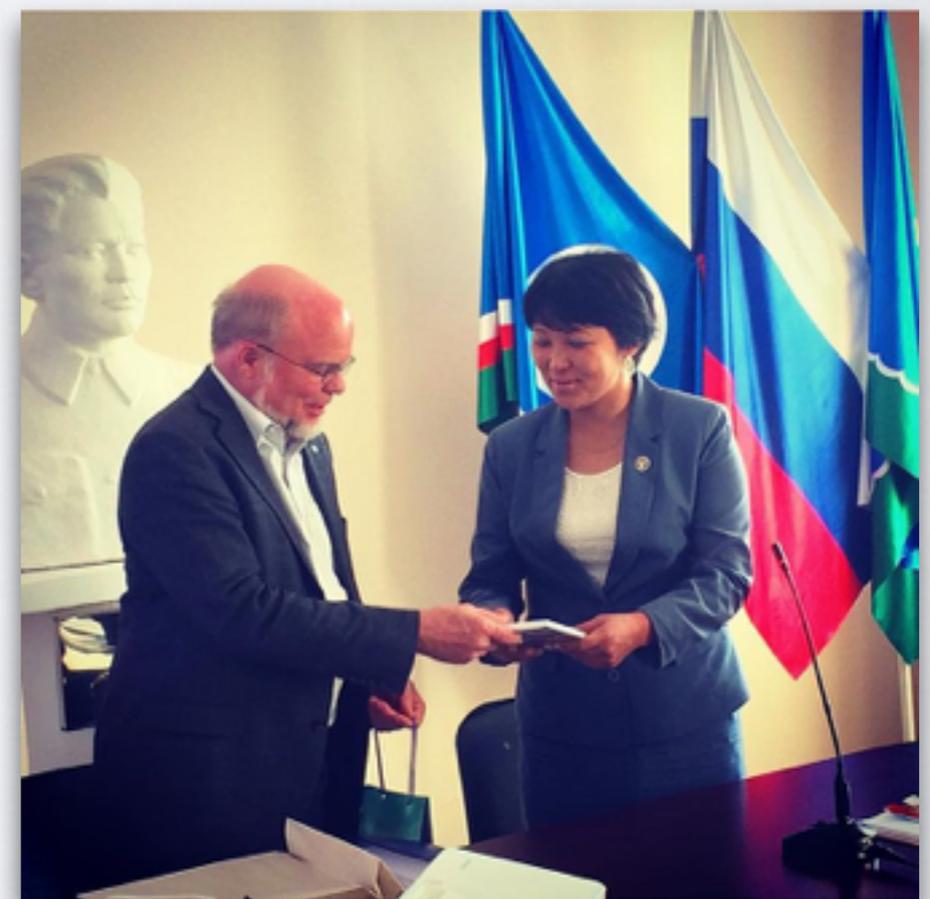
## Lit review

- Historical analysis
- Documents/reports
- Academic publications
  - Höppner, C, et al (2010) Risk Communication and Natural Hazards CapHaz-Net WP5 Report, Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL.



# Stakeholder Engagement

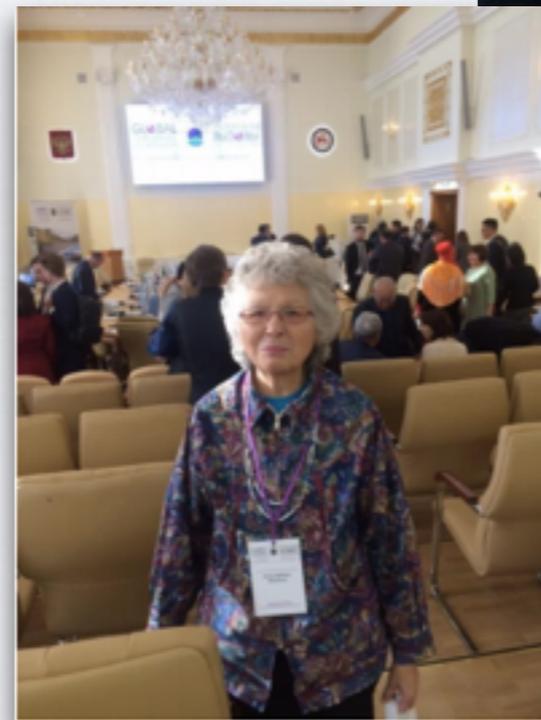
**Goal:** to initiate an ongoing and interactive dialogue between those responsible for managing annual breakup flood risk and those who are affected by floods



# Stakeholder Engagement

## Objectives:

- To identify relative stakeholders
- To provide *all* stakeholders with equal access and capacity to participate in the dialogue



# Stakeholder Engagement

**Next Steps:** dialogue continues in Alaska, March 11-21

*Nat Haz and Risk Management in the Arctic*  
*Open to the public*



Invited Speakers:

- University scientists
- National Weather Service scientists
- Local and tribal leaders
- Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- American Red Cross of Alaska
- Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation
- Cold Climate Housing Research Center

# Stakeholder Engagement

**Next Steps:** dialogue continues in Alaska, March 11-21

Cross-disciplinary seminar *Northern Perspectives*, hosted by UAF Dept. of Alaska Native Studies and Rural Development

Tanana Chiefs Conference annual convention, *Arctic Athabaskan Council and Climate Change Readiness and Emergency Preparedness* session

## **Trip to Galena, Alaska**

- Surveys
- Roundtable discussions
- Visits to historical and recent flood sites

# Stakeholder Engagement

 *Developing engagement*



*Existing engagement*

Alaska, USA	Sakha Republic, Russia
<p><b>Federal Agencies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Weather Service</li> <li>River Watch Program (NWS with Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management).</li> <li>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Federal Agencies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lena Basin Water Management</li> <li>Russian Ministry of Emergency Situations</li> <li>Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring</li> </ul>
<p><b>State Agencies and Programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geographic Information Network of Alaska</li> <li>Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation</li> </ul>	<p><b>State Agencies and Programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spring Breakup Flood Response and Recovery Operations</li> <li>State Committee to Ensure Health and Safety of the Population of Sakha Republic</li> </ul>
<p><b>Local and Regional Agencies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Galena Village Council</li> <li>Fairbanks North-Star Borough</li> </ul> <p><b>Tribal Agencies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tanana Chiefs Conference</li> <li>Louden Tribal Council</li> </ul>	<p><b>Local Administration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Namsky Region</li> <li>Edeysky District</li> <li>Yakutsk Borough</li> </ul>
<p><b>Academic and Research Institutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ACCAP, AKCSC</li> <li>University of Alaska Fairbanks</li> <li>International Arctic Research Center</li> <li>Cold Climate Housing Research Center</li> </ul> <p><b>Humanitarian and Faith-Based Organizations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red Cross</li> </ul>	<p><b>Academic and Research Institutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North-Eastern Fed. University (Yakutsk)</li> <li>Russian Academy of Sciences - Siberian Branch</li> <li>Northern Arctic Fed. University (Arkhangelsk)</li> </ul>

# Preliminary Conclusions

- Ongoing and interactive dialogue among stakeholders is crucial in reducing the impacts of breakup floods for wellbeing of Northern communities
- Many logistical and cultural challenges arise when initiating and maintaining this dialogue
  - Stakeholder groups have different goals, requirements, and communication strategies

# Recommendations

- Create an environment appropriate for the exchange of information, knowledge, and opinions
- **All** relevant stakeholders should be equally represented in the process
- Take into account cultural and socioeconomic features of **all** stakeholders
- Team up with key social leaders to gain trust among the population at risk
  - *Example: Alaska River Watch Program*
    - Over 40 years of collaboration between NWS hydrologists, AK emergency managers, and local and tribal leaders

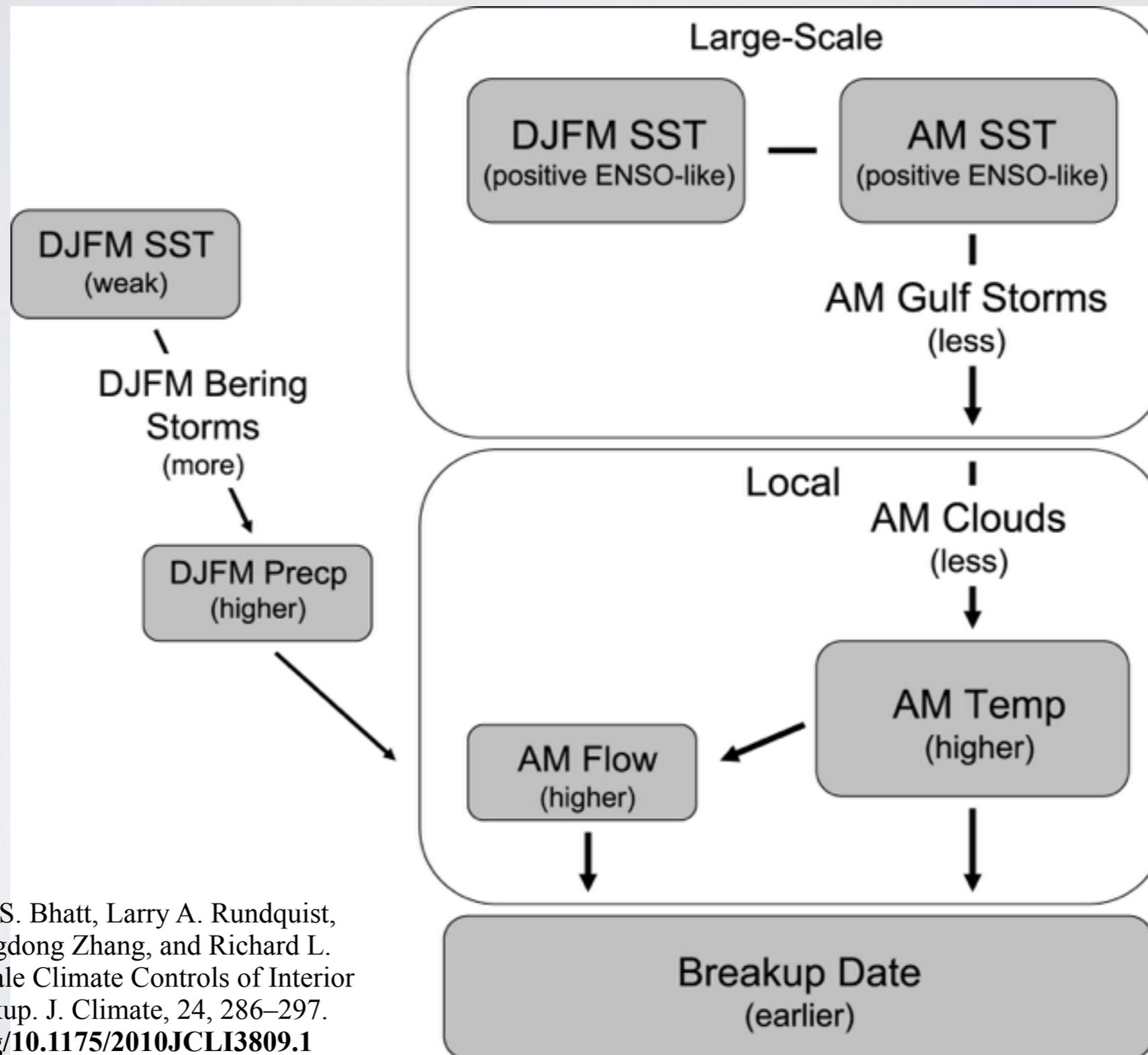
**Katia Kontar**

International Arctic Research Center (IARC)  
University of Alaska Fairbanks

[ykontar@alaska.edu](mailto:ykontar@alaska.edu)



# El-Niño and Breakup Floods



Peter A. Bieniek, Uma S. Bhatt, Larry A. Rundquist, Scott D. Lindsey, Xiangdong Zhang, and Richard L. Thoman, 2011: Large-Scale Climate Controls of Interior Alaska River Ice Breakup. *J. Climate*, 24, 286–297. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/2010JCLI3809.1>