

AFTER THE STORM: Equitable Recovery and Resilient Adaptation WED, OCT 9, 1 PM - 2 PM EDT FAIRS

## **Webinar Sponsors**



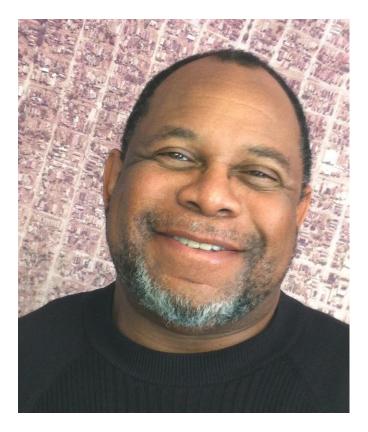






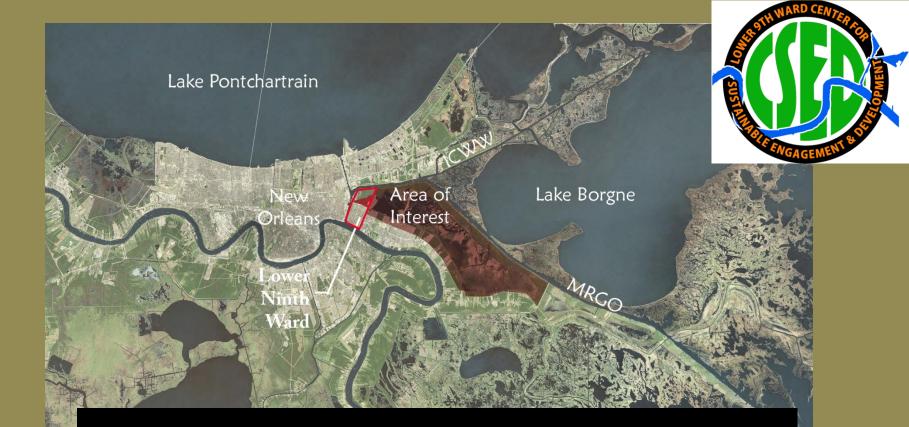
We are a peer-to-peer network of people and organizations working to restore and revitalize urban waterways and the socioeconomically challenged communities that surround them

### **Today's Presenters**





Arthur Johnson Lower 9<sup>th</sup> Ward CSED New Orleans, LA Yvette Chen Fair Share Housing Center Cherry Hill, NJ



### Community-Based Leadership in Resilience

Arthur J. Johnson Chief Executive Officer

Lower 9<sup>th</sup> Ward Center for Sustainable Engagement and Development (CSED)

# Lower 9<sup>th</sup> Ward CSED

The center is a 6+ year old non-profit which accomplishes its work by strategically reinforcing community driven goals throughout its efforts to help create an economically, culturally and environmentally sustainable Lower 9<sup>th</sup> ward community.

# **Presentation Objectives**

- Identify key elements which may provide a guiding philosophy for success of a community-based non-profit
- Determine whether the activities of a nonprofit are couched in a need-based context.
- Determine the effectiveness of the leadership brand projected by a community-based nonprofit.

# **The New Orleans Principles**

The New Orleans Principles: Celebrating the Rich History of New Orleans Through Commitment to a Sustainable Future focuses on New Orleans, with much of it describing ten organizing principles to guide reconstruction and redevelopment of the city. These ten principles are as follows:

- 1. Respect the rights of all citizens of New Orleans.
- 2. Restore natural protections of the greater New Orleans region.
- 3. Implement an inclusive planning process.
- 4. Value diversity in New Orleans.
- 5. Protect the city of New Orleans.
- 6. Embrace smart redevelopment.
- 7. Honor the past; build for the future.
- 8. Provide for passive survivability.
- 9. Foster locally owned, sustainable businesses.
- 10. Focus on the long term.



### The Lower 9<sup>th</sup> Ward Center for Sustainable Engagement & Development (CSED) Established in 2007



<u>CSED's Primary Work</u> •Food Security

Natural Environment

•Built Environment

Volunteers Coordination

### Visit: blog.sustainthenine.org

CSED still works closely with local, state and federal government as well as a myriad of multi-sector partners.







































### **CSED Funders & Supporters**

- Blue Moon Fund
- Kresge Foundation
- Surdna Foundation
- Foundation for Louisiana
- Mercy Corp
- Gulf Coast Fund
- McKnight Foundation
- Greater New Orleans Foundation
- Walton Foundation
- National Wildlife Federation
- Jazz & Heritage Foundation
- Orleans Recovery Foundation
- Tulane University City Center
- USGBC- Greenbuild Legacy Grant
- National Park Service

### **In Memoriam**



### Pam Dashiell (1948-2009) Visionary Leader I Community Activist

### **Using Data for Equitable Disaster Recovery**

Yvette Chen, Policy and Planning Analyst Fair Share Housing Center yvettechen@fairsharehousing.org



### **Past disasters**



Hurricane Katrina, 2005



Superstorm Sandy, 2012



Hurricane Harvey, 2017

### **Framework of Federal Disaster Aid**



<u>FEMA</u> is emergency management team, provides rapid relief

- Individual Assistance (IA)
- Temporary Shelter Assistance (TSA)



<u>HUD</u> is source of funding and monitors long-term recovery and mitigation

 Spends money on disaster recovery through Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBR-DR) by assessing unmet needs

# Inequality in Disaster Management and Planning



- NPR study looked at 40,000 property buyouts nationally
- Localities focus recovery and planning efforts on middle class and white communities
- After disasters, on average, black residents lose wealth and white residents gain wealth
- · Homeowners more likely to benefit

Source:"How Federal Disaster Money Favors the Rich" https://www.npr.org/2019/03/05/68878 6177/how-federal-disaster-money-favors-the-rich

### After Superstorm Sandy (2012), Recovery decisions exacerbate inequality



- Disparate treatment of homeowners/renters
- Needs assessments (for CDBG-DR/HUD funding) underestimated needs of renters and low-income people:
  - State's housing-recovery program undercounted needs of renters by half
  - Renters constituted 80% of households earning under \$30,000 per year
- Nearly half of renters impacted were Black and Latinx, compared to 16% of homeowners

### Sandy Complaint and Settlement (2013)



- With NAACP and Latino Action Network, filed under Title VI and Title VIII of Civil Rights Act, alleging race-based discrimination against renters
- Largest settlement ever reached under the federal Fair Housing Act history
- Reallocation of over \$500 million in federal recovery funds
  - Sandy funds required to target hardest hit communities
  - Address language barriers in recovery programs
  - Assist renters and homeowners

### Joint Agency Guidance (2016)

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### Guidance to State and Local Governments and Other Federally Assisted Recipients Engaged in Emergency Preparedness, Response, Midigation, and Recovery Activities on Compliance with Title V1 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

The United States Departments of Jassice (DOJ), Homeland Security (DHS), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Health and Human Services (HHS), and Transportation (DOT) are issuing this guidance to assist recipients of federal financial assistance engaged in emergency management (e.g., state and local emergency management gencies, have efforcement, healthcare service providers, housing and transit authorities) to ensure that individuals and communities affected by dissesteria dio out face unlarked il discriminations on the basis of rece, octor, or rational origin (including limited English) proficiency) in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI).

In the aftermuth of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, we have learned many critical lessons about how neiphensis of fdeard financial asisstance engaged in emergeny management activities can more effectively ensure that all members of the community receive services, regardless of race, color, or attaination edipin. Francensot to Presidential Policy Directive 8, the Federal government issued the National Response Franzwork and the National Disaster Recovery Franzevork, guides on national response to all types of disasters and emergencies and effective recovery support to disaster-impacted areas.<sup>3</sup> The Recovery Franzevork notes that "ace must be taken to assure that actions. Noth interminical and unintertuined, do not exclude groups of people based on race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), religion, see or disability.<sup>44</sup> Both Franzevoks highlight the importance of complying with the

<sup>1</sup> For the parposes of this guidance, "dissate" or "mergency" includes any netaral causitophe (including huminare, transmit, mer, high some, which driven saver, fable some, transmit, netarance, angelena, harding, and angelena and angelena and angelena and angelena and angelena angelena

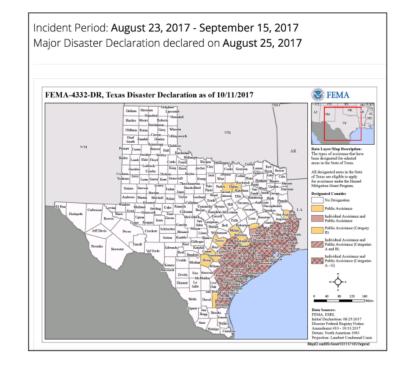
### 2 42 U.S.C. § 2000d.

<sup>4</sup> National Disaster Recovery Framework, 9 (FEMA Sept. 2011), available at http://www.fema.gov/media-librarydata/20130726-1820-25045-5325/508\_ndrf.pdf.

- Federal language access requirements apply to disaster recovery
- Guidance provides "overview of application of Title VI in emergency and disaster management, and examples of promising practices to ensure nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin."

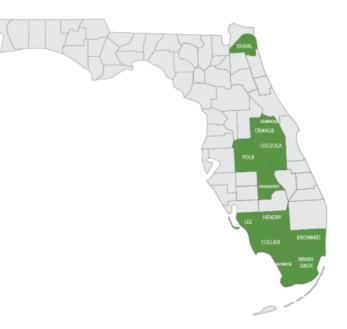
### **OpenFEMA Individual Assistance (IA) Data**

- Individual Assistance Housing Registrants Large Disasters Dataset <a href="https://www.fema.gov/openfema-dataset-individual-assistance-housing-registrants-large-disasters-v1">https://www.fema.gov/openfema-dataset-individual-assistance-housing-registrants-large-disasters-v1</a>
- Released for the first time in early 2018
- Data on IA applicants in eligible disaster declaration areas with assessments conducted by FEMA inspectors
- Variables on geography (smallest = census block ID), demographics (income, tenure, household composition), disaster impact (flood level, water damage), eligibility of assistance



# Supplementing and Using the OpenFEMA IA Dataset

- Integrate with Census/ACS demographics
- Detailed understanding of flooding and floodplain mapping (every property assessed by FEMA has detailed information on flood extent)
- Shape plans for resiliency and rebuilding
- Analyze and integrate unique dynamics into response



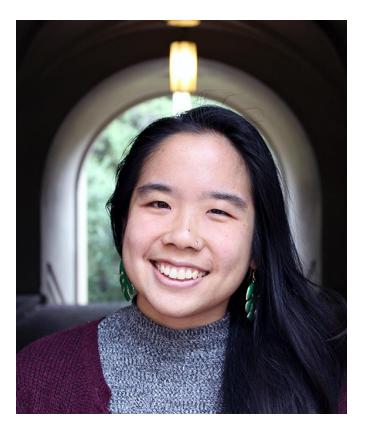
### **Reforming Disaster Recovery**

- Ensure all communities can benefit from mitigation infrastructure to protect against future disasters; every \$1 spent on mitigation saves \$6 in federal resources
- Coordination among federal agencies
- Infrastructure and building design standards account for climate trends



## **Questions and Thank You!**





Arthur Johnson Lower 9<sup>th</sup> Ward CSED ajohnson@sustainthenine.org Yvette Chen Fair Share Housing Center yvettechen@fairsharehousing.org

### **BEFORE YOU GO...**

Thanks in advance for completing the evaluation survey!

Other opportunities:

 Webinars, blogs and resources on community and climate resilience: <u>www.urbanwaterslearningnetwork.org</u>





Advancing Resistance and Resilience in Climate Change Adaptation - ACTION TOOLKIT -



Created by the NAACP Environmental and Climate Justice Program (ECJP)





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