



What is Economic Resilience and Why is it Important?

“Don't Mess With Texas”

Before We Begin--

- A little about me—half Texan, son of hatchery and farm owner in Shelby County, in economic development since 1989, in economic recovery/resilience since 2005.
- This workshop is NOT a series of lectures—it IS a series of conversations—PLEASE don't be polite! Interrupt and challenge if you want!
- Focus is on practical information you can use-not theory.
- Resource guide is meant as a reference, regional profile provides basis for grants, etc. from resource spreadsheet.

An Unsustainable Path!!

- World Bank: From 1970-2019, total estimated disaster losses: \$5.8 Trillion—and that was PRIOR to COVID19, which cost an estimated \$5.6 Trillion
- The National Resources Defense Council projected yearly disaster losses would triple to 1% of global GDP (\$900b/yr) by 2050. In 2017, 33 years prior to NRDC's prediction, total economic disaster impacts were estimated to exceed \$1 Trillion, representing 1.1% of 2017 global GDP
- Site location consultants now consider and disaster risk reduction:
 - “If we are looking at a region that has been subject to disaster loss, our clients will require that they prove steps have been taken to reduce disaster risk”—Mark Sweeney, leading site location consultant whose clients include Boeing, Nissan, Airbus, and others
- Disaster risk is now among leading site location factors

What IS Economic Resilience?

- Economic Resilience is the ability of a community's businesses and economic development efforts to better withstand, and recover more quickly from, adverse incidents of any kind
 - Incidents include natural and manmade disasters, pandemics, economic upheavals, civil unrest, acts of terror, and cyber attacks
 - Resilience includes response, recovery, & risk mitigation



Economic Resilience Components

1. Organize: Convene a Disaster Resilience Task Force
2. Assess: Perform a comprehensive resilience assessment
3. Identify: Based on assessment, identify shortcomings
4. Gain Knowledge: Direct and Indirect Research, Advice
5. Secure Resources: Funding, Expertise, Assistance
6. Take Action: Create a step-by-step action agenda

Questions:

- What does economic resilience mean to you?
- How has the pandemic altered your economic development efforts?
- Outside the pandemic, what types of disasters do you see as most problematic for your community?
- Have your resident businesses/industries, prospects, leaders or entrepreneurs asked about risk from disasters?



1. Organize

- Convene an Economic Resilience Task Force, Including:
 - Local, County, and State Emergency Management Officials
 - Local, County, and State Economic Development, Transportation, Energy, & Workforce, plus Local, County, and State Government
 - Resident Industry, Small Business, Entrepreneurship Representatives
 - Community and Faith-Based Organizations, Educational Institutions
- Objective: Address Economic Issues in Response, Recovery and Risk Reduction (Mitigation) for All Hazards, Including the EDO Itself, Businesses, Essential Services, and the Workforce



2. Assess

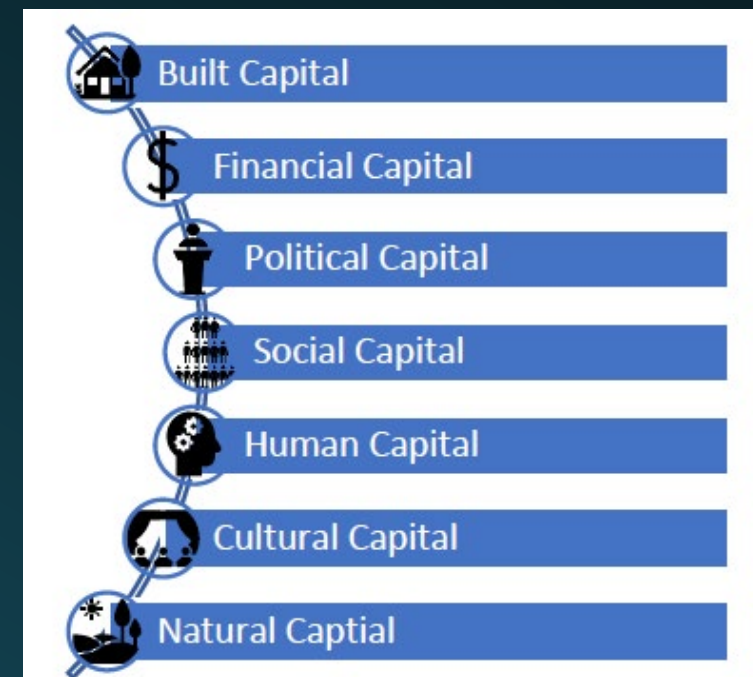
- Once organized, the Task Force should assess economic readiness for and ability to recover from incidents
- This can be accomplished through use of a resilience assessment system such as the ISRC/Statebook Economic Resilience Scorecard:
 - TEDC has included the 15 core assessment questions and will administer it to all participants
 - The Scorecard provides a core view of economic resilience efforts and training in specific actions to increase economic resilience
 - Should TEDC receive follow-on grant funding in 2022, the entire scorecard may be implemented for Texas counties/communities
- There are other, more general assessment models:
 - <https://unbreakable.gfdrr.org/>
 - <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard>

2a. Resilience Scorecard Core Questions

#	Action
1	Established an economic resilience committee/task force
2	Drafted a resilience action plan specifically for Economic Development, including resilience of the ED Organization
3	Established a business emergency operations center and a business recovery center (either stand-alone or integrated)
4	Built an economic risk profile including identification and frequency of specific types of disasters and past impacts
5	Developed and share resilience best practices of key resident industries and/or targeted industries
6	Integrated economic resilience into other types of planning efforts (land use, economic development, redevelopment)
7	Integrated federal, state, and regional/local public sector emergency management and disaster recovery into planning
8	Ensured engagement of stakeholders including community organizations/nonprofits, workforce organizations, private infrastructure providers (85% is private), and regional EDOs
9	Developed a system for implementation and monitoring of the economic resilience strategy (#2 above)
10	Provided for Public Private Partnerships to increase the effectiveness of physical and systematic resilience

3. Identify Gaps in Economic Resilience

- Based on Results of the Resilience Scorecard, Identify Gaps
- Not an “all or nothing”, a task force may be dormant or incomplete
- Again, Economic Resilience Involves Many Factors
- A useful tool can be looking at a framework based on “Community Capital” that includes built and financial capital, plus political, social, human, cultural, and natural capital.
- Vulnerabilities in any of these forms can lead to impacts on the others
- Once gaps are identified, prioritize them according to the resilience scorecard



4. Gain Knowledge

- Information on disaster resilience is everywhere—almost too much
- The resource guide accompanying this workshop can help
- Courses and webinars—leading organizations for good information
 - FEMA: New BRIC Initiative, which allocated an additional \$2.5 billion in the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/2021-building-resilient-infrastructure-and-communities-and-flood-mitigation-assistance-programs>
 - National Hazard Mitigation Association: <http://nhma.info/>
 - World Bank: <https://olc.worldbank.org/content/resilience-and-disaster-risk-management-learning-lab>
- Peer networking—TEDC, SEDC, and IEDC—best sources are from those who have recovered

5. Secure Resources (Funding)

- The Center for Disaster Philanthropy provides information on foundation grants for resilience: <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/>
- Grantstation.com: Subscription database-Major Foundations that have disaster recovery and resilience as a core area of interest:
Doris Duke Charitable Foundation
Ford Foundation
W.K. Kellogg Foundation
John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation,
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
- The resource spreadsheet in your guide has information on over – sources of funding complete with contact information
- COVID19 and Infrastructure Funding: <https://www.grants.gov/>

6. Take Action!

- Once resilience gaps are identified and information and resources for filling them is secured, task force members with specific interest in, and/or responsibility for, specific areas should take responsibility
- The old “who, what, where, when, how” mantra is the best formula:
 - WHO will do WHAT by WHEN
 - WHAT resources/funds are needed
 - WHERE will those resources come from
 - WHEN can the action be completed
 - HOW will we measure success
- This should form an action agenda (NO PLANS!) that is a living document, to be updated as changes occur

Example 1: Programmatic PPP to Integrate Resilience into the Transportation System

- After significant disruption to all transportation systems in 2016 Louisiana floods, recovery forming a PPP to integrate resilience into current & planned transportation infrastructure
- Public: State & Federal Transportation, Economic, & Community Development Depts, FEMA, State Homeland Security, Public Universities
- Private: Port, Road Transportation, and related Associations, Industry Associations, Private Universities, State and National Foundations
- Co-funded analysis of existing and planned transportation assets, recommended policy changes to enhance resilient infrastructure
- Can facilitate horizontal (B to B, interagency) and vertical (business to government) connections and joint actions using PfPPP principles

Example 2: PPP to Construct and Operate a Super-Resilient Emergency Care Facility

- New Orleans Iconic Art-Deco “Big Charity” Public Hospital, a Massive 1.2mm sq. ft. public hospital- - flooded, condemned
- Federal and State governments could not afford the added investment needed to produce resilient facilities, specifically a new super-resilient emergency facility
- Of the 1,170 deaths from Katrina, estimated **520** were in acute medical care prior to the storm
- Construction of new, 450-bed facility with extremely resilient emergency care facility-\$1.1 b
- Non-profit health foundation partnered in building, operation

Source	Funding	Operation
Federal	\$642m	Public Health
State	\$279m	State University Medical School
Private	\$143m	Management

The Rest of Our Time Today

- From strategic to tactical—Determining where your community is and specific steps to move it forward
- Using the resource guide and regional profile, introduction to the resilience scorecard
- Applied resilience: Case study (Exes, Texas)
- Working lunch to develop case study response
- Presentations and awards, final discussion
- Adjourn, but not Adios—We will be an ongoing resource