



# Evaluating Ecological and Community Resilience Benefits from DOI's Hurricane Sandy Program



**ACES: A Community on Ecosystem Services 2016**  
**Jacksonville, FL**  
**December 6, 2016**

**Amanda Bassow**  
**Director, Northeastern Regional Office**  
**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation**



# Hurricane Sandy Evaluation Approach



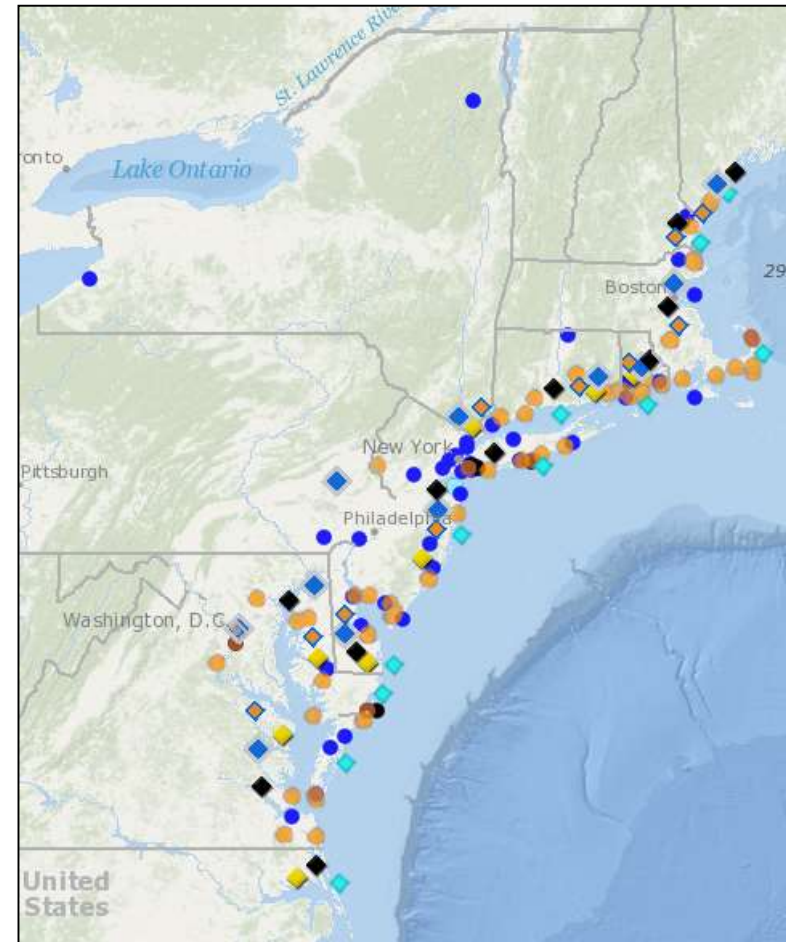
**Project Implementation: 2013-2018**

**Core Metrics Established: 2015**

**Phase I Evaluation: June '16 - April '18**

**Long(er)-term Monitoring: 2017-2023**

**Phase II Evaluation: Dec. '22 – Dec. '23**







# Phase I Evaluation: Impact



- To what extent did projects do what they said they were going to do?
- What ecological benefits were realized individually and collectively?
- What socioeconomic benefits were realized individually and collectively?
- How cost effective were the resilience activities in achieving ecological and socioeconomic resilience benefits?





# Phase I Evaluation: Six Case Studies



1. Regional benefits from projects concentrated in targeted geographies
2. Benefits of scientific data and tools
3. Ecological benefits of priority restoration activities
  - ✓ marsh hydrology restoration
  - ✓ beach and dune restoration
  - ✓ living shoreline restoration
4. Impact of community resiliency planning
5. Resilience benefits of dam removals and culvert replacements
6. Cost effectiveness of green vs. gray infrastructure



# Case Study #4: Community Resilience Planning



To what extent have planning projects impacted community awareness?

To what extent have they led to on-the-ground action to improve resilience?



City of Hoboken, NJ - Transforming Hoboken's Block 12 into a Green Infrastructure Asset (NJ)





# Case Study #5:

## Aquatic connectivity and flood resilience



To what extent have dam removal and culvert replacement projects led to improved ecological and social resilience outcomes?



MA Fish & Game Division of Ecological Restoration – Turner Dam

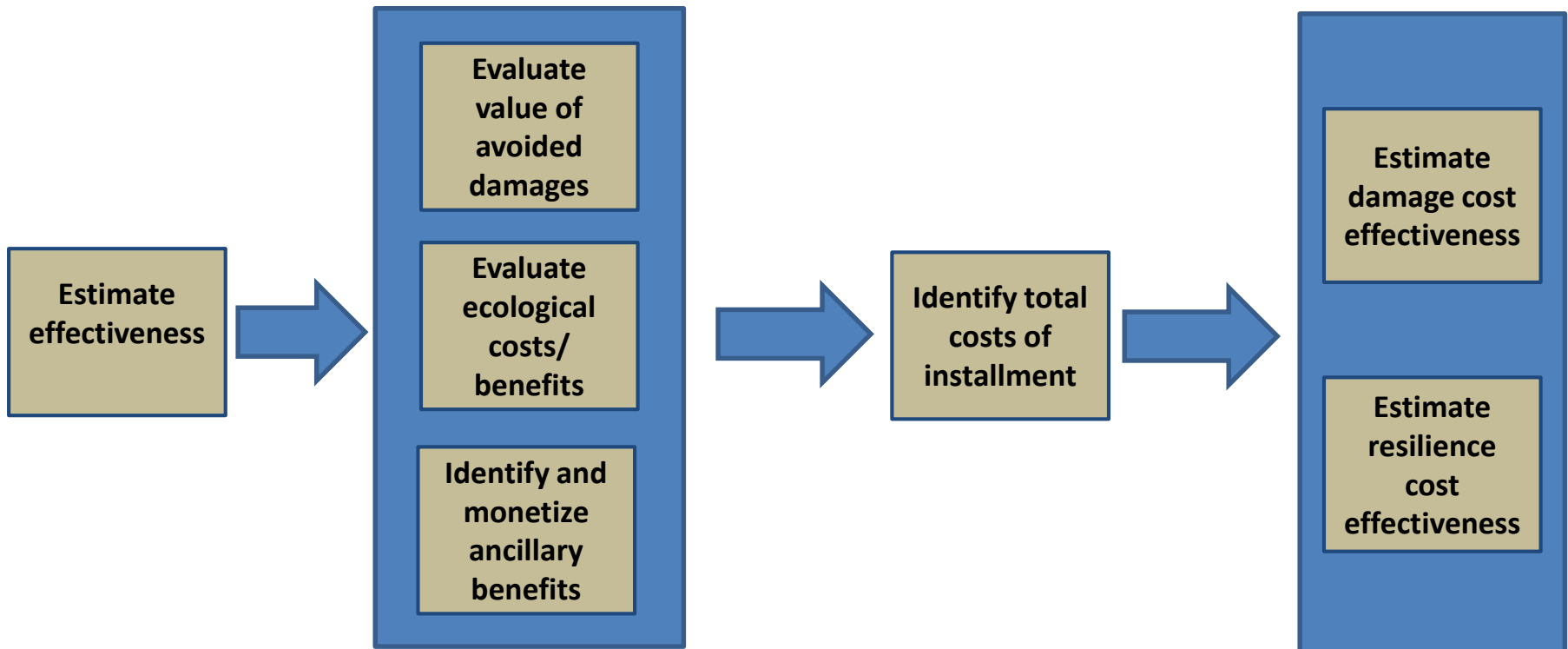


# Case Study #6:

## Cost Effectiveness of Green vs. Gray Infrastructure

What is the cost-effectiveness of green infrastructure compared to gray infrastructure alternatives for reducing flooding?

### Evaluation steps:





# Long(er)-term Monitoring: 2017-2023



Marsh Restoration Projects (19)



Beach and Dune Restoration Projects (8)



Aquatic Connectivity Projects (9)



Living Shoreline Projects (8)







# Timeline of Evaluation Products Available to the Public



- ✓ Core Ecological Metrics of Resilience (available)
- ✓ Core Socioeconomic Metrics of Resilience (available)
- Resilience Monitoring Database (Dec. '17)
- Phase I Evaluation w/Seven Case Studies (April '18)
- 5-7 Years of Monitoring Data (annually 2017-2023)
- Phase II Evaluation (Dec. '23)

[www.nfwf.org/hurricanesandy](http://www.nfwf.org/hurricanesandy)

[www.doi.gov/hurricanesandy](http://www.doi.gov/hurricanesandy)



# Final Thoughts

***“If resilience is built through a project, and no perfect resilience metric is around to measure it, does it have an impact?”***

***Anonymous, National Adaptation Forum, St. Louis, MO 2015***

