

I. Project Information*

Project Director	Raleigh Hoke
Project Title	Engaging New Orleanians in community-based flood monitoring and campaigns to discuss impacts and resilience.
Project Location	<p>While this project has applicability across many regions prone to flooding, we will test an innovative approach to community engagement and the impact of flooding on the health and resilience of the community in New Orleans, Louisiana. Over 300 years ago, New Orleans was built on a strategic natural levee at the mouth of the Mississippi river to act as the port for the south. The city served as a major port for the country, and as the city grew around the port to become the third most populous in the country, the city's borders expanded out into the surrounding swampland. In order to make the swampland habitable, developers drained the wetland and built the new streets and houses on top of mud. At the start of the development, the entire region rested above sea level. As a result of the continual drainage necessary to keep the streets from flooding, the ground continues to sink. Compounded with the rise of sea levels and the loss of the lands between New Orleans and the gulf due to excavation of oil, today nearly half of the city now sits below sea level. As a result, New Orleans sits at a nexus of risk from climate change. The rise in sea level coupled with the loss of elevation in the city puts New Orleanians at significant risk of flooding from a major tropical event. But in the last few years, even the increase in rainfall from climate change has created significant flooding events in the city that has caused significant damage to people's health, homes, and livelihoods. Historically, the average annual rainfall for New Orleans was 63 inches. In 2020, the city received 72 inches of rain. As of the submission of this report, New Orleans has already gotten 61 inches of rain in 2021. In July 2019, New Orleans had a normal, unnamed rainstorm that became a 100-year event that flooded large swaths of the city. The pumping system protecting the city is currently only built to handle a ten-year event and was unable to keep up with the rainfall that day. The intersection of manmade risks and natural disaster has put the communities of</p>

New Orleans in a perilous position. Flooding and other consequences of climate change present a threat to both the physical landscape of the city and the residents' health and livelihoods. But while many residents are aware of subsidence and flooding, they feel like they have little control and have adopted a fatalistic view that has disengaged them from action and has kept them from demanding investment and change in their neighborhoods (Lambert). With a metropolitan area boasting a population of 1.3 million in a city in a perilous position, we need to engage our communities in the impacts of climate change on their life and find innovative tools that give them a sense of power and control, to improve their resiliency and engagement.

Project Summary

This project targets four neighborhoods in New Orleans at a high risk of flooding and loss from climate change. Predominantly Black and low-income, these neighborhoods sit well below sea level and have suffered continual disinvestment by the agencies and organizations responsible for protecting our communities. As a result, members of these communities feel disengaged from and disinterested in discussing the impact of climate change on their lives and livelihoods. We will be connecting a known effective model for community education and a novel engagement approach, a community-based monitoring mobile application, to engage these communities and re-engage them in a conversation about the impact of climate change on their health and the resilience of their communities. We believe that if we can engage these communities and give them a reliable platform on which they can track and report on their lived experiences, and connect directly with the agencies that make decisions in their communities, they will participate in the act of resilience and stay connected and engaged. We will work with community leaders through the first six months to train and engage the target communities in a series of campaigns designed to solicit their input and experiences. During the last six months of the project, we will work with the City of New Orleans to use the platform and campaigns to solicit community-input and recommendations for flood mitigation projects designed with the data from the first campaigns.

II. Progress Report Questions

1. Please revisit your proposal and review your goals and the outcomes you were seeking to achieve through this grant. How successful were you in meeting your goals? Please assess your success against the criteria you set in your proposal and use any combination of anecdotes, stories, graphs, charts, visuals as well as data to explain your success. Upload supporting files if you choose.*

PEP Overview:

Over the past year, we launched an experiential program to generate data and insights on climate infrastructure priorities from five different neighborhoods in New Orleans using ISeeChange as a digital engagement tool. A core part of this program entailed collaborating closely with community based organizations and paying community leaders. In early phases of the grant, we saw a larger appetite for this work, and expanded the project to become a City-wide effort and collect data from every council district.

Our project, which we titled the People Empowering Projects (or “PEP”) initiative, began by working with neighborhood-based organizations like Sankofa and A Community Voice to recruit 25 residents (Figure 1 and 2), who we called “Community Engagement Leaders” (CEL’s). Through our financial support of community partners and monthly stipends to CELs, we re-invested financially in the neighborhoods and provided organizational/technical support throughout the project.

The Community Engagement Leaders boasted diverse backgrounds: from artists, to teachers, to youth-leaders. Each CEL was paid for participating in the program, which included: attending workshops and trainings to learn how to track climate and infrastructure issues on the ISeeChange platform, lead engagement campaigns on their own (through ISeeChange and traditional methods), and build out their overall community and civic engagement skill sets and toolkits (Figure 3).

Of the 25 community engagement leads, 10-15 were highly engaged through the end of the program, and the remaining had decreased their participation. We believe that this community engagement lead churn (40%) was in part due to the length of the program (9 months, through June 2023). However, within the core group we retained, there were 5 individuals (20%) who were stepping up and showing leadership far beyond the expectations of our program.

We leveraged this opportunity to launch a targeted follow-on PEP Fellowship program over the summer: We worked closely with these 5 highly dedicated leaders, each representing a different neighborhood (Lower 9th Ward, Upper 9th Ward, New Orleans East, Tremé, and Hollygrove). The goal was to meet weekly to continue deepening skills around community engagement and advocacy, quantitative and qualitative data collection on ISeeChange, public speaking, navigating civic systems, and building case studies. (Figure 4)

PEP Results:

From both the larger cohort and the targeted Fellowship, we saw success through:

1. Trainings, Workshops, & Civic Engagement Events:

From infrastructure-themed parade pop-ups (Figure 5), to engagement-events-turned-mutual aid efforts, Community Engagement Leaders helped coordinate and lead neighborhood-focused events to discuss climate and infrastructure concerns across the city.

23 different trainings and events (both in-person and digital) were executed throughout the grant period, with an estimated 390+ attendees over the course of the year.

Community Engagement Leaders and project leads presented project data and advocated for neighborhood-based solutions in the City Council (Figure 6), at community events attended by local representatives & council members (Figure 7), and at other local CBO-led events.

2. Engagement and Data on the ISeeChange Platform:

From June 2022 through September 2023, 1228 climate and infrastructure reports were submitted by New Orleans residents. 293 new residents joined the ISeeChange digital community during the grant period, as a result of PEP activities.

Dr. Courtney Tan, a social scientist with ISeeChange, examined the changes in syntactic complexity of the reports over the grant period. Dr. Tan found the post language shared by residents and CELs increased in complexity over time, a critical indication of community education facilitated and enhanced climate literacy by the digital environment over the course of the year. (Sentiment Analysis: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TSFgC-9IbcAf9JsvMcF4-d4IfpRwNKDC/view?usp=sharing>.)

Our evaluation partners at the University of New Orleans are currently in the process of analyzing post data from the course of the project, with intentions for fine coding and further development of themes. This data analysis will be framed in the best practice literature of outreach and community organizing. We anticipate that this will be completed by mid-November.

3. Themes & Solutions Identified Through Engagement Data

Community Engagement Leaders, PEP Fellows, and community members contributed hyperlocal data to the ISeeChange platform during the course of events, trainings, and digital prompting.

While the initial grant proposal focused on flooding, the historic Federal infrastructure investments in 2022 provided a unique opportunity to leverage data to help the City of New Orleans prioritize community concerns across both their grant applications as well as project designs. With the flexibility of the ISeeChange platform to track multiple climate impacts, the project team decided to widen the focus of the initial grant. This decision proved beneficial given the unprecedented drought impacting the state of Louisiana in 2023. Topics that emerged as neighborhood priorities, in addition to flooding, included tree canopy, energy, extreme heat, blighted lots, and complete streets (Figure 8).

4. Community Education & Changes in Perspective

Another key goal in this project was to attempt to increase a community-driven sense of self-efficacy, understanding of local systems and infrastructure, climate change and resilience, and community advocacy. The trainings held throughout the PEP program for our Community Engagement Leaders, and the wider community, approached these concepts in multiple ways:

Webinars & Virtual Trainings

We led multiple digital trainings focused on climate, infrastructure and engagement themes in our community. For example, we hosted the Eyes on Infrastructure 5-part webinar series in the spring—during which each session focused on a specific theme (energy, flooding, pollution, complete streets, and trees & urban heat), spotlighted a local-expert, and explored how to report high-leverage data on ISeeChange for said topic. (Figure 9)

Digital Dialogue & Knowledge Sharing

The ISeeChange platform served not only as a place to track climate and infrastructure issues with data, but also as a tool for residents and local leaders to talk and connect. Through dialogue on-platform, residents were easily able to ask questions and share resources, knowledge, or even resolve incidents (Figure 10).

In-person Workshops & Trainings

When trying to reach diverse audiences, it's critical to provide multiple teaching formats for those who may be less

comfortable with digital engagement. Due to this we hosted multiple in-person sessions and trainings, where we often employed interactive tactics (such as role-playing exercises, Figure 11) to practice community engagement skills. We encouraged CELS comfortable with digital tools to advocate and document stories of CELs less comfortable with digital tools.

The University of New Orleans team helped us measure the success of our engagement tactics. The initial goal was to do this through community surveys, but with input from their team as the project evolved, we found that surveys didn't capture all of the nuances of the programs. Per their recommendation, the UNO team instead led a focus group with the five PEP fellows at the end of summer 2023. Their preliminary results, quoted below, found:

The People Empowering Projects (PEP) initiative was able to identify local leaders to become engaged in this process. The leaders represented various locations in the larger community with different skills and experiences. This recruitment is no small feat in a community as diverse and widespread as Orleans Parish.

From what we observed and heard, ISeeChange was able to gain the trust of the participants both online and in person. While participants provided some critique of the process, their overall view of their work with PEP was positive. In their accounts, they reflect an authentic relationship with leaders at Healthy Gulf, ISeeChange, and Committee for a Better New Orleans.

Also, from the participants, they were able to combine their local knowledge with the knowledge from ISeeChange and their partners. PEP leadership was able, through a variety of strategies, to create a learning climate.

Finally, the leadership involved proved to be thoughtful and reflexive. They listened to their partners and their participants. Their ability to listen led them to add additional outreach strategies. We anticipate that our findings will point to new directions in outreach, community organizing and knowledge creation.

Optional File Upload

[Final GRP Repor Appendix.pdf](#)

Filename: Final GRP Repor Appendix.pdf **Size:** 12.4 MB

2. How has your work benefited your organization, professional field, community, or other stakeholders?*

1. Deeper relationships across organizations, neighborhoods, and community members.

Although the grant began as a multi-organizational collaboration, additional organizations such as Committee for a Better New Orleans, Son of Saint, and Civic Studio were attracted to the project throughout the year. These partners offered invaluable insights and support along the way.

We found the nature of having Community Engagement Leaders from different neighborhoods deepened cross-neighborhood relationships and empathy in a unique and groundbreaking way, and brought PEP into unexpected places: Neighborhood Association meetings, Facebook groups, community holiday parties, youth centers, Councilmember meetings, tree plantings, and beyond. The ability to see data in real time on the ISeeChange platform made those connections both tangible and visceral.

The strategy of having intentional one-on-one meetings with community participants alleviated a preconception about data extraction created post-Hurricane Katrina that has inflicted trauma on many New Orleans residents.

2. The grant tested and validated the opportunity to pay and validate community leaders for their work

Most, if not all, of the Community Engagement Leaders and Fellows were already thought-leaders and community advocates in their own right before we met them as part of this project. However, many people expressed that this was the first time they had been afforded the opportunity to be financially compensated for their community-based work. While this was not a primary motivator for most people's engagement in the project, we did find this program offered exciting professional development and validation. In fact, members of the PEP fellowship program reported feeling empowered to continue building these skills—for example PEP Fellows Tashia Gaspard is participating in CBNO's Bell Metropolitan Leadership Forum, and Gregory Swafford continues to lead and organize community clean-ups.

3. A powerful opportunity for sharing knowledge, resources, and developing relationships which nurtured community climate advocacy.

Shown through anecdotal evidence, event turnout, and ISeeChange digital engagement, we found there was a huge appetite for creating opportunities for New Orleanians to come together in a way that transcends neighborhoods.

3. Are there any other successes related more broadly to this project that you would like to share with us?*

The funding from this grant was truly re-invested in communities that need it most:

One of the core values we held throughout this grant was to move dollars in a responsible way that benefited the people this grant was trying to uplift. Approximately 30% of the funds were directed to neighborhood-based CBO's and community members. When there was food or entertainment involved in an event, we worked with local, minority-owned vendors. Events designed and led by Community Engagement Leads exemplified this, through building benches for community gardens, infrastructure themed-scavenger hunts with youth programs (Figure 12), and impromptu mutual aid dinners with extra food for the community.

A unique opportunity to effectively train leaders on community engagement tactics that focused on climate advocacy:

This grant provided a unique opportunity to conduct on-the-ground training to community leaders, in a true train-the-trainer fashion. The project allowed experienced climate organizers to share and teach techniques for moving people to action, such as: how to hold house meetings or relational meetings, tracking climate impacts, or presenting data publicly to local leaders.

People Empowering Projects casted a wide net on experiential engagement methods and saw success:

We employed a robust array of engagement tactics to engage with residents of many backgrounds, races, genders, ages, and income-levels across the City—encouraging them to share their stories and experiences. Our tactics spanned everything, from conventional community meetings, to digital meeting spaces, to the festival activities, like Mardi Gras pop ups and second lines, that New Orleans is known for.

One novel approach our team coined was the concept of a “PEP Walk”—we partnered with CEL's representing community organizations (like Son of a Saint, Civic Studio, and the Hollygrove Community Garden; Figure 13) to host these original events. A PEP Walk could be held in any neighborhood and adapted to the needs of the community. We invited residents to join us in walks around the neighborhood (or pedicabs for those with mobility challenges), where we took photos and captured infrastructure needs and climate impacts, while learning about the neighborhood's history.

Data, engagement, and community priorities identified by People Empowering Projects will influence infrastructure priorities in the City of New Orleans:

The project's data collection period has concluded, and analysis has evoked clear themes and priorities across the

city—we'll gear up to prepare briefings for City Council and City department heads going into 2024. Our PEP Fellows have identified their own neighborhood case studies and priorities, and will be included in this process. The ultimate goal being to showcase the powerful conversations and tracked issues led by residents, and translate this data into meaningful action and solutions for neighborhoods.

4. What did you learn (positive or negative) as a result of this grant? What lessons would you share with other organizations or the field at large?*

This grant was an experiment that needed additional time and resources:

Developing both the project structure and the genuine relationships with CBO's and community leaders takes time, there's no other way around it. "Showing up" in an authentic way for each other is the only way to create a powerful collective of individuals who feel inspired and empowered to act on a unified mission.

This also sheds light on the fact that more time and resources would be necessary to take the next step in translating the data collected into local or Federal funding applications and opportunities. None of the project organizations have additional capacity needed to help community residents develop and actualize project funding proposals using the data they generated beyond the scope of our GRP grant.

There's no "one-size-fits-all" approach for community engagement:

In order to accommodate the preferences and needs from different neighborhood-based groups and leaders, it became clear there's no single "right way" to engage. For instance — some neighborhood partners enjoyed the idea of piggy-backing off the momentum of festival season to connect with residents, while others weren't comfortable with the atmosphere. Others preferred conventional round tables and to engage through neighborhood associations.

This speaks to what we know about digital engagement as well—while some prefer it, it can be harder to access or interact with for others. We found it necessary to employ creative and flexible tactics to be as inclusive and comprehensive as possible (such as "story catching" with CELS during our Central City event, when elders weren't able to report stories for themselves on the app). At the same time, residents embraced the tool as a way to have their voice heard without taxing their time (an elderly man who relies on a electrolarynx to speak jumped at using ISeeChange to "talk" about extreme heat during the same Central City event; Figure 14).

Neighborhood-based Partners and Leaders are critical.

When the project shifted from a 5-neighborhood focus to a city-wide initiative in order to try to represent all New Orleans council districts, a shortcoming emerged: we had no engaged partner or community leader actively representing and engaging in District C. District C includes the historic Algiers community—a neighborhood that is often "cut off" from engagement due to their location across the river. If we were given the opportunity to remount the initiative, we would ensure that we expanded resources and connections to ensure full representation across districts and neighborhoods possible.

Paying people for community work can be complicated:

Several Community Engagement Leaders and fellows faced payment barriers and were not able to accept stipends over a certain level (\$600/year) or they would yield much-needed financial assistance in their personal lives. As we continue to think through how to engage and compensate the least heard (and often low-resourced) individuals in neighborhoods, it is critical that we understand the potential impacts of our work and continue challenging it.

Community Based Organizations have different styles and priorities:

As described in earlier progress reports—some community partners were not able to prioritize this grant's work and withdrew. In addition, the partners who remained had unique preferences and opinions for when and how to engage with their constituents. A key aspect of making this work, especially in a place like New Orleans where nonprofits are all stretched thin, was listening deeply and meeting people where they were—not forcing a vision—and adapting to different community preferences and formats.

5. How do you characterize your relationship with the GRP and what suggestions do you have for improvement?*

The ability to change course and flex with circumstances was an invaluable opportunity. Engaged hyper-local, and experimental approaches require the right kind of funders and GRP's acceptance of our adaptive project changes was critical.

This grant could have been vastly improved by having a 2 year scope or longer. The initial set up and launch of new initiatives takes substantial effort before getting to the field. Likewise, just as we had results, the ability to leverage the data into infrastructure priorities for the City requires resources beyond the scope of the funding and timeline.

We see incredible opportunities to leverage the insights and practice here Gulf Coast wide, enhancing GRP's critical focus on climate, health, and community. We look forward to sharing the data analysis reports and top line insights in the coming quarter and early next year.

6. Please provide any other feedback or comments you have for the GRP.*

We cannot emphasize enough how grateful we are for this opportunity. It's rare to be given a chance to truly experiment with new approaches in community and civic engagement, especially in a way that brings together multiple CBO's and communities.

Our main feedback is that this time frame and capacity allotted was not sufficient to reach all of our goals towards the end of the grant period—such as meeting with City stakeholders to present data, and more directly augment infrastructure funding applications or scoping other types of solutions.

There was an overwhelming appetite for programs like this from residents. It gave people a place to actively participate, connect across neighborhoods, and at the same time develop professionally and receive compensation. More time, and with learnings applied from the past year, will help translate the data collected into actions that have lasting solutions.

7. If applicable, please identify and describe the ways you or your organization leveraged GRP's grant (e.g., other funders, volunteers who worked on the program, in-kind donations etc.) Please specify the value and/or number/hours of volunteers if possible.

We received widespread support and excitement for this project in a number of ways, including:

The Committee for a Better New Orleans joined the grant and offered their own funding (\$1500) to cover additional Community Engagement Leader stipends.

Civic Studio, Son of A Saint, Hollygrove Neighborhood Association, and the Culture of Cleanliness were all CBO's who were not included in the original scope of the grant, but offered valuable resources and time, detailed below:

Civic Studio — 3 volunteers (40+ hours of work total), meeting space, art installations, community outreach, event materials (prints, transportation, tables, tents, etc)

Son of a Saint — 40 volunteers (youth participation, 45+ hours of work), meeting space, community outreach, event materials (prints, transportation, tables, tents, etc)

The Hollygrove Neighborhood Association — 10+ volunteers (20+ hours of work), meeting space, community outreach, event materials (prints, transportation, tables, tents, etc)

Culture of Cleanliness — 20+ volunteers (40+ hours of work), promoted the project around a community cleanup

Cafe Reconcile – \$100 gift card reward for community raffle

Caterer Donation – ~\$100 of additional food donated by Rob Eddington for the event in Central City

Mystic Krewe of Conus — 3 volunteers (10+ hours) of parade outreach & engagement

Lincoln Beach Center & Museum — Provided an event space, materials (projector, food, and beverage)

Figure 1

A map of the home locations of Community Engagement Leaders involved in the PEP initiative.

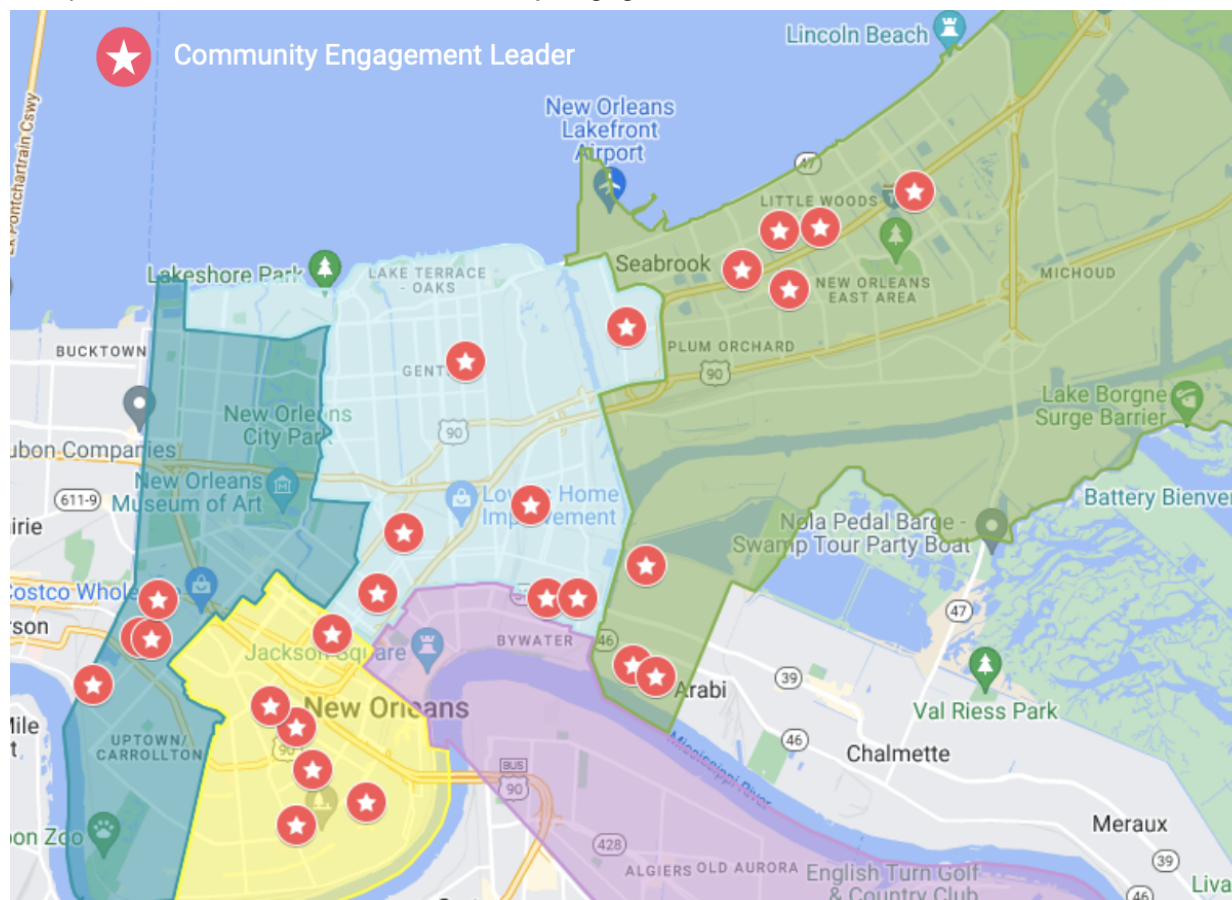


Figure 2.

A group shot of some of our Community Engagement Leads during a workshop hosted by Sankofa in the Lower Ninth Ward.



Figure 3.

Community Engagement Leads gather for a workshop at the Lincoln Beach Center in New Orleans East in January—where themes focused on energy and affordability following the holiday freeze.



Figure 4.

The PEP fellows gather for a weekly session over the summer, working on a prioritization and power mapping exercise.



Figure 5.

In February, we hit the streets during the Femme Fatale parade in Central City with our infrastructure-themed pop-up. We had a raffle for residents, "Pin the Cone on the Pothole" game

for kids, and invited Krewe of Conus—a local group of infrastructure enthusiasts.



Figure 6.

Sage Michael Pellet (Healthy Gulf) and Nellie Catzen (CBNO) present findings from the PEP project in May to New Orleans City Council.



Figure 7.

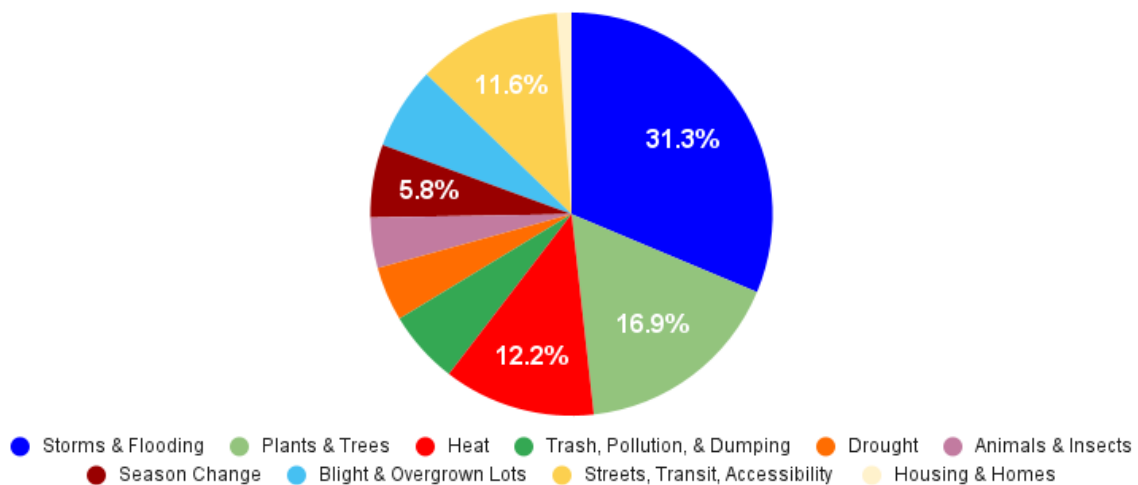
PEP Fellow Freddie Leslie Sr. (left) encourages neighbors to use ISeeChange to track blight, overgrown lots, and other neighborhood issues at a community meeting in front of Councilman Oliver Thomas (right).



Figure 8.

Examples of ISeeChange posts from CEL's and community members in New Orleans during the grant period. A figure showing the topics and themes most prominently discussed in resident-generated data throughout the course of the grant.

Climate & Infrastructure Themes Discussed (of 1228 posts)



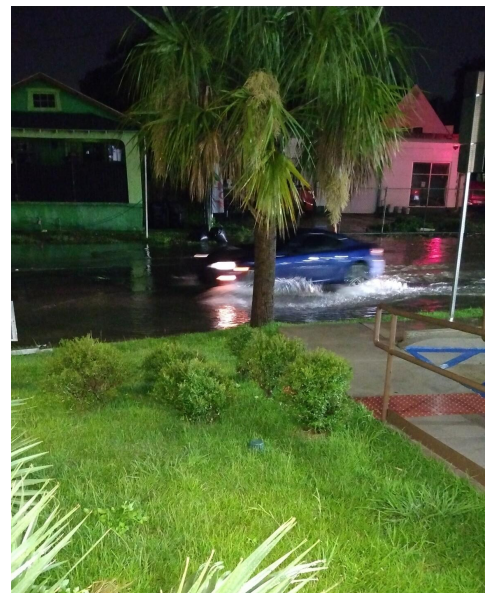
Blight: *"People are dumping trash everywhere. The owners live out of state and do not maintain the lot. We need a sidewalk and trash cans. We are right across from Lincoln Beach. The traffic is heavy on the weekends and people throw trash on the ground. My vision for the lot is to have an extension for Lincoln Beach Museum and a French Market where people can sell all of their goods. Currently it is a burden and an eyesore for local residents."*

– Janet T., Jan 6 2023 (New Orleans East)

ISeeChange post



Flooding: *This area floods all the time. After looking at it it occurred to me that there are a lot of things that contribute to this flooding. First it's poor construction planning. The water should be going into the canal but it rolls off the bridge on both sides and puddles at the bottom. Heavy truck traffic is another reason. There is constant speeding through this thoroughfare that is literally tearing up not only the infrastructure but the homes and properties in that stretch from Elysian Fields to Poland. Not to mention that the speed limit is not being enforced. The gas station I took these pictures from is much higher than the roadway, I guess they knew what they were doing although sometimes it's like they're an island because the depth of the water is unknown until you drive through it. The large trucks speed down N. Robertson until they get to Poland, then turn South to go to St. Claude. This is literally crazy that this much truck traffic is traveling daily throughout our neighborhoods carrying who knows what. Every morning there is a film of dust on our cars seen if it doesn't rain first. We don't have any idea what we are being exposed to.*



– Denise H., July 22, 2023 (Upper 9th Ward)

ISeeChange Post

Community cooling: *"The community gathered together under the shaded basketball court where the temperature was significantly cooler and had a great time communicating with one another and engaging in activities. Backpacks were given out and people won prizes while also trying to beat the heat. It will be nice to see other communities have the opportunity to congregate under a shade, a basketball court or something similar things like this that could allow every neighborhood at least once a month to do something together"*

– Tashia G., July 28 2023 (Hollygrove)

ISeeChange post



Figure 9.

Marketing content developed to advertise the 'Eyes on Infrastructure' webinar series, and the series is viewable on [CBNO's youtube channel](#).



Figure 10.

Example of in-app dialogue on a New Orleans' resident post.

This is a persistent leak that's existed for an extensive period of time.

Water is standing several parcels down from the source of the leak and slippery algae has developed in the right of way, creating an unnecessary hazard... and haven for mosquitoes.

Animals & Insects



Julia Kumari Drapkin • ISeeChange • 3 months ago

How long has it been running? Did you report it SWBNO? 504-52-WATER. With intense drought and sudden rains, we get shrink and swells in the soil. That can lead to broken lines



Jalence Isles • Louisiana, US • 3 months ago

For some time... I visit the residence it's at from time to time, ~ once / month and remember seeing it several times now. I haven't reported it to 311 but the resident has. SWBNO has already come out once but the problem persists and they haven't been back.



Jalence Isles • Louisiana, US • 3 months ago

Actually just checked and see that I have footage back from a visit in December 2022.



L. Denise Hunter • Louisiana, US • 3 months ago

It's definitely a lot of infrastructure neglect throughout the city especially in the areas east of Elysian Fields



donna angelety • • 3 months ago

I am the owner of this property and I called on July 20th at 6:09pm and talked to a rep for about 8 minutes. Nothing. I will be doing a very detailed report. I am out of town right now.



donna angelety • • 2 months ago

Update the leak was fixed on Friday but it seems now my water pressure is low

Figure 11.

[Click the link](#) to see video footage from a role-playing exercise during one of our trainings.

Figure 11.

Example of part of a scavenger hunt list used with youth from the Son of a Saint PEP walk.



Figure 13.

PEP Fellow Tashia Gaspard welcomes her neighbors to the Hollygrove Dixon PEP Walk and community gathering—introducing the project before leading a neighborhood walk.



Figure 14.

At a PEP Walk in Central City, CEL's helped "catch stories" around climate and infrastructure impacts from folks in the neighborhoods. Pictured is an elder who relies on a electrolarynx to speak jumped at using ISeeChange to "talk" about extreme heat during the same Central City event.

