



Kin Long Lei

Natural hazards are on the rise across the nation and their impacts are made particularly acute in the communities burdened by a high degree of disaster vulnerability. Indigenous communities, due to a multidimensional set of historical and contemporary factors, are oftentimes communities of this kind. While the integration of land-use/development plans can play a substantial in alleviating these impacts, research focusing on the evaluation issue of plan integration for disaster resilience in the context of Indigenous communities has thus far been sparse. This research gap represents a missed opportunity to generate the knowledge critical for making plans more effective in promoting disaster resilience among Indigenous communities. To narrow this gap, we expand the Plan Integration for Resilience Scorecard (PIRS) methodology into use in the context of Indigenous communities, using the territory of the Chitimacha tribe and its surrounding Louisianan communities as our study site. We find that the plan network is integrated in promoting flooding resilience across the study site, particularly for the current flood risks. It also prioritizes the tribal community in its management of current flood risks. The only exception is the state-level plans in the case of the 0.2-percent current flood risk, where they pay more attention to the non-tribal communities. Similarly, when managing future flood risk the plan network, except for its tribal-level-plan component, largely overlooks the tribal community.