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TAMEST NATURAL HAZARDS SUMMIT

Responding to and Mitigating the Impacts

PART I: VIRTUAL SUMMIT 10.19.2021

#NATURALHAZARDSSUMMIT

Theme Two:

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Moderated by: CHANDRA FRANKLIN WOMACK, P.E.

Owner and Chief Executive Officer, Aran & Franklin Board Chair, Texas Windstorm Insurance Association









Disparate Impacts of Natural Disasters and Disease





Distinguished Professor *Texas Southern University*



LOREN HOPKINS, PH.D.

Chief Environmental Science Officer City of Houston



PETER HOTEZ, M.D., PH.D. (NAM)

Dean, National School of Tropical Medicine Baylor College of Medicine

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UNEQUAL BURDEN OF DISASTERS: REDIRECTING PRIORITIES AND FUNDING TO PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE PEOPLE AND PLACES

Robert D. Bullard, Ph.D. Professor of Urban Planning and Environmental Policy Bullard Center for Environmental & Climate Justice Texas Southern University

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CONNECTING THE DOTS...



ROBERT D. BULLARD BOOKS: It's just <u>one</u> book, but don't tell anybody...

- Invisible Houston
- Dumping in Dixie
- People of Color Environmental Groups Directory
- In Search of the New South
- Growth and Decline of a Sunbelt Boomtown
- Confronting Environmental Racism
- Residential Apartheid
- Unequal Protection
- Just Transportation
- Sprawl City

- Highway Robbery
- Just Sustainabilities
- The Quest for Environmental Justice
- Growing Smarter
- The Black Metropolis in the Twenty-First Century
- Race, Place, and Environmental Justice After Hurricane Katrina
- Environmental Health and Racial Equity in the United States
- The Wrong Complexion for Protection



Responding to and Mitigating the Impacts



ROBERT D. BULLARD & BEVERLY WRIGHT

THE WRONG COMPLEXION FOR PROTECTION

HOW THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO DISASTER

> IDANGERS AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

DISATERS AMPLIFY AND EXACERBATE EXISTING INEQUITIES IN SOCIETY

- Disasters compound and amplify poverty, marginalization and vulnerability
- Government response to natural and humanmade disasters over the past eight decades has not treated all communities fairly.
- In major disasters, the most vulnerable populations generally suffer the earliest and most damaging setbacks because of where they live, their limited income and economic means, and their lack of access to health care
- Heightened vulnerability is not so much determined by the disasters but by the social, economic, and political conditions society creates for different populations

Air Pollution & Increasing Allergens

Asthma, cardiovascular disease, repiratory allergies

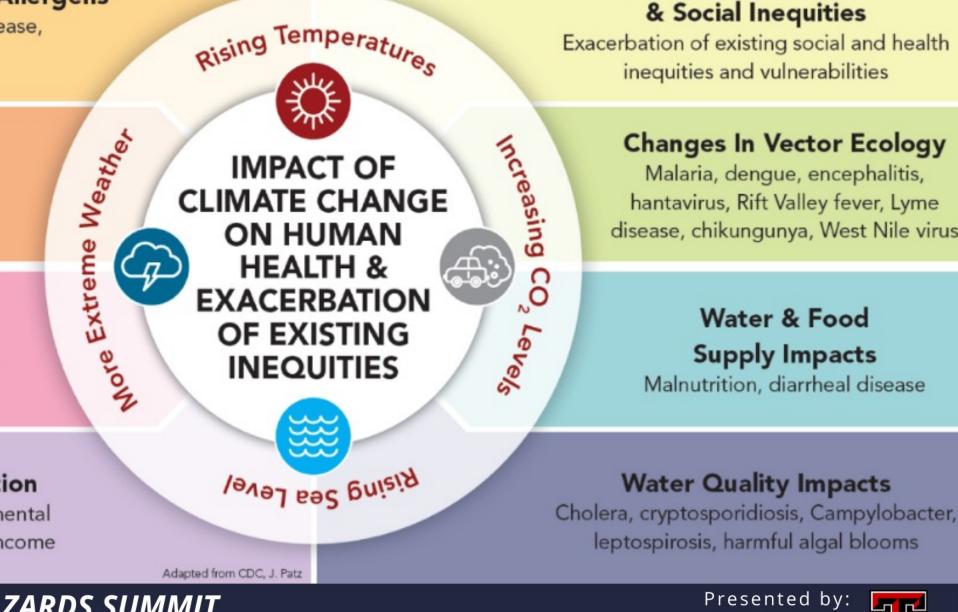
Extreme Heat Heat-related illness and death, cardiovascular failure

Severe Weather Injuries, fatalities, loss of homes, mental health impacts

Environmental Degradation

Forced migration, civil conflict, mental health impacts, loss of jobs and income

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Degraded Living Conditions

RACE, PLACE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AFTER HURRICANE KATRINA

Struggles to Reclaim, Rebuild, and Revitalize New Orleans and the Gulf Coast



FOREWORD BY MARC H. MORIA

ROBERT D. BULLARD AND BEVERLY WRIGHT How Structural Inequality and Systemic Racism Worsen the Impacts of Climate Change

- Greater flood risks
- Hotter temperatures and more heat-related deaths
- More "bad-air days" and asthma
- Economic dislocation of outdoor workers "too hot to work outside"
- Heat + air pollution = more bad pregnancy outcomes
- Hotter school days and hotter classrooms "too hot to learn"
- Loss of natural land cover, green canopy, trees and nature
- More droughts, wildfires and deadly smoke
- More grid failures—stranding more people without power, air conditioning, heat, and clean drinking water
- More energy insecurity and "energy poverty"



CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOCIAL VULNERABILITY IN THE UNITED STATES

A Focus on Six Impacts

SEPTEMBER 2021

Climate Change Hits Most Vulnerable People Hardest

- Climate change impacts fall disproportionately on people of color communities who are least able to prepare for, and recover from, heat waves, poor air quality, flooding, and other impacts
- Black Americans are 34% more likely to currently live in areas with the highest projected increases in childhood asthma diagnoses and 40% more likely to currently live in areas with the highest projected increases in extreme temperature related deaths.
- Latinos are 43% more likely to live in communities that would lose work hours due to intense heat and 50% more likely to live in areas with the highest estimated increases in traffic delays due to coastal flooding
- American Indians and Alaska Natives are 48% more likely to live in areas that will be inundated by flooding from sea level rise (US EPA 2021)



National Advisory Council Report to the FEMA Administrator *November 2020*

DISASTER FUNDING NOT FOLLOWING NEED

- Researchers from Rice University and the University of Pittsburgh found, in counties badly hit by natural disasters (areas with at least \$10 billion in damages) white communities gained an average \$126,000 in wealth, while communities of color lost up to \$29,000 in wealth after recovery efforts (Howell and Elliott 2018).
- Managed retreat buyouts leave the most vulnerable households in flood zones (Mach et al. 2019).
- FEMA aid is not reaching households and families with the greatest need (FEMA 2020).



Disaster Buyouts Favor White Americans

- Path of disaster funding: "Money follows money, money follows power, money follows whites."
- Disaster buyouts inherently benefit White Americans and households with more wealth.
- Most FEMA buyouts are in neighborhoods 85 percent or more non-Hispanic Whites, even though they make up about 62 percent of the US population.

Source: National Public Radio (2019)

President Biden's JUSTICE40 Initiative

- President Biden's "Justice40" Initiative is a plan to deliver 40% of the overall benefits of climate investments to disadvantaged communities -environmental justice communities that historically have been left behind economically and overly polluted
- Develop and implement cross-sector and interdisciplinary initiatives that place justice and equity at the center



Thank You!

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