

Advancing Racial and Social Equity through Mitigating Natural Hazards

A presentation for *Making Mitigation Work* webinar series
November 10, 2020

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Philanthropy California



PHILANTHROPY CA

An Alliance of Northern California, Southern California and San Diego Grantmakers



PHILANTHROPY CA

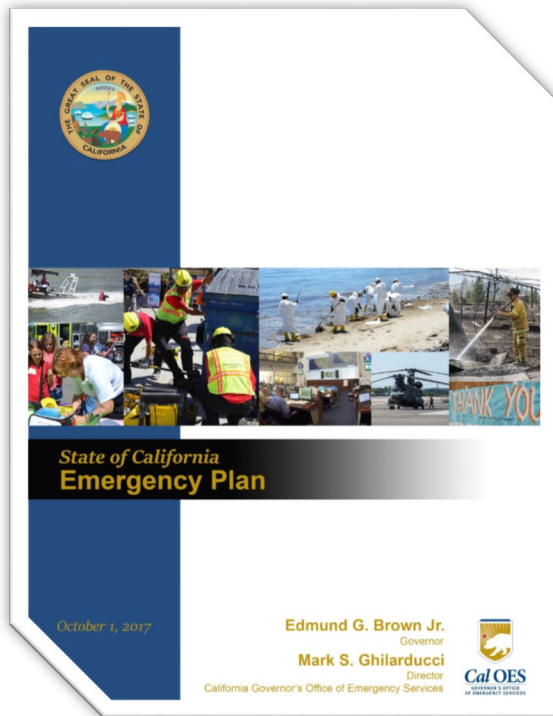
An Alliance of Northern California, Southern California and San Diego Grantmakers

700+ grantmaking entities and individuals

Over \$9 billion in grantmaking annually

Philanthropic coordination
Learning and collaboration
Public policy

Philanthropy California and the State of California ESF-17



The screenshot shows the Philanthropy CA website. The top navigation bar includes 'PHILANTHROPY CA', 'ABOUT US', 'PROJECTS & PARTNERSHIPS', 'EVENTS', 'NEWS', and 'CONTACT'. A search icon is on the right. The main heading is '2020 California Wildfire Response'. Below this are four tabs: 'OVERVIEW', 'RESPONSE FUNDS', 'EVENTS', and 'RESOURCES'. The 'RESPONSE FUNDS' tab is active. The text below the tabs reads: 'The Philanthropy California team vetted the list of response funds below to help you direct resources to the most impacted communities. You can filter the list based on region and beneficiary. We hope that it will assist in taking rapid action to support families, businesses, community-based organizations, and others during this crisis.' Below this text are four filter dropdowns: 'GEOGRAPHY SCOPE', 'TARGETED COMMUNITIES', 'FOCUS AREAS', and 'TYPE OF SUPPORT', all set to '- Any -'. At the bottom, two response funds are listed: 'Center for Disaster Philanthropy: California Wildfires Recovery Fund' and 'California Community Foundation: Wildfire Relief Fund', each with a right-pointing arrow icon.



<https://www.philanthropyca.org/>

Philanthropy California in Supporting Disaster Resilience (all phases)

- ▶ Sharing & advising: Where funders can make the most of their contributions
- ▶ Publicizing: Trusted funds for relief, recovery, mitigation and/or preparedness
- ▶ Connecting: Funders, government partners, and community-based organizations
- ▶ Advocating: Advancing equitable policies and legislations that support vulnerable communities

Shaver Lake 4
Clovis 44
Fresno 55

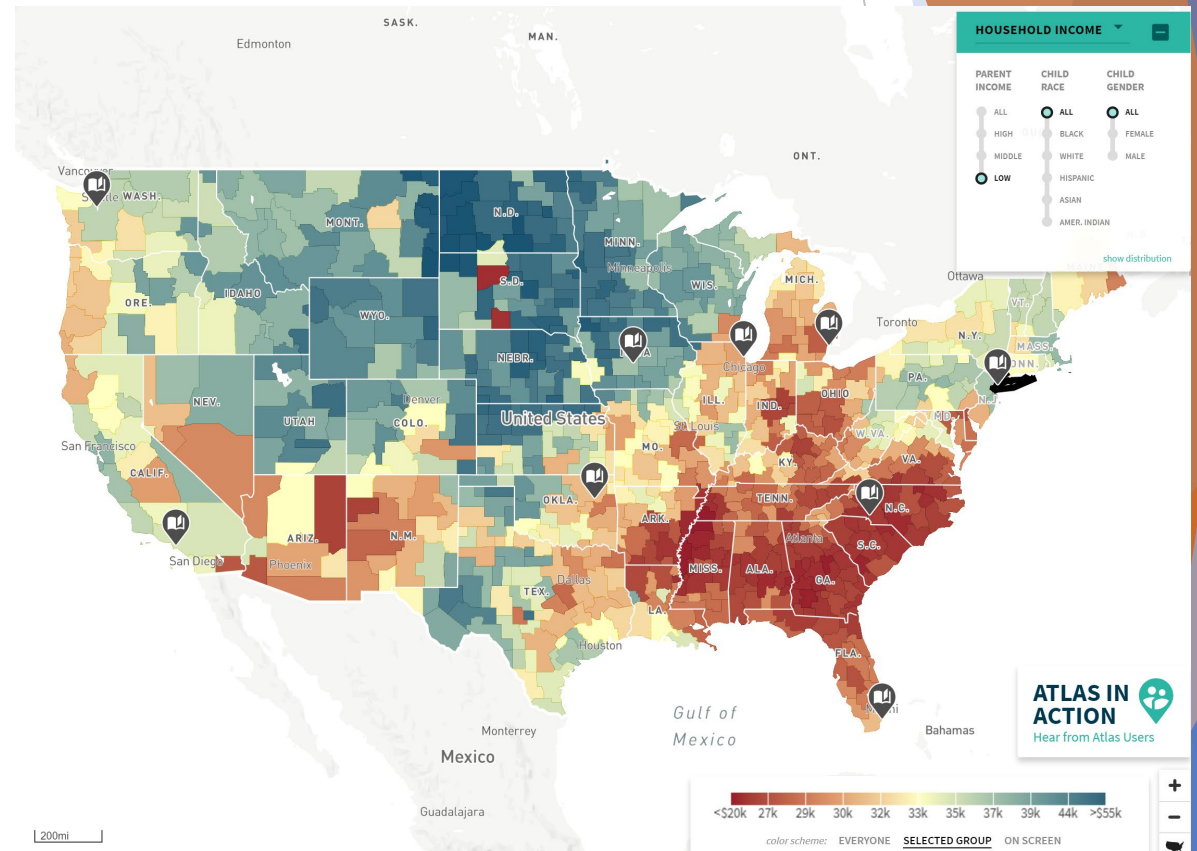


A racially equitable society...

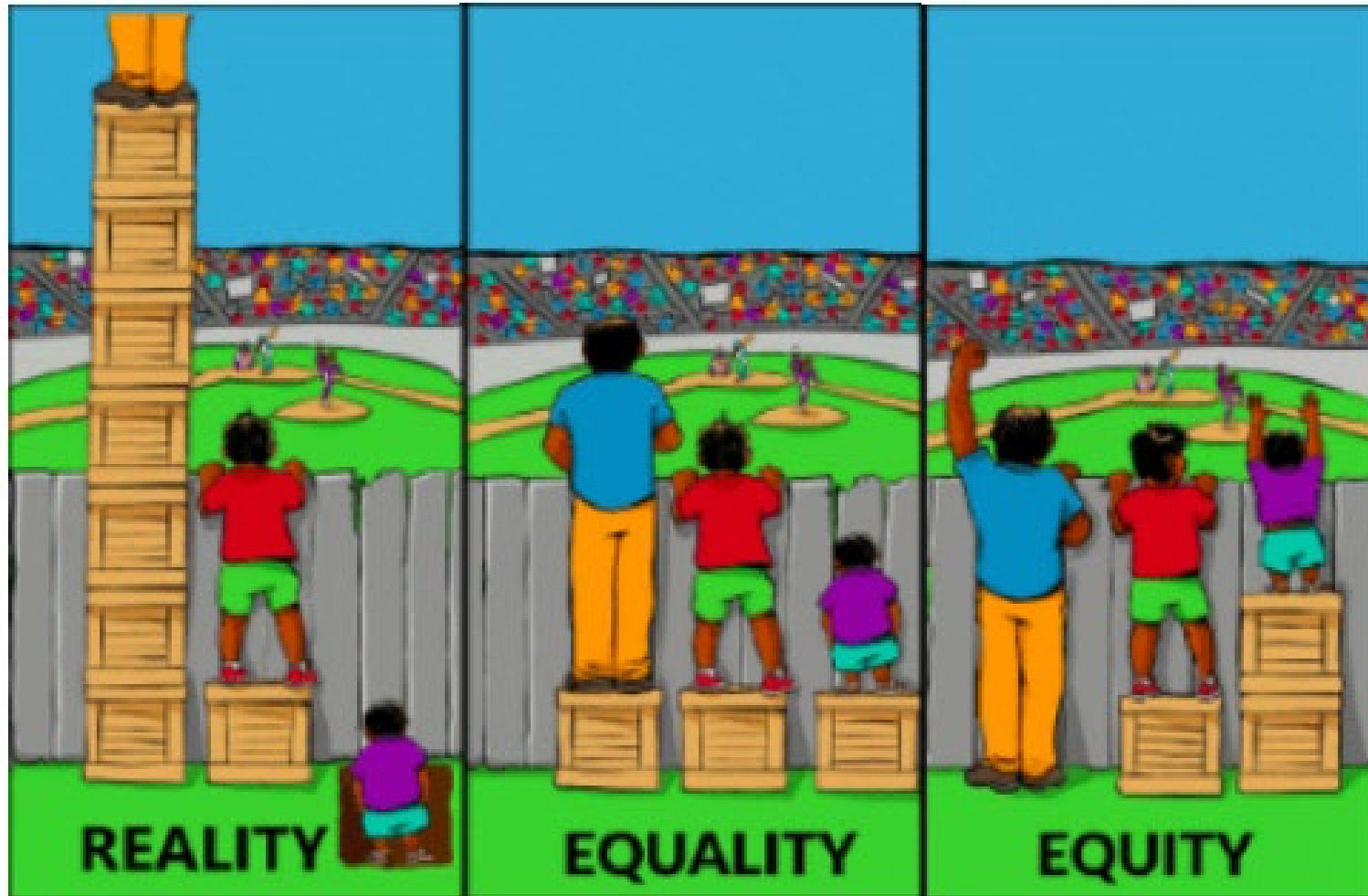
“A racially equitable society would be one in which the distribution of resources, opportunities, and burdens was not determined or predictable by race.”

Unfortunately, race still matters

- ▶ Health (e.g., maternity health, diabetes)
- ▶ Education level
- ▶ Income and wealth
- ▶ Life expectancy
- ▶ Incarceration rate
- ▶ Hazards vulnerability



Equality vs Equity



What equity is and is not

Equity is:

- ▶ Providing various approaches to engagement
- ▶ Recognizing that people may need more or different supports
- ▶ Broad in scope to include all differences
- ▶ Practices, programs, and policies that ensure culturally responsive access and opportunity

Equity is NOT:

- ▶ Treating everyone the same with a single approach to engagement
- ▶ Limited in scope or focused on a single group
- ▶ One special program or action aimed at a particular group

Different approaches

Equality:

- ▶ Every person impacted by a wildfire event receives \$500 in emergency cash aid.

Equity:

- ▶ Some people receive more emergency cash aid than others based on income, rental/homeownership status, family situations, etc.

Looking at issues through a racial equity lens

- ▶ How are existing racial disparities standing in the way of the goals we seek to fulfill?
- ▶ What do we see as the forces behind those disparities?
- ▶ And what forces are perpetuating them?

Outline for this webinar

- ▶ How disasters and disaster aid programs exacerbate racial and economic inequities
- ▶ Why changing the narrative that emphasizes mitigation and preparedness is essential to advancing racial equity
- ▶ The importance of multi-sector partnerships in unlocking financial, political, and relational resources for the benefit of communities of color
- ▶ The types of investment required to support both racial equity and disaster resilience



Extreme weather and climate change



Little or no rain



Extreme precipitation
(rain and snow)



High-tide flooding and
increased storm surge



Extreme heat



Tornados and
thunderstorms



Western wildfire
activity



More Atlantic hurricanes



Parched soil



Extreme rainfall from
hurricanes



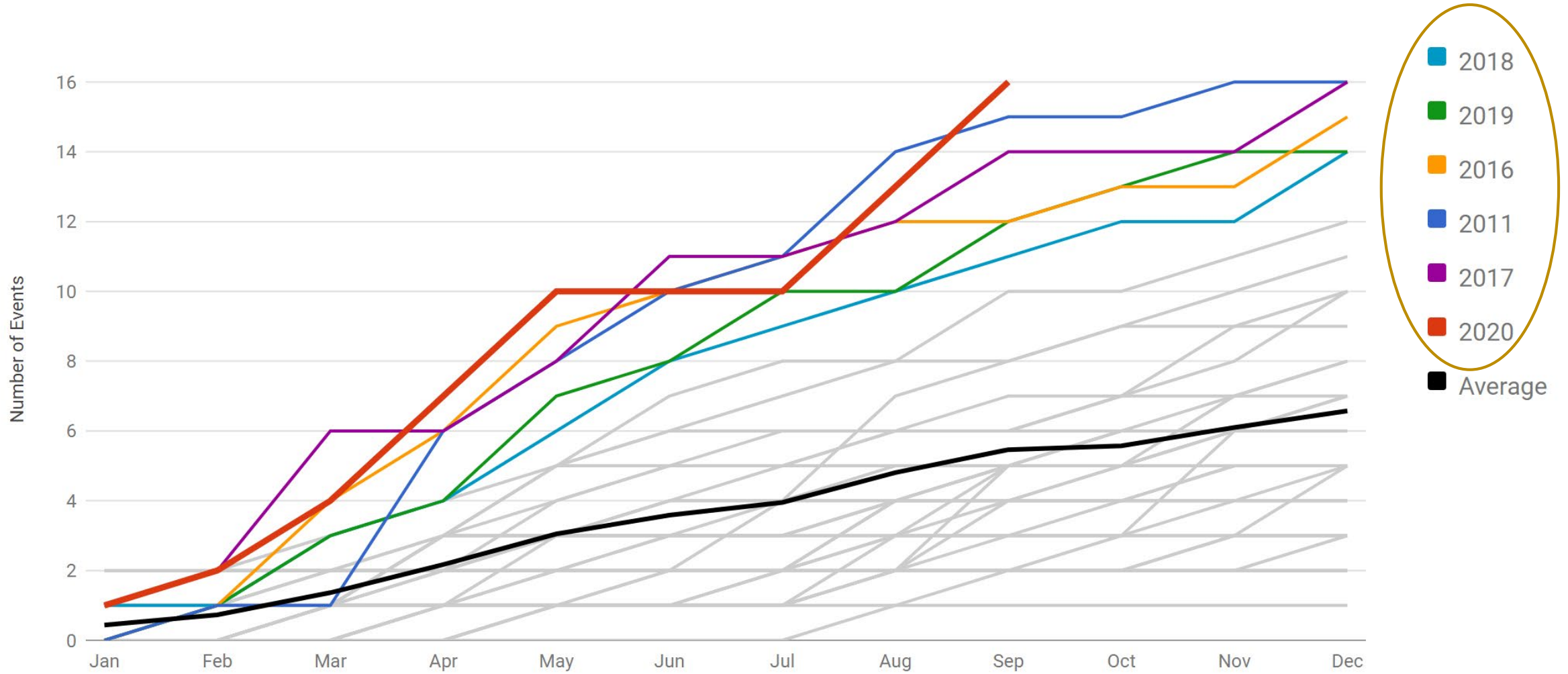
U.S. 2020 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters



This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 16 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States from January-September 2020.

1980-2020 Year-to-Date United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Event Frequency (CPI-Adjusted)

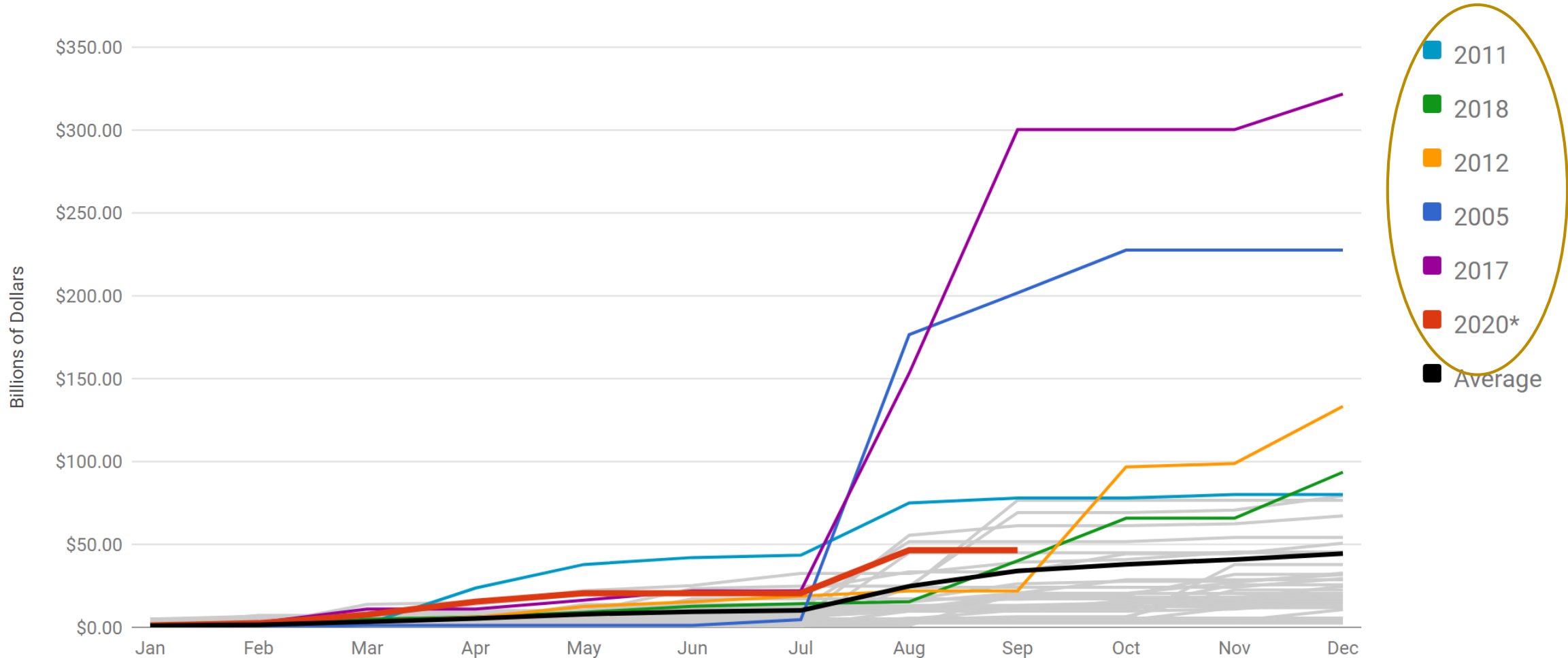
Event statistics are added according to the date on which they ended.



Statistics valid as of October 7, 2020.

1980-2020 Year-to-Date United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Event Cost (CPI-Adjusted)

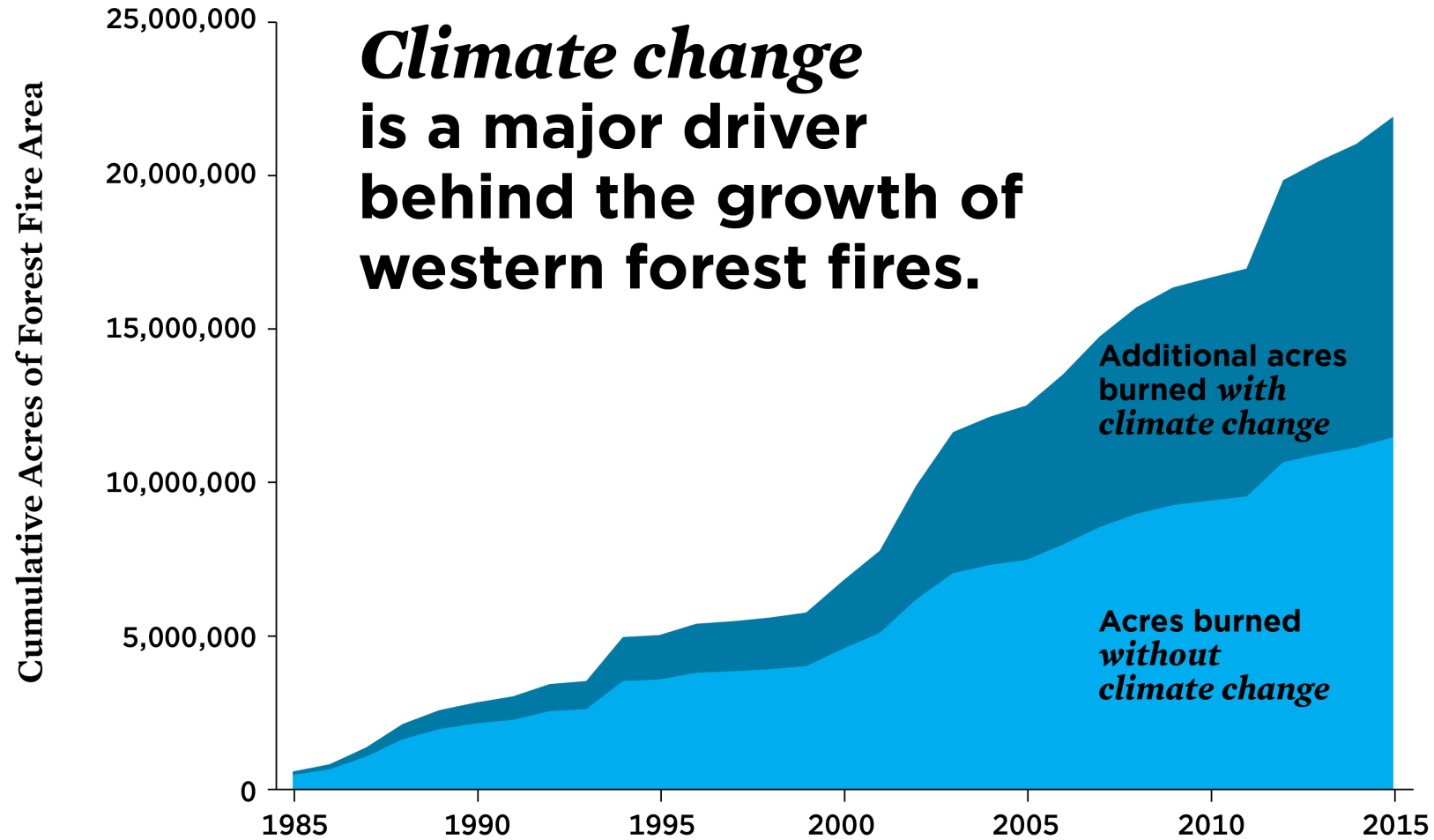
Event statistics are added according to the date on which they ended.



Statistics valid as of October 7, 2020.

*Cost statistics not included for Western Wildfires - California, Oregon, Washington Firestorms (Fall 2020), Western/Central Drought and Heatwave (Summer-Fall 2020), Hurricane Sally (September 2020)

Climate change
is a major driver
behind the growth of
western forest fires.



**The number
of wildfires
is *increasing*...**

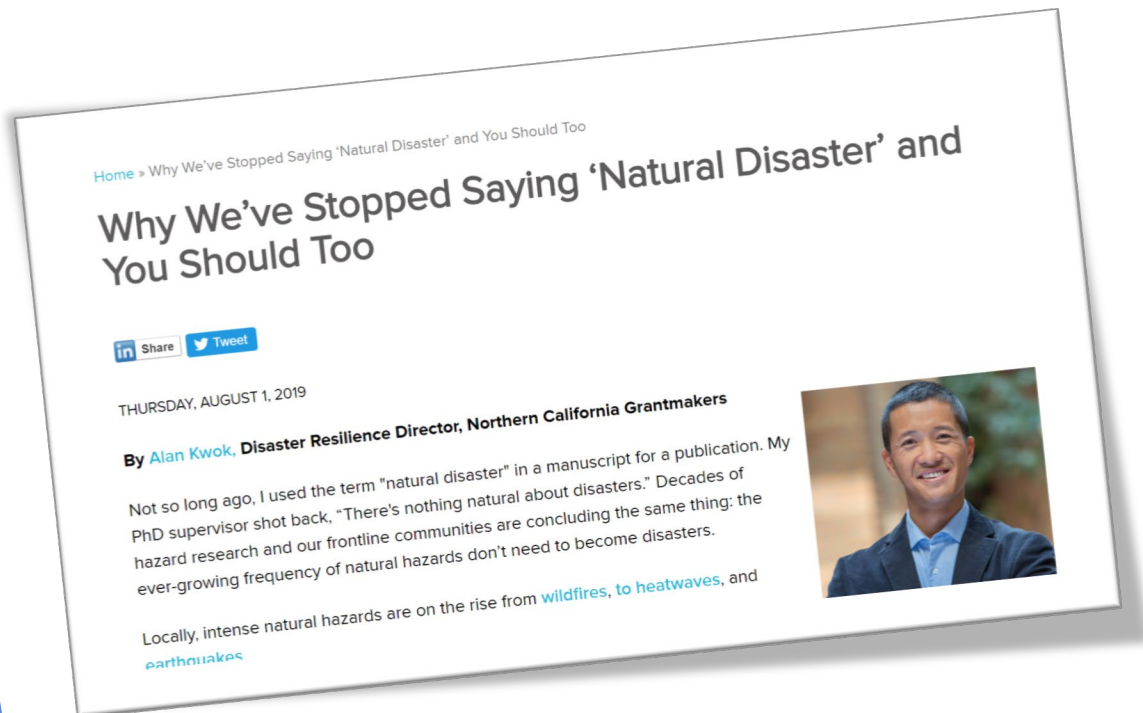
**...and they're
burning
more land.**

**The cost to fight
wildfires is *rising*.**

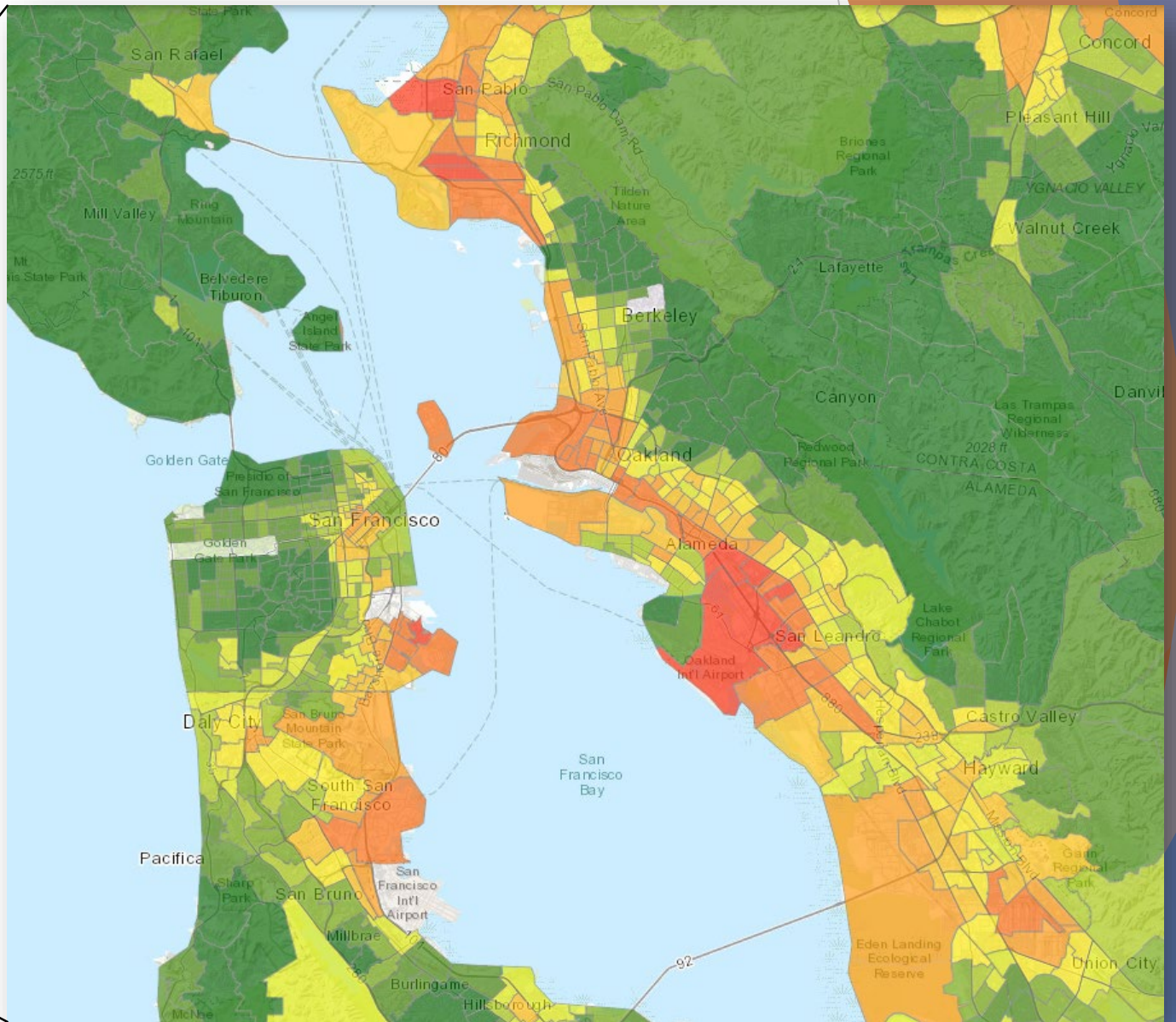
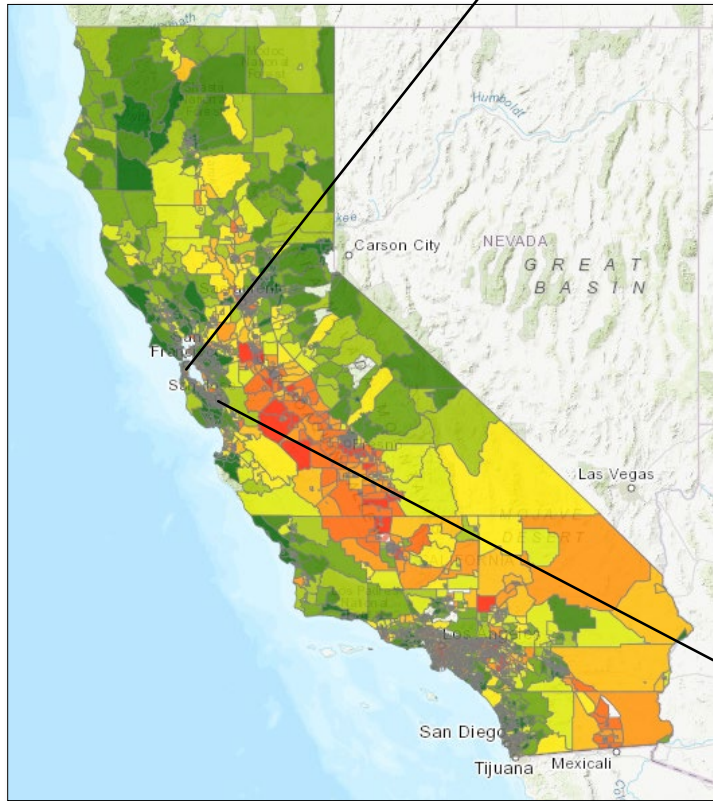
The unnatural disasters

“Too often disaster discourses fail to consider power, oppression, inequality, and injustice ... framing of disasters as natural is not only inaccurate, it upholds an oppressive status quo.”

- Jason von Meding and Ksenia Chmutina





Rule reversals	Completed	In progress	Total
Air pollution and emissions	21	5	26
Drilling and extraction	11	9	20
Infrastructure and planning	12	1	13
Animals	11	2	13
Water pollution	6	3	9
Toxic substances and safety	6	2	8
Other	5	5	10
All	72	27	99



Redlining

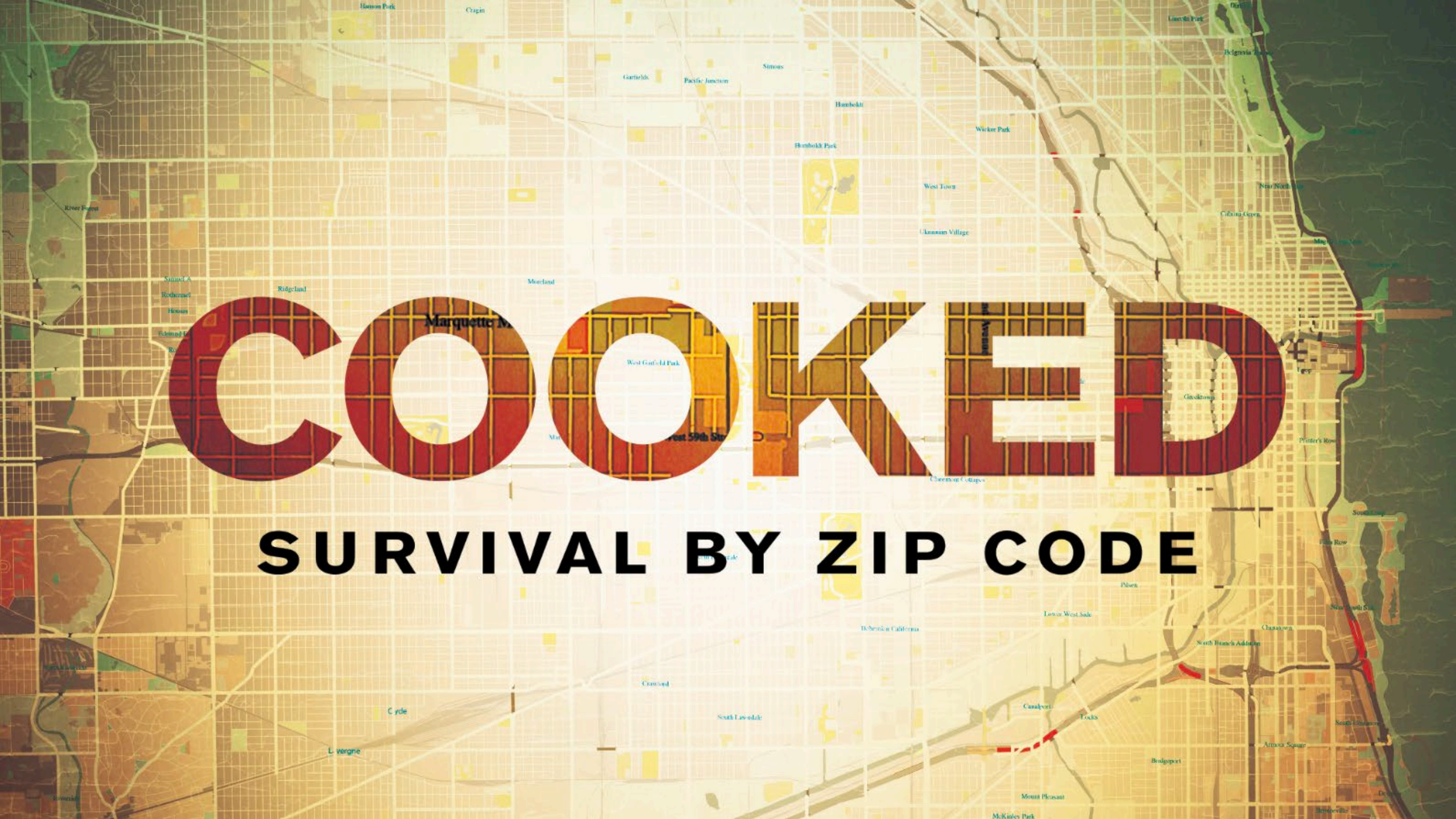
in Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, San Leandro, Piedmont, Emeryville and Albany

-  "Best"
-  "Hazardous"





Temperatures in redlined areas are approximately 5°F (~2.6 °C) warmer than in non-redlined areas.



COOKED

SURVIVAL BY ZIP CODE

Societies put people in vulnerable situations

PLOS ONE

PUBLISH

ABOUT

BROWSE

 OPEN ACCESS  PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The unequal vulnerability of communities of color to wildfire

Ian P. Davies , Ryan D. Haugo, James C. Robertson, Phillip S. Levin

Published: November 2, 2018 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0205825>



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INVESTIGATIONS

How Federal Disaster Money Favors The Rich

March 5, 2019 · 5:00 AM ET
Heard on *All Things Considered*



REBECCA HERSHER



ROBERT BEN

NATIONAL

Minorities Likely To Receive Less Disaster Aid Than White Americans

March 5, 2019 · 5:08 AM ET
Heard on *Morning Edition*

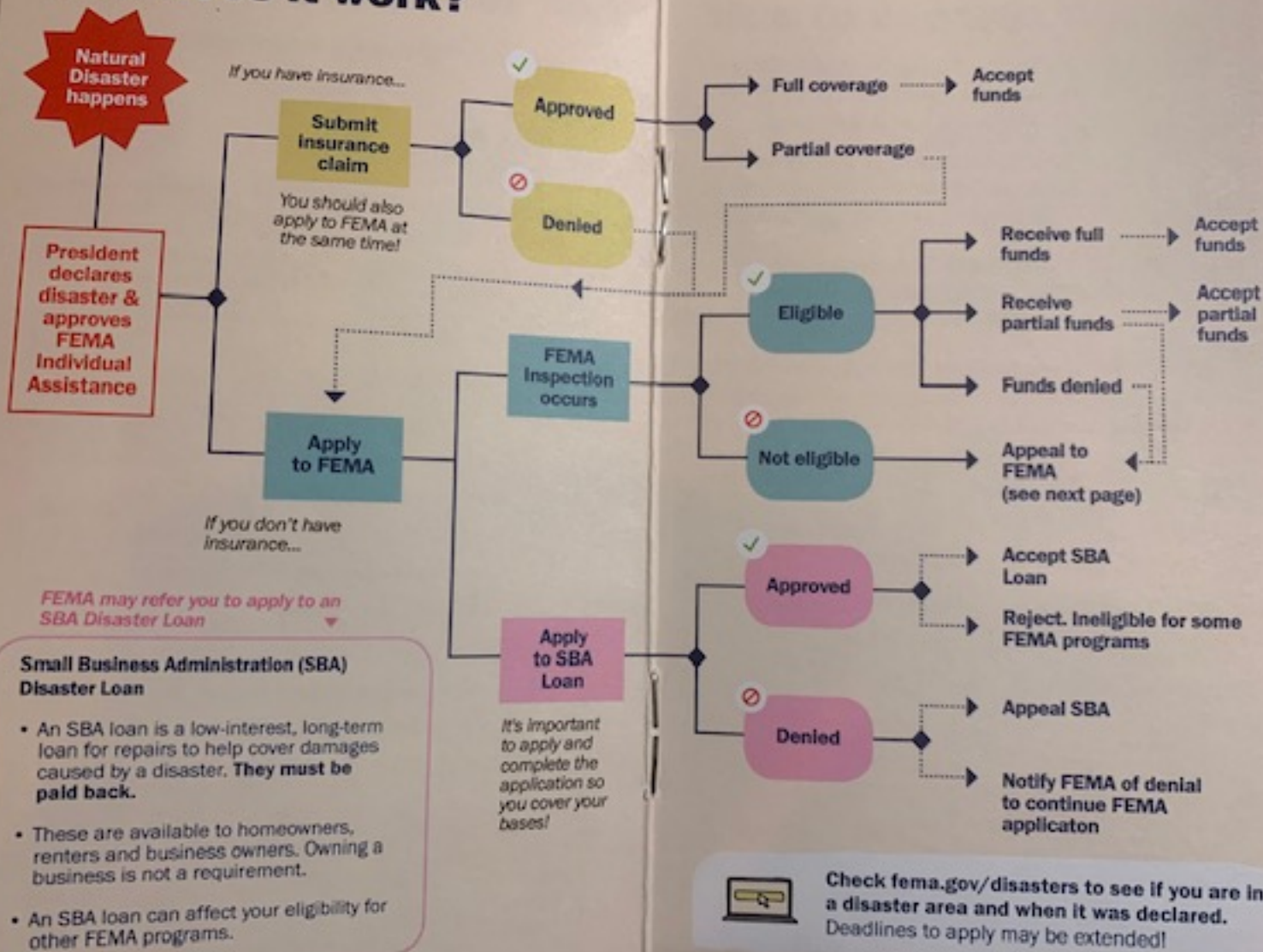


REBECCA HERSHER



A new NPR investigation finds that white Americans, and those with more wealth, often receive more federal aid after a disaster than do minorities and those with less wealth.

How does it work?



Fear / Distrust

Immigration status

Time constraints

Housing status

Language

Other factors

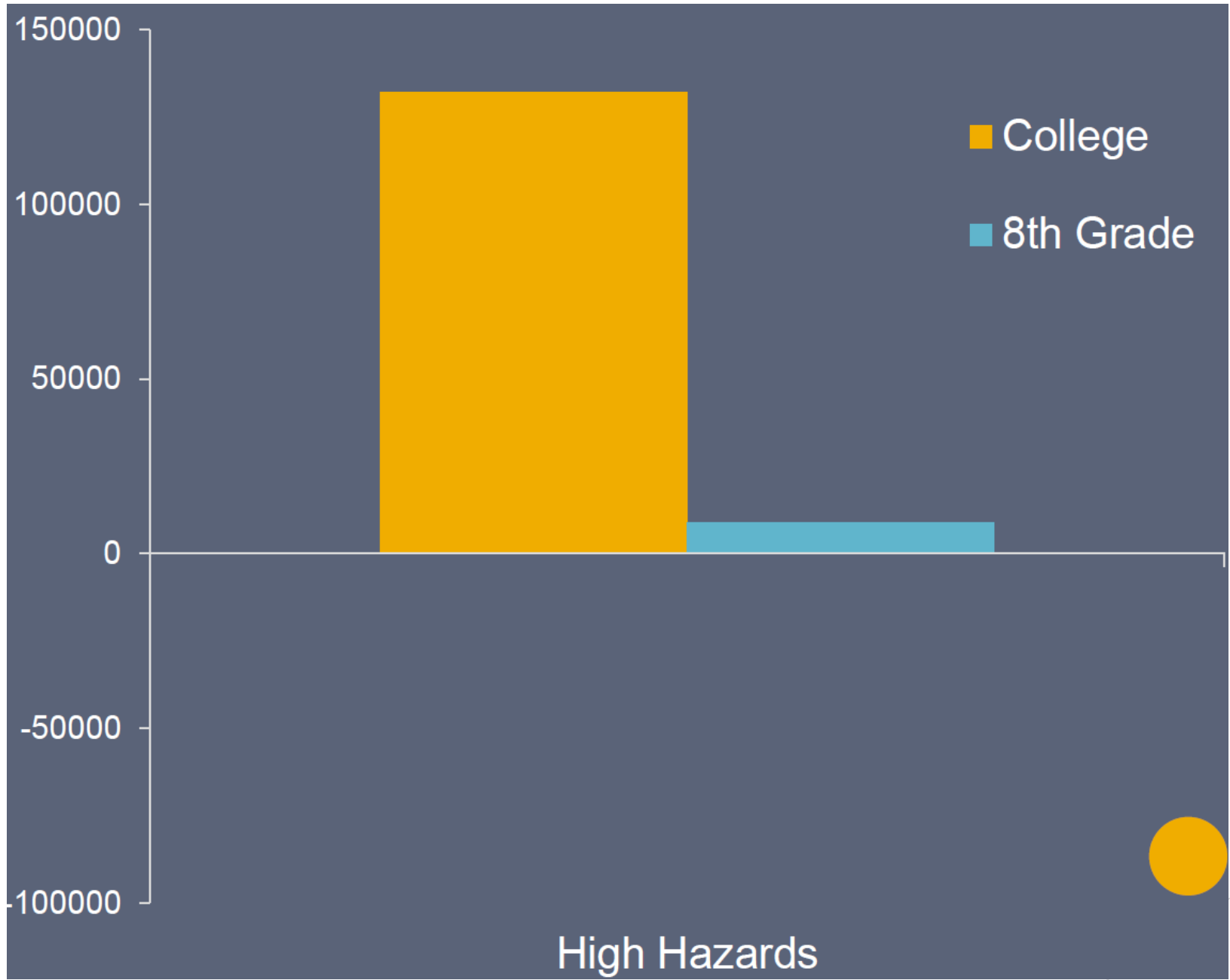
Social Problems, 072018, 0, 1–20
doi: 10.1093/socpro/spy016
Article



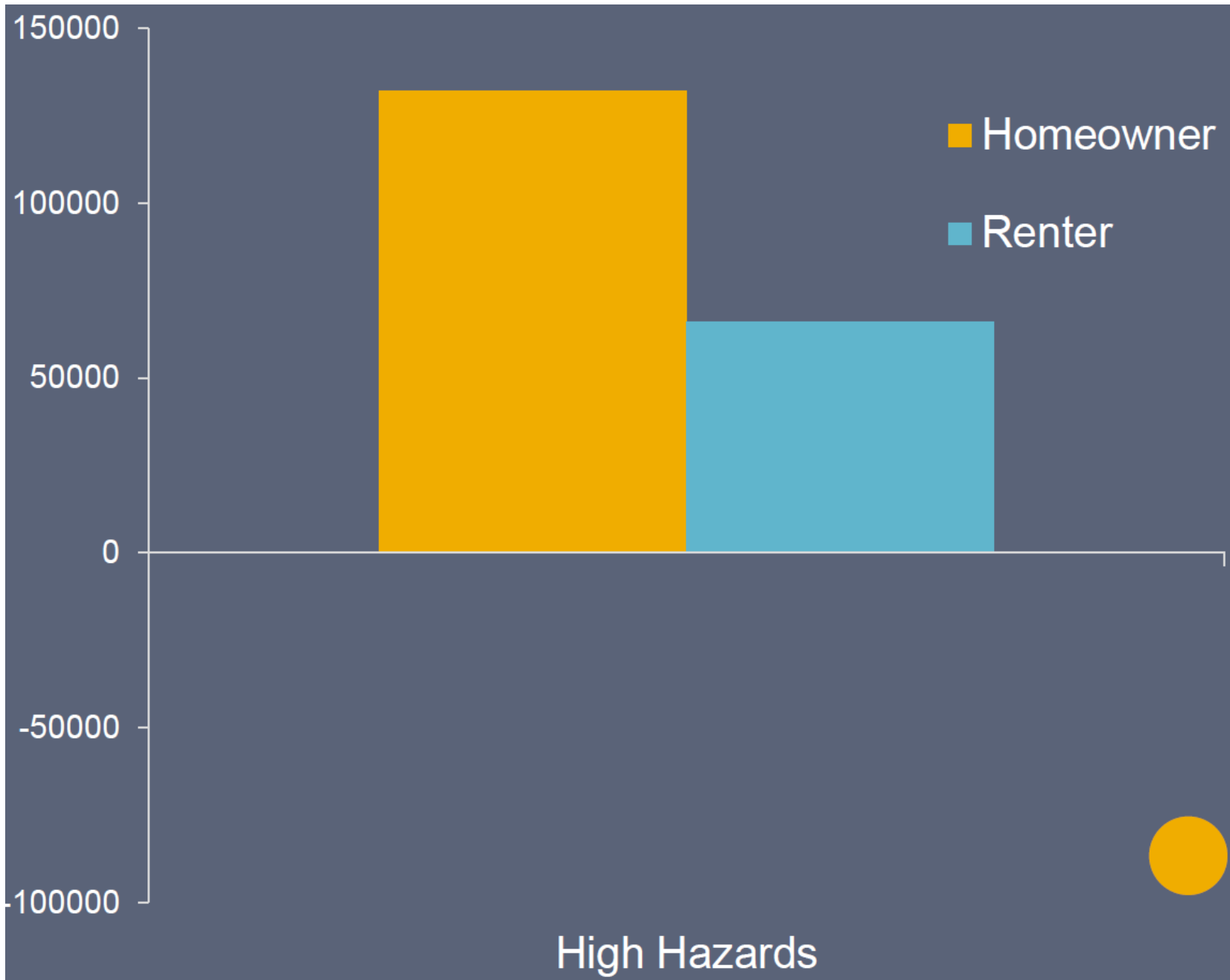
Damages Done: The Longitudinal Impacts of Natural Hazards on Wealth Inequality in the United States

Junia Howell¹ and James R. Elliott²

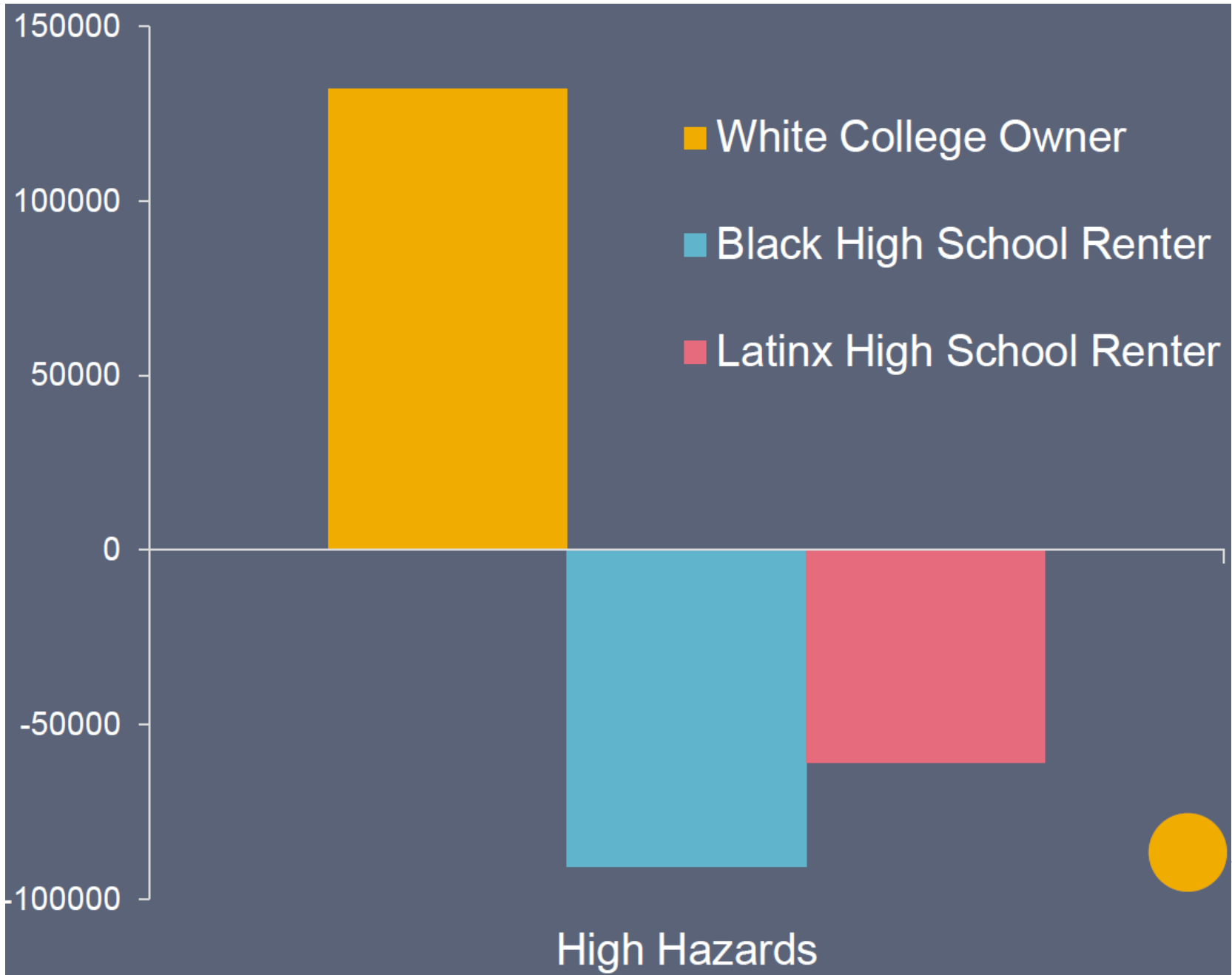
¹University of Pittsburgh, ²Rice University

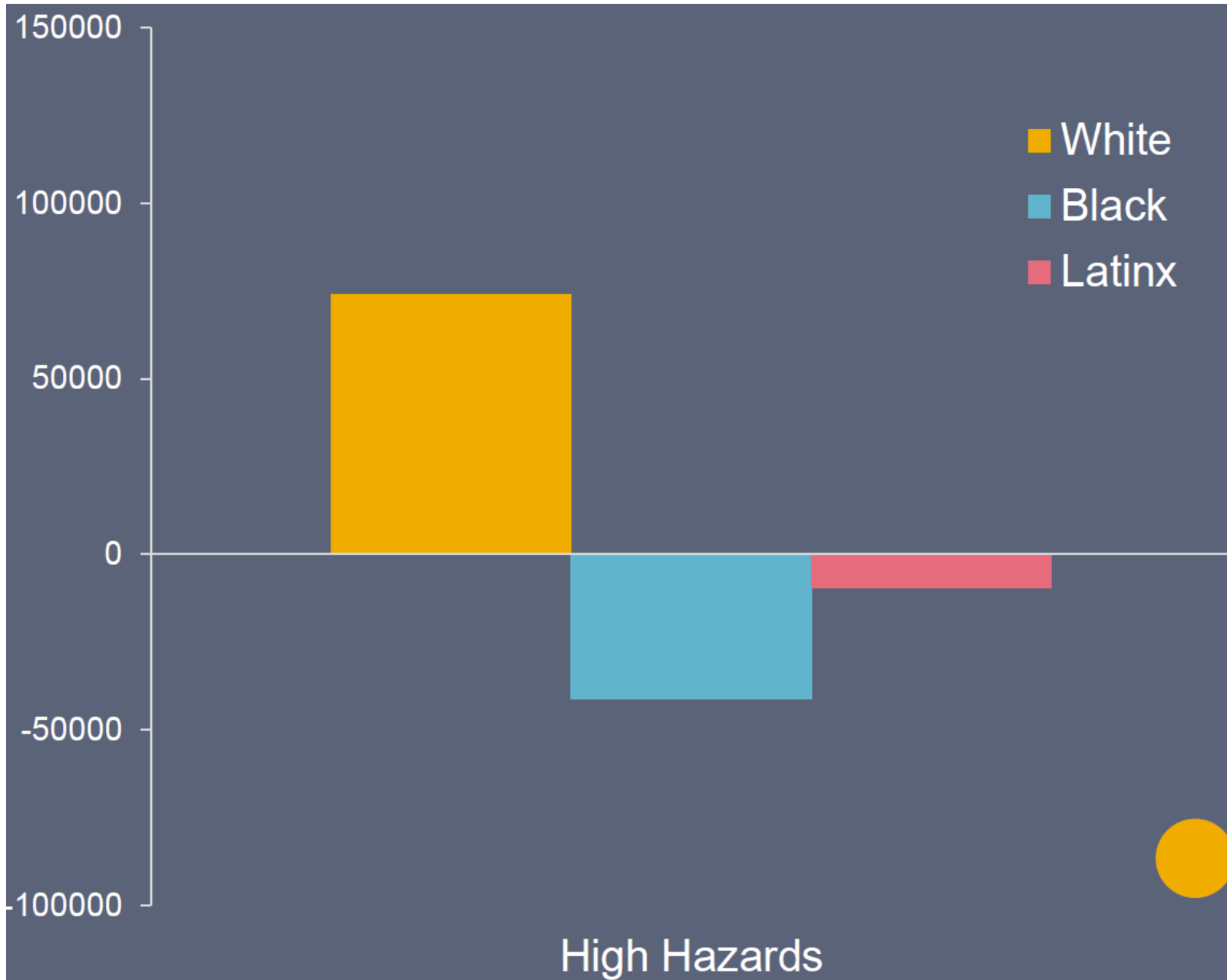


Source: Junia Howell



Source: Junia Howell









WITH
Federal (FEMA) Aid

INVESTIGATIONS

How Federal Disaster Money Favors The Rich

March 5, 2019 - 5:00 AM ET
Heard on All Things Considered

 REBECCA HERSHER   ROBERT BENINCASA 

Source: Junia Howell

Estimated Increases in the White-Black Wealth Gap between 1999 and 2013 Attributable to Natural Hazards Damage*



Solving problems through a racial equity lens

- ▶ How are existing racial disparities standing in the way of the goals we seek to fulfill?
- ▶ What do we see as the forces behind those disparities?
- ▶ And what forces are perpetuating them?






How should
we invest?

Investments in Climate Justice & Disaster Resilience

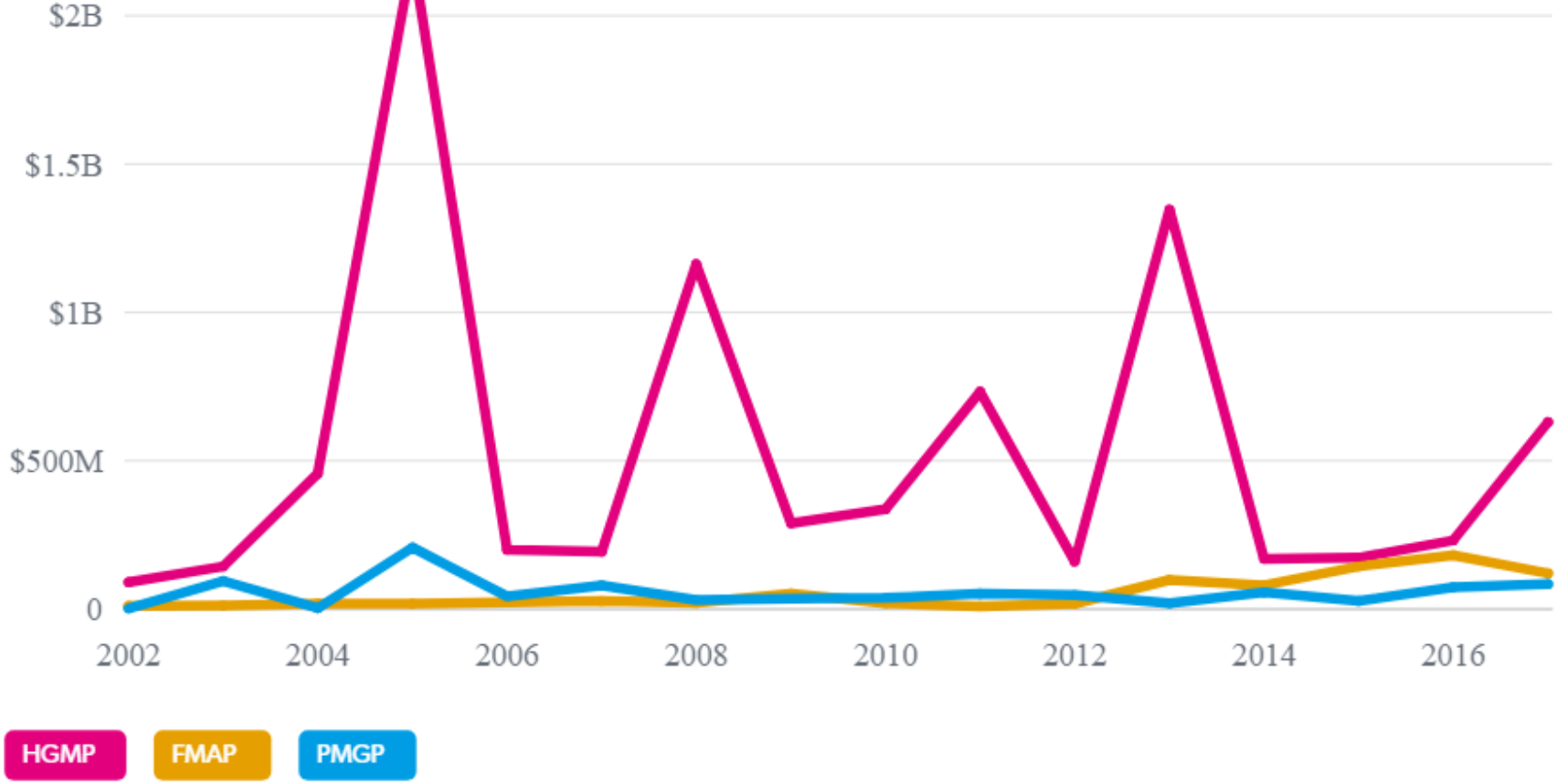
**“AN OUNCE OF PREPARATION IS
WORTH A POUND OF CURE”**

Sources of funding



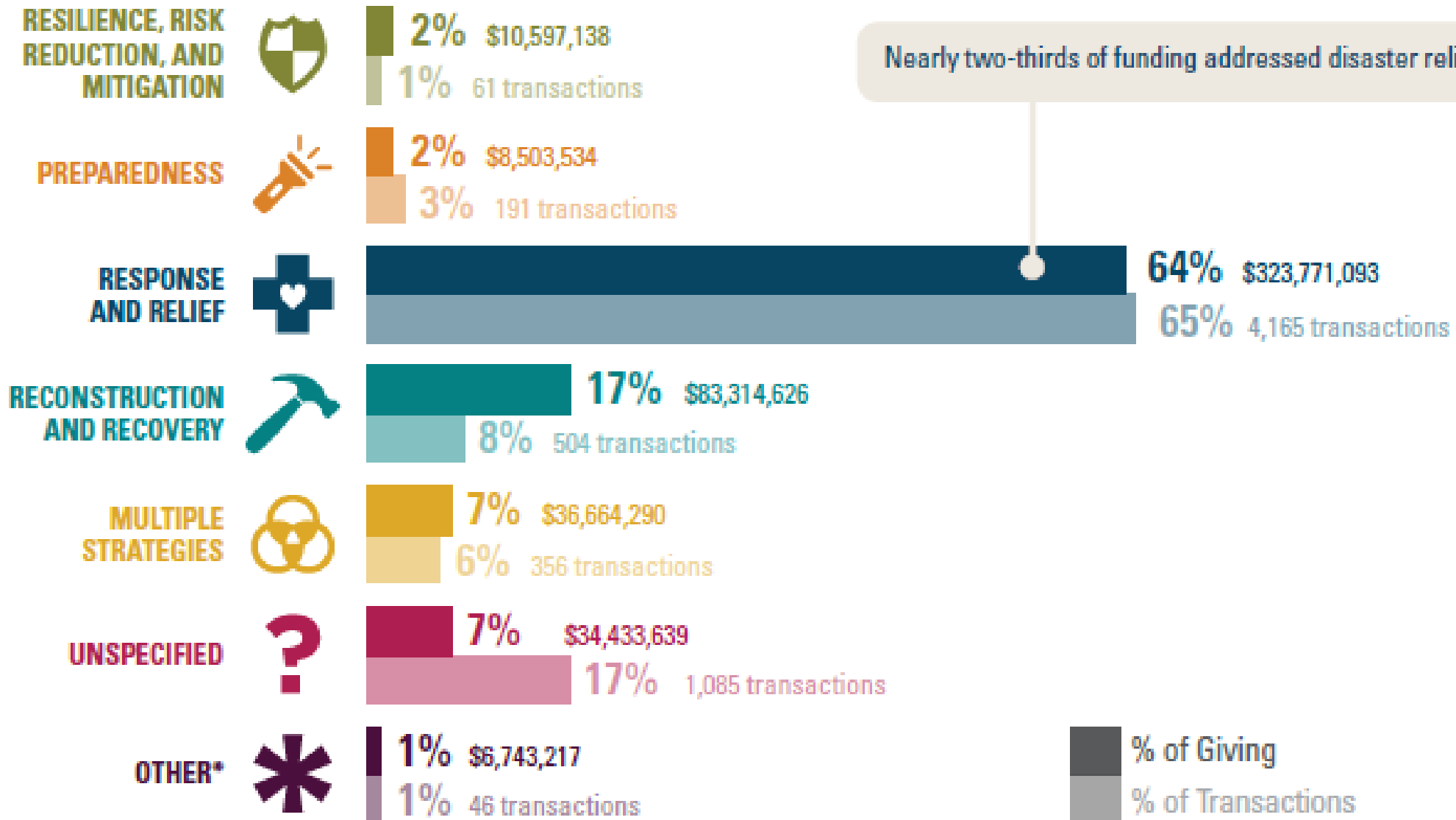
	ADOPT CODE	ABOVE CODE	BUILDING RETROFIT	LIFELINE RETROFIT	FEDERAL GRANTS
Overall Benefit-Cost Ratio	11:1	4:1	4:1	4:1	6:1
Cost (\$ billion)	\$1 /year	\$4 /year	\$520	\$0.6	\$27
Benefit (\$ billion)	\$13 /year	\$16 /year	\$2200	\$2.5	\$160
 Riverine Flood	6:1	5:1	6:1	8:1	7:1
 Hurricane Surge	not applicable	7:1	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
 Wind	10:1	5:1	6:1	7:1	5:1
 Earthquake	12:1	4:1	13:1	3:1	3:1
 Wildland-Urban Interface Fire	not applicable	4:1	2:1	not applicable	3:1

Mitigation assistance spending by program



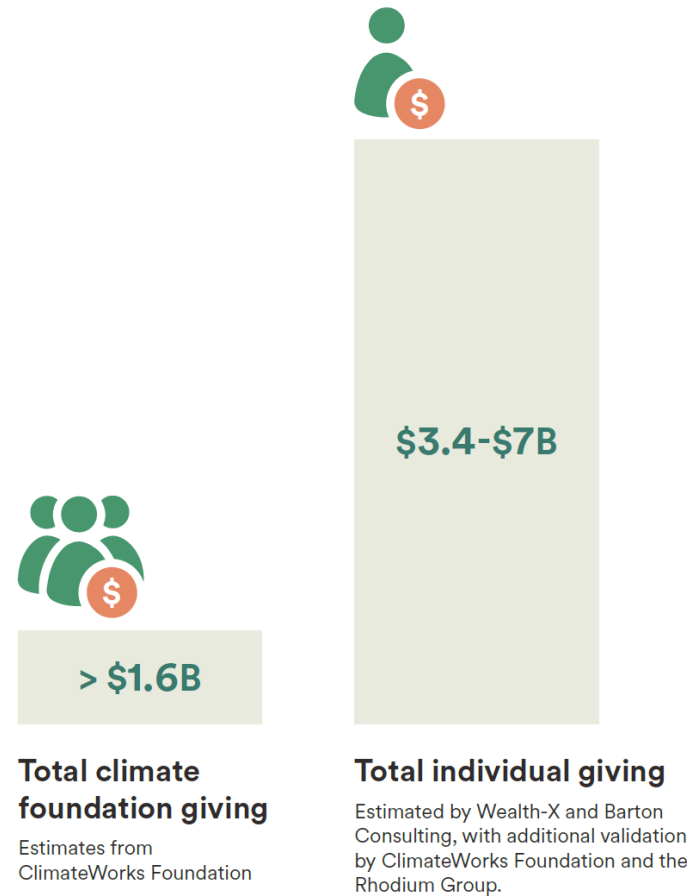
PHILANTHROPIC FUNDING BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2017

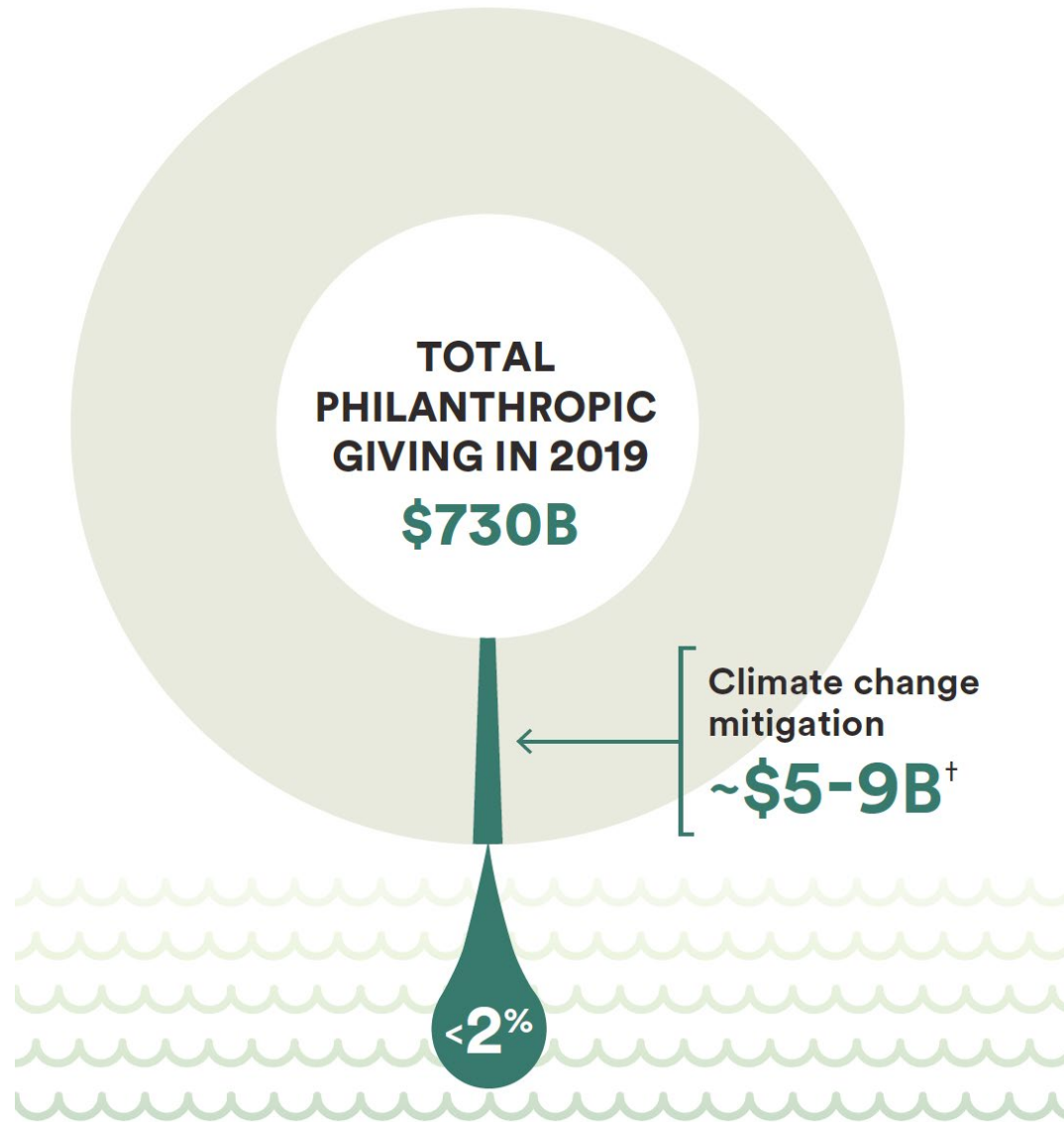
Nearly two-thirds of funding addressed disaster relief.



*Other includes transactions for research, coverings, and other work that could not be classified.

In 2019, philanthropic giving for climate change mitigation totaled between **\$5-\$9 BILLION**





The need for multi-sector partnerships



Leveraging public-private resources

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC):

- ▶ \$613 million -> free batteries to low-income communities until 2024

Direct Relief:

- ▶ Support education and outreach to health centers/clinics serving low-income communities
- ▶ Pay the 5% application fee up front
- ▶ 40+ health organizations throughout California have signed up



COVID-19 WORK NEWS ABOUT GET INVOLVED [DONATE](#)

NEWS > CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES

A New Way for Health Centers to Keep the Lights On

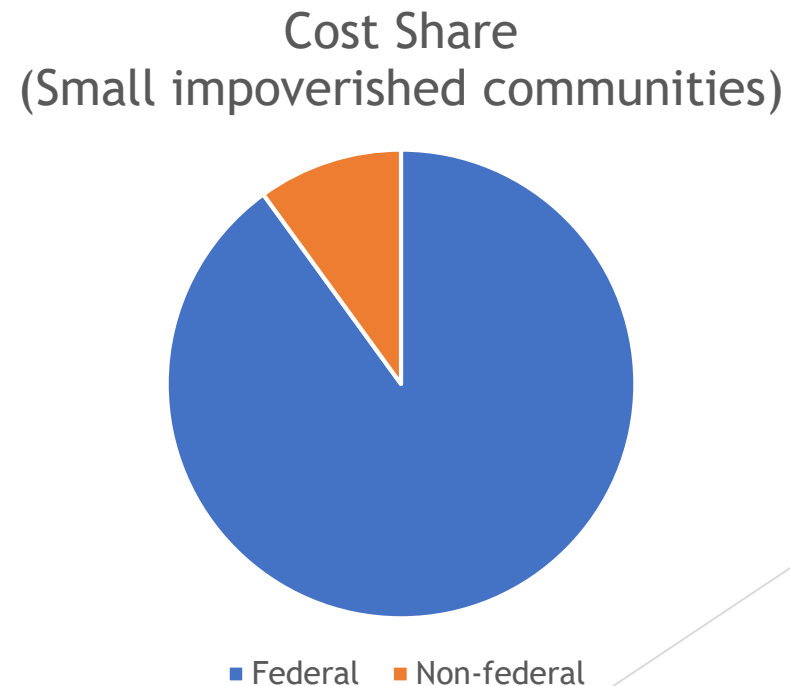
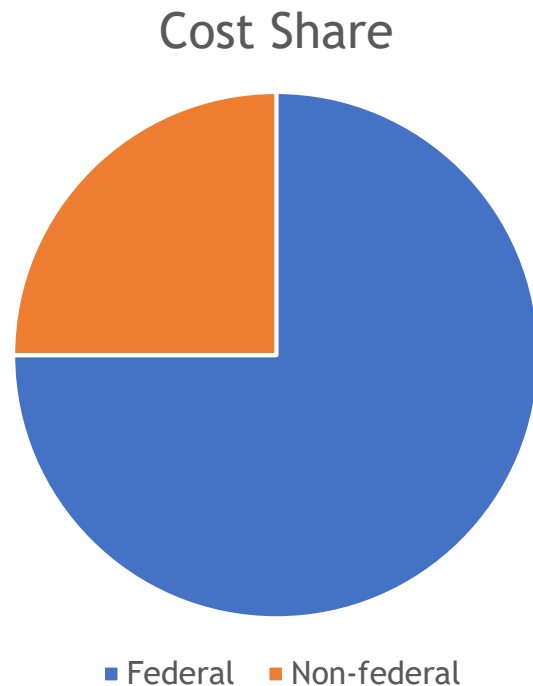
A battery rebate program is designed to help low-income people living in high fire risk areas, and the critical organizations that serve them, navigate future public safety power shutoffs.



Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program

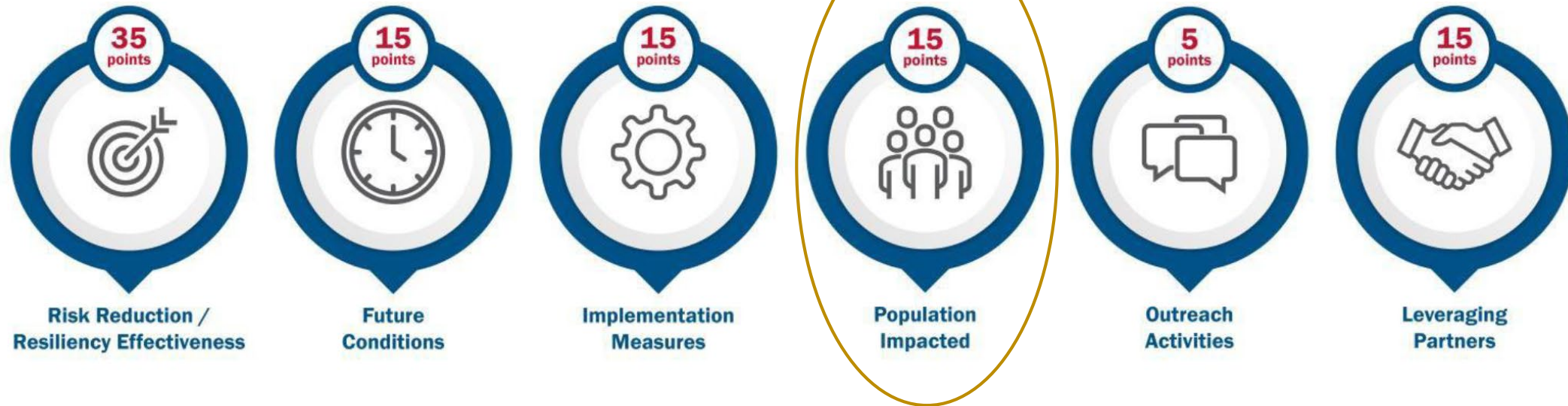
► Cost Share Requirements:

Cash, donated, or third-party in-kind services, materials



Role of philanthropy?

BRIC Qualitative Criteria



Who are the most vulnerable members of the community where the project is proposed?

How will the project positively or negatively impact vulnerable members of the community?

BRIC Qualitative Criteria



To what extent did stakeholders and/or stakeholder groups contribute to this project?

How did the project planning process ensure that the most vulnerable members of the community were involved in the planning and decision-making processes?

What public outreach and engagement strategies will be used to disseminate project information to and gather feedback from stakeholders and members of the community?

BRIC Qualitative Criteria



What partners were involved in the project design? How did partners contribute to the application?

To what extent were non-governmental organizations, universities, private organizations, or other government entities consulted for advice or assistance?

To what extent have partners provided funding that increases the non-federal cost share?

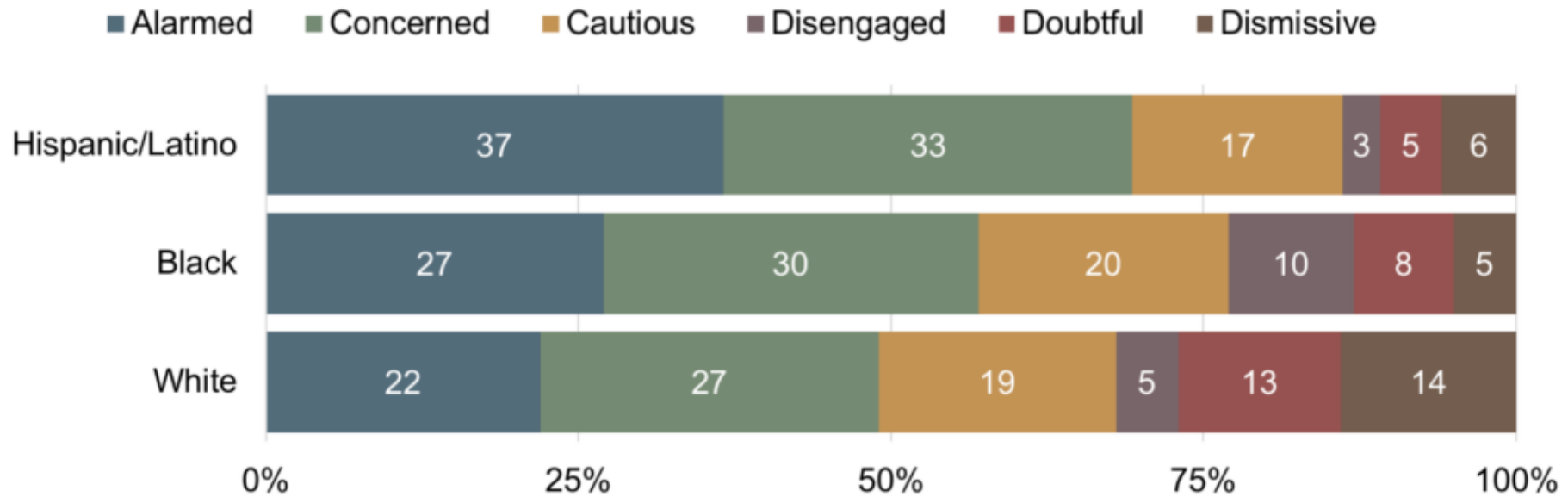
How have partnerships been used to increase community resiliency? What potential exists for partnerships to continue beyond implementation of the project?

For funders (that's you!):

- ▶ Resourcing the grassroots and building community power



Hispanic/Latino and Black Americans are more likely to be Alarmed or Concerned about global warming than are Whites



Global Warming's Six Americas

April 2019, November 2019. Base: 2,386 U.S. adults
(White $n = 1,833$; Hispanic/Latino $n = 304$; Black $n = 249$)



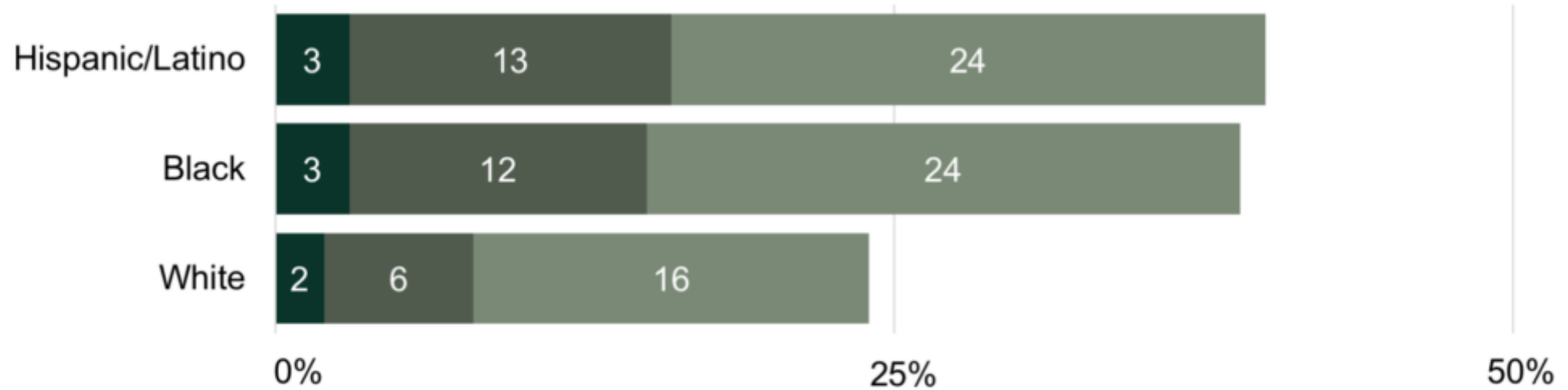
YALE PROGRAM ON
Climate Change
Communication



GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY
CENTER for CLIMATE CHANGE
COMMUNICATION

Hispanic/Latino and Black Americans are more willing than Whites to join a campaign to convince elected officials to take action to reduce global warming

■ I am participating in a campaign like this now ■ I definitely would do it ■ I probably would do it



How willing or unwilling would you be to join a campaign to convince elected officials to take action to reduce global warming?

April 2019, November 2019. Base: 2,386 U.S. adults
(White $n = 1,833$; Hispanic/Latino $n = 304$; Black $n = 249$)



YALE PROGRAM ON
Climate Change
Communication



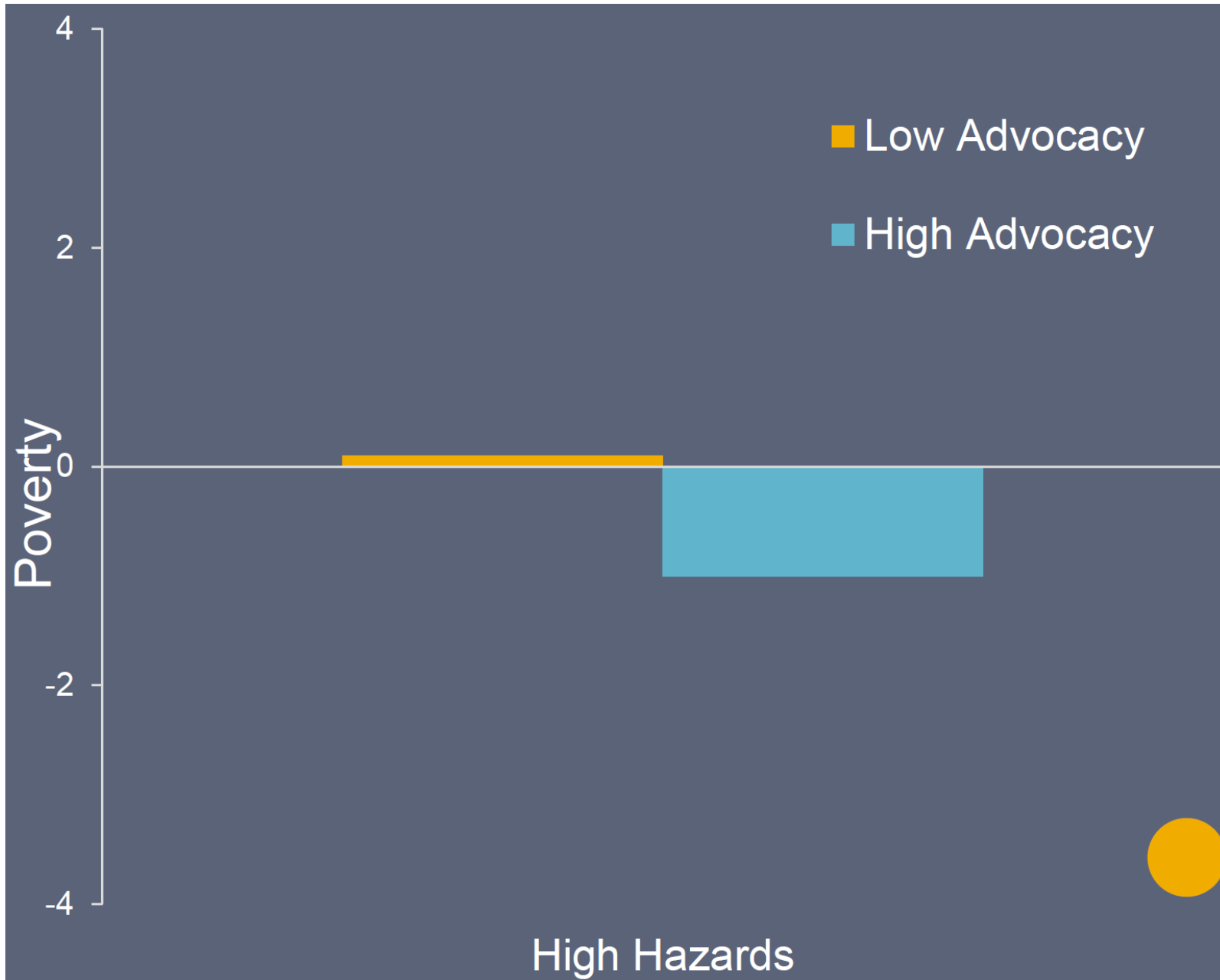
GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY
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Support BIPOC-led organizations (BIPOC - Black, Indigenous, People of Color)

- ▶ Reverse “philanthropic redlining”
 - ▶ White-led nonprofits have budgets 24% larger than those led by POC
 - ▶ Nonprofits led by Black women receive less money than those led by Black men or White women
 - ▶ Unrestricted assets of nonprofits with leaders of color are 76% smaller than those led by whites.
 - ▶ Among nonprofits focused on improving the lives of Black men, the unrestricted assets of nonprofits with leaders of color are 91% smaller than those with white leaders

Support non-profits that engage in advocacy





Population and Environment (2018) 40:115–135
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-018-0304-8>

ORIGINAL PAPER



Disasters, local organizations, and poverty in the USA, 1998 to 2015

Kevin T. Smiley¹ • Junia Howell² • James R. Elliott³

Published online: 29 October 2018
 © Springer Nature B.V. 2018

Abstract

Disaster research has drawn attention to how natural hazards transform local organizational dynamics and social inequalities. It has yet to examine how these processes unfold together over time. We begin to fill this gap with a county-level, longitudinal analysis that examines how property damages from natural hazards correlate not only with local shifts in poverty a year later but also counts of for-profit as well as bonding and bridging social capital organizations. Results show that poverty and all organizational types tend to increase with local hazard damages. They also show that poverty tends to increase most where the number of bonding social capital organizations is also increasing. This pattern suggests a Janus-faced dynamic in which bonding, or more inwardly focused, organizations that arise after disaster may end up inadvertently marginalizing those in more dire need.

Source: Junia Howell

Advocacy successes in California

Greenhouse gases: investment plan: disadvantaged communities.

SB 535 (2012)

AB 1550 (2016)

Emergency services: cultural competence

SB 160 (2019)



Local (California)



CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
JUSTICE ALLIANCE

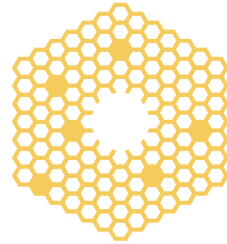


CivicSpark

National (US)



CLIMATE JUSTICE ALLIANCE
COMMUNITIES UNITED FOR A JUST TRANSITION



hive fund
FOR CLIMATE AND GENDER JUSTICE

THE Climate +
Clean Energy
**EQUITY
FUND**

Anticipating future hazards: Philanthropic learning & multi-sector collaboration



The screenshot shows the Philanthropy CA website header with navigation links: ABOUT US, PROJECTS & PARTNERSHIPS, EVENTS, NEWS, CONTACT, and a search icon. Below the header is a green banner with the text "Building Wildfire Resilience in the West: A Virtual Series". Underneath the banner are three images: a wildfire at night, two salmon swimming in water, and a large tree trunk. A blue button below the images says "ACCESS SESSION SUMMARIES AND RECORDINGS". At the bottom of the screenshot, there is a paragraph of text: "Philanthropy California and our partners hosted a virtual series aimed at funders interested in wildfire resilience and how it intersects with public health, equity, and climate change."

PHILANTHROPY CA ABOUT US PROJECTS & PARTNERSHIPS EVENTS NEWS CONTACT

Building Wildfire Resilience in the West: A Virtual Series



ACCESS SESSION SUMMARIES AND RECORDINGS

Philanthropy California and our partners hosted a virtual series aimed at funders interested in wildfire resilience and how it intersects with public health, equity, and climate change.

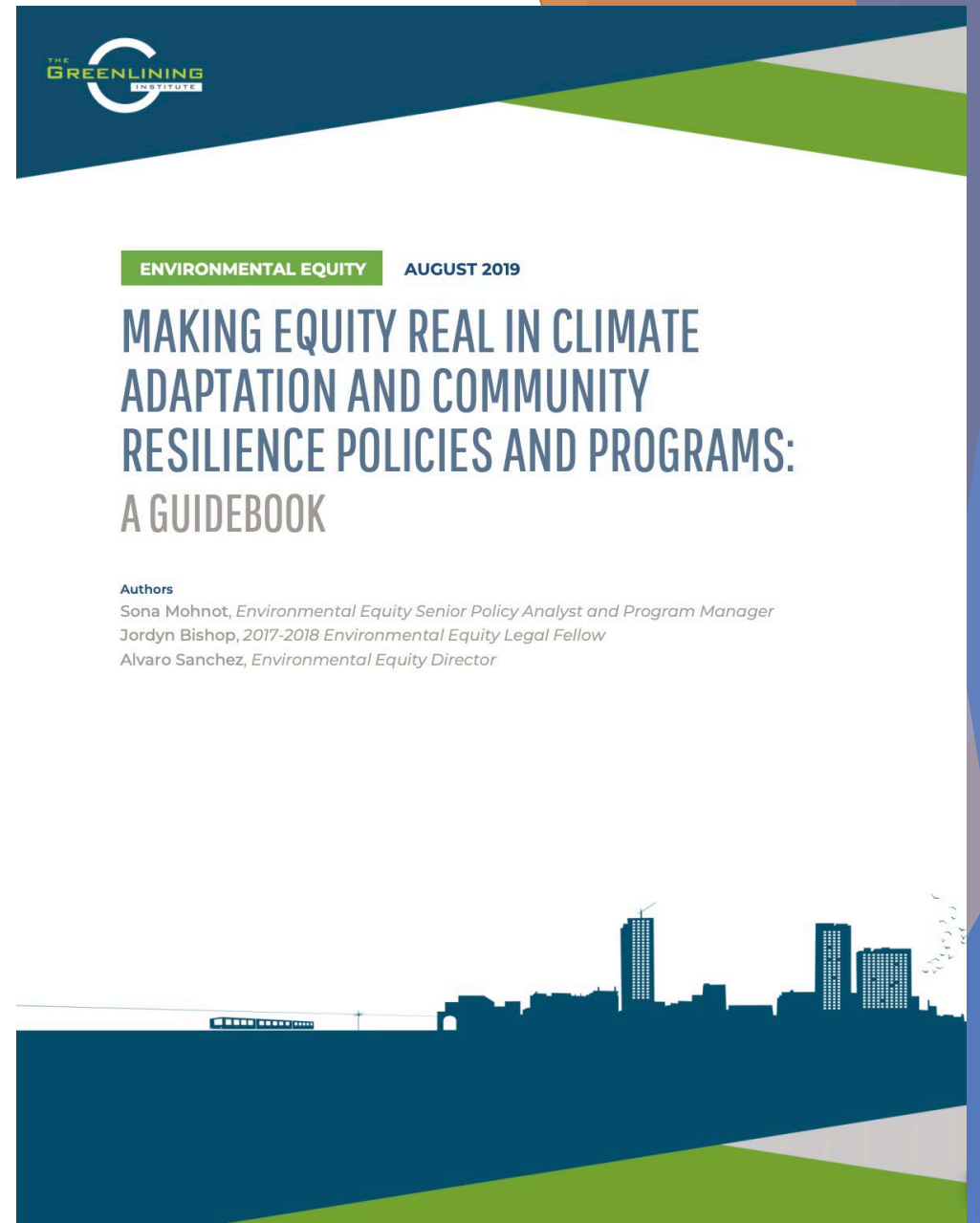
<https://www.philanthropyca.org/building-wildfire-resilience-west-virtual-series>

For academics: Potential research topics?

- ▶ Making the case for prioritizing hazard mitigation in BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) communities
- ▶ Types of modifications needed in state/federal policies (e.g., FEMA's Individual Assistance, CDBG-DR, federal climate policies) to ensure equitable resource allocations
- ▶ Intersections of climate adaptation/disaster mitigation and other challenges facing BIPOC communities (e.g., health impacts/access, criminal justice reform, gender inequity, workforce development/living wage, affordable housing)
- ▶ Types of market mechanisms that can advance racial/economic equity AND climate/disaster resilience
- ▶ Leveraging different types of funding (public and private) to advance equitable policies and programs

For practitioners:

- ▶ Developing equitable goals, vision, and values
- ▶ Developing an equitable process
- ▶ Centering equity in implementation
- ▶ Developing an equity analysis



Source: Greenlining Institute

Adopting a racial equity lens

- ▶ How are existing racial disparities standing in the way of the goals we seek to fulfill?
- ▶ What do we see as the forces behind those disparities?
- ▶ And what forces are perpetuating them?



Thank you

Dr. Alan Kwok

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Just Transition

