Climate Change Adaptation and Equity



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The Impacts of Climate Change









Assessing Vulnerability

Vulnerability = Exposure to Risk x Capacity to Cope

"Catastrophe is bad for everyone. But it is especially bad for the weak and disenfranchised."

Robert R. M. Verchick, Facing Catastrophe: Environmental Action for a Post-Katrina World (Harvard University Press 2010)

Overview

- Sea Level Rise and Extreme Precipitation
- Public Health Threats
- Additional Socioeconomic Concerns
 - Agricultural Sector
 - Energy Costs

Sea Level Rise and Extreme Precipitation





Chehalis River, 2009

Disaster Planning

Land-use Planning

The Disaster Framework

- Pre-Disaster Preparedness
- Risks During the Disaster
- Recovery and Reconstruction

Disaster Preparedness

- Disparities in Preparation
- Disparities in Access to Emergency Preparedness Information and Organizing Opportunities
- Adaptation Implications:
 - Appropriate translation
 - Community-based outreach strategies

Risk During a Disaster

Geographic Exposure

Socioeconomic factors that increase risk

Geographic Exposure: An Equity Concern??



Geographic Exposure to Flooding Risk

- Hurricane Katrina: disproportionate impact on African-Americans
- California projections: disproportionate impacts on low-income communities in some counties
- Adaptation implications: Assess demographic characteristics of flood-risk zones to better predict vulnerability/consequences

Geographic Exposure to Indirect Risks

- Hazardous exposures from flooded wastewater treatment facilities and hazardous waste sites
- · Handling of debris
 - Landfills
 - Incineration



- Adaptation Implications:
 - Assess and minimize future hazardous exposures
 - Develop equitable debris management plans

Risk During a Disaster: Additional Vulnerability Factors

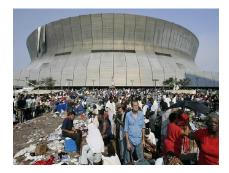
Linguistic isolation

Evacuation – transportation

Evacuation – shelter

Adaptation Implications:

 Response planning that addresses reliance on public transit and few resources for shelter



Louisiana Superdome Post-Katrina

Recovery and Reconstruction

Substantial Disparities in:

- Obtaining information about recovery options
- Capacity to reconstruct
- Capacity to find affordable rental options
- Risk of homelessness and enhanced poverty



Post-Katrina FEMA Trailer

Recovery and Reconstruction

Adaptation Implications:

- Ensure equal access to information and resources
- Provide assistance to renters as well as homeowners
- Develop affordable housing options



Preparing for Extremes: Land Use Planning





Public Health Threats

- Increased Heat
 - Heat-related illness and death
 - Increased ozone pollution
- Increased Vector-Borne Disease

Heat-Related Illness and Death



Heat: Adaptation Implications

• Land use planning to reduce heat island effect



Cooling Options



Occupational Exposures



Heat: Increased Ozone Pollution



Adaptation Implications:

• Incorporate into clean air planning

Vulnerability to Disease



Adaptation Implications:

- Public information in multiple languages
- Community-appropriate outreach strategies
- Availability of health care

Agricultural Shifts: Farmworker Impacts



Impact of Rising Energy Costs





Conclusions

- Need for integrated ecological/social/economic approach to adaptation planning
- Problems like poverty, insufficient affordable housing, cultural isolation, and access to health care transcend climate change
- If adaptation planning can make inroads in these areas, than it could provide important co-benefits

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