

# Tainted Grapes, Tainted Lungs:

Lessons on Inclusive Wildfire
Disaster and Climate Adaptation
Planning for Undocumented Migrants

Dr. Michael Méndez









# California Wildfire Smoke Reaches Europe

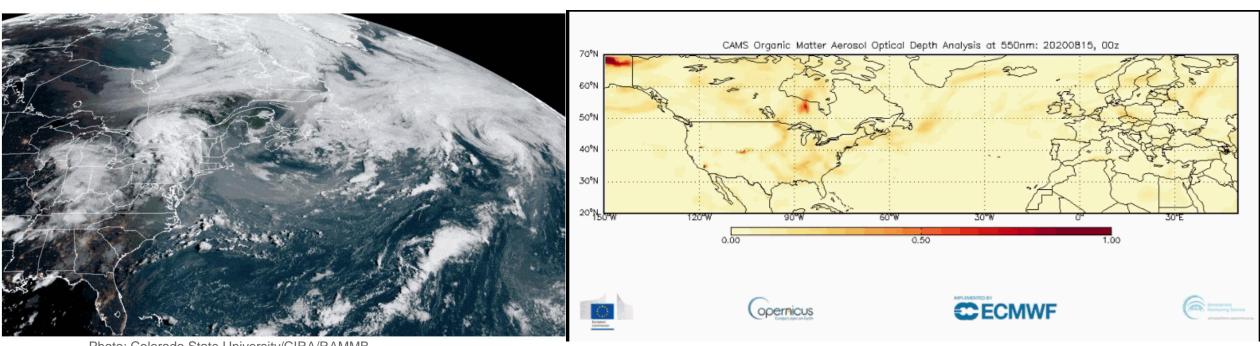


Photo: Colorado State University/CIRA/RAMMB

(Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service, ECMWF, 2020)

Organic matter aerosol optical depth analysis, showing smoke transport:

Aug. 15 through Sept. 14, 2020.

Geoforum 116 (2020) 50-62



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Geoforum

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/geoforum



## The (in)visible victims of disaster: Understanding the vulnerability of undocumented Latino/a and indigenous immigrants



Michael Méndez<sup>a,\*</sup>, Genevieve Flores-Haro<sup>b</sup>, Lucas Zucker<sup>c</sup>

- School of Social Ecology, Department of Urban Planning and Public Policy, University of California, Irvine, 300 Social Ecology I, Irvine, CA 92697-7075, United States
- b Mixteco/Indigena Community Organizing Project, 520 W. 5th St., Suite G Oxnard, CA 93030, United States
- <sup>c</sup> Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), 2021 Sperry Ave. #9, Ventura, CA 93003, United States

#### ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
California wildfire
Undocumented immigrants
Climate change
Environmental justice
COVID-19 pandemic
Slow violence

#### ABSTRACT

As climate change advances, communities across the United States are adapting to the increased threat of wildfires, drought, heatwayes, and infectious diseases. Such disasters are expected to become more frequent and severe. Now more than ever, it is crucial to understand how these events amplify existing inequalities, and how to lessen the resulting harms. Differences in human vulnerability to disaster stem from a range of social, economic, historical, and political factors. We argue that given their social status, undocumented Latino/a and Indigenous immigrants are particularly vulnerable to disasters and require special consideration in disaster planning. They are disproportionately affected by racial discrimination, exploitation, economic hardships, less English and Spanish proficiency, and fear of deportation in their everyday lives-their pre-disaster marginalized status. In the case of the Thomas Fire in California's Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, we show that emergency response and recovery efforts ignored their needs. Resources were directed toward privileged individuals. leaving local immigrant rights and environmental justice groups to provide essential services such as language access to emergency information in Spanish and Indigenous tongues; labor protections for farmworkers endangered in the fields; and a private disaster relief fund for undocumented immigrants ineligible for federal aid. The article concludes with preliminary participant observations from the COVID-19 pandemic response in the region, indicating how lessons from the fire have informed official actions. As governments grapple with the increasing severity of disasters, understanding the differential impacts on undocumented immigrants can help improve disaster planning to protect the most vulnerable and stigmatized populations.







## Behind the Bougainvillea Curtain:

### The Context of Extreme Wildfires







# **Key Impacts from Wildfire** to Undocumented Migrants

- Language Access
- Workers Health and Safety/Rights
- Immigration Status, Disaster Aid, and Unemployment Insurance
- Housing/Transportation

## PM<sub>2.5</sub> Exceedances



Credit: MICOP (2017

- Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) from wildfire smoke is more harmful than <u>car exhaust</u> (Aguilera et al., 2021).
- Annual mean PM2.5 has increased as a result of extreme wildfire events, which are now the main source of exceedances (Liang et al., 2021).
- The harm to farmworkers may be greater than previously thought; further research and new policies are needed (Méndez et al., 2020).

"We all got sick. Our throats closed in from breathing too much smoke and our kids couldn't go to school. We had to buy masks and medicine for our throats and some goggles because my eyes were irritated when I worked."

--F.C.P., Indigenous Farmworker

\*Black Saliva

"I could not get to the homes where I worked because the streets were closed. Two of the homes I worked at were destroyed. One of my good friends was lost during the disaster. He had only been living in area for 3 weeks before <a href="he died">he died</a>. I myself am a <a href="cancer survivor">cancer survivor</a> and am the only one who provides for the family."

--SZ, Landscaper

<sup>\*</sup>Syndemic and existing health disparities

## Research Implication: *Thinking beyond* Property Values

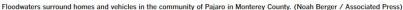


Credit: MICOP **(2017**)

#### Los Angeles Times

Opinion: What happened in Pajaro isn't just a 'natural' disaster





BY MICHAEL MÉNDEZ AND MANUEL PASTOR

MARCH 14, 2023 2:15 PM PT

Pajaro, CA March 12, 2023

### Ventura, CA March 12, 1928

### 'All the News All the Time Sos Angeles Times Tos Angeles Times

200 DEAD, 3C MISSING, \$7,000,000 LOSS IN ST. FRANCIS DAM DISASTER





#### THOUSANDS RUSH TO AID IN WORK OF RESCUE AND RELIEF

Red Cross Directs Gigantic Task of Succor in Deva tated Area; Water, Board Appropriates \$25,000; Food and Shelter Needed Immediately

#### OCORES MORE THOUGHT BURIED

and Many Bridges Washed Away

