

TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE VULNERABILITY TRACKING INDEX

Team 1

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Why are Climate change-induced disasters not the same for everyone?

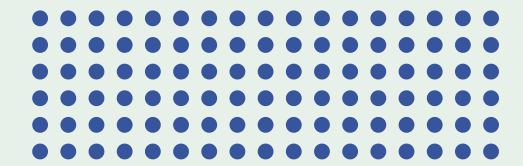
Inequality at the center of the discussion on Climate change



- **Global North - Global South discussion and Intercountry inequality**
- **Inequality in emission and carbon footprint**

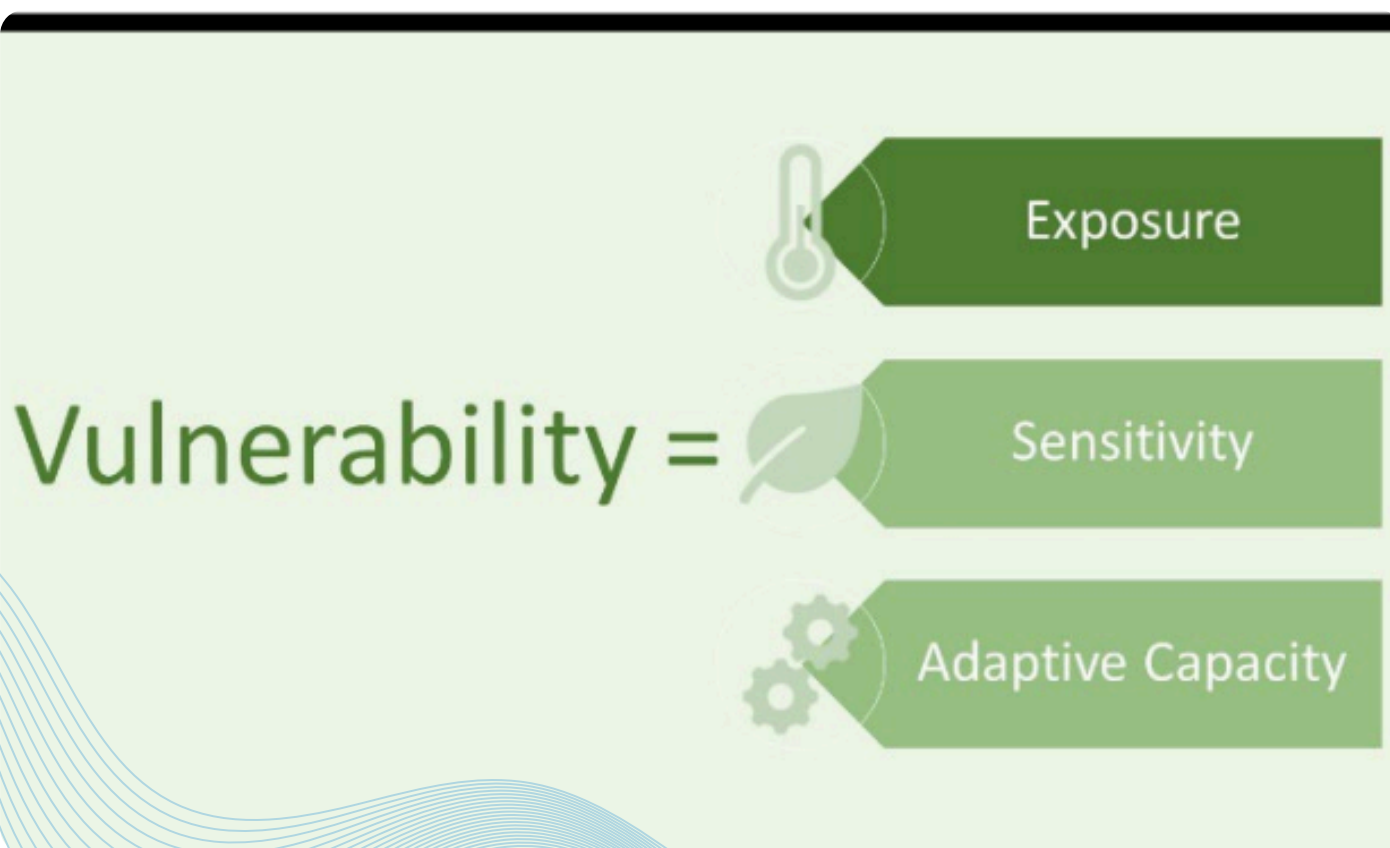
Privilege of resources

Adaptability as a privilege



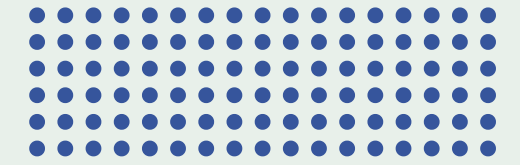
What is Vulnerability in Climate Change Context?

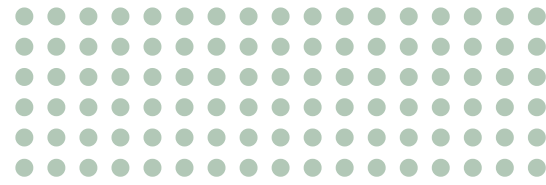
Vulnerability to climate change is the degree to which systems are susceptible to, and unable to cope with, the adverse effects of climate change.



Three Component rule:

- **Exposure** -extent to which the CC will affect
- **Sensitivity**- how responsive a system is to climate change responses
- **adaptive capacity**- ability to cope up with change





The blindness of climate response programs to the socio-economic discrimination



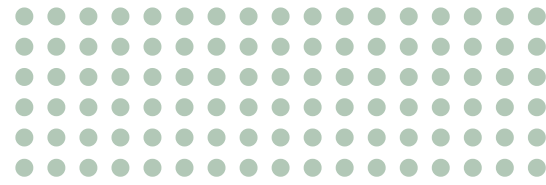
Helps with early preparedness and mitigation. Allowing for equitable policies to be designed for the more vulnerable population



What gap do we cover? - A student's eye point of view- Our own lived experience as migrants- updating key definitions and variables

Why do we need a vulnerability tracking matrix?

Different studies make clear the need to factor socioeconomic variables into vulnerability and/or predictive models.



IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007)

Climate change impacts will vary also by socio-demographic groupings because of the variation in human communities' ability to anticipate, withstand, and recover from natural disasters.



O'Brien and Leichenko (2000)

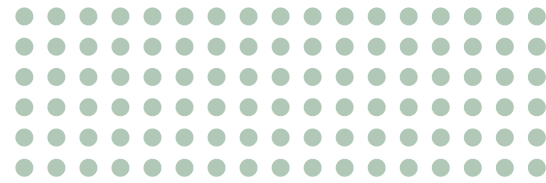
climate change and globalization act simultaneously as “double exposures” among poor residents of large cities to increase the spatial concentration of poverty



Other studies on impact of socioeconomic status, pre-existing health issues, education level, etc... on capacity to adapt and cope with climate change and extreme weather events

Lit. review and methodology

Other CCVAs already in place for measuring countries or systems vulnerability, but lack of instruments that factor in socioeconomic variables.



**Example: climate change
vulnerability assessment in
Georgia (US)**

In this framework, vulnerability was understood as a function of exposure (geography-dependent) and social vulnerability (individual parameters and adaptive capacity)

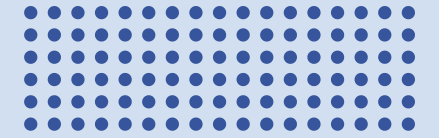
Table 1
Variables to measure exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity to climate change.

Exposure	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity
Temperature change	Age group > 65	Physician to population ratio
Precipitation change	Age group < 5	Education
Drought	Poverty	Per capita income
Flood	Racial/ethnic minorities	Irrigated land
Heat wave	Occupation	
	Urban/rural population	
	Female headed household	
	Inmate population	
	Non-English speaking	
	Unemployment	
	Renter population	
	Dwelling in mobile homes	

Lit. review and methodology

Short-run vs. long-run:
-Additive index but some indicators may be more impactful wheter we consider climate change effects or sudden extreme weather events -> we can think of a weighted score

What are we proposing?



Vulnerability index and likelihood to migrate due to environmental impacts

- > The main issue: Is it possible to create a global index that can be applied to any context or community?
- > Vulnerability assessment that considers socio-economical, environmental and physical conditions for individuals, not only regions or countries.
- > Climate change and environmental impacts affect people in different ways, according to their current context and potential capacities.

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Potential data

Census demographic data

Age, income, occupation, type of home, access to basic services, education, disability...

Location

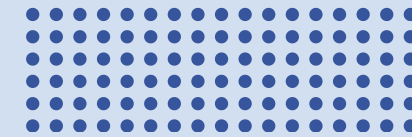
City vs Country
Mountain?
Seaside?
River?

Internal conflicts

Armed groups?
Political issues?
Religion, gender, sexuality, social groups...

Environment

Temperature
Precipitation
Pollution



SDGs



The usability of the mobility week

Meeting with
Ecologistas en Acción

Team dynamics

Situation in Spain

Knowledge transfer



UAB
Universitat
Autònoma
de Barcelona

The usability for the Ecologistas en Acción





Ways forward

Continuity of the project and where can we engage the results

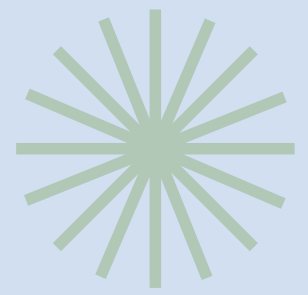
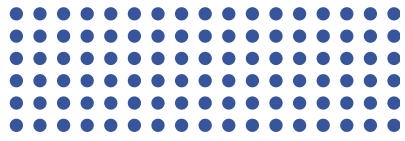
Tools for upcoming policies

Monitoring and mitigation

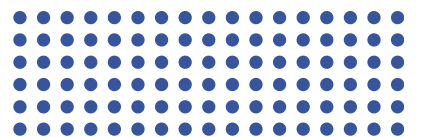
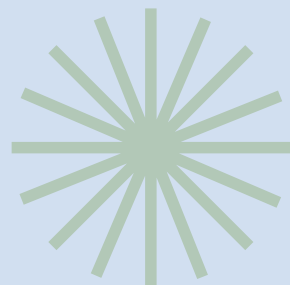
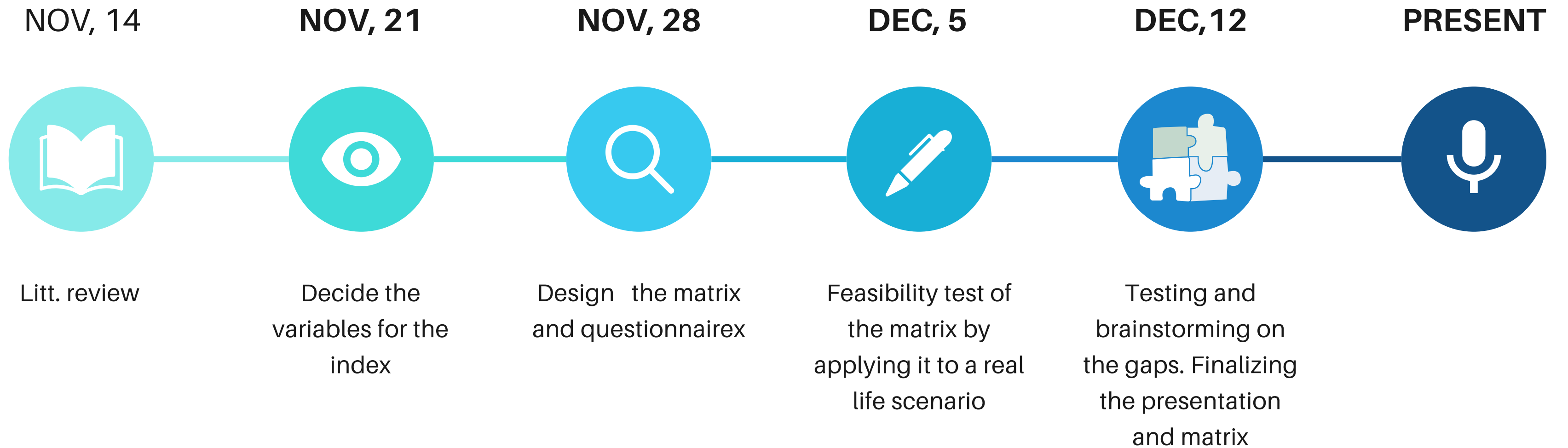
- for EU countries
- for local entities and governments

Assistance

Preparedness

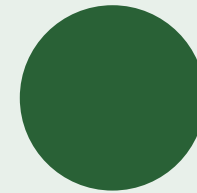


Timeline





**Have you come
across any
already existing
good practices in
smiliar contexts?**



**Could the UAB
find this index
useful?**



**How can we
better mould the
idea to be of
greater use to
teh challenge
providers?**



Questions

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THANK YOU!
ANY
QUESTIONS??

