



Climate and Poverty

UMC Utrecht

Joyce Browne, MD, PhD

Charisma Hehakaya, PhD

Camilla Alay Llamas, MD, MPH

Asian University for Women

Sayed Mohammad Nazim Uddin, PhD



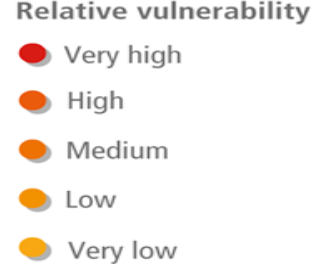
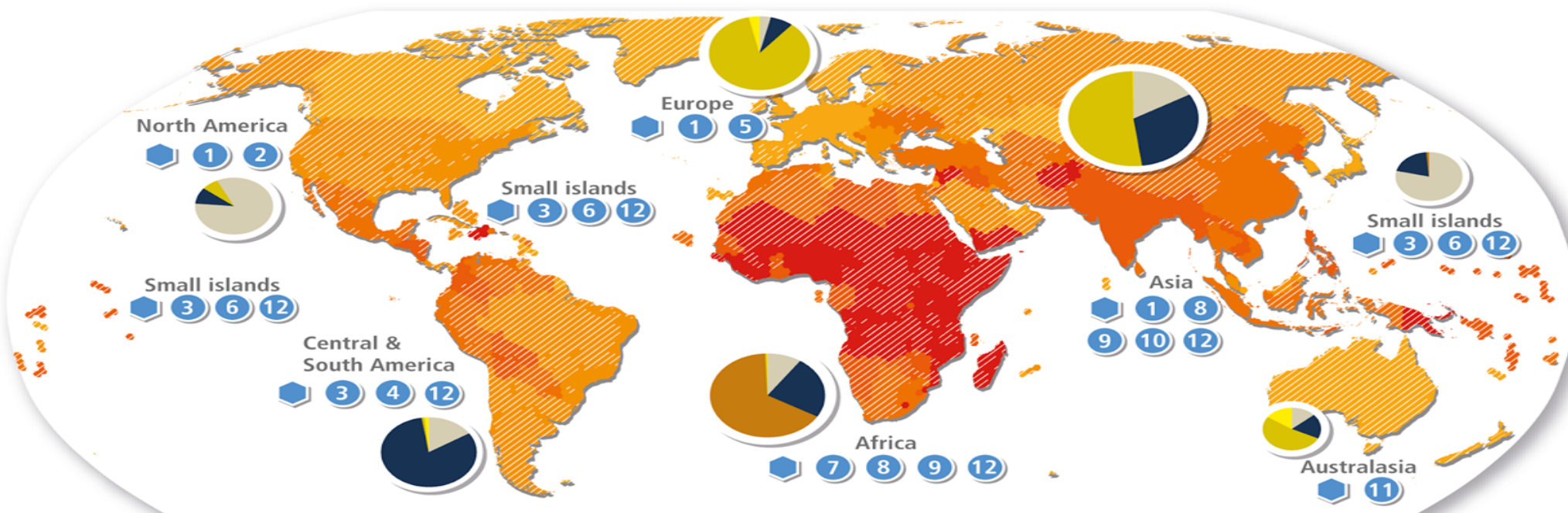
Adverse impacts of climate change, development deficits and inequality exacerbate each other



Existing vulnerabilities and inequalities intensify with adverse impacts of climate change

Observed human vulnerability to climate change is a key risk factor and differs globally

Vulnerability at the national level varies. Vulnerability also greatly differs within countries. Countries with moderate or low average vulnerability have sub-populations with high vulnerability and vice versa.



Population density



Examples of Indigenous Peoples with high vulnerability to climate change and climate change responses (4.3.8, 5.10.2, 5.13.5, Box 7.1, 8.2.1, 15.6.4) and the importance of Indigenous Knowledge (Box 9.2.1, 11.4, 14.4, Cross-Chapter Box INDIG)

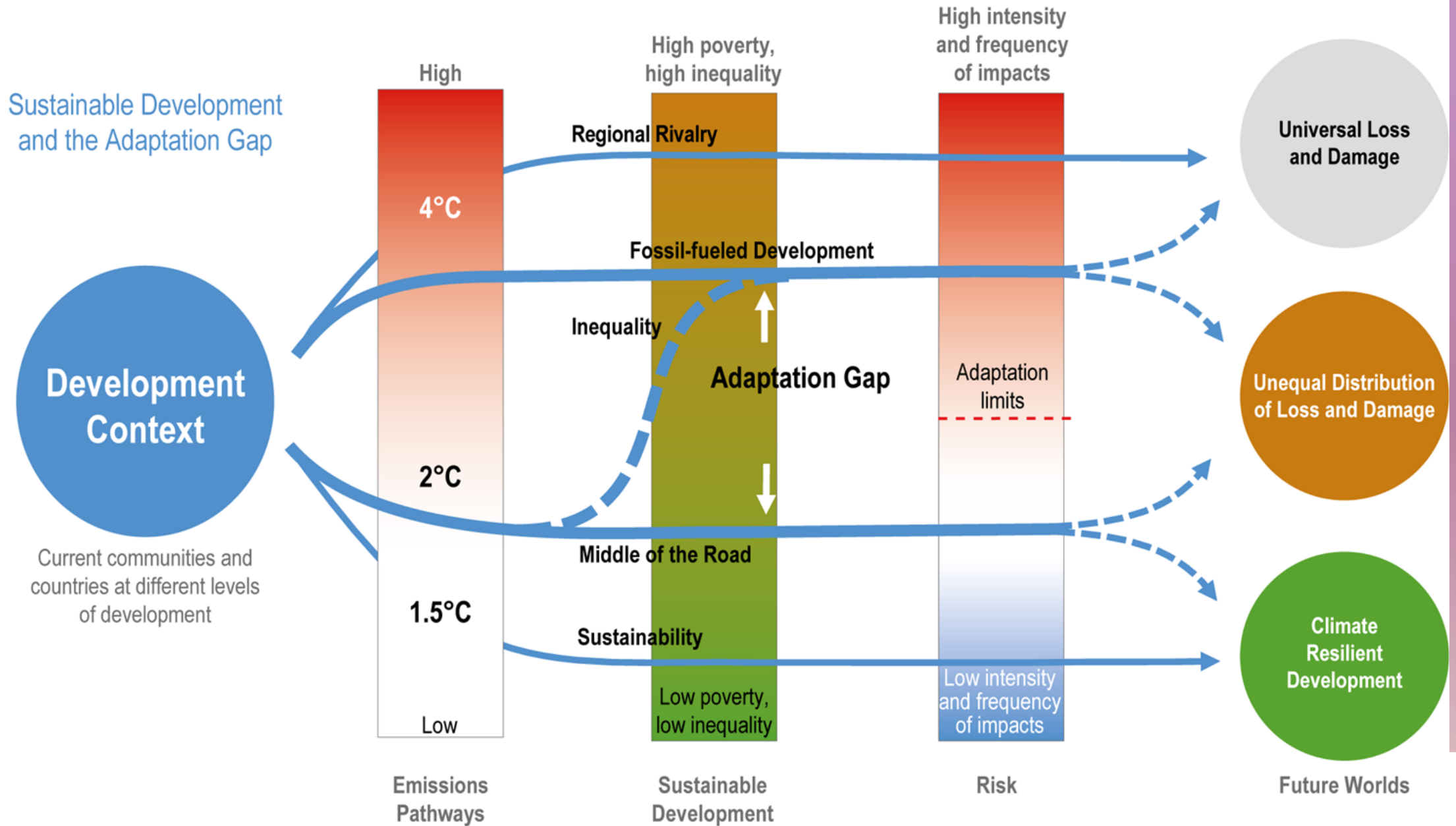
Pie charts
 ■ Flood ■ Storm ■ Drought ■ Heat ■ Wild Fires
 The size of the pie charts show average mortality per hazard event per region between 2010 and 2020. The slices of pie charts show the distribution of deaths from a particular hazard.

Examples of vulnerable local groups across different contexts include the following:

- 1 | **Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic** | health inequality, limited access to subsistence resources and culture | CCP 6.2.3, CCP 6.3.1
- 2 | **Urban ethnic minorities** | structural inequality, marginalisation, exclusion from planning processes | 14.5.9, 14.5.5, 6.3.6
- 3 | **Smallholder coffee producers** | limited market access & stability, single crop dependency, limited institutional support | 5.4.2
- 4 | **Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon** | land degradation, deforestation, poverty, lack of support | 8.2.1, Box 8.6
- 5 | **Older people, especially those poor & socially isolated** | health issues, disability, limited access to support | 8.2.1, 13.7.1, 6.2.3, 7.1.7
- 6 | **Island communities** | limited land, population growth and coastal ecosystem degradation | 15.3.2

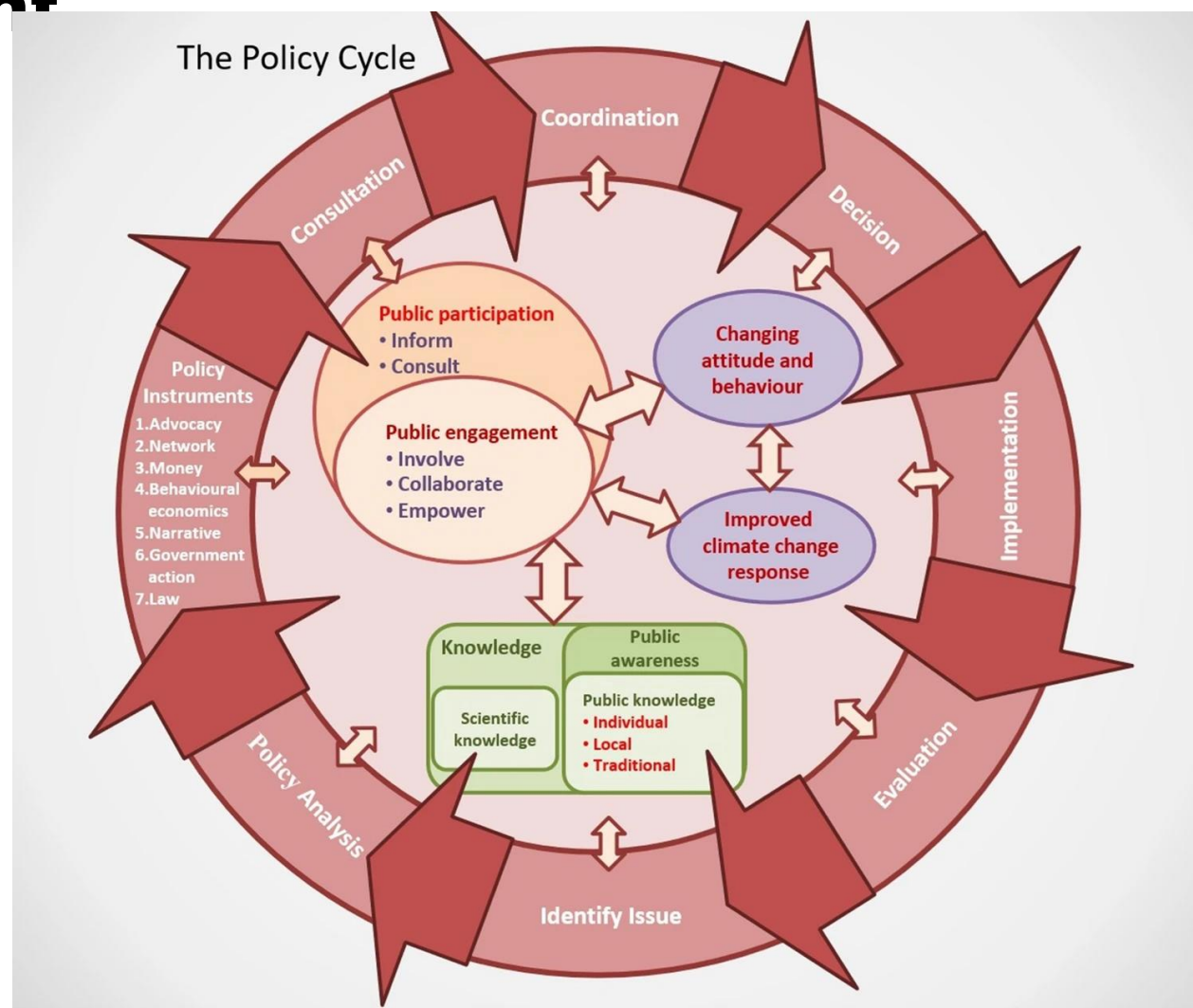
- 7 | **Children in rural low-income communities** | food insecurity, sensitivity to undernutrition and disease | 5.12.3
- 8 | **People uprooted by conflict in the Near East and Sahel** | prolonged temporary status, limited mobility | Box 8.1, Box 8.4
- 9 | **Women & non-binary** | limited access to & control over resources, e.g. water, land, credit | Box 9.1, CCB-GENDER, 4.8.3, 5.4.2, 10.3.3
- 10 | **Migrants** | informal status, limited access to health services & shelter, exclusion from decision-making processes | 6.3.6, Box 10.2
- 11 | **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples** | poverty, food & housing insecurity, dislocation from community | 11.4.1
- 12 | **People living in informal settlements** | poverty, limited basic services & often located in areas with high exposure to climate hazards | 6.2.3, Box 9.1, 9.9, 10.4.6, 12.3.2, 12.3.5, 15.3.4

Sustainable development and the adaptation gap



Meaningful engagement*

- + **Outreach** - How is climate change going to affect the community? What are the differential risks among the people?
- + **Consultation** - What are the priorities set by the community?
- + **Deliberation** - What are their recommendations?
- + **Strengthened network and deepened relationships** - What are ways to strengthen trust and understanding to enhance sustainability?





ASIAN UNIVERSITY
FOR WOMEN



Sayed Mohammad Nazim Uddin

Case study: Rohingya Camps, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

- **Embedded awareness building campaign** - discussions on air pollution and water security
- **Consultation and deliberation** - visits to the camp, FGDs, open discussion with volunteers, or one-on-one discussions to determine priorities and suggested solutions from the communities
- **Strengthened network and deepened relationships**