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Identifying appropriate indicators for vulnerability to climate change

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The assessment of an area's vulnerability to climate change can contribute to improvement of planning and policy making decisions. However, the assessment can only be deemed effective if the appropriate vulnerability indicators are selected. Vulnerability to climate change is composed of three indicators: sensitivity, exposure, and adaptive capacity. In the Philippines, government institutions such as the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) established a framework and methodology for conducting a vulnerability assessment as an input to mainstreaming climate change in land use planning. Part of the methodology includes a set of vulnerability indicators on which local government units can choose from. This research aims to find out which among the indicators from the HLURB's vulnerability assessment framework are accessible to Magalang, Pampanga? Most of the vulnerability indicators are shown to be not available due to the lack of data. Given this emphasis, determining the appropriate indicators within the context of a specific area is necessary before conducting vulnerability assessment to ascertain their applicability as well as their efficacy.

Biography

Alyosha Ezra Mallari is pursuing his PhD in Urban and Regional Planning at the School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Philippines. He has a Master's degree of Urban and Regional Planning and a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering (cum laude) from the University of the Philippines. His academic and professional interests and advocacies include: land use change analysis, land use planning, geographical information systems, climate change vulnerability and risk assessment. He has presented in two international conferences held in Italy (Urban Planning and Architectural Design for Sustainable Development, 2015) and Spain (World Conference on Climate Change, 2016).

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