

Assessing the Socio-economic Resilience of Urban Households to Heatwaves in SPIN countries

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ABSTRACT

Heatwaves, identified as a Silent Disaster have become prominent and poses a significant threat on the human health, environment and the economy. Climate change is expected to enhance the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events that indefinitely becomes a biggest challenge that humanity is faced with today. Evidences show that heatwaves claimed many lives across nations and induced heat related morbidities. Ever since the implementation of the Sendai Framework by the United Nations in 2015, disaster risk reduction had been a prevalent topic among countries. The disaster risk reduction mainly focuses on building strong community resilience in urban areas which are more prone to extreme weather events. Hence, measuring the socio-economic resilience of urban households to heatwaves is pivotal to arrive at policy insights about building strong resilient practices in urban residential areas. Thus, this paper made an attempt to measure socio-economic resilience of urban households to heatwaves in SPIN (Srilanka, Pakistan, India and Nepal) countries. From the study conducted here, it has been found that households of Srilanka is highly resilient to heatwaves and performs better than other three countries.

Key words: Heatwaves, Resilience, Households, Temperature

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