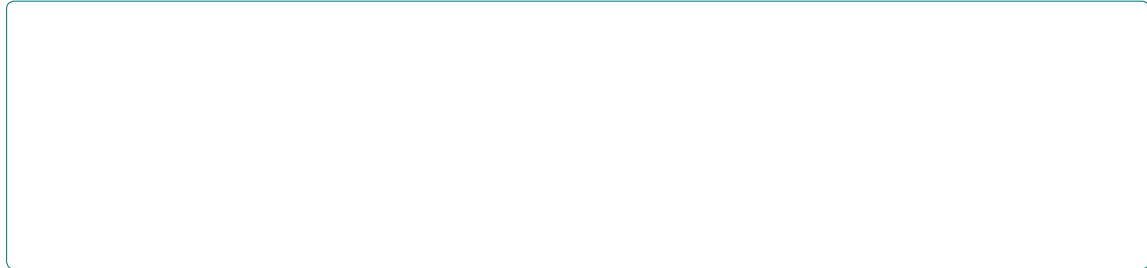


Risk Associated with Climate Change

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Department of Environmental Toxicology at coarse social and spatial levels, highlight severe limitations for climate risk management in current vulnerability scholarship.



: Climate change; Global health

Introduction

The localized nature of vulnerability and the effects of climate change do not quite fit these scales. Additionally, there is a dearth of research on intersectional differentiation of vulnerabilities, which is crucial to comprehending the diverse agency of vulnerable groups, particularly when it comes to navigating or contesting unequal power relationships. In the Vulnerability Synthesis, we consider these dimensions to determine how research can provide a deeper comprehension of the interactions among numerous vulnerability drivers and the significance of this for African adaptation. Demonstrating how responses to climate change affect important vulnerability dimensions and the overall risk outcomes will be crucial to this understanding. By doing so, intersectional analysis will become more prevalent in Africa's place-based vulnerability assessments and aid in the creation of interventions that target the dimensions and scales of vulnerability with the greatest proportional effect on risk reduction. These will contribute informed safeguards against maladaptation and provide concrete plans for climate-resilient development that is more inclusive.

Weakness is the penchant or inclination to be unfavorably impacted

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as well as extreme poverty and inequality, characterize areas of high human vulnerability.

However, assessing vulnerability is extremely difficult in Africa. According to Berrang-Ford et al., despite the fact that Africa is covered by the second highest number of studies on adaptation and vulnerability out of all the regions in the world, the geographic distribution of these studies within the region is highly uneven. With the majority of studies conducted in Western and Southern Africa (Williams et al.), uneven geographic coverage of vulnerability assessments may reflect economic characteristics such as countries' contribution of agricultural output rather than the distribution of potentially vulnerable groups. (2018). There is still a lack of engagement with local perspectives and knowledge, despite the tendency to focus more on vulnerable groups like smallholder farmers. Furthermore, frameworks have become less concerned with hazards and more concerned with social factors, the conceptualization of vulnerability remains incomplete, particularly in terms of its empirical operationalization and application in vulnerability assessments [6-10].

Conclusion

There are particular advantages to our newspaper content analysis projects. A science journalist (BA) and specialists in medicinal plants (IKA and MLKM) were part of our Transdisciplinary team. We also concentrated on regions with a high rate of medicinal plant use and an assumed lack of adequate climate change-related research. Our work additionally has a few noted impediments. We only looked at newspapers, so we might have missed important coverage in other media, like radio and television. Additionally, we excluded articles written in languages other than English, such as French, from our focus. Last but not least, even though LexisNexis is a comprehensive

database of newspapers, it does not index every English newspaper in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. As a result, some articles might not have been included. However, the findings suggest that more specific transdisciplinary strategies are required to support media advocacy on the impact of the climate crisis on medicinal plants in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

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