

Climate Change, Weather, Housing Precarity and Homelessness

Jennifer Julie*

Editorial Office, Climatology and Weather Forecasting, Belgium

EDITORIAL

This systematic review of reviews looked at housing precarity and homelessness around the world in relation to climate change and weather extremes. A thematic analysis of 15 reviews was conducted (5 systematic and 10 non-systematic), Risk factors for homelessness/housing precarity, temperature extremes, health problems, structural factors, natural disasters, and housing were among the themes that arose. First, due to energy instability and climate change-related natural calamities, persons who are vulnerable housed and groups in lower socio-economic positions have an increased chance of homelessness. Second, homeless and vulnerable-housing populations are disproportionately affected by natural disasters (temperature extremes and natural disasters). Third, weather extremes and climate change are expected to have an influence on the physical and emotional health of homeless and vulnerable-housing populations. Fourth, while green infrastructure may benefit homeless and vulnerable-housing groups, housing remains a key challenge in metropolitan areas. Finally, structural adjustments must be made. Interventions focusing on homelessness/housing precarity and reducing the effects of weather extremes, improved housing and urban planning and more research on homelessness/housing precarity and climate change were generated as recommendations for addressing the impact of climate change on homelessness and housing precarity. We recommend using the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to increase the impact of these projects.

The chance of specified weather features (such as temperature, wind, and rain) occurring at a given area over a given period is referred to as climate. Climate change, on the other hand, is described as "a

change in climate that is ascribed directly or indirectly to human activity and modifies the composition of the global atmosphere, in addition to climate variability observed across comparable time periods". Human populations are affected by a wide range of major, direct, and negative repercussions as a result of global climate change. These implications include sickness morbidity and death from heat exposure and extreme weather events, as well as systemic repercussions on agriculture, trade, labour, energy supply and demand, social interactions (violence, broken institutions), and population growth, structure, and movement.

To improve and nuance our understanding of the health and social repercussions of changing environments, we need to take an equity-based approach to how climate change affects individuals and populations. While biological vulnerabilities vary according to age-for example, with differing risks in pregnancy, early infancy, and old age-social vulnerabilities have distinct impacts. The sensitivity of a population to natural hazards, as well as its ability to adapt to the consequences of those hazards, is referred to as social vulnerability. Social vulnerability-climate connections are influenced by socioeconomic inequality, race, and gender. Globally, poor and disadvantaged people and communities are more vulnerable to weather hazards that threaten food security and health, as well as dangers to safety from climate-related conflict and social breakdown, as well as displacement and migration. These dangers are related to both exposure and the resources available to develop a response, and they appear as a result of socio-political and geographic circumstances. Furthermore, much as socioeconomic vulnerability interacts with climate change, it also interacts with new climate change mitigation measures that may put greater burdens on the poor.

Correspondence to: Jennifer Julie, Editorial Office, Climatology and Weather Forecasting, Belgium

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