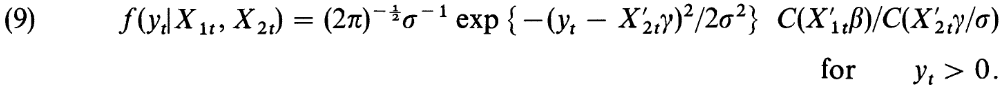
Bachelor Thesis Literature file:

* (Weiler et al., 2018),
  + Analysis of data from 2010 to 2015 finding that vulnerability has a strong impact on adaptation aid received. Small island developing states receive the most adaptation aid.
  + Differentiation between physical vulnerability and low adaptive capacity
  + Two stage model following Cragg(1971)
* IPCC, 2023: Annex I
  + “The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.”(p. 14)
* (Brooks et al., 2005)
  + Conducted Analysis of indicators of vulnerability based on climate-related mortality
  + “They indicate that the most vulnerable nations are those situated in sub-Saharan Africa and those that have recently experienced conflict. Adaptive capacity—one element of vulnerability—is associated predominantly with governance, civil and political rights, and literacy.”(p.1)
  + “economic indicators such as GDP and the Gini-based indicators of income inequality are not identified in this analysis as significant indicators of vulnerability. While this may, in part, be the result of pooling countries with very different socio-economic profiles, they are clearly not as useful as generic indicators as the health, literacy and governance data represented by the 11 variables listed above.”(ch. 4.1)
  + Expert rankings point to Gov. effectiveness, Voice/accountability and sanitation as the three most important indicators.
  + The applicable time is important when making this assessment
* (Yohe & Tol, 2002)
  + Imply vulnerability as a function of exposure and sensitivity, and adaptive capacity as a determinant of both exposure and sensitivity.
  + “Indeed, the *determinants* of adaptive capacity include a variety of system, sector, and location specific characteristics:

1. The range of available technological options for adaptation,
2. The availability of resources and their distribution across the population,
3. The structure of critical institutions, the derivative allocation of decision-making authority, and the decision criteria that would be employed,
4. The stock of human capital including education and personal security,
5. The stock of social capital including the definition of property rights,
6. The system's access to risk spreading processes,
7. The ability of decision-makers to manage information, the processes by which these decision-makers determine which information is credible, and the credibility of the decision-makers, themselves, and
8. The public's perceived attribution of the source of stress and the significance of exposure to its local manifestations.”(chap. 3)

* (Brooks, 2003)
  + Vulnerability can be described as an outcome state after exposure to a hazard. In this view, it is a function of hazard, exposure and sensitivity. An alternative view is vulnerability as the state of structural factors that determine how a society can cope with risks.
  + “This combined vulnerability, a function of hazard, exposure and sensitivity, may be referred to as physical or biophysical vulnerability. The term “biophysical” will be used here, as it suggests both a physical component associated with the nature of the hazard and its first-order physical impacts, and a biological or social component associated with the properties of the affected system that act to amplify or reduce the damage resulting from these first-order impacts.”(p. 4)
  + Some determinants of social vulnerability are generally applicable (governance, literacy) while others work specifically against certain hazards (housing quality against storms).
  + Adaptive capacity : “may be described as the ability or capacity of a system to modify or change its characteristics or behaviour so as to cope better with existing or anticipated external stresses.”(p.8)
  + Adaptive capacity as a determinant of biophysical risk has to be viewed as hazard specific. Short term recurrent events such as storms or droughts are vastly different from continuously changing temperature means. Adaptive capacity to cope with the second category is crucial, while adaptive capacity to deal with the first category is almost negligible.
* (Smithers & Smit, 1997)
  + “The framework accommodates three dimensions of adaptation to climate or other environmental stimuli: the nature of the disturbance stimulus, or force of change; the properties of the system which may influence its sensitivity; and the type of adaptation which is undertaken. “(p.14)
* (Cragg, 1971)
  + is generated as a latent variable of purchasing intent. If q is negative, then actual purchasing (y) is zero. Several variants of describing this exist.
  + Usually they consist of a probit model: and a second model of various specifications. For example, it is possible to for y to be truncated at zero, to prevent negative y values. These specifications do not matter for the specific case of development aid.
  + 
* (Tobin, 1958)
* (Garschagen & Doshi, 2022)

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IPCC, 2023: Annex I: Glossary [Reisinger, A., D. Cammarano, A. Fischlin, J.S. Fuglestvedt, G. Hansen, Y. Jung, C. Ludden, V. Masson-Delmotte, R. Matthews, J.B.K Mintenbeck, D.J. Orendain, A. Pirani, E. Poloczanska, and J. Romero (eds.)]. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 119-130, doi:10.59327/IPCC/AR6-9789291691647.002.

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