



2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM K-FORCE 2019

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ADAPTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE - COUNTRIES PERSPECTIVE (A COMPARISON BETWEEN SERBIA AND ALBANIA)

INTRODUCTION

Since the early 90s the world begun to raise awareness towards a very common risk: climate change. Nowadays, we are witnessing the impact of these adverse effects and moreover undertaking steps to adapt the strategies and mitigate the consequences. All the countries have embraced their own approaches, adapting to their level of exposure to the risk. Some of the most endangered areas are: food, water and health and natural habitat along with their components. The paper will weigh two regional countries, Albania and Serbia, by paralleling their areas of vulnerability and how they choose to confront them.

CORE IDEA OF THE RESEARCH

The Notre Dame-Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN) Country Index is a free open-source index that shows a country's current vulnerability to climate disruptions. It brings together over 74 variables to form 45 core indicators to measure vulnerability and readiness of 192 UN countries from 1995 to the present. Vulnerability is composed of 36 indicators. Each component has 12 indicators, crossed with 6 sectors. Readiness is composed of 9 indicators. (Figure 1)

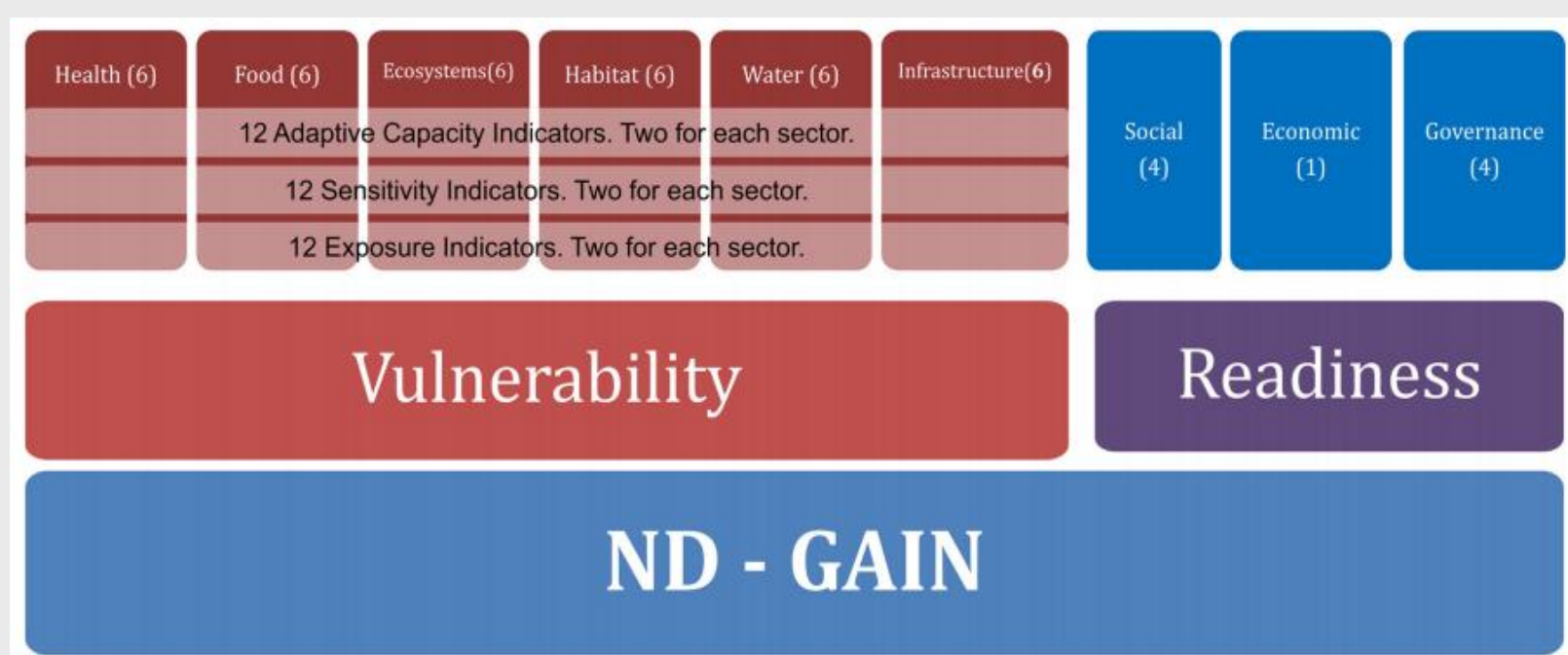


Figure 1: Notre Dame-Global Adaptation Index (Source: ND-GAIN, 2019)

By their position on the ND-GAIN Country Index, Serbia is ranked at 70th place in the world by scoring relatively low vulnerability and high readiness. While on the other hand, Albania occupies the 78th place by being 91st least vulnerable county and 75th most prepared. The level of readiness is in common, while Albania appears to be more vulnerable. Although less vulnerable, both countries still have to face significant adaptation challenges. (Figure 2)

According to ND-GAIN study, the level of readiness for a country facing climate challenges is related to the government, business and social response. In Serbia, considerable size of arable land of crop, which seem to be intolerant toward water deficiency, each year is affected by extreme drought. Thus, agriculture is the most vulnerable sector in Serbia. (Figure 3) According to ND - GAIN Albania showed higher rate of vulnerability than Serbia, due to higher exposure of population in this field. According to UN "Map of Food Security and Climate Changes" Albania is the most endangered country in terms of food security by climate changes. According to the study, by the year of 2050 the estimated risk in the terms of food access will rise in 25%, considerably high in compare with other neighbour countries.

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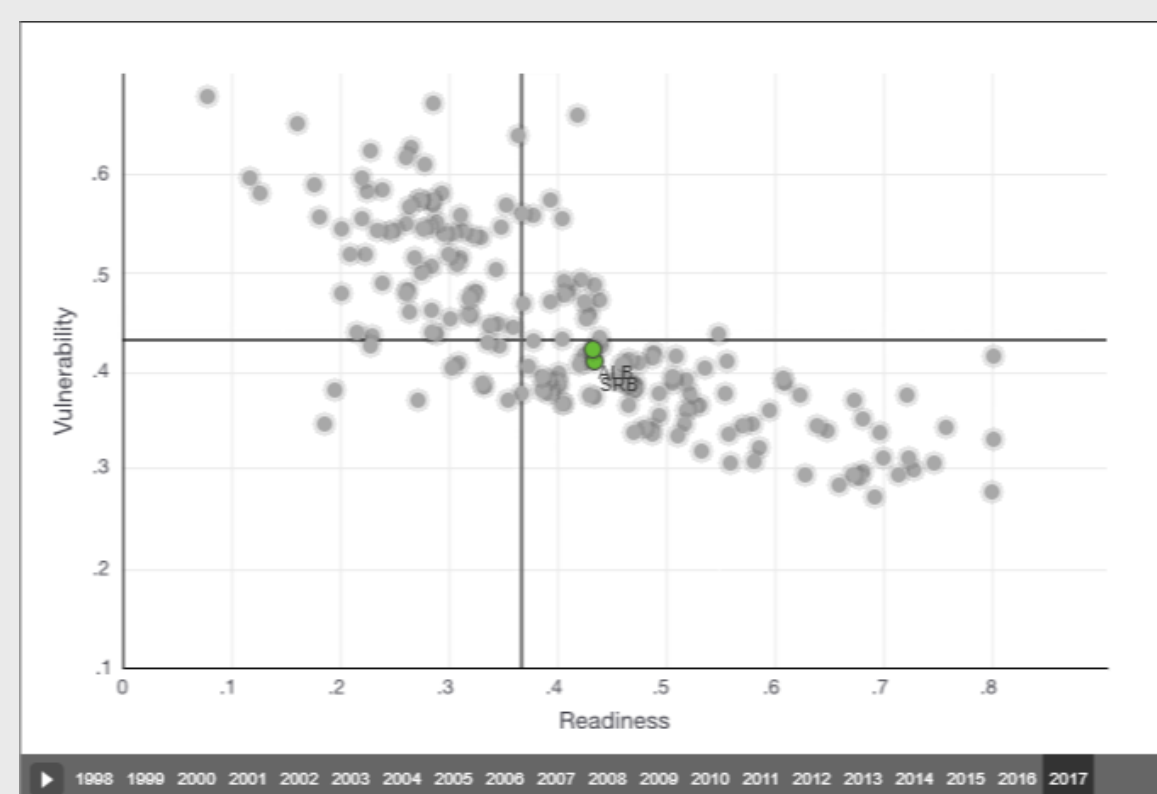


Figure 2: ND-GAIM Matrix – Serbia and Albania position (Source: ND-GAIN, 2019)

The level of readiness for both countries remains abstract and far away from figures that show proper level of adaption. Global organizations have helped countries so far by analysing data, giving funds and then advising countries' institutions towards a better adaption.

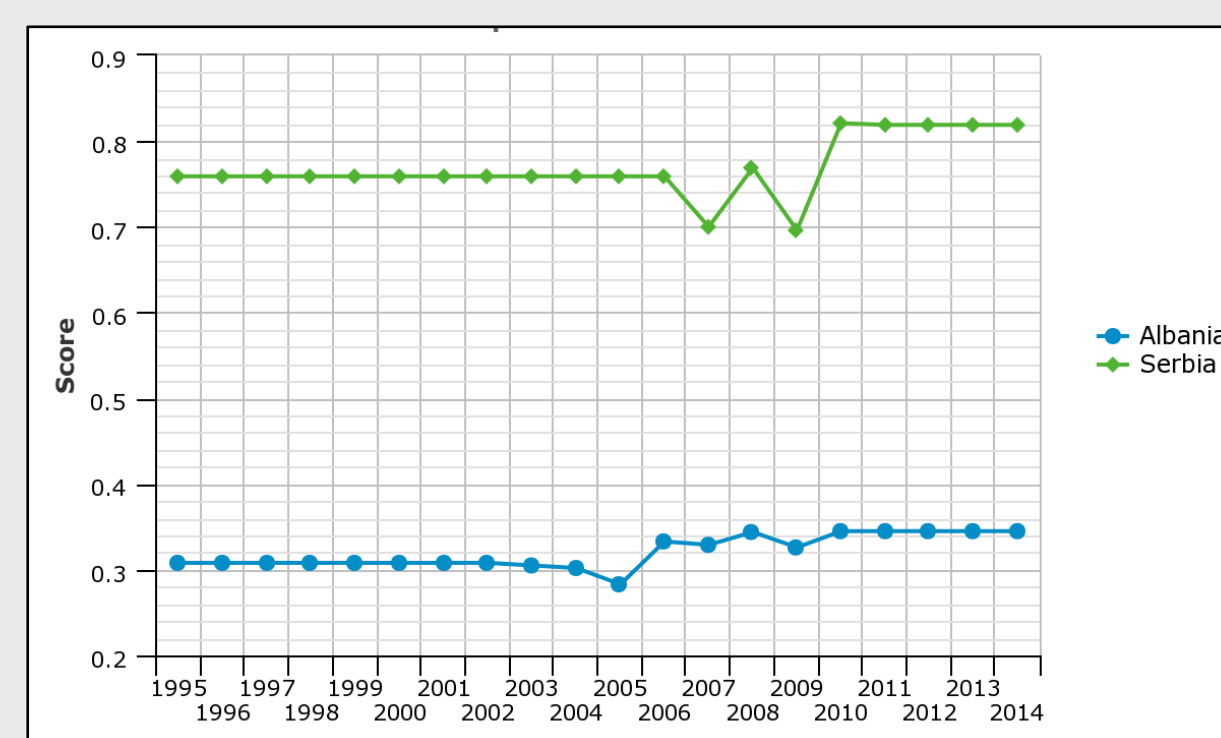


Figure 3: Agriculture readiness (Source: ND-GAIN, 2019)

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