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The concept of equity and theories of justice applied to issues related to inequalities in transport and mobility

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Muitos países em todo o mundo comprometeram-se com o Objetivo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (10) das Nações Unidas que visa alcançar a redução das desigualdades (Randal et al., 2020). Sendo o sistema de transportes um fator importante, pois influencia o bem-estar de todos (Verlinghieriy & Schwanen, 2020) e gera grandes desigualdades (Randal et al., 2020), nos últimos anos aumentaram os estudos e a investigação sobre as questões da justiça e equidade nos transportes e na mobilidade (Pereira et al., 2017; Verlinghieriy & Schwanen, 2020). No entanto, apesar da centralidade destas questões e os avanços conseguidos no planeamento dos transportes, há pouca clareza conceptual sobre o que significa justiça em matéria de transportes (Pereira et al., 2017).

Se por um lado Pereira et al., (2017) afirmam que não existe uma definição única e abrangente de justiça, e inclusive usam os termos equidade e justiça indistintamente, por outro lado, Verlinghieri & Schwanen (2020) defendem que investigadores de diferentes áreas e comunidades têm utilizado os mesmos recursos conceptuais nas tentativas de examinar questões de justiça nos transportes ou na mobilidade.

Através de um estudo teórico de carácter bibliográfico, focado nas publicações científicas dos últimos anos, pretende-se trazer para o debate e reflexão a conceptualização da equidade e das teorias da justiça distributiva, aplicadas às questões das desigualdades nos transportes e na mobilidade.

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Climate Change and the Increase in Disasters Related to Hydrometeorological and Climatic Events in Mexico

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Mexico is highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme hydrometeorological and climatic events, mainly due to the rapid growth of urban centres, deterioration of rural areas, and its high levels of poverty. Between 1970 and 2021, 210 disastrous hydrometeorological and climatic events were registered in the country, which generated a total of 6,728 deaths, 3,176 injured people and 7,636,419 affected, being Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, and Sonora the most impacted states. Despite the efforts made to create strategies aligned with the Sendai Platform, Mexico continues to present alarming indicators of vulnerability and exposure to different threats, including those of climatic and hydrometeorological origin. One of the main future challenges for the country is finding a way to encourage the participation of communities in the transformation of structures, linking the different social actors in the process of generating public policies on disaster risk and climate change.

Landslide risk analysis in Portugal: an insight into the municipal level

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Landslides are geomorphic processes that often cause damage, directly and indirectly, to populations, economic activities, and transport networks. This work presents a methodology for assessing the landslide risk for the 278 Portuguese municipalities, based on the design of standardised indices expressing three driving forces: hazard, exposure, and physical vulnerability of buildings (Pereira et al., 2020). The input data includes raster datasets regarding hazard and exposure that were processed for representation at the municipal, and statistical information collected for each municipality to assess the physical vulnerability of buildings. The calculation of a municipal landslide risk index and the cluster analysis of the respective three driving forcers enables the identification of which component of risk should be prioritised in risk management at the municipal level.