

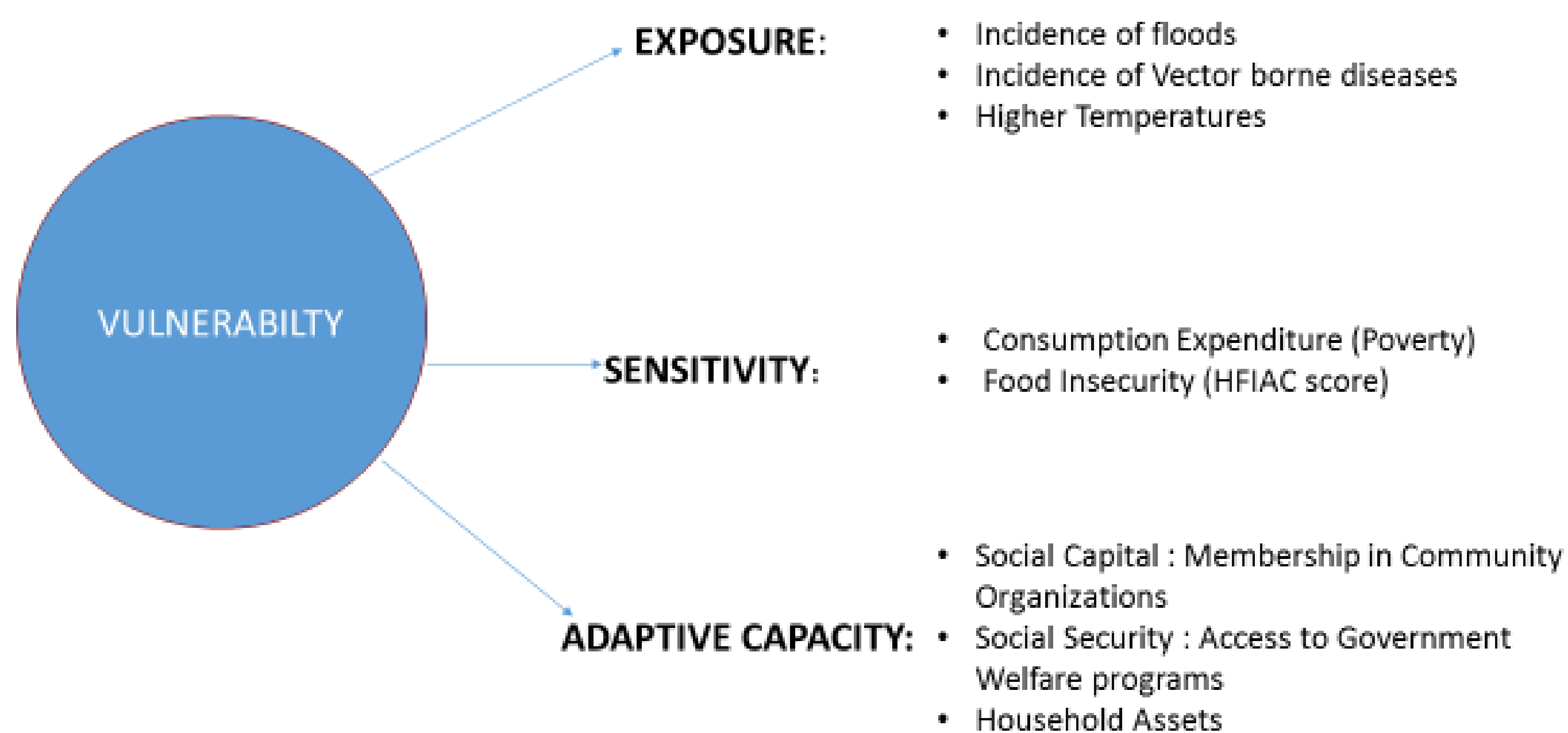
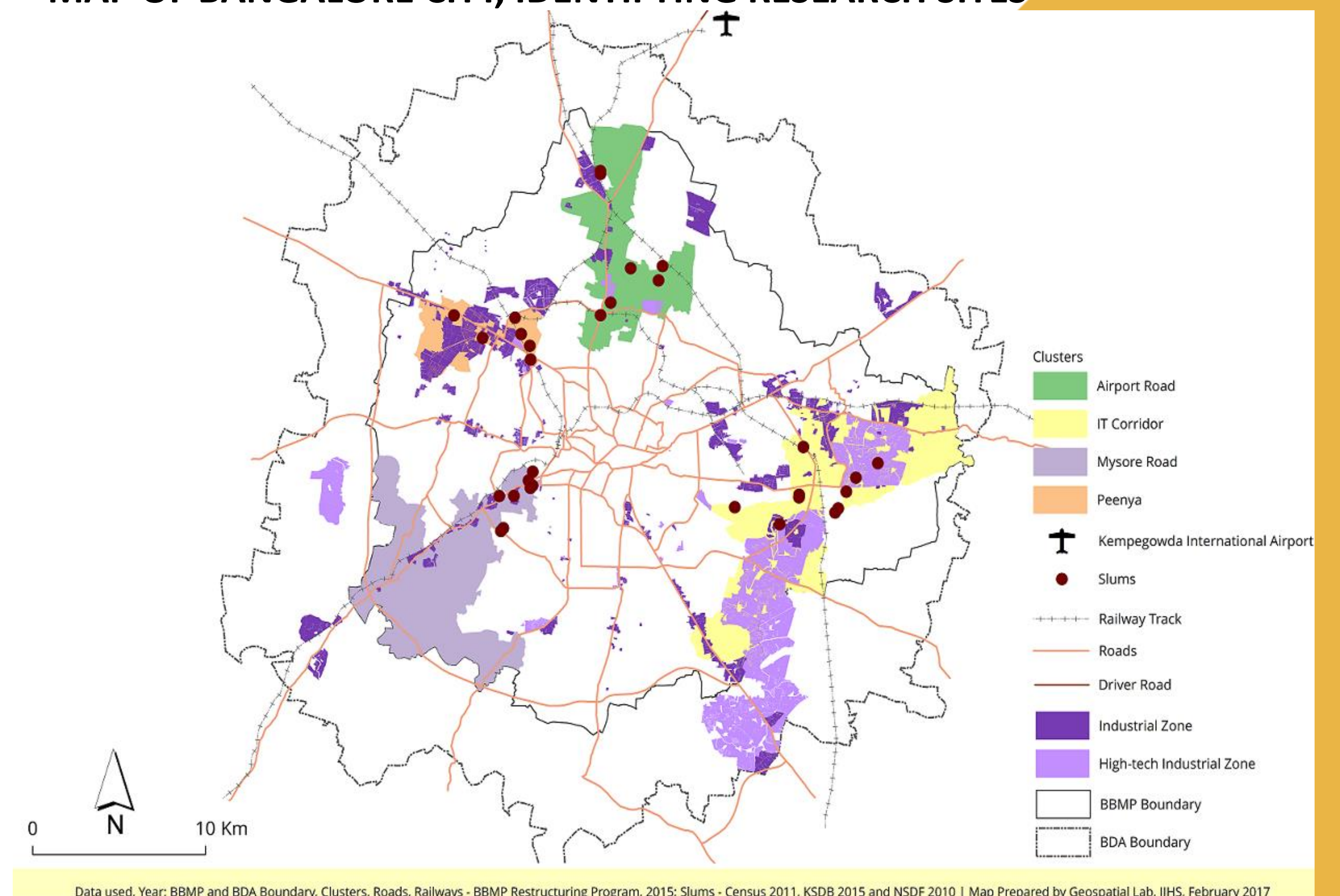
Differential Vulnerability to Climate Change in Informal Settlements in Bangalore, India

- Arjun Srinivas

INTRODUCTION

- Vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in semi-arid regions of India
- Research based in Karnataka state in peninsular India
- Emphasis on migration along the rural to urban continuum
- Current study based on informal settlements in Bangalore city
- 4 Clusters chosen through a geo-spatial analysis overlapping geographic, infrastructural and demographic characteristics

MAP OF BANGALORE CITY, IDENTIFYING RESEARCH SITES



METHODOLOGY

- No: of settlements = 31
- No: of households = 1100
- Structured multi-topic socioeconomic survey administered
- The IPCC Livelihood Vulnerability Index (LVI) adopted to assess vulnerability across various social groups

KEY FINDINGS

- First generation migrants to the city rank very low in terms of adaptive capacity, especially those from outside Karnataka state, who lack access to social security.
- In terms of exposure, climate change impacts are felt most severely by those at the lower end of the social (caste) spectrum, thereby reinforcing pre-existing inequalities.
- Location and access to infrastructure services determine the extent of vulnerability, across the identified clusters.
- Socio-economic marginalisation along the lines of caste and class are key determinants of structural vulnerability in both urban and rural areas.



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