

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment of Kuttanad Rice Farmers

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Introduction

Kuttanad Wetland Rice Ecosystem:

- Unique in the world for below-mean sea level rice farming and a part of the global agricultural heritage
- Known as the "Rice bowl of Kerala"
- One of the areas most threatened by climate change
- In the 2018 flood, 14,000 ha of paddy has destroyed

Objectives

To develop a Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CVI^{AEU}) for the *Kuttanad* Agro-Ecological Unit (AEU 4) and compare the dimensions of climate vulnerability: *Adaptive Capacity, Sensitivity,* and *Exposure*.

Methodology

Study Area : Kuttanad AEU

Tool : Farm household survey Sampling : Multistage proportionate

sampling

Sample Size: 224 farm households

References: CVIRFT (Sathyan et al., 2018);

LVI (Hahn et al., 2009)

Climate Vulnerability Index

 $CVI^{AEU} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{mi} M_{wi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{mi}}$

Household survey





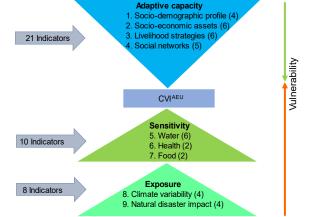
Fig 1: Interacting with a Famer.

Fig 2: Adaptation Strategy.

References

- Sathyan, A.R., Funk, C., Aenis, T. and Breuer, L., 2018. Climate vulnerability in rainfed farming: Analysis from Indian watersheds. Sustainability, 10(9), p.3357.
- Hahn, M.B., Riederer, A.M. and Foster, S.O., 2009. The Livelihood Vulnerability Index: A pragmatic approach to assessing risks from climate variability and change— A case study in Mozambique. Global environmental change, 19(1), pp.74-88.

Conceptual framework



Results

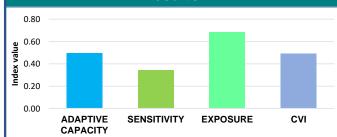


Fig 3. Dimensions of Vulnerability and CVIAEU.

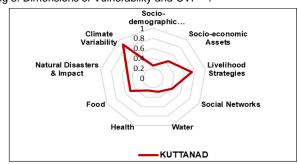


Fig 4. Index Values for Major Components of Vulnerability.

Recommendations

- 1. Schemes: Promote crop and livestock diversification and integrated farming
- 2. Farmer Organisations: These can be linked to cooperative institutions
- 3. Training: Offer sessions on flood risk management and technology adoption
- 4. Drinking Water: Ensure a consistent and safe supply
- 5. Insurance: Include 'crop loss due to salt water intrusion' in natural calamities insurance coverage