

Living and working under Extreme Heat

92% women and 90% men in the Indian workforce work in the informal sector

Informal workers experience a variety of injustices under extreme heat (insert arrow to point to sequence of injustices if needed)

ECONOMIC

- ↓ Reduced income from reduced ability to work +
- ↓ fewer customers +
- ↓ spoilage (eg. of cooked & uncooked food being sold) of goods +
- ↑ **but** increased expenses from healthcare, cooling, electricity, adaptive measures to work under heat like making a vendor canopy, or children's demands for soft drinks

HEALTH

Irritability, headaches, dehydration, sunburn, fatigue, muscle cramps, heat stroke, and worsening of existing health conditions

Women are disproportionately affected:

- 7 out of 8 women street vendor respondents experience high blood pressure.
- Many middle-aged women experience disrupted menstrual cycles
- All women respondents experience sleeplessness at night resulting in exhaustion
- Additional challenges of caring when their children fall sick under extreme heat

SOCIAL MARGINALITY

Informal workers in cities often live in informal settlements with low natural vegetation and less access to electricity.

They typically belong to marginalised communities with limited access to healthcare, social protection and financial resources.

LIVABILITY

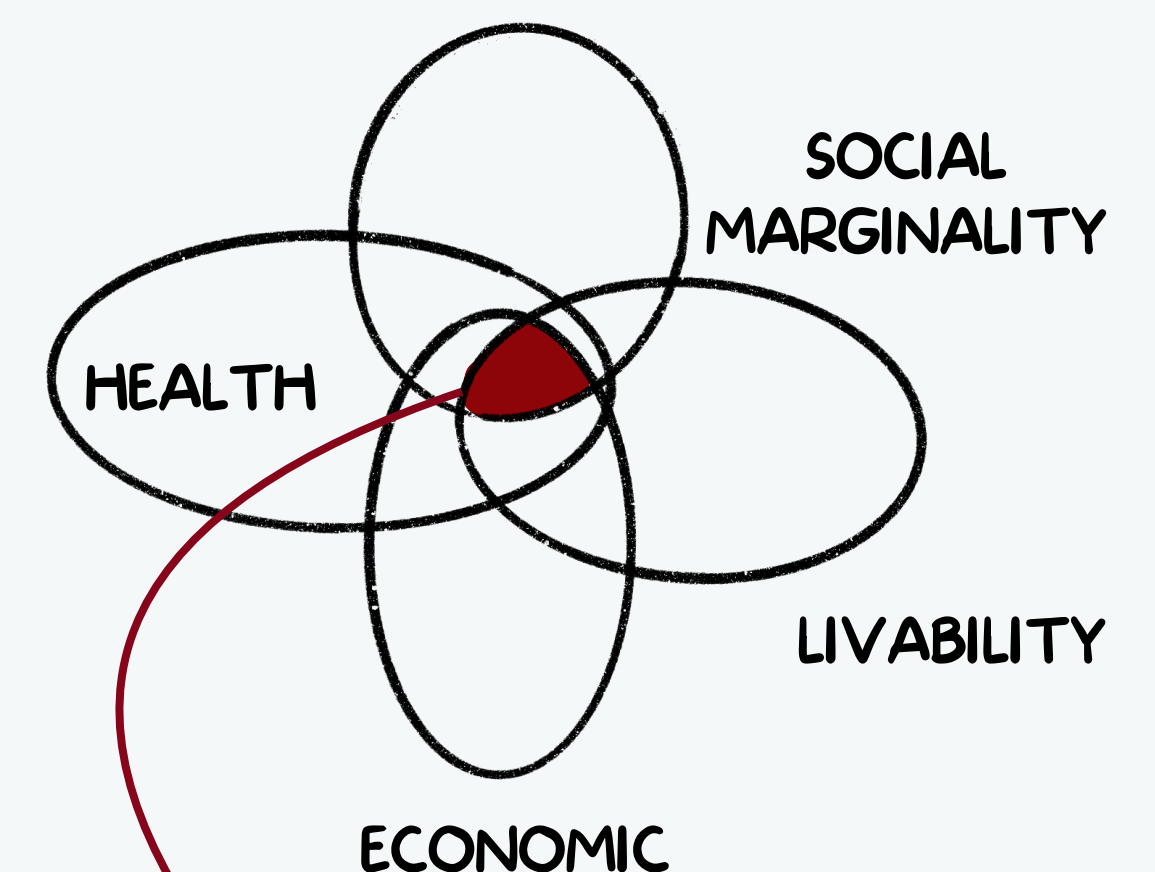
Belonging to the South Asian lower-middle class, they can only afford to live in tiny flats in crowded apartment blocks that can be:

"An unventilated box of brick and concrete with no usable open spaces and unbearable without an AC."

These factors compound their vulnerability to deadly heat and humidity



Effect of **intersectional injustices** under deadly heat and humidity



intersecting factors further compound vulnerability to climate impacts

