



Under HI-AWARE's project landscape, a focus has been laid on understanding what works and what doesn't as adaptation solutions from a community perspective in order to minimize vulnerabilities. This provided the opportunity to conceptualize piloting of adaptation solutions.



Adopting a co-design, test and demonstrate approach, the climate and flood resilient housing concept was piloted. 12 houses were retrofitted on raised plinths with facilities for sanitation, clean drinking water, and homestead garden.



Its four major components including secure sanitation sought participation from among the community at different levels and facilitated larger inter-group interactions such that the community members remain the decision makers. Women of the households were brought to forefront to ensure that they have a say on the assets being created.

Since the urban poor live in dense and hence warmer localities, work in poor conditions and can't afford cooling, they are vulnerable to heat stress. This pilot was developed keeping in mind the scale of population that lives in urban slums and resettlement colonies.



TERI's pilot along with Society for Himalayan Agriculture and Rural Development (SHARD) aims to support small farmers in a village in Rudraprayag by increasing the productivity, quality and market access of their products through change in cultivation time of traditional crops.

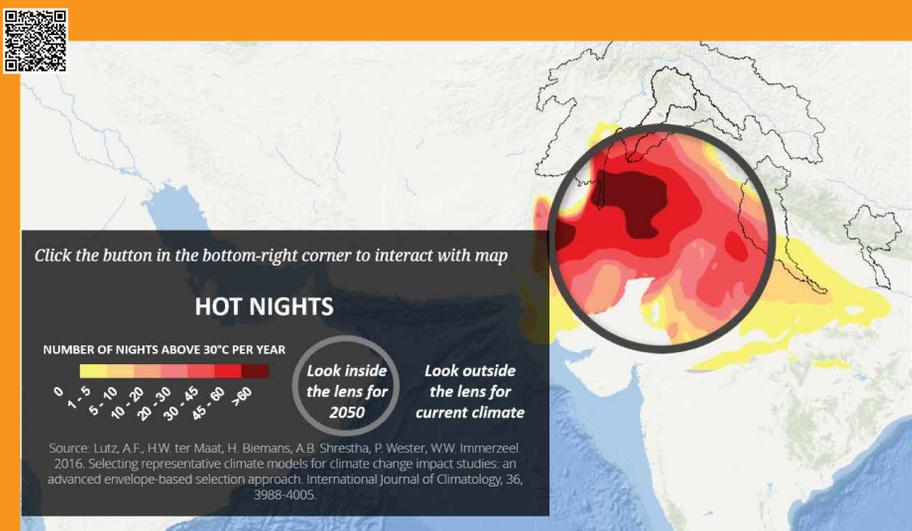


The pilot has adopted 'Developmental On-Farm Research Pilot (DOFRP) model by converting a small and medium sized farm - 10 to 20 acres, into a learning and training site. Implementation included innovative farm practices around

- integrated water resource management (IWRM)
- tunnel farming and high efficiency irrigation systems
- sprinkler system, drip irrigation, composite energy powered irrigation system
- agricultural diversification, vegetables, horticultural crops, livestock and aquaculture



## CONTEXTUALIZING ADAPTATION



Adaptation is context-specific, and is driven through regional and local needs, hence multi-stakeholder processes that seek to enable the incorporation of local and regional needs are essential for robust policy-planning.

The needs and priorities for adaptation vary among actors within this scale, driven largely by socioeconomic factors. Hence the centrality of multi-stakeholder processes in adaptation planning, to which HI-AWARE has responded.

Is heat a challenge or an opportunity?

Questions such as these have helped us identify key issues to make our interventions successful

Adaptation is a multi-sectoral challenge and hence interventions need to be context specific.

Adaptation interventions should acknowledge and address differential impacts of climate change on gender.

Customization is key to address evolving nature of pilots

Pragmatic planning is key

Strategies for scaling up and out are required to be developed from the beginning of the pilot interventions.

Sustainability of adaptation intervention requires community ownership, public and private sector support.