

**Parallel Session C:
Climate Change Impacts**

C3: Implications for renewable energy

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

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C3-P-01

Possibilities of renewable energy technologies to address the pollution hazard due to backwater tourism in Kuttanad area of Kerala, India

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Background of the Study: Climate Change is emerged as the major threat to the environment. However, its negative impacts are primarily affected by the poor peoples in the developing countries because they mainly rely on the natural resources for their livelihood. Furthermore, tourism is an important sector among the other climate sensitive economic sectors. The study location Kerala state comprises of a unique geographical features that have made it one of the most exclusive tourist destinations in Asia. Even though there is positive impact on the economy, however environmental pollution is the major problem associated with this industry. The improper and irresponsible way of houseboat tourism development affecting the water quality, ecosystems, agricultural production and traditional livelihoods. Further, the seepage of oil, sewage and other engine driven waste from the houseboats are directly discharged into the agricultural land. Moreover, the farmers were affected by the incidences of health problems when prolonged contact with polluted water.

Objectives: The study was conducted to analyze the pollution hazard due to backwater tourism in Kerala state of Southern India

Keywords: Climate Change, Backwater Tourism, Environmental Pollution, Renewable Energy, Green Economy

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C3-P-02

Climate Information Services and Its Potential on Adaptation and Mitigation, Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INCD) and Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP): Experience from Flood Affected Region of Bangladesh

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Climate services are the use of climate knowledge and information in climate-smart development. The study aims to explore the understanding and level of resilience at community level, potentials of climate information services in promoting INDC, BCCSAP, LAPA and also adaptation and mitigation paradigm with smart mobile phone along with internet scheme via SMS, Outbound Dial (OBD), Apps and Call Centre services on agriculture, agro meteorology, weather forecast and early warning system. The study was conducted in South Kharibari village of Dimla upazila under Nilphamari district in where 100 climate vulnerable households are using customized system for increasing resilience in household level through climate information services. The study was conducted through explanatory methods including case studies, best practice documentation, FGD, KII and PVA (household vulnerability index). The study reveals that climate information plays a vital role in climate resilient development at household level of the study area through increased women's participation in participatory action research and formulation of LAPA, helps to strengthen their leadership role in food security and energy sector which are the major focus area of INDC and BCCSAP. It also helping climate vulnerable women to adapt with changing climate through resilient crop farming, homestead gardening, fisheries, livestock, horticulture and poultry and helps them to develop resilient planning for alternate energy sources in cooking, lighting and another purpose which meets the mitigation needs at household levels.

Keywords: Climate service, adaptation, mitigation, INDC, BCCSAP, LAPA