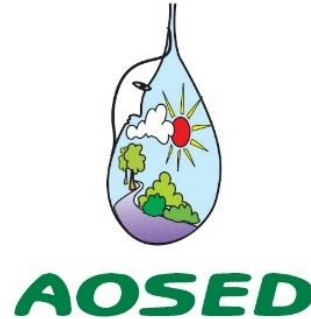




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Session Title

**Enhancing Ocean and Climate Observing in Developing nations using
low-cost technologies and Capacity Development**

Presentation on

Adaptive Strategy Towards Resiliency of Climate Exposed Communities

4, December 2018

Katowice, Poland

Presented by: Shamim Arfeen

Executive Director, AOSED, Bangladesh

An Organization for Socio-Economic Development - AOSED

Seagoing Traditional Fishers Community of Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh

Context



Vulnerability of fishers

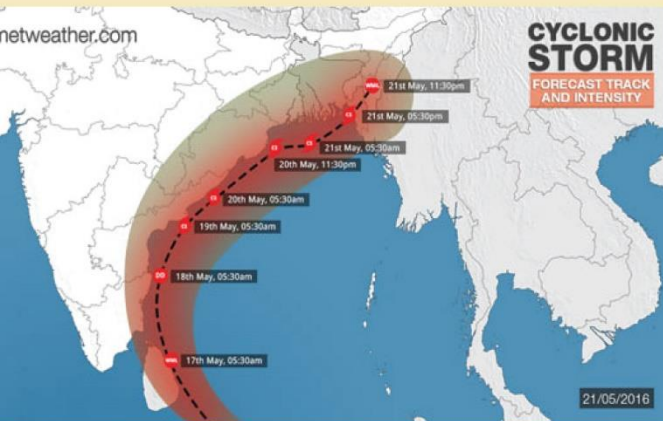


Strategy for Resiliency



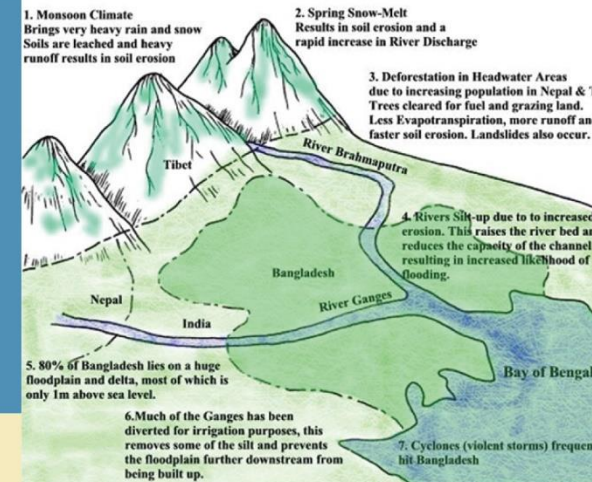
Geographical Context of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world due to its geographical location



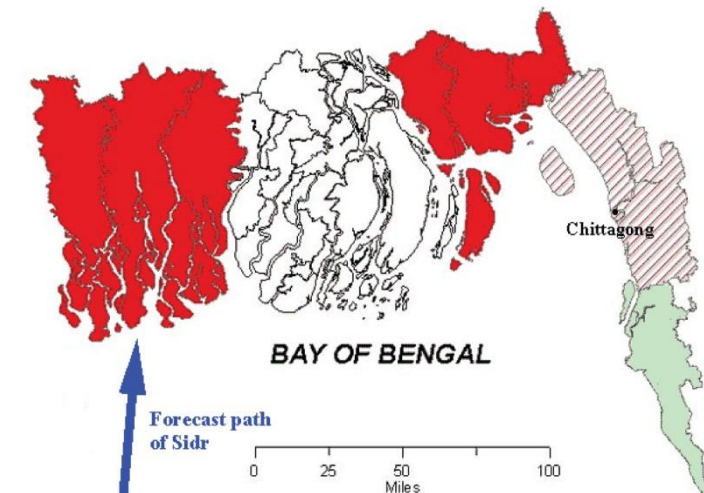
Climate Change Impact on Bangladesh

- Rise of Temperature
- Sea-Level Rise and Inundation of Low-Lying Lands
- Change in number of season
- Frequent Storms and Floods
- Rainfall Pattern Change
- Increase in intensity of Salinity
- Adverse impact on Agriculture and Fisheries
- Health Hazard



Context of the Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh

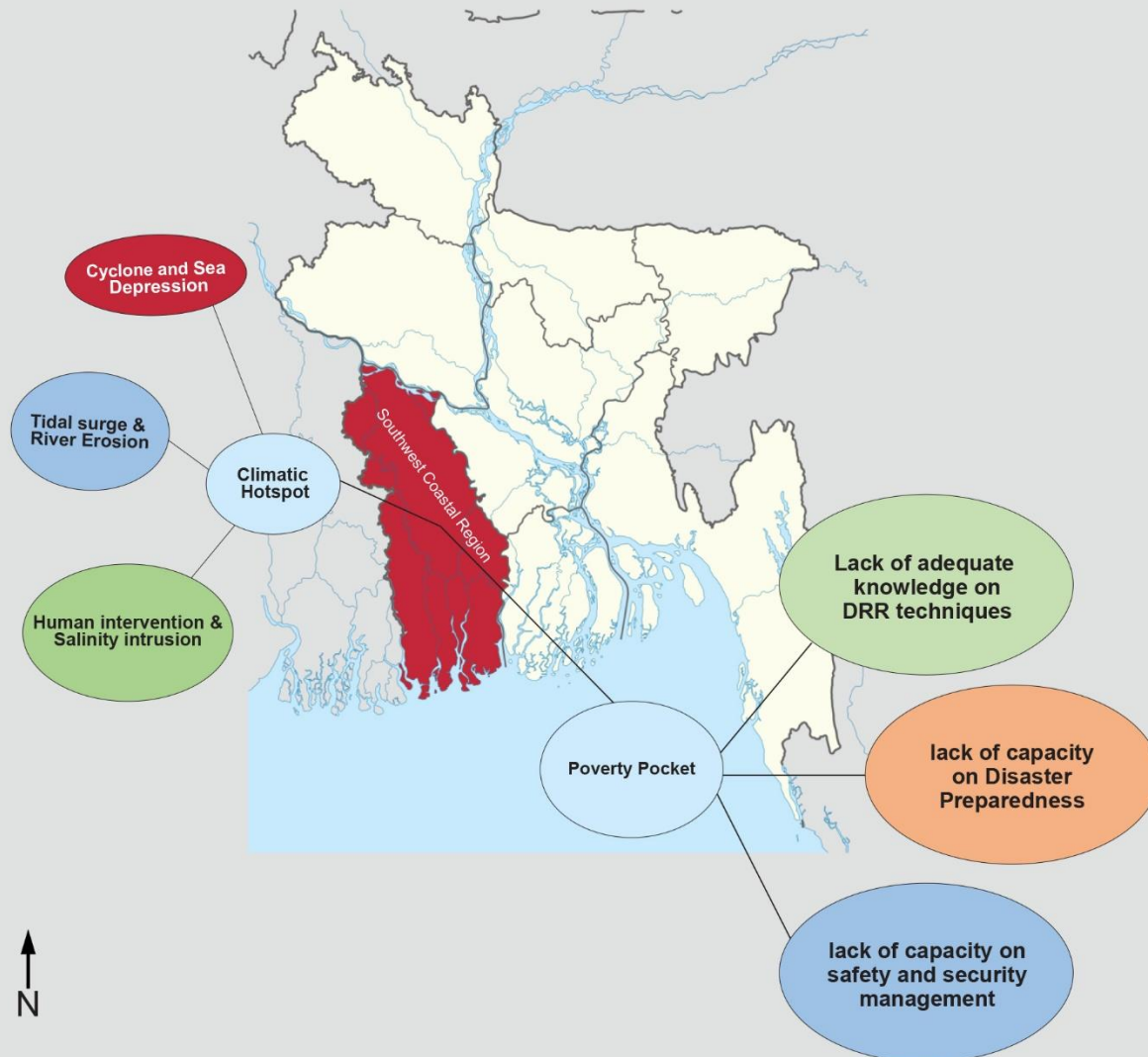
- The Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh is a part of Ganges flood plain and Brackish water regime.
- This tidal and mangrove ecosystem is very sensitive and rich in biodiversity.
- Highly natural productivity
- Civilization, culture and livelihoods have developed based on natural resources



Maximum Surge Height (in feet) for a Category 5 Cyclone

- Maximum height 38.39 - 41.14 feet (≤ -0.5)
- Maximum height 37.63 feet ($-0.49 - -0.11$)
- Maximum height 27.69 feet ($-0.1 - +0.1$)
- Maximum height 10.72 feet (≥ 0.5)

Vulnerabilities of Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh



Vulnerabilities of Traditional Seagoing Fisher Community



Socio-economic Condition:

- Extremely poor and marginalized occupational group (Malo & Dalit)
- Have no land or properties
- No alternative livelihood options
- Women are not involved in IGAs
- No access to financial institutes
- Limited WASH facilities
- Occupational Migration
- Lack of knowledge on Disaster Preparedness
- Don't use safety gears
- Lack of knowledge on Disaster Preparedness
- Don't use safety gears



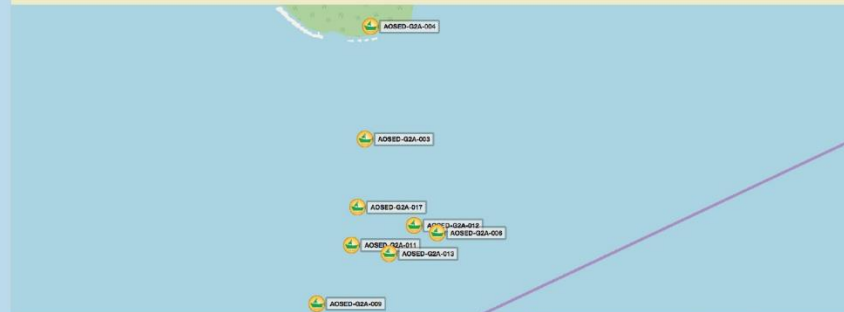
Strategy and Resiliency

Capacity Development

- Enhanced knowledge and capacity on Disaster preparedness, adverse impact of climate change
- Community based evacuation planning,
- Proper use of safety & security materials in traditional seagoing boats
- Occupational risks & safety management
- Alternative IGAs during off season for fisher community



Technology:

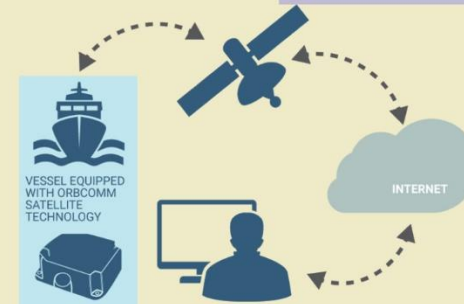


ICT and Safety materials

- Mobile phones and radios
- Installation of Vessel Tracking System in traditional seagoing fishing boats
- Telecommunication network
- Solar System
- Setup a small Centre Monitoring Hub for live communication and exchanging signals.

Working system of VTS

Safety Materials: Life buoys, Life jackets, Signal lights and Compass also protected them from natural disasters during their trip in the Sea.



Advocacy

- Developed effective partnerships and linkages with relevant govt. agencies
- Build effective coordination with Local level relevant government agencies such as Forest department
- Grassroots voice raise to popularize the community demands to sensitize the policy actors
- Persuasion and lobbying meetings with relevant department of line ministries



Memorandum submission to Honorable minister of Fisheries & Livestock



Thank you