

# Learning's from the facilitation of Community Driven Climate Change Adaptation Actions in different Ecosystems in Bangladesh



**CDP**  
Promoting Peace & Progress

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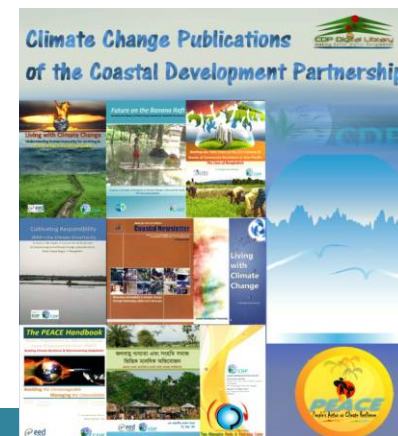


# Focus of the presentation

- Share the learning's & challenges of the ongoing community driven, gender-sensitive & ecosystem-based adaptation process in Bangladesh through People's Empowerment for Addressing Climate Justice and Environmental Justice (PEACE) project
- To share analysis of the PEACE community on community-driven & community-based climate adaptation & global climate politics (UNFCCC)

# Climate Change interventions of Coastal Development Partnership (CDP)

- Community-Driven Development facilitator
- Since 2002, CDP has been strengthening the Grassroots Solidarity to address climate change challenges for today and tomorrow. ([www.cdcbd.org](http://www.cdcbd.org))



## Major Focused areas of the CDP Climate Change Programs

Climate Change, Environmental Justice & Conservation (Climate ECO) Program	Climate Resilient Community Development (Climate RECODE) Program	Climate Change Education (CCESD) Program
a) Climate Change Knowledge Management & Environmental Monitoring	a) Sustainable Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Climate -Friendly Livelihood	a) Non-Formal Climate Change Education for rural communities
b) Pro-poor Climate Governance & Policy Advocacy	b) Capacity Building for Ecosystem-Based Responsible Aquaculture	b) Climate Literacy for policymakers, journalists, NGOs and Business sector
c) Protecting Productive Land & Wetlands from Climate Risks	c) Community-Driven Eco-Region Specific Climate Change Adaptation	c) Climate Change Professional development
d) Climate change responsive Integrated Water Resources Management	d) Supporting communities to achieve Food Sovereignty	d) Climate Change Education for Adaptation & Mitigation
e) Poor People's Access to Natural Resources for Climate Change Risk Reduction	e) Ecosystem-based Agriculture, Aquaculture & Agro-forestry solutions for tackling climate change	
f) Climate Change Responsive Capacity Building for Grassroots NGOs	f) Responsible Aquaculture for minimizing negative environmental impact & better livelihood	
g) Mapping Sustainable Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Practices		

# People's Empowerment for Addressing Climate Justice and Environmental Justice (PEACE)

- The PEACE is a comprehensive bottom-up climate adaptation process starting from village level, directly guided by the most vulnerable groups within the community. Bread for the World-EED, Germany is supporting the project.
- The PEACE response to climate change follows national policy directions and strategies but starts with local community actions.
- The 4800 PEACE households have devised 200 appropriate adaptation action to implement as a group and gradually they will build their own cooperative organization so that their children's can have resources to survive if climate change imposes more unknown risks in future.
- The PEACE recognizes that adaptation as an on-going development process that occurs at different levels and follows the local to national direction (bottom-up approach) and promotes local developments by local communities.
- The PEACE process is as important as the results because it ensures active involvement of community (50% women) during the whole process.

# People's Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (PCAP)

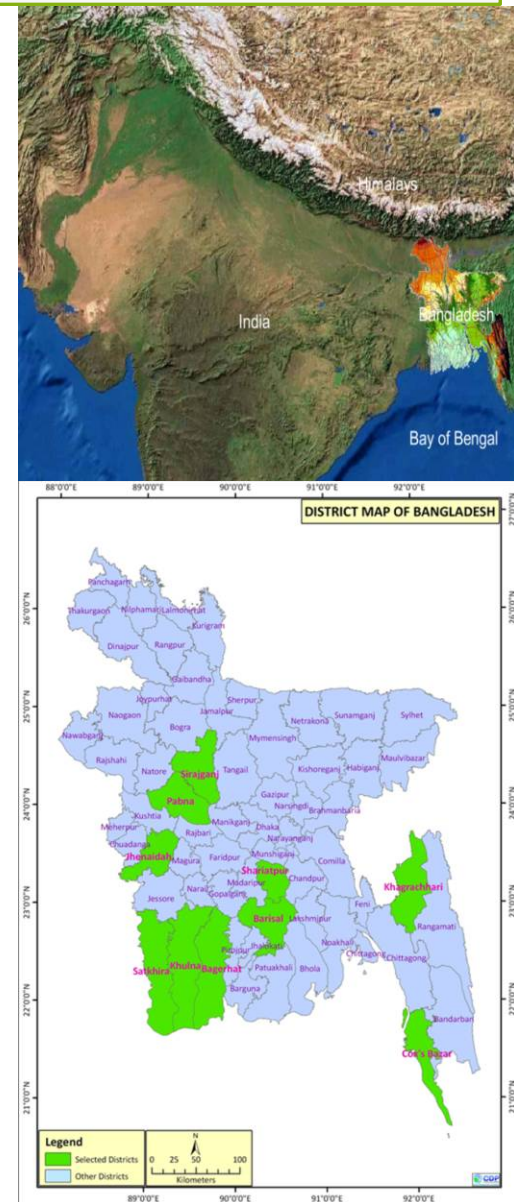
- PCAP is a community devised down-to-earth & practical climate adaptation action plan to document realistic, need-based and concrete adaptation options for addressing climate change impact in the respective community.
- Now based on the PCAP, the PEACE started to facilitate People's Action for Climate Change Adaptation (PACA) Phase and after that it will try to facilitate People's Action for Replicating Climate Change Adaptation (PARCA). Then we can provide a complete process from initiation to replication including ways of ensuring women leadership in all through the process

National Climate Theme	Relevance of the PEACE with the Bangladesh Climate Change Action Plan	
<i>Food security, social protection and health</i>	✓	Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)
	✓	Prepare GIS maps of areas vulnerable to drought, changes in agro-economic zones and probable climatic parameters
	✓	Comprehensive and participatory planning and investment for climate resilience against erosion in income, employment and human health
	✓	Comprehensive and participatory actions to protect the livelihoods (income, employment, health) of groups who will be especially severely impacted by climate change including women and children, marginal and small farmers, fishermen particularly those fishing in estuaries and the seas, and elderly, people with physical and mental disabilities
<i>Comprehensive disaster management</i>	✓	Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience
	✓	Train local communities on shelter management, search and rescue, and health issues
<i>Research and knowledge management</i>	✓	Establish a centre for research on climate change and climate change impacts and their management
	✓	Develop and maintain a dynamic web portal
	✓	Develop training programmes for high and mid-level officials of the NGOs in collaboration with research centres and universities
	✓	Develop participatory monitoring systems by involving local trained people such as school teachers, communities and academics
	✓	Monitoring of ecosystem and biodiversity changes and their impacts
	✓	Comprehensive study of the impact of climate change on women and gender relations
	✓	Assessment of climate change and its impacts on migration
<i>Capacity building and institutional</i>	✓	Mainstream climate change in government ministries and agencies, local government, the private sector, civil society and communities
	✓	Strengthening human resource capacity
	✓	Strengthening institutional capacity for climate change management
	✓	Main-streaming Climate Change in the Media
<i>Infrastructure</i>	✓	Monitoring existing infrastructure (e.g. cyclone shelters and embankments) to deal with the likely impacts of climate change.
<i>Mitigation and low carbon development</i>	✓	Improved energy efficiency in production and consumption of energy
	✓	Afforestation and reforestation program



# PEACE Working Areas & Ecosystems

AGRO-ECOLOGICALLY DISADVANTAGED AREAS/ ECOSYSTEM	CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES & VULNERABILITIES	IDENTIFIED DISTRICTS	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS & WORKING DISTRICTS
<b>COASTAL ZONE</b>	tidal surge, cyclone, water logging in polders, heavy downpours in the late rainy season & river erosion	<b>COASTAL DISTRICTS</b> Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barguna, Pataukhali, Noakhali, Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Bhola, Jhalakathi,	<b>PARIBARTAN (Satkhira)</b>  <b>BCVD (Cox's Bazar)</b> <b>CDP (Barisal)</b>
<b>ACTIVE FLOODPLAINS AND CHAR LANDS</b>	river bank erosion, and flooding, changes in river alignment and complete alteration of landscape at a local level	<b>RIVERINE DISTRICTS</b> Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Sirajgonj, Pabna, Jamalpur, Manikgonj, Faridpur, Sariatpur, Madaripur, Chandpur	<b>OREDAR (Sirajgonj)</b> <b>TSP (Pabna)</b> <b>SEDAD (Sariatpur)</b>
<b>WETLANDS AREA</b>		<b>WETLANDS DISTRICTS</b>	
<b>1. Beel area</b>		<b>Beel Districts</b> Khulna, Faridpur, Gobalganj,	<b>RUPSA (Khulna)</b>
<b>2. Haor area</b>	Soil erosion, land degradation	<b>Haor Districts</b> Habigonj, Moulvibazar, Kishorgonj, Netrokona, Sunamgonj	
<b>3. Baor area</b>		<b>Baor District</b> Jhenaidaha	<b>PADMA (Jhenaidaha)</b>
<b>4. Tidal wetlands</b>	tidal surge, water logging in polders	Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar	<b>CDP (Bagerhat)</b>
<b>PIEDMONT PLAINS &amp; FOOT HILLS (Old Himalayan) area</b> The Barind Tract	flash floods, late start and early end to the rainy season, periodical water logging, late drainage, low winter temperature	<b>Piedmont &amp; foot hills Districts</b> Thakurgaon, Panchagor, Dinajpur and Nilphamari	
<b>HILLY AREAS</b>	Soil erosion, land degradation	<b>HILLY DISTRICTS</b> Chittagong Hill Tracts,	<b>CDP (Kagrachari)</b>



## The PEACE approach

Creating an enabling adaptive environment where poor people collectively contribute to maintain social peace through sharing resources or working together for sustaining their lives and generating assets for adaptation of the future generations.



**Adaptation with the multifaceted climate risks is beyond the capacity of individual poor but if they act together the possibility of survival against climate vulnerability will increase in many folds than any individual intervention.**





# Key Learning's

- Any Adaptation Plan needs to be formulated through effective and active participation of the extreme poor, socially excluded and most vulnerable communities to implement urgent adaptation measures.
- climate change adaptation should be looked upon as community development process, through multi-stakeholder partnership.
- Adaptation to climate change should promote the integration or mainstreaming of adaptation into other programs and initiatives, for efficiency and effectiveness.
- Communities have their own mechanisms of coping with disasters, which may not be sufficient to cope due to the magnitude of the Climate change risks. Nevertheless, their coping mechanisms can form the basis for adaptation to climate change.
- Community members who have a common goal gathers together for uniting and organizing themselves into solidarity action group to identify and address social problems and social needs with their collective strategies & efforts.

# Key Learning's

- To understand the ground realities and strengthen the people–government partnership, more demonstration projects are required to be implemented in the field.
- if community directly engage in project implementation, the project personnel cost increases due to continuous facilitation needs of the community but activities cost reduces as the mobilization, transportation & communication cost decreases.
- Climate change will continue into the foreseeable future, children now will soon be actors on the environment, and of its management, and in decision making process of the nation. They need to be better prepared to deal with climate change at an early age.
- Climate in the future is mysterious to the poor people and therefore PEACE needs to be prepared for it and to adapt accordingly.

# Challenges

- Although Bangladesh has been in the forefront on adaptation, the bottom-up process of systematically gather information on climate change vulnerability on poor household in a form that would be directly useful to householders and the institutions that supports & work with them is virtually absent.
- many specific adaptation actions based on existing coping methods are on-going at community or individual level but the sharing of coping strategies between communities are virtually absent due to lack communication.
- grassroots NGOs/CBOs has potential in supporting, facilitating, implementing & monitoring community-based climate change adaptation but requires robust capacity building support prior to their involvement in community-based climate change adaptation.
- The understanding of climate change adaptation as community development process, through multi-stakeholder partnership is not yet well established among the local government and the local NGOs.

# Climate Change Impact on HH food Security

- The riverine and hilly ecosystems are the most vulnerable areas due to negative impact of climate change on households' food availability and access to food.
- More than half (52.4%) of the Households were unable to cultivate sufficient crops in due time. In hilly ecosystem 81.3% Households were unable to cultivate sufficient crops in due time.

Households have acknowledged the ongoing negative impact of Climate change on households' food availability and access to food	Ecosystem character of the area					TOTAL
	Sundarban (%)	Coastal (%)	Riverine (%)	Wet land (%)	Hilly (%)	
N=	1440	927	960	960	480	4767
The ongoing negative impact of Climate change on households food availability	32.4	47.9	72.8	24.1	66.5	45.3
The ongoing negative impact of Climate change on households access to food	33.2	48.0	74.5	13.2	71.9	44.3
N=	466	444	699	231	319	2159
Pattern of negative impacts of the climate change on food						
Food scarcity is created due to flood/cyclone/flash flood	55.8	20.3	54.0	57.8	54.6	48.0
Food production decreased due to soil erosion	0.2		1.3	0.4	22.3	3.8
Decrease income due to dried up of canals	4.1		0.9	4.3	4.1	2.2



# Community demands

Necessary steps/programs demanded by the Households to face climate change impact	Ecosystem character of the area					TOTAL
	Sundarban (%)	Coastal (%)	Riverine (%)	Wet land (%)	Hilly (%)	
<b>N=</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>4767</b>
Awareness buildup	80.8	93.6	95.8	54.6	90.2	82.0
Financial ability	56.1	76.7	78.3	56.5	31.3	62.2
Strong social network	44.2	25.7	64.5	39.7	16.7	41.0
Self initiative	16.3	54.3	18.5	37.9	35.6	30.4
Government support	18.6	33.8	13.8	22.2	56.0	25.1
Local initiative	2.8	7.2	7.9	10.9	17.7	7.8
NGO program	12.4	7.0	8.4	16.8	27.5	12.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Ecosystem character of the area					TOTAL
	Sundarban (%)	Coastal (%)	Riverine (%)	Wet land (%)	Hilly (%)	
<b>N=</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>4767</b>
<b>Required arrangements for households to reduce climate change related risks &amp; vulnerabilities</b>						
Support to increase income	16.7	2.4	16.1	38.4	8.8	17.4
Ensure Domestic Water Security	0.5	0.6	0.5	8.6	6.3	2.7
Tree plantation/increase forestation	15.3	38.0	1.1	20.6	28.8	19.3
Increased food production	9.2	31.3	32.5	15.0	6.9	19.1
Increase public Awareness	34.9	72.7	87.1	47.4	54.6	57.3
Support to build up food storage /granary	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	5.6	1.6
Build up strong house	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	20.2	3.0
GO-NGO arrangements for rehabilitation	3.9	17.9	5.3	2.5	19.6	8.2
Support to protect environment/reduce pollution/emission	3.8	2.3	3.4	5.5	6.5	4.0
Ensure better drainage system	12.2	10.8	7.1	2.3	6.3	8.3
Income generation training	24.1	0.5	39.9	26.5	5.0	21.3
cyclone center in the locality	12.5	1.2	5.5	0.7	1.7	5.4
Any Poverty reduction program		0.4	10.4			2.2
Alternative employment	5.4	0.9	3.0			2.4

# PEACE & GENDER: Made for Each Other

- The initial success of the PEACE could be the recognition of the women's potential on climate change issues at community level and also the acceptance of women as equal working partner as men in adaptation activities has significantly increased.
- PEACE demonstrated that women may not always express their concerns in climate terms, e.g., extreme temperature, but highly knowledgeable regarding the consequences of climate for people, e.g., drought, flood, malnutrition.
- Now the challenge is to establish women as leader to guide climate resilient development. In coming days, the project puts much emphasis on the process and seeking ways to establish strong and effective women climate leadership in planning, decision-making and implementation of climate change adaptation actions and implement the pro-poor women-led collective entrepreneurship model.

# Challenges

## Women leadership in climate adaptation





# PCAP Examples





# PCAP Examples



Duck Project in Pabna



Women groups in front of the Duck Project



Integrated Fish and Vegetable Project in Batiaghata, Khulna



Discussion before starting the small scale project of Coconut Processing with the women group of Sundarghona, Bagerhat



# PCAP Examples

দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীর আর্থ-সামাজিক উন্নয়ন ও  
পরিবর্তনশীল জলবায়ুর সাথে টিকে থাকার প্রয়াসে  
বিকল্প জীবন-জীবিকার প্রয়োজনে দর্জি-প্রশিক্ষণ প্রকল্প

সম্মেলনযোগ্য সিটিপি-ইইডি'র উদ্যোগে বাস্তবায়িত "পিস কর্মসূচী"  
বাংলাদেশের পশ্চিমবঙ্গ-খুলনা

Project Signboard



PEACE Women Group Producing garments Products after the capacity building training from the project





# PCAP Examples



Fish Project in Shariatpur



Fish Project in Shariatpur



Chicken Project in Jhenaidah



স্বামিশাল(বাগেরহাট)৪ গিভিপি'র পিল প্রকল্পের শ্রীকল্যাণ গ্রামের ভেড়া পালনের জন্য ঘরের বাহিরের অংশ বিশেষ

Sheep Farming Project in Rampal



# Challenges

## Better Future for Future Generation





# Challenges



## Biogas-based Electricity Generation



# People's Advocacy for tackling Climate Uncertainty

CDP & Project Partner NGOs have already started the following advocacy and lobby efforts without spending project resources (only publications & other common IEC materials developed by the project):

- ◉ Advocate and lobby for creation of climate change staff positions especially on health/energy issues within the District & municipalities
- ◉ Advocacy for micro-insurance in the microfinance system and also changing micro-finance policy to make available loans to rural cooperative groups, payable over 4 years for climate change adaptation needs
- ◉ Campaign against large-scale/ excessive mono-cropping & chemical fertilizer & pesticide use

# PEACE Communities request to UNFCCC

- Keep the hostile attitude away between the developing and industrialized countries in policy issues and financing mechanisms.
- Respect the principle of CBDR (Common But Differentiated Responsibility).
- Apply Polluters pay if needed.
- Sustain ecological, climate-resilient agriculture within the UNFCCC Adaptation Framework.
- Share the loss & damage the way we do in everyday

**PEACE has shown that only together we can successfully meet the human challenge of climate change. We hope UNFCCC can take our lessons to make a better tomorrow.**



# Thank you all, on behalf of the **PEACE** community

It's time to act;  
OR let's fry the  
Earth



to enjoy with..

