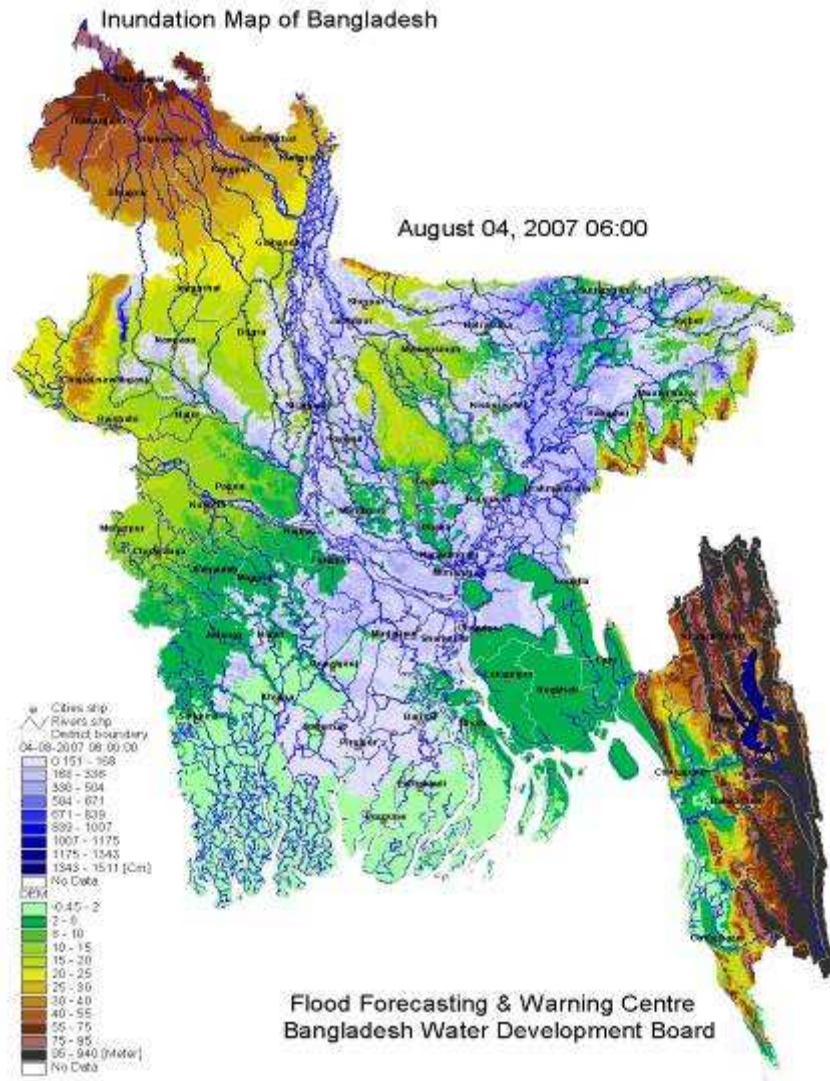


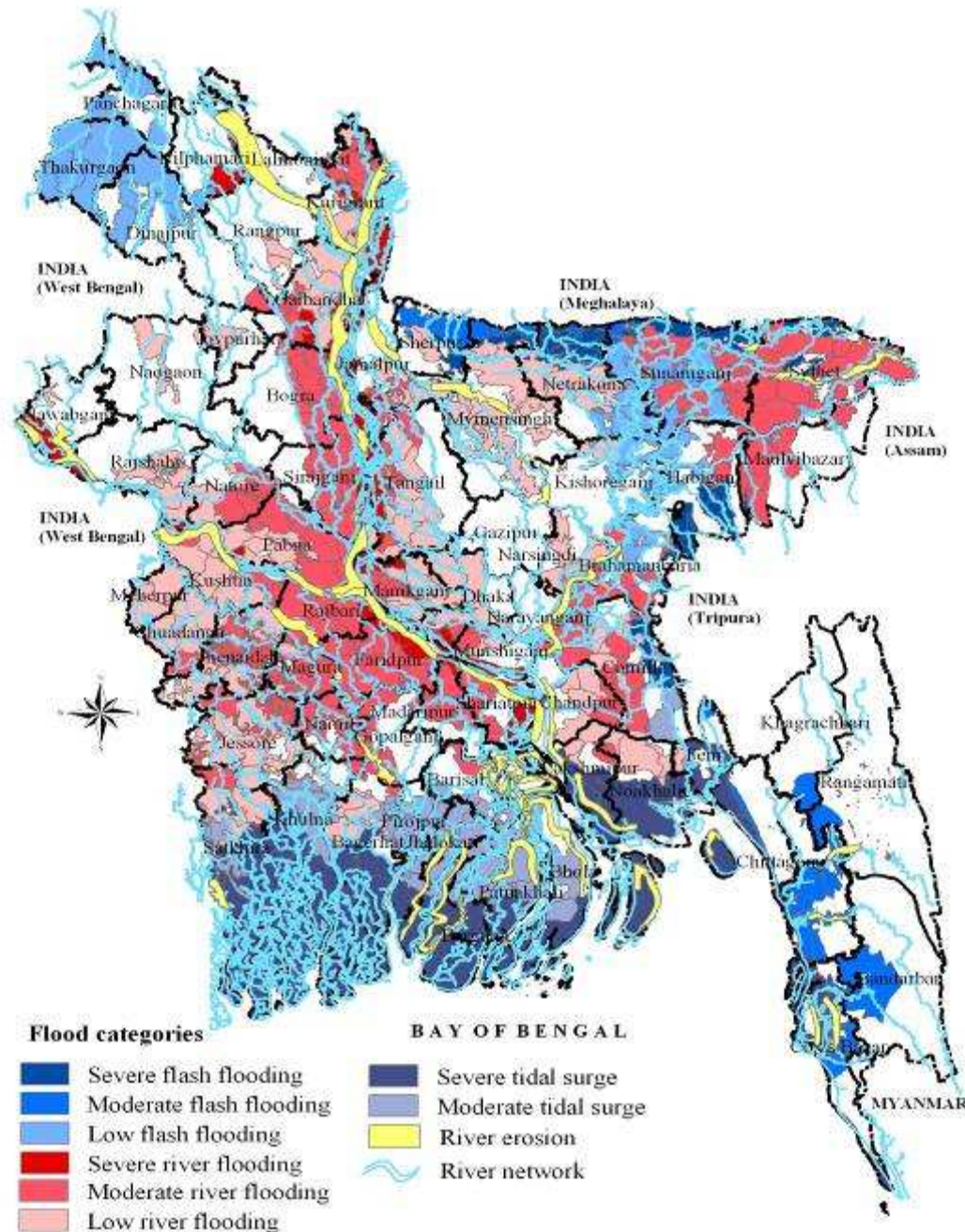


Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Bangladesh

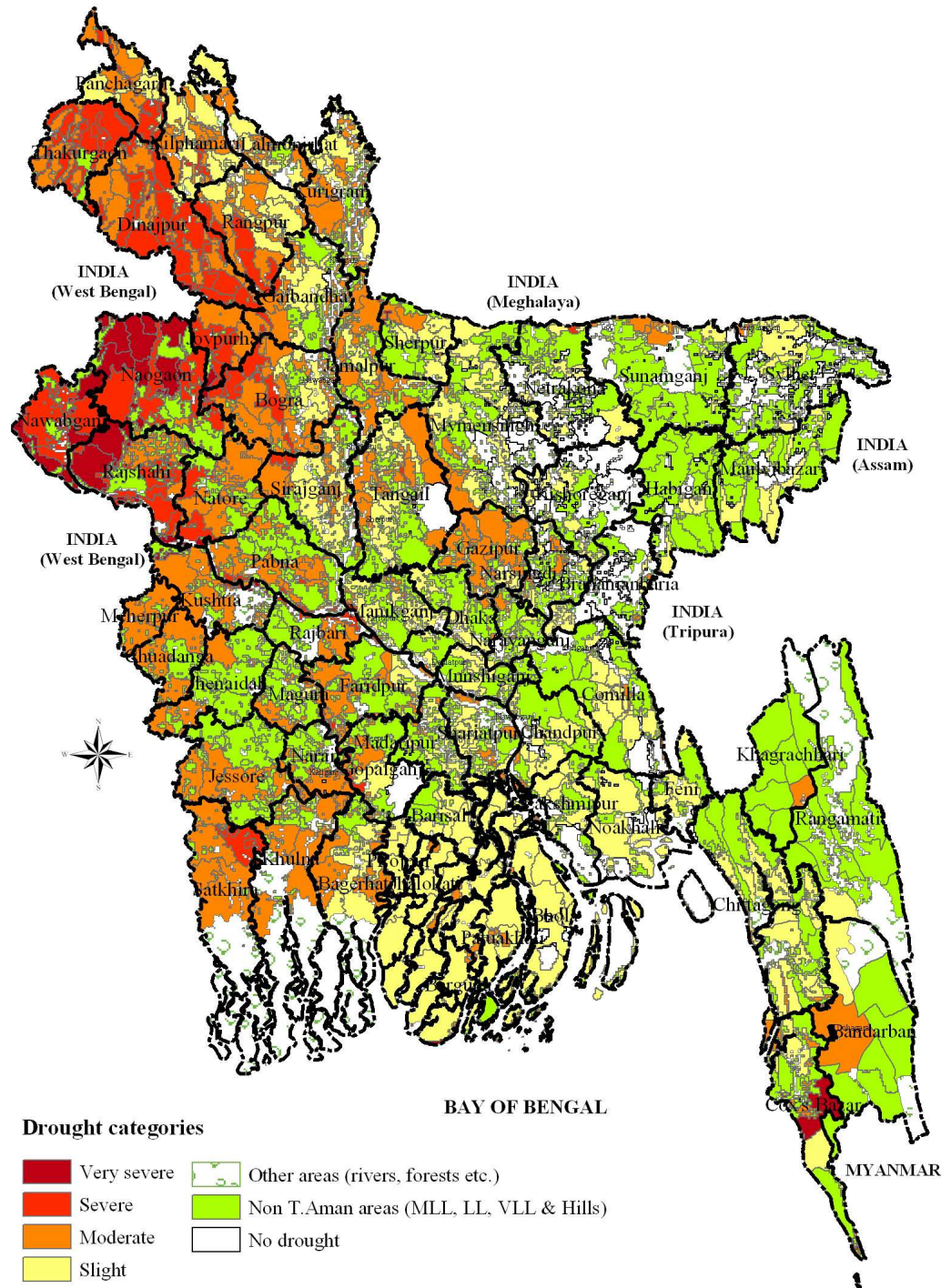


National Context

- **Frequently hit** by various forms natural disasters - cyclones, storm surges, floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, droughts, and other calamities.
- Monsoon flooding is an **annual occurrence** shaping lives and livelihoods
- Almost **200 disaster events have occurred** causing more than 500,000 deaths and leaving prolonged damage to livelihoods, infrastructure and the economy
- **Climate change** is likely to cause significant impact in the form of severe floods, cyclone, droughts, sea level rise and salinity affecting agriculture, livelihoods, natural systems, water supply, health etc.
- The presence of **vibrant NGO communities**, disaster vulnerable people demonstrates strong coping capacity to face the disaster challenges



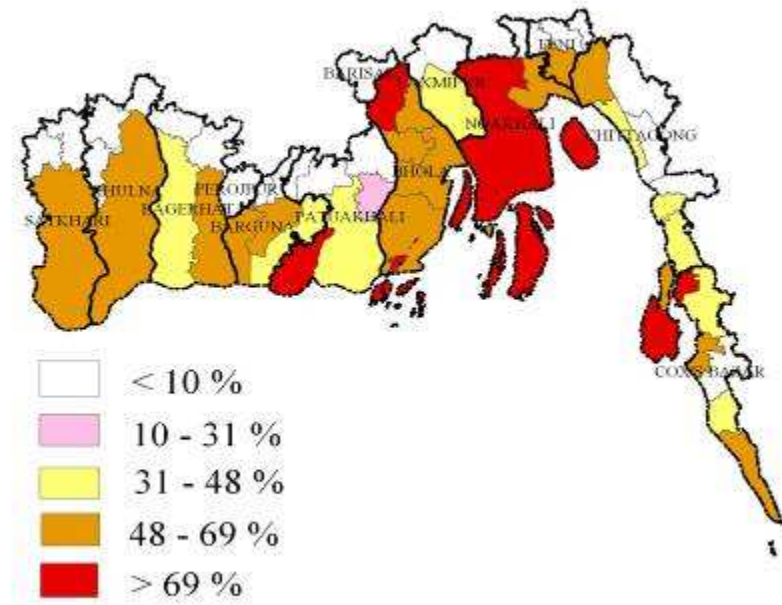
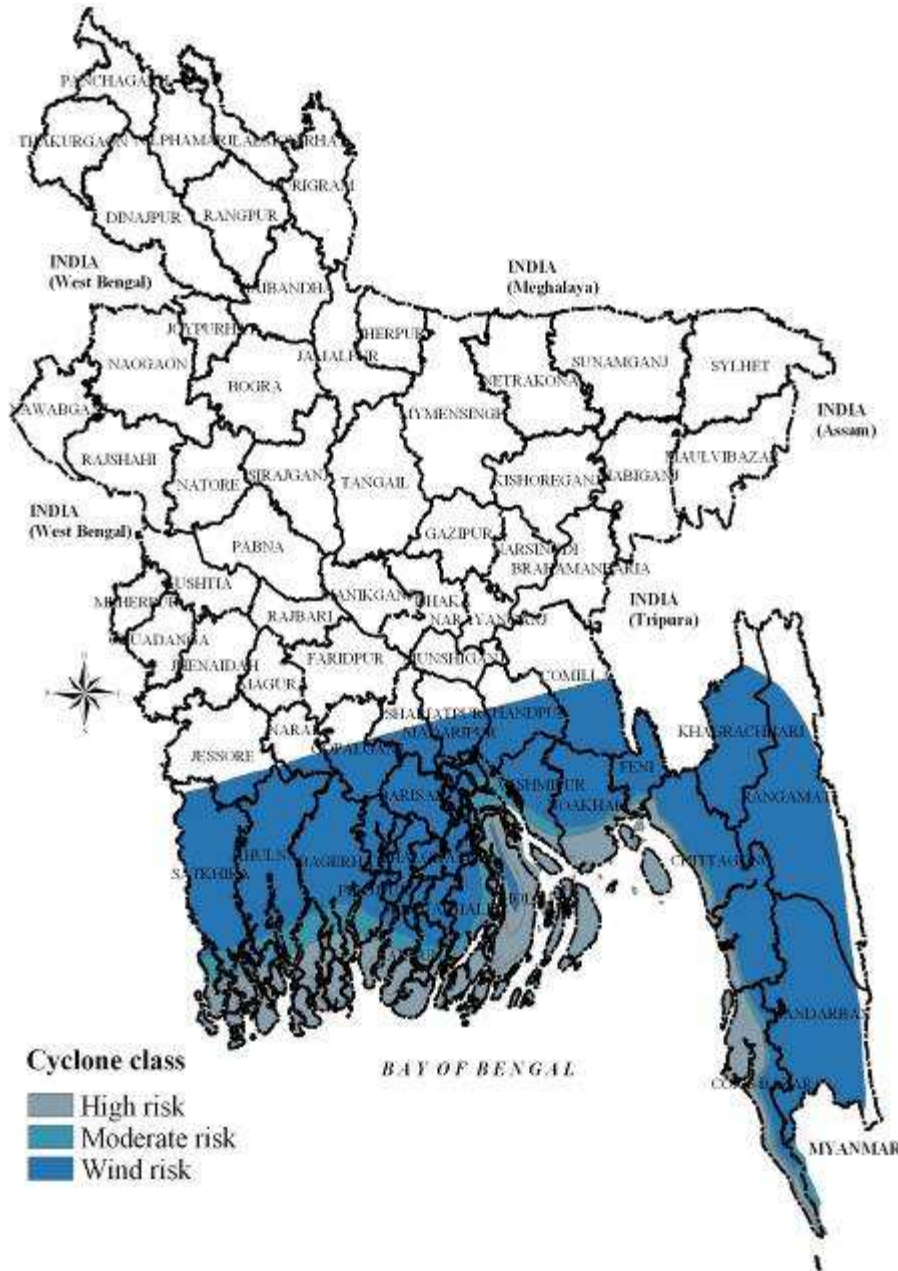
Flood & River Erosion



Drought Affected Areas

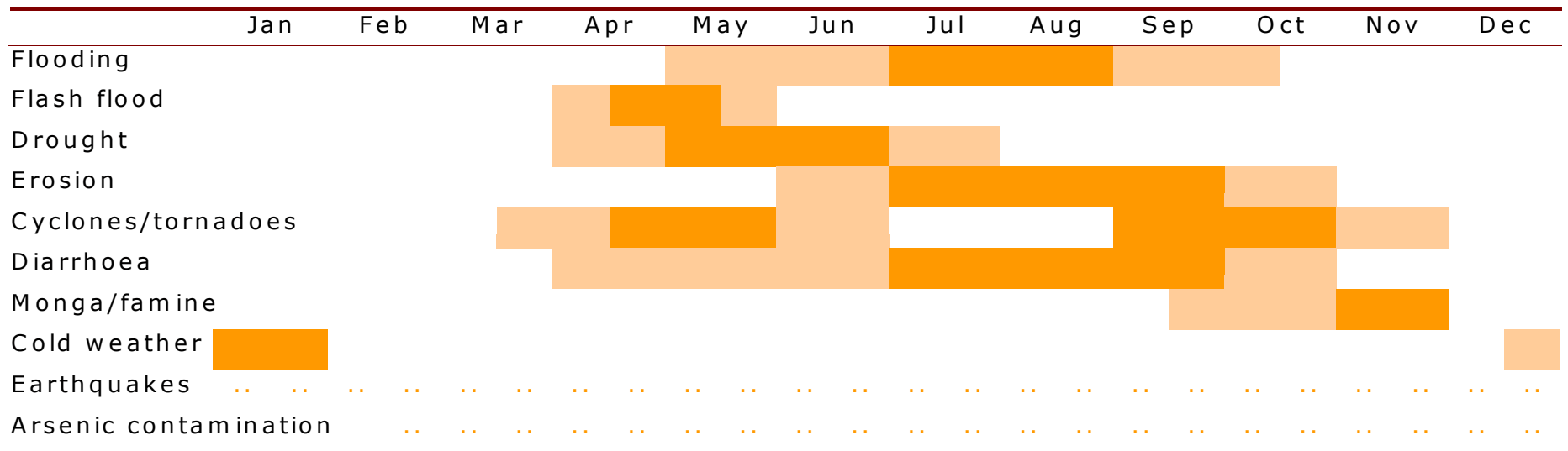
Cyclone Affected Areas

Proportion of coastal sub-district affected by severe cyclones

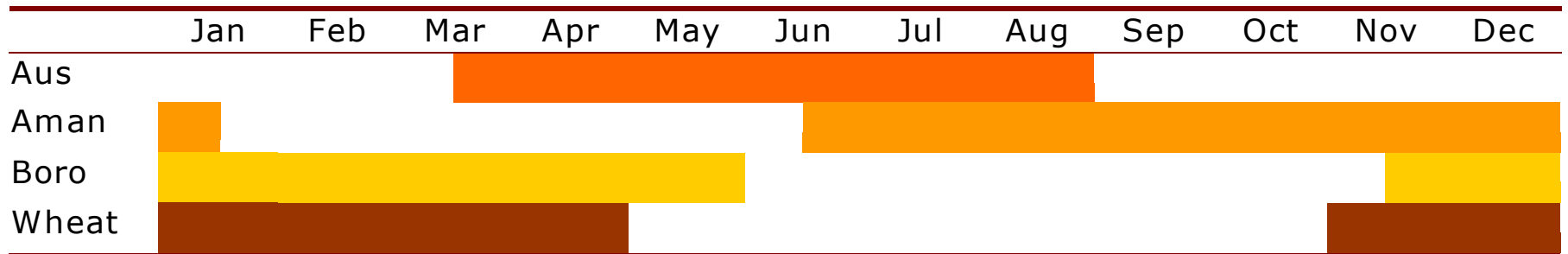




Disaster Calendar



Cropping Calendar (rice and wheat)



Potential impact of sea-level rise on Bangladesh



Today

Total population: 112 Million
Total land area: 134,000 km²



1.5 m - Impact

Total population affected: 17 Million (15%)
Total land area affected: 22,000 km² (16%)

Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme

Objectives

To strengthen the capacity of the Bangladesh disaster management system to reduce unacceptable risks and improve response and recovery activities

Strategic Focus

Move disaster management programming efforts from a response and relief emphasis to a comprehensive risk management culture

Coverage

*Entire geographical areas
All hazards
All risks
All sectors*

Disaster Management Model - Bangladesh



Portfolio of existing community projects

Current portfolio

- *CDMP/Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF) : Quite a large number (50 covering 135 vulnerable unions by 38 partners)*
- *CDMP/CCC (Six climate change adaptation research projects)*
- *Livelihood adaptation in drought prone areas by UNDP/FAO*
- *Many NGOs including IUCN, BCAS Action Aids, Oxfam-GB, Practical Action, Caritas, Christian Aid and many other local NGOs are gradually focusing on community adaptation. Some replicate RVCC model implemented earlier by CARE Canada and also sustainable livelihood options piloted under UNDP funded SEMP (Sustainable Environment Management Programme)*
- *BMDA (Barind Multipurpose Development Authority) are introducing and practicing drought resistant agricultural practices.*

Portfolio of existing community projects

Project Typologies (themes in the current portfolio of activities)

- *Climate change adaptation- CC awareness raising, community risks assessment, preparation of local Disaster risk reduction plan*
- *Risk reduction activities : raising homestead and community places flood level, flood and cyclone proof housing,*
- *Biodiversity – coastal afforestation, eco-tourism, sustainable livelihoods in the charlands and wetlands areas*
- *Agriculture – flood tolerant and drought resistant agricultural practices*
- *Water -*

Opportunities for building resilience to CC in GEB

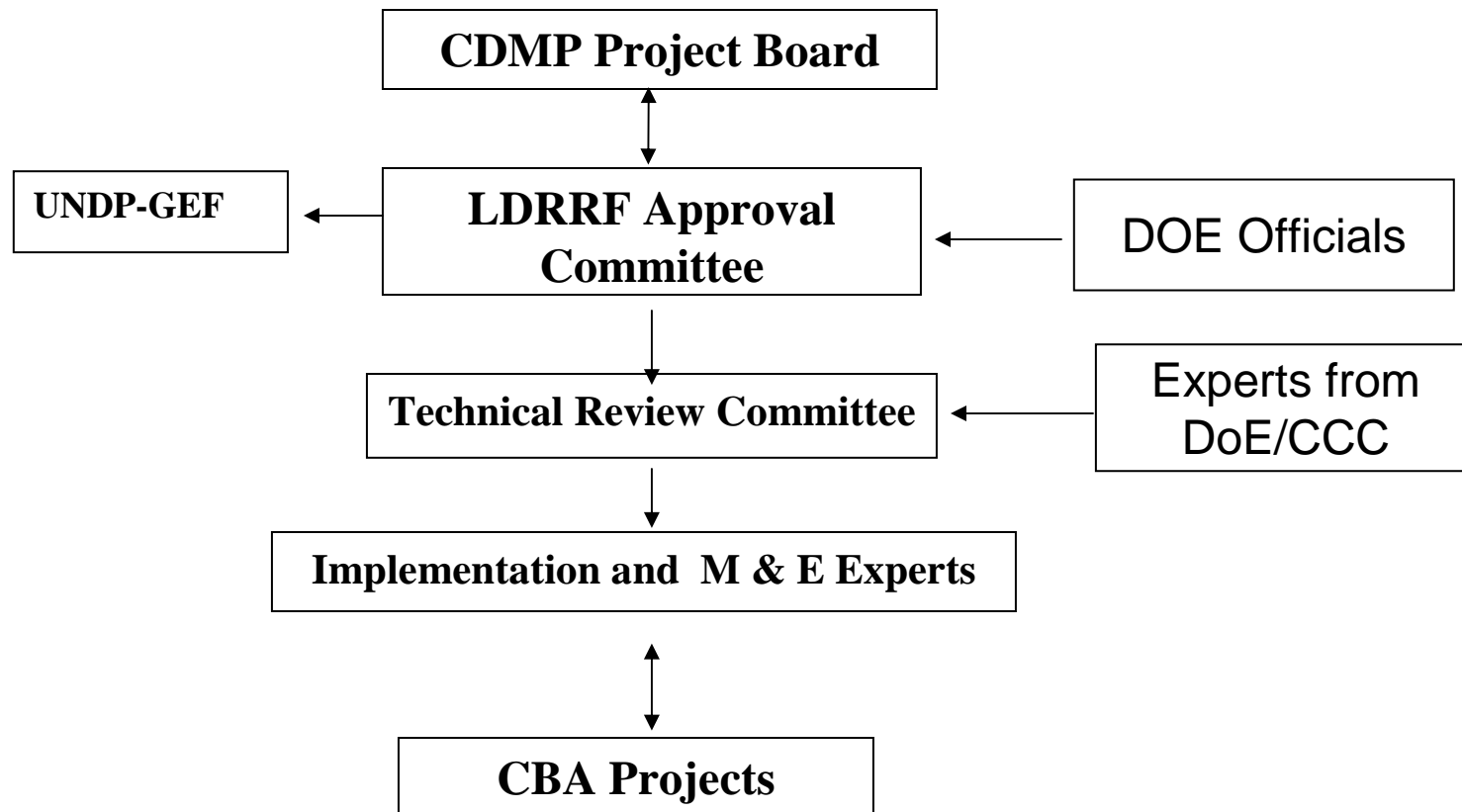
- *CC induced extreme events : Community-based coastal afforestation, bamboo and cane cultivation as wind breaks, multi-purpose cyclone shelters, raising homesteads*
- *Increased Flooding and Coastal Inundation : Community based early warning system, community based interventions for raising community places and homesteads, multipurpose flood shelters etc*
- *Erratic rainfall and increased drought: Dissemination of rainfall forecasting for farmers community; piloting, promoting and intensifying drought resistant agriculture practices; excavation ponds and ditches*
- *Increased salinity : Introduce and upscale saline tolerant crop varieties; rainwater harvesting;*
- *Riverbank erosion: Afforestation with palm trees and catkin ridges in riverbank erosion; alternate livelihood options*

Opportunities for cash co-financing

Potential co-financing sources:

- *GoB*
- *Key bilaterals (DFID, AusAID, GTZ, JICA, others)*
- *Foundations, NGOs, other non-governmental sources*
- *Private sector partnerships*

CBA Approval Mechanism in BGD



NSC Modification and Country Programme Development

Composition of National Steering Committee

- Representative, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance
- Representative, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
- Representative, Disaster Management Bureau,
- Representative, Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation
- Representative, Directorate of Food
- Representative, Planning Commission
- Representative, Ministry of Home Affairs
- Representative, Department of Environment (DoE)
- Representative, Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC)
- Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Representative, Department for International Development (DFID)
- Representative, World Food Programme (WFP)
- Representative, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Representative, Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)
- Representative, ??

Strategies and Support for Project Development

Support services for proposal development:

- *Capacity building of the NGO partners (training on CC adaptation, CRA, CBDRM)*
- *Orientation to NGO partners during inviting proposals*
- *Feedback on the proposal once technical committee okayed in principle*
- *Advisory support services (part-time consultants, UNV, etc)*
- *Close collaboration and consultation with Local DMCs (Disaster Management Committee)*
- *Strategic oversight and joint monitoring visits*

National Stakeholder Consultation

- Close coordination and consultation with key Govt, NGOs and CSO partners
- Joint field visits to CC vulnerable areas
- Local level consultation with Communities, NGOs and Local Authorities
- Draft shared and discussed in a National workshop with wider stakeholders including local NGO partners and community members.
- Comments on the final draft were drawn from GoB and relevant experts of CDMP and Climate Change cell

Experience from Piloting activities

- ❑ Historically people in Bangladesh has strong coping capacity with required spirit and courage to adjust with the changing situation
- ❑ People develop their own coping mechanism and survival strategies over time and these are based on their conventional wisdom and local knowledge.
- ❑ An wide range of measures adopted by the community for protection of house and homestead, agriculture, fisheries and livelihoods; preserve food, water and fuel and cooking; take care of children, women and old people
- ❑ There exist social capitals and networks for communities to take flood preparedness and reduce vulnerability mostly focusing on flood disaster

Experience from Piloting activities

- ❑ Successful local adaptation to climate change requires multiple pathways with well planned, interrelated short and long term measures.
- ❑ However, there is a strong need for :
 - physical adaptive measures like excavation of ponds, rainwater storage etc.
 - Adaptive agriculture practices – drought & flood tolerant crop varieties, better storage of seeds and fodder, cash crops etc
 - Adjusting socio-economic activities - livelihood diversification, market facilitation, small-scale cottage industries
 - Strengthening community institutions
 - Creating awareness and advocacy on CC adaptation issues
 - Supporting better research



Thank You