

Key Messages

1. When communities build from within their collective capabilities improve and the nature of their relationship with the outside changes
2. Preparedness starts long before a crisis and hence building organizational resilience long before can reduce loss and damage.
3. Strategic finance can transform existing structures and relationships, redistribute power amongst local actors and keep the community at the heart of their own development.

Key Action 1

Can frontline constituencies have a seat at the table and participate in the National Adaptation Program?

Institutionalizing the relationship between frontline constituencies and national and local government is the first step to acknowledging their participation and legitimizing their contribution to finding solutions that work for people living in specific geographies.

Key Action 2

Can finance be strategically designed to partner and build capacity of different local actors, keeping front-line communities at the center?

Strategic partnership with different stakeholders e.g. national and local government, universities, climate institutions and frontline constituencies will allow each partner to build their own capacity while learning to work with each other creating the check and balances much needed between different interest groups.

Key Action 3

Can providers invest in building organizational resilience of local constituencies in specific geographies?

Consolidating frontline constituencies of similar geographies and building local leadership will improve their organizational resilience and adaption strategies e.g. Mountain community networks, Coastal community networks, Mangrove community networks, Urban poor community networks, Waste picker networks, home based workers networks and others.

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Climate Migrant Communities from Mongla City

‘Voices from Climate Migrants in South Asia’
ICCCAD

Challenges

- Tenure security and fear of evictions
- Inadequate basic services
- Lack of safe drinking water due to salinity

Adaptation Strategy


- Improve existing rainwater harvesting pond and include a treatment plant
- Better storage solutions and long term solutions for piped water from the pond to the homes
- Shelter for climate migrants



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Mongla is a port city, designated as EPZ with about 25,000 people employed and over 500 families living in slums.

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Frontline Communities and Citizen groups from Jhenaidah City
POCAA

‘Co-creation process with people and nature’

Challenges

- Receding river water levels
- Urban planning that has led to social and environmental inequities
- Growing population as climate migrants are attracted to the city

Adaptation strategies

- Building a resilient city with citizens groups, govt. & informal settlement networks
- Mending neglected and disconnected spaces along the banks of the river and within the city
- Co-creating low cost housing with communities and local young architects
- Children grow over 40 gardens in the city and become advocates of change



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Jeneidah is a secondary city on the banks of the river Naboganga

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Community Networks
From
Districts of Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Umarkhot, Pakistan
Urban Resource Centre

‘Peoples perspective on community resilience’

Challenges

- Thousands living in poverty lost lives & assets like houses, animals, fields & crops & are displaced
- Heat waves, heavy rains & recurring floods have become the norm
- Lack of proper planning and encroachments on natural water drains magnify the problem
- Poor management of relief work does not reach people in need

Adaptation Strategies

- Communities across Pakistan women, men & children are busy repairing & rebuilding their damaged homes.
- People solutions are quick, easy, cost effective, people friendly and sustainable.
- Government needs to participate in the peoples process.

Floods are a human made disaster in Pakistan. Over the past 10 years, floods occur every year along the riverbeds of the Indus river displacing hundreds of families in poverty



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Women Farmers Collective, Marathwada, Maharashtra
SSP

Women led climate resilient initiatives

Challenges

- Droughts
- Farmer suicides
- Food security

Adaptation Strategies

- Women farmers from vulnerable geographies need access to financial resources and institutional systems to expand their role in leading adaptation and food security.
- Women farmers along with government can build a long term resilient recovery, lead disaster programs and transform at scale
- Promoting women farmer entrepreneurs for organic agriculture production and related value chains can secure communities, ecology and the market.

Marathwada
experiences recurrent
droughts making life
miserable for farmers



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Mangrove Communities

Bangladesh Sundarbans
Friendship

‘Friendship Mangrove Plantation, managing socio-ecological conditions for sustainable communities’

Adaptation Strategy

- Afforestation make mangrove communities hopeful that will act as a safeguard from storms, protect and create new livelihoods and prevent loss and damage
- The collective efforts of community, local government and the forest department have effectively restored the mangrove plantation



Mangrove conservation and restoration is essential to restore the socio ecological conditions for communities in the Sundarbans - Friendship, Bangladesh

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Sundarban Community Leaders and Researchers

India and Bangladesh
ICCCAD

‘Transformative Resilience through visual action research techniques with vulnerable communities in the Bengal Delta’

Adaptation strategies

- Photo voice, digital diary and photo story assist local people tell their stories during covid times
- Communities of practice in both Bangladesh and India benefit from this common knowledge platform
- Enabling communities to contribute stories, knowledge and provide an embedded understanding of a phenomena allows for shared action



“There is need for more people to people cooperation in the Sundarbans between Bangladesh and Indian sides” Prof. Saleemul huq, ICCAD

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Coastal Communities
Cox'sBazar District
NACOM

Community driven restoration and protection of coastal mangrove forest

Adaptation Strategies


Mangrove ecosystem restoration has significant ecological, economic, and social benefits for coastal communities and a model for future restoration projects



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A scenic view of a coastal area. In the foreground, there's a muddy, wet shoreline with two small, dark wooden boats. One boat has a woven basket or cage on it. To the left, a large palm tree stands prominently. To the right, several other palm trees are visible, some leaning over the water. The water is calm and reflects the sky. In the background, a distant shoreline with more trees is visible under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds.

“[We] need to rescue mangrove forests from land grabbers [and] growing plantations. [Mangroves] make local communities more resilient to climate change” Dr. Munjurul Khan, NACOM

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Indigenous Forest Communities and Researchers

Tangail, Modhupur
ICCCAD

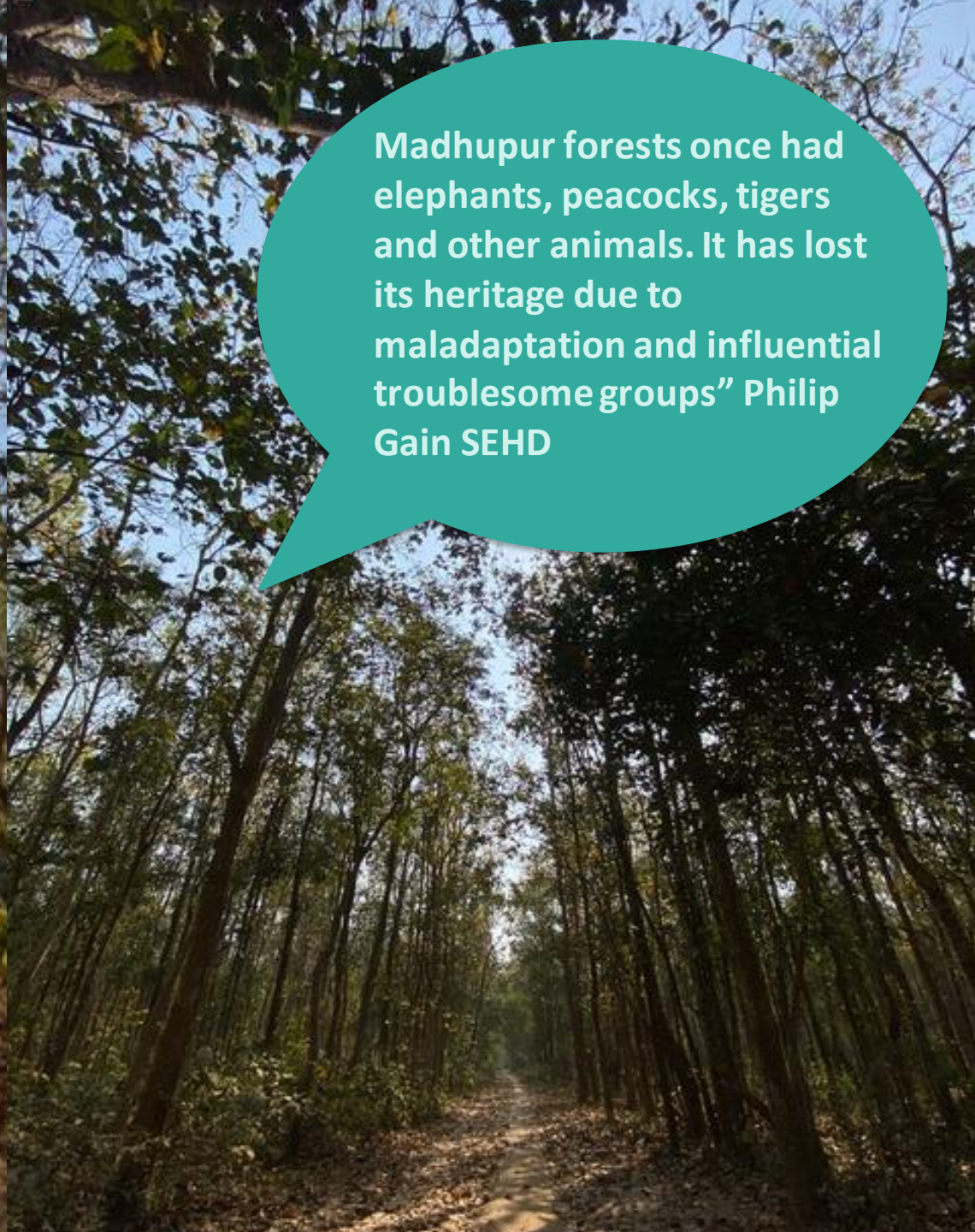
‘Impacts of Climate Change on livelihoods of indigenous people’

Challenge

Shal forests are cut down for cultivating pineapples and bananas for a profit. If more Shal trees are destroyed, it will displace more indigenous peoples, wipe out livelihoods, traditional cultural practices and local knowledge

Adaptation Strategy

Legal land rights is a pre-condition to make indigenous communities more climate resilient so they can continue to keep stewardship of the forest and its ecosystem and agricultural production



Madhupur forests once had elephants, peacocks, tigers and other animals. It has lost its heritage due to maladaptation and influential troublesome groups” Philip Gain SEHD

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Mountain Communities and Local Activist
Bhajang District, Nepal
UMN

‘Climate change issues of the far-western mountain region of Nepal need to be especially heard and addressed’

Challenge

More than 200 snow peaks in the far-western mountain region of Nepal are experiencing climate change impacts.

There is need to count and profile these peaks, study the impact of climate change specific to this region and understand risks, impact and adaptation strategies.

Recognition from international forums is not enough and local government must be sensitive, understand the situation, build resilience of the indigenous people to protect their livelihood, respond to disasters and protect the biodiversity of this region.



Over 200 snow peaks
in the far western
mountain region of
Nepal are
experiencing climate
change



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Hill Tribes
Chittagong Hill Tracts
CRDC


‘Climate Change Adaptation Among Indigenous Communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts ’

Challenges

- Illegal land grabbing, timber and stone lifting.
- Rubber company has poisoned hill streams.
- Forty families have fled and more will leave if this is not stopped.
- Tourism based development violates indigenous people's rights & contributes to environmental degradation.

Adaptation Strategy

- Afforestation project in the the Bandarban region
- Developing an environmental teaching module for the hill tracts communities

A landscape photograph showing a valley with green hills and a small village. In the foreground, there are large green banana leaves. A teal speech bubble is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing text.

A rubber company has illegally grabbed 400 acres of indigenous peoples land in Lama and poisoned the streams, which is the only source of water for these communities

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Youth from Chattogram Hills
ICCCAD

Youth and food security

Challenges

- Changing climate and extreme weather events create uncertainty for communities that only depend on nature.
- Unavailability of appropriate technology to address the challenges of soil infertility makes it difficult to irrigate crops
- Indigenous youth lack knowledge and skills related to agriculture in Chattogram hill tracts geography
- Meagre livelihoods and lack of funds prohibit the ingenious youth to participate in the production.

Young people from the hills and the city come together to advocate for food security

