

SESSION: VOICES FROM CLIMATE MIGRANTS OF SOUTH ASIA

THEME: CITIES AND URBANIZATION (CIT)

KEY MESSAGES

People who are
in Mongla facing
safe water crisis

Residents
adopting
rainwater
harvesting system

Climate migrants
from informal
settlements are in
fear of eviction

SESSION:CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AMONG THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

KEY MESSAGES

Climate Change is affecting all sectors of life in the CHT, it is urgent to recognize it at the national level.

Tourism based development model in CHT is not only violating the rights of the indigenous people, it is contributing significantly to the environmental degradation in the region.

Locally Led adaptation with the help of external support can be the solution to many climate induced problems in the region; such as scarcity of drinking water, shortage of food, degradation of biodiversity etc.

SESSION:CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES OF THE FAR-WESTERN MOUNTAIN REGION OF NEPAL NEED TO BE ESPECIALLY HEARD AND ADDRESSED

KEY MESSAGES

Having more than 200 snow peaks in the Far-western Mountain region, Nepal is experiencing climate change impacts.

There is an immediate need to study the impact of climate change specific to this region in terms of vulnerability, risk, impact, adaptation strategies.

Not only international forum, but local government must also be sensitive as soon as possible to tackle the situation for the resiliency of the indigenous people and landscape here.

SESSION: WOMEN LED CLIMATE RESILIENT INITIATIVES: LESSONS AND CHALLENGES IN SOUTH ASIA

KEY MESSAGES

Women's groups need more access to financial resources and institutional systems to expand their role in leading local adaptation and food security for the climate vulnerable marginalized communities

The partnership between women's groups and government systems related to climate change and disasters can deliver transformative impact at scale with inclusion of the most vulnerable groups

Promoting entrepreneurship of women in organic agriculture and related equitable value chains can secure communities and their development, ecological and market systems.

**SESSION: COMMUNITY DRIVEN
RESTORATION AND PROTECTION OF
COASTAL MANGROVE FOREST IN
COX'S
BAZAR DISTRICT**

**KEY
MESSAGES**

Mangrove ecosystem restoration has significant ecological, economic, and social benefits for coastal communities. The execution of the coastal mangrove forest restoration and conservation project was done with the support of the coastal community people and the local government of Cox's Bazar District.

There have been fewer storms, floods, and bank erosion since the establishment of this mangrove forest. Therefore, the homes of the locals were saved from natural disasters. The local communities were mobilized to participate in participatory planning for developing strategies and action plans for implementing mangrove forest restoration and regeneration actions.

To protect the lives and property of coastal Cox's Bazar people, who are exposed to severe and frequent natural disasters owing to their geographical position, there is no other alternative than to conserve such mangrove forests by spontaneous community involvement

SESSION: IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON LIVELIHOODS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN BANGLADESH: A CASE STUDY FROM TANGAIL, MODHUPUR.

KEY MESSAGES

Ensuring legal land rights is the pre-conditions to make indigenous communities more climate resilient.

Even though, indigenous communities are working to sustain the agricultural production systems and supply food to the global north, in many cases their basic human rights are not ensured due to lack of top-down approach.

Shal forests are being cut down, and pineapples and bananas are being cultivated in the hope of making a profit, using artificial fertilizers and high amounts of pesticides, which is degrading the soil quality and impacting the ecosystems. This is having health impacts

In the 1980s, 8000 rubber plantation were established by evicting tribals from some villages, and a firing range of Bangladesh Airforce was built over the adjacent 1000 acres which forced the indigenous people to relocate. And since then, their land problem is not being solved.

If more Shal trees are destroyed, it will displace more indigenous peoples, wiping out their livelihoods; traditional and culture practices; and local knowledge.

SESSION: FRIENDSHIP MANGROVE PLANTATION, MANAGING SOCIO- ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES IN THE SUNDARBANS

KEY MESSAGES

The community people in afforestation areas of Friendship are confident and hopeful that the mangroves will act as a safeguard for storms, source of livelihood, and protect against loss and damage which is now at their doorstep.

Friendship's experience in Bangladesh reflects that the collective efforts of community, local government and Forest department can act together for an effective restoration of mangrove plantation.

Capacity building on alternative climate adaptative livelihood of the community along with assistance which in turn prevent them from being primarily dependent on the forest for livelihood.

SESSION: CO-CREATION PROCESS IN A SECONDARY CITY WITH NATURE AND PEOPLE TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

THEME: CITIES AND URBANIZATION (CIT)

KEY MESSAGES

Unpredicted environmental changes
in different seasons leading to
unfortunate psychological changes in
peoples' mind

Drying out of water-bodies and
deficiency of aquatic plants and
diversified fish species

Loss of houses due to river erosion

Water clogging as a result of using
plastic bags

Formation of saving group to gather
people and motivate for collective
action

Strategic action for reviving water
bodies; example of Jhenaidah urban
river spaces where peoples network
along with local government have a
successful example

Recycling of materials which helps for
collective income generation as well

Tree plantation needs to implemented in
every possible space

Plastic products should be boycotted

Collective action should be prioritized
over independent

Voice raising in right places is required