











Achievement and Lesson Sharing of Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation Project in Bangladesh





Project Strategy

Enhancing resilience of communities and protective ecosystems through adaptation interventions- (Coastal afforestation and Livelihood diversifications)

Capacity Building- at national, sub-national and local level

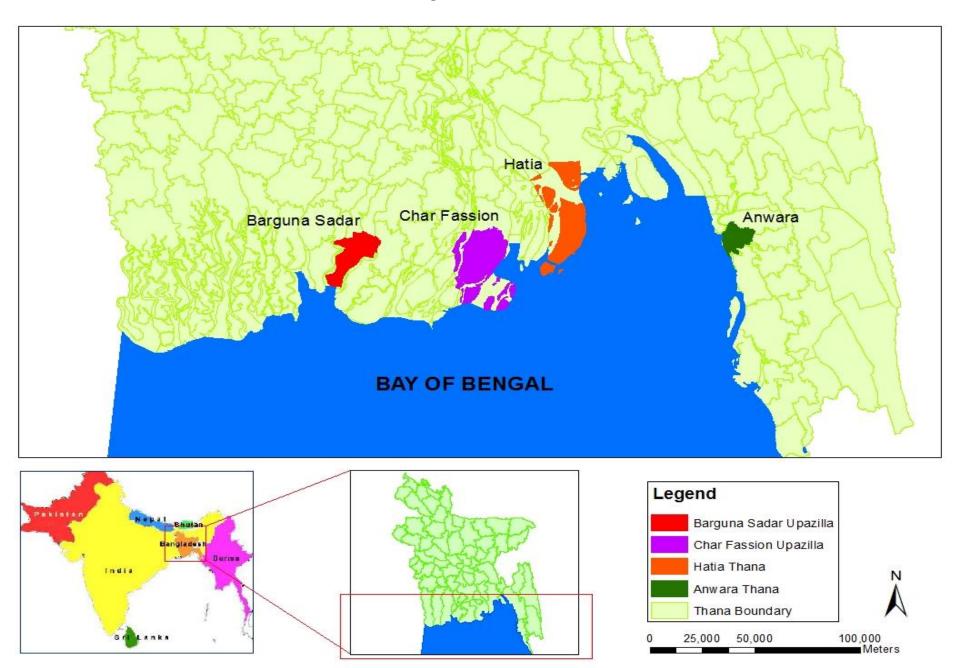
Policy Development- reviewing existing policies and developing climate resilient policies



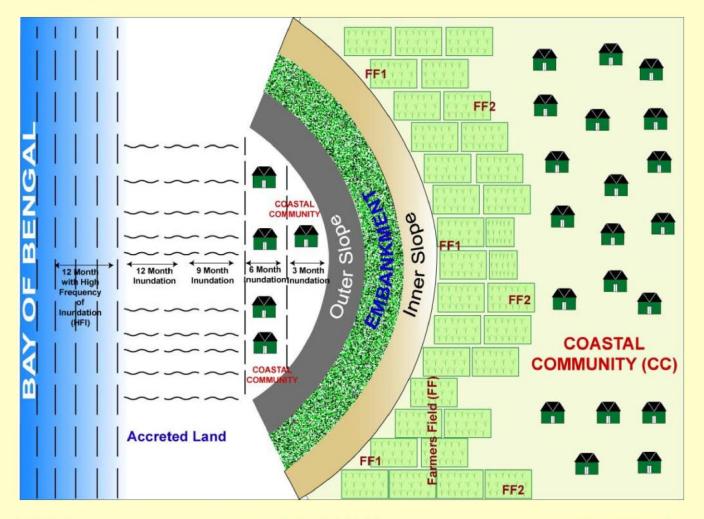
Knowledge Management- Capturing and sharing climate related knowledge within and outside Bangladesh

CBA through Coastal Afforestation

Project Sites



Major Components of Coastal Areas for Effective Intervention



Highlighted **4 Macro** components with **11 Micro** components; 12mHFI is **submerged throughout the year** while 3-12mINA inundated during **new moon and full moon tides**; Pioneer species are only suitable for 12mHFI but **no where in the world** species have been **selected** for 3-12mINA habitats.

Paramesh Nandy, 2010. Paper presented at '5th Nat. Conf. on Coastal and Estuarine Habitat Restoration', held on Nov. 13-17, 2010, Galveston, USA (http://www.estuaries.org/conference-2010-proceedings.html)

Introduction of multicultural species



Conclusions

- ₱The prolect established 9000 ha mangrove, 232 ha mound, 112 ha dyke, 680 km strip & 200 ha model demonstration with multicultural species.
- **₱** Enhanced protective measures for adjacent forest communities.
- **₱** Contributed to the enhancement of biodiversity by introducing multicultural species.
- ₱ Contributed to the enhancement of ecosystem resilience by enhancing plant densities of different species.
- **₱** Contributed to the mitigation efforts by creating space for absorbing 920,000 tons of carbon per year.

CBA through Application of FFF Model

Innovative coastal land use for community adaptation in coastal areas



Livelihood diversification through Forest, Fish and Fruit (FFF) Model





CONCLUSION

*Inter-sectoral initiatives with integrated & holistic approaches (like FFF model) always facilitate long-term and sustainable CBA contributing to multidimentional poverty alleviation. This is the best way to mainstreaming **CC Adaptation in National Planning as** well as to achieving SDG.

CBA through application of VFF Model

Paramesh Nandy Bangladesh

Creating Win-Win Approach

- Char Kukri Mukri (CKM) is an isolated island, last settlement of Bhola District where 1,727 HH are residing with a total population of 8327;
- In 2014, BWDB received fund from CCTF to construct embankment surrounding CKM to protect the island from tidal and storm surges. CBACC project took this opportunity to cooperate and integrate improved water management by using EKN fund.

Problem Identification

- Sporadically excavated lands near embankment remains fallow yrs after yr;
- BWDB is responsible to construct but not mandated to repair partially eroded embankment until unless it is totally disappeared.

 Prototype of Innovation

"CBACC project intends to convert these unproductive fallow lands by involving local communities into productive regime and create a 'Win-Win' situation that will ultimately encourage communities to quickly repair in initial stage of erosion for the sake of their own resources"







Successful Implementation of VFF (Vegetable, Fruit and Fish) Model at Char Kukri Mukri, Bhola

CONCLUSION

*Inter-sectoral approaches (like VFF model) always facilitate long-term and sustainable CBA contributing to multidimentional poverty alleviation. This is the best way to mainstreaming **CC Adaptation in National Planning as** well as to achieving SDG.

THANK YOU