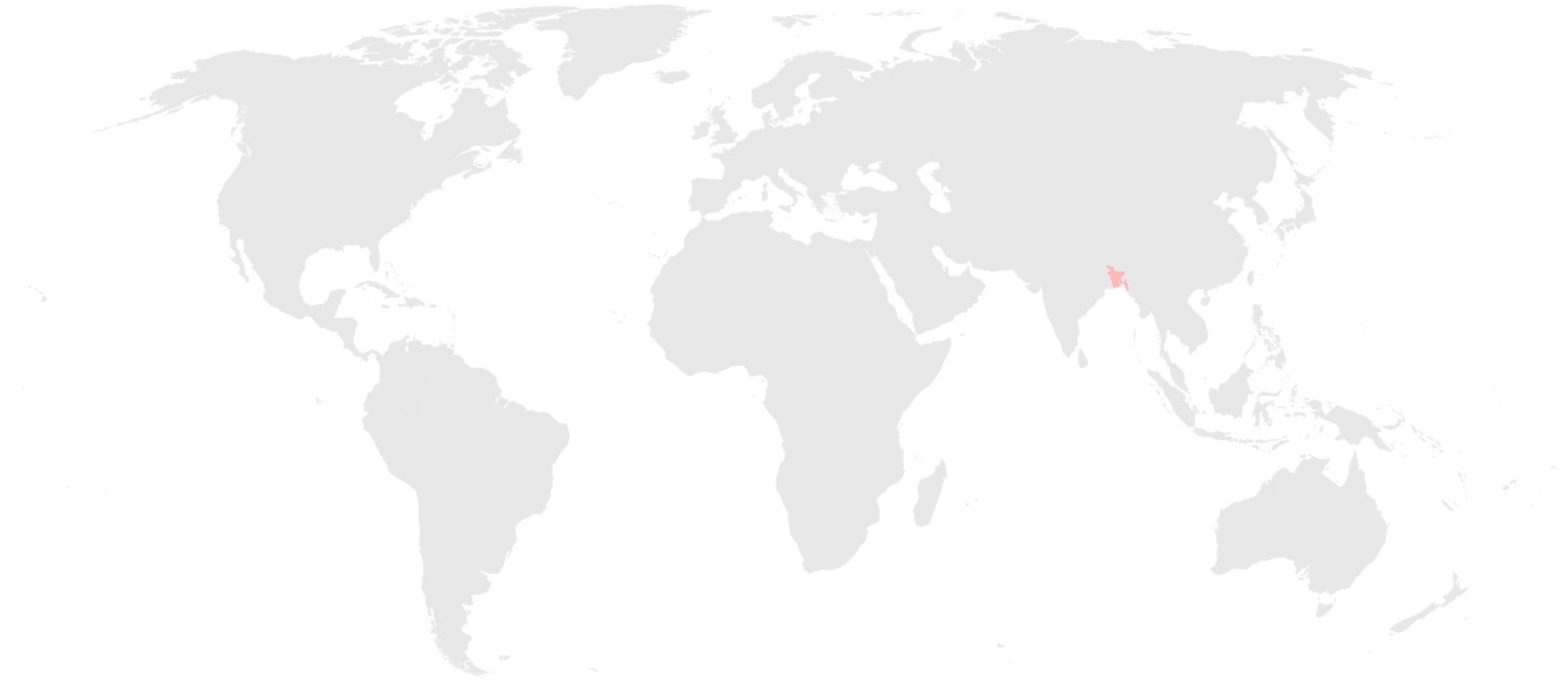


# PANII JIBON WATER IS LIFE

Barbara Dietrich  
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Geneva, 21 January 2019





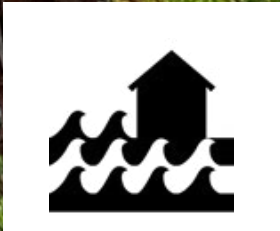


# Extreme Events: Cyclones





# Storm Surges and High Floods





# Saline Water Intrusion





# Unusual Droughts





# Impacts



## Water security

- Quantity and quality of potable water → people's livelihoods, health and wellbeing



## Agriculture and livelihoods

- Smallholder farmers → poor yields, crop failure and livestock mortality



## Food security

- Less harvest/income → less food



## Health





- Rising temperatures → potable water and resources precarious → health risks

# Project Panii Jibon – Water is Life

## Goal

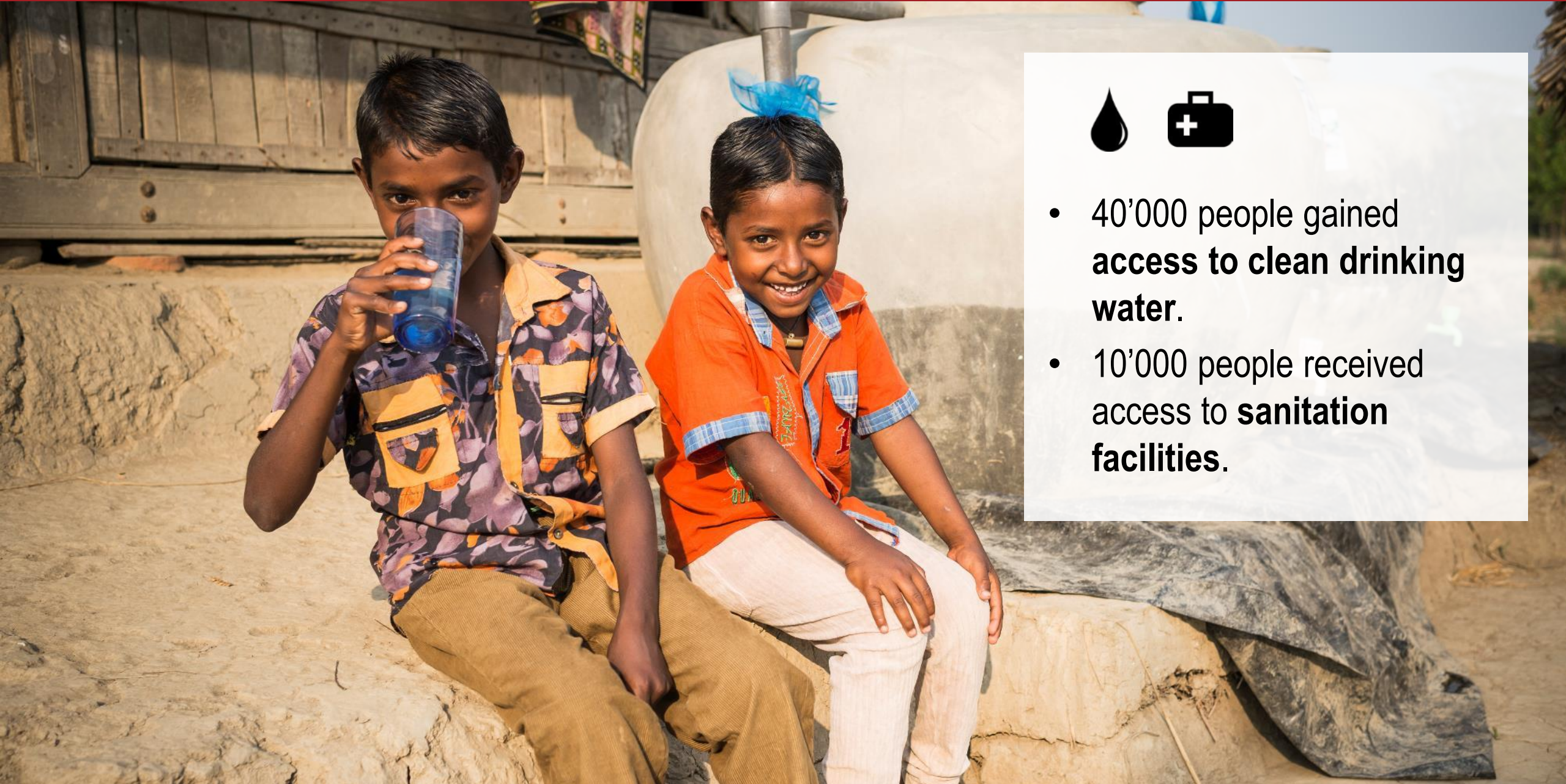
Build **resilience** and **reduce well-being loss** of climate change affected, disadvantaged communities, and **particularly vulnerable women and youth**, in the disaster-prone areas of South West Bangladesh.

## Results

- Access to **safe drinking water**, sanitation and hygiene 
- Enhanced **food security and income** through adaptation of farming and water management systems and improved market linkages 
- Enhanced transformative capacities, build and sustain basic **livelihood assets and income** through long-term benefits from (seasonal) **migration** 
- Improved **governance** leading to more participatory, transparent and accountable **resource allocation** mechanisms 



# Increased Access to Safe Drinking Water



- 40'000 people gained **access to clean drinking water.**
- 10'000 people received access to **sanitation facilities.**



# Community Water Ponds





# Agriculture and Livelihoods



- 4'400 families increased **food** and 2'700 families **income**.
- 8'600 women and youth attended **orientation sessions on migration**.
- 200 women and youth started additional **entrepreneurial activities**.



# Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction



- 14 unions (communes) with a total population of 127'000 incorporated **climate change resilience planning**.
- Standing Committees and **Disaster Management structures** received continued **training**.





# Governance: Improved Resource Allocation Mechanisms

Local water budget  
allocations increased





# Improving Benefits from Migration: Action Research

## Major findings:

- 91% HHs affected by climate hazards
- 68% HHs labor migration, 95% internal
- 83% of migration is climate induced
- 52% experience negative impact of migration

## Major challenges:

- Exploitation/vulnerabilities in migration
- Vulnerabilities of left behind families/children
- Poor management of remittances





# Lessons Learned

- Continuous efforts needed to embed climate change affected **vulnerable women and youth into existing policies and programs.**
- Engage with **government stakeholders right from project inception.**
- **Involve local civil society** to strengthen public awareness campaigns.





# Outlook

- Increasing **national** budget allocation on water and sanitation
- Intensifying **hygiene activities in schools and healthcare** facilities
- Coming up with appropriate **climate resilient farming techniques**
- Involving vulnerable people in **life skills development training**
- Exploring livelihood options locally for **seasonal migrants**
- **Advocating** for just policies and programmes for those who are **most vulnerable**







**THANK  
YOU!**



**HELVETAS**