I will also show you now, how a case of Dhaka and how this has been; how local communities have also started working on you know, with small, small support systems like a financial support system, how they intelligently applied, how they started coping with different threats of the floods in their region. So, this film is all about the poor communities because the poverty is an underlying factor for any of disaster in the climate change aspect.

So, how different support systems, how at a land-use planning how a planners also considered this as one of the important bottom level approach and how they look at it. **(Video Start Time: 24:37)** Cities are increasingly becoming complex site of political economic and redistribution contestations. The rich complexity and diversity presents a significant challenge as well as foster creativity.

Dhaka, the city of more than 12 million people is encompassing both rapidly globalizing economy and infrastructurally poor neighbourhoods. Every day people are migrating to the city looking for a better life and livelihood for various climatic reasons. Among the 5.4 million urban poor living in cities more than 63% live in Dhaka alone, high density of population with limited or no access to services make living conditions challenging.

The future climate change pattern may impact Dhaka from flooding and creating heat island where temperature may become a few degrees higher than the surrounding areas. (FL from 25:43 to 28:11), significant attention has been given to exploring and unpacking traditional coping strategies for climate change in the rural context, less work has gone too deepening our understanding of the ways urban poor are adapting to climate variability.

They research work adaptation to climate change in cities has been initiated with the argument that significant lessons can be drawn from examining how the urban poor are coping with conditions of increased vulnerability, knowledge gained from the research can help to strengthen strategies for adaptation planning in cities. (FL from 28:53 to 29:54); The research identified several coping strategies, people made physical modifications within built environment as well as making improvements at the neighbourhood level.

To reduce the impacts of waterlogging, they increased plinth height made barriers at door front, increased furniture height, arranged higher storage facilities and took community initiatives to clean drainage, to reduce heat, creepers were grown covering the roof, false

ceiling or canopy made out of clothes were made almost half of the household surveyed reduced their vulnerability through savings.

Households having more than one earning member in diversified professions did better during any event of disaster, social network helped people to get assistance during disasters and improved living conditions and livelihood opportunities, assets accumulated over time increased resilience, accumulation meant acquiring saleable household products and building materials as well as investing in children's education.

The future challenges of adaptation planning in city level needs to be creative, understanding and establishing connections between diversity and complexity, any adaptation measure for the urban poor has to work towards bridging the gap from present experiences. (FL from 31:28 to 34:00), the urban poor are vulnerable to hazards induced by climate change as they respond to double exposure to climate variability and poverty; however, they also have certain level of built-in resilience.

Recognising and supporting the knowledge accumulated in responding to disasters through planning initiatives can create a favourable environment for the poor and our future generation, **(Video End Time: 34:33)**.

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Similarly, in the western Africa, they also talked about in one generation how the land become more arid, it is already arid and becomes more arid, and it has affected the crop cultivation, and it has affected the employment, it has affected even the healthy living

conditions there, so that is where even some of the local techniques, they have started adapting the Damloon techniques of conserving water and soil conservation methods.

So that they make this kind of stone bounds or maybe a soil bounds, so that one is filled and it goes to the another and that is how the water conservation methods on, so that the soil is protected, they started planting the things so, in that way you can see that a review of 15 crops you know in the Sahel region. So, how there has been some revival of these kinds of crops through the conservation methods.

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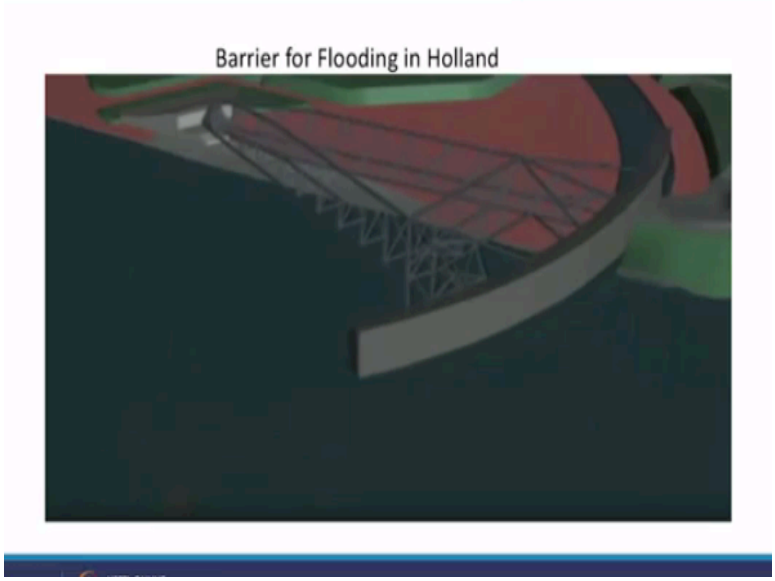

And when it comes to the developing countries like Holland which is an Delta region in a low-lying area and they also have strategies of making a kind of barriers you know the stone barriers to protect them during flood but when they actually calculated this in the initial stage of construction they thought once in a 10 years, we may use, but now they are using very frequently.

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So, this shows that climate change is happening and the; or their calculations went wrong in very fast and the amount of effort they are also making the because being a low lying area and the Delta region and being a developed country, there are developing strategies and one of the outcome on the built form is the floating houses in Netherlands, these are like a irrespect of the flood, these houses they still strain and they can float.

But one has to look at the kind of investment, the financial investment is going in making these houses. Yes technologically, it is a very state of art; appreciative state of the art, but how one can look at this, is it really the question we have to think about, is it really wise to invest on such expensive technology rather to invest on social empowerment and better alternatives for coping to the climate change so, this is some of the brainstorming understanding one can take on their own call.

So, I hope you got an idea of how different cities from an agricultural sector has been working on the climate change and the developing country and the developed country, you know so how they are responding to this climate change with their own financial mechanisms with support systems and with social capitals, right I hope this help you.

Thank you very much.