The communities in southwest coastal region are facing extreme difficulties in accessing safe drinking water. More than 5 million people in the southwestern part of Bangladesh have been suffering from a safe drinking water crisis. There are certain areas in the coastal districts where both shallow and deep tube wells are off use due to high salinity in aquifers and arsenic contamination. People in the region are using contaminated water from ponds for drinking and household work as most of the Pond Sand Filters (PSF) in government reserve ponds has become inoperative. Besides, private ponds contain saline water as they are being used for fish cultivation. Proper pond management can only be possible if the community is empowered through decentralization and is free to make decisions on their natural resource management. Since April 2018, Coastal Community Resilience Project was initiated by Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) with the support of Concern Worldwide which is already working with different stakeholders and institutions to create enabling environment for the community to sustain their drinking water facilities. Hence, JJS is continuously working to form the motivation among the community members for building PMCs in every community ponds of their working area. Forming new committees in targeted community ponds, affiliating the old committees with the proper managing activities and activating those PMCs which are not functional. Rather than that JJS already developed Pond Sand Filters (PSF), Reverse Osmosis (RO) and also collaborating with other authorities for ensuring safe water availability in the coastal regions of Bangladesh.