Floods highly impact rural communities, especially those living on river banks whose livelihood is highly dependent on agriculture and farming. In addition, modern farming practices relying on hybrid seeds urge farmers to purchase new seeds each season, increasing the costs of food production. In 2010, many farmers lost their lives and crops in a massive flood event and many then decided to abandon seeding during the monsoon season fearing further economic losses. The Climate Justice Programme started in 2014 to create awareness among communities about climate change and foster a political understanding of climate justice and its connection with food sovereignty.

Roots for Equity and Pakistan Kissan Mazdoor Tehreek (PKMT) - an alliance of small and landless farmers, engaged local farmers, including women with many of them soon becoming PKMT members. Farmers were provided one acre of land each in which they could select their own crops and how to preserve the seeds. Agroecological practices relying on indigenous knowledge and crops that could be sown during the monsoon months were identified and promoted.

This led to enhanced food security, as farmers could gradually increase their yield every year at a reduced cost, thanks to the absence of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Sustainable agriculture methods increased soil fertility and biodiversity and farmers were able to save seeds for the next season's planting, allowing them to be independent for future.