



Consultation on Locally-led Adaptation in Bangladesh

23 to 24 May 2022
Six Seasons Hotel, Dhaka

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FIRST ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION (LLA)

23RD-24TH MAY, 2022



ICCCAD

International Centre for
Climate Change and
Development

This publication is based on the outcomes of the first-ever two-day consultation on Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) in Bangladesh. This publication has been compiled from the notes taken by the respective rapporteurs. The publication is a summary from the organizer's point of view and does not necessarily express the views of each participant.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The First Annual National Conference on Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) in Bangladesh has been jointly organized by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) and International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). The conference is funded by UK aid from the British people.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABCD	Asset-Based Community Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Plan
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CA	Christian Aid
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
C3ER	Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDKN	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
COP	Conference of Parties
CCVAs	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments
CERM	Centre for Environmental Resource Management
CRS	Climate Resilience Strategy
DoE	Department of Environment
DMCC	Disaster Management and Climate Change
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
GCA	Global Center of Adaptation
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
Nbs	Nature-Based Solution

BIOGRAPHY



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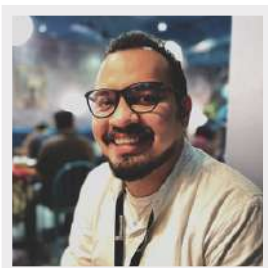


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BACKGROUND

Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) in Bangladesh

When local communities, community-based organizations, small businesses, community members, citizen groups, local government, and local private sector entities at the lowest administrative level are consulted and included as decision-makers in the climate adaptation interventions that affect them is considered to be LLA. In the process of LLA, local communities decide what to implement, how to implement, and by whom to be implemented. In pursuing LLA, local actors' leadership, inclusivity and agency are crucial and need to be actively supported at several stages of an intervention's design and implementation. Additionally, local knowledge and capacities are incorporated in decision making, and diverse participation aids to avoid duplication, increasing efficiencies to reduce the reliance on systems that increase their vulnerability.



IMPORTANCE OF LLA

Locally-led Adaptation is different from consultative, participatory, and community-based approaches to adaptation in that it is defined by local actors having agency over adaptation rather than barely participating in processes around adaptation. Hence, it is vital to uptake LLA to ensure that those most affected by climate change have agency over decisions about adaptation finance and programming that will affect them.

- LLA address structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people living with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples, and ethnic groups.
- Aid to mobilize more climate finance by improving the quality of finance, and adjusting governance and decision-making processes to ensure the agency of local actors in adaptation planning and implementation.
- A catalyst to integrate social equity into standard processes and decisions, and by investing in mechanisms specifically designed to support groups that experience disproportional vulnerabilities.

8 PRINCIPLES OF LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION

PRINCIPLE 01

Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level



PRINCIPLE 03

Providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily



PRINCIPLE 05

Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty



PRINCIPLE 07

Ensuring transparency and accountability



PRINCIPLE 02

Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, disabled and displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised ethnic groups



PRINCIPLE 04

Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy



PRINCIPLE 06

Flexible programming and learning



PRINCIPLE 08

Collaborative action and investment



INAUGURAL SESSION

Welcome Remarks by Dr Saleemul Huq

Dr Saleemul Huq began the inaugural session with greetings and thanked the participants for attending the event. He outlined that in this session, he will brief on why this two-day consultation on Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) in Bangladesh is important, what is expected from this consultation, and a brief history lesson on the evolution of LLA. The purpose of this event was to bring together stakeholders who have already got some experience in previously introduced Community-based Adaptation and is moving forward toward LLA. Dr Huq added that another purpose is to create a platform which will be used to reach out to a more significant number of people.

History of Locally-led Adaptation (LLA)

To portray where we are today in terms of adaptation, Dr Huq explained how the journey of LLA came about. The story began with his personal experience, which beautifully pictured the evolution of LLA while reminiscing the legendary work of Dr Huq and his team. Dr Huq recalled that more than two decades ago, when he was the head of the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), he decided to move to the United Kingdom (UK).

He allowed the participants to have an idea for naming the intended platform on LLA in Bangladesh. He gave the example of Gobeshona, for which a research community was brought together ten years ago in a similar way. Gobeshona is a globally known word for research on climate change adaptation. He mentioned that although non-governmental actors are brought together in this setting, the later government will also be involved eventually, it will be taken to a global level or a multi-stakeholder approach.



He was invited to join the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), a think tank headquartered in London. IIED asked Dr Huq to review the then-emerging topic of Climate Change. Dr Huq was asked to review what was happening in Climate Change and what IIED could do to develop a climate change programme. IIED had the question, "Should IIED develop a climate change program? If yes, what should they do?".

Dr Huq previously worked on adaptation, and another consultant, Dr Michael Grubb, worked on mitigation. Together, they conducted an assessment and advised IIED to develop a climate change programme emphasising adaptation. Following the assessment, IIED established a Climate Change Programme and invited Dr Huq to serve as the first-ever programme director.

He made three suggestions to IIED while considering the design of the Climate Change Program:

1. Establish a network of individuals who will collaborate in developing nations.
2. The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) should reach out to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), collaborate with them, and build their knowledge and capacity to address climate change.
3. Determine which groups IIED will target for outreach. They formed two groups. The first group consisted of 48 negotiators from LDCs in the United Nations Conventions. These were the ministers who attended the Conference of Parties (COP). They had no group in the COP at the time. They were classified according to their geographical locations or continents, which were not political.



The second group was at the national level. Working with all 48 nations was not possible, so four subregions were selected. There were three sub-regions in Africa and one in South Asia. The regions included West Africa, predominately Francophone, Southern and Eastern Africa, predominately Anglophone, and a few Lusophone countries that were also included in the previous set. The final subregion was South Asia, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos.

Dr Huq designed two programmes. The first programme was designed for the LDCs in the UNFCCC. His team urged LDCs negotiators to form an LDCs group. In the UNFCCC, the LDCs are identified in Article 4.1 as a particularly vulnerable group. Forming an LDCs group will allow the group to present and propose required and deserved actions under the UNFCCC.

Under the supervision of Dr Saleemul Huq, a team began identifying partners with whom they had previously collaborated in each of the four regions. For South Asia -BCAS, East Africa -Africa Centre for Technology and Studies (ACTS), West Africa -Environmental Development Action (ENDA), and Southern Africa -ZERO Regional Environment Organisation (ZERO).

After years of persuasion, the LDC negotiators agreed to form a group at COP6 in the Netherlands in 2000. Then, in 2001, during COP7 in Marrakesh, the LDCs, for the first time, formed a group under Mama Konaté's work programme on Article 4.1. As a result, they achieved the LDCs Work Programme and obtained the LDC fund and the National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs). Thus, in 2001, in Marrakesh, the entire journey of adaptation began.



Since then, the LDCs group in the negotiations has grown into a very powerful group, and Senegal currently serves as its chairman.

The second programme that Dr Huq designed was at the national level. The programme was called Capacity Strengthening of Least Developed Countries for Climate Change Adaptation. At the time, adaptation was a brand-new topic.

However, adaptation was first mentioned in the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), stating that everyone must adapt to the effects of climate change. Dr Huq joined the IPCC at that time as a lead author and co-authored the chapter on adaptation for the IPCC's third assessment. Dr Huq added that he and Dr Mizan R. Khan had spent many years building the capacity and training the LDC negotiators.



At the national level, Dr Huq and his team invited the chosen organisations from the four sub-regions to join the Capacity Strengthening in the LDCs for Adaptation to Climate Change (CLACC) programme. The team started a fellowship programme with these organisations and called them CLACC fellows. The 4 CLACC fellows were told to identify three other LDCs in their region, visit them, and find partners in those countries. So, there were individuals selected as four regional fellows and 12 country-level fellows whom the selected organisations nominated in those countries.

The whole purpose was to develop knowledge and build the capacity to understand climate change and adaptation so that they can do something at their country level.

Every year Dr Huq brought all the CLACC fellows to the COP who would participate in the negotiations. They participated in various activities; for example, there is a very active climate action network of NGOs at the COPs. Each year, the CLACC fellows would meet and agree on one theme they would do at their country level. For example, in one year, they worked on agriculture; in another, they worked on health, urban, etc. These fellows together would publish something on those themes based on their country's knowledge and build national capacity. Over time the CLACC fellows built a network of civil societies organisations, mainly in the development sector, who are also interested in engaging in Climate Change.

Dr Huq then refers to the participants that today it looks like adaptation is happening everywhere, it is a given or ready thing, but we (the CLACC fellows) had to start it. Some years later, a demand grew for capacity building on climate change for local groups/NGOs, for which Dr Huq and his team came up with the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA). The first conference on CBA was in 2005 in Dhaka. Mainly development NGOs working with poor communities were given the message that they needed to understand climate change or else climate change impacts would destroy their development actions. That is when the journey started to reach civil society organisations. Dr Huq said he no longer is involved in the CBA conference and that IIED is continuing the conference.



Around 2010, Dr Huq decided to come back to Bangladesh and started a new centre, the "International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)", at the Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB). He also started a Master's programme in Climate Change and Development at IUB in 2013. Another thing Dr Huq started when he joined IUB is a programme called Action Research in Community Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB). This programme brought together NGOs and research organisations working on development and climate change. The NGO sector would do actions on the ground, the research sector would do research, and they would co-learn and co-generate knowledge from this practice. This programme ran for several years until the funding ended and the ARCAB programme no longer existed. However, this programme produced two significant outcomes. One was that all the NGOs who participated were able to develop a climate change-focused programme within their organisations and got funds for it. All those NGOs raised over 100mn USD for their climate change programs that never existed before.

International NGOs (INGOs) were also contacted for the ARCAB programme. The message from Dr Huq and his team to all the headquarters of INGOs was that these INGOs need to understand what climate change is and that they need to understand from their colleagues in Bangladesh. Moreover, Bangladesh is at the forefront.

Dr Huq then shares an example of Islamic Relief getting funds for climate change. When David Cameron became the Prime Minister of the British government, the government told the NGOs that they would only give money when the NGOs could show that they had support from the British public. So, NGOs had to raise money from the British public. The British government would give the same amount to the NGOs based on how much they could raise. Islamic Relief UK then asked Dr Huq regarding this issue. Dr Huq then organised a 5-country programme for Islamic Relief in UK, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Chad and Tanzania.





All LDCs except Pakistan, with a predominantly Muslim population, were selected for the CBA programme to support communities in these five countries. They advertised this programme during the month of Ramadan.

Moreover, for this programme, they raised 7 mn GBP zakat from the Muslims in the UK. They showed this figure to the UK government and asked for 5 mn GBP from the UK government, which the government agreed to. So, 12 mn GBP were received for a 5-country programme carried out from the Bangladesh office. Programme members from the other four countries came to Bangladesh to learn CBA and returned to their respective countries to practice CBA with the required fund.

Dr Huq then continued by saying that the NGOs have a significant record of practising CBA and Bangladesh is a leader for other countries with a lot of South-South knowledge exchange. On the research side, Bangladesh has the Gobeshona programme, which is a successor to ARCAD of the research community working on climate change. Dr Huq works in linking NGOs' adaptation practice and researchers' research.

Dr Huq added in his narration that locally-led Adaptation (LLA) comes from 2 or 3 perceptions or initiatives. The global commission on adaptation created the first initiative several years ago. It was a very high-powered commission with Mr Ban Ki-moon, the former secretary-general of the United Nations, Bill Gates, the founder of the Gates Foundation, and Kristalina Georgieva, who was at that time the CEO of the World Bank. Kristalina Georgieva is now the head of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Three of those people were co-chairs, and a big group of very eminent commissioners of the Global commission were members. One member from Bangladesh was the head of BRAC then, named Dr Muhammad Musa. They worked on different aspects of adaptation. They had eight different adaptation tracks and high-level summits. Out of this process came out the Global Centre on Adaptation (GCA) which has its headquarters in the Netherlands. One of the eight tracks on adaptation with which Dr Huq was closely associated was the Locally-led Adaptation.

Thus, the Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) phrase and concept came from the Global Commission. Since then, it is now being carried through with a global community of practice. The eight LLA principles were developed to define what LLA is. Dr Huq continued by stating that organisations adopted these eight principles. Nearly 40 or 50 large international organisations, including the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Department for International Development (DFID)/Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Gates foundation, etc., have signed on to these eight principles. Consequently, these eight LLA principles are a worldwide phenomenon in practice and learning.

Dr Huq distinguished three distinctions between Community-based Adaptation (CBA) and Locally-led Adaptation (LLA). First, CBA began in civil societies. Anyone who works with CBA can also work with LLA, but they must graduate from CBA to LLA, which requires a multi-stakeholder approach. Second, LLA does not work with a single NGO; therefore, individuals must reach out to all organisations on the ground. All local actors must be involved, emphasising the local government or locally elected officials. In Bangladesh, it is Union Parishad Upazila members and local governments of central governments, such as agriculture extension officers, fisheries officers, livestock officers, etc. We must collaborate with the local actors because we all reside in the same area. We all have problems that need to be resolved here, and we must lobby and advocate with our central government. Consequently, there is a substantial element of governance and advocacy between local and central governments.

There are tensions between the central rulers in the nation's capital and local mayors or representatives in every country. There is a significant power gap between the two. However, local governments have allies in civil society in building local capacities to combat climate change. The situation is identical in developed nations.



Thus, the Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) phrase and concept came from the Global Commission. Since then, it is now being carried through with a global community of practice. The eight LLA principles were developed to define what LLA is. Dr Huq continued by stating that organisations adopted these eight principles. Nearly 40 or 50 large international organisations, including the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Department for International Development (DFID)/Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Gates foundation, etc., have signed on to these eight principles. Consequently, these eight LLA principles are a worldwide phenomenon in practice and learning.

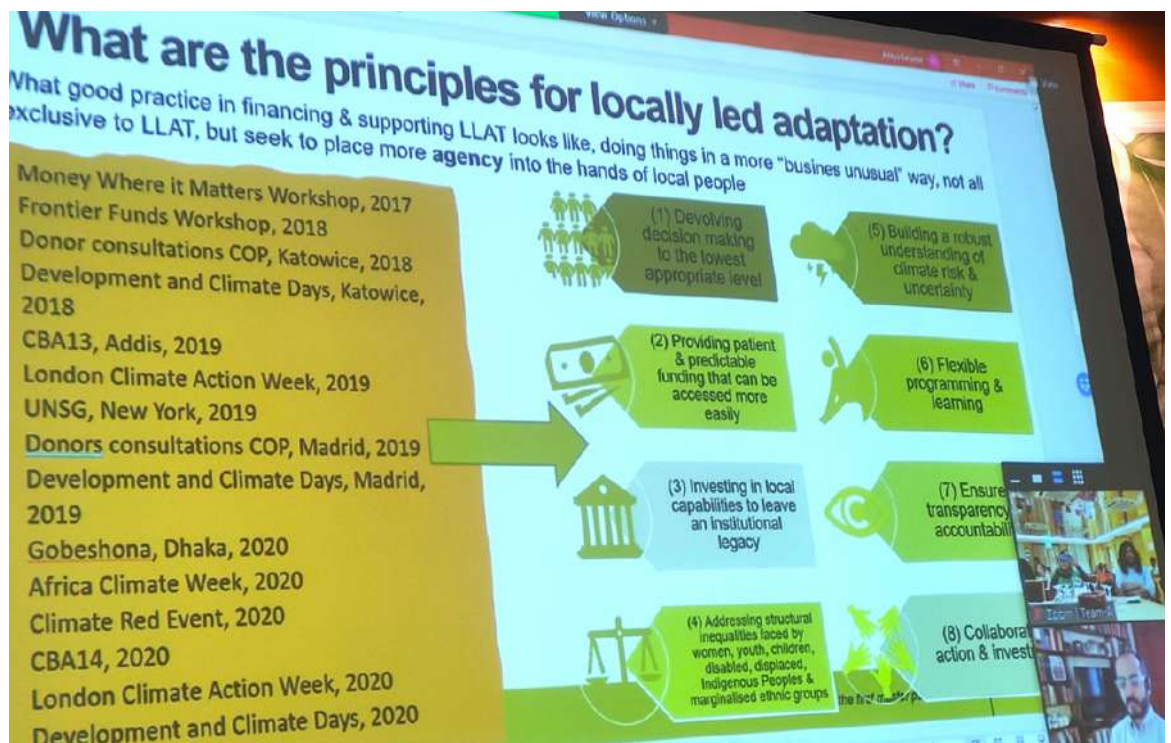
The sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) working group 2 contains two significant conclusions on adaptation in its most recent report. First, we are not doing enough adaptation, so we need to increase our efforts in this area. At COP 26 in Glasgow, all developed countries committed to doubling adaptation funding. The second is that scientists have evaluated the efficacy of adaptation practices. They discovered that not all adaptation practices were effective, and in many instances, some practices made the situation worse, a phenomenon now known as maladaptation. In the case of maladaptation, even though the intention was to help locals, the outcome was detrimental. Scholars have identified the top-down approach to adaptation as one of the most significant causes of maladaptation. Some people at the top decided which practice would be implemented for the locals without consulting the locals, and they provided the necessary funding. Therefore, the number one lesson is that a top-down approach is ineffective. Locals must be consulted because they understand both the nature of the issue and the appropriate solutions. Locals must be involved in the project's design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Dr Huq then informed participants that this two-day consultation is being held to help us embark on this new journey in Bangladesh, where local adaptation is required. Even though LLA is an old concept, it is a new word that we must all give a new shape, a new characteristic, and then practise while simultaneously learning from it.



Near the end of the session, Dr Huq informs us that coming together for LLA will be a decade-long journey and that the participants will be the pioneers for LLA in Bangladesh. He concluded the session by stating that the LLA values the knowledge of everyone, regardless of age, gender, or occupation, and that we must recognise, capture, and build on this knowledge. LLA refers to initiatives of bottom-up learning by doing in which local knowledge is disseminated at the national and international levels.

TECHNICAL SESSION

LLA Principles and Examples from Around the world by By Aditya Bahadur, Principal Researcher, IIED



Just as the title suggests Aditya Bahadur explained all of the 8 principles of LLA with examples from around the globe. The 8 principles are as follows:

1. "Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level - Giving local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritised, designed and implemented; how progress is monitored; and how success is evaluated." Those decisions that can be made by local people must be made by local people. An example of putting this principle to action was demonstrated by the BITC groups as they pledged to ensure 70% of their climate-related funds go local level by 2030 for LLA-related activities.

2. “Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, disabled and displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised ethnic groups - Integrating gender-based, economic and political inequalities that are root causes of vulnerability into the core of adaptation action and encouraging vulnerable and marginalised individuals to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions.” When the whole community is engaged it is much easier to find the root cause of the problems and hence the ideal solution. One such example can be found from an anecdote from Aditya’s experience in North-east India, a city there was facing recurring problems with flooding and water logging, one of the NGOs working regarding the issue decided to include the whole community for feedback. It turned out that the flooding problem was occurring because the drains were clogged due to a malfunction in the garbage disposal system. Upon identifying the root cause the municipality was informed and once address, the flooding issue was resolved on its own.

3. “Providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily - Supporting long-term development of local governance processes, capacity, and institutions through simpler access modalities and longer-term and more predictable funding horizons, to ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions.” According to Aditya, projects need to ducktail each other so there is no gap in funding and progress is not affected. Funding needs to be made more easily accessible for local actors and some places are considering accepting proposals in local languages or in other formats such as videos to make it happen.



4. “Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy - Improving the capabilities of local institutions to ensure they can understand climate risks and uncertainties, generate solutions and facilitate and manage adaptation initiatives over the long term without being dependent on project-based donor funding.” Places like Tanzania, Senegal and Mali have set up committees made up of local actors and set up a financial instrument which allows funding to directly go to local actors if needed. Such financial setups could be useful in other countries as well.

5. “Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty -Informing adaptation decisions through a combination of local, Indigenous and scientific knowledge that can enable resilience under a range of future climate scenarios.” An example of this is the International Adaptation Plan of Brazil, this incorporated traditional knowledge of the indigenous people on climate change in policies and decision-making. A second example from Aditya’s experience was a climate input household survey that was carried out in Nepal. This was the largest ever climate input survey where every household of the study areas was asked which climate impact affects them the most and the answer was “Rainstorms”, this has never been mentioned in any of the climate change documents prior to that point. This showed how important it was to get information directly from the data source.

6. “Flexible programming and learning -Enabling adaptive management to address the inherent uncertainty in adaptation, especially through robust monitoring and learning systems, flexible finance and flexible programming.” An example of this is the world’s largest community based resilience programme running in 11 countries, though the total funding in £115 million to run all the projects the donors have £15 million kept in a separate pot for any of the projects to access should realities of the ground changes and there is need for implementing different activities.



7. "Ensuring transparency and accountability - Making processes of financing, designing and delivering programmes more transparent and accountable downward to local stakeholders." As a perfect example of practising this principle, Aditya talked about India's largest social protection programme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, which provides 100 days of work for people below the poverty level at a minimum wage rate. At a certain point, government authorities organize a public hearing during which they open their accounts of the scheme recipients and show them to the Community.

8. "Collaborative action and investment - Collaboration across sectors, initiatives and levels to ensure that different initiatives and different sources of funding (humanitarian assistance, development, disaster risk reduction, green recovery funds and so on) support one another and their activities avoid duplication, to enhance efficiencies and good practice."



Discussion and Q/A

Aditya led the discussion part by asking three questions to the participants: How do these resonate with your work? What examples of good practice are you aware of? What challenges do you foresee?

Despite agreeing with the principles, Jess (British Council) felt that these were rather strategies, and she would have liked to know how to put them to action? Regarding Aditya's questions, Jess believed ensuring transparency is one of the major challenges she foresees. Furthermore, from her own experience, she thought making the funding accessible to local organizations requires immense capacity building for those organizations, which is another major challenge her organization has faced.

In response to Jess's queries, Aditya mentioned that discourse has progressed beyond principles; quite a few organizations have joined their Community of practice.

The donors who are part of this community are working to develop a scorecard approach which they will use to estimate how much they will be able to finance local leadership and locally-led adaptation. This Community aims to identify and reduce capacity gaps through these approaches. Hasin Jahan (WaterAid) had two recommendations to add to this discussion. First, she wanted to remind everyone that it is easy to lose focus on the basic requirements of the community when talking about climate change and LLA when adaptation plans are considered very basic needs like safe drinking water supply should be taken into account with equal importance as something like tidal surges which create more economical and visible damage.



The second point she mentioned was that it might not be realistic to anticipate that projects will tick off the criteria from the principles immediately as too many activities and contexts are being put under just 8 principles.

TECHNICAL SESSION

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning of Locally Led Adaptation and Resilience by Dr Saleemul Huq Director, ICCCAD

An overview of the desired platform on LLA in Bangladesh



Dr Saleemul Huq reminded the participants of the plan to create a platform network due to this two-day workshop and that he would like to come up with a name that includes Bangladesh, national, and locally-led adaptation. In the current phase, all participants are civil society actors, but the government will also be involved in the second phase. Under the large platform, he added, there will be subgroups. For instance, each participant can sign up for the agriculture, water, gender, youth, and children subgroups.

Dr Huq continued by stating that the ICCCAD is interested in advancing Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning. He then briefly described the differences between monitoring and evaluation and stated that everyone, including governments, donor agencies, and implementing agencies, must conduct monitoring and evaluation. Dr Huq then informed the participants that traditional monitoring and evaluation (ME) is undergoing a change that introduces the letter L, which stands for learning. Adapting to climate change, he added, is something new that requires learning, and we are all learning by doing. Therefore, learning, monitoring, and evaluation are referred to as MEL, an internationally recognized acronym.

Dr Huq then explains that in addition to the L component, there is also an A component that refers to accountability and specifies who is accountable. The entire structure adheres to the paradigm of accountability from the top down, in which the implementers are accountable to the donors. With all of the involved components, the established acronym is MEAL. Dr Huq explains that his new proposed variation is Locally Led MEAL, which he intends to generate through the collective knowledge of all individuals. L refers to the fact that implementers/donors will learn from the people, while A refers to their accountability to the people. Instead of referring to the individuals as target groups, they should be recognized as actors/local adaptors.

With the introduction of Locally Led MEAL, Dr Huq informed the participants that Locally led adaptation is occurring everywhere in the world. However, Bangladesh is uniquely positioned to develop its knowledge and then share it with the rest of the world as a global public good. Therefore, how to design this new bottom-up Locally Led MEAL concept will be a crucial aspect of this procedure. Dr Huq concludes the session by stating that after conceptualization, all existing members can figure out how to do it, then try to implement it while learning, and finally share it with others as we all progress along this new path.

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TECHNICAL SESSION

LLA through a gender lens by Dilruba Haider Programme Specialist, UN Women, Bangladesh



Create stunning reports by identifying the pertinent information you want to share with your colleagues. Begin your presentation with a cover page that briefly introduces what the report is all about. Give your colleagues additional context to your report by using a section header for some introductory message or background. Maximize the next few pages talking about the meat of your report. Make it more detailed and informative by coupling your report's textual information with charts, and graphs, Dr Dilruba's presentation highlighted the significance of LLA in addressing gender-related climate change issues. Dr Haider began by thanking ICCCAD for the opportunity to speak about a critically important issue concerning vulnerable local communities that is frequently researched but rarely disseminated among practitioners.

Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) may appear to be a newly coined term in climate change discourse, but UN Women and other development partners have been working on this for the past eight years. While explaining the importance of accountability towards the poor communities, Dr Haider cited an example of a woman named Mahira from Mongla. Mahira was one of the beneficiaries of a project funded by UN Women to build the capacity and promote the resilient livelihoods of approximately ten thousand vulnerable women in Mongla a few years ago. During a national workshop with Dr Haider, Mahira questioned the adaptation journey, the improvement of Bangladesh, and the impact-driven programmes available in every national climate change document.

She remarked that the national programmes and policies implemented by the government have minimal effect on her life. Mahira's situation exemplifies the significance of accountability at the local and community levels, which the LLA is committed to ensuring.

Further, the session emphasized that women not being victims anymore but rather active players in climate change adaptation. The LLA principles readily align with gender equity, particularly the second principle. Without an understanding of the gender aspect, climate change issues can barely be addressed. The Paris Agreement and other important documents have highlighted gender responsiveness and are now integral to global climate change adaptation. Additionally, when discussing gender, we often lack disaggregated data, particularly at the grassroots level. To address the climatic issue from a broader perspective, first, we must include the dimensions of gender, which is certainly not about women only but men, women, transgender etc. Dr Haider also highlighted the importance of low-cost, home-grown technologies, which can be the future for local adaptation in Bangladesh and countries sharing similar geographic and socio-economic characteristics. Lastly, the session also portrayed the need for market analysis, lack of financial support, need for capacity building of local CSOs, and leadership skills among women.



DISCUSSION SESSION

During the vibrant discussion session, Dr Dwijen Mallick agreed on the importance of implementing LLA via a gender lens and how CBA, NBs and LLA can change the current climate change adaptation mechanism in Bangladesh. Further, Dr Mallick stressed the necessity of integrating LLA in upcoming national documents like NAP of Bangladesh and initiating agencies that solely concern the country's Indigenous and most vulnerable populations.

Prof. Mizan also participated in the discussion and raised the point of living in a non-radical society where toxic cultures and traditions are often carried from one generation to the next, which obstructs women from taking leadership roles. Later, Mr Tareq also shed light on the fact that women are the ones managing major climate adaptation projects (solar energy, bio-energy etc.) at ground level in the country; however, they barely receive any acknowledgement for their exemplary contributions toward climate adaptation.

Key Points

- Women are beneficiaries of climate adaptation programs; they must now act as entrepreneurs and be drivers of adaptation.
- In a shift of roles in the southwest region of Bangladesh, men are now responsible for carrying clean water for household purposes.
- Women should play major roles at the management level for projects like cyclone shelter construction and embankment management
- Bangladesh has come a long way in reducing gender disparities, one of the example being CPP volunteers, which constitutes 50% of female
- Inter-sectionally matters; not all women are equally vulnerable



TECHNICAL SESSION

Framing of LLA by Dr Mizan R Khan Deputy Director, ICCCAD



Prof. Mizan's presentation philosophized the importance of the first 'L' in LLA. He also addressed whether LLA can be the perfect tool for transformative adaptation. As transformative is active, it has some agencies to base on. While explaining, he mentioned that 'power' is one of the most used words in LLA, as we need to know how to question the assumptions and approaches. He then mentioned development engineering. We often have many new mantras; LLA is yet another new accretion. LLA is particularly critical now as centralized adaptation is not as effective as it should be; different concepts like community-based adaptation (CBA) and Nature-based solutions (Nbs) are barely mainstreamed in the traditional adaptation process.

Prof. Khan further stressed that incremental adaptation can only bring change when drafted in a well-orchestrated long-term sustainable development policy. Although local and global are inextricably linked, we often isolate local from the global. Reconnecting local with space value is a revaluation, meaning we connect local with the hierarchy or national and international. Despite its importance, a very small portion flows to LLA from the global adaptation fund. He explained that the first 'L' of LLA must define what is local, its relation with space and place, and who should be the main actors. Prof. Khan expressed that local entrepreneurs, community members, and NGOs should be the main actors, while local government or even national government can serve as a facilitator.

He then again tried to explain the importance of turning on its head the existing global-local approach to local-global. EU has a SUSPLACE which argues that place is more relevant than ever – it is not just a blank canvas, nor a geographical entity with varied resources. However, it embodies culture, values, ethos & relations. We can look at a locale/place just as an administrative unit, but relationally oriented scholars point to actors/relations/processes, networks, i.e. connectivity that stretch beyond admin boundaries.

Although there are numerous definitions of transformative adaptation, Dr Khan proposes his own new definition: "Transformative Adaptation as the result of enhanced resilience and adaptive capacity on a sustainable basis against spatial & socio-econ vulnerabilities from current & future CCIs." It often contrasts with incremental adaptation as a continuum, but incremental adaptation can serve LLA only if it is well-anchored with the long-term strategy. Additionally, changes in the power dynamics are much needed to implement LLA.



He then explained the context of political economy. Political economy is a robust discourse combining Ecology & Political ecology elements that seek to ground centralist hierarchies to place/people. Financial autonomy of the Local Governments, particularly in allocating money to specific locals, is a must. There is a structural antipathy to central regulation of ecological resources, so eco-system-based adaptation (EbA) is advocated, which grounds economic activities to fit within a healthy ecosystem. It is not just technical but transformative of the industrial/centralist/corporatized frame. his will contribute to turning on its head the existing global-local approach to local-global, thus reconstructing what has been deconstructed during the 20th century - human person as members embedded in a defined locality/space; it is the antonym of the castle in the forest. GCA flagship has also mentioned the importance of LLA.

However, the funding for LLA is relatively low, and the donor agencies are at fault here because transparency is even lower in the donor sector compared to developing countries.

He then explained that focus should be given to the community, NGOs, and local authorities as they understand their problem better; they will live there, not us, and are better guardians of nature. Finally, he explained that national aggregate data mask spatial & socio-econ/gender differentiation, so for LLA, we need to generate sub-national and local level data & indicators for effective MEL. Lastly, he proposes four elements as the central direction of LLA: Environment, Socio-cultural, Political Administration, and Economy. Without these elements, LLA is quite impossible. If all these elements are well facilitated, we can have a transformative adaptation.



During the discussion session, Dr Mallick specified that practitioners only work with physical or socio-economic vulnerability; there is barely any work done integrating both. Therefore, the LLA approach can help bridge this gap and propose a mechanism to integrate these two sectors. Further, we must work on creating local leaders rather than passive actors to shift the power dynamics. Ms Farah Anjum from Bangladesh at Global Strategic Communications Council (GSCC) also pointed out the necessity of a paradigm shift and how to capacitate local organizations to access global funds.

Key Points

- Changes in power dynamics require time, and political culture cannot be changed overnight
- Disaggregated data is much required in more of a digital form to implement LLA.
- Elite market capture is a big issue, even in small cities. We must resolve this problem in order to allow small cities to perform better

TECHNICAL SESSION

Intersection of LLA and Nature-based Solution (NbS) by Dr Haseeb Irfanullah Independent Consultant- Environment, Climate Change, & Research System



Dr Haseeb's presentation concerned the intersection of Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) and Nature-based Solutions (NbS). He tried to explain whether Bangladesh can lead LLA and it is leading NbS. He started his presentation with a definition of NbS and how it can help reduce climate change impacts on the community and the environment. According to Dr Irfanullah, a Nature-based solution means "Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits." NbS can be applied to reduce the impacts of climate change, improve disaster risk management, food security, better social and economic development, better health, ensure water security, and reduce environmental degradation and biodiversity loss.

He further clarified that conserving ecosystem services only or any particular specie does not define Nbs; we must ensure that both humans and the environment benefit. Therefore, NbS is more like an umbrella concept. Under that umbrella, multiple concepts reside, such as ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), Ecosystem-based mitigation (EbM), Climate adaptation services, Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR), Natural infrastructure, Green infrastructure, Integrated coastal zone management, Integrated water resources management, Integrated coastal zone management, Integrated water resources management, and Area-based conservation approaches, including protected area management. He then cited some examples of Nbs from Bangladesh, one being Community-based wetland management – conservation, livelihoods; as communities worked to restore ecosystem services which benefitted them to improve their livelihood. Oyster reefs were yet another example that he cited from Kutubdia. It helped break the waves and protect the communities living near the shoreline.

Dr Haseeb then explained how mega projects could include sections for nature-based solutions. He then discussed the Nbs network at ICCCAD and how people can reach out if they need more information regarding projects related to Nbs in Bangladesh. Research also proves that NbS has a relative amount of profit for the society, economy and environment, and we must capitalize on that. Regarding policies, Dr. Irfan said that all the mega plans like Delta Plan, BCCSAP, 8th Five year plan, all considered NBs but this specific term was not used. The MCPP also considers NbS as green employments, coastal afforestation, enhancing national hubs for coordinating carbon finance etc. To assess/measure the impacts of NbS, there are tools developed by IUCN, which is considered a standard measuring tool. Finally, he concluded by stating that both Nbs and LLA have eight principles, most of which align. Thus Nbs is strongly interlinked with LLA.



DISCUSSION SESSION

During the discussion, Ms Hasin Jahan from Water Aid expressed her concerns about countless guidelines and terminologies associated with Nbs and LLA and how to understand these to the local communities. Dr Dwijen from BCAS also asked about EbA and NbS relations and requested to shed some light on the role of ecosystem managers. Finally, Ms Shahrin from GCA enquired about the importance of global standards set by IUNC and how effective these terminologies are.

Key Points:

- A paradigm shift is required when we launch a new terminology such as LLA
- Necessity of contextualization
- NbS is an umbrella concept, and EbA is part of this concept
- Knowledge is a common good and must well spread
- Entities like ADB now included Nbs in their projects
- We must package these concepts well to make it simpler while working in the field



TECHNICAL SESSION

LLA Responsive Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) by Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid Bangladesh and Adnan I. A. Qader, Senior Advocacy Officer – Water and Climate



Adnan Qader started the session by explaining how the impact of climate change affects the WASH sector, climatic stressors such as sea-level rise, increase in temperature, drought, increased intrusion of saline water, cyclone, storm surges, tidal surges and coastal flooding impact water quality, water quantity, water access, WASH infrastructures and health and well-being. Water being an essential requirement for survival, the impact the WASH sector has to endure is often underestimated.

Mr Adnan defined LLA – WASH lens using the 4Ps: Purpose - locate decision making at the grassroots –lowest appropriate level, People - components address structural inequalities vulnerable individuals and communications, process - does the people and process caters to social justice or gender equality –support strong institution, and Product - include investments that support one another. Two models, the PWVA Model and We-We Model have been developed where all these criteria are considered in LLA – WASH projects. Purpose and People are taken into account in the PWVA model, which stands for Participatory Ward Vulnerability Assessment.

This model considers a bottom-up approach, encouraging community participation, engaging local government and involving other stakeholders aligning with principles 1 and 2 of LLA. The assessments are carried out using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and HH Survey. PRA tools consist of general discussion, social mapping, well-being ranking and a seasonal calendar. Further assessments are made using well-being ranking, vulnerability mapping and institutional mapping. This help recognises the community's general perception, orient them and identify and prioritise present and future problems with probable adaptive measures.

The Process part is supported by the We-we model, which stands for Water Entrepreneurship for Women's Empowerment. This model involves analysing context followed by selecting groups, preparing formalities, construction and cost distribution, committee formation, business training by WAB and launching. The We-we model takes on principles 3 and 4.

Mr Adnan also highlighted that the success of LLA depends on flexible financing and, moving forward, urges the audience to work together. WaterAid also presented on the Resilient Water Accelerator, an initiative to start funding on LLA projects involving the Private Sector, Multilateral Donors, and CSOs to provide water services that don't follow the usual business scenarios.



KEY POINTS

- WaterAid Bangladesh is currently working to build transformative adaptation practices. It is moving away from the traditional anticipatory adaptation methods to better equip actors against the impacts of climate change on WASH.
- The two models for building such adaptation practices are the (Participatory Vulnerability Assessment) PWVA model and the (Water Entrepreneur for Women's Empowerment) We-We model. Both reflect on how CSOs can work from the bottom up to upscale good adaptation practices.

TECHNICAL SESSION

Scaling-up locally-led adaptation in Bangladesh by Dr Fazle Rabbi, DMD (environment and climate change), PKSF



In this session, Dr Fazle Rabbi shared his own experience regarding the challenges faced when trying to implement climate change adaptation projects and explained why the 8 principles of LLA are essential if locally-led adaptation was to scale up in Bangladesh. Firstly, when speaking of decision-making at the lowest appropriate level, Dr Rabbi mentions how Union Parishads are the most important local government institutions working at the grass-root level and should be fully involved in implementing all projects. However, due to a lack of institutional capacity, they are often unable to and require capacity building. The strengthening of Union Parishads could also help address societal structural inequalities as they are well known within the community and can help in the process. However, corruption is involved in the beneficiary selection process, so these aspects will need addressing.

Moving on to the third principle, Dr Rabbi mentioned that funds are only predictable when it is known how much of it is available. When funding availability depends on climate market factors, for nations with ours with a comparatively lesser understanding of climate finance, it becomes quite difficult to predict the amount of funding that might be available for the year.

He also mentioned that the approval process needs to be simplified for easy access to funding. Again he mentioned the need for capacity building of the Union Parishads and other local organisations, providing the example of how they're used to be only 1 person in charge of documentation of everything in the Union Parishads which is a near-impossible task; hence the quality suffers massively.

In terms of climate understanding and flexible learning, Dr Rabbi mentioned the challenges of how the ground realities change by the time projects get implemented therefore, LLA projects need to have flexibility in terms of funding. Regarding principle 6, which is collaborative action and investment a challenge for our country is a lack of knowledge. International organisations often ask to collaborate to implement new concepts about which the people in relevant positions have no knowledge. He shared an example from his experience when Bangladesh was asked to take a lead on Shariah Based Climate Finance, where people in our banking sectors were barely knowledgeable enough in climate finance. This was an impossible feat to achieve properly. While he believes this collaborative approach is essential it is also essential to address the existing knowledge gap.



DISCUSSION AND Q/A

One of the participants asked what would be the way forward to ensure smaller organisations can access LLA funding? Another participant asked where is the gap in our civil society organisations which is creating the communication gap with the donors of large climate funds? Dr Rabbi mentioned that building capacity and creating a working modality for the government can help address the issues mentioned. He further mentioned the knowledge gap regarding climate concepts that need to be addressed to bring about changes in the fund acquiring process. Some changes are already appearing in policies, and putting forward further challenges from the grass-root level can also work in favour of fund acquisition for local organisations.

TECHNICAL SESSION

Closing remarks for the 1st day of the LLA Workshop by Dr Mizan R Khan, Deputy Director, ICCCAD



Ms Shahrin Mannan, the programme officer for LLA of GCA (Global Centre on Adaptation), was introduced. She briefed on GCA's LLA programme. One of the major components of their 2021-2025 business plan is to make Bangladesh a global hub on LLA. Three work streams under this hub incorporate working for knowledge acceleration, evidence-based advocacy, and capacity building. They want to identify LLA champions at a Global level and award or recognise them in COP27. They are also starting journalist and media fellowships as media can play a big role in communicating LLA practices worldwide. For capacity building, they want to incorporate climate change adaptation or LLA in the Bangladesh administration training centre (BATC) training in the national institutes of local governments. The main idea is to institutionalise and merge climate change as an important aspect in all the existing levels.



Dr Mizan R. Khan, Deputy Director of ICCCAD, thanked everyone for their participation and active discussion throughout the seven sessions. He informed everyone that the second day of the workshop would begin with a recap of the first day, including the lessons learned. Dr Khan shortly described the sessions by mentioning Dr Huq's inaugural session. He stated that Dr Huq shared with us the interesting history and evolution of LLA and the enlightening experience he had. Dr Khan then talked about the 8 principles of LLA, which he described as pristine and genuine for decentralisation and devolution of political and economic structure. He comments that the 8 principles' implementation cannot be done if not tinkered with power; otherwise, the generic incremental NGO (Non-governmental Organization) led adaptation power structure will remain. LLA's main argument is to change the power structure through transformative adaptation. He also suggests that if mass NGOs come up with good examples, then we can make the policy makers change.

Dr Khan complimented the WE Model for the WaterAid session on LLA responsive WASH. He added to his remarks that the poor need to gain ownership of their activities, which will increase their self-esteem. For the session of Dr Fazle Rabbi, DMD (environment and climate change, PKSF), Dr Khan commented that we all enjoyed his session where he shared his practical experiences. Dr Khan mentioned two points from the discussion part of the workshop. The first point is how to communicate science to the grassroots people. Under this point, he talked about how the policymakers' summary is also ineffective because of the jargon used. He informed that changes are coming in where IPCC information can be translated into local languages for the general public. The second point is decolonising knowledge. Dr Khan mentioned that knowledge is a global public good, but the global north has always been imposing everyone to accept them as a knowledgeable breeder. For adaptation, the knowledge from the global south is transferrable. The global south has a lot of ground experience. For example, when Florida faced a flood, they could not understand how to adapt or adjust, but when Bangladesh has a flood, they know how to handle this kind of regular disaster.

Dr Khan concluded the closing session by saying developing countries can play the role of decolonising knowledge by sharing their adaptation experience, which can eventually end the monopoly of the western world.



TECHNICAL SESSION

Climate financing and LLA by A.K.M Mamunur Rashid Programme Specialist- Climate Change, UNDP Bangladesh



Mr Mamunur Rashid's presentation gave an overview of the funding available for LLA in Bangladesh and how to mobilise the fund. UNPD tried to fund the most vulnerable using the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) model. He started with the challenges UNDP faced while piloting this model at the local level. Mr Rashid pointed out that only 30% of the total funding reaches the most vulnerable. The LoGIC model intended to reverse the system so that 70% of the fund reaches vulnerable people at the Upazila level while the system cost remains below 30%. Via this model, they tried to ensure science-based decision-making for adaptation actions, ownership of vulnerable people, local government institutions, local administrations and national government, tracking and measuring adaptation.

The LoGIC model was used in this project which focused on- improving and inclusive local level planning and increased funding for community-based Climate Change Adaptation-Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA-DRR) solutions. Around 400,000 vulnerable people from 72 unions of 7 districts were considered for this project. This project expects to enhance the resilience of communities vulnerable to climate change and related disaster risks in Bangladesh and strengthen the financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.

Mr Rashid also explained that the LoGIC model aligns with SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 13, 16, and 17 and with Paris Agreement. Further, LoGIC is providing 65% of its budget as grants to the beneficiaries (PBCRG for LGI and CRF for Households) to implement CCA schemes. Also, to measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community projects, the adaptation tracking and measuring (ATM) system has been developed. ATM will be able to evaluate how far and well climate risks are managed at UP, Community and household levels. Mr Rashid also explained that it is quite difficult to prove that the money is spent in the right place and differentiating climate change impacts from natural disasters is also quite cumbersome. Therefore, while selecting the beneficiaries of LoGIC, it was ensured that most people are from extremely vulnerable locations and are often considered excluded groups.

Proceeding with his presentation Mr Mamun, explained how LLA can be financed through PPP. He then discussed innovative methods that can be introduced to communities while they generate other associated ideas and can take such a solution forward. Incentivising farmers was yet another idea that could motivate people to move towards saline tolerant/drought-resistant varieties of rice which could help to achieve climate change adaptation.

Mr Rashid ended the session with challenges associated with implementing LoGIC some of which are lack of professionalism among the existing professionals, influence and pressure of UP Chairman, UP members and local elites in the CRF beneficiary selection process, traditional mindset and risk blindness among the local and national stakeholders, lack of incentives for science led, and risk-informed adaptation planning and financing.



DISCUSSION AND Q/A

During the discussion, session participants enquired about the publicly available climate-vulnerable index (CVI) and wanted to know about the local and grass-root level partners for this project. Confusions regarding differentiating poverty-based projects from climate-vulnerable projects were also discussed. As the discussion proceeded, Mr Zion expressed his interest on ways to build capacity and better utilisation and mobilisation of funds and to strengthen the lower tier in order to ensure transparency. Further, questions regarding innovations and acceptance of such innovative ideas by the communities were also raised.

Key messages:

- CVI is drafted and required validation in accordance with political calibration.
- Local partners like HELVETAS, BRAC, PCCMEC, BUET, and Jahangirnagar University are involved
- For the second phase of LoGIC government of Bangladesh will be financing more
- Moral hazard is a big hazard; ways to benefit local people without changing their morality is much required.
- LLA gets influenced by local leaders/elite society
- Innovative approaches which are needed by the communities are quickly adapted
- Scaling up things via a learning approach



TECHNICAL SESSION

Governance and LLA by Shirin Sultana Lira
Programme Manager, Governance, Climate Change and
Environment Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh



In this session, Shirin Sultana Lira discussed the recently revised cooperation strategy of the Embassy of Switzerland. This primarily focuses on two outcomes, namely inclusive economic growth and social well-being for all. Apart from these, there are three other transversal outcomes which are also being considered: governance, gender and social inclusion and climate change action. The priority of the "Climate Action Outcome" is to focus on governance. Therefore, the objective of this session was to guide the participants in understanding how Governance and Locally-led Adaptation are linked with the help of a group activity. For this segment, all the participants were divided into two groups and each group was given a question to work with. The first was "How LLA can contribute to governance?" and the second was "What are the challenges of governance in implementing LLA?"

Discussion from Group 1 - How LLA can contribute to governance?

The participants listed all the criteria of good governance and linked them to the 8 principles of LLA:

Inclusive – LLA principles 1 and 2 focus on the inclusion of various marginalised groups both in the decision-making process and when planning adaptation strategies.

Responsive – Principles 3 and 4 are about providing predictable and easily accessible funding whenever needed and also investing in local organisations so they can provide better services to the communities.

Accountable – Ensuring accountability is one of the two most important aspects of good governance and principles 3, 5 and 7 discuss achieving this by slowly developing the local governance process, informing communities about adaptation decisions and ensuring the process of delivering programs is accountable downward to the very last stake holder.

Transparent – This is the other most important governance practice which is linked to principle 7 which discusses making the financial, designing and programme delivery processes transparent.

Participatory – LLA principles 6 and 8 discuss flexible learning and collaborative action and investment.

Efficient & Effective – These criteria of good governance can be linked with principle 5



Discussion from Group 2 - What are the challenges of governance in implementing LLA?

The list of challenges the participants from this group came up with included: Knowledge Gap, Capacity Gap, Lack of Accountability and Transparency, Lack of Inclusive Participation and Low Localisation.

Action points:

- Donors can support development partners in strengthening the capacity of GoB, NGOs and beneficiaries.
- Shifting the project approach to the programme approach.
- Introducing adaptive financing in the programme approach.
- Development partners can work with GoB to promote social accountability tools.
- Design authority approval to achieve full localisation should be vetoed by donors.
- Introducing participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning.
- Increasing funding goes straight to the grass-root level.



TECHNICAL SESSION

LLA Planning Communication: Ground Realities to Bangladesh's NAP Process by Md. Akib Javed Project Coordinator, Center for Participatory Research and Development, CPRD



Impacts of climate change on communities can vary according to geographical settings, regional economy and the local people's adaptive capabilities. Hence, comprehensive, site-specific, bottom-up vulnerability analyses are needed to fully comprehend region-specific impact and adaptation strategies required for climate change. Such analyses were carried out by CPRD to complement Bangladesh's NAP process through communicating localised climate change impacts and adaptation requirements and to set an example of bottom-up, locally-led planning to be developed by the climate risk-exposed communities, CSOs and local government organisations. In this session, Md. Akib Javed discussed the findings from CPRD's vulnerability analysis focusing on water resources, infrastructure, agriculture, health, women and non-climatic factors in three different study regions.

The major climate change impacts identified in South-west coastal areas were: salinity intrusion, prolonged waterlogging, intrusion of tidal waters inside polders, changes in land use, water scarcity and health impacts due to saline water intake. With the increasing salinity, crops cannot grow on agricultural land, so those have been turned into shrimp farms.



Groundwater has also been depleted due to overuse; hence people in this region are facing water scarcity, and drinking saline water is giving rise to bacterial infection in children, hypertension in adults and increasing pre-eclampsia and miscarriages. Some adaptation strategies that could be implemented to reduce these impacts could be the introduction of tidal river management in the water regulatory system to reduce tidal water intrusion, the introduction of saline tolerant crop varieties, promotion of home-stead-based production of vegetable, poultry and cattle to meet nutritional requirements, introducing special social safety net program for those who are in very risky situations, and facilitating women's participation in supply and value chain of the marketing of the agricultural products.

For the North-west Barind region, Mr Akib found severe water crisis, loss of agriculture-based livelihood, drying up of water bodies, the collapse of means of living and involuntary migration to be the biggest impacts. Similar to the South-west, the north is also experiencing water scarcity from groundwater depletion. Crop failures are occurring due to a lack of irrigation water. Natural resources have been depleting, which is permanently changing the means of living for many indigenous communities. All these factors are leading to involuntary migration. The adaptation strategies discussed were: the establishment of projects like the "Northern Rajshahi Irrigation Project" which promotes the use of surface water for irrigation, the introduction of crop varieties which require less water and water-efficient cropping practices and technologies, the introduction of drought-resilient crops and cropping practices, gender inclusion in the farming sector ensuring women's authority over production and marketing, keeping public commons such as wetlands and forests, open and accessible to the indigenous peoples, providing interest-free loans and free inputs services to the marginal farmers and ensuring indigenous people's accessibility to the safety net and other government services.

Major concerns in regards to climate change in the South-central river basin areas were: monsoon flooding, riverbank erosion, water logging, the prevalence of waterborne diseases, crop failure, some parts are also experiencing salinity intrusion, permanent loss of agricultural land and habitat, mass displacement and involuntary migration, increase in school drop-out rate and increase in exposure to sexual harassment. With the changing climate, more flooding is occurring, increasing erosion, water logging, diseases and crop failures. These are eventually leading to mass migration and school drop-out rates. As children cannot go to school because of the floods, have to start working to help out families or are married off young, the families believe their future is secured.

Construction of stronger embankments and riverbank protection systems in erosion-prone areas, the introduction of a climate-resilient cropping system, the introduction of mobile hospitals (or rotational floating hospitals for the Charland's), providing free education along with financial incentives to the adolescents of the displaced families to reduce school drop-out rates, providing skill-based training to the women and adolescents of the displaced families to enable them to get a dignified job and establishing community seed banks to address seed/seedlings crisis in the aftermath of disasters are some of the adaptation requirements discussed for this region.

Key Messages:

- Adaptation technologies need up-scaling for combatting the climate crisis.
- The introduction of climate-resilient cropping and climate-sensitive land use planning is another necessary step.
- Adaptation plans need to be more gender-inclusive and gender-responsive.
- Unless addressed the impacts mentioned will keep on leading to mass migration.



TECHNICAL SESSION

How BRAC can promote LLA in Bangladesh by Tapas Ranjan Chakraborty, Senior Programme Manager Climate Change Programme, BRAC



Tapas Ranjan Chakraborty, Senior Programme Manager of the Climate Change Programme at BRAC, began the session by talking about people's generic thinking regarding how to start LLA. They often think that we need to start from scratch, like know the community and ask them what kind of locally-led adaptation they need. But we need to understand that the project or development we are doing should not only apply to Bangladesh but should be feasible everywhere in the world. The money given for development is very sector-specific. Mr Tapas then gave an example that if the development agency's budget and willingness are for housing, then we need to think about housing and including people for locally-led housing adaptation. So, sometimes we think that we need to start from the very beginning, but the ground reality is not that.

Mr Tapas continued his talk with an overview of BRAC's work on LLA in Bangladesh. From 2016 to 2020, BRAC has supported a total of 2.6 million people to better cope with the effects of climate change. In addition, BRAC identified 41 climate-vulnerable districts for their action plan on Climate Change. BRAC's climate action includes housing, water and food security, agriculture adaptation, and green energy.

BRAC's interventions carry out the locally-led adaptation through the following process:

1. Develop some plan and action with the expert
2. Take the initiative with the community
3. Identify the sustainability of the initiative using the locally-led adaptation

One of the climate-resilient development plans of BRAC focuses on making six unions of the Mongla sub-district water secure. For this plan, BRAC is doing rainwater harvesting. However, a challenge in this action is that although the water can be stored for six months in large tanks, turbidity, aquatic insects, and microorganisms remain even when the container is closed tightly. This happens as the rainwater enters the tanks via catchment. So BRAC introduced a filter system through which the rainwater is harvested. After this climate change vulnerability assessment is done with the community. The community helped in the decision-making of how the rainwater can be stored for more days. With the locally-led adaptation planning, BRAC revised the structure of water storage, the structure of the catchment, etc. Climate change vulnerability assessment is the tool that BRAC uses in developing local resilience plans.

For the Chittagong Hill Tracts also, BRAC did locally-led adaptation planning for the ethnic community considering their ecosystem. In short, Mr Tapas mentioned how BRAC carries out locally-led adaptation in which decision-making is done with the community. BRAC also addresses all structural inequalities and takes into account gender, age, people with disabilities, climate migrants, and ethnic community. Another example Mr Tapas gave was the 'Amar Bon' project, where small forest formation is promoted with the community's help.



Two more projects that Mr Tapas briefed on were Zero energy Agro storage, a community demand-driven solution, and a House cum cyclone shelter, which is basically a house for a family, but at least 5 families can take shelter during the cyclone. He added later that the whole community manages the rainwater harvesting system of households. BRAC took the innovation of a local lady for designing the catchment where the house roof could not act as a catchment for rainwater harvesting. This indicates the flexibility of design and engineering with the help of local people.

While talking about transparency and accountability, Mr Tapas mentioned a work of BRAC where reverse osmosis is carried out in order to get clean water. This water is sold to the rich, but for the poor, it is free. This process is ensured through the maintenance of a register book. The community can check the book to ensure transparency.

In Galachipa and Jamalpur, BRAC is doing diversification of farming. The local people changed the structure on which the short-time cucumber varieties are grown with the help of agriculturists from BRAC. The flexibility given to the local people on the more suitable design is an example of locally-led adaptation. The supporting structure for the plants they came up with and use is less costly, making more profit. BRAC has introduced the Adaptation clinic for agriculture intervention, where farmers will get information on adaptation planning, agriculture input, and marketing. This centre will also provide early warning, and an agriculturist who also has adaptation knowledge will be available to give support. Mr Tapas informed that BRAC has 20 modules currently on the adaptation course. Mr Tapas concluded the session by saying that BRAC shares both its experiences of success and failures with others.



TECHNICAL SESSION

Climate Bridge Fund promoting LLA by Golam Rabbani, Head of Secretariat, Climate Bridge Fund, BRAC



Dr Rabbani explained the role of the Climate Bridge Fund (CBF) of BRAC in supporting LLA. CBF was initiated to support vulnerable communities in November 2019 by BRAC, with support from the German government through KfW in Bangladesh. It is an innovative, direct climate finance mechanism supporting registered NGOs of Bangladesh for urban adaptation measures in the context of climate-induced migration. Currently, it is funding projects covering 5 City Corporations/ Municipality areas of the country. CBF requires INGOs to partner with local organisations and incorporate LLA principles to ensure local ownership. Additionally, the project concepts are prepared in close cooperation and consultation with local authorities, e.g. city corporations and Pourashavas (municipalities). Further, one of the components of CBF is that project ideas must be developed in discussion with vulnerable local communities.

Dr Rabbani further stated that the target group for CBF is climate migrants and other vulnerable groups such as women, displaced people, youth etc. CBF is usually given for 3-5 years and can be accessed quickly and easily. Local-level organisations jointly with INGOs can submit projects, help financial management, and ensure technical support.

Additionally, it ensures that project impacts are sustainable beyond the project period. Local platforms/ CBOs are formed to monitor progress and create community ownership. CBF also consults communities during project design and implementation, and future climate risks, impacts and actions are taken accordingly. It also monitors project progress via quarterly interventions and updates it regularly based on community needs. CBF has four layers in total to assess and monitor projects secretariat, advisory board, trustee board and KfW. The quarterly and annual reports are assessed by IPs and Secretariat, while the regular consultation takes place with the relevant govt.agencies, CSOs, NGOs and local communities.

Discussion

Following this very informative presentation by Dr Rabbani, a discussion session was organised where participants expressed their curiosity about examples of indigenous/women/youth-led organisations that have received CBF. Further discussion on budget allocation for climate change impacts on urban areas also progressed.

Key points:

- CBF expects to receive more concept notes and proposals from vulnerable and excluded groups
- Local organisations lacking capacities can leverage with INGOs to access CBF
- Rural Bangladesh probably entails all the climatic hazards listed; therefore, they are often prioritised over urban areas. However, there are projects which will be implemented in the near future to reduce impacts on urban Bangladesh.
- Co-financing is highly encouraged by CBF



TECHNICAL SESSION

Youth's role in upscaling LLA by Saqib Huq, Programme Coordinator, ICCCAD & Shohail Bin Saifullah, Coordinator-Youth Programme

Saqib Huq, the Programme Coordinator at ICCCAD, started the session by shortly saying what insights the session would be giving. He said the session would present how ICCCAD's youth programme has been working on capacitating youths in various modalities such as mentorship programmes, leadership training, workshops, and webinars over the years. Mr Saqib then handed over the session to Shohail bin Saifullah, Coordinator of the Youth Programme at ICCCAD.



Mr Shohail began his presentation by bringing up the aspect of youth being used only as a point to include in the paper but not given attention in terms of proper involvement. He states that youth play an integral role in volunteerism, early warning reporting, and social capital building. For LLA, youth help disperse the knowledge of LLA by informing people of available practices. Mr Shohail gives an example of the youths in Satkhira who are taking the information of disasters on the way and warning the community ahead of time. A report of Red Cross Red Crescent stated that the youth are the ones who go to the Red Cross Red Crescent union office and take the necessary information on disasters first in order to disseminate that information.

Youth also does capacity building and social capital building, Mr Shohail added. Leadership aspects and educational knowledge that youth hone on people are also part of the social capital building. Mr Shohail then introduced a youth trainee from Youth Climate Lab (YCL) project who is based in Sylhet named Tabia Tasnim Anika.

Ms Tabia talked about the importance of youth in LLA. She talked about her experience working as a youth activist and how she is working on her own project under YCL, in addition to what she has learned from it. She works in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh, in particular Sunamganj, Sylhet, which is a very flood-prone area. She documents women vulnerability, what kind of problems women and children face, and what kind of adaptation techniques they have. Her work on Tanguar haor, Sylhet showed that women and children are the ones suffering most due to malnutrition and hygiene problems because flood water remains from 4 to 6 months. The flood leads people in that region to food insecurity, demotivates children from going to school and confides to the child labour system in faraway cities. One of the biggest crises in the Tanguar haor region the lack of drinking water. Small adaptation practices help the people in haor to some extent. Ms Tabia showed some examples in the form of photos that included using cow dung as a source of fuel for cooking and growing vegetables on their rooftops.

While talking about the importance of youth in LLA, Ms Tabia said youth participation is a responsibility of the youth to come forward for any climate crisis. She added that youth have better access and knowledge of technology through which they can serve the community in a better way. In addition, youth's energy and urge to do something can be used when action is needed for a crisis.





A challenge Ms Tabia mentioned while working as a youth is that youths are always seen as volunteers. Youths are not just volunteers but also potential climate activists who can make a difference in society. There is a lack of appreciation for the activities done by youth. Youth's lack of interest in staying in the climate-vulnerable areas due to lack of guidance and opportunity is also a challenge.

Ms Tabia concluded her talk by mentioning some requirements for youth in order to support LLA and combat the climate crisis. She said there is a need for training on LLA for the existing limited resources youths have. There is also a need for a mutual space or platform which can allow youth to present their experience and need. Ms Tabia also suggested that a youth-inclusive workforce should be made where they can work, contribute to bringing about change, and have financial stability as well. Ms Tabia then hands over the session to Mr Shohail.

Mr Shohail briefed on the barriers for youths to carry out actions for LLA or climate change-related issues. Four major points he talked about were educational barriers, institutional barriers, lack of credibility and lack of finance.

Discussion part

1st commenter: Social mobilisation is required for girls to be proactively involved in actions as traditional norms resist their involvement. I suggest that in your training of youth programmes social mobilisation be also included.

2nd commenter: Technologies can be used to involve youth who cannot be involved in person. But barriers that resist them to be in person need to be addressed as well.

Youth need to be allowed to participate as partners instead of products or volunteers. There is little to no finance allocated for youths in budgeting.

3rd commenter: Voice should be given to youths leading them to have leadership characteristics. Youths should be made to have a vision.

4th commenter: There is youth activism and youth action. There are women as change-makers but very less youth as change-makers. Through skills and educated youths can be empowered. Youths can be empowered through job placement and making them become planned migraters. If we can link youths to better scholarship programmes or create a career hub for them, we can enable them to transform their own lives. They can realise their potential with these youth actions.

TECHNICAL SESSION

Group Work on LLA



A Group work was organised on the second day of the workshop, and five case studies were given, one for each group.

- Case one was for WASH. Participants were asked to list the most common challenges faced while implementing programs related to WASH, activities to overcome such challenges, outputs and outcomes.

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- Participants identified the problems associated with freshwater scarcity/saline water first, including food scarcity, health risks, loss of agriculture productivity, over-extraction of groundwater, and impacts on livelihood. Then the group tried to list down activities which might help reduce the impacts of high salinity in the water, which were assessment and analysis, awareness campaigns, adaptive cultivation technology, alternative livelihood options, and using local contraction materials. These activities will direct the communities to better access freshwater, build resilience, and educate communities, and via adaptive cultivation, better productivity can be ensured.
 - Case two was for Agriculture and Livelihood. Inputs identified by the group were: indigenous groups being compatible with flood waters, improving early warning systems, developing farmer groups and introducing sustainable agriculture practices, e.g. short, yielding crop patterns. Activities suggested were: needs and vulnerability assessments, strengthening existing youth groups, capacity building of farmers, and establishing linkage relevant departments and seed banks. Outputs discussed were: the formation of youth and farmer groups, increasing skills of the local population, the establishment of baseline situation, strengthening of local governance and institutional arrangement, and having community-owned seed banks. Outcomes discussed were: transparency and accountability ensured, a good amount of harvest, a pool of trained youth and farmers, and possible entrepreneurship with seed dissemination. The impact from all these could be a resilient livelihood and ensuring food security.



- Case 3 was for Biodiversity. The challenges identified were: lack of knowledge on rights and entitlement, lack of governance, lack of monitoring, corruption and no participation of locals in decision making. The activities discussed were: identifying indigenous knowledge on forest management, capacity building on participatory planning, capacity building of management community and local government, monitoring and evaluation, learning and sharing at the national level, and finding alternative livelihood for communities. Outputs would be: capturing indigenous knowledge, developing capacity, and increasing the responsiveness of local government. The outcomes would be reducing dependency on forests and developing nature-based forest management. The impact of all of this would be sustainable forest management.
- Case 4 was for Health. The inputs identified were: financial assistance, gender-sensitive doctors, nurses, midwives and healthcare centres, app development, emergency call service ambulance and boats for floating hospitals. The activities suggested were: investment from the government and private sector, awareness campaign, and first aid training and skill development. The outputs would be skilled health workers and the availability of medicine. Outcomes would be scaled health service, aware citizens and cultural change. The impact of which would be 24-hour good health care services.



As Dhaka city has become a climate migrant city, ensuring all the services is becoming more and more difficult. The group focused on how in the next few years they can create more migrant-friendly cities following a locally-led adaptation approach. They addressed two problem statements with the concept of 'Right to the City' for this case. The problem statements are as follows:

1. How they can recover Dhaka city to some extent
2. How to redevelop secondary towns

The group's inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact were:

Inputs:

- 1. Social Capital,
- 2. Resources, and
- 3. Technical Capacity

Activities:

- 1. Climate-sensitive risk planning
- 2. Make rooftop gardening mandatory planning approval with careful local plant varieties
- 3. Waterbody retention and permanent walkway building. For example, Hatirjheel.
- 4. Reclaim public spaces- allowing the public to have access to open spaces such as school fields for interactions and wellbeing.



Outputs:

- 1. Rooftop gardening- urban agriculture
- 2. Better walkways will be constructed

Outcomes:

- 1. Increase in green coverage
- 2. Increase in public space
- 3. The area of the waterbody will be increased by 20%

Impact:

Climate-resilient and migrant-friendly cities and towns

The group for Urban planning carried out the SWOT analysis for their chosen interventions. SWOT analysis was as follows:

Weaknesses:

- Huge resource requirement
- Internal Displacement
- Lack of land/space

Strengths:

- Urbanisation trend- The changes are more acceptable
- Interventions can be climate-sensitive
- Interventions can be locally led and participatory
- Will reduce Heat stress
- There is scope for urban professionals

Opportunities:

- Can start from scratch
- Job opportunities/ improved livelihoods
- Better quality of life

Threats:

- Encroachment
- Biodiversity loss
- Loss of agriculture



TECHNICAL SESSION

Hard Accountability and Climate Finance focusing on LLA by May Thazin Aung, Climate Finance Researcher, IIED



The session began with 'a brief Q/A about climate finance and what is participant's perception of climate finance as a recipient or provider. According to UNFCCC LDC Group commitments, 70% of climate finance should be directed towards the local level by 2030 and seeks to strengthen Aid specific Agenda. However, with layers of intermediation, the confusion about directing funds to local levels keeps increasing. As the session progressed, more questions were raised on transparency, accountability, fairness, governance and intensive paperwork associated with climate finance. During the discussion, the participants were engaged to analyse and come up with effective terms that suit climate finance the most; further efforts were also made to brainstorm ideas through which better accountability at local levels can be ensured. The session then tried to explain that often we fail to prioritise local level actors. With local-led adaptation emerging, we now must let the locals decide where to direct climate finance. The session ended with a short letter-writing exercise, where participants were asked to write the difficulties associated with accessing climate finance as a recipient to the donors.

TECHNICAL SESSION

Closing Remarks by Dr Saleemul Huq Director, ICCCAD



Dr Saleemul Huq thanked everyone for the enthusiasm and energy that they had during the two days of the workshop. He then said climate change is taking a new shape different from what we learned. Changes have occurred that have taken us to a new level, and one of the examples is the sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It has now already unequivocally scientifically proven that climate change is not going to happen; it is already happening. Losses and damages from climate change are occurring now, and we need to address them and no longer anticipate adapting. Although, we still need to carry on adaptation. Loss and damage is the new phenomenon.

Dr Huq continued the session by saying IPCC sixth assessment report, working group 2 in particular, states that adaptation has to be accelerated. A good thing that happened in COP 26 of UNFCCC is that this message was taken by the developed countries. They have promised to double the amount of funding for adaptation in the next two years.

However, simply doubling quantity without improving quality is not going to give us the desired results; one such problem that the six-assessment working group 2 identified is a lot of adaptation investments are not proven effective, and some of them are proving to be maladaptive. We need to rethink how to do adaptation better and more effective. An important analysis of ineffective adaptation is the lack of people's participation. Lack of consultation, participation and bottom-up input into planning is the number one reason why maladaptive projects have failed. The result of this is there is now a new Global movement on improvement, which is locally-led adaptation.

Dr Huq stated that the objective of this workshop is to start a new journey together in Bangladesh on locally-led adaptation. So, unitedly he wants to create a Bangladesh platform on locally-led adaptation. The national platform will take LLA practice in Bangladesh as a learning and practising later and then do both learning and practising side by side. A major objective of this platform over time is for Bangladesh to become a global leader in LLA. Bangladesh already is recognised as a leader in adaptation.



Bangladesh Platform for LLA needs to be shared with governments, development partners, donors, youths/students, women group, media houses, and private sectors. Dr Huq then continued to discuss the membership design for the platform and the process of moving it forward. Such as after the membership, we will solicit information from the participants on our own LLA. After two months a special issue (Thematic issue) on LLA will be published in Climate Tribune, where all the members can contribute. Unlike Gobeshona, which has institutional membership, this platform will have an individual membership. Dr Huq then continued speaking about the opportunities of having individual membership.

Dr Huq also shared the idea of having a national award on LLA the way GCA has taken the initiative for the global prize on LLA. He suggested a modality of different working groups such as thematic and geographic groups. Individually people can sign up in different groups. 'We can meet in person once a month so that they can update us on their progress. Later we can have an outreach to take opinions from different sectors. By 6 months or a year, we want a solid multiplayer multi-partner platform.' Dr Huq said.

Dr Huq again emphasised that the Bangladesh platform on LLA can become a model for national platforms on LLA. This platform can also be brought up to the COP of UNFCCC. Unity is required among organisations in order to make this platform a successful reality in future. No organisation, despite how big it might be, can do this alone.





Last Comment

1st commenter: Suggested the name NPLLA (National Platform for Locally-led Adaptation). There can be subgroups under this platform, and capacity-building work can be done. There needs to be technology transfer among organisations regarding adaptation. An operational team can be formed for this platform.

Closing Remarks

Dr Huq gave the stage to Md. Bodruddoza complimented him for initiating the LLA workshop and bringing in different representatives from organisations to attend and be involved in the Bangladesh platform on LLA. Dr Huq referred to this platform as Md. Bodruddoza's brainchild.

Mr Bodruddoza thanked everyone for attending the LLA workshop and showed gratitude to Dr Huq for his full-time presence throughout the two consecutive days. He informed everyone that everyone's suggestions from this platform are taken and the ICCCAD team will be working on it and producing a proceeding on this. He added that individual members will be of great benefit as individuals will not always represent the same organisations. Hence, over time more organisations will get involved in this LLA platform. Mr Bodruddoza closed the session by quoting Dr Huq "To reduce the chance of maladaptation, we need to focus on the locally-led adaptation" and mentioned that LLA needs to be promoted and scaled up from local, national, to the global levels.

Programme Schedule

Date	Time	Sessions	Speaker
23rd May,2022	8:30-9:00 AM	Registration and Check-in of the participants	N/A
	9:00-9:15 AM	Round of introduction	N/A
	9:15-9:30 AM	Welcome Remarks (Importance of LLA in the context of global climate crisis)	Dr. Saleemul Huq Director, ICCCAD
	9:30-10:15 AM	LLA Principles and Examples from around the world	Aditya Bahadur Principal Researcher, IIED
	10:15-11:00 AM	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning of Locally Led Adaptation and Resilience	Dr. Saleemul Huq Director, ICCCAD
	11:00-11:15 AM	Tea Break	N/A
	11:15-12:00 PM	LLA through a gender lens	Dilruba Haider Programme Specialist, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Action UN Women, Bangladesh
	12:00-12:45 PM	Framing of LLA	Dr. Mizan R Khan Deputy Director, ICCCAD
	12:45-2:00 PM	Lunch Break	N/A

Programme Schedule

Date	Time	Sessions	Speaker
23rd of May, 2022	2:00-2:45 PM	Intersection of LLA and Nature-based Solution (NbS)	Dr. Haseeb Irfanullah Independent Consultant- Environment, Climate Change, & Research System
	2:45-3:30 PM	LLA Responsive Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Hasin Jahan Country Director, WaterAid Bangladesh and Adnan I. A. Qader Senior Advocacy Officer – Water and Climate
	3:30-3:45 PM	Tea Break	N/A
	3:45-4:30 PM	Scaling-up locally led adaptation in Bangladesh	Dr. Fazle Rabbi DMD (environment and climate change), PKSF
	4:30-5:00 PM	Closing Remarks	Dr. Mizan R Khan Deputy Director, ICCCAD
24th of May, 2022	9:00-9:15 AM	Recap of day 1	Afsara Research Officer, ICCCAD
	9:15-10:00 AM	Climate financing and LLA	A.K.M Mamunur Rashid Programme Specialist- Climate Change, UNDP Bangladesh
	10:00-10:45 AM	Governance and LLA	Shirin Sultana Lira Programme Manager, Governance, Climate Change and Environment Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh

Programme Schedule

Date	Time	Sessions	Speaker
24th of May, 2022	10:45-11:00 AM	Tea Break	N/A
	11:00-11:45 AM	LLA Planning communication: Ground Realities to Bangladesh's NAP Process	Md. Akib Javed Project Coordinator, Center for Participatory Research and Development, CPRD
	11:45-12:30 PM	How BRAC can promote LLA in Bangladesh	Tapas Ranjan Chakraborty, Senior Programme Manager Climate Change Programme, BRAC
	12:30-1:15 PM	Climate Bridge Fund promoting LLA	Golam Rabbani Head of Secretariat, Climate Bridge Fund, BRAC
	1:15-2:00 PM	Lunch	N/A
	2:00-2:45 PM	Youth's role in upscaling LLA	Saqib Huq, Programme Coordinator, ICCCAD & Shohail Bin Saifullah, Coordinator-Youth Programme
	2:45-3:30 PM	Group work on LLA	Zion, Afsara, Savio & Fatema
	3:30-4:15 PM	Hard Accountability and Climate Finance focusing on LLA	May Thazin Aung, Climate Finance Researcher, IIED and Afsara, ICCCAD
	4:15-4:45 PM	Closing Remarks	Dr. Saleemul Huq Director, ICCCAD
4:45-5:00 PM	Group Picture and Tea Break	N/A	

MEET THE TEAM



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