

SHORT COURSE ON LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION (LLA) AND LOCAL LOSS AND DAMAGE: A NEXUS APPROACH



22-25 June, 2023
Independent University Bangladesh

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAP	Climate Action Pitch
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCDB	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
INGO	International Non-government Organization
IUB	Independent University Bangladesh
L&D	Loss and Damage
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECE	Outreach, Extension and Continuing Education
PwD	Person with Disabilities
TrAd	Transformative Adaptation
WRI	World Research Institute



AT A GLANCE

The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), in collaboration with the Outreach, Extension and Continuing Education (OECE) unit of the Pro-Vice Chancellor's office and the Department of Environmental Science and Management (DESM) of Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) organized the first international short course on “Locally Led Adaptation and Local Loss and Damage: A Nexus Approach” from June 22-25, 2023. The four-day long short course was delivered to a diverse cohort of 23 national and international participants, representing India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, the Netherlands, and Bangladesh. The course module consisted of interactive sessions conducted by multidisciplinary experts in climate change arena; a field visit to CCDB Climate Park; and peer-to-peer learning through Climate Action Pitches (CAPs) given by each participant of the course.



RELEVANCY

For the last two decades, Bangladesh, is recognised as one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. Its unique geographical location, unequal socio-economic aspects, and population density, makes the country susceptible to the impacts of climate change. However, Bangladesh is recognised as a global pioneer in implementing successful adaptation projects. Nonetheless, adaptation efforts are falling short due to lack of decision-making scope of local communities to lead their own adaptation interventions. Countries and communities in the developing world are confronted with unavoidable losses and damages that require urgent climate action. Hence, the urgency to act swiftly and realistically in addressing loss and damage (L&D) through effective locally led adaptation (LLA) lens, is gaining traction. LLA is different from consultative, participatory, and community-based approaches to adaptation due to local actors having agency and power over their adaptation practices and decisions, rather than barely participating in leadership processes. A locally led approach can transfer power to marginalized and vulnerable groups. It has become imperative to minimize potential losses and damages through enhanced adaptation efforts and this marks the importance of understanding the LLA and L&D nexus approach. Hence, this short course has been organized to facilitate peer-to-peer learning on comprehending the synergy between LLA and L&D.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To enhance the theoretical and practical knowledge on locally led adaptation and local loss and damage
- To offer a platform for knowledge exchange across the regions through collaborative action and co-production of knowledge

OVERVIEW

Date and Day	Sessions	Session Brief
22 June 2023 (Thursday)	Introductory	Ice breaking activity was carried out
	Session 1: Climate Change in Today's Time	The session covered the aspects of climate change impacts, vulnerability, locally led adaptation, and loss and damage from a global to a regional perspective
	Interactive session I	A video documentary titled ' <u>Unheard voices</u> ' was played, and the participants were asked to discuss the importance of storytelling.
	Session 2: Global Goals on Adaptation (GGA) and Importance of Community Engagement	The session covered the aspects of the Global Goal on Adaption, the current status, and the importance of community engagement in tackling the impacts of climate change
	Session 3: Locally led adaptation: Promise, pitfalls, and possibilities	The session focused on the nuanced understanding of power and justice considerations to make LLA useful for local communities and institutions, and resolve the tensions between LLA and other development priorities
23 June 2023 (Friday)	Session 4: Can the LLA be a Vehicle for Transformative Adaptation	The session focused on the lens of political ecology which can strengthen LLA to realize transformative adaptation, mismatch between global calls and reality in funding
	Session 5: LLA Way Forward	The session highlighted the inclusion of LLA at the policy level and mainstream LLA in national development plans
	Session 6: LLA and LnD Nexus	The session highlighted the interlinkages between LLA and LnD, and how local level loss and damage can be addressed through LLA
	Session 7: Session on social inclusion	The session focused on understanding the social challenges and barriers while implementing LLA and engaging the community in an interactive manner.
	Case Study Analysis	The participants were introduced to the <u>LLA interactive world map</u> and was asked to pick the best story that resonates with locally led adaptation
	Video Documentary: leadership Matters!	A video documentary on <u>Leadership Matters</u> was played. Then each participant was asked to provide their view on the enablers and challenges for promoting local leadership.
24 June 2023 (Saturday)	Field Visit at CCDB Climate Centre	The participants were introduced to innovative adaptation technologies of Bangladesh
25 June 2023 (Sunday)	Climate Action Pitch (CAP)	The participants shared their innovative ideas to enhance local communities' leadership in tackling climate change in a context-specific manner





**DAY ONE
22 JUNE 2023
THURSDAY**

INTRODUCTION AND ICE BREAKING

Upon the arrival of the participants, Afsara Binte Mirza, Senior Research Officer, LLA Program, ICCCAD, and also the moderator of the event warmly welcomed everyone. On behalf of Professor Tanweer Hasan, Vice Chancellor, Independent University Bangladesh (IUB), Dr. Md Abdul Khaleque, Professor, Department of Environmental Science and Management (DESM), IUB delivered the opening remarks where he highlighted the need to take climate action by harnessing the power of locally led adaptation and considering local loss and damages.



Dr. Khaleque was followed by Professor Mizan R Khan, Deputy Director, International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD). Professor Mizan expressed his gratitude to all the participants and provided a brief overview regarding ICCCAD and also highlighted the importance of the short course.

Later, the ice breaking activity was conducted and the Mentimeter activity was carried out. The responses from the Mentimeter exercise is given below (Figure 1 and 2). After the ice breaking activities, Savio Rousseau Rozario, Program Coordinator, LLA at ICCCAD, delivered a brief presentation on ICCCAD’s LLA program, projects, and activities.



Figures (1): Participants Perspective on the Word ‘Local’



Figures (2): Participants Perception on ‘How Climate Change Makes Them Feel’

SESSION 1: CLIMATE CHANGE IN TODAY'S TIME



RESOURCE PERSON: DR. RUMANA SULTANA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY, BANGLADESH (IUB)

Dr. Rumana Sultana covered the aspects of climate science, impacts of climate change, vulnerability, mitigation, adaptation, locally led adaptation and its eight principles, and loss and damage. She drew references from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report to highlight the devastating impacts of rising temperature, rainfall variability, cyclones, floods, droughts, river erosion, etc.

Dr. Sultana also explained how the anthropogenic causes have exacerbated the climate-induced economic and non-economic loss and damage. She also stated that vulnerabilities of communities are contextual and hence, adaptation techniques and capacity varies accordingly. Additionally, she also provided an overview of the eight principles of LLA and on the Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA).

“**CLIMATE CHANGE, AND ITS EFFECT WILL CREATE MASS EXTINCTION OF THE CIVILIZATION**”

During the session, some good adaptation practices such as floating agricultural practice by the local communities from climate vulnerable hotspots of Bangladesh was highlighted, and Dr. Sultana also shared a framework for risk governance based on her research findings that incorporated collective action, local leadership, self-governance, institutional flexibility, integration of policy, planning, and transparency in decision making.

OPEN DISCUSSION



Following the first session, an open discussion was held, where the participants shared their country-specific vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change. The participants from Nepal, Bhutan, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, the Netherlands, and Sri Lanka mentioned several challenging factors such as geographical location, socio-economic and structural inequalities, unplanned urbanization, poor infrastructure, inadequate training and awareness on climate change issues, lack of research, and innovation, etc. in this regard. Later, the participants were asked, to share their opinion on how to reduce the vulnerabilities through a locally led approach by viewing local people as active decision-makers, including local administrations, following a bottom-up approach, and utilizing local resources. The aspects of country specific loss and damage was also discussed during the session. Finally, the participants were asked to address the losses and damages through the lens of LLA and the eight principles of LLA [Annex: Table 1].



INTERACTIVE SESSION 1: VIDEO DOCUMENTARY; UNHEARD VOICE



FACILITATOR: AFSARA BINTE MIRZA

SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER, LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION (LLA) PROGRAM, ICCCAD

Afsara Mirza and the LLA team of ICCCAD facilitated an interactive open discussion after session one. A video documentary titled as 'Unheard voices' was played and the participants were asked to discuss the importance of storytelling.



Session Reflections:

- To reduce the domination of quantification.
- Storytelling can disseminate complex and multidimensional stories of climate vulnerable communities, in an easier and accessible manner to the wider audience.
- Storytelling can help to showcase the context specific challenges and solutions of climate change adaptation.
- Storytelling can reduce the dominance of qualitative and quantitative research
- Story telling can raise empathy and build a virtual network of emotional connections to tackle the climate crisis.

SESSION 2: GLOBAL GOALS ON ADAPTATION (GGA) AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



RESOURCE PERSON: PROFESSOR NIAZ AHMED KHAN, PHD
PRO VICE-CHANCELLOR, INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY BANGLADESH (IUB)

The second session led by Professor Niaz Ahmed Khan, Ph.D. covered the aspects of Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), challenges in the operationalization of GGA, importance of community engagement, and some recommendations to improve it.

In the beginning, he argued that both adaptation and mitigation have their limits thus should be treated equally. He provided a brief overview on the background of GGA's evolution existence and its aim to build resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Professor Diaz stressed that one of the main challenges in operationalizing GGA, includes inherent contradiction between global actions and country-driven actions. In addition to this, methodological challenges, lack of national-level data on adaptation, lack of proper definition on adaptation intervention, inadequate capacity-building initiatives and financial stability are few of the other challenges for operationalizing GGA.



Big Jargons and Global Mandates such as GGA, No Matter How Well They Are Written, Will Require Incorporation Of Local Communities' Lived Realities And Their Engagement In Adaptation Planning"

Professor Ahmed also emphasized how in terms of community engagement, it is crucial to understand that 'community' is a heterogenous entity. Therefore, Professor Ahmed highlighted that the community should be given the power to choose time, address their needs, pick suitable and most vulnerable places to develop the adaptation intervention projects. In his concluding remarks, Professor Ahmed referred that centralized political system and administrative system, lack of access to legal system, inadequate fund, lack of leadership and organizational skills etc., are the main barriers for effective community engagement, which needs to be mitigated first.

SESSION 3: LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION: PROMISE, PITFALLS, AND POSSIBILITIES

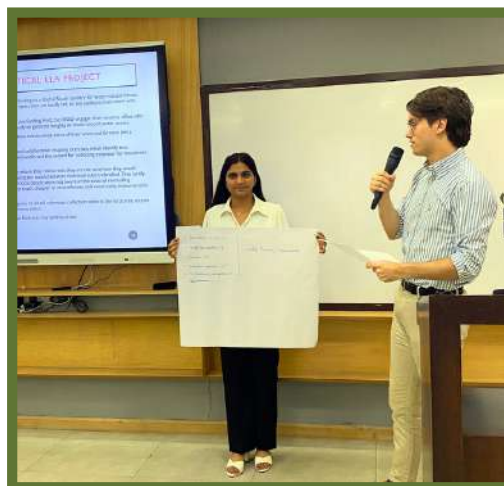


RESOURCE PERSON: DR. FEISAL RAHMAN
RESEARCHER AND LLA PRACTITIONER

In this session, Dr. Feisal Rahman delivered a nuanced understanding on the promise of locally led adaptation (LLA), highlighting its pitfalls and implications while implementing it. He started with explaining why the shift from Community- based Adaptation (CBA) to LLA took place. He stated the emergence of how LLA occurred from 2020, when IIED, ICCCAD, WRI and other partners led the development of the eight principles for LLA.

Dr. Rahman also stressed that it is crucial to consider the political economy of the local level and how it shapes power and justice issues when considering adaptation interventions. He also demonstrated the synergistic approach of Nancy Fraser's three dimensions of injustice and Steven Luke's three faces of power to address LLA. Key enablers of LLA includes power and justice which is crucial to define 'who is local' and 'who is controlling resources' at the beginning of the project. Lastly, he emphasized on the importance of holding regular dialogue between grassroots leaders, the communities and donors for enhanced transparency.

“
The Second 'L' of
LLA Which
Signifies
Leadership is the
Main Key Word.
The Goal of LLA is
to Enable the Local
Communities to
'Lead' Rather Than
Being The
Tokenistic
Beneficiaries”



OPEN DISCUSSION



Following the session, Dr. Rahman divided the participants in three groups to analyze a hypothetical project and identify the dimensions of power and injustice [Annex: Case Study]. The group exercise involved identifying key dimensions of power and injustice and made the participants think over the hypothetical project fitting in the proposed LLA continuum. Some key discussion points involved around addressing the existing economic, social and political inequalities when thinking of ameliorating the current vulnerabilities of marginalized in adaptation projects. The dominant group (in many cases the donors and project staff) tend to exploit, earmark, exclude the marginalized group. However, perceiving a adaptation project through the lens of power and justice can curtail these realistic challenges.





**DAY TWO
23 JUNE 2023
FRIDAY**

SESSION 4: CAN THE LLA BE A VEHICLE FOR TRANSFORMATIVE ADAPTATION?



RESOURCE PERSON: PROFESSOR MIZAN R KHAN

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT (ICCCAD)

In this session, Professor Mizan R. Khan discussed the context of locally led adaptation (LLA), and its potential to lead transformative adaptation. He also stressed the mismatch between global goals and the restrictive reality of funding; and the roadmap for transformative adaptation to happen. The concept of LLA came into the arena of climate change, owing to the limited participation of community involved in decision making process under community-based adaptation (CBA).

Then Professor Khan moved on to discuss the attributes of Transformative Adaptation (Tr.Ad). He defined TrAd as the result of enhanced resilience and adaptive capacity on sustainable basis against spatial and socio-economic vulnerabilities from current and future climate change impacts. It is an integrated approach to climate change adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and social protection schemes and it questions the effectiveness of the existing schemes.



**The Lens Of
Political Ecology
Can Strengthen
LLA To Uptake
Transformative
Adaptation"**

Lastly, Professor Khan proposed that for transformative adaptation to happen successfully, demand-driven capacity building for local level stakeholders, action research integrating local & scientific method, and generating data & indicators for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) are the three crucial elements.

OPEN DISCUSSION



Following the insightful session, the participants wanted to know Global North's gusto to incorporate and scale up the LLA agenda. In this regard, Professor Khan said that the Global North is taking LLA seriously. The INGOs and NGOs have best practices which involve local communities in an empathetic manner and is receiving greater amount of funding from international community. He also stressed the importance of ensuring transparency at the local level and building capacity of the local level stakeholders. The participants further asked why the term 'capacity building' is not mentioned in the eight principles of LLA. Professor Khan clarified it by stating that capacity building is a cross-cutting issue, and all the principles include capacity building as a key component to implement it successfully.



SESSION 5: LLA WAY FORWARD



RESOURCE PERSON: MD. SHAMSUDDOHA

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, CENTRE FOR PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (CPRD)

Md. Shamsuddoha's discussion revolved around unpacking the understanding of adaptation and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with regards to locally led adaptation (LLA). He argued that in most cases, the adaptation projects are extended version of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and impact focused. However, the adaptation projects should be vulnerability focused as it includes ecosystems that are not similarly exposed to hazards or possess the similar capacity to adapt to climate change. Mr. Doha claimed that this particular understanding of adaptation is missing in national development plans, and this might lead to maladaptation.

While discussing the NAP, he further mentioned that LLA was not much highlighted in the NAP. Moreover, the issue of governance, power imbalance, resource grabbing and privatization of common pool resources are not being prioritized in the existing development plans which create barriers in the pathway of climate resilient development strategy.



The Donors are Funding for Project Implementation, Whereas they Should be Funding for Project Designing"

He mentioned that the barriers that hinder effective planning of CCA are lack of assessment, inadequate coordination mechanism, limited institutional & technical capacity, unavailability of investment tracking system, lack of options for incrementally funding for mid-term and long-term CCA activities. In this regard, Mr. Doha explained that to make LLA a reality, it is crucial to follow the premise of 'Adaptation led by the people's approach' which means to ensure local people's active participation in climate vulnerability assessment and resilience planning.

OPEN DISCUSSION



After the session, the participants asked questions on whether ‘crab farming’ is considered as maladaptation. Md. Doha replied that if it continues to cause disturbance of the ecosystem, then in the long run it can be termed as ‘maladaptation’. There were also questions on the initial steps of starting the LLA practices. In response, Mr. Shamsuddoha said that the first concern is to understand the vulnerability and the needs of local people, along with the local institutions. The discussants were keen to know whether the existing good case studies incorporate LLA principles fully. Mr Shamsuddoha replied that it is not possible to find a story that incorporates every principle of LLA. However, it is possible is to identify the gap and work on it. Lastly, there was a question from the participants, if the agenda behind promoting the new concept ‘LLA’ only lies in attracting funds? In this regard, Mr. Shamsuddoha stated that LLA can be a good entry point to get fund considering the competition over having resources.



SESSION 6: LLA AND LND NEXUS



RESOURCE PERSON: NUSHRAT NAUSHIN

PROGRAM COORDINATOR, LOSS AND DAMAGE (L&D) PROGRAM, ICCCAD

Ms. Nusrat Naushin started the session by providing an overview on the issue of loss and damage (L&D), and stated that the devastating impacts of climate change results in both economic and non-economic L&D; that goes beyond the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities. She also mentioned that insufficient mitigation and inadequate adaptation efforts are leading to climate-induced L&D. There are two types of loss and damage; avoidable & unavoidable. To address the unavoidable L&D, curative and transformative measures are required. Ms. Nusrat also explained the difference between economic and non-economic L&D to enhance the understanding of the participants. Economic L&D encompasses loss of income & physical assets whereas non-economic L&D encompass loss of lives, cultural heritage, biodiversity, social capital, etc. Later, she signified the importance of applying LLA principles to address L&D.



The Issue of L&D Can be Effective by Keeping Community at The Center of Decision-Making Process, Integrating Anticipatory Actions, Providing Long-term and Flexible Funding, and Building Capacity of Marginalized People"

Ms. Naushin argued that incorporating LLA principles will ensure decolonization of climate action by enabling the community to identify their own needs and have agency over adaptation efforts. In this regard, she provided examples from Latin America, Small Islands, Asia, and Africa such as women led Mangrove planting project, use of Distress Fund Facility, puff panel roofing, Green Girls' Platform to raise awareness of anticipatory action as some key examples that incorporated LLA principles to address L&D.

OPEN DISCUSSION

The participants asked a query regarding how to identify the vulnerable community or individual? Ms. Nusrat stated that it is important to let the local people categorize and reflect on their lived values.



INTERACTIVE EXERCISE

At the end, Ms. Nusrat Naushin conducted a storytelling exercise on L&D where the participants played the characters of vulnerable communities of Aamganj village in the coastal district of Bangladesh, and narrated the stories from the community's perspective. After the role play and story narration, the participants were asked to answer two questions:



Question	Response
What loss and damage did he/she face? [As per the character from the story]	Loss of- homes, lives, livestock, basic services, privacy/safety
What locally led responses can help the community tackle these losses and damages?	Climate-resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, inclusive awareness program, psychological counselling

SESSION 7: SESSION ON SOCIAL INCLUSION



FACILITATOR: SAVIO ROUSSEAU ROZARIO

PROGRAM COORDINATOR, LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION (LLA) PROGRAM, ICCCAD

Savio Rousseau Rozario facilitated the group activity and an interactive session on the importance of ‘social inclusion’. The participants were divided into three groups and were asked to play the characters representing community members from different socio-economic backgrounds. In each group, one participant played the role of a project manager whose task was to identify the challenges of each community member and then design a flood action plan by integrating the opinion of the community members.

Groups	Challenges	Flood Action Plan
Group 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with Disability (PwD)- Accessibility, Social Acceptance, Difficult to evacuate, financial dependency, inadequate support from caregivers • Transgender- Social Acceptance, poor income, exclusion, bullying • Youth & Adolescent (Girl): Marginalization; Abused; Safety concern; Inadequate menstrual health management support • Adolescent & Young (Boy): Voice is not heard, less scope to make decisions • Businessman: Adherent for middle-class economic status, Income gets hampered • IT professional: lack of useful & Accessible information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge dissemination in an accessible way (Aligns with LLA principle no. 5) • Capacity building & Awareness raising, mainly youth’s (Principle 4 & 5) • Connecting girls, NGOs, and Local Service Providers (Principle no 8) • Participatory Community Mapping (Principle no 1) • Resources, Devices & Resilient infrastructure (Principle no 5) • Sexual reproductive health rights Solutions (Kits, Sanitation facilities etc.) (Principle no 2) • Shelters should have livestock corner (Principle no 6) • Creation of alternative livelihood opportunities (Principle 4 & 6)



Groups	Challenges	Flood Action Plan
Group 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old lady lives alone and requires support to join meeting • Inaccessibility for persons with disabilities (PwD) • Discrimination based on gender • Lack of stable income & time 	<p>Before Flood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness, safety logistic, training young people (Principle no 4) • Priority to evacuate women, children, PwD, elderly, cattle (principle no 2) • Prepare Emergency fund (principle no 3) <p>During Flood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assuring inclusive environment Involvement of local people with other institute (principle no 1) • Provide food/water, ensure hygiene Ensure safety for all (principle no 2) • Psychological Consultancy (principle no 2) <p>After Flood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help in recovery process (principle no 8) • Distribution of fund equally (principle no 3 & 7) • Rehabilitation support and Assessment of loss and damage (principle no 5 & 6)



Groups	Challenges	Flood Action Plan
Group 3	<p>Teenager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She faces gender-based violence challenges when fetching water • Sanitation & Financial problem • Regular flooding distorts the markets <p>Farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livestock (Sheep and goats) • He had lost a leg so it's hard to live • He is unable to fulfill the demand of the children <p>Grain Trader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't afford his children's fees • Wants to move towards safer place but can't leave his wife and children <p>Student</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation for School • No time for meeting <p>Transgender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalization • Bullying Unemployed/Unheard voices <p>Elderly Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She doesn't want to sell her land • She is suffering from health problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to public health program • Outreach program for early warning systems • Awareness about transgender (Social awareness) • Transportation facilities for school children; Awareness Campaign (Principle 2,4,5,6,8,1) • Empower the local government /Local disaster committee • Formation of volunteer for rescue purpose • Adequate Shelter (safe)+ (Health Sanitation) • Ensure safety & security for old women & children • Safety net program (Loss & Damage) • Livelihood diversification • Embankment can be built (operation switch gate) • Establishment of accessible facilities of ground/fresh water

(*) Inspired By: The Climate and Society Game (concepted by: Velasco P., et al.)

INTERACTIVE SESSION 2: CASE STUDY ANALYSIS FOR UNDERSTANDING LLA

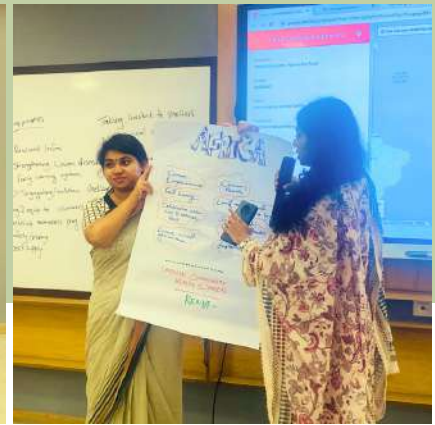


FACILITATOR: AFSARA BINTE MIRZA

SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER, LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION (LLA) PROGRAM, ICCCAD

In this segment, the participants were introduced to the [LLA interactive world map](#), where they chose the best story which resonated well with the principles of LLA in three different continents; Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

The image shows a screenshot of a web application interface. On the left, there is a red header with the IIED logo and the text "Locally led adaptation..." and "IIED Webmeister". Below the header, there is a light blue sidebar with the following text: "Use this map to explore examples of locally led adaptation (LLA) around the world." followed by a paragraph: "Following an extensive consultative and co-creation process, eight LLA principles were developed to respond to the asks of the 2050 Vision of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group for delivering a climate-resilient future that is guided by inclusion, participation, justice and equity, and includes a commitment for finance to be committed for local actors to invest in their adaptation priorities." Below this is another paragraph: "This map pinpoints where different approaches to LLA have flourished, providing lessons as the world moves to better locally led adaptation." and "5,606 views Published on July 5, 2022". On the right, there is a world map with several location pins. The pins are color-coded: blue for Asia (Climate Bridge Fund, Micronesia Conservatio...), orange for Africa (County Climate Change..., Community Adaptation S...), and green for Latin America (Local Adaptation Plans...). There are also three green circles in Europe. The map labels continents: ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, OCEANIA, and ANTARCTICA. Oceans are labeled: Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, and Atlantic Ocean.



Asia	Latin America	Africa
<p>Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes local actors <p>Climate Bridge Fund (CBF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning process is inclusive <p>Swayam Shikshan Prayog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community led and scalable Capacity Building <p>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment (MGNREGS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally led Scalable and replicable All rest 3 can be incorporated under the umbrella of LAPA Bottom-up approach and decentralized 	<p>Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund in Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local actors (Led by CSO's) (Aligns with principle no 8) Promotes youth, women and indigenous community leadership (Inclusiveness) (principle 2) Bottom-up approach (principle 1) Long-term funding (Aligns with LLA principle 8) Promotion of indigenous knowledge & resources (Aligns with LLA principle 4,5 & 6) 	<p>Shibuye Community Health Workers in Kenya Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment Food Security Women's Health Land Management & governance by women Collaboration with local & national government Climate-smart agriculture Involvement with Microcredit institution Sustainability

INTERACTIVE SESSION 3: VIDEO DOCUMENTARY; LEADERSHIP MATTERS

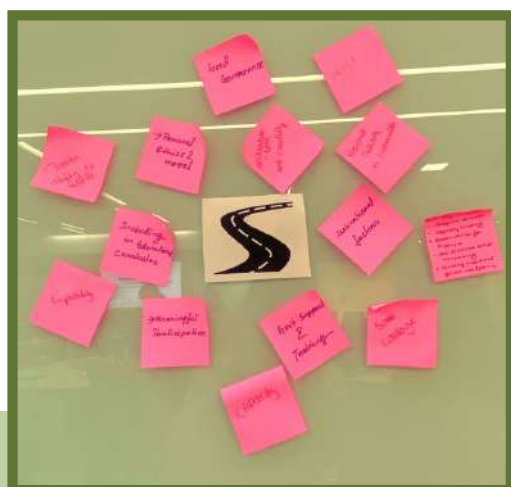


FACILITATOR: AFSARA BINTE MIRZA

SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER, LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION (LLA) PORGRAM, ICCCAD

A video documentary on Leadership Matters was played. Then each participant was asked to provide their view on the enablers and challenges for promoting local leadership.

Enablers	Challenges
<p>Capability, Meaningful participation, good governance, innovative ideas, coordination and networking</p>	<p>Political influence & insufficient support, lack of knowledge and leadership skill, lack of access to resources and training, structural power imbalances, limited sharing of responsibilities & accountability, lack of institutional capacity</p>





**DAY THREE
24 JUNE 2023
SATURDAY**



On the third day of the short course, the participants were taken to the Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB) Climate Centre located in Sreepur, Gazipur. The objective was to enhance their knowledge and introduce themselves to the innovative adaptation technologies of Bangladesh.

The center emphasizes knowledge generation and sharing, climate learning and education, innovation of climate solutions, technology demonstration, capacity development and community resilience building. During the day long visit, the participants got to enhance their knowledge and introduce themselves to the innovative adaptation technologies of Bangladesh through this visit. Some of the technologies were the electric vehicle charging stations, rain water harvesting systems, soil management technology, pond sand filtration process, mini pond technology for drought prone areas, biodegradable mulching paper (organic mulching), floating agriculture, water desalination panel and solar irrigation pump.



The Climate Center is divided into 5 zones, each zone depicting the climate-vulnerable hotspots of Bangladesh: including the coastal, dry, charland, hilly and haor zones. The participants also saw the specific adaptation technologies of each climatic zones of Bangladesh.

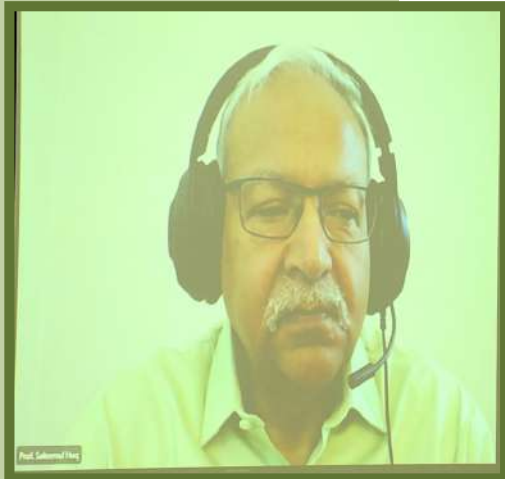




**DAY FOUR
25 JUNE 2023
SUNDAY**



The fourth and final day of the short course was dedicated for the participants to give their Climate Action Pitch (CAP) incorporating the learnings from the short course, and reflecting on their experience. During the session the participants shared their innovative ideas to enhance local communities' leadership in tackling climate change in a context-specific manner [Annex Table 2].



CLOSING REMARKS

In the closing session of the short course, Professor Saleemul Huq, Director at ICCCAD joined virtually to express his valuable remarks. He expressed his gratitude to all the participants for attending the short course and stressed the importance of collective action to prepare for climate-induced uncertainties. He also asked each participant to share their feedback on the short course with him. The four-day-long event ended after the 'Certificate Distribution' ceremony followed by the closing remarks of Dr. Khaleque, Mr. Sarder Shafiqul Alam, Dr. Rumana Sultana, and Professor Mizan R Khan.



KEY LESSONS AND WAY FORWARD

- To plan effective, contextual, and locally led approaches to adaptation, the vulnerabilities of people who are left behind the furthest, needs to be considered and incorporated in planning processes.
- Power and Justice are crucial enablers of successful Locally led Adaptation to happen.
- Defining “who is local” and “who is controlling the resources” are critical aspects for locally led adaptation.
- The communication gap between the grass-root leaders and donor communities needs to be reduced.
- Big jargon, and global mandates such as Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), no matter how well they are written, will require incorporation of local communities’ lived realities and community engagement.
- To make adaptation transformative through a locally led adaptation lens, focus should be given on capacity building, action research and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL).
- LLA principles can address both economic and non-economic Loss and Damage (L&D). Need-based capacity building is required for the communities to access finance easily.



EVALUATION AND MEETING EXPECTATIONS

To evaluate the expectations and outcomes of the short course, google forms consisting of both pre-evaluation and post-evaluation were circulated amongst the participants. The pre-evaluation form intended to reflect the participants' expectations as well as current their knowledge level on LLA & L&D. At the end of the short course, post-evaluation form was shared with them to assess their knowledge level as well as to measure their satisfaction level.

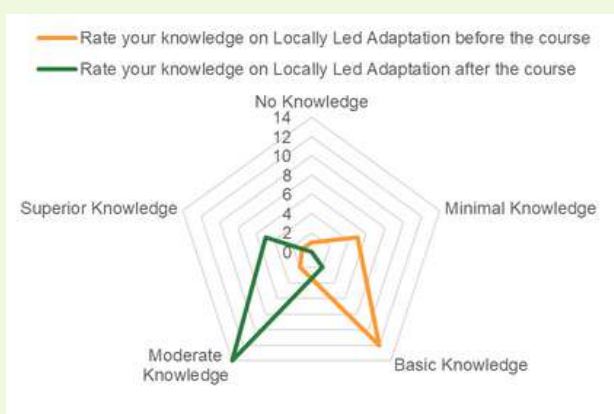


Figure 3: Knowledge Level on LLA (Pre- and post-course)

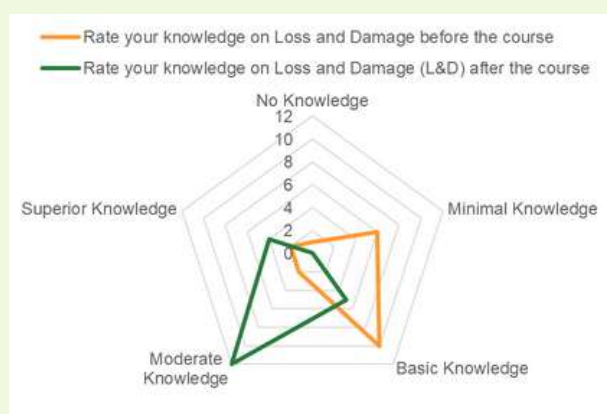


Figure 4: Knowledge level on L&D (Pre & Post-course)

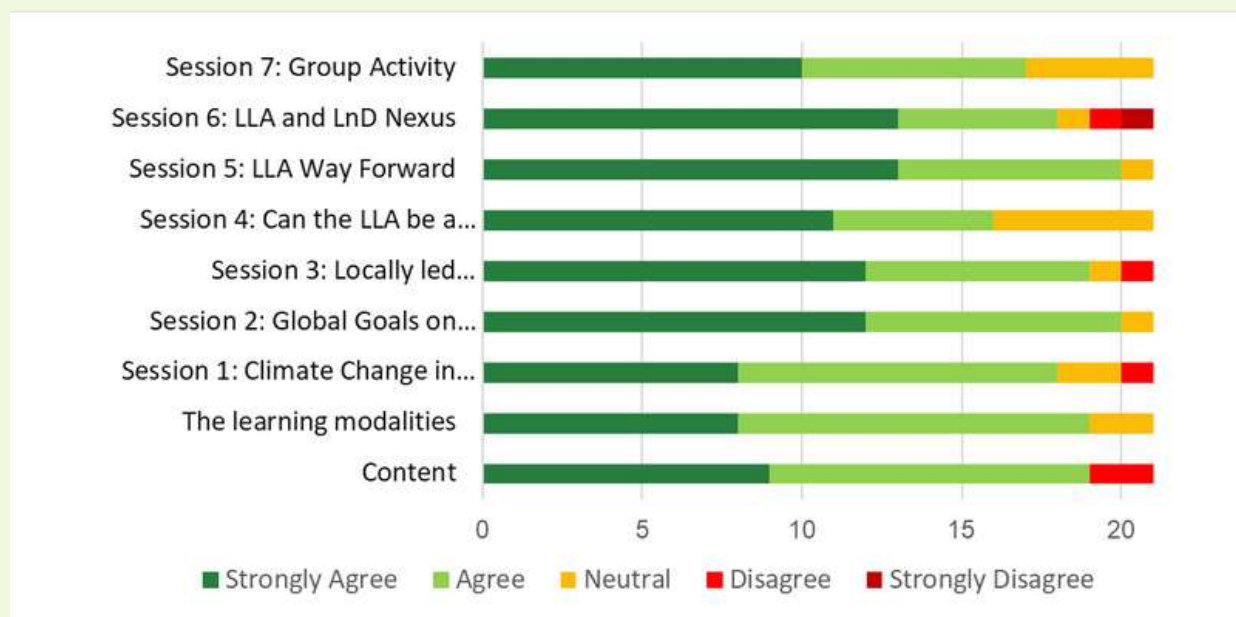


Figure 5: Session Wise Evaluation Results

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Special gratitude goes to Professor. Saleemul Huq, Director, and Professor Mizan R. Khan, Deputy Director of ICCCAD, for initiating the program, and providing guidance to make the event a success.

We also acknowledge the dedication and hard work of Mr. S.M. Saify Iqbal, Program Coordinator, Capacity Building Program, ICCCAD to organize the event.

Sincere appreciation goes to the all the participants, resource persons, and staffs for their active and engaging participation.

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ANNEX

Table 1: Responses of Participants from Session One (Day 1)

LLA Principles	Proposed Solutions
Principle 1: Devolving decision making to the lowest level	Locally driven solutions for and by farming communities for crop production and thriving honeybees Livelihood improvement action policy involving communities (especially for migrants in coastal region)
Principle 2: Addressing structural inequalities	Providing water storage table, rainwater harvesting, early warning system, and raised homestead with the inclusion of all the members of the community
Principle 3: Providing patient and predictable funding	
Principle 4: Investing in local capabilities	1. Involve local NGOs & Government bodies 2.Capacity building through providing alternative livelihood opportunities (Training & Financial support) 3.Signals of early warning system disseminated in easy language, changing crop varieties according to changing rainwater pattern, and raising awareness regarding shifting, sowing, and harvesting pattern
Principle 5: Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty	1.Climate smart housing using traditional tools 2. Climate-resilient crop varieties
Principle 6: Flexible programming and learning	Better forecasting & projection for programming activities, training on climate-resilient crops, promoting local knowledge about what works & what does not,
Principle 7: Ensuring transparency and accountability	Sustainability
Principle 8: Collaborative action and investment	Take collaborative actions to empower local communities through innovation and learning by implementing dig terraces, plantation of local plant varieties, water purifying table and store tanks, Ground water recharge, hydrophore system, agricultural insurance, promoting new agrotechnology Rainwater harvesting, building artificial ponds in the areas affected

ANNEX

Case Study: Group Work From Session Three (Day 1)

Problem Statement

A. A development agency in a Global North country has earmarked their funding to a Global South country for water-related climate adaptation work. Additionally, the development agency wants to fund projects that are locally led, so any applicant must work with local people to plan the project.

B. An INGO that works on water issues applies for this funding. First, the INGO engages their country office who then engage with a rural community in which they have worked previously to generate insights on issues around water access.

C. The INGO talks to male community leaders with whom they already have relationships; some of their wives and farmers join a meeting on a day when the INGO's team can travel to the rural area.

D. At the meeting, the team guides the conversation and leads activities and collaborative mapping exercises, which identify two solutions—the first for reducing the high salinity content of water in tubewells and the second for collecting rainwater for household use.

E. The INGO takes the inputs from the local people back to their office where they realise that they are not sure how they would address the first solution and that they have more experience addressing the second solution that local actors identified. They justify their choice to distribute rainwater collection tanks on the basis that local people were not aware of the costs of reinstalling tubewells or installing a desalination station, whilst the tanks would be much cheaper or cost-effective and more easily implemented within a short project timeline.

F. They write a proposal to apply for funding from the development agency to install rainwater collection tanks in the rural area, receive funding, and install the tanks in places that the local community members select.

Identify dimensions of power and injustice associated herein and also how you may address them. Where do you think this project would fit in the proposed LLA continuum?

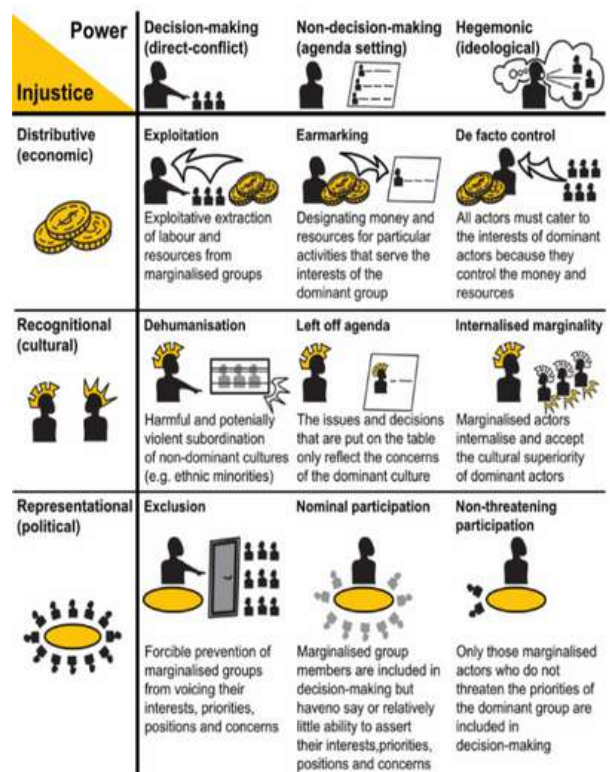


Figure 6: Intersections of Fraser's Dimensions of Injustice and Lukes' Faces of Power

ANNEX

Group 1

- Earmarking- A, E,F
- Nominal Participation – B
- Exclusion- C
- Internalised marginality – C
- Non-threatening participation- (D)
- Continuum- Locally planned/implemented

Group 2

- Earmarking- focus only on solution basis and planners' expertise
- De facto control- lead the activities
- Internalized Marginality- Exclusion of women
- Non-threatening participation- Global South as token partners
- Exclusion- Selecting a day

Group 3

- Earmarking- INGO deliberately decides community
- Exploitation- Others (vulnerable)
- Exclusion- (Women & vulnerable groups)
- Nominal Participation (Women & vulnerable group)

ANNEX

Table 2: Key Ideas Pitched by the Participants

Participants	Origin	Key Idea
Amila Lankapura	Sri Lanka	Navigating Climate Resilient Pathways: Indigenous-Led Forest Management
Anjali Sai Chalise	Nepal	Youth educates youth
Asiq Mahmud	Bangladesh	Transforming human deprivation into human development
Babul Bala	Bangladesh	Enhancing local communities' leadership
David Dilrosun	The Netherlands	Farmers' Forecast: A Participatory Approach to Climate Services in Bangladesh
Farah Anjum	Bangladesh	Overcoming the challenges related to local communities' leadership
Fariha Rahman	Bangladesh	Initiatives to enhance climate-related knowledge and awareness within the community.
Fatima Tuj Johora Nazia	Bangladesh	Ensuring Clean Drinking Water in Chattogram: Minimizing Salinity in Drinking Water
Irene Upadhya	Nepal	Promoting Indigenous knowledge: "Ahal" to reduce the threat of water crisis
Irteza Rashid	Bangladesh	Addressing knowledge gap in terms of vulnerability
Md. Mahadi Hasan	Bangladesh	Enhancing Local Communities' Leadership
Moumita Das Gupta	Bangladesh	Climate Change Law: Specific Legislation in National Level and Binding Agreement in international Level
Preeti Pandey	Nepal	Overcoming challenges related to enhancing local communities' leadership
Samiha Nuzhat	Bangladesh	Systematic vulnerability mapping in terms of designing climate adaptive solutions
Mohammad Zahid Hassan Sufi	Bangladesh	Youth's capacity building on storytelling and video production
Tshering Lhamo	Bhutan	Breaking Intergenerational barriers to enhance local communities' leadership
Umesh Balal Magar	Nepal	Adapting to the Surge: Understanding the Patterns and Risks of River Basin Flooding
Umesh Basnet	Nepal	Addressing Issues of Water Source Dried-Off at Higher Pastureland
Zar Chi Aye	Myanmar	Enhancing Local Communities' Leadership