

WORKSHOP REPORT ON

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS ON CAPACITY BUILDING AND FINANCE FOR LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN BANGLADESH

February, 2014

Workshop Organizers:

International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

Independent University Bangladesh (IUB)

Action Research for Community Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB)

UNDP & UNEP's Poverty, Environment and Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) Project of the General
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List of Abbreviations

ARCAB:	Action Research for Community Adaptation in Bangladesh
BCCRF:	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund
BCCTF:	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BHC:	British High Commission
BRAC-IGS:	BRAC Institute of Governance Studies
CCA:	Climate Change Adaptation
CCEDM:	Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Management
CDMP:	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CLP:	Char Livelihood Programme
CRA:	Community Risk Assessment
DIPECHO:	Disaster Preparedness (ECHO) European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department
DRR:	Disaster Risk Reduction
FLAGG:	Financing Local Adaptation and Good Governance
GED:	General Economic Division
GoB:	Government of Bangladesh
ICCCAD:	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
ICCCCA:	Integrated Child Centered Climate Change Adaptation
ICSC:	Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities
IUB:	Independent University, Bangladesh
IUCN:	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCFF:	Local Climate Fiscal Framework
LGIs:	Local Government Institutions
LGSP:	Local Government Strengthening Programme
MODMR:	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOEF:	Ministry of Environment and Forest
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
PECM:	Poverty, Environment and Climate Mainstreaming
PKSF:	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation
PRODUCE:	Empowerment of Local Actors and Non-State Actors in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities

SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SISP:	Support to Inclusive and Sustainable Planning
SSN:	Social Security Number
TIB:	Transparency International Bangladesh
TNA:	Technology Needs Assessment
UGIIP 2:	Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project 2
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPGP:	Union Parishad Governance Programme
UZGP:	Upazila Governance Programme

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Executive Summary

The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) at the Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) in partnership with Action Research for Community Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB), and UNDP's Poverty Environment Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) project with General Economic Division of Planning Commission organised an Opening Seminar and a three day residential workshop on "Strengthening Partnership for Capacity Building and Finance of Local Level Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh" from 13th to 16th of February, 2014. This entire initiative was funded by the British High Commission, Dhaka. Using an interactive approach the workshop aimed to maximise the involvement of participants enabling them to discuss burning issues related to existing strategies, approaches, projects and activities for Climate Change adaptation.

The Program:

Seminar:

On the 13th of February 2014, the seminar on "Strengthening Partnership for Capacity Building and Finance of Local Level Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh" was initiated by Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director of ICCCAD, at Spectra Convention Centre, Dhaka.

Seminar Outputs:

- Colleagues from the Poverty Environment Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) Project and the General Economic Division of the Planning Commission presented their activities and lessons learned from their projects.
- 5 policy briefs were presented and feedbacks were received from the audience. These policy briefs are to be further developed and disseminated after incorporating the respective feedbacks.

Workshop:

On the 14th of February 2014, the workshop on "Strengthening Partnership for Capacity Building and Finance of Local Level Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh" was commenced by Dr. Saleemul Huq. The event then continued with presentations from different practitioners, both local and international. On the second day of the workshop, the 15th of February, the participants were divided into different topic based working groups. During the afternoon session the leads of each working group presented their work group outcomes to the audiences. On the closing day, 16th of February, the participants were given the platform to share their views, vision and further discuss their plan of actions both individually and as part of their organisation.

Workshop Outputs:

Participants from various organisations presented their activities on climate change local level adaptation related to capacity building, policy and finance. Hence, as anticipated result, everyone had a good understanding on each other's activities.

- Four working groups were formed on the following themes - **Pilots** (as a way of strengthening

partnership), **Finance, Capacity Building, and Children/Youth/Gender**. These working groups went into discussion and came up with excellent recommendations for their respective themes. Team members of groups further agreed to take their issues forward even after the end of the workshop to develop an action plan for their respective groups and topics. These four working groups were later on further divided into 6 working groups on the following themes – Pilots, Finance, Capacity Building, Children, Youth and Gender.

- During the entire period of the workshop the participants worked on identifying ways on strengthening partnerships and networks among their respective organisations. One of the ways identified was to set up pilot projects in selected Upazillas where the PECM project has already conducted activities. The basic concepts for these pilots were developed during the workshop and will be further formulated by supplementary discussions and negotiations between the working group members.

Future Plan of Action:

Following are the ways forward as agreed from the workshop.

- A group on “Financing Local Adaptation and Good Governance (FLAGG)” will be created out of all workshop and seminar participants. The group members can later suggest additional group members, such as relevant colleagues who are interested to join the group and take part in the discussions. This group is also supposed to disseminate workshop outputs, i.e. reports and policy briefs. Group members can also share relevant publications through this group. Notifications about future activities as well as outputs, i.e. seminars, workshops, meetings, will also be shared within this group.
- The potential on establishing a joint platform, e.g. Government-Civil Society Platform on Climate Change Finance, will be explored. This will be further discussed with the General Economic Division (GED), which is expected to take the lead in creating such platform, and advise on next steps of action.

Six working groups were created who already worked together during the workshop and are interested to continue. Each group has been assigned a lead, who will coordinate future activities of the group and inform others on outputs and plan of actions. Each team will prepare their plan of action for the next 2 months (March-April) after which all participants will meet again. The host for that meeting will be assigned by the group members together.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

A workshop on ‘Strengthening Partnerships on Capacity Building and Finance for Local Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh’ was held from the 13th to 16th February, 2014. The Program was divided into two parts; the first was an opening seminar held at Spectra Convention Centre on the 13th February, 2014 and the second part was a workshop in BRAC-CDM at Savar from the 14th to 16th February, 2014. More than 35 representatives from the planning commission, NGOs and universities, participated in a series of presentations during a plenary session accompanied by a panel of experts, and group discussion sessions that formed the key events of the workshop. The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) at Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) in partnership with Action Research for Community Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB), and Poverty Environment Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) project of UNDP and UNEP with General Economics Division of Planning Commission jointly organised the events.

A bottom-up approach emphasising transparent, responsive governance and community empowerment is an important element of effective climate change adaptation. The international community is increasingly focusing on ensuring that climate change financing reaches vulnerable people and that local institutions have the capacity to plan for climate change adaptation activities. Recently Bangladesh has begun addressing this issue, but more mainstreaming and coordination is needed. In the context of this workshop ICCCAD and ARCAB in partnership with the PECM project of General Economics Division, Government of Bangladesh brought together stakeholders to begin developing a framework for an integrated approach, which could even influence national policies and Climate change adaptation efforts in other countries.

Moreover, the Program will further establish goals for envisaged policy changes and support Bangladesh’s international climate change adaptation engagement. It will promote improved coordination and the development of a more mainstreamed national framework for local-level climate change adaptation. It will raise awareness among policymakers, the media, and the public on the need to increase support for local and community-based climate change adaptation activities.

On the first day of the workshop, a series of presentations were made by participants. They shared their work experience on local level related to the theme of the workshop. The remaining two days focused on “capacity building needs and finance mechanisms” for the local level adaptation activities, followed by group work and presentation of the outcome from the group work. Moreover, strengthening partnerships for local level adaptation was followed which was the key outcome from the group work.

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To increase awareness on each other’s activities, approaches, goals, project sites, and progress among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders working on issues related to capacity building, finance, and governance of climate change adaptation at the local level.
- To increase coordination, cooperation and networking among all stakeholders working on these topics.

- To achieve an agreement of stakeholders on elaborating a collective framework for a more mainstreamed and integrated nationwide approach to local level climate change adaptation.
- To raise awareness among policymakers, the public, and the international community on the need of having a strong and cohesive approach for supporting local-level climate change adaptation and recommend strategies.

1.3 Participants

The workshop brought together more than 35 participants from various organisations including the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC), Philippines, GIZ Bangladesh, Murdoch University, CPRD, BEDS, BRAC-IGS, Save the Children, Care Bangladesh, PECM Project, UNDP Bangladesh, Planning Commission, The Asia Foundation, Islamic Relief, Practical Action, Action Aid, Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), ARCAB, ICCCAD and IUB. Experts from these organisations attended and shared experiences on local level adaptation of climate change with special focus on capacity building and finance. In addition, officials from various local organisations attended. Please see Annex-1 for the list of participants.

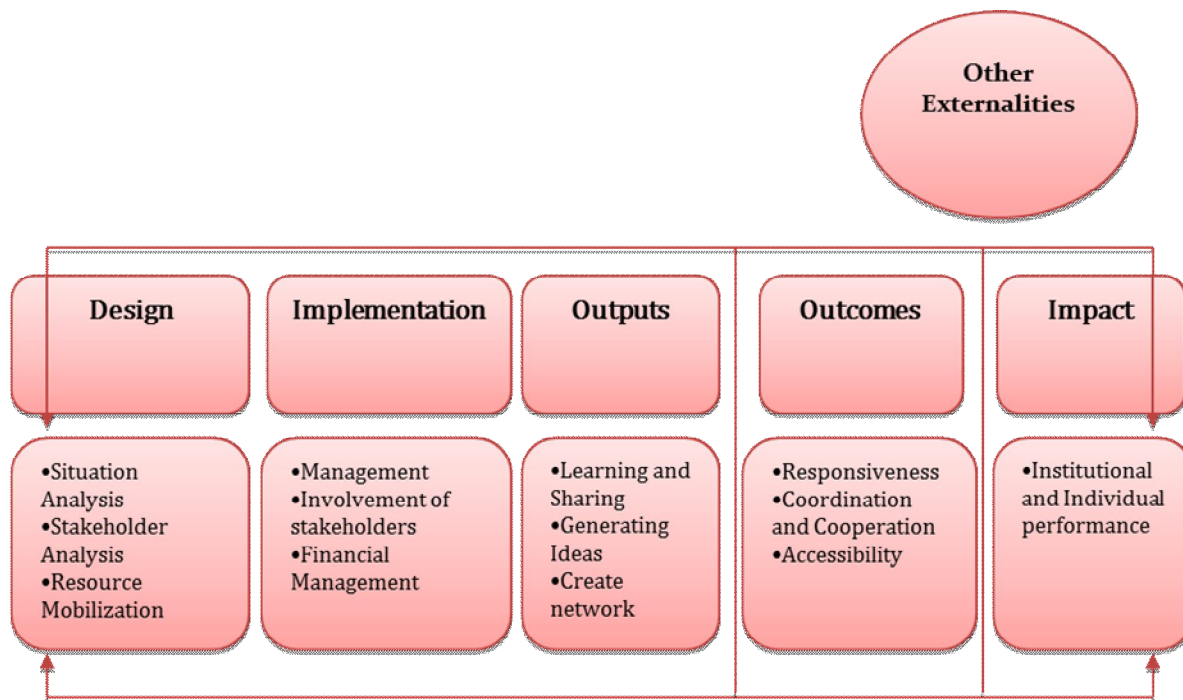


1.4 Result/Conceptual framework

1.4.1 Design and Implementation:

The conceptual framework encompasses a series of inter-related activities at various level ranging from design to impact level. During designing stage, a situation analysis was conducted considering the key factors affecting the workshop targets including direct and indirect threats, opportunities and enabling conditions. Each area is therefore linked to stakeholders, and particularly individuals, groups and institutions, that have a common interest in Climate change Finance and Capacity Building. Moreover, the process considered establishing linkages at local, national and global level. As such, it explored issues on gaps and needs of community people and institutions. The diagram below presents the conceptual framework used during the workshop.

Figure 1: Result Framework of the workshop



1.4.2 Outputs:

The workshop has enabled the participants to continue their outreach activities with the overall goal of establishing partnerships and a network of operators and stakeholders. By establishing a bridge among gaps between stakeholders related to capacity building and climate finance can be actively minimised in the future. Moreover, the workshop successfully identified ways to conduct joint activities with Governmental Agencies and NGOs and mechanisms to support stakeholders as starting point. Finally, the participants obtained consensus on capacity building and climate change finance, on the other hand an agreement was achieved to continue planning processes among the groups.

1.4.3 Outcomes:

The participants of the workshop will be responsive in terms of information sharing. Moreover, a coordination and cooperation mechanism will be established at individual level, which possibly will be later on scaled up to institutional level.

1.4.4 Impacts:

Individual and institutional performance will be enhanced for tackling adverse impact due to Climate Change.

The International Community increasingly focuses on ensuring that climate change financing reaches vulnerable people and that local institutions have the capacities to plan for climate change adaptation activities. Bangladesh has begun addressing this issue, but more mainstreaming and coordination is needed. Through this daylong seminar ICCCAD, ARCAB and the UNDP/PECM partners brought together relevant stakeholders and experts, such as high level officials from different governmental and nongovernmental organisations.

2.0 The Seminar

2.1 Objectives

The main objectives of this seminar are the following:

- To set the platform for the 3 day long residential workshop from 14-16 February'14 in Savar.
- To share knowledge products produced by the UNDP/PECM project of General Economics Division, Government of Bangladesh.



- To share the policy briefs prepared by thematically skilled experts. These policy briefs are expected to be used for policy level advocacy.

2.2 Programme Schedule

2.2.1 Inaugural Remarks

On the 13th of February, the seminar on “*Strengthening Partnership for Capacity Building and Finance of Local Level Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh*” was initiated by Dr. Saleemul Huq. The Chief Guest was Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member, GED, Planning Commission. Dr. M Aminul Islam, Assistant Country Director, UNDPCCEDM Cluster, and Professor M. Omar Rahman, Vice Chancellor of IUB also attended the seminar as a Special Guests.

At the very outset, **Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director of ICCCAD** provided a welcome speech. He mentioned that Bangladesh is vulnerable to impacts of climate change being a deltaic country, naturally prone to floods, cyclones and even droughts. Being relatively poor, even though the country is gradually getting out of poverty, the two factors combined represent major risk factors for general growth and development. Therefore both poverty and climate change issues need to be addressed simultaneously. Fortunately, both the governmental and non-governmental sectors are well aware of the risks and issues. Currently the

Government is already doing a lot on topic related activities, particularly focusing on how to tackle climate change and poverty at the same time within government policies. Hereby Planning Commission is playing an important role.

However Dr. Huq also addressed the problem of funds allocation for all these activities. Bangladesh has already made some progress in this regard by establishing the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) by allocating money from the development budget, and also by establishing the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) with the help from the global community. Bangladesh now needs to think about how to make the best use of these funds. In this context Dr. Huq mentioned that there are two questions on best utilisation of these funds that are important for this particular seminar to address. As he quoted *“Are the funds being used effectively”* and *“how do **we** know **we** are achieving what **we** want to achieve with these funds?”* Later he directed the questions by voicing *“Tackling climate change is a new problem so **we** will have to find new ways, as it is not clear exactly what it is that **we** are trying to do, particularly when it comes to Climate Change Adaptation.”*

Shortly, the Opening Speech was delivered by the Chief Guest, **Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member, GED, and Planning Commission**. He focused mostly on the question on how to achieve better climate fund flows to the local level and on how these funds can be best utilised. Local levels have already started receiving substantial funds (almost more than ten million Taka per year), particularly the Union Parishad. Here the current role of the local government would be to prepare annual budgets, annual revenue budgets and annual development budgets. Additionally they are asked to prepare five year plans. Yet Dr. Alam addressed the issue that only few local governments follow this practice to date. He continued stating that climate change is a big issue, and that he believes that delegated funds will arrive over the next years to support Bangladesh. He complimented the already existing high level of awareness on addressing climate change within academia, professionals, and practitioners of this sector. He highlighted once more that the beneficiaries of this climate funds have to be the general people. So, it has to be ensured that funds flow to the local level. He further stated that one important activity would be to raise awareness among local people on unsustainable agricultural practices and their negative impacts on the atmosphere.

In the following, **Professor M. Omar Rahman, Vice Chancellor, IUB** gave his speech as the Special Guest. He stated that climate change adaptation has to happen at the local level so that local knowledge can be included in planning processes. Policies strongly dependent on the proactively lobbying of communities; and generally all people who are affected by climate change issues. If affected people don't raise their voice it is unlikely that things will change.

All the speakers concluded their speech expressing their hope that the seminar would increase knowledge among stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental, on each other's goals, activities, approaches, projects and progresses. They further stated that they expect the participants to come to an agreement on developing and formulating a framework for an integrated approach from nationwide to local level on climate change adaptation.

2.2.2 Presentations

The presentations focused on activities and programmes already implemented or under implementation by various organisations. Some presentations concentrated on the most recent advancement in application of Climate Finance and Capacity Building issues. Furthermore, the PECM Project, GED, Planning Commission presented the findings of the scoping study for Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) in Bangladesh. Most of the plenary presentation covered Climate Finance and Local Climate Fiscal

Framework. The 5 (five) plenary presentations covered the following topics:

- Policy Brief by Farah Kabir, Country Director, Action Aid Bangladesh
- Policy Brief by Mohammad Rafiqul Islam, Joint Chief, GED, Planning Commission and A K M Mamunur Rashid, National Project Manager, PECM, UNDP/UNEP
- Policy Brief Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)
- Policy Brief Dr. Chowdhury Saleh Ahmed, Senior Fellow, BCAS
- Policy Brief M Zakir Hossain Khan, Project Coordinator, Climate Finance Governance Project, Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB)

Policy Brief 1:

Ms. Farah Kabir, Country Director of Action Aid Bangladesh presented her policy brief on “Gender and Climate Change”.

The following policy recommendations were made.

- The value of women and their contribution in community based Climate Change Adaptations should be recognised where appropriate. Here an instituting reward system for participating in CBA should be considered. Women’s contribution regarding the existing solutions as well as innovation to address the climate change vulnerabilities should be notified.
- Gender gaps in social policy making, planning, and budgeting should be better identified and measures should be undertaken to improve the linkage of Climate Change Adaptations, plans and finance with gender prioritisation. Gender lenses for climate finance and project selection in BCCRF, BCCTF and others should be incorporated. The present gender budgeting policy should be reviews and Climate Change and gender diversity in the analysis and planning process incorporated.
- Policies should ensure that specific social protection programs are established for women vulnerable to Climate Change, since at present Bangladesh has very limited of those specific social protection programs for Climate Change vulnerabilities. Obstructions for women and girls on accessing social protections programs should be mitigated.
- An improved coordination for developing and implementing gender sensitive activities and projects should be ensured.

Policy Brief 2:

The brief was on the ‘Scoping Study for Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) in Bangladesh’ was presented jointly by Mr. Mohammad Rafiqul Islam, Joint Chief, GED, Planning Commission and Mr. A K M Mamunur Rashid, National Project Manager, PECM.

This brief focused on the followings:

- Detailed potential ways in which local government systems and institutions can interact regarding Climate Change issues.
- Outlined ways forward for capacity building of local government and suggestions for Climate Change specialist institutions and agencies to incorporate local government issues into their work, strategies,

and approaches.

- give emphasis to on Climate Change often being highly localised affair, where impacts needs to be managed.
- The responses for different adaptation challenges require different approaches which are often very time-and location-specific and that the existing problems associated with Climate Change can concern as well women as men, as well rich as poor, as well as old as young, and of course differ among the professions and livelihoods.
- Emphasis on suitability of local government to take best action since they have access to local knowledge and a higher ability to mobilise local people and resources to target adaptation or mitigation interventions.

Policy Brief 3:

Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), presented the Policy Brief 3 on the following points.

- Local level governance, gender inclusions, participatory planning is crucial for Climate Change Adaptation activities
- The long term dimensions and geo-specific character of Climate Change impacts offer opportunities for fund allocation however most of the funds are ethereal and only small funding is available at the bottom level. Based on World Bank calculations the damage due to the climate change reached annually (2011, 2012, 2013) \$200 billion each and increasing rapidly. Thus currently allocated funds are not sufficient.
- Climate Change is a global phenomenon, however, currently most local level response with national level guidelines. Thus the capacity and efficiency of local governance needs to be enhanced to undertake climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. We have to make a pathway from NAPA to LAPA.
- Projects need to be clustered into programs to maximise impacts and improve coordination, also considering fund flows towards the poor communities.
- The vision is that Bangladesh is known in 20 years' time as the most resilience country in the world



Policy Brief 4:

Dr. Chowdhury Saleh Ahmed, Senior Fellow, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) presented the Policy Brief 4 on “Combating climate in the case of Knowledge Management”.

Preliminary Objectives of the Policy Brief were:

- To inform the policy makers on the adverse effects of climate change on the economy of Bangladesh and outline their role in using research based information in advocating for policy changes that institutionalised, build capacity and raise efficiency.
- To build an institution being the centre of excellence on climate change.
- To build capacities, since only building institutions are not sufficient. A sound institutional architecture is required including the people, capacities of the people and the funding etc.
- To raise efficiency in the knowledge management systems.

The policy brief specifically

- Details how climate change is connected to social factors
- Highlights the importance for Bangladesh due to its link to poverty
- Explains the current insufficiency of local governance
- States the major short and long impacts of climate change agents, such as floods, cyclone, droughts, tidal surges, tidal waves, foggy winters, on agriculture, water resources, livestock's, fisheries, poultries, forestry, health sectors, sanitations, infrastructures, communication and also on the cross cutting issues like poverty alleviations, biodiversity, gender and so on.
- Details adaptation strategies, such as developing adapted crops etc in cooperation with the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute and Bangladesh Agricultural Institute, BENA, BRC.
- Highlights the importance of knowledge management. In Bangladesh there is already a substantial stock of data on climate change and vulnerability's information and knowledge to share. Only an effective knowledge management can ensure the sustainable development and resilience to Climate Change.

Policy Brief 5:

Mr. Zakir Hossain Khan, Project Coordinator, Climate Finance Governance Project, Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), presented his policy brief on "Transparency and Accountability in Climate Finance Governance for the Most Vulnerable in Bangladesh: A Focus on Local Level Governance".

The policy brief

- States the need to involve affected communities and the CSOs in the decision making process and monitoring of implementations
- Recommends highest pro-disclosures being the key to effective climate finance at local level
- States the need to establish an Integrated National Platform for integrated planning and effective utilisation of allocated climate funds especially from the BCCTF and BCCRF

2.2.3 Closing Session

Closing Session remarks were made by Dr. Mesbah ul Alam, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), who attended the seminar as a Special Guest in the Closing Session.

Key points were as follows:

- Strong emphasis should lie on using Bangla for formal documents.
- Delegation of authority for decision making is very important and should be given strong emphasis. The current system is not efficient.
- The issue of Climate Change has to be taken seriously by all sectors as it is a multi-sectoral problem, so needs multi-sectoral approach.
- Allocation of Climate Change funds should be equitable and justifiable so that all the relevant sectors receive necessary resources. At the same time a strong monitoring system is required for the funds.
- Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund (BCCRF) and Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) are appreciated globally, but efficiency of these funds has been an issue in the past, especially the fund allocation. To date activity implementation and monitoring do not meet international standards. Hence a National Implementing Agency and National Allocating Entity need to be established.
- The Climate Change Cell should act as a part of each ministry instead of acting as a secretariat as it is currently the case.
- Climate Change funds origin from taxes and thus are provided by tax payers. So they should be allocated to climate change mitigation and adaptation activities but carefully used, to avoid unethical misuse.

2.2.3 Seminar outputs/Results:

- Colleagues from the Poverty Environment Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) Project and the General Economic Division of the Planning Commission presented their activities and lessons learned from their projects.
- 5 policy briefs were presented and feedbacks were received from the audience. These policy briefs will be further developed and disseminated after incorporating the respective feedbacks.

3.0 The Workshop

After the initiation on the 14th of February 2014, by Dr. Saleemul Huq the workshop on ‘Strengthening Partnership for Capacity Building and Finance of Local Level Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh’ the session started off with presentations from different practitioners both local and international. On the second day of the workshop, the 15th of February, the participants were divided into different thematic working groups and presented their group work at the end of the day to the plenum. On the closing day, the 16th February, the participants were given the platform to share their views and vision; and to further discuss their action notes both individually as well as part of their respective organisations.



3.1 Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To increase awareness on each other's activities, goals, project sites, and progress among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders working on issues related to capacity building, finance, and governance of climate change adaptation at the local level.
- To increase coordination, cooperation and networking among all stakeholders working on these issues.
- To achieve an agreement of stakeholders on elaborating a collective framework for a more mainstreamed and integrated nationwide approach to local level climate change adaptation.
- To raise awareness among policymakers, the public, and the international community on the need of having a strong and cohesive approach for supporting local-level climate change adaptation and recommend strategies.

3.2 Programme Schedule: Workshop Day 1

3.2.1 Inaugural Remarks

With a warm welcome Dr. Saleemul Huq inaugurated the workshop and highlighted its significance of being an important platform for sharing ideas, information and lessons learned, for stakeholder

networking and communication, and setting the base for future stakeholder cooperation. He explained that of the goal of the workshop is to elaborate and define potential partnerships and capacity-building opportunities for financing Climate Change adaptation. In his opinion particularly partnerships between governments and non-governments are vital for building capacity and reducing vulnerability of local people. He concluded with the hope that participants will leave the workshop under a coherent agreement.

3.2.2 Presentation

Experience Sharing and Plenary Presentation

The first day of the workshop aimed to increase awareness of each other's activities, approaches, goals, project sites, and progresses among the governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Twelve presentations focused on the most recent projects and activities related to capacity building, finance, and governance of climate change adaptation and disaster management activities at the international, national and local level. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the presentations given by different organisations. More details are provided in the Annex.

Table 1: Overview of existing efforts by different organisation

Country/ Presenters	Entities	Key Areas/Activities	On-going efforts/Projects
Asheq-e-Elahi , Bangladesh	PROGOTI	Policy Advocacy and Capacity Building on Environment and Climate Change Coordination of local level stakeholders	Promoting Science education in secondary education Bangladesh freedom foundation Bringing solar power/renewable energy to remote communities in Bangladesh Protection against international trade aggression
Maksudur Rahman, Bangladesh	Bangladesh Environment and Development Society (BEDS)	Coastal region of cooperation and partnership through awareness, capacity- building and research activities	Mangrove Biodiversity Education for Sundarbans Coastal Teachers Students and Communities Solar-Powered Lantern campaign and distribute among the Sundarbans Stakeholders under the Asia Solar Lamp Project Study on Climate Change adaptation, traditional and indigenous technology
Faiz A. Chowdhury, Bangladesh	BRAC- Institute of Governance Studies (IGS)	Research, study and knowledge dissemination on Environment, Climate Change and Governance Policy analysis on environmental management - particularly wetland	Certificate Program on Environmental Management and Governance MA in Governance and Development program (MAGD) Research: Climate Change Finance and Governance: Bangladesh Perspectives Civil Society Organisations in Climate Change Adaptation: Paani Committee's Movement for Tidal River Management in South-west Bangladesh

Country/ Presenters	Entities	Key Areas/Activities	On-going efforts/Projects
Atiqul Haque, Bangladesh	Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD)	Policy Advocacy through research, training, innovation, solidarity and action on Disaster and Climate Change Resilience Development Knowledge and information Management at local and national level	Support to Bangladesh on climate change negotiations and knowledge management on various stream of UNFCCC process by IUCN under MoEF Psycho-social support for women and children in vulnerable areas Legal, regulatory and institutional aspects of adaptation to climate change in Bangladesh Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) For Adaptation And Mitigation In Bangladesh Linking local level climate change vulnerability to the national level
Abdur Rahim, Bangladesh	Save the Children	Awareness Raising on Climate Change Adaptation at community level particularly for	Integrated Child Centred CCA in Bangladesh (CCA)
Tanjir Hossain, Bangladesh	Action Aid	Policy Advocacy, Research and networking and negotiation for Climate Change Adaptation	Work with local partners at 4 levels - Local, National, Regional (South Asia), Global Local level: Multi-phase approach, working in four areas - hazard specific e.g. Salinity in Kalapara, Flood in Faridpur and Sirajganj, and drought in Naonga through 25 local rights partners. National level: Work with ministries e.g. MoEF, MoDMR, MoWCA and organisation e.g. TIB, ICCCAD, national networks and also work closely with local government Regional level: Member of CANSA - largest network of NGOs in world - 115 INGOs from South Asia, excluding Afghanistan Global level: Linking Climate Change, SDG and DRR discussion within post 2015 framework

Country/ Presenters	Entities	Key Areas/Activities	On-going efforts/Projects
Sumaiya Kabir, Bangladesh	Islamic Relief	Capacity building and awareness raising on respond & cope with DRR and Climate Change Adaptation through partnership	Climate resilient individual shelters & implementation of socially inclusive & innovative community based climate change adaptation & mitigation. Improved policy & institutional arrangements to plan & deliver climate resilient development approaches at local level Learning-sharing & reflection on GP & LLs of climate change mitigation & adaptation for integration at local, national and global level
Harun Or Rashid, Bangladesh	CARE	Capacity building, Knowledge Management and Advocacy to Local Government Institutions (LGIs) and community people for Climate Change Adaptation	Empowerment of LAs and NSAs in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities (PRODUCE) Where The Rain Falls(WtRF)
Zakir Hussain, Bangladesh	Transparency International Bangladesh	Policy Analysis and tracking progress of Climate Change Finance and Governance in Bangladesh	Multi-country project on Climate Finance Governance : Sustainable Climate Change Adaptation by German Government
Firdaus Ara Hussain and Nauman Haque, Bangladesh	GIZ	Negotiation and advocacy for climate Finance governance in Bangladesh Awareness raising and capacity building support for climate change and environment	Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project 2 (UGIIP 2) Enhancing Urban Governance Project (EUG) Wetland Biodiversity Rehabilitation project Management of Natural Resources and Community Forestry Sustainable Development and Biodiversity Conservation in the Sundarbans Adaptation to Climate Change in the South western Bangladesh Climate Finance Governance Project

Country/ Presenters	Entities	Key Areas/Activities	On-going efforts/Projects
Farhana Sharmin, Bangladesh	Practical Action Bangladesh	Awareness raising and technological innovation support to community climate change and agriculture, energy	Knowledge centre that includes all the locally relevant information and number of different volunteers Network with different stakeholders and groups in the field Disseminate information to the community Campaign with the local partners
Reaj Morshed , Bangladesh	ICCCAD	Capacity building, Research and Study and Advocacy on Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh	Strengthening Partnerships on Capacity Building and Finance for Local Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh by British High Commission (BHC). Scoping Project for Good Governance of Climate Change in Bangladesh by the Asia Foundation.

Summing up

Success stories as well as challenges were discussed.

The following key issues were identified by the participants:

- Lack of coordination among the drivers and stakeholders both horizontally and vertically
- Overlap of activities among services
- Lack of access to information and insufficient knowledge management
- Insufficient flow of funds both from international and national sources
- Lack of understanding and awareness of politicians regarding climate change issues
- Lack of innovation of technologies, combined with insufficient research and studies
- Lack of a general and broad acceptance of climate change
- Lack of vision of planners and lack of skilled human resources

Following those identified issues and challenges some key questions were raised and discussed; particularly

- a) How to respond to the multiple crises confronting Climate Change Adaptation,
- b) How to respond as well as maintain dignity, and
- c) How to put development at the centre of Climate Sensitive Planning.

Further on as the participants identified the need for improvement and coordination among institutions as well as the need for an overreaching network among various stakeholders.

Reflection of Day 1

The reflections of day 1 are summarised in Table 2:

Table 2: Actions and Reflections on Day 1

Inference from Day 1	Actions for Next Day	Reflection for future
Everyone is doing something Amongst those doing different things, similar ideas: great minds are thinking alike How to achieve synergies	What to do now We want people to start thinking forward How to better share information, connect people with similar thoughts How to influence actions?	What, from this workshop, do you want to follow up on? How will you use this in your usual work? Who else is needed to do outreach with? How to continue collaboration with each other (governments, NGOs, etc.)?

3.2.3 Proposals from Participants

- A number of participants work with local government. We propose to select a single Union and work there together to achieve joint forces.
- We propose climate officers to develop and establish mechanism for sharing information to minimise duplication and misunderstanding and maximise synergies. This platform should be open for any newcomer to join.
- The public relationship with government is not confined to a certain sector but is diverse. We recommend that this spectrum is kept in mind to proceed with work and facilitate the works conducted by the Government.
- We recommend including local discourses in planning processes of projects, activities and initiatives due to their importance. In this case governance is talked about but this is only a component, there are many more.
- We propose piloting for cooperation as a good practice under involvement of GoB and NGOs. We recommend rather choosing a sector where works has already been done and partners are sensitised instead of starting from scratch.
- We propose to establish cooperation in at least 2-4 areas of all 8 regions with has been identified within the Climate Change risk assessment based on 4 criterions. Those who are specialised on certain areas may provide their services to others.

3.3 Workshop Day 2

3.3.1 Part A: Discussion Session

The second day of the workshop included two brief discussion sessions.

The first part started with a discussion following **Ms. Ina Islam** on *'How to approach our own personal thinking in terms of work: Thinking outside of the box and beyond'*. The aim of the session was to

prompt the participants to ask about how they have been managing themselves and organisations and what can be and cannot be done. She mentioned that ICCCAD recognises and embraces the importance of connectedness for lesson sharing. The following issues regarding organisational and personal capacity building are needed to be taken into consideration:

Table 3: Critical Concerns for Climate Finance and Capacity Building

Areas	Critical Concerns
Organisational and personal capacity building	<p>Can one step out of organisational boundaries? Need to reflect upon such questions as moving through discussions</p> <p>Everyone has lenses through which they talk. Need to find synergies to see how to move things forward.</p> <p>What exactly is wanted at the end of the day? Find three points for how to move this forward</p>
Finance	<p>What does finance mean in our context?</p> <p>What is meant by filtering it down to the local level?</p> <p>We must recognise the mechanisms by which it can be done effectively</p> <p>There is an opportunity here to think through these critical questions</p>

Second part started with a discussion by Mr. A. K. M. Mamunur Rashid on 'Governance and Local Climate Finance'.

The discussion was mainly focused on governance, which is the concrete activity consisting of formal or informal organisation at all level. He mentioned that governance encompasses various normative accounts of how public institutions need to conduct public affairs and manage resources at different level. Any local decisions are not a matter of one institution.

Hence the following questions need to be answered -

- How can all the stakeholders take equal part in decision making?
- How to make the decision making transparent?
- How to make the authorities accountable for the decisions they take?
- How finance can be included and be incorporated in governance?

Expanding the horizon of the discussion on local governance, it is crucial to think about the process where the citizen will be empowered to be more effective in governance. Furthermore, democracy refers more devolution to local level, but even in the most democratic situations there are barriers in translation from central to local. Coupled with the fact that there is an imperfect situation with many problems in which how to solve issues within this context and then improve things to make them better must be addressed.

Further reflections

The following are some of the key issues, recommendations and thoughts mentioned by the participants during the workshop

- We need to identify the roles of each institution before discussing about the mode, intervention ideas and their approaches.
- The outcomes of this workshop and the processes that will follow beyond can be tested or demonstrated through pilot projects.
- Piloting may be focused on summarising things to do so that it can be taken forward and actually get something done about it.
- The workshop participants need to agree on a common vision and need to have a plan of action to follow after the workshop.
- Agreed on need to find something to capture the vision.
- The importance of involving the youth in these issues was mentioned.
- Doing things separately do not bring big change, hence both long and short term initiatives can be planned, but together for better effort.

3.3.2 Part B: Working Group Deliberations

Part B of day 2 focused on group work encompassing the following thematic areas.

Pilots: Experimenting ideas prior to performance of a full scale of operation or use for bringing hoisting/sustaining approaches that can be adjusted.

Capacity Building: Assessing problems, issues and challenges and elaborating solutions for different stakeholder at different levels, such as CBO, community leaders, Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad, District, Political Leaders, and NGOs.

Gender and Children/Youth: Focusing on the role of women, youth and children as a cross cutting issue in climate change adaptation as well as their *critical role in combating climate change*.

Climate Finance: Processing funding channels from International, National and Local entities for climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation projects and programs from public, private and public-private sectors.

To support group work, the following tasks and questions were provided to go along with:

Problem: Identify problems and look into history

What needs to done: What to do next and how to improve?

Actions: What can we do next? What are actions, allies and targets for advocacy?

Allies/Targets: Who needs to be informed? Whose behaviour we want to influence or change

Participants were encouraged to choose their area of interest and join a working group. As outcome the groups were supposed to develop PowerPoint slides and present their findings in front of the other groups. After each presentation, an open discussion was initiated and finally the presentation concluded with recommendations from the other members and facilitators.

Output from working group

Output from working group: Pilots

Table 4: Output of Group Work: Pilot

Problems	What Needs to be Done	Actions	Allies/Targets
Never thought about; Lack of common understanding on “what it could look like”; Lack of coordination and effort among different stakeholders: in-house and outside; Financing? Projectile? Who will ring the bell? Political economy Upazila vs. union, MP vs. Upazila vs. Union, Bureaucrats vs. Elected Representatives, GO vs. NGO vs. PO, CBOs such as WMG, cooperatives etc., Electoral governance vs. efficiency and effectiveness, equity vs. equality	All stakeholder inclusive buy-in of the pilot idea; Stakeholder mapping; Identifying potential partners; Developing common understanding; Clarifying the roles of stakeholders in piloting; MoU on piloting Resource mobilisation Resource mapping; Resource gap analysis; Mobilising resources to fill up the gaps (external and internal)	A plan of action based on a concept note; Capacity self-assessment and identifying resources that can be invest; Formulate a team; Designing the pilot; Advocacy; Implementing the pilot; Lessons learned, knowledge management and policy uptake	GOB: Planning Comm., Finance Div., LGD, BWDB, DDM, BB NGOs/CSOs: CARE, Practical Action, Action Aid, OXFAM Projects: CDMP, LGSP, SISP, UPGP, UZGP, SSN, SHOPNO, CF Project, SOUHARDO, CLP Academia: Universities, ICCCAD Others: PKSF, Media, Private Sector

Reflections and comments:

- Should find existing pilots and scale them up, rather than starting something new. Somebody in the local government has most likely done something innovative and interesting (may have been facilitated by NGOs or Government), these need to be found them and capitalise their exposure, spotlight it in order to replicate.
- Nice anecdotes are not enough; need to critically analyse and gather evidence.
- Approach must be inclusive to the members of local governments.
- Not about changing policies, it's about implementing existing policies and making them more effective.
- Climate change is cross sectorial, so how climate change is influencing existing planning and sector-based projects needs identification.

- Is there engagement in improving or are merely observing old pilots? Can new pilots be designed? Climate change offers opportunities to create new pilots. Are there things that can be done to make this process more accountable and have more positive outputs?
- In a pilot, future salinity was not considered for planting a particular crop and therefore the pilot had failed, hence it is important to learn from these pilots and projects to prevent this from happening in the future.
- The funds will only come if effective projects management can be demonstrated.
- Learning from the lessons of previous pilots is where the group can positively influence future pilots.
- Should one identify what could be the pilot? What could be the problems? What about design? This workshop is to discuss whether a future pilot should be implemented.



Output from working groups: Capacity Building

Table 5: Output of Group Work: Capacity Building

Problems	What Needs to be Done	Actions	Allies/ Targets
Community Based Organisations (CBO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of understanding of climate change Unaware of rights and entitlements Absence of strategy and modality/collective action Knowledge related to access of services Voicing concerns Leaders /Elites/ Civil society Self interest Knowledge/Information Short sighted Family oriented Backyard syndrome Don't see the big picture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast tracking Translation to local language Sustain institutional memory/mechanism Knowledge sharing Identify strategies and modalities Research and development CC monitoring and evaluation Access to information Training on CC of all level Vulnerability /index based Local-level coordination with different tiers of GoB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review CRA (+) action Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad NGOs in alignment with the GoB build collective capacity Advocate for allocation of funds for CC and DRR Advocate for policy on fund utilisation (80% for local adaptation) Advocate for regular allocation of resources for DRR & CCA Capacity of the Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad on DRR and CC A2I link with DRR and CC National web network of CBOs, NGOs, INGOs and researchers Collection of MRV on CCA projects Build national capacity on negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PECM CDMP II 10 Climate change champions NILG
Union Parishad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is doing what Difference between Climate Change and Development understanding Immediate priority over Climate Change + hardware + proximity Action related to voting both positive and negative CC knowledge Comm. Not enough knowledge CC Short staffed Knowledge on acts and policies Delegation of authorities 			

Problems	What Needs to be Done	Actions	Allies/ Targets
<p>Upazila and District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correlation gaps • Recognition of CC in sectoral issues • Some institutions work in isolation within the institutional mechanism • IE water development board • No comprehensive plans • No MV Index • Power relationship <p>Political leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of vision/ vote centric • Power and business oriented • Political manifesto has CC but no understanding of actions • Delegation of authorities <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge management • Lack of knowledge on policy and CC • Lack of coordination - need to connect the dots • Short term project based work • Donor and agenda driven • GOB and NGO relationship and attitude <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnection with people • International policy driven • Opportunity dominates action • Funds are politicised • Project selection priority • Coordination among ministries and departments • GOB, NGO, Private Sector relationship • Understanding of what technology is needed and skills to utilise the technology • Central monitoring system on CC • Requires science driven knowledge 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show the workshop to INGOs framework/ donor for coordination • Do collective awareness program considering geography • Education institute • 10 awareness campaign in 10 districts of BD • CDMP is going to do capacity building 	

Reflection and comments:

- In order to access funds skilled proposal writers are required.
- Technical capacities are required to achieve adequate knowledge sharing across organisations and to improve transparency.
- The focus should be on empowering/training/capacitating women in the development process.

Output from working groups: Gender, Children and Youth

Table 6: Output of Group Work: Gender, Child and Youth

Problems	What Needs to be Done	Actions	Allies/ Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children left ineffective because they are not organised though institutions or forums leaving a knowledge gap. At the tertiary education level the climate change message given to students is not clear (no clear conception of climate change). There has to be general consensus among all departments in schools and universities (not just geography and environment depts.) A need for more climate change documents produced in Bangla as well as English to communicate the message to a wider group. General woman participation in events like this and in climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a baseline on the regional vulnerabilities affecting Bangladesh How: Using pre-existing research and data from departments. Implementation: Use this to decide what will happen and what to do in the future. Localise education and policy for different areas suffering with different issues. How: Renew policy and education materials with NGO assistance Implementation: Allow those in these areas to adapt to their own needs (e.g. children in the Sundarbans during summer) Enforce this policy in government How: Make sure ministers are reading reports and materials on climate change given to them Implementation: Keeping ministers involved with projects 	<p>Investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term (2-5 years): Immediate investment within 2 years to get returns a few years after that Medium term (5-10 years): Do the investment but get returns much later Long term (10-15 years): Investment in children to get benefits for when they become adults A Baseline Study <p>Action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries, research organisations, research academics to conduct this. Pre-existing work already being conducted, use this. Developing youth and woman climate change training materials Publications produced should be in English and Simple Bangla Review youth and woman climate change materials (Ministry of Children and Women) Involve the university grant commission to help with research Youth aimed seminars (different ones for different ages groups) Woman's Participation in climate change Redefine Gender (everyone, not just women) NGO's conduct meeting sessions in communities (20 households) for awareness building Weather forecasts should reach the women Climate change programs should be designed for woman 	<p>Ministry of Children and Women, big NGOs, Academics, others</p>

Reflection and comments:

- Sometimes development projects ignore the youth, but use youth as an asset in the development process.
- Since June 2013, the Government has cyclone shelter plans but they are not finished and the most vulnerable are the children and women. So that is the real picture.



Output of Group Work: Financing

Table 7: Output of group work on Financing

Problems	What Needs to be Done	Actions	Allies/ Targets
Local Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity Disclosure of information Misuse of funds: Strong MRV, Enforcement of laws through legal framework and capacity, Third party MRV. Capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate training of local government officials, stakeholders, agencies adequate human/financial resources and fixed organogram Disclosure of information Synergy between national law with disclosure of MDBs Enforcement of Right to Information Act Use local information dissemination process for greater disclosing info Strengthen role of media and NGOs National problems Differentiated expenditure Access to funds Limited capacity Misuse of funds Lack of funds allocation Criteria and guidelines Clear-cut allocations by sector Considering vulnerability in planning Short-term project approach instead of systemic planning Understanding of Climate Science and impacts Political <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of in planning integration Disclosure of information Strong enforcement of Right to Information Act Political influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking of climate change expenditure National integrated planning (activity budget) based on vulnerability and needs Specific guidelines/criteria to funding allocations Sectoral plan consideration Develop and follow a national platform: Can be considered a legal document Move from project to programmatic approach Using climate change funds as additional to regular development process National integrated platform (planning, MRV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build our own capacity Propose national platform Include local level governance into LCG Share our own knowledge/information publicly/with each other Centralise our information into one hub, coordinate dissemination Set up a working group for climate finance to keep working on this Advocacy for direct Climate Finance to Local Government Institutions Link up academic/research community with policy makers for better understanding of scientific implications of climate change Highest proactive disclosure of information on climate finance Develop Local Climate Finance Fiscal Framework Hold training workshop on local level climate finance with local governments in attendance Address local government climate finance in the 7th 5 year plan 	Academia Research community NGOs LCIs Media Government Community Educational institutions

Reflection and comments:

- Planning to do a collaborative activity with the government - joint platform and program of action with financial aspects targeted at grassroots.
- It is a framework for implementing the policies of Bangladesh through the planning commission.
- When talking about finance self-reliance should also be addressed.
- Tax collection needs to be looked into and how it is redistributed.
- From the top to the lower levels covering the whole mechanism. Mainly looking at national but also international.
- On the question of knowledge hub, there is already a knowledge hub within the government.
- The government has created a national Climate Change census. However this will be located within the government.
- The question is how to get Climate Change materials/People into the Committee's and Government groups leading these developments.



3.4 Workshop Day 3

3.4.1 Future Plan of Action

Table 8: Individuals will take the lead on each sub-group

Group/Sub-group	Group Lead	Decision Points
Pilots	A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid	Concept note
Children/ Youth/ Gender	Abdur Rahim/ James Totton/ Tanjir Hossain	
Capacity building	Sumaiya Kabir	Working papers on Capacity Building paper - scoping report
Finance	Zakir H Khan	TOR for working group on finance

Following are the way forward as agreed from the workshop.

- A group on “Financing Local Adaptation and Good Governance (FLAGG)” will be created out of all workshop and seminar participants. The group members can later suggest additional group members, such as relevant colleagues who are interested to join the group and take part in the discussions. This group is also supposed disseminate workshop outputs, i.e. reports and policy briefs. Group members can also share relevant publications through this group. Notifications about future activities as well as outputs, i.e. seminars, workshops, meetings, will also be shared within this group.
- The potential on establishing a joint platform, e.g. Government-Civil Society Platform on Climate Change Finance, will be explored. This will be further discussion with the General Economic Division (GED), which is expected to take the lead in creating such platform, and advise on next steps of action.
- Six working groups were created who already worked together during the workshop and are interested to continue. Each group has been assigned a lead, who will coordinate future activities of the group and inform others on outputs and plan of actions. Each team will prepare their plan of action for the next 2 months (March-April) after which all participants will meet again. The host for that meeting will be assigned by the group members together.
- Following is a primary ToR for the working groups.
 - Sub-group lead to communicate via email
 - Develop initial scoping study ToR
 - Identify partners
 - Initiate discussions in Linked-in discussion group
 - Report back in 2 months to the coordination team in ICCCAD

3.4.2 Workshop Evaluation

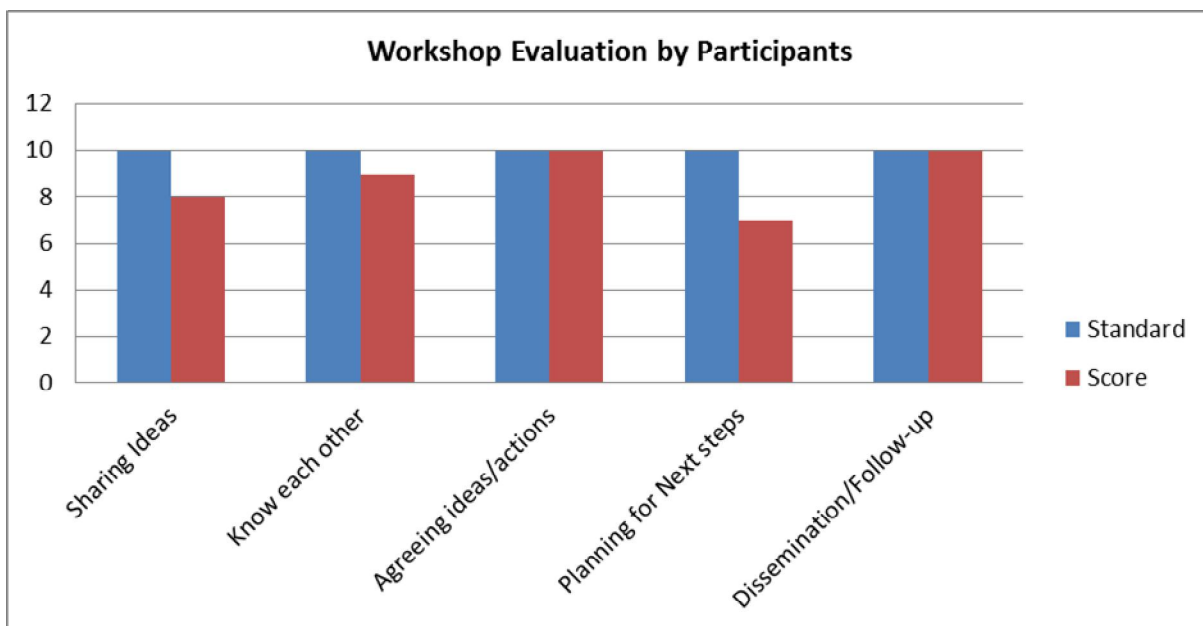
Feedback and Comments from Participants

On the last day of the workshop, participants were asked to evaluate the quality of the workshop. The results are presented below:

The evaluation process covered five aspects.

The first aspect focused on the sharing of ideas among the participants. As shown in the graph, it can be concluded that

- The workshop created an adequate and good environment to share and generate ideas effectively.
- The workshop was highly participatory and created friendly atmosphere.
- 100% of participants agreed to build consensus among them to move forward to future actions and initiatives.
- 70% of participants responded very positive, whereas 30% provided suggestions and recommendations.
- 100% of participants agreed to carry out workshop tasks in coming days.



Final Comments and suggestions

- Bring more of the big influential players from the government to these conferences for better benefits.
- It is interesting to hear what efforts have been taken in this area. Thankful about the government's openness.
- The workshop was good, whenever there were difficulties and need for advises, one can turn to the contacts made here.

- Good action oriented workshop
- Learned a lot and made new friends
- Great to meet new people and get to know each other, need to reflect on outcome and have a stronger outcome, there is are currently lacking in a deliverable from this meeting. The success will ultimately be measured by our follow up.
- This is a platform that will be used to engage with each other
- The issue was so broad, but managed to touch all of the issues from community to national level, nice to see the spirit of individuals coming together who want to do something for communities, regardless of organisation/department.
- It is good to see things from a different national perspective, looking forward to collaborating in the future.
- Nice to know where our allies are (for the government), I would like to be involved with the doers, not the sitters, and this is a platform for doers.
- This meeting built trust, and it will impact our work, definitely will impact mine. It is good to have time to meet friends for coffee and lunch, good to keep that up.

Closing Session



Annex-1: Presentation and Discussion of Day 1

Presentation 1: Mr Angelo Kairos Dela Cruz, Philippines (kairos@ejeepney.org) on ‘the People’s Survival Fund’.

The presentation focused on the following aspects:

- Climate Change has a multiplier of other problems.
- Climate Change is chronic, rather than episodic, thus funding needs to be differently structured than taken the traditional humanitarian aid “crisis approach”
- Climate Change finance is a plumbing job” -we have a lot of faucets, we must make sure funding is flowing through the right faucets to the right house, and that it doesn’t leak.
- Current structures of climate change actions within the Philippines (see slide)-opened up opportunities for local governments to develop Local climate change action plans within local development plans.

Questions and Comments on the presentation:

Q1: Civil society and private sector on board of PSF, how far does the engagement of the private sector go when it comes to adaptation? We know about the large scale projects following the public-private partnership model, how far does the process go beyond the access to the board?

Answer: Sometimes it’s even too strong, mining companies got contracts for ‘Haiyan’ relief. Private sector is diverse, the post was given to a Makati City business association (70% of economy) and the discussions are going well, to the point where corporations are inquiring about how to contribute tax-free to the PSF. One condition is that contribution is no-strings attached (approval is local-process recipient driven, not donor driven).

Q2: Philippines have a lot of remote areas that don’t get access from cities, how do you identify if a project is for climate change adaptation and not just a development project?

Answer: We will use numerical indicators to determine if a project is a climate change adaptation project, adaptation related, or unrelated. We have a panel of experts sitting on the approval board, to determine whether projects and plans are climate change adaptation related or not.

Q3: Philippines are respected for localised governance. Who develops the plans at the local level? Who sets the priorities and makes final decision about what will be funded and what not?

Answer: We have a local development planning process based on a council (elected officials, youth, civil society, NGOs, academics, concerned citizens), where projects can be suggested, accepted and added. This then goes up the levels of provincial and regional panels. This indicated that only proposals can come from the local level with a strong community base. However, we need vulnerability assessments, which are not very common in the Philippines yet. Currently we are handing out access kits to local level planning boards for capacity building. Further on we have a M&E approach and are pushing for strong fiduciary oversight from government and a system of checks and balances so that mistakes are not repeated or ingrained.

Q4: Are you in the process of developing a National Adaptation Plan? If yes, what is your strategy on global funding flows? How much are you expecting? If you are not expecting enough from negotiated funds, what is your alternative?

Answer: We have the National Climate Change Action Plan, which is unfortunately not in the main focus of the government in the moment. We have 1 trillion persons per cycle in our national budget, and are getting separate loans for climate change adaptation. In my opinion there is no need to create separate plans for climate change adaptation or gender sensitivity; local development planning is set up, so climate change adaptation activities can be included. Follow ups of international funds revealed that most was not spent on climate change adaptation at all for which funders were just as responsible as governmental agencies. World Bank delegates 5 billion dollars to climate change adaptation but we try to avoid those funds because they are loans and in my opinion that is not a suitable solution for climate change funds.

Q 5: What are the selection criteria for the 3 civil society board seats? Are you experiencing political pressure to select certain projects? If so, how do you handle that?

Answer: Sectors should determine their own venue to decide how to select each representative (civil society is very informal, but developed a contract, for example) that would be approved by the board afterwards. On political pressure: we are still receiving applications, so no money has yet been distributed. But we've been receiving calls from richer municipalities and cities (the ones that can hire good consultants to draft proposals), who are trying to receive grants, arguing that they will provide good models for poorer communities. Most likely fund allocation will be prioritised for poorer communities (receiving less than 1 million USD per year).

Presentation 2: Mr. Asheq e Elahi on Progoti's approach and activities.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Progoti is a local organisation –especially rights based campaign organisation.
- Objectives: Human rights/development aspects
- On-going projects/programs are promoting Science education in secondary education, Bangladesh freedom foundation, bringing solar power/renewable energy to remote communities in Bangladesh and protection against international trade aggression

Presentation 3: Mr. Maksudur Rahman, Bangladesh Environment and Development Society (BEDS), Khulna.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Sustainable environmental protection and socio economic development in SW Bangladesh
- Sundarbans - playing main role in coastal ecosystems
- Maintain mangrove biodiversity through education of communities
- Tea gardens in coastal region

- Installing solar panels for families
- Activities: Now developing education material (booklets) for primary students - education games , Education game= learn more, Cards with e information, Sundarban ludu, eshokheli Sundarboner khela, Government publications contained little information on Sundarbans, Organise field trips for students to Sundarbans, Solar lanterns, Trans-boundary river study, Consultation meetings with Climate Vulnerable groups and Human chain, Conference, ETC

Questions and Comments on the presentation:

Q1: What community acceptance level and benefits so far?

Answer: Shatkhiria –distribution of resources among 250 people.

Q2: On climate change activities so far, how are governmental and Non-governmental agencies are working together and how are their proceedings and how do you feel the lacking can be solved?

Answer: There is a lack in collaboration which needs to be tackled to achieve improved cooperation.

Q3: How much is the budget? For your Aila field work, what are the impacts or inputs you had? Have you applied or requested for climate change Funds?

Answer: Source fund was allocated by Japan of 59 million for 2 years 2013 to 15 for solar lanterns. No applications for fund as of the moment.

Q4: In the Sundarbans are there any other awareness programs on conserving biodiversity via community based approach?

Answer: Within the Sundarbans only the forest department can conduct activities. Others are typically not authorised unless they receive special permission.

Presentation 4: Faiz A. Chowdhury, BRAC-IGS.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Purpose - sensitise specialists from around the world.
- Program has 4 modules (see slides)
- MADG- Governance and development program
- Have course on sustainable development Strengthening governance in Wetland and water bodies - funded by GIZ.
- Working papers: Climate change finance and governance: Bangladesh perspectives; Civil society organisations in climate change adaptation: Paani committee's movement for tidal river management in south west Bangladesh.

Questions and Comments on the presentation:

Q1: IGS offers these course/publications - how do you collaborate and integrate within BRAC University?

Answer: Our main priority is governance not climate change. However if climate change issues are

interlinking with our expertise we are happy to look into it; and collaborate.

Q2: What was the initial governance factor with the movement, have you captured it?

Answer: People have initiated these projects, a monitoring and evaluation has been done, documentation is with BRAC.

Presentation 5: Atiqul Haque, CPRD.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Support for Bangladesh on climate change negotiations and knowledge management on various streams of UNFCCC process
- Review of documents/existing ground projects and collection of all proposals to determine all climate change components in these projects.
- Review results to be used for future projects to select best bits of these projects.
- The information origins from: Crop sector, Irrigation sector, fishing sector.
- Psycho-social support for women and children at vulnerable areas
- Project still running, will be done by mid-June
- Determine the extent of psychological trauma from losing family in climatic events among women and children

Questions and Comments on the presentation:

Q1: Past project on negotiation - do you have any specific points/things to take away from this project?

Answer: Intention was very clear: e.g. Irrigation - they were not including any aspect from climate change - we helped change that.

Q2: Yes negotiation is key what have you done, increasing development - what is the activities?

Answer: Organised workshop for focal persons with 13/14 participants. - Contribution may be small but it will all help at the end of the day. How the workshops work: (with a perspective on knowledge exchange) e.g. Inform them of the process on knowledge exchange, Legal language used in the documents - what should they be looking out for?

Q3: Reference to the first project of UNFCCC negotiations, you mentioned you reviewed proposals - any findings/issues to climate financing among these?

Answer: No, we did not focus on this topic during review.

Q4: There are many good projects e.g. Delta Plan and knowledge management but there are no outcomes that were shared. If it was possible to put them up on the internet, so that the public can benefit

Answer: the reports have been accepted by the Government of Bangladesh but still not permitted to be published. Once it is permitted, they will be published even if the GOB does not fund it.

Presentation 6: Abdur Rahim: Save the Children.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Introducing SAVE the Children
 - 1997 established in UK where head office is
 - 1999 established in Bangladesh?
 - 2000 - transition period and unified internationally by 2001
 - 7 thematic areas - most relevant is emergency/humanitarian sector - more than 6 projects - in CCA.
- Aim to build capacities of children. CBCA institutionalised. Children collect data and interact with government officials to elaborate a plan. This is shared with the community and if agreed on submitted to UP. If UP approves then the children elaborate a plan of action within children's clubs - have a number of actions on 6 sectors. At the moment, capacities are insufficient; therefore no detailed plan has been elaborated yet. Plans are typically made for 6 month phases, and then get extended if required and approved.
- All projects are supposed to incorporate climate change issues - indicators have been defined to confirm whether projects are climate sensitive or not.
- SAVE are conducting this project in 3 project locations. Technical support from BCAS and SAVE Aus.
- Gained M&E training from Lucy Faulkner

Presentation 7: Tanjir Hossain, ActionAid.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

Work at 4 levels - local, national, regional (south Asia), global

Local level:

- CBA projects since 2008
- Multi-phase approach, working in four areas - hazard specific e.g. salinity in Kalapara, flood in Faridpur and Sirajganj, and drought in Naonga
- Project has won UNFCCC award for change - Lighthouse award - Put Bangladesh on UNFCCC map
- Action Aid does not implement directly, but work with local partners
- 25 local rights partners - human rights approach for development - much work building people's movement - "power in people" people can make change and building capacity is the best approach

National level

- Work with ministries e.g. MoEF, MoDMR, MoWCA, and organisations e.g. TIB, ICCCAD, national networks [women at the centre of development]
- Also works closely with local government

- Constitution- multiple roles given to local government - have model to fund local government - not only NGOs - for hard-wares and construction
- Local Government should be implementing for sustainability
- Also focus on finance - channelling local finance - see publication - Christensen et al 2012
- Regional level
- Trying to connect with south, which is difficult for NGOs
- Member of CANSA - largest network of NGOs in world - 115 INGOs from south Asia, excluding Afghanistan
- Try to connect with departments that look at DRR, Agriculture, info in south Asia
- Believe that one solution to Climate change Adaptation in Bangladesh is to work on regional level for certain issues e.g. water.

Global level

- Divide into two parts - disaster and Climate Change
- L&D and gender participation at COP - member of CAN and GNDR
- Participate in UN general assembly
- Trying to link Climate Change, SDG and DRR discussion within post 2015 framework

Questions and Comments on the presentation:

Q1: Action Aid has worked closely with the government for years especially for UN negotiations. Can you share experiences of NGO partnerships and roles in negotiations, in practical terms?

Answer: It is difficult. The government is very welcoming. That is one of the best things about the GoB. Welcome to delegations but staying within the governmental team is difficult for organisations such as ActionAid. They have had to prove their capacity to understand issues at hand and convince the government that they could contribute. Most lead negotiators are outside of the government ministry. E.g. Tanjir Hossain following L&D negotiations, Hafis, Tanjir Hossain, and Farah Kabir leading negotiation team, Prof. Assan leading agriculture, Kamrul Chowdhury knows ins and outs and makes sure the Bangladesh flag is up there. If you can prove yourself there is space for involvement. Sitting in small group of LDC negotiators, bigger powers in bigger groups, can suggest to LDCs what leading terms should be. Bangladesh gives space to participate.

Q2: Follow up - how is information from negotiations fed back into government and policies in Bangladesh?

Answer: Within ministries there is lack of continuity of individuals focusing on negotiations. ActionAid has an internal mechanism for feeding back to the government for comments, guidance, suggestions - government will advise what to do during COP. However one common issue is that meetings take place but nothing official is recorded. The presenter might have met with one of the foreign secretaries but no communication happens.

Presentation 8: Ms. Sumaiya Kabir: Islamic Relief Bangladesh.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Long term development projects make up one third of their activities. C&DR work is very new. Islamic Relief Bangladesh works in 16 districts. 6 have C&DR work including 4 on-going projects where C&D is being integrated. All projects have Climate Change adaptation elements - livelihood support - and Disaster Risk Reduction with Union Upazila - development with a disaster focus.
- Now Islamic Relief Bangladesh is working with lessons learned from the DIPECHO project - much Disaster Risk Reduction focus, Climate Change Adaptation is more recent. Islamic Relief Bangladesh will be starting an urban Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction project soon.
- Islamic Relief Bangladesh believes in partnerships (organisations on PowerPoint). They work directly at field level, not through local NGOs. They have partnerships at national level - organisations, networks, universities. They have a new project on how local governments have access to finances.

Presentation 9: Harun or Rashid, CARE Bangladesh

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

CARE envisions a world of hope, tolerance and justice for dealing with poverty and climate change. They work with four different groups including vulnerable people due to climate change impacts. After the RBC project there has been a gap in CARE for working with climate change issues and they are trying to reactivate their climate change portfolio. In Northern Bangladesh they worked on “Where the Rain Falls” (UNU-EHS, CARE) and currently they are planning another project on climate change and gender.

Three current projects:

- PRODUCE
 - Objective 1: to improve the coordination between local actors and communities in order to address climate change issues
 - Broad level activities: capacity building of local actors and non-state actors, participatory level analysis, economic level analysis, value chain, livelihood opportunities, etc.
 - Objective 2: to facilitate the dialogue between community and other stakeholders/actors
 - CBCA that starts at the community level contributes to the union position. There have been some achievements mainly related to local government: pro-poor sensitive action plan, etc.
 - Unions have considered issues that have been identified by the local people
 - Grass root position has been reflected on in the unions
- Shouhardoh II: Food security program with 5 Goals. Example: how Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction have been incorporated under the food security agenda: Built shelters, early warning systems, road improvements, dissemination, etc.
- Where the Rain Falls: Done in collaboration with UNU-EHS, Project will benefit 3,500 farmers; other stakeholders include government officials both at the national and local level Findings: Climate change does not have any significance to farmers but they do realise their agriculture is being

negatively affected.

Questions and Comments on the presentation:

Q1: The climate change fund increased approx. three times, interesting question would be whether the overall fund increased. What are the climate change markers Is it a new fund? Is it an old fund?

Answer: So far as I know, this is not a new fund, it is a regular fund.

Q2: How do you do resource mapping?

Answer: We have a community planning committee that works as a work force providing strategies. Here it is important to sensitise the board members to buy in the finance but they do not do the work--they do not need to, people in the community do this.

Presentation 10: Zakir Hussain Khan, Transparency International Bangladesh.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Just one example of what is really happening
- Mainly focused on what the governance challenges are
- The project had four components on the Climate Governance Project: mapping exercises, assessment, info source, verification.
- Global fund flow diagram. Making commitment but 1 in 5 is actually dispersed. More on accountability may be found on the website.
- Policy gaps and risks. \$500 million and still lagging behind but leading in funding allocation.
- Uneven prioritisation, mainly on mitigation part
- Some identified focuses for funds. e.g.: of defective prioritisation, embankments but no fund for constructions.

Presentation 11: Firdaus Ara Hussain and Nauman Haque from GIZ.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Focus on sustainable development in following areas:
- Governance and local level development
- Energy and efficiency
- Health
- Environment and CC DRM and livelihood adaptation
- Climate finance governance
- MoF have requested support of other agencies to build their capacity
- 6 year project 2013-2018 - 4 million euro
- Three field activities - Field activity 2: supporting GoB to determine who can access climate change adaptation funds through analysis across government - not just MoEF

- Another project being introduced into Bangladesh - analysing MEAs

Questions and Comments on the presentation:

Q1: Can you share the latest info about identification of MEA?

Answer: Several major decisions have to be taken in Bangladesh - it is too early for the government to decide between now and June. Therefore the timetable will be shifted. The MEA process is very complicated, since it is challenging to ensure the required participatory approach. A GIZ global program will be implemented in 11 countries - ask personally for further information.

Presentation 12: Farhana Sharmin, Practical Action Bangladesh.

The presentation focuses on the following aspects:

- Four working teams: climate change and agriculture, energy
- A framework for the projects
- Climate change related projects in the community
- Aim to get community involved in the project initiative
- Use a different business strategy: regular practice, need, etc.
- Have a knowledge centre and rural centres as well
- Set up a knowledge centre that includes all the local needed information, involving different volunteers who do receive capacity building
- Supply the communities with equipment
- Expertise through the network with different stakeholders and groups in the field
- Limited number of intervention and aim to include other organisations
- Community people will pay more attention if other community people will teach them
- Supporting community people to understand risks and issues
- Involve the communities at local level decisions:
- Campaigning with the local partners

Annex 2: List of Participants

	Name	Organisation	Designation
1	Dr. Saleemul Huq	ICCCAD	Director
2	Mousumi Pervin	CDMP, UNDP Bangladesh	Capacity Building Analyst
3	Firdaus A. Hussain	GIZ	Senior Advisor- International Climate Finance
4	Anis Zaman	Murdoch University	Independent Consultant
5	Mohammed Atikul Haque	CPRD	Research Associate
6	Maksudur Rahman	BEDS	
7	Faiz A. Chowdhary	IGS, BRAC University	Research Associate
8	Jesmin Hossain	Save the Children	
9	Abdur Rahim	Save the Children	Senior Manager, DRR & CCA
10	Md Harun-or-Rashid	Care Bangladesh	Climate Change Coordinator
11	Jasmin Nahar	PECM	
12	Sheikh Moniul slam Moin	GED, Planning Commission	Assistant Chief
13	Nepoleon Dewan	GED, Planning Commission	Assistant Chief
14	Abida Sultana	GED, Planning Commission	Assistant Chief
15	Shameem Siddiqi	The Asia Foundation	Consultant
16	Munirul Islam	Islamic Relief	Project Manager Climate Change
17	Sumaiya Kabir	Islamic Relief	Programme Coordinator, CC & Disaster Resilience
18	MD. Rafiqul Islam	GED, Planning Commission	Joint Chief
19	Mahbuba Hasin	GED, Planning Commission	Assistant Chief
20	Nurun Nahar	Planning Commission	Senior Assistant Chief
21	Farhana Sharmin	Practical Action	Programme manager, DRR
22	Tanjir Hossain	Action Aid, Bangladesh	Manager - International Process, Networking and Negotiation
23	M. Zakir Hossain Khan	Transparency International Bangladesh	Project Coordinator, CFGN
24	Kairos Dela Cruz	iCSC	Policy coordinator
25	Sumana Tanchangya	ARCAB	Action Research Coordinator
26	Nauman Haque	GIZ	Technical Advisor CCA
27	A. K. M. Mamunur Rashid	PECM, GED	National Project manager
28	Syed Md. Iqbal Ali	ARCAB	Director
29	Graham Reeder	ICCCAD	Visiting Researcher
30	Stephanie Andrei	ICCCAD	Visiting Researcher
31	Clare Stott	ICCCAD	Visiting Researcher
32	James Totton	ICCCAD	Visiting Researcher
33	Ina F. Islam	ICCCAD, IUB	Assistant Director
34	Reaj Morhsed	ICCCAD, IUB	Coordinator- Climate Change Governance
35	Nawmi Mannan	ICCCAD	Intern-CCG
36	Galib Ahmed Choudhary	ICCCAD	Project Officer- CCG

Annex 3: Seminar Proceedings

Seminar Proceedings: “Strengthening Partnerships on Capacity Building and Finance for Local Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh”

Dr. Huq welcomed and thanked particularly the special guests Dr. Shamsul Alam, Dr. Omar Rahman and Dr. Aminul Islam of UNDP for their presence.

He started off by explaining what to expect from the event. He elaborated that Bangladesh is vulnerable to impacts of climate change being a deltaic country, naturally prone to floods, cyclones and even droughts. Being relatively poor, even though country is gradually getting out of poverty, the two factors combined represent to major risk factors for growth and development. Therefore both poverty and climate change issues need to be considered. Fortunately, both the government and non-government sectors are well aware of the risks. Government is already doing a lot of activities in particularly focusing on how to mainstream tackling climate change and poverty at the same time within government policy and planning commission is playing an important role trying to do this in long term. We also need to think about financing. How is it going to be financed? Again we have some good news as GoB itself is putting substantial amount funding through Climate Change Trust Fund and also receiving from global community through the Climate Change resilience fund. Therefore the country has theoretically several hundred million dollars/year for climate change activities and thus we need to think how to make best use out of these funds that are being available.

There are two dimensions to make the best use of these funds that are important from the perspectives of this particular gathering of meeting. First one: is it being used effectively and how do we know we are achieving what we want to achieve with these funds? Tackling climate change is a new problem so we will have to find new ways. It is not clear exactly what it is that we are trying to do particularly it comes to the adaptation to Climate change. Many of you might have seen the today's daily star there I have written an article about this, the need for effective monitoring and evaluation. Nobody has it and it does not exist, it's a new subject. Bangladesh has the opportunity to pioneer. We can develop a good system in Bangladesh that we share with other countries.

Another argument Dr. Huq made in the article is that in order to do this effectively the government cannot do this alone but needs to outreach to other stakeholder, civil society, NGOs and research community. We need to gather good evidence and analyse them in robust and credible manner. And we are pleased independent University, Bangladesh, that housing ICCCAD.

The Government can work with civil society, academia, NGO and also research community for the effective in terms of doing communication particularly adaptation on the ground. He also mentioned about the new project called GOBESHONA will be started from this month. Final element is that intention, activities, investments, funding are all meant to help the poorest vulnerable people in the country. Then he gave the briefings on the program schedule what will be participant's roles for the workshop. Next month we are planning to organise the second NCBA and also the International Conference on the CBA at Nepal. It's all about the financing to the local adaptation. How that can this money will reach to the local level not just stuck in the upper level and national level. Within a few years tens of thousands dollar that is coming from the global level to national level how that will reach to the local level? Nepal has been chosen because the govt. Nepal they have done something interesting in the

policy decision. Of all the funding that they are getting from the global level on climate 80% will be sent directly to the local level. They have developed innovative practice called LAPA (Local Adaptation Plans of Action) which are prepared at the local level and at the Panchayat level. And central government sends the money to implement it themselves. So that is an example that we might want to look at maybe not 80%, may be 30-40 would be allocated directly to the local level. These are the ideas that we hope to share, hoping that we might get the representative from Nepal to share this experiences in this workshop. Hope he will arrive here from Nepal on time.

Then Dr. Huq expressed his gratitude to the participants and audiences.

Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member of Planning Commission, GED:

He started his speech saying good morning to Dr. Huq, VC of IUB and also to the distinguish guests and participants. He also expressed apologies that he would not attend all sessions of the opening seminar. It was also pleasing for him that PECM project under the GED is taking part as partner of ICCCAD, IUB and ARCAB. He is optimistic that the outcomes of financing to local Climate Change adaptation from this workshop will guide us in future. How we can have better Climate Change fund flows to the local level and how this funds can be utilised. He also noted that, local levels have already started to receive good amount (almost more than ten millions in each of the year) of money particularly the union Parishad. Accordingly to the local government's roles they have to prepare annual budget/ annual revenue budget and annual development budget. And they are also asked to prepare five year plans. But Dr. Alam showed his disappointment that very few local governments follow this practice. In terms of act and rules they are supposed to prepare by 15 April annual budget. He stressed that the institutional arrangements into the theory are there to think of their planning by own way to generate the resources. If we look at the Act the local government can easily raise their revenues and resources from eight different sources. But in practice they go for the local level funds.

They always look after funds from above or central governments. And City Corporation and municipal corporations over the last 20 years they have not raised funds/ taxes. It is the one thing for the fund generation but we failed to follow this way. We could not even achieve all the millennium development goals as we should have been because of the fund shortages and the OECD countries could not keep their promise providing 0.7 percent of their GNI. But the good thing is that Dr. Huq has already assured us that as climate change is big issue and most of the cases we are not the responsible for that so funds will be coming. And another good thing is that awareness of addressing climate change is there into the academia, professional, practitioners. The barrier is we could not inculcate the common messages. He gave the example of Buriganga River that people do not protest to save this river, as the river is almost dead and spreading the bad smells and the water qualities are already destroyed for disposing of heavy materials and industrial wastes to stop wastes water disposal into the river mass people should start protest. People should transmit their feelings and conscious.

The real user of this Climate Change funds are the general people. So, we have to make sure that fund will flow to the local level. We need to raise the awareness also to our local people that agricultural practices are also emitting methane gas; road constructions with low infrastructural equipment are also deteriorating the quality of atmosphere. So without making consciousness to the local people, without making them understand that how we are the sufferer, we could not raise their consciousness. Every man is a polluting machine. National plan should be integrated with local level plan and planning process should be reversed and truly we want to have outcomes on any investment. So what I wanted make you

understand is we have to walk together and Partnership is need and it should be directed to government and we all have to generate the conscious at the local level, rural level and also at the mass level.

We also need to incorporate the climate science and management studies with the primary schools, colleges and universities. But the main thing is that people need to express their demands what they need from the government by doing peaceful demonstrations and protest. That kind of activities can make the govt. aware and then govt. will put attention on the people's demands. Here I can see lots of climate experts are here, so you have to give the suggestions how we can overcome the situations of climate change. Now the world is so competitive to grab the funds from the donors. So I wish participants and also this workshop's success. These kinds of workshops are needed. I want give thanks to the organiser is having me here. I declare strongly the workshop open.

Professor M. Omar Rahman: Vice Chancellor Independent University, Bangladesh,

He started his speech giving thanks to everyone and also to the organiser for inviting him, as it was really pleasure and privilege for him to be here into the inaugural sessions of the workshop on Strengthening Partnerships on Capacity Building and Finance for Local Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh. He mentioned that it's a wonderful and germane effort and its came during the right time and also in right place. He also mentioned about Dr. Huq's speech that Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to the adverse effects of Climate change. He also mentioned that he inspires his students to think about more on the climate science studies, public health and resilience to climate change, as Bangladesh has an exemplary record and experience in terms of dealing adversity and we had garnered a great deal of experience and knowledge in terms of dealing with natural disasters. He pointed out that it is the one step in the long journey to become self-reliant and resilient. There have no question that is this topic crucial important and climate change adaptation has to happen at the local level.

There is no alternative to it. For it to happen we must include local knowledge about what to do and how to do it. And I very much endorse the sentiment that were expressed by our chief guest Dr. Shamsul Alam, the member GED planning commission, has very importantly pointed out the most important first step in this process to raise the political consciousness of our people. Policies are very much dependent on the kind of pressure that is executed on government and internationally by people who are affected. At the end of the day it's the people who are going to be affected by the adverse effects of climate change. And if the affected people don't raise their voice it is unlikely that things are moved very quickly. I am heartened by Dr. Saleemul Huq's comments that a great deal of funding is available both internationally and at the national level. And I think this is the very good start, how this money is disbursed, how this money can be used most effectively, this is really an issue.

And as I understand this three day workshop will be addressing how we can mobilise these funds that are available and obviously we wants more funds to be available. Even that is depended on how the current money is spent and hopefully it will be spent in a productive way. As the vice chancellor of Independent University, Bangladesh I can assure IUB is committed to raising not only the awareness and also to generate the knowledge of this particular area.

I want to thank the British High Commission, ICCCAD at IUB along with ARCAB and General Economics Division of GoB for sponsoring this three day long workshop. As a University generating the new knowledge is our major concern. I want to reiterate the Dr. Saleemul Huq's comment the monitoring and evaluations. Appropriately in some broad level raising the awareness on monitoring and evaluations even

Bangladesh is ahead of the curve related to other countries. Because of the enormity of the problem and the newness of the problem a very little specific knowledge currently exists about what to do and how to go about making local governance more effective and I think it crucial that to collect this data and to analyse this data and transmitted this data not to the academies and also to the popular media. We as an Independent University, is very much supportive to the whole endeavour to generate the new knowledge and also to where the gap exists. It's a wonderful time to be researcher into this area. When we talk about the research three things are important and that they are 1) why it is important that is for the no-brainers it's obviously crucial 2) what can we say that's new or different. I endorse it whole heartedly. I hope lots of idea and knowledge will be generated not only on the Bangladesh and also on the whole world.

Dr. Aminul Islam, Assistant Country Director, UNDP:

Let's me go straight, this inaugural seminar actually will set the platform on the three days residential workshop which will be held in BRAC in Savar. Here I will try to share some fruitful thoughts for the next three days workshop. I want to mention the Dr. Saleemul Huq comment that Bangladesh is the leader in the knowledge management and as a leader we must have the cumulative knowledge because today's knowledge can be invalid in tomorrow's event. So that reason we need to be very much smart and updated. Since it is a local level issue and before going to the financing we have to look at the existing policies and planning.

As we don't have the traditional planning process for the local level especially in Union Parishad in the issue of climate change. So the bottom-up approach is very important into the capacity building and local level planning process. When you put the resources against the plan, then access to the resource issues will come. In between Plan and resources, knowledge is the power. So whether we have enough knowledge then we come up with better planning for the purpose of financing to adaptation. The poverty environment climate mainstreaming project has generated and explored very interesting knowledge but that is in the central level. So it needs to be translated and transmitted to the local level. And our experiences say that the sources community access to resources there are four areas that we practice and demonstrate.

Through LDRRF (Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund which takes care of the integrated climate change adaptation) in Bangladesh 90% money is reaching to the local level and that is we are planning represent into next CBA conference which is going to happen in Nepal. First thing is that we need community risk assessment and climate adaptation risk as well as also the disaster risk. Here, 80% of the disaster risks are the climate risk. Here the climate induced disaster risks are large. It needs some knowledge on how can we do the community risk assessment at the community level. Then based on the risk assessment community will come up with the risk reduction plan. Then govt. and civil society organisation should support this plans. This supports can come from the LDRRF. So we need to think how these funds could be channel to the community. Since five year plan is in the pipe line. So these issues could be part of the second five year plans that would get implemented in the proper way.

Closing Speech by Mesbahul Alam:

- Strong emphasis should lie on using Bangla for formal documents.
- Delegation of authority for decision making is very important and should be given strong emphasis, as waiting for the Prime Minister's instruction for every issue is not efficient.
- The issue of climate change has to be taken seriously by all sectors as it is a multi-sectoral problem, so needs multi-sectoral approach.
- Allocation of climate funds should be equitable and justifiable so that all the relevant sectors receive necessary resources. At the same time a strong monitoring system is required for the funds.
- Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund (BCCRF) and Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) are appreciated globally, but efficiency of these funds has been an issue in the past, especially the fund allocation. To date activity implementation and monitoring do not meet international standards. Hence a National implementing agency and national allocating entity need to be established.
- The Climate Change Cell should act as a part of each ministry instead of acting as a secretariat as it is currently the case
- Climate change funds are origin from taxes and are provided by tax payers. So they should be allocated to climate change mitigation and adaptation activities but carefully used to avoid unethically misuse.