

Short Course On Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) and Local Loss and Damage: A Nexus Approach

2nd COHORT

30 September - 03 October 2024
Gazipur, Dhaka

About the report

Disclaimer

This report includes a brief summary of the sessions, activities, and learnings from the short course titled 'Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) and Local Loss and Damage (LnD): A nexus approach' an annual event of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD).

The opinions expressed in the report derives from the responses of the participants and instructors, which do not necessarily reflect the views of ICCCAD.

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List of acronyms

CAP	Climate Action Pitch
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCDB	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
DESM	Department of Environmental Science and Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IUB	Independent University Bangladesh
L&D	Loss And Damage
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, And Learning
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECE	Outreach, Extension and Continuing Education
PWD	Person With Disabilities
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDs	Small Island Developing States
TRAD	Transformative Adaptation
WRI	World Research Institute

Relevancy of the short course

Despite Bangladesh's prominent leadership from the Global South in climate change adaptation, the efforts of the nation are often inadequate for the local communities residing in climate-vulnerable hotspots. These communities face irreversible losses and damages from the frequent and devastating impacts of climatic hazards. In most cases, due to the limited involvement of local actors, local institutions, and communities in adaptation decision-making processes, interventions are unsustainable and maladaptive. In the realm of this, the International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) arranged the short course on 'locally led adaptation (LLA) and local loss and damage: a nexus approach' for the second time involving national participants.

About the short course

Locally led adaptation (LLA) creates a pathway to facilitate transformative adaptation by empowering individuals who are at the frontlines of the climate crisis to plan, design, and implement their climate adaptation strategies. To enable effective adaptation, interventions have to be long-term and be flexibly funded; adhere and promote local accountability and transparency metrics; and bolster local communities and institutions' capabilities and knowledge. This approach will help to facilitate locally led adaptation practices and address local loss and damage (L&D).

Thus, the short course aims to sharpen participants' understanding of why conventional adaptation is not working; the imperative need to drive systems change through prioritizing local contexts; and promoting good governance, flexible financing, accountability and transparency.

The course is attended by young professionals, graduates, development practitioners and professionals from the development, climate change and disaster risk reduction backgrounds possessing a minimal to moderate knowledge on climate change adaptation, mitigation and loss and damage.

Course objectives

- To enhance the theoretical and practical knowledge on locally led adaptation and local loss and damage
- To offer a platform for knowledge exchange across the diverse cohort of participants through interactive discussions, group works and co-production of knowledge

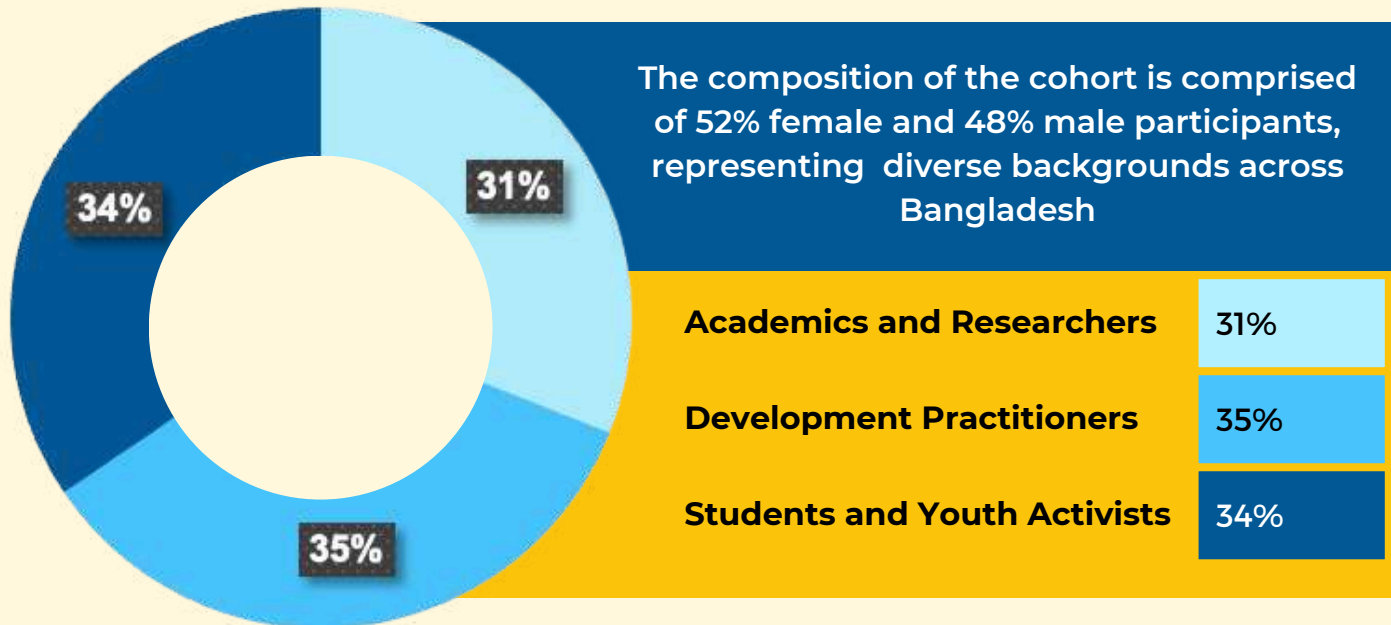
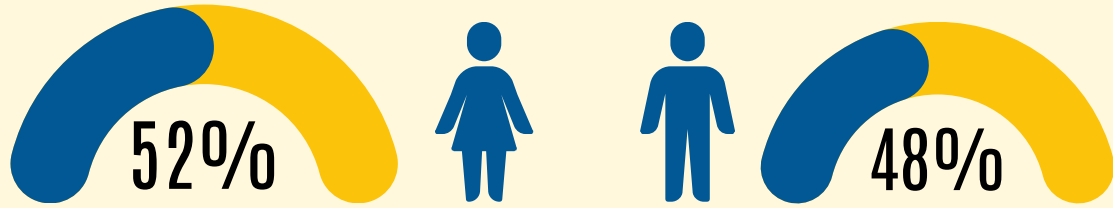
Brief agenda and course overview

Time	Name of the Session/Activity	Facilitator/Resource Person
Arrival of the Participants (29 September 2024)		
02:30 PM	Arrival at the IUB Campus	ICCCAD Team
03:00 PM	Depart from the IUB Campus for the Venue	ICCCAD Team
06:00 PM	Arrival at the Venue	ICCCAD Team
08:00 PM	Introductory Dinner	ICCCAD Team
Day 1 (30 September 2024)		
09:00-09:30 AM	Registration	ICCCAD Team
09:30-09:40 AM	Welcome Remarks	Dr. Hafizur Rahman Head and ICCCAD-IUB Focal Independent University Bangladesh
09:40-10:00 AM	A Brief Introduction of ICCCAD and Discussing the Housekeeping Rules	Juel Mahmud Program Coordinator Migration Program ICCCAD
10:00-10:20 AM	Introduction of the Participants and Course Overview	S M Saify Iqbal Program Coordinator Capacity Building Program ICCCAD
	Icebreaking and Mentimeter Exercise	Afsara Binte Mirza Research Officer
10:20-10:30 AM	Health Break and Light Refreshment	
10:30-11:50 AM	Session 1: The Nitty Gritty of Locally Led Adaptation: National Perspective The session intended to cover the aspects of climate change adaptation, the evolution of LLA from CBA, and Principles of LLA.	Savio Rousseau Rozario Program Coordinator Locally Led Adaptation Program ICCCAD
11:50 AM-12:00 PM	Break	
12:00-01:30 PM	Session 2: Locally Led Adaptation Planning: Experience from the Ground This session highlighted the opportunities, challenges and way forward of LLA practices from climate-vulnerable hotspots.	Shahrin Mannan Program Officer Locally Led Adaptation, GCA
01:30-02:30 PM	Lunch	
02:30-04:00 PM	Session 3: Addressing Local Losses and Damages (L&D) through Locally Led Adaptation (LLA): A Nexus Approach The session focused on understanding the basics of L&D and at the same time highlight the importance of harnessing LLA practices to address L&D and exploring the cross-cutting issues.	Dr. Bimal Regmi Technical Director, ICCCAD Senior Specialist, IIED
04:00-05:00 PM	Group Activity 1 Unfolding the Principles and Upscaling Locally Led Adaptation (Pull Activity) The interactive session will focus on analyzing case studies from the global arena by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss alignment with the analysis to brainstorm the LLA principles - Scrutinize the feasibility of applying the principles - Overall opinions on the 8 principles 	LLA Team, ICCCAD
05:00-05:30 PM	Overview and Announcement of Climate Adaptation Pitch (CAP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tea and Coffee 	ICCCAD Team
End of Day 1		

Brief agenda and course overview..

Day 2 (01 October 2024)		
09:30-10:00 AM	Recap of Day 1	ICCCAD Team
10:00-11:30 AM	<p>Session 4: Navigating Typologies and Tipping Points: The Framing of Loss and Damage</p> <p>The session will explore the evolving concept of economic and non-economic loss and damage in the Global South.</p>	<p>Nusrat Naushin Program Coordinator Loss and Damage Program ICCCAD</p>
11:30-11:45 AM	<p>Group Activity 2 Video Presentation</p>	LnD Team, ICCCAD
11:45-12:00 PM	Health Break and Light Refreshment	
12:00-01:30 PM	<p>Session 5: Applying Locally led Adaptation lens to Harness Nature-based Solutions</p> <p>This session will introduce the concept of NbS and its intersection with LLA focusing on the topography of Bangladesh in terms of action and policy. Finally, it will try to find linkages between IUCN Global NbS Standard's 8 Criteria and 8 Principles of LLA.</p>	<p>Dr. Hasib Irfanullah Independent Consultant, Environment, Climate Change, and Research System</p>
01:30-02:30 PM	Lunch	
02:30-03:30 PM	<p>Group Activity 3 The Social Inclusion Game This interactive session will allow the participants to play a character and address a challenge.</p>	LLA Team, ICCCAD
03:30-04:30 PM	Field Trip Overview	
06:00-07:30 PM	<p>Session 6: Opportunities and Challenges of Implementing LLA and LLA at Global Scale</p> <p>The session will focus on the key challenges related to implementing LLA in local contexts and highlight the viable opportunities to operationalize LLA (also adaptation finance aspect)</p>	<p>Mohammad Mahmudul Hasan Domain Coordinator Helvetas Bangladesh</p>
End of Day 2		
Day 3 (02 October 2024)		
Field visit to CCDB Climate Park		
Day 4 (03 October 2024)		
09:00-09:30 AM	Introductory	ICCCAD Team
09:30-11:30 AM	Climate Action Pitch (Group 1)	Participants
11:30-12:00 PM	Health Break and Light Refreshment	
12:00-01:30 PM	Climate Action Pitch (Group 2)	Participants
01:30-02:30 PM	Lunch Break	
02:30-03:00 PM	Feedback Session	ICCCAD Team
03:00-03:15 PM	Closing Ceremony	ICCCAD Team
03:15-03:30 PM	Closing Remarks	<p>Saqib Huq Managing Director ICCCAD</p>
		<p>Md. Rayatul Islam Senior Officer Extension and Continuing Education Independent University Bangladesh</p>
04:00 PM	Group Picture and Depart for IUB	

Participants' representation



Participants' profile



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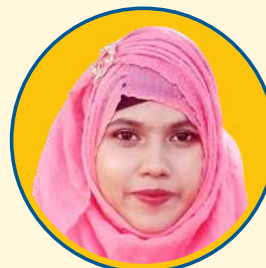
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Note: The participants' profile has been organized based on the response list



DAY 1

30 September 2024

Introduction and opening remarks

The short course commenced with introductory remarks from Mr. Juel Mahmud, Program Coordinator, ICCCAD with a brief about the organization's mission, vision and current programs. One minute of silence was observed in the memory of [Dr. Saleemul Huq, OBE](#) late Director of ICCCAD and a leading climate scientist (1952-2023). Mr. Mahmud then discussed the essential housekeeping rules before each participant introduced themselves, creating an enabling environment for active participation.

The short course was moderated by Ms. Afsara Binte Mirza, Research Officer, ICCCAD, who also welcomed the participants. Later, Mr. S. M. Saify Iqbal, Programme Coordinator, ICCCAD, provided an overview of the course's structure and shared the course's objectives. He introduced the resource persons and thanked the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and Bread for All for their funding support.

Later, Dr. Hafizur Rahman, Head, Department of Environmental Science and Management (DESM), and ICCCAD-IUB Focal, Independent University Bangladesh (IUB) delivered the opening remarks, representing IUB's commitment to the program's quality and delivery. He also emphasized the importance of LLA and highlighted the collaborative partnership between IUB and ICCCAD, focusing on their joint commitment to address the climate change issues through strategic knowledge generation, and capacity building on climate change adaptation, especially the newly coined locally led initiatives.



Mr. Juel Mahmud, Program Coordinator,
ICCCAD honoring Late Dr. Saleemul Huq, OBE
(1952-2023)

The ice-breaking session

Ms. Afsara Binte Mirza initiated the course with some Mentimeter exercises. The participants were asked three thought-provoking questions: (1) "In 'one' word define local"; (2) "What is your knowledge level about 'locally led adaptation' and 'loss and damage?'"; and (3) "Why is local leadership important to tackle the climate crisis?".

The engaging Mentimeter activity allowed participants to share their current understanding and thoughts on LLA (anonymously) and discuss accordingly.

The responses highlighted diverse perspectives and aligned participants goals with the course's objectives.



Ms. Afsara Binte Mirza, Research Officer, ICCCAD explaining the Mentimeter questions to the participants



Participants responses to the Mentimeter questions

Session 1

The nitty gritty of locally led adaptation (LLA): National perspective

Resource person: Savio Rousseau Rozario

Program coordinator, Locally led adaptation program, ICCCAD

The session started with an overview and introduction to the evolution of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA), the eight Principles of LLA and its operationalization, and relevant case studies from Global South. The session highlighted the missing element in conventional climate change adaptation strategies and the substantial need for supporting local communities' leadership and existing networks to minimize the climate risk and uncertainties. In this regard, the LLA approach promises to align climate finance with the needs and priorities of vulnerable communities, ensuring inclusive and bottom-up planning and implementation. The session also highlighted key national policies and plans developed from 2005 to 2024 stressing the importance of climate change adaptation and facilitating local communities leadership and decision-making capabilities. The session also showcased the international climate negotiations and dialogues which can utilize the potential of locally led adaptation.



The session continued the discussion on [CASH Framework](#), as a guide to LLA funding:

C: Compassion for community needs,

A: Accountability in resource allocation,

S: Security in undertaking adaptation strategies, risk mitigation and

H: Honoring the local traditions, values, and culture.

Session reflections

- Enhancing the quality and quantity of climate finance reaching the local communities and actors.
- Ensuring long-term adaptation programs that facilitate planning, designing, implementation, and monitoring to be led by local communities by capacitating them accordingly.
- Creating localized metrics to evaluate the success of locally led climate initiatives.
- Highlighting the importance of equity and empowering local youth and women in adaptation planning and enhancing community-wide engagement.

Open discussion

In the open discussion following the first session, participants shared insights on the challenges and opportunities in implementing the eight LLA principles in diverse contexts.

There were questions focused on feasible ways to ensure accountability while disbursing funding at the local level; exercising bottom-up planning processes in the climate change arena; and improving local and regional governments role and knowledge.

The participants talked about the existing transparent resource management by local communities and discussed various strategies for involving the local stakeholders in adaptation planning and implementation processes.



**“ONLY THROUGH
TRUE LOCAL
LEADERSHIP CAN
ADAPTATION
EFFORTS CREATE
LASTING CHANGES
IN COMMUNITIES.”**

Session 2

Locally led adaptation planning: Experiences from the ground

Resource person: Shahrin Mannan

Program Officer, Locally led adaptation, GCA

In session two, case studies from around the globe which included various participatory tools and strategies that supported the local communities' voices and perceptions in adaptation planning processes were highlighted. The major challenges and enablers of LLA were also discussed following the case studies. The session mentioned how adaptation projects on the ground often require navigating local power structures and dynamics, understanding the communities' social and economic scenarios, assuring inclusivity, and most importantly adapting to the evolving needs and priorities of the communities. The discussion further emphasized the potential of LLA in valuing the contextual local dynamics and having a flexible programmatic approach rather than a one-size-fits-all adaptation solution.

Key takeaways

- **Planning processes and practices:** The traditional LLA planning tools and strategies starting from vulnerability and needs assessments to identifying and engage local actors in the decision-making stream is a major step to operationalize LLA.
- **Challenges in LLA implementation:** Limited and short-term funding, complex bureaucratic processes of governance, difficulties in building long-term relations with local stakeholders, and rigid M&E practices.
- **Flexibility and adaptability:** keeping in mind that unexpected changes/risks might arise while implementing adaptation solutions. Therefore, tailoring projects' activities accordingly is key to boost the resilience of the local communities.



Session reflections

- Participants discussed the importance of developing inclusive planning processes when implementing adaptation interventions; and supporting capacity-building initiatives for key local actors at frontlines of the climate crisis.
- Flexibility in funding and adaptive programmatic approach was noted as an essential factor in successfully implementing adaptation initiatives, as communities often face unique, disproportionate, and evolving challenges.
- The session emphasized the need for qualitative indicators to capture the effectiveness of LLA efforts, moving beyond rigid metrics to reflect on-ground realities.
- Securing long-term financial support is always a major bottleneck that hinders adaptation projects' intention to be sustainable for the communities.

Open discussion

During the open discussion, participants shared insights on overcoming the barriers to effective LLA implementation, focusing on fostering trust with the community leaders.

The need to develop qualitative metrics in assessing adaptation success was also highlighted. The participants complimented the participatory approach that GCA uses to facilitate LLA in the grassroots level in every project stage.



**“TRUE LOCALLY LED
ADAPTATION
REQUIRES US TO
LISTEN, ADAPT, AND
EVOLVE WITH THE
COMMUNITY.”**

Session 3

Addressing local losses and damages through locally led adaptation: A nexus approach

Resource Person: Dr. Bimal Regmi

Technical director, ICCCAD; Senior specialist, IIED

The session on the nexus between local losses and damages (L&D) and locally led adaptation (LLA) focused on existing innovative strategies which integrates some principles of LLA in reducing climate-related vulnerabilities. Drawing from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report and the extensive experiences from Nepal, it was highlighted how climate hazards—such as extreme heat, intense rainfall, and glacier melting— is creating cascading hazards and compound disasters that impact vulnerable communities. The session stressed the need for policies that bridge local and national responses, ensuring communities can access necessary resources and make informed adaptation decisions.

Key takeaways

- **Climate change and L&D nexus:** Climate crisis induced L&D disproportionately affects marginalized groups, including women, children, and people with disabilities. The session explained the dynamics of climate justice, stressing the need for inclusive frameworks that recognize the specific needs of the affected communities.
- **Localized risk communication:** The importance of accessible risk communication, particularly real-time weather forecasting better prepares the communities for floods, landslides, and other climate-induced events.
- **National frameworks and policy gaps:** Nepal's national frameworks on climate change and L&D focuses on river basin management and conservation efforts, though resource limitations hinder implementation. The case also showed the need for strong documentation and data-driven proposals to secure funding for L&D.



Session reflections

- **Evidence-based documentation:** Participants emphasized the need for extensive data and evidence-based documentation at the grassroots levels to earmark funding for addressing local losses and damages. More attention needs to be directed towards drafting funding proposals, particularly in linking specific climate events to broader climate change impacts.
- **Intersectionality in L&D:** The discussion highlighted the importance of recognizing how different groups are uniquely affected, calling for an intersectional approach in policy-making.
- **Decentralized funding:** Participants agreed that effective L&D and adaptation strategies require localized, flexible funding that communities can access directly to address their specific needs.
- **Adaptive social protection:** The concept of adaptive social protection, such as community investment and cash transfers during shocks, was discussed as a tool to safeguard vulnerable households from falling deeper into poverty post-disaster.

Open discussion

In the open discussion, participants raised questions about the feasibility of decentralized funding and the role of scientific methodologies in attributing specific climate events to climate change. The discussions were on the importance of fostering trust with communities; using community-driven approaches to reduce jargon in climate communication; and ensuring that L&D frameworks to reflect local needs in policy formulation and implementation. Participants further inquired about how local business models, such as agricultural enterprises and green energy solutions, could support long-term resilience if designed to be financially sustainable for the most vulnerable.

This session answered questions on the role of LLA in addressing local loss and damage while reinforcing the importance of climate justice, community empowerment, and adaptable policy frameworks. It was strongly encouraged among the participants to envision scalable, inclusive solutions to enhance community resilience and minimize the impacts of climate-related losses.



“ADDRESSING LOSS AND DAMAGE MUST PRIORITIZE THE VOICES OF THE MOST AFFECTED, ENSURING INCLUSIVE AND JUST SOLUTIONS.”

Group activity 1

Unfolding the principles and upscaling locally led adaptation (PULL activity)

The PULL activity helped the participants to understand the importance of utilizing existing relationships within communities when devastating climate change impacts unfold with key local institutions and local actors; the reality of having agency and power to decide on implementing an adaptation intervention collaboratively (based on local resources and capabilities).

The participants were divided into five teams representing 1 donor group, 1 intermediary group (NGOs and INGOs), and 3 local communities groups. A sum of money was given to each groups. While the donor and intermediary group funded the 3 different local community groups. The local communities with the help of intermediary worked together to avail money for their curated adaptation plans.



Outcome of the activity

- The participants could comprehend the importance of including diverse local actors and their key decision-making roles and agency in ensuring efficient adaptation measure at the local levels.
- The importance of developing a localized, flexible, long-term, and transparent financial mechanisms to access climate finance successfully was also discussed.
- To make adaptation intervention sustainable, participants discussed building trust through consistent communication exercising empathy and respect.



DAY 2

01 October 2024

Session 4

Navigating typologies and tipping points: The framing of loss and damage

Resource person: NUSRAT NAUSHIN

Program coordinator, Loss and damage program, ICCCAD

The session explained and unfolded the theory, terminologies, conceptual frameworks, and typologies related to economic and non-economic losses and damages. Several case studies from Bangladesh and Small Island Developing States (SIDs) were highlighted during the session to showcase the irreversible losses and damages that the marginalized communities are facing which has cascading impacts on their values such as education, social cohesion, religion, development, biodiversity, economic progress, etc.

The session also showed examples of generating innovative, locally contextual and ethical photo stories and videography of local loss and damage faced by communities in the Central North part of Bangladesh. The newly established Loss and Damage Fund and its operationalization, alongside accessibility was also discussed in the session.

Key takeaways

- **Types of loss and damage:** Comparative analysis between economic and non-economic L&D was discussed.
- **Global recognition of frameworks and milestones:** The evolution of L&D discourse and its recognition, implementation within UNFCCC negotiations and frameworks were discussed (such as the Warsaw International Mechanism and Santiago Network).
- **Barriers to L&D implementation:** Some barriers to fund L&D as discussed included limited funding, lack of credible data, insufficient institutional capacities, lack of transparency and accountability when prioritizing and valuing local needs.



Session reflections

- Participants reflected on the inevitable challenge of quantifying non-economic losses and damages such as culture, peace, well-being, mental health, biodiversity, nature, etc.) through using a measuring framework or metric.
- Specific, accessible, flexible, long-term funding mechanisms should be in place to address losses and damages faced by women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, etc. to support their adaptive capacities in the realm of climate change.

Open discussion

Participants shared thoughts at the end of the session on the potential of having a L&D framework for Bangladesh which adheres to addressing both economic and non-economic losses and damages.

Participants examined the limitations of current global frameworks, discussing how grassroots perspectives can be integrated into international L&D mechanisms.



**“LOSS AND
DAMAGE GOES
BEYOND
ADAPTATION;
IT IS ABOUT
RECOGNIZING THE
IRREVERSIBLE
IMPACTS ON
COMMUNITIES
AND FINDING
WAYS TO
COMPENSATE
AND SUPPORT.”**



Session 5

Applying locally led adaptation lens to harness nature-based solutions

Resource person: DR. HASEEB MD. IRFANULLAH

Independent consultant: Environment, climate change, and research system; Visiting research fellow, ULAB

The session started with an introduction to the attributes of nature-based solution and its imperative role in tackling economic, social and environmental challenges. The session also stressed the multifaceted role of NbS and existing case studies which shows NbS has been successful in facilitating climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and poverty alleviation. The session also delved into the synergies between the eight criteria of NbS (coined by IUCN) and the eight principles of LLA.

The session identified some key NbS examples existing in Bangladesh scenario that incorporates ecological and DRR components such as coastal forestation, mangrove restoration, floating gardening, urban wetland project- Hatirjeel, etc.

Key takeaways

- **NbS and LLA intersections:** The IUCN framework consist 8 criteria which shares commonalities with LLA principles such as practicing good governance, ensuring accountability and transparency, involving communities' perceptions in project design, etc. For instance, there is ample of scope to leverage LLA and strengthen NbS interventions by incorporating communities' perspectives. This might ensure that adaptation solutions address local needs and cultural contexts which will further helps to ameliorate biodiversity gains.



Session reflections

- Participants were curious to learn more about ways to measure the multifaceted benefits of NbS outcomes comprising environmental, social and economic components.
- NbS often require long-term timeframes for the impacts to be acknowledged requiring consistent patience and strategic investment to yield significant results.

Open discussion

In the discussion, participants examined the challenges of harnessing the NbS-LLA nexus approach in climate change adaptation and mitigation contexts. Questions focused on developing sustainable business models through applying an NbS lens and ensure financial viability for vulnerable and local communities.

Participants also discussed how current NbS cases in Bangladesh like floating agriculture and mangrove restoration could be scaled up and be economically viable through strengthening local leadership.

This session underscored the importance of aligning NbS with LLA principles to create adaptive, community-driven solutions to tackle the climate change impacts.



“FOR NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS TO TRULY WORK, THEY MUST BE ROOTED IN THE LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES.”

Session 6

Opportunities and challenges of implementing locally led adaptation and loss and damage at a global scale

Resource person: Mahmudul Hasan Tareq

Domain Coordinator, Water, food, and climate, HELVETAS

The session shared several case studies from the Global South comprising sectors such as agricultural productivity, water management, biodiversity conservation, etc., showcasing contextual elements of facilitating locally led adaptation (LLA) and addressing local loss and damage (L&D). The opportunities and challenges of locally led adaptation related to loss and damage was also shared in this session.

Key takeaways

- **Prioritizing needs and funding:** Local innovation needs to be prioritized through providing the grassroots communities capacity-building opportunities and patient funding. This will help to scale up contextual water management technologies such as pond sand filtration and rainwater harvesting in coastal areas, noting the importance of accessible, low-cost technologies.
- **National mechanisms:** Countries like Bangladesh should design and operationalize more national funding mechanisms like the halted Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCFT). The national climate funding mechanisms must adhere to transparency and accountability; support local leadership; enable good governance in allocating, disbursing and monitoring the usage of funds.



Session reflections

- The need for efficient technology transfer models is key to support resilience at the local level focusing on sustainable, context-specific solutions.
- The participants emphasized the importance of exercising robust fund management practices to improve accountability related to enhancing the adaptive capacities of the local communities in adaptation related projects.

Open discussion

During the discussion, participants asked about the complexities of scaling-up LLA and ways to address L&D, including the role of international funding in supporting local adaptation initiatives. They discussed the balance between donor expectations and local needs, recognizing that sustainable solutions require both technical support and funding flexibility. Participants also considered how local initiatives, like biogas technology transfer from Uttarakhand, India, could inspire scalable models for low-cost, resilient technologies in other regions.



**“ACHIEVING
CLIMATE
RESILIENCE
REQUIRES BOTH
LOCAL
INNOVATION AND
STRONG GLOBAL
SUPPORT.”**



Group activity 2

The social inclusion game

This game was designed to foster understanding on the importance of applying a whole of society approach and including youth, women, people with disabilities in adaptation decision-making. The game has ten characters representing different age, gender, profession, etc. One youth individual is signified as the key leader to develop a plan for community resilience in the face of future uncertainties. The game's main motto is to listen to the youth leader and co-develop a risk averting strategy for future climatic-hazards by incorporating the eight principles of LLA.



Outcome

This game showcased the following:

- Not all individuals are equally vulnerable or socially accepted in a community.
- It is a difficult choice to prioritise the needs related to climate adaptation
- When deciding on an adaptation strategy/intervention, there has to be a holistic decision-making scheme to include the voices of the most vulnerable in the planning.
- Enabling inclusion in reality and the grassroots levels- more resources and a collaborative approach needs to be applied.



DAY 3

02 October 2024

Field visit

Climate technology park at CCDB, Gazipur

Resource persons: Palash Sarker, Coordinator, Resilience building, CCDB

Md. Ashrafuzzaman Khan, Acting coordinator and manager, CCDB

Md. Kamal Hossain, Manager, CCDB

On day three, participants visited the Climate Technology Park established by the Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB) and immersed themselves in exploring innovative, climate-resilient technologies, and learning how these practices can be scaled up to strengthen community resilience.



Some interesting activities at the park

Interactive Presentation: The day began with an engaging presentation on the park's initiation, objective, importance, and features that exhibits Bangladesh's diverse agro-ecological zones and their existing adaptation solutions. The park also consists of some demonstrations of mitigation technologies tested in climate vulnerable hotspots of Bangladesh.

Case Study Group Work: Following the initial presentation, participants were divided into smaller groups to work on a case study. Each group was given a scenario focused on the climate park's ecological zone. The groups had to identify the relevant climate adaptation strategies that aligned with the 8 principles of LLA.



Interactive insights

The field visit comprised of interesting adaptation strategies developed in 5 climate-vulnerable geographical hotspots of Bangladesh. .

COASTAL ZONE

Showcased water and salinity resilient agricultural practices, and running climate-resilient rural homesteads.

HAOR ZONE

Featuring flood-tolerant agricultural systems and model floating houses for regions affected by seasonal flooding.

DROUGHT-PRONE ZONE

Highlighted drought-tolerant agricultural and gardening practices, technologies, climate resilient housing (model mud houses)

CHAR ZONE

Exhibited adaptive strategies for wetland-prone regions, including floating houses and climate resilient agricultural practices.

HILL ZONE

Demonstrated how agriculture and forestry can be managed in hilly areas, including indigenous housing practices (slit-house) and various sustainable agroforestry models.



Climate technologies and solutions

The Climate Technology Park highlighted numerous innovative solutions that contribute to climate resilience and adaptation. Below are some of the key technologies presented to the participants:

- **Retained-heat cooker:** A non-electric cooker that conserves heat to complete the cooking process, saving up to 50% of fuel and reducing indoor air pollution.
- **Integrated floating solar system:** Solar panels installed on water bodies to generate power while enabling complementary activities such as fish farming.
- **Solar desalination plant (Reverse Osmosis):** A solar-powered facility that produces potable water from saline sources, ideal for coastal areas.
- **Solar home system (SHS):** Provides renewable electricity to off-grid households, replacing carbon-intensive energy sources.
- **Solar water disinfection (WADI):** Uses UV light to purify water, ensuring safe drinking water without the need for purifying/boiling before drinking.
- **Biochar utilization:** Enhances soil health and carbon sequestration, for the local communities residing in saline-prone and arid regions of Bangladesh.
- **Biogas plant:** Converts organic waste to biogas, providing an eco-friendly alternative for cooking energy.
- **Vertical homestead gardening/farming:** Facilitates crop growth in limited spaces, making it suitable for flood-affected or saline-prone areas.

The day concluded with an interactive quiz that covered the different technologies and adaptive practices observed during the field visit.





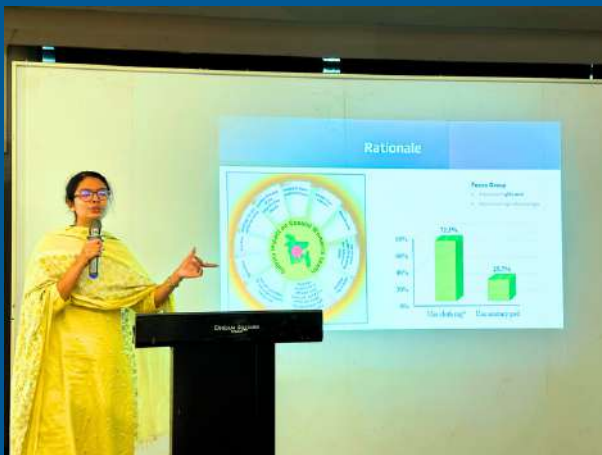
DAY 4

03 October 2024

Climate action pitch (CAP)

Based on the learnings from the short course, the participants were asked to present their individual 'climate action pitch' (CAP). The guidelines and instructions to develop the CAP were shared on the first day of the course. The participants had to present a locally led adaptation (LLA) solution and intervention that is relevant to their past and current experience/expertise/interests and consists of components to reduce/minimize/advert local losses and damages.

The pitch (in the Annex) had to be presented in five minutes (per participant) and grab donors' attention for funding. The pitch also had to provide rationale in identifying the local actors, the existing local challenges in scaling up the adaptation solution, and the resources required to implement the idea successfully.



Final remarks

In the closing session of the short course, Mr. Saqib Huq, Managing Director, ICCCAD expressed his gratitude to all the participants for attending the short course and stressed the importance of collective action and individual leadership to face the climate uncertainties. Before closing the program, each participant shared their feedback on the short course and its way forward.



The closing remarks and vote of thanks being delivered by Mr. Saqib Huq, Managing Director, ICCCAD and Mr. Rayatul Islam, Senior Officer, IUB.

Certificate distribution ceremony

The four-day-long event ended after the certificate distribution ceremony, and a closing remark by Mr. Saqib Huq, Managing Director, ICCCAD; while Mr. Rayatul Islam, Senior Officer, Outreach, Extension and Continuing Education, Independent University Bangladesh delivered the vote of thanks.



Way forward

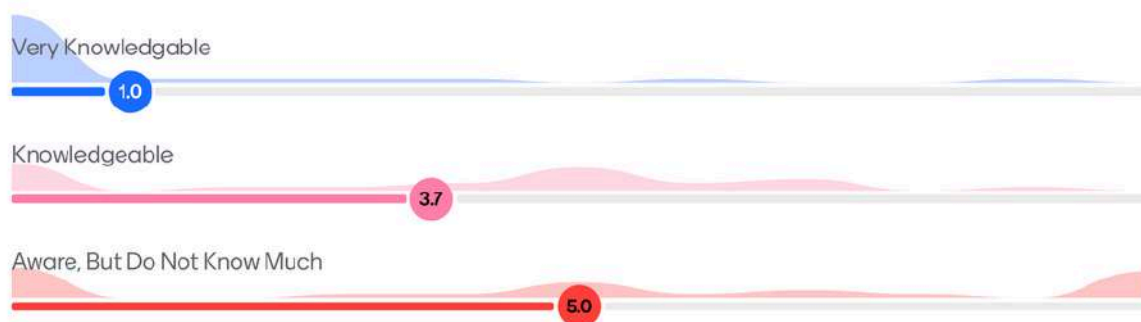
- The modality and contents of the short course on locally led adaptation (LLA) and local loss and damage can be replicated and be an effective tool in disseminating knowledge in climate-vulnerable countries related to the nexus of LLA and addressing L&D components.
- In the next cohort, the short course could trace and follow up with the recent alumni cohorts to gain a deeper understanding of the practicality of the short course and how the gained knowledge has been helping them in their professional lives.
- Going forward, the participants of the short course could also aim to publish a news article, blog, report on LLA and L&D with collaborating with ICCCAD researchers.
- In future, having a designated social media handle for the short course will be helpful to attract future LLA and L&D experts in Bangladesh and beyond.



Evaluation

At the start of the workshop, participants were asked to share their level of understanding regarding locally led adaptation through a Mentimeter exercise. In the post-evaluation, they opined their views regarding the short course.

What is your knowledge level about '*locally-led adaptation*' and '*loss and damage*'?



I was highly motivated as well as engaged with lots of practical learning in the form of games and brainstorming sessions

I learned how local voices can bring practical solutions that are both impactful and respectful of cultural traditions, something top-down approaches often miss

Key insights include the importance of local knowledge, equitable resource distribution, and strong partnerships between local communities, governments, and international organizations.

One of the highlights was creating and presenting our own Climate Action Pitch (CAP). It was a great way to apply the course concepts and engage with others in practical problem-solving

The content was strong, though we observed a lot of repetition among facilitators, which presents an opportunity for more diverse course content.

Establishing an alumni microsite to highlight their expertise could be beneficial.

Acknowledgments

The successful organization of the short course was made possible through the collaborative efforts of several individuals and organizations.

Firstly, we express our sincere gratitude to the **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)**, and the **HEKS/EPER Bread for All** for their generous financial support, which made this initiative possible.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to **Mr. Md. Rayatul Islam**, Senior Officer, Outreach, Extension, and Continuing Education, Independent University Bangladesh (IUB), for providing technical support essential to the smooth execution of the program.

We also acknowledge the valuable contributions of **Mr. Md. Tahseen Ahmed**, **Ms. Naushin Jahan Chaity**, and **Ms. Afsana Alim**, for their meticulous and comprehensive note-taking throughout the course. Our gratitude also goes to **Mr. Al Mamun Rakib** for capturing the event's memorable moments through his photography.

Our deepest appreciation goes to the **CCDB team** for their unwavering support during the field visits, ensuring a seamless and enriching experience.

Finally, we are especially grateful **to all the participants** whose enthusiastic engagement and valuable contributions enriched the learning outcomes of this short course.

This collaborative effort reflects the spirit of partnership and dedication to fostering knowledge and action in addressing climatic challenges.

Annex

Pitch Presenter	Climate Action Pitch
Zahidul Islam Jobair Lecturer, Daffodil International University	Title: Tales of the water: an initiative of saving the river
Naharin Zannat Lecturer, Jashore University of Science and Technology	Title: Female reproductive health care management in coastal areas
Md. Aminur Rahman Amin Training and Development Officer, CNRS	Title: Community-led bioengineering solutions for riverbank erosion control in northern Bangladesh.
Minhaz Monwar Auni Public Health Engineering Specialist, Helvetas Swiss Inter-cooperation	Title: Village led water supply system in coastal zone of Bangladesh (Paikgacha upazila)
Ishrat Binte Rouf Program Lead, GenLab	Title: From trash, for climate action, by marginalized migrants.
Farhana Parvin Research Associate, Practical Action in Bangladesh	Title: Locally-led adaptation (LLA) solution for coastal smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities to ensure food security
Nusaiba Naseeree Research Assistant, UNDP LoGIC Project	Title: Climate adaptive solutions to flood risks in Barishal
Ashik Iqbal Research Associate Institute of Water and Flood Management, BUET	Title: Holding moisture and resisting soil-degradation in draught-prone agricultural lands
Rakibul Islam Efti Secretary, Narayanganj Urban Youth Council	Title: Community-Based Climate Adaptation Program for Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in Narayanganj
Halima Akter District Coordinator, Global Youth Society for Humanity	Title: Mapping out and quantifying the groundwater saline contamination throughout the Barishal City based on LLA.
Abdullah Mutasim Khan Student, University of Dhaka	Title: Empowering Coastal Communities through Promoting Indigenous Knowledge about Climate Adaptation
Meherab Hossain Young Fellow, Oxfam in Bangladesh	Title: Ending the Pill Dependency: Fresh Water and Eco-Friendly Pads for Safe Menstrual Health in Koyra
Tofa Tus Sadia Tofa Student (Ms) Bangladesh Agricultural University	Title: Community-led Flood Resilient Agriculture and Livelihoods
Aklema Haque Sultana Student, Noakhali Science and Technology University	Title: The Light of House (আলো বাড়ি)
Sk. Mohibullah Manager, BRAC Locally led Adaptation Project	Title: Proposal for Water Resilient Village Development Project
Muzammel Haque Senior Analyst, Climate Change BRAC	Title: Agroforestry as a locally led adaptation solution for vulnerable communities in Barind areas
Farzana Islam Knowledge and Research Manager, LEDARS	Title: Climate Mobility
Chaw Way Hai Co-founder (Finance sector), Green Milieu	Title: Water is life
Ive Sithi Chambugong Student and Activist	Title: Indigenous knowledge-based forestry in Madhabpur.
Tum Pow Mro Student and Activist	Title: Chittagong hill track adaptation
Dewan Nurtaj Alam Deputy Manager, Environmental Social Safeguard BRAC	Title: Coastal climate adaptation
Md.Arifur Rahman Talukder Project Manager, IDE	Title: Promote local livelihood technologies integrating with solar powered community e-cooking for climate-stressed communities
Rawnok Jahan Research Intern, Center for Participatory Research and Development	Title: Unseen struggles: The impact of mental health on women from flash floods in northeastern region in Bangladesh
Abir Hossain Zone Lead, Climate Frontier	Title: Community resilience hubs for climate vulnerable areas
Nafisa Nuari Islam Assistant Professor, Jashore University of Science and Technology	Title: Enhancing the health resiliency of the Khulna slum dwellers
Sajid Hamid Talukder Meteorology, University of Dhaka	Title: Promoting Adaptation Technologies to Reduce Flood-induced Casualties
Wahida Ahmed Research Assistant, Jahangirnagar University	Title: Addressing drought through sustainable groundwater management

