



Independent University,  
Bangladesh



Sweden  
Sverige



**ICCCAD**  
International Centre for  
Climate Change and  
Development

## **WORKSHOP REPORT ON**

# **LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION AND BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN RANGAMATI**



## Executive Summary

---

This executive summary encapsulates a comprehensive training program focused on Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) and project management conducted by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Independent University Bangladesh under CAP-RES project. The training, spanning multiple sessions, engaged participants in diverse aspects of climate change fundamentals, LLA, livelihood, project management and access to funds aiming to empower multi-actors and enhance local adaptive capacity through knowledge exchange and skill-building sessions.

The first session was conducted on the climate science, distinguishing weather from climate and emphasizing the impacts of human activities on global warming and climate change, stressing the importance of global cooperation to address climate challenges and protect vulnerable communities.

Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) approach has been introduced as a shift from Community Based Adaptation (CBA), emphasizing inclusivity and participatory decision-making. Eight principles of LLA were outlined, illustrated by examples like the Climate Change Resilience Project (CCRP) in Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts, highlighting the significance of initiatives like Village Common Forest (VCF) management in building community resilience to climate change.

The training also focused on enhancing climate-resilient livelihoods in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) through Locally Led Adaptation (LLA). Inclusive strategies like cooperative neighborhood work and holistic approaches were emphasized.

The participants have been integration of women into adaptation programs through locally led methods. Role-playing exercises demonstrated gender dynamics in decision-making, emphasizing the importance of women's participation.

Concepts of resource acquisition, with a focus on climate finance has been explored covering definitions, types, importance, and historical aspects. Participants engaged in group work to dissect challenges faced by local organizations, emphasizing strategic approaches and collaboration to optimize resource utilization, particularly in climate finance.

A timely discussion on the urgent need for understanding and action regarding climate change was conducted focusing varied impacts, highlighting water scarcity, forest conservation and sustainable practices.

A detailed overview of project management, emphasizing initiation, planning, execution, monitoring, and closure phases was given emphasizing fundraising realities, urging NGOs to diversify donor bases and align proposals with funding organization priorities for successful project implementation and funding acquisition.

In conclusion, the workshop has been instrumental in fostering collaboration among diverse stakeholders to address climate change impacts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). By empowering local communities and enhancing their adaptive capacity, the workshop expects the outcome to drive sustainable resilience-building efforts and promote inclusive development practices.

# Table of Contents

---

- Executive Summary ..... 1**
- Training Agenda ..... 3**
- Acronym ..... 4**
- 1. Background ..... 5**
- 2. Objectives and methodology of the workshop ..... 6**
- 3. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) ..... 8**
- 4. Session Description..... 11**
- 5 Concluding Remarks ..... 27**
- 6 Result of Post Evaluation ..... 28**
- Annex 1: Analysis of the Post Evaluation..... 31**

## Training Agenda

Time	Name of the Session/Activity	Resource Person and Facilitator
<b>Day I (28 February, 2024)</b>		
10:00 am-10:10 am	Welcome Remarks	<b>ICCCAD Team</b>
10:10 am-10:20 am	Orientation of Participants	<b>ICCCAD Team</b>
10:20 am -10:40 am	Brainstorming and Expectations	<b>Habibur Rahman</b> Research Officer, ICCCAD
10:40 am -11:45 am	<b>Session 1:</b> Overview of Climate Science and Climate Change Adaptation	<b>Habibur Rahman</b> Capacity Building Officer, ICCCAD
11:45 am – 12:00 pm	<b>Tea Break</b>	
12:00 pm -01:15 pm	<b>Session 2:</b> Introduction to Locally Led Adaptation (LLA): Examples on Village Common Forest (VCF)	<b>Rawnak Jahan Khan Ranon</b> Research Officer (LLA), ICCCAD
01:15 pm -02:30 pm	<b>Lunch and Prayer</b>	
02:30 pm -03:00 pm	<b>Exercise/ Group Work</b>	<b>Rawnak Jahan Khan Ranon</b> Research Officer (LLA), ICCCAD
03:00 pm -04:00 pm	<b>Session 3:</b> Strengthening Climate Resilient Livelihoods through Locally Led Adaptation	<b>Supriya Tripura</b> Program Officer, Livelihoods, UNDP
04:00 pm-05:00 pm	<b>Session 4:</b> Woman friendly Locally Led Adaptation Practices and Mainstreaming into Adaptation Projects	<b>Tuku Talukdar</b> Executive Director, Himawanti
<b>Day 2 (29 February, 2024)</b>		
09: 00 am -10: 00 am	<b>Session 5:</b> Project Cycle Management	<b>S M Saify Iqbal</b> Programme Coordinator, ICCCAD
10:00 am -11:30 am	<b>Session 6:</b> Climate Change In CHT. Everybody Knows, but Nobody Understands!	<b>Dr. Suprio Chakma</b> Assistant Professor, RMSTU
11:30 am -11:45 am	<b>Tea Break</b>	
11:45 am -01:00 pm	<b>Session 07:</b> Navigating Adaptation: Understanding Proposal Development and Funding Sources	<b>Maria Aktar</b> Assistant Project Manager
01:10 pm -02:00 pm	<b>Lunch and Prayer</b>	
02:30 pm -03:30 pm	<b>Session 08:</b> Interactive Group Exercises on Project Development on Locally Led Adaptation	<b>ICCCAD Team</b>
03:30 pm-03-45 pm	Post-evaluation	<b>Habibur Rahman</b> Capacity Building Officer, ICCCAD
03:45-04:00 pm	Closing Remarks	<b>ICCCAD Team</b>

## Acronym

---

CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracks
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
CAP-RES	Capacity strengthening of multi-actors to limit climate change impacts and enhance resilience
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CCRP	Climate Change Resilience Project
VCF	Village Common Forest
CAP	Climate Action Pitch
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CRCs	Community Resilience Committees
LGI	Local Government Institutions
RHDC	Rangamati Hill District Council
CCRP	CHT Climate Resilience Project
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
SOP	Standard of Procedure
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators

## 1. Background

---

Indigenous community of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) has been experiencing a wide range of impacts due to climate change and trying to adapt with their own practices developed over millennia and innovating new practices to reduce the impacts and adapt to the situation. In addition, local governments, NGOs and other stakeholders are implementing a range of projects to scale up local adaptation for achieving resilience.

Local communities are at the frontline of the changing climate, directly facing the impacts on their lives and livelihoods. While some communities are able to adapt spontaneously or in an organized manner to the changing climatic conditions, most often they bear the brunt of extreme events, leading to loss of life and significant damage to their assets. Recognizing the resilience and adaptive capacity that local communities have developed over millennia, it is essential to involve them in the development of adaptation plans.

In order to make adaptation efforts effective and sustainable, it is imperative to keep the local communities at the center of decision making in designing and implementing adaptation projects. At the same time, it is also crucial to bring multi-actors in a place to discuss and explore existing challenges and opportunities to adaptation interventions which can lead to a coordination gap.

With a view to empower local community, incorporating local knowledge and expertise and channel finance to local actors for achieving longer term resilience, the strategy of planning and implementing different humanitarian and development projects related to the climate change adaptation is gradually changing and being recently recognized from consultative, participatory, and community-based approaches to Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) which is a new paradigm in the adaptation field.

Consequently, it is crucial to actively support local actors' leadership, inclusivity, and agency at various stages of project design and implementation. Decision-making processes should incorporate local knowledge and capacities, and diverse participation helps avoid duplication and increases efficiency while reducing reliance on systems that exacerbate vulnerability.

Addressing this crucial aspect, the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Independent University Bangladesh (IUB) has devised a plan to conduct a "Capacity Building Workshop on Exploring Challenges of Locally Led Adaptation and Scope of Project Development". This initiative has been taken under the project 'Capacity Strengthening of Multi-Actors to Limit Climate Change Impacts and Enhance Resilience (CAP-RES)' which is supported by the Embassy of Sweden. The workshop mainly aims to highlight multi-actors including local government, NGOs, community leaders and youths who are contributing to hone local communities' adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change. Through this initiative, participants can engage in interactive discussions, group works and extensive exercises to gain and share insights from each other on climate change adaptation, Locally Led Adaptation (LLA), Village Common Forest (VCF), climate resilient livelihoods, woman friendly adaptation practices, integrated watershed management, project development and sources of funding for adaptation; and finally interactive group exercises on project development.

## 2. Objectives and methodology of the workshop

---

### 2.1 Objective

At the end of this capacity building workshop, participants will gain knowledge on

- Stimulation of Basic Understanding on Climate Science and Adaptation
- Familiar with the concept and principles of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA)
- Understanding on Climate Resilient Livelihoods
- Identifying Woman friendly Practices and Mechanism to scale up
- Gaining knowledge on Participatory Approaches to Integrated Watershed Management
- Attaining proficiency in developing project proposal
- Exploring national and international funding opportunity
- Making a strong coordination among relevant stakeholders
- Empowering local voices in adaptation interventions.

### 2.2 Key Discussion Topics

- Concept and principles of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA)
- Climate Resilient Livelihoods through Locally Led Adaptation
- Woman friendly Locally Led Adaptation Practices
- Participatory Approaches to Integrated Watershed Management
- Basics of Project Development and Sources of Funding for adaptation
- Introduction to Project Cycle

### 2.3 Methodology

The workshop will be conducted in person and residential for two days (Two nights and two days). Total eight sessions have been taken in two days. This workshop used various participatory methodologies, including:

- Participatory lectures and discussions
- Peer to peer learning
- Climate Action Pitch (CAP) by Short Video Presentation
- Discussions
- Group Works
- Extensive Practical Exercise

### 2.4 Target Group of Participants

The workshop is designed for members of NGOs, CSOs, community leaders, youth organization and particularly government stakeholders in sadar and other two adjacent Upazila(s) of

Rangamati district. Total 20 participants maintaining gender balance with male and female ratio of 60:40 has been ensured.

### **2.5 Expected Outcomes**

- Enhanced understanding of the concept and principles of LLA.
- Improved understanding of Increased proficiency in project development
- In depth familiarity on climate resilient livelihoods, woman friendly adaptation practices
- Enriched knowledge on integrated watershed management
- Enhanced capacity of exploring national and international adaptation funds
- Enriched understanding of project development and its cycle
- Strengthened coordination with multi-stakeholders including local government, NGOs, community leaders and youths
- Empowered local voices in adaptation interventions implemented by other stakeholders

### **2.6 Date and Time**

Participants have reached at Porjoton Holiday Complex, Rangamati within 05:00 pm (27 February, 2024). They have stayed total two nights and two days at Porjoton Holiday Complex, Rangamati and left at 04:00 pm (29 February, 2024).



### 3. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

This section describes steps and process of how the training has been arranged. The key steps are illustrated through a schematic diagram and explanation of each step is given below:



*Figure 01: Steps and Process followed to arrange the training*

#### 3.1. Identify a community

A community or area has been selected based on consultation with the project manager and coordinators where the capacity building training will be conducted based on their needs. Last year, a study has been conducted in Rangamati on challenges and benefits of community-based forest management referred as Village Common Forest (VCF) and it is realized based on findings that they need capacity building initiatives to strengthen local adaptation through accessing different national and international funding. Addressing their needs and ensuring the continuation of interventions based on research findings, local stakeholders in Rangamati have selected for the training.

#### 3.2. Select target population

The training was designed for the members from NGOs, CSOs, community leaders, youth organization and particularly government stakeholders in Sadar and other two adjacent Upazila(s) of Rangamati district.

#### 3.3. Application for advance and procurement

A detailed budget has been prepared separating for advance and procurement and then sent to finance and procurement department with the approval of designated authority.

### **3.4. Selection of resource persons**

Resource persons were chosen based on their expertise in the specific topics covered in the training and based on their availability. One designated resource person was assigned for each topic. External facilitators who work in that particular area in different projects were invited to take session as they know better about the local context.

### **3.5. Concept note development**

The training was conceived with key questions addressed, including the rationale behind the need for such training, identification of target participants, selection of resource persons, delineation of both broad and specific training objectives, determination of the training's timing, location, detailed agenda and methodology.

### **3.6. Nomination of participants**

Taungya, a prominent local NGO based in Rangamati, helped to prepare a list of suitable participants following the objectives and agenda of this workshop. Having gender balance and representation from all relevant stakeholders have been selected.

### **3.7. Confirmation of participants**

Nominated participants have been contacted and confirmed their participation over mail and calls over phone.

### **3.8. Invitation to participants**

A week prior to the training, an invitation mail has been sent to the nominated participants. Then a follow-up email was dispatched to serve as a reminder on the day before the training, emphasizing the importance of timely participation in the upcoming training.

### **3.9. Communication with resource persons**

Internal and external resource persons have been contacted with training details including duration of the respective session, training venue, travel plan and brief about the participants.

### **3.10. Inauguration and pre-evaluation**

The training has been inaugurated by the assistant project manager welcoming them to the training and then a menti-meter exercise has been conducted with participants to know their expectations from the training.

### **3.11. Training conduction**

Training has been conducted following the agenda with particular emphasize to maintain the sequence and allocated time for each session.

### **3.12. Post evaluation**

Upon finishing the entire training program, an online post-evaluation form prepared through MS teams form has been shared with participants via email to assess their knowledge along with their feedbacks after the training

### **3.13. Material sharing**

After concluding the training, the PowerPoint presentations have been distributed to all participants.

### **3.14. Submission of bills and advance adjustment**

All the bills for advance have been submitted and adjusted to finance department with the approval from designated authority. Signature to the bills prepared by hotel for venue and food has been ensured immediately after the training.

### **3.15. Certificate**

E-certificate for participation has been issued and shared via email.

## 4. Session Description

### 4.1 Welcome Remarks and Brainstorming and Expectations of the Workshop by Habibur Rahman, Research Officer, ICCCAD, IUB

Mr. Habibur Rahman gave a welcome speech and started the workshop by extending greetings and gratitude to the participants, facilitators, and moderators. In his welcome remarks, he mourned the sudden demise of Dr. Saleemul Huq and everyone maintained a one-minute silent ovation for Dr. Huq's memory.

After that, Mr. Habib conducted a small brainstorming session for the participants in menti-meter. The participants wholeheartedly participated the brainstorming session and played the menti-meter game. After that, Mr. Habib Started his main session.

### 4.2 Session 01: Overview of Climate Science and Climate Change Adaptation by Habibur Rahman, Research Officer, CB, ICCCAD, IUB

The session on "Overview of Climate Science and Climate Change Adaptation" conducted by Habibur Rahman, Research Officer at ICCCAD, IUB, provided a comprehensive understanding of climate science, weather patterns, global warming, and the impacts of climate change. The session began by elucidating the disparity between weather and climate. While weather refers to the state of the atmosphere at a specific time and place, constantly changing with elements such as temperature, precipitation, and wind, climate denotes long-term weather patterns observed over decades.



Weather is influenced by various factors, including solar energy, atmospheric conditions, and geographical features. Climate, on the other hand, is shaped by factors such as temperature, precipitation, wind velocity, and humidity over extended periods. The session highlighted

Bangladesh as an example, illustrating how temperature and precipitation patterns determine its climate.

Moving on to climate change, it was defined as a significant alteration in global or regional climate patterns over time, primarily attributed to anthropogenic activities. The session emphasized the complexity of the climate system, comprising the atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere, all interconnected and subject to internal dynamics and external forces like volcanic eruptions and human activities.

Global warming, a critical aspect of climate change, was extensively discussed. Since the Industrial Revolution, the Earth's average temperature has risen by over 1 degree Celsius, primarily due to greenhouse gas emissions from human activities. The session underscored the unprecedented rate of temperature increase over the past four decades and its adverse impacts on weather patterns, ecosystems, and human well-being.

The greenhouse effect, essential for maintaining Earth's habitable temperature, was elucidated. Human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels, have intensified this effect by increasing carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere. Global carbon dioxide emissions have surged since the industrial era, with significant contributions from developed countries like China, the United States, and the European Union.

The session further explored evidence of climate change from a global and Bangladesh perspective. It highlighted the escalating trend of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, emphasizing the disproportionate burden borne by developing countries like Bangladesh. Spatial variations in temperature, precipitation, and sector-wise greenhouse gas emissions were analyzed to understand the localized impacts of climate change.

Moreover, the session delved into the mechanisms driving climate change, elucidating how heat energy affects the interconnected systems of the Earth's climate. Changes in ocean temperatures, wind patterns, precipitation, and sea levels were identified as direct consequences of global warming, exacerbating extreme weather events, droughts, and floods worldwide.

Adaptation strategies to mitigate climate change impacts were also discussed, emphasizing the importance of resilience-building measures and sustainable practices. Efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy, enhance forest cover, and implement adaptive measures were highlighted as essential steps to mitigate climate change.

In conclusion, the session provided a comprehensive overview of climate science, highlighting the urgency of addressing climate change through concerted global efforts and locally led adaptation initiatives. It underscored the need for collective action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, build resilience, and safeguard vulnerable communities from the adverse impacts of climate change.

#### Open Discussion Under Session 1

There was no open discussion session 1

### **4.3 Session 02: Introduction to Locally Led Adaptation (LLA): Examples on Village Common Forest (VCF) by Rawnak Jahan Khan Ranon, Research Officer (LLA), ICCCAD, IUB**

The session report on "Introduction to Locally Led Adaptation (LLA): Examples on Village Common Forest (VCF)" by Rawnak Jahan Khan Ranon, Research Officer (LLA), ICCCAD, IUB, delves into the paradigm shift from Community Based Adaptation (CBA) to Locally Led Adaptation (LLA), highlighting the inclusive participation and decision-making processes within such initiatives.

Traditionally, Community Based Adaptation (CBA) initiatives have been critiqued for their lack of inclusivity and limited participation in decision-making processes. In contrast, Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) emphasizes inclusivity and active involvement of various stakeholders in decision-making. This shift is crucial in addressing the diverse needs and perspectives of communities affected by climate change.

The report outlines eight principles of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA), emphasizing the importance of devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level, addressing structural inequalities, providing patient and predictable funding, investing in local capabilities, building a robust understanding of climate risk, flexible programming and learning, ensuring transparency and accountability, and fostering collaborative action and investment.

Drawing from examples such as the Climate Change Resilience Project (CCRP) in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) by UNDP, the report illustrates how these principles are implemented in practice. For instance, devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level was demonstrated through the creation of Community Resilience Committees (CRCs), which developed proposals and applied for funding from UNDP, thereby empowering local communities in decision-making processes.

Furthermore, the report highlights efforts to address structural inequalities by ensuring gender representation within CRCs and investing in local capabilities through capacity-building initiatives. However, challenges remain, such as the need for long-term and flexible funding mechanisms, as well as enhancing understanding of climate risks and uncertainties.

In the context of Bangladesh, where climate-induced problems are prevalent, particularly in regions like Rangamati, the report underscores the significance of initiatives like Village Common Forest (VCF) management. VCFs play a crucial role in meeting the livelihood, environmental, medicinal, cultural, and religious needs of indigenous communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Despite challenges such as deforestation, VCFs serve as repositories of biodiversity and sustainable forest management practices. The study conducted in Rangamati and Bandarban districts highlights the importance of VCFs in conserving forest resources and meeting the demands of indigenous communities for forest products.

In conclusion, the session report emphasizes the importance of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) in addressing climate change challenges, fostering inclusivity, and empowering local communities. Through examples such as VCF management in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, it illustrates the potential of community-led initiatives in building resilience and sustainability in the face of climate change.

Group Work Under Session 2

The participants were asked to develop a VCF management plan according to their knowledge and insights and listing down the activities that align with the Locally led adaptation (LLA) principle.

**GROUP 01:**

VCF Management Plan

SI No.	Work Plan	Alignment with the LLA Principle Number	Management period	Accountable Person	Doner Agency
01	Forming Committee	1 <sup>st</sup> Principle	1 June 2014 - 30 June 2014	Headman, KarBari and Community Peoples	INGO, NGO
02	Building a constitution	7 <sup>th</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> Principle	1 July 2014 – 31 July 2014	Committee	INGO, NGO
03	Training	5 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> Principle.	1 August 2014 – 30 December 2024	NGO	INGO, NGO
04	Conservation and Management	3 <sup>rd</sup> Principle	2024 – 2025	Committee	INGO, NGO
05	Networking exchange visit	6 <sup>th</sup> Principle	2024 – 2025	Committee, Community People, Govt. Organization, NGO	INGO, NGO
06	Mapping (Flora and Fauna)	-	2024 – 2025	Committee, Community People, Govt. Organization, NGO	INGO, NGO

**GROUP 02:**

List of Activities to Manage VCF

SI No.	Activities	Alignment with LLA Principle
01	Demarcation boundary	
02	VCF Mapping	
03	Resource Mapping	5 <sup>th</sup>

<b>04</b>	Management Guideline	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>05</b>	Revolving Fund	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>06</b>	Monitoring	7 <sup>th</sup>
<b>07</b>	Safety of Forest and Animals	8 <sup>th</sup>
<b>08</b>	Resource extraction and use plan	7 <sup>th</sup>
<b>09</b>	Awareness raising	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>10</b>	Stakeholder engagement	8 <sup>th</sup>
<b>11</b>	Engage with other similar activities	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>12</b>	Financial Management Training and Application	7 <sup>th</sup>
<b>13</b>	VCF Management committee capacity building training	4 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup>

### GROUP 03:

#### VCF Management Plan

SI No	Activity	Accountable person/ body	Alignment with LLA Principles
<b>Task 01</b>	VCF Resource Mapping	VCF Management Committee	4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Task 02</b>	Formation of CYVG	Youth	1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Task 03</b>	Training for VCF management and youth group	NGO, INGO	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Task 04</b>	Application for legal recognition	NGO, CSO	2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Task 05</b>	Periodical Site visit	VCF Committee, youth	5 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Task 06</b>	Recommendation for Legal authorization	C.C	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Task 07</b>	Funding for Implementation	VCF Management team	8 <sup>th</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup>

### GROUP 04:

#### ***Porjatan VCF Management Plan***

Project Name: Supply of Pure drinking water through a proper VCF management

Project Area: Parjatan Area, Rangamati

Estimated Cost: 500000 Taka

Source of fund: Rangamati District Office

Implementation: VCF Management Committee

VCF Area: 20 Acres

VCF stakeholders: Community people of Rangamati Parjatan area.



*Objectives of The Project:*

1. Biodiversity conservation
2. Conservation of small natural fountains
3. Meeting the needs of local community
4. Natural Resource conservation
5. Nature conservation

*VCF Management Challenges*

1. Reduce of bamboo trees
2. Reduce of wild animals and Birds
3. Lower flow rate at the natural fountains

*Plan meeting the LLA principles:*

1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>

**4.4: Session 3: Strengthening Climate Resilient Livelihoods through Locally Led Adaptation by Supriya Tripura Program Officer, Livelihoods, UNDP**

Mr. Supriya began his talk by discussing the effects and outcomes of deforestation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). Throughout his entire talk, he mostly covered the livelihoods of rural CHT residents, climatic vulnerabilities in the region, how to create climate-resilient livelihoods, and how to apply the locally led adaptation method to create climate-resilient livelihoods. He also discussed the advantages and disadvantages of this strategy.

During the discussion, Mr. Supriya explained how maintaining lush greenery requires the proper amount of water; too little water might impair plants' ability to store energy and support life, while too much water could damage the ecology by causing trees to expand extensively. Mr. Supriya highlighted a few of the main sources of income for CHT residents and the climatic risks associated with them. People in CHT frequently experience landslides and intense rains. CHT is one of Bangladesh's most climate-vulnerable districts, according to LoGIC's Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI). The CHTs are another South Asian climate hotspot designated by the World Bank. Extreme temperatures, a lack of freshwater, and flash floods are among issues that some CHT districts deal with.



Since the primary cause of vulnerability is a lack of coping skills or an inability to adapt, Mr. Supriya discusses strategies for boosting adaptive capacity and constructing climate resilience. He places a strong emphasis on awareness at all spheres: HH, community, LGI, traditional leaders, and civil society. cooperative neighborhood work, a holistic strategy enhanced by institutional backing, traditional wisdom, Integrated farm management, which includes managing all aspects of a farm, such as fish, fruits, cattle, and crops. Diversification—when one element fails, another survives—some recently developed methods (growing crops in a controlled environment), and farm mechanization—to boost adaptive ability and foster climate resilience. Additionally, he covered a number of climate-smart agriculture and livelihood topics, including: soil and water management (conservation agriculture, e.g., minimum or zero tillage, contour planting, water storage, improved irrigation-drip), agroforestry integrated food energy systems (biogas, improved stoves), livestock management (rotational grazing, fodder crops, grassland restoration and conservation, manure treatment), and crop and fruit management (IFM, intercropping with legumes, crop rotation, drought-resistant, pest-tolerant, diversification, etc.). He continued, "Water smart, weather smart, nutrient smart, energy smart, and knowledge smart are all necessary for livelihoods that are climate resilient."

Next, Mr. Supriya explains how the concept of community-based adaptation gave way to locally led adaptation (LLA). He explained how the CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP) launched the LLA as a pilot project in 2018 and progressively developed it into an official worldwide strategy in 2021 in CHT. As local actors on the front lines of climate change are guaranteed fair access to power and resources to develop resilience, locally led adaptation (LLA) is contributing to the strengthening of livelihoods by acknowledging the importance of local knowledge and experience in addressing climate risk. The RHDC's CCRP program has won a GCA Award in the leadership category. According to MR. Supriya, the CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP) has raised awareness of climate change among 24,892 people by creating 20 micro-watershed areas from 106 communities and 20 Climate Resilience Committees (CRCs). Additionally, he demonstrated how, taking into account the vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in 20 LRP sites, a

total of 75 climate-adaptive schemes have been implemented (community-managed schemes like the gravity flow system, the infiltration gallery system, water lifting through solar energy, rainwater harvesting, and community water supply by solar power). A framework for CHT climate change resilience has also been developed. Finally, Mr. Supriya Tripura spoke about the opportunities and difficulties associated with a livelihood built on climate resilience. He claimed that it is challenging to apply suggested solutions like farm mechanization and CSA. Small-scale farmers find it challenging to implement farm mechanization; access to and usage of smart technology in agriculture are hampered by poor internet connectivity; and raising awareness and changing behavior are significant issues. Human perception has been mentioned by a workshop attendee as a hurdle to obtaining LLA. According to a different participant, adequate design and framework are essential for CHT individuals to adjust to the effects of climate change. Less scientific understanding, according to some participants, is a hindrance to adaptation's results.

However, there are also certain advantages. According to Mr. Supriya, CHT institutions (such as the Karbari system, the Hill District Council, and traditional leaders/headmen) are designed to help CHT people adapt. Hills can support the growth of vegetables in the event that plains are flooded, and indigenous knowledge may be able to aid in this process. Mr. Supriya then acknowledged each person in attendance and led an open discussion.

### Open Discussion Under Session 3

A participant, the PIO of Kaptai, Rangamati's Upazilla Parishadh, expressed gratitude to Mr. Supriya and stated that while the CCRP project has been a huge success for the locals, it has been poorly managed, and as a result, many people have been subjected to discrimination. Mr. Supriya acknowledges this remark and promises to bring it up with the UNDP's higher authorities so that action can be taken against the mismanagement. Additionally, he gave his word that UNDP is working to include LLA in the CCRP project.

Another speaker discusses and queries the viability of incorporating machine tools into livelihood and agriculture that is climate resilient. Mr. Supriya responded to this issue by saying that the best results from utilizing machine tools may be achieved by applying the indigenous knowledge and training workshops, whatever the community chose.

Yet another individual talks about how users should be able to carry big machine tools and how their mobility should be improved.

## **4.5 Session 4: Woman friendly Locally Led Adaptation Practices and Mainstreaming into Adaptation Projects by Tuku Talukdar, Executive Director, Himawanti**

Ms. Tuku made an effort to depict the real-world situation of women being mainstreamed into adaptation programs and locally led adaptation methods. Using a creative approach, she attempted to engage the participants in a role-playing exercise wherein they assumed various positions within a given environment, illustrating how a community supports women and how its stakeholders treat women and their choices and opinions.

"Any work or policy that we implement that takes into account the role of women is referred to as women-friendly."

Two ladies and three men made up the tiny role-playing scenario that Ms. Tuku organized for the group of five. The positions are Karbari, headman, and chairman. The two ladies, who belonged to a union as karbari, approached the headman and chairman and requested that a tubewell be installed in a convenient location so that they could conveniently receive water. The chairman and headman stated they would install it on the union parishadh office compound, despite the fact that there was sufficient justification to erect it there. They also gave the karbari's assurance that should another fund arrive in the future, they would take their input into consideration.



When additional grant arrived a few months later, the Karbari family went to the chairman because he had promised to establish a tube well in a suitable location so that the women could have access to water. This time, the headman and chairman fulfilled their pledge and installed the tube well in a location that would allow the women to use it. In order to address any malfunction right away, the chairman additionally instructed that they handle the maintenance and ordered the headman to assign a maintenance contact to the karbari's. The Karbari family was pleased with the decision and made a happy return.

The two distinct scenarios were shown in the role-playing exercises. One was inhospitable to women, whereas the other was not. Ms. Tuku made it very evident that men and women deal with different issues depending on the situation, and that these issues should be resolved amicably for all parties. Women's participation in all processes ought to be mainstreamed. Ms. Tuku gave the example of Jum gardening to illustrate how women participate. The participants stated, "About 20 years ago, women's involvement in jhum cultivation was lower. However, the situation has now evolved. Women are increasingly aware of their equality and rights. They are now earning the money just like the men and being independent on their own, whereas they used to give their earnings to their husband before."



Ms. Tuku went on to say that women are more susceptible than men in terms of weather-related disasters or dangerous situations. However, it is concerning that women still do not have the ability to make decisions in dangerous situations. According to her, women should engage in economic pursuits in order to gain more self-empowerment and the capacity to consult with and make decisions alongside males in their families and communities. They may make a living by applying their indigenous knowledge. In this way, women can adjust to the process of adaptation and gender equity will be mainstreamed in locally driven adaptation.

"Women feel more vulnerable during natural disasters or hazards, but they are still not allowed to voice their opinions or make decisions during an emergency."

Additionally, Ms. Tuku discussed the Village Common Forest (VCF) initiative. The VCF was known by the names "Para Bon," "Mouja Bon," and "Shaalbij" before to the conception. The primary purpose of the VCF's upkeep was to provide the locals with natural resources like wood and bamboo. Ms. Tuku continued, saying that the VCF is now a recognized entity that deals with community needs and is a more widely used method of utilizing natural resources. In the past, gathering materials from the "Para Bon" required authorization from the headman. This is now kept up in a more official manner. Prior to this, people were unaware of the significance of "Para bon." After realizing how important it was to preserve the "Para bon," the locals switched from unofficial to official conservation, which is known as Village Common Forest (VCF). In order to implement climate change adaptation, women and men should be employed in equal numbers. The VCF body upheld an atmosphere that was welcoming to women and encouraged their involvement in its management.

Finally, Ms. Tuku stated that women-friendly technology had to be implemented in the VCF and CHT region so that women can take the lead in the adaptation process. An additional participant stated that women should engage in eco-friendly tourism to increase their own capacity for adaptation and that indigenous culture conservation can play a critical role in helping people adjust to change.

#### Open Discussion Under Session 4

*There was no open discussion under Session 4.*

#### **4.6 Session 5: Project Cycle Management by S M Saify Iqbal, Programme Coordinator, ICCCAD, IUB**

The session on the Fundamentals of Resource Mobilization, led by S M Saify Iqbal, Programme Coordinator at ICCCAD, IUB, provided a comprehensive exploration of key concepts surrounding resource mobilization, with a specific focus on climate finance. The session was structured around various topics, including the definition, types, importance, approaches, and a brief history of climate finance. Additionally, participants engaged in group work to dissect the challenges faced by local organizations in accessing climate finance.

Resource mobilization was elucidated as the strategic process of acquiring and deploying resources, ranging from financial capital to human expertise and technological assets, to achieve defined objectives. The discussion emphasized the versatility of resource mobilization across diverse sectors including business, non-profits, government, and development projects, highlighting its pivotal role in addressing challenges, implementing projects, and seizing opportunities.

In delineating the types of resource mobilization, the workshop underscored the significance of financial resources, human capital, technological assets, communication channels, and partnerships. These elements were depicted as vital components in the resource mobilization toolkit, each playing a distinct yet interconnected role in facilitating effective resource allocation and utilization.

The session delved into the importance of resource mobilization, elucidating its multifaceted impact on addressing social issues, fostering adaptability and resilience, ensuring sustainability, and enhancing employee satisfaction and retention. Participants gained insights into how resource mobilization serves as a catalyst for social change, organizational resilience, and sustainable growth across various contexts.

Approaches to resource mobilization were discussed in depth, highlighting strategies such as diversification of funding sources, strategic partnerships, community engagement, capacity building, advocacy and communication, innovation and adaptability, donor relationship management, and income-generating activities. These approaches were portrayed as essential frameworks for organizations seeking to optimize resource mobilization efforts and achieve long-term sustainability.

The workshop also provided a historical overview of climate finance, tracing its evolution through international agreements such as the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. Participants gained an understanding of the imperative for financial assistance from developed countries to less endowed and vulnerable nations, recognizing the varied capacities and responsibilities in addressing climate change.

In the group work segment, participants collaboratively identified and analyzed the challenges faced by local organizations in accessing climate finance. These challenges ranged from lack of awareness and capacity constraints to complex application processes and inadequate support from governments and financial institutions. The group discussions facilitated a deeper understanding of the barriers hindering effective resource mobilization in the context of climate finance.

In conclusion, the workshop provided participants with valuable insights into the fundamentals of resource mobilization and its critical role in addressing contemporary challenges, including climate change. The session emphasized the importance of adopting strategic approaches to resource mobilization, fostering collaboration, and overcoming barriers to accessing financial resources, particularly in the realm of climate finance. Participants departed with enhanced knowledge and actionable strategies to optimize resource mobilization efforts within their respective domains.

#### Group Work Under Session 5

The participants were asked to identify common barriers of resource mobilization according to their knowledge.

#### **GROUP 01:**

SI No.	Barriers	Strategies to overcome the barriers
01	Lack of capable human resources	Proper capacity building training
02	Lack of Donor for climate change projects funding	Recruit fundraising expert to find out Donor
03	Lack of technological knowledge	Arrange technological training
04	Lack of communication expert	Recruit and train up human resources
05	Lack of govt. initiative	Advocacy at national level/parliament, Donor Mapping

#### **Group 02:**

SI No.	Common Barriers	Possible Solutions
01	Skilled Human Resources	Capacity Building
02	Lack of Knowledge on climate change	Rural community engagement
03	Lack of technological information	Extra income generating activities
04	Lack of fund	Human resource development
05	Lack of communication in head to reach area	Available research sources
06	Lack of training	Indigenous knowledge
07	Lack of Negotiation expert	Training

**GROUP 03:**

SI No	Challenges	Actions to be taken
01	Fund Crisis	Fund raising and general fund
02	Communication (remoteness)	Appropriate/ doable plan
03	Lack of expertise	Capacity building training
04	Lack of IT support and logistics	Allocation of fund
05	Political Unrest	Flexible planning
06	Network disruption	Appropriate planning
07	Lack of collaboration with local authorities	Collaborative meeting and regular follow up
08	Bad weather, hazards	Flexible planning

**GROUP 04:**

SI No	Barriers	Strategies
01	Limited scope of climate funding	Initiate own IGA program
02	Lack of expertise on climate change	Hiring consult or expert
03	Weakness in communications and visibilities	Increase communication and visibilities
04	Lack of partnership and collaboration	Enhance partnership and collaboration

**4.7 Session 6: Climate Change In CHT, Everybody Knows, but Nobody Understands!  
by Dr. Suprio Chakma, Assistant Professor, RMSTU**

Assistant Professor Dr. Suprio of Rangamati Science and Technology University participated as a local facilitator in the workshop on locally Led adaptation and Building Community Resilience. He discussed the overall state of climate change and our obligations to take action to adapt. We all know what climate change is, he added, but not many of us truly get it. He continues, saying that different people, situations, and contexts would experience climate change differently.





As it is so scarce, drinkable water is an essential part of the ecosystem, so we must use it carefully. We waste a lot of water in our daily activities. For instance, it takes 35 liters of water to make a cup of tea! There aren't many places where we can get clean water; most of them are rivers. Additionally, hills give rise to rivers. The Chittagong Hill Tract has an abundance of water sources regionally. However, the preservation of the ecosystem and biodiversity depends heavily on these watershed management measures. The goal of watershed management is to produce more biomass while preserving soil and water.

Dr. Suprio explains the evolution of the Rangamati watershed system over time. The Rangamati Hanging Bridge used to submerge due to rising water levels during the monsoon season, however now days, we witness other events like water transportation problems brought on by the shallow watershed. The climate is harmed by this in both direct and indirect ways. The idea of dredging Kaptai Lake is currently being considered, but will it be beneficial? The water from the Kaptai hydropower plant, which once kept salty water out of the Halda River, has lately stopped working, which is having an impact on the river's biodiversity and ecosystem.

In hill tracts, the lack of potable water is not the only issue. Another significant threat that claims many lives annually is rapid landslides. A major landslide that struck Rangamati on June 13, 2017, claimed 152 lives. The primary causes of these landslides are unplanned road development and deforestation in steep regions.

In addition to the environmental aspect, Dr. Suprio has highlighted the shift in social dynamics. The issue of global climate change has a significant impact on the political, cultural, and economic climatic conditions. Cultural change is constant, and shifts in one area are typically accompanied by shifts in other areas. Thus, social, cultural, political, and economic patterns are changing as a result of climate change.

In order to support the adaptation process, Dr. Suprio placed particular emphasis on the need for a comprehensive shift in our attitudes and behaviors in our lives. "Anything over sum is bad for us," he declares. Even so, we rarely comprehend the reality.

Dr. Suprio then discussed how we may put these adaptation strategies into practice to lessen the effects of climate change. Improving forests is essential to addressing the majority of the challenges posed by climate change. It will assist in lowering the amount of carbon stock and the carbon footprint. In addition to providing resources, forests can lower the risk of landslides in steep locations. Besides, more trees mean more water vapor will be released into the atmosphere and return to us as fresh water through rain. This would improve the hydrological cycle of the water cycle.

In addition to providing a means of subsistence, integrated climate resilient farming technology poses no hazard to global warming. However, we must overcome a number of obstacles. The first is the management of natural resources. People need to use resources more wisely; in order to address this, sustainable resource management or the promotion of sustainable practices is required. Political obstacles may also be a problem in this situation. Adding new, environmentally friendly regulations and putting them into action is a challenging and drawn-out process.

Finally, Dr. Suprio stated that in order to view the world through the prism of climate change, we must alter our perspective and point of view going forward.

#### **4.8 Session 7: Navigating Adaptation: Understanding Proposal Development and Funding Sources by Maria Aktar, Assistant Project Manager, ICCCAD, IUB**

The session on "Navigating Adaptation: Understanding Proposal Development and Funding Sources" led by Maria Aktar, Assistant Project Manager of the CAP-RES project at ICCCAD, IUB, provided a comprehensive insight into project management, fundraising realities, and strategies for mobilizing funding for development projects.

Maria Aktar commenced the session by emphasizing the essence of project management, highlighting it as a process of leading a team in planning and implementing related activities within specific constraints. She delineated the project management cycle, which encompasses initiating, planning, executing and monitoring, and closing phases. Each phase, she noted, plays a crucial role in ensuring the success and effectiveness of the project.

In the initiation phase, Aktar stressed the importance of defining the project's vision, mission, and rationale, along with identifying stakeholders and assessing feasibility. She underscored the significance of developing a project charter and implementing strategy in consultation with the community. Additionally, Aktar provided valuable tips, emphasizing the necessity of possessing good knowledge of the working area, fostering strong relationships with community members and stakeholders, and maintaining relevant data.

Moving on to the planning phase, Aktar emphasized the need for meticulous planning, including activity scheduling, financial planning, procurement planning, risk assessment, and communication planning. She highlighted the importance of early planning, Excel proficiency, and aligning activity plans with fund disbursement schedules.

During the launch and execution phase, Aktar outlined essential tasks such as leading the team, task delegation, regular progress reviews, beneficiary feedback collection, and maintaining communication with funding agencies. She also emphasized the significance of documentation, including project proposals, correspondence with funding agencies, and reports.

Aktar delved into performance monitoring, emphasizing the importance of tracking Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to evaluate project progress and performance. She stressed the significance of conducting postmortem meetings to assess successes and failures, preparing final reports, and communicating project success to stakeholders.

Transitioning to fundraising realities and strategies, Aktar provided insights into the challenges faced by NGOs in securing funding and offered strategic approaches to overcome them. She highlighted the importance of developing comprehensive long-term programs while seeking funding for smaller project components. Aktar emphasized the need for diversifying donor bases, understanding donor perspectives, and leveraging non-traditional funding sources.

Furthermore, Aktar elucidated categories of donors, including official development assistance agencies, multilateral development banks, international foundations, NGOs, government sources, local businesses, and community foundations. She emphasized the significance of researching donors and provided resources for donor identification.

In concluding remarks, Aktar offered tips for preparing project proposals, emphasizing the importance of aligning proposals with funding organization priorities, adhering to guidelines, and outlining strategies for long-term sustainability. She underscored the need for clarity, conciseness, and alignment with funding organization priorities in proposal writing.

Overall, the session provided invaluable insights into project management, fundraising strategies, and proposal development, equipping participants with the knowledge and tools necessary for effective project implementation and funding acquisition.

## 5 Concluding Remarks

---

In concluding this workshop, it's paramount to acknowledge the significant strides made in empowering diverse stakeholders to confront the pressing challenges of climate change in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). Through a holistic approach encompassing Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) principles, project management strategies, and gender-inclusive practices, participants have been equipped with the tools and knowledge necessary to foster resilience and promote sustainable development.

The shift towards LLA signifies a pivotal move towards inclusivity and community-driven solutions, exemplified by initiatives such as the Climate Change Resilience Project (CCRP) and Village Common Forest (VCF) management. By emphasizing participatory decision-making and holistic approaches to livelihood enhancement, we are paving the way for resilient communities capable of weathering climate-related challenges.

Furthermore, the integration of women into adaptation programs underscores our commitment to equity and empowerment. Through role-playing exercises and discussions on gender dynamics, we've highlighted the indispensable role women play in shaping adaptive strategies and decision-making processes.

Looking forward, it's imperative that we continue to build upon the momentum generated by this workshop. Diversifying donor bases and aligning proposals with funding organization priorities will be crucial in ensuring the sustainability of resilience-building efforts. Additionally, ongoing collaboration and knowledge exchange among stakeholders will be vital in navigating the evolving landscape of climate change impacts.

In essence, this workshop has laid a strong foundation for collective action and collaboration in addressing climate change in the CHT. By empowering local communities and enhancing their adaptive capacity, we are fostering a future marked by resilience, inclusivity, and sustainable development.

## 6 Result of Post Evaluation

---

Following the training, participants were sent an MS Form to provide feedback on various aspects of the workshop. The analysis of their feedback is summarized below:

### Overall Summary of the feedbacks from the participants:

The post-evaluation of the workshop indicates overall positive feedback regarding the content, facilitators, and knowledge gained by participants. Participants found the content of the workshop met their expectations and appreciated the learning modalities and materials provided. They also praised the competence of facilitators and resource persons, as well as their responsiveness to participant questions.

In terms of knowledge gained, participants reported improvement across various topics covered in the workshop, including climate science, locally led adaptation, climate-resilient livelihoods, and resource mobilization. Many participants felt they had gained moderate to superior knowledge in these areas after the workshop.

Regarding future implications, participants expressed intentions to apply the learnings from the workshop in their careers, such as proposal development, project implementation, and addressing climate change issues. Additionally, they provided feedback on aspects they preferred for future capacity-building training, emphasizing effective moderation and communication from the project team.

Overall, the evaluation highlights the effectiveness of the workshop in meeting participant expectations, enhancing knowledge, and providing valuable insights for future training endeavors.

### The aspects participants preferred for future capacity-building training

In reflecting on the feedback from participants in the Workshop on Locally Led Adaptation and Building Community Resilience, several key aspects emerge as priorities for future capacity-building training. Firstly, participants emphasize the importance of practical, locally relevant examples in training sessions, enabling them to better understand and apply concepts to their specific contexts. There is also a strong desire among participants to continue learning and staying updated on climate change adaptation, mitigation, and related topics, reflecting a need for continuous learning.

Moreover, participants express a need for more comprehensive training on climate change adaptation strategies, reflecting the urgency of addressing climate impacts in their communities. They also value sessions that are interconnected and engaging, suggesting the incorporation of joyful moments to enhance learning experiences. Additionally, there is interest in specific skill-building sessions, such as project proposal writing and understanding loss and damage, which are directly relevant to participants' work backgrounds.

Furthermore, participants highlight the importance of training sessions that adhere to Chittagong Hill Tracts laws, ensuring relevance and applicability to local legal frameworks. Emphasis is also placed on capacity-building training that relates to local aspects, reflecting the need for training tailored to the specific challenges and contexts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Participants express a need for more training on climate science tailored to local civil society organizations (CSOs), highlighting the importance of understanding scientific concepts for effective action. Suggestions are made to incorporate field visits and video documentaries as part of training sessions, providing hands-on experiences and visual learning opportunities. Lastly, participants express a willingness to collaborate and advocate for capacity-building training in every organization within the Chittagong Hill Tract, emphasizing the collective effort needed to address climate change challenges effectively. In summary, future capacity-building training should prioritize practical examples, continuous learning, climate change adaptation strategies, joyful and interconnected sessions, specific skill-building, adherence to local laws, and collaboration for widespread impact in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

### Additional comments or suggestions from the participants about the training

Participants in the Workshop on Locally Led Adaptation and Building Community Resilience offered a range of additional comments and suggestions. While some respondents had no further comments, others expressed specific needs and recommendations.

One participant highlighted the importance of regular touch, suggesting a desire for ongoing communication and support beyond the workshop. Another suggested extending the duration of the training to three days instead of two, indicating a preference for more time to delve into topics in greater depth.

A few participants noted that they had no additional comments, while one emphasized the need for continued support to develop skills and experience. This sentiment was echoed by another participant who expressed gratitude for the workshop and emphasized the importance of ongoing support.

Practical concerns were also raised, such as the lack of availability of separate male and female washrooms in the training room. One participant expressed hope for continued engagement from the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), IUB in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), while others praised the workshop's organization and facilitators.

Several participants highlighted the importance of partnership and collaboration with in the future, particularly in addressing issues relevant to the indigenous community in the CHT. They emphasized the need for continued collaboration, exchange of information, and regular climate meetings to address the challenges faced by the community effectively.

In summary, participants offered diverse comments and suggestions, ranging from practical considerations to requests for continued support and collaboration. Their feedback underscores the importance of ongoing engagement, support, and collaboration in building community resilience and addressing climate change challenges in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

### Feedbacks on how participants plan to use the knowledge gained from the training in their life and work:

Participants in the Workshop on Locally Led Adaptation and Building Community Resilience shared their intentions for incorporating the learnings from the workshop into their careers. Many expressed plans to utilize the knowledge gained in proposal development, project

implementation, and working with communities. They emphasized the importance of sharing these learnings with colleagues and encouraging others to participate in similar training opportunities.

For some participants, the workshop will inform their work in disaster management and climate resilience efforts. They intend to apply the knowledge gained to their specific roles, implementing projects and addressing climate change issues within their organizations. Additionally, participants highlighted the modality of the workshop as effective and expressed intentions to encourage others to participate in similar training programs.

Specifically, participants mentioned using the learnings to strengthen climate resilience livelihood programs, develop new projects, and engage with donor agencies. They emphasized the practical application of the workshop's content in their careers, particularly in the context of community engagement and program implementation.

Overall, participants are committed to incorporating the workshop learnings into their work, sharing knowledge with others, and actively contributing to climate resilience efforts in their respective fields and communities.

## Annex 1: Analysis of the Post Evaluation







