Session Summaries

Inaugural Plenary Session 1: Conference Opening and Welcome Speeches

The inaugural session was chaired by Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director of BCAS. In his opening speech he commented on the fact communities in Bangladesh have already begun adapting to the problems changing weather patterns with the little resources they have. Such efforts, he mentioned, should be acknowledged at all levels, however, development and political arenas have only just started to get involved. Dr. Rahman's speech was followed by speeches from the following high-level speakers:

- **Speech 1:** Dr. Saleemul Huq, Senior Fellow, IIED, and Director, ICCCAD
- **Speech 2:** Mr. Mesbah ul Alam, Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
- **Special Guest:** Dr. Shamsul Alam, Honorable Member, General Economics Division (GED) Planning Commission
- **Inaugural Speech by Chief Guest:** Honorable Minister Mr. Hasanul Huq Inu, Ministry of Information

The Second National Community Based Adaptation (NCBA 2) Conference kicked off in Dhaka, Bangladesh, with presentations from Dr. Atiq Rahman, Dr. Saleemul Huq, Special Guest Dr. Shamsul Alam and Honorable Minister Mr. Hasanul Haq Inu

Thematic Session 1: Parallel Session 1A: Climate Resilient Livelihoods: CCA and DRR Experiences

The first parallel session of the conference on 'Climate Resilient Livelihoods: CCA and DRR Experiences' was chaired by Dr. M. Asaduzzaman, Director of Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS). The session was co-chaired by Dr. Sharmind Neelormi, Professor at Jahangir Nagar University. Following the keynote address, five presentations were given from various researchers and practitioners of CBA.

- **Presentation 1**: Dr. Dwijen Mallick, BCAS
- **Presentation 2:** Mr. Naimul Islam Moon, Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC)
- **Presentation 3:** Ms. Protima De, Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK), Gaibandha

The first parallel session at NCBA2 was organized by Christian Aid whereby Dr. M. Asaduzzaman, Director of Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) acted as chair

Unlike the programme schedule, Mr. Ram Kishan did not give a presentation as planned. Instead, following panel introductions, Dr. Dwijen Mallick from BCAS gave the first presentation on 'Climate resilient livelihoods: climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) experiences.' In his presentation he highlighted the programme partnership arrangement (PPA) that has three focuses and is working in eight districts. The three focuses are to anticipate risk, increase capacity and risk management. Central to the programme, Dr. Mallick described that PPA has a special focus to Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management (CSDRM).

Also from BCAS, the second presentation was given by Mr. Naimul Islam Moon on 'Community endeavour towards water security and livelihood.' Their project on community based DRR was implemented by BDPC at Morrelgonj. Since farmers didn't have sufficient water during the dry season for crop production and for cattle, there was an attempt at the local level to gauge their capacities. The situation was made worse by cattle grazing on the little plant life in the dry season as it helps to keep them hydrated. It was quickly realized that farmers' needed greater support from government institutions. In particular, the community focused on canal re-excavation. After the re-excavation programme, however, farmers' livelihoods have been improved and push factors to migration have been reduced. The latter has been realized since there has been less migration from the region.

The third presentation on 'Livelihood in riverine char's' was given by Ms. Protima Dey from GUK. The project was located in Gaibandha and provides DRR and CCA-related training to women and develops workshop, advocacy and campaign for CCA for the local government. Ms. Dey explained that vegetable cultivation is very important in the charland as it endows women secured livelihoods and ensured nutrition while at the same time providing them with ownership of endeavor. She

also suggested creating miniature ponds by raising homestead can enable women rear fish and duck with little additional burden.

In the discussion that followed, comments and questions were raised related to the differences between development and climate change adaptation, differences in funding, water storage, water access, difference between coping and climate resilient livelihoods, potential of conventional mechanisms, barriers to implementation of excavation projects, difference between DRR and CCA. Targeted to Mr. Naimul Islam Moon, questions were raised as to the organization of excavations and viability of such projects.

Thematic Session 1: Parallel Session 1B: Water, Sanitation and Health

The thematic session on 'Water, Sanitation and Health' was chaired by Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director at ICCCAD and co-chaired by Dr. Khairul Islam, the Country Director at WaterAid Bangladesh. Their introductory speeches were followed by five presentations on different aspects of water, sanitation and health within Bangladesh:

- **Presentation 1**: Dr.Ahsan Uddin Ahmed, Center for Global Change
- **Presentation 2:** Mr. Syed Hafizur Rahman, Jahangirnagar University
- **Presentation 3:** Mr. Shafiqul Islam and Ms. Tania Yeasmin, Patuakhali Science and Technology University
- **Presentation 4:** Mr. Malik Fida Khan, Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS)

Dr. Kairul Islam, Country Director at WaterAid, and Dr. Saleemul Huq chaired the session on 'Water, Sanitation and Health'

The first presentation was given by Dr. Ahsan Uddin Ahmed from the Center for Global Change. In his presentation entitled 'People's perception regarding climate change on water access scenario along the coastal zone in Bangladesh,' Dr. Ahmed described how water accessibility in the region is a critical issue. While availability and accessibility of water have increased over the last three years, the implementation of tube wells by the coast has been the result of local-level NGOs initiatives and foreign direct investments. In their study on fresh water availability in the coastal zones of Bangladesh, they used household surveys, focus group discussions and key informant interviews to get a better perspective of the situation. In their findings it was revealed that a large number of individuals collect their water from unsafe water sources. While 52% of respondents felt that they are currently facing water insecurity, 85.3% of people felt that they will be water insecure in the future. In particular this was an issue for respondents in Koakhali and Shatkhira that were concerned as to the type of water that will be available in the future. According to them, water supply may increase in the future but likely a small percentage of this will be usable. This reflected the current situation in the southern area, where diminishing water bodies and increasing levels of toxicity during the dry season are contributing to water insecurity. Blue baby syndrome' was cited as an issue directly related to water quality, proven by a nitrogen isotope analysis. Finally, Mr. Ahmed suggested that rain water harvesting may be a potential method to reduce water insecurity in these regions.

The second presentation in the session was given by Mr. Syed Hafizur Rahman from Jahangirnagar University on 'Artificial aquifers: an approach to alleviate potable water crisis.' In his presentation, he explained that artificial aquifers were a simple

technique to store and purify water using coarse or medium sand. He then went on to describe the aquifer project in Neyamatpur, which was a step-by-step process that involved: digging up the soil, adding layers to the body, tube installation, creation of cement walls to make the aquifer impermeable and water prickling to filter out impurities. Microbial tests were then conducted to see different components in the water and to ensure the aquifer was working properly. Although initially coliforms and fecal coliforms were still found in the microbial tests, after six months this issue cleared up. It was also found that sand quality was an important feature to ensuring purification. Other benefits to this technique included: zero water loss in the process, improved water quality and the technique can be easily modified.
Since Mr. Arif Abdulla Khan was unable to attend and present his research on ward level committee centering, the third presentation was given by Mr. Shafiqul Islam and Ms. Tania Yeasmin from Patuakhali Science and Technology University on 'A study on Poverty and WAT-SAN scenario of Dhumki Upazilla in Patuakhali District of Bangladesh.' The objective of their research was to identify the current status of poverty in the Dhumki Upazilla and also find solutions to address the issue. Given the current situation in the region, the following were given as suggestions to improve the situation: higher education, women involvement, greater employment opportunities and work diversification, positive attitudes and greater investment possibilities and more support from NGOs.

The final presentation in the session was given by Mr. Malik Fida Khan on 'Assessing WAT-SAN vulnerability due to climate change in Bangladesh.' His research has been aimed to identify how hazards impact water supplies and sanitation. The methods he employed to do the research involved micro-level studies as well as various water profiles based on the areas. Based on secondary data, he was able to develop a 2050 scenario to determine the most vulnerable areas. This provided an indicator for further researcher. It was also revealed in the predictions that 18% of the area would be affect by potential storm surges. The framework used for risk assessment based predictions on a 'high, medium and low' scale therefore the values were not absolute. As such, for creating policies, Mr. Khan mentioned that an institutional basis is necessary in the long-term however that additionally there is a need to balance water parameters.

The presentations were preceded with an interactive discussion session chaired by Dr. Saleemul Huq. Following a brief overview of the presentations, Dr. Huq opened the floor for participants to ask questions to the presenters. In terms of the first presentation, questions were asked based on the criteria of the sites selected and assessments of future predictions. Mr. Ahmed responded by stating it was not clear whether water insecurity was due to arsenic or salinity in the region. Although the sites were selected based on levels salinity, water insecurity is a complex issue with various levels. As such, future predictions were not based on levels per say but on accessibility to water supplies (pollution was less of an issue at the household level). Finally, he explained maintenance of ponds to be an important issue not only because of pollution but also because of the social engagements involved with maintaining them.

For the second presentation, questions were directed to the objectives, cost effectiveness of using artificial aquifers, water management given saline intrusion and drought. The third presenter was questioned as to definition of poverty, uses of

quantitative data (in particular with reference to salinity). Finally, the fourth presenter was asked questions related to approaches to assessing climate change and relationship between salinity and climate change. Ms. Khan responded by describing how salinity levels were calculated using mathematical modeling. Specifically, CEGIS has developed a trust model that can be useful using projected data. Inputted data can help calculate the amount of water that will be available for different the uses.

Co-chair Dr. Khairul Islam contributed to discussions by providing an insight to the work of WaterAid in Bangladesh. Similar to the artificial aquifers mentioned in Mr. Rahman's presentation, Dr. Islam explained that WaterAid has tried similar techniques in the coastal regions but selection of sand is difficult and the short-term costs are quite high. Given that projects often run only one to two years, there must be a conscious effort to think long-term and data set on salinity must be better shared since it may prevent more dangerous technologies from polluting the entire system. Research and collaboration between researchers and practitioners must also be improved.

Before closing, Dr. Saleemul Huq in his final remarks pointed out that technologies need to be developed for regional adaptation and that there is a need to start thinking about technologies that can be up-scaled and better supported in the national and international arena.

Thematic Session 2: Parallel Session 2A: Adaptation Impacts and Climate Justice

The parallel session on 'Adaptation Impacts and Climate Justice' was organized by CARITAS and chaired by Dr. Abdul Qauyyum, Additional Secretary and National Project Director at Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), and co-chaired by Dr. Masum A. Patwary, Professor at Begum Rokeya University. Introductions were preceded with five presentations followed by an open discussion and comments from the chair and co-chair.

- **Presentation 1**: Mr.Md Abul Khair, CARITAS Bangladesh
- **Presentation 2:** Mr. Augustin Baroi and Mr. Sukleash George Costa, CARITAS Bangladesh
- **Presentation 3:** Mr. Mohammad Faiz Kawser, PLAN International Bangladesh Barguna
- **Presentation 4:** Mr. Md. Wahedul Islam, Md. Shahidul Islam, Md. Shariful and Masum A Patwary, Begum Rokeya University

The Session on 'Adaptation Impacts and Climate Justice' was organized by CARITAS and chaired by Dr. Abdul Qauyyum, Additional Secretary and National Project Director at the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)

Mr. Abul Khair from CARITAS Bangladesh gave the first presentation on 'Ensuring food and livelihood security in the era of climate change.' In his presentation he explained various methods of improving livelihood security at the rural level in Bangladesh. Beginning with the creation of more resilient seeds, Mr. Khair explained research has tested three rice and four wheat varieties under various climate conditions. Here, varieties were test with low water supplies and with shortened harvesting time. Additionally, implementation of water supply technologies like pond sand filters and rainwater harvesting have helped to improve livelihood security in certain regions throughout the country. Other techniques such as livelihood diversification through animal and fish cultivation, seed preparation, and homestead gardening were also mentioned. Non-tangible measures such as empowerment of females, more information centers and equity and human security were also important measure communities need to consider to help ensure food and livelihood security in the era of climate change.

The second presentation was given by Mr. Augustin Baroi and Mr. Sukleash George Costa from CARITAS Bangladesh. In their presentation on 'CARITAS Bangladesh's commitment and interventions towards climate justice,' they described climate change as an ethnical issue that has an unequal burden on some states and not others. As such, Mr. Baroi and Mr. Costa explained that the vision of CARITAS is to create a society that embraces the values of freedom and justice, peace and forgiveness, and to live as a community. As such, CARITAS has developed a particular set of commitments with climate justice in mind. Some of the mission goals that were presented included: Humanitarian assistance to people affected by

natural calamities and man-made disasters; capacity building of the people in coping with disasters and climate change; Promotion of innovative steps to minimize degradation of environment and depletion of natural resources; Undertake awareness campaign and advocate climate justice for poverty reduction considering different agro ecological zones and facilitate awareness on judicious use of natural resources including climate change adaptation; and, Join and support local, national, regional and international initiatives to develop broad-based awareness, linkage and networking for policy initiatives to review and enforce climate justice, environmental laws/conventions including climate change adaptation.

The third presentation was given by Mr. Mohammad Faiz Kawser from Plan International Bangladesh, Barguna. His presentation looked at how 'community and local government engagement can change the status of water, sanitation and health in disaster prone district, Barguna.' Mr. Kawser began his presentation with a video and pictures to help describe the current situation in Barguna. He mentioned infrastructure is not very good in the area and disaster impacts are quite high. Additionally, water supply and sanitation are not very good and women and children are proportionately more vulnerable to disasters. While community engagement is very effective for DRR, it was mentioned in the presentation that a community fund should be developed alongside local group support.

In the final presentation, Mr. Md. Wahedul Islam from Begum Rokeya University provided insights on 'Indigenous knowledge: application for community-based adaptation in char land areas.' The implications of using indigenous knowledge are vastly different from scientific knowledge. For instance, tress plantation patterns vary significantly between the two types of knowledge. Not only is there evidence that indigenous knowledge noticed the impacts of climate change previously, both are concerned about erosion and other disasters in the char lands. Mr. Islam also pointed out that people in the char lands have been using indigenous adaptation techniques to cope will the challenges that have arisen.
Following this, the interactive session provided an opportunity for participants to seek clarification from the four presenters. Here, questions were raised concerning banana tree plantations for coping with floods, assessments of climate change in DRR, examples of CCA, and connections between organizations and potential community funds.

The chair and co-chair then gave their final remarks. Dr. Masum A. Patwary began by stating indigenous people often fall victim to many diseases and disasters however, unlike western societies, tend to go for more traditional methods of coping. This necessarily adds a level of sensitivity to interventions and increases the importance of understanding local traditions. Dr. Abdul Qauyyum concluded that scientific knowledge should be incorporated with local knowledge in order to take effective adaptive measures to tackle climate change. We must be faster to adapt than we have been in the past so as to better secure the lives of people. This workshop can be an important tool to address maternal health, food security and many other issues regarding climate change that might get overlooked in planning processes.

Thematic Session 2: Parallel Session 2B: Community Based Initiative on Climate and Disaster Resilience

In Session 2B on Community Based Initiative on Climate and Disaster Resilience, the Chair and Co-Chair begin with a short introduction

The parallel session on 'Community Based Initiative on Climate Disaster Resilience' was chaired by Mr. Khurshid Alam, the Managing Director at Think Ahead. Beginning with a brief introduction, Mr. Alam explained how climate change goes beyond boundaries and cannot be tackled by a single country alone. He then introduced the first presentation entitled 'Study on existing household activities to flood management of Dumki Upazilla under Patuakhali District.' Here, Mr. Newaz Sharif and Mr. Shafiqul Islam from Patuakhali Science and Technology University gave a presentation on current adaptation techniques in Dumki Upazilla and potential recommendations for the government. They mentioned that it is common practice at the household level to raise banks by a fence or nets to prevent fish from getting away during a flood. Households in the Upazilla also practice to build flood management resilient homes that are raised higher than regular standards. Rivers have also been dug to help mitigate the impacts of floods and clay has been used to further secure nearby roads. At present, highways have been built at least 10 metres higher than nearby water bodies. Of the recommendations to government, they mentioned that the governance system should take the flood,management and awareness system. While the government has already taken on a significant amount of projects, projects such as retrofitting can be done in a more cost effective way. Mr. Alam added that while science and technology exists at the local level, some of the knowledge is not properly used. Thus, it becomes important that relevant and accurate information is passed down at all levels.

The second presentation in the session was given by Mr. Irteja Hasan and Mr. Tariqul Islam from Patuakhali Science and Technology University. In their presentation on the 'Assessment of indigenous practice for community based adaptation to disaster risk reduction in Barguna District of Bangladesh' the two described the conditions in the area as posing great difficulties in measuring due to Sidr. While the community's exposure to Sidr was severe, indigenous people have been forced to deal with a lack of resources in their response efforts however they have done so rather effectively. Since the area of Barguna is neither rich in resources nor economic conditions, disaster relief has been limited. Some of the practices they mentioned included: raising pond bank, construction of bamboo and tying of houses. Some of the early warning for coastal hazards included measuring of snakes around bridges to prepare for tidal waves and other abnormal behavior by animals to gauge potential hazards. Such knowledge however gets lost in scientific recommendations. As such, the two emphasized integration of scientific and indigenous knowledge in their conclusions.

Following this there was an interactive session for participants to ask the two presenters questions. While the first presenter was questioned as to the collection of his data, the latter two presenters received the bulk of questions. Specifically, they were questioned as to indigenous knowledge on early warning systems, sample size and generational gaps. In response, the two presenters revealed that 40 people were interviewed and that indigenous knowledge can be transformed from generation to generation, therefore it is a practice that is flexible and is able to respond to different needs.

Mr. Md. Nabi Khan from Concern Worldwide agreed to give the third presentation on 'Creating community resilience through climate smart CBA mode.' In the beginning of his presentation Mr. Khan revealed five elements to ensure Climate Smart CBA. These included: risk assessment by CDMP, information fed into annual development plan, formation of task forces and mock drills are conducted, early warning information is disseminated and knowledge and awareness is continuous. Since practices may not continue are projects are completed, Mr. Khan suggested there be advocacy of linkages throughout the process. A few issues were identified in this process. Firstly, when they reached to the community and mobilized the team to deliberate the technologies, groups were divided between males and females however there was little consideration to include schools and youths. Following this, planning took place and key considerations were given to social mapping, hazard identification and mapping and identifying risk and vulnerability. Secondly, technologies were transferred based on existing assets thereby influencing households to take steps to increase their number of assets in the process. This comprehensive model made improvements in several different respects. Some of projects included: making shelters more resilient, water harvesting, poly layerd bed, embankment plantation, and energy consumption stoves. Throughout the process there was a conscious effort to mold and merge indigenous knowledge with scientific knowledge. Mr. Khan noted "we needed to merge these types of knowledge so that [communities] could get more benefits from their knowledge and also take control of the knowledge they were receiving." Another limitation of this study however was that did not perform advanced research in the highly saline areas.

The fourth presentation on 'Five elements for community preparedness' was given by Ms. Sumaiya Kabir from Islamic Relief Bangladesh. In their annual development plans, Ms. Kabir explained that task forces were formed and there were efforts to strengthen the mock drill into the community level. While they also gathered indigenous knowledge at the community level, it was decided the project was not sustainable by the disaster management community. Instead, it was agreed that there should be networking and sharing of knowledge in the future between organizations to avoid overlap. She also mentioned Islamic Relief has looked into exploring information and communications technology in the future so as to have bigger action plans at the community level in the future.

Mr. Tanjir Hossain from Action Aid Bangladesh asks a question on the definition of communities during Parallel Session 2B at NCBA2

In the discussion that followed, questions were raised as to the measures and tools used within the projects as well as the sustainability of said projects. For Mr. Khan, questions were raised as to the formation of groups and the tools used to transfer knowledge (in particular, the use of forums to sustain the transfer of knowledge). In response, he mentioned that while the forum needs to become sustainable building awareness has also been a challenge. Secondly, framing the message as to how technologies can affect their economy and livelihoods are important for creating sustainability in the long run. The initial investment in the project was set at $59,000 however within six months 50 percent of the investment was exhausted. He also clarified that in the project on rainwater harvesting was targeted for over four months and sustainability was measured based on levels during the wet season. Following this, a catchment area was created to collect rainwater however the difference DRR practices appeared minimal. Finally, since the project was performed with assistance from UTMC, they helped to disseminate ideas at the community level.

In the second round of questions, participants asked more challenging questions on the definition of a community and whether there are size limitations. This revealed some significant challenges. Firstly, by using predetermined government structures such as upazillas, there has been little effort to strengthen administrative processes and connect the community at such a level. Secondly, working at the upazilla level is challenging since requirements of the community may be incredibly diverse. Finally, although there is an attempt to work with the entire community, not all people of the community are consulted and therefore some needs may be overlooked.

In the reflections by the co-chair, Ms. Soroj Das commented that adaptation models are highly enriched for Bangladesh however that a triangular approach is needed to better connect communities, the government and organizations. Not only this, but efforts need to be scaled up and DRR models need to be better implemented at the community level.

A section of the audience in the opening session at NCBA2

Thematic Session 3: Parallel Session 3A: Issues around Climate Change Adaptation

The third thematic session was chaired by Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal, Director General from the Department of Environment and co-chaired by Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director of BCAS. The session was organized by ARCAB but only two of the four scheduled presentations were given:

- **Presentation 1:** Dr. Ashan Uddin, Centre for Global Change
- **Presentation 2:** Ms. Khurshid Jahan, Institute of Water Modeling (IWM)

Dr. Ashan Uddin from the Centre for Global Change gave the first presentation on the 'Assessment of household vulnerabilities to Climate Change in the haor region of Bangladesh.' In the survey region that was conducted in the perennial wetlands in Bangladesh two Sunamganj areas were analyzed. Dr. Uddin revealed, of the issues facing community members, harvesting rice paddies was the greatest challenge that was mentioned. Flash floods risk diminishing rice crop production and potentially bringing development back thirty years. While advancements in technologies can help reduce these impacts, farmers have also taken the initiative to produce extra crops and some have also started farming fish in the monsoon season. The latter is particularly true in the haor area since there has only been a single crop. BRAC has also helped development efforts, building over 300 floating schools. A critical question remains as to the variability of rainfall since this will inevitably affect predictions for cropping seasons.

The presentation on ground water drinking water supplies in the coastal areas of Bangladesh was given by Ms. Khurshid Jahan from IWM. According to her findings, saline intrusion is a problem even if it occurs deeper in the soil. Furthermore, aquifers are not safe both wet and dry season and it was found that only 40 feet of tubing was arsenic and saline free, at least in the Paigacha site that was selected. In the case study, four new tube wells were installed and water quality was studied with respect to salinity and arsenic levels. What the study found was that during the dry season, water collected was still drinkable. Acidity was also a problem that led to digestive problems amongst the children. As a solution to this, Ms. Jahan explained that one of the initiatives by IWN were to increase the uses of surface water.

The two presentations were preceded by a very productive interactive discussion. To start off the discussions, the first question that was raised asked whether a shallow aquifer can be used for areas with no water. The response that was given explained 8 meters is the suction limit and anything below that will not have any alternative ways to extract water. Tara pumps may also be an alternative to aquifers however very shallow water cannot be used for irrigation. Others added to the discussion that arsenic, salinity and iron are the major problems occurring in ground water. In some places, arsenic can be found in ground water levels of up to 40 ft. below the surface for which the water development board has done research and has identified different layers of water that are safe.

Following this, questions were raised as to the quality of water at various depths. In Bangladesh it was revealed that 'acceptable' arsenic levels are twice the World Health Organization standard of 50 ppm. Also, water color is not clearly associated with health hazards, however ground water levels do. Surface water from deep

aquifers has zero sulphates that help to recharge aquifers while shallow water pumps have high salinity. Another alternative for recharge of fresh water that was mentioned was rainwater capture systems. Still while alternatives exist, scarcity of fresh water remains a pressing question that needs to be answered by policy makers. This is potentially aggravated by the fact that many people within Bangladesh remain uneducated to the systems available to them to collect fresh water.

Community involvement was then discussed. Planting bamboo trees and other plants has been practiced for ages and helps with porosity of the soil. It also provides protection against sea level rise and helps make embankments more sustainable. Sanctuaries have also helped protect fish cultivation leading to significant increase in yields. Yet natural resource governance remains in poor condition, making it difficult to engage in effective conservation practices. In particular, weak relations with India located upstream has left issues such as sedimentation untouched.

Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal ended Session 3A with a summary of what was discussed as well as a potential way forward

In the closing of the session, the chair mentioned again that Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) projects will be implemented in the haor areas however findings ought to be taken into consideration before new project resource mapping takes place. Additional information needs to be gathered from the different types of knowledge and structural and non-structural interventions need to be made.

Thematic Session 3: Parallel Session 3B: Climate Resilience

In the third session on 'Climate Resilience', organized by Muslim Aid, Mr. Kurshid Alam chaired while Mr. Hasan Shafie, Associate Professor from Dhaka Univeristy, co-chaired. Following an opening introduction by the two, three presentations were given (not in the same format as that programme schedule). These were:

- **Presentation 1:** Mr. Mirza Shawkat Ali, Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)
- **Presentation 2:** Ahsan-Al-Amin, Mossaddakatun Zannat, Jannatul- Al- Ferdows and Masum A Patwary, Patuakhali Science and Technology University
- **Presentation 3:** Mr. M. Abdur Rahman Rana, ADAMS
- **Presentation 4:** Mr. Towhidul Islam, Muslim Aid Bangladesh

Session 3B on 'Climate Resilience' at NCBA2 was chaired by Mr. Kurshid Alam and organized by Muslim Aid

In the first presentation, Mr. Shawkat explained, more broadly, that CDMP does not only cover natural disasters but also man-made disasters like Rana Plaza disaster. Specifically, it has been the mandate of CDMP to focus on Disaster and Climate Resilient in Bangladesh. As such, the organization has also been active in non-farm livelihood support like providing vulnerable households with cows and poultry, boats, sewing machines etc. Other initiatives such as climate field schools have also been established. One of the greatest challenges Mr. Shawkat explained was that sustainability of the project has been hindered due to a challenge in NGO competence that are not able to monitor projects at the same ability.

Following his presentation a series of questions were raised. The first was a question on what is a climate field school to which, Mr. Shawkat explained that these schools teach pupils about what climate change is and how and when farmers can farm and make their farming more efficient. Following this a participant asked whether monitoring for development and business development was considered.

In the second presentation, students from Patuakhali Science and Technology University gave a presentation on 'Climate change and non-farm economic adaptation in Char lands: People's perception.' Beginning with an overview of the location, one of the students mentioned that the project was on an isolated char that could only be reached by master boats. Their study showed that since farming is being impacted by climate change, non-farming options are only viable in these areas. One of the major challenges for these individuals, as such, has been transportation. Furthermore, increasingly young people have started to migrate away, leaving government officials reluctant to work here. Presenters claimed that awareness is the biggest way to make this project successful.

The third presentation for the session was given by Mr. Abedur Rahman Rana from ADAMS on 'Community innovations in climate resilient coastal agriculture livelihood options in Bangladesh.' Here he documented best practices in the region. The claim was made that the projects were innovative because they rely on historical systems used in other places but are now being used in the same process under different and more severe issues such as flooding etc.

Mr. Towhidul Islam from Muslim Aid Bangladesh, gave the final presentation of the session on 'From disaster safety to climate change resilience: challenges and options to manage the transformation.' Funded by Muslim Aid in support with other organizations, the project was aimed to see if vulnerable people have organizations representing them. Specific questions as to the resources and governance were raised. Mr. Islam revealed that some of the indicators used for measuring climate resilience included interviews with people, organizations and strategies.

In the last stretch of the session, participants asked challenging questions to participants related to economic development, sustainability and innovation. Some of the questions included: How can we make sure that such places projects can be made profitable? How can we promote innovation and human difference against climate change? What are the consequences in the long term for scaling up projects? How can we address the challenges of mainstreaming climate change? The response to the first question revealed that more coordination between NGOs would be necessary. Here it was described that since some areas are preserving their products rather than going to local markets, there is potential to take their products to the bigger markets. Yet another participant added to this response stating that the market failure of such areas is inevitable. Alternatively, we need to find the core adaptive capacities of these areas and we need to have an understanding of existing the local capacities. From this perspective, although one innovation may not have worked in the past, we can bring that back in a different context and try and make it work again. Government facilities and resources must also be complemented with NGOs. A follow up participant question to this was: why are we not making the people in the remote areas self-dependent rather than training outside people going to work there? This clearly had struck a chord with participants as well as panelists in the session.

Thematic Session 4: Parallel Session 4A: Financing Local Adaptation to Climate Change

The fourth thematic session on the second day of the conference covered 'Financing Local Adaptation to Climate Change' and was organized by Action Aid and CARE Bangladesh. Mr. A. K. M. Mamunur Rashid the former National Project Manager for Poverty-Environment-Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) and current Climate Change Specialist (UNDP) chaired the session. In the preliminary discussion, Mr. Sajid Raihan from Action Aid gave a brief presentation on the ways with which communities can work together through research. In addition, a tripartite relationship should also help work together to intensify resources and building capacities. Although through the government the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund and Resilience Fund are available to NGOs and local communities, accessing these resources is very complex and political. Accountability of various government bodies needs to be improved in this sense so that financing can better infiltrate local communities.

The presentations that were given in this session came from:

- **Presentation 1:** Mr. Anowarul Haq, CARE Bangladesh
- **Presentation 2:** Mr. Abu Suman, CDMP
- **Presentation 3:** Ms. Antara Zareen, Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management

The first presentation was given by Mr. Anowarul Haq from CARE Bangladesh on 'Mobilizing local government for climate resilient planning and budgeting: CARE experiences from North-West Bangladesh.' Working in Bangladesh for 60 years, CARE Bangladesh has been engaged in participatory planning for a long time. While climate adaptation programmes have been new to the mission of the organization, it has quickly developed its knowledge on adaptation measures at the local level. A challenge that remains, however, is that resource allocation remains centralized and local politics remain influential in this process. Some of the suggestions that have come out of this have been to better incorporate grass roots into the international network.

Intense discussions during the Session on Financing Local Adaptation to Climate Change at NCBA2 helped highlight some of the greatest issues with community based adaptation

Eager to begin discussions, the first presentation was followed by discussions on a number of different points. To name a few, questions were asked with regards to the mobilization of financing, coordination between sectors and groups, roles of women, and linkages between local governments and NGOs. Admittedly, Mr. Haq suggested team communication has at times been poor. Since local people might not fully comprehend the issue, the disaster management community has remained centralized and there has been little effort to localize climate impact scenarios.

The second presentation on 'Lessons from local disaster risk reduction interventions' was given by Mr. Abu

Suman from the CDMP. In his presentation he mentioned the potential of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) small grants programme as a potential source of direct and indirect financing for NGOs. The local disaster risk reduction fund is also an option but it was revealed that the process is lengthy and capacity has not yet been built up. There does however exist an opportunity for NGOs to work together and look into local co-financing options but a conscious effort needs to be mad to ensure resources are going to the most vulnerable communities.

This presentation was followed by Ms. Antara Zareen from the Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management who presented on 'Private sector financing in climate change adaptation and coping.' Beginning with a basic overview of financing, she mentioned that most finance institutions exist in urban areas and are based on collateral. Since the risk premium is very high however, private sector engagement in the local level is low. One of the recent initiatives that have taken place has been the Green Banking Policy that was established in 2011 that includes climate risk funds. These funds do not charge any additional risk premiums and banks ensure regular financing loans. Although there are no branches in the rural areas, it will also take time to be operationalized.

In addition to the programme schedule a very brief fourth presentation was given from Disaster and Climate Risk Management (DCRM), CARE Bangladesh on CBA steps and mobilization. Here, the Shouhardo Project was highlighted that aims to sustainable reduce chronic and transitory food insecurity of most disadvantaged and hard to reach households in several districts. More information can be found on the website: http://www.care.org/work/health/children/shouhardo

The interactive session allowed participants to delve into more controversial debates on adaptation finance. With this opportunity, participants did not hesitate. One of the first questions taken in the session, asked whether or not we are making communities more vulnerable in the name of capacitating them with finance. This led to additional questions as to whether policies are targeted to the local people or to NGOs and government and what this might mean. Comments were then raised as to vulnerability and that it should be made a priority to be the first prerequisite for selecting communities. Funding can also be improved through alternative funds from government.

Conversation then shifted as to how banks are offering funds for climate risk. Here it was mentioned that since climate change will decrease the rate of return and no one will go to those banks and therefore such links may be difficult to establish. As they are profit-making organizations they have to give the opportunity from their own fund and they are taking their own risk.

To conclude, the chair expressed that although current policies exist, there ought to be a better allocation of resources. In order to ensure the protection of local communities, social safety nets need to be put in place. Applications and guidelines must further be relaxed in order to make room for innovative projects. Progress has been made by banks such as Bangladesh Bank who has been willing to design new funding opportunities and a greener bank design.

Thematic Session 4: Parallel Session 4B: Adaptive Agriculture and Food Security

The session on 'Adaptive Agriculture and Food Security' was chaired by Dr. Muslem Uddin, National Team Leader from the ARCAB Adaptive Agricultural Research Programme and co-chaired by Mr. Sarder Shafiqul Alam, Senior Fellow at BCAS. Following the introductions of the panelists, the presentations were given by:

- **Presentation 1:** Ms. Antara Zareen, Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management
- **Presentation 2:** Mr. Md. Hafiz Iqbal, Ministry of Education, Bangladesh
- **Presentation 3:** Dr. Julie Newton, Save the Children International Bangladesh

Beginning with Ms. Antara Zareen from the Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management, her presentation on 'Crop insurance: a strategic tool for climate change adaptation' began by giving a brief overview of how insurance works. She explained that insurance helps to better manage risks and is a systematic adaptation method. Since insurance requires holders to pay some premium, it allows individuals to take on productive risks. As such, insurance companies can give information on the levels of risk in a venture. For the farmer, insurance gives them access to the formal market since institutes will then approach the farmer and offer formal loans on a small scale. Based on this strategy, Ms. Zareen mentioned that there are risks to this strategy due to solvency and sustainability. Climate change also adds an additional level of risk for companies entering vulnerable communities.

Due to the level of interest in the topic, participants were able to ask questions immediately following the presentation. In comparison to CDMP's attempt at crop insurance, one participant question Ms. Zareen on the methods for ensuring success in the Bangladesh context. Questions were also raised as to the uniqueness of the research, definition of climate change risk, and commercial purpose of private companies.

Mr. Md. Hafiz Iqbal from the Ministry of Education gave the second presentation on 'Impacts of salinity on rice production of southwest coastal region of Bangladesh.' He began by describing the state of salinity in the region. Specifically, the salinity problem occurs before aman and after aman season. Such issues greatly hamper rice growth, of which aush and boro rice are the most vulnerable. Consultative Group on International Agricultural

Dr. Julie Newton from Save the Children Int'l Bangladesh responds to hard-hitting questions following her presentation

Research (CGIAR) has suggested that vertical agriculture options to address impacts of climate change should be more seriously considered in the coastal regions of Bangladesh but as of yet, insufficient research has been made on smart agriculture. Advanced methods like tower agriculture has proven to be very productive and profitable however such options are not feasible for farmers given their capacity and space. Currently the situation in Bangladesh has meant women have been limited to working on homestead areas and are marginalized in communities.

The third presentation was given by Dr. Julie Newton on how poverty, food insecurity and vulnerability contribute to malnutrition in Sylhet. She explained Sylhet is a paradox because it is one of the richest division in Bangladesh but has a high level of malnutrition. This is due to a complexity of issues however she mentioned that many poor people in the region often have a single seasonal income source and women are rarely engaged in paid work. They are further marginalized in the household in terms of food since, due to customs, they are usually the last to eat any meal. Transfer of values need to be increased and this may be done through linkages with the existing CDMP programme. Kitchen gardens are an additional way that women can earn some income and may also help provide the necessary nutrients not only to women but also to the region.

Thematic Session 5: Youth and Climate Resilient Bangladesh

The final thematic session was held on 'Youth and Climate Resilient Bangladesh.' Organized by Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) and Action Aid, Ms. Farah Kabir, Country Director from Action Aid Bangladesh acted as chair and Ms. Shahana Hayat, Country Director from VSO Bangladesh acted as co-chair. The opening remarks here were given by Ms. Kabir that expressed Bangladesh's youth are tomorrow's hope and they have to start work today. Since climate change is already affecting many dimensions of our existence and development, she explained how difficult the road will be ahead for them. Issues such as trans-boundary river management will require a more ambitious political agenda to ensure progress is made and economic growth can be sustained. In a world that is controlled by the corporate sector, everyone is still following the old model of development which is extremely consumptive.

The session then broke out into mini presentations of grassroots experience sharing by youth to discuss their initiative and motivation behind undertaking them.

Mr. Arif Moinuddin from VSO then gave the first presentation on youth-led adaptation to climate change. He started out by describing climate change and its impacts in Bangladesh, then went on to examine youth within the country. Currently, literacy of youth in Bangladesh is 77%, however this number is expected to rise in the coming years. Already youth have been part of advocacy in the country but they still are marginalized in decisions. Unlike the older generations, youth have the courage to question social norms and have taken a proactive stance to establish climate-friendly projects.

Ms. Shahana Hayat and Ms. Farah Kabir lead a very youthful session in the second day of NCBA2

The second presentation was on a water treatment model village in Chardakatia, Bagerhat. The Bagerhat/coastal belt is renowned for its levels of arsenic, salinity and sea level rise. In this village, 14 water treatment filters were repaired. Prior to this intervention it was revealed that people in the community used hari filters and also drank water from ponds which were unhygienic and dangerous. Filters created by this youth initiative used sand, khoa and concrete. It is estimated that 70% of people in the community are now able to receive pure water. One of the follow-up questions from participants asked whether VSO volunteers had any troubles implementing the ideas either technically or even within their organization. In response, the presenter explained that there were 10-12 volunteers working on this initiative and it was difficult to implement ideas as there was a lack of human capacity. Overtime, however, villagers began to work with us.

The third presentation briefly looked at raising bed cultivation in Bangladesh. The presenter here mentioned that Bangladesh is not improving significantly in terms of cultivation and suggested youth should help reduce this lag since other neighboring countries have made significant improvements.

Following this, a presentation was given on climate change and organic farming. It was described the issue that saline water intrusion following a harvest has significantly reduced crop production across Bangladesh. This has had negative effects on the soil which are further aggravated by the use of fertilizers since farmers have proven to be not interested in using bio-fertilizers since it has been more widely available. Although the benefits of using bio fuel have been researched and tested, farmers do not have knowledge of this. Specifically, biofuels help to make soil nutrients more resilient and can help increase fertility of soil without adversely affecting the soil body. Questions as to building capacity of youth in light of political influences were raised to this presenter however it was clear that politics has not been a major aspect of VSO projects.

The fifth presentation on youth at the national level was given from volunteers at ICCCAD. Considering the population pyramid of Bangladesh, they explained that the opportunity to incorporate youth at the national level was important not only for political support but also for local level support and change. Here information was given from the BBC Media Action Report and a proposal was given to begin a Climate Youth Initiative within the country to build a demographic network.

The final short presentation attempted to give a proactive response to what youth initiatives at the grass root-level might look like in Bangladesh. Household gardens, tree planting, agriculture knowledge sharing, and oxygen banks were all given as possible actions youth can take at the local level. These efforts can be further supported by current youth movements in the country including (but not limited to): Youth in Climate Change and Development and the World Programme of Action for Youth. Presenters here noted that these efforts need to also be support at the national level and a new agenda needs to be created to keep the youths in mind and active in this field.

The final remarks in this session were given by the chair and co-chair. Specifically, Ms. Kabir explained that people want to live with dignity yet in doing so, youth must also have a voice in deciding their future. If predictions of Bangladesh come true, and the country continues to get submerged, it is the youth that will need to learn to work together and maintain a sustainable livelihood. It is for this reason that she suggested, greater youth involvement will be important in Bangladesh's future.

Closing Plenary Session 6: Summary, Conclusions and Way Forward

Honorable Minister Mr. Md. Shafique Rahman Patwari, Dr. Atiq Rahman, Honorable Minister Md. A. H. M. Mustafa Kamal and Dr. Saleemul Huq gave their final remarks on NCBA2 in the concluding session and welcomed participants next year to NCBA3

Speeches during the closing plenary session were given by Dr. Saleemul Huq, Mr. Md. Shafique Rahman Patwari, Honorable Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Honorable Minister Md. A. H. M. Mustafa Kamal from the Planning Commission and Dr. Atiq Rahman. Dr. Rahman welcomed participants and introduced the two special guests of the session. He also gave a brief presentation on the future challenges climate change will pose on Bangladesh and the reality that the people of Bangladesh will be forced to cope whether or not they like it. More optimistically, Dr. Rahman argued that over the decades it has become clear that the people of Bangladesh are extremely resilient and have already started to work with one another to reduce the negative impacts they will certainly face. Finally, he did not excuse the rest of the world from doing their part and increasing their mitigation ambitions. Dr. Huq then followed-up by explaining there needs to be greater transparency to access funds for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Conference Participants

No.	Name	Organization
01	Jannatul Al-Ferdous	Begum Rokeya University, Rangpure
02	Arif Abdullah Khan	WaterAid
03	Kevin Kamp	World Fish
04	Tayeub Ali	CARE, Bangladesh
05	ATM Fakhrul Islam	Ministry of Education
06	Mohammad Shahjahan	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)
07	Jannatul Ferdous	Coastal Development Partnership (CDP)
08	Md. Maksud	Coast Tread
09	Aftab Opel	WATERAID
10	Imrul Kayes	WaterAid
11	Hasin Jahan	WaterAid
12	Abu Bakkar Siddique	Dhaka Tribune
13	Nazia Islam	BCAS
14	Palash Mondal	CARE
15	Iqbal Ahamed	Muslim Aid
16	Md. Ashraf Uddin	Practical Action
17	Dr. Golam Sarwar	BUP
18	Shahidul Islam Chowdhury	Dhaka Tribune
19	Saiduzzaman	NGO Forum
20	Nazrul Islam	MA UK
21	Eshrat Sharman Akond	Christian Aid
22	Wahedul Islam	BRUR
23	Dr. Shaikh Tanveer Hossain	FIV DB
24	Md. Newaz Sharif	PSTU
25	Md. Tariqul Islam	PSTU
26	Tania Sultana	WaterAid
27	Swarna Kazi	World Bank
28	Dr. DL Mallick	BCAS, Gulshan
29	Tahsin Aziz	Islamic Relief
30	Dr. M. Eusuf	BCAS
31	Sumaiya S Kabir	Islamic Relief
32	Mohowarul Islam	BCAS
33	Ina Islam	ICCCAD, IUB
34	Mohon Kumar Mondol	LEDARS Satkhira
35	Rizwan Ahmed	NGO Forum of Public Health
36	Dr. AKM Tafique Ahammed	DOE
37	Olena Reza	BCAS
38	Syed Hafizur Rahman	Jahangirnagar University
39	Kamal Hossain	CDMP II
40	Paul Thompsw	FHRC
41	Protima Chokroborty	Gono Unnayan Kendro (GUK)
42	Mohammad Faiz Kawser	Plan International Bangladesh
43	Yasin Kabir	WaterAid Bangladesh
44	Md. Shahedul Islam	Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur
45	Mossaddakatun Zannat	Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur
46	Md. Emdad Hossain	World Fish
47	Khokon Sikder	Coastal Development Partnership
48	Kevin Kamp	World Fish
49	Mossaddakatun Zannat	Begum Rokeya University

50	Dr. Anwar Zahid	BWDB
51	Arif Abdullah Khan	WaterAid
52	Kazi Rashid Hyder	WaterAid
53	Khurshid Alam	Think Ahead
54	Rahima Sultana Kazol	AVAS
55	Simphal	STC
56	Tania Sultana	WaterAid
57	Md. Maksudur Rahman	COAST Trust
58	Dr. Mehrul Islam	CARE, Bangladesh
59	Tajul Islam	BCAS
60	Md. Anwar Hossain	Islamic Relief, Bangladesh
61	M.A. Wahed	CARE
62	Protima Chocroborty	
63	Mohammad Faiz Kawser	Plan Int. Bangladesh
64		MA
65	Md. Robiul Islam	Islamic Relief, Bangladesh
66	Mirza Shawkat Ali	CDMP
67	Farzana Ali Priyanka	ARCAB
68	Shamsun Nahar	BCAS
69	Eloza Sharmeen	BCAS
70	Ven Sam.....	CCS
71	Moslemuddin Swapan	Roots
72	Ms. Farhana Rahman	LGED, Daneda
73	Dr. Md. Abdul Aziz	BARI
74	Md. Tariqul Islam	PSTU
75	Tanvir Hossain	Action Aid, Bangladesh
76	Wahedul Islam	BRUA
77	S.M. Shah Newaz	IWM
78	Yasin Kabir	WaterAid
79	Petia Lahanh	IUCN
80	Talyeb Ali	CARE, Bangladesh
81	S. Alam	ESDO
82	Jannatul Ferdous	Coast Development Partnership (CDP)
83	Kanika Chakraborty	Muslim Aid
84	Iqbal Ahmed	Muslim Aid
85	Md. Ashraf Uddin	Practical Action
86	Mohammad Obaidul Lah.....	Muslim Aid
87	Jannatul-Al-Ferdows	Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur
88	Julie Nauhn	South
89	Md. Shalyahan	DOE
90	Umme Salma	GED, Planning Commission
91	Mizanur Rahman, Co	Coast Trust
92	Ahsan Uddin Ahmed	CGC
93	Palash Mondal	CARE
94	Tanvir Islam	Muslim Aid
95	Nazrul Islam	Muslim Aid
96	Sabina Islam	ECRIP, LGED
97	Atiq Rahman	BCAS
98	Khurshid Jahan	IWM
99		Dhaka Forum
100	Dr. Md. Shahab Uddin	CARE, Bangladesh
101	Monowarul Islam	BCAS
102	Sawran Barua	SONGSHOPTAQUE
103	Mostarin Begum	World Fish

104	Md. Monowar Hossain	DUET
105	Mahfuza Akter Mala	Action Aid
106	Dr. Haseeb Md. Irfanullah, Head	Practical Action
107	Dr. Md. Showkat Osman	DUET
108	Dr. Masum A. Apatwary	BRUR
109	Tahsin Aziz	Islamic Relief
110	Nirmal Chandra Das	SAD, Bangladesh
111	Harun-Or-Rashid	CARE, Bangladesh
112	Shamima Ishrat Rita	BCAS
113	Md. Shahjahan	BDRCS
114	A.K.M H.....	UNDP
115	Hasan Shafie	DU
116	Sayed Monjurul Haque	Action Aid, Bangladesh
117	Jobayer Hossen	PSTU
118	Naadira Islam	Action Aid
119	Anowarul Haq	CARE, Bangladesh
120	Mohon Kumar Mondal	LEDARS
121	Jeflin Hasnat Rup.....	Islamic Relief, Bangladesh
122	Mahdi	PSTU
123	Olena Reza	BCAS
124	ASM Safiul Islam	Practical Action
125	Md. Shafiqul Islam	PSTU
126	Tania Yeasmin	PSTU
127	Abu Sumar	CDMP
128	Munirul Islam	Islamic Relief, Bangladesh
129	Nayema Nazneen	Action Aid
130		ACAS
131	Sajiel Raihan	Action Aid
132	Mohammad Alamgir	WARPO
133	Kazi Rashed Hyder	WaterAid
134	Irtija Hasan	PSTU
135	A. Mokhlesur Rahman	CNRS
136	Peter Modwas	UNDP
137	Antana Zareen	BIBM
138	S. Sekhal Bhattacharye	CARE, Bangladesh
139	Dr. Najmul Islam	PSTU
140	Dr. Afifa Raihana	IFC
141	Dr. Md. Jabl Uddin	BARI
142	S. Sikhan Bhatta.....	Care Bangladesh
143	Md. Jahangir Hossain	AAB
144	M. Rezaul Gofran	WTS
145	S. Kumar Biswas	WTS
146	Sadia Azad	CCRIP
147	Sauiruzzaman	CEGIS
148	Helean Waght	ICCCAD
149	Ismail Hossain	Shushilan
150	Ashraful Haque	IUCN
151	Nur-E-Asa	Channel 24
152	M. Haque	Islamic Relief
153	Diana Paticut	VSO
154	Pankaj Mondal	VSO
155	M.M Robioul Islam	VSO
156	Ujjal Hossain	VSO
157	Rigar Ali Khan	ICCCAD

158	Dominic Rooit	USO
159	Amanda Machaua	VSO
160	Shahana Hoque	VSO
161	Md. Afif Moinuddin	VSO
162	James Tottas	ICCCAD
163	Saleemul Huq	ICCCAD
164	Saminddin Ahmed	Action Aid
165	Maksud Rahman	VSO
166	Nauman Haque	GIZ
167	S.M. Ahsal	Save the Children
168	Abdur Rahman	Save the Children
169		VSO
170	Golam Rabbani	BCAS
171	Abu Syed	BCAS
172	Dr. M. U. Miah	BCAS
173	Ina Islam	ICCCAD, IUB
174	Beth Hennelte	ICCAD/IIED
175	Zinat Fatima	ICCCAD/ARCAB
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177	Mahfuzul Alam, RO	BCAS
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179	Tariq Mohsen	ICCCAD
180	Delwar Hossain Badal	Banglanews24.com
181	Nuzhat	OXFAM
182	Humayun Kabir	Arthoscuchar.com
183	Tapas Chandra Bose	PRO of Minister, Ministry of Planning
184	..... H	World .....
185	Mohammad Masud Khan Chowdhury	Ministry of Planning
186	Rabina Mostafa	SA TV
187	Sumana Tanchangya	ARCAB

*Please note this table may be incomplete as several participants came after registration while others came to specific sessions or only on the second day

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