Community Based Adaptation:

Enhancing urban community resilience

**10th International Conference
21-28 April 2016
Dhaka, Bangladesh**

Conference proceedings

Edited by Hannah Reid, Mostarin Begum, Sarah Colenbrander, Alexina Jackson, Luise-Katharina Minna Alfreda Richter, Amyas Walji and Mathew Winters

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Contents

Background to the Conference Series

Community-based adaptation (CBA) recognizes that the root causes of vulnerability and resilience to climate impacts, and much knowledge and capacity on how to adapt, are embedded in societies and cultures. This means the focus of adaptation policies and actions needs to be on empowering and supporting communities to take action based on their own decision-making processes. Actions need not be limited to the local level; indeed CBA can operate at the city or even national level. But such mainstreamed or up-scaled actions must not lose their emphasis on local needs, priorities, knowledge and the capacities of vulnerable communities most at risk.

CBA is an emerging area. The proliferation of field level activities needs to be accompanied by efforts to share emerging knowledge and experiences amongst practitioners, policymakers, researchers, funders and the communities at risk. In recognition of this, the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) in collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) convened the First 'International Workshop on Community Based Adaptation (CBA) to Climate Change' in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in January 2005. The Second International Workshop on CBA was also held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in 2007. Those present formed the CBA Exchange[1] to promote knowledge sharing on CBA activities. At the Third International CBA Conference held in Bangladesh in 2009, participants agreed to form a Global Initiative on Community-Based Adaptation (GICBA)[2] and to make the conference an annual event to improve knowledge sharing. GICBA is still an active forum for sharing CBA-related activities and information. The decision to hold the conference alternately in Bangladesh and another vulnerable country was also made, with a view to sharing experiences with and learning from activities in various vulnerable countries and communities throughout the world. All conferences since have been held in Least Developed Countries (except for CBA9 in Kenya).

Consequently, the Fourth International CBA Conference was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in February 2010 in recognition of the vulnerability of African nations to climate change impacts. Nearly 200 people from 38 countries attended, and a two-day field trip preceded three days of time spent in the hotel-based information sharing sessions. This model of a two- or three-day field-based component of the conference preceding hotel-based discussions, has continued ever since. The field trips provide experiential learning on how communities are coping with climate change impacts, and also allow conference participants to get to know each other better.

The fifth International CBA conference took place in Bangladesh in 2010 with the theme 'Scaling Up: Beyond Pilots'. It accentuated the importance of moving away from stand-alone projects and ensuring that best practices were accurately and systematically shared both horizontally across communities and vertically across levels of governance and action. The conference showed that CBA could operate at scale, for example through mainstreaming into government processes, but with communities remaining central to planning and action. A total of 388 registered participants from 62 different countries attended the conference. Conference outputs included the Routledge book *Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change: Scaling it up*.[3] Chapters from this book have been cited many times in the IPCC, thus bringing community and practitioner knowledge into a key policy making arena.

The 6th International CBA conference was held in Vietnam in April 2012. Over 320 people from 61 different countries attended, with many more attending the opening and closing sessions.

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[1] http://community.eldis.org/cbax/
[2] www.weADAPT.org/gicba
[3] Schipper, E. L. F., J. Ayers, H. Reid, S. Huq and A. Rahman (2014) *Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change: Scaling it up*. Routledge, London.

Over 30 co-sponsors and other contributing organisations provided support. In addition to formal plenary and parallel sessions on a number of sub-topics, the theme of CBA6 - communicating CBA - was addressed in dedicated communication-related sessions on blogging, working with the media, digital photo storytelling, using games to communicate risk, and methods and tools for working with children. Dedicated poster sessions and evening film sessions were also held.

Conference outreach was dramatically improved at CBA6. Live interviews were broadcast online each day and more than 50 interviews uploaded to YouTube. Delegates wrote nearly 30 blog posts and produced nearly 2000 tweets, using the Twitter hashtag #CBA6. The conference supported several developing country journalists, which resulted in a number of published media articles throughout the world. This commitment to conference outreach to those who cannot attend in person has continued as the conference series has progressed.

The seventh international CBA conference returned to Dhaka, Bangladesh, in 2013. The theme was 'Mainstreaming CBA into National and Local Planning' and over 30 government representatives attended and consequently formed a 'Government Network on Mainstreaming Climate Change.' The small cohort of government officials attending CBA6 also reported back. This was an indication of the growing levels of government interest and experience in CBA. Augmented outreach meant its daily communication-related outputs reached several hundred Virtual Internet Participants (VIPs) and the IIED CBA7 website was a hub for all CBA7 related activities, blogs and online video streams. Conference outputs included a special issue of the academic journal *Climate and Development*, entitled 'Community-Based Adaptation: Mainstreaming into National and Local Planning'[4], which helped bring and validate community and practitioner knowledge to and in the scientific arena.

The eighth international CBA conference was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, 24-30 April 2014. The theme was 'Financing Local Adaptation' in recognition of the need to understand how best to finance the growing number of CBA project and programme activities around the world. Roughly 450 people from 58 different countries attended, including representatives from governments and many of the large international and bilateral funds, donors and foundations currently supporting CBA. This included the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, and Prime Minister of Nepal. CBA8 concluded with the launch of the *Kathmandu Declaration on Financing Local Adaptation*, which saw delegates call for a radical shift in financial flows to ensure the most vulnerable communities can adapt to climate change.[5]

CBA9 was held in Nairobi, Kenya, 24-30 April 2015, in partnership with the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and hosted by the Government of Kenya. The conference theme was 'Measuring and Enhancing Effective Adaptation' and more than 400 people from roughly 90 countries attended. Increasingly interactive sessions were run more like workshops than formal presentation-oriented formats. Online coverage through tweets, storify, photos, posters shared on Flickr and Pinterest, blogs, short CBA films, key speeches, and interviews with session chairs and others summarising emerging lessons allowed those who wished to attend but couldn't to follow conference proceedings online. The resulting Nairobi Declaration on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change emphasises the importance of addressing the needs and interests of the poorest and most vulnerable in international agreements on sustainable development, development finance and climate change. This was taken to COP21 and other key international fora by top Kenyan government officials.

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[4] All articles in the Special Issue are freely available for download here:
http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tcld20/6/4#.VGRWC01xmUn
[5] See: http://pubs.iied.org/G03787.html

The tenth anniversary and most recent CBA conference returned to Dhaka, Bangladesh, 21-28 April 2016. The International University of Bangladesh (IUB) campus hosted the event with more than 300 participants from around the world. In light of the fact that more than half of the world's population now live in urban centres, and growing numbers of vulnerable urban communities are struggling with climate change impacts and finding ways to cope, the theme for CBA10 was 'Enhancing Urban Community Resilience'. Following the field trips, the University-based conference sessions included high-level panels, formal presentations in thematic plenary or parallel sessions, poster and video sessions, debates, small group work and a large number of interactive 'out-of-the-box' sessions.

Aims of the 10th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBA10)

- Share and consolidate the latest developments in CBA best practice, policy and theory in different sectors and countries, in Asia and globally. Enhancing urban community resilience will be a key theme
- Capture and disseminate this knowledge and experience more broadly, to CBA10 participants and through online web coverage and conference proceedings.
- Strengthen the existing network of practitioners, policy makers, planners and donors working on CBA at all levels by bringing them together at CBA10 and supporting knowledge sharing and collaboration.
- Enhance the capacity of practitioners, governments and donors to help those most vulnerable to climate change to improve their livelihoods.

Discussions at CBA10 highlighted examples of federations and communities of the urban poor coming together to organise themselves and provide an opportunity for urban developers, climate change practitioners and local government to mainstream local adaptation. Delegates showed that with the right support, these federations can and do build resilience to climate change, and help strengthen the cities they live in. Working with community federations of the urban poor is a 'bottom up' approach to achieving adaptation at scale, which also has benefits for pro-poor urban development. In many developing countries, shack and slum dwellers' associations have the potential to scale up CBA projects and initiatives and continue the work started by development agencies. These community federations are also important resources for infrastructure development, as they can mobilise support and provide important inputs into building solutions to urban infrastructure challenges, such as housing, sewage and waste management. Urban community federations represent very poor communities living in cities and should be an important intermediary to ensure that climate finance reaches those who need it the most. CBA10 thus concluded with a call for governments, NGOs and infrastructure investors to work with urban community federations to mainstream and finance local adaptation. Speakers at CBA10 also reiterated the need to build on the opportunities presented by the Paris Agreement on climate change, signed by 175 countries in New York in early 2016.

Over the years, the conferences have been funded by a number of generous co-sponsors and contributing organizations, and also through individuals attending and paying a conference fee. Limited funding is sometimes available to bring selected participants from developing countries who could not otherwise afford to attend.

CBA10 received support from a number of international conference co-sponsors. These included: The Rockefeller Foundation, Irish Aid, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United National Environment Programme (UNEP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Practical Action, ActionAid, Islamic Relief, The Hariyo Ban Program and BBC Media Action.

Each CBA conference aims to build upon the lessons learnt from previous conferences. As such, they no longer just answer questions around, 'what is CBA?', rather they discuss how to best scale-up, mainstream, finance, communicate, monitor and support CBA to reach the ever-increasing numbers of vulnerable poor people affected by climate change. In acknowledgment of the reliance of those most vulnerable to climate change for their lives and livelihoods on natural resource based sectors such as farming, forests and fisheries, the theme for CBA11 in Uganda in 2016 is likely to be 'Natural Resources and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation'.
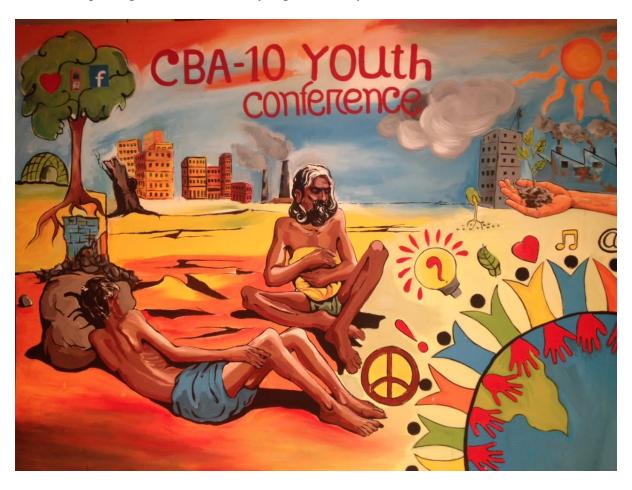
CBA10 Programme Summary

25th April	
Inaugural Plenary session 1	**Conference Opening and Welcome Speeches**
Plenary session 2	**Building community participation in urban CBA**
Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 3A	**Building Adaptive Capacity: Large Businesses as Enablers, Actors and Influencers of Community Resilience**
Parallel session 3B	**Disaster and Risk Reduction**
Parallel session 3C	**Local government and urban CBA**
Plenary 'out-of-the-box' session 4	**Learning from Failure**
CBA 10th anniversary welcome and networking evening	
26th April	
Plenary session 5	**Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Resilience**
Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 6A	**Participatory innovations to manage urban climate risks: Learning and dialogue through serious gameplay**
Parallel session 6B	**Adaptation Technologies: from Principles and Innovations to Institutionalization**
Parallel session 6C	**Urban Capacity Building**
Parallel session 7A	**Financing Urban CBA**
Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 7B	**Population dynamics, urban health and urban resilience**
Parallel session 7C	**CBA short films: the Oscars at CBA10**
Plenary session 8	**Poster Market Place**
27th April	
Plenary session 9	**Integration and Effectiveness of Ecosystem Based Adaptation: Learning from Experiences**
Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 10A	**Reach Millions – Build Your own Infotainment Show**
Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 10B	**Presidential Debate on 'Making Urban Resilience a Reality'**
Parallel session 10C	**Supporting local organisations**
Parallel session 11A	**Gender Responsive Climate Change Adaptation: the Urban Context**
Parallel session 11B	**Climate services: generating climate information for effective decision making**
Parallel session 11C	**CBA short films: Critical and Creative Filmmaking**
Plenary session 12	**Poster Market Place**
CBA10 Closing Dinner hosted by BBC Media Action	
28th April	
Plenary session 13	**Ten Years of CBA Conferences - Reflections and Next Steps**
Plenary session 14	**Conference Closing Session**

The CBA10 Youth Conference

In recent years, the CBA conference series has supported parallel youth conferences, held close to the main CBA event. These provide opportunities for youth participants to join discussions about CBA, and share the results of these discussions at the main conference.

The fifth such youth conference was held in Dhaka, in parallel to CBA10, at the nearby venue of NorthSouth University (NSU), Bangladesh. Youth conference hosts were the International Centre on Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), PLAN Bangladesh, Save the Children, WaterAid, Actionaid, the Bangladesh Youth Environmental Initiative (BYEI), The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) and NSU.

Over 150 youth from across Bangladesh attended. As with CBA10, the theme was 'Enhancing Urban Community Resilience' and the conference provided a platform for youth to learn from others and share their work as agents of change under this theme. Key issues covered included: gender, hygiene, governance, migration, leadership and innovative thinking. Youth participants raised the question not of 'why', but of 'how' these issues relate to climate change adaptation in urban settings. Participants agreed that youth involvement in developing solutions to the challenges faced is not only viable but mandatory. Lessons from the youth conference were shared with CBA10 conference participants in the final closing session of the main conference, along with an art piece, painted by some of the youth conference participants, which visually captured many of the issues discussed (see below).

Session Summaries

Inaugural Plenary session 1: Conference Opening and Welcome Speeches

Chairperson

- Saleemul Huq, Senior Fellow, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) / Director, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

Session Speakers

- Atiq Rahman, Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
- M. Omar Rahman, Vice Chancellor, Independent University, Bangladesh
- Ruby Haddad, Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines
- Andrew Norton, Director, International Institute for Environment and Development
- Mary Robinson, Chair, Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (video address)
- Barney Dickson, Director of Programmes, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- Nurul Karim, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of The People's Republic Bangladesh
- Abdullah Al Islam Jakob, Honourable Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh

The first CBA10 plenary session opened with a video address by Mary Robinson who commended past CBA conference facilitators and participants for their work on inclusive adaptation. She emphasised the importance of the urban focus for this year's conference as increasing levels of urban migration make ensuring the resilience of cities a top priority. COP21 in Paris was a step forward in generating awareness of the need to mitigate urban climate vulnerability, but there is more work yet to be done. Highlighting the Paris conference's achievements, Mary Robinson challenged CBA10 conference participants to continue to work diligently and with ambition towards increasing urban resilience to climate stressors.

In the following speech, Atiq Rahman echoed Mary Robinson's comments on the success of COP21. He noted how Bangladesh is keenly experiencing the effects of climate change, but is also doing an extraordinary amount of work to adapt. The impact of climate change on the rural-urban continuum is particularly evident in Bangladesh. Atiq Rahman and other panellists stressed the importance of applying the fundamental principles of CBA – allowing communities to define priorities and to learn from people who are already adapting – to urban settings. Successful adaptation planning necessitates the consideration of distinct local factors and collaboration with vulnerable populations. During this session, many speakers drew attention to the critical linkages between climate change adaptation and poverty alleviation. Atiq Rahman affirmed that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) means recognising the importance of a holistic approach and the interactions between development initiatives in all sectors. Displacement caused by climate change must be a priority for all countries, because it will impact all countries.

Panellists discussed the importance of migration as an adaptation strategy and how this relates to the urban theme of the conference extensively. M. Omar Rahman talked about how Dhaka typifies the trend of increasing numbers of climate migrants moving from rural areas to cities out of necessity. Hosting the CBA10 conference in a megacity with a constant influx of climate migrants, allows the participants to reflect on rural to urban migration as they gain more exposure to practitioners working on this issue in Dhaka. Panellists highlighted the inevitability

of accelerated migration due to climate change and how essential urban CBA is for coping with this. Urban adaptation strategies must work to integrate climate migrants and incorporate multiple stakeholders into the management and planning processes of interventions. Public-private partnerships and political action are required to promote truly sustainable urban adaptation.

This introductory plenary session also underscored the need to mobilise finance for adaptation. Andrew Norton spoke of the importance of national and local adaptation plans that channel funding equitably. Urban inequality is a critical issue that further complicates adaptation efforts and necessitates a CBA approach. Nuanced urban governance is needed that works to increase recognition of the rights of the urban poor and leverage finance to manage the implications of incremental change in urban environments.

Panellists also shared their experiences of working in urban adaptation and the important role that knowledge sharing plays in making urban adaptation better. Ruby Haddad discussed her work with vulnerable communities in the Philippines and how waterlogging and flooding issues are dealt with by informal urban communities. More inclusive governance that recognizes the rights of informal urban communities and better monitoring efforts have had marked success in dealing with these challenges. Sharing these effective urban adaptation strategies is one of the fundamental goals of the conference. Barney Dickson described a promising proposal for better learning exchange through the Global Adaptation Network. This network will help facilitate the interchange of practical knowledge amongst practitioners and support the translation of their work to different urban contexts.

The session concluded with a broader focus on the international policies that have implications on adaptation initiatives. Nurul Karim spoke about efforts of the government of Bangladesh to work with other countries on reducing emissions and also implement its own national adaptation plan. Abdullah Al Islam Jakob also discussed some key elements of Bangladesh's involvement in international processes to help finance climate change adaptation efforts. Panellists concurred that while adaptation is critical, there is a limit to this. International recognition of loss and damage must be a consideration when looking to the future for achieving urban resilience. At the end of the session, Saleemul Huq emphasised an important distinction between global knowledge exchange and technology transfer and how these are different for mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation involves fundamental technological changes, but this is not the case for adaptation. Adaptation is achieved largely through better learning and strategizing. Saleemul Huq exhorted the conference to recognise the impressive level of resilience among urban poor communities and to work to formulate better means of learning from them and sharing successful adaptations.

Plenary session 2: Building community participation in urban CBA

Facilitator

- Diane Archer, IIED

Session Speakers

- Fiona Percy, CARE International
- Janeth D. Bascon, Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines
- Vositha Wijenayake, CANSA / Southern Voices on Adaptation
- Chime Paden Wangdi, Tarayana Foundation, Bhutan

Diane Archer opened the second plenary session of the day by pointing out that around one billion people live in informal settlements, lacking access to appropriate housing, basic services and risk reducing infrastructure. In order to achieve enabling, inclusive and long-lasting adaptation, a focus on good, extensive and basic development work is needed. After this introduction, Diane Archer presented the session structure, introduced the panellists and handed over to Fiona Percy.

Fiona Percy used her presentation to set the conference's scene and tone by describing the critical questions for CBA to address in an urban context:

- How can one define urban communities and who are community members?
- What kind of vulnerabilities and pressures do such communities face?
- How can communities be included in adaptation processes, and how can the rapid change happening in cities due to issues such as migration and climate change be managed simultaneously?
- What would a climate resilient city look like, such that adaptation is for everybody and has a community-based flavour?

Fiona Percy continued to outline that a city needed to be understood as a melting pot of diverse, often highly unequal communities, and that it was very difficult to identify communities of interest within those. Furthermore, she emphasized that it was very important to not only include the most vulnerable people in adaptation processes, but also to involve service providers, and to make government structures accessible in order to allow for sustainable urban CBA to take shape. Fiona Percy also stressed that more focus was needed on long-term time scales, rather than paying most attention to short-term extreme weather events. Fiona Percy closed her presentation by emphasising the need to combine local knowledge with climate science, and the need to focus more on inclusive decision making processes rather than technology transfer.

Janeth D. Bascon presented a project from the Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines, where a bamboo bridge was built in order to allow for a community to safely cross a river on the way to the inner city every day, and to be used as the major evacuation route in cases of flooding. She described how the bridge and its building process not only supported and saved people, but actually became a platform for community participation. Communities living next to the river faced the following major challenges:

- Lack of financial capacities: the government was originally unwilling to invest in the project.
- Technical guidance: there was not enough technical knowledge available for a building project.
- Limited knowledge on climate change: many people feared the changes in weather patterns experienced, but did not understand their origins.

The Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines supported the communities with mapping and assessing both vulnerabilities and needs, a process through which bridge building was identified as the main need. Janeth concluded that the core lessons from the field of participation were clearly applicable to the field of adaptation. These include the importance of collective action, respect of local knowledge and the inclusion of local people throughout all stages of adaptation processes.

After a few follow-up questions, Diane Archer concluded the first part of the session by emphasizing that extensive inclusion of communities in adaptation was urgently needed, but that this involvement demanded longer time periods to build CBA projects.

Vositha Wijenayake discussed key elements to focus on when working with urban communities, resilience and adaptation. When adaptation plans are developed, social contexts need to be considered, and questions about communities' needs, their voices and experiences as well as social contexts, their systems of living and their beliefs, need to be raised. Southern Voices on Adaptation has developed seven joint principles for adaptation, which can help to establish sustainable urban CBA and equitable as well as effective adaptation frameworks. These seven principles are:

- Participation and inclusion
- Evidence and information
- Balanced investment
- Vulnerability and diversity
- Local level adaptation
- Mainstreaming and coordination
- Financial integrity

As core elements cutting across these seven principles, Vositha Wijenayake emphasized the need to develop adaptation policies in participatory and inclusive ways, as well as to formulate them in non-abstract terms to allow for inclusivity.

Chime Paden Wangdi stressed in her presentation that a sense of community – as she has experienced in rural settings – is also highly important and needs establishing in urban settings. The urban poor need to become part of an urban network in which there is strong trust and connections in order to have people to turn to in case of disasters and crises, but they also need to learn about general courses of action in such situations, so that resilience can be established from within the community rather than through outside structures. It was the task of organizations working within the field of adaptation to discuss such issues with urban communities, to both teach them on courses of action and to include local knowledge in these processes of social capacity building. Chime Paden Wangdi concluded by stating that a collaborative plan of action is needed, in which everyone is involved as a citizen of an urban area, independent of a person's status.

In response to Chime Paden Wangdi's presentation, Diane Archer outlined that examples of strong urban community trust and connections already exist in cities across Asia and Africa. She then raised the question of which lessons from the field of participatory development could be transferred to the field of adaptation, and whether these two fields should be separated. Participants strongly agreed that development and adaptation should be striven for jointly in order to achieve resilience, and that the approaches should not be separated in practice. However, differences were outlined. Building participatory processes in the field of climate change adaptation - as opposed to the field of development - takes place under conditions of constant and often unpredictable change.

A general issue raised during the discussion related to the social construction of problems. Terry Cannon asked whether one was actually looking at causes of problems when using the words community and adaptation, or whether the actual problem had its roots in human-caused conditions such as the exploitation of certain population groups.

Finally, questions of how to involve the people one actually needed to involve, how to establish sustainable multi-stakeholder platforms and how to generate functioning accountability structures were discussed. Examples such as working with problem-centred adaptation approaches in order to get the needed group of people involved, the participation of local

stakeholders in managing funds, and the utilization of new social media platforms such as WhatsApp in creating surveillance were mentioned.

Key advocacy messages emerging from session:

- Participation is about fostering local level trust-building processes
- This needs to be done within and across communities, and involving multiple stakeholders on multiple levels
- Financial mechanisms can enable shared decision making processes
- Basic development needs have to be addressed and communities have to be involved in this in order to allow for sustainable adaptation

Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 3A: Building Adaptive Capacity: Large Businesses as Enablers, Actors and Influencers of Community Resilience

Facilitator

- Samantha Harris, BSR

Session Speakers

- Munawar Misbah Moin, Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy Limited
- Jacob Park, Green Mountain College
- Yousuf Abu, GIZ Bangladesh office

Samantha Harris opened the session by explaining that business can be a catalyst to help build the resilience and adaptive capacity of marginalized communities across the globe who are particularly vulnerable as a result of climate change. This can be within their own business operations or at broader community levels.

Businesses, whether global or small / medium-sized enterprises, are also already witnessing the effects of climate change on their own operations, for example through disruptions to their supply chains. The World Economic Forum's recent global risk assessment survey identified climate change as the number one business risk.

Community resilience is and should be very important to business. For example, a labour force is often the legs on which a business stands. Working with this labour force, and involving women in business (and social situations in general) can also be an important way to build community resilience. Several initiatives identified in the session illustrated what the private sector can do to increase community resilience. These included: building physical and natural infrastructure, such as planting trees; offering financial services, such as mobile banking, loans and insurance; delivering technology such as energy appliances and electricity from solar panels and other renewable sources to communities; and delivering social assets such as training, education and help building community groups for women and marginalized communities. Collaboration is a key issue for community resilience and business success, and the private sector can help by bringing together communities within specific companies or in the communities that company workers live in. Collaboration can also involve bringing companies together with experts or with different community groups.

Discussions identified a number of success factors to increase private sector involvement in CBA: trust, good management, coordination, transparency, accountability and involvement of

local governments and other partners. Policy regulation, and financial losses were identified as potential barriers to private sector involvement.

Businesses often look at acting on climate change from the perspective of dealing with risk. A risk assessment can improve awareness of potential climate change effects (including droughts, floods and severe storms) on businesses. At the end of the day, businesses think about risk and opportunity, and identifying innovative opportunities to improve business resilience can also help improve community resilience. Such innovative opportunities can be implemented through five steps:

    i)   research
    ii)   problem definition
    iii)   figuring out how to solve the problem
    iv)   strategic planning
    v)   idea implementation

Adopting inclusive approaches, government incentives, social assets and collaboration with different societal actors can provide opportunities to accelerate access to markets. The session also identified a number of sources of funding that can help facilitate private sector investment in CBA, including the Green Climate Fund.

Parallel session 3B: Disaster and Risk Reduction

Facilitator

- Stu Solomon, GNDR

Session Speakers

- Terry Cannon, IDS
- Thinh Nguyen Anh, ADRA Vietnam
- Lars Bernd, UNICEF
- Mohammad Shakil Akther, URP at BUET
- Brooke Ackerly, Vanderbilt University

Stu Solomon began by outlining the aims of the session in terms of profiling the experience of CBA and disaster risk reduction (DRR) actors and looking at how their work has been able to bridge the sectors. He introduced two core questions to frame the discussion:

1. How can we develop synergies to reduce the duplication of effort and increase the impact of actions across CBA, DRR and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
2. What learning do different sectors have and how can we improve knowledge exchange between CBA and DRR?

Stu then reflected upon some of the key issues. The reality is that those who bear climate change and poverty related risks do not differentiate risk according to these sectors, and yet an architecture has been established that doesn't match-up with this holistic view. He added that to build effective community resilience, we need to seek closer strategic engagement between DRR and climate change adaptation fields at the local level. There is potential for optimism, however, with stronger policy cohesion seen under the post-2015 global frameworks, alongside a wider recognition of the need to build community resilience, both of which offer a golden opportunity for renewed collaboration.

Terry Cannon asked why these different sectors should be linked, adding that although it is widely agreed that DRR and CBA are connected, it is wrong to assume that they are identical. Certain climate change trends, such as changes in rainfall patterns, are going to create more vulnerable people as livelihoods are affected, but they are not disasters. Importantly, he then called for recognition of the 'third leg of the tripod' - development. Certain communities are more likely to identify risks in terms of food-on-the-plate, access to water, or the prevalence of diseases such as malaria, rather than an extreme event such as an earthquake. As such he emphasized the importance of not imposing one's own perception of risk onto these communities. Furthermore, with much adaptation already taking place as 'good development', Terry Cannon argued for a move towards regarding CBA and DRR as embedded within development, rather than simply 'overlapping'. He added that separating these sectors leads to siloed thinking and creates institutional and funding challenges as well as a lack of critical thinking.

Terry Cannon then questioned why DRR, adaptation and development are slow and difficult. He reflected that emissions are not reducing fast enough, taxation is inadequate (underpinned by complex power structures) and that climate change has a very high 'cure-to-damage' ratio. Causes of vulnerability are also often ignored, especially at the local 'community' level when disguised by an uncritical use of the term 'community'.

Terry Cannon closed his presentation with a reflection on the differences between urban and rural DRR and climate change adaptation risks. He emphasised the difference in scale between an urban and a rural environment, and the problematic definition of an urban area, which varies significantly by country. He also questioned whether a cohesive community actually exists in urban areas, when taking account of the mobility of individuals and insecurity of tenure within these communities.

Thinh Nguyen Anh turned the focus to the grassroots level, drawing on the case of the Mekong River Delta. Climate change has increased the frequency and severity of storms, floods and droughts here, placing increased pressure upon already vulnerable groups to adapt, cope and respond. As such, climate change and disasters overlap, requiring similar interventions to reduce losses from climate-related disasters. Thinh Nguyen Anh asserted that in practice, it is about identifying the groups that are most vulnerable to specific issues, for instance those with disabilities, women and children. Associated challenges, such as mobilizing the participation of these groups as well as the limited resources for structural solutions, were also highlighted.

Stu Solomon then invited comments from the floor on how communities view climate and disaster risk, and how these local perceptions can inform the development and implementation of policies, programmes and activities. A couple of participants indicated that DRR and climate change adaptation aren't largely regarded as different, but rather two aspects of the same issue - "it is about the risk experience in the community, with the difference being that one is man-made and the other 'natural'". A couple of participants also added that the context is key when understanding how these links play out and what interventions should follow. One participant indicated that DRR practice is easier in Bangladesh, but Terry challenged this, suggesting that a reduction in the number of deaths isn't an effective measure on its own and it is instead necessary to look at protecting livelihoods and reducing the poverty that follows a disaster.

Returning to the speakers, Lars Bernd purported that the real challenge is how we go about leveraging sectoral expertise for development and integrating the DRR and climate change adaptation sectors. He argued that ministries of finance and planning, with greater access to funds, would be better placed to take overall responsibility than ministries of environment or climate change for example. He argued that these issues are a matter of development, and called for proper coordination between climate change adaptation and DRR in order to develop a

multi-stakeholder approach. Lars Bernd then reflected upon the strategy taken by the Sendai Framework to focus upon livelihoods, rather than climate change explicitly.

Mohammad Shakil Akther supported Terry Cannon's reflections by drawing on his research to highlight the different risk priorities identified by communities themselves. For instance, when a community was asked what they considered to be a disaster the day after the Nepal earthquake, the response was "you are rich people, you worry about disaster" and instead people proceeded to highlight issues such as getting enough water to drink. Another notable finding was that the community expressed dissatisfaction with CBA measures. Shakil Akther reflected that this was likely to be due to the issue of risk predefinition by practitioners and as such he argued for going beyond silos and thinking in a different way.

Brooke Ackerly ended the presentations by reflecting on research that she had been involved with around Polder 32 in Bangladesh. Her main reflections related to the important intersection between infrastructure and the local political economy, and the differences between land uses and community practices in the northern farms and the hanging village in the southern part of Polder 32. She also considered the risks that exist in terms of elite capture, and challenges in terms of ensuring accountability for infrastructure projects and ensuring outcome measures reflect empowerment, not built infrastructure.

An audience discussion followed, largely focused around community-level perceptions of risk. One participant reflected that the most valuable community level projects are likely to contribute to safe drinking water, improved secondary livelihood options, general organisation, accountability to other community members and the capacity to approach ministries that contribute to resilience. Another participant questioned the value of separating the DRR and adaptation sectors, when their overall aims are the same: to increase the resilience of a community in the face of a climatic or a disaster impact. Another participant suggested that it isn't about multiple additional plans, but rather ensuring that existing government plans are DRR and climate change adaptation inclusive.

Stu Solomon concluded by drawing out three key themes that emerged during the session. The first, touched upon by Terry Cannon, related to the importance of avoiding a predefinition of risk, and relatedly, as considered by Mohammad Shakil Akther, the need to ask the community themselves whether adaptation is being done correctly. The second, explored largely by Lars Bernd and Thinh Nguyen Anh, questioned whether the bearers of risk separate thinking according to these sectors and whether this should challenge us to create systems and methodologies within development plans. The final theme, as discussed by Brooke Ackerley and one of the respondents during the discussion, focused on the role of power, governance and the need for socio-political cohesion.

Key messages emerging from the session were as follows:

- Avoid predefinition of risk:
    - Individual perception of risk is complex and people may not prioritise climate or disaster risk. Many people are more worried about risk surrounding livelihoods, food or security, rather than longer-term risk.
    - Communities define and understand adaptation and need to be consulted to evaluate if it is being done correctly.
    - CBA and DRR should be embedded within development to ensure that risk is not reconfigured.
- Bearers of risk often do not separate thinking according to DRR and CBA sectors:
    - Systems and methodologies need to reflect this, for instance with a focus on livelihoods rather than climate change explicitly as in the Sendai framework.

- Global development frameworks, governments, development partners, etc. all have separate units working on DRR and CBA. This creates artificial distinctions not experienced by local people.
- Power and governance have a key influence on DRR and CBA measures. For instance, there is an important intersection between infrastructure and political economy:
  - Vulnerability and capacities need to be considered alongside all risk. Significantly more effort needs to go into understanding and addressing the underlying causes and drivers of risk.
  - There is a need for socio-political cohesion.

Parallel session 3C: Local government and urban CBA

Facilitators

- David Satterthwaite, International Institute for Environment and Development, UK
- Luis Artur, University Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique

Session Speakers

- Luis Buchir, Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Mozambique
- Binita Maharjan, Disaster Management Committee, Ward 9, Kirtipur Municipality, Nepal
- Ek Raj Sigdel, Local Governance and Community Development Program, Nepal
- Diane Archer, International Institute for Environment and Development, UK

Facing an audience who have worked primarily on rural CBA, David Satterthwaite opened the session by drawing attention to two fundamental differences between urban and rural contexts. First, he highlighted that governments often don't like informal settlements. Unlike rural households and villages, both national and local governments often view 'slums' as a problem and slum dwellers as encroachers on urban land. Secondly, David emphasised that urban communities can do some amazing things, but that (unlike in rural settings) these cannot be done without local government. Communities need water treatment plants upstream and sewer treatment plants downstream, pipes that bring water into the city and drains that take wastewater out of it. Therefore, urban CBA requires tough negotiations with local government about community rights and about avoiding eviction. Communities cannot do this unless they are organised.

Luis Buchir presented an overview of the roles of different levels of government in urban CBA. He highlighted the critical role that government can play in coordination, planning, finance and capacity building. Luis Buchir illustrated this by asking the 'Mozambique delegation' to stand. Representatives from local government, universities, international NGOs, donors and communities in Mozambique all rose in their seats. Luis Buchir explained that this diverse group represented a small part of the institutional group for climate change, who work together to develop climate change adaptation plans in the country.

More controversially, Luis Buchir emphasised that central government must play the leading role in climate change adaptation. This was immediately questioned by Gaudensia Aomo Owino (CTCN/UNEP/UNIDO), who pointed out that many governments around the world have failed to act, let alone lead. In these contexts, non-government and community-based organisations are driving adaptation. This observation prompted a vibrant debate in the room. Luis Artur commented that external actors often kickstart engagement with climate change issues, and then phase out over time as domestic governments develop the interest and capacities to act. Ruby Haddad (Homeless People's Federation, the Philippines) noted that the process of urban

CBA is often politicised when governments take the lead, undermining cross-party commitment to community initiatives. She also pointed out that government leadership can undermine local ownership. Luis Buchir concluded by recognising the diversity of country and city contexts, and highlighting the importance of a far-reaching partnership to enable effective urban CBA.

Binita Maharjan offered a compelling example of the way that advocacy by community-based organisations can contribute to a paradigm shift in governments. Lumanti and Oxfam have been supporting community preparedness initiatives in Kirtipur Municipality since 2014. A Community Disaster Management Committee has been formed in each of the nineteen wards, training volunteers in emergency response and stockpiling essentials in anticipation of emergencies.

For a long time, Binita said, this project gained no traction with the municipal government: it was difficult even to meet with municipal officials, let alone attract sustained interest. Some even accused the community of inciting an earthquake! Today, the Community Disaster Management Committees are formally recognised by the government, which worked closely with them in the aftermath of the 2015 earthquake. The success of the project in ameliorating the impact of this disaster has led the municipality to increase its expenditure on disaster risk reduction preparation, using the structures and processes established by Lumanti.

On this positive note, the audience broke into smaller groups to discuss the role of local governments in urban CBA. After a quick group discussion, participants emphasised that communities should be active participants in planning and implementation. There should be opportunities for them to raise their concerns and needs at an early stage. After some debate about the relative role of local government and community organisations, David offered examples of community-driven models (particularly around women-led savings schemes) and government-driven models (particularly where local governments are truly representative and adopt participatory approaches). Whichever one takes the lead, he reiterated that both a democratic local government and organised communities are essential for effective urban CBA.

Diane Archer then raised the issue at the forefront of everyone's minds: funding for adaptation. In particular, she drew the audience's attention to some of the innovations in climate and development finance that may increase the flow of resources to communities. The Green Climate Fund's fit-for-purpose accreditation shows promise, as it means that small organisations seeking small funds do not have to comply with the rigorous accreditation criteria of much larger institutions taking on more risky projects. The climate change trust fund established by Surat (India) is helping to secure domestic and international resources for urban adaptation. This should help reduce the bureaucratic and political barriers facing urban communities within Surat, opening the door to a wider range of projects. Neither of these models is perfect, but they may serve as a stepping stone to still more CBA financing modalities.

Diane's presentation catalysed a dynamic debate about funding. The audience proposed a number of examples where small amounts of seed funding have helped to mobilise a community or institutionalise a programme. This suggests that there is a case for donors to take more risk and provide lots of small grants to community-based organisations – which is arguably the principle underpinning the fit-for-purpose accreditation scheme of the Green Climate Fund and the Small Grants Programme of the Global Environmental Facility.

On the other hand, Raju Pandit Chhetri (Prakriti Resources Centre, Nepal) commented that donors do not always allocate resources according to community priorities. Too often, donors have inflexible and narrow criteria that are not linked to bottom-up demand. This can force community-based organisations to act in response to external rather than local priorities. Margaret Barihaihi (Oxfam, Uganda) and Andy Norton (International Institute for Environment and Development, UK) added that community-based organisations need long-term and flexible

funding if they are to underpin a vibrant local democracy. Local civil society should not be vulnerable to the whims of government and donors if it is to provide a critical voice and put forward and help implement alternative development models.

Luis Artur concluded the session by acknowledging that the different roles of community-based organisations and local governments are not always clear, let alone consistent. The important thing for urban CBA is that there is a strong and meaningful partnership between these actors. He argued that a lot of the difficulties – informality, suspicion, weak social ties – can be ironed out if the platforms for discussion and collaboration are inclusive enough. Similarly, in the short-term, Luis Artur argued that small amounts of funding can play a catalytic role in mobilising communities or establishing programmes. However, he called for adequate and stable finance streams to reach the local level in the long-term so that communities can act effectively to meet their development needs and prepare for the impacts of climate change.

Plenary 'out-of-the-box' session 4: Learning from Failure

Facilitators

- Bettina Koelle, Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre
- Pablo Suarez, Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre

Session Details

This participatory session focused on constructive lessons that can be learned from our practices, especially when things are not going according to plan, and encouraged participants to share their own knowledge and experiences. The session process drew on lessons learnt from Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED): a large programme that supports innovative learning approaches and knowledge management to improve implementation and practice across consortia and programmes. Bettina Koelle and Pablo Suarez led the participants in a lively discussion about why talking about failure is often taboo in development and adaptation practice and the implications of only sharing best practice.

A participatory learning exercise, whereby participants competed on how to foster better, more nuanced learning practices that celebrated successes and critically reflected on past failures, reinforced this message. The session leaders first asked participants to contemplate why there is so much stigma surrounding development failures and consider the potential consequences of this. Everyone was then given blank cards and asked to write down what changes they believed would help solve this issue and merit an award for best learning practices in four years. Each participant then traded their card with someone else who wrote their ideas on the same card. After further card trading, all participants were then asked to allocate points to ideas relative to how much they felt each idea would contribute to achieving effective learning for improved practice. This process was repeated several times and then the highest scoring cards/ideas suggesting actions to foster effective learning were shared.

Bettina Koelle and Pablo Suarez encouraged everyone to think again about creative ways to become more effective learners and how to best integrate lessons from failures into future practice. All of the participants then worked to come up with new strategies to facilitate conversations about failures in development and tweeted these ideas. This session generated a lot of positive reflection on practical ways to broach the topic of failure-inclusive learning and how this is critical for creating more effective development and adaptation practices. Two word clouds were generated from these discussions. The first describes what hinders effective

learning, and the second illustrates how we can achieve integrated learning for improving our practices.

Plenary session 5: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Resilience

Facilitators

- Rohini Kohini, UNDP
- Janice Ian Manlutac, Oxfam GB Asia

Session Speakers

- Bella Tonkonogy, UNDP
- Bal Krishna Jamarkattel, CARE Nepal / Hariyo Ban Program
- Shafiqul Islam, CEO and Managing Director, SME Foundation, Bangladesh
- Charles Nyandiga, UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme
- Ronald Mendoza, Ateneo School of Government

Rohini Kohini introduced the session by highlighting that since the majority of the developing world population relies on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for their livelihoods, it is imperative that this segment of the economy becomes more resilient to future climate impacts. At the same time, these businesses are well positioned to develop and sell products and services that strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities. She also emphasized that it is important to take into account who it is that we are referring to, for instance sole proprietorships, smallholders, family farms and/or micro-entrepreneurships? She re-emphasized the purpose of the session to highlight how these small business can be engaged in and can respond to climate impacts and how this can lead to strengthened community resilience and engagement.

Janice Ian Manlutac outlined the structure of the session around the macro-context (looking at barriers to engagement) and the micro-context, drawing on case studies for a more granular insight into MSMEs, with small group discussions taking place throughout.

Bella Tonkonogy began the main discussion at the macro-level, considering why MSMEs are important to resilience. She reflected that: firstly, they offer the primary source of livelihoods and make up the vast majority of employment in developing countries; secondly, they are heavily dependent upon natural resources, often based within the agricultural sector, with a limited ability to diversify and as such very vulnerable to climatic impacts; and thirdly, although small and largely nimble with strong contextual knowledge, their capacity to assess the risks and opportunities resulting from climate change is limited.

Looking to the drivers for MSMEs to address climate change impacts, Bella Tonkonogy emphasized that understanding drivers of investment, including risks and opportunities, is key to any business. Risk management is therefore an important approach, as well as aiding these businesses to understand the direct and indirect risks. In terms of opportunities, it is possible to work with MSMEs to develop market adaptation technologies and to promote adaptation practices to allow them and their farmers, those within the supply chain, and the wider community, to become more resilient. Bella presented an example of a holistic and integrated MSME UNDP project in Tajikistan that worked with farmers, drawing on their knowledge about agricultural crops and climate risk, as well as exporters and supermarkets, to allow these MSMEs to sell indigenous foods. The government was also involved in developing certification standards.

Bal Krishna Jamarkattel then moved on to consider how MSMEs themselves learn about climate risks and what some of the barriers are to addressing them, as well as differences between urban and rural MSMEs. He started by arguing that the private sector is important for climate

change resilience, both as a source of greenhouse gas emissions and as a key contributor to climate change adaptation and mitigation. A study in Nepal found that MSMEs are suffering from the impacts of climate change, but have a low level of understanding about climate risks. They also learn largely through enthusiasm and self-learning. The level of understanding, however, alongside a lack of information and guidance, and the wider policy and operating environment, were identified as key barriers to addressing climate change. Urban areas create unique opportunities for collective action through the high concentration of people (although with arguably lower social cohesion) as well as greater scope for information transfer via media platforms.

Janice Ian Manlutac then asked the audience to consider what they think of when they hear "private sector and resilience" and how this compares to the previous discussion. One respondent reflected on the importance of SMEs being aware of their impact on the supply and demand chain.

Shifting to the micro-level, Shafiqul Islam reflected on MSMEs in resilience. He firstly outlined how the SME Foundation engages on financial, technical and social levels to build resilience, for instance through: providing support to MSMEs for the adoption of appropriate technologies for production packaging and marketing; facilitating formal access to financial systems; and mainstreaming of women's roles in business. He added that 177 clusters of MSMEs (those with similar enterprises, gathered or occurring close together) had been identified by the SME Foundation in Bangladesh. These clusters were all home-grown, located in the community, mostly in the village areas, with the majority of the population relying on their products or services. He concluded that MSME clusters are well positioned to strengthen community resilience to climate change through the diversity of their products and services.

Charles Nyandiga followed with a reflection on how SMEs have helped build community resilience, drawing on the example of a community project in Namibia. He began by outlining a number of key attributes observed in this project for enhanced community resilience. Firstly, an organizing entity or community-based organisation to help plan or implement CBA was considered key. In the case of this project, self-help groups (SHGs) were used as an entry point into the community, providing existing communication channels and an established cohesive network through which climate change issues could more easily be integrated and external support mobilized. He then considered the importance of a delivery system (such as support through an NGO), a coordinating entity to facilitate sharing of learning and links with SMEs, and finally a mechanism for self-assessment, as key for effective CBA. Communication and engagement between SHGs and SMEs was also important (although the initial focus had been on SHGs, SMEs were then brought into play after the community identified the need for their integration). The results of this work included the introduction of EZY energy efficient stoves. This was significant in terms of offering a better link to both mitigation and adaptation and in getting SMEs to better appreciate and work directly with communities on adaptation efforts. Charles concluded by emphasising that it is important for effective CBA that SMEs see themselves as key players and that their ability to make profit, which is their primary objective, remains intact.

Janice Ian Manlutac then asked session participants to discuss what different stakeholders could do to enhance the contribution of small businesses to community resilience. A number of comments and questions were raised. One participant argued that SMEs must be organised to accommodate the channelling of funding and that technology and capacity building need to be relevant, which is not always the case when they are transferred from the West. Another participant reflected that SMEs are also actors within society and as such affected by climate change and disasters, so they need to improve the resilience of their own employees, customers and partners. Finally, Atiq Rahman (BCAS) reflected that big change comes from risk-taking and innovation on the ground.

Ronald Mendoza closed the panel discussion by sharing his thoughts on how funding and aid organizations can help build the resilience of SMEs. He drew on the example of an SME that exported woven bags to Japan and the USA and its recovery following Typhoon Haiyan. Following the typhoon surge, the grass used for weaving was inundated with salt water (taking around six months to grow back), and US$5,000 worth of export stock was destroyed. Innovative thinking (seeking alternative domestic materials and drawing on financial support from friends and family) enabled them to export again after just three months. The entrepreneur had applied for a government loan, but this took seven months to be approved. Ronald Mendoza drew out three key lessons from this. He noted that firstly, various interventions limited the SME's capacity to recover, with a number of programme agencies taking women away from the production chain so that the entrepreneur was unable to fulfil large export orders. Secondly, poor governance and corruption meant that the SMEs were not competitive. Ronald added that starting with good governance is key for building resilience. And thirdly, that coordinated support is essential, without which the entrepreneur admitted she would have had to quit. Ronald ended with a final reflection that the real challenge is for SMEs to keep on expanding, as adaptation can mean reduced risk-taking, which can trap them in low-level equilibrium states.

Questions were then put to the panel. Those of note were reflections around improving governance and integrating women into decision-making forums. Rohini Kohini then concluded with a reflection around what drives the private sector to make investments in adaptation. Such investments can increase the resilience of businesses in the face of climate shocks or help them bounce back (the adaptation benefit), and they can also help harness new opportunities that arise from a changing climate. Smaller businesses face unique challenges, however. They need to work on self-learning and ways of promoting investment to protect themselves, and they may need very specific information about risk and uncertainty. It is important to look at what effective adaptation costs as well as issues of financial inclusion, and the lack of financial capacity for new investment and any new technical skills that may be required. Care needs to be taken to ensure interventions don't erode the capability of communities to bounce back or negatively affect markets and employment thus trapping the interventions in a low-income low-risk cycle.

Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 6A: Participatory innovations to manage urban climate risks: Learning and dialogue through serious gameplay

Facilitators

- Pablo Suarez, Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre
- Bettina Koelle, Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre

Session Details

This highly interactive and engaging session allowed participants to team up and compete in a number of innovative group exercises related to urban resilience. Participants played several fast-paced games that explored the importance of community connections in urban environments, various factors involved in urban migration decisions, and how to effectively respond to hazards in urban contexts. This fun-filled session kept participants on their feet as they worked together to navigate different choices and quickly brainstorm solutions to new challenges. More importantly, these exercises encouraged participants to consider what they would do if they were climate-vulnerable urban populations, and stimulated animated discussion on how to effectively respond to natural hazards.

The first exercise explored how survival networks are created among the urban poor. Participants were given cards with different pictures on them and had to find others with similar cards to form their own communities as quickly as possible. After playing this game, participants were able to reflect on their experiences and how community networks are an essential component of resilience in urban environments. The rest of the session was devoted to games that focused on responses to natural hazards in cities. Pablo led the session in a clever storyboarding exercise that highlighted how outcomes relate to when and how different interventions are deployed. Participants considered different approaches to natural hazards and explored multiple strategies aimed at managing risks in urban settings. After being exposed to a number of different scenarios, participants witnessed the consequences of certain interventions and what happened when financial support was provided early on. This exercise demonstrated the advantages of forecast-based financing to support disaster preparedness decisions before a likely extreme event hits vulnerable communities. Allocating and dispersing funding for disasters before a crisis can help minimize the loss of life. Participants then shared their reflections on how these games helped them better understand the plight of vulnerable urban populations in hazard-prone areas and highlighted the important role that capacity building and timely financing play in enabling communities to cope with natural disasters.

Parallel session 6B: Adaptation Technologies: from Principles and Innovations to Institutionalization

Facilitator

- Mozaharul Alam, UNEP

Session Speakers

- Gaudensia Owino, CTCN/UNEP/UNIDO
- Aditya Bahadur, Overseas Development Institute, UK
- Madan Pariyar, iDE Nepal
- Abdur Rob, Practical Action Bangladesh

Mozaharul Alam started by asking participants about their awareness of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Session participants were not all familiar with the CTCN so Mozaharul Alam explained that CTCN is the operational arm of the UNFCCC for fostering climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies, including assisting countries with identifying technologies and building capacities. The CTCN has three main functions: (1) providing technical assistance, (2) knowledge sharing, and (3) collaboration/networking mainly between governments. The Paris agreement has restated the key role of technology, and efforts should focus on prioritizing technologies which are scalable and sustainable.

Mozaharul Alam then asked participants about their awareness of CBA technologies. These were familiar to some, but strange to others. He went on to explain that adaptation technology, like many climate change concepts, can have a broad range of definitions. CTCN defines technologies as hardware, software or orgware. Technologies can also be classified as traditional, modern and high. Climate change technologies can be classified as adaptation or mitigation. In the context of CBA, technologies can be tied to several key principles:

- Focus on priorities articulated by the community
- Empower community members to cope with and plan for climate change impacts

- Community involvement and full participation in all stages of the project cycle (assessment, design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, sustainability)
- Be consistent with a human rights based approach (equality, transparency, gender considerations, special needs of the most vulnerable, diversity and accountability)
- Strive for collaboration with external (non-community) support partners

Gaudensia Owino then shared how her case study project in Kenya was not labelled as a CBA project at the start, but was classified as such at a later stage due to the active participation of all relevant stakeholders. Participation was both a means and a goal, and the youth, men and women were able to participate in all stages of the project. This allowed for key community priorities to be identified. But there were some clear gaps which would limit project longevity and upscaling. Poor urban planning was a major challenge.

The second speaker had one clear message. Aditya Bahadur explained the need for and the acceptance of what he referred to as autonomous innovation in developing adaptation technologies. He explained how in general there are two kinds of innovation: western expert-driven innovation, and a more inductive, intuitive, indigenous approach. This second approach originated in India and is known as Jugaad. It involves makeshift solutions using scarce resources. During the discussion, session participants were sceptical about how climate change dimensions could be incorporated into this kind of innovation. Aditya Bahadur explained that this form of innovation can exist within communities which are highly vulnerable and in scarce resource contexts, but also that the innovation is very agile and allows for rapid adjustment depending on adaptation needs. Nonetheless, Aditya Bahadur cautioned that autonomous forms of innovation are not 'silver bullets', but should rather be seen as an additional option for developing adaptation technologies. He finished by mentioning that in all cases governments and organizations still have a crucial role to play in expert-driven innovation.

Madan Prasad Pariyar then shared experiences from what he referred to as Multiple Use Water Systems in Nepal. He explained his project in the context of the key CBA technology principles elucidated above by CTCN. He argued that his project met all the key principles, and that success had been secured because the government of Nepal had partially recognized Multiple Use Water Systems in local block grant guidelines, and the Ministry of Population and Environment had initiated the development of Multiple Use Water Systems guidelines. Session participants were sceptical about links to climate change impacts, however, and whether the project simply targeted issues relating to water but without an emphasis on climate change. Madan Prasad Pariyar responded by explaining that these systems are highly responsive to climate change impacts as it is in their very nature to adapt to different water needs. His main concern with regards to this technology and many others was about the fact that technology ownership was often uncertain.

The final panellist, Abdur Rob, spoke about a specific agricultural technology. He discussed the different models for scaling up certain farming practices. The first involved national-level advocacy, the second was based on a private sector-led business model, the third was a farmer-led business model, and the last was a community-led business model. Based on experiences in Nepal and Bangladesh, Abdur Rob concluded that policies and incentives for new adaptation technologies are insufficient for capturing private sector interest.

Questions from session participants in the discussion component of the session were varied. A key issue raised related to what components of the innovations described made them climate change innovations, and how does one add, assess and verify these climate change dimensions. Challenges clearly remain in the context of articulating how the technologies presented could help tackle climate change. Questions also focused on what governments could do to promote

the sharing of experiences on adaptation technologies, and how this related to the delivery of public services. A member of the Nepalese government addressed this issue by explaining that he believed that different levels of government should be involved to ensure success. All technologies implemented require the support of government for them to be sustainable.

Mozaharul Alam closed the session by thanking the panellists and audience, and encouraging actors to continue exploring and sharing experiences on adaptation technologies across all scales. He reminded session participants that the CTCN is a useful platform for such exchanges.

Parallel session 6C: Urban Capacity Building

Facilitators

- Lynne Carter, fhi 360 / USAID
- Denia Syam, Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) / Mercy Corps Indonesia

Session Speakers

- Sarder Shafiqul Alam, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
- Charles Tonui, ACTS, Kenya
- Kimberly Daraka Junmookda, Plan International
- M. Nasir Uddin, ActionAid Bangladesh
- Jitu Kumar, The Evangelical Fellowship of India Commission On Relief (EFICOR)

Lynne Carter opened the session by exploring the concept of capacity building and, as part of this, elaborating on the variety of facets and the complexity attached to the term. She described how urban capacity building, like other forms of capacity building, can involve building both human capacity as well as institutional capacity, and how it can be based on efforts that lead to a multiplicity of results such as increased knowledge or improved processes. Lynne Carter made it clear that definitions and understanding of capacity building are too manifold to be covered in their entirety as part of this session, and in this context, asked the panellists to respond to the following question:

Considering the complexity surrounding capacity building, please briefly describe some of the highlights from one of your capacity building efforts. What were the top one or two specifics that were deemed critical for the success of that effort? Why? Or what went wrong and what was the problem? Why? How did you solve it?

Sarder Shafiqul Alam responded by stating that when facilitating community learning, doing so in a local and well-understood language was key to success. Furthermore, he did not perceive classroom teaching alone to be very effective – neither for communities nor for facilitating organizations. Instead, focus needed to be more on face-to-face discussions and visiting activities. Sarder Shafiqul Alam concluded that audiences needed to be involved in capacity building processes through participatory tools such as discussions and experience-sharing.

Charles Tonui stressed in his response that groups sharing a similar cultural background and living in urban areas did not necessarily perceive themselves as being part of a certain urban community, even though the government understood them as being part of the latter, and thus tried to engage them there. Therefore, cultural backgrounds and perceptions of affiliation

needed to be taken into consideration when trying to involve urban communities in capacity building activities.

Kimberly Junmookda stated that building adaptive capacity for children demanded that attention be paid to different issues from those arising when working with adults. She outlined how the process of getting access to children in poor urban areas was in itself highly challenging, and that what was of core importance in this context was cooperation with less obvious gatekeepers such as informal educational institutions. Furthermore, Kimberly Junmookda shared that different, often more visual material was needed when working in the field of climate change adaptation using a child-centered approach.

A. M. Nasir Uddin focused in his answer on the fact that when discussing resilience at community level, one could not leave out aspects of institutional capacity. This, however, did not only entail engaging local government institutions in the process, but actually understanding communities as part of these institutions. This meant that poor urban communities were to be involved in institutional urban planning processes, and that government institutions on different levels were to be taken into consideration by communities when building up capacities. Finally, one needed to be aware of the fact that empowering communities could lead to institutional level tensions due to possible shifts in power structures.

Jitu Kumar closed the round of responses by agreeing with Charles Tonui that when looking at urban settlements and capacity building, a core focus on people's different backgrounds, the contexts they live in, the contexts they come from and their different needs must be considered. Often, social coherence is lacking in urban contexts due to differing social and cultural backgrounds. These need to be understood and defined through dialogue and cooperation, and then reacted to accordingly by involving institutions and through appropriate forms of livelihood improvements.

During these brief presentations, the audience noted down questions, which were gathered, grouped and posed to the panellists by Lynne Carter and Denia Syam. One of the major issues discussed in this context related to the question of how capacity in institutions, once built up, could be retained in cases of staff leaving. This was identified as a major challenge by all panellists, however, they agreed that proper digital knowledge documentation and dissemination as well as physical networks of knowledge building and sharing rather than individual capacity building were helpful in this context.

Another question raised was how one chose and defined a community to cooperate with, and how one could identify what to work on with this group. Jitu Kumar replied that baseline studies as well as needs assessments must be conducted, and that appropriate timeframes of three to six months must be set aside for such studies. A. M. Nasir Uddin added that the community itself must be involved in the assessment and problem definition process. Furthermore, Charles Tonui added, issues of power relations and political class must be taken into consideration in this context.

Another question related to how one could deal with problems of community heterogeneity, as communities are hardly ever homogenous groups, and how it is possible to reach the most marginalized in diverse groups defined as a community, as well as to generate behavioural change among those identified. Jitu Kumar responded that in order to create behavioural change, one needed to establish a framework to assess perceived behaviour and the perceived negative consequences of such behaviour. Once these were identified, one could work towards turning anticipated negative outcomes into positive tangible goals, motivating people and thereby changing their behaviour. Sarder Shafiqul Alam added that education was a key element in changing people's life prospects and the actions they were taking. Kimberly Junmookda commented that at times it was almost too easy to influence the behaviour of children, and that

it was therefore of uttermost importance to only involve professional personnel that had sufficient knowledge and understanding of what resilience and adaptation for the particular target group should entail. In regard to the issue of community heterogeneity, A. M. Nasir Uddin replied that urban contexts (as opposed to rural contexts) were particularly complicated, as there was less organic dependency and solidarity in urban areas. However, as everyone was bound together by the effects of climate change, one needed to facilitate an understanding of this shared problem within the community in order to overcome it.

Another issue discussed in the session related to how to deal with the time management challenges occurring when working with urban communities on an everyday basis, as the latter have everyday duties to fulfil outside of a capacity building project. Sarder Shafiqul Alam claimed that reliable data on city and population developments by the government was needed. A. M. Nasir Uddin added that the target community's ways of interaction needed to be studied and understood first before one should engage in actual capacity building activities. Finally, Kimberly Junmookda suggested that planning training or capacity building sessions should coincide with other social events and thus could constitute an informal way of bringing people together who otherwise do not have time for additional meetings.

As a last point, the issue of professional staff was raised, specifically the possibility that when starting to work in a community, they move right to evaluating the situation rather than indulging in learning. This defeats the actual purpose of being in the field. All panellists agreed that this was a serious and challenging issue, and that more time and resources should be invested in choosing the right personnel as well as in preparing them for the context they will enter.

The session was primarily discussion-based, and many questions were raised and debated during its course. In addition to those presented above, the following questions and more were raised:

- Not all children have the opportunity to go to school, and many actually have to work long hours every day. How do you improve the capacity of these children?
- How does one get the 'needed' or 'right' people to participate in various participatory efforts?
- How can you engage people long enough in capacity building efforts so that long-lasting changes can be achieved?

Key advocacy messages emerging from session were as follows:

- We have to understand the status of the community itself: its power dynamics, languages, cultures, as well as the contexts its inhabitants are coming from.
- We need to involve local institutions and other key actors, and we need to understand the community as part of these institutions.
- We need to understand underlying perceptions to allow for behavioural change.
- We need to respect people's rights, even if their cultural systems do not support our mission.
- Inclusive platforms are important: urban capacity building processes need to be contextualized, localized and mainstreamed.
- Practitioners entering community spaces need to be open to new experiences.

Parallel session 7A: Financing Urban CBA

Facilitator

- Lisa Junghans, Germanwatch

Session Speakers

- Sarah Colenbrander, IIED
- Ruby Haddad, Homeless People's Federation, The Philippines
- Raju Pandit Chhetri, Prakriti Resources Centre (PRC)
- George Weyasu, Dedicated Grant Mechanism Indonesia
- Ek Raj Sigdel, Local Governance and Community Development Program, Nepal

Recent years have seen a growing body of international climate finance that increasingly reflects the trend towards transformative change. For cities, however, doors often remain closed. This interactive session delved into the challenges that cities face whilst also exploring how they could become pioneers of change with innovative financing tools.

The session started with an emphasis on humanitarian issues and the role of media and government in addressing humanitarian problems. Lisa Junghans then highlighted an innovative way of fundraising and using resources to strengthen international, national and local markets through public financing schemes and climate budgeting by government. This involves introducing innovative financing tools or mechanisms, and local climate change adaptation techniques. Generally, she stressed, there are three types of sources of finance: international, domestic and local. The sheer scale of investment needed to transform cities into climate compatible urban spaces makes all three channels relevant.

- While locally-raised funding is important to strengthen ownership and safeguard the sustainability of interventions as well as the stability of revenue, it will take time to establish governance structures that ensure a steady flow of local revenue dedicated to climate change work. Local revenues are therefore not suitable for initiating transformative projects but rather for sustaining their operation in the long-term.
- It is a national responsibility to direct funding to subnational entities, however domestic financial markets are often insufficiently equipped to provide adequate resources for cities to engage in transformational projects.
- Driven by the imperative of low-emission development, international funds and investors are thus needed to, on the one hand, encourage cities to take their first transformative steps and, on the other hand, unlock and leverage domestic and local sources of finance.

The panellists then provided a brief overview of the focus of their breakout groups, before splitting into groups for presentations and discussions.

Group 1: Sarah Colenbrander, IIED, and Ruby Haddad, Homeless People's Federation, The Philippines

Sarah Colenbrander opened this discussion by arguing that climate vulnerability is the product of social, economic and political forces. There are often structures that limit urban communities' ability to adapt to climate change, such as regulations that are anti-poor and discriminate against informal business or force those with fewer resources to move to areas that may be more disaster-prone. Meaningful climate change adaptation therefore needs to tackle these

28

power relations and increase the voice and influence of low-income and other marginalised groups.

She added that local funds are, in part, a means for communities to address this power imbalance. Through them, communities contribute resources and demonstrate their commitment to act on climate change. They differ from business-as-usual approaches, in which communities have limited influence over urban projects and a large share of funding is absorbed by governments before reaching the local level.

Sarah outlined a community-led funding approach that sees savings groups pool their resources to collectively invest in urban adaptation projects. Typically the money is provided as a loan, which the 'recipients' pay back into the city or national urban poor fund to be re-invested into other adaptation projects. She then proposed a funding model that sees donors and governments work with these existing structures as a means of financing development and adaptation, significantly increasing the resources available to communities. Support provided by the Urban Poor Fund International to a network of 1.1 million savers, funding the construction of over 4,000 homes and securing tenure for 30,000 families, is a positive example of this approach. Importantly the Fund also mobilised communities to engage with the city and national governments to achieve major pro-poor changes to global policy and legislation.

Contributions by Ruby Haddad and Janeth Bascon from the Homeless People's Federation, Philippines, provided further examples of this system successfully working in practice and its important role in mobilising communities and their power as 'partners' of the city rather than 'burdens'. David Satterthwaite also described the case of India's pavement dwellers forming a savings group, and thereafter a federation of saving groups, to mobilise change in the face of eviction.

The broader discussions that followed emphasised the value in terms of the scalability of the latter approach. In response to one question about how to go about doing this in practice, Ruby Haddad reflected upon the importance of communities building donor confidence by being able to provide details as to how the funds will be used and showing that they have gathered their own resources.

Group 2: George Weyasu, Member of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism, Indonesia

George Weyasu provided an overview of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) and its promising organisational structure. The DGM is a global initiative that was developed under the Climate Investment Fund's Forest Investment Program (FIP) to provide grants to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) intended to enhance their capacity and support initiatives to strengthen their participation in FIP and other Reducing Emissions Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) processes at local, national and global levels. George Weyasu detailed his involvement with DGM in Indonesia, but DGM is also being piloted in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lao PDR, Mexico and Peru.

After outlining the initial funding process, George Weyasu highlighted the DGM's unique implementation structure. This involves two steering committees - a National Steering Committee and a Global Steering Committee - which are the decision-making bodies for the DGM. These committees are comprised primarily of indigenous peoples and local community members. Inclusivity is one of the defining features of the DGM, where IPLCs have a key decision-making role in the program with active support from governments and Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) members. The overall objective of the DGM is to facilitate knowledge exchange, learning and capacity building on REDD+ and climate change issues, which directly tie into enhancing urban community resilience.

The discussion portion of this breakout session focused on the importance of creating innovative funding models that integrate indigenous communities in decision making processes and streamline their access to funding. Session participants discussed the benefits and challenges of involving marginalised urban communities in funding allocation decisions to ensure successful adaptation. The main advantages of this implementation model are:

- Empowerment: IPLCs lead the steering committees at both the country and global levels.
- Flexibility: IPLCs, governments and other stakeholders in the country work together to define the most appropriate activities under the DGM in the country, in line with the Framework Operational Guidelines. Thus, the pace of the program may be different in each country, without affecting the others.
- Segregation of functions to avoid conflict of interest: Administration and fiduciary functions are kept separate from those making decisions about grants.
- Partnerships: Both the Global Steering Committee and the National Steering Committee are multi-stakeholder bodies, with IPLCs, MDBs and governments, continuing the partnership model of the FIP, where MDBs and governments collaborate on investment planning and implementation.

Group 3: Finding the Finance in Urban areas: By Raju Pandit Chhetri

Climate change and urbanization are two megatrends of this century. Cities are growing fast and in the context of climate change they need to develop adaptation strategies with limited resources available. Raju Pandit Chhetri described various options for getting finance and emphasised the need for innovative designs and structures to access finance from international sources such as the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund and Climate Investment Funds. Bilateral donor agencies provide finance through their own mechanisms while multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank also provide climate investments. This assistance comes in various forms, such as loans or grants, and can have specific terms and conditions, such as a need for co-financing. The Least Developed Countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change, but to approach any of the international funds they need to be very strategic with project design. Attention will be given to those that demonstrate shared community benefits.

A paradigm change is needed for business-as-usual investment to be resilient. For example, shifting business dependence from coal to solar energy is environmental friendly as well as attractive to climate-related funds or grants.

This breakout group generated multiple questions, most of which related to the process of, and criteria for, applying for finance from international funds. Raju explained that different funds have their own specific eligibility criteria and it is important to comply with their standards. Some of these criteria are very stringent and not all developing country institutions can fulfil them. Breakout group participants suggested that criteria and processes must be relaxed for poor and low-capacity countries. Not all countries can compete at the same level when it comes to accessing finance from international sources. A major suggestion involved strengthening direct access to funds by national institutions. This process is difficult but governments can encourage private and non-governmental organizations to apply for funding once they have been accredited as National Implementing Entities for specific funds.

Group 4: Government for Local Climate Resilience in Nepal: By Ek Raj Sigdel

The Government of Nepal allocates 80% of the climate change adaptation budget (from the national budget) to help climate vulnerable communities, for example through the Local Climate

Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL). The main objective of LoCAL is to pilot local level activities to enhance the performance of local government, build capacity, mainstream climate change resilience into local planning and build accountability mechanisms to improve local public expenditure and management. This project is implemented by the United Nations Capital Development Fund to improve local, municipal and city governance. It aims to integrate and scale up climate change adaptation activities within local government, and increase local level awareness and responses to climate change. Several limitations have been identified, for example, local government has limited capacity to monitor progress, additional activities can be burden for them, and reporting back within specific time frames is difficult.

The audience raised questions about the funding mechanism, and the outcome of this programme, which concentrates on both adaptation and mitigation approaches. One participant described the example of Papua New Guinea, which also implements a specific grassroots level programme and where government plans to use a considerable portion of its total budget on climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes.

Concluding thoughts

The panellists offered a number of concluding reflections. Raju Pandit Chhetri considered challenges relating to who can access resources. Ek Raj Sigdel reflected upon the capacities of, knowledge gaps of, and demands placed on groups most vulnerable to climate change and the links between National Adaptation Programmes of Action and Local Adaptation Plans of Action. Sarah Colenbrander added that the real expertise lies with the communities who are already doing most of the financing themselves. And finally, Ruby Haddad argued that it is very important that communities mobilise their own resources and increase their credibility to be able to negotiate with governments and other institutions.

A number of questions were then raised by the audience. Of note was a question by one participant relating to the role of funding channels from the north and the place of bilateral agencies in the discussion around how to mobilise funding at the local level. Sarah Colenbrander responded by reflecting that it's not only about getting structures in place, but getting communities in their own countries established. She added that this is very difficult to do when northern NGOs are competing for finance and as such, there is a strong case for money being moved away from bilateral agencies.

Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 7B: Population dynamics, urban health and urban resilience

Facilitators

- A. Tianna Scozzaro, Sierra Club
- Neha Mathew, Sierra Club

Session Details

The session started with an icebreaker activity where participants were asked to either agree or disagree with a statement. Participants that agreed were asked to move to one side of the room, and participants that disagreed to the other. The statement was: "Population growth is not a problem. Improved technology and better distribution of resources will solve environmental problems and alleviate poverty." Interestingly, several participants critiqued the statement arguing that if its wording was slightly different so would their views be. Although not the

purpose of the icebreaker activity, it clearly showed that how you frame an issue influences how people will respond.

Following this activity, the facilitators gave a brief introduction to their organization, and stipulated how one of its main goals is encouraging the United States to transition from fossil fuels to clean energy. The facilitators then tested the general knowledge of participants on some key population statistics. Questions asked included which countries are the most populated and what contribution the United States has to global energy consumption. Session participants knew all of the answers, which quickly set the tone for the rest of the session, in which participants were active in various activities.

The main activity was an exercise in which each participant had to come up with population demographics for their communities. This was followed by a discussion in which one group argued that in a few decades most of the global population will be living in urban centres, which could have serious implications for health services. More specifically, in Bangladesh where urban healthcare is privatized, unlike in rural areas, an influx of people into urban areas will decrease overall healthcare provision levels. Another group stated that an aging population could become a serious issue. In the context of the Netherlands for example, a country with a large aging population, homes for the elderly are becoming overcrowded, and thus the elderly are told to live at home as long as possible. In the case of heatwaves, the Red Cross is helping to make plans for what to do in cases where elderly people have to cope independently with high temperatures.

The final activity involved visualizing certain key concepts related to population dynamics, and how they could or perhaps should be incorporated into climate change discussions. There was little time to delve deeply into these visualizations.

Just before closure, the session took an interesting turn. Some participants wanted the facilitators to share their own views after having heard the voices of the participants. This was a great way to wrap the session up, although completely unplanned. A. Tianna Scozzaro explained that she leaned more towards agreeing with the initial statement, whereas Neha Mathew said she disagreed with the statement. In summary, the session icebreaker statement is one of the core topics which the Sierra Club tackles, and it believes strongly in the importance of discussing population growth and how it is a problem in the context of climate change.

Parallel session 7C: CBA short films: the Oscars at CBA10

Facilitators

- Meraz Mostafa, ICCCAD
- Ali Hendessi

Session Details

In this session, eight short films on a variety of adaptation measures taking place all over the globe were briefly introduced and then shown to the audience. Audience members then voted for their favourite three movies so that a winner could be announced at a later stage during the conference.

Before the movies were shown, the audience was asked to discuss why films were produced in the climate change and development sector. Audience members argued that movies provided an effective way of reaching a broad spectrum of people within a relatively short period of time,

and that film was a highly useful format for explaining complex phenomena and approaches, as well as for advocating for policy change.

The following movies were shown during the session:

1. Dharmistha Chauhan from Mahila Housing SEWA Trust introduced the movie 'Global Resilience', which described the Global Resilience Partnership initiative and its activities relating to building the resilience of urban poor women in India.
2. David Bynoe from the GEF/SGP - UNDP presented the film 'SIDS Adapt', which focused on an initiative of the same name and showed a variety of adaptation measures taken in Caribbean Small Island Development States, including for instance on water and flooding.
3. Dipesh Joshi from WWF Nepal introduced 'Change Factor', a short documentary on how communities in Nepal can adapt to climate change, what WWF Nepal does and what the role of external facilitators in adaptation processes can be.
4. Priyank Joshi from Watershed Organisation Trust introduced a film on alternative livelihood options for local communities in India, presented under the title 'Diversifying for Resilience.'
5. Zahid Hasan from Helvetas Swiss Intercoooperation Bangladesh presented the movie 'Livelihoods', which focused on the generation of alternative livelihoods for communities living in the Tanguar Haor region in Bangladesh, making these communities more resilient to climate change.
6. Om Katel, from the Royal University of Bhutan introduced the movie 'Climate Change in Bhutan', which described the climate change challenges Bhutan is facing and which presented the measures taken in this context.
7. The movie 'Harnessing the Sun to Keep the Lights on in India' showed Sierra Club's project on providing light in the evenings for rural Indian communities through the introduction of solar lanterns.
8. The final movie shown was The Nature Conservancy's 'Evaluation short draft 2: Building the Resilience of Communities and their Ecosystems to the Impact of Climate Change in the Pacific', which introduced the viewer to a variety of resilience-building measures taken in the Solomon Islands, Manus Island and the Marshall Islands.

During the last session of CBA10, 'Change Factor' was announced as the winner of the contest.

Plenary session 8: Poster Market Place

Facilitators

- Hannah Reid, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- Arivudai Nambi, World Resources Institute (WRI)

Session Speaker

- David Satterthwaite, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

The session started with a keynote presentation from David Satterthwaite on CBA and urban governance. David began by stating that we can all agree on the fact that climate change adaptation in urban areas needs strong, accountable, resourced, knowledgeable local institutions. These institutions need to be able to understand and assess local risks and act on them. And where possible they need to contribute to mitigation efforts. He then discussed the varying roles of different stakeholders (international agencies, the private sector, national or

provincial governments, urban governments, international or local NGOs, and community based organisations) and argued that climate change adaptation and mitigation cannot be done in urban areas without local government.

David then proceeded to argue that those most at risk will not get their needs addressed unless they are organized, and that CBA is needed in urban areas in the context of what it demands (from local government), what it does (in terms of showing what is possible), what it opposes (for example, evictions) and what it offers local government (in terms of knowledge, capacity or innovation).

Urban areas differ from rural areas in the context of CBA, because for most low-income urban groups, their housing and livelihoods are deemed illegal, and large population concentrations with high densities need different systems for water, sanitation, drainage etc. compared to communities in rural areas. Plots are also smaller. Urban areas can also be more difficult to work in, for example powerful real estate interests often want land occupied by informal settlements, and there can be more hostility (from wealthier groups and local governments) to the urban poor than rural poor. Urban CBA, however, offers economies of scale and thus lower average costs for development and adaptation activities, and much scope for collective action. But for this to reap benefits, communities must work with local government, as they cannot build water and sanitation infrastructure and secure land tenure alone. And yet the local government with which communities must work often has little capacity to meet infrastructure and service needs. Where local governments cannot do basic development, how can they do climate change adaptation?

Local government has a key role to play in adaptation in the context of providing: access to safe land, services, and risk reducing infrastructure, and support for building or improving shelter. Every settlement is different, however, and information on each is needed before plans are made. In the absence of official data, work with well-established national federations of slum/shack dwellers or homeless people, many of which have conducted community-based surveys and are seeking to work with local government, can provide a way forward.

Development, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are all about understanding and acting on local risks, and all three should be assessed together. But it can be difficult for official development agencies to support CBA, because they are set up to support national governments, not local processes, they often insist on separating adaptation from development, many lack urban policies and are reluctant to fund urban initiatives, and national governments often do not want aid allocated to local processes. In conclusion, David explained that national governments and international agencies have a key role to play in terms of encouraging, supporting and catalysing pro-poor local processes, either in terms of supporting solutions that poor people develop themselves or in terms of supporting processes by which they can negotiate with local government and other external agencies.

Following David Satterthwaite's presentation, conference participants circulated freely amongst the 10 posters listed below, asking questions and discussing poster contents with those who had brought them. All posters are available for viewing on IIED's Flickr site.[6]

1. Lisa Junghans, Germanwatch: Tracking the Adaptation Fund - The AF NGO Network
2. Bal Krishna Jamarkattel, CARE Nepal / Hariyo Ban Program: Building Resilience through Integration of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction - Lessons from Hariyo Ban Program in Nepal
3. Sikshya Adhikary Rana, Hariyo Ban Program / National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal - Scanning Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) through gender lens

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[6] See https://www.flickr.com/photos/iied/sets/72157663685602643

4. Barney Dickson, UNEP: New Opportunity for CBA10 participants - Adaptation Learning and Knowledge Exchanges
5. Dipesh Joshi, WWF Nepal: Landscape level Climate Vulnerability Assessment - Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), Nepal
6. Megh Dhoj Adhikari, Hariyo Ban Program / National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal: Measuring effectiveness of adaptation plans by using 'Health Checkup Tool' - Practices and lessons learnt from Hariyo Ban Program, Nepal
7. Dharminstha Chauhan, Mahila Housing SEWA Trust: Building climate resilience capacities of urban poor in South Asia
8. Palash Mondal, CARE Bangladesh: Women as Force for Urban Resilience - Gazipur Experience
9. Istiakh Ahmed, ICCCAD: Gibika. Livelihood Resilience - Turning Research into Action
10. Sharmila Flávia Moiane, CCAP: Climate Change Community Based Adaptation in Mozambique

Plenary session 9: Integration and Effectiveness of Ecosystem Based Adaptation: Learning from Experiences

Facilitators

- Hannah Reid, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- Mozaharul Alam, UNEP

Session Speakers

- Gabriel Kulwaum, The Nature Conservancy
- Madan Koirala, Tribhuban University, Nepal
- Gauri Shanker Timala, Mountain EbA project, Nepal
- Vijaya Singh, UNDP Nepal
- Ngoc Huy Nguyen, Institute for Environmental and Social Transition, Vietnam

Hannah Reid opened this plenary session by defining Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) in line with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity as "the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change as part of an overall adaptation strategy". She emphasized that EbA complemented CBA, but had a stronger focus on natural solutions in the context of adaptation strategies. Hannah Reid argued that the importance of EbA had been recognized at the highest levels, and substantiated this statement with a variety of quotes from international institutions such as the UN. She went on to explain that EbA was needed in both urban and rural settings, for example in the context of providing a regular supply of clean water to cities and towns, and protecting them against disaster and slow-onset events such as floods and sea-level rise, and gave case examples from Louisiana, Jakarta and Durban.

Gabriel Kulwaum then elaborated on EbA examples from Papua New Guinea. He outlined how The Nature Conservancy has implemented an EbA project with the support of the national government, making use of bottom-up approaches to help coastal communities and adjacent ecosystems adapt to climate change. Applying an EbA approach was identified as the most useful by the communities involved. This led to the demarcation, protection and sustainable management of both forest, coastal and marine areas. As a final step of the project, EbA was accommodated into national planning processes in Papua New Guinea. Gabriel Kulwaum emphasized that for EbA projects to be successful, it was highly important to strengthen

traditional governance systems, institutions and leadership in local communities. He listed issues relating to ownership, accountability and sustainability as major challenges for EbA.

After Gabriel Kulwaum's keynote presentation, the other panellists joined the stage. Mozaharul Alam asked these four experts to outline the EbA activities carried out through their respective institutions, and to elaborate on the challenges they faced.

Madan Koirala described the particular focus of Tribhuban University's EbA research on biodiversity, community-level socio-economic issues and ecotourism. He explained that a total of 80 documents were produced between 2012 and 2015. As major challenges, he mentioned a continuous lack of understanding of ecosystem attributes; gaps in EbA understanding; relationships and cooperation between communities, academia and other institutions; and the lack of EbA mainstreaming efforts at policy level.

Gauri Shankar Timala confirmed that integrated planning and coordination among the different institutions and stakeholders involved constituted a major challenge, and that the level of understanding of what EbA entails varied both within and between institutions and other stakeholders involved.

Vijaya Singh elaborated on the fact that extensive and ground-laying learning was needed on the side of all stakeholders when starting the Mountain EbA project in Nepal, as hardly any knowledge existed within this field prior to project implementation. Furthermore, he emphasized that promoting EbA in government discussions was challenging, and that stronger scientific evidence was needed in order to argue for the approach's relevance. Additionally, the economics of EbA, its costs in relation to benefits, needed to be better understood and communicated. On a more general note, Vijaya Singh explained that EbA projects demanded a lot of time for project implementation and were highly complex, and that the integration and validation of local knowledge, even though urgently needed within the field, was a challenge due to the scientific complexity inherent in EbA.

Ngoc Huy Nguyen explained that the mobilization of local communities constituted a major challenge in the Institute for Environmental and Social Transition's project in Vietnam, as not everyone from the wider river embankment community saw the need to contribute to the sustainable management of the area. The perception of 'my embankment, my responsibility' was not universal. Furthermore, getting different institutions and government departments to cooperate, as needed for an EbA project, was challenging and time consuming.

In relation to core lessons learned, the following key points were outlined by the panellists:

- Institutional partnerships are needed both for knowledge documentation and for sustainable implementation of EbA projects.
- EbA needs integrative planning and mainstreaming among all stakeholders involved.
- The multiple co-benefits of ecosystems need to be identified and made more visible.
- For effective implementation of EbA, using an ecosystem-related unit instead of a political unit as the target group could solve problems of disinterest in participation.
- It is important, but challenging, to make an economic and business case for EbA.
- EbA provides a scientific framework which can be brought down to the community. Indigenous knowledge and science-based approaches need to be combined in EbA.
- Different types of activities need to be integrated into a coherent EbA project strategy (for instance flood control, water management), as these complement each other.
- A key to EbA success lies in defining benefits for, and roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders involved.
- EbA needs to be understood as a holistic approach.

The panellists then discussed the question of which scale the various projects were functioning at and what the general opportunities for upscaling EbA were. Madan Koirala explained that the original research project started by Tribhuban University was expected to continue for another 10 years, and that collaborations with other institutions were planned for the future. Vijaya Singh pointed out that multiple publications were produced on the basis of the mountain EbA project in Nepal, but that the major challenge for upscaling was to integrate EbA into policy and planning processes, as local and national governments remained critical of the approach. Convincing them that EbA worked needed particular focus now. Ngoc Huy Nguyen explained that even though the Institute for Environmental and Social Transition's project was only implemented in a specific area, it clearly affected the entire urban and even regional system, and thus generated impacts at a bigger scale.

In the final part of the session, Hannah Reid asked the audience to discuss the following question: Even though EbA is supported at the highest levels, it is not yet routinely applied in national policy processes and planning. What social, institutional and political issues influence the implementation of effective EbA initiatives and how might challenges best be overcome?

This resulted in a very lively audience debate. Some participants reflected on why EbA has not yet constituted a major adaptation approach in urban settings. Technical knowledge gaps regarding implementing urban EbA as well as the lack of ability to make the business case for EbA in the field of urban planning were mentioned as core issues.

On a more general note, some participants pointed out that in order to allow for EbA to be scaled up, governments needed to integrate EbA more into policy making in order to allow for projects to grow in scale and to work with a long-term perspective. Additionally, more focus needed to be on awareness-raising among the population regarding the benefits ecosystems generate, particularly in an urban context, to allow upscaling to take place. Hannah Reid added that scale constituted a core issue for EbA, as there is a need to work with the government to generate upscaling, but at the same time the grounded, bottom-up nature of EbA must not get lost in this process.

Another participant criticized the strong focus on poor communities in regards to raising awareness and transferring responsibility under EbA. Poor people are highly dependent on ecosystems, and thus understand their value. People who are not dependent on ecosystems and thus do not sufficiently appreciate their value should rather be targeted. Instead of putting more responsibilities on the poor, their rights need to be respected and addressed more strongly in EbA approaches. The participant added that the discourse needed to shift from emphasising the role of ecosystems in adaptation to also including their importance in mitigation. Another participant critically raised the question of whether using the term 'scale' in relation to something as context-dependent as EbA and CBA did not actually remove the ideas and values lying at the heart of these approaches.

Key advocacy messages emerging from session:

- For EbA to function effectively, it is important to understand the ecosystem in focus, as well as its services and how it affects the surrounding communities.
- Instead of focusing on political units, natural, ecosystem-related units should be used for implementation. However, this raises the question of to what degree upscaling EbA is possible, if the approach is specifically related to the context of the ecosystem in focus.
- It is important to find the best possible entry point to bring different stakeholders together and use existing capacities in order to make EbA successful and sustainable.

- It is important to be able to argue for EbA on an economic level as well as to make the business case for the approach.

Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 10A: Reach Millions – Build your own Infotainment Show

Facilitators

- Rachael Canter, BBC Media Action, Bangladesh
- Arif Al Mamun, BBC Media Action, Bangladesh

Session Details

As session participants entered the room they were exposed to all the different stages which content creators go through when attempting to create high quality entertaining and informative content. The BBC team took participants through these various stages.

Rachael Canter and Arif Al Mamun explained that they generally always start with identifying the characteristics of the potential audience. This involves looking at demographics, access to different media outlets and general interest queries. These characteristics were visualized on various posters which presented some interesting findings relating to Bengali youth. There are slightly more girls than boys in Bangladesh and most of the youth will be living in urban areas within the next few decades. Perhaps more striking were results relating to the use of different media outlets. Only 20 percent of young internet users are girls. Furthermore, almost three quarters of young radio users are boys. Only a quarter of the youth actually actively listen to the radio, however, and 87 percent of young people have a preference for watching TV. This has direct implications for the BBC in terms of how they broadcast their content. When the BBC first started producing content they relied heavily on the radio, but these research findings have encouraged them to start branching out. Mobile phone usage has increased drastically in recent years too, which has allowed for new and creative ways in which content can be disseminated. The fact that mobile phones allow users to privately and independently access content has provided opportunities for the BBC team to produce content containing socially sensitive topics which listeners may not so easily listen to when in a large group or in a family setting.

The brainstorming/imagination station showed another interesting stage in developing content. Here various props including tools, books and other random items were laid out on a table. The BBC team explained how this lets them think outside of the box and come up with new ideas. An example of one of the props was a construction helmet. This prop could potentially spur an interest in investigating the status of female construction workers, and how they are viewed in society. For some session participants, getting creative was in their very nature, but for others, thinking outside the box felt a little uncomfortable. All participants, however, left with a better understanding of how producing quality content requires a lot of research and how creating media content is more complicated than picking up a camera and documenting everything one sees.

Parallel 'out-of-the-box' session 10B: Presidential Debate on 'Making Urban Resilience a Reality'

Facilitators

- Aditya Bahadur, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
- Melissa Bungcaras, ActionAid

Session Speakers

- Lubaina Rangwala, World Resources Institute, India
- Nimish Jha, National Institute of Urban Affairs, India
- Kara Reeve, RTI International
- Bedoshruti Sadhukhan, ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability South Asia

This lively 'out of the box' session followed a presidential debate format with a good deal of audience participation to explore different approaches to enhancing and assessing urban resilience. Aditya Bahadur and Melissa Bungcaras acted as moderators for the debate and asked the presidential candidates - four development professionals working on urban issues - a series of questions regarding their views on the best means of making urban resilience a reality. Candidates elaborated on their unique approaches before responding to questions from the moderators and audience members. During the debate and discussion that followed, key critiques emerged of current urban planning practices aimed at facilitating resilience and the current metrics for measuring resilience.

Melissa Bungcaras opened the session by talking about the importance of addressing urban resilience and explained the debate format and how the audience would participate. Then Aditya Bahadur provided a detailed introduction on current approaches to enhancing urban climate resilience and methods for monitoring and measuring the efficacy of these strategies. He described how the application of knowledge, smart urban planning, institutional capacity building, engagement of the private sector, creating resilient systems and sectors, risk-conscious community development, and facilitating financing are all crucial components of mitigating urban vulnerability. He also noted that measuring the success of these practices is equally essential to enhancing resilience. This involves counting disaster losses, assessing potential losses, considering capacities and context, and analysing outcomes.

Candidates then outlined their primary strategies for building urban resilience at the community level, gave examples of how their ideas can successfully be implemented, and responded to each other's ideas. Lubaina Rangwala talked about her work on urban livelihood protection and efforts to integrate communities into city decision-making processes. The distinguishing feature of her approach was how it prioritised bringing poor urban community members into the city-level planning process for interventions early on. When communities are consulted they provide useful insights on how to address the infrastructural challenges that impede resilience-enhancing efforts. Lubaina also highlighted the importance of institutional support and linking communities.

Nimish Jha then discussed how incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation and capacity building is critical for constructing community safety nets and networks. She described how important networks are within urban contexts and how facilitating the development of inclusive networks that also involve collaboration with local government entities and development organisations promotes resilience.

Kara Reeve recounted her experience as an urban planner and explained how land use patterns must be addressed first and inequality must also be considered to catalyse the development of long-term resilience for the poor. Kara talked about how current planning practices are not nuanced enough and do not consider how they may entrench existing inequalities. Urban resilience requires more than just developing frameworks for issue-based interventions. Practitioners and policy makers need to look more closely at how uneven resource allocation can undermine efforts to implement equitable urban resilience.

Bedoshruti Sadhukhan then detailed how connecting communities with local stakeholders has successfully fostered urban resilience in India. She emphasised how working with local stakeholders to create plans for vulnerability-reducing interventions in communities is the most successful way forward.

The session discussion transitioned to focusing on particular changes to current development practice that could further strengthen urban resilience. Candidates reflected on what change they would like to see happen in how urban resilience is generally approached and assessed. Nimish argued that practitioners need to continue doing what they are doing, but work to achieve more autonomy and draw on the experiences of all stakeholders to develop a holistic approach. Lubaina stressed the importance of building partnerships between poor communities, the city government and the private sector so that urban resilience projects can continue to work and adapt as cities evolve. She also acknowledged that any resilience-building framework is incomplete without addressing equity and making sure that communities are involved in the planning process. Kara underlined the importance of urban planning that is focused on creating long-term sustained resilience to anticipated climatic conditions. She also reflected on the need to look more critically at what past frameworks have achieved and to work with communities to understand the trade-offs for particular interventions. Bedoshruti spoke about the need to be realistic about implementing frameworks and how to balance community needs and donor priorities in projects. She maintained that the most important changes needed are improved communication between local and higher levels of government and streamlining the processes for accessing international funds.

The debate inspired a lot of conversation amongst session participants on the efficacy of different approaches to achieving climate resilience in cities. The audience discussed the positions laid out by the candidates and raised questions about how multiple strategies could be integrated together. There was a general consensus that achieving urban resilience continues to face a number of impediments due to a lack of community integration in planning processes. Audience members considered the different candidates' plans and how they related to components from the strategies outlined in the session introduction. This encouraged those in the session to reflect on which approaches dominate the current field of urban resilience efforts and what challenges remain for enhancing the capacity of poor city dwellers to cope with climatic stressors. Several participants highlighted how the role of the private sector is often ignored in conversations on enhancing resilience and how different understandings of what constitutes a community have implications on how to plan for urban resilience. The debate achieved its objective of facilitating knowledge exchange on strategies, challenges and experiences of vulnerability reduction in urban communities. The session concluded with audience members supporting different components of the candidates' strategies for increasing urban resilience equally.

Parallel session 10C: Supporting local organisations

Facilitator

- Sarah Colenbrander, IIED

Session Speakers

- Dharmistha Chauhan, Mahila Housing SEWA Trust
- Saurav Sainju, Lumanti Support Group for Shelter, Nepal
- Gaudensia Owino, CTCN/UNEP/UNIDO
- Ruby Haddad, Homeless People's Federation, The Philippines
- Emily Pugin, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
- Adrian Fitzgerald, Irish Aid
- David Satterthwaite, IIED

This session sought to consider how local civil society can contribute to urban resilience and how donors can effectively support them to do so. Sarah Colenbrander introduced the session, reflecting that government-facilitated CBA can be a challenge when governments often view migrants to the city as a burden and informal settlements as illegal.

Gaudensia Owino began by highlighting the mismatch that often exists between NGO and government priorities, objectives and programme timeframes, and the prevailing sense of mistrust between these two parties. She noted, however, an emerging space and platform for cooperation and partnership. Civil society organisations have become increasingly aware of their rights to demand accountability from governments, and governments have started to recognize the role of NGOs in addressing climate change impacts within urban areas, particularly informal settlements. She drew on a couple of positive examples of cooperation taking place, such as an NGO in Kenya driving forward its renewable energy priorities for biomass and cookstoves, resulting in their inclusion within the government's 2004 renewable energy policy, which became an Act in 2005.

Ruby Haddad shared her experiences of community mapping as a powerful form of advocacy with a city government in the Philippines. Through this initiative, communities were able to highlight the risks that they faced within informal settlements and provide governments with alternative solutions to displacement, such as on-site upgrading. The communities gained the government's trust and a memorandum of understanding about the roles of the federations, city government and national government was signed. Mapping therefore formed an important part of the community project development. It went beyond a simple means of gathering data, and created a platform for the community's voice. Ruby Haddad reflected, however, that the challenge is making this an institutional arrangement between governments and communities.

Dharmistha Chauhan then considered the importance of questioning whose resilience we are talking about when discussing community-based resilience. She argued that it is not cities or slums, but people who are most important, and whilst spatial context is key, people have their own individuality and a slum is not homogenous. She added that these people know what is best for them and must therefore be responsible for setting their own agenda, then working with NGOs, civil society organisations and governments to improve their conditions. She emphasized that in many ways it is about enabling processes for systematic change through communities building trust with NGOs, leaders and governments, creating partnerships with technical experts, the private sector and governments, and developing technical skills and knowledge, such as GIS mapping.

Saurav Sainju demonstrated the capacity of community-based organisations to respond to chronic and instrumental risk. He drew on the example of Community Based Committees providing coordinated relief and recovery support in Kirtipur following the 2015 earthquake in Nepal. These Community Based Committees included community-led Disaster Management Committees and municipality-led Local Disaster Management Committees. They had previously received training in first aid, search and rescue operations and management of stockpiling. After the earthquake, they used tankers to supply drinking water to the camps in Kathmandu and elsewhere, constructed temporary houses and toilets and provided hygiene education.

The audience discussion that followed focused on how to build community-based organisation and government relationships in practice. Gaudensia Owino suggested that a good entry point is through formal government registration. Ruby Haddad added that community mapping is a good tool to allow the community to identify its own issues and strengthen its capacity to negotiate with governments, via for instance, the identification of relevant budgetary channels.

Turning to the donors for their perspectives, Adrian Fitzgerald started by reflecting on the emerging framework for civil society engagement, shown in the Paris Agreement and the consultation process under the Sustainable Development Goals. He highlighted the challenges that this brings for planning and design, particularly when dealing with public funding, as well as the capacity constraints to reaching all communities. He also explored the issues of reporting, funding and financial management when civil society organisations are set-up without legal frameworks. Donors are a vehicle to mobilise and support those doing the work, but there is much learning required about the best way to work with local organisations. He reflected upon the value of building a consortium to allow for bridging skills as well as scaling up of local actions, changing the way problems are addressed and understood at the global level.

Emily Pugin then offered an insight into Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia) requirements for civil society planning when allocating funding. She emphasized the importance of strong local partnerships, shared objectives and aligned interests. NGOs must be genuinely representative of the communities they serve (including local partners in the case of Australian international NGOs), and have demonstrated their capacity to achieve development outcomes. Emily Pugin described the example of the Australian NGO Cooperation Programme, an annual grants programme, as a highly effective way of reaching local communities and building the capacity of local organisations through various flexible grants. She also outlined the Direct Aid Programme as channel for funding to reach the communities who need it. For lessons learnt, she emphasised the importance of monitoring, evaluation and learning, and enhanced coordination.

The audience discussion followed with one participant raising a concern over the inflexibility of donors. Adrian Fitzgerald highlighted the pressure placed by taxpayers on transparency and reduced risk, which can bring challenges for a small local-level organisation dealing with a crisis. He added, however, that the onus lies on both parties to find solutions. Dharmistha Chauhan reflected that community-based organisation compliance isn't a problem as long as those working on accounts, for instance, understand the social sector. Forums for interaction between donors and community-based organisations beyond grant applications, would aid flexibility. Sarah Colenbrander added that there's a tendency for us to expect donors to do everything but great value can be taken from learning the donor landscape.

David Satterthwaite offered some concluding remarks on the session, asserting firstly that aid agencies are only as effective as the local intermediaries through which their funding flows. He called for a change to the financing system, emphasising the need to support locally managed funds that grassroots organisations can draw from and which are accountable and transparent to them as well as to the funders. He referenced the Shack/Slum Dwellers International Urban Poor Fund as one of many successful examples of this. He added that we need to think more

critically about roles and relationships between grassroots organizations, NGOs and local governments. Grassroots organizations need to shift their approach from one of opposition to local governments, making demands that they cannot meet, to one like the approach taken by the National Slum Dwellers Federation in India, which demonstrated its capacity to contribute to urban development and a willingness to work together. Developing a Memorandum of Understanding is often the first step towards reaching a formal agreement with local government. Grassroots organizations must remain politically independent to prevent co-option by one party, and adopt a collaborative approach within the community through activities such as savings (with peer-to-peer learning and savings groups federating) and risk mapping.

Parallel session 11A: Gender Responsive Climate Change Adaptation: the Urban Context

Facilitators

- Christine Hunter, UN Women
- Atiq Rahman, BCAS

Session Speakers

- Melissa Bungcaras, ActionAid
- Prachi Rao, Women's Environment and Development Organization
- Huraera Jabeen, BRAC University
- Nazma Begum, Golap Nari GonoGobeshona Dal (Women's People Research Team)

This session aimed to explore the challenges of gender-sensitive adaptation interventions in urban settings and how the absence of a gender-inclusive approach to analysing problems can inadvertently increase the vulnerabilities of women and girls to climatic shocks, as well as perpetuate or exacerbate gender inequality. The session also drew on examples of how women and girls can be effectively mobilized as agents for urban adaptation.

Atiq Rahman opened the session by reflecting on climate change adaptation in an urban context and the implications for women. Climate change is not evenly distributed by geography nor is it gender neutral. Men and women are affected differently by climatic impacts. He drew on experiences from two major cyclones to demonstrate the extent to which differential impacts play out, for instance women have to walk further to get fresh water due to salinization and men migrate to urban areas for employment.

Christine Hunter followed with a reflection on the urgency of, and strategy for, integrating gender equality into climate change adaptation. She emphasized that firstly, social differences matter and inequality produces vulnerability. Women are affected by very specific inequalities and failures of rights, and the results of this can be seen in the impacts of climate change and disasters. To build resilience, therefore, inequality needs to be reduced and work on empowerment is key. Her second critical consideration was that although often under-discussed, climate change affects both physical and social phenomena. UN Women research has shown that in Bangladesh, changes in migration patterns associated with climate change lead to a change in gender norms and roles within communities, accompanied by changes in patterns of violence towards women (although there is still little known about this). Certain kinds of slow onset or repetitive disasters have been shown to increase child marriage, for example. These climate change impacts also need to be addressed by adaptation. Thirdly, she highlighted the significant knowledge gap that exists in terms of understanding how climate change affects

women and men within an urban context and therefore how important and timely this discussion is.

Christine Hunter concluded her talk with a brief overview of current approaches to gender equality and social change within climate change policy. She observed, for instance, greater attention to gender within COP21 and the Paris Agreement than ever before, but as more of a sprinkling than an analysis and with women largely consigned to "vulnerable groups". The Sendai Framework was praised for its emphasis on differential impact, whilst the Bangladesh Climate Change Action Plan was seen to take a rather tokenistic approach to women and gender.

Najma Begum from Faridpur, Dhaka, reflected on the specific challenges that women are facing at the local level due to climate change. Coming from a disaster prone area suffering from drought, floods and various other environmental events, she stressed that "women are lagging behind in every sphere, with those from female headed households struggling the most and those from male headed households comparatively better off." A women's group she is part of talks about the problems that they face and tries to develop livelihood actions, improve decision-making power and improve communication with service providers to push for support from local government bodies.

The audience was then asked to consider the main challenges of having a gender sensitive response to climate in an urban setting. A number of different challenges were raised, largely around access to resources and livelihood options, how to go about integrating women's voices into decision-making, and lastly, how framings of women at the policy level can be problematic, for instance when they are in line with socially-ascribed roles as mothers rather than as citizens or individuals.

The panellists then shared their own experiences and expertise. Prachi Rao began by reflecting upon climate financing for gender responsive actions in an urban context. She explained that gender is integral to all of our work, and yet it is so often discussed as if it's an add-on. Furthermore, women need to be mobilised as effective agents of change rather than simply regarded as vulnerable groups. Climate finance has traditionally not been gender responsive, prioritising high-tech, large infrastructure responses, rather than smaller, local level adaptation interventions. The Green Climate Fund has taken a gender sensitive approach from the outset and yet there are still gaps, for example only seven out of 48 Green Climate Fund board members are female. Women have to implement climate solutions and we therefore need to be talking about a paradigm shift, with fundamental system change: "women do not want to be mainstreamed into a polluted stream."

Huraera Jabeen considered the likely impacts of climate change on women in the face of an urban future: more women than men in urban areas; more women migrating to the city for a better education and better livelihoods; and more female-headed households, many of which are likely to be in informal settlements. She noted that traditional gender roles are an obstacle to effective adaptation. In informal urban settlements women juggle a triple-role: reproductive, productive and as community leaders (in the absence of formal services and decision-making processes). This reality is often neglected by policy and programmes that assume that women are able to contribute free labour to community processes. This extra demand on women risks compromising their ability to perform their other reproductive and productive roles. She concluded that when thinking about different groups, gender roles need to be kept in mind and very explicitly expressed in indicators.

Melissa Bungcaras concluded the panellists' contributions by explaining how the Women's Resilience Index could help analyse gender aspects of climate change adaptation in an urban context. The Index looks at a number of social, economic, institutional and infrastructure indicators. Addressing challenges raised by session participants, she noted that without gender-

disaggregated data on the impacts of climate change, it's very hard to assess what services and resources are needed for women. In urban environments, access to resources also becomes even more difficult, and it's hard for institutions to provide the resources that women need. Melissa Bungcaras emphasized that the Women's Resilience Index can be used to harness women's leadership and participation to empower them to take action and build their own resilience.

In light of the lack of data and gender sensitive institutions that address women's needs, Christine Hunter asked the audience to suggest practitioner strategies to improve the design and delivery of gender sensitive approaches. Key suggestions included: recognizing women's capacity beyond simply their vulnerability; building knowledge for evidence-based interventions; building alliances and coalitions with other stakeholders; advocacy and capacity development to create a wider range of economic options for women, in particular in higher value 'non-traditional' work; engaging men in supporting women's equal access to resources and decision-making; using affirmative action or special measures to create opportunities for women; and monitoring expenditure and results on gender equality to determine effectiveness.

The panel were then asked to each offer a key reflection from the session. Huraera Jabeen asserted that building assets and resources for women to act on is key. Prachi Rao added that there is an increased need for women in decision-making bodies and that peer-to-peer learning is key for capacity building. Melissa Bungcaras explained the need to move beyond considering gender as a cross-cutting issue, and instead promote women into positions of leadership. Najim Begum argued that there needs to be recognition of the work that women are already doing. Atiq Rahman closed the session by emphasising that effective participation through the integration and mobilisation of women in decision-making across both rural and urban areas and development policy more broadly is required.

Parallel session 11B: Climate services: generating climate information for effective decision making

Facilitators

- Bettina Koelle, Red Cross Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre
- Sheri Lim, CARE International

Session Details

In this session, participants explored different perspectives on using climate information for effective decision-making. Usually when people deal with complex problems, they choose to focus on specific detail, however the complex challenges inherent in climate change adaptation require critical investigation of what information should be used to base decisions on while considering the entire system.

In a playful activity, the session explored why it is often so challenging to have good communication between climate scientists and decision makers. Asking appropriate questions is crucial, as is combining climate information with other information and experience to reach sound conclusions.

Using a world café approach, the session then explored different scenarios whereby climate information has been used for better decision-making. Table hosts shared project details and session participants circulated between tables.

1. Fiona Percy, Adaptation Learning Programme, CARE International, presented how seasonal forecast participatory scenario planning was implemented in several African countries.
2. Sarder Shafiqul Alam, ICCCAD, shared how to use climate information to predict cyclones in Bangladesh.
3. Julie Arrighi, Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre, described a project from Nairobi, Kenya, focusing on the wellbeing of people living in informal settlements, and the introduction and testing of a device that could detect heat islands.
4. Bettina Koelle, Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre, described the Learning Lab approach, supporting decision makers in Lusaka with relevant climate information, as applied by the Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands (FRACTAL) project.
5. Mousumi Pervin, Practical Action, discussed weather and climate information dissemination in Bangladesh using a localized system.
6. Chit Min Htun, Plan International and BRACED, shared a story from Myanmar on how to conduct a resilience assessment and help communities apply climate information.
7. Laurie Goering, Thomson Reuters Foundation, explored effective communication and explained how to tell a climate tale people want to hear.

In a concluding discussion, participants highlighted that for decision makers - from farmers, coastal and urban communities, to local service providers - to benefit from climate information, they need to be able to trust the information they receive. To achieve this, the climate science information producers require a good understanding of their 'adaptation audience', and an ability to ask what information their users want. "Information not used is not powerful" stated Laurie Goering. Active two-way communication between climate scientists and information users, for example through a multi-stakeholder forum, can generate well-understood and locally contextualized information for preparation, use and action and ensure that pertinent questions relating to extreme weather, and climate variability and change, are addressed. Such information must also address the uncertainties and probabilities of future climate forecasts. Such multi-stakeholder fora can lead to greater trust and better informed decision-making. In the urban context, participants also realized that climate information is required for the wider ecosystem and catchment area around a city, which could even cross national boundaries, as these will determine the impacts of extreme weather and long-term climate change on the urban population, resources and services.

Parallel session 11C: Representing Climate Change and Bangladesh in Film

Facilitator

- Meraz Mostafa, ICCCAD

Session Details

Meraz Mostafa introduced the session theme 'Representing Climate Change and Bangladesh in Film' by stating that a variety of discourses existed within the field of climate change adaptation in Bangladesh, some of which even contradicted one another in terms of their core statements. This multiplicity of messaging was due to people's different professional and scientific backgrounds. The question of how these narratives on Bangladesh and climate change were shaped, Meraz Mostafa continued, constituted the core element of this session.

After this brief introduction, the audience was asked to describe the images that came to mind when thinking about climate change in Bangladesh. Themes such as floods and heatwaves, but also more specific images like beds elevated with bricks, were mentioned in this context.

Within the following hour, a total of six movies on climate change and adaptation measures in Bangladesh were presented to the audience in pairings based on who created them. The first pair of movies was produced by The Economist, and thus had an analytical background. The second pair of films, made by the NGOs Concern Bangladesh and Oxfam Bangladesh, presented specific projects to the audience. The last two movies were journalistic films produced for mass TV audiences. After each pair of films, short discussions on observations made whilst watching them took place. Session participants agreed that the movies were clearly produced with a particular background and purpose, and each targeted a specific audience. Narratives were shaped in different ways to reach respective target groups. If such movies were used to influence policy makers in their decision making in Bangladesh, the discussion continued, these underlying agendas could generate biased policy outcomes – an issue not too far from reality, as some participants pointed out.

A final theme discussed during the session was if and how climate change adaptation and development work needed to be seen as two separate entities. Meraz Mostafa pointed out that many of the activities presented in the movies as adaptation measures were in fact simply responses to natural phenomena always occurring in the region, independent of climatic changes. He asked whether these responses could be described as adaptation. This controversial issue was discussed, but no clear answer could be found. A major point made by the audience, however, was that principles of intentionality were decisive for the categorization of a project. If climate science was not applied at all in a project, and if the risks addressed related to a development goal rather than to climate change, then a project could not be termed adaptation. Furthermore, it was pointed out that when discussing adaptation, one always needed to bear its transformative character in mind. Adaptation entails the active and purposeful trying of something new on the basis of a changing environment. If this does not occur, a measure should not be termed adaptation. Finally, one participant argued that even though a project might have been started as a development project, it may develop into an adaptation project, making use of adaptation technologies and approaches. Hence, clear separation between adaptation and development is challenging.

At the end of the session, the movie 'Becoming Aerosolar' was shown. This showed how a balloon made out of plastic bags became a symbol for opportunity and innovation in adaptation.

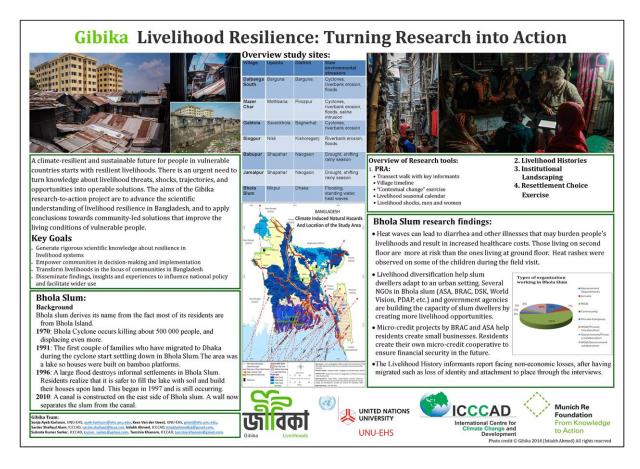## Plenary session 12: Poster Market Place

Facilitators

- Hannah Reid, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- Arivudai Nambi, World Resources Institute (WRI)

Session Details

Prior to the poster presentations, a short award ceremony for the winning CBA10 posters was held. Posters were judged according to whether their content was appropriate and reflected the conference theme of enhancing urban community resilience, visual appeal and detailed content. The winners of the poster competition were as follows:
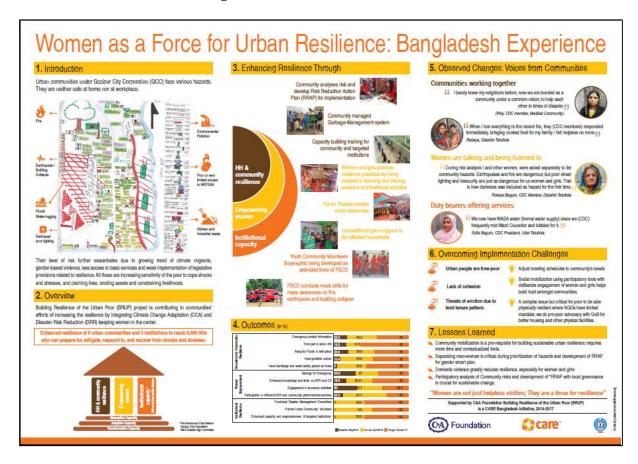
First: Istiakh Ahmed, ICCCAD

Second: Dharminstha Chauhan, Mahila Housing SEWA Trust

Third: Palash Mondal, CARE Bangladesh

Conference participants then circulated freely amongst the 11 posters listed below, asking questions and discussing poster contents with those who had brought them. All posters are available for viewing on IIED's Flickr site.[7]

1. Tulashi Prasad Adhikari, FECOFUN/USAID/Hariyo Ban Program: Reducing Vulnerability through Implementation of Adaptation Plans for Actions - FECOFUN Experience through Hariyo Ban Program in Nepal
2. Peter With, Southern Voices: The Joint Principles for Adaptation - a tool for monitoring and shaping national adaptation frameworks
3. Sonja Dimter, CAMP Alatoo, Kyrgyzstan: Kyrgyz Mountains Environmental Education and Citizen Science Project (KMEECS)
4. Megh Dhoj Adhikari, Hariyo Ban Program / National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal: Towards Building Community and Ecosystem Resilience in Manaslu Conservation Area - Developing a Climate Smart Management Plan
5. Dipesh Joshi, WWF Nepal: Preparing for the future - Long-term monitoring in Gandaki River Basin, Nepal
6. Bal Krishna Jamarkattel, CARE Nepal / Hariyo Ban Program: Perception and Engagement of Private Sectors in Urban Climate Resilience - a Case study of Western Terai in Nepal
7. Joao do Rosario Pereira, UNDP: Tara Bandu - The Value of Traditional Customs in Community Resilience to Climate Change
8. Halim Miah, Practical Action: Participatory exercises for inclusion of urban poor in building urban resilient community in Bangladesh

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[7] See https://www.flickr.com/photos/iied/sets/72157663685602643

9. Om Katel, College of Natural Resources, Royal University of Bhutan: Farmers' Vulnerability to Climate Variability in Bhutan (Himalaya)
10. Ek Raj Sigdel, Local Governance and Community Development Program, Nepal: Climate Change Adaptation Governance in Nepal - Experiences of LoCAL Climate Change Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) Piloting
11. Usha Nair, All India Women's Conference

Plenary session 13: Ten Years of CBA Conferences - Reflections and Next Steps

Facilitator

- Saleemul Huq, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) Bangladesh; International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) UK

Session Speakers

- Pablo Suarez, Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre
- Arivudai Nambi, World Resources Institute (WRI), India
- Terry Cannon, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK

Over the last ten years, the CBA conference series has fostered a community of researchers, practitioners and public officials committed to supporting and strengthening communities to act. Each conference has developed participants' thinking on issues such as the gendered nature of vulnerability, the economic effectiveness of CBA and mainstreaming CBA into policy design. As the video opening this session reinforced, the conference series has constantly attracted high-level support, including Muhammad Yunus (CBA3), Margareta Wahlström (CBA6), Mary Robinson (CBA7), Christiana Figueres (CBA8) and Ibrahim Thiaw (CBA9).

Saleemul Huq presented a statement on enhancing the resilience of urban communities. He contextualised CBA10's focus on the urban sphere by drawing the audience's attention to the fact that over half the world's population live in urban areas, with one billion people living in informal settlements. Many of these urban areas are very exposed to the impacts of climate change, and low-income and other marginalised urban residents are particularly vulnerable. Yet many urban communities are organising effectively to achieve their development goals, including adapting to climate change. Saleem highlighted that there are already over 600 cities with savings groups, federated into national and international structures that can share and leverage resources.

This background underpinned three core messages from CBA10:

1. Global and national resources need to find ways to reach the informal settlements in cities to support CBA. The best way to do so is through intermediaries who can manage millions and provide small grants and loans.
2. Cities will receive trillions over upcoming decades for infrastructure investments. If these investments are to support socio-economic resilience and be useful/relevant to citizens, local communities must be engaged in planning them.
3. Local governments are the key to building resilient cities but often lack capacity and funding. Vulnerable communities suffer the most from poor governance. Investing in capable and inclusive urban governance, with systems and processes that are responsive to vulnerable communities, will be essential for effective adaptation.

Saleem's statement stimulated some constructive comments and questions from the audience, including the need to ensure that CBA includes urban diversity (gender, age, class/caste and disability) and the importance of engaging a wider range of actors such as the private sector and middle class in climate planning.

Terry Cannon was the next speaker, with the controversial question, "Is the term 'communities' still appropriate?" Terry pointed out that 'community' involves a moral claim, and presumes a certain amount of ownership and empowerment. He argued that focusing on a hypothesised community allows practitioners and policymakers to ignore the power relations and inequalities within communities that cause vulnerability and undermine the potential for collective action. Focusing on a theorised community neglects risks such as elite capture or a lack of meaningful representation and participation. Similarly, Terry rejected the growing focus on building resilience, identifying that this is just a way to pass the burden of responsibility on to the most vulnerable.

Terry's presentation spawned fierce debate: in his own words, he was the sacrificial lamb. Notably, Ruby Haddad (Homeless People's Federation, the Philippines) responded that a community exists if people belong to a settlement and that settlement is organised. David Satterthwaite (IIED, UK) added that there are well-documented urban examples of women and other marginalised groups coming together to invest in infrastructure, advocate to government and change local behaviour. Others pointed to feminism, Occupy Wall Street and Black Lives Matter as evidence that communities can coalesce across class, space or gender where there are some common interests or values. On the other hand, Gabriel Kulwaum (The Nature Conservancy, Papua New Guinea) felt that Terry had given the participants food for thought. He also questioned the concept of 'community' in Papua New Guinea, where it seems to be a magic word that must be in project proposals. Gabriel suggested that, in these contexts, family and tribe are both more cohesive meaningful units. Terry concluded with the hope that he had provoked more critical engagement with the subtle ways that language can compound vulnerability and exclusion.

Arivudai Nambi Appadurai then spoke sentimentally about his thoughts on the CBA conference series, describing it as a 'pilgrimage'. He described the influence that the conferences have had on his own thinking, and also the importance of the connections forged during these events. In Saleem's words, "The real outcome of these meetings is to bring people together in the right format and right way. Something will happen, I guarantee it – though I cannot tell you specifically what it is."

The session finished with interactive games organised by Pablo Suarez and Bettina Koelle. Pablo introduced the games by explaining that the Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre team are trying to train themselves to deal with the unexpected and spend more time on anticipation. In this, climate change practitioners and policymakers can learn from jazz improvisation, from theatre and from game design. Surprise is fundamental to this work, so flexibility must be as well. The games underscored the importance of the way the CBA community of practice engages with one another and with other stakeholders. Through our choices about language, project design and priorities, we can learn from our mistakes and create a sense of shared purpose.

Plenary session 14: Conference Closing Session

Chairperson

- Atiq Rahman, Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Session Speakers

- Saleemul Huq, Senior fellow, International Institute for Environment and Development; Director, International Centre for Climate Change and Development
- Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC (video address)
- Paul Desanker, UNFCCC
- Shamsul Alam, Member, GED, Planning Commission
- Saber Hossain Chowdhury, MP and President, Inter-Parliamentary Union
- Kamal Uddin Ahmed, Honourable Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of The People's Republic Bangladesh
- M. Omar Rahman, Vice Chancellor, Independent University, Bangladesh
- Apekshya Niraula, Environmental lawyer, Nepal
- Nafi Haque Ahmed, Scholastica middle school student, Bangladesh

The session opened with Christiana Figueres' video address to the conference where she highlighted the importance of creating resilient urban infrastructure and working with the urban poor to decrease vulnerabilities. She also reflected on the progress made in the Paris agreement and how adaptation efforts are now recognised as equally important as mitigation endeavours. After outlining the international mechanisms on adaptation, she applauded the CBA conferences' efforts to work on the essential task of community-level integration in adaptation.

Saleemul Huq then provided an overview of the conference which had hosted 230 participants from 40 countries and included poster presentations, games sessions and a drama performance. This year's urban resilience theme was selected in an attempt to address the ongoing urban expansion driven by climate change (and other drivers) and the distinct challenges faced by urban communities. The three most salient recommendations that emerged from CBA10 related to adaptation funding, urban infrastructure and better governance. Throughout the conference, panellists highlighted the need to find ways to connect informal urban settlements with intermediary entities that can manage large endowments, but provide small grants and loans for community projects. Fast-tracking direct access to financing from the Green Climate Fund for such intermediary entities would vastly increase the number of CBA efforts. Saleem also focused on investments in sustainable urban infrastructure. In order to ensure infrastructure is resilient, citizens and local communities must be engaged in planning them. Community integration allows for more nuanced implementation strategies and fewer costly retrofits. Good governance is also critical to increasing urban resilience. Panellists described how local governments are the key to building resilient cities, but often lack capacity or funding. Investing in capable local governments that are responsive to the demands of their communities is a prerequisite for resilient cities. The most vulnerable communities suffer the most from poor governance as well as climate change impacts, so their priorities must be considered.

This concluding session also included panellists from the two-day CBA10 Youth Conference, which focused on migration and gender inclusion. Apekshya Niraula and Nafi Haque Ahmed, the two youth conference representatives, discussed the importance of youth mobilisation for adaptation. Youth have a large role to play in the ongoing climate crisis and need to be included in long-term planning processes on how to sustainably adapt. Both panellists stressed the importance of gender equality as a top priority in order to work towards successful climate change adaptation.

Panellists provided a number of reflections on how adaptation can be integrated into all aspects of development. Paul Desanker discussed the importance of alternative livelihoods and how National Adaptation Programme of Action policies are one way to address diversification of livelihoods in the urban context. Following this, Kamal Uddin Ahmed discussed Bangladesh's stake in fostering urban resilience and how the government is working to support adaptation at every level. The government takes this issue very seriously and recognises its impact on the economic growth of the country. Bangladesh is committed to working with other governments to develop adaptation policy and get recognition for the importance of loss and damage beyond adaptation. The Bangladeshi government's specific strategies related to adaptation were elaborated on by Shamsul Alam. Currently, it is working to develop well-managed solutions that include both ecosystem-based adaptation and CBA.

The closing session stressed the importance of forging new partnerships to address the impacts of climate change on communities. Saber Hossain Chowdhury commended the conference for the spirit of togetherness fostered amongst government officials, practitioners, researchers and everyone involved in CBA. He reiterated the need for cooperation in adaptation efforts, and recognition of loss and damage. He argued for more ambitious strategies to bring about the convergence of disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to successfully deal with the problem of climate change. M. Omar Rahman echoed Saber Hossain Chowdhury's insights on the role that partnerships have in facilitating adaptation. He detailed how academic institutions also play an important part in increasing resilience. Universities help to train future leaders, generate awareness, and perform critical research tasks to help nuance how others intervene and adapt. Achieving urban resilience requires high levels of cooperation and collaboration between governments, NGOs, civil society, universities and private sector entities.

Atiq Rahman concluded the session by reflecting on the Paris agreement and how CBA is essential to its implementation. He stressed how urban resilience cannot be achieved without addressing poverty. In Dhaka, 30% of the population live in slums and informal settlements. These communities are facing the greatest stresses and must have a voice in adaptation planning. Facilitating higher levels of organisation and improved vulnerability assessments among the urban poor are two critical components for successful urban CBA. Drawing on what other panellists said, Atiq Rahman stressed the importance of an inclusive approach to achieve rapid adaptation and mitigation. Participants were urged to continue to work on urban resilience and apply what they had learned during the conference to promote higher levels of urban resilience before CBA11 in Kampala.

Conference sponsors