

Urban Climate Resilience Master Class

Module 3

Locally Led Adaptation for Urban Resilience



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UCRMC Course Overview

Welcome to the Urban Climate Resilient Master Class! You are about to start **Module 3**.



Module 1

Introduction to
Climate
Change and
Urban
Resilience



Module 2

Understanding
Climate Risks
in Your City



Module 3

Locally Led
Adaptation for
Urban
Resilience



Module 4

Ensuring
Climate
Resilience of
Urban
Infrastructure



Module 5

Step-by-Step
Guidelines for
Delivering
Climate
Resilient
Infrastructure



Module 6

Financing
Climate
Resilient Urban
Infrastructure

Acknowledgements

Welcome to the Urban Climate Resilience Masterclass!

This training has been developed by the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) as a learning resource under Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure Program (IUGIP) to strengthen the capacity of municipal officials to integrate climate adaptation and resilience into urban infrastructure and planning.

Thank You!

We would like to acknowledge the following partners and funders involved in designing and delivering this training:



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Agenda

- 01 Why This Topic Matters
- 02 Learning Objectives
- 03 Concepts & Definitions
- 04 Locally Led Adaptation for Urban Resilience
- 05 Introducing the LLA Principles
- 06 LLA Actors
- 07 Interactive Exercise
- 08 Summary



Dhaka; Photo by Md Samiuzzaman Sakib_99, Pexels

Housekeeping

Listen



Listen carefully, follow along and make your own notes.

Ask



Ask the trainers questions or clarifications at any time.

Share



Your own experience is valuable and we encourage you to share it.

Discuss



Share and discuss with others during exercises, breaks and reflections.

01 | Why This Topic Matters



Why This Topic Matters



Building on Module 1's foundational knowledge related to climate change impacts, climate risk and vulnerability, this module highlights the importance of local actors in planning and delivering urban resilience initiatives and infrastructure.



This module introduces participants to the concept of 'locally led adaptation' and outlines how participants working in city government departments can help deliver LLA.



It will introduce participants to what LLA looks like in practice – with a focus on how they can support urban resilience through their own daily jobs.



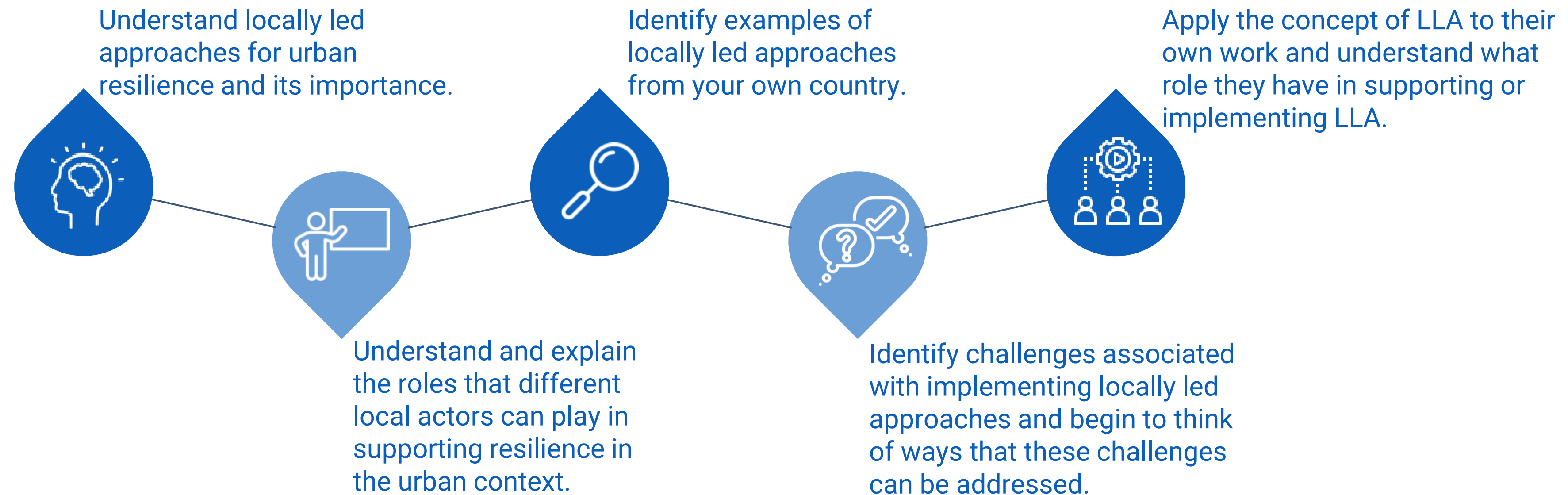
It will also introduce participants to the different actors they can collaborate with beyond their own institutions, and it will highlight some key challenges in delivering LLA in cities.

02 | Learning Objectives



Learning Objectives

By the end of Module 3 participants will be able to:



03 | Concepts & Definitions



Dhaka; Photo by Nachoipd, Pixabay

Concepts & Definitions



Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) is an approach to climate change adaptation and resilience-building efforts that puts power and agency in the hands of local people and their institutions so that they can take a lead on addressing climate change. LLA gives cities, communities and other local institutions the decision-making power on how to adapt to climate change.



Local institutions can include municipal governments, regional governments, civil society, private sector businesses, cooperatives, federations, microfinance institutions, households and individuals.



Bangladesh; Photo by International Monetary Fund

04 | Locally Led Adaptation for Urban Resilience



Photo by Peeterv, Getty Images (licensed via Canva)

Why is urban resilience important?



Cities are home to the majority of people in the world. By 2050 two thirds of the global population will live in cities.



Cities are drivers of the global economy, contributing 80% to global GDP.



Climate hazards are increasing in frequency and intensity which will negatively impact cities and has the potential to increase vulnerability and marginalization.



Cities are a focal point for investment in infrastructure and services. As climate hazards increase, cities will need to make this urban infrastructure more resilient.



Photo by Gustavomelloso, Getty Images (licensed via Canva)

Recap: Climate resilient infrastructure

Cities need to climate proof existing and future infrastructure & services so that they are resilient to climate change.



Why is urban resilience important?



Cities also face challenges related to poverty, vulnerability and lack of inclusion – e.g. for women & girls, and for vulnerable & marginalized groups such as the elderly, youth, disabled people, displaced people, etc.



Poorer and more excluded women and men often work in the informal sector and tend to live in parts of cities that are more prone to climate hazards. They often have less access to information and emergency services during disasters.



Solutions that build urban resilience therefore need to promote equity and inclusion to support marginalized and vulnerable groups affected by climate hazards.



Recap: Equity & Inclusion

Climate impacts often fall heaviest on marginalized and excluded groups. Cities are home to a wide range of citizens, many of whom can be excluded from accessing the basic necessities of life that can improve their resilience to climate shocks.

Some of the structural inequalities that make people vulnerable to climate change include:



What are local approaches to urban resilience?



Climate change impacts are localized to specific places, so context-specific solutions are needed to build resilience.



Local actors are vital for building resilience. They often have the most relevant understanding on how to minimize their vulnerability and respond to climate shocks.



City officials and planners will play a very important role in making cities livable, prosperous and safe in the decades ahead. We need you to help make the future of cities more resilient!

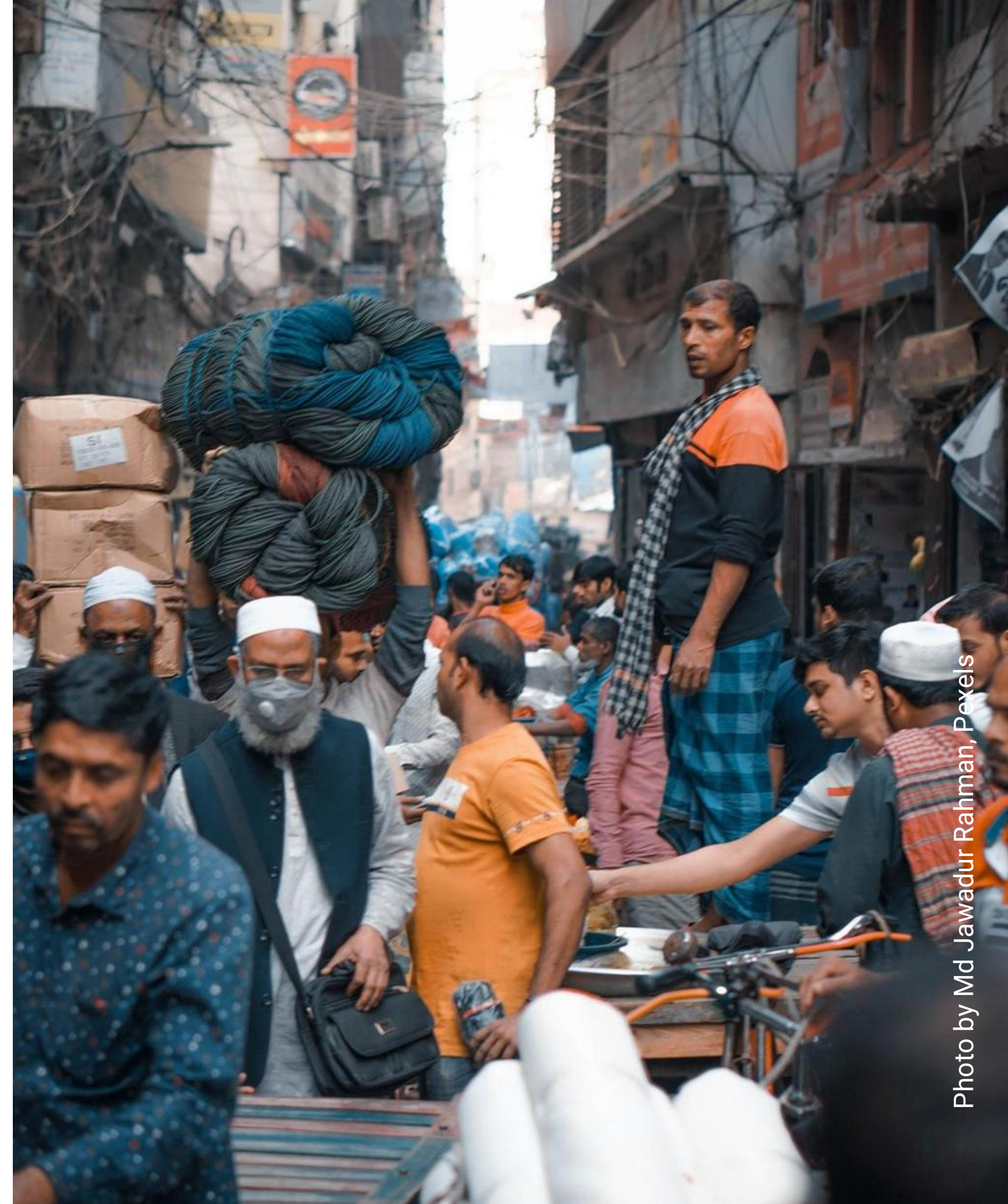


Photo by Md Jawadur Rahman, Pexels

What are local approaches to urban resilience?



In the past, most efforts to address climate change have focused on international or national stakeholders making decisions that affect local people – without significant input from local people or institutions.



Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) is an approach that aims to put power and agency in the hands of local people and their institutions so that they can take a lead on addressing climate change.



LLA empowers local stakeholders to take the lead in adapting to climate change and gives communities on the frontline of climate impacts a voice in decisions that directly affect their lives and livelihoods.



Bangladesh; Photo by GCA

05 | Introducing the LLA Principles



Introducing the LLA Principles



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The Global Center on Adaptation is spearheading a global initiative to encourage governments, funders, civil society and others to contribute their political will, their economic resources, their partnerships and their time to help put local actors at the center of efforts to address climate change and promote resilience.



The GCA and a network of over 120 partners – including local partners from all over the globe – have developed a series of 8 LLA Principles to guide international efforts so that they promote local solutions for adaptation and resilience and build the capacity of local actors and institutions.



The 8 LLA Principles aim to strengthen the ability for local actors who are most affected by climate change to be able to build resilience in their cities and communities.

The 8 Principles for Locally Led Adaptation



The 8 Principles for Locally Led Adaptation



Principle 1

Devolve decision making to the lowest appropriate level



Principle 2

Address structural inequalities faced by excluded groups



Principle 3

Provide patient and predictable funding that can be accessed easily



Principle 4

Invest in local capabilities to strengthen institutions



Principle 5

Build a robust understanding of climate risk



Principle 6

Flexible programming and learning



Principle 7

Ensure transparency and accountability



Principle 8

Collaborative action and investment

LLA Principle 1: Devolve Decision-Making

Principle 1

Devolve decision making to the lowest appropriate level.

- Adaptation decisions in cities should be led by local actors – including by infrastructure planners and urban planners like you.
- There are a wide range of other local LLA stakeholders that include NGOs and civil society groups, neighborhood associations, organizations representing vulnerable and excluded groups, private businesses, cooperatives, households and individuals.
- Build partnerships and working relationships with these other LLA actors in your city. Adopt an approach that allows for open dialogue, consultation and co-creation of LLA solutions with other local LLA stakeholders when developing and implementing urban infrastructure projects.



LLA Principle 1: Devolve Decision-Making

Case Study | Local Adaptation Plans of Action | Nepal

The Government of Nepal initiated the Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) in 2010. LAPAs are plans developed by local government and other stakeholders to deliver and finance actions that support adaptation to climate change.

Under the LAPA process, the Government of Nepal aims to disburse 80 percent of the available budget directly for local level implementation of identified adaptation actions.

Local government agencies and other community stakeholders are the key actors responsible for decision-making under the LAPA process. This demonstrates LLA Principle 1, since adaptation decision-making is devolved to the local level.

The LAPA process has contributed to raising awareness of climate change at the local level and building capacity of communities and local institutions to take leadership in designing adaptation responses based on available resources.



Kathmandu; Photo by Oliphant, Flickr

LLA Principle 2: Address Structural Inequalities

Principle 2

Address structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities and displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised ethnic groups.

- Engage with organizations that represent vulnerable groups to understand their current level of access to social services and core infrastructure in your city.
- Develop a strong understanding of how climate risks affect different vulnerable groups in your city, for example through a climate risk assessment (CRA). Consider using participatory methods that allow vulnerable groups and their organisations direct input into describing their exposure and vulnerability to climate hazards.
- When making investments in climate resilient infrastructure, specifically outline how these investments will benefit women, vulnerable and marginalized groups – including those who live in informal settlements and work in the informal sector.



LLA Principle 2: Address Structural Inequalities

Case Study | Supporting Women to Cope with Climate Change | Khulna & Satkhira, Bangladesh

The Bangladesh Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and UNDP have been working in Khulna and Satkhira since 2018 to empower women and adolescent girls as 'change-agents' to plan, implement, and manage resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions.

Women are often vulnerable to climate-related impacts on freshwater supply. The project activities support women to manage climate risks through the installation of climate-resilient drinking water in households, communities and local institutions. The project also establishes community-based management structures for climate-resilient drinking water solutions to ensure sustainable water management.

The case demonstrate ways to address structural inequalities faced by women who are marginalized and often are at highest risk from climate change impacts. 101 women, known as 'pani apas', work across the five upazilas to provide operation and maintenance services for the project-installed water tanks.



LLA Principle 3: Patient & Predictable Funding

Principle 3

Provide patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily.

- Understand the availability of finance for resilient urban infrastructure investment from the most predictable sources of climate finance – this is often national and domestic budgets.
- Explore approaches to integrate your climate resilient urban infrastructure investments within longer-term planning and financing approaches – for instance sectoral plans, urban Master Plans and climate strategies.
- Seek strategic partnerships with national level actors to develop longer-term (7-10 year) financing strategies with international donors and climate funds which are willing to provide long-term funding.



LLA Principle 3: Patient & Predictable Funding

Case Study | Climate Bridge Fund | Bangladesh

The Climate Bridge Fund is a trust fund established by BRAC that provides direct climate finance to local NGOs working with climate-induced migrants, women, youth, displaced peoples, and other vulnerable groups.

The fund has the flexibility to use a range of adaptation measures and can provide predictable access to finance for local partners implementing climate adaptation initiatives.

Proposal implementers and beneficiaries engage in dialogue during the application process to connect local needs strongly to the climate actions.

The Climate Bridge Fund has provided funding to start-ups that provide alternative livelihoods for those whose original livelihood have higher climate risks. It has also helped to increase access to health services and run awareness-raising campaigns about climate-related health risks, such as exposure to heat.



Bangladesh; Photo by Climate Bridge Fund

LLA Principle 4: Invest in capabilities

Principle 4

Invest in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy.

- You should seek support to develop the knowledge & skills of your team and department over time.
- This could include knowledge and skills related to understanding climate risk, technical and engineering knowledge for specific infrastructure types or projects, project management, financing infrastructure, building collaborative networks, promoting equity & inclusion, monitoring & evaluation investments.
- Seek partnerships that can promote capacity building and institutional strengthening
- Find ways to retain and share this capacity within your team and department so it is not lost when staff are transferred, leave, or retire.



LLA Principle 4: Invest in capabilities

Case Study | Community Climate Change Project | Bangladesh

This World Bank initiative established a USD \$10.4 million Climate Change Fund to finance community-based climate change adaptation projects in Bangladesh.

The project built the capacity of NGOs to prepare eligible community-based climate change adaptation sub-project proposals. At project closing, a total of 41 sub-grants were awarded, at 103% of the original target.

It also established a grievance redress system to handle any issues raised by stakeholders about the implementation of the project or any sub-project. A total of 42 written complaints and 234 verbal complaints were received in the grievance redress system which were resolved by the community in the presence of local government representatives and relevant NGO focal persons.



Bangladesh; Photo by Mahfuzul Hasan Bhuiyan, World Bank

LLA Principle 5: Understand Climate Risk

Principle 5

Build a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty.

- Seek to understanding current and future climate risks in your city.
- Commission a climate risk assessment or review existing CRAs (if they exist) to understand climate hazards, risk and vulnerability in your city.
- Remember that climate risk is experienced differently in different neighbourhoods and by different groups of people. Consult with vulnerable groups on how climate risk affects them, and how it can worsen inequality and deepen vulnerability in your city.
- When planning to make infrastructure investments, consult with vulnerable and marginalized groups to help decide on which investment would be best to support these groups manage climate risks.



LLA Principle 5: Understand Climate Risk

Case Study | Climate Resilient City Action Plan | Narayanganj, Bangladesh

Narayanganj is Bangladesh's most prominent river port. Its strategic location, pro-business environment, and rapid industrialization over the years has attracted migrant workforce from neighbouring districts resulting in the city's rapid urbanization.

Industrialization and location of rivers has specific types of risks due to climate change. Narayanganj has developed a Climate Resilient City Action Plan to understand the climate risks facing the city and to develop specific risk reduction actions related to urban infrastructure and services.

The Climate Resilient City Action Plan lists both structural strategies and enabling strategies the city will take in solid waste, water supply, transport, industry, residential buildings and commercial buildings. The case of Narayanganj demonstrates the advantages of building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty for better development strategies.

Risk Assessment For The Identified Fragile Urban Systems

Urban Systems	Climate fragility statement	Risk Score	Risk Status
Air quality	Dust and particulate matter are major pollutants in the city. Decreased precipitation can increase air pollution and lead to increased risk of lung diseases.	16	High
Water	Water sources used to supply drinking water are polluted from domestic and industrial effluents. High temperature and low rainfall can cause higher demand on water resources, and lead to greater abstraction of groundwater and depletion of water table.	20	Extreme
Sanitation/ Wastewater	High temperature and lower rainfall can increase concentration of pollutants in water sources and cause health risks to the population.	16	High
Solid Waste	High intensity rainfall may lead to choking of drains that are blocked with solid waste that remains uncollected. This can cause water logging and related health impacts.	9	Medium
Transport	Water logging can cause traffic congestion, leading to higher air pollution and emissions. Accessibility can be limited due to inadequate public transport and last mile connectivity. Water freight can lead to higher	20	Extreme

LLA Principle 6: Flexible Programming & Learning

Principle 6

Flexible programming and learning.

- Develop monitoring systems (M&E) to see the impact of your investments.
- Adapt your strategy and make updates over time as required based on the data and feedback you receive from your M&E processes.
- Understand that investment needs will likely change over time, as cities change and climate effects bring new and different challenges. The right solution for now might require a different solution in a few years.
- Find ways to share knowledge, data and results across departments, teams and agencies in your city – so that others can learn from your valuable experience.
- Ensure there is a budget and plan for operations & maintenance of infrastructure assets in your city.



LLA Principle 6: Flexible Programming & Learning

Case Study | Results Based Monitoring System | The Philippines

The Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System monitors progress towards the implementation of the 2011 National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).

Monitoring will support budget setting on a regular basis as well as evaluating the efficiency, effectiveness and impacts of the Action Plan every three years. The reporting and evaluation cycle is consistent with that of the country's medium-term plan and draw upon data gathered at national and subnational level.

The system is made up of seven results chains, one for each priority area. Each results chain identifies the objective, the planned immediate outcome, the planned outputs and major activities from 2011 to 2028.

This M&E system demonstrates the ways flexible programming and learning can be incorporated into planning. Although this case study highlights national level action, such an M&E system could also be developed for the local level.



LLA Principle 7: Transparency & Accountability

Principle 7

Ensure transparency and accountability.

- Explore ways to engage with local residents and solicit their feedback on urban infrastructure planning - including ways to understand their infrastructure needs, climate risks, and accessibility challenges related to vulnerability and exclusion.
- Build collaborative networks and processes to engage with different stakeholder groups – especially those that represent vulnerable and excluded groups.
- Explore ways to communicate about your work to citizens in your city to provide accountability on your work, improve awareness and foster social trust.
- Develop reporting systems for financers of infrastructure investments to provide transparency and accountability on how you spent the funds.



LLA Principle 7: Transparency & Accountability

Case Study | Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) | Bangladesh

LoGIC is a multi-donor collaborative initiative that aimed to improve and strengthen capacity of Local Government Institutes for inclusive planning, budgeting and financing of climate change adaptation solutions. The project includes:

- A **participatory and inclusive process** through which members of the community can identify, prioritize, design, and implement local adaptation actions.
- A **mechanism for accessing and managing climate finance** from various sources, such as national and local government funds, private sector contributions, and community savings.
- A **platform** through which stakeholders can **share best practices, lessons learned, and challenges** associated with local adaptation planning and financing.
- A **system for monitoring and evaluating** the effectiveness and impact of local adaptation actions.



LLA Principle 8: Collaborative Action & Investment

Principle 8

Collaborative action and investment.

- Explore approaches to integrate climate resilient urban infrastructure investments within longer-term, holistic planning and financing approaches – for instance sectoral plans, urban Master Plans, capital investment plans, and climate strategies.
- Build partnerships and working relationships with other actors in your city working towards adaptation – this could include other government departments, civil society groups, neighborhood associations, private businesses, representatives of vulnerable groups, households and individuals.
- Build partnerships with funders at different levels where relevant and appropriate to your context. This could include national and municipal sources of finance – and perhaps international or private sources of finance (if your city is able to access international funds and borrow from the private sector).



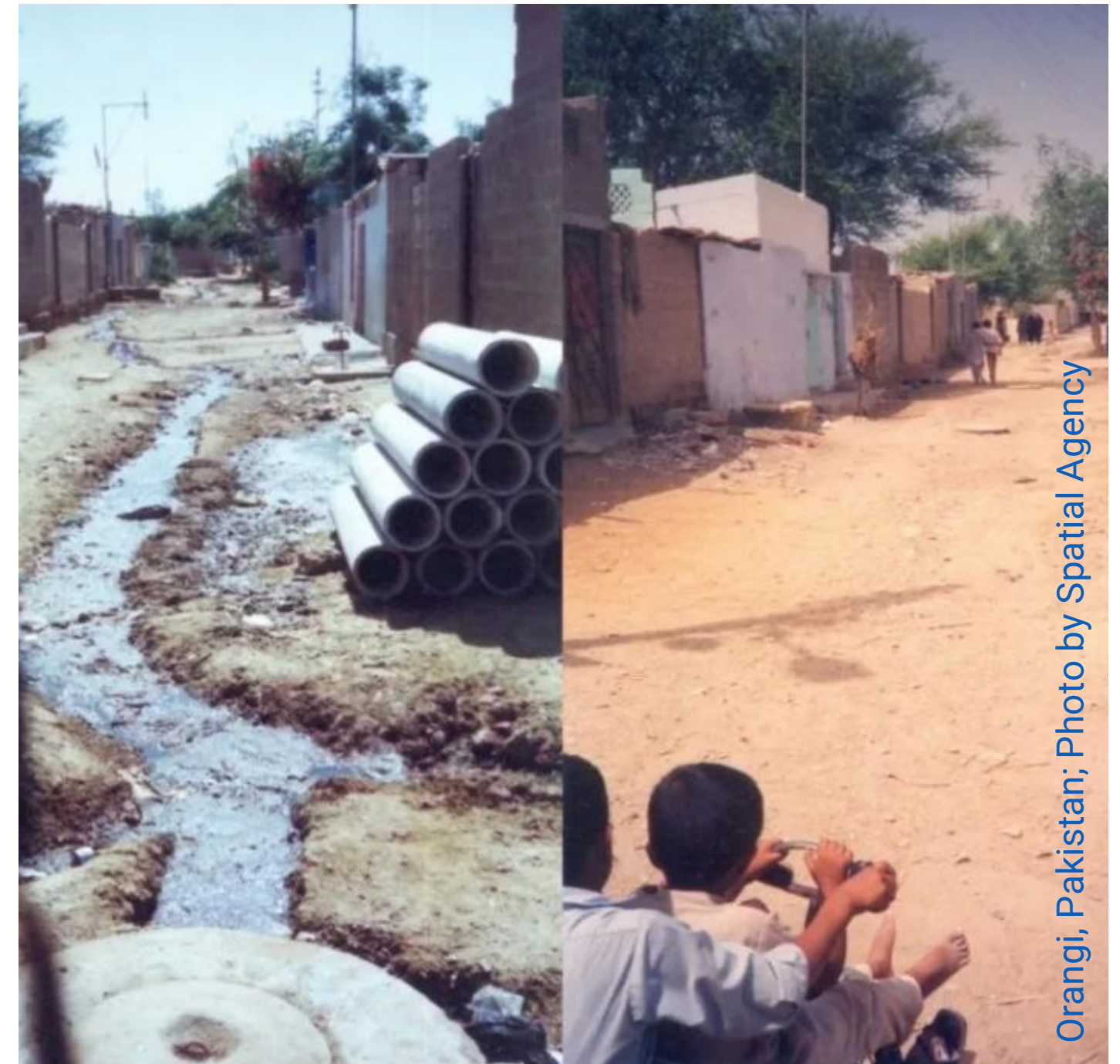
LLA Principle 8: Collaborative Action & Investment

Case Study | Sanitation & Sewerage in Informal Settlements | Orangi, Pakistan

The project was initiated during early 1980s in the informal settlements of Orangi Town in Karachi to deliver low-cost sanitation and sewerage development.

This initiative supported communities to develop their own internal sewerage development (sanitary latrines inside homes, underground sewers in lanes, and neighbourhood collector sewers) that can then be linked to “external” development (trunk sewers and treatment plants) built by local government.

This initiative demonstrates that collaboration with community can supplement infrastructure development in a resource constraint environment and can be integrated in the urban master plan of the local government. In the process, partnership can develop with academic institutions, local NGOs, and other government departments. Moreover, the surveys and maps produced through community mapping can be used as a negotiating tool for attracting finance from development partners.



Orangi, Pakistan; Photo by Spatial Agency

Recap: the LLA Principles

Principle 1: Adaptation decisions in cities should be led by local actors – including by infrastructure planners like you.

Principle 5: You should seek to understand current and future climate risks in your city.

Principle 2: Your climate-resilient infrastructure investments should take into consideration equity & inclusion, so these investments address structural inequalities faced by excluded groups.

Principle 6: Develop M&E systems and processes to see the impact of your investments and change them over time if needed. Find ways to share data, learning and results across city departments.

Principle 3: You should seek predictable financial support for your infrastructure investments.

Principle 7: Ensure transparency and accountability to both your funders and to citizens to build trust.

Principle 4: You should seek support to develop the knowledge & skills of your team and department over time. Find ways to retain and share this capacity so it is not lost when staff are transferred, leave, or retire.

Principle 8: You should look to integrate your investments into longer-term planning & financing strategies within your city such as sectoral plans, capital investment plans, urban master plans & climate strategies.

Review Exercise

→ Consider your local actors.

→ Are any of them involved in actions or activities that fit the LLA principles?

→ Discuss with the person next to you, or raise your hand to share an example with the room.

Principle 1: Adaptation decisions in cities should be led by local actors – including by infrastructure planners like you.

Principle 2: Your climate-resilient infrastructure investments should take into consideration equity & inclusion, so these investments address structural inequalities faced by excluded groups.

Principle 3: You should seek predictable financial support for your infrastructure investments.

Principle 4: You should seek support to develop the knowledge & skills of your team and department over time. Find ways to retain and share this capacity so it is not lost when staff are transferred, leave, or retire.

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Principle 7: Ensure transparency and accountability to both your funders and to citizens to build trust.

Principle 8: You should look to integrate your investments into longer-term planning & financing strategies within your city such as sectoral plans, capital investment plans, urban master plans & climate strategies.

06 | LLA Actors



Dhaka; Photo by Abdul Awal, Getty Images (licensed via Canva)

Who are the local actors involved in delivering LLA?



In this course, we use the term **local** actors to include the **people and communities** on the frontline of climate change and the **local institutions** representing and supporting them to facilitate their adaptation.



This can include institutions from the **public sector, private sector and civil society**.



Photo by GCA

Who are the local actors involved in delivering LLA?



State & Regional Governments

Enact laws and policies for regional development, make investments in infrastructure & services, and are often responsible for responding to climate shocks and hazards.



Municipal Governments

Provide infrastructure and services directly to citizens, and enact laws and policies related to local development, environmental quality, and use of resources. Their investments can support resilience of citizens and regulations can promote more systematic approaches to building resilience across the urban landscape.



NGOs and CSOs

Grassroots organizations are often key local actors that advocate for improvements in their communities related to development, representation, agency, power, rights to land and resources and essential services – especially for excluded groups.

Who are the local actors involved in delivering LLA?



Cooperatives & Federations

Make investment in local livelihoods, advocate for improved development outcomes for their members, and ensure access to basic services and finance – all of which can be used to support resilience.



Private Sector

Businesses, corporations, and microfinance institutions make investments in the local economy; provide goods, services, and jobs that can build resilience; and can develop climate resilient business models.



Households, Individuals & community leaders

Make investments in their own livelihoods and infrastructure that can help them be resilient to climate shocks. They also participate in grassroots organisations that can be key actors delivering LLA initiatives to build local resilience.

Community leaders make important decisions related to local development, serve as power brokers, advocate for their communities, and act as custodians for traditional knowledge.

LLA actors in Bangladesh

State & Regional governments:

Ministry of Planning: Promotes sustainable development through planning, policies, strategies and resource allocation.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change: Formulate climate related policies, strategies and frameworks.

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives: Allocate financial resources to urban local government and conduct assessment of climate change projects in the Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF).

Ministry of Housing & Public Works: Involved in urban planning and delivery of safe & affordable housing.

Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief: Builds disaster management capacity and reduces risks of local people (especially the poor and vulnerable) from disasters.



Sundarbans forest area, Bangladesh; Photo by K M Asad, UNDP

LLA actors in Bangladesh

Municipal governments:

City Corporations, Pourashavas & Union Parishad

- Have **mandates to provide public services** including water-supply, drainage and sewerage management, constructing road, footpaths, and terminal for public mobility, traffic management, open green area and water-body development among others. This mandate gives them the opportunity to address climate risks.
- Incorporate climate change issues into **local development planning** and service delivery.
- Can ensure **citizen engagement** in decision-making through Ward-level Coordination Committees (WLCCs), and Town-Level Coordination Committees (TLCCs), Civil Society Coordination Committees (CSCCs), courtyard meetings, etc.



Sundarbans forest area, Bangladesh; Photo by K M Asad, IMF

LLA actors in Bangladesh

NGOs & Civil Society Organisations:

- Play an active role in addressing climate change in the country.
- Provide oversight on governance and decision-making processes to ensure the agency of local actors in adaptation planning and implementation.
- Ensure equity and inclusion is embedded in local development - e.g. for access to infrastructure and services.
- Deliver projects and raise finance to implement climate resilient solutions in urban communities.
- Examples of NGOs working on climate change issues include BRAC, Water Aid, POBA. Examples of CSOs working on climate change include BAPA & BELA.



Coastal Bangladesh; Photo by Mohammad Jobayer Hossain, REACH

LLA actors in Bangladesh

Private Sector:

- Design and deliver climate resilient infrastructure for City Corporations & Pourashavas (e.g. in public-private partnerships).
- Create innovative businesses that promote climate resilience, create jobs, deliver goods and services, and boost the local economy.
- Provide capital for cities to use to invest in green infrastructure (e.g. through green bonds).



Sundarbans forest area, Bangladesh; Photo by K M Asad, IMF

LLA actors in Bangladesh

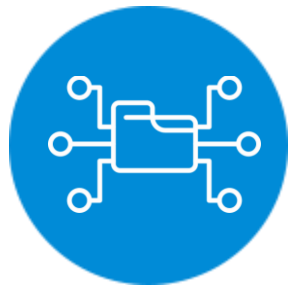
Households, individuals, indigenous communities and community leaders:

- Provide valuable traditional knowledge and insights into local climate patterns, natural resource management, and sustainable practices.
- Facilitate community engagement and raise awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation measures.
- Actively participate in the planning, execution, practical implementation and monitoring of adaptation projects.
- Participate in community-based organisations, youth groups, women's groups, resident associations, faith-based organisations, etc. which can be important in implementing locally adaptation initiatives.



Garissa, Kenya; Photo by Luis Tato, AFP

LLA policy frameworks in Bangladesh



There are no national and sub-national policy framework yet for promoting LLA in Bangladesh. A national framework for LLA is currently being designed by government.



UNDP Bangladesh facilitated a multi-donor initiative “Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) from 2016 to promote LLA. Under LoGIC, a **Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI)** for Bangladesh has been developed. The CVI has been endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and the Local Government Division (LGD). LGD is planning to integrate the index in financial resources allocation decision for the urban local government.



LoGIC has initiated activities at the Union level. However, a key learning from the initiative is that LLA action needs to be led by a slightly higher level of government (e.g. at District or Upazila level) with the capacity to collaborate and coordinate LLA - especially around resource allocation and planning - across local jurisdictions.



Bosela, Bangladesh; Photo by Md. Noor Hossain, Flickr

Review Exercise

Who are the local actors involved in delivering LLA in your city?

- Build on the short list you made in the previous exercise: list of all the people and communities on the frontline of climate change in your city.
- Add any local institutions that support them from your city.
- Discuss your list with the person next to you.

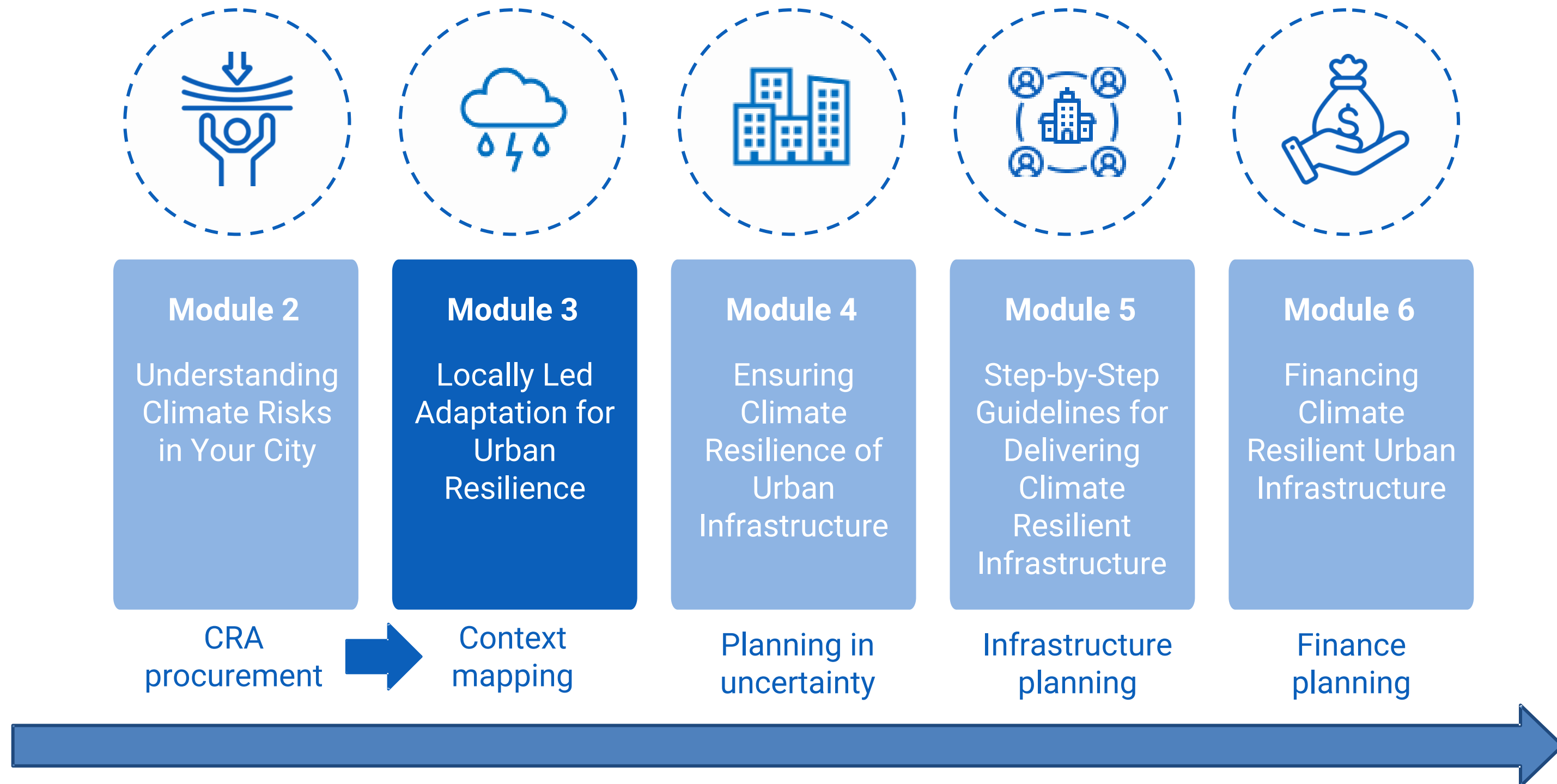


07 | Interactive Exercise



Dhaka; Photo by Abdul Awal, Getty Images (licensed via Canva)

Start Your Journey

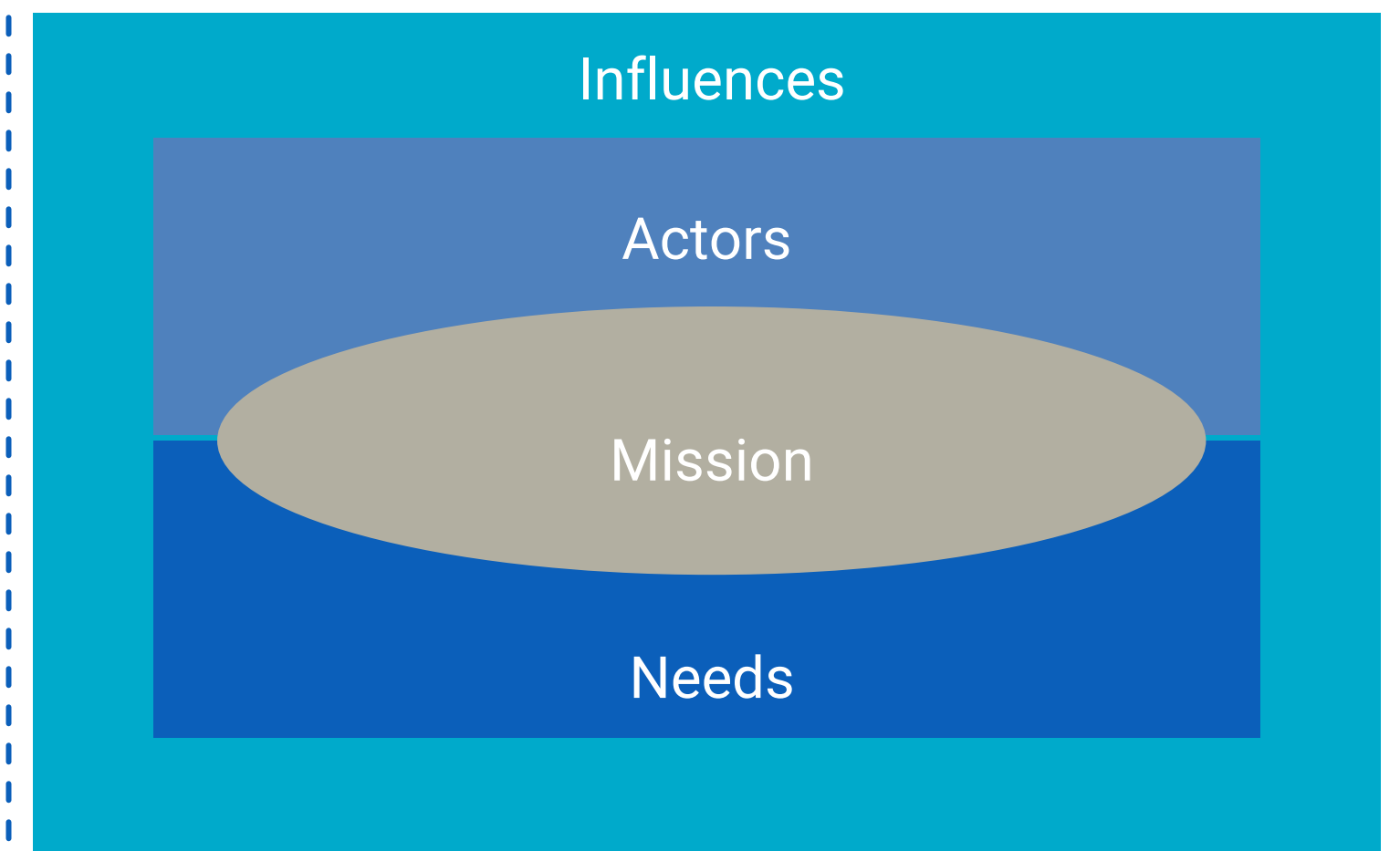


The interactive exercises across these 5 modules build on one another to link the content and support your understanding of the process to create adaptive and resilient infrastructure.

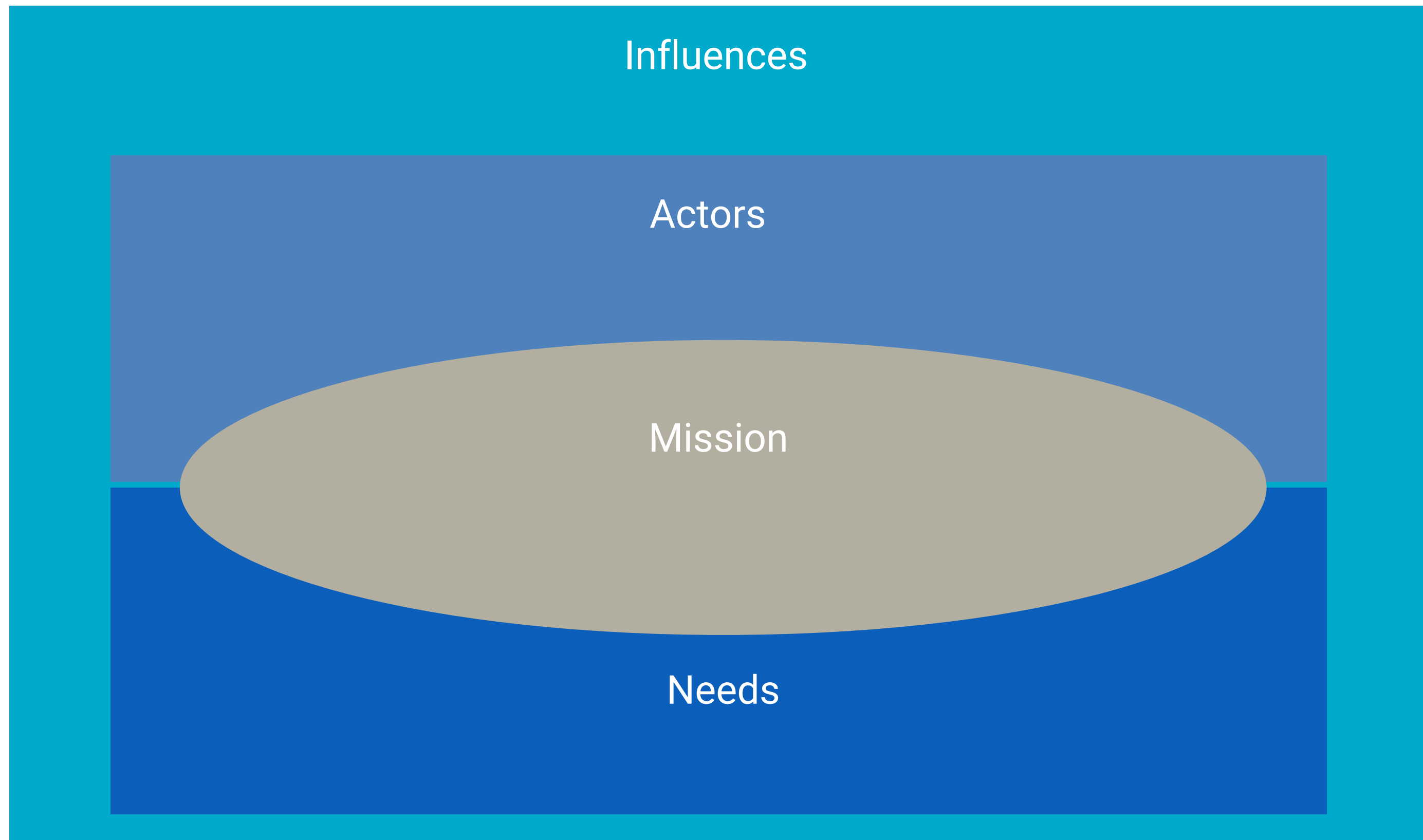
Context Mapping Canvas

The context mapping canvas is a tool to describe your mission, and the environment in which that mission will be undertaken:

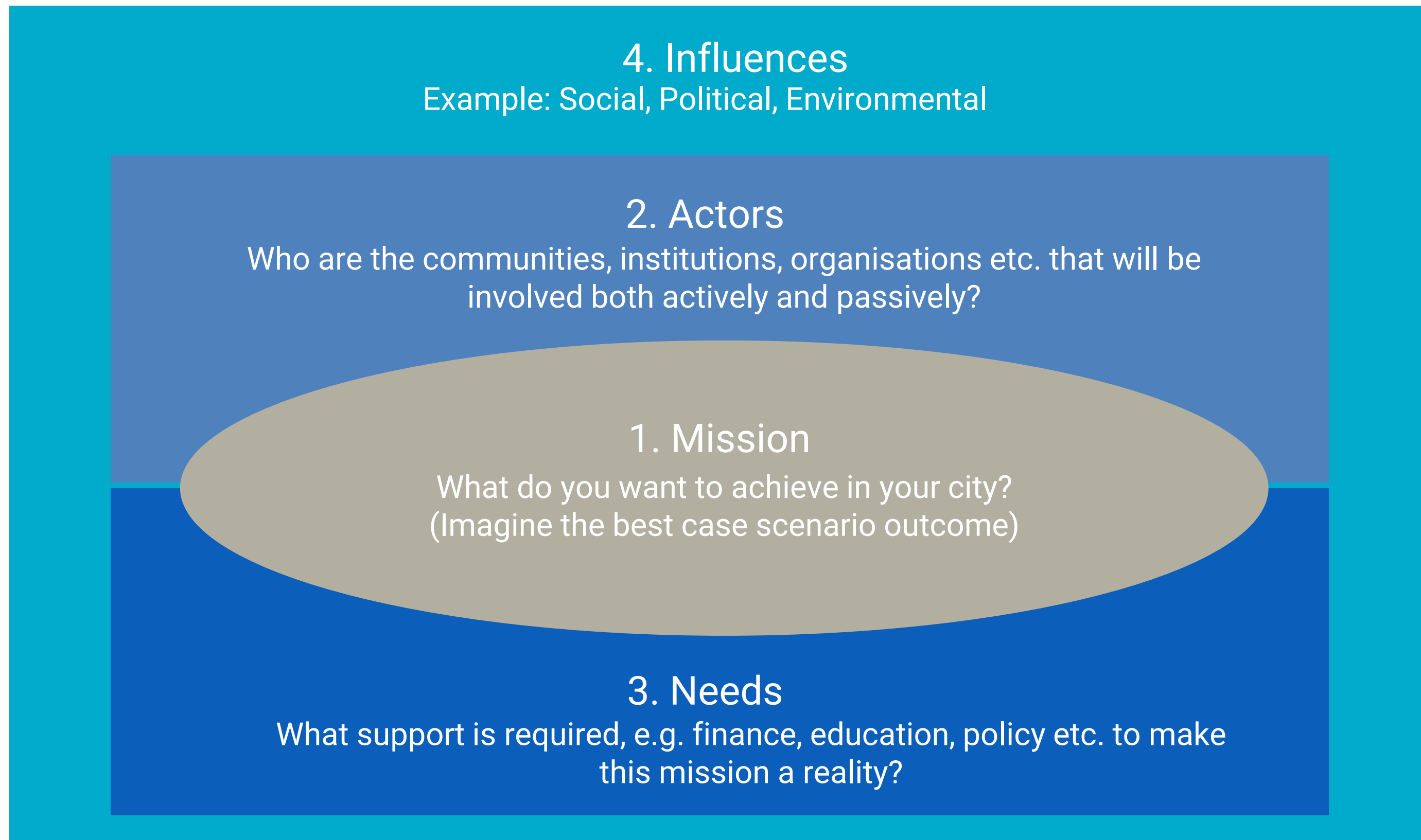
1. Mission: What you want to do in your city? Be aspirational.
1. Actors: Who will be involved? Think broadly of organisations directly involved, and the communities and individuals directly and passively involved.
1. Needs: What will be required to enable this mission? It might be labour, training, finance, land, or other resources.
1. Influences: What will affect the mission? Think about the environment, climate hazards and risks, social structures, policies, and other influencing factors.



Context Mapping Canvas



Context Mapping Canvas



Discussion

Share your context map

- Take it in turns on your table to share your context map.
- Ask questions and open up discussion.
- You may be asked to share highlights from your table to the wider room.



Influences

Actions

Steps required to reach the mission

Actors

Mission

Needs

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

08 | Summary



Displacement of households in an informal settlement in Nairobi;
Photo by Luis Tato

What can you do to deliver LLA in your city?



Understand climate risks in your city by commissioning or using a Climate Risk Assessment (CRA).



Understand how to make infrastructure more resilient to the impacts of climate change, and understand the types of infrastructure you can invest in that make citizens more resilient to climate impacts in the years ahead.



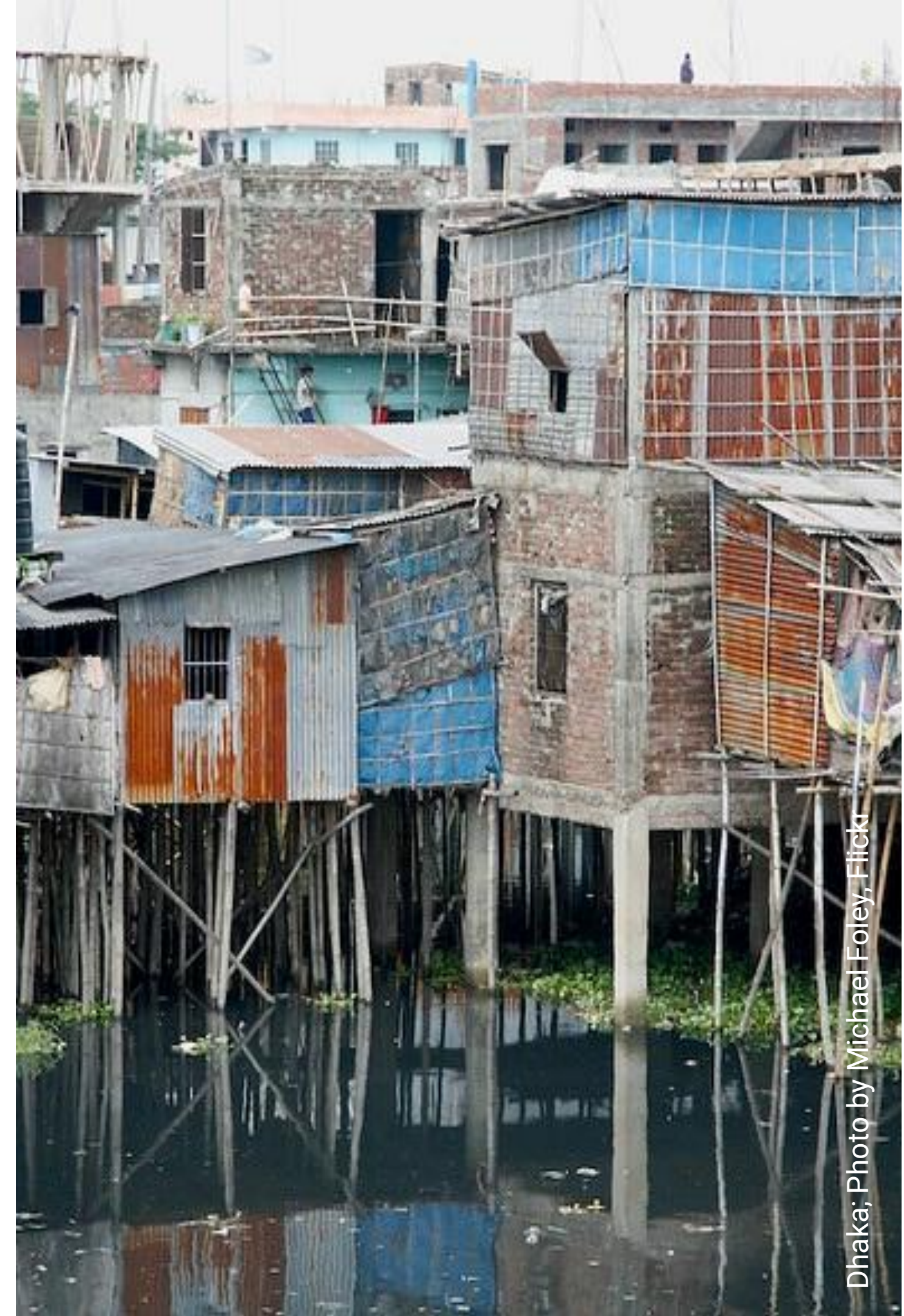
Make investments in new climate resilient urban infrastructure or upgrade existing infrastructure so it is climate resilient by following a step-by-step approach.



Access finance from national and municipal budgets in order to make these climate resilient urban infrastructure investments.

Always include a focus on how to reduce inequality and promote inclusion.

Learn More at the GCA LLA Hub



Dhaka; Photo by Michael Foley, Flickr

Summary & Next Steps

Congratulations on completing Module 2: Locally Led Adaptation for Urban Resilience!



Module 1

Introduction to
Climate
Change and
Urban
Resilience



Module 2

Understanding
Climate Risks
in Your City



Module 3

Locally Led
Adaptation for
Urban
Resilience



Module 4

Ensuring
Climate
Resilience of
Urban
Infrastructure



Module 5

Step-by-Step
Guidelines for
Delivering
Climate
Resilient
Infrastructure



Module 6

Financing
Climate
Resilient Urban
Infrastructure

The next module in the UCRMC is **Module 4: Ensuring Climate Resilience of Urban Infrastructure.**



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CENTER ON
ADAPTATION