

# Narrative Report on 8<sup>th</sup> ICCCAD Urban Climate Change Short Course on “Building Climate Resilient Migrant Friendly Cities and Towns”

16 to 20 September 2018

Hotel Lake Castle, Gulshan-2, Dhaka



**Prepared By**

Sarder Shafiqul Alam

Faisal Bin Islam

International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB), Dhaka, Bangladesh

## Building Climate Resilient Migrant-Friendly Cities and Towns

### Main Outcomes

- The participants of this short course were well capacitated to share and implement their learnings to generate resilient livelihood options in their individual urban areas
- Participants learned specific issues related to climate change, resilience building and migrant friendly cities and towns development
- Participants shared their own individual and city level plans to cultivate the learning into actual results.
- The networking opportunities offered to the participants with wider and several urban networks including ICCCAD Alumni will help their long-term capacity building.
- Participants' capacity to contribute towards the national urban conference on building urban resilience and migrant friendly cities and towns was enhanced

### i. Overview of the short Course

The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) at the Independent University of Bangladesh (IUB) organized and conducted 8<sup>th</sup> Urban Climate Change Short Course on “Building Climate Resilient Migrant-Friendly Cities and Towns” at the Lake Castle Hotel in Dhaka, Bangladesh from September 16 to 20 September 2018. A total of fifteen participants including a municipality Mayor, seven Engineers from three city corporations and from a couple of municipalities, five Social Service Department Directors, one Statistician from a city corporation and a secretary from a municipality participated in the course.

The five day long course was designed in such a way that the participants gained the theoretical understanding and knowledge of climate resilience and migrant friendly city development process. The course included climate change related hazards, impacts in rural and urban areas, adaptation options, climate migrant in urban centres, resilient livelihood generation for urban poor and the concept of climate resilient, migrant-friendly cities and towns. Participants also gained practical knowledge from group exercises, frequent interaction during facilitation of sessions, field trip and round table discussion with the aim of advancing better understanding existing problems in cities and towns of Bangladesh. At the end of the short course, participants shared their future action plans to make their urban centres

climate resilient and migrant-friendly. Participants were engaged in giving pre-assessment test and gave post assessment test for solidifying their understanding from the short course. They provided their feedback and evaluation of the short course. They also shared their future engagements with ICCCAD, and their individual work plan to disseminate the acquired knowledge in their own locality. Throughout this short course, participants became a part of the ICCCAD Alumni, which will further develop their interests to actively participate in future ICCCAD events. Finally, ICCCAD at IUB handed over course completion certificate to each of the participant.

### ii. Summary of the Discussion

The short course was facilitated by **Dr. Saleemul Huq, Sarder Shafiqul Alam, Dr. Feisal Rahman, Shaila Shahid and Dr. Nazneen I Khan** from ICCCAD. It was based on a combination of lectures, interactive discussion and group works. Each presentation was followed by the participants' engagement in group works and group presentations, which increased their capacity to put their theoretical understanding into practice. Furthermore, some guest lectures were given by **Mostafa Quaium Khan**, Advisor, Bangladesh Urban Forum and **S M Mehedi Ahsan**, Urban Resilience

Specialist, KfW. The guest lecture sessions covered Sustainable Urban Development Strategies in Bangladesh, City Work Plans: Safe, Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Cities, and finally, the importance of public-private partnership to implement urban climate resilient migrant friendly projects in cities and municipalities.

During the opening of the short course, all participants shared current understanding of climate change issues, terminology, migration, urban resilience and livelihood development through filling up the pre-assessment form. Participants were given a brief description of ICCCAD's vision to make secondary cities and municipalities of Bangladesh climate resilient and migrant friendly. While talking about the overall objective of the short course, Dr. Saleemul Huq encouraged the participants to actively engage themselves in network building, theoretical learning and participatory group works and prepare their own individual and city level work-plan to implement in their own locality. Ulf Neupert, Team leader of Urban Management of



Figure: Dr. Huq at the opening session

Internal Migrants due to Climate Change (UMIMCC), GIZ gave a brief description of his project in Bangladesh and similarity with the theme of this short course. He encouraged the participants to get acquainted with each other for a better understanding of the concept on building climate resilient migrant friendly cities and towns. He then inaugurated the five day long short course.



Figure: Pre-Assessment by participants



Figure: Ulf Neupert, GIZ, at opening

Participants' introduction was given in an interactive way followed by their expectations to learn from this course. Their learning expectations include mainly the basic understanding on climate change causes, hazards, impacts, vulnerability, adaptation options, concept of migrant friendly city development, urban resilience related issues and how to implement learning from this course in their respective working areas.

The first day of the short course, mainly focused on theoretical understanding on Mapping Urban Stakeholder Groups, basic understanding on climate change, its hazards, impacts in urban areas and identifying the most vulnerable people in cities due to climate change. Furthermore, participants learned that even though Bangladesh is amongst the lowest contributor of global (greenhouse gases) emission, it is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. During the lecture session, participants engaged in question answers and open discussions. It was highlighted that without proper mitigation and adaptation measures, the impacts of climate change will be exacerbated in the future on urban centres. Participants were divided in four groups and engaged themselves to identify climatic hazards they face in their urban centres; the most vulnerable population in their city; actions needed to build their city resilient and prioritizing these actions. Group work findings revealed that urban centres are affected by climate change related hazards like tidal surge, cyclone, tidal flood, river flood, torrential rainfall, waterlogging, urban heat wave, salinity intrusion, riverbank erosion and increased slum population due to migration. They found

out that women, children and disabled persons in slum areas are the most vulnerable to climate change due to both socio economic factors and cultural discrimination. According to the priority, required city resilience actions are improvement of drainage system, protect riverbank from erosion, ensuring safe drinking water, capacity building of vulnerable community, enhancing social security programme, ensuring housing, food security, health facility and employment opportunity for poor, tree plantation, reform local policies, mapping target groups, identify challenges and threats, develop projects and schemes and develop physical and social infrastructure.

A round-table discussion was arranged for participants to review the day learnings. According to them the pre assessment was unique to the short course. The key learning from the day were, direct and indirect impacts of climate change, effect of green-house gas in global warming, climate change vs. global warming and links, mitigation and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, global climate departure, urban heat island can induce a massive impact on climate change and natural and man-made disasters. Identify most affected area through stakeholder mapping, and their individual roles and responsibilities were also the day's learning's. The interactive group work learning's was effective to understand the theoretical issues through practice.

At the second day, **Sarder Shafiqul Alam** emphasized on the need for quality data for improving cities and municipalities, the need to generate livelihood in reducing urban poverty, as well as including gender and youth in inclusive planning and decision-making process to build migrant friendly cities. Following this introduction, participants were divided in five groups according to their localities for identifying the available current data, gaps of data, and how to ensure participatory process in data collection. All group work findings are combined below:

Current Data and Source	Existing Data Gaps	Improving participatory data collection process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mater plan gazette</li> <li>• NUPRP project slum base data for urban poor</li> <li>• Pond preservation and water body management tools</li> <li>• GIS based holding data, slum area delineation, and septic tank database</li> <li>• Social data: old citizen, women, disabled data, freedom fighter data,</li> <li>• Basic holding data, drainage, etc.</li> <li>• Disaster management strategy (early warning system) ongoing,</li> <li>• Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS),</li> <li>• Information officer coordinates data collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient database,</li> <li>• Not upgrading data</li> <li>• Online database is old</li> <li>• Lack of quality leaders and manpower in data collection</li> <li>• Absence of willingness and patriotism</li> <li>• Lack of mindset,</li> <li>• Expired Detail Area Plan by UDD</li> <li>• Participatory programme framework not implemented properly</li> <li>• Shortage of financial support</li> <li>• Public information is not disclosed in website,</li> <li>• Lack of road inventory, expert IT cell,</li> <li>• Lack of climate migration data and land use plan</li> <li>• Existing administrative system bars from utilizing necessary resources for data collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paradigm shift from top down approach to bottom up approach is needed,</li> <li>• Leadership building is also necessary,</li> <li>• Mapping all stakeholders with mix of NGOs, journalists, and communities etc.</li> <li>• Availability of fund is needed, with door to door survey and public awareness</li> <li>• FGD, stakeholder mapping and participatory tools are needed to involve citizens in developing their locality</li> </ul>

While identifying the source of data in a group exercise, participants shared experience from their locality and found out that some data at local level are missing, existing data is not updated and access to quality data is limited. In those exercises, participants also came to the conclusion that sometimes implementers at root level do not realize what kind of information they need to successfully implement a public project.

During his speech, **Dr. Huq**, Director of ICCCAD pointed out that data collection is not the sole responsibility of the government. People can also contribute to collecting, gaining and using data at their own will, which will enhance public responsibility at local level. He expressed that, focus must be diverted to young generation and their capacity building process. He also emphasized to consider climate migrants as human beings and good citizens thorough education, livelihood development and capacity building, not to exclude them in data collection.

**Mr. Mehedi, from KfW Bank** presented a video document showing riverbank erosion impacts on rural people, their household capital assets; they lost their land and became landless. He also mentioned that most of the erosion affected people migrate to urban slums. He highlighted proper research based data and knowledge to make any design and plan for migrant communities. Then he presented successful examples of urban resilience projects in Rajshahi, Barisal and Khulna City Corporation, from which participants learned that if successfully implemented, climate change adaptation measures have the potential to become popular among mass people, which leads to similar kind of projects being undertaken in other areas. In his presentation, it is learned that engagement from all stakeholders is necessary to make any initiatives people oriented and link with experts and consulting agencies for implementing climate change adaptation options.

**Ms, Shaila Shahid's** lecture were on policy approaches to gender and informality in cities. It was explained that "gender" not only adheres to women but is a concept of socially constructed roles of men and women. Gender inclusion in both quality and quality of inclusion are needed to ensure basic rights of all human beings and achieve the SDGs. In this context, marginalized people should be given priority while mainstreaming gender equity in inclusive planning. They need to be empowered physically, socially, economically, and politically. During women empowerment process, male should not be seen as competitors; rather they should be seen as complementary. Empowering youth is also important in decision making processes, given that they will face the worst impacts of climate change in the future.



Figure: Shaila Shahid, ICCCAD facilitating a session

### **Group Work on Inclusive Urban Poverty Reduction in changing climate**

After the presentation, **Mr. Alam** gave an overview of climate change impacts like river erosion, cyclone and flood for which many people become poor and vulnerable in rural area as they lost their land assets, homestead, employment opportunity at their original location and bound to move to major cities. The cities are also vulnerable to climatic hazards and their lack of adequate housing and other basic services. Then he requested participants to make three groups for discussion on the following issues:

The current service provisions to reduce urban poverty; approaches to include urban residents in planning and development processes; ways to improve access to and provision of basic services; understanding the demand for housing and infrastructure for current residents.

Available services in participants working areas are: Creating job opportunity through infrastructure development activities; Micro credit activities (CDCs, DSS); Land Tenure loan; Income generating and entrepreneurship development training; provide income generating instruments for the poor; awareness programme and training; various allowances (Social Safety Net); health and sanitation facilities; education facilities to the urban poor.

Approaches to include urban residents in planning and development processes are: participatory inclusive approach- bottom-up; Focus group discussion; participatory mapping; workshop with stakeholders; meeting with CDCC/TLCC/WLCC; priority-based approach; coordination to standing community; organize meeting with common people;

Ways to improve access to and provision of basic services: Awareness buildup; training of the urban poor for achieving their basic services; improving basic data who get the urban facilities and who not; provide better infrastructure for ensuring better urban services; provide low cost housing for urban poor; information centre upgrading; automation of all services sector; access to information; dissemination of rules and plans; transparency; creating employment facilities to all; establishing digital billboard; properly waste collect and disposal to make green environment; transportation management; affordable housing

Understanding the demand for housing and infrastructure for current residents are: providing housing loan with low interest; to build high-rise building; to improve road network, database system, footpaths, water and sanitation; long term, mid-term and short term planning; development of project and schemes; allocation of budgets (GoB/ individual and aid); implementation based on priority; Built up climate resilient housing for urban poor; providing the housing zone according to income level of urban dwellers; infrastructure facilities should be more climate resilient; future need of housing and infrastructure should be forecasted by policy making approach

### **Round table discussion and briefing on field visit**

Participants shared their daily learning in a round table before closing the day's work. Sarder Shafiqul Alam, thanked all participants for their active participation in the whole day. Then he briefly described next day field visit plan.

In third day, participants spent the whole day to visit Bhogra slum in Gazipur, Bholra slum and Jhilpar slum in Mirpur, Dhaka to gain a hands on experience from the urban poor. Specifically, the purpose was to learn the decision-making process of migrant communities, selection of their new location in urban areas, understanding their current situation of living and availability of services and status of livelihood options for migrant communities.

On the fourth day of the course, participants reflected and shared their field visit findings and observation. Participants shared that they visited many slums in their locality but never thought about such poor condition of slums in Dhaka city. They found a couple of slums do not have living

environment, lacks ventilation; even some of the houses are built underground which are prone to different disasters. The slum community there is living at very high risk. The government should build high rise buildings for those vulnerable slum people. Participants also found that most of the slum settlements are concentrated near large industries and garments, which makes it easier for people to commute to their workplace. At the same time, however, people living in those areas are exposed to climate change hazards. **Dr Huq** emphasized that we should consider migrant community in the slums as human beings and provide them necessary housing and other basic services.

**After that Sarder Shafiqul Alam**, shared on the concept on climate resilient and migrant-friendly cities in Bangladesh. He said, urban resilience requires system approach not silo approach. Participants involved in discussion on the concepts of urban resilient and migrant friendly cities and on Bangladesh's policy approach towards achieving SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. In Alam's lecture covered understanding urban resilience, he emphasized the principles of resilience and systems approach towards urban resilience and why inclusive planning is necessary to enhance accountability and transparency. Participants learned about the necessity to identify and map all stakeholders, organizations and agencies to gain an understanding of how the city functions as a whole. In order to develop the framework of climate change adaptation, it is essential to study the potential impacts of climate change on those systems. Mr. Alam, mentioned about Asian Cities Climate Resilience Network (ACCCRN) in Bangladesh undertook initiatives in building climate resilient cities through sharing knowledge, capacity building, strengthen stakeholder's network, conducting research and enhancing multi-stakeholders collaboration. He invited all the participants to join the ACCCRN-ICCCAD Bangladesh knowledge platform and share their knowledge with urban practitioners and different institutes, with the aim to build urban resilience with a holistic solution.

**Sarder Shafiqul Alam** also presented a session on resilient livelihood generation for the urban poor through inclusive and public-private partnership. He explained the link between climate change and poverty. He mentioned that poor people are hit first and hardest due to the diverse vulnerability they possess. He added that natural resource is the main capital assets of rural household that indicate solvency of household. Sustainable livelihood development of household is hampered when climatic hazard damages and causes loss of their natural capital. Therefore, climate change induced disaster increase will put more pressure on the natural resource, which ultimately affects livelihood. The risks associated with livelihood can be different according to the context by regions. Analyzing the risks could help in applying appropriate strategies to generate resilient livelihood options. Alternative livelihood options, developing human capital resources for the poor, improving health condition, access to safe water and sanitation, improve DRR and CCA activities, strengthening individual and institutional capacity could be some of the strategies which will support and create both urban and rural level resilience to climate change. Raising voice of the poor is crucial in tackling these problems as well.

**Dr. Nazneen I Khan** talked about mental health challenges in a changing climate that affects the diversification of livelihood of urban poor. Any natural or man-made disaster, which causes loss of lives, property, livelihood opportunities/ options creates trauma, which have a lasting effect on human health, well-being of their mind. Women are more prone to both physical and mental harassments during extreme events or any natural disasters. There is an insufficient assessment on how climate change is affecting the mental health of disaster affected community. The stigma of feeling isolated and not expressing psychological needs is driving people to be more stressful. People who are in leading position in the society such as religious or political leaders can help in raising awareness about mental health. They have more influence over people, which is very useful in tackling post-traumatic stress disorder. WHO has indicated that tackling global warming and mental health are both challenging now, due to increased severity of the disaster. This is alarming and needs to be taken into serious consideration. The most vulnerable people need the support system which should be provided by both GoB and individual level.



Figure: Nazneen I Khan, ICCCAD talking with participants

### **Group Work for improving livelihoods opportunities for urban poor considering changing climate impacts**

The participants were divided into 3 groups and worked on how to improve livelihood opportunities for urban poor considering a changing climate. Participants worked on answering the following topics: Ways to diversify livelihood options; How to ensure formal livelihood to the poorest in our society; and identifying the potential public – private initiatives that can enhance urban livelihood.

Group work findings showed that **Ways to diversify livelihood options** are: building low-cost high-rise buildings for urban poor to address the land scarcity problem. Improving the education system and health facilities is an essential part of improving the overall livelihood. More vocational training will help in making people more employable. They also need to provide micro credit, so that they can begin their own business or income generating activities. Small trade such as livestock, fishing, tailoring, beauty salon, mobile and computer service, light engineering works, movable shopping, auto mobile services, workshop and motorcycle repairing would be options for urban poor. At the same time special training programme to build their capacity would help them in undertaking new income generating activities. All these need to be done through a combined effort from government, private sector, donor and local communities. Monitoring system is also necessary to assess the successful diversification of livelihood for urban poor.

Discussion findings on **How to ensure formal livelihood to the poorest in our society** are:

The process (Baseline survey and mapping; awareness buildup- motivation for self-employment, women empowerment through microcredit, group formation; provide capital by SME) to ensure livelihood diversification. The poorest and most vulnerable will be identified first, their problem will be understood, training will be given to build their capacity and capital. With the help of microcredit, different types of allowances; budget provision; special scheme for housing,



sanitation, health and education, road, drainage system and transport is need. The monitoring and evaluation process has to be implemented strongly as it will ensure filling in the gaps of the process. Follow up action is crucial after the implementation of the action plan for upgrading.

The findings of **identifying the potential public – private initiatives are:**

Form CDC; awareness development; training programme; provide cash support and microcredit; GO NGO collaboration; city beautification work by Public-Private initiatives; better sanitation facilities by PP; to make strong database; preparing inclusive master plan; collect foreign aid; Housing projects; Small and Medium Enterprise with Public-Private-Partnership; urban agro based farming.

On the fifth day, **Dr Feisal Rahman** talked about **Problem identification and generation of adaptation Solution**. As there are complexities associated with a climate change related problem, there is a need to understand the problem, cause and effect and develop adaptation solutions. By defining problem tree, he stated that problem tree mainly provides an overview of the causes and effects to an identified problem. It is widely used in the project design. Problem tree can be continuously changed, that's why it is called a living document. Problem tree helps in outlining the possible solutions from the problem tree, thus we move towards developing the objective tree from the problem tree. Thus, one can identify the activities that need to be undertaken. The exercise of the problem tree has to be participatory which will ensure the diversity of stakeholders. **Ms. Tasfia Tasnim, Research Officer, ICCCAD** provided an example from the ground which she is working on in an ongoing project called "PaniiJibon". She explained that how they are working on developing the problem tree with a mix of community people on "people in the village have limited access to fresh water" and from that how they are going to the root causes and identify the effect and overall impact.



Figure: Dr. Feisal Rahman facilitating a session

After the session **Mostafa Quaium Khan**, Advisor, Bangladesh Urban Forum gave a presentation on "Sustainable Urban Development Strategies in Bangladesh". Taking about urbanization and urban development, he stated that there are more than 570 urban centres with the fast-growing trends, which are currently contributing 65% to the GDP in an upward trend, thus promoting economic growth, but the development activities need to be undertaken in a sustainable manner. There are various international NGOs and national NGOs who are working with government agencies towards development in various sectors of the urban area. There are also various national level policies and initiatives with some international frameworks including Sendai Framework, goal 11 from SDGs and Habitat III, which is "Making Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive and Sustainable" and how all the goals of SDGs are interlinked. In his recommendation, **Mr Quaium** mentioned that there is a need for (i) national urban sector policy is required with



Figure: Mostafa Quaium Khan, Advisor of BUF facilitating a session

necessary focus on the urban issues which has been reflected in the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan; (ii) Planned process is very much needed to work towards sustainable development and the process should be participatory gathering actions in a collective manner;(iii) All urban actors, activities, and stakeholders should work together in a platform towards planned urbanization; (iv) For translating the words into actions, there is need of urban finance. He also stated that local government should be more effective when it comes to implementation. Hence, political commitment is needed. He further proposed to empower each municipality. The Mayor from Satkhira said that there is lack of entrepreneurship skill among the leaders, and how the local leaders are engaging the community from their perspective is really very important. There is a need for proper monitoring and evaluation system to assess the effectiveness of the policy formulation and implementation.

### **Group Work on Problem identification and generation of adaptation Solution**

After a brief discussion about the problem tree generation, the participants were asked to divide into two groups to make problem tree. Each group needed to identify one of the core problems, its cause and effect relationship through brainstorming, write them on VIP cards and develop a problem tree.

One group stated the problem as “Poor drainage system”, and the other group worked on the problem statement called “People have limited job opportunities”. Within their group, they tried to find out the direct causes, then the root causes of their stated problem and then the direct and indirect effect. After the discussion, they did a group presentation of their developed problem tree. Facilitators of the session assisted them during the presentation.

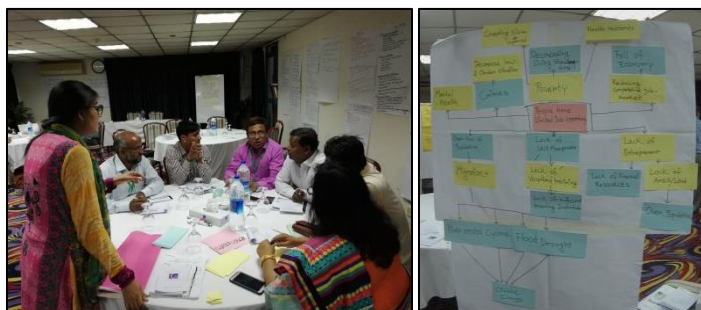


Figure: Group work on problem tree generation with a problem tree

On the fifth day afternoon, participants were engaged in post assessment test. They shared the course evaluation and feedback (See Annex-I)

Just before the certificate award session, several participants provided their comments and feedback of the five-day long course. They mentioned that the combination of field visit and classroom sessions were excellent. The course was well designed with lots of practical examples, participatory methods, learning and sharing among the participants and facilitators which will help them to engage the community in building climate resilient and migrant friendly cities and connect with the reality. This kind of week-long training should be arranged annually.

**Dr. Huq** thanked all participants for spending their valuable time in learning and knowledge sharing at the ICCCAD 8<sup>th</sup> Urban Climate Change Short Course. He also thanked GIZ for sending their

project stakeholders in this course. He mentioned that all the participants will automatically become the alumni of urban network and ICCCAD general network. He mentioned that ICCCAD has a long-term focus on “Building Climate Resilient Migrant Friendly Cities and Towns in Bangladesh”. There is a need of research based data and information and analysis for that. In that aspect he shared his plan to undertake research activities in all five cities and towns through consultation with individual officers to identify a unique feature for future potential growth, brainstorm and generate the development opportunities for each city. He also invited all the guests and participants to the Third Annual National Conference on Urban Resilience to Climate Change to find an effective solution through dialogue at national level. He specified that the conference theme was “Building Climate Resilient Migrant Friendly Cities”. Finally, Dr. Huq thanked all the participants, facilitators, guest lecturers and others for their contribution to this successful event.

**Mr. Ulf** from GIZ thanked ICCCAD team and participants for making the urban short course successful. He appreciated the training contents, facilitation of training which covered their project activities and participants feedback. Then he concluded the short course. Finally, ICCCAD at IUB and GIZ handed over the course completion certificate to each of the participants followed by group photo and dinner respectively.



#### Takeaway message:

- Bangladesh is having a very significant urban prospect. It is also predicted that the country has potentials to become another urban state in the continent in future.
- Climate migrant urban poor, women, children, physically disable person and old age people are the most vulnerable due to climate change impacts in urban centres.
- Rural to urban migration is increasing rapidly due to climatic hazards impact.
- Wider awareness through existing urban networks and youth networks should be established using multiple media, creating conditions for community-based adaptation
- Capacity enhancement of urban vulnerable communities, actors, stakeholders is needed for minimizing risks and build migrant friendly cities/towns.
- Public-private partnership and inclusive programme with ensured multi-stakeholders’ collaboration is necessary to increase livelihood options for urban poor and enhancing their resilience.
- Building urban resilience and migrant friendly cities/towns will help to achieve the goals of sustainable development (SDGs) and implementing the Habitat III agenda.
- Various kinds of technical and financial support is needed jointly from international donors, national government, NGOs local government and private individuals to building migrant friendly cities.

## ANNEX-I: Evaluation and Feedback by Participants



- Every topic was relevant and useful to the course as they are working for urban poor
- More reputed trainers can improve the course
- Basic of climate change, terminologies and resilience was the most useful for participants
- All the trainers were highly qualified and friendly. Mr. Sarder and Dr. Saleemul Huq were extra ordinary
- The interaction between trainers and participants were praiseworthy
- Several participants are confident to use the knowledge at their urban development work
- The logistics of the venue is sufficient
- More of this type of training should be arranged continuously to enrich participants' knowledge
- It aims to find out proper policy guideline of relevant city development
- Accommodation, venue and logistic are good, but the food quality is not up to the mark
- The participants can think about better well-being of city people
- The authorities should arrange Bengali food. They should also arrange low cost hotel, they spent too much for every participant.
- Strategic plan part was useful
- Number of course conductors should be increased
- Public private partnership procedures in city corporation level
- Vulnerability assessment, SWOT analysis should be incorporated

ANNEX-II: 8<sup>th</sup> ICCAD Urban Short Course Programme

Day -1	Activity	Leader
<b>16 September 2018 (SUNDAY)</b>		
09:00-09:30	Registration and Pre-Assessment	Faisal Bin Islam and Sarder Shafiqul Alam
09:30-09:45	Opening and welcome remarks	Saleemul Huq
09:45-10:00	Self-introduction	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
10:00-10:15	Introduction to aims and objectives of the course	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
10:15-11:00	Outline and expectations for the course	All Participants
11:00-11:30	<i>Tea Break</i>	
11:30-12:30	<b>Session 1:</b> Mapping Urban Stakeholder Groups in Bangladesh and their Roles in Sustainable Urban Development	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
12:30-13:30	<b>Session 2:</b> Revisiting the Concept of Climate Change	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
13:30-14:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
14:30-15:30	<b>Session 3:</b> Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in cities	Dr. Feisal Rahman
15:30-16:00	<i>Tea Break</i>	
16:00-17:00	<b>Session 4:</b> Group Work on Climate Hazards, Impacts and Vulnerabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What are the hazards that your city faces?</li> <li>○ Who are the vulnerable population in your city?</li> <li>○ What actions are required to build resilience?</li> <li>○ How would you prioritise these actions?</li> </ul>	Group Work <i>(facilitated by Sarder Shafiqul Alam and Dr. Feisal Rahman)</i>
17:00-17:30	Round table discussion to review the day's learning's	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
17:30-20:00	Free time	
20:00-21:00	Dinner at same hotel	All participants
Day -2	Activity	Leader
<b>17 September 2018 (MONDAY)</b>		
09:30-11:00	<b>Session 5:</b> Group Work on Data for Improving Cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What data exists for your city, and what are the gaps?</li> <li>○ Who collects the data and how?</li> <li>○ How would you encourage participatory and inclusive data collection processes?</li> </ul>	Group and Individual Work <i>(facilitated by Dr. Saleemul Huq)</i>
11:00-11:30	<i>Tea Break</i>	

11:30-12:30	<b>Session 6:</b> City Work Plans: Safe, Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Cities	S M Mehedi Ahsan
12:30-13:30	<b>Session 7:</b> Concept on Climate Resilient and migrant-friendly cities in Bangladesh	Dr. Saleemul Huq
13:30-14:30	Lunch Break	
14:30-15:30	<b>Session 8:</b> Urban Livelihoods: Policy Approaches to Urban Poor, youth and gender considerations	Ms. Shaila Shahid
15:30-16:00	Tea Break	
16:00-17:00	<b>Session 9:</b> Group Work on Inclusive Urban Poverty Reduction in changing climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What are the current service provisions to reduce urban poverty?</li> <li>○ What approaches to include urban residents in planning and development processes?</li> <li>○ How can we improve access to and provision of basic services?</li> <li>○ How can housing and infrastructure needs of current residents be met?</li> </ul>	Group Work and Individual Group Presentation  <i>(Sarder Shafiqul Alam and Shaila Shahid)</i>
17:00-17:30	Round table discussion to review the day 2 learning's and briefing about field visit next day	Dr. Saleemul Huq and Sarder Shafiqul Alam
17:30-20:00	Free time	
20:00-21:00	Dinner at same hotel	All Participants
<b>Day -3</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Leader</b>
<b>18 September 2018 (TUESDAY)</b>		
Field trip at different climate migrant sites in Dhaka and Gazipur City Corporation		
09:00-12:00	Travel and visit Bhogra Basti (slum) in Gazipur District	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
12:00-13:00	Lunch at a Restaurant in Uttara	
13:00-17:00	Visit Bhola Basti and Jhilpar Basti in Mirpur, Dhaka and back to Hotel Lack Castle	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
17:00-20:00	Free time	
20:00-21:00	Diner at same hotel	All Participants
<b>Day-4</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Leader</b>
<b>19 September 2018 (WEDNESDAY)</b>		
09:00-11:00	<b>Session 10:</b> Reflection and sharing of field visit findings and observation by participants	Sarder Shafiqul Alam

11:00-11:30	Tea Break	
11:30-12:30	<b>Session 11:</b> Resilient livelihoods generation for urban poor through inclusive and public-private partnership	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
12:30-13:30	<b>Session 12:</b> Mental Health challenges in changing climate: Impacts, implications and guidance for the urban stakeholders <b>Or,</b> A case study of good practice in a municipality of Bangladesh	Dr. Nazneen I Khan Or, Sarder Shafiqul Alam
13:30-14:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
14:30-15:30	<b>Session 13:</b> Group Work for improving livelihoods opportunities for urban poor considering changing climate impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How to diversify livelihood options?</li> <li>○ How can we ensure formal livelihood to the poorest in our society?</li> <li>○ What are the potential public-private initiatives that can enhance urban livelihood?</li> </ul>	Group Work (Sarder Shafiqul Alam and Faisal Bin Islam)
15:30-16:00	Tea Break	
16:00-16:30	Group work findings presentation	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
16:30-16:30	Round table discussion of the day 4 learnings	Sarder Shafiqul Alam
16:30-20:00	Free time	
20:00-21:00	Dinner at same hotel	All Participants
<b>Day-5</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Leader</b>
<b>20 September 2018 (THURSDAY)</b>		
09:30-10:30	<b>Session 14:</b> Problem identification and generation of adaptation Solution	Dr. Feisal Rahman
1030-11:00	Tea Break	
11:00-12:30	<b>Session 15:</b> Sustainable Urban Development Strategies in Bangladesh	Mostafa Quaium Khan
12:30-13:30	<b>Session 16:</b> Group Work on developing safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Who are the key stakeholders in your city?</li> <li>○ What and how can they contribute to building resilience in your city?</li> <li>○ How can you foster partnerships between different stakeholders, state and non-state?</li> </ul>	Dr. Feisal Rahman and Sarder Shafiqul Alam
13:30-14:30	Lunch Break	
14:30-15:00	Group Presentation	Dr. Feisal Rahman

15:00-15:30	Tea Break	
15:30-16:30	Round Table Discussion to Review of Key Concepts and Ideas from the course	Dr. Saleemul Huq Sarder Shafiqul Alam
16:30-17:30	Post Assessment Evaluation and Feedback by participants	All Participants
17:30-19:30	Participants free time	
19:30-20:30	Certificate ceremony and concluding remarks	VC of IUB, Dr. Atiq Rahman and Dr. Saleemul Huq
20:30	Dinner	

#### ANNEX-III: List of Participants

SI No	Name	Work Station	Designation	Email Address	Contract #
1	Ms. Rezbina Khanam	Khulna City Corporation	Architect	r_rikta@yahoo.com,	01911747234
2	Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman	Khulna City Corporation	Sub Assistant Engineer	<a href="mailto:Engr.monirkhan@yahoo.com">Engr.monirkhan@yahoo.com</a> ,	01939228449
3	Mr. Md. Tazkin Ahmed	Satkhira PS	Mayor	mayor.satkhira@gmail.com	01761702732
4	Mr. Md. Shaiful Islam Biswas	Satkhira PS	Secretary	saifulsat70@gmail.com	01712989107
5	MD Nurnabi Sarker	Sirajganj PS	Assistant Engineer	<a href="mailto:Nurnabisarker693@gmail.com">Nurnabisarker693@gmail.com</a> , siraj.pouro@gmail.com	01916447868
6	MD Ashrafuzzaman	Sirajganj PS	Sub Assistant Engineer	amiljamtoli@gmail.com	01712512551
7	Md. Noor Islam Tusher	Rajshahi City Corporation	Executive Engineer	nislamtushar@gmail.com	01711484311
8	Md. Reazat Hossain	Rajshahi City Corporation	Executive Engineer (Mech)	reazatrbd@gmail.com	0171204828
9	Md. Anisuzzaman	Barisal City Cooperation	Executive Engineer	Engr.m.anis@gmail.com	01712728014
10	Mr. Swapan Kumar Das	Barisal City Cooperation	Statistics Officer	skdsust71@gmail.com	01721539670
11	Md. Rashedul Kabir	DSS Office Rajshahi	Deputy Director	ddssraj@yahoo.com	01917447419
12	Md. Hamidul Islam	DSS Office Rajshahi	Social Service Officer (Regi)	Hamidul26072011@gmail.com	01913062660
13	Al Mamun Talukder	DSS Office Barisal	Deputy Director	Dsso.barisal@gmail.com	01712208288
14	Debasish Sardar	DSS Office Satkhira	Deputy Director	dssosatkhira@gmail.com	01925078542
15	Kazi Mohammed Ibrahim	DSS Office Khulna	AD, DSS, Khulna	kmibrahim27@yahoo.com	01712-229331