



Training on Navigating COP 28

Strategies for Effective Climate Advocacy and Action

29 January



Executive Summary

Government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organizations, academics and researchers, as well as the private sector, such as insurance companies, media personnel, and youth group have key role in climate negotiation and advocacy at national and international level representing their own country. Addressing their pivotal role, a capacity building training program was conducted by International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD). The training's specific objectives included enhancing the understanding of Conference of Parties (COP) 28 negotiation and outcomes, empowering advocacy skills, and aligning local efforts with global goals.

The training has been started with the historical evolution of climate governance, highlighting the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) unbiased research and influential assessment reports. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) discussion included adoption nuances, party categorization, and key roles, emphasizing Common but Differentiated Responsibilities along with agreement differences, challenges in ratifying protocols, and the success and ongoing disputes in global climate action.

The need for finance in Mitigation, Adaptation, and Loss & Damage was widely discussed including transition to renewable energy, the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), and disparities in climate financing highlighting the importance of funds, addressing liabilities, and the complexities of co-financing.

Participants have been introduced with the Global Goal on Adaptation along with its progress, financial disparities, and concerns with the Adaptation Gap Report. The discussion extended to GGA's inception, principles, priorities, and the Global Stocktake (GST). Concerns about the GST report's language and missing targets were raised.


A crucial aspect of Food Systems Transformation at COP 28 was deliberated focusing on sustainable agriculture and resilient food systems emphasizing declaration signed by 154 countries, the Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation, and a global roadmap for food security within the 1.5°C threshold. The session discussed the 'COP28 Food-Agri-Climate National Action Toolkit' for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), emphasizing proper implementation. The inclusion of "food" in the GST and the GGA's reference to food, ecosystems, and nature were noted. However, the absence of mention of small-scale family farmers was highlighted.

"Loss and Damage in COP28 and Beyond" session highlighted Bangladesh's perspective, climate disruptions, citizen protection, NDCs, and complex aspects of Loss and Damage, including challenges for displaced people. The emphasis was given to the establishment of a dedicated Loss and Damage Fund, its governance, fund distribution challenges and institutional mechanism.

Lastly a session on the interplay of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Climate Change, drawing insights from GGA was highlighted including advocacy's collaborative essence and exploring effective strategies.

Overall, the training equipped participants with the knowledge and skills needed to actively engage in climate negotiation at COPs and contribute meaningfully to climate advocacy and action. The emphasis on aligning local efforts with global goals underscored the importance of grassroots initiatives in addressing the broader global climate agenda.

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Time (GMT+6 Bangladesh Time)	Name of the Session/Activity	Resource Person and Facilitator
Day 1 (18 December 2023)		
10:00-10:15 am	Opening and Welcoming	Prof Mizan R Khan Deputy Director, ICCCAD
10:15-10:30 am	Participants' Orientation and Anticipated Outcomes for the Two-Day Workshop	ICCCAD Team
10:30 – 10:45 am	Break	
10:45-12:00 pm	Session 1: A Brief Overview of the UNFCCC System and Summary of the COP 28 Outcomes	Prof Mizan R Khan Deputy Director, ICCCAD , IUB
12:00-12:10 pm	Break	
12:10-1:10 pm	Session 2: Progress of Climate Finance at COP 28	Md Shamsuddoha Chief Executive, CPRD
1:10-2:00 pm	Break	
2:00-3:15 pm	Session 3: Global Goal on Adaptation at COP 28	Saqib Huq Managing Director, ICCCAD Savio Rousseau Rozario Programme Coordinator, ICCCAD , IUB
Day 2 (19 December 2023)		
10:00-11:00 am	Session 4: Food System for Climate Change: Insights from COP 28	Afsara Binte Mirza LLA and Food System Researcher, ICCCAD ,IUB
11:00-1:00 pm	Session 5: The Different Shades of Loss and Damage Concept and Outcomes from COP 28	M Hafijul Islam Khan Co-coordinator, Loss and Damage Team, LDCs Climate Group at UNFCCC
1:00-2:00 pm	Break	
2:00-3:00 pm	Session 6: Understanding the importance of WASH and Climate Change: Implications from GGA	Adnan Qader Climate and Water Governance Specialist, Water Aid Bangladesh
3:00 -3:15 pm	Closing Remarks	Saqib Huq Managing Director, ICCCAD, IUB

Acronym

AF	Adaptation Fund
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
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AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation
CAP-RES	Capacity strengthening of multi-actors to limit climate change impacts and enhance resilience
CBDR-RC	Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
CBR	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
CBR	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
CLASP	Credibility, Legitimacy, Accountability, Service, and Power-based
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CPRD	Center for Participatory Research and Development
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
G77	Group of 77
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGA.	Global Goal on Adaptation
GST	Global Stocktake
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
ICJ	International Court of Justice
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
L&D	loss and damage

LDCs	Least Developed Countries
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NI	National Implementing Entity
NIEO	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SB	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Background

The Conference of Parties 28 (COP28) climate summit, set to unfold between November 30 and December 12, 2023, emerges as a crucial turning point in the global pursuit of climate stability. This gathering of world leaders signifies a unique opportunity for a collective reassessment and recalibration of international commitments to address the escalating climate crisis. The urgency of this summit cannot be overstated, given the pressing need to translate dialogue into decisive action. Against the backdrop of rising global temperatures, extreme weather events, and environmental challenges, COP28 becomes a critical forum where countries must confront the urgency of the climate crisis and devise strategies that resonate with the gravity of the situation.

The context of COP28 is accentuated by a year marked by unprecedented climate events that have reverberated across the globe. From devastating wildfires to severe floods and record-breaking heatwaves, the world has experienced the tangible repercussions of climate change. These events serve as stark reminders of the need for urgent, meaningful intervention. COP28, following this year of climate extremes, stands as a crucial moment to translate lessons learned into tangible policies and commitments. It is an opportunity for the global community to address the immediate consequences of climate change and forge a path toward a sustainable, resilient future. The urgency embedded in the aftermath of these climate events underscores the imperative for COP28 to be a catalyst for transformative global action.

Individuals working at the grassroots level often face challenges in staying informed about the proceedings and developments at the COP. Additionally, they may encounter difficulties in comprehending the extensive literature available on the web related to COP. Recognizing these barriers, the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) planned to organize a two-day Capacity Building Workshop titled "Navigating COP28: Strategies for Effective Climate Advocacy and Action" as part of the 'Capacity strengthening of multi-actors to limit climate change impacts and enhance resilience (CAPRES)' project, supported by the Embassy of Sweden.

The primary objective of this training initiative was to empower participants engaged with grassroots level activities with the knowledge, skills, and strategies necessary to actively engage in and navigate the complexities of COP28. By bridging the gap, the workshop aims to enhance their capacity to contribute meaningfully to climate advocacy and action.

2. Overview of the Training

2.1. Objectives of the Training

The specific objectives of the training include:

- **Enhancing Awareness and Understanding:** The core objective is to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of COP28, its objectives, and the key issues at stake. By breaking down complex climate science into accessible information, participants will gain a clear insight into the global context and the urgency of climate action.
- **Empowering Advocacy Skills:** The training seeks to empower participants with effective strategies for climate advocacy. This includes practical insights into crafting impactful messages, engaging with diverse stakeholders, and leveraging grassroots initiatives to influence local and global climate policies.
- **Aligning Local Efforts with Global Goals:** The training will emphasize the alignment of local climate resilience efforts with global goals, ensuring that grassroots initiatives are not only impactful at the local level but also contribute meaningfully to the broader global climate agenda.

2.2. Methodology

The training has been conducted in person for two days. Total six sessions have been conducted in two days.

This training followed various trainer-centered methodologies, including:

- Participatory lectures and discussions
- Discussions
- Group Works

2.3. Target Group of Participants

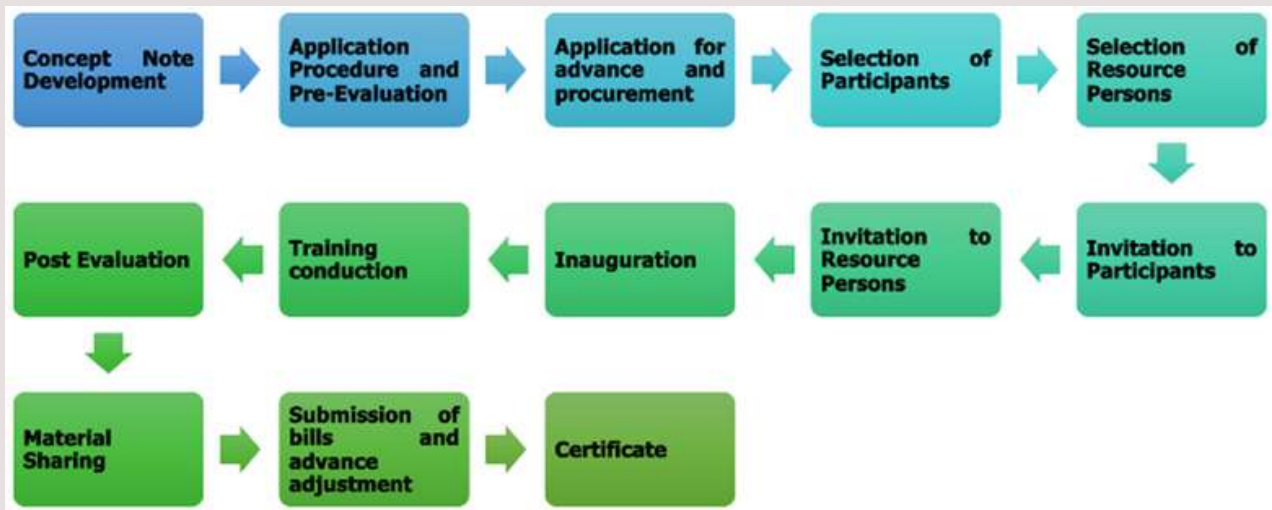
Member of CSOs and NGOs, Climate Activist, Youth Leaders and anyone passionate about driving positive change in the face of the climate crisis were the target participants. Total 25 participants from diverse background mentioned above have participated in the training.

2.4. Date and Time

The training has been arranged at Six Seasons Hotel, Gulshan-02, Dhaka on 01 & 02 December, 2023.

3. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

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



3.1 Concept Note Development

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

3.2 Application Procedure and Pre-Evaluation

After finalizing the objectives and identifying the primary target participants, a call for application has been disseminated in the social media platform of ICCCAD with the basic information about the training through flyer. Along with that, a considerable number of individuals were emailed with an MS Form application link. The email included attachments such as a concept note and a flyer. The email distribution list was compiled from various relevant trainings previously conducted by ICCCAD. The MS Form requested basic participant information and included pre-evaluation questions, such as reasons for their interest in the training, alignment of their work areas with the training, and their expectations from the training.

3.3. Application for advance and procurement

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

3.4. Selection of Participants

Upon the expiration of the application deadline, participants were selected by evaluating their interest, relevance of experience, and background from both academic and occupational perspectives in alignment with the training objectives.

3.5. Selection of Resource Persons

Resource persons were chosen based on their expertise in the specific topics covered in the training and their availability. One designated resource person was assigned for each topic, and these individuals could be either internal or external experts.

3.6. Invitation to Participants

A week prior to the training, the selected participants received both an invitation and confirmation via email. The correspondence included the concept note with final agenda. A follow-up email was dispatched to serve as a reminder, emphasizing the importance of timely participation in the upcoming training.

3.7. Invitation to Resource Persons

Prior to extending invitations, a discussion was conducted via phone or other means with potential resource persons to ascertain their interest and availability for a specific session. Upon receiving their confirmation, a separate invitation email was sent to them, detailing the date and time. Subsequently, they confirmed their participation by responding to the email. A reminder email was dispatched to them the day before the training, and communication was reinforced before the scheduled session.

3.8. Inauguration

The training has been inaugurated by Coordinator of Capacity Building Program at ICCCAD welcoming participants to the training and providing an overview of the training with the focus on its objectives.

3.9. Training conduction

Training has been conducted following the agenda with particular emphasize to maintain the sequence and allocated time for each session. Taking photo during session and providing support such as distribution of papers and pen have been ensured.

3.10. Post Evaluation

Upon finishing the entire training program, individuals who actively participated for at least the required standard duration were identified. Only those sorted participants received a post-evaluation MS form, along with a specified deadline for completion.

3.11. Material Sharing

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

3.12. Submission of bills and advance adjustment

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

3.13. Certificate

E-certificate has been issued for only those who responded to the post evaluation.

4. Session Description

4.1. Inauguration: Inauguration Speech, Participants' Orientation and Anticipated Outcomes for the Two-Day Workshop by S. M. Saify Iqbal, Coordinator of Capacity Building Program at ICCCAD, IUB

S. M. Saify Iqbal started his opening speech welcoming and giving thanks to the participants for their timely participation in the training.

In his opening remarks, Saify Iqbal set the stage by offering a comprehensive overview of COP28 in 2023. Recognizing the diverse background of participants, including member of CSOs, academicians, NGO representatives, youth activists, and government officials, he ensured inclusivity, bridging the gap in knowledge levels among the audience. Despite the limited firsthand experience with COP28 among attendees, Saify Iqbal delivered a clear and concise presentation accessible to both novices and those moderately familiar with COP processes.



Highlighting the inclusive nature of the training, Saify emphasized the goal of providing useful insights and crucial knowledge to all participants. The training program, outlined as extensive, aims to cover core topics related to UN climate negotiations. Saify assured the audience that the sessions would offer a brief yet comprehensive understanding of the tools necessary for successfully navigating the challenges associated with participating in COPs.

The program's scope includes a deep dive into the composition and governing bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Participants will explore the intricacies of climate finance, with a specific focus on the significant loss and damage fund, a critical aspect of global climate negotiations. Saify Iqbal expressed the intent to transform participants into experts on practical aspects, ranging from understanding the layout of allocated zones to navigating the intricacies of various participant badges.

Saify concluded the opening remarks by underlining the program's mission to equip participants, regardless of their level of experience in climate negotiations, with the confidence to actively contribute to the global effort in combating climate change. The emphasis on inclusivity, comprehensive content, and practical insights reflected the commitment to ensuring that each participant could engage meaningfully in the worldwide endeavor against climate challenges.

4.2. Session 01: A Brief Overview of the UNFCCC System and Summary of the COP 28 Outcomes by Prof Mizan R Khan, Deputy Director, ICCCAD , IUB

Dr. Mizan conducted an informative training session, delving into the historical background, key institutions, and significant milestones of climate change governance, with a focus on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The session commenced with a historical overview of the IPCC, tracing its roots back to the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment. Dr. Mizan emphasized the pivotal role of IPCC in presenting unbiased climate research since its formation in 1988.



The periodic release of assessment reports by the IPCC, occurring every five to seven years, significantly influences international agreements like the Paris Accord.

He provided insights into the organizational structure of the IPCC, highlighting its three working groups. Working Group I focuses on the physical Science basis, Working Group II on impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, and Working Group III on mitigation of climate change. The significance of the IPCC's assessment reports, particularly Dr. Mizan's involvement in Assessment Report 5, was emphasized.

The session then transitioned to the UNFCCC, adopted in 1992 with the aim of combating climate change. Dr. Mizan clarified the distinction between "adoption" and "coming into force," using the example of the U.S.'s non-ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. The session further explored the parties of the UNFCCC, categorizing them into Annex I, Annex II, and Non-Annex countries based on their historical greenhouse gas emissions and commitments. He introduced the crucial roles of the UNFCCC and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in the fight against climate change. He highlighted the OECD's focus on sustainable development and economic prosperity. Notably, Cyprus, despite being an OECD member, was identified as not a significant donor in climate change mitigation.

The session covered the cardinal principle of the UNFCCC, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBR). He discussed the historical emissions perspective and his work on the right to development, urging developed nations to consider their responsibilities post-1990.

Dr. Mizan elaborated on the differences between agreements, protocols, and frameworks. The session explored into the challenges faced in ratifying the Kyoto Protocol, including the "Double-Trigger" mechanism. The subsequent success of the Paris Agreement in 2015, with its focus on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the introduction of loss and damage (L&D) in case of plan failure were highlighted. The Warsaw Mechanism, addressing loss and damage caused by climate change, was discussed as a crucial aspect of climate negotiations. He emphasized the ongoing challenges in financing and responsibility disputes.

The intricate institutional framework of climate diplomacy under the UNFCCC was explored. The roles of COP, CMA, SBSTA, and SBI were outlined, emphasizing their contributions to discussions, implementation coordination, and encouraging global action. The session concluded with an overview of negotiator bodies such as the G77, AGN, Arab States, EIG, EU, LDCs, SIDS, and AOSIS. Each group's role and priorities in the global climate discourse were highlighted, providing a comprehensive understanding of the diplomatic landscape.

In summary, Dr. Mizan's training session provided a thorough examination of the historical context, institutional structures, and ongoing challenges within the climate change governance framework, offering participants a well-rounded perspective on the complexities of global climate action.

Open Discussion under Session 01

Participants asked the questions regarding who actually participates in SBI and SBSTA and what is the origin of G77?

Dr. Mizan answered that the government delegates and researchers participate in the meetings of these bodies under UNFCCC and the Group of 77 (G77) has emerged from the post-colonial upheaval of the 1960s, came together at the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1964. 77 poor countries came together under the "Joint Declaration" in an effort to create a revolutionary New International Economic Order after realizing how marginalized they were all inside the current global economic system (NIEO). The G77 has now 177 members.

4.3. Session 02: Progress of Climate Finance at COP 28 by Md Shamsuddoha, Chief Executive, CPRD

The training session, titled "Progress of Climate Finance at COP28," conducted by MD Shamsuddoha, Chief Executive of CPRD, offered a comprehensive exploration into the critical role of finance in the context of climate change. The session began by emphasizing the necessity of categorizing the climate change stream into three key areas: Mitigation, Adaptation, and Loss & Damage.

In the realm of Mitigation, the focus was on the imperative transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, a decision made during COP28. It was emphasized that the reduction in the demand for fossil fuels and the simultaneous increase in the supply of renewable energy are pivotal. The incorporation of technological solutions, such as carbon capture, was discussed as essential, requiring increased investment for feasibility.

The second category, Adaptation, explored into the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Here, the quantifying of adaptation measures and the identification of indicators



targeting impacts and vulnerability were highlighted. A funding gap was acknowledged, pointing to the insufficient funds allocated for necessary adaptation measures.

The third category, Loss & Damage, brought attention to the lingering consequences when inadequate adaptation measures are taken. It was underscored that finance is a crucial element in addressing all three aspects—Mitigation, Adaptation, and Loss & Damage.

The second part of the session explored into the climate financing mechanism of the UNFCCC. The discussion included an overview of how the fund has been established and its connection with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the least developed countries fund. MD Shamsuddoha highlighted the pivotal role of money, stating that since 2001, it has become the focal point of climate issues.

The disparities between developed and developing countries in terms of mandatory and voluntary plans were discussed. A new fund, the Adaptation Fund, was introduced due to the failure of developed countries to fulfill their obligations. To be a National Implementing Entity (NIE), a country must demonstrate accountability, an independent government, and transparency. The complexities of co-financing were emphasized, with the recognition that it is a major factor for successful project implementation.

The session touched upon the importance of National Implementing Entities (NIE) in accessing and ensuring the transferability of funds. The role of the National Designated Authority (NDA) in providing overall policy guidelines was highlighted.

Climate change-induced events, both slow onset and sudden, were discussed, attributing liability to developed countries for causing climate change and not adequately addressing it.

He also addressed that PKSF must undergo social auditing to access the fund, monitoring stakeholder benefits with national-level representation. Annual participation is crucial for increased funds, transparency, and ongoing dialogue, with enthusiastic interest from participants if others join the conversation.

In conclusion, MD Shamsuddoha emphasized that Loss and Damage funds are voluntary and cannot be attributed. These funds, comprising elements of Advertisement linked to mitigation, minimize linked to adaptation, and addressing linked to humanitarian assistance, were clarified as not being climate-induced funds if they remain underutilized. The session left participants with a comprehensive understanding of the intricacies surrounding climate finance and the imperative for global cooperation in addressing climate change.

Open Discussion under Session 02

Following the conclusion of the session, a dynamic question and answer segment ensued, allowing participants to engage with the speaker, MD Shamsuddoha, and seek clarifications on various aspects related to climate change and financing.

Atik Mollik, an Environment Specialist at O. CREEDS, Bangladesh, initiated the discussion by inquiring about Bangladesh's perspective for the upcoming COP29. Mr. Doha responded by underscoring the importance of governance in addressing climate change. He emphasized the need to understand climate change from a political and governance standpoint, stating that the crisis arises from the conceptualization of climate change. Mr. Doha stressed the necessity of a holistic and systematic change, advocating for a diversified approach to analyzing the impacts of climate change. He highlighted the disconnect between primary issues like cyclones and floods and secondary and tertiary impacts, urging for a comprehensive understanding through impact chain analysis.

Irin raised concerns about the neglect of river erosion issues and the lack of discourse on the consequences faced by displaced people. Mr. Doha echoed the sentiment, emphasizing the need to broaden the conversation beyond immediate infrastructural solutions to encompass a more thorough examination of the impacts and consequences of climate change.

Arif Chowdhury focused on the transitional phase of Bangladesh from a developing to a developed country. He queried the potential impact of this transition on the accessibility of climate funds and highlighted concerns about technical and knowledge capacity. Mr. Doha acknowledged the challenges, stating that once Bangladesh achieves developed status, fund accessibility may reduce. He discussed the government's preference for easily accessible incentives over investing in climate projects, posing a challenge to deeper climate initiatives.

Saqib Huq, Managing Director of ICCCAD, raised questions about the effectiveness of societal approaches in strategizing for climate change. He highlighted the burdensome nature of existing financial mechanisms and the reluctance of government entities to engage with them. Mr. Doha responded by proposing a shift in approach, suggesting that local communities be involved in accessing funds. He stressed the importance of empowering local actors, including NGOs, authorities, and the community in a bottom-up process to enhance transparency and accountability.

The discussion continued with a participant inquiring about coordinated dialogues to access funds and when such initiatives should commence. Mr. Doha emphasized that there are existing mechanisms, and there is no need to wait for COP sessions. He encouraged participants to initiate dialogues at the local level, stressing the importance of proactive engagement in addressing climate change challenges.

In essence, the Q&A session provided a platform for participants to explore deeper into the practical implications of climate finance and explore strategies for effective engagement at both local and global levels. Participants gained valuable insights into the multifaceted challenges and potential solutions in the realm of climate change financing.

4.4. Session 03: Global Goal on Adaptation at COP 28 by Saqib Huq Managing Director, ICCCAD, IUB and Savio Rousseau Rozario, Programme Coordinator, ICCCAD , IUB

Savio Rousseau Rozario discussed its background, highlighting its progress at COP and underscoring the pivotal role of climate finance in addressing climate change adaptation. He emphasized the financial disparity between mitigation and adaptation, referencing Bill Gates' quote on the neglected status of adaptation in the climate discourse.

'In the world of climate adaptation is the orphaned child in comparison to mitigation.' -Bill Gates, COP 28

He clarified the findings of the Adaptation Gap Report, revealing the stark contrast in funding allocation between mitigation and adaptation. By 2030, a substantial \$130 billion is required for adaptation efforts, with developed nations predominantly focusing on mitigation, as outlined in the report.

Savio then shifted the discussion to the beginning of GGA in 2013, initiated by the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) to garner political action and financial support for adaptation. The formalization of GGA occurred in 2015 through the Paris Agreement's Article 7.1, aiming to enhance global adaptive capacity. In 2021, SBSTA, CMA, and SBI embarked on a two-year initiative to define GGA further, conducting technical workshops throughout 2022-23. AGN's foundational principles for GGA included the importance of national adaptation plans (NAPs) with collective and global objectives for both developing and developed countries. Communication of adaptation needs, progress tracking, and ensuring equity, guided by the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), were also integral aspects of the GGA framework.



AGN kept some things in forming the GGA Idea as it is highly content specific. There needed to be some sort of ground rule to adapt these goals. The first thing that should be kept in mind. Every country should have a 'NAP' which needs to have a collective and global objective. Both developing and developed country. Second was having a communication mechanism on adaptation needs. Thirdly, they mentioned need for Progress Tracking. Overall, need gap assessments through MEL framework and communication reports were needed. Then he talked about GST, which is the global report on progress on COP. Article 7.4 of Paris agreement has 4 objectives of GST which are considered as the Assessment Tool. GGA should be Holistic and comprehensive framework, shouldn't be isolated. The implementation Timeline was given by 2030. The priorities of GGA were discussed as well-which were water scarcity, climate resilient Food system, Health, ecosystem and biodiversity, Resilience of infrastructure and human settlements, poverty and protecting cultural heritage

Then he discussed some concerns regarding the GST Report. First draft was disappointing as it was generic. They redeveloped the draft before publishing yet, the language used in the GGA is very weak, not precise enough, and does not allow long-term monitoring of the commitments made by rich countries. No resolution of the inclusion of the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). Missing strong language on means of implementation, especially adaptation finance gap and target which is essential to achieve all other targets. The earlier text had a figure of \$400 billion per year till 2030, which has now been removed. Double Adaptation Fund (Ar. 31 CMA Adaptation): The text only reiterates the longstanding call for developed countries to double adaptation finance without providing a clear roadmap to deliver it. New draft does not include the targets around ensuring at least 30% of ecosystems maintenance, enhanced or restored, including through ecosystem restoration and enhancing ecosystem services. This was included in the first draft (5 Dec 2023) ACTION BUILDS HOPE.

Continuing the discussion, Rozario shifted focus to the Global Stocktake (GST), the global report on progress on COP. He highlighted that Article 7.4 of the Paris Agreement outlines four objectives of GST, serving as an assessment tool. Emphasizing the importance of GGA as a holistic and comprehensive framework, he underscored the need to avoid isolated approaches. The implementation timeline for GGA was set for 2030, with identified priorities including water scarcity, climate-resilient food systems, health, ecosystem and biodiversity, resilience of infrastructure and human settlements, poverty alleviation, and the protection of cultural heritage.

However, concerns regarding the GST Report were raised. The initial draft was deemed disappointing for its generality, leading to a redevelopment before publication. Savio expressed dissatisfaction with the language used in GGA, citing its lack of precision and inadequate provisions for long-term monitoring of commitments made by affluent nations. There was no resolution on the inclusion of the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). Additionally, the language on means of implementation, particularly the adaptation finance gap and target, was deemed weak, with the removal of the earlier specified figure of \$400 billion per year till 2030.

He pointed out a notable absence in the new draft – the targets related to ensuring at least 30% of ecosystems' maintenance, enhancement, or restoration, including through ecosystem services. These targets, present in the initial draft dated December 5, 2023, were not retained. Despite these concerns, He concluded on a positive note, emphasizing the role of action in building hope for addressing these issues in the evolving landscape of climate change adaptation.

Open Discussion under Session 03

There were no questions under the session

4.5. Session 4: Food System for Climate Change: Insights from COP 28 by Afsara Binte Mirza LLA and Food System Researcher, ICCCAD , IUB

The session on “Food Systems Transformation: Insights from COP 28” led by Afsara Binte Mirza, commenced with an engaging question and answer session. Participants, representing diverse academic backgrounds, shared their perspectives on the significance of food systems in the context of climate change. The discourse encompassed the various stakeholders and stages involved in the journey from food production to distribution. A focus of the session was on the highlights from COP28 regarding food systems. A significant development was the discussion of the declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action, signed by 154 countries, collectively representing over 70% of global food production. Recognizing the shared challenges faced by farmers worldwide, a call to Action for Food-Systems Transformation was released. This call emphasized the imperative need to transition away from fossil fuel use within food systems.



Another highlight was the Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation, which was also inaugurated at COP28 with Brazil, Norway, and Sierra Leone as co-chairs, joined by Cambodia and Rwanda as founding members. The global roadmap aimed at achieving food security without exceeding the 1.5°C threshold was another landmark achievement announced by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). To facilitate this mission, a collaborative effort between FAO, WWF, the NDC Partnership, Climate Focus, and the Global Alliance for the Future of Food resulted in the launch of the 'COP28 Food-Agri-Climate National Action Toolkit for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).' This toolkit provides governments with guiding principles to enhance their climate policy frameworks, contributing to the overarching goal of sustainable and resilient food systems. Even though the policies are there, the speaker mentioned proper implementation and follow up should be there.

During the session, Afsara also talked about the Global Stocktake (GST) and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), shedding light on a notable milestone—the inclusion of "food" in the GST. The significance of this moment was underscored by the fact that the final text featured six mentions of "food." Interestingly, in the mitigation section of the GST, food did not find a place, drawing attention to an interesting omission. In the realm of the Global Goal on Adaptation, the narrative took a different course. The GGA featured references to food, ecosystems, and nature, painting a comprehensive picture of the interconnectedness between climate goals and the sustenance of our natural environment. It was seen that section nine of the text emerged as a focal point, urging parties to "increase ambition and enhance adaptation action" towards a set of targets. These targets encompassed a spectrum of objectives, ranging from the reduction of water scarcity to mitigating the impacts of climate change on ecosystems. Notably, the text emphasized the imperative of "increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all."

However, amidst these commendable goals, a noteworthy absence became apparent—the lack of mention of small-scale family farmers. These farmers, responsible for producing a substantial third of the world's food, seemingly remained overlooked in the discourse. The session thus brought to light both the strides made in recognizing the role of food in global climate considerations and the areas where further attention and inclusivity are warranted, particularly towards those at the forefront of food production.

Afsara shared the significant moves towards fostering food transformation, like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the UAE joined forces, launching a partnership aimed at bolstering support for smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The collaboration is underpinned by a substantial financial commitment, with a combined pledge of \$200 million earmarked for innovation in agriculture. In accordance with this philanthropic initiative, various funders in the sector announced a staggering \$389 million in funding. This substantial financial injection is geared towards supporting both food producers and consumers, with the overarching goal of driving the ambitious implementation of objectives outlined in the Declaration. Norway, demonstrating a commitment to adaptation, declared a noteworthy funding allocation of approximately \$47 million. This financial support is strategically directed towards initiatives benefiting smallholder farmers, agro-biodiversity preservation, and the prevention of food loss. Adding to the momentum, Kenya made significant announcements with two major programs. One of them, a formidable \$1.5 billion partnership, is geared towards the production of green fertilizers. This ambitious venture holds promise for ushering in transformative changes in agricultural practices.

As key principles of these financial commitments were transparency and accountability for ensuring the effective utilization of funds and achieving tangible outcomes. As disasters are context-specific, a locally led solution is emphasized, recognizing the diverse challenges faced by different regions and communities. The trajectory forward involves a commitment to consistent consultation with farmers, ensuring their voices are integral to decision-making processes. The uptake of technology is identified as a pivotal factor, offering innovative solutions to enhance agricultural practices and drive sustainable food transformation. In the next steps, the collective efforts of these philanthropic endeavors and national initiatives converge on the need for a holistic and context-specific approach. The commitment to transparency, accountability, and technology uptake lays the groundwork for a future where food systems are resilient, sustainable, and responsive to the evolving needs of farmers and communities.

Open Discussion under Session 04

One participant wanted to know about the discussions and decisions related to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities, particularly in the context of food systems transformation

In response, the trainer said that in the context of changing food systems, there was a discussion at COP28 on vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers. The emphasis on fair and inclusive policies that give these groups' demands top priority is one important component. Smallholder farmers may benefit from enhanced access to resources, climate-resilient technologies, and increased support for sustainable agricultural practices as a result of agreements and initiatives discussed at COP 28. Additionally, in order to help vulnerable populations, measures to address social equity issues like land rights and fair market access have been given priority.

It is anticipated that the results will serve as a catalyst for monetary contributions and cooperative initiatives meant to strengthen these populations' ability to withstand the effects of climate change and other difficulties, eventually promoting more just and sustainable food systems.

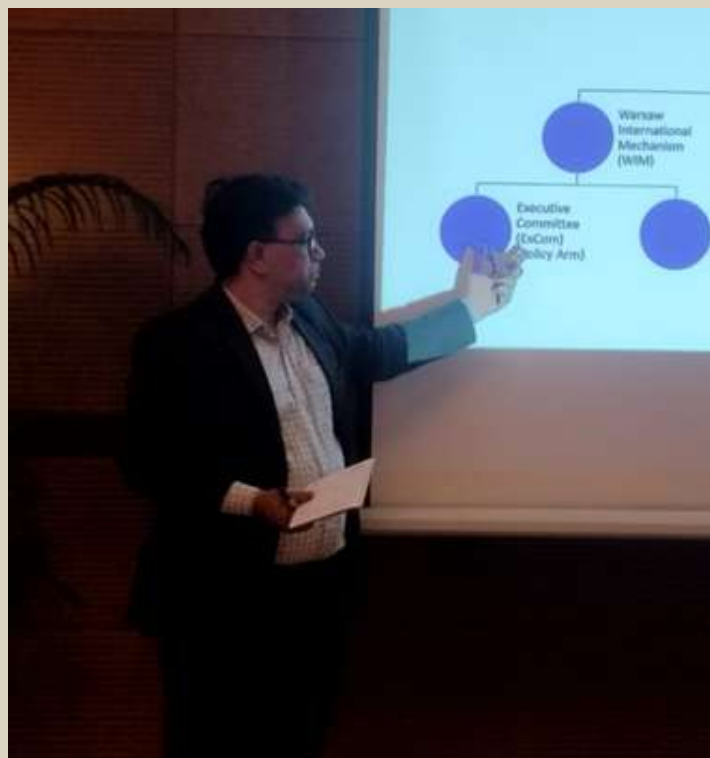
Another participant asked about the possible role of private sector at food transformation and Afsara Mirza replied that the private sector is a key driver of innovation, sustainability, and inclusive practices in the transformation of food systems. Businesses can use environmentally friendly technologies and practices by investing in and embracing sustainable agriculture. The private sector can help produce resilient crops and effective farming techniques by conducting research and development. Organizations may empower local communities and smallholder farmers by implementing ethical supply chain practices and fair trade policies. Comprehensive plans that address social and environmental concerns are made possible by cooperative efforts with NGOs and governments. Private businesses can also aid in consumer education by raising awareness of sustainable options and better diets.

4.6. Session 5: The Different Shades of Loss and Damage Concept and Outcomes from COP 28 by M Hafijul Islam Khan, Co-coordinator, Loss and Damage Team, LDCs Climate Group at UNFCCC

The training session, titled "Loss and Damage in COP28 and Beyond," led by M Hafijul Islam Khan, Coordinator of the Loss and Damage Team at UNFCCC, began with a poignant acknowledgment of the significant loss of Dr. Saleemul Huq, a distinguished climate expert. Mr. Hafijul highlighted the void left by Dr. Saleemul Huq's absence and the profound impact on global efforts concerning Loss and Damage. Grounding the discussion in Bangladesh's perspective as a least-developed country aspiring for sustainable development, he emphasized the detrimental effects of climate change-induced disruptions. Mr. Hafijul drew attention to the aftermath of a cyclone in Shakthira, underscoring the gravity of losses and advocating for holding polluters accountable through robust evidence linking disasters to climate change.

He stressed the imperative of prioritizing citizen protection by governments and the challenge when external actions necessitate government intervention, emphasizing the significance of National Determined Contributions (NDCs) in curbing greenhouse gas emissions. Mr. Hafijul explored into complex aspects of Loss and Damage, addressing the problems faced by displaced people, especially after events like cyclone Aila, which inflicted significant ecological harm. The restoration of ecological systems and biodiversity, a process taking around 5 years, and the importance of implementing the 3Rs (Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, and Restoration) were highlighted as reactive measures to address loss and damage.

The establishment of a dedicated Loss and Damage Fund was discussed as a response to the challenges posed by climate-induced events. The fund's focus extended to sudden calamities like flash floods, necessitating immediate aid for affected farmers and prompt ecological rehabilitation efforts. Trigger-based methods within an institutional framework aimed to swiftly channel assistance during environmental disruptions. Challenges in fund distribution were acknowledged, where affiliations with designated organizations were mandatory for fund reception. Mr. Hafijul elaborated on the governance approach of the Pioneer Fund Innovative during COP28, emphasizing the concept of compensating for loss and damage caused by polluters without obligating their contributions.



The training session explored into the fund's development mechanism, detailing a board led by the World Bank Secretary to ensure compliance, accessibility for vulnerable developing nations, and operationalization within a specific timeframe. The Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) executive committee and the Santiago Network's role in providing technical assistance and grants were outlined. The COP28 discussions highlighted the significant contributions of Dr. Huq to designing institutional frameworks and advocating for Loss and Damage policy and technical domains. The comprehensive institutional mechanism was finalized, encompassing financial, political, and technical aspects, with acknowledged challenges in fund access and evaluation. The executive committee divided into expert groups to assess needs, Loss and Damage, and requisite approaches.

Recommendations surfaced, including the establishment of a structured disaster response framework in Bangladesh, uniting governmental bodies, NGOs, and international organizations to ensure organized assistance to vulnerable communities. Moreover, the suggestion to create a national climate court aimed to streamline responses to climatic challenges, presenting a potential avenue for more efficient national-level interventions.

The discussions highlighted the urgency for fair access to funds, legal frameworks addressing climate responsibilities, and organized disaster response mechanisms. They underscored the need for collective action, legal advocacy, and structured approaches at both national and international levels to mitigate the escalating impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities.

The session also addressed queries regarding disaster categorization and climate-induced events, prompting discussions on the evolving science behind such events and the challenges of fund approvals and pledged contributions. The discourse emphasized establishing a non-punitive, cooperative system and the need for a transparent fund management framework. The session provided participants with a detailed understanding of Loss and Damage, the establishment of the dedicated fund, and the intricacies of its development mechanism, offering insights into the challenges and collaborative efforts to address climate-induced losses.

Open Discussion under Session 05

The closing discussions encapsulated diverse perspectives and recommendations on addressing climate-induced vulnerabilities and fund access. Mr. Hafijul highlighted concerns about the shift in localization within NGOs and the potential shrinkage of community-level organizations, urging measures to foster fair competition. His insights into the utilization of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) for climate finance and the fear of loss and damage pledges affecting adaptation funding raised critical concerns. Mentioning cases of communities seeking justice in international courts emphasized the cooperative yet pressing need for financial support for vulnerable regions.

Another participant shed light on movements urging the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to address climate change liabilities and responsibilities, signifying a growing global advocacy for justice in climate-related matters. The distinction between ICJ and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), focusing respectively on liability and marine impacts, illustrated the multifaceted legal approaches to climate issues. The proposal in the International American Court of Human Rights underscored the emerging need for comprehensive global mechanisms addressing adaptation, loss, and damage mitigation.

Group Work and Presentation under 05

Two groups have worked on two different aspects and the results are as follow:

Group A: How to access the finance?	Group B: How to access the technology?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involvement of national authorities such as district governments and national authorities in disaster response, focusing on varied approaches based on different types of disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy considerations highlighted the importance of engaging diverse stakeholders at the national level, including the government, NGOs, universities, local leaders, and communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasizing the importance of transparency in fund distribution, monitoring, and technical assessments for both sudden and slow-onset disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical expertise requirements emphasized the need for experts in economics, finances, and ecosystems to assess and address specific technical needs.

<p>The necessity of providing robust evidence on why and how the funds are required for effective utilization.</p>	<p>the need for post-disaster mapping of losses in diverse ecosystems, stressing participatory mapping involving local communities and support from the Santiago network for data collection tools.</p>
	<p>the need for an evolving database covering Bangladesh's natural ecosystems to track changes and losses over time, requiring capacity building and technical assistance from networks like Santiago</p>
	<p>Data triangulation from satellites and ground-level monitoring was deemed crucial for accuracy. Leveraging existing ecosystem data and understanding varied ecosystem responses to risks and recovery timelines were underscored.</p>
	<p>Financial support was stressed for maintaining the comprehensive database, and the formation of a cohort of ecosystem experts was proposed for policy input and support.</p>

The financial group (Group A) investigated deeply into the multifaceted landscape of disaster response and funding mechanisms during their discussion. Their discourse revolved around the pivotal role of national authorities in disaster management, encompassing diverse strategies tailored to distinct disaster types.

Central to their dialogue was the critical need for transparency in fund allocation, rigorous monitoring, and technical assessments across both sudden and gradual-onset disasters. Moreover, they underscored the significance of substantiating funding requirements with robust evidence for effective utilization.



In addition, queries emerged about community access to global funds like the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund, highlighting the necessity for reconstructing funding mechanisms. They also recognized the variances in organizational approaches and highlighted ICCCAD's forthcoming work on a national mechanism. Notably, a participant illuminated the potential for affected communities to seek recourse through legal channels, citing instances in Bangladesh where legal action aims to access Climate Finance via avenues like the International Court of Justice.



This comprehensive discussion illuminated the complexities inherent in disaster funding and management while exploring avenues for more effective utilization and access to global resources.

On the other hand, the technical group (Group B) initiated their discussion by highlighting the importance of addressing losses and damages in ecosystems, recognizing the gaps in this domain post-disaster. Their focus centered on mapping these losses through participatory means involving local communities, emphasizing the need for robust data collection tools and support from networks like the Santiago network.

Their discourse emphasized the necessity for a comprehensive database housing evolving data on Bangladesh's diverse ecosystems, calling for capacity building at multiple levels and the triangulation of satellite and ground-level data for accuracy. Leveraging existing knowledge and established satellite field sites was proposed to expedite localized data collection.

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Furthermore, the need to understand ecosystem responses to risks, recovery timelines, and quantification of ecosystem benefits for monetary valuation was underscored. Financial support mechanisms and a cohort of ecosystem experts were deemed essential, acknowledging challenges in calculating non-economic losses and highlighting the need for external assistance and capacity building in true cost accounting.

Overall, the discussion emphasized the multi-faceted approach required to address ecosystem-related losses and damages, stressing the collaborative effort needed from diverse stakeholders and expert networks to build a robust framework for effective policy and technical interventions.

4.7 Session 6: Understanding the importance of WASH and Climate Change: Implications from GGA by Adnan Qader Climate and Water Governance Specialist, Water Aid Bangladesh

Adnan Qader, a Climate and Water Governance Specialist from Water Aid Bangladesh, led a comprehensive training session on the intersections of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) with Climate Change, focusing on insights from the Global Goal Adaptation (GGA). The session began with Adnan acknowledging the complexity of his role, linking three main themes: the importance of water, why it is a prevalent topic, and the significance of Global Goal Adaptation.



Participants were invited to reflect on the previous day's training, which covered topics like COP and UNFCCC, and climate finance. Adnan emphasized the decade-long advocacy work by Dr. Huq, underlining the challenges of concentrating on climate negotiations. He introduced the central theme of his presentation: how to propose negotiations effectively.

A participant defined traditional advocacy as influencing policymakers through data, evidence, and decision-making. Adnan expanded on this, stressing the importance of collaboration, changing narratives, and the need for a broader understanding of the multifaceted climate change problem. He introduced the 4P's of advocacy: People, Process, Practice, and Participation, highlighting ICCCAD's role in the loss and damage process.

Adnan highlighted the significance of collaboration by illustrating how institutions like OXFAM and Water Aid, though with different mandates; collectively represent Bangladesh in global advocacy efforts. He emphasized that advocacy is an ongoing process and must adhere to the 4P's.

The session explored into the intricacies of advocacy campaigns, stressing its challenging and iterative nature. Adnan introduced the CLASP tool (Credibility, Legitimacy, Accountability, Service, and Power-based), crucial for loss and damage advocacy. He shared success stories, such as the inclusion of water adaptation in COP26 discussions.

Addressing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Adnan highlighted that water sanitation was initially overlooked, but through advocacy, it was successfully integrated. He encouraged participants to identify their organization's roles and stakeholder networks, emphasizing the importance of collective efforts.

The discussion shifted to the evolution of advocacy over 35 years, culminating in COP27 discussions on loss and damage. Adnan stressed the necessity of identifying issues, conducting stakeholder analyses, mapping policy problems, building alliances, and resource planning. He underlined the significance of unity by stating, "I represent a vulnerable community, Bangladesh."

The importance of stakeholder mapping was emphasized through a discussion on Bangladesh's most vulnerable areas. Participants recognized coastal regions and engaged in a dialogue on attractive areas for donors, considering factors like drought, vulnerable women, urban settings, and deltas. Adnan concluded by emphasizing the need for stakeholder mapping, especially concerning influence, power, and investment.

In summary, Adnan Qader's training session provided a comprehensive understanding of the intricacies of WASH, climate change, and advocacy, emphasizing the collaborative and ongoing nature of this crucial work. Participants left with insights into effective advocacy strategies and a deeper appreciation for the interconnectedness of these global challenges.

Open Discussion under Session 06

A query was raised about the needs to ensure water rights and Adnan Qader said, in response, that it's clear that a well-organized framework is needed because there isn't one yet. This framework needs to incorporate crucial elements like money, responsibility, and monitoring. In conclusion, accuracy is crucial, and help is requested when creating a thorough framework, choosing the right instrument, and building a foundation that is prepared for proof. The recommendations are to acknowledge the flaws in one's work, carefully form relationships, and never stop trying to get better.

5. Concluding Remarks

Before the closing remarks, Juel Mahmud, Project Manager of CAP-RES Project and Coordinator of Climate Change and Displacement Programme at ICCCAD, IUB shared the activity and opportunities under the project focusing on grants for research, youth mobilization and training initiatives. He urged to visit the ICCCAD's website and social media platform to get the announcement of those opportunities and disseminate with their network.



Saqib Huq, Managing Director, ICCCAD, IUB started his closing remarks giving thanks to the participants for their active participation and to the organizing team for their efforts. He declared that ICCCAD, IUB will keep up these programs going forward, promising to get better with each iteration based on input from the participants. He extended an invitation to participants to become alumni and to communicate with ICCCAD, IUB about their areas of interest or future and present plans for collaborative work. Through networking opportunities and information exchange, ICCCAD, IUB seeks to support its members.



He urged attendees to take advantage of many chances by visiting the ICCCAD website and participating actively in the community group in case they needed assistance or questions.

Finally, he advised getting in touch with the alumni, whose details will be included in the monthly email. If participants would like to share their stories, they can do so by using the web-based platform offered by ICCCAD, IUB.

6. Result of Feedbacks

The feedbacks about the training has been taken through MS Form and described below through thematic analysis and graphical illustration.

Summary of Feedbacks

The feedback from participants of the workshop provides valuable insights into various aspects of the training, including content, facilitators, team support, learning outcomes, and future preferences.

In terms of workshop content and design, a majority of participants strongly agreed or agreed that the content successfully met their expectations and that the learning modalities were appropriate. Most participants also found the materials provided helpful in understanding the content. However, there were mixed opinions regarding the sequence of the training program and the selection of resource persons, with slightly more agreement than disagreement. Nevertheless, a significant number of participants could relate the presentations to the context of their own work and life, indicating a strong connection between the content and its practical application.

Regarding the facilitators and resource persons, the feedback was overwhelmingly positive. Participants strongly agreed that the facilitators delivered their sessions competently and that the resource persons were competent in transmitting information. Additionally, participants felt that the resource persons listened to them and adequately answered their questions, fostering a conducive learning environment.

Team support during the workshop was also praised, with participants expressing agreement that the project team moderated the sessions effectively and communicated properly with them. This indicates a well-organized and supportive infrastructure that contributed to the overall success of the training. The feedback on learning and knowledge use showed significant improvement post-workshop across different levels of knowledge, indicating the effectiveness of the training in enhancing participants' skills and understanding.

Looking ahead, a vast majority of participants expressed interest in joining further capacity-building trainings in the future. They also provided preferences for future trainings, with a preference for in-person or hybrid modalities over online-only options. Additionally, participants showed a strong preference for creating a community group, with WhatsApp and Facebook being the preferred platforms, indicating a desire for ongoing engagement and collaboration beyond the workshop.

In terms of communication frequency, participants expressed a preference for regular updates, with a slight preference for monthly communication.

Overall, the feedback reflects a high level of satisfaction with the workshop content, facilitators, and team support, as well as a strong interest in continued learning and community-building initiatives. The insights gathered will be valuable for refining future training programs to better meet the needs and preferences of participants.

Feedbacks on the question of how are you going to take forward the leanings from this workshop in your own career?

The participants in the workshop expressed various intentions on how they plan to apply the leanings in their careers. Some participants are focused on research, planning to share the knowledge gained with colleagues and students, emphasizing the practical benefits it will bring. Others are eager to apply the insights in developing new projects targeting climate-vulnerable communities. For university teachers, the intention is to incorporate the newfound knowledge into lectures and research plans.

The transformative training on Navigating COP28 is seen as leaving a positive imprint, offering a profound understanding of COP28, effective climate advocacy strategies, and networking opportunities. Participants anticipate several outcomes, including enhanced awareness, education, and prospects for project collaboration. This comprehensive understanding is attributed to the well-structured content, interactive nature, and active participation throughout the sessions.

Individuals see the learnings as instrumental in shaping their Ph.D. focus, especially in areas like food systems, climate change, and development. Participants are also keen on integrating the knowledge into their ongoing research related to climate change, ensuring a better understanding of international climate change diplomacy.

One participant plans to implement a range of strategies learned in the workshop, including integrating knowledge into advocacy efforts, applying insights in professional settings, enhancing communication skills, networking, continued learning, educational outreach, and contributing to policy development and implementation.

For those in the environment and development sector, the workshop is considered a breakthrough, offering an in-depth understanding of COP28 scenarios and global discussions on environmental challenges. The plan is to disseminate this information to connections and actively work on strategies to accelerate the climate action agenda.

Overall, the participants exhibit a strong commitment to applying the workshop's insights in diverse ways, ranging from personal growth and research to professional advocacy, project development, and environmental policy implementation .

Feedbacks on the question of what are the aspects you prefer for future capacity-building training?

The feedback from participants highlights a strong desire for future capacity-building training that explores into specific areas such as research on loss and damage, climate change adaptation, and mitigation. Participants emphasize the importance of adaptability, digital literacy, critical thinking, interdisciplinary skills, emotional intelligence, continuous learning, global awareness, ethical decision-making, remote collaboration skills, innovation and creativity, resilience, and customization with measurable outcomes.

Some participants express a need for more in-depth training on climate actions, nature-based adaptation, youth-led climate movements, climate finance, and the implementation of global policies at national and local levels. There is a call for greater involvement in future training sessions, particularly focusing on inclusive adaptation, locally-led adaptation, climate change impacts on food systems and agriculture, just financing, and other aspects of climate change during intervention design.

Suggestions for future capacity-building training include interactive sessions, workshops, case studies, and real-world examples to enhance understanding. Participants also emphasize the importance of diverse expert panels, a focus on local and regional contexts, skill development workshops, discussions on technology and innovation in climate action, networking opportunities, follow-up sessions for continued learning, feedback mechanisms, and ensuring accessibility and inclusivity.

The preference for more group activities and field exercises to engage with participants and energize sessions is highlighted. The importance of a diversified link between climate change, adaptation, migration, loss and damage, and UNFCCC is emphasized, along with the inclusion of a gender lens. Time is also considered a crucial factor, and participants express the desire for hands-on practical exercises, the incorporation of technology, a global perspective, and long-term support in future training sessions. Additionally, there is a specific interest in climate education and the climate movement.

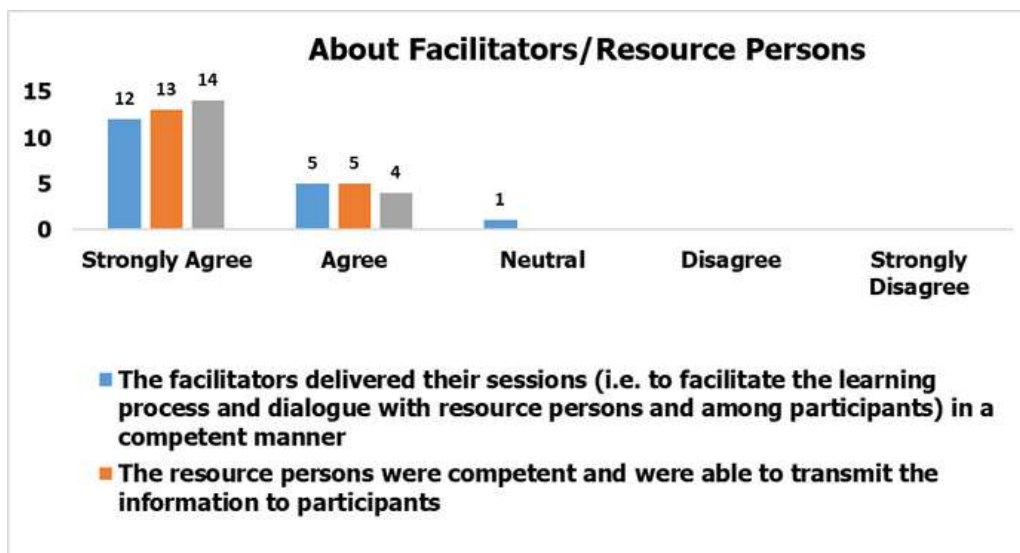
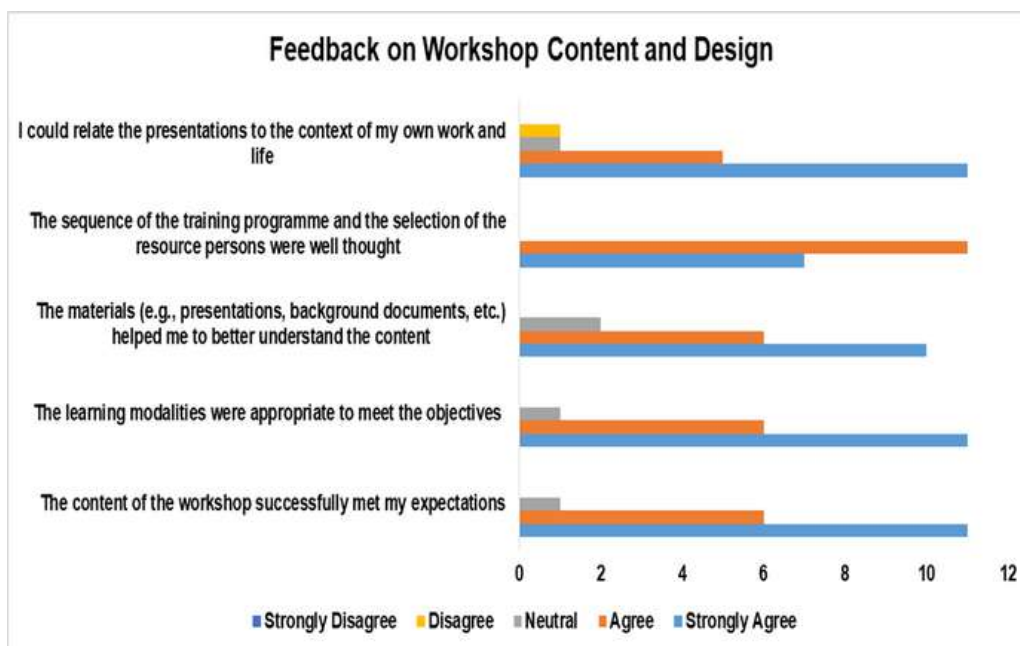
Feedbacks on the question of do you have any additional comments or suggestions?

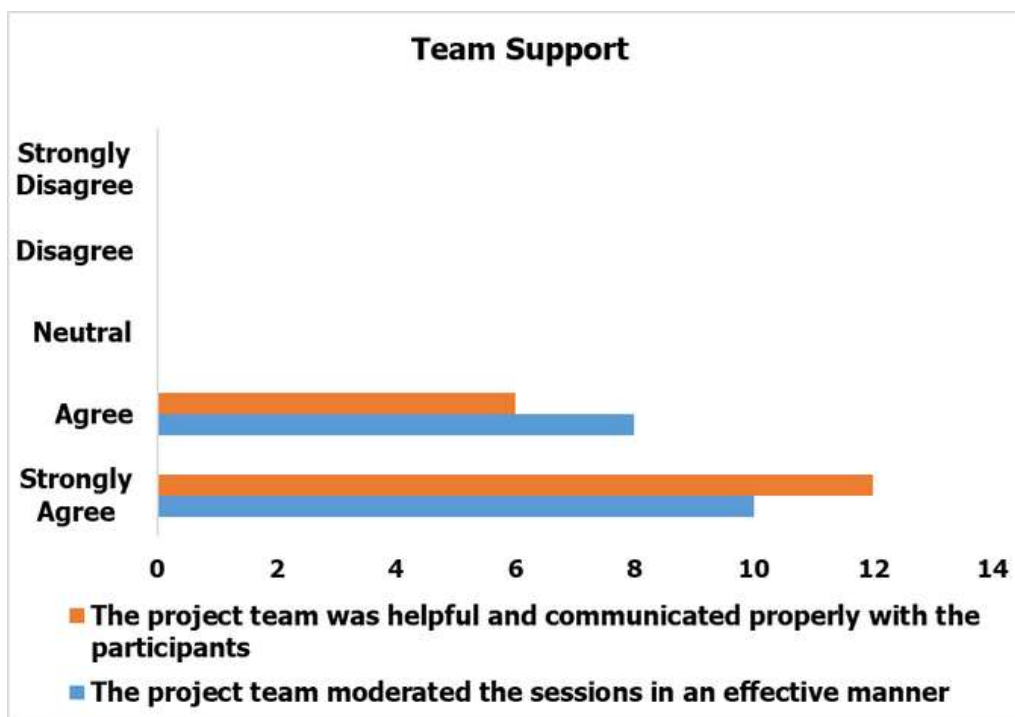
The participants' additional comments and suggestions cover a range of perspectives. Some express gratitude for the opportunity and suggest building partnerships for research and publication. Others provide positive feedback on their participation, noting the importance of confirming attendance a few days before the event. One participant suggests creating a LinkedIn Group for the cohort, fostering ongoing connection and collaboration.

Some participants highlight the need for grants related to climate change for capacity-building programs. Suggestions for improvement include enhancing interactivity in the workshop through more workshops and practical exercises, incorporating more case studies and real-world examples, and organizing follow-up sessions or webinars to address ongoing developments in climate negotiations. The importance of including diverse perspectives, especially from communities affected by climate change, is emphasized. Participants propose the establishment of a digital platform for resource sharing, networking, and ongoing discussion. A regular feedback mechanism is recommended for continuous improvement.

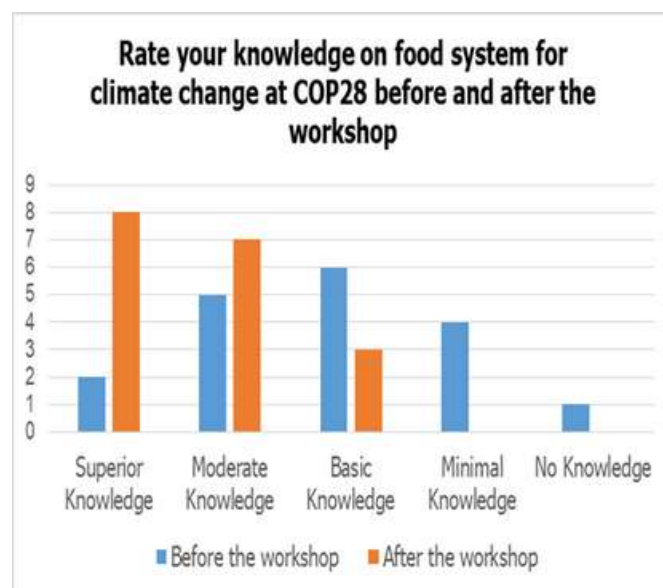
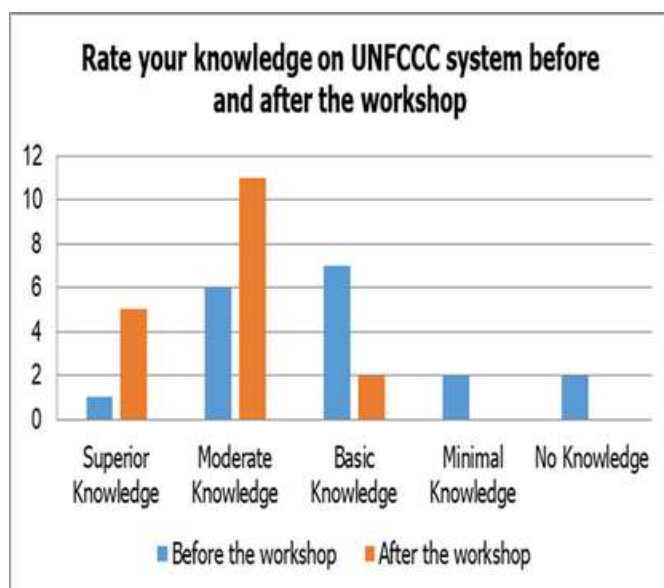
Overall, participants express satisfaction with the interaction with the International Centre for Climate Change & Development (ICCCAD) and look forward to exploring collaborations and work opportunities in the future. One participant proposes taking the lead on a project or initiative aimed at the upcoming Conference of the Parties (COP), leveraging the expertise within the team and the proactive involvement of various organizations.

Annex 1: Analysis of Participants' Feedback about the Training

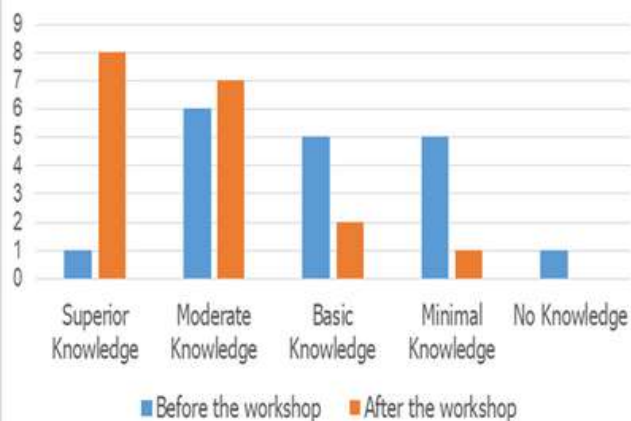




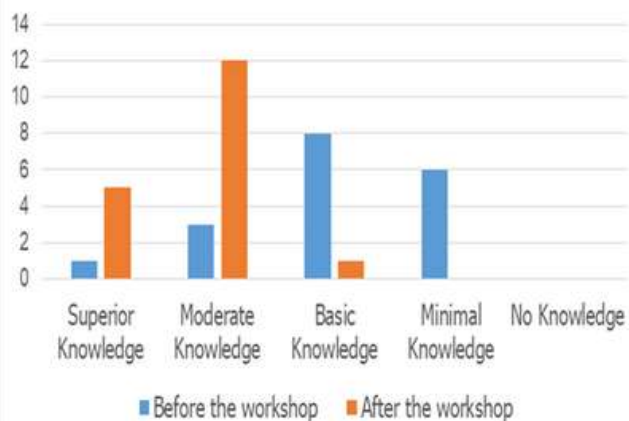
Learning and Knowledge Use



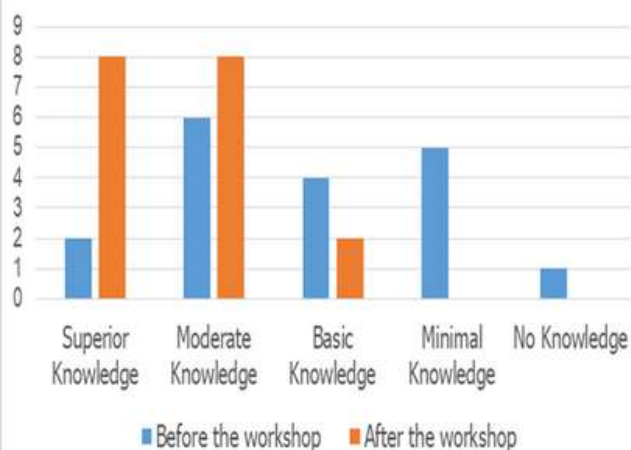
Rate your knowledge of the Global Goal on Adaptation at COP 28 before and after the workshop



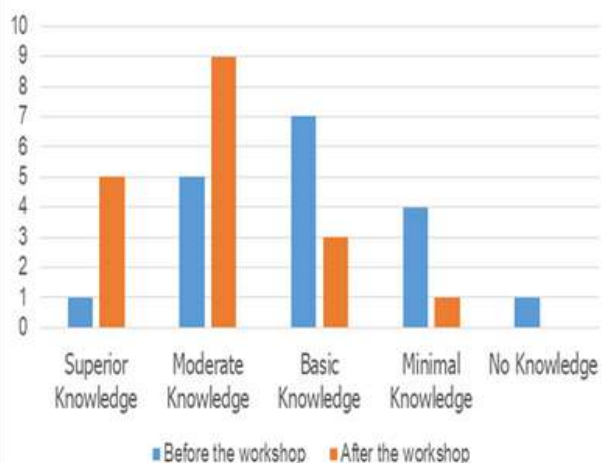
Rate your knowledge on progress of climate finance at COP28 before and after the workshop



Rate your knowledge on Loss and Damage concept and outcomes from COP28 before and after the workshop

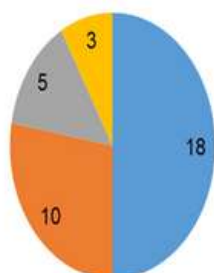


Rate your knowledge on WASH and Climate Change: Implications from GGA before and after the workshop



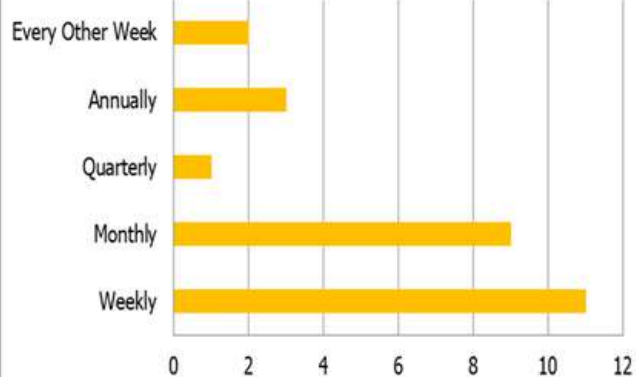
Creating Community Group

As we want to create a community group, which platform do you prefer most?

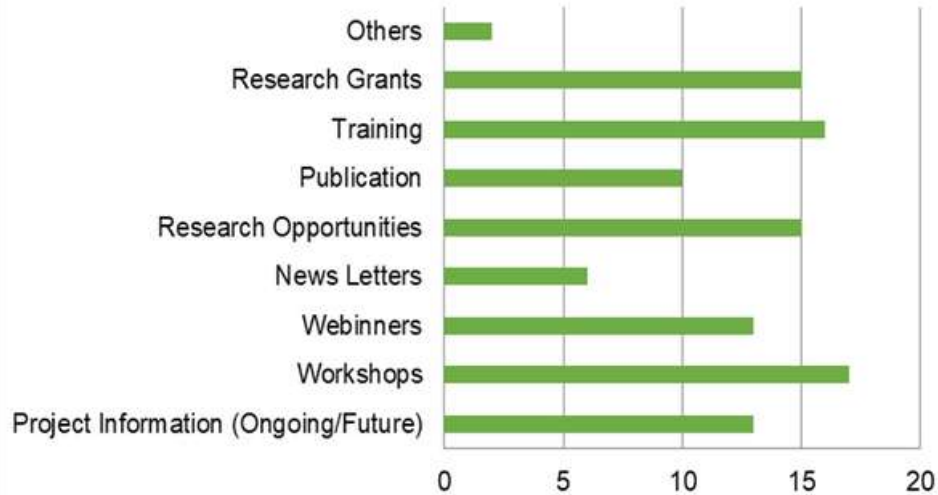


■ Whatsapp Community ■ Facebook Group ■ Slack Community ■ Others

How regularly would you like us to communicate with relevant information?



What type of information would you like to receive?



Annex 2: Flayer of the Call for Application

TRAINING ON NAVIGATING COP28: STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE CLIMATE ADVOCACY AND ACTION

KEY DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Overview of the UNFCCC System
- Progress of Climate Finance at COP 28
- Global Goal on Adaptation at COP 28
- Climate Change and Food System: Insights from COP 28
- Loss and Damage Concept and Outcomes from COP 28
- Promoting NbS for Adaptation: COP 28 and Beyond

DATE AND TIME

18 & 19 December, 2023

10:00am - 04:00pm BDT

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Enhanced understanding of the UNFCCC system, objectives of COP28 and the key issues at stake
- Comprehensive understanding of global adaptation goals at COP 28
- Enhanced understanding on conceptual evolution and operationalization Loss and Damage fund at COP28
- In depth knowledge on climate change, food system and promotion of NbS in adaptation from the perspective of COP 28
- Strengthened networks and connections with practitioners, experts, and organizations participated at COP28

CONTACT PERSON

Habibur Rahman, Research Officer (CB) ICCCAD

habibur.rahman@icccad.org

METHODOLOGY

- Participatory Lectures and Discussions
- Peer-to-Peer Learning
- Climate Action Pitch (CAP)

Training on Navigating COP28:
 Strategies for Effective Climate
 Advocacy and Action

To Apply, Scan

ICCCAD
International Centre for
Climate Change and
Development

Embassy of Sweden

INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY