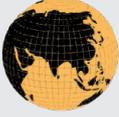


UCCRTF highlights bottom-up approaches in resilience building in Gobeshona Global Conference 1

EVENT DETAILS



GOBESHONA Global Conference 1

Research into Action on **Locally - Led Adaptation**

18-24 January 2020 | via Zoom | Hosted by
International Centre for Climate Change and
Development (ICCCAD)

SESSION | Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP)

Organized by Climate Change and Disaster
Risk Management Thematic Group, Asian
Development Bank (ADB)

22 January 2021 11:00 – 12:30 PM (Manila
time) | Zoom

Speakers

- Pretty Bhandari, ADB
- Arghya Sinha Roy, ADB
- Ritu Bharadwaj, International Institute for Environment and Development
- Loreta Rufo, Climate Investment Funds
- Daljeet Kaur, Commonwealth and Development Office, India
- Marino Deocariza, Oxfam | UCCRTF
- Suprayoga Hadi, Government of Indonesia
- Demetrio Innocenti, Green Climate Fund
- Sonny Domingo, Philippine Institute for Development Studies

SESSION | Loss and Damage at COP26: Sharing of Case Studies from the LDCs

Organized by the International Centre for
Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
and Least Developed Countries Universities
Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC)

24 January 2021 | 6-7:40PM Manila time

Speakers

- Mizan Khan, Director-LUCCC, Deputy Director-ICCCAD
- Phento Tshering, Lead Negotiator, LDC Group on Climate Change
- Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD
- Nurul Quadir, GoB, Bangladesh
- Om Katel and Ms Ugyen Yangchen, Royal University of Bhutan
- Hanna Habtemariam Robele, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
- Sidat Yaffa, University of The Gambia, The Gambia
- John Abdul Aziz Kazembe and Junice Dzonzi-Undi, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Malawi
- David Mfitumukiza and Revocatus Twinomuhangi, Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation, Uganda
- Matthew Savage, Oxford Consulting Partners, UK | UCCRTF
- Sharaban Tahura Zaman, North South University, Bangladesh



A stakeholder group in Patuakhali, Bangladesh discusses vulnerabilities in their community during a workshop to identify a suitable community-led project.

BUILDING SYNERGY TOWARDS LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

For climate resilience to be effective, it actually needs to place local communities at the center. – Suranjana Gupta, Huairou Commission

The annual Gobeshona conference brings together researchers, policy-makers, practitioners and supporters of locally led adaptation (LLA) to share knowledge and experiences on climate change issues across different geographical regions. It is also part of a wider and long-term initiative—a **10-year plan** for promoting locally-led adaptation & resilience—that will provide a global platform to advance principles of LLA to climate change culminating at a sharing at the Conference of the Parties (COP) every year.

Hosted by ICCCAD, the Global Gobeshona Conference 1 focuses on learning and measuring progress and aims to stimulate actions amongst the participants, inspire people to start their own initiatives (through research or practice) and encourage collaborations, to be taken forward between conferences and returning each year to report on their progress.

UCCRTF participated in two sessions in the seven-day event:

- The session on **Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP)** showcases different initiatives on building resilience at the local level, focusing on poor and vulnerable communities. It featured speakers sharing their

experiences implementing programs in this direction, providing valuable learnings to participants. The CRPP aims to scale up investments in resilience at the local level. Marino Deocariza presented a brief overview of the Community-Led Projects (CLP) in 9 project sites being implemented by UCCRTF through [RETA 9329](#) Promoting Urban Climate Change Resilience in Selected Asian Cities Subproject 3: Pilot and Project Development Activities and shared some reflections on promoting community resilience planning.

- In the session “**Loss and Damage at COP26: Sharing of Case Studies from the Least Developing Countries,**” researchers from six countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Malawi, and Uganda presented insights from their country case studies on loss and damage due to climate change. UCCRTF, through Matthew Savage, shared the findings of a study on the costs and benefits of climate resilience action in Bangladesh cities Bagerhat and Patuakhali; a review of the performance of these investments in the context of Cyclone Amphan and highlighted lessons at country-level and for COP26.

URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE LESSONS

- The CRPP is a partnership between ADB, bilateral donors, global think tanks and civil society organizations with the primary purpose of supporting governments and communities in Asia and the Pacific to scale up investments in local resilience. It aims to strengthen institutions to mainstream resilience and to ensure efficient financial flow at the local level. The initiative empowers communities to participate in decision-making processes—which is a good practice in resilience building. Better understanding of the resilience building processes and outcomes should be the focus of policy research.
- RETA 9329 Promoting Urban Climate Change Resilience in Selected Asian Cities Subproject 3 promotes community-led initiatives through: (1) Innovating to integrate top-down and bottom-up knowledge and experience, (2) Prioritizing people who are marginalised and living in poverty, (3) Creating an inclusive multi-stakeholder process, (4) Applying a gendered and intersectional lens; and (5) Strengthening of social accountability.
- Scale and community-driven processes are not entirely incompatible. It is very important to situate the policy discussion on climate change in the context of development and poverty reduction. The CRPP reinforces the need to look at existing poverty reduction, community-driven development, and social protection programs that supports the poor and disadvantaged.
- Project implementers can look into the idea of transformative resilience: what does it take to take systemic change and build resilience in a long-term sense, how do we take resilience out of the technical space and address the socio-political dynamics of vulnerability.

URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE LESSONS

- As demonstrated in Bagerhat and Patuakhali, there is significantly higher economic value of impacts and damages in urban environments owing to its concentrated populations and high value infrastructure—disproportionately affecting the poor.
- Data on climate-induced loss and damages, especially in least developing and developing countries are scarce. There is a need to support and capacitate country- and local-level institutions towards systematic studies on loss and damages which could provide evidence for science-policy dialogue and enhanced actions towards climate resilience.
- Resilient urban planning not only improves climate resilience but also offers secondary benefits from economic development including economic growth, health, education. In the case of Bagerhat and Patuakhali vis-à-vis Cyclone Amphan, investments in urban resilience can deliver benefits that exceed the cost of investments.



Multi-Purpose Evacuation Center
Malay, Philippines



Community-Based Recycling Center
Del Carmen, Philippines



A farmer-gardener in La Trinidad, Benguet, Philippines supports actions to address the perennial flooding experienced in the strawberry fields

Community-Led Projects (CLPs)

Implemented through *RETA 9329 Promoting Urban Climate Change Resilience in Selected Asian Cities Subproject 3: Pilot and Project Development Activities (UCCRTF Subproject 3)*

Oxfam Great Britain is implementing CLPs with local partners Oxfam Pakistan, Oxfam Bangladesh, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), and Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement. Funded by the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF), the goal of the project is to contribute to climate change resilience by empowering vulnerable communities through community-led initiatives. The project is implemented in 9 pilot communities in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, and Myanmar. Read about the some of UCCRTF Subproject 3 CLPs here:

- [Climate Resilient Community- Managed Flood Mitigation project in La Trinidad, Benguet](#)
- [Building Resilience to Floods and Rain-Induced Landslides in Malay, Aklan](#)
- [Community- Managed Water supply System and Rainwater Harvesting Facility in Janiuay, Iloilo](#)
- [Urban Resilient Future project in Del Carmen, Siargao, Surigao Del Norte](#)

Bangladesh – Cyclone Amphan Case Study

Conducted under *TA 9217 Promoting Urban Climate Change Resilience in Selected Asian Cities: Knowledge Management and Resilience Measurement for Urban Climate Change Resilience (UCCRTF Subproject 2)*

This case study reviews the costs and benefits of climate resilience actions in Bagerhat and Patuakhali and looks at the vulnerability of these cities and reviews the potential benefits of investments made in resilient urban planning and infrastructure development. It also reviews the performance of these investments in the context of the recent Cyclone Amphan which hit Bangladesh in May 2020.

Both Bagerhat and Patuakhali cities have received support under ADB-UCCRTF including grant to support city level resilience and investment planning and for investments in resilience-oriented infrastructure such as cyclone shelters, drainage, and emergency access roads. Bagerhat and Patuakhali were considered 3rd and 5th most severely impacted districts according to the initial Joint Needs Assessment (JNA). The case study highlighted that overall, the economic costs of resilience are likely to be exceeded by the benefits of avoided damages and economic development from improved urban planning and infrastructure.

ADMINISTERED BY



UCCRTF FINANCING PARTNERS



FURTHER INFORMATION

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