

Climate Adaptation and Resilience
(CARE) for South Asia Project

SECTOR FOCAL POINTS REGIONAL MEETING

30 September – 1 October 2024
Bangkok, Thailand

Meeting Report

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1. Background

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) are jointly implementing a five-year (2020-2025) regional project called Climate Adaptation and Resilience (CARE) for South Asia with support from the World Bank. The project aims to provide an enabling environment for climate resilience policies and investments in South Asia's agriculture, transport, water, policy, planning, and finance sectors. With a regional outreach, national-level activities are implemented in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan. ADPC leads the implementation of the project's second component, which emphasizes strengthening policies, standards, and institutional capacities to support climate-resilient development.

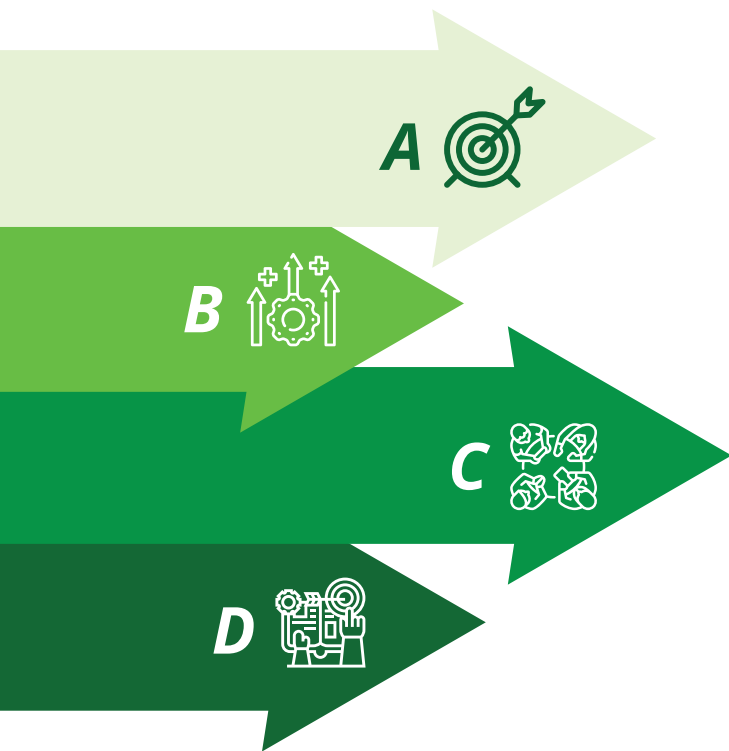
As part of the ongoing project, ADPC organized a two-day Sector Focal Points (SFPs) regional meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, from 30 September to 1 October 2024. The meeting with SFPs and other senior government officials was critical for assessing the project's accomplishments, deliberating on utilizing and integrating the key guidelines, tools, and standards for making the sector-specific development planning processes more resilient to climate change, and exploring opportunities for potential collaboration with diverse stakeholders for upscaling the key achievements. At the same time, the meeting participants shared insights to help draw lessons for making similar investments in the future more efficient, cost-effective, and sustainable.

The meeting also showcased the South Asia Region Climate Knowledge Hub (SAR-Climate), a unique platform as part of the CARE for South Asia project that hosts information on a range of climate adaptation and resilience topics and cross-cutting sectors to stimulate discussion and encourage more people to get involved in advancing climate resilience efforts in the region. Given the project's endeavor to integrate various initiatives in South Asia and promote knowledge-sharing, Day 2 of the meeting also shared insights from a regional project, Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA), which has synergies with CARE for South Asia in the area of strengthening transboundary water governance.



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2. Key Objectives of the Workshop



Showcase and disseminate key achievements and milestones of the CARE for South Asia project.

Conduct a comprehensive review of ongoing project activities, assess progress, challenges, and opportunities for improvement to ensure alignment with project objectives, and identify areas for refinement.

Discuss and explore practical options for upscaling specific project activities across Asian countries, focusing on maximizing impact and scalability.

Promote knowledge-sharing and learning on strengthening transboundary water governance for climate resilience in South Asia.

3. Participants



- Government officials from Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan
- The World Bank team
- Representatives from Bangkok-based regional offices of development partners, UN agencies, donors, research institutes, INGOs
- ADPC regional and country team

4. Session Summaries and Key Discussion Areas

4.1. Day 1: Presentations and discussions on sector updates, lessons learned, and integration of outputs

4.1.1. Opening Session

The meeting started with a welcome address and overview by the Executive Director ADPC, Mr. Hans Guttman, who briefly presented the CARE for South Asia project's accomplishments, deliberating on utilizing and integrating the essential guidelines, tools, and standards for making the sector-specific development planning processes more resilient to climate change, and exploring opportunities for potential collaboration with diverse stakeholders for upscaling the key achievements. He also assured that ADPC will help and support in enabling environments for action and impacts for building climate resilience in South Asia.



He was followed by Mr. Aslam Perwaiz, Deputy Executive Director ADPC, who commenced by discussing the challenges posed by temperature fluctuations, precipitation patterns, and other weather-related events, along with the effects of water variability on livelihoods, food insecurity, and natural hazards such as floods, landslides, and environmental degradation. He further briefed about the way forward for climate resilience in South Asia. He reiterated the provision of evidence-based climate-smart perspectives, climate-smart decision-making, and building capacities. While multiple regional forums discuss the challenges, CARE for South Asia can synthesize common issues across South Asia and facilitate action-based interventions.



Mr. Bilal Khalid, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank (WB), focused on protecting investments and enhancing resilience in South Asia. While explaining the Bank's perspective, he apprised the audience that WB looks at this project as a trailblazer for regional integration. This project can serve as a catalyst where we can leverage beyond immediate project goals, lessons learned and scale up, where role of Sectoral Focal Points (SFPs) are very important.

This was followed by the project overviews of the three implementing countries.

Mr. Irfan Maqbool, Director, Risk Governance and Financing, and Project Director, CARE for South Asia Project, ADPC, briefed about the country progress of Bangladesh. He informed the audience that although there was a delay in the project implementation due to the political situation in the country, as the situation has normalized, the country team is gearing up to complete the project activities as per the given timelines. He further emphasized the importance of increasing the scale of existing interventions, securing regional financial resources, and expanding capacity-building efforts to achieve the goal.

Furthermore, he underscored the importance of continued collaboration for moving forward and working closely with ministries and departments. The project outcomes are well aligned with Bangladesh's broader climate adaptation goals.

Nepal's project overview was presented by Mr. Yubaraj Bhusal, National Advisor, ADPC, Nepal. He explained that the CARE for South Asia initiative, launched in Nepal in 2020, has successfully implemented interventions in collaboration with federal and provincial governments, aligning with national policies and priorities. He highlighted the importance of mainstreaming climate change issues in policies and plans. He strengthened climate-resilient agriculture (CSA), resilient transport infrastructure, and integrated water resources management (IWRM); Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) were integrated into the project's framework in collaboration with ministries and line departments through relevant SFPs. While presenting Pakistan's project update, Lt. Gen Nadeem Ahmed (Retd.), Regional Advisor, ADPC, Pakistan, thanked the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI) Pakistan for taking the lead in re-tracking the project. He acknowledged full ownership of all federal and provincial ministries and praised the role of SFPs in successfully implementing project objectives in the country. He also appreciated that the project was on track and gave a lot of credit to the Sector Leads (SLs), and WB colleagues working closely to meet the project objectives.

He further explained that all interventions were fully aligned with the priorities of the federal and provincial authorities and the World Bank. Some of the contributions have found their way into government development planning, which is reassuring. Climate budget tagging (CBT) is in the operationalization stage; the interventions being carried out in Sindh and Balochistan are aligned with the recommendations of the National Water Policy 2018, while the integrated pest management (IPM) and sustainable agriculture waste management (SAWM) guidelines are going to be integrated into Punjab Agriculture Policy.

4.1.2. Technical Sessions

The sessions started with the presentations of the respective sectors from Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan, discussing key achievements, challenges, and learnings, highlighting the integration of outputs, and deliberating on the future opportunities for each country.

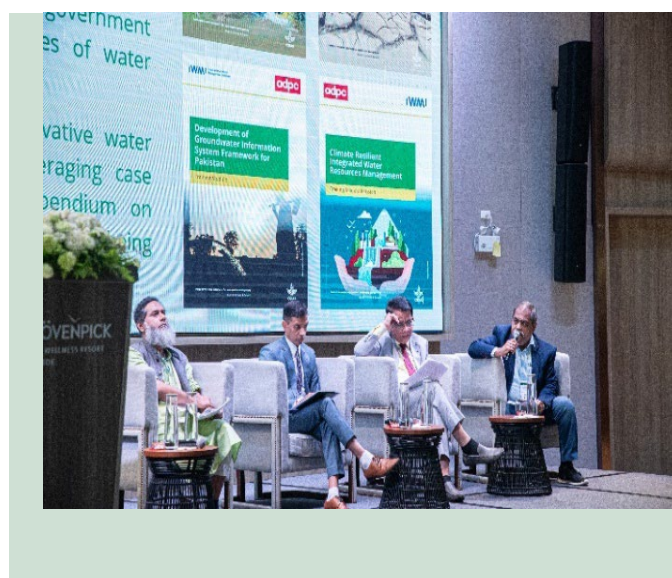
4.1.2.1. Water Sector

Name	Organization
Dr. Niladri Gupta	Senior Water Resource Management Specialist and Water Sector Lead, ADPC
Muhammad Ayoub Soomro	Additional Secretary (Technical), Sindh Irrigation Department, Pakistan
Kapil Gnawali	Senior Divisional Engineer (SDE), Water Resources Division, Water Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), Nepal
Md. Hasan Shahriar	Senior Environment Officer (SEO), Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), Bangladesh
Gopal Prasad Sigdel	Secretary, Water Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS) Nepal

This session was moderated by Dr. Niladri Gupta, Senior Water Resource Management Specialist and Water Sector Lead, ADPC. He started the discussion by emphasizing how this meeting, discussions, and interactions will catalyze change in building climate resilience under the CARE for South Asia project. He highlighted key challenges in water sector, impact of droughts, need for comprehensive site selection of check dam's and water harvesting, importance of Karez, and ground water management, in the project countries.

Mr. Muhammad Ayoub Soomro, Additional Secretary (Technical), Sindh Irrigation Department, Pakistan, appreciated WB and ADPC efforts. He agreed to scale up the GWIS being implemented at Nara Canal Command, Sindh, to 13 other canal commands and integrate it with other provinces of Pakistan. He further elucidated that Pakistan faces drought challenges but lacks comprehensive management strategies. ADPC is developing a drought resilience framework in line with Sindh Water Policy 2023 recommendations.

Dr. Kapil Gnawali, SDE, Water Resources Division, WECS, Nepal, explained that water harvesting is crucial for climate change adaptation and resilience, especially in the Terai Region. Successful integrated water resource management addresses seasonal shortages through water storage, climate, hydrology, knowledge-building, and adaptation practices. He assured that all water-related departments in Nepal were actively engaged right from the start through consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) from various levels of government. All interventions have been aligned and mainstreamed in government plans, policies, and strategies.



Md. Hasan Shahriar, SEO, WARPO, Bangladesh, requested support for further interventions in Bangladesh provinces to scale the outputs under the CARE for South Asia project on the water sector policy framework. He highlighted the importance of water accounting and appreciated ADPC and WB for their support in this aspect. He also proposed developing a comprehensive framework for climate-informed water accounting through donor organizations. Bangladesh is prioritizing climate change adaptation through adequate water accounting to create a climate-inclusive monitoring and evaluation framework for the Delta Plan 2100.

Mr. Gopal Prasad Sigdel, Secretary, WECS, Nepal, highlighted the Water, Energy, Food, and Ecosystem (WEFE) nexus, which is paramount for Nepal, especially under the changing climate. The recent flooding event in Nepal underscores the importance of resilient development planning and climate-resilient infrastructure.

4.1.2.2. Transport Sector

Name	Organization
Md. Nurul Alam	Transport Sector Lead, ADPC
Md. Abdul Hakim	Sector Focal Point (SFP), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Bangladesh
Keshab Prasad Ojha	SFP, Department of Roads (DoR), Nepal
Baikuntha Aryal	SFP, Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI), Nepal
Rajendra Prasad Sharma	SFP, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), Nepal
Mahesh Chandra Neupane	Director General, Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI), Nepal

The session was moderated by Mr. Md. Nurul Alam, Lead Transport Sector, ADPC, who discussed the key achievements, challenges, and learnings from Bangladesh and Nepal and explained the climate resilient benchmarking framework which was requested by participating governments based on successful outputs of ADPC project. Developing risk-informed planning and decision-making processes, along with accessing and mobilizing climate finance, are crucial components of these initiatives. He emphasized the importance of expanded capacity-building programs (national and international training programs) at the field as well as at the headquarters level.



Mr. Md. Abdul Hakim, Sector Focal Point (SFP), LGED, Bangladesh, highlighted the importance of investment in resilient road infrastructure at the local level to address climate change impacts for enhancing resilience through a technical review report for some selected roads and bridges. He appreciated that LGED and ADPC have collaborated to create three technical recommendation reports incorporating climate change considerations into road, bridge, and maintenance standards and guidelines.

While discussing the recent unprecedented rainfall leading to a flooding event, Mr. Keshab Prasad Ojha (online), SFP, DoR, Nepal, highlighted the need for climate resilience in different projects. He appreciated the assistance provided by ADPC and the WB for improving climate resilience in Nepal and five technical recommendation reports for revising road standards and guidelines from a climate change perspective.

Mr. Baikuntha Aryal, SFP, DoLI, Nepal, thanked ADPC and discussed the implementation of the policy documents prepared for developing climate-resilient transport infrastructure in Nepal and committed to using the developed recommendations and guidelines in coordinating roles. He informed the participants that Nepal plans to update Nepal Road Standards (NRS), Nepal Rural Road Standards (NRRS), Nepal Bridge Standard, and Flexible Pavement Design Guideline, along with guidelines for Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analysis and River Training Works for Bridge Design, where the technical recommendation reports will be very useful.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad Sharma, SFP, NDRRMA, Nepal, appreciated that the documents prepared for the different activities of the project are fully aligned with the national multi-hazard vulnerability assessment frameworks. If they are further integrated into the central portal, it will help in forecasting and decision support systems. He committed to localizing it further and advocated for more capacity-building initiatives.

Mahesh Chandra Neupane, Director General, DoLI, Nepal, thanked ADPC for assistance with different Nepal transport sector outputs. He further elaborated that integrating climate resilience into development projects is challenging at the initial stages. However, following the implementation of CARE for South Asia project interventions, its importance in building climate resilience in Nepal is now better understood. Although much work remains to be done, progress is heading in the right direction regarding policies, regulations, guidelines, and design standards.



4.1.2.3. Policy Planning and Finance (PPF) Sector

Name	Organization
Israel Jegillos	PPF Sector Lead, ADPC
Mariam Ayub	Deputy Secretary-EFP II, Finance Division Pakistan
Jawad Rabbani	Deputy Chief - In charge of Environment and Climate Section, Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI), Pakistan
Manamaya Bhattarai Pangeeni	Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, Nepal
Binod Prakash Singh	Financial Comptroller General, FCGO, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Nepal



Mr. Israel Jegillos, PPF Sector Lead, ADPC, moderated the session. He apprised the participants that ownership of relevant stakeholders (Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination MoCC&EC, Finance Division, MoPDSI) was ensured right from the start of the project. Comprehensive mapping of potential international donors, specifically the Green Climate Fund, was also carried out. In Nepal, the framework for supporting local-level governments in

strengthening climate resilience through formulating LAPA has been completed.

Ms. Mariam Ayub (online), Deputy Secretary-EFP II, Finance Division Pakistan, described the technical guidebook on assessing climate finance, complementing the national finance strategy, and enhancing the country's ability to mobilize, manage, and access international climate finance. She further elucidated that integrating this guidebook into provincial climate finance strategy will likely equip provincial finance departments with the skills to identify and track climate-related expenditures.

Mr. Jawad Rabbani, Deputy Chief - In charge of the Environment and Climate Section MoPDSI, Pakistan, explained that three different tools have been developed in the climate handbook, including hazard assessment, project assessment concerning environment and climate mitigation (including carbon emissions baseline, and carbon footprints it will generate). These tools will also be added to PC-1 and mandatory for all project proposals submitted for further consideration and approval. The Financial Accountability and Budgeting System (FABS) and a national framework for District-level Adaptation Plans are prioritized, along with federal projects prioritizing climate finance and provincial frameworks enabling independent funding access.

Ms. Manamaya Bhattarai Pangani, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, Nepal, described that Nepal envisions transforming from developing to developed nation very soon. She also explained the alignment of climate finance with the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Action Plan (NAP) to strengthen ambition in future iteration of NDCs. The 16th Five-Year Plan prioritizes expanding LAPAs to 754 municipalities to improve coordination between ministries and local governments on climate finance flows.

Mr. Binod Prakash Singh, Financial Comptroller General, FCGO, MoF, Nepal, briefed the participants regarding the country's efforts to adapt to climate resilience in finance, the difficulties being faced due to growing climate disasters and full implementation of tools of Climate Change Budget Tagging (CCBT), etc. due to lack of technical capacity and investments. He reiterated that they need to integrate CCBT into the national budgetary process and adopt climate change as a cross-cutting budget category. Nepal needs to improve its CCBT and study the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) to understand climate finance flows and enhance climate resilience, aligning with UNDP's SDGs budgeting and national climate actions. Finally, capacity building for budgeting and financial planning officials, along with integrating CCBT into the National Budget Process, will solidify climate change as a cross-cutting budget category, supported by the launch of the CCBT Guidebook through national-level training for Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFE) officials.

4.1.2.4. Agriculture Sector

Name	Organization
Dr. Shree Prasad Neupane	Agriculture Sector Lead, ADPC
Md. Shah Kamal Khan	SFP and Project Director – AMISD, Department of Agriculture Extension, Bangladesh
Lakshya Bahadur Chaudhary	SFP, MOALD, Nepal
Jawad Rabbani	Deputy Chief - In charge of Environment and Climate Section, Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI), Pakistan
Hari Bahadur KC	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Nepal

Mr. Shree Prasad Neupane, Agriculture Sector Lead, ADPC, moderated the session. While discussing the key achievements, objectives, challenges, and learning in the partner countries, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan, he explained the development of different documents, including the CSA investment plan of Nepal, IPM and SAWM in Pakistan, guidelines on CSA/ Climate Smart Livestock (CSL) at national level in Bangladesh.

Mr. Md. Shah Kamal Khan (Online), SFP and Project Director – AMISD, Department of Agriculture Extension, Bangladesh, appreciated ADPC’s efforts in assisting Bangladesh, which is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries of the world, in developing CSA/ CSL guidelines. He further expected that the project would enhance the resilience of community-based organizations (CBOs) through testing and mentoring of CSA/ CSL. He also suggested the development of a climate-smart model village for the replication of resilient agricultural practices.



Mr. Lakshya Bahadur Chaudhary, SFP, MOALD, Nepal, opined that as their country is experiencing extreme climate events, there is a strong need to reform different sectors, including agriculture and its CSA investment plans. The provincial commission of Madhesh province already mentioned the need for CSA/CSL in their official documentation. Further support is required for CSA investment in other provinces of Nepal.

Mr. Jawad Rabbani, Deputy Chief - In charge of the Environment and Climate Section MoPDSI, Pakistan, stated that their experience working on NDCs revealed that 44% of emissions are related to agriculture. Industries and vehicles are typically highlighted when discussing emissions, but in Punjab, Pakistan, around 70% of the population is connected to agriculture. He further explained that the ministry works with ADPC for agriculture waste management and IPM, integrating into the Punjab Green Development Program (PGDP). There is a need to consider the latest technological advancements in the wake of changing climate and biodiversity impacts on pests and their management.

Mr. Hari Bahadur KC, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Nepal, mentioned that Nepal is vulnerable in its plains as well as hilly areas for agriculture, which is directly linked to food security and safety due to climate change owing to successful outputs on CSA/ CSL. There is a need to integrate the guidelines into other provinces of Nepal. The need to institutionalize and incorporate it into the budget for justifiable implementation, soil degradation, change in cropping patterns, and pest infestation under changing climate were also highlighted.

4.1.3. Project Capacity Building Process & Updates

Mr. Bill Ho, Lead, ADPC Academy, briefed about the project capacity building process and updates. He explained the rationale for the Climate Resilient Leadership Program (CRLP) and ADPC's expertise in professional development, leveraging over 38 years of experience. He added ADPC Academy's efforts to create a network of leaders to establish a CRLP hub for implementing knowledge actions through hands-on training and institutionalizing them within national and regional bodies.

Ms. Merve Dadas, Regional Training Officer, ADPC, gave a brief on the training held between February 2022 and September 2024 in 3 project countries and at the regional level. She explained the methodology of training evaluation. While giving the capacity building overview, she shared that 39 trainings have been completed, including 856 government officials and 44 CBOs, with 29 % female participation. She was happy to share that the participant satisfaction level is around 90%.

4.1.4. Reflections and Closing Remarks



Towards the end of the first day, Ms. Carina Fonseca Ferreira, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, WB, started by expressing solidarity with the people of Nepal for the recent flooding event and with Bangladesh and Pakistan to develop resilience. She said it was heartening to see that we agree on principles of resilience, but the challenge is implementation on the ground. We need to prioritize the investments. She congratulated the government stakeholders for their support. She emphasized that the increasing number of losses due to climate-related disasters is not merely a technical

engineering problem but a planning issue and harped upon the importance of moving from principles to tangible actions that produce accurate results on the ground. Addressing resilience addresses people's vulnerabilities by improving living conditions, social networks, and development. Not one solution fits all, and there is a need to work with everyone, including communities, not only for consultation but involving them practically, especially women, young people, and vulnerable groups.

4.2. Day 2: Plenary sessions with key government officials and experts discussing options for the institutionalization and sustainability of project interventions

Recap of Day 1

Mr. Irfan Maqbool started the session on iCARE with a recap of the first day. He explained that there are two types of pilot innovations. The first set was tested in the last project phase, and the other is now being selected for upscaling.

4.2.1. iCARE Innovation Fund

Mr. Sagar Acharya, iCARE Manager, ADPC, gave a brief about the iCARE innovation fund and updates on the latest progress. He further mentioned that the first phase was conducted as Tech Emerge Resilience India Challenge 2020-22. Sixteen innovations across South Asia were selected out of which, seven were scaled up. In the second phase other nine pilot innovations have been selected for scaling up. He further discussed the way forward as below:

- Mapping of these innovations and assessing their impacts
- Development of roadmap for future investments and innovations
- Enhancing coordination and collaboration with funding agencies, national governments, and innovators
- National workshop and meetings for building national/local ownership
- Webinar series for wider knowledge dissemination and advocacy



One of the participants inquired about the selection criteria for these innovations, which was responded by Irfan Maqbool that the selection was carried out through a rigorous process by an international expert evaluation committee.

In response to a question by one of the participants regarding the applicability of the evaluation of impacts beyond the project period, Irfan Maqbool informed us that the cross-country projects are flexible enough to be applicable to other countries as well.

4.2.2. Panel Discussions

The sessions continued as panel discussions in a question-and-answer format, featuring experts from ADPC, the World Bank, Swerord, IWMI (project collaborators), as well as representatives from regional organizations and SFPs.

4.2.2.1. Transport Sector

Name	Organization
Anish Joshi	Regional GIS and Risk Assessment Specialist, ADPC
Dr. Peeranan Towashiraporn	Director, Geospatial Information Department, ADPC
Dr. Madan B. Regmi	Economic Affairs Officer, Transport Division, UNESCAP
Dr. Milad Zamanifar	International Resilient Transport Expert, Germany
Dr. Santosh Shrestha	Transport Expert, Scott Wilson Nepal & SweRoad

The session was moderated by **Mr. Anish Joshi**, Regional GIS and Risk Assessment Specialist, ADPC.

Q1. What is the importance of Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) for climate-resilient infrastructure?

Dr. Peeranan Towashiraporn responded that if this question had been asked 10 years ago, it would have been necessary to explain CRA. However, people are now quite familiar with this term. There are 2 ways. First, prepare yourself. We need engineering loads for designing, but for climate resilience (CR), we need to assess climate impacts, flooding, temperature, landslides, and accessibility. Secondly, invest wisely.



Q2. What is the role of UNESCAP in CR infrastructure?

Dr. Madan B. Regmi replied that we must consider the impacts of generic and context-specific climate change to make climate-resilient transport infrastructure. The important aspect is cost. We need to invest wisely and prioritize. He gave an example of the Japanese tsunami, where only one road was climate-resilient and used for emergency supplies. There are several guidelines, but we need to put that into practice. Another issue is governance.

Q3. What are the gaps in terms of CR in South Asia?

Dr. Milad Zamanifar,

- Local-level research to understand the complexity of the issue
- Adherence to general international practices neglecting/without giving preference to local Indigenous knowledge
- Low-quality infrastructure
- Knowledge (other than standards) of individuals and organizations

Q4. What are the obstacles in mainstreaming climate change guidelines in road infrastructure?

Dr. Santosh Shrestha,

- Lack of data
- Lack of local/contextual research and application of international practices
- Limited awareness and understanding of CR
- Lack of technical capacities
- Lack of coordination between different organizations and ministries
- Fragmentation of institutional responsibilities
- Political unwillingness - short-term planning
- Instability of policies/political system
- Lack of stakeholder engagement and public discourse
- Limited socio-economical perspective, more focus on technical perspective
- Limited finances/funding mechanisms

Q5. What do you think about collaboration and coordination for CR information, challenges, and way forward for CRA in South Asia?

Dr. Peeranan Towashiraporn highlighted that complex issues, such as climate change, are reshaping our environment, with unprecedented rainfall and extreme events becoming more frequent. One significant challenge is that as scientific committees delve deeper into these issues, their findings often become more challenging for implementers and practitioners to apply effectively. Additionally, there is a persistent issue with implementation, as transitions from one project to the next often lack necessary updates. The scientific community and practitioners must collaborate more effectively to address these challenges. This collaboration should be reciprocal, fostering the capacity of end users and the scientific community's understanding of their needs.

Q6. What are the challenges and opportunities to upscale and develop tools and guidelines?

Dr. Madan B. Regmi,

- There is too much focus on engineering resilience; the social resilience aspect needs to be considered as well
- No ownership
- Tendency to go for high-end solutions, ignoring local solutions
- Accessibility to the transport system
- Strict implementation of law in vulnerable areas
- Nature-based Solutions (NbS) should be preferred instead of engineering solutions

Q7. Can you suggest three main steps for government agencies?

Dr. Milad Zamanifar

1. Understanding complexity and uncertainties
2. Better roads or more roads?
3. Quick fix or sustainable solutions?

These are the main steps for systemic resilience.

Q8. How can we ensure that guidelines and tools are transferred to the local context?

Dr. Santosh Shrestha mentioned that improvising within the local context is crucial for practical solutions. However, a lack of expertise and knowledge transfer at the regional level hinders progress. It is essential to incorporate traditional knowledge and best practices, including NbS. Additionally, implementing technological interventions without thorough ecosystem analysis can have negative consequences.

4.2.2.2. Water and Agriculture Sector

Name	Organization
Dr. Niladri Gupta	Senior Water Resource Management Specialist and Water Sector Leader, ADPC
Hari Bahadur KC	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Nepal
Jawad Rabbani	Deputy Chief - In charge of Environment and Climate Section, Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI), Pakistan
Dr. Bunyod Holmatov	Research Group Leader WEF Nexus, IWMI
Raphael Glemet	Senior Program Officer, Water and Wetlands, IUCN
Gopal Prasad Sigdel	Secretary, Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), Nepal
Carina Fonseca Ferreira	Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank

Dr. Niladri Gupta moderated the session and started by launching reports from countries related to the water sector. It is considered a joined session of 2 cross-cutting sectors: water and agriculture.

Mr. Hari Bahadur KC answered the question related to CSA practices and how the farmers feel about climate change impacts. He replied that water scarcity, droughts, and floods significantly impact the farmers. Awareness is being raised, education is provided, and farmers are adapting new crops to address food security. Besides, farmers already have indigenous knowledge related to CSA.

Jawad Rabbani, in Pakistan's context, not all climate change impacts are negative in agriculture, as some parts of KPK province also had positive impacts. The majority of farmers lack CSA knowledge. Land holdings are sometimes significant, and data gathering and surveillance systems are needed.

Dr. Bunyod Holmatov, while answering the question regarding innovative approaches for resilience building in the water sector, explained that the link between water, food security, and energy makes it a complex issue. IWMI is implementing water accounting in some countries. Innovation is not always new, and it can involve reusing existing/traditional practices and using the concept of land exposure, leaving the land as such so the land can regain its actual conditions through other activities like bee keeping, etc. were highlighted.

Raphael Glemet, while answering the question regarding NbS's effectiveness in supporting water management, mentioned that too much water and too little water are both significant issues. Response from the government is mainly focused on engineering solutions and missing out on NbS. The policy enables grey solutions to be compared to green solutions. In many cases, NbS is quite cost-effective, requiring low capital and maintenance. NbS will solve the issue and bring diverse benefits. He gave a number of NbS examples from India, Nepal, and Pakistan.



Mr. Gopal Prasad Sigdel, while answering the question regarding how communities can support water innovation and integrate pathways into plans, said that the government has made policies and plans in Nepal, incentivizing and supporting CSA practices. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are encouraged for water management. NbS, basin restoration, and green and blue practices are being explored in towns (water harvesting and recycling). Nepal government's primary focus is policy alignment, food security, financing, active collaboration with local communities, and enabling environments.

Ms. Carina Fonseca Ferreira, while answering the question regarding financial sustainability enhancement for water and agriculture, argued that clients are facing difficulty in managing microeconomic impacts. WB needs to focus on investment efficiency besides institutional strengthening. The project to be financed by WB must demonstrate that it is efficient, economical, and environmentally friendly. Aligning water with climate change impact goals through integrated planning and investment in renewable energy is essential. There is a need for operational management to account for non-revenue water besides the promotion of performance-based projects. Additionally, financial instruments need to be explored to mobilize financing – 1) Result-based financing, which is based on outcomes rather than activities, and 2) PPPs.

Gopal Prasad Sigdel and Jawad Rabbani, while answering the question regarding how CSA can ensure equitable access to water in agriculture, pointed out that empowering local governments is essential for improving access to information, CRAs, and resources delivered to farmers. This includes ensuring access to inputs, irrigation, and CSA technologies. Additionally, establishing a localized database and providing agro-meteorological advisory services will further support farmers in making informed decisions. In Pakistan, two approaches are being worked on: a whole-of-system approach and improving and upgrading systems, including precision irrigation systems.

Raphael Glemet, while answering the question regarding current limitations for the government to scale up, mentioned that nature won't solve all problems. Still, we cannot design a system without considering nature. We need to integrate NbS through policy integration and coordination into engineering solutions. Many findings are being made available, and the need for capacity building is significant.

While answering the question regarding ensuring equitable access for small farm holders, **Hari Bahadur KC** mentioned that improved water governance is crucial for equitable water distribution at both local and national levels, focused on decentralized decision-making, prioritizing financing, water policy reforms, and capacity building.

Carina Fonseca Ferreira, while answering the question regarding how WB can promote regional-national-local level partnerships and coordination, replied that WB works under a country partnership framework by involving all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and communities. They have achieved much progress in resilience and congratulate the countries for these development initiatives. The efforts are still slower than the impacts of climate change, but our commitment is to improve and continue learning.

Bunyod Holmatov, while answering the question regarding how climate-smart initiatives meet international goals, SDGs, Paris Agreement, etc., explained that the governments are already struggling to meet different goals and they feel difficulty to take along international commitments like SDGs, Paris Agreement, etc. but addressing them can help to tick many unchecked integrated tasks and actions.

4.2.2.3. Policy, Planning, and Finance Sector

Name	Organization
Israel Jegillos	PPF Sector Lead, ADPC
Manamaya Bhattarai Pageni	Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, Nepal
Binod Prakash Singh	Financial Comptroller General, FCGO, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Nepal
Jawad Rabbani	Deputy Chief - In charge of Environment and Climate Section, Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI), Pakistan
Bilal Khalid	Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank
Sana Zulfiqar	Project Coordinator, ADPC Pakistan

Israel Jegillos moderated the session. This session was also conducted through questions and answers from the panelists.

Q1. How can we enhance climate-related investments, especially local governments, and local action?

Ms. Manamaya B. Pageni informed the participants that Nepal's 16th financial year program supports LAPAs and endorses CBTs.

Q2. What are the budgetary allocations for climate change?

Mr. Binod Prakash Singh,



- Close coordination with ministries, regular internal audits, and continuous monitoring
- Program-based budgeting related to climate change
- Dedicated budget in line with SDGs for the sectors impacted by climate change
- Provision of relevant data
- CBT to help identify and allocate funds, expenditure tracking

Q3. How to locally support governments, especially in the context of Climate Change?

Manamaya B. Pageni responded that localizing climate change considerations within policy frameworks is essential. This includes the localization of SDGs to create practical guidelines. Supporting LAPA is crucial for developing relevant policies. Furthermore, crafting strategies to ensure the involvement of local governments will enhance these efforts.



Q4. How does FCGO ensure that the local government gets adequate finances?

Mr. Binod Prakash,

- Budget allocation and tracking of local government
- Expenditure monitoring through SUTRA
- Enhance financial planning and forecasting
- Integrate climate-related expenditure into general budgeting
- Coordination with national authorities to ensure local financial goals are in sync with national finance goals

Q5. How does MoPDSI ensure allocations for climate-related actions?

Jawad Rabbani,

One year after Climate Change Policy 2012, we developed the framework and prioritized areas related to climate change. In 2017, we developed NDCs, further enhanced in 2021, covering all sectors and carbon accounting. MoPDSI approved 5-year plan involving private-sector and public-sector investment portfolios. In 2023, we approved the NAP and calculated the financial requirement for adaptation. We changed the planning process to include climate change impacts, considerations, and CR proofing. We are coordinating with MoCC&EC to try to access the voluntary and mandatory markets as per the Paris Agreements. We were on track till 2010, but after devolution (18th constitutional amendment), we went off track, further deteriorating due to floods in 2010. The Climate Change Council is being established, which will have tentacles at the provincial level, and the national climate finance strategy has recently been approved.

Q6. Can you please shed light on the WB support for South Asia in climate change adaptation?

Mr. Bilal Khalid explained that WB looks at three challenges: 1) Climate Change, 2) Poverty, and 3) Equality, such as GCF and allocation funds. WB is the most prominent financier in the world, but the financing is still insufficient, and we need to scale up the commitments. There will be a 50% split between adaptation and mitigation. There are two further challenges/ principles. 1) Adaptation links to development outcome (flood reconstruction project, resilient shelters, etc.), 2) How we measure and evaluate the adaptation. Indirect impacts are the major challenge for attracting finances.



Q7. What could be the co-benefits of Climate Change adaptation and mitigation?

Mr. Bilal Khalid,

Accessing climate finance relies on several critical enablers. Currently, the gaps in financing are significant, necessitating diversification and mobilization of domestic revenue sources. Implementing budget tagging can help track climate-related expenditures effectively. Additionally, raising awareness and building capacity is essential, as climate finance is a complex topic that many may not fully understand. The WB supports the development of a climate finance strategy in Pakistan, highlighting the need for countries to establish a shared vision to access climate funds. Finally, effective governance arrangements and a cross-sectoral approach are vital for successfully navigating these challenges.

Q8. What are the challenges for local government and communities in understanding policies?

Sana Zulfiqar,

Regarding government, we have the policies, but the issue is how to contextualize them at local level. Communities mainly remain ignorant of these policies due to a lack of communication. Regarding communities, they are not happy as they have not been involved in the processes. They believe what they see. Although we have developed detailed modules and contextualization per agro-economic zones, what about communities' local agendas? Vulnerability reduction through capacity building in actual letter and spirit by hand holding. Tapping private sector, CR infrastructure development.

Lt. Gen Nadeem Ahmed,

With every adversity, we realize that there are opportunities as well. 2005, we developed women's skills and trained them in agriculture, cash crops, poultry, and animal rearing. We found a marked improvement in the living conditions of vulnerable communities. In the 2010 floods, we changed the cropping patterns of Sindh to the growing of sunflowers. In Balochistan, we started olives and dates, which are now being exported.

4.2.2.4. Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA)

Name	Organization
Homolata Borah	Knowledge Management and Strategy Consultant, ADPC
Veena Vidyadharan	Feminist Influencing Lead (Climate, Nature and Communities), Oxfam
Md. Hasan Shahriar	Senior Environment Officer, Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), Bangladesh
Dr. Mary Picard	Director and Senior Consultant Humanitarian and Development Consulting
Jekulin Lipi	Global Focal Point for DRR Working Group, UN Major Group for Children and Youth
Pallav Gopal Jha	Managing Director, Guwahati Metropolitan Drinking Water Sewerage, Assam, India
Kapil Gnawali	SDE, Water Resources Division, Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), Nepal

Israel Jegillos moderated the session.

Veena Vidyadharan - While answering a question regarding existing and new water and climate resilience building challenges across river basins, informed that a significant challenge in Nepal is glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs). All glaciers are likely to melt by 2100. 26 GLOFs occurred during the last 30 years. Erratic monsoons, too little and too much water, are another challenge.

Md. Hasan Shahriar - In Bangladesh, upstream rainfall leads to flooding, erosion, and salinity. Besides, we face drought in the Northern region, cyclones and storm surges are other challenges.

In answering the question, "How do local communities from the basin alliances facilitate dialogues with other communities, civil society, and governments to make their voices heard? What are some key enabling factors and barriers to this?" the panelists had the following responses;

Veena Vidyadharan - Marginalized river basin communities are the most vulnerable and affected. Water variability affects these communities in either case. People have learned to live with floods in these areas, but erosion is sometimes devastating. These communities are highly dependent on Early Warning Systems (EWS) regarding water-related activities. Fishing season requires significant synchronization of policies between Bangladesh and India. Communities are managing irrigation channels between Bhutan and Assam. Using bamboo poles to control erosion and integrating scientific knowledge with traditional practices is essential.



Dr. Mary Picard argued the importance of gender inclusion to address vulnerabilities of the river basin communities, especially women. If disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation do not recognize women's current contributions and empower them to participate meaningfully, in significant numbers. Leadership and decision-making roles at all levels and mechanisms for risk governance can never reach their full potential to reduce risk for all women and men, boys and girls. She underscored that in the absence of a deep-level change, we as an international community

may arrive at the year 2030 only to find ourselves making the same recommendations on gender and risk reduction as we made in 2015.

Ms. Jekulin Lipi - Peer support within youth can help address psychosocial impacts. Locally led initiatives led by women and youth are building the capacities of youth as they are equally impacted by climate change. Enhancement of collaboration is another aspect; inclusion from the start of the project till the end helps to develop ownership.

Mr. Pallav Gopal Jha (online) - Depletion of areas due to landslides and lack of focus on landslide management are the main problems. Urban flooding is also significant. Regarding rehabilitation and migration, collaboration is the key through self-help groups. She shared a success story from India where the Jaldoot App, through school children on water usage awareness, significantly impacted water conservation within those communities.

Jekulin Lipi and Kapil Gnawali - While answering a question regarding challenges of technical barriers for local government to access international climate finance, responded;

- Fragmented approach
- Resource constraints in local communities
- Capacity gaps and coordination between local-national- regional- international
- Lack of PPPs

Pallav Gopal Jha - In response to a question on involving Indigenous people in climate financing proposals at the local level, it was explained that proposals should not be top-down, should include performance-based incentives and penalties, and should encourage corporate social responsibility involvement.

At the end of this session, the panelists shared their thoughts below:

Veena Vidyadharan, Mary Picard, and Jekulin Lipi - While regional collaboration is essential, it is often more challenging to implement than to discuss. Engaging with multiple stakeholders is crucial for success. IWRM must address gender and inclusion issues at both local and national levels in its policies and practices. Integrating civil society and local women's groups into water governance initiatives is also important. Adopting a whole-of-society approach that realistically involves everyone is vital for effective outcomes. Additionally, decisions and development strategies should be risk-informed. Breaking down silos will facilitate better collaboration across sectors. Finally, there is a need to increase financing for DRR and CR, with loss and damage funds ideally provided as grants rather than loans.

Kapil Gnawali - River basins are transboundary. Trilateral agreements, intergovernmental cooperation, support of international organizations for developing river basin organizations, and use of digital platforms for knowledge sharing and discussions.

Pallav Gopal Jha - Looking forward to coming up with nature-based solutions for managing river basins.

5. Concluding Remarks and Key Takeaways

Mr. Irfan Maqbool extended thanks to all the participants on behalf of ADPC for making it convenient to attend the meeting and sharing their knowledge and experience for the successful conduct of the meeting. He commented that risk and vulnerability are two sides of the same coin regarding climate change impacts. With the right policies, the challenges can be transferred into opportunities.



Gopal Prasad Sigdel, Nepal, extended gratitude to all participants, panelists, and presenters for sharing their experiences on CSA, NbS, and governance frameworks.

Mr. Hassan, Bangladesh, thanked ADPC and WB for organizing this meeting and supporting CARE for the South Asia project. He said he felt more educated and benefitted from opinions and knowledge shared by experts from different countries and organizations.

Lt. Gen Nadeem Ahmed, Pakistan, mentioned that the two days had been very productive and substantive, noting that the best effort had been made in formulating policies, yet questions about sustainability remain. He questioned whether the approach should be taken bilaterally or at a regional level. He added that if the World Bank wants to ensure sustainability, it might consider whether it intends to build upon this significant effort. He thanked all sector leads for sharing progress in their respective areas and highlighted how iCARE innovation provided valuable insights for applying innovations in different country contexts. Reflecting on disaster response, he emphasized that maintaining communication is a crucial advantage, illustrating the importance of climate-resilient road infrastructure in emergency activities. He appreciated all participants and moderators and recognized the numerous people working behind the scenes on logistics, meal arrangements, digital communications, and coordination, who all deserve applause. Lastly, he thanked the World Bank, Irfan Maqbool, and his dedicated team for their support.





6. Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda

Day 1: Monday, September 30, 2024		
Opening Session		
08:30 - 09:00	Registration	ADPC Team
09:00 - 09:10	Welcome Address and Workshop Overview	Hans Guttman , Executive Director, ADPC
09:10 - 09:25	Paving the Way Forward for Climate Resilience in South Asia	Aslam Perwaiz , Deputy Executive Director, ADPC
09:25 - 09:35	Protecting Investments and Enhancing Resilience in South Asia	Bilal Khalid , Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank
09:35 - 09:45	Overview - Bangladesh	Irfan Maqbool , Director, Risk Governance, and Project Director, CARE for South Asia Project, ADPC
09:45 - 09:55	Overview – Nepal	Yubaraj Bhusal , National Advisor, ADPC Nepal
09:55 - 10:05	Overview - Pakistan	Lt. Gen Nadeem Ahmed (Retd.) , National Advisor, ADPC Pakistan
10:05 - 10:10	Group Photo	
10:10 - 10:30	Coffee Break	
Technical Sessions		
Water Sector Progress		
10:30 - 11:30	<p>Key achievements, challenges, and learnings from Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integration of Outputs ● Future Opportunities 	<p>- Niladri Gupta, Sr. WRM Specialist, Water Sector Leader, ADPC</p> <p>- Md. Hasan Shahriar, SEO, WARPO, Bangladesh</p> <p>- Kapil Gnawali, SDE, Water Resources Division, WECS, Nepal</p> <p>- Gopal Prasad Sigdel, Secretary, WECS, Nepal</p> <p>- Muhammad Ayub Soomro, Additional Secretary (Tech.), Sindh Irrigation Department, Pakistan</p>

Transport Sector Progress		
11:30 - 12:30	Key achievements, challenges, and learnings from Bangladesh and Nepal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integration of Outputs ● Future Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Md. Nurul Alam, Transport Sector Lead, ADPC - Md. Abdul Hakim, Sector Focal Point (SFP), LGED, Bangladesh - Keshab Prasad Ojha, SFP, DoR, Nepal - Baikuntha Aryal, SFP, DoLI, Nepal - Rajendra Prasad Sharma, SFP, NDRRMA, Nepal
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	
Policy Planning and Finance (PPF) Sector Progress		
13:30-14:30	Key achievements, challenges, and learnings from Pakistan and Nepal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integration of Outputs ● Future Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Israel Jegillos, PPF Sector Lead, ADPC - Manamaya Bhattarai Pangei, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, Nepal - Binod Prakash Singh, Financial Comptroller General, FCGO, MoF, Nepal - Mariam Ayub, Deputy Secretary-EFP II, Finance Division, Pakistan - Jawad Rabbani, Deputy Chief - In charge Env. and Climate Section MoPDSI, Pakistan
Agriculture Sector Progress		
14:30- 15:30	Key achievements, challenges, and learnings from Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integration of Outputs ● Future Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shree Prasad Neupane, Agriculture Sector Lead, ADPC - Md. Shah Kamal Khan, SFP and Project Director – AMISD, Department of Agriculture Extension, Bangladesh - Lakshya Bahadur Chaudhary, SFP, MOALD, Nepal - Jawad Rabbani, Deputy Chief - In charge Env. and Climate Section MoPDSI, Pakistan
15:30 - 15:50	Project Capacity Building Process & Updates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bill Ho, Lead, ADPC Academy - Merve Dadas, Regional Training Officer, ADPC
15:50 - 16:00	Reflections and Closing Remarks Carina	Carina Fonseca Ferreira, Disaster Risk Management Specialist and Co-TTL, CARE Project, World Bank
16:00	End of Day 1 & Coffee	

Day 2: Tuesday, October 1, 2024

08:30 - 09:00	Registration	ADPC Team
09:00 - 09:05	Overview of Day 2	ADPC
09:05 - 09:25	iCARE Innovation Fund Updates and Upscaling Options	Sagar Acharya, iCARE Manager, ADPC
09:25 - 10:15	<p>Transport Sector Plenary Discussion</p> <p>Climate resilient transport infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional and global context ● Way forward for South Asia 	<p>Moderator: Anish Joshi, Regional GIS and Risk Assessment Specialist, ADPC</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peeranan Towashiraporn, Director, Geospatial Information Department, ADPC - Milad Zamanifar, International Resilient Transport Expert, Germany - Santosh Shrestha, Transport Expert, Scott Wilson Nepal & SweRoad - Madan B. Regmi, Economic Affairs Officer, Transport Division, UNESCAP, Bangkok
10:15- 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 - 12:00	<p>Water & Agriculture Sectors</p> <p>Dissemination of Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water Harvesting: Strengthening Water Security in Nepal ● Assessment of Water Sector Policies and Guidelines of Pakistan ● Bangladesh: Adapting to a Changing Climate by Water Accounting <p>Plenary Discussion</p> <p>Building Climate Resilience in the Agriculture & Water Sectors: Adaptive Strategies for Sustainable Management</p>	<p>Moderator: Niladri Gupta, Sr. WRM Specialist, Water Sector Leader, ADPC</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carina Fonseca Ferreira, Disaster Risk Management Specialist and Co-TTL, CARE Project, World Bank - Matthew McCartney, Research Group Leader, Sustainable Water Infrastructure and Ecosystems, IWMI - Raphael Glemet, Senior Program Officer, Water and Wetlands, IUCN - Gopal Prasad Sigdel, Secretary, WECS, Nepal - Ijaz Munir, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Punjab, Pakistan - Hari Bahadur KC, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Nepal - Hans Guttman, Executive Director, ADPC
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch Break	

13:00 - 14:00	<p>Policy Planning and Finance Sector</p> <p>Plenary Discussion</p> <p>Integration of finalized guidelines, tools, and standards in sector policies and plans; capacity development needs; and way forward</p>	<p>Moderator: Israel Jegillos, PPF Sector Lead, ADPC</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manamaya B. Pangeni, Planning Commission, Nepal - Binod Prakash Singh, Financial Comptroller General, FCGO, MOF - Jawad Rabbani, Deputy Chief - In charge Env. and Climate Section, MoPDSI, Pakistan - Bilal Khalid, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank and TTL CARE for South Asia Project, World Bank
14:00 - 16:00	<p>Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA)(Rivers, rights, and resilience)</p> <p>Overview</p> <p>Plenary Discussion</p> <p>Improved Water Governance and Strengthening Climate Resilience</p> <p>Wrap up and closing of session</p>	<p>Moderator: Homolata Borah, Knowledge Management and Strategy Consultant, ADPC</p> <p>Presentation: Israel Jegillos, PPF Sector Lead, ADPC</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Veena Vidyadharan, Feminist Influencing Lead (Climate, Nature and Communities), Oxfam - Mary Picard, PhD, Director and Senior Consultant Humanitarian and Development Consulting - Jekulin Lipi, Global Focal Point for DRR Working Group, UN Major Group for Children and Youth - Mohammad Hasan Shahriar, Senior Scientific Officer, Bangladesh - Pallav Gopal Jha, Managing Director, Guwahati Metropolitan Drinking Water Sewerage, Assam, India - Kapil Gnawali, Senior Divisional Hydrologist/ Engineer, Nepal
16:00	Concluding Remarks & End of Workshop	

Annex 2: Participant List

SECTOR FOCAL POINTS MEETING

30 September - 1 October 2024

Movenpick BDMS Wellness Resort Bangkok

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1	Nepal	Mr. Khila Nath Dahal	Forest Officer - Environment and Biodiversity Division	Ministry of Forests and Environment	khila2031@gmail.com
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