

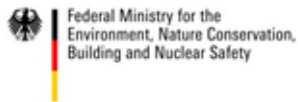


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## PREPARED UNDER

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), the Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition (IMET) and ClimateWorks.



The ICAT project is managed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).



## Abbreviations

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BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
LGRED	Local Government Rural Development
MIS	Management Information System
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOEFCC	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
MOV	Means of Verification
PD	Project Director
PTC	Project Technical Committee

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## Background

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Over the last decade or so, Bangladesh has made remarkable strides in combating climate change. The country has demonstrated significant political will in terms of mainstreaming climate change issues into national plans and policies and substantial financial resources have already been invested towards climate action. Policymakers are now increasingly recognizing the need for measuring adaptation success and there appears to be a growing interest towards developing methodologies for assessing the effectiveness of adaptation interventions. To ensure proper utilization of limited resources, it is important to verify whether adaptation efforts are being successful in enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity in order to reduce vulnerability of climate affected communities in Bangladesh. Therefore, the need to develop and apply a comprehensive, national framework for undertaking Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation is more crucial than ever.

In line with this need, the Adaptation component of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) is being conducted in five countries including Bangladesh, with the overarching aim of helping countries assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions and support greater transparency, effectiveness, ambition and trust in climate policies. The ICAT-A project intends to establish transparent and flexible systems for M&E of adaptation action through developing and testing tools to assess adaptation effectiveness. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) and International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) with support of the BCCT, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) are implementing the project in Bangladesh.

In terms of climate change adaptation, M&E plays an important role in supporting strategic and effective planning, as well as, providing an understanding of where to focus, why this is the case, what is working and what is not, and how to learn from experience to maximize the impacts. Although this process is often challenging to design and implement, it is necessary for promoting greater transparency and accountability in public spending in climate change related developments.

Further, the Paris Agreement (2015) emphasized the need for rigorous inclusion and implementation of the Principle of MRV (Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable) in all climate actions and associated financial transactions. Bangladesh has already incorporated climate change to national planning documents and devised policies addressing climate change related issues. However, the country needs to build capacity to match global standards for reporting adaptation.

It is expected that an appropriate M&E process will stimulate greater possibilities for Bangladesh to access climate finance from the global fund authorities. A comprehensive framework and strategies for monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation may be useful in this context and will create the opportunity to access climate finance to reduce vulnerabilities.

In this context, BCAS and ICCCAD have jointly organized a workshop on “Stakeholder Engagement of the Adaptation Projects of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust” with the support of BCCT on 23 December 2021 at the Conference Room of BCCT. This workshop allowed the ICAT-A project implementing partners in Bangladesh to get acquainted to the nominated pilot project representatives in order to effectively design M&E tools for BCCT funded adaptation projects and subsequently develop the capacity to utilize the M&E tools.

## Approach

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This stakeholder mapping workshop was conducted to understand the interactions of selected BCCT funded adaptation projects with key individuals, groups and institutions that potentially influence the implementation of the respective projects that are being considered in the second phase of the ICAT-A project in Bangladesh as 'pilot' and 'control' projects. These BCCT projects have been selected by the Project Technical Committee (PTC) in order to assess the effectiveness of launching an online based platform for monitoring and evaluating of BCCT funded projects. The PTC has been formed for informed guidance regarding proper implementation of ICAT-A project and consists of 13 members, where 6 are from BCCT and the rest are from BCAS and ICCCAD. The Project Directors and reporting officers were invited to participate in this workshop.

A Stakeholders Engagement Workshop was organized by BCAS with technical support from ICCCAD and BCCT with the objectives of identifying the gaps and needs for designing appropriate tools to effectively monitor and evaluate selected pilot projects, understanding the power relations of relevant stakeholders of respective pilot projects, and assessing the capacity needs for utilizing tools and guidelines developed under the ICAT-A project. It was organized in a participatory and interactive manner with presentations and discussions on M&E, key indicators, data collecting, processing and analysis. During the workshop, group exercises were conducted by members of BCAS and ICCCAD teams with the representatives of the selected projects of BCCT. The outcomes of the exercises that were conducted by BCAS are documented in this report, while ICCCAD is developing a Capacity Needs Assessment Report. All the exercises are carried out by the participants because they are also the users of web-based M&E System so their inputs are significant.

At the beginning of the workshops, some key persons from BCCT, BCAS and ICCCAD have delivered the introduction speech and welcomed all the participants. They have also discussed about the main aim and necessity of this workshops. They mentioned that our ecosystem is being highly affected by climate change and we must act to protect the people and the planet. Majority of the projects funded by BCCT are construction and solar related. So, in order to prioritize allocation of funds for future projects, BCCT needs to give importance in project planning. Bangladesh is improving regarding project planning and policy formulation but the results of the implementation on ground level shows otherwise. To combat climate change, long term planning is needed. Development of our country needs to be sustainable for which accountability and transparency of government administrations is a must. And for this to come about the leaders and servers of the nation must act with integrity. We need to be honest in our actions, in our speech and in our work ethics.

In concluding remarks, other key professionals expressed that through this workshop, Project Directors (PD) were made aware of the difference between Climate Change Adaptation and Development. This stakeholder workshop was especially designed and dedicated towards knowledge exchange. In case of Adaptation, we need to be aware of what is happening in the ground level and how far we have succeeded till now. For measuring this, a web-based platform with an Electronic Dashboard is being created which will monitor utilization of domestic climate finance being mobilized through BCCT.

Before conducting the group exercises, a presentation on the significance of M&E was made by the M&E Expert of BCAS. It conveyed that monitoring and evaluating climate change projects are extremely

important as it creates grounds for Accountability and Transparency. The workshop also provided and recorded data for quick decision making and learnings for future interventions. M&E also helps to support resource management through proper utilization of existing resources. It is inevitable that without mutual accountability, open access to information and capacity building for reporting on climate change-related projects, they will remain untargeted and unsustainable.

## Brief description of the BCCT projects for Piloting

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### Rainwater conservation & supplementary irrigation project by re-excavation of water body in draught prone Barind area for mitigation of Climate Change

The Project Director invited to the workshop mentioned about the water crisis and severe lack of rainfall in their region. The project aims to create reservoirs for irrigation in order to increase the production of crops. Creation of reservoirs reduced the usage of ground water for irrigation purposes. However the project does not have any M&E frameworks and other M&E documents, usually it is the district level Executive Engineer who monitors their project in a timely manner. The PD also added that intensive and timely monitoring is necessary. The monitoring work has been carrying out as unstructured approaches and do not document any findings.

### Drainage construction project to reduce waterlogging in Boda municipal area to address the effects of climate change

This project aims to combat the water logging issues that exist in this region. This project has ensured the quality of the environment in the municipality and controlled the outbreak of Dengue and Malaria. Progress report of the project is submitted bimonthly but the Project Director is hopeful about the new web based platform. He believes that this new interface will help them upload their reports and relevant documents in a timely manner and reduce extensive paperwork at the same time.

### Improvement of Road and Drain by Project in Kulaura Pourashava

The purpose of this project is to construct drains in order to combat water logging issues during floods and cyclones. Under this project five RCC surface water drains and roads are constructed to improve the livelihood of the people in Uttarbazaar, Kulaura, Moulvibazar. The construction of the outlets of the dams are yet to be completed.

### Study on the Honey Bees of the Sundarbans in Relation to Climate Change and Livelihood Improvement

Recent reports on *Sundarbans* stated that honey bees are depleting at an alarming rate due to deforestation. This project focuses on understanding how Climate Change affect the honey bee population and develop adaptive measures to conserve the mangrove forest. This project also aims to analyze how the existence of honey bees contributes to the socio-economic status of the honey collectors (*Mouals*) of *Sundarbans*. According to the Project Director there isn't any noticeable M&E framework for the project. Monitoring and auditing is conducted only prior to the disbursement of funds which takes place on installments.



## Summary of the barriers, drivers and needs for improving monitoring and evaluation systems of the pilot projects

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It is felt that Bangladesh is a lot ahead regarding project planning and policy formulation but the results of the implementation on ground level shows otherwise. Many of the adaptation projects are autonomous and are annexed to the development, DRR and poverty alleviation projects. Planned adaptation is necessary which can be achieved through relationship building and increased communication with funding agencies e.g. BCCTF.

Through this workshop, Project Directors were made aware of the difference between Climate Change Adaptation and Development. The stakeholder workshop was especially designed and dedicated towards enriching the knowledge of the key stakeholders and building capacity among selected Project Directors for application of the emerging M&E methods and tools. Under the ICAT-A project a web based platform with an Electronic Dashboard will be created which will monitor Domestic Climate Finance related projects circulated through BCCT. Based on the Progress, Performance and Impact of their projects the dashboard will be regularly updated. This will help to assess and monitor Quality of the Data and provide a space for Data Validation. However, there is a need to set indicators in order to develop tools based on the data collected and for preservation of the data. For this task the selected PDs will support BCAS by gathering data according to the data capturing format developed by the IT experts of BCAS and BCCT.

For regular and timely input of data, Project Directors will have their own personalized user account. There will also be a Means of Verification field where PDs can upload relevant documents for BCCT to monitor the progress of the project. Through this process BCCT officials will be able to assess the dashboard for follow-up which in turn will provide an opportunity for PDs for one to one communication with BCCT and other government authorities. By supporting this process monitoring it will enhance the effectiveness of BCCT projects and develop capacity among BCCT officials and Projects Directors (PDs) to operate the web based platform more easily. Through this web based platform BCAS also aims to conduct a comparative study between pilot and controlled projects and assess how M&E impacts the progress and implementation capacity of the projects.

To combat climate change, long term planning is needed. Funding authorities of the Bangladesh Government need to invest more in research based projects rather than allocating funds for construction and infrastructure related projects. Monitoring of human behavior is crucial as stakeholders often do not emphasize the concept of “conflict of interest”. Heavy bureaucracy, non-favorable political context, or simply strong resistance to change are also some of the obstacles for stakeholders to engage. Targeted research focusing on behavior of relevant stakeholders especially government officials who implement the projects is necessary. Climate adaptation finance will not flow unless there is transparency and accountability. The Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) needs to provide access to information for tracking Climate finance to see the effectiveness of Result Based Framework. IMED must also permit independent evaluators to monitor projects in order to establish the practice of checks and balances.

# Outcomes of Workshop Group Activities

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BCAS's ICAT-A team gathered Project Directors and other reporting officials of the "Pilot" and "Control" projects in order to co-create innovative climate actions, increase mutual trust and accountability, as well as share their needs and expectations. To do so, a number of group exercises were conducted. The outcomes of those exercises are given below.

## Power Mapping of Key Stakeholders in Selected Pilot projects

The aim of the exercise was to receive valid information on the following questions, which were: *who are the key actors that have power to influence climate actions locally? Who are the stakeholders in favor of achieving impactful climate actions? And who are creating barriers/challenges for successfully implementing project activities?*

The process of mapping stakeholders engaged the participants for answering the selected questions and helping project directors of the selected pilot and controlled projects to identify the key actors in their region, their relationships and their drivers and obstacles in order to better involve stakeholders.

## Procedure of Exercise

The participants were divided into two groups, each consisting of representatives of two projects. Both the groups were then presented with a matrix as shown below and four different colours of sticky notes to distinguish responses from each project. They were then asked to identify relevant stakeholders of their respective projects in the following categories:

- Donors
- Beneficiaries
- Contractors/Subcontractors
- Local influential individuals/groups
- NGOs, CBOs, CSOs; and
- Government Authorities.

After that, the respondents were requested to write down the names of each of the stakeholder that they have identified and place it on the provided grid accordingly. Please see Annex 1 for Details Tools.

**Power mapping matrix:** Following list represents the projects and Power-Interest matrix respectively.

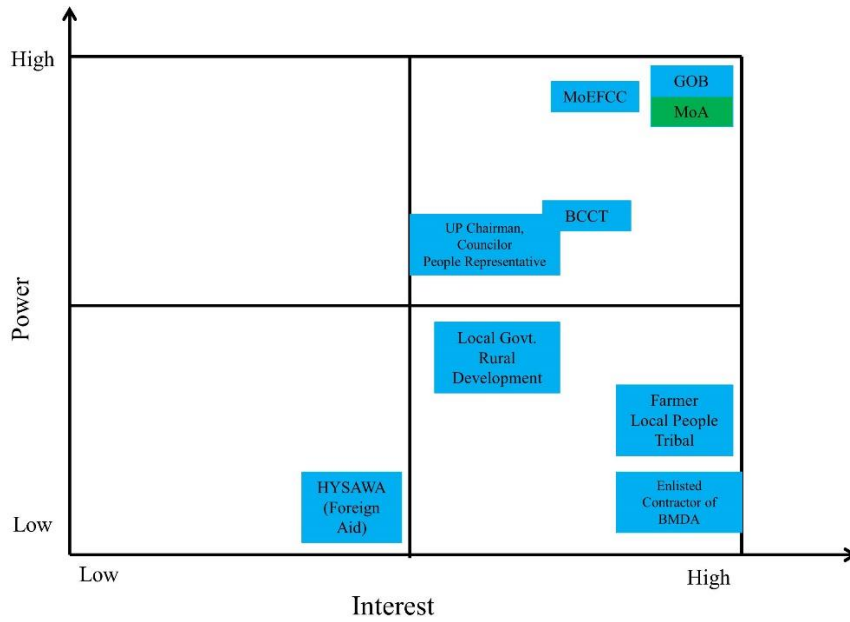
**Project 1** is Rainwater conservation & supplementary irrigation project by re-excavation of water body in drought prone *Barind* area for mitigation of Climate Change

**Project 2** is Construction of Drainage Project for Mitigation of Water Logging Problem of *Boda Paurashava* Area to Climate Change effect

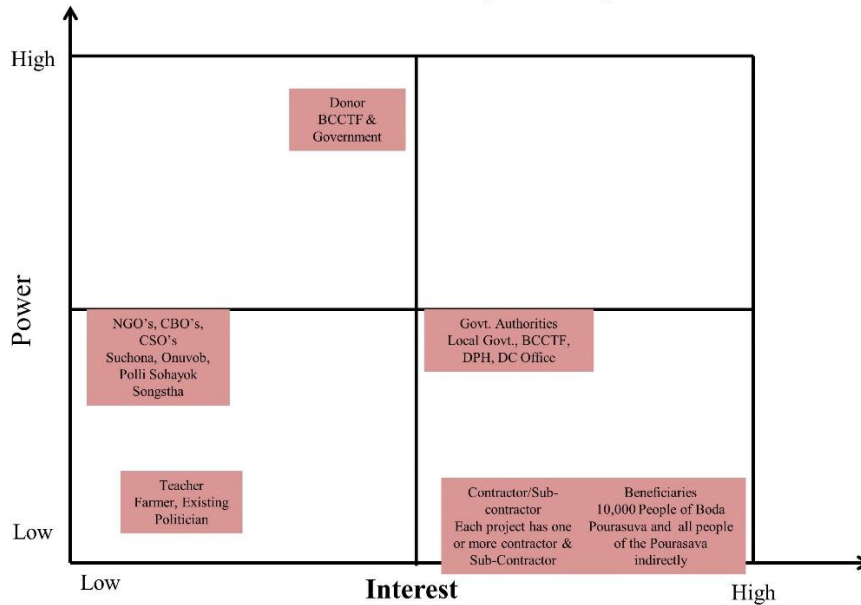
**Project 3** is Improvement of Road and Drain by Project in *Kulaura Pourashava*

**Project 4** is Studies on Honey bees of *Sundarbans* in relation to Climate Change and livelihood Improvement

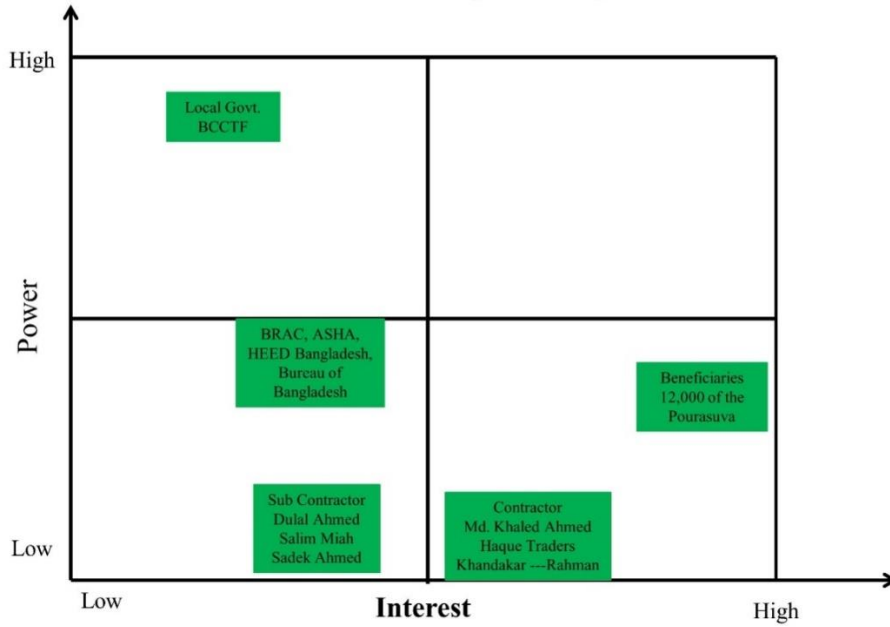
**Power – Interest matrix of the pilot Project-1**



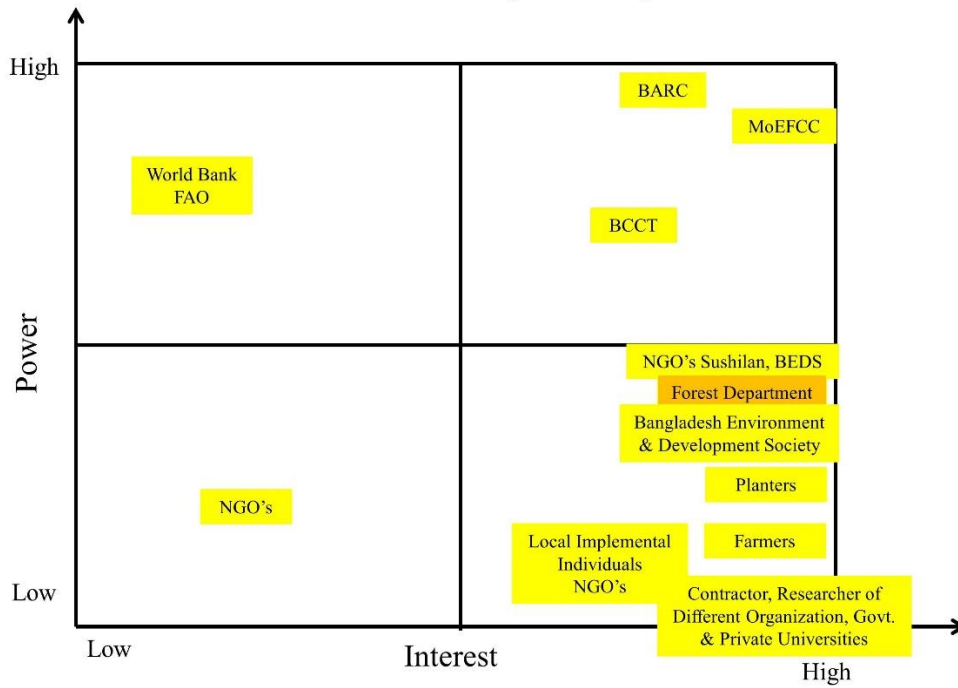
**Power – Interest Matrix of Pilot Project -2**



**Power-Interest Matrix of Pilot Project-3**



**Power-Interest Matrix of Pilot Project-4**



## Summary of Power Relations

### Government Authorities and relevant Line Ministries

*High power, high interest*

All the projects mentioned the above are stakeholders representing environmental and agricultural authorities. The reasons for involving these authorities were local knowledge, expert knowledge or “policy”. Among the environmental authorities included, the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) and Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT) who are mostly on regional and national level. Similarly, among the Agricultural Authorities include, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) working on national and regional level.

### Local Government

*High Power, Medium Interest*

Authorities on the local level were mainly UP Chairman, Councilor, People’s Representative, Local Government Rural Development (LGRED) and Donor agencies are key players and important agencies in the power-relation analysis, who provided local knowledge and their expected benefits derived from acquiring more knowledge for resolving local issues. The local authorities are expected to benefit in terms of recommendations for policies, projects or local partnerships.

### Private and Non-government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

*High power, low interest*

The NGOs, CSOs and CBOs were included as the important stakeholders, who were evenly distributed on local, regional and national levels. Local NGOs are involved due to their local knowledge, regional and national NGOs are also involved for expert knowledge and policy formulation. The selected NGOs were mainly working within agriculture and water sectors. Other NGOs are mainly involved in education, entrepreneurship and municipal organizations. Knowledge exchange and networking is mentioned as one of the expected benefits. Most of these NGOs would be consulted and informed in the initial stage of the projects.

### Contractors, Private Universities, Farmers and Other Beneficiaries

*Low power High Interest*

Through the power mapping workshop it has been observed that the local farmers are expected to have an interest in these projects as they are living and working in those areas. Local knowledge of the farmers is not always considered by the projects. The stakeholders considered local farmers' interest high with low power as often the farmers do not have the ground to raise their voice. However, the stakeholders invited have referred to the possibility of connecting farmers with other entities such as Contractors and Private Universities might benefit the farmers.

## Exercise for Identifying Data flow

To develop a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) and Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism, it is essential to know the details of the data flow pathway. In the pathway, data points play an important role to generate data using standard tools and formats with means of verification (MOV), entry, preservation and further verification. The participants of the workshops from different BCCT funded projects have identified the data flow, reporting channel, reporting interval, authorization of verification in different administrative levels, means of verification (MOV), final destination, etc. Figure 1, represents the details. Please see annex 2 tool which has been used for exercise.



Figure 2: Mr. Arif Ahmed, (M&E) Expert presenting at the workshop

## Procedure of Exercise

- Participants have been divided into four groups as per the project.
- Each project participant has been identified with the data point or reporting person's designation at the grassroots level, written on a sticky note and attached to the bottom of a flip sheet.
- On the same sticky note, participants have also identified and written the location from where the report is generated (administrative location like Ward, Union, Upazila, District, Municipality, etc.), reporting interval, and source of MOV.
- On a different sticky note, participants also write the persons' designation to whom the report has been sent from data points with the same details. This person has the authority of data authentication.
- Similarly, the steps have been replicated until the final destination.

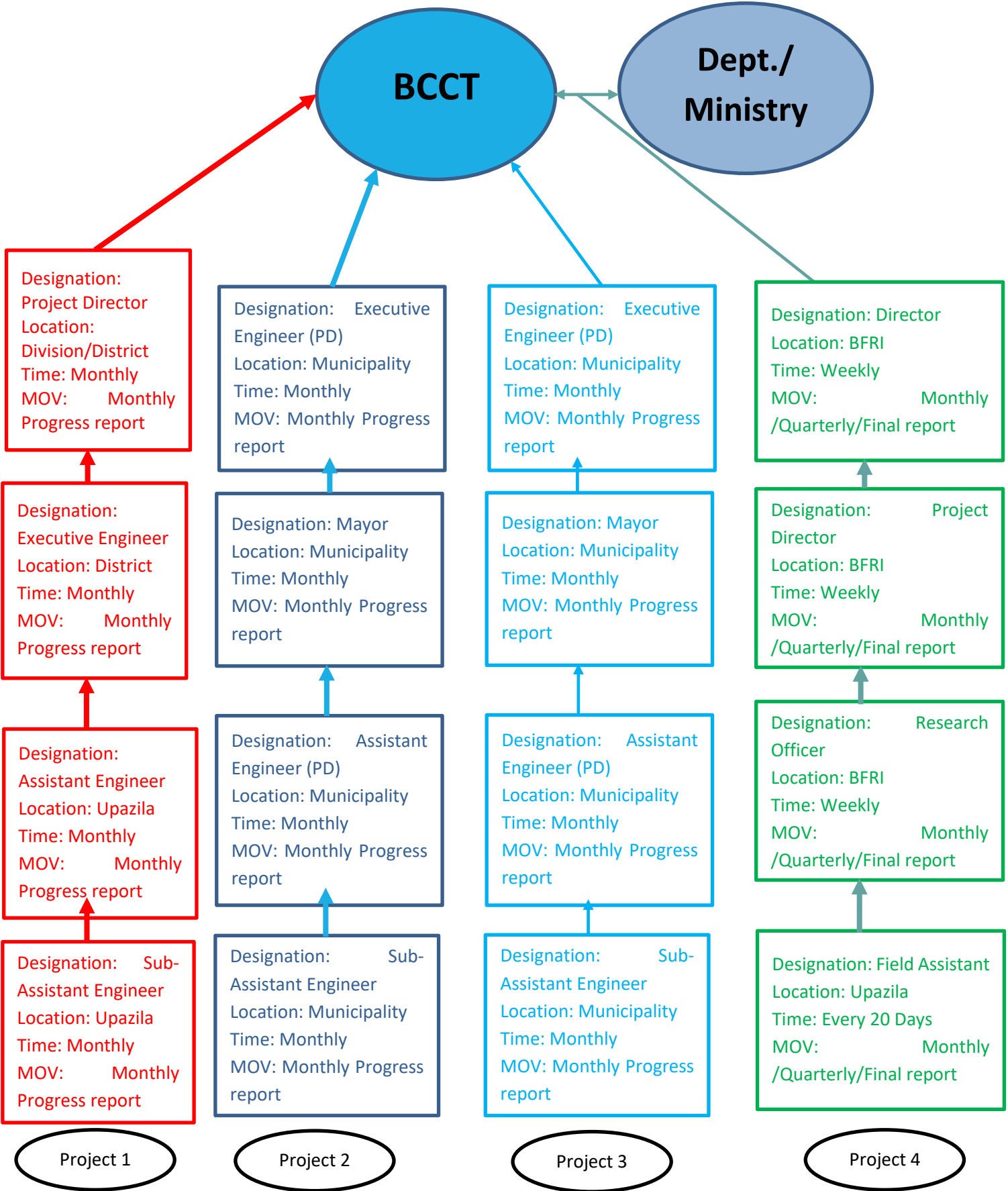
The diagram below illustrates the summary of the outcomes of this exercise, whereby

Project 1 is Rainwater conservation & supplementary irrigation project by re-excavation of water body in drought prone *Barind* area for mitigation of Climate Change

Project 2 is Construction of Drainage Project for Mitigation of Water Logging Problem of *Boda Paurashava* Area to Climate Change effect

Project 3 is Improvement of Road and Drain by Project in *Kulaura Pourashava*

Project 4 is Studies on Honey bees of *Sundarbans* in relation to Climate Change and livelihood Improvement





## Utilization of the finding

The findings from the exercise will be utilized to develop the MIS reporting mechanism. Based on that, generating all types of reports (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, project completion report, etc.) will be easy and completed within the stipulated time. The designated and authorized person of the top hierarchy will also be involved in the process digitally and they will be able to get updated progress information. They will also be benefited from compiling their required reports of assigned similar projects. BCCT will get an updated progress report on time as well as be able to seek the attention of the relevant person if needed. All the above-mentioned facilities will be incorporated into the Web-based M&E Platform.



*Figure 3: Project Director from Rajshahi, participating in group exercise*

## Exercise for Developing the Dashboard

The participants from different BCCT funded projects have been participated and set their inputs in designing and developing the Dashboard of the Web-based M&E platform. The main purpose of developing and designing the dashboard is to visualize the progress and performance of the adaptation-funded projects of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT) as well as total contribution and achievement. To develop a user-friendly Dashboard, it is essential to know the requirement and thought of project persons as well as users. Considering the requirements, the users have been incorporated their project-wise requirements to visualize the information on the dashboard through a group exercise. Please see annex 3 for tool. Table 1, shows the details.



*Figure 4: Project Director from Satkhira, participating in Exercise for identifying Data flow*

## Procedure of exercise

In the beginning, the participants have formed four groups according to the projects. Then, they have identified the indicators and data visualization method respectively and proposed to visualize in the dashboard. They have used flip sheets and marker pens to identify and write the requirement. Before starting the exercise, some sample dashboards (collected from the internet) have been presented to the participants to have an overall idea.



*Figure 5: Project Director from Kulaora, participating in exercise for developing the Dashboard*

**Table 1: A compiled result of the Dashboard design exercise**

Sl	What type of information? (Variable/indicator's name)	Visualization method (Graphical/Tabular)	Remarks
<b>1. Project name:</b> Construction of Drainage Project for Mitigation of Water Logging Problem of Boda Paurashava Area to Climate Change effect			
1	Earth Excavation	Tabular	
2	Sand filing	Tabular	
3	Brick flat soling	Tabular	
4	Mass concrete	Tabular	
5	Reinforcement binding	Tabular	
6	Bottom slab casting	Tabular	
7	Wall casting	Tabular	
8	Top slab casting	Tabular	
<b>2. Project name:</b> Studies on Honey bees of Sundarbans in relation to Climate Change and livelihood Improvement			
1	Project location	Map	
2	Activity wise result/research output	Photo, Tabular and graph	This is a research project, so it would be better to show the outputs
3	Data collection	Photo, Tabular	
4	Training/capacity building	Tabular and photo	
5	Monitoring of project activity	Tabular and photo	
<b>3. Project Name:</b> Rain water conservation & supplementary irrigation project by re-excavation of water body in draught prone Barind area for mitigation of Climate Change			
1	Length	Graphically	
2	Depth	Graphically	
3	Area	Graphically	
4	Slope	Graphically	
5	Width (Embankment)	Graphically	
6	Structure (Inlet/Outlet)	Tabular	
7	Afforestation	Tabular	
<b>4. Project name:</b> Improvement of Road and Drain by Project in Kulaura Pourashava			
1	Earth Excavation	Graphically	
2	Sand filing	Graphically	
3	Brick flat soling	Graphically	
4	Bottom slab R.C.C casting	Graphically	
5	Wall R.C.C casting	Graphically	
6	Slab shuttering	Graphically	

### Utilization of the finding

The automated Dashboard will be developed as one of the outputs of the Web-based M&E platform by integrating the features found through this exercise. The dashboard will visualize the progress of identified variables in proposed methods of respective projects as well as cumulative total progress of the whole project will also be visualized. Map of project location will also be visualized. A slide show of a set of project performance pictures will be presented continuously. A drop-down list will be present for the selection of the project and its result. Project progress data can be downloaded for further analysis in different file formats.

## Way Forward

This report has been developed to be considered during implementation of the ICAT-A activities in this phase and plan further activities for prospective extension of this project in future. Additional observations during the course of the ICAT-A project implementation may be incorporated in this report for valid reference and easy access to information.



Figure 6: Glimpse of the Workshop

# Annex

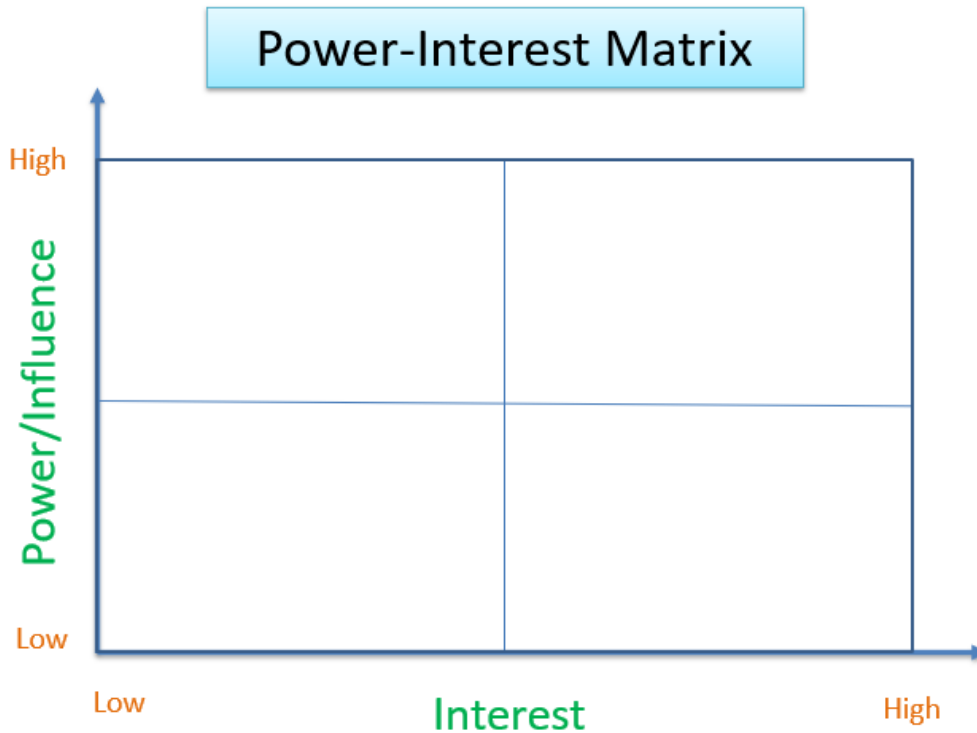
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## Annex 1: Power Interest Matrix

### Stakeholders Power Mapping Exercise

**Instruction:**

- Please identify your stakeholders in the following categories:
  - Donors
  - Beneficiaries
  - Contractors/Subcontractors
  - Local influential individuals/groups
  - NGOs, CBOs, CSOs
  - Government Authorities
- Write down names of each stakeholder on a sticky note and place them accordingly on the matrix provided.



## Annex 2: Tools for Data Flow Exercise

### Exercise: Understanding of Reporting/Data flow of BCCT funded project

Guideline:

1. On a sticky note, Participants will write the data point/reporting person's designation with department or ministry name, junction/designation of upper-level professional who have the authority to approve the report  
*[participants can use several sticky notes to write different layer's designations among the data point, junction and the top level]*
2. Participants will write the location (ward/union/upazila/district/department/ministry/BCCT, etc.) of data point or Junction on the same sticky note
3. Then, participants will write the reporting time (monthly basis/quarterly basis/six monthly or half-yearly/annually, etc.) and reporting method (hard copy, soft copy, etc.) on another sticky note and insert it alongside.
4. Also, participants will write the means of verification (MOV) (picture/hard copy or soft copy document, etc.) on the 2<sup>nd</sup> sticky note
5. Then the Participants will insert it on bottom row to upward as per the flow

	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5	Project 6
Data point/ reporting person at Grassroot level						

## Annex 3: Tools for the Exercise of Dashboard Information Need

Information Need for Developing Dashboard.

SI	What type of information? (Variable/indicator's name)	Visualization method (Graphical/Tabular)	Remarks
1			
2			
3			
...			



## Annex 4: Participants List

### ***“Stakeholder Engagement of the Adaptation Project of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust”***

***Under the ICAT-A project***

***Conference Hall, BCCT***

***23 December, 2021***

### ***Attendance Sheet***

SL NO	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Dr. Md. Rezaul Haque	Managing Director (Additional Secretary)	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
2	Mr. Muhammad Mahfuzur Rahman	Director (Monitoring & Evaluation )	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
3	Mr. Md. Khairuzzaman	Director (Planning, Development & Negotiation)	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
4	Mr. Rashed Mahmud	Maintenance Engineer	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
5	Ms. Shakila Yasmin	Assistant Director (Development)	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
6	Mr. Md. Mostafa Raihan	Assistant Director (Monitoring-2)	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
7	Nasir Ud Doula	Secretary (Deputy Secretary)	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
8	Md. Iskandar Hosan	Assistant Director	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
9	Shirin Zinnat Zahan	PS to MD, BCCT	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
10	Md. Yusuf Mehedi	AD, Admin of Finance	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
11	Dr. DL Mallick	Fellow & Director	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
12	Mr. Mohammod Ariful Haque (Arif)	Programme Manager	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
13	Arif Ahmed	M & E Expert	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
14	Md. Motiur Rahman	Senior Research Officer-Statistician	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
15	Aysha Sharif	Research Officer	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
16	Prof. Mizan R. Khan	Professor & Deputy Director	IUB & ICCCAD
17	Towrin Zaman	Research Associate	ICCCAD
18	Md. Hafizur Rahman	Research Officer	ICCCAD

SL NO	Name	Designation	Organization
19	Dr. Md. Ahsanur Rahman	Divisional Officer	Bangladesh Forest Research Institute Chittagong
20	Md. Kamal Hasan	Project Director	Kolowra Pourashava
21	Md. Shahin Hossain	SAE	Boda Pourashava, Panchagarh
22	Sajjad Hasan Al-Tarik	Work Assistant	Boda Pourashava Panchagarh
23	A.T.M. Mahfujur Rahman	Superintend Engineer	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority, Rajshahi
24	Md. Abdul Malek Chowdhury	Executive Engineer	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority, Rajshahi