# COUNTRY BRIEF

**SEPTEMBER 2026**

**Evidence and Lessons from Four CLARE Bangladesh Initiatives**



## OVERVIEW

This Country Brief brings together evidence and lessons from four CLARE-supported initiatives implemented in Bangladesh: SURF-IT & SUCCESS as research initiatives and SIRA & Innovative Facilitation Fellowship as capacity-strengthening initiatives.

Together, these initiatives combine research, capacity strengthening and facilitation to support climate adaptation through locally relevant evidence, institutional learning and collaborative practice. The brief also draws on stakeholder perspectives generated through the National Co-Creation Workshop on Creative Communication Packages (CCP), highlighting stakeholder priorities to identify practical actions that support the implementation of Bangladesh's existing climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction commitments.

The Country Brief Recommendations highlight shared priorities across the four initiatives, including community participation, institutional strengthening, inclusive governance, collaboration and evidence-informed decision-making.

# WHAT WORKS FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION?

## Evidence and Lessons from Four CLARE Bangladesh Initiatives

**Intended audience:** This country brief is primarily intended for national and local government institutions responsible for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, climate-induced mobility and local development in Bangladesh. It is also relevant to development partners, civil society organisations, research organisations and climate practitioners supporting the implementation of these commitments.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Four CLARE Bangladesh initiatives demonstrate how research, capacity strengthening and facilitation can support climate adaptation in Bangladesh.
- Community knowledge and scientific evidence together support community participation, anticipatory action and evidence-informed decision-making.
- Climate adaptation implementation is strengthened through institutional capacity, collaboration and continuous learning.
- Inclusive governance and meaningful participation are essential for locally relevant and equitable climate adaptation.
- Stakeholder perspectives from the National Co-Creation Workshop identified strengthening implementation, institutional capacity and locally led adaptation as shared priorities.

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## INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Bangladesh has made significant progress in advancing climate adaptation and disaster preparedness and is widely recognised for its leadership in developing national policies and strategies that support climate resilience (World Bank, 2025a). As climate risks continue to evolve, strengthening the implementation of these commitments remains an ongoing priority. Bangladesh continues to face significant and interconnected climate risks, including coastal and riverine flooding, storm surges, riverbank erosion, salinity intrusion, rising temperatures, and climate-related displacement and migration (IOM, 2026; World Bank, 2025a, 2025b). These hazards increasingly affect livelihoods, infrastructure, agricultural systems, ecosystems, health and human well-being, while creating additional demands on institutions responsible for climate adaptation, disaster preparedness and resilient development. Recent evidence highlights the continuing impacts of flooding on communities and infrastructure, increasing salinity in coastal areas, and growing exposure to extreme heat across Bangladesh (World Bank, 2025a, 2025b). Climate and disaster-related hazards are also shaping internal mobility, particularly from climate-exposed coastal and riverine areas towards urban centres (IOM, 2026).

This Country Brief brings together evidence and lessons from four complementary CLARE-supported initiatives implemented in Bangladesh: SURF-IT (Spatial Surge Forecasting Using Artificial Intelligence and Community Knowledge), SUCCESS (Successful Intervention Pathways for Migration as Adaptation), SIRA (Enhancing Local Capacities in Socially Inclusive Resilience in Asia), and the Innovative Facilitation for Resilience Fellowship.

The brief also draws on the outcomes of the National Co-Creation Workshop on Creative Communication Packages (CCP), where project teams, researchers, development practitioners, government representatives, civil society organisations, communication practitioners, students and other climate stakeholders shared project findings, reflected on common challenges and individually prioritised policy recommendations. Bringing together evidence from the four initiatives and the workshop provides an opportunity to identify shared lessons, explore cross-cutting themes and develop practical recommendations that support the implementation of Bangladesh's existing climate adaptation commitments.

## CLARE BANGLADESH INITIATIVES

### SPATIAL SURGE FORECASTING USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE (SURF-IT)

#### Project Overview

SURF-IT is a research project that aims to improve coastal surge forecasting and strengthen anticipatory action in southwest coastal Bangladesh by combining artificial intelligence (AI), community knowledge and impact-based forecasting. The project focuses on improving existing Early Action Protocols (EAPs) for storm surges by developing dynamic forecasting tools and involving communities, particularly women and vulnerable groups, in the design and testing of these protocols. The research is being implemented across 20 unions in four upazila's of Khulna and Satkhira districts, with the potential for wider application across Bangladesh's coastal areas.

#### Why It Matters

Southwest coastal Bangladesh is highly exposed to storm surges, tidal flooding, embankment failures, erosion and salinity intrusion. Although Bangladesh has made significant progress in reducing cyclone-related mortality, storm surges remain difficult to anticipate, particularly in inland tidal estuaries where embankment failures can lead to prolonged flooding and damage to livelihoods and agricultural production. Existing forecasting systems have limited capacity to predict these complex events or support impact-based early action at the local level.

### SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION PATHWAYS FOR MIGRATION AS ADAPTATION (SUCCESS)

#### Project Overview

SUCCESS is a research project that generates evidence on how migration, planned relocation and immobility can contribute to climate adaptation. In Bangladesh, the project seeks to understand which interventions support safe, inclusive and equitable migration as adaptation, for whom they are effective, and how they can be evaluated. The project also aims to co-create practical tools and policy guidance that support evidence-informed decision-making on climate-related migration and adaptation. In Bangladesh, the project focuses on Khulna and Chattogram City Corporations.

#### Why It Matters

Bangladesh experiences climate-related migration associated with cyclones, flooding, river erosion, salinity intrusion and other climate-related hazards. These changes influence decisions about whether people migrate, remain in place or relocate, while creating challenges for migrants, left-

behind households and communities receiving displaced populations. Within Bangladesh, SUCCESS focuses on planned relocation, left-behind and immobile populations, and migration to urban destinations, recognising that migration outcomes depend not only on climate risks but also on social, economic and institutional factors that shape people's ability to adapt.

## ENHANCING LOCAL CAPACITIES IN SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE RESILIENCE IN ASIA (SIRA)

### Project Overview

SIRA is a capacity-strengthening project that builds the technical capacity of local governments and climate practitioners to engage diverse stakeholders, including marginalised groups, and to develop and implement inclusive, climate-resilient actions for sustainable urban development. In Bangladesh, the project works with 16 local governments, including primary and secondary cities, selected based on capacity needs identified through Country Needs Assessments (CNA), KIIs, and stakeholder consultations. Capacity strengthening is delivered through a three-pronged approach comprising tailored training programmes, online and offline peer learning and knowledge exchange, and 6–month fellowship/internship opportunities for women professionals. The project is implemented across Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, and the Philippines, with learning shared through regional and global networks.

### Why It Matters

Local governments are at the forefront of responding to climate risks, yet many face gaps in technical knowledge, institutional capacity, resources, and inclusive planning practices. These constraints can limit their ability to translate understanding of climate risk into practical, socially inclusive development actions. SIRA addresses these gaps by strengthening the capacity of local government officials to understand climate risk, plan for development in a changing climate, and meaningfully engage women and other disadvantaged groups in local planning and decision-making. The longer-term aim is to embed this learning within local and national institutions so that inclusive climate resilience becomes part of routine development practice.

## INNOVATIVE FACILITATION FOR RESILIENCE: TRANSFORMING COMPLEX DIALOGUE FOR ADAPTATION (FELLOWSHIP)

### Project Overview

The Innovative Facilitation for Resilience Fellowship is a capacity-strengthening initiative that aims to strengthen the capacity of climate practitioners, researchers and facilitators to design and facilitate complex, socially inclusive climate adaptation dialogues. Through an approximately year-long iterative learning process, the fellowship develops a community of practice that combines

## FOUR CLARE BANGLADESH INITIATIVES AT A GLANCE

1. **Spatial Surge Forecasting Using Artificial Intelligence and Community Knowledge (SURF-IT)** improves coastal surge forecasting and anticipatory action in southwest Bangladesh by combining artificial intelligence, community knowledge and impact-based forecasting. Working across Khulna and Satkhira, the project aims to strengthen locally relevant Early Action Protocols for storm surges and support more timely and inclusive action.

2. **Successful Intervention Pathways for Migration as Adaptation (SUCCESS)** generates evidence on how migration, planned relocation and immobility can contribute to climate adaptation. Focusing on Khulna and Chattogram, the project examines interventions that can support safe, inclusive and equitable adaptation outcomes and contribute to evidence-informed policy and practice.

3. **Enhancing Local Capacities in Socially Inclusive Resilience in Asia (SIRA)** strengthens the capacity of local governments and climate practitioners to integrate climate resilience and social inclusion into development planning. Through training, peer learning and fellowship opportunities, the project supports local institutions to engage diverse stakeholders and translate climate knowledge into practical action.

4. **The Innovative Facilitation for Resilience Fellowship** strengthens the capacity of climate practitioners, researchers and facilitators to design and facilitate complex and socially inclusive adaptation dialogues. Through iterative learning, mentoring and peer exchange, the Fellowship supports more collaborative approaches to addressing climate adaptation challenges.

theory, practical application and peer learning to improve facilitation for climate adaptation and resilience. Within the Asia cohort, Bangladesh is one of the participating countries, alongside Nepal and the Philippines, with fellows engaging in regional learning, mentoring, collaborative experimentation and knowledge exchange.

**Why It Matters**

Climate adaptation increasingly requires collaboration among governments, researchers, civil society, communities and development partners. However, technical expertise alone is often insufficient to navigate complex adaptation challenges. Facilitators need practical skills to manage dialogue across diverse stakeholders, build trust, encourage participation and support collective decision-making.

## KEY EVIDENCE AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING OUTCOMES

### SURF-IT

**Evidence 1. Baseline evidence on household impacts**

A baseline survey covering 1,200 households in intervention areas and 300 households in control areas examined household losses, damages and socio-economic vulnerabilities associated with tidal surges. The findings showed that:

- households located farther from embankments often experienced higher financial losses because of asset-intensive livelihoods;
- fish farmers experienced the greatest economic losses; and
- tidal surges affected housing, sanitation and health in addition to livelihoods.

The study also informed the development of a damage and loss prediction model incorporating socio-economic, environmental and spatial variables to support disaster preparedness and adaptive interventions.

**Evidence 2. Baseline evidence on household impacts**

The project envisaged identifying weak embankments through community consultation, drone mapping, transect walks, historical satellite evidence and embankment-strength analysis. Building on this design, SURF-IT produced high-resolution embankment geometry and combined remote sensing with Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and geotechnical testing at 30 locations in Assasuni, Shyamnagar and Koyra. The analysis identified internal weaknesses including non-cohesive sand lenses, inconsistent compaction and low-cohesion layers that can create seepage, piping and internal erosion risks. A key implication is that embankment vulnerability cannot be assessed from overtopping alone; maintenance and rehabilitation decisions need to combine hydraulic conditions with structural and subsurface evidence.

**Evidence 3. AI-based forecasting research**

The project developed and operationalized a deep-learning water-level forecasting system using an encoder-decoder architecture with an attention mechanism. The model was validated against historical Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) observations and is operating under live conditions with continued calibration and performance monitoring. The forecasting model is integrated with live gauge data, embankment crest elevations and vulnerability information through the SURF-IT dashboard, enabling automated overtopping and breaching warnings at 100-metre embankment-segment resolution. A satellite-based inundation model using Sentinel-1 imagery achieved 87.01% overall accuracy in distinguishing wet and dry conditions. Together, these tools advance the proposal's objective of localized, impact-based forecasting and earlier risk-informed action.

**Evidence 4. Community knowledge for monitoring**

Community consultation was built into the project design as a core source of evidence for identifying weak embankment sections and selecting water-level monitoring locations. During implementation, local knowledge on flooding, water rise, historical breaches and overflow locations was triangulated with historical records to validate sensor locations and strengthen the real-time monitoring system. Current technical reporting records seven water-level sensors strategically placed using both community knowledge and historical evidence.

### SUCCESS

**Evidence 1. Migration decisions are shaped by household and gender dynamics**

SUCCESS research involving household surveys and interviews found that migration decisions are influenced not only by climate-related hazards but also by household relationships, access to resources and gender norms. In Bangladesh, women often assume greater responsibility for farming, household management and financial responsibilities when male household members migrate. However, increased responsibilities do not necessarily result in greater control over land, assets or household decision-making.

**Evidence 2. Planned relocation should protect the rights of displaced people**

Drawing on research evidence generated through the project, SUCCESS developed Bangladesh-

specific policy and communication materials, including the brochure Rights of Displaced People in Planned Relocation. The Brochure translates project findings into practical guidance for protecting the rights of displaced people before, during and after relocation. It emphasises participation in planning, informed choice, access to housing and basic services, livelihood opportunities, legal protection, and the protection of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. It also highlights the shared responsibilities of government institutions, civil society organisations and displaced communities in supporting planned relocation.

**Evidence 3. Evidence-informed policy tools**
SUCCESS has generated research evidence on migration as adaptation through research on planned relocation, left-behind and immobile populations and migrants in urban destinations. Building on this evidence, the project has developed evaluation metrics, learning toolkits and policy guidance to support evidence-informed migration and adaptation policies.

### SIRA

**Capacity Strengthening Outcome 1. Strengthening technical knowledge and climate planning**
The Country Needs Assessment identified gaps in the technical knowledge and practical skills of local governments in understanding climate risks and translating this knowledge into inclusive, climate-resilient urban development actions. Participants also highlighted limited understanding of climate policies, climate finance opportunities, and the process for developing proposals and accessing climate finance. In response, SIRA developed tailored training modules and capacity-strengthening programmes covering climate resilience, climate risk assessment, climate action planning, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).

**Capacity Strengthening Outcome 2. Strengthening inclusive local climate governance**
The consultations highlighted the need to strengthen the capacity of local governments and practitioners to meaningfully engage women, youth, marginalised groups and other stakeholders in climate resilience planning and decision-making. SIRA addressed this priority by integrating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) throughout its capacity-strengthening programme and supporting internship opportunities for women professionals while promoting socially inclusive approaches to local climate resilience.

**Capacity Strengthening Outcome 3. Strengthening institutional collaboration and peer learning**
The assessment identified challenges relating to institutional coordination, staff turnover, unclear institutional roles and limited opportunities for peer learning, which can hinder the effective implementation of climate-resilient actions at the local level. In response, SIRA established online and offline peer-learning activities, internships, collaboration with municipalities, universities and national training institutions, and knowledge-exchange activities to strengthen institutional collaboration and long-term local capacity.

### Fellowship

**Learning Outcome 1. Facilitation and dialogue**
Participants develop practical skills in designing and facilitating inclusive dialogue, managing group dynamics, encouraging participation and supporting collaborative decision-making in complex climate adaptation contexts.

**Learning Outcome 2. Systems thinking and reflective practice**
Through systems thinking exercises, reflection sessions and behavioural awareness activities, fellows strengthen their ability to understand complex climate systems, recognise assumptions and biases, and adapt facilitation approaches to different contexts.

**Learning Outcome 3. Creative climate communication**
The fellowship introduces storytelling, participatory games, simulations, visual communication and creative facilitation tools that make climate science and adaptation discussions more engaging and accessible for different audiences.

**Learning Outcome 4. Collaboration and leadership**
Regional exchanges, mentoring and networking strengthen leadership skills while building long-term relationships among climate practitioners from Bangladesh and other participating countries. The fellowship also nurtures an active community of practice that continues beyond the formal programme.

## EVIDENCE/LESSONS TO PRACTICE

### Community Knowledge Strengthens Coastal Early Warning

*Challenge:* Selecting suitable locations for water-level sensors requires more than technical information because local flood dynamics and embankment conditions vary across coastal Bangladesh.

*What happened:* SURF-IT combined historical flood information with community consultations. During focus group discussions and community meetings,

local residents identified embankment sections that had experienced repeated failures and shared their experiences of flooding and repairs. This information was combined with historical data to identify strategic locations for seven water-level sensors and establish a real-time monitoring system for coastal rivers.

*Why does it matter:* The case demonstrates how community knowledge can complement scientific information to strengthen impact-based forecasting and disaster preparedness.

### Supporting Rights-Based Planned Relocation

*Challenge:* Climate-related displacement requires practical guidance to protect the rights of affected communities throughout planned relocation.

*What happened:* SUCCESS developed the Bangladesh brochure *Rights of Displaced People in Planned Relocation*, providing guidance on protecting rights before, during and after relocation while linking these recommendations to the National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management (2021).

*Why does it matter:* The case illustrates how research findings can be translated into practical policy guidance for government institutions and practitioners.

### Building Local Government Capacity for Inclusive Climate Planning

*Challenge:* Local governments are at the forefront of responding to climate risks but often face gaps in technical knowledge, climate finance, institutional capacity and inclusive planning practice. These constraints can limit their ability to understand climate risks, access resources, engage vulnerable groups, and translate relevant policies into practical, locally relevant resilience action.

*What happened:* SIRA translated the capacity needs identified through its CNA, KIIs, and stakeholder consultations into a practical capacity-strengthening project. In Bangladesh, the project brought together representatives from local governments, universities, development partners, I/NGOs, and climate practitioners through training, peer-learning and knowledge exchange activities. A structured training programme was developed around priority needs, including Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Integrated Climate and Disaster Resilience Planning, Solid Waste Management (SWM) Planning for Municipalities, and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for Climate Change. Online and offline peer exchanges, practical learning, and 6-month internship opportunities for women professionals further support continuous learning and greater participation of women in local development processes. Experiences from municipalities including Dhaka North, Rajshahi, Lalmonirhat, Kushtia, and Sirajganj demonstrate how targeted capacity strengthening can help connect knowledge with practical climate-resilient planning.

*Why does it matter:* SIRA project demonstrates that effective capacity strengthening can help local governments and practitioners translate climate policies into more inclusive and locally relevant adaptation planning and implementation. This project approach also creates opportunities to institutionalise and share learning through local, national, regional and global networks.

### Strengthening Facilitation for Collaborative Climate Action

*Challenge:* Climate adaptation requires effective collaboration among researchers, practitioners,



policymakers and communities. However, facilitating inclusive dialogue and collective decision-making requires practical skills that extend beyond technical expertise.

*What happened:* The Innovative Facilitation for Resilience Fellowship translated learning into practice through immersive and participatory activities. During the final Asia retreat in Nepal, fellows applied facilitation methods through systems thinking exercises, climate negotiation simulations, participatory storytelling, reflective mapping, empathy-building exercises, game design laboratories and communication workshops. Participants facilitated adaptation games, tested newly developed facilitation tools and reflected collectively on how these approaches could strengthen climate engagement within their own institutions and countries. Learning continued through monthly online seminar sessions covering facilitation principles, retreat preparation, reflection, empathy mapping, virtual facilitation, collaborative design and digital facilitation tools. Programme feedback demonstrated that fellows actively applied facilitation games and card decks—including Feel Adaptation, Imagine Adaptation, Adaptation Connect, Alpaca Facilitation and Mix It—primarily with colleagues and workshop participants to strengthen participation and engagement in climate adaptation discussions.

*Why does it matter:* This case demonstrates how practical facilitation skills, experiential learning and peer exchange can strengthen collaborative climate adaptation by improving dialogue, participation and the use of evidence in decision-making.



## NATIONAL CO-CREATION WORKSHOP: STAKEHOLDER PRIORITIES

The National Co-Creation Workshop brought together researchers, development practitioners, government representatives, civil society organisations, communication practitioners, students and other climate stakeholders to share findings and lessons from the four CLARE Bangladesh initiatives and discuss their implications for climate adaptation policy and practice.

The workshop programme combined project presentations with interactive discussions and a participatory policy recommendation prioritisation exercise. Participants reviewed the recommendations developed by each project, voted individually for the recommendations they considered most important and shared the reasons for their choices. This process enabled participants from different professional backgrounds to reflect on the relevance and practicality of the proposed recommendations based on their own knowledge and experience. The prioritisation exercise revealed several shared stakeholder priorities across the four initiatives. Participants consistently emphasised strengthening implementation, improving local institutional capacity, promoting inclusive participation and supporting long-term climate resilience. Practical actions that could be implemented by government institutions and local stakeholders received stronger support than recommendations focused on developing new policy frameworks.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

### RECOMMENDATION 1: *STRENGTHEN LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND KNOWLEDGE CO-PRODUCTION*

Community knowledge, participatory approaches and collaborative learning strengthen locally relevant adaptation and improve ownership of adaptation actions.

**Priority Actions**

- Integrate community knowledge into local adaptation planning.
- Strengthen participatory approaches in disaster preparedness and Early Action Protocols.
- Support knowledge co-production between communities, researchers and government institutions.

**Priority actors:** Local government institutions, relevant government agencies, community organisations, research organisations and development partners.

### RECOMMENDATION 2: *STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE ADAPTATION POLICIES*

Effective implementation depends on strengthening institutional capacity at national and local levels. This includes technical knowledge, coordination, facilitation skills, continuous learning and collaboration among government institutions, practitioners and researchers.

**Priority Actions**

- Strengthen continuous capacity development for local governments and climate practitioners.
- Promote peer learning and collaboration among government institutions, academic institutions and development partners.
- Improve access to practical training on GESI Integrated Climate and Disaster Resilience Planning, Solid Waste Management Planning, climate finance, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Nature-based Solutions (NbS).
- Strengthen institutional coordination to support implementation across sectors and levels of government.

**Priority actors:** National and local government institutions, academic and research institutions, climate practitioners and development partners.

### RECOMMENDATION 3: *PROMOTE INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN CLIMATE ADAPTATION*

Inclusive participation strengthens climate adaptation planning and implementation by recognising the perspectives of women, vulnerable groups, left-behind households, local governments and practitioners while supporting collaboration among researchers, policymakers and communities.

**Priority Actions**

- Promote the meaningful participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other underrepresented groups in climate planning and decision-making.
- Integrate inclusive approaches into local adaptation planning and implementation.
- Strengthen participatory dialogue among government institutions, communities and practitioners.
- Support rights-based approaches to climate-induced migration and planned relocation.

**Priority actors:** Relevant government institutions, local government institutions, civil society organisations, community organisations and development partners.

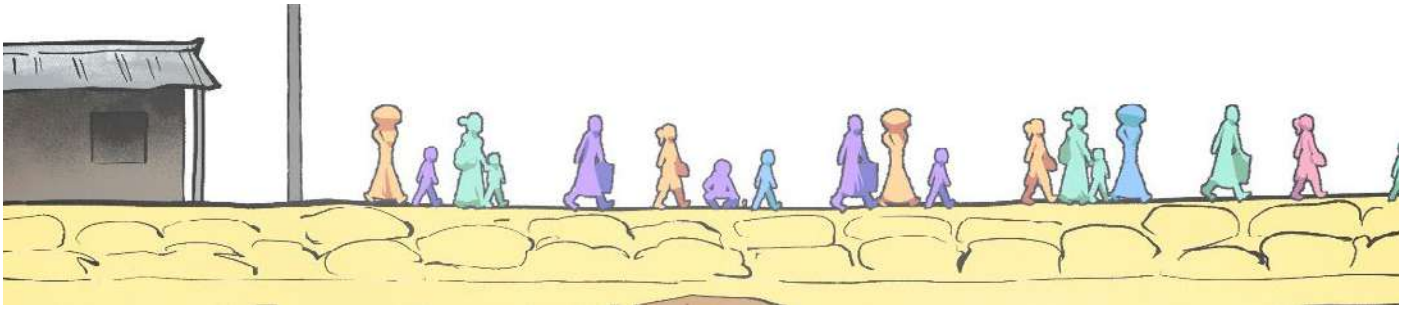
### RECOMMENDATION 4: *STRENGTHEN EVIDENCE-INFORMED DECISION-MAKING FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION*

Combining scientific evidence, community knowledge and stakeholder perspectives strengthens climate adaptation planning, anticipatory action and migration governance.

**Priority Actions**

- Strengthen collaboration between researchers, policymakers and practitioners.
- Promote the integration of scientific evidence and community knowledge into climate adaptation planning.
- Support knowledge exchange between researchers, policymakers and practitioners.
- Encourage continuous learning and reflection to inform policy implementation.

**Priority actors:** Government institutions, research and academic institutions, policymakers, climate practitioners and development partners.



### RECOMMENDATION 5: STRENGTHEN COLLABORATION ACROSS INSTITUTIONS AND SECTORS

Collaboration among government institutions, research organisations, local governments, civil society organisations, development partners and communities strengthen knowledge exchange, shared learning and coordinated implementation of climate adaptation.

**Priority Actions**

- Strengthen partnerships among government institutions, research organisations, local governments, civil society organisations, development partners and communities.
- Encourage knowledge exchange among local governments, practitioners, researchers and academic institutions.
- Promote collaborative learning and knowledge exchange.
- Support long-term communities of practice that strengthen climate adaptation planning and implementation.

**Priority actors:** National and local government institutions, research and academic institutions, civil society organisations, development partners and climate practitioners.

### RECOMMENDATION 6: PRIORITISE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION COMMITMENTS

The evidence generated through the four CLARE Bangladesh initiatives and the stakeholder perspectives from the National Co-Creation Workshop indicate that strengthening implementation remains a priority. Rather than proposing new policy frameworks, the recommendations support practical implementation of Bangladesh's existing climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction commitments.

**Priority Actions**

- Prioritise implementation of existing climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction commitments.
- Strengthen coordination among institutions responsible for climate adaptation planning and implementation.
- Support locally led, evidence-informed and inclusive approaches to climate adaptation.
- Promote continuous learning, collaboration and knowledge exchange to strengthen implementation at national and local levels.

**Priority actors:** National and local government institutions responsible for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, implementing organisations, development partners and other relevant stakeholders.

## HOW THE COUNTRY BRIEF RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION

| Bangladesh Policy Framework | Relevant Policy Priorities | Relevant Recommendations |
|---|---|---|
| ***National Adaptation Plan (2022–2050) & Local Adaptation Plan of Action 2024*** | Locally led adaptation; institutional capacity; climate information; inclusive governance | Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 |
| ***Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100*** | Coastal resilience; disaster risk reduction | Recommendations 1 and 4 |
| ***Climate Prosperity Plan (2022-2041)*** | Anticipatory action; innovation; collaboration | Recommendations 1, 2 and 5 |
| ***Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (2021)*** | Adaptive capacity; resilience | Recommendations 1, 2, 4 and 5 |
| ***Standing Orders on Disaster (2019)*** | Early warning; preparedness | Recommendations 1 and 4 |
| ***National Disaster Management Plan*** | Institutional coordination; community participation | Recommendations 2, 3, 5 and 6 |
| ***National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management (2021), National Action Plan (2022–2042)*** | Planned relocation; rights-based approaches | Recommendation 3 |

*The Recommendations presented in this brief are consistent with Bangladesh's existing climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction policy framework. Rather than proposing new policy frameworks, they identify practical actions that can strengthen implementation through locally led adaptation, institutional capacity, inclusive governance, collaboration and evidence-informed decision-making. Collectively, the recommendations support the achievement of existing national policy priorities while building on the research evidence, capacity-strengthening experiences and stakeholder perspectives generated through the four CLARE Bangladesh initiatives.*

## CONCLUSION

The four CLARE Bangladesh initiatives demonstrate that strengthening climate adaptation requires complementary investments in research, institutional capacity and collaborative practice. Together, they show how locally generated evidence, community knowledge, capacity strengthening and facilitation can support more inclusive, evidence-informed and locally relevant climate adaptation.

The National Co-Creation Workshop highlighted shared stakeholder priorities centred on strengthening implementation, institutional capacity, collaboration, more inclusive, evidence-informed and locally relevant climate adaptation. Rather than proposing new policy frameworks, the recommendations identify practical actions that can support implementation of Bangladesh's existing climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction commitments while strengthening collaboration among researchers, practitioners, policymakers and communities.

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