2025 ENERGY SCHOOL

Empowers Next Generation for Just Transition

JULY 2025

ENERGY SCHOOL 2025
Empowers Next Generation for Just Transition
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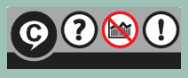

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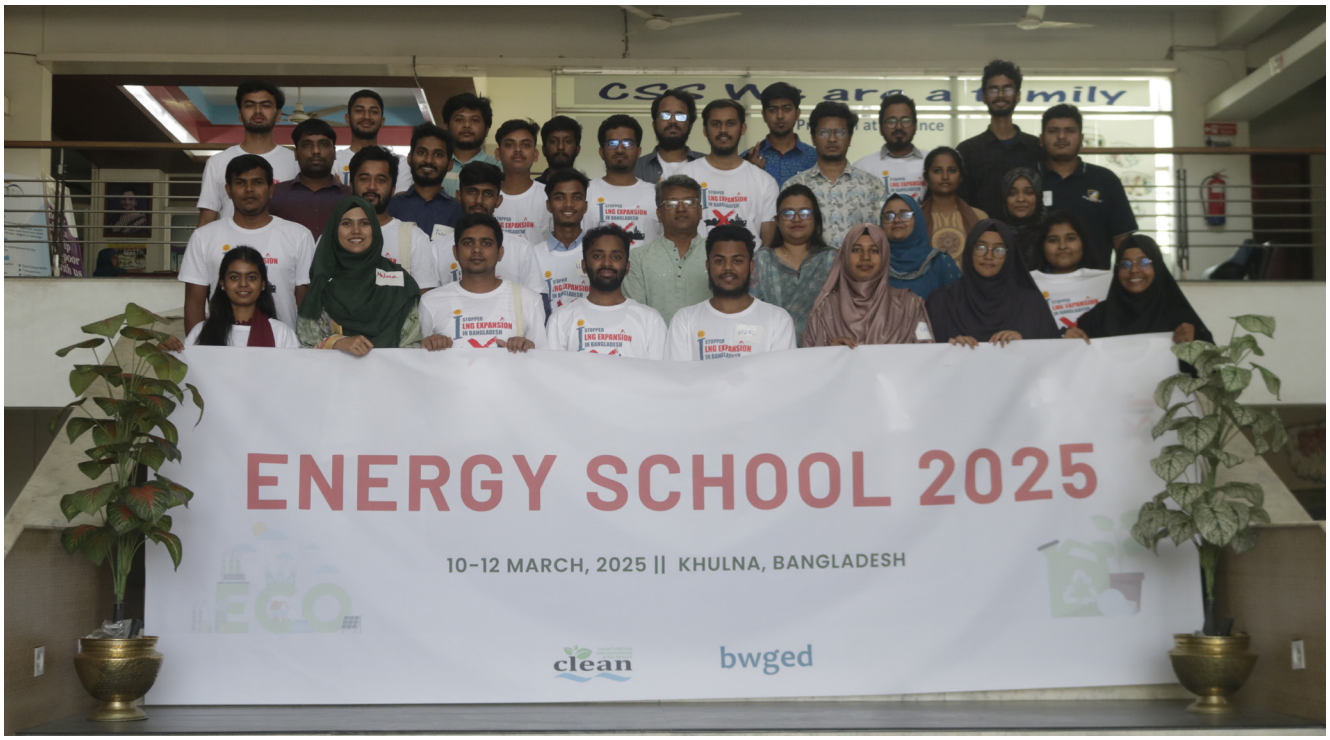
Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Program
BDP 2100	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
BWGED	Bangladesh Working Group on Ecology and Development
CLEAN	Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network
CSRL	Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
DC	Direct Current
EV	Electric Vehicle
FED	Forum on Ecology and Development
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
IEPMP	Integrated Energy and Power Master Plan
IPFF	Investment Promotion and Financing Facility
JETnet-BD	Just Energy Transition Network Bangladesh
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
LCOE	Levelized Cost of Energy
MCPP	Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan
MW	Megawatt
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
RE	Renewable Energy
ROI	Return on Investment
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SREDA	Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority
T&D	Transmission and Distribution

Energy School 2025 Report

March 10-12, 2025 | Monday - Wednesday
Khulna, Bangladesh



Organized By

Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)
Bangladesh Working Group on Ecology and Development (BWGED)

Executive Summary

The Energy School 2025, held in Khulna from March 10–12, 2025, was a three-day intensive training program focused on empowering students and youth advocates with the tools, knowledge, and confidence to engage in Bangladesh's energy transition. Organized by CLEAN and BWGED, the event brought together over 40 participants from across the country to explore the challenges and opportunities of shifting from fossil fuels to a renewable, inclusive, and just energy future.

The training was designed around participatory learning, technical sessions, and practical exercises including interactive roleplays, group discussions, case analysis, and mapping exercises. With a deep focus on climate justice and social equity, the program highlighted the importance of workforce reskilling, finance accessibility, institutional reform, and green energy planning.

The Energy School 2025 served as a crucial platform for advancing energy literacy and climate advocacy among young changemakers. It featured a comprehensive examination of Bangladesh's existing energy landscape, explored both global and national frameworks guiding the energy transition, and engaged participants in practical exercises including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) review and just transition project mapping. This initiative marks a strategic milestone in cultivating a new generation equipped to champion equitable, sustainable, and fossil-free energy futures.

Background

Bangladesh is experiencing a dual crisis of energy overcapacity and environmental degradation driven by fossil fuel dependency. While the government has made commitments under various national and international frameworks to increase renewable energy, practical barriers—ranging from financial hurdles and institutional bottlenecks to lack of awareness and youth involvement—continue to impede progress.

Recognizing this, CLEAN and BWGED initiated Energy School 2025 as a capacity-building platform targeting students and young professionals. This event aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the energy landscape, facilitate critical discussion on just transition, and enable hands-on exploration of renewable energy pathways.

The program also responded to growing student interest in sustainable development and aimed to empower young minds with tools to influence local energy planning, engage policymakers, and mobilize community action.

Objectives

- To introduce participants to the structure and challenges of Bangladesh's current energy system.
- To build awareness and technical understanding of renewable energy alternatives and just transition principles.
- To equip participants with skills for analyzing and evaluating energy projects.
- To promote participatory learning through group work, simulations, and peer-led sessions.
- To foster a youth-led network capable of advocating for clean, equitable energy solutions.

Training Overview

1. Laying the Foundation for a Just Energy Future

Facilitators: Mahbub Alam Prince, Rahul Biswas, Sadia Rowshon Adhora

- Participant registration and interactive icebreakers.
- Overview of Bangladesh's energy scenario, fossil fuel impact, and carbon emissions.
- Introduction to "Just Transition" and its importance.
- Group formation and team roles: Solar, Water, and Wind.
- Q&A on energy types and challenges.
- A session on self-set rules and learning expectations.

2. Mapping the Path to a Sustainable Transition

Facilitators: Gouranga Nandy, Kaniz Rabeya, Mahdiul Islam, Sadia Rowshon Adhora

- Land and space for renewable projects.
- Technology transfer and localization.
- Reskilling the workforce for green energy.
- Green financing sources (e.g., SREDA, CSR funds, multilateral banks).
- Group work on drafting letters to policymakers.
- Myths and greenwashing (Bijlee Book dialogue).
- Global cases of just transition from the SAJTA network.

3. Tools for Just Energy Planning

Sadia Rowshon Adhora, Kaniz Rabeya, Mahdiul Islam and Rahul Biswas

- Mapping energy projects across divisions.
- Analyzing Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports.
- Group quiz on just transition principles.
- Final recap and reflections.
- Distribution of crests and group acknowledgments.

Day One: Laying the Foundation for a Just Energy Future

Day One of the Energy School 2025 training program, unfolding on Monday, March 10, 2025, was dedicated to immersing participants in the fundamental landscape of Bangladesh's energy sector and establishing a tone of openness, collaboration, and forward-thinking that would resonate throughout the three-day event. This initial day was crafted to provide comprehensive insights into the country's energy scenario, while simultaneously fostering meaningful interactions, clearly defining expectations, and introducing the critical concept of a just transition. The schedule artfully combined informative technical presentations with engaging interactive sessions, icebreakers, group activities, and dynamic discussions, all aimed at deepening individual understanding and promoting collective engagement.

Overview and Objectives

- To furnish participants with a comprehensive and nuanced picture of Bangladesh's energy and power sector.
- To facilitate a thorough discussion on the inherent challenges and emerging opportunities associated with the country's reliance on various energy sources.
- To introduce and explore the concept of "Just Transition" as an essential pathway towards achieving sustainable and equitable energy development.
- To actively engage participants in team-building exercises and interactive sessions designed to cultivate collaboration and promote active, participatory learning.

1.1 Introduction and Opening Activities: The journey commenced on a bustling Monday morning, with the air buzzing with anticipation as participants registered. The day formally began with a welcome by the training organizers and facilitator Mahbub Alam Prince, who articulated the core objectives of the Energy School program and detailed CLEAN's evolving role from a blood donation organization to a research NGO keenly focused on energy and climate issues.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

Ice Breaking Session: Facilitator Mahbub Alam Prince led an engaging pair-match activity using two-cut cards. After matching, each pair had two minutes to introduce one another. This simple yet effective exercise successfully broke initial barriers and fostered a sense of camaraderie that would underpin the entire training.

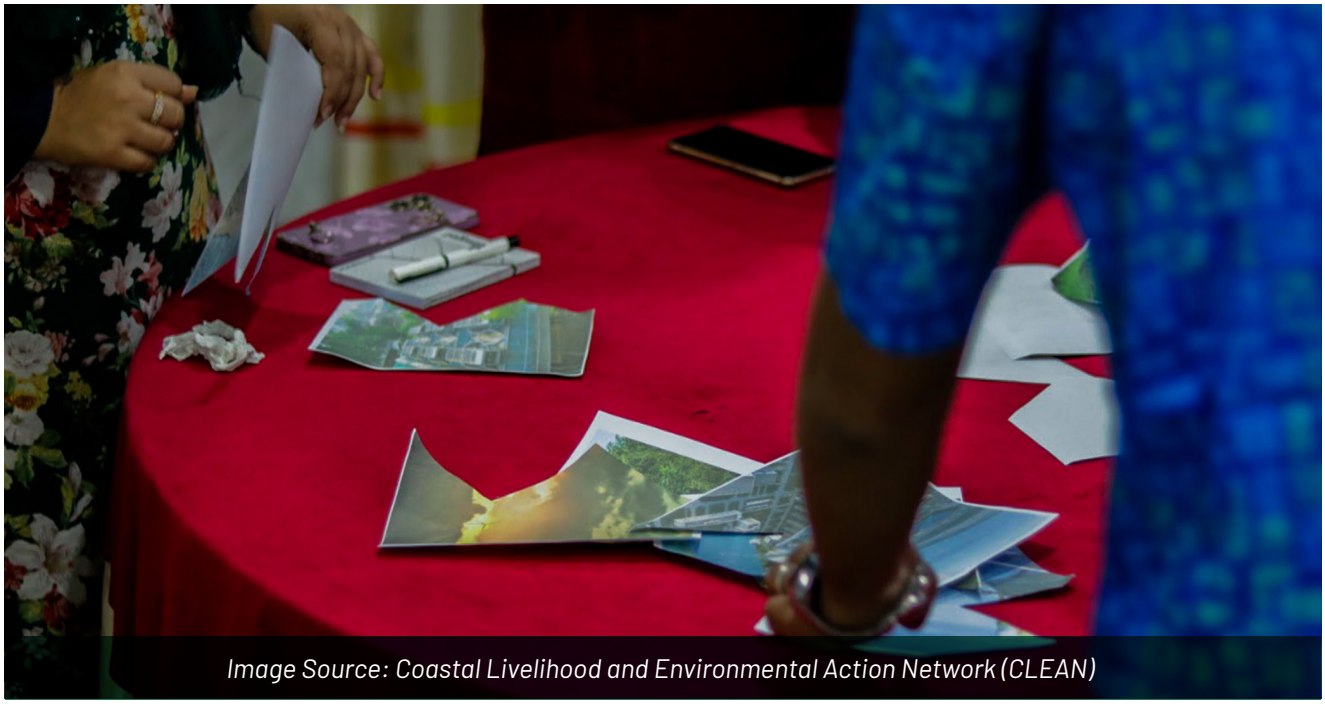


Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

Expectation and Rule Setting: This session facilitated by Mahbub Alam Prince, participants were invited to write down their expectations for the training on distributed meta-cards. These expectations were then publicly displayed and read aloud by team member Moushumi and participant Sobuj. This was followed by a discussion on self-imposed rules crucial for maintaining a collaborative and respectful learning environment over the subsequent three days facilitated by one participant, Urbi. This moment saw the emergence of a shared vision for Bangladesh's energy sector—one that was not only efficient and innovative but also environmentally sustainable and socially just.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

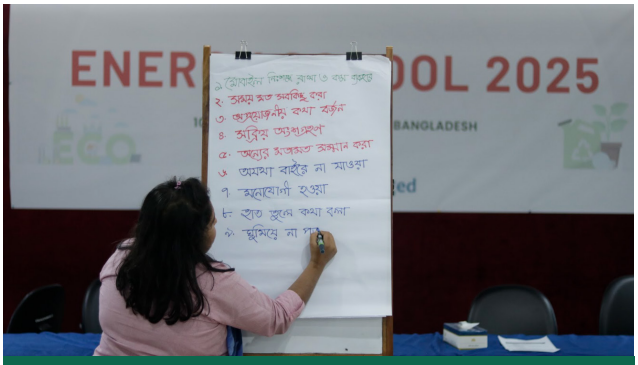


Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

1.2 Group Distribution: Participants were strategically organized into three distinct groups: "সৌর (Solar)," "জল (Water)," and "বায়ু (Wind)", these group distribution session facilitated by N.M Rifat.

Each group was assigned specific responsibilities: the Solar Group for reporting, the Water Group for entertainment, and the Wind Group for management tasks. This thoughtful grouping was intended to foster team spirit and prepare participants for collaborative exercises throughout the day.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

1.3 Technical Session: Presented by facilator Rahul Biswas, The core of Day One was a comprehensive presentation by Rahul Biswas on Bangladesh's energy and electricity sector. His presentation, likened to a story, detailed the nature of energy, distinguishing between fossil fuels and renewable resources, and highlighted the urgent need to address the environmental impacts of traditional energy sources. Key points included;

Overview of Energy Sources: An explanation of energy as a substance releasing heat upon combustion, transformable into other forms. Detailed distinctions were provided between various energy types; 1. Fossil Fuels: Including coal, fossil gas, and mineral oil. 2. Renewable Energy: Covering primary sources like solar, wind, and hydro, along with subcategories such as "ছদ্ম নবায়নযোগ্য" (pseudo-renewable) and "ভুয়া নবায়নযোগ্য" (false renewable) energy technologies.

Current Energy Scenario: The session presented the overall status of the energy and electricity sector in Bangladesh as of 2024. This included discussions on total installed production capacity and grid connection statistics.

Emission Metrics: Detailed emission data was shared to illustrate the environmental impact of different fuels; 1. Coal: Approximately 1,022 grams of CO2 per unit of electricity produced. 2. Fossil Gas: About 585 grams per unit. 3. Furnace Oil, Diesel, Hydro, Solar, and Wind: Emissions for these sources were compared, explicitly highlighting that renewable sources (solar and wind) emit significantly less carbon. Rahul Biswas painted a vivid picture of how traditional sources contribute to high carbon emissions, while emphasizing the immense potential of solar and wind energy in reducing this footprint.

Energy Potential and Challenges: The presentation further explored the potential for solar energy in Bangladesh, detailing various applications such as rooftop, ground-mounted, floating installations, and agrovoltaics. It also outlined the significant challenges posed by an over-reliance on fossil fuels, including environmental, economic, political, and technical hurdles. By the session's conclusion, participants had a clear understanding of the challenges at hand, setting the stage for discussions on the critical concept of "Just Transition".

1.4 Interactive Session and Q&A: Following the technical presentation, participants actively engaged in a Q&A session. This segment allowed for crucial clarifications on topics such as; The future prospects of renewable energy, Technological innovations and the imperative for sustainable energy infrastructure, The economic implications of transitioning to renewable sources. A strong emphasis was placed on comparing the emission metrics of various fuels, reinforcing the undeniable environmental benefits of adopting renewable energy systems over conventional fossil fuels.

1.5 Transition to Just Transition: Led by Mahbub Alam Prince, this crucial session introduced the concept of "Just Transition". This framework is designed to ensure that the monumental shift from fossil fuels to green energy is socially equitable and sustainable. Prince and the facilitators discussed how this transition needed to be fair and inclusive. Participants learned that this transition was not merely about replacing one energy source with another; it was fundamentally about re-skilling the workforce, ensuring social justice, and re-evaluating community roles within the emerging energy paradigm.

Participants received handouts outlining the principles of just transition. They were then divided into two groups to formulate questions based on these handouts, leading to a competitive quiz segment that further deepened their understanding of the subject.

1.6 Concluding the Day: Day One concluded with a concise summary of the key learnings, a reiteration of the training objectives, and an exciting preview of the topics slated for subsequent days. The final discussions powerfully reinforced the importance of understanding the energy sector's current challenges and the critical need for a just transition in the ongoing move toward sustainable energy solutions.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

Key Takeaways (Day One): 1. Holistic Understanding: Participants gained a detailed understanding of the diverse energy sources in Bangladesh, the technical and environmental challenges posed by fossil fuels, and the enormous potential of renewable energy. 2. Interactive Learning: Through ice-breaking activities, meta-card exercises, group formations, and interactive Q&A sessions, a strong foundation for teamwork and collaborative learning was successfully established. 3. Pathway to Sustainable Future: The introduction of just transition principles underscored the critical need for a balanced approach that seamlessly integrates technological advancement with social equity, effectively paving the way for future contributions to the green energy sector.

Day One was a comprehensive and highly engaging launch into the Energy School training program. It not only adeptly covered the technical and policy-related aspects of Bangladesh's energy landscape but also skillfully set the stage for an interactive, collaborative, and forward-thinking training environment. By combining detailed content on energy production, emissions, and renewable potential with participatory sessions on just transition, the program ensured that participants departed with both a deep understanding of the current challenges and an optimistic view of future opportunities within the energy sector.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

Day Two: Mapping the Path to a Sustainable Transition

Day Two of the Energy School training program, held on Wednesday, March 11, 2025, delved deeper into the practicalities and essential requirements for achieving a successful transition towards sustainable energy systems. Building upon the foundational knowledge established on Day One, participants engaged in comprehensive discussions and activities focused on the multifaceted challenges inherent in shifting from fossil fuels to renewable sources in a manner that is fair, inclusive, and socially responsible. The day's agenda was meticulously structured to identify and explore the core components—including land, technology, workforce, finance, policy, and institutional frameworks—that fundamentally underpin a just transition. The session also provided valuable global perspectives through the review of international examples and case studies, with a particular focus on the unique challenges and emerging opportunities within South Asia, highlighted by the South Asia Just Transition Alliance (SAJTA).

2.1 Recap Session:

From the beginning of day two, the recap of the day one session was facilitated by Mahdiul Islam. The recap session contained the learning output from day one and thoughts of the participants.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

2.2 Requirements for Transition: The morning sessions on Day Two were dedicated to exploring the practicalities and "nuts and bolts" of a successful energy transition. Facilitator Sadia Rowshon Adhora led discussions that touched upon every critical element:

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

1. Land/Space: This segment addressed the crucial task of identifying suitable land for solar or wind installations. Discussions focused on determining land availability, including the intricate challenges associated with leasing versus purchasing land for long-term power plant projects that often require a 25-year purchase commitment. The absence of robust leasing policies was highlighted as a significant impediment.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

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2. Technology: Technology transfer was identified as a critical topic, with experts underscoring the imperative need for importing and adapting best practices and modern technologies. The goal was to ensure that new projects were built on a foundation of innovation and efficiency, adopting state-of-the-art, sustainable practices.

3. Workforce: This was one of the most animated discussions, where participants were introduced to the profound idea that transitioning goes beyond merely swapping energy sources. It involves a comprehensive process of retraining and upskilling workers, equipping them for roles within a new, greener economy.

The session explained how strategic changes in employment patterns and labor distribution could drive sustainable development while safeguarding the interests of vulnerable communities. This includes planned re-skilling programs, reconstructing labor in environmentally friendly and socially just ways, providing training and reorientation opportunities, and ensuring social justice by preventing adverse effects on any community or individual during the transition.

4. Finance: Finance was identified as a crucial pillar of the transition. Multiple avenues of funding were explored, presenting a realistic picture of how Bangladesh could leverage diverse financial resources to build a robust renewable energy infrastructure. These sources included; 1. Government Budget: Significant allocations via the annual development program (ADP) and special funds through the Ministry of Power and Energy. 2. Local Bank Soft Loans: Low-interest loans offered by national banks, including schemes from the Bangladesh Bank and commercial banks. 3. Special Funds: Initiatives like SREDA, GCF, and BIFFL supported by the government and international organizations. 4. Government Agencies: Equity financing through agencies such as the Youth Development Directorate and the Cooperative Directorate. 5. Private Finance: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, venture capital, and private equity investments. 6. Community Investment: Local investments via cooperatives and small-scale projects. 7. Foreign Grants: Funding from international organizations (World Bank, IMF, UNDP, GIZ, USAID, EU, among others). 8. International Export/Import Banks: Involvement of banks like AIIB, IsDB, and others in supporting energy projects. 9. Multilateral Development Banks: Institutions like ADB, EIB, and IFC providing loans, grants, and investments for renewable energy initiatives.

5. Policy and Institutional Framework: 1. Institutional Capacity Issues: This segment delved into the bottlenecks in current systems, such as the lack of adequate office space and capacity in key regions (e.g., Khulna) to manage solar or wind projects. 2. Challenges in obtaining necessary permits and approvals from a single centralized authority were also discussed. 3. Policy Gaps: The urgent need for enabling policies that streamline approvals and address tax-related issues was a recurring theme. The requirement for comprehensive policies to ensure that all necessary permits can be issued from one centralized point was stressed.

2.3 Existing Policies and Laws of Energy and Climate Change:
Involved both group work and a discussion led by Mahdiul Islam and Kaniz Rabeya. Participants explored existing national and international policies and legal frameworks related to energy and climate change. This included a review of significant agreements and national frameworks, and engaged in practical exercises such as drafting letters to policymakers concerning land, river, and environmental damage.

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Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

2.5 Breaking the myths (Dialogue Delivery from the characters of Bijlee Book): Facilitated by Mahbub Alam Prince. This engaging session aimed to address and debunk common myths surrounding renewable energy and highlight the detrimental impacts of fossil fuel power plants on the environment and forests through dialogue delivery.


Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

2.6 Global Examples of Just Transition: After a short tea break, the session broadened participants' horizons with a series of compelling global case studies presented by Rahul Biswas. These examples highlighted how regions around the world are managing their energy transition: 1. Germany-Ruhr Region: Showcased the formation of a "Coal Commission" to facilitate financial support, re-skilling, and community involvement in phasing out coal. 2. Spain: Illustrated the utilization of the European Just Transition Fund to invest in sustainable infrastructure in high coal-dependency areas. 3. United States- Appalachia: Highlighted federal and state initiatives focusing on retraining workers, promoting environmentally friendly jobs, and diversifying local economies. 4. Chile and Brazil: Demonstrated efforts to mitigate environmental degradation and social inequality through renewable energy incentives and community-based approaches. 5. South Africa: Presented pilot programs aimed at retraining coal workers and launching renewable projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 6. Japan and South Korea: Showcased post-disaster policy reforms and public-private partnerships to decrease nuclear and fossil fuel dependency while promoting renewable energy. These

stories underscored a universal truth: a just transition requires careful planning, stakeholder engagement, and a commitment to leaving no one behind.

2.7 South Asia Just Transition Alliance (SAJTA): In a particularly impactful segment, the formation of the South Asia Just Transition Alliance (SAJTA) was discussed by Mahbub Alam Prince. SAJTA was established during the South Asia Energy Colloquium to unite Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. This alliance represented a united front against "climate colonialism" and a strong push for sustainable, community-led energy solutions. Coastal Livelihood and Environment Workers (CLEAN) - Bangladesh, Centre for Environmental Justice (CEJ) - Sri Lanka, and Growth Watch - India.

SAJTA aims to ensure environmental and social sustainability in infrastructure projects, advocate for community-led renewable energy models, and promote transparency and accountability in energy projects. The alliance conducts research and advocacy on large-scale infrastructure investments, builds networks to expose malpractices in energy projects, and addresses issues like "climate colonialism," where developed nations extract resources without building local capacity. The facilitators illustrated how SAJTA is helping to align policy, technology, and community engagement across borders, a true testament to the power of collaborative thinking.

2.8 Recommendations for a Fair Transition: Following an energizing lunch, the day culminated in a session on actionable recommendations. Participants brainstormed and discussed several key recommendations to achieve a just transition: 1. Community Ownership: Prioritize renewable energy projects that are owned and managed by local communities (e.g., microgrids, solar cooperatives). 2. Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Financing: Divest from coal, LNG, and large hydropower projects that harm the environment and communities. 3. Strengthening Policies and Social Protection: Implement robust policies to guarantee fair wages, re-skilling, and social safety nets for affected workers. 4. Ensuring Transparency: Mandate full disclosure and community involvement through Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes. 5. Enhancing Regional Cooperation: Promote the development of a regional green grid and knowledge-sharing platforms to support a collective transition. 6. Facilitating Technology Transfer and Financial Support: Encourage advanced economies to transfer modern technology and offer financial support for local renewable projects.7. Rejecting Unproven Technologies: Critically evaluate and avoid investing in technologies that do not offer a sustainable or cost-effective solution.

Key Takeaways (Day Two): Transitioning to renewable energy necessitates a simultaneous address of land, technology, workforce, finance, policy, and institutional capacity. The provided global examples offered practical models and cautionary tales that underscored the paramount importance of a just and equitable transition. The formation of SAJTA significantly highlighted the unique challenges confronting South Asia, where economic, political, and environmental factors are profoundly interwoven. Emphasis was placed on actionable strategies such as community ownership, robust policy frameworks, and regional cooperation, all of which are critical to ensuring that the transition does not disadvantage any segment of society.

Day Two of the Energy School training provided a deep dive into the core requirements for a sustainable transition. By meticulously dissecting multifaceted issues—ranging from land procurement and technology transfer to workforce re-skilling and innovative financing—the session equipped participants with a clear roadmap for a fair transition. Global case studies enriched the discussion, offering valuable lessons and reinforcing the critical need for region-specific approaches, as exemplified by the SAJTA initiative. Ultimately, the session underscored that a successful transition extends beyond merely changing energy sources; it is fundamentally about reshaping economies and societies in an inclusive, transparent, and sustainable manner.

Day Three: From Theory to Action

The final day of Energy School 2025, held on Thursday, March 12, 2025, was dedicated to consolidating the knowledge and skills acquired over the previous two days and applying them to practical scenarios. The day was charged with a palpable sense of purpose, as participants transitioned from theoretical understanding to hands-on application and critical evaluation of project-related environmental and social aspects. The agenda was strategically structured to begin with a review of key concepts, followed by engaging activities including energy project mapping and EIA report analysis, and concluded with an interactive quiz and a reflective closing discussion. The overarching goal was to ensure that participants not only solidified their theoretical framework but also possessed the practical skills to apply these insights effectively in real-world contexts.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

3.1 Recap: The session was expertly led by N.M Rifat and the Reporting Team (from participants).

This segment provided a comprehensive review of core themes from the preceding two days, including Bangladesh's energy scenario, just transition principles, and the key requirements (land, technology, workforce, finance, and policy) essential for a sustainable energy transition.

This refresher served as a crucial catalyst for the interactive activities that followed, reinforcing understanding and preparing participants for the deeper engagement ahead.

3.2 Energy Project Mapping in Bangladesh: Facilitated by Sadia Rowshon Adhora, Mahdiul Islam and Kaniz Rabeya, participants were divided into groups based on regional criteria to collaboratively map out existing and potential energy projects across the country, integrating their understanding of geographical trends, land availability, and socio-economic impacts.

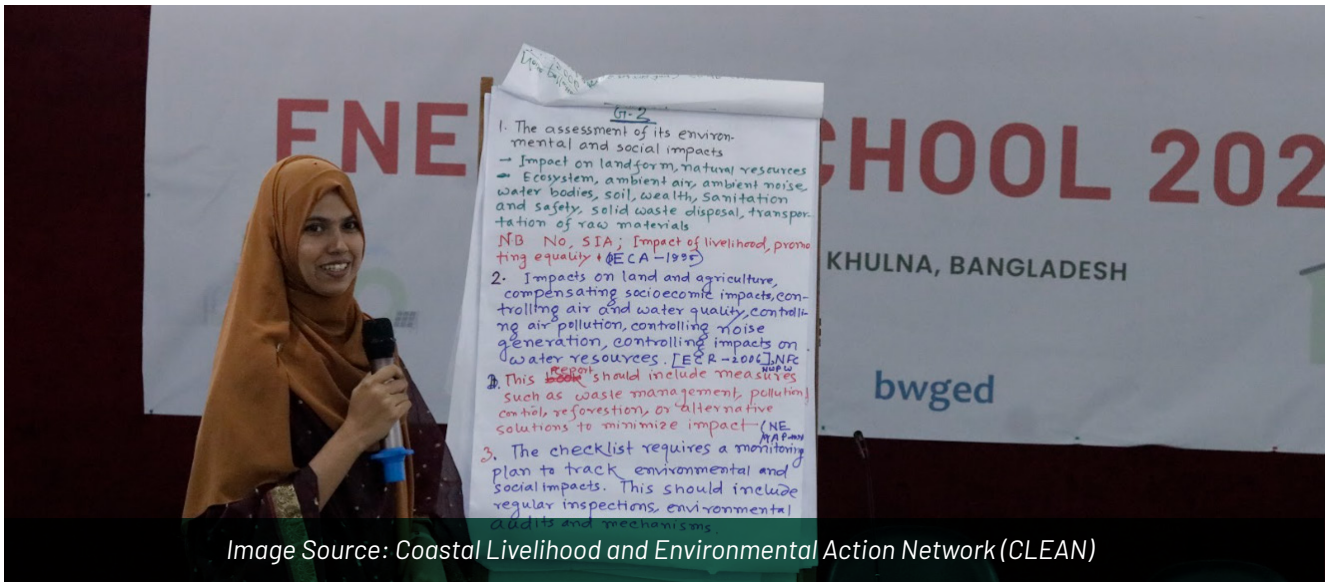

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

One of the day's highlights was this hands-on exercise. Participants were divided into groups based on regional criteria to collaboratively map out existing and potential energy projects across the country. With markers, maps, they identified both existing infrastructure and potential areas for future development. Discussions focused on the identification of key energy infrastructure and geographical trends. Participants integrated lessons on land availability, technological adoption, and socio-economic impacts. This exercise significantly enhanced practical understanding through collaboration and the real-world application of theoretical concepts. The energy map that emerged was not just a geographical representation but a testament to the collaborative spirit of the training.

3.3 Analysis of EIA Reports: Guided by Rahul Biswas. This session focused on the critical analysis of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports for energy projects, where participants used checklists to evaluate reports based on just transition considerations and environmental safeguards, sharpening their skills in assessing potential impacts.

Participants engaged in a critical analysis of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports for energy projects in Bangladesh. They utilized structured checklists to evaluate the reports against just transition and environmental safeguards criteria. This session honed their ability to identify gaps in sustainability measures, ensuring future projects would align with just transition principles. This activity developed participants' analytical skills, enabling them to assess environmental and social implications in energy project planning.

3.4 Quiz Competition: Facilitated by Kaniz Rabeya, Sadia Rowshon Adhora, and Mahdiul Islam, this engaging competition tested participants' knowledge on key topics covered throughout the three days, reinforcing learning in an interactive and competitive format.

As the clock approached midday, the training ramped up with a spirited and engaging quiz competition. Questions spanned key topics from all three days, including the energy scenario, transition requirements, global examples, and the analysis of EIA reports. The friendly rivalry fostered teamwork and added a playful yet competitive edge to the learning process, effectively reinforcing learning through an interactive format.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

3.5 Closing Session and Wrap-Up: Facilitated by Hasan Mehedi and Mahbub Alam Prince, this session summarized the key outcomes of the three-day training, reflected on the challenges and successes, and facilitated a discussion on how participants planned to apply their newfound knowledge in their respective roles to contribute to a sustainable energy future.

The session provided a comprehensive summarization of the three-day training program. It included reflections on the challenges, successes, and actionable strategies for moving toward a sustainable energy future. Participants also engaged in an open discussion on how they planned to apply the insights gained in their professional roles. The room was filled with a sense of accomplishment as the facilitators summarized the journey, which had taken everyone from understanding the basics of Bangladesh's energy sector to grappling with complex issues of transition and sustainability.

This segment provided a motivational conclusion that effectively linked theoretical concepts to real-world energy challenges and opportunities. The discussions highlighted the critical role of teamwork, innovation, and proactive policymaking in driving a just transition toward a sustainable energy future for Bangladesh.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

3.6 Informal Networking: The final lunch break allowed for informal networking, offering participants an invaluable opportunity to consolidate relationships and share final thoughts before the program formally concluded. This was a fitting close to a program that was as much about building community as it was about learning.

Key Takeaways (Day Three): The day successfully bridged theory and practice, allowing participants to map energy projects and critically assess EIA reports. The report analysis session significantly sharpened participants' ability to evaluate environmental and social impacts, a crucial skill for future energy project planning. Group exercises and the quiz competition powerfully reinforced the value of teamwork in tackling complex energy sector challenges. The closing session emphasized actionable strategies for a just transition, actively encouraging participants to contribute to sustainable energy initiatives in Bangladesh.

Day Three of the Energy School training program marked the successful culmination of an intensive three-day program. Through a dynamic blend of review, practical exercises, and interactive assessments, participants were empowered to apply their learning in real-world contexts. The meticulously designed schedule ensured that every session built upon previous insights, ultimately equipping attendees with the essential skills and knowledge required to drive a sustainable, just energy transition in Bangladesh.


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Epilogue:
A Blueprint for Action

Over the span of three transformative days, Energy School 2025 transcended the definition of a mere training program; it evolved into a powerful narrative of hope, innovation, and collective determination. From the lively ice breakers of Day One, through the profound deep dives into transition requirements on Day Two, to the hands-on, analytical activities of Day Three, each session meticulously built upon the last. The facilitators' insightful contributions, the robust discussions, and the practical exercises all converged to empower a new generation of leaders, poised and ready to steer Bangladesh toward a sustainable, equitable energy future. This comprehensive training story stands not only as a meticulous record of what transpired but also as a definitive blueprint for action—a compelling call to harness the collective power of knowledge, collaboration, and innovation to transform existing challenges into unprecedented opportunities for a brighter, greener tomorrow.

Energy School 2025 not only equipped participants with a rich combination of theoretical and practical knowledge but also ignited a common commitment towards a sustainable and equitable energy future. This myriad of thought-provoking ideas effectively set the stage for the training, where the next generation of leaders was armed with the indispensable tools necessary to tackle the complex challenges presented by the energy transition in Bangladesh and beyond.

Image Source: Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)

Annexure: Participant List

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