

## **Bangladesh Submission on Lima work programme on Gender**

### **SCOPE / OUTCOMES - Organization of the workshop**

- *Which sector/areas in relation to adaptation and capacity building would you prioritize for discussion?*

The workshop should prioritize gender responsive climate actions in relation to -

- Water and Sanitation
- Disaster Preparedness
- Agriculture
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Energy use and Access
- Forestry and Land use.

- *How would you prioritize the workshop's focus?*

The workshop's focus can be -

- Perception of status of women in the society
- Discrimination against women
- Rights of women
- Shift towards women empowerment
- Clarifying the meaning of the term "Gender Responsive Climate Policy"
- Evaluating current climate change policies/strategies/action plans and institutional mechanism to make those more gender responsive
- Showcasing best practices/case studies on gender responsive climate actions.

- *How should the workshop outcomes further the Lima Work Programme on Gender, what are the next steps for implementing key lessons?*

Next steps for implementing key lessons -

- Organize National consultation to carry forward the in-session Workshop outcomes during 43<sup>rd</sup> session of subsidiary bodies.
- Identify the gaps and Align the in-session workshop outcomes with National Level policies and strategies on Climate Change
- Ensure the inclusion of the key lessons on gender responsive climate actions in line with workshop outcome and Lima Work Programme on Gender.

**EXPERIENCES IN PRACTICE/POLICY** - National and local gender responsive actions and policies

- *What challenges have you faced in implementing gender responsive adaptation and capacity building actions and policies?*

Challenges in implementing gender responsive adaptation and capacity building actions and policies

- Societal values often create conflict in implementing gender responsive actions and policies, (despite the fact that the Constitution of Bangladesh emphasizes equal rights for all and prohibits discrimination and inequity on the basis of sex. Especially with respect to women, Article 28 states, ‘Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of state and public life’)
  - Although it is a decreasing trend, but in many cases usual practice exclude gender responsive implementation, often contrary to the constitution, policies or guidelines.
  - Despite challenges, in the foreseeable future gender responsive adaptation and capacity building is expected to be a reality. Especially at local level involvement of women is note worthy<sup>1</sup>.
- *What tools, resources, or training would be most valuable to better support and facilitate progress on these actions and policies?*

Most valuable tools, resources, or training to better support and facilitate progress on these actions and policies -

- Political commitment is the key to progress
  - Inclusion of gender responsive climate actions in national plans and policies.
  - Inclusion of gender issues as one of the topic in various Training programmes for government officials
  - Ensuring universal girls’ education for long term sustainability in gender responsiveness in actions and policies.
- *Institutionally, what type of guidelines, support, or institutional coordination (ie, NAPs, NAPAs, Nairobi Work Programme, Article 6 etc.) would facilitate implementation of these actions and policies?*
- Emphasis on gender responsive National Adaptation Plans (NAP) during formulation and implementation.
  - National Plans (example: Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020)
  - Strengthening the existing gender considerations in Planning process for make the plans further gender responsive

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<sup>1</sup> Involvement of women in various activities has increased over the years; enrolment of girls in education is neck-e-neck with their male counterpart, which on its own virtue is changing the equation of gender equality. Further, Bangladesh has been placed at the top position of women empowerment in South Asia.

- *What in your view is the role of a gender-responsive finance/ budget in ensuring these actions policies?*
  - Ensuring more efficient use of resources
  - Introducing measures for incorporating gender responsive climate actions into public finance management systems

**VIEWS ON TRAINING FOR DELEGATES** - Capacity building efforts on gender-responsive climate policy at international, national and local levels

- *Do/have members of your national delegation been trained on the linkages between gender and climate change?*

Members of the national delegation have received training on various climate change issues but haven't got any training having the linkages between gender and climate change. Some of them have working experiences on the linkages between gender and climate change. Female delegates actively participate in the climate change negotiations including UNFCCC and follow the gender & climate change issues.

- *Do ministries engaged in climate policy development have access to training on gender issues? Are there particular initiatives that have been successful?*

A very limited number of trainings were held so far on gender and climate issues.

Bangladesh has prepared Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP: Bangladesh), 2013

- *What type of training would you like to see provided at local, national and international levels?*

National and international levels

- Workshop for better understanding;
  - Meaning of Gender responsive climate policy
  - Gender equality and inequality
  - Women Empowerment
- Training on how to mainstream gender responsive climate actions into national plans and projects
- Capacity building training for enhancing women's effective participation in various bodies established under the Convention

Local levels

- Capacity building training for enhancing women's participation on decision making
- Training for further involvement of women on gender responsive climate resilient development especially in the areas of adaptation and where feasible in mitigation.

- Reducing vulnerabilities and risks of women due to climate change.
- *Have your national delegates benefitted from any particular tools/resources? What tools should be developed?*

National delegates have been benefitted from;

- Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP: Bangladesh), 2013
- Participation in various sessions of the UNFCCC on Gender as well as from side events on gender.

Tools should be developed -

- Assessment of probable areas where gender issues need to be effectively incorporated to make the actions/plans gender responsive
- Guidelines for mainstreaming gender responsive climate actions in different sectors.
- Training manual on Reducing risks and vulnerabilities of women due to climate change