

*Addressing Article 6 in Bangladesh:
Lessons from IKI project*

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Having 6 pillars in Bangladesh
Climate Change Strategy and action
Plan (BCCSAP), 2 have relevance
with Article 6 (Education and
Capacity Building)

***“ Bangladesh Government is fully committed to take all
measures so that climate change is managed in a way that
the people are fully protected from its adverse impacts.... “
... Message from the Prime Minister in BCCSAP***



“ The main ministries of the Government of Bangladesh involved in climate change (Marked in BCCSAP) are

**The Ministry of Environment and Forests and its agencies
The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM), The
Ministry of Water Resources, The Ministry of Local
Government, Rural development and Cooperatives, The
Ministry of Agriculture , including the National Agriculture
Research System;
The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries;
The Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral resources;
The Ministry Health and Family Welfare;
Ministry of Communication;
The Ministry of Foreign affairs;
The Planning Commission**

**WOMEN and CHILDREN AFFAIRS MINISTRY and EDUCATION
MINISTRY are not mentioned!**

Full Curriculum at Tertiary level has not yet been developed

There are institutes and courses at tertiary level on disaster management, however no course on climate change has been offered so far. There is a major lack in trained faculty members.

Initiative by NGOs

Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change (RVCC) project by CARE Bangladesh developed a curriculum on CC at secondary level, which was piloted in 65 schools involving 15,000 students.

The curriculum had been annexed with the text book (science and geography courses) in cooperation with the relevant regional authority in the southwest region of Bangladesh.

The lessons from pilot activities have not yet been taken seriously by the authority to develop a national curricula.

Limited capacity within the Government institutions, however confined at the central government institutions.

No horizontal and vertical spread in terms of built capacity to deal with climate change within the government.

NGOs have been developing their capacity, however the process is rather slow. NGO-NGO cooperation towards building capacity is noticeable.

Although the government expressed its willingness to build its human resources, the progress is rather slow and needs immediate mobilization and support.

There exists a body of knowledge within the country regarding CC, however at technical level. In contrast, local people at various hot spots have limited or no idea how the phenomenon would affect their lives and livelihoods.

There is huge gap between information needs and dissemination, especially at the grassroots.

NGOs have been active in exchange of information. They have applied various media including folk media to reach out the poor people.

GOB efforts towards information sharing has been limited to one minuscule initiative by the Climate Change Cell, which needs to be harmonized and updated, with specific national programme for dissemination.

The existing knowledge base is highly acclaimed at international level. Such knowledge base is a product of limited but fruitful research initiatives taken predominantly by think tanks and research NGOs of the country.

Academic institutions and GOB institutions have played very little role towards research and developing the knowledge base.

The current research capacity is underutilized and there is little GOB stimuli to enhance research programmes.

There should be increased financing and institutional arrangements to further develop research capacities at national institutions including academic institutions.

Exchange of education and awareness materials

Current initiatives within the Government are disjointed and adhoc. New materials involving all forms and media must be developed so that a large body of illiterate people can communicate and become aware of risks associated with CC.

NGO capacity needs to be fully utilized to inform general mass and prepare them for the adverse implications of CC.

Public participation

Little effort has been taken to enable people at the grassroots to take part in response to CC. NGOs in contrast has taken a few sporadic efforts, which needs to be tied up with GOB efforts.

Adaptation project design must not be accepted without proper engagement of target beneficiaries.

One project is addressing *Integration of Gender into Climate Change Adaptation and Low Carbon Development: Raising Awareness, Building Capacity, Supporting National and International Policy Processes* in Bangladesh with with assistance from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (International Climate Initiative, IKI)

Centre for Global Change and Gendercc-Women for Climate Justice are undertaking the activities.

Building capacity through the IKI project

Capacity building of Focal Points working in different relevant ministries

Capacity building of International NGOs as well as national NGOs working at the grassroots

Orientation sessions with Members of the Parliament (involving the All Party Parliamentary Group on Environment and Climate Change)

Capacity building of media personnel

Capacity Building of Faculty Members at tertiary level

Capacity building of personnel of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics on gender-segregated data collection & documentation

Building awareness under the IKI project

Addressing before Environment Ministers of countries most Vulnerable to CC

Making aware Ministers, members of the Parliament, personnel from relevant ministries and departments, faculty members, students, media and NGO officials

Sensitization of grassroots women and men

Sensitization of representatives of local Government bodies

Education under the IKI project

Sensitization of gender issues involving University faculty members towards integrating gender issues in climate change in tertiary level curricula

Facilitating the faculty members to develop design of sessions/courses

Research

Analysis of BCCSAP with a gender lens and advocacy involving policy makers

Contributed to the research towards producing second national communication for the country

Developing a set of criterion which would enable users to scrutinize gender sensitivity in projects concerning CC adaptation

Develop and Exchange of awareness materials

Developed issue papers and intervened in policy making

Produced posters and leaflets to make grassroots people aware of risks associated with CC