

Gender Integration into National Climate Action

Bangladesh Perspective

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Legislations and Policies

- Government of Bangladesh has ratified The UN Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1984.

Constitutional Provision

- **Article 10:** *Steps shall be taken to ensure participation of women in all spheres of national life*
- **Article 19 (2):** *The State shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and woman and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens, and of opportunities in order to attain a uniform level of economic development throughout the Republic.*
- **Article 28(2):** *Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the State and of public life*
- **Article 28(4):** *Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favour of women or children or for the advancement of any backward section of citizens.*

Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020) and Gender Responsive Budget

- **Seventh Five Year Plan:** Most of the chapters of SFYP focuses on Gender Issues.
- Chapter 1 (Section 1.4) of the SFY Plan has stated on Gender empowerment, social inclusion and social protection on the basis of Gender Equality.
- **Gender responsive budget:** GoB introduced Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in 2005 in an effort to mainstream gender issues in all policies and decision making.
- A set of guidelines has also been issued to ensure development projects are prepared and reviewed in a gender sensitive way.
- The number of Ministries undergoing GRB has increased to 43 in FY 2019 from 4 in FY 2010. The share of expenditure on women development as proportion of total budget increased to 29.65 per cent in FY 2019.

Gender Integration into Climate Action

- **Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP), 2013-2018**

- MoEFCC prepared ccGAP in 2013
- This plan provides guidance on policy issues and initiatives that need to be taken into consideration by the government to address climate change in a Gender sensitive manner.

ccGAP review and Update

- A project has been approved by Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT) Fund Board, to review and updated the ccGAP report.
- UN-Women is providing Technical support.
- Due to COVID 19 pandemic, the project is yet to be launched.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

- **NDC, 2015**

- Bangladesh NDC contains 5% unconditional and additional 10% conditional contribution from her business as usual scenario;

- **NDC Implementation Roadmap, 2018 and Sectoral Action Plans**

- Bangladesh prepared NDC Implementation Roadmap and Sectoral Action Plans in Industry, Power and Transport

- No dedicated chapter on Gender in NDC and Roadmap

- We consider Gender issues will be incorporated while preparing CCM/CCA projects

- **NDC Review and Update**

- As per of our commitment to the Paris Agreement, MoEFCC has taken up a project to review and update our NDC
- We would like to incorporate Gender considerations in the project

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment

- **National Adaptation Plan**

- Department of Environment has Initiated the NAP formulation project
- Health and Gender will be considered as a cross cutting issue in the NAP

- **Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009**

- Six Thematic Areas of BCCSAP
- Food Security, Social Protection and Health (Gender consideration incorporation in its Actions)

- **Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Bangladesh (Dec '18)**

- Flood Prone areas, Barind and Drought prone area, Coastal zone, Haor region, Chattogram Hill Tracts and Coasts, and Urban Areas.
- **Gender aspect of vulnerability** (was considered as cross-cutting issue)

Gender integration into adaptation and mitigation Projects

- Climate change adversely affect agriculture and water resources which make women particularly vulnerable.
- Mitigation projects:
 - Social Forestry – ensures up to 50% of benefits to women
- Adaptation Projects:
 - EbA in Haor Wetland areas and Drought Prone Barind Tracts (LDC Fund Project)
 - Adaptation Initiatives for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Island and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh (Adaptation Fund Project)
 - Women, especially widow and destitute women are given priority in forming village conservation groups/revolving funds for the vulnerable community.

Advantages and Challenges

- Bangladesh is the example of a country with dominant leadership of women, currently, the Speaker of the Bangladesh National Parliament and the Prime Minister are women;
- Bangladesh ranks 48 in global ranking of countries with a score of 0.721 indicating significantly better performance in promoting women empowerment compared to her South Asian neighbours;
- Considerable achievements have made over the years, especially on women empowerment, education, employment and health, however many development challenges remain to be resolved.

Thank You.

Comparative Picture of Women Empowerment in South Asia

Total	Bangladesh	Maldives	India	Sri Lanka	Nepal	Bhutan	Pakistan
Ranking	48	113	108	100	105	122	148
Score	0.721	0.662	0.665	0.676	0.671	0.638	0.550

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2018

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