

WEBINAR on GENDER 23rd October 2018
Paris Committee on Capacity Building
Case Study: Bangladesh

Integrating gender considerations in climate policy and action

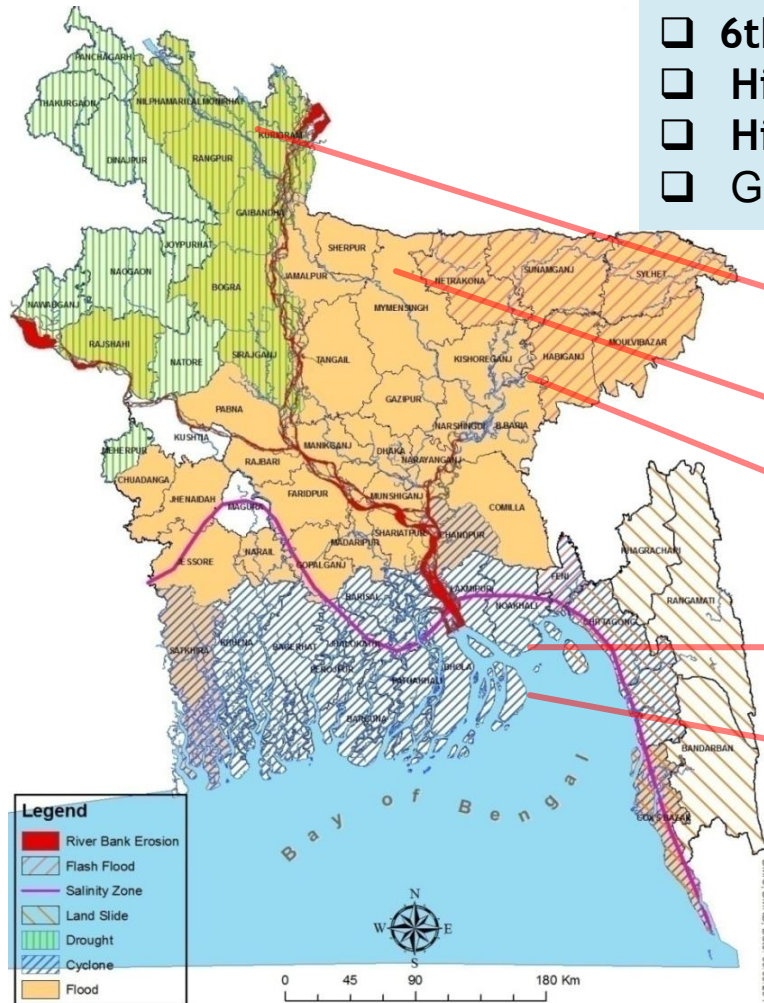


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COUNTRY PROFILE

- ❑ 6th rank in the Global Climate Risk index 2017
- ❑ Highest densely populated (150 million, BBS 2011)
- ❑ High level of Poverty (24.3% BBS)
- ❑ GDP loss: .7324% each year



DROUGHT - Affects about 8.3 million of land.

FLASH FLOOD - Unpredictable, uncertain.

FLOOD - Inundates more areas, increases river erosion, breaches embankments, damages infrastructures.

SALINITY INTRUSION - Spreading intrusion from 1.5 to 2.5 Mha (2007). Projected displacement: 6-8 m by 2050

CYCLONE - Remain to be the deadliest and most destructive hazard. It has recurring events, lingering aftermath, complex recovery.

AND

CLIMATE CHANGE HAZARDS, EARTHQUAKES, FIRE BREAKOUT, INFRASTRUCTURE COLLAPSE ETC.

Bangladesh shifted the paradigm from response/relief-oriented to comprehensive approach and risk reduction culture since mid 1980's

Climate Impacts on Gender Equality in Bangladesh

Women are more severely affected by natural disasters, due to

- Social roles
- Structural barriers
- Less access to resources
- Discrimination, and
- Poverty.

Women are underrepresented in decision-making about

- about disaster preparedness, climate adaptation and mitigation.
- Choices of basic amenities, employment, technology and finance

**•1991 cyclone and flood in Bangladesh, 90% of victims died were women
Why?**

- Warning information
- Confinement
- Not swimmers
- Caregiving
- Water & Sanitation
- Risk of sexual assault

In 2007 super cyclone Sidr, the ratio of male and female death was 1: 5



Addressing Gender in Climate Policy and Action

The Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV (CDSP IV) developing newly accreted land (chars) in Bangladesh.

CDSP IV March 2011 and is co-financed by the GoB, EKN & IFAD.

Gender Mainstreaming support led by GWA

The project supports an estimated population of 155,000 persons in 28,000 households.

Key components: 1. Protection for Climate Change, 2. Climate-resilient Infrastructure, 3. Land Settlement and Titling, 4. Livelihood Support,



Study areas and respondents

- 30 cases on random basis (2 women with their husbands) from CDSP IV work areas (intervened- non intervened household) and follow up visit

Study Questions

Questions were related to the situation of women and men in line with empowerment approach and the impacts of the project.

- What was the situation of the respondents before the project intervention
- What is the current situation of the respondents
- what are the opportunities and limitation the respondent faces
- How does they perceived their future



Focusing on gender is important for Climate Resilience

Key intervened areas and Capacity Building support

- Protection from Climate Change includes to adapt to climate change by ensuring effective management of water resources, protection against tidal and storm surges, and improving drainage capacity, climate resilient internal infrastructure such as cyclone shelters, roads, bridges, and deep tube wells for water supply
- Social and Livelihood support includes capacity building, skill development training, group formation for natural resources management, preparedness for disaster and early warning mechanism, Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development, poultry, livestock and fisheries programme. Legal support

Situation before the Intervention

- Lack of Law and order, insecurity
- No land ownership for women
- No roads, no communication network to be established for market access and daily livelihood
- Restricted mobility
- Absence of safe water sources/ points & hygiene sanitation
- No income-earning opportunities

The Current Situation

- Land titling(jointly by name of wife & husbands)
- Road networks, schools and water points established
- Provided with livelihood training and Wash facilities
- Involve in different groups(eg. Microcredit, social forestry group, Tube well user groups Water management Committee and Association etc.
- Can give opinions in forums
- LCS group led by women



Transformation in terms of achieving Empowerment

Social	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Women achieved positive images in the family and also in their community- Have access to social networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- They are member of credit group and can take loan by their own- Market access yet to be improved as most of the times their product are carried by their husband- Only few women led household members go to market as they don't have any alternative- control over their own earnings increased
Physical	Political
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Improved WASH facilities and management by women's group- Mobility and safety security increased- Aware of legal rights in terms of domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Women are in different positions in different Groups- Few women became member of UP/local government- Increased decision making power/capacity at all levels



Transformational Evidence of Climate Resilience and Empowerment of Women

Ten thousand families have land titles to the male and women by part. Land titles are registered in the names of wife and her husband with ownership share and wife's names comes to the first. If she is widowed, divorced or abandoned, the land entirely to her. Land titles are strengthening her family and giving them legal wall in many decisions.

Rates of child marriage has fallen. Violence against women is also less common.

The average distance to safe water source has been cut from 382 meter to 50 meter.

*With land in my name,
credit at hand & skills in
livestock rearing I have
little less to worry now!*



Focusing on gender is important because...

... it offers an opportunity to advance gender equality.

Way out with a Gender Responsive Climate Adaptation

Capacity Building: Understanding Gender roles, particular vulnerable group and target hard to reach areas. Capacity building of institution holder, govt. mechanism

Gender Sensitive Indicators

Both quantitative targets and qualitative interpretation, tools and methods

Climate Governance

An ownership, transparency and accountability of local water resources and ensure effective participation

Gender sensitive Technology

Water points, design of toilet, access to new technology and innovation, Rainwater harvesting etc. Early warning mechanism, agriculture technology

Gender Budgeting

Resource allocation, involve a gender-responsive analysis of budget priorities, allocation, distribution pattern.



Building Climate Resilience of Women at Large Scale: The Challenges Continue



“What would happen with us when the project is over?”