

Climate Change Impact on Women and Gender Responsive Adaptation in Bangladesh



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Outline of the Presentation

- Background & Objectives of the Study
- Conceptual framework
- Approach and Methodology
- Study areas
- Key findings: Climate change impacts and Gendered vulnerabilities
 - **Adaptation Needs PGN and SGN**
- Roles of government and other actors

Background

- Climate change has differentiated impacts
- Women's unequal rights, access to and control over resources, decision making, services
- Intersectional vulnerability
- Women's key role but constraints capacity

Objectives and conceptual framework of the Study

- To understand gendered vulnerability
- To explore gender responsive adaptation strategy
- To identify advocacy issues for enhancing policies and practices



- Conceptual Framework
 - Vulnerability and Capacity
 - Differentiated Needs: PGN & SGD
 - Linkages between SDG-5 & 13

Methodology

Participatory and Qualitative Study

- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) 18,
- Key Informant Interview (KII);12,
- Case studies-12,
- community profile-20,
- Transect walk-6, △
- Analyzing hazard trend-6,
- Livelihood Calendar-6,
- Resource and Hazard risk mapping-6
- Hazard Seasonal Calendar-6,
- Vulnerability matrix of women-6,
- Multi-stakeholder community workshop-6
- **Participants:** women managing households, Women from different occupations, social leader, religious leader, teachers, NGO representatives, LGI representatives

Location	Eco-zone	Livelihoods	Climatic factors
Kamar khola Dacope, Khulna	Coastal	agriculture, fish culture, fishing, day labor, unpaid care work	cyclone, salinity, water logging, heat wave
Bonya bari Tungipara Gopalganj	Floodplain Waterlogging	agriculture, fishing, livestock, poultry, day labor, tailoring, unpaid care works	flood, drought, river erosion, cold wave, heat wave, water logging
Chatir char Nikli, Kishoreganj	Haor	fishing, agriculture, poultry and livestock, small business, day labor, boat driving, handicraft, tailoring, unpaid care works	flash flood, water logging, drought, erratic rainfall, cold wave, heat wave
Kaloir, Nacole, Chapi-nababgonj	Drought	agriculture, fish culture, day labor, poultry and livestock, handicraft, tailoring, unpaid care works	Drought, cold wave, tornado, heat wave
Munshikandi, Noria, Shariatpur	Charland	Agriculture, fishery, day labor, unpaid care works	Flood, drought, river erosion
Amchori Mahajonpara Kawkhali Rangamati	Hilly	Agriculture, fishery, small business, bamboo collection, forest, unpaid care works	Erratic rainfall, dense fog, drought, landslide

Gendered Vulnerability of Climate Change

Climate change impacts	Impacts of socio-economic drivers
Livelihood activities stopped, interrupted and changed	Less availability of different options of livelihoods in the area particularly for women Deprived from property due to inheritance law and traditional practice Lack of awareness of women's rights: both men and women
Assets damaged and income uncertainty	Women has limited control over income and decision making on adaptation Unequal wage Little access to formal credit by poorest women
Reduce food parches capacity Induce food insecurity	Poor has no/ small savings for the disaster periods
Male migration increased and women work burden and mental stress induced	Economic and mental stress due to less access to public places, finance, decision making
Women taking less food and water in cases of food shortage at home and suffers from	'Women feed the family first' 'men need more food as they work hard'

Gendered Vulnerability of Climate Change

Climate change impacts	Impacts of socio-economic drivers
Mental stress and tension: working outside leaving children at home alone	Women are mainly responsible for child rearing; there is no social support systems except supports from relatives
Pregnant women and newborn morbidity risk due to damaged road communication and health centres	Violence against women
Fuel and drinking water crisis: work and stress burden; time poverty; take less food and water	Women manage food and water at household level but with limited control of assets and decision making
Daily Household works become difficult and stressful	Unpaid household works are not recognized as works, thus, in most of the cases that are not considered for supports and service providing Rice distribution among water logged people without stove and fuel

Strategies for response : Gender responsive adaptation

Practical gender needs:

- Supports for income generating activities
- Alternative livelihood options
- Flood, Drought, Saline, fog, heat stress tolerant crop varieties
- Irrigation services for poor farmers by government
- Market linkage
- Ensure access to timely and interest free credit

Strategies for response : Gender responsive adaptation

Practical gender needs:

- Disaster resilient water and sanitation facilities
- Quality health facilities in nearby places and emergency services
- Raised homestead
- Cyclone shelter: one for every 10 houses; with separate toilet, bathrooms, breastfeeding room; with proper road communication; livestock shed
- Dredging river, canal, building, repair and maintenance embankments
- Supply of solar lamp and energy efficient, portable stoves

Strategies for response : Gender responsive adaptation

Practical gender needs contribute to:

- 1. Improve the **condition of women lives** reducing climate change impacts
- 2. Create more **access to** adaptation skills and resources



Strategy for response : Gender Responsive Adaptation

Does PGN necessarily contribute to change
gender inequality scenario?

To improve women's **position**?

To ensure women's **control over** adaptation
resources and decision making?

Strategy for response : Gender Responsive Adaptation

Strategic Gender Needs:

Adaptation policies and practices require inclusion of

Awareness programs to change attitude towards women mobility

Change in laws and policies for ensuring equal rights to resources

Promote women leadership in decision making role: equity

Developing plan and programs to address needs and priorities of women: Recognizing different social identities women can have

provide more facilities for higher education of women

Programs for violence against women

Strategy for response : Gender Responsive Adaptation

Strategic Gender Needs:

Promote women leadership in decision making role: equity

Developing plan and programs to address needs and priorities of women



Climate-resilient Bangladesh

The study expects that the identified adaptation needs will contribute to gender equality and climate resilient society through gender responsive adaptation

The message

All adaptation policies and programs
require inclusion of gender
responsive adaptation which
emphasis on SGN as well as PGN

Thank you



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