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### 1.BACKGROUND

In Bangladesh, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) are not often linked to climate change. However, there are several reasons why SRHR is under threat in the face of an unstable and unpredictable environment. The Maternal & Child Health and Family Planning (MCH-FP) program is threatened by increasing temperatures and climate-related diseases (WHO, 2017), while disasters can interrupt SRHR services and lead to increases in gender-based violence and child marriage. Realization of SRHR can help build resilience to the effects of climate change and allow women, adolescent, and their families to better adapt to a changing environment. The rejection of SRHR prevents women and girls from fully engaging in climate action, thereby hindering their educational and economic opportunities and their ability to participate in local and national decision-making. So, Realizing SRHR is crucial to achieving gender equality and is a central component of gender-responsive adaptation to climate change. The keystone of resilience, SRHR enables people, couples, and communities to better realize their human rights, make choices that best suit their personal circumstances, and protect themselves and their communities from damage.

National climate policies play a key role in determining responses to climate change, including plans for building adaptive capacity and resilience. Evaluation of current climate policy for aspects of SRHR develops our understanding of the current state of play and can provide important information for areas of potential improvement. A recent review of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) — documents that detail a country's intended measures for adapting to climate change — found that almost half of the NAPs reviewed contained no references to SRHR (Women Deliver, 2021). Where SRHR was included, the vulnerability of pregnant women, Adolescent Girls, and infants to the effects of climate change and gender-based violence was most commonly mentioned.

Established by the Paris Agreement which came into force in 2016, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are documents submitted by countries every five years that outline future efforts to reduce emissions and include information on national plans for adaptation to the effects of climate change. For different NAPs, submission of NDCs is mandatory, making them the most globally representative national climate policies, with many more countries having submitted NDCs than NAPs. To complement the recent review of NAPs, evaluation of NDCs is therefore an important part of understanding the full scope of how SRHR is currently included in climate policy.

To evaluate areas of significance for SRHR, the analysis also explored references to themes directly related to SRHR: gender, health, population dynamics, human rights, participation, and considerations for vulnerable groups. Population dynamics were included in part to assess consistency with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action and to assess whether references reflect commitments to a voluntary, rights-based approach to reproductive choices. A gender-equal world would be wealthier, healthier, more peaceful, and more productive. To realize that vision and secure the benefits of a gender-equal world, we need to identify and address how interconnected climate change issues and the health and rights of women and girls are. Gender equality, SRHR, and climate change issues are inextricably linked. Climate change, including extreme

A change package for the Share-Net collaborative is a concise and practical document that includes ideas and inspiration for country hubs who are seeking to apply the improvement model to increasing the knowledge use related to a certain topic.

### 2.OVERVIEW

Bangladesh is likely to be among the countries that are the worst affected by climate change. The Government of Bangladesh is highly conscious of this and has been preparing to face this challenge for several years now. The Government of Bangladesh can realize that Climate Change is now an environmental as well as a developmental issue. Bangladesh is at the height of the list of countries vulnerable to climate change, ranking seventh on the 2021 World Climate Risk Index. Among the countries most affected by extreme climate conditions, it only contributes a small share of global emissions. Climate change-induced natural disasters are wide-ranging in Bangladesh due to their geographic location and flat, low-lying landscape. High population density, poverty, and reliance on climate-sensitive sectors for water and food security, particularly water resources, agriculture, fisheries, and livestock, increase its vulnerability to climate change. Climate-induced disasters such as tropical cyclones and storm flows, monsoon floods, flash floods, droughts, sea-level rise, salinity intrusion, ocean acidification, etc.

The Government of Bangladesh's Vision is to eradicate poverty and achieve economic and social well-being for all the people. This will be achieved through a pro-poor Climate Change Strategy, which prioritizes adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and also addresses low carbon development, mitigation, technology transfer, and the provision of adequate finance. The National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023-2050) provides the context, outlines the implications and likely impacts of climate change in Bangladesh, provide an overview of different adaptation strategies, and briefly outlines mitigation issues. The NAP describes a program to build the capacity and resilience of the country to meet the challenge of climate change over the next 20-25 years. The Climate Change Action Plan is built on major six pillars:

- 1) Food security, social protection, and health;
- 2) Comprehensive disaster management;
- 3) Infrastructure;
- 4) Research and knowledge management;
- 5) Mitigation and low carbon development; and
- 6) Capacity building and institutional strengthening.

The NAP Program of climate change: T1P6 T1. Food Security, Social Protection and Health P6. Adaptation in the health sector Research and monitoring of the impacts of climate change on disease patterns and the social and economic costs of disease. However, NAP on Climate Change was not interlinked properly with SRHR Information and Education for Policymakers in Bangladesh.

So, it is highly required to assess the impact, affordability, and accessibility of SRHR services in climate-affected areas for women and adolescents to bring out the existing National Adaption Plan or 5th sector operational plan and proposed initiatives by GO-NGOs. It will support making a comparison with effective elucidations for the availability of SRHR services considering climate change in Bangladesh.

# 3.BRIDGING CLIMATE ACTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN BANGLADESH

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) introduce a holistic and integrated framework that spans social, economic, and environmental dimensions. While the 17 goals with 169 targets range from tackling poverty to creating meaningful global partnerships — which are all equally important issues — the goals need to be prioritized according to country-specific needs. Goal 13: is specifically assigned for climate action — "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts," climate change is a cross-cutting issue and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggests that the impacts of climate change can potentially affect all of the SDGs. This is particularly true in the context of Bangladesh — a country that has repeatedly been mentioned as one of the most climate-vulnerable nations all over the world.

In Bangladesh, some of the changes induced by climate change include a rise in the sea level, intensified natural disasters, degraded natural resources, and displacement of its population. The aftermath of these impacts spread across most social, economic, and environmental sectors making it essentially linked to the achievement of all the other SDGs. Illustrated below are some of the major areas where climate change connects with the other SDGs including Gender equality and SRHR in Bangladesh.

# 4.CLIMATE CHANGE CAN HINDER THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGS

SDG-1: No Poverty:

- Climate variability could cause a reduction of long-term rice production by 7.4% per year over the years 2005 to 2050.
- A net loss amounting to USD 26 million in agriculture GDP (gross domestic product) over the same period.

SDG-2: Zero Hunger:

- Lower crop yields could result in at least a 15% net increase in poverty.
- Climate change can trigger displacement, forcing people to move to urban slums and end up in poverty traps.

SDG-3: Good Health and Well-being

- Climatic disasters (e.g. floods, cyclones) are often followed by water stress and waterborne diseases.
- Victims who survive such disasters suffer mental trauma and lack of SRHR services.

SDG-4: Quality Education

- Damaged roads and infrastructures force children to drop out of school.
- Cyclone Sidr destroyed 74 primary schools and damaged another 8,817. An estimated 103,664 children were affected by this loss.
- Salinity intrusion in the coastal area impacts access to fresh water. Disasters also destroy existing drinking water & sanitation facilities and menstrual hygiene management of adolescent girls.

#### SDG-5: Gender Equality

- Women remain more vulnerable to climatic disasters. For example, the death ratio between women and men in cyclone Sidr was 5:1.
- Climate change will affect natural resources and rural women are usually in charge of going the extra distance for collecting resources for the household.

# 5.CLIMATE CHANGE, GENDER EQUALITY, AND SRHR: SITUATION ANALYSIS

#### The Climate Crisis Is Underpinned by Severe Injustices

Within countries and communities, "Climate change has already harmed human physical and mental health. In all regions, health impacts often undermine efforts for inclusive development. Women, children, the elderly, Indigenous People, low-income households, and socially marginalized groups within cities, settlements, regions, and countries are the most vulnerable." Those who contributed the least to the climate crisis suffer first and have limited access to the resources needed to adapt to climate change, maintain good health, and exercise their physical and mental health, including SRHR.

### Gender equality and SRHR are hindered by climate change

Historical and structural inequalities in gender power relations, reinforced through colonial, neoliberal, and fundamentalist policies and practices have already led to barriers to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity. Climate change, with impacts on natural resources, infrastructure, food, security and control, education, migration, conflict, health, and well-being, among others, exacerbates those barriers.

#### Climate change mitigation cannot be an excuse for population control measures:

A human rights-based approach to climate justice centers on a person's bodily autonomy and individual choice. Contraception and family planning are not yet climate mitigation measures in Bangladesh. Restricting fertility and using forced measures to address social and environmental problems and stem population growth has a long, racist, and violent history that violates human rights and undermines bodily autonomy. Systemic transformation and responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions should not be placed on people, particularly women, and girls, in low-emitting countries who contribute very little to the causes of climate change but are highly vulnerable to its effects on women and girls in all their diversity. Climate change, with impacts on natural resources, infrastructure, food, security and sovereignty, education, migration, conflict, health, and well-being, among others, exacerbates those barriers. "Individual livelihoods have been affected through changes in agricultural productivity, impacts on human health and food security, destruction of homes and infrastructure, and loss of property and income, with adverse effects on gender, SRHR, and social equity."

### **6.KEY MESSAGES ON SRHR AND CLIMATE JUSTICE:**

SRHR and bodily autonomy are foundations for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

- Realizing SRHR is crucial for climate justice, strengthening resilience, and supporting the adaptive capacity of marginalized people and communities who are already experiencing the unequal impacts of climate change, including loss and damage.
- SRHR must be incorporated as a key component of environmental, climate change, and disaster risk reduction policies and programs, to ensure their success and support the achievement of gender equality and the fulfillment of the right to health.
- A human rights-based approach to climate action includes ensuring universal access to the full range of SRHR.
- Multiple and intersecting forms of violence, discrimination, stigmatization, exclusion, and inequalities, for example, based on age, household and relationship status, indigeneity, race or ethnicity, HIV/AIDS status, disability, immigration status, socioeconomic status, employment, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, sex characteristics, and other grounds amplify vulnerability to climate change and also harmfully impact SRHR.
- ② Climate change has differential and negative impacts on women, girls, and gender-diverse people, including on their ability to exercise their SRHR, as a result of structural discrimination and intersecting inequalities that contribute to marginalization and vulnerability.
- ② Climate resilient health systems are more likely to support and ensure sexual and reproductive health services in times of crisis or disaster.
- To advance SRHR, gender equality interventions must address the structural barriers fixed in norms, laws, and policies that contribute to inequality and injustice. This must happen beyond the health sector, including in climate policies.
- ② Climate change, environmental, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and programs must be developed and implemented with an intersectional, equitable lens, and a human rights-based approach.
- Investments that address underlying systemic causes of vulnerabilities to the climate crisis, including for women, girls, and Indigenous people.
- Investments in climate-resilient health systems, Social protection, public services, and Universal health coverage, including SRHR in essential services.
- Support and training for community health workers specializing in SRHR.
- Invest in data, information, and education. Invest in the collection, analysis, and use of data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant to national contexts that further the understanding of interlinkages between SRHR and climate change, with an intersectional lens.
- Acknowledge the Gender Action Plan under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the subsections, and the opportunity it presents to integrate SRHR.
- Support opportunities to strengthen knowledge of and integrate action on the intersections between climate change and SRHR. Promote collaboration between government entities working on climate change, gender, health, and SRHR so that SRHR considerations can be integrated into country-level climate and disaster policies and programs, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaption Plans (NAPs).

## 7.CLIMATE CHANGE, SRHR, AND SGBV IMPACT IN BANGLADESH:

Women and adolescents have been described as being particularly vulnerable to various types of SGBV, including forced marriage, trafficking, forced domestic, intimate partner violence, and sexual violence;

- o The Hijra, a group of transgender women who reside in certain socio-communal settings, experience regular prejudice and have been stigmatized as virus carriers throughout the epidemic;
- o People who were displaced primarily due to climate change were found to be more susceptible to diseases than those who were displaced for other reasons, such as political reasons;
- o The increased rate of marriage during heat waves and a simultaneous decrease in the social standing of husbands points to the possible explanation that families accept proposals from less desirable marriage partners to reduce the cost of dowries or to hurry the timing of a marriage;

### 8.SRHR MUST BE INTEGRATED INTO CLIMATE ACTION OR ADAPTION PLAN

Gender equality depends on fulfilling the right to health. Global progress on equitable access to affordable, quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH), including through universal health coverage, is inadequate. Lack of SRH drives poverty, deepening the vulnerability of women and girls across their life course. They are the majority of those needy globally and often bear heavy caretaking responsibilities. It also results in a range of health injustices, including high rates of maternal deaths, premature birth, unsafe abortions, and high HIV transmission to girls and women. Strong, accessible, and resilient health systems that serve the specific SRH needs of all women and girls and gender-diverse people, whether for family planning contraception, antenatal care, MR, MHM, or infertility, are required to fulfill the right to health and to build adaptive capacity and strengthen resilience to direct and indirect climate impacts.

On November 02, 2023, the government made the long-awaited National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Bangladesh (2023-2050) public, and its political and climate change leadership has been widely showcasing it at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), that took place in the Egyptian coastal city of Sharm el-Sheikh, concluded with a historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund.

First, the NAP will be the core planning and investment document for Bangladesh to adapt to climate change over the next 28 years. Building on our 17 years' experience of in preparing and implementing the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2005, 2009) and, more importantly, the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009), the NAP aims to achieve six specific goals:

- i) Ensuring protection against climate change and disasters;
- ii) Developing climate-resilient agriculture;
- iii) Building climate-smart cities;
- iv) Protecting nature for adaptation;

- v) Integrating adaptation into planning; and
- vi) Ensuring capacity-building and innovation in adaptation.

The NAP proposed 110 interventions to address 14 climate hazards (1. Extreme Temperature, 2. Erratic Rainfall, 3. River Flood, 4. River Bank Erosion, 5. Draught, 6. Cyclone, 7. Sea-level rise, 8. Salinity intrusion, 9. Flash Flood, 10. Landslide, 11. Cold Snap, 12. Lightning, 13. Urban Flood, 14. Ocean Acidification) in 11 stress areas across Bangladesh; where Health and SRHR were not focused. More than Tk 20 trillion – about USD 230 billion – will be needed for these interventions, and almost three-quarters of this amount will be needed by 2040.

# 9.RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND SRHR INFORMATION FOR POLICYMAKERS IN BANGLADESH

Considering the above plan and priorities, climate action must be SRHR and gender-responsive, which means it recognizes gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities; promotes gender-equitable participation and influence in adaptation decision-making processes; and supports gender-equitable access to finance and other benefits resulting from investments in adaptation. More specifically, the linkages between climate change and SRHR have received little attention to date. This could be due to a lack of governmental prioritization of SRHR in climate action in Bangladesh. However, SRHR is foundational to gender equality; when individuals have the right to bodily autonomy and access to SRHR services, they are better able to participate and contribute across all aspects of society.

To fully capture the linkages between SRHR and climate change, minimize the impact of climate change on the population, and improve efforts to fight climate change by addressing the SRHR needs of populations, governments, international organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), donors, researchers, and advocates must work together to following recommendations:

- 1. Enhance collaboration between the climate change, health, and women's rights advocacy communities: The establishment of a dedicated network of actors focusing on SRHR and climate change could improve dialogue, collaboration, approaches, and processes among diverse stakeholders, including women-focused CSOs and those working on climate change, health, and women's rights.
- 2. Promote gender-transformative climate action by addressing the linkages between climate change and SRHR across climate action processes: There are numerous opportunities to further strengthen gender-responsive climate action by considering the linkages with SRHR, including in the Gender Action Plan under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Women and Gender Constituency (of the UNFCCC), and through the climate, National Adaptation Plans development process.
- 3. Set targets for inclusive, gender-balanced, multi-sectoral stakeholder participation in climate policy: Gender-responsive climate action can be used as the starting point for addressing SRHR, and participatory processes that include women-focused CSOs, Education sectors including teachers and people in all their diversity are fundamental in ensuring that all needs are recognized and addressed.
- 4. Invest in research to address evidence gaps and integrate the analysis of SRHR and climate data: More investment in research, with an intersectional lens, on the social and gender dimensions of climate change

and action, is needed so that the evidence-based argument can be strengthened and incorporated in global policies, plans, and programs. Climate-related sex-disaggregated data need to be systematically collected and analyzed.

- 5. Realize the full range of SRHR to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related disasters: More attention to SRHR in disaster risk management (DRM) processes is needed. This includes addressing both the process of DRM planning and the practicalities of preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters.
- 6. Invest in health systems to address the underlying causes of vulnerability to climate change: Investments in resilient health systems, with a focus on SRHR, provide opportunities to address persistent barriers to the realization of the right to health while addressing underlying causes of vulnerability to climate change.
- 7. Six out of the 50 NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) included references to aspects of SRHR but there is scope for greater and more meaningful inclusion of the full range of SRHR. Maternal health was the most commonly cited area of SRHR, with access to family planning services, gender-based violence, and people living with HIV also referenced.
- 8. Gender-based violence (GBV) represents a key intersection of SRHR and climate change that should be addressed in climate change adaptation policy. GBV is known to increase during times of stress and scarcity and following disasters, yet only one of the NDCs reviewed referred to GBV. Adapting to a changing climate must include action on GBV.
- 9. Thematic areas directly related to SRHR are frequently described and often intersect. All 50 NDCs included references to health, 36 referred to gender, 25 described an aspect of population dynamics about climate change, 38 referred to the vulnerability of certain groups to climate change, 40 described an aspect of participation in policy and decision-making, and 12 referred to human rights. Many of the references crosscut several themes, for example simultaneously addressing aspects of gender, health, and vulnerability. These intersections represent key entry points for greater inclusion of SRHR in climate policy.
- 10. SRHR services are fundamental to health and should be central to strengthening health systems' resilience to climate change. Despite descriptions in many NDCs of the vulnerability of the health sector to climate change, disruption of SRHR services remains under-recognized. SRHR services should be a core component of building health system resilience to climate change.
- 11. Increased recognition and action on the gender, health, and human rights impacts of climate change have synergistic benefits for SRHR and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Some references to thematic areas related to SRHR were superficial or incompletely explored, such as brief or vague descriptions of gender equality and participation. More substantial and meaningful inclusion of these important and intersecting areas in climate policy will have synergistic benefits for SRHR. Similarly, climate action that reduces inequalities and removes barriers to the participation of marginalized groups in decision-making will positively impact existing SRHR goals.
- 12. The inclusion of SRHR and population dynamics in climate policy must be human rights-based and reflect the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action. Some references included in the NDCs, such as to controlling population size, may not be consistent with ICPD principles. Climate policy must be supported by a rights-based voluntary approach to reproductive choices, not on population numbers or targets.

- 13. Realization of SRHR supports building resilience and adaptive capacity for climate change while reducing inequality and enabling justice. Bodily autonomy enables people to best adapt to their circumstances, including the effects of climate-related shocks and the availability and sustainability of natural resources.
- 14. SRHR is a cross-cutting issue and should receive a stronger focus in climate policy and programming. One example of how SRHR intersects with other key areas of climate action is energy transitions. The use of local biomass as a household energy source exemplifies the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and children and highlights how elements of their health and rights are central to climate action.
- 15. Recognize the linkages between the climate crisis and other environmental crises. Many of the challenges described in this report also relate to environmental crises beyond climate change. Considering the impacts of waste and ecological crises, for example, is important in addressing contemporary challenges to the achievement of SRHR.
- 16. An intersectional approach that explicitly considers existing barriers and inequalities will best promote the full realization of SRHR with corresponding benefits for climate adaptation and resilience. Many of the people who already face barriers to SRHR services and the realization of their sexual and reproductive rights are being disproportionately affected by climate change. An intersectional approach is essential to tackling existing inequalities in SRHR and maximizing the power of SRHR to help build adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change.
- 17. Required inclusion values in advocacy at the Global to local level and Engagement with local leaders through capacity building regarding climate change and SRHR. Needed strong local government, Gendersensitive policy, and Resilient communities where women and girls can adapt.
- 18. Needed to include meaningful engagement through advocacy initiatives, increasing community participation, and disseminating SBCC initiatives related to SRHR and Climate change. It is also, essential Govt subsidy on SRHR products for example reusable sanitary napkins.
- 19. To implement the NAP, different advisory and technical committees are envisaged at the national level, supported by district, upazila, and union-level structures. As we move forward, we need to keep in mind three important issues.
- 20. Media can play a vital role here. Media can publish different reports/features/stories/promotions considering the effects of climate change on marginalized groups, women, children, disabled and old people considering SRHR. Media can also work as a stakeholder for the inclusion of SRHR in existing ADP or plan of respective ministries of the Govt of Bangladesh.
- 21. Along with working for coastal regions, we need to be careful that, other vulnerable places are not missed out. Because the issue of SRHR, MHM, and others are affecting rural women and girls all around Bangladesh.
- 22. It was found that the committees related to Disaster, Family Planning, and Violence against women are working on particular issues. So, need to be aware of, who are the members of the committee, what are their functions, and the progress of the implementation of Climate Change and SRHR.
- 23. Needed to work for male engagement within the activities of SRHR and Climate Changes. Men are often subjected to abusive activities. So, it is also required to read men and learn about their sufferings, and the pressure they face from patriarchal society and others regarding SRHR and the effects of Climate change.
- 24. 3rd Gender and Transgender communities are more vulnerable considering SRHR in Bangladesh. So, they required constructive support along with physical health and mental well-being.

- 25. The curriculum should be developed in the Bangla language parallelly with the English language. We need to keep one in our language.
- 26. Many knowledge products are developed based on SRHR. There should be a linkage between knowledge products and the target group considering climate change and SRHR.
- 27. It is essential to ensure community participation to know their needs to work further for them considering SRHR and climate change. Here, rural and urban both communities that are left behind should be considered.
- 28. To avoid duplication of work, civil society organizations should work in collaboration. A forum on SRHR and Climate change can be formed along with GoB, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders who are working intensively with SRHR and Climate Change platform in Bangladesh

### 10. CONCLUSION:

Recognizing the links between gender and climate change is key to creating an effective response to climate change while also improving gender equality and access to SRHR services. Building a sustainable future for all requires the full potential — and participation — of girls and women in environmental and climate action, and the realization of that potential depends on their health and rights. Different evidence review is a guide for decision-makers and climate change, humanitarian, and gender equality advocates to better understand the linkages between sectors and align efforts to generate effective policies and programs for the people of Bangladesh. Though there are considerable gaps in research and evidence that link climate change and SRHR. It is also clear that climate change, its impacts, and subsequent efforts to address them, negatively affect SRHR both directly and indirectly. These negative impacts are felt most by girls and women, and individuals who already experience multiple barriers to the realization of their SRHR.

In particular, adolescents; sex workers; people living with disabilities; or those of underrepresented sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics face significant barriers in accessing SRHR information and services, including in humanitarian settings. Applying a social justice framework to climate action recognizes that the responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions should not be placed on people, particularly women, in low-emitting countries who contribute very little to the causes of climate change but are highly vulnerable to its effects. With this lens, opportunities to strengthen SRHR can be focused on improving resilience to climate change, thereby helping achieve the dual goals of gender equality and climate change relief. This evidence review aims to require the international community towards more integrated, systemic approaches to achieve the inter-related objectives of achieving gender equality, addressing the impacts of climate change, and SRHR.

First, it is important to explore how existing natural resource management and biodiversity conservation laws and rules are aligned with the NAP. For example, many Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)-related to NAP interventions are expected to be implemented in the country's Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) and Protected Areas. Second, the locally-led adaptation (LLA) approach is mentioned throughout the NAP under different interventions to ensure effective social inclusion. But we should embrace the eight principles of LLA as we implement NBS interventions too. Finally, as we implement NBS under the NAP, we need to follow certain guidelines and protocols. So that we can identify, design, and implement NBS judiciously, ensuring local people's rights and benefits on SRHR and Climate Change in Bangladesh.

### 11. SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

- 1. National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023-2050).pdf
- 2. bangladesh\_climate\_change\_actiona\_plan.pdf
- ${\it 3.} \quad {\it Citizen's-Platform-Brief-6-Bridging-Climate-Action-and-Sustainable-Development-Goals-in-Bangladesh.pdf}$
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- 6. Policy Brief Climate Change and SRHR.pdf