



Review Report on **Goal 13: Climate Action**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAB	ActionAid Bangladesh
AOSED	An Organization for Socio-Economic Development
BCAF	Bangladesh Climate Action Forum
BCCGAP	Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CoP	Conference of the Parties
CCDB	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
CPD	Centre for Policy Development
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CRSA	Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GED	General Economics Division
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
INGO	International Non- Governmental Organization
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NAP	National Action Plan
NCC, B	Network on Climate Change, Bangladesh
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NMLnD	National Mechanism on Climate induced Disaster Loss and Damage
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN	United Nations
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Approach

Bangladesh, one of the most at-risk countries to adverse impacts of climate change, has suffered economic and non-economic losses and damages over the last two decades, posing significant threat to the country's ambition of becoming a middle-income country by 2021.

The Sustainable Development Goals adopted at the UN general assembly gave the world an ambitious aspiration that leads towards a transformational growth with the commitment of leaving no one behind. Climate Action- SDG 13, with 5 targets and 7 indicators, is a unique goal that addresses the adverse impacts of climate change and has a cross-cutting link with other SDGs. The goal is inseparably linked with the Paris Agreement for Climate Action and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, creating opportunities for affirmative synergies at national level for implementation.

Civil Society Organizations have been working in the areas of adaptation and mitigation from local to global levels. Several are working in partnership and in consortium. The objective of this study is to stock-take the contribution made by the CSOs in addressing Climate Change in particular programmes, researches and policy spaces. This report also captures challenges and measures that need to be taken into account for achieving the targets of SDG 13.

CSOs in Programme Delivery and Advocacy

The study showed that the CSOs in Bangladesh have been working on the issues related to climate change, disaster management and resilience building for decades. These activities can broadly be categorized in the following three major type of actions, which again interlinks.

a. Programme Interventions

Based on the literature review and data collected the study identified 5 areas of dominance in terms of Programme. The first area is women and young people's leadership in taking climate action at community level. Many CSOs are focusing on transformative women leadership, women and young people's income generation and emergency response. Others have reported actions for enhancing women and young people's role in policy advocacy and influencing women's empowerment at house and community level. The second core area is Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture. Empowering women farmers, building capacity to use sack gardening, agro-met services, vermin compost and digital weather boards are few initiatives to note. The third area is diversified livelihood under which building and repairing electronic devices, welding, tailoring, carpentry skills are developed. Strengthening capacity of the community to understand climate change, disaster risk reduction and build resilience engaging women, young people and children is the fourth area. Major activities focus on the dissemination of early warning systems, increasing the adaptive capacity of community, mock drills, training on disaster risk reduction. The last area is promoting context specific alternative solutions through adaptation and mitigation. Examples of work under this area include but are not limited to solar lamps, eco-friendly stoves and solar water disinfection technology.

b. Policy Advocacy

CSOs have been involved in the process of formulation and reviewing of government policies, plans and instruments. For instance, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has conducted several consultation workshops with the CSOs during the formation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan and reviewing of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief in collaboration with selected INGOs are working on finalizing a National Mechanism for Climate induced Disaster Loss and Damage. In 2018 CSOs have published report with analysis of and recommendation for Government's Climate Budget, demanding for more accountable and effective process. It is worth mentioning that Transparency International Bangladesh has contributed to increases in financing, institutional analysis, setting up institutional processes for approval and management of funds, international recognition of the importance of governance in climate change financing, creating demand for performance audits and evaluations, while simultaneously collecting evidence of problems and challenges experienced in the implementation of climate finance projects.

c. Research and Awareness

Awareness raising, as part of capacity building, of the vulnerable communities to climate change and disaster impacts is the most common areas of interventions by the CSOs. The NGOs are investing a major portion of their project fund for finding local / contextual solutions that are socially acceptable and economically viable. The action research projects focus mostly on women, young people and children, who are the most vulnerable groups of the society. Furthermore, NGOs in collaboration with GoB have been supporting the conduction of the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) in post disaster situation to develop a comprehensive response plan and ensure effective financial allocation.

Key Lesson Learnt

The study revealed that 50% of the respondents are working on Adaptation, where over 15% are focusing on mitigation actions. Around 31.6% of projects address both adaptation and mitigation. The adaptation and mitigation actions can also be further segregated by different priorities such as awareness, advocacy work, research and technology development and so on. However, there is a lack of research and projects that address loss and damage area. While few of the organizations are doing an incredible job by bringing technological change such as climate technology park and solar based solutions, the area needs further innovation and support from developed countries.

Challenges

Climate change is unpredictable. We do not know what course it will take in the next few years, when the global temperature rises to 1.5°C. Although there are global level data and information, there is not much known on local level temperature rise trajectory. Therefore, projects are mostly focusing on building social and economic capacity in short to medium term. The contribution of these projects is not always reflected in the central database of the government and hence there is no single monitoring and reporting mechanism to share progress made under SDG13 and actual contribution of the CSOs.

Way Forward

Based on the findings, challenges and opportunities, it is recognised that the CSOs require a common space to promote credible solutions to address SDG Goal 13, Paris Agreement

and SFDRR in a comprehensive way. This also needs to be linked with different government initiatives for greater sustainability. It is imperative to have a joint monitoring and implementation plan (GoB and CSO) for the progress of SDG 13 and other global agreements on Climate Action. Specific steps should include collating and disseminating good practices; undertaking public information programmes on local initiative and focusing on action research on climate induced disaster loss and damage.

Acknowledgement

The process of report preparation was anchored by ActionAid Bangladesh and co-anchored by International Centre for Climate Change and Development and WaterAid. Save the Children. Brotee, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Enfants du Monde (EdM) and Practical Action Bangladesh have extended their support as associate organisations. Our sincere thanks to all the CSOs, Networks, Government Officials, Media and Private Sector Representatives who have provided information for this report.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The world has changed radically since the turn of the millennium¹. Development countries continued to invest in fossil fuel-based development model with emerging economies. Consequently, global temperature continued to raise in an unprecedented Between 2005 to 2015, disasters in both rural and urban spaces have continued to exact a heavy toll, and as a result the well-being and safety of persons, communities and countries as a whole have been affected. Over 700 thousand people lost their lives, over 1.4 million were injured and approximately 23 million were made homeless as a result of disasters. Overall, more than 1.5 billion people were affected by disasters in various ways. Women, children and people in vulnerable situations were disproportionately affected. The total economic loss was more than \$1.3 trillion. In addition, between 2008 and 2012, 144 million people were displaced by disasters. Disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development².

Bangladesh, one of the most at-risk countries to adverse impacts of climate change, has suffered economic and non-economic losses and damages over the last two decades, that poses significant threat to the country's ambition of becoming a middle-income country by 2021. During the period of 1995 to 2014, Bangladesh was one of the top 6 countries heavily impacted by climate change induced shocks and stresses. During the period, a total of 222 number of large-scale disasters hit Bangladesh costing over 2438 million USD of economic loss and per year average death toll of 725.253. A 30-year projection of climate change impacts on countries suggests Bangladesh as the most at-risk countries due to further raise of temperature consequently increase air temperature, precipitation and humidity⁴ meaning increased number of hazards with greater intensity that could displace millions of people. During the period of 2008 and 2013, a total of 151,274 were displaced due to sudden onset disasters⁵.

Addressing Climate Change: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Action

The Sustainable Development Goals and 169 accompanying targets were adopted at the United Nations (UN) general assembly in New York in September 2015. The Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals gave the world an ambitious aspiration that leads towards a transformational growth with the commitment of leaving no one behind. This universal call promises to take actions to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. While the goals come with challenges, they open doors of enormous opportunities. Most importantly, the journey of achieving SDGs must be a collective effort from the government, non-government actors, private sector and citizens with the help of both domestic and foreign resources.



¹ UNA- UK (2013) Global Development Goals <http://17aa47148cdcdf8b5c51-da5ed784d101708d617ec977f6449487.r27.cf2.rackcdn.com/UNA-UK%20Global%20Development%20Goals.pdf>

² Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

³ Germanwatch (2016) GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX 2016 <https://germanwatch.org/fr/download/13503.pdf>

⁴ <https://maplecroft.com/about/news/ccvi.html>

⁵ Norwegian Refugee Council (2015) Community Resilience and Disaster Related Displacement in South Asia

The Sustainable Goal 13: Climate Action

SDG 13 with is a unique goal that addresses the adverse impacts of climate change and has a cross-cutting link with other SDGs. It accommodates 5 targets and 7 indicators where 2 indicators are quantifiable, and 5 indicators are non-quantifiable (Annex 1). Climate change, however, is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy⁶. Given below are the targets for SDG 13. Since many of the SDGs are coherent with the areas of combating climate change, as the Paris Agreement has set the stage to address climatic challenges through various adaptation and mitigation efforts that also pave the pathway for SDG success. Taking an integrated approach when implementing the SDGs, Paris Agreement, and Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) can create opportunities for affirmative synergies at national level.

Progress made in Climate Action

Considering the vulnerabilities, the government has identified the following areas of interventions to address adverse impacts of climate change.

Key areas to address adverse impacts of climate change	
1.	Food security, livelihood and health protection (incl. water security)
2.	Comprehensive disaster management
3.	Coastal Zone Management including Salinity intrusion control
4.	Flood Control and Erosion protection
5.	Building Climate Resilient infrastructure
6.	Increased Rural Electrification
7.	Enhanced Urban Resilience
8.	Ecosystem based adaptation (including forestry co-management)
9.	Community based conservation of wetlands and coastal areas
10.	Policy and Institutional Capacity Building

'Sustainable Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report 2018', by GED- Bangladesh Planning Commission reported the following.

'Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Indicator 13.1.1) have fallen over the years. Now it stands at 12,881 with a target of 6500 by 2020 and 1500 by 2030. Given the track record of Bangladesh in disaster management, this target will not be difficult to achieve. MoDMR has prepared Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies of Bangladesh (2016-2020) in line with the Sendai Framework which will be helpful in this regard. In facing the climate change scenarios, Bangladesh is well prepared with a number of climate change related strategies, plans and actions. Through BCCTF, it has spent around 2700 crores of taka over last 8 years in climate change adaptation. Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 has been formulated primarily to address climate change adverse impacts and ensuring availability of water for safe multi-uses.'

In addition, in 2018, Bangladesh has received funding from Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the following two projects:

- Global Clean Cooking Program – Bangladesh; Removing barriers in the development of a sustainable market for the adoption of improved cook stoves in Bangladesh.
- Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with the impacts of climate-induced salinity

⁶ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change-2/>

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this report is to stock-take the progress made by the Civil Society Organizations in addressing Climate Change and the challenges faced in line with achieving the targets of SDG 13. It is expected that this status report will feed into the preparation of the overview report titled the Citizen's Review on the Progress of SDGs in Bangladesh and will be shared at the National Consultation.

METHODOLOGY

The process of the status report for SDG 13 began through a meeting organized by Centre for Policy Development (CPD) with selected Civil Society Organizations. During the meeting CPD shared the objective and scope of the study and through a participatory process. ActionAid Bangladesh was selected as the anchor, while International Centre for Climate Change and Development and WaterAid were selected as co-anchors for this specific task. Other organizations that are part of the SDG 13 team are Save the Children, Brotee, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Enfants du Monde (EdM) and Practical Action Bangladesh. An initial team meeting was organized by ActionAid Bangladesh where the team agreed upon a 5W Matrix to collect data from different civil society organizations.

The team carried out a literature review to collect information that are available for the status report followed by consultation meetings with key government stakeholders. The authors of this report also looked into examples from different countries on similar work. For instance, the report by the Government of Kenya on the Implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development that aimed to assess the progress made in the implementation of the SDGs for purpose of continued policy planning and implementation. The preparation of this report is a good example of how the government is engaging other stakeholders including CSOs and Private Sector⁷. Another example is Civil Society report on Implementation of SDGs in Nepal 2017 by Nepal SDGs Forum⁸. The objective of the report is to acknowledge the efforts from different corners towards implementation of SDGs in Nepal; identify strengths and challenges in the process; and suggest a way forward for collective actions for improvement. In addition, the authors also looked into the documents of Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Development⁹ for better understanding of the role of CSOs.

Data collected through literature review, 5W Matrix and Interviews with government stakeholders were compiled and analyzed and shared with civil society organizations and government for validation. The first draft was shared with CPD for their feedback and comments and later the final version was submitted. The flow diagram summarizes the process of developing the status report for SDG 13.

⁷ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15689Kenya.pdf>

⁸ <https://gcap.global/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/2.-NEPAL-CSO-report-on-SDGs-Implementation-Nepal.pdf>

⁹ <http://www.cscsdev.org/>



SCOPE OF THE REPORT

In order to address climate change, many Civil Society Organizations are working in the areas of adaptation and mitigation from national to local levels. While organizations tend to have individual websites, information regarding their progress of work is difficult to extract and compile for getting a clear picture. Many of them are working in partnership and in consortium as well. As the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) lays out adaptation and mitigation strategies to increase climate resilience those are by and large to state the priority of the Government of Bangladesh to address climate change. In Bangladesh, most of the CSOs are working to address climate change and associated impacts it is important to stock-take and understand the contribution of the Civil Society Organizations. This brings us to the objective of the report.

This report is an effort to highlight the contribution by NGOs and CSOs of Bangladesh to address SDG13. Therefore, the report covers few key elements

- a. A stocktaking of activities by I/NGOs and CSOs contributing to SDG13. This may include activities primarily focused on other SDGs however contributing to achieving any targets of SDG13.
- b. Capturing the key lessons – particularly the ground evidences
- c. Engagement with Government of Bangladesh in various spaces
- d. Suggest possible way forward considering the limitations

PRIORIZATION of SDGs BY THE GOVERNMENT

Bangladesh is well ahead than many other countries when it comes to disaster management. The country has formulated Perspective Plan (2010-2021) and integrated the 2030 Agenda in its 7th FYP (2016-2020). This clearly reflects prioritization of SDGs by the government of Bangladesh. The Government has also adopted “Whole of Society” approach to ensure wider participation of NGOs, development partners, private sector, media and CSOs in the process of formulation of the Action Plan and implementation of the SDGs. To lead the process the Prime Minister’s Office has formed a ‘SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee to facilitate and implement of SDGs Action Plan. To ensure effective implementation of the SDGs the Government has taken the following steps¹⁰.

¹⁰ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/bangladesh>

- **Mapping of Ministries:** Bangladesh has clearly identified the responsibilities of the ministries and agencies to achieve the SDGs. Bangladesh has mapped out lead, co-lead and associate ministries against each target of the SDGs. This mapping exercise is expected to reduce duplication of efforts, enhance synergy and help formulate action plans.
- **Data gap analysis:** Bangladesh Planning Commission conducted a review of various means of data generation in the country. It reveals that Bangladesh has data for 70 indicators and partially available data for 108 indicators but need to devise new mechanism for data mining for the remaining 63 indicators.
- **National Monitoring & Evaluation Framework:** The country prepared a Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for SDGs implementation. This framework has a macro level web-based data repository system to facilitate data collection, analysis, progress tracking and reporting.
- **Action Plan to achieve SDGs:** The Government is preparing an action plan for implementation of the SDGs in alignment with the 7th FYP. Respective ministries are working towards translating the targets into actionable projects/programmes/activities in this regard.
- **Needs Assessment and Financing Strategy:** The country has determined the financing needs for SDGs implementation with a view to mobilizing internal and external resources.
- **Assimilation of SDGs targets in Performance Agreement:** Bangladesh has introduced Annual Performance Agreement (APA), a results-based performance management system, across the whole spectrum of public sector assessing individual and ministries/agencies performance.

Alignment of National Instruments with SDGs

Bangladesh has impressive policies, frameworks and plans to guide its development, especially when it comes to disaster management. Bangladesh's Planning Commission report that its National Development Policy, the 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP), formulated in 2015, was designed with the SDGs in mind. An assessment conducted by the General Economic Division (GED) of Bangladesh's Planning Commission shows that about 33 per cent of SDG targets are fully aligned with national and sectoral development plans, while another 21.9 per cent are partially aligned with national plans (Alam 2016). GED has identified the ministries and divisions that may be involved in implementing each target.

However, a study conducted with the support of the Southern Voice on Post-2015 International Development Goals reveals that, in the case of Bangladesh, among the 209 indicators examined, data for 128 indicators. (61.2 per cent) was available, both readily and not readily (Rahman et al. 2016).¹³ This suggests that data availability in Bangladesh for the purposes of SDG implementation and monitoring is less than satisfactory. A research suggests that as a signatory of the SDGs, Bangladesh is expected to implement the goals following the targets set by the UN. However, there is no adequate discussion of the SDGs in the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100¹¹. An assessment, conducted by Save the Children and Centre Policy Development, indicates that SDG 13 is better integrated in the 7FYP albeit allocation is low for implementation of this goal.

Alignment with the SDGs	Better allocation	Less allocation
Better integrated	SDG 1, SDG 4, SDG 7	SDG 2, SDG 13
Less integrated	SDG 9	SDG 3, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 16

¹¹https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322836153_Bangladesh_Delta_Plan_2100_Is_it-Compatible-with-the-SDGs

PRIORITY ACTIONS BY CSOs OF BANGLADESH

Climate change affects everyone, however; factors like geographical location, gender, social barriers and inequitable power system make certain groups more exposed to the impacts of climate change. In 1991 a cyclone hit southeastern side of Bangladesh with approximately 250 km/h wind speed along with storm surge around 6-metre high. When it comes to vulnerability, it has been observed that women are more susceptible than men. As per a study by Asaduzzaman (2015), in the Cyclone Gorky in 1991, among 140,000 deaths, women outnumbered men by approximately 93 % (14:1 in ratio). In general, women tend to have more limited access to assets — physical, financial, human, social, and natural capital such as land, credit, decision-making bodies, agricultural inputs, technology, extension and training services which would all enhance their capacity to adapt¹². Another example of differential impact climate change can be seen in the lives of indigenous/ethnic minorities. Weak social and political linkages and dependence on environment and natural resources for living make them extremely vulnerable. For example, women from Bede (river gypsies) communities are being seriously threatened by climatic changes as they live in ecologically fragile areas which are not able to supply them with adequate plants, herbs and animals (e.g., snake), by which they made a living¹³. In addition, poverty and unequal distribution of resources are escalating the challenges posed by climate change.

I/NGOs and CSOs in Bangladesh mostly work in making social and policy level changes. The policy level changes again are mostly focusing on economic, institutional and environmental betterment for building resilience to disaster and climate change. These actions are cross sectoral and contributes in almost all SDGs due to the way it is designed and implemented. Community based actions, participation and community led interventions are the key elements. Most of the projects and programmes are focused on reducing poverty through community empowerment addressing inequality of the society. There are a number of projects which focuses from local to global level with the intent to bring policy changes with ground evidences. These projects, in partnership with other NGOs / Networks invests in advocating for process justice and distributive justice across the institutions and through policy. The major focus of the CSO organisations can be catagorised within (but not limited to) the following major sectors.

- Resilience Building; Most of the actions by the I/NGOs and CSOs are around disaster management and
- Food security, health and social protection
- Piloting Mitigation Actions
- Addressing Loss and Damage from Climate and Disaster events.
- Displacement and migration
- Women, young people and children's engagement in disaster and climate change actions
- Awareness, policy advocacy and international engagement

CSOs IN PROGRAMME DELIVERY AND POLICY INTERVENTIONS

Based on the response collected through the 5W matrix and consultation with the CSOs (the list of I/NGOs and CSOs who contributed are given in Annex 2) in Bangladesh has been working on

¹² <https://www.iucn.org/content/how-natural-disasters-affect-women>

¹³ [https://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/News/2016/FP-UNDP-011116-5724-Annex%20VI%20\(c\).pdf](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/News/2016/FP-UNDP-011116-5724-Annex%20VI%20(c).pdf)

the issues related to climate change, disaster management and resilience building for decades. It is to be noted that while the authors are aware that most of the I/NGOs and CSO organisations are working on reducing the impact of climate change in different ways, only a number of I/NGOs provided input in the 5W matrix therefore this report are considering mostly the responses. These activities can broadly be segmented in three major type of actions, which again interlinks.

- a. **Programme Interventions:** the section is mostly both hardware and software interventions such as excavating pond for sweet water, trying climate resilient agriculture or capacity building of women and young people.
- b. **Policy Advocacy:** The advocacy initiatives are both proactive and reactive. Some of the initiatives are done in local level which connects both national and global initiatives. A number of CSOs has been engaged with the Conference of the Parties (COP) under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since the beginning. At the global level, the CSOs works closely with the Government of Bangladesh demanding greater climate action to limit global warming by 1.5⁰C and adequate support for adaptation in least developing countries. CSOs also works at national level on many different streams of climate action.
- c. **Research and Awareness:** This is one of the major areas where CSOs has been contributing for long time. In Bangladesh, there are few thousand NGOs and Community based Organizations (CBOs) registered under different government authorities works to raise awareness of the community with regards to climate change and disaster impacts. This has led to change of certain practices such as early warning system and community level flood / cyclone shelter management. CSOs, in partnership with academicians and other stakeholders generated knowledge on climate change both around programme and policy matters.

PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS

Women and Young people's leadership in taking climate action at community level Disasters impact women and young girls disproportionately. Often women are the first responder to any crisis. The civil society organizations' engagement in establishing women and young people's leadership to address climate change was reflected through their activities. Many CSOs are focusing on transformative women leadership, women and young people's income generation and women and young people led emergency responses. For instance, Association of Voluntary Actions for Society (AVAS), based in Patuakhali has formed and trained a women-led -emergency-response-group that has responded after Cyclone Mahasen. Breaking the social barriers, women conducted need assessment, procured materials from the market and have built houses. CSOs are investing to increase women's representation in different forums to prevent gender-based violence after a disaster. Many have reported work around enhancing women and young people's role in policy advocacy and influencing women's empowerment at house and community level.

Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture
Climate Change's impact on food security is devastating. According to a floods bulletin issued by the Department of Disaster Management, a total of 591,647 hectares of Aman paddy field in 32 districts have been affected by the Floods of 2017. While drought in the north and salinity in the south are affecting the agriculture, people are being compelled to migrate due to loss of livelihood.

Data from the CSOs illustrates that almost twenty thousand farmers, including eleven thousand women farmers, are practicing Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA) with ActionAid Bangladesh's support. Common practices of CRSA include compost preparation, vermin compost use, local seed production and reservation, organic pesticide preparation, use of saline tolerant seeds and fertilizers. While Practical Action and Shushilon are jointly working on sack gardening, agro-met services through digital weather board and voice messages and access to information and advisory services through Krishi Call Center, Oxfam is working on adaptive agriculture and applications. Other areas where CSOs are working include but are not limited to promotion of socially inclusive and sustainable agricultural intensification, reducing climate

“Water logging is not a problem anymore! My production is safe in sac!’. Ms Jamila Begum, Kulotia Union, Monirumpur, Jessore

Jamila Begum is now producing seasonal vegetables in her yard. So far, she has produced **154 kg** different varieties of vegetable from sack gardening and earned **BDT 10,780**. She is now earning and saving money from her garden for a better future.



Every year due to heavy rainfall her family had to face water logging at their yard. She lost her vegetables, which used to be cultivated through conventional method. Her long yard remained unusable for a certain period. Her family suffered from lack of income as well as nutrition. She had to borrow money for subsistence, which sometimes put her family in a bigger crisis to pay back the loan.

“I thought it would be difficult and won't be profitable. But when I started I realized that I am doing something different. The plants are getting better soil, nutrients and I am getting better yields. The only challenge is that we have to get better saplings which will ensure better yield for us.”

vulnerabilities through advance agricultural technology in the south west coastal region, agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizer etc. support) to vulnerable farmers and so forth.

Diversified livelihood (mixed approach – based on ecological services & non-ecological services)

Capacitating people with diversified livelihood options can help them better combat the adverse impacts of climate change and prevent migration. Many I/NGOs and CSOs are providing technical training for the youth and community people on repairing and building electrical devices, welding, and carpentry. Mechanical training for repairing motor-cycles and hardware such as computers are also being provided by few organizations. A local organization called, Bangladesh Association for Community Education (BACE) has reported about distribution of tailoring equipment and providing training and establishing hatchery facility for women and young people. Oxfam through its partners has formed diversified producer groups for dairy products, sunflower, hogla mat and duck.

Strengthen capacity of the community to understand climate change, disaster risk reduction and build resilience engaging women, young people and children.

A number of organizations are working towards strengthening the capacity of the community to understand climate change, disaster risk reduction. The major activities focus on the dissemination of early warning systems to the community and increasing the adaptive capacity of community. For example, Practical Action is working on a project titled "Child Centered Climate Change Adaptation" where the children and caregivers have improved their knowledge of climate change through training, meetings, workshops, day observations, mock drills in schools and communities with full participation from girls, boys, men, women, person with disability. The



Khusi is receiving first prize of art completion (NDPD-2018) from District Administration

"I am in class 8 at Metro Police Line High School, Khulna. I am also a member of Gashful Child & Youth Club, which is club under the Child-Centred Climate Change Adaption (CCCCA) Project of Save the Children, which funded by Australian Government, with support from local NGO, Prodipan. I have been a member since our organizer had come to our community and enrolled me. This club is situated at Bastuhara Colony of ward no 09. From the very beginning of project activities in my community, I have eagerly participated in project activities like sessions & meetings at club, competitions (art, quiz, essay & poem writing etc.) at different day observation and also for club decoration. Through participating in these activities, the knowledge level about CCA, DRR and environmental issue have increased enough. Day by day our capacity increases through club activities. The child club is our learning platform. We learn about our rights and we're taught about child-led advocacy"- says Khusi

project also worked with the Children and caregivers to be engaged in local level adaptation planning process of Community Risk Assessment (CRA). Rupantar, a local NGO, worked on developing context specific technology, approach and adaptive planning suitable for Shyamnagar Upazila in Sathkhira District.

Promote context specific alternative solution through adaptation and mitigation interventions

Work around solar lamps and eco-friendly stoves is being implemented by the few organizations. The Voice of South Bangladesh has reported distribution of solar water disinfection technology among 5000 women households.

Enhancing resiliency of seagoing traditional fisher community of climate exposed southwest Bangladesh

The south-west coastal region of Bangladesh is a climate hotspot and one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to frequent natural disasters like: cyclone, sea depression, tidal surge, high tide, salinity intrusion, river bank erosion etc. Around 0.35 million people of this region are involved in fishing at estuaries and the Bay of Bengal. Recently the rate of cyclones and sea depressions has increased significantly which is creating more risk for traditional seagoing fisher community. While fishing in sea depression they either have to come back without fish or take life risks by sinking. In some cases, they are washed out by the wind and tide, rescued by the marine forces of neighboring countries and faced jail as illegal intruders. Eventually, they have to sell assets to repay loan taken from the local 'Mahajans' (moneylenders) before their trip and involuntarily migrated to urban slums due to dire debts and poverty. Ethnologically, this community named 'Malo' belongs to extremely marginalized occupational groups and excluded from mainstream of development process. It is sad to state that generation to generation they contribute in our food security and economic growth but living in an inhuman labyrinth.

In this context, non-government development organization An Organization for Socio-Economic Development (AOSED) initiated a new idea to establish climate resilient fisher community and working in 5 villages (Hitampur, Baka, Debduar, Mahmudkati and Ramnathpur) of Paikgachha Upazilla of Khulna district for their long-term livelihoods safety and improvement. In this process innovation, AOSED turned 'Vehicle Tracking Device' into 'Vessel Tracking Device' (VTD) for establishing ICT based effective and user friendly 'Early Warning Response Mechanism' for reducing the loss of lives and livelihoods of traditional seagoing fishers. Since 2015, AOSED have been maintaining the live communication with the fishers during their sea fishing season at Bay of Bengal (Bangladesh Part) from Central Monitoring Hub (established in AOSED Head Office) for exchanging weather information.

Moreover, AOSED also facilitated several trainings on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and mock drill on Emergency Evacuation for more than 1500 seagoing fishers to enhance knowledge and capacity. There are more than 128 sea going fishing boats received different types of equipment like; Life Jacket, Life Buoy, Signal Light, Compass, Mobile phone to ensure safety and security of sea fishers. Besides this, almost 950 women members of fisher communities have received trainings on proper health-hygiene and nutrition. There are 250 extreme poor women fishers have also been provided IGA support for their livelihood improvement. In addition, this community have also got the easy accessibility of safe drinking water through two Reverse Osmosis (RO) water plant in two villages. Although, this intervention is the first in this area among the seagoing fisher communities, they adapted the new technology as well and this initiative well accepted by the stakeholders.

POLICY ENGAGEMENT

Historically, the Government of Bangladesh, especially the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and Ministry of Planning (MoP) have been leading CSO engagement as part of policy formulation / amendment processes. These ministries (including Ministry of Foreign Affairs) conducted extensive consultation with CSOs and member of civil society during the formulation process of SDGs. In several occasions, these ministries draw on CSO experiences when reviewing certain policies or plans. For example – the MoEFCC leading the review of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) where the facilitation team included a number of key scientists and researchers within the formulation team. Furthermore, several consultations have been facilitated by MoEFCC with the wider stakeholder including the private sector as part of the process. In addition, A roadmap for developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was prepared in 2015, supported by the Norwegian Government. During the process of formulation of NAP, several consultations with CSOs has been done as well.

Network on Climate Change in Bangladesh (NCC,B) and its Advocacy Work

Network on Climate Change in Bangladesh (NCC,B), works to influence climate policy towards achieving climate justice nationally and globally. The policy advocacy initiatives are mostly focused on adaptation, loss and damage and financing climate action to address the needs of the most vulnerable people, especially women and children.

In 2010-2015 period NCC,B and its member organizations organized a series of divisional and national level consultations for implementation of the BCCSAP. Between 2015-2018, NCC,B was heavily involved in enhancing better governance of national climate funds, justice and equity in the policies, capacities local government bodies and the community to develop the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) in their respective locality, to raise peoples voice on several climate change related issues (e.g. National Adaptation Plan; climate migration; transparency of climate funds) as well as to increase the role of media on the urgency of these issue.

As result of the initiatives, Local Area Adaptation Plan (LAAP) was included in the `NAP Road Map` (2015) and CSO demands have been considered in preparing the `Revised BCCSAP`. At present NCC,B has launched an advocacy and campaigning initiative to demanding NAP process to be more participatory, gender sensitive, and considers ecosystem sustainability. NCC,B has also been playing an important role through its lobby, advocacy, and campaigning work to increase the allocation to the most vulnerable areas. Despite of high political control over climate fund management, and unwillingness of the government authorities (e.g. Bangladesh Climate Change Trust-BCCT) to change their procedures, but in recent the demands and the evidence presented by the CSOs (including NCC,B) and media considerably influenced the BCCTF authority to increase allocation for the most vulnerable areas. In this process the demand for amending the `Climate Change Trust Act 2010` has been surfaced in the policy discussion. NCC,B jointly with other forty-two civil society organizations has formed a platform, `Bangladesh Climate Action Forum (BCAF)` and placed nine point demands to the political parties for adequate commitments to address climate change in their election manifestos. However, political parties show some commitments to take action and have included them in their election manifestos.

In the past, the CSOs has been engaged with other key plans and policies such as Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), establishing a National Mechanisms to address Climate Induced Disaster Loss and Damage (NMLnD) in Bangladesh, development of Nationally Determined Contribution and in the advisory body of the National Designated Authority for Green Climate Fund.

The I/NGOs and CSOs including networks proactively facilitated policy and practice changes of the government plans and projects. In recent years, the Government of Bangladesh published its Climate Budget of 20 ministries which CSO through consultation developed a response to the initiative. The CSO welcomed the initiative and requested the government to bring in elements that will ensure not only climate finance allocation but expenditure and quality of expenditure as well.

There are organisation working towards monitoring expenditure of the Bangladesh Climate



Change Trust Fund, its appropriateness and effectiveness. These evidences are based on ground level findings and community consultation which then again is communicated with the relevant ministries. It is to be noted that media plays a significant role in holding the duty bearers to account.

Globally, the I/NGOs and CSOs play a very supportive role to the Government of Bangladesh. Post 2015, the CSOs, like previous years, continued supporting the government position demanding greater global accountability in funding climate actions, especially adaptation actions and technology transfer for the Least Develop Countries (LDCs). In many cases, the CSOs voice issues such as Loss and Damage (demanding compensation) where the government may, due to technical and diplomatic reasons, be unable to share its position during the negotiation process.

Globally, through different networks and partnership, I/NGOs and CSOs generates resources to support the implementation of overall climate change and disaster risk reduction plan of action. Post 2015, it is being observed that funding for skill development and adaptation actions has reduced significantly where CSOs have been working with its partners in developed countries demanding adequate funding for climate actions.

Over the years, a number of NGOs, research institutions and networks such as Transparency International Bangladesh, Bangladesh Center for Advance Studies (BCAS) and Climate Action Network South Asia (Bangladesh Chapter) worked on tracking the Green Climate Fund and advocating for establishing a national financial architecture that addresses the

Climate Budget Tracking

ActionAid Bangladesh and International Centre for Climate Change Development are jointly advocating for a more accountable and transparent national climate budget process.

In 2017-18 Government published its first climate budget report, mainstreaming climate change into development. The jump from the 6 ministries/division as noted in the **Climate Protection and Development: Budget Report, 2017-18** to 20 ministries/division in **Climate Financing for Sustainable Development (2018-19)** will contribute to the endeavor to ensure climate resilient and sustainable development. Appreciating Government's initiative, AAB and ICCCAD with support from Action on Climate Today produced a Report titled as '**Civil Society's Response to Bangladesh Climate Budget**' based on analysis, discussions, demands and recommendations from the civil society organizations. The report was launched at the Finance Division in November 2018 with the expectation that it will contribute in a more accountable and transparent budgetary system.

need of the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh. Some of the recent initiatives by BCAS are focused on advocating for ecosystem based resilient livelihood and piloting projects on child-centered adaptation and DRR in Bangladesh.

CSO's Role in establishing the National Mechanism for Climate Change induced Disaster Loss and Damage

Bangladesh is widely recognized as a role model for addressing the consequences of climate change induced disasters. Being proactive in addressing climate change, Bangladesh has taken several initiatives including establishment of Climate Change Trust Fund and Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy Action Plan. With its robust legal policies and frameworks and systematized government structure, the country battles with intense, frequent and uncertain disasters every year. However, one of the aftermaths of these disasters is loss and damage, which is a harsh reality for Bangladesh today.

Since the complex nature of Loss and Damage demands a specific regulatory framework, the global community established the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) on Loss and Damage. However, disaster loss and damage must also be addressed by taking into account the country context, which means Bangladesh need to adopt specific rules and regulations to address this challenge by considering the vulnerabilities and socio-economic situation of its population.

After the unpacking of the WIM in 2016, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief along with ActionAid Bangladesh, International Centre for Climate Change and Development, Care Bangladesh and Nature Conservation Management have prepared a scoping paper to showcase the work done so far and to explore the potentiality of the National Mechanism on Climate Change induced Disaster Loss and Damage in Bangladesh. The scoping paper was prepared through consultation workshops held at both at local and national levels with relevant stakeholders. The paper was also presented by AAB and ICCCAD at Conference of the Parties (COP 22) in 2016 at Marrakech, where international stakeholders provided their comments. Based on all the consultations, a concept-note and a draft technical assistance project proforma (TAPP) was prepared, which were again presented at a side event of COP 24 in 2018 at Katowice organized by AAB and ICCCAD. A short-term project will soon be undertaken by MoDMR in partnership with AAB and ICCCAD to finally establish the NMLnD.

RESEARCH AND AWARENESS

Awareness raising, as part of capacity building, of the most vulnerable communities to climate change and disaster impacts is the most common areas of interventions by the NGOs and CSOs. As part of capacity building, the NGOs invests a major portion of their project funding for finding local / contextual solution that is socially acceptable and economically viable. The action research projects also focus most on women, young people and children as the most vulnerable groups of the society to engage in research and development. There are projects with particular focus on developing people centered technological solutions such as Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Technology Park (by Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh), Weather Information Board for Farmers (By Practical Action Bangladesh). There are several initiatives to invest in solar based adaptation and mitigation interventions with private sector start-ups to find market-based solutions. Beside GoB, CSOs have been working with farmers to develop climate resilience sustainable agriculture in their local context.

Some of the research and policy based I/NGOs and research institutions have been engaged in academic research based on evidences on some of the critical issues for Bangladesh. This includes research on Loss and Damage, displacement and migration, transparency mechanism in terms of fund allocation for climate change related project. In terms of responding to disasters, the NGOs in collaboration with GoB has been supporting in conducting the joint needs assessment in post disaster situation to develop a comprehensive response plan as well as effectiveness of financial allocation.

In Bangladesh there are a number of networks on DRR, Climate Change including young people's network and women's network on climate change. These networks facilitate knowledge generation as well as provides a platform to do joint advocacy on issues related to climate change and resilience. There are number of active CSO networks with regional and global linkage (node / chapter of global networks such as Climate Action Network South Asia, Global Networks of CSO on Disaster Reduction, Disaster Forum, Network on Climate Change, Bangladesh Youth Net for Climate Action and so on. Recently, the Youth Net for Climate Action led the Climate Strick Movement which is a global initiative of school children demanding for climate justice. Besides, organisations such as ActionAid is currently facilitating a social media campaign with letters from children to local disasters explaining economic and non-economic loss and damage on their life.

Technology for addressing the basic

Shima Bawali lives in Khona Khatail village situated in Pankhali Union under Dacope Upzilla, Khulna is mainly a coastal area. Saline intrusion in this coastal part of Bangladesh is extremely apparent. Both ground water and surface water are severely saline-affected due to previous natural disasters of floods and storms such as Cyclone Aila in 2009. In recent years, residents here have managed to cultivate and produce crops using advanced saline water resistance process. However, scarcity of pure and safe drinking water is a steady crisis here.

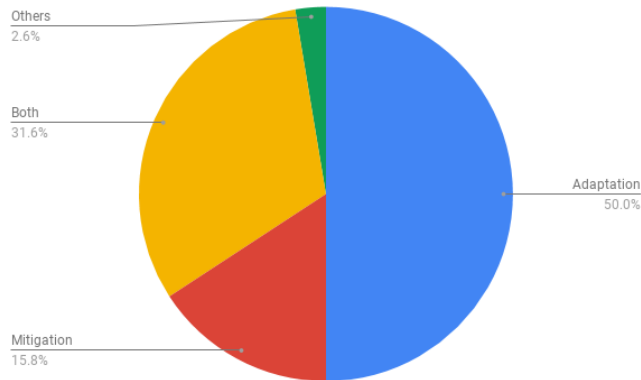
Shima Bawali, is a 35-year-old female resident in this area, who stays with her two children. She is also an owner of a small grocery shop in the village outskirts. For her, it was already burdensome to look after her household along with her young children and run the shop herself. She was often distressed as her children along with other children and adults in the community suffered from various skin allergies, stomach illness and water-borne diseases due to regular consumption of saline water. Water from ponds and canals are also saline contaminated in the area. To get pure water, they often travel to distant areas which is quite time consuming and troublesome. In order to deal with the trouble and minimize the harmful consequences, she and other 44 female residents created a Woman's committee named "Khona Khatail Mahila Samity" – where 16 of them are acting as the contributing members.

Their sole purpose is to help their own community people and reduce their sufferings. This committee introduced a RO plant (Reverse Osmosis Plant) in the community with the support WaterAid and HSBC. This plant has started the water filtration process, which takes out the saline out of the water and makes it pure and safe for drinking. This plant is aimed to benefit over 1300 residents of 300 households in this community. Through this plant, the water will be available for local people and people from other community – in a very low-price. Shila Bawali and all the members of this community hope that this plant will not only reduce the scarcity of pure and safe drinking water but also will help them live a healthy life. The community thrives with new hopes as their daily life will be much easier, their household chores will improve in quality using clean water and it will also bring in more customers in Shila's grocery shop.

Business Initiative Leading Development (BUILD), a private organization, has conducted a number of studies on energy efficiency and to issues related to environmental protection. The studies and actions include Battery Run Three-Wheeler in Bangladesh (BRTW), Establishment of

\$200 million Green Transformation Fund (GTF) by Bangladesh Bank to Support Green Re-financing in Textile and Leather Sector, Increase in Supplementary Duty on Three Hazardous Chemicals and Regulating Water Use and Water Pollution in Bangladesh: Mapping out Responsibilities. It is worth mentioning that Bangladesh had 67 LEED green factories certified by the United States Green Building Council, of which 13 were platinum rated. Seven of those platinum-rated Bangladeshi factories have ranked among top 10 green factories of the world¹⁴.

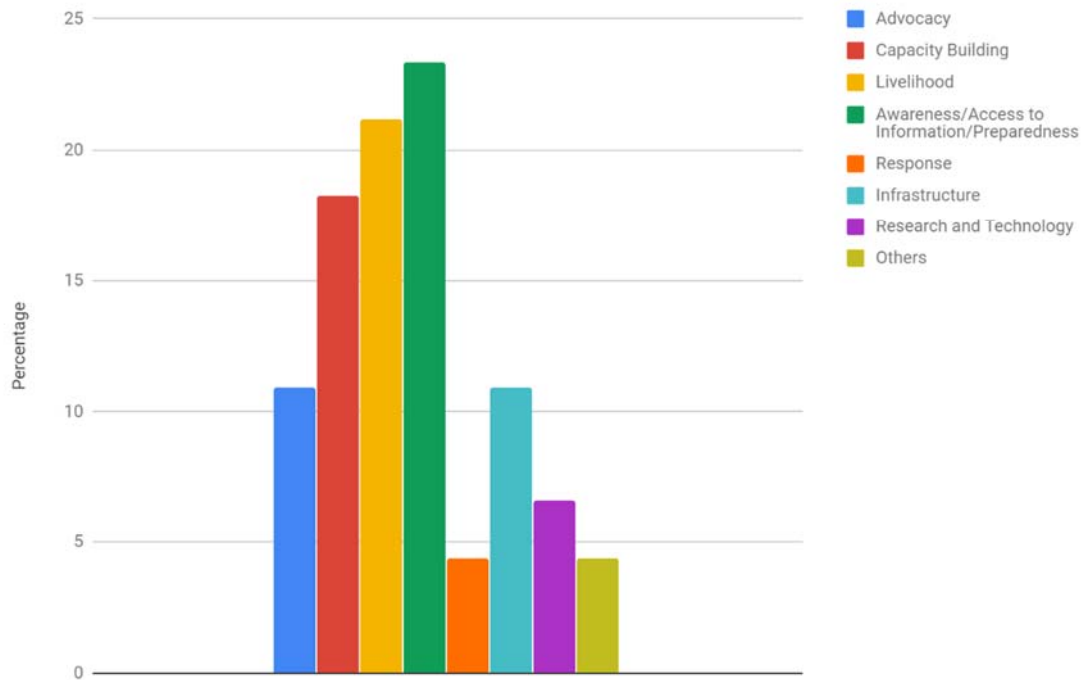
KEY LESSONS LEARNT



The stocktaking process reached out to several networks and over 100 NGOs/INGOs requesting to provide information. One of the major lessons was that given the number of I/NGOs and CSOs working in Bangladesh and their extensive work to address climate change through different actions, the process in future must consider adequate time to collect the information. The following chart suggests that over 50% of the responders are working on

Adaptation where over 15% are focusing on mitigation actions. There are projects and actions that addresses both adaptation and mitigation is about 31.6%. these adaptation and mitigation actions can also be segmented based on different priorities such as awareness, advocacy work, research and technology development and so on. The graph below shows the focus of the interventions by the responders. Awareness and livelihood are the top two major interventions by all NGOs which by and large links with adaptation interventions. There are a number of NGOs working on Advocacy both on adaptation and mitigation interventions.

¹⁴ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/35805/7-out-of-worlds-top-10-green-units-in-bangladesh>



Looking at the information collected, it was also found that significant effort is being made on women and young people empowerment and capacity building in terms of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and response. Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture, especially centering women, have been effective in many cases. However, options for diversification for livelihood could be further enhanced. While few of the organizations are doing an incredible job by bringing technological change such as climate technology park and solar based solutions, the area needs further innovation and support from developed countries.

Addressing 'Leave No One Behind'

SDG concept of "Leaving No One Behind" is adopted with the aim to protect everyone irrespective of gender, profession, caste, race, sexual orientation. The study found that the application of the lens "Leaving No One Behind" has noticeable shortcomings. For instance, according to the Department of Social Services, there are about 10,000 transgender people across the country¹⁵. However, there is no data on transgender children. However, there was no intervention to protect the transgender community who are subjected to social unacceptance. While the transgender community struggles to ensure basic rights, their capacity to handle climate change is predictably worse.

While women empowerment gained traction, there was no information about work centering around women who are into professions that are not accepted by the society for instance sex workers. Although research and newspapers have highlighted how climate change is pushing women and young girls into undesirable professions, no work was observed which focused on capacity building of this community.

It is said that disasters do not discriminate but relief and recovery practices do¹⁶. Therefore, ensuring these excluded groups have equal access to all resources and have enhanced capacity are areas that must be investigated.

¹⁵ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/feature/people-feature/2018/10/28/life-as-a-transgender-child-in-bangladesh>

¹⁶ <https://www.newsecuritybeat.org/2016/08/left-behind-fully-incorporating-gender-climate-discourse/>

CHALLENGES and LIMITATIONS

One of the major limitations of this report is that only handful of I/NGOs provided information about their projects and programme therefore this report is no way representation the scale and magnitude of the work that is done by I/NGOs and CSOs in Bangladesh on SDG13. This limitation links to one of the major challenges of time constrain in data collection and reporting. Furthermore, most of projects are designed considering the larger objective to reduce risk of the communities where NGOs and CSOs are not necessarily specifically addressing any particular indicator. A lot of interventions in fact not only contributes in SDG13 but also SDG1, SDG2, SDG5 and so on. This has not been addressed in this report.

The other challenge is with regards to designing and implementing projects on climate actions. While there are global level data and information, there is not much information on local level temperature raise trajectory therefore projects are mostly focusing on building social and economic capacity in short to medium term time frame. The contribution of these projects is not always reflected in the central database of the government therefore there is no single monitoring and reporting mechanism to share progress made under SDG13 and actual contribution of the CSOs.

WAY FORWARD

Moving forward based on the findings, challenges and opportunities, it is recognised that the NGOs and CSOs require a common space to promote credible solutions to address SDG Goal 13, Paris Agreement and SFDRR in a comprehensive way. This also needs to be linked with different government initiatives for greater sustainability. It would be important to have a joint monitoring and implementation plan (GoB and CSO) of the progress of SDG 13 and other global agreements on Climate Action.

Significant relevant knowledge and technical capacities exist in the climate change and disaster as well as SDGs sectors in Bangladesh, along with necessary international strategies and frameworks for action. Yet these assets and sector have not been brought together efficiently in a coherent and effective way, with the sustained participation of all fields of expertise under a shared responsibility. We need to act on that to achieve systematic national and global reduction of the risks. However, based on the review of past successes and failures in reducing disaster risks, the Hyogo Framework for action, steps should be there to identify the learning and those should be context specific to find out where and to which extent risk-reducing adaptation measures are required. Beside those a horizontal learning and sharing platform with a strong base of knowledge management on how to use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels. Specific steps should include collating and disseminating good practices; undertaking public information programmes on local initiative.

The SDG is a country driven process and indicators are set mostly for the government to report. Therefore, there is little space in terms of the NGOs / CSOs to report against the targets and indicators. It is therefore important that the Government of Bangladesh in collaboration with other actors such as CSOs and private sector develops a mechanism to capture contribution of non-government institutions.

Annex 1

SDG 13	
Targets	Indicators
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
	13.1.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.A.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.B.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Annex 2: List of Organizations Provided Information

Sl.	Organization
1.	ActionAid Bangladesh
2.	An Organization for Socio-Economic Development
3.	Association of Voluntary Actions for Society
4.	Bangladesh Association for Community Education
5.	Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies
6.	Bangladesh Paribesh Andolon
7.	Bolipara Nari Kalyan Somity
8.	Brotee Samaj Kallyan Sangstha
9.	Build Bangladesh
10.	Christian Aid
11.	Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)
12.	Center for Disability in Development
13.	Community Participation and Development
14.	Dalit
15.	Democratic Budget Movement
16.	Helioz
17.	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
18.	Kendrio Krishok Moitri
19.	Manab Mukti Sangstha
20.	Nagor Daridra Basteebashir Unnayan Sangstha
21.	Network on Climate Change, Bangladesh
22.	Oxfam
23.	Pollisree
24.	Practical Action
25.	Prodipan
26.	Rupantar
27.	Save The Children International
28.	Shushilan
29.	Solidarity International
30.	Transparency International Bangladesh
31.	Uddipan
32.	USS-Nilphamari
33.	Village Education Resource Center
34.	Voluntary Association for Rural Development
35.	WaterAid
36.	Waterkeepers Bangladesh
37.	Young Power in Social Action