

Parallel Session B1



CSO Engagement in Achieving SDG in Bangladesh Update Report on Goal 13

Presented by

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The Team

Anchor

ActionAid Bangladesh

Co-Anchors

Water Aid

International Centre for Climate Change Development **Associate Organizations**

Save the Children

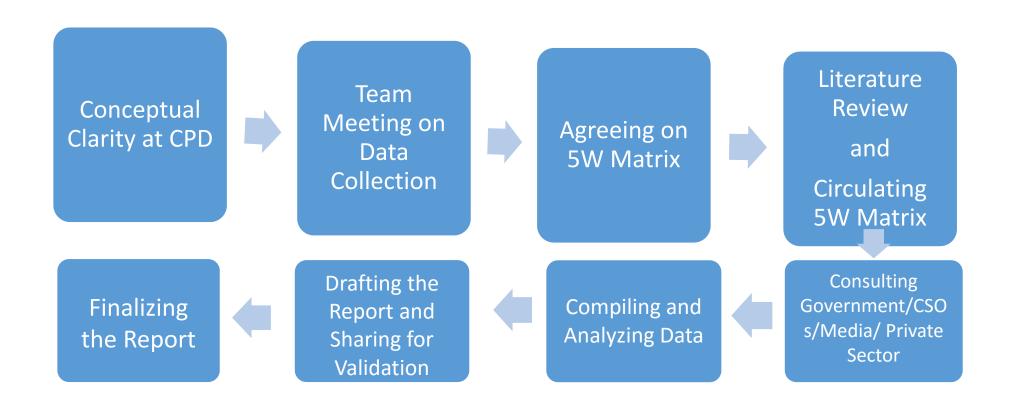
Brotee

Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Enfants du Monde (EdM)

Practical Action Bangladesh

METHODOLOGY



Targets of SDG 13

13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

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.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

Areas of Work

Programme Intervention

Policy Engagement

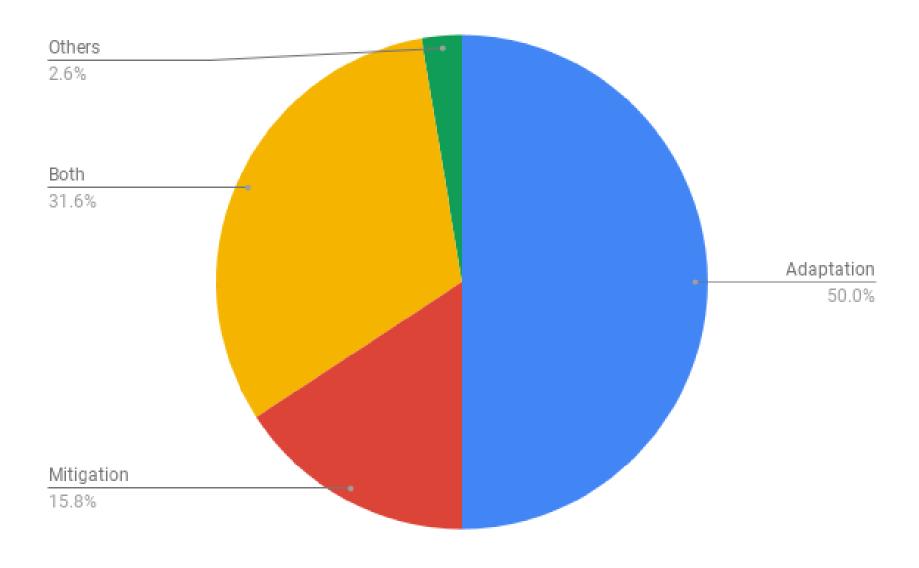
Research and Awareness

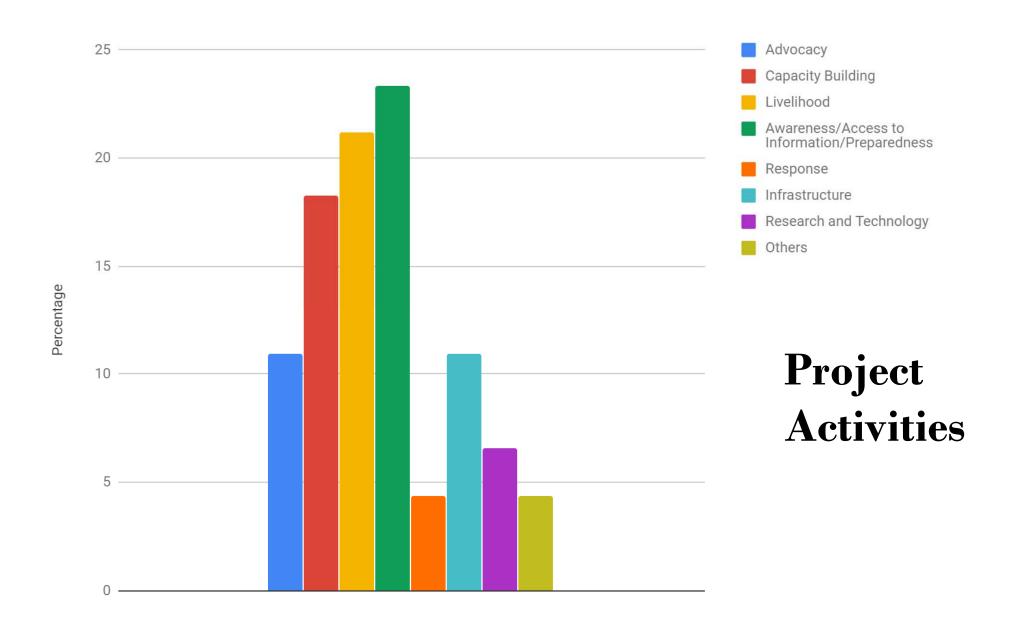
Programme Intervention

Major focus include

- Women and Young people's leadership in taking climate action at community level
- Strengthen capacity of the community to understand climate change, disaster risk reduction and build resilience engaging women, young people and children.
- Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture
- Diversified livelihood
- Promote context specific alternative solution through adaptation and mitigation interventions

Focus of CSO Interventions





Policy Engagement

- Engaged in formulation of policies over decades (i.e. BCCSAP, NDC formulation, NAPA / NAP)
- Establishing a National Mechanisms i.e. National Mechanism to address Climate Induced Disaster Loss and Damage in Bangladesh
- Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Budget Tracking
- Knowledge contribution in implementation of policies (i.e. 100% renewable pathway, implementation of Paris Agreement)
- Progress monitoring of policy interventions
- Tracking GCF allocation
- Bringing synergy in global and national actions (Gender & Climate Change)
- Advocating for inter-ministerial collaboration taking whole of society approach
- CSOs have been collectively supporting the position of GoB at Global Level on Climate Action

Research & Awareness

- Research on Climate Change and Gender
 - Gender, Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
 - Local Adaptation to Climate Change: The Gender Perspective
- Technological Innovation
- Research on Displacement and Migration
- Joint Needs Assessment (Contributing to 13.1.1)
- Study on Climate Finance Governance by TIB
- Campaign on Climate Justice (Climate Tribunal, Climate Strike by Young People)
- Awareness of communities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Local to global network engagement i.e. CANSA, GNDR, NARRI

Climate Action in Urban & Rural Spaces

- Until recently, NGOs and INGOs have been focusing largely on rural level programme development.
- Rural interventions are mostly focusing on empowerment, capacity building, diversified livelihood, technological solutions toward agriculture and water resource management.
- The focus is mostly driven by sudden onset events in compare to slow onset hazards in both rural and urban spaces
- Urban resilience and climate actions are relatively new concept focusing on vulnerability assessment and disaster risk reduction
- CSOs are engaged with City Corporation and other stakeholders linking SDG13 with number of other goals such as SDG11, SDG12, SDG5 and so on.
- Small / secondary cities remains a gap area

Private Sector

- Bangladesh has 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 world (NewAge)
- Studies
- Battery Run Three-Wheeler in Bangladesh (BRTW)
- Promoting Green Technology in Selected
 Industries in Bangladesh: Opportunities
 and Challenges
- Mostly focused on mitigation(promoting renewable energy at rural level)

Challenges

- Contextual / micro level scenario linking temperature rise trajectory has not been developed therefore NGO / CSO interventions are based on macro scenario
- Insufficient Data and progress against indicators
- Lack of coordination among focal institutions of disaster management and mass media is a major challenge while some electronic media failed to broadcast the updated information (TIB)
- In adequate information of future mega projects impacting micro ecosystem and local communities
- Limited space for CSOs in joint project and policy interventions on climate change at national level.

Way Forward

- A common space for NGOs to promote credible solutions to address SDG Goal 13, Paris Agreement and SFDRR
- Need increased sharing of information by Government at all level, not just national
- Joint monitoring (GoB and CSO) of the progress of SDG 13 and other global agreements on Climate Action
- Joint action (including planning) to implement national policies and strategies
- Increase support from GoB and other stakeholders to take human rights based solutions to climate change through research and development projects
- Promote small scale women friendly technological solution to address basic needs in long term perspective in both urban and rural settings

Thank You