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Title of Entry : Gender Role on Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh

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Abstract : Bangladesh has been identified as one of the most vulnerable countries due to climate change (Kreft et al., 2016). Recently, climate extremes such as droughts and floods have become more erratic and frequent; as a result the country is being affected severely. For example, more than 4.36 million households were affected during 2009-14; the estimated economic loss was about BDT 184 billion (BDS, 2015). As a strategy to cope up with climate stress, household members often make decision to send their male member(s) to work in another place. Therefore, the aspect of gender and climate change that remains a huge gap and requires attention is that of climate change-induced migration. This study examines how gender role changes on climate change-induced migration, and the differential impacts of climate change-induced migration on vulnerable household livelihoods in Bangladesh. Climate change is a push factor of migration. In the context of Bangladesh, both internal and external migration is being used a way to diversified household income. Remittance help those households who are financially better in position and when migration is planned, supported and not under distress. Otherwise, male out migration was a risky adaptation strategy for women, who stay behind, usually with children and other family members, need to take care of households and cope with increasing climate change. It brought changes in women's gender division of labor, and also increased their workload on the farm. However, when migrated male members unable or send less money to their households, leaving the women to involved others means of survival. Women suffered from nutritional deficiency with increased physical and mental stresses. In addition due to unstable income, children and elderly family members often suffered from poor nutrition, illness and injury, lack of care, and early death. Therefore, policies need to be design targeting both the male and female in the climate stress prone areas that together builds climate resilience. Besides it also need to promote women's empowerment and gender equality, and reduces the risks of migration for migrants and also the family they leave behind.

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