

CHILDREN ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

KURIGRAM, PIROJPUR, DHAKA AND KHULNA, BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world when it comes to climate change. Faced with an uncertain future, children are on the frontline of the climate change battle.

Bangladesh has policies in place to address climate change, and has started projects to help its population respond. However these policies and projects don't always reach children. In addition, although Bangladesh is also tackling other big issues – child marriage, child labour, education and healthcare – climate change threatens to reverse many achievements in these areas.¹

We've been working in four areas of Bangladesh, including dense urban settlements and rural areas, where the population is vulnerable to earthquakes, extreme heat and flooding. As a result of this project, communities in Kurigram, Pirojpur, Dhaka and Khulna are more aware of climate change, and how they can be more resilient to its impacts. The project continues to work in Dhaka and Khulna, and has now expanded to Sirajganj.²

¹Final Evaluation of Integrated Child Centred Climate Change Adaptation (ICCCA) Project, July 2017.

²These outcomes refer to target project communities in Kurigram, Pirojpur, Dhaka and Khulna.



1. PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE



Enabled more than **85% OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS** to make plans.

Children and adults were taught to use a community vulnerability capacity assessment (CVCA) tool to understand how to adapt their way of life at a local level.

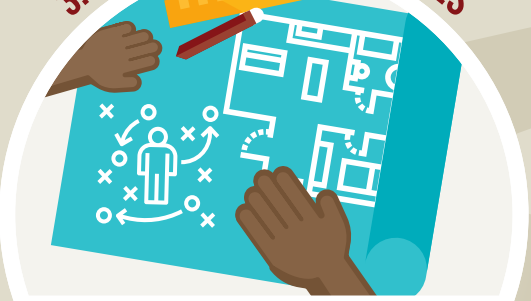
2. MAKING SCHOOLS SAFER



Engaged almost **50% OF CHILDREN** in developing school safety plans.

This process incorporated the views of children and allowed them to participate in making important decisions.

3. LEARNING IN EMERGENCIES



3 SCHOOLS were supported to develop emergency education plans.

Teachers and students worked together to prepare plans that would help school go on when disasters strike.

4. BRINGING CHILDREN TOGETHER



CHILD CLUBS were created as a forum for discussion on climate change.

Children were able to learn and engage with their peers on the topics of climate change, risks, adaptation and child rights.

5. BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENT



Children engaged with **GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS** on climate change.

They helped government departments understand why children need to be involved in decisions on climate change.

6. WORKING IN SCHOOLS



School teachers and school committees created **GREEN SCHOOL CAMPUSES**.

School children learned, and put into practice, ways they could make their school more resilient to the impacts of climate change.



65% OF CHILDREN AND 70% OF ADULTS

in communities where we worked have stronger knowledge and understanding of climate change.



55% OF ADULTS

have adopted alternative livelihoods that are more resistant to climate change.

OUR PARTNERS

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