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1. Parallel sessions on in-focus SDGs (1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16)

Answer:

Promising strategies can be taken as follows:

- Allocate adequate financial and technical resources to implement the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan with special attention to youth and adolescents especially in the coastal areas, char lands, other flood prone areas.
- Invest in building competence of youth led climate change programs and divest in initiatives that are harming the environment with immediate actions.
- though there are enough budgets for adolescent and youth friendly health corners, the real field situation is quite different. Keeping in mind of COVID19 infected rate, youth feel comfortable to take services on those centers and door to door services by Family Welfare Assistant, which are unreachable. Rather IT/Technology could be used to provide family planning services or information to the youth in the climate affected area mostly; otherwise according to UNICEF, the baby boom is going to be increased 3million+ by 2022.
- Again, part of SRHR, HIV test centers are quite closed due to COVID19 precautions. And again according to the source of Lancet Global health, 10% HIV burden rate will increase over 5 years. Even the climate affected areas are mostly deprived of basic health rights in every case. So initiatives must be taken to enlarge testing rate as much as possible.
- Commit to strengthen the capacity of health systems to protect and improve population health and meet SRHR needs of women and young people in an unstable and changing climate and development of climate-health components actions as key to achieving resilience.
- Urge to fulfilling the rights of vulnerable groups including women, youth children, disabled people and other diversified groups through investments in climate adaptation focusing on accessing contraception and family planning services and information.
- Consign to focus on more evidence based initiatives on the climax of SRHR and climate actions to meet the health and gender needs of those impacted, displaced and at risk of climate crises or any emergency support and reinforce more health security programmes considering the climate-related disasters.