

Traditional Administrative systems

Circle Chief

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graph TD; A[Circle Chief] --> B[Headman Mouza Head]; A --> C[Karbari Village Head];
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**Headman
Mouza Head**

**Karbari
Village Head**

The CHT has a dual governance system. Alongside general state administration, there is the traditional governance system.

The CHT is divided into three 'Circles' headed by Rajas (Kings).

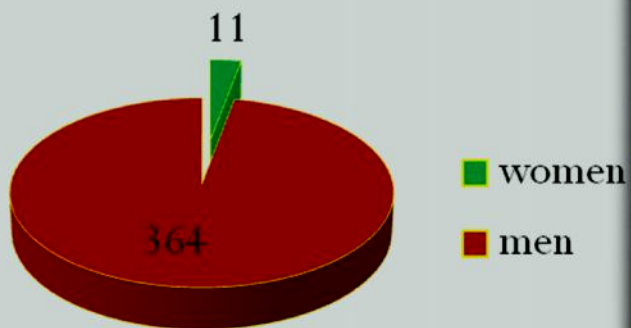
Each Circle is comprised of Mouzas headed by a Headman, and each Mouza is composed of villages with a village Chief or Karbari.

Until the CHT was annexed by the British in 1860, the CHT was independent and ruled by the traditional Rajas. This traditional governance system exists until now, with traditional leaders playing a vital role in natural resource management and social justice, and in maintaining peace and social harmony in the CHT.

Gender role and customary institutions

- Customary institutions headed by men (karbari, headman, circle chief etc)

women and men ratio in traditional administration system



Laying factors/issues related to gender sensitive adaptation-

- Resource (land) ownership
- Treated & recognized as agriculture labour in family, society as well as country
- Work load
- decision making process
- Control over family income and resources
- Gender disparity between male and female (education, opportunity,)
- Social beliefs about the status of male and female, etc.
- Unequal wages for same work between men and women

Inequalities in Knowledge & Capacity building

Education:

- Mainly boys are sent to school
- Girls take care of younger children and are involved in domestic works

Extension support:

- Off farm opportunities for men (trg etc)





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jum cultivation.

- Nowadays, alternative land use options (ginger, turmeric garden, tobacco cultivation, mixed fruit garden, pineapple, chesawnut etc.) have been practiced and introduced instead of traditional farming system (shifting cultivation)



Changing role in reproductive, productive and community work

Increased mobility and participation in economic transactions: women started income generation activities and they could earn money compared to traditional farming system. Increased mobility to sell their products and buy farm input from markets without any male custodian.



- With the adoption of new land use options, women were forced take new role which increased their work load. Some women reported that their traditional role of kitchen management, cleaning household and taking care of elderly, child were continued and they had to take additional responsibility.



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- Generally less use of money in the traditional subsistence farming system, some financial (credit) institutions also had women focused credit facility. Women also would like to have better access and control on financial resources

financial



- In the traditional agriculture women role were considered major in seed selection and plant management, where as in new land use options, they did not need to manage which was either managed by male or directly received from market/suppliers.

Perception, risk and capacity of men and women to adaptation

- Different form of perception, risk, capacity between men and women to adaptation needs to be considered, which affects their life Socially, Economically,
- Technically and Environmentally. Socially constructed gender relation and mindset about men women also critical challenge to changing behavior.
- Although women play a central but disproportionate role in sustaining livelihoods and the environment, there is little evidence that specific adaptation efforts, policies, funding and institutions target them.
- The voices of economically poor women are rarely heard in negotiations on climate change adaptation and processes

Women are treated as agriculture labour			

Men are decision maker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of women participation in decision making bodies -Less women leadership - Injustice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Less access to information, resources training -Less negotiation capacity 	<p>women voice remained un heard. Barrier to get justice, increased girls early marriage, girl education depended men decision</p> <p>men access and control over resources rather than women less leadership quality</p> <p>Less access to govt. service and development participation</p> <p>lack of women participation and substantive inputs of women in decision and policy-making in local, community, national, regional and international institutions, processes, negotiations and policies related to climate change issues.</p>
Alternative land use options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land ownership -Less investment -emerge new gender issue 	<p>Less opportunity to access govt. extension service (trg. Support etc.) , Lack of technical know –</p>	<p>: women contribution would be visible as subsistence activities</p> <p>less financial opportunity to invest</p> <p>less access to govt. and extension service, less capacity on technical know-how</p>

- Bangladesh submitted National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2005. NAPA acknowledges women as one of the most vulnerable groups to the climate change. However, information about causes and solutions regarding climate induced gender disparities are missing.
- Bangladesh prepared its Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009), which also acknowledges women's vulnerability to the climate change. The plan proposed a project (T1P9) for protecting livelihood of vulnerable socio-economic groups including women. However, it is inadequate to reduce women's vulnerability as many gender activists alleged. There is no attempt cited in the plan to integrate gender into broader development policy frameworks as a cross-cutting issue, rather some disperse initiatives is unlikely to ensure gender equity in every sector of the economy.

Women leadership for wellbeing of their family and family members



Address different and multiple roles of women and men play in various spheres of natural resource management, as well as their households, communities, livelihoods, and customary and statutory institutions and relations (local, national, regional and international).

Increased women participation and influences in decision making process of various level, reduce gender gaps between men and women, women contribution will be recognized

increased opportunity for women in IGA activities and access to market, ensured food security and livelihood

strengthened women capacity and built knowledge, Increased technical skills

Shared & documented women valuable indigenous knowledge, which will contribute to environmental development (climate change and adaptation)

Improvement of women's livelihoods and strengthen adaptation by ensuring women's access, control and ownership of resources (such as land, livestock, property and income opportunities), and access to development resources such as credit, information, training and outreach, and culturally appropriate and labour-saving technology.

reduced gender disparities gradually, reduced domestic violence, women voices will be heard, stopped early marriage . Increased social capital through participation in development activities, family and social harmony increased

increased knowledge on financial management. Developed rural economy, economical contribution of women will be visible. Financial agency focused women credit facility

increased technical skills and knowledge, developed skilled human resources, increased opportunity girls education

ensured equal participation in decision making process both men women on environmental development (climate change and adaptation etc.)

Adaptation programmes with long-term goals of increasing gender and social security needs, safety nets and active participation of women in governance at every level through participatory policies and targets, and capacity strengthening, development of leadership and technical skills, and clear recognition and support of their rights, agency and knowledge.

developed gender friendly society, reduced VAW. Increased participation and influence in decision making process, reduced VAW, improved health service. Increased awareness about their right , emerge of women leadership

developed gender friendly pro-poor financial policy, Financial agency addressed hardcore poor for economical development in easiest method

developed labour saving technology.

developed gender friendly environment society. Reduced women vulnerability to climate change, developed skill human resource to face the environmental disaster

