Disaster Displacement and its Impacts in Bangladesh

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CONTEXT

- Displacement by climate change and disaster is a concern for Bangladesh
- In September 2018 a number of people displaced in Naria and Zanjira of Sariatpur district due to river-bank erosion
- Hazards triggering displacement in Bangladesh include tidal flood, cyclones & storm surges; river-bank erosion, salinity and fluvial flooding

NATURE AND TYPE OF DISPLACEMENTS

Permanent migration to urban centers due to natural disasters

Temporary displacement within region/locality on khash land, embankment or relatives/big farmers land

Seasonal displacement mostly due to flood, drought and salinity induced livelihood scarcity

Geographical Context and Vulnerability

Vast areas in river basins are prone to flood, storm, river-bank erosion cyclone, heavy rain, siltation in river beds and water logging

Vulnerabilities: Low-lying areas, drainage problem, rapid unplanned settlements and unplanned physical infrastructure

Geographical Context and Vulnerability

Barind, Modhupur, south-west coast prone to seasonal drought due to low and erratic rainfall

Vulnerability: Rainfall variability, soil condition and sloppy ground

Geographical Context and Causes of Vulnerability

Coastal areas prone to erosion due to storm surge & tidal effect, drainage congestion, salinity intrusion

Hilly urban areas in Chittagong Hill Tracts are prone to landslides and earthquakes

Vulnerabilities:

Low height (polders /embankment), operational & maintenance failure of sluice gates, soft soil, torrential rain

Vulnerabilities:

Loose/sandy soil, steep slop, hill cutting, deforestation and unplanned human settlements in hill-side and valleys

Displacement and disasters

Global **<u>Average Annual Displacement</u> (AAD)** is 13.9 million

This represents a significant disaster risk resulting both human and economic losses.

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT DUE TO DISASTERS AND CONFLICT

HAZARDS AND DISPLACEMENT STATISTICS IN BANGLADESH

Places	Category of displacement	Households in disasters types				Total HHs
		Floods	Riverbank erosion	Water logging	Salinity	
Origin of Displacement	Never displaced	104 (38%)	2 (1%)	4 (3%)	7 (4%)	117 (13%)
	Temporarily displaced	168 (62%)	-	132 (84%)	129 (82%)	429 (46%)
	In between temporary & permanent	-	270 (79%)	-	-	270 (29%)
	Subtotal of origin	272	272	136	136	816
Destination of Displacement	Permanently displaced	1 (0.4%)	68 (20%)	20 (13%)	21 (14%)	110 (12%)
Grand total		273	340	156	157	926

IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON AFFECTED PEOPLE

Greatest single impact of climate change and disaster might be on human migration and/or displacement

150 to 200 million people may be displaced by 2050 globally of which 20 million in Bangladesh (IPCC, AR4)

Crisis of accommodation and employment both in the rural and urban areas will be acute

IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT

Male dominated migration leads to increase of female headed households in rural areas and greater participation of women in agricultural activities

Social crime and violence will escalate both rural and urban areas

Income and resource inequalities will increase both at rural and urban end

IMPACTS ON HOST COMMUNITIES

- ***Increasing population density:*** Migration in urban centers is creating pressure on urban infrastructures and utility systemes
- ***Pressure on natural resources:*** Natural resources and environment come under increasing pressure
- ***Sharing of social amenities:*** People have to share social amenities like ponds, tube-wells, latrines that causes outbreak of diseases
- ***Competition in labor market:*** Decreases wage rate and create higher competitions in employment market
- ***Weakening of social bonding:*** Temporary and permanent migration creates weak social bondage

DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Pre-Displacment

Preventing and Preparing (Risk Reduction)

Displacement Phase

Managing Displacement (Emergency Response)

Post-Dispalcment

Addressing Displacement through Durable Solutions - Return, Local Integration & Resettlement

PRE–DISPLACEMENT PHASE

- ○Strengthen early warning/forecasting on flood, river-bank erosion
- ○Strengthen preparedness & DRR including possible relocation
- Promote disaster resilient housing for rural areas
- Promote gender sensitive and disability inclusive shelters
- Promote resilient livelihoods
- Facilitate disaster-resilient agricultural practices at the saline, flood and drought prone areas

DISPLACEMENT PHASE

- Manage displacement effectively through relief and humanitarian response
- Ensure the protection of vulnerable groups such as children, women, girls, elderly, persons with disability
- Ensure the security and safety of the persons in displacements
- Ensure access to adequate housing and shelter
- Develop a national displacement tracking system and establish registration process

POST- DISPLACEMENT PHASE

Introduction of alternative livelihood options in areas of return.

- Assess the safety, security and stability in area of origin of IDPs.

- Facilitate low-cost disaster resilient housing schemes

- Ensure restoration of housing, land and property

POST- DISPLACEMENT PHASE

Local integration

- Ensure that displaced people living in the informal settlements in urban /rural areas getting services
- Ensure proper rehabilitation and facilitate cluster housing

Resettlements

- Relocate/resettle the displaced people to safer places
- Resettlement should include preserving existing social and cultural institutions
- Diversify livelihood options
- Identify suitable places/land for future resettlements

PREPAREDNESS, DRR AND REHABILITATION

RESETTLEMENT FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES

Strategies	Reorganize rural settlements: Our Village Our City/Town
	Resettled within permanent chars
	Resettlement within reclaim lands from big rivers, haors and coastal region
	Create multi-purpose embankment & resettled displaced people
	Temporary housing for short period

LIVELIHOODS FOR DISPLACED PEOPLE

- Promote off farm income generations
- Promote integrated farming (tolerant varieties and modern farming practices)
- Cultivate more profitable crops (vegetables, fruits, livestock)
- Diversify fishing and fish cultivation (marine, river, pond, haor, lakes and seasonal water bodies)
- Provide training to displaces, especially to capture market oriented jobs and business at home and in abroad
- Develop cottage industries, handicrafts, and agro-processing industries

WAY FORWARD

- Adoption of migration or displacement management strategies
- Implementation of disaster risk management strategies
- Implementation of migration or displacement management strategies through developing a strong institutional basis

Thank You