Disaster Displacement in Bangladesh: Civil Society Perspective

Disaster Displacement: An emerging issue

Bangladesh is one of the 10 most climate vulnerable countries in the world. According to the long-term global climate risk index. [German watch 2019]

- High population and geographic location
- Disaster and loss & Damage
- Disaster Human displacement
Displacement Trend in Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Displaced population (in million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.65</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: IDMC

Source: BCCSAP 2009

Impacts are causing the displacement

All climatic drivers are active

- Frequently increasing severe tropical cyclones and storm surge causing more live and livelihood damage.
- Higher river flow/ tidal surge etc. causes over-topping and breaching of embankments and widespread flooding.
- River bank erosion resulting the loss of home & habitation with agriculture.
- Water logging & Salinity intrusion.
Displacement facing areas

**Coastal districts**
1. Satkhira  
2. Khulna  
3. Bagerhat  
4. Pirojpur  
5. Barguna  
6. Patuakhali  
7. Bhola  
8. Fani  
9. Laxmipur  
10. Noakhali  
11. Chittagong  
12. Cox’s Bazar

**Non-coastal districts**
13. Nilphamari  
14. Kurigram  
15. Rangpur  
16. Gaibandha  
17. Jamalpur  
18. Bogra  
19. Sirajganj  
20. Munshiganj  
21. Manikganj  
22. Rajbari  
23. Faridpur  

Source: CDMP Study 2014

Government effort on managing Internal Displacement

**Need additional focus** on top of existing strategies for displaced management

- **7th FYP and allocating separate budget** for CC.
- Revising BCCSAP (Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan) but Issues of IDP/ Disaster Displacement?
- DMB is responsible for displacement [drafted a policy in 2014 that yet to be finalize].

We expect for a **National Policy on disaster displaced management**
International Process on Disaster Displacement

• Government of Bangladesh is very active to intensify the international cooperation.

• Already GCM and GCR adopted where Bangladesh had active role.

Bangladesh hardly manage it solely considering geographic absorbent and financing capacity.

Disaster displacement in GCM

The cooperative framework and objectives highlighted climate/disaster displaced and cross border issues;

Objective 02

Minimizing the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin, which contains a section specifically dedicated to the subject and entitled "Natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation" (Objective 2, paragraphs 18.h-18.l).
Disaster displacement in **GCR**

**Para 12** recognizes that “external forced displacement may result from slow and sudden-onset natural disaster and environmental degradation”, States may seek support from international community to address complex challenges.

**Para 08** recognizes that “environmental degradation and natural disasters increasingly interact with the drivers of refugee movements”.

**Para 63** calls for involving relevant stakeholders and expert guidance to address the protection and humanitarian challenges that include forcibly displaced by natural disaster.

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**CSO call for displacement management**

- **Compacts are non-binding** and depend on political & financial or geo-political interest.
- We call for a **legally binding global compact** for cross border disaster displaced person.
- Global support should be focused based on “**Polluter Pay Principle**”
- **Elaborate the mandate of TFD** (Task Force on Displacement) work beyond their existing strategy of developing national process only.
- **GCF should emphasis this issue** and develop separate strategies to support countries on displacement management.
Let us discuss ...