

Dialogue with Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)



Disaster Displacement in Bangladesh: Civil Society Perspective

23 February 2019 at Hotel Intercontinental, Dhaka

1. Background and Objectives of the Seminar

In 2018, UN has adopted two global compacts i. GCM (Global Compact on Migration) and ii. GCR (Global Compact on Refugees). Both the GCM and GCR have recognized that disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation are some of the root causes of displacing the people and their forced migration. That's why this is very important and also urgent to address such challenges of displaced and migration movements by developing coherent approaches in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters. PDD¹ (Platform of Disaster Displacement) has been working with such a comprehensive approach that already attributed in the GCM & GCR and recognized the existing protection gaps for environment-induced displaced persons are to be addressed. PDD facilitating a coordinated approach globally where IoM, UNHCR will work to implement the GCM & GCR within UN system for effectively address the disaster and climate changed induced displacement issues.

As the chair, Bangladesh is going to hold an international conference with PDD member countries in Dhaka on 24-25 February 2019. The main objectives are to analyze sudden and slow on set disaster and its impact on human mobility and how there could be better protection of displaced people, and to discuss and explore and exchange best practices. Bangladesh government facilitating a scope to participate of CSOs in this conference also will give

focus on future actions through developing document "Dhaka declaration".

Taking this opportunity, COAST has organized a dialogue in participation with PDD members, government officials, related climate activist and experts, representatives of INGOs and UN Organizations and some CSOs.

2. Objectives

- i. To inform the stakeholder participants on present and future scenario of displacement and migration due to slow and sudden onset disaster in context of climate change impact in Bangladesh.
- ii. To share the key outcome of Nansen / PDD protection agenda, UN adopted GCM (Global Compact on Migration) and GCR (Global Compact on Refugees) and explore the possible and future takeaways towards displacement management.
- iii. Influence the stakeholders both government and international and raise CSO voice on key ask for effective role in national and international level on internal and cross border displacement management.

3. Key outcome achieved

The seminar has conducted through presenting a key note on disaster displacement scenario in present and future context and put some recommendation in relating this issues. Participants from different level of stakeholders have also spoke and shared their knowledge and experiences and put their idea and

¹ Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD, www.disasterdisplacement.org) is a state-led process working towards better protection for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change. Its facilitating the implementation UN adopted GCM & GCR following

"Nansen Protection Agenda" on disaster displacement. There are 19 states are the members of PDD including EU. PDD is chaired by Bangladesh. It has an advisory committee where COAST is a member.

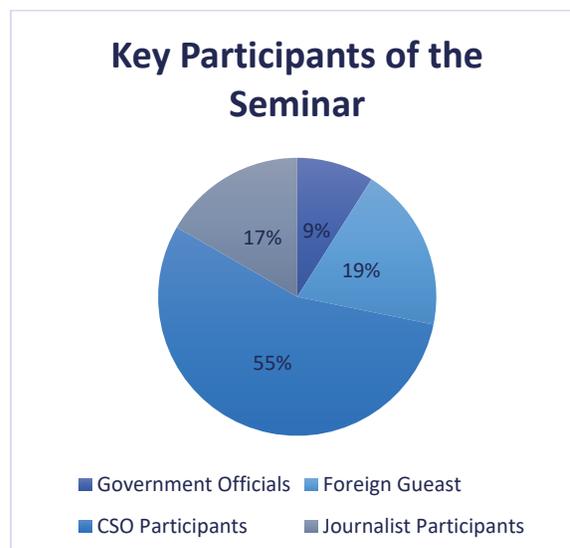
recommendation. Based on the overall discussion, the seminar has been facilitated the following key outcome on disaster and cross border displacement issues;

- a. International communities (PDD members, INGO representatives of both national and international level officials those have participated in the seminar) have got a clear picture and understanding on disaster displacement phenomenon, internal displaced & migration trend and current government initiatives to manage the displacement. They also have gained practical experienced and evidence based displaced, migration pattern and adaptation strategies of affected people through a field visit in river erosion areas in Sariatpur District.
- b. International communities have recognized Bangladesh as one of the most vulnerable country again following the disastrous impact of climate change especially people displaced and their migration and livelihood struggle.
- c. They have shocked observing the vulnerability and recognized the need of effective support for Bangladesh to address and minimize the challenges of disaster displacement management at present and future context.
- d. The CSOs (participated in the seminar) have raised their voice for both of the national and international communities and their responsibilities through outlined some key recommendation as;
 - i. Government should develop an Internal Displacement Policy (IDP)
 - ii. Planned urbanization to minimize the socio-economic hazard of displaced management
 - iii. A legally binding global compact regarding cross border displacement like “Geneva Convention of Refugee” and
 - iv. Ensure international support and cooperation by developed countries following “Polluter Pay Principle”.
- e. CSOs have urged to international communities especially UN organizations to work closely and they will have to play key role for effective global cooperation on disaster displacement issues in view of pledges under GCM and GCR.

5. Key participants of the seminar

The seminar has targeted a diversified stakeholder participation in order to achieve a rich discussion on climate induced displacement and has invited govt.

officials, NGO-INGO representatives, expert on climate change and development arena, private sector, journalist & Media professional and grass root activist & campaigner related with displacement issue in Bangladesh and successfully able to ensure their participation. The following graph/table is given a picture regarding the participation status;



6. Summary of the Key Note presentation

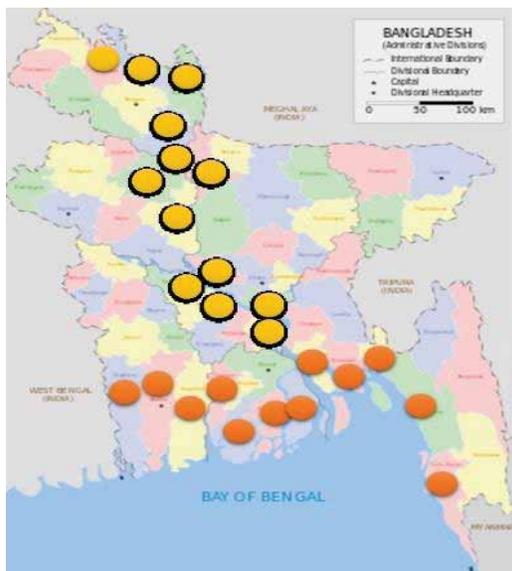
The key not is presented by Aminul Hoque mainly highlighted the context and vulnerability due to climate change negative impact and the displacement and migrations are happened. The presentation also addressed the CSO opinion toward global cooperation in view of cross border displacement management. The key not has been elaborated the following issues;

Context

- i. Disaster Displacement is as emerging issue for Bangladesh. According to the long term global climate risk index Bangladesh is one of the 10 most climate vulnerable country in the world. [German watch 2019] due to its;
 - High population and geographic location
 - Disaster and loss & Damage [Sidr killed 3500 Losses \$3.2 bln/2.2%GDP]
 - Disaster Human displacement [More than million temporary and some permanently].
- ii. Climate Change has been causing displacement as all climatic drivers are active and BD facing all sort of climate hazard like;
 - Increasingly frequent and severe tropical cyclones with higher wind speed and storm surge leading more damage in the coastal region.
 - Higher river flow/tidal surge etc. cause over-topping and breaching of embankments and

widespread flooding. [More erratic rain fall in GBM basin].

- River bank erosion resulting the loss of home & habitation with agriculture land both coastal and non-coastal areas.
- Drainage congestion and Salinity intrusion are leading to water logging and land quality with forcing people to leave (BCCSAP 2009).



Displacement scenario

75% of 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) and 33% of 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 24. Shariatpur) are affected with displacement hazard (CDMP-2014).

Key ask for displacement management

- A legally binding global compact of displacement and cross border management. Two global Compacts (Global Compact on Migration-GCM and Global Compact on Refugee-GCR) have been adopted by UN process and endorsed by 198 member countries addressing the disaster and cross border displacement. These compacts are in fact non-binding and depend on political & financial or geo-political interest.
- The government of Bangladesh will have to develop an Internal Displacement Policy (IP). Government has declared to fight climate change and achieve sustainable development target. Addressing climate induced displacement would effectively possible through a policy to manage internal displaced due to climate change.

- Global support and cooperation strategies would be commensurate with "Polluter Pay Principle". The developed countries has polluted the earth and responsible for creating climate hazard and suffering the poor countries people despite having no responsibility. So that support and cooperation also their responsibility that should come as unconditional, grant base and aligned with country driven requirement and process.

7. Detail Discussions



Mr. Rezaul Karim Chowdhury, the Executive Director of COAST Trust and also the moderator of the seminar;

He expressed his sincere gratitude to the guests and the participants for attending the seminar. "I would like to request our Foreign Secretary Mr. Shahidul Haque come to our podium and take the seat. I hope within a moment Special Envoy to the PDD Chair Professor Walter Kaelin will be joining with us to take the chair in the podium. Thank you so much Ladies and Gentlemen, especially honorable international guests who are representing the steering committee of the Platform on Disaster Displacement coming Bangladesh all the way from different parts of the world and who will be participating in the next day meeting." Then he requested Dr. Atik Rahman for giving his welcome speech.



Mr. Atiq Rahman, the Executive Director of BCAS and also the Chair of the Seminar;

He thanked to moderator and welcomed to all. He stated that we are feel to engage Civil Society across the world and our Govt. have taken these attempts intergovernmental module. Civil Society has been more engaged on the grass root level of action on stimulating various groups and often try to interlink these type groups and issues. So, Platform on Disaster Displacement can play a very vital role in this regard. National and international cooperation and initiatives may reduce the problem of disaster displace and climate change.



Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor of Emirates, BRAC University;

The maximum number of people of Bangladesh have been displaced due to river bank erosion. Government has planned to control river bank erosion. Effective disaster management can decrease and control the disaster displacement. He said

“Climate change, intensity and frequency of natural disasters are going to increase. And therefore, there will more displacement both short term and long term. And we should immediately monitoring the process of setting up base line in the most vulnerable areas.” We talk about rapid on intensity but what about slow intensity. Salinity is probably the most important things in Bangladesh after river bank erosion. Waterlogging especially the southern western part the waterlogging is a big issue. Strong advocacy is needed for community based approach of the tidal river basin management. The local people would be the right solution. He further added. Internal displacement leads to unplanned urbanization and this time start thinking about how we can handle this one. Push for planned urbanization or create more locations of alternative employment. Govt. has been establishing many export promotion zones or areas where the displaced people can be rehabilitated.



Mr Gopal Krishna Siwakoti, from INHURED/APRRN;

People have a misconception on disaster displacement and climate accountability. Climate accountability and climate justice has been completely seen from the developing countries are respective for the focus. It needs to distribute and share the responsibility among those over the nations are the global community. “By developing share consensus with regards how exactly the climate change are changes adversarial impact would have in the community or people. So for example, the rising temperature is melting the ice in polar world. So it needs to be further demystify have some gap and challenges and developing empirical data on climate changes.” Security transition of migration is also important. Militarization of borders is world need to be addressed. Refugees and asylum secure or the irregular migrants are not to be cope with DRR that needs to be focus .And finally integrating sustainable development goals with Sendai Framework as well as DRR policy programs or intergovernmental climate change. It needs to redecorate in other inventions and of course cross boarder migration and diverse specific protection and specific role of BIMSTEC is a new regional platform. GCM and GCR should be reoriented in to manifest in constitution, laws and policies, institutional framework, it has opened new corridor of opportunities for a number of productive engagement.

Abdul Awal Khan, Independent University;



We have to ensure human rights of disaster displaced people. People are not interested to take humanitarian awards rather they want a permanent solution for this problem. He stated his field work experience in Gaibandha district regarding flood affected displaced people that people they are not interested to receive humanitarian assistance rather they want to say that they want to establish their rights. They want to file complain specific designated authority returning non implementation of their human rights is respect of during the floods. So, Human Rights Commission can invent and take care of these displaced people in case of human rights violation.

Dr. Mahbuba Nasreen, Professor, University of Dhaka;



Due to the devastating flood in 1988 and cyclone of 1991, many people had been forcefully migrated because it was not by choice. We need to concentrate on not only river bank erosion but there have so many displacement that haven’t counted. Many people from disaster vulnerable areas are being transferred to urban areas and create more problems. Governments has taken 7th fifth year plan which includes some issues regarding disaster reduction and climate change adaptation. Bangladesh climate change Strategy Action Plan plays a very vital role for disaster displacement. “We have Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan based on different activities for different kinds of disaster displacement. And I think you have to revisit, we have documents, we should go through the documents and take actions immediately so that we can address better disaster related displacement.” she added. We should have matrix based, action based activity to mitigate the problem. Govt. should take necessary action to immediately to reduce the climate and disaster displacement.

Mr. Shahidul Hoque Chowdhury, from the New Age;



We have to think about comprehensive management on disaster displacement. We should consider lack of livelihood opportunity. Lack of enough livelihood opportunities and employment people become displaced especially in disaster period. If there have livelihood opportunities

for displaced person, he /she may not leave their areas even after disaster or calamity.



Mr Manjurul Hannan Khan,
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;

We know the drivers of displacements but do not know about detail of it. We like to have detail knowledge about drivers, intensity, frequency particularly all the displacement issues. The global community misunderstood the mitigation of the problem. Compare with Bangladesh, we look at homework of Bangladesh is quite comprehensive. For instances the Govt. of Bangladesh revised the strategy and action plan of in 2009 established two funds Climate Change Trust Fund and Climate Change Resilience Fund. He said that we really want to reduce the disaster displacement then we should have an enough resource in order to address this one. If we have 250 million people in the near future 30 million will be displaced people. What would be the scenario of the country? How much resources we need? And how much resources we need nationally? We need to actually sit down and we need to do the work not only nationally but also internationally. Cancun agreement and Paris agreement are not successful indeed because of lack of cooperation and proper initiatives. So national and international collaboration and diplomacy can improve the overall condition. He pointed out the interconnectivity among the related ministry and emphasized on climate Diplomacy. We would like to see there is a huge coordination particularly national or international community along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. So, three ministries along with the international communities plus civil society have been working hard to mitigate the disaster displacement.



Mr. Patrick Auffret, *Counselor of Platform on Disaster Displacement;*

We really need to move forward to establish strong partnership for stakeholder with the member states with the UN agencies as well as the civil society. This is very important. The next steps is PDD is to go in a vision this is very important the annual meeting of PDD take places in Bangladesh as chair of the PDD. So the France Chairmanship will be started from July and France will work for the betterment of displaced people



Mr. Md. Shahidul Haque,
Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Bangladesh continues to work in all the international fronts especially also in Human Right council on the rights and protection of disaster and climate displaced. We need to focus on practical and achievable initiatives and civil society can play a very vital role in this regard. Finally he ended his speech mentioning the global networking and cooperation and partnership. He stated that we have to be more pragmatic regarding the climate change and vulnerability issue. We have not enough data and consensus regarding climate change disaster displacement. Our expectation should be practical and achievable in respect of disaster displacement. Civil Society can play a significant role and they should rise their voices in global perspective. On the issue of Global Compact we are that able to create a speech. Although this is not what who expected to the compact quite it has some space which we want to push forward quite will be happy. IOMs has been given the responsibility to do acquire, to do innovative projects, to show the links between displacement migration, climate change is possibly to address, prevent if we are innovative enough. He focused on the global partnership. He pointed out the MDG's cannot fulfil the expected goals relating to build partnership. In Sustainable Development Goals, there have much focus on the Climate Change issue. He urged to develop international cooperation and partnership. Bangladesh Govt. is very much aware about this issue and firm to work for disaster displacement.



Farah Kabir, *Country Director of Action Aid Bangladesh;*

We have to give importance about the women and children in the policies and course of actions for climate displaces. The Paris agreement has a high expectation while the post Paris agreement is achievable. We have to give attention on Gender based violence, women and children's rights in the case of disaster displacement. Strong advocacy will be needed to reduce the disaster displacement and climate change issue. There are a lot of responsibilities of civil society from all countries that represent infinity or the few and need to support Govt. to develop and maintain database as disaster displacement to make it more authentic real time. The civil society get pull to plan in accountability and participatory experiences and world countries where higher level have around the issue shelter. Again Bangladesh we feel successful to

set a mechanism and that will other countries like trust fund that national mechanism of loss and damage could be an example for the other countries. Civil Society needs support to Govt. this is now on focusing on Bangladesh. May the 100 economic zones, where displace people can have livelihood you know we have economic zones why not also try and this is a non-arrival land across the country. This will have to increase employment for the disaster displace people. Besides this civil society, can also support the Govt. Plan, make sure employment in mega projects that disaster affected people can find a way to survive and we need to look at some of the insurances and dimension because disaster also impact on agriculture and their serious irrigation for water, energy and food. 100 specialize economic zone will be able to reduce unemployment and vulnerability by creating the employment opportunities for the climate affected disaster displaced people. To mitigate the problem, global leaders should come forward to mitigate the disaster displacement.



AHM Bazlul Rahman, CEO, BNNRC;

We need to focus on taking preventive steps to ensure the security of women, children and vulnerable group when they are being displaced by the disaster. Media, ICT and access to information can play a vital role to reduce the disaster displacement of Bangladesh.



Mr Nayeem Gowhar Warha from Disaster Forum;

We know our relief and disaster administration totally based on district level. It needs to extend in every areas equally where the disaster displacement is happening.

The role of civil society is very important regarding disaster displacement. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief have been taken some positive initiatives for the betterment of disaster displaced people. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must develop the diplomatic relationship with the related member states, organization and CSO. It may take the truck-2 diplomacy for the betterment of reducing disaster displacement



Minal Tripura, BIPNET;

Chittagong Hill Tracts have been facing the landslides since last couple of years and we lost many things. This displacement creates new displacements. It

creates new conflict. So, when go for the settlement for the displaced persons, then we need to be very careful whether this new relocation will create new conflicts and displaced some others. And that we have experiences in order this the displace people by Kaptai Hydro-Electric Dam, they also creates a new conflict. SO, many people went to India. We need to analyze the conflict perspective than could have a very strategy. To minimize the new conflict and the new displacements we have LCIP (Local Community Indigenous People) platform which is a very good platform for local communities and the indigenous people to utilize their knowledge and their technology. So, maybe we would where other things that can be interlinked with other kinds of initiatives and we also need to think of we have a good holistic approach, we cannot isolated this initiatives from other initiatives.



Mr. Mohsin, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief;

He urged to develop and up to date the disaster risk management strategy and emphasized on the approach related to disaster displacement. He especially focused on the networking and risk preparedness. The Govt. itself cannot able to solve the problem dramatically. The national and international organizations, Civil Society members can play an important role. He also urged the preparedness before the disasters. Above all, there need collective work and coordination for mitigating the disaster displacement problems. He mentioned that we have to take necessary steps to develop and moderate Disaster Risk Management Strategy of Bangladesh and we should progress institutional mechanism for disaster displacement reduction. The approach is very important. Not only Govt. and CSO approach is enough to develop the condition of displace people but also need the whole society positive approach. At the same time, we should have disaster risk preparedness. He urged the string network in national and global level.



Ziaul Haque Mukta, Secretary General, CSRL

We have to emphasize on nation and international initiatives for disaster displacement. There is connection 2012 as law. Here in this law people will be able to take deed against authority for disaster displacement and they will gain their rights. Problem is here, still now it is an act termed as Disaster displacement. Now we have to define some rules to make this act fruitful. Civil society can contribute here to form this act as law.

Saiful Islam, Executive Director WARBE from (Migrants rights network);

We know that civil society can play a very crucial role to solve disaster displacement. In Bangladesh people are now surviving in vulnerable condition for climate displacement. We have studied many cases on slow onset disaster. We need more research to find the relevance of internal displacement with international migration.



Mr Atle Solberg, Head of the PDD Coordination Unit;

Civil Society can play a very crucial role in disaster displacement. There should have strong Advisory committees, institutions and CSO in every country like COAST Trust. National coordination and participation advisory committee and institutions can contribute to reduce disaster displacement. Strong national and international advocacy and planning is needed to reduce the negative impact of disaster displacement. We have to emphasis on networking.



Mr. Nazrul Islam, Director General (MEA) Economic Affairs Wing, MOFA;

We should admit the role of CSO. Along with, civil society Govt. is trying to make prolific our diplomatic objectives. Government stake holders & CSO are now playing stronger role to raise voice on climate change & disaster displacement together. He assured that Govt. are keen to mitigate the problem. He further mentioned, "I think, your effort and our effort tomorrow, at least we will be able to show or indicate some ways for future how we can advanced this issues of Displacement due to disaster and climate change. It has not been very popular subject that what I understand through my experiences. But I think through your efforts actually and eventually people will come to touch, people will be awoken to recognize their own responsibilities."



Mr. Steven Corlis, Country Representative, UNHCR;

We are working sensibly with civil society through national and international level. We have certain experience before displacement, emergency response suddenly in attention. We are also working with national and international eco-frameworks. We have to focus on global compact for refugees. To make different compacts fruitful we have to work together. Here, experienced educational contribution is needed

beside financial contribution. He pointed out that we have to focus on GCM and GCR. This two compacts can be able to mitigate the massive disaster displacement and International cooperation will mitigate the disaster displacement related problem.



Micle Kelin Solomon, from IOM;

We need more activities like this types of seminars and awareness program to overcome the disaster displaced problem. The key factor will be success of GCM and GCR dialogue and negotiation is needed to come to light it. It is not easy task. There only about the factor you are talking about here being drivers of migration. But also very importantly get into question of protection, we have to focus on diplomacy and overcome barriers of diplomacy. We have to find out reasons of displacement. We have to reduce vulnerability of displacement. We have to continue our effort to reduce climate change migration.



Mr. Giorgi Gigauri, Country Representative, IoM;

The concept of migration & climate change are interrelated. Defining vulnerable areas we have to solve problem. Besides this to survive ourselves, we have to concern on climate damage. We are talking about climate change, migration and environment. . We have to learn about adaptation and new coping method. Adaptation and coping methods are very important issues to be discussed. Our objective will be to continue to be attempt displacement assist and of course support adaptation. Global conversation, global partnership, civil society can reduce disaster displacement problem.



Prof. Walter Kaelin, Envoy of the Chair of PDD;

Bangladesh civil society & PDD are playing crucial role for the awareness of climate displacement. Global Civil society is contributing in negotiation of Task Force displacement on climate change, Cancun para 14, Warsaw international mechanism. More policies are required to reduce loss of climate change. We have to study about the situation when people go away from their birthplace to other new place for disaster. As example we can say about Asia pacific region is more vulnerable. Here we have to try to reduce loss of assets. To achieve sustainable development it is important. We have to gather knowledge and we have

to use different tools to implement knowledge. We have to adapt new technologies for Disaster risk reduction. Next three year's plan of PDD is very important. We have to prepare PDD work plan of next three years with follow up of Sendai framework & Warsaw international mechanism.

We have defined the risks. There are so many priorities but still now we are not able to take initiative here through advocacy. Activities of next chair are important here, how will he solve challenges? According to this we have to perform advocacy. Strong networking and partnership are required for track 1 & Track 2 diplomacy. We need to work on climate change loss & damage, climate change & adaptation. We have to engage migration community, disaster risk reduction community for advocacy. For next chair it is vital to meet these challenges. Horn of Africa is usually affected with drought but sometimes this area is also affected with flood. So here we see diversity of disaster. So according to in-depth problem we have to find solution. Along with displacement we have to consider about open working opportunity in neighboring countries for refugees.

8. Conclusion

After ending the successful discussion part, the moderator thanked to all and requested **Dr. Atiq Rahman**, the Executive Director of BCAS and also the Chair of the Seminar to give his final comments and observations over the discussion went on. Dr. Atiq Rahman said, "Question of displacement is related with any disaster. Family, individual, village, ecosystem are interrelated here. The whole system is

undermined so potentiality of this system is also undermined. Rapid climate change is new concept but disaster is old concept. Displacement & disaster are interrelated. For global warming climate is being changed & we are facing different disasters. Ecosystem is being hampered for climate change. Ratio of damage by disaster depends on intensity of event, vulnerability of eco system & social system. Beside climate change we are to focus on poverty reduction also. Developed countries are responsible for present condition of climate change. To protect environment we have to take initiative. To solve this problem scientific discussion is needed.

Poverty is big challenge for development. Development is interrelated with climate so we need sustainable development. We have to include intellectual part & have to improve adaptability to reduce disaster risk. We say about adaptation but before that mitigation of greenhouse gas is important. When we will stop to emit greenhouse gas this problem will be solved. Now we have to find the way how to will we stop it. We have to relate science & social initiative here in management. For this purpose sufficient research is needed. Advocacy is desired from local, global, national & international level. CSO's playing vital role to raise voice globally. It is a fact of concern that within 2030 a large number of people will be internally displaced. According to IPCC within 2050 almost 200 million people will be displaced. Few people are migrating to other countries but it will be increasing their problem more. Bangladesh government is very close to civil society. For disaster risk reduction we have to take initiative. We are revising climate development strategy & action plan."

COAST Trust
23 March 2019
www.coastbd.net

Seminar at a Glance

Title	Dialogue with guest from Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) Addressing Disaster Displacement in Bangladesh : Civil Society Perspective
Objectives	(i) To inform the present and future scenario of disaster displacement in Bangladesh.
	(ii) To share the key outcome of Nansen / PDD protection agenda, GCM (Global Compact on Migration) and GCR (Global Compact on Refugees) outcome, and what are the possible civil society role in future.
	(iii) To inform what Bangladeshi civil society key ask in national and international level in line with our government initiatives.
	(iv) To share and interact with PDD conference participants / guests who have participated on 24 th and 25 th February 2019 conference in Dhaka.
Date, time and place	23rd February 2019, Seminar 18.00 to 19.30 hours (90 minutes) and Cocktail reception 19.30 to 20.30 hours (60 minutes) , Crystal Hall Room, Hotel Intercontinental, Dhaka.
Chair of the session	Dr Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advance Studies
Chief Guest	Mr. Md. Shahidul Hauque, Foreign Secretary (Senior Secretary), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Special Guest	Professor Mr Walter Kelin, Special Envoy to the Chair of PDD
Distinguish Guests	Mr. Steven Corliss, Country Representative, UNHCR Mr. Giorgi Gigauri, Country Representative, IoM
Expert / Distinguish Speaker	Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor of Emirates, Ms Farah Kabir Country Director Action Aid Bangladesh, Md Musha Country Director Concern World Wide, Dr Mahbuba Nasreen, Dhaka University, Dr. Monjurul Hannan Khan Additional Secretary, Md Mohsin Additional Secretary, Mr Nayeem Gowhar Warha, Disasater Forum, Mr Gopal Krishna Siwakoti, APRRN. Mr Atle Soleberg
Key note presentation	Syed Aminul Hoque, Deputy Director, COAST Trust
Moderator	Rezaul Karim Chowdhury, Executive Director, COAST Trust
Invitees	Guest from PDD member states, officials from UNHCR and IoM Bangladesh offices, officials from MoFA and MoEF&CC, High level officials of CFTM of British Council, civil society leaders who are active in participating in UNFCC CoPs and some selected journalists. Total 100.
Language medium	English.
Reference literatures, in each one pager	Future projections of disaster displacement. Major contents on disaster displacement in both GCM and GCR. Nansen protection agenda from 2015 that agreed by countries. All these with key note presentations will be send to prospective participants including PDD guest at least one days before and also available in websites.
Materials available in	www.coastbd.net and www.equitybd.net

List of Guests and Participants

Government Officials

Sl	Name	Designation/Organization
01	Mr. Md. Shahidul Haque	Senior Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)
02	Dr. Manjurul Hannan Khan	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)
03	Md. Mohsin	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDM&R)
05	Mr. Tarazul Islam	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)
06	Suborna Shamim	AS (MEA), Economic Affairs Wing, (MoFA)
07	Ms. Marjan Begum	AS (MEA), Economic Affairs Wing, (MoFA)

Foreign Guests

Sl	Name	Designation/Organization
01	Prof. Walter Kaelin	Envoy of the Chair of the PDD
02	Mr. Atle Solberg	Head of the PDD Coordination Unit
03	Mr. Patrick Auffret	Counsellor, PDD, Permanent Mission of France in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
05	Ms. Michele Klein Solomon	Director, Global Compact for Migration, Office of the Director General, IOM
06	Gopal Krishna Siwakoti	President, INHURED International/ APRRN
07	Mr. Giorgi Gigauri	Country Representative, IoM
08	Ms Farah Kabir	Country Director, Action Aid
09	Mr. Steven Corlis	Country Representative, UNHCR
10	Ms. Magaly Paniagua Díaz	Chief, Visa Department, Ministry of Interior, Costa Rica
11	Ms. Sarah Koeltzow	Policy Officer, PDD
12	Daria Mokhnacheva	Programme Officer, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Displacement, IOM
13	Prof. Max Martin	Research Fellow, School of Global Studies
14	Ms. Kelly Flynn	Head of Programme, Joint Peace Fund
15	Dr. Sonja Ayeb-Karlsson	Lecturer (Global Health), BSMS, University of Sussex and Senior Researcher, Migration, Climate Change and Health, UNU-IEHS

Civil Society Organization Guests and Participants

Sl	Name	Designation/Organization
01	Dr. Atiq Rahman	Executive Director, BCAS
02	Mr. Rezaul Karim Chowdhury	Executive Director, COAST Trust
02	Dr. Ainun Nishat	Professor, BRAC University
03	Dr. Mahbuba Nasreen	Professor, Dhaka University
04	Dr Md. Abdul Awal Khan	Associate Professor, Dept. of Law, Independent University
05	Ziaul Haque Mukta	Secretary General, CSRL
06	Shamim Ahmed	Executive Director, AOSED
07	Kazi Saiful Islam	Board Member, AOSED
08	Badhon Arena	Malya/CDS
09	Syed Saiful Haque	Executive Director, WARBE DF
10	Syed Shahriar Shabad	CSRL
11	AKM Jashim Uddin	Executive Director, ADAB
12	Rafiqul Islam	FNB
13	Nazmul Das	WAVE Foundation
14	Shiril Lira	British Council
15	Mr. Asif Moinur	Barishal University
16	Masuda Farouk	GBSS
17	Mizanur Rahman Bijoy	Executive Director, NCCB
18	Mrinal Kanti Tripura	Maleha Foundation / BIPNetCCBD
19	Nirmal Das	Wave Foundation
21	Syeda Jafri	BRAC, Bangladesh
22	Rafiqul Islam	Executive director, DUS

23	Shak Asad	Udayan Bangladesh
24	Mrs. Masuda Faruk Ratna	GBSS
25	Mr. Faruq Ahamed	TUS
26	S. Kumar Bhowmik	Director -COAST
27	Sayed Aminul Haq	DD- COAST
28	Ahsanul Karim	DD- COAST
29	Barkatullah Maruf	AD- COAST
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33	Md. Mozibul Haq Munir	AD-COAST
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35	Md .Abul Hasan	Coordinator-CFTM
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37	Salehin Surfaraz	Coordinator-CJRF
38	Md. Arif Dewan	Coordinator-CJRF
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07	Md. Rafiqul Islam Montu	Coastal Reporter, Upakul
08	Tonmoy Wardad	Financial Express
09	Anisur Rahaman Khan	Independent
10	Sha Nur	Asian Age
11	Mr. Pinaky Roy	Chief Editor, Daily Star
12	Razu Ahmed	Chief Reporter, Gazi TV
13	Salauddin Bablu	Chief Reporter, SA TV