



NATIONAL STRATEGY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF DISASTER AND CLIMATE INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (NSMDCIID)

REVISED DRAFT



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NATIONAL STRATEGY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF DISASTER AND CLIMATE INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (NSMDCIID)

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Prepared for CDMP II

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Acknowledgement

Due to disaster and climate change events a large number of Bangladeshis experience displacement annually. Global estimate conducted in 2015 by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that one out of every seven Bangladeshis will be displaced by 2050. The government of Bangladesh (GoB) realizes the severe consequences of disaster in respect to rights and entitlements of those who are displaced.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) observes that National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA 2005) and Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP 2009) have not adequately addressed the issue of disaster and climate induced displacement. Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) prepared by the GoB provide more detail instructions to different actors at national and sub-national levels on managing displacement. However, the focus is overwhelmingly on the initial emergency shelter.

In September 2015, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief under its Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme II (CDMP II) prepared a “National Strategy on the Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement” on the basis of UN Sendai Framework, UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as well as the 2030 agenda of Sustainable Development Goals. After returning from 6th session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Dr. Enamur Rahman, MP, Hon’ble State Minister, MoDMR, expressed his desire to update the document before final adoption.

The first draft of the National Strategy was prepared by Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU). Upon advice from the minister RMMRU, in collaboration with Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research (C3ER), and PROKAS project of British Council, supported by UKaid has revised the draft.

RMMRU and its partners are deeply grateful to Hon’ble State Minister Dr. Enamur Rahman, MP, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), for bestowing the task of revising the document to team. We express our gratitude to Mr. Md. Mohsin, Additional Secretary of MoDMR for steering the revision process on behalf of the ministry and for his insightful comments.

At this stage we would also like to acknowledge the hard work of the three member team of RMMRU, Tasneem Siddiqui, Mohammad Towheedul Islam and Zohra Akter who prepared the original draft. While preparing the original draft, CDMP II organised a series of consultations to secure input on the draft document. All relevant ministries, civil society organisations as well as development partners took part

in those consultations. RMMRU, BCAS, ICCCAD and C3ER deeply acknowledge their contribution in developing the strategy. Along with the ministry, we also thank UKaid, European Union, Norwegian Embassy, Sweden, Australian Aid and UNDP for commissioning RMMRU to prepare the original draft strategy.

We thank Dr. Mohammad Towheedul Islam and Dr. Mathew Scott for putting lots of effort in making the four year old document updated with all the development that took place at national as well as international levels in respect to disaster risk reduction and displacement. Dr. Islam particularly contributed in the area of including different steps that has been taken by the Government of Bangladesh and Dr. Scott has made tremendous contribution in incorporating all the UN standards as well as initiatives taken by different stakeholders globally since 2015. We thank both of them for their voluntary contribution and Tasneem Siddiqui for leading the revision process. We also thank the team members of National Resilience Programme (NRP) who had three consultations with revision team and provided their valuable inputs line by line.

On 1st October 2019, a national consultation was organised to share the revised draft and take input from different government ministries, departments and agencies as well as civil society and development partners. The document was shared with the participants prior to the event. RMMRU offers its heartfelt thanks to all of those who provided their valuable insights and put forward important suggestions during the course of the day-long event. We have tried to incorporate those in this revised document.

We are making copy of the revised draft available on www.rmmru.org for further comment. A Bangla version of the document is currently being prepared. Once it is done we will share that online.

We whole heartedly hope that the government will soon go through the process of adopting the strategy.

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ACRONYMS

BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
DCIID	Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement
DCIIDPs	Disaster and Climate Induced Internally Displacement Persons
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
DDMP	District Disaster Management Framework
DMA	Disaster Management Act
DMF	Displacement Management Framework
DoYD	Department of Youth Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DS	Displacement Solutions
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
SLR	Sea Level Rise
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCAT	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MoCA	Ministry of Cultural Affairs
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
MoEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoF	Ministry of Food
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHPW	Ministry of Housing and Public Works
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoLIPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoLGRDC	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoPEMR	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
MoRTB	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NPDM	National Plan for Disaster Management
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSMDCIID	National Strategy for Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement
NTFoD	National Task Force on Displacement
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
RBA	Rights-based Approach
RMG	Ready-made Garments
RMMRU	Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SADD	Sex, Age and Disability
SCMR	Sussex Centre for Migration Research
SDF	Social Development Framework

SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
SOD	Standing Orders on Disaster
UDMP	Union Disaster Management Plan
UzDMP	Upazila Disaster Management Plan

BACKGROUND:

The notions of “climate migration” in general and “disaster and climate induced internal displacement” in particular have become important issues of discussion in recent times. In its latest Assessment Report – AR5, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) devoted an entire section explaining the complex relations between climate change and migration/displacement. The crisis of disaster and climate induced displacement is already unfolding across the globe. Papua New Guinean atolls, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu and the Maldives have begun taking necessary actions to address this crisis at the national level.

Bangladesh is widely considered to be one of the most vulnerable countries to global climate change. Due to its unique geographical features, Bangladesh suffers from regular hazards, including floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts. These hazards, when mixed with vulnerable and exposed social conditions, lead to loss of life, damage to infrastructure and adversely impact the livelihoods of the people and often displace individuals and communities from their habitual residence. As a result of climate change, it is expected that all of these natural hazards that are already causing displacement will increase in frequency and intensity in the coming years. Scholars, therefore, argue that the greatest single impact of climate change might be on human migration/displacement.

Recent estimates suggest that by 2050 one in every 45 people in the world¹ and one in every 7 people in Bangladesh² will be displaced by climate change. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that more than 4.7 million people were displaced due to disasters in Bangladesh between 2008 and 2014.³ Mid-year figures of the same organization estimates that about 1.7 million people were evacuated across 23 districts in Bangladesh, most of them in coastal areas such as Bhola, Khulna, and Putaukhali.⁴ A RMMRU-SCMR projection based on population census (2013) estimates that from 2011 to 2050, as many as 16 to 26 million people would move out from their places of origin in Bangladesh due to a number of climatic hazards⁵. These flows would include both internal displacement and other forms of labour migration predominantly within country.

¹ Brown, O. (2008). *Migration and Climate Change*. IOM Migration Research Series. No. 31. IOM: Geneva.

² CDMP II. (2014). *Trends and Impact Analysis of Internal Displacement due to the Impacts of Disasters and Climate Change*. CDMP: Dhaka.

³ IDMC. (2015). *Global Estimates 2015: People Displaced by Disasters*, IDMC: Geneva.

⁴ IDMC. (2019). *Mid Years Figures: Internal Displacement from January to June 2019*, IDMC: Geneva

⁵ Kniveton, D. Rowhani, P. Martin, M. (2013). *Future Migration in the Context of climate change, Climate Change Related Migration in Bangladesh*. Climate Change Related Migration in Bangladesh Briefing Paper No 3, Brighton: Sussex Centre for Migration Research, Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit: Dhaka

A study by Displacement Solutions⁶ found that the key driver of displacement in the coastal regions of Bangladesh is the increasing tidal water height (leading to tidal flooding), while tropical cyclones and storm surges are found to be secondary causes of displacement in the coastal areas. Sea level rise (SLR) from climate change is anticipated to worsen many of these processes and to subsume up to 13 percent of Bangladesh's coastal land by 2080. The most critical and foreseeable impact of SLR is the salinity intrusion of cultivable land, soil and water with affect on agro-based livelihoods coastal population. This is one of the key triggers for displacement in the coastal area. On the other hand, riverbank erosion and river flooding are the key drivers of displacement in the mainland regions. Northwestern districts of Bangladesh regularly face drought and it also creates displacement⁷. Bangladesh is highly risk prone to earthquake due to its geographical location and remains of several active faults. Bangladesh stands on the northeastern corner of the Indian plate⁸. Given that the country's seismic risk may be higher than previously recognized, with an active subduction zone and mega-thrust fault placing the region at risk of an earthquake. Earthquake would also create major displacement both in the urban and peri-urban areas.

The growing realization of the need to address the climate induced displacement issue is evident at the national and international level. The Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and other international instruments, for example, have emphasized the need to tackle this daunting challenge both at the national and international level. Informed by this growing awareness coupled with its strong commitments to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA), the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has developed this National Strategy on the Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement (NSMDCIID) (hereafter called the Strategy). This Strategy does not cover all aspects of migration. It only concentrates on the population internally displaced as a consequence of disaster and climate hazards.

RATIONALE:

The GoB recognizes that displacements have grave implications for the rights and entitlements of individuals and communities who experience displacement. Affected persons may face multiple human

⁶ Displacement Solutions. (2012). Climate Displacement in Bangladesh| The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property(1HLP) Rights Solutions, DS: Geneva

⁷ Habiba U., Hassan A.W.R., Shaw R. (2013) Livelihood Adaptation in the Drought Prone Areas of Bangladesh. In: Shaw R., Mallick F., Islam A. (eds) Climate Change Adaptation Actions in Bangladesh. Disaster Risk Reduction (Methods, Approaches and Practices). Springer, Tokyo

⁸ There are two major structures relative to the plate boundary, namely the Dauki fault and the Indian-Burma plate boundary fault

rights challenges in the aftermath of disasters. For example, their safety and security is compromised; they experience gender-based violence, unequal access to assistance, basic goods and services and discrimination in aid provision; abuse, neglect and exploitation of children; family separation, particularly for children, older persons, persons with disabilities and other individuals who may rely on family support for their survival; loss/destruction of personal documentation and difficulties to replace them, in particular due to inadequate birth registration mechanisms; inadequate law enforcement mechanisms and restricted access to a fair and efficient justice system; lack of effective feedback and complaint mechanisms; unequal access to employment and livelihood opportunities; forced relocation; unsafe or involuntary return or resettlement of persons displaced by the disaster; or lack of property restitution and access to land.⁹

The GoB has recently adopted the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 that aims to achieve ‘safe, climate resilient and prosperous Delta’ by 2100. This new plan acknowledges the pressure on urbanization arising from migration and displacement due to disasters and climatic hazards. It therefore underscores the need to manage such flows in an orderly manner through systematic interventions. However, the GoB is mindful of the fact that its National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA, 2005) has not prescribed any adaptation programmes or projects specifically related to the issue of disaster and climate induced internal displacement (DCIID). The GoB’s main climate change strategic framework, the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009) only focuses on the monitoring of such flows without spelling out a detailed plan of action for it. Furthermore, although the Disaster Management Act (DMA, 2012) makes passing reference to the importance of emergency shelter, and to resettlement or planned relocation in the context of ‘rehabilitation’, it provides no guidance, does not invoke the international standards that address these phases of displacement, and does not create any institutional arrangements/national taskforce/national committees to deal with the issue. Although the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD, 2013) provide more detailed instructions to different actors at national and sub-national levels, the focus is overwhelmingly on the initial emergency shelter phase, with limited treatment of measures that can be taken to prevent displacement from occurring in the first place, or to measures that can be taken to facilitate durable solutions to displacement in the longer term. As with the Disaster Management Act, the SODs also do not invoke international standards relating to displacement. The GoB, therefore, recognizes that there is a clear gap in the broader strategic

⁹ Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2011) *IACS Operational Guidelines on the protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters*. Brookings Bern Project on Internal Displacement: Washington.

policy framework, specific legal mandate and dedicated institutional arrangements to deal with the issue.

The GoB is aware that emerging 'soft-law' on internal displacement argues for a rights-based approach (RBA). This approach, whose cornerstone is the 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, recognizes that displaced persons are entitled to enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country, in particular in relation to housing, land and property rights. It further acknowledges that States bear the primary responsibility to protect the rights of these affected people.

The GoB recognizes that it is important to shift its traditional approach to the displacement issue from relief-oriented to a more proactive and comprehensive displacement management, if it wants to address the displacement issue from a rights-based perspective. Such a new approach to displacement should incorporate DRR/CCA as reflected in the Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030) as well as in the Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda, which is currently being implemented by the Platform on Disaster Displacement.

Addressing displacement as part of a national DRR and CCA strategy aligns well with the emerging international consensus, reflected in the Protection Agenda that was endorsed by 109 states in 2015, that displacement in the context of disasters and climate change can to some extent be prevented through effective DRR and CCA measures. Where displacement cannot be prevented, rights-based measures should be in place to protect people during evacuation and throughout displacement until durable solutions such as return, local integration or resettlement can be facilitated. This approach is echoed in the Co-Chairs' Summary of the 2019 Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, where it is recognized that 'governments and the international community must do more to reduce the risk of disaster displacement before disasters strike. Disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should address the drivers and consequences of disaster displacement and contribute to durable solutions. Climate change mitigation policies are necessary towards this end. Climate and disaster risks also need to be considered as factors of migration.' Similar language is found in the 2018 Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Against this backdrop, this Strategy has been developed with a view to managing disaster and climate induced internal displacement (DCIID) in a comprehensive and rights-based manner. The Strategy should be seen as part of the action plan for the GoB to implement the Sendai Framework and its commitment to the Platform on Disaster Displacement, a state-led global initiative on disaster-induced displacement chaired by Bangladesh from 2018-2019. In particular, the Strategy will spell out programmatic

interventions to include disaster displacement and human mobility challenges in local, national and regional DRR strategies; to integrate strategies with regional climate change actions; and to initiate systematic data collection on disaster displacement as recommended by the Platform on Disaster Displacement. It is believed that this new comprehensive approach to displacement would ensure sustainable outcomes as it is in line with the GoB's Social Development Framework (SDF) and other national and international DRR, CCA policy frameworks. Most importantly, the GoB is committed to implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The Strategy is an attempt to attain the SDGs with regard to disaster and climate induced internal displacement.

VISION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STRATEGY:

The long-term vision of the Strategy is to make vulnerable communities in Bangladesh resilient to climate change and disasters through sustainable management of disaster and climate induced internal displacement. The goal of the Strategy is to set out a comprehensive and realistic rights-based framework that respects, protects and ensures the rights of disaster and climate induced internally displaced persons (DCIIPs) in different stages of displacement and during the search for durable solutions. Given this goal, the objectives of the Strategy, therefore are to:

- i. Create common and coherent basis for policy directions and action plans at the national and local levels.
- ii. Adopt both preventive and adaptive measures to minimize the internal displacement caused by climate-related disasters.
- iii. Guide development of sectoral programmes for the creation of conducive environments for safe, voluntary and dignified return/integration or relocation/resettlement of the DCIIPs
- iv. Ensure effective and efficient management and access to entitlements; promote livelihood opportunities and overall human development of DCIIPs as part of the inclusive development programmes of the GoB.

SCOPE OF THE STRATEGY:

The Strategy focuses solely on internal displacements caused by climate-related disasters and not cross-border displacement issues. The document aims to chalk out a comprehensive strategy covering all three phases of displacements –(i) pre-displacement, (ii) during displacement and (iii) post-displacement (durable solutions). The multidimensional characteristics of the Strategy require participation of all relevant ministries with a target to integrate the concerns of DCIIPs into the existing programmes of all these ministries.

Based on the findings of the different studies on disaster and climate-related displacements in Bangladesh including the Trends and Impact Analysis of Internal Displacement due to the Impacts of Disasters and Climate Change by the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) II and the national consultations¹⁰, the Strategy focuses on the following climate/weather-related hazards that induce displacements in Bangladesh – flood, coastal and riverbank erosion, cyclones and storm surges, droughts, water-logging, salinity, and land slide in the hilly region.

DEFINITION OF DISASTER AND CLIMATE INDUCED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (DCIIDPs):

The term “displacement” is a kind of forcible movement and applies both to those forced to leave their countries and those forced to leave their communities but who remain within the borders of their country (internally displaced persons or IDPs).

One of the most widely agreed definitions of the IDPs is the definition laid out in the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. It defines the internally displaced persons as-

“Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border”.

This is a broad definition and focuses on multiple factors that induce displacement. Narrowing the breadth of the definition, the Peninsula Principles, however, define climate induced displacement in the following way, “‘Climate displacement’ means the movement of people within a State due to the effects of climate change, including sudden and slow-onset environmental events and processes, occurring either alone or in combination with other factors”.

This definition, however, essentially misses two basic elements of such movements. For example, the forced/involuntariness associated with such movements and the temporal dimension of it. Therefore, the Strategy defines disaster and climate induced internally displaced persons (DCIIDPs) in the following way,

“Persons, group of persons, households, or an entire community who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence temporarily or permanently or who have been evacuated as a result of disasters caused by sudden and slow-onset climatic events and processes, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”

¹⁰ See ANNEX 2 for Methodology

In line with the definition laid out in the Peninsula Principles, this definition recognizes that climate induced displacement can be caused by both sudden-onset (e.g. as cyclones, flash floods, storm surges) and slow-onset (e.g. drought, salinity intrusion, water logging) disasters. Though there is no accepted dividing line between sudden and slow-onset disasters, distinguishing between them has important implications for strategic responses to displacement. In sudden-onset context, movement generally is caused by push factors as a survival response while in the slow-onset context; movement generally takes a form of livelihood migration as a more premeditated strategic decision. Therefore, in case of slow onset disasters the distinction is sometimes blurred as people may choose to migrate before a crisis becomes acute. Rapid onset climate induced displacement calls for emphasis on recovery strategy while slow-onset needs to be addressed through preparedness and adaptation strategy.

One of the key aspects of this definition is the inclusion of the temporal dimension with recognition of both – temporary and permanent forms of displacement. Making a distinction between temporary and permanent forms of displacement has many practical implications for responding to the protection gaps¹¹. However, defining them in concrete terms has long bewildered scholars and practitioners. In general, temporary climate induced internal displacement may be defined as a form of displacement which is made necessary by a climatic disaster leaving open the possibility of return in a short or medium term, while displacement with no prospect of return in a long or very long term can be termed as permanent¹².

To overcome the definitional quagmire for all practical purposes, the

Strategy follows the categorization of the displaced people as outlined in the CDMP's study on displacement in which internally displaced people have been divided into three categories: (i)

THE KEY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS ON IDPS

The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement is the most widely recognized normative framework for dealing with internal displacement. It enumerates that internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced. It, thus, provides a set of legal norms to states in shaping national laws and policies, and clarifies how they may apply to internal displacement settings. This normative framework follows a distinctive approach of restating and tailoring the international human rights norms and guarantees that are relevant to the protections of displaced persons.

Nansen Principles

Building upon Nansen's legacy, the Nansen Principles stress that states have a primary duty to protect their populations and give particular attention to the special needs of the people most vulnerable to and most affected by climate change and other environmental hazards, including the displaced, hosting communities and those at risk of displacement. It further focuses on strengthening of prevention and resilience at all levels, particularly through adequate resources. It also highlights that national and international policies and responses, including planned relocation, need to be implemented on the basis of non-discrimination, consent, empowerment, participation and partnerships with those directly affected, with due sensitivity to age, gender and diversity aspects. The voices of the displaced or those threatened with displacement, loss of home or livelihood must be heard and taken into account, without neglecting those who may choose to remain.

¹¹ Zetter, R. (2011). *Protecting environmentally displaced people: Developing the capacity of legal and normative frameworks*. Refugee Studies Centre: Oxford.

¹² Westra, L. (2009). *Environmental justice and the rights of ecological refugees*. Earthscan: London.

temporarily displaced category, (ii) in-between temporarily and permanently displaced; and (iii) permanently displaced category¹³. “The temporarily displaced category includes those households that tend to be displaced during the onset of disasters. These households are displaced temporarily to neighbours’ and relatives’ houses, adjacent elevated roads preferably on embankments, nearby shelters and other sustained structures, and return to their original habitat when the situation improves. The maximum staying duration of this category is 6 months in a year. The category in-between temporarily and permanently displaced includes those households that were displaced to adjacent areas but are not settled permanently; rather they tend to be displaced again and again. On the other hand, the permanently displaced category includes those households that are displaced permanently to distant locations presumably safe from the selected disasters.”¹⁴

TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO DISASTER AND CLIMATE INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (DCIID):

The vision of the GoB is to ensure people’s socio-economic emancipation and to achieve the upper middle-income (UMIC) status by eliminating extreme poverty by 2030, and by becoming a prosperous country by 2041. Addressing climate change and disaster management is an integral part of its strategic vision. Towards this end, the GoB has been aligning and developing different social policies, programmes and strategies through its broader Social Development Framework (SDF).

This Strategy must be seen as a part of the SDF, that forms a wider umbrella incorporating the Government’s poverty reduction strategy and strategies on education, health, nutrition, population, sanitation and water supply, financial inclusion, women and gender empowerment, social inclusion of ethnic, religious minorities, persons with disabilities, extreme poor and floating population, environmental protection, climate change management, disaster management, social security and overall sustainable development. The aim of this framework is to have a comprehensive and consistent set of policies that can help Bangladesh achieve better equity and social justice in the context of its development effort.

This Strategy builds upon the country’s long history of resilient community, climate sensitive interventions and disaster risk reduction efforts. Over time, the GoB has shifted its focus from conventional response and relief approach to a more comprehensive risk reduction approach in order to

¹³ CDMP II. (2014). *Trends and Impact Analysis of Internal Displacement*. *Op. cit.*

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 43

make communities more resilient to disasters and climate change by aligning humanitarian and development approaches and action on disaster risk reduction. This shift is also evident in the Sendai Framework for DRR that adopts a comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction from prevention through to response and reconstruction. The Strategy takes this new disaster management approach into cognizance to make its strategic responses more comprehensive and proactive.

Since strategic responses cannot simply be assumed to be a neutral activities affecting everyone equally and in a positive way, any viable approach to displacement should be based on the principles of human rights enshrined in the international and regional human rights instruments. Since as a State party, Bangladesh has ratified a number of international and regional human rights instruments, it is responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights of its citizens and other persons under its jurisdiction, addressing positive obligations to ensure equality and non-discrimination on grounds such as ethnicity, disability status, age, gender, nationality, political opinion, religious belief and so forth. Notwithstanding the humanitarian impetus of national disaster management policies/plans in Bangladesh, and certain international provisions on specific aspects of disaster response, human rights law provides an important and comprehensive international legal framework to guide humanitarian response activities.

A Rights-based approach (RBA), thus, provides necessary standards for risk reducing interventions, humanitarian assistance and search for durable solutions to displacements. An RBA to disaster and climate induced internal displacement (DCIID) is primarily based on rights and entitlements of the displaced population as enshrined under national and international human rights instruments including economic, social and cultural rights as well as the right to access to information and participation in decision-making. Furthermore, since poor, floating people, persons with disabilities¹⁵, ethnic and religious minorities and other marginalized groups generally face disproportionate levels of risk in any internal displacement situation; an RBA gives particular attention to prioritizing their needs and ensuring their protection. It also takes due cognizance of the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Integration of these two approaches – DRR and RBA – is important for sustainable management of DCIID and making individuals and communities more resilient to climate change and disasters. An integrated

¹⁵ The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD), in particular Article 11 of the Convention, asks State Parties to take necessary measures to ensure protection of persons with disabilities during humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters.

approach to DCIID, thus, makes the Strategy more comprehensive and at the same time ensures the protection of rights of the displaced population, whose voices and concerns are often overlooked. Guided by this integrated approach, the Strategy has developed a **Displacement Management Framework** (DMF) in line with IOM's migration management cycle (MMC) to identify appropriate responses/interventions during different phases of displacement.

The DMF is comprehensive and realistic in the sense that it clearly identifies different phases of displacements and spells out strategic responses to deal with displacement. More importantly, the strategic responses in different phases of displacement are guided by human rights considerations of the displaced population and thus they aim to protect the rights and entitlements of the displaced in general and the poor and marginalized groups in particular during different phases of displacement.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement focus on the different obligations of states to (i) prevent displacement, (ii) protect people during displacement and (iii) facilitate durable solutions. This is the cornerstone of human rights approach to displacement. It allows for both short term and longer term displacement, and highlights that state obligations relating to displacement start well before the imminence of a particular hazard event.

While strategic responses/interventions in pre-displacement phase generally aim to reduce the risk of displacement on the long-term basis, strategic responses/interventions during displacement target to minimize the effects of temporary displacement. On the other hand, strategic responses/interventions during post-displacement consist of durable solutions to protected displacement. By using the DMF, the Strategy identifies four strategic responses in this regard and they are: (i) Preventing; (ii) Preparing, (iii) Managing and (iv) Addressing ([Diagram 1](#)).

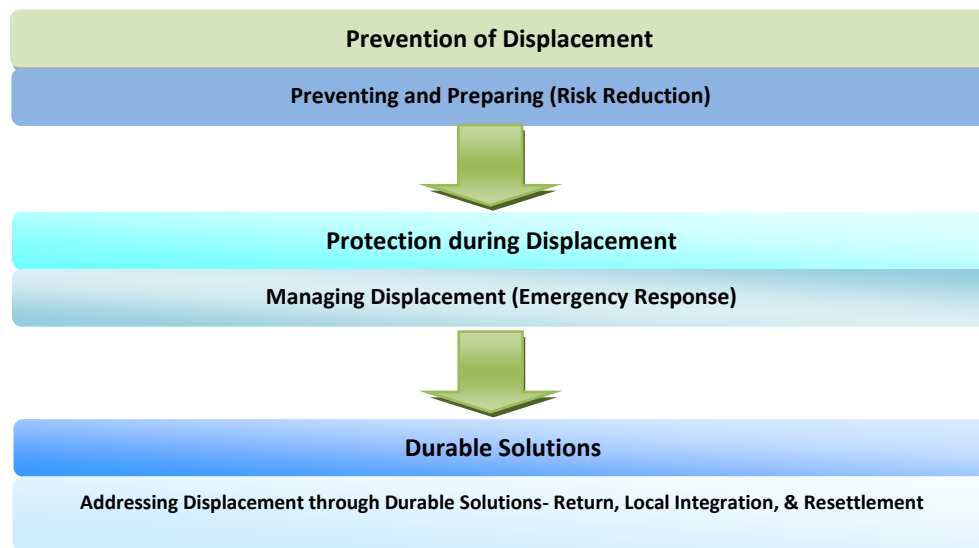


Diagram 1: Displacement Management Framework

As far as strategic responses are concerned, **PREVENTION** aims at stopping displacement by reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience of the community concerned through disaster management and climate change adaptation while the second strategic response is to **PREPARE** the vulnerable people for potential migration and/or relocation/resettlement in a context when local adaptation and prevention is no longer a viable option, for instance, in the context of projected sea-level rise. Preparation can also relate to the measures taken to ensure effective, rights-based evacuation, including awareness raising, training of responsible actors, pre-identification of evacuation centres and temporary shelters, development of standard operating procedures by key service providers such as the health sector, police, transport and so forth. The third strategic response is to **MANAGE** the displacement situation through provision of emergency humanitarian assistance, effective and rights-based management of evacuation centres and temporary shelters, addressing rights to food, shelter, health, education, safety and so forth, service provision to those displaced who are not in shelters amongst other activities. The fourth strategic response is to **ADDRESS** displacement through durable solutions – (i) return; (ii) local integration; (iii) resettlement.

Since internal displacement is a complex phenomenon, it requires more contextualized interventions targeting different categories of displaced people. As strategic responses, the prevention-preparation and management target the at-risk population in general. On the other hand three durable solutions target three different categories of displaced population. The “return” targets the temporarily displaced category while “local integration” is more appropriate for the permanently displaced and “resettlement” for those who belong to the category in-between temporarily and permanently displaced. In fact, the

people belonging to the category in-between temporarily and permanently displaced are the most vulnerable of all the categories of displaced population. Neither they can return to their original place nor can they get settled permanently in some other safer areas but constantly remain vulnerable to recurrent displacement. However, each displacement situation should be approached as a distinctive case requiring locally-appropriate solutions. The key to a rights-based approach to durable solutions is inclusive participation of the affected population, taking particular account of the diversity and potentially divergent interests within that population. For some people, sustainable return may be the desired and feasible solution, whereas for others local integration may be preferred. Critically, any solution must be based on the voluntary and informed consent of all people concerned.

Since disasters are likely to increase in frequency and intensity, a combination of solutions may be necessary, including seasonal or temporary movements, including to the community of origin as far as the durable solutions are concerned. Different solutions may be used by different members of a family, as when some family members return to the place of origin (permanently or on a seasonal basis), while others work in another location. Solutions must therefore be flexible, and based on free and informed consent.

In responding to displacement issues, authorities concerned must adhere to the principle of non-discrimination since it is a major barrier to displaced persons in obtaining assistance and supports. Authorities must recognize that marginalized/vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, children, persons with disabilities and elderly people have special needs that must be given due attention. Amongst others such groups include women-headed households, elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic and religious minorities and women and children in general.

PREVENTION OF DISPLACEMENT

Examples of Relevant Rights: non-discrimination and equality, 'right to safety', 'right to life' and 'right to development', 'right to shelter', 'right to work', 'right to participation', 'right to information'.

Objective: Recognizing these rights, the foremost objective of the State is to protect the vulnerable people through enhancing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction/management.

Strategic Response: **Preventing** displacement while also ensuring that measures are in place to migration/displacement that takes place. Despite investment in prevention measures, some displacement still occurs, exposing populations to risks from severe hazards. Displacement is often a

survival strategy: if not possible, it can lead to significant human loss and should therefore be **prepared** for in order to minimize human suffering and the loss of livelihoods. In the context of environmental degradation, such as sea-level rise or desertification, which can render some areas uninhabitable, it also means preparing for relocation/resettlement.

Major Policy Areas: Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation.

1. Major Activities (Prevention & Preparedness):

Activities targeted towards prevention and preparedness can be divided into five types of interventions. These are: (i) activities related to understanding the risk; (ii) adequate investment in DRR and CCA; (iii) strengthening disaster risk governance; (iv) creation of employment/alternative employment/decent livelihood options through promoting and encouraging decentralization of urban growth centres and (v) climate-disaster risk responsive land use planning with identification of highly vulnerable zones and restriction of human settlement in unprotected or high vulnerable areas taking due account of the potential human rights-impacts of such restrictions.

1.1. Understanding the Risk and Decision Making Supports:

1.1.1. Collage and update periodically field-level data on displacement in Bangladesh under the guidance of the MoDMR and through local level committees/institutional arrangements i.e. the Disaster Management Committee (DMCs) at all levels with a special focus on Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC). Establish smart data management system including applications of GIS/Remote sensing system for data management. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with DDM for follow up response plan, decision making and response actions.

1.1.2. Disaggregate data by sex, age, disability (SADD) and other key indicators so that the specific needs of particular groups of DCIDPs, such as women heads of household, unaccompanied minors, the elderly, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities, can be adequately addressed and their rights are properly protected

1.1.3. Include displacement/migration questions in the national census; Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES), Climate Environment Compendium, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the variety of risk and vulnerability assessments (structural and non-structural) required under the Standing Orders on Disaster, to minimize the cost of data collection on displacement.

- 1.1.4.** Based on the six hotspots¹⁶ identified by Delta Plan 2100, Develop better forecasting mechanisms risk & vulnerability mapping for displacement. Reliable forecasting of displacement can be made through future scenario building and socio-economic and physical including hydro-meteorological trend analysis; and system dynamics model and/or agent-based modeling. These models can not only simulate the impacts of different climatic hazards such as floods, droughts, storm-surges, sea-level rise on displacement but also simulate what would happen when different measures are implemented to prevent, mitigate or respond to displacement. An agent based model also provides an opportunity to investigate both the sensitivity of drivers of displacement/migration to climate and disasters and the thresholds and ranges of climate conditions that lead to migration. A displacement hotspot map for Bangladesh has to be prepared based on the output of the system dynamic/agent- based model¹⁷.
- 1.1.5.** Conduct the community-risk assessment (CRA) for preparing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) in displacement hotspots following the guidelines developed by the CDMP II. The CRA needs to be periodically conducted in order to analyze and evaluate the risk, vulnerability and priorities of different groups of the community concerned including persons with disability and other vulnerable groups.
- 1.1.6.** Seek international cooperation and support in case internal relocation is not possible. This would require strategic policy decisions, dialogue, negotiations in international forum and prior institutional arrangement to handle such cases. Good practices identified in the Protection Agenda can be drawn upon and tailored to the particular circumstances.

1.2. Strengthening climate /disaster risk governance:

- 1.2.1.** In line with SDGs and Sendai Framework, create a comprehensive institutional framework (developing specialized laws, rules, regulations, policies, institutions and programmes as well as integrating displacement into existing frameworks) for DCIID and respond effectively when displacement occurs.
- 1.2.2.** Make necessary amendments in the DMA, 2012 for legal recognition of the rights of the displaced population and responsibilities of the Government in managing the displacement issue. Section 17 of the Act needs to provide legal basis for the formation of a national

¹⁶ The six hotspots are The *Barind* and Drought Prone Areas, The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), The Coastal Zone, The *Haor* and Flash Flood Areas, The River Systems and Estuaries, The Urban Areas.

¹⁷ The IDMC and Climate Interactive, for example, have developed such a model for northern Kenya.

committee on displacement. Similarly, amend the Overseas Employment Act 2013 to provide legal basis for the recruitment of labour migrants from climate vulnerable areas for overseas employment.

- 1.2.3.** Include/develop specific provision for the displacement issue in the relevant policies/Plans of the GoB such as the National Plan for Disaster Management 2016-2020 and the Five year Plans. Similarly, local level plans such District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), Upazilla Disaster Management Plan (UzDMP), Union Disaster Management Plan (UDMP), Pourshava/City Corporation Disaster Management Plan and local adaptation plan need to incorporate provisions for the context-specific management of displacement.
- 1.2.4.** Ensure that gender and disability issues and the needs of vulnerable groups are adequately taken into account in disaster risk reduction legislation and planning both at the national and local level.
- 1.2.5.** Mainstream climate disaster risk reduction and seismic risk reduction into planning and budgeting process of all relevant public and private sectors. Involvement of private sector should be to encourage creation of new employment in different parts of Bangladesh. This in the long run will help the displaced with new/alternative livelihood opportunities.
- 1.2.6.** Make provision in national and sub-national frameworks for participatory planned relocation as a strategy of last resort for avoiding displacement, in accordance with international guidance, such as the Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation

1.3. Investing in DRR and CCA

Both Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been making inroads in enhancing resilience of the vulnerable population in the context of climate change and disasters. To prevent or retard future displacement through DRR and CCA programmes, the GoB needs to:

- 1.3.1.** Strengthen early warning system for rapid onset events such as floods, erosion and cyclones and slow onset climate-related hazards such as drought. The system should be supported by effective action based on commitment, political will and response mechanism.
- 1.3.2.** Promote effective community communications of the early warning dissemination to the last mile and public awareness. This is important to better prepare at-risk communities and public officials to deal with the consequences. In general, awareness raising issue is currently neglected in the Govt. programmes supported under the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust

Fund (BCTF). This has to be addressed and a fund needs to be allocated for this in order to better prepare the public about displacement.

- 1.3.3.** Increase the resilience of the people vulnerable to displacement through livelihood diversification including off-farm livelihoods & SMEs and better access to social security. A special provision should be included in Govt. social security policy to ensure portability of the social protection for these people so that they can continue enjoying social security ever after displacement.
- 1.3.4.** Increase the resilience of the agricultural practices through adoption/up-scaling of hazard-resistant agricultural practices (e.g. flood, salinity, drought tolerant crop varieties, soil and water conservation methods, cropping patterns geared to low or variable rainfall) for food security. Introduce crop insurance as part for risk management tool for farmers to reduce the loss of agricultural production in Bangladesh due to climate related hazards. New model of weather index-based crop insurance has potential for a greater resilience¹⁸.
- 1.3.5.** Establish similar insurance schemes for other purposes like shelters, livestock and or any other form of property. Such schemes can directly improve the welfare of risk-averse families and their creditworthiness. It is necessary to work together in partnership with the private sector i.e., the insurance industry in an integrated manner.
- 1.3.6.** Facilitate skills trainings of vulnerable households for off-farm livelihoods with target to the needs of international and national labour market through Public-Private-NGO partnership.
- 1.3.7.** Recognize income diversification through remittances as an important element of the adaptation to climate change¹⁹ and create opportunities for international short-term labour migration by one or a few members of the family from displacement hotspots. It will help the household transfer risks with regard to covariate shocks such as disasters.
- 1.3.8.** Facilitate temporary and circular international labour migration to diversify livelihood of the marginalized and vulnerable community in partnership with ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP and other national and international organizations. The Colombian model of “Temporary and Circular Labor Migration (TCLM)” supported by IOM between Columbia and Spain may inform a model adapted to the Bangladeshi context.

¹⁸ Habiba, U. & Shaw, R. (2013). “Crop Insurance as Risk Management Strategy in Bangladesh”. In Rajib Shaw & and Fuad H. Mallick (Eds.). *Disaster Risk Reduction Approaches in Bangladesh* (pp. 281-305). Springer: London.

¹⁹ C. Tacoli. (2009). “Crisis or adaptation? Migration and Climate Change in a context of high mobility”, *Environment and Urbanization*, Vol. 21, No.2 pp.513-525

- 1.3.9.** Make specific provisions for migration service providing agencies such District Employment Office, Expatriates’ Welfare Bank to open their branches in climate vulnerable areas.
- 1.3.10.** Encourage/facilitate/introduce financial products such as Wage Earners’ Bonds, “diaspora bonds” to facilitate development and adaptation projects in vulnerable areas. It would tap the resources outside the country as well as increase the savings of migrants.
- 1.3.11.** Create access of people from displacement hotspots to be recruited in large industrial sectors such as the Ready-made Garments (RMG) and other manufacturing industries in consultation/partnership with the private sector. Creation of an online job portal of the people of vulnerable areas is required for job matching. Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Department of Youth Development (DoYD) should take necessary programmatic actions in this regard.
- 1.3.12.** Repair and rehabilitate the existing physical infrastructure in displacement hotspots following universal guidelines and Sendai Framework. Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments needs improved monitoring, especially to understand the efficacy of embankments in medium-to-major floods in coordination of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). Where necessary, construct new embankment for controlling flood and protecting river erosion and install sluice gates for protection from saline water and improve the drainage system. Resuscitation of rivers and *khals*, river training need massive mobilization of funds, needs coordinated action across sectors and geographical areas²⁰. Assess the structural and non-structural risk of earthquake in urban and semi-urban context and incorporate preparedness and risk reduction plan including developing and simulation of contingency plan.
- 1.3.13.** Mobilize funds for and create adequate number of gender sensitive cyclone and flood shelters based on population density for emergency evacuation during disasters. It is estimated that a total of 4,000 shelters are required to ensure the safety of the coastal population, while 2,500 are in place in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.
- 1.3.14.** Create in-situ solutions of resettlement of the potentially displaced people by making the embankments and polders multipurpose. Initiate robust programmes on climate resilient

²⁰ Ahmed, A., Haq, S., Nasreen, M. and Hassan, A. (2015). *Climate Change and Disaster Management*. FINAL REPORT. Sectoral inputs towards the formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan (2016–2021).

habitat for the vulnerable population organized under cluster villages. Educational institutions, health care services can be designed on the embankments and polders or disaster shelters.

1.3.15. Improve the existing physical structures and construct cross dams and water control structures as necessary for enhanced adaptation to droughts. More specifically, re-excavate canals and ponds; install deep tube-wells; and improve surface water augmentation.

1.3.16. Increase the resilience of physical infrastructure at the household and community level through proper planning and programmatic actions. Ensure that strategies take into account traditional knowledge and coping mechanisms of both indigenous and local communities.

1.3.17. Transform homesteads into safe places through planning; raising plinth height of homesteads and institutions like schools, district/upazila/union complex. As there is no housing policy for rural areas as such, ensure that hazard-specific housing code for rural areas is in place and attuned to addressing disaster risk, and adequately enforced. Care should be taken to mitigate the potential negative effects of such enforcement on the poor and marginalized.

1.3.18. Design and develop disaster resilient cluster housing for the vulnerable landless people with land tenure security and market access through Public-Private-NGO partnership. This set up shall have adequate space for personal privacy and have the provisions for cattle and poultry shelter, seedbeds, and schools on raised land, and be close to communication hubs with proper access to livelihood opportunities including labour and commodity market. MoDMR shall pilot such disaster resilient shelters and scale up upon seeing results.

1.3.19. Encourage relevant stakeholders to build model housing/multi-storied climate resilient housing in rural areas. Provision of bank loan should be arranged at easy terms for the construction of multi-storied housing in rural areas.

1.3.20. Prohibit the arbitrary displacement of people from their home or place of habitual residence when evacuation plans are prepared, unless justified by compelling and overriding public interests.

1.4. Creation of Employment through Encouraging Decentralization of Urban Growth Centres

1.4.1. Generate a sizeable number of employment opportunities nearer to the areas with potential of creating DCIIDs. This should be done through public-private partnership.

1.4.2. Create urban growth centres through public-private partnership at the regional, district or upazila level to generate formal employments and income. This will reduce the pressure of

DCIIDs to the mega cities of Dhaka and Chittagong. Space for service providers can be created in peri-urban areas with facilities of low cost housing, educational institutions, health care facilities, access to safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity. Urban centres should be selected regionally.

1.4.3. Create transport infrastructure to avoid over-population in the urban areas. It will help the affected people to commute from their settlements to urban work centres. The cost of commuting should be kept at a minimum rate.

1.4.4. Create opportunities of commuting from origin areas as an alternative to permanent relocation or circular migration among the affected communities.

1.5. Climate-disaster Risk Responsive Land Use Plan and Programme

1.5.1. Make climate-disaster risk responsive land use plan with identification of highly vulnerable zones and restriction of human settlement in unprotected or highly vulnerable areas.

1.5.2. Integrate displacement issue with the GoB's plans of the development of economic zones in coastal areas and sea ports. Develop satellite towns or create planned low cost housing with civic facilities near those areas.

1.5.3. Ensure that comprehensive land policy and land zoning regulations are in place. Adaptation and DRR against cyclone and storm surges can be enhanced through land use planning. Mobilize adequate resources and strengthen institutional capacity of forest officials for afforestation of char land and coastal areas including embankment areas. Permanent Green Belt should be maintained along the coastal areas. No further development should be allowed in marginal abandoned land.

1.5.4. Prepare plans for major areas of destination for migrants from environmentally vulnerable regions so that vulnerable people are not trapped in marginal location. Design the land use policy so as to permit speedy updated identification of all public/*Khas* land by zones and *mouzas*. On priority basis, *Khas* land needs to be allocated for cluster climate resilient housing and livelihoods for potentially displaced people.

1.5.5. Create legally binding Common Pool Resources either land or waterbody with the provision of access to poor, marginal and DCIIDs to be managed by the community for productive purpose under a management principle of sustainable use and practice while sharing the benefits among the engaged people. Creation of common pool resources may reduce the scope of elite capture of these resources.

PROTECTION DURING DISPLACEMENT:

Examples of Relevant Rights: Non-discrimination and equality, right to life, right to physical and moral integrity, right to liberty and security; right to freedom of movement and residence; right to adequate housing and access to land; right to livelihood; right to water, food, clothes, education – adequate standard of living; right to health care; right to reproductive health; right to protection of the family; livestock emergency guidelines and standards

Objective: Recognizing these rights, the main objective of the State during this phase will be to manage displacement and provide rights-based humanitarian assistance to the affected people.

Strategic Response: When displacement occurs, it is important to intervene quickly and decisively to manage it and address urgent humanitarian needs as well as to ensure effective protection. In general, climate induced internal displacement should be managed to the extent possible.

Major Policy Areas: Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

2. Major Activities *(Strengthening humanitarian and disaster relief assistance protecting fundamental rights during displacement)*

2.1. Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

During the emergency phase of displacement, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) will, with assistance from relevant line ministries, agencies and the humanitarian community:

2.1.1. Assess the needs of the displaced population and organize the appropriate response in accordance to the Sphere Standards which cover four primary life-saving areas of humanitarian aid: water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion; food security and nutrition; shelter, settlement and non-food items; and health action. Other international standards, in particular the 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, as well as the IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters, the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action and the Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters (the MEND Guide) also provide important, rights-based guidance for responsible actors.

- 2.1.2.** Ensure that evacuations take place in satisfactory conditions of safety, nutrition, health and hygiene, and that family members are not separated. Special care should be taken to ensure safety and security of persons with disabilities.
- 2.1.3.** Take necessary actions to take vulnerable people to the nearest shelter sites. If required, provide the vulnerable people with transport to come to the designated shelter area. Ensure adequate safe spaces for women, children, adolescents and persons with disability within shelter areas;
- 2.1.4.** Develop a national displacement tracking system and ensure that displaced families and individuals are registered once displacement occurs. Such registration will help relief and rehabilitation process and tracing of missing persons.
- 2.1.5.** Ensure that storage systems are built at district levels to effectively dispatch material resources for relief. Emergency efforts must include arrangement of alternative communication system such as waterways for easy access to conducting rescue and relief activities;
- 2.1.6.** Provide adequate supply of drinking water and water purifiers and set up mobile toilets for emergency needs (with separate toilets for women) and dispatch medical teams for emergency health treatment.
- 2.1.7.** Make necessary arrangements for prompt reissuance of personal documents of DCIIDs such as national identity (ID) cards, birth certificates, passports, and marriage licenses. The failure to issue DCIIDs with lost or destroyed documents shall not in any way impair the exercise or enjoyment of their rights and entitlements.
- 2.1.8.** Ensure that there are measures in place for preventing and responding to the protection risks faced by vulnerable groups such as children, women, and girls, elderly, persons with disability. Put in place measures for differential needs assessments.
- 2.1.9.** Ensure safety and security of DCIIDs and of the personnel of humanitarian and development agencies. Grant and facilitate passage of humanitarian assistance and grant persons engaged in the provision of such assistance rapid and unimpeded access to the internally displaced.
- 2.1.10.** Make necessary arrangements with the financial sector to facilitate inward remittance flows to the vulnerable households from home and abroad during disasters. As important personal documents are lost during disasters, requirements of producing personal documents for receiving remittances may be relaxed in the aftermath of disasters.

2.1.11. Initiate the preparation of a comprehensive policy on recovery and reconstruction with a focus on housing sector in disaster recovery.

2.1.12. Take steps to clarify the Standing Orders on Disaster provisions concerning division of responsibilities for addressing the protection needs of displaced persons between the different administrative levels in the country

2.2. Protecting fundamental/human rights of DCIIDs during Displacement

The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees a number of fundamental rights including protection of the right to life and personal liberty and freedom of movement. In case of DCIIDs, these rights should also be upheld.

2.2.1. Ensure the security and safety of the persons in displacements. If required, introduce special measures (e.g. 24 hour hotline numbers special police patrols).

2.2.2. Ensure that women or children who have been physically or sexually abused have access to shelters, to medical and psycho-social care, and to free legal assistance.

2.2.3. Ensure that no person will be forcefully evacuated or unlawfully forced to return to or to remain within a certain territory of the country. The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees that “every citizen shall have the right to move freely throughout Bangladesh, to reside and settle in any place therein and to leave and re-enter Bangladesh.”

2.2.4. Ensure access to adequate housing and shelter for DCIIDs. In line with the Sphere Standards, DCIIDs should be temporarily provided with adequate shelters until the permanent and safe inhabitation is managed.

2.2.5. Identify available *Khas* land in consultation with the Ministry of Land and in line with the National Land Use Policy (2001) for ensuring access of homeless DCIIDs with legal protection of access to such land and to create more common pool resources, which can be accessed by the displaced persons. Create scope for emergency and transitional shelters for homeless DCIIDs, if necessary with assistance from the humanitarian community. Introduce livelihood programmes that can be managed under public-private partnership.

2.2.6. Ensure the rights of DCIIDs to water, food, clothes and sanitation keeping in mind the special need of persons with disabilities, children, elderly, and women and adolescent girls.

2.2.7. Ensure the rights to education of the DCIIDs especially children and youths. No DCIIDP student will be denied access to a school on the grounds that they have no school records (children can be tested to find their appropriate grade).

- 2.2.8.** Ensure that schools do everything possible to accommodate the needs of DCIIDP children with disabilities. In urban centres, DCIIDP children have the right to participate in mainstream education along with local children. Make necessary arrangements and create awareness to encourage DCIIDP parents to enroll their children, girls as well as boys, in school, and to discourage harmful traditional practices such as early child marriage and child labour, which prevent children from getting an education.
- 2.2.9.** Make appropriate arrangements for training and education to enhance their opportunities of self-employment and employment at home and abroad to ensure the right to livelihood.
- 2.2.10.** Take measures to provide necessary training and create scope in consultation with the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MEWOE) and the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the private sector to participate in short-term international contract labour migration from internally displaced families as well as for domestic job market. Prepare a job portal for the internally displaced job seekers.
- 2.2.11.** Prior to introducing vocational training and livelihood development programmes, undertake proper assessments and market analysis to ensure that there will be jobs for those who graduate from such programmes.
- 2.2.12.** Encourage the large manufacturing sector of the country to recruit DCIIDPs as workers. In general, the private sector should be encouraged to hire DCIIDPs as part of their corporate social responsibility. Special referrals for DCIIDPs should be arranged by the local authorities concerned.
- 2.2.13.** Guarantee that there will not be any types of direct or indirect pressures on the use and exercise of one's property against their will and interests as part of the resource mobilization for DCIIDPs.
- 2.2.14.** Involve DCIIDPs in the programmes relating to subsidized loan and provisions will be made for assisting them in the activities of purchasing land.
- 2.2.15.** Put special emphasis on ensuring integrated and gender-sensitive health and nutrition services to all DCIIDPs, particularly the poorest in order to ensure their rights to health care. Support mobile clinics in remote areas where DCIIDPs are unable to easily access health facilities and visit them on a regular basis.
- 2.2.16.** Ensure the right to continue receiving social allowances for displaced people enrolled in social security programmes.

2.2.17. Ensure participatory rights of the DCIIDs including the right to vote. Allow all DCIIDs including women and other marginalized social groups to take part in decision-making with regard to their return, integration and rehabilitation/resettlement.

2.2.18. Take measures to ensure the registration of DCIIDs with the Election Commission, including the issuance of voter ID cards, in their places of displacement without any requirement that they return to their place of origin. DCIIDs, as citizens of Bangladesh, have the right to stand for elections and the right to vote and will not be deprived of these rights on the grounds of their displacement.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS:

Examples of Relevant Rights: Non-discrimination and equality **HLP Rights:** right to security of tenure; right not to be arbitrarily evicted; right to land and rights in land; right to property and the peaceful enjoyment of possessions; right to privacy and respect for the home; right to HLP restitution/compensation following forced displacement; the right to freedom of movement and to choose one's residence; the right to political participation; the right to information; right to water; and the right to energy; **Procedural Rights-** right to freedom of expression and access to information; participatory rights, including the right to vote.

Objective: Recognizing these rights, the main objective of the State during this phase will be to rehabilitate the affected people/to ensure durable solutions to displacement with dignity.

Strategic Response: Displacement needs to be **addressed** to avoid protracted situations through durable solutions – return, local integration and relocation/resettlement. Looking for durable solutions in the context of DCIID means ensuring sustainable return. If return is not possible or not wanted, local integration or resettlement should be considered.

In line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions, a durable solution is achieved only when displaced persons no longer require any specific assistance and protection needs that are connected with their displacement.

Major Policy Areas: Rehabilitation/Resettlement; Urban Development (The National Urban Sector Policy,

2014- Draft); Rural Development (National Rural Development Policy, 2001)); Land Policy (The National Land Use Policy, 2001); Housing Policy (The National Housing Policy, 2008);

3. Major Activity (Durable Solutions)

It should be ensured that displaced people choose the durable solution – return to original place, local integration or resettlement – voluntarily, in safety and with dignity. The DCIIDs should in principle be able to choose where to live while displaced and to voluntarily reassess such decisions once the reasons for their displacement or barriers to their voluntary return have ceased to exist. There should be information sharing and a consultation process, which is truly representative and participation inclusive, so that DCIIDs are able to participate fully in the planning and management of their return, or resettlement and subsequent integration.

The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions identifies eight elements that together underpin a durable solution. These include: 1) Safety and security; 2) Adequate standard of living; 3) Access to livelihoods; 4) Restoration of housing, land and property; 5) Access to documentation; 6) Family reunification; 7) Participation in public affairs; 8) Access to effective remedies and justice

Not all of the elements will be relevant in any given displacement context, but the Framework can help to structure the approach taken by responsible actors at national and sub-national level. The Framework can be used to help shape interventions aiming towards return, integration and resettlement, which are the three durable solutions recognized in the Framework.

3.1. Return: Return is the most preferred option for many of those who experience displacement. This is often particularly true for ethnic minorities/indigenous communities as certain cultural practices are tied to their traditional homelands. As mentioned above, return as a solution targets more specifically those who fall into the temporarily displaced category. The authorities concerned must ensure that such return is sustainable in the long run through the following interventions:

3.1.1. Assess the safety, security and stability in area of origin of DCIIDs in order to determine if return is a safe option for DCIIDs.

3.1.2. Provide relevant and accurate information to DCIIDs on the situation in their home areas and facilitate go and see visits to inform their voluntary decision to return.

3.1.3. Ensure protection measures for saving ecosystems and ecosystem services and restore housing, land and property (HLP) of returnees or appropriate compensation including acceptable HLP alternatives.

- 3.1.4.** Provide assistance with reconstruction of homes, provision of water, and basic services in area of return to ensure an adequate standard of living and access to basic services for returnees;
- 3.1.5.** Facilitate low-cost climate resilient housing schemes for returnee DCIIDs through public-private-NGO partnership²¹. Designs of low cost housing will vary according to the nature of the hazard. Help those who are landless to acquire land in accordance with the provisions set out in the National Land Policy, bearing in mind that such schemes have failed to produce sustainable return where the land allocated lacks potable water and other basic infra-structural necessities, where it is far from labour markets and livelihood opportunities, and where basic services (particularly health care and education) are absent or inadequate.
- 3.1.6.** Ensure loan facilitates for the reconstruction of housing units and making farm and off-farm livelihoods. In addition to providing programmes that target different vulnerable groups including women, persons with disability, ethnic and religious minorities, extreme poor to facilitate their access to livelihood opportunities, provisions of social security assistance to such groups within the displaced population, as well as within host communities, is also important.
- 3.1.7.** Re-establish livelihoods or introduce alternative livelihood options in areas of return.
- 3.1.8.** Special care should be taken to ensure access of women, persons with disability, ethnic and religious minorities, extreme poor to relevant trainings and job market. Facilitate labour migration of a few member of the family in order to diversify livelihood of returnee DCIIDs. Since the cost of international labour migration is prohibitive, the concerned ministries should facilitate special loans through the Expatriates' Welfare Bank.

3.2. Local Integration: There may be certain situations when environmental conditions are degraded in such a way that it is impossible to continue lives in affected areas, or when DCIIDs cannot return to their original areas because of adverse environmental situations, such as riverbank erosion and salinity intrusion due to sea-level rise. In those situations, these permanently displaced people may need to rebuild their lives in the destination areas where they have

²¹ NGOs May be involved in managing distributing and help maintaing low cost housing and meaningful private sector participation is required in the area of innovating, designing and constructing these low cost houses.

moved a process referred to as 'local integration'. The following points will promote a rights-based approach to local integration.

- 3.2.1.** Ensure that DCIIDs living in the informal settlements in urban areas benefit from the provisions detailed out in the Draft National Urban Sector Policy, 2014 with regard to in-situ upgrading and Improvement of slums, resettlement of slum dwellers and ensure tenure security of urban poor.
- 3.2.2.** Ensure proper rehabilitation of slum dwellers and floating people in case of any eviction and facilitate cluster low-cost housing for such DCIIDs in partnership the private sector. Explore options, which grant DCIIDs security of tenure including through usufruct schemes.
- 3.2.3.** Explore community-level initiatives to lend, rent or sell land in areas where DCIIDs have settled.
- 3.2.4.** Support local integration through livelihood projects and improvement of services. Ensure access of the marginalized groups especially women, persons with disability, ethnic and religious minorities, extreme poor to the local job market. Facilitate labour migration of a few member of the family in order to diversify livelihood of DCIIDs. Make special arrangements for the recruitment of DCIIDs in the local level job sectors.
- 3.2.5.** Make members of host communities a part of local integration interventions. Common benefits should also reach the poorer section of local communities in order to avoid conflict with the locals.
- 3.2.6.** Make necessary arrangements for reconciliation of any disputes that may arise between DCIIDs and local people through local administration and local government institutions.
- 3.2.7.** Support measures that promote the participation of DCIIDs in the public life of the new community.
- 3.2.8.** Ensure any relevant documentation is restored, thus facilitating unimpeded access to core services on a non-discriminatory basis
- 3.2.9.** Make provision to facilitate family reunification, having particular regard to the situation of dependent relatives, including children, relatives with disabilities and elderly people.
- 3.3. Resettlement:** In case return and local integration are not found to be suitable options, the displaced should be resettled in safer place. As discussed above, then resettlements as a durable solution targets those who neither can return to their original place nor can get settled

permanently in some other safer areas but constantly remain vulnerable to recurrent displacement. Identifying new land and housing resources lies at the core of the bundle of durable solutions required for resolving climate induced internal displacement

- 3.3.1.** Ensure meaningful participation of and partnership with affected communities in all resettlement actions. Such participation should be inclusive. No persons of the affected community should be discriminated on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and disability.
- 3.3.2.** Ensure that resettlement should include preserving existing social and cultural institutions, rebuilding social networks, promoting livelihoods in resettled communities, using participatory planning processes, developing monitoring mechanisms and grievance procedures, providing compensation for lost assets, maintaining housing and land tenure for resettled residents and ensuring that resettlement sites are environmentally healthy and robust in the face of climate change.
- 3.3.3.** Identify suitable places/land for future resettlements in consultation with different ministries especially the Ministry of Land, Ministry of Housing and Public Works and the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, and the real estate sector.
- 3.3.4.** Review public land holdings and select possible long-term resettlement sites that will be removed from the land market through land set-aside programmes.
- 3.3.5.** Establish a *Khas* Land Bank to preserve all types of records on *khas* land by types, locations, distribution status, status of dispute resolution, and so on. It is important because *Khas* lands are regarded to be a stable source of resettlements sites for DCIIDs.
- 3.3.6.** Encourage the use of community land trust. Community land trusts ensure that land remains held in common over time. This in turn ensures that land allocated for disaster and climate induced displaced persons (DCIIDs) will be available for use by new DCIIDs as displaced persons from earlier periods eventually move to new locations elsewhere.
- 3.3.7.** Provide families, who become landless, displaced, and shelter-less due to river erosion with shelter within a short time on priority basis and rehabilitate them in the nearest government *Ashrayan/Adarsha* Gram project areas in line with the National Rural Development Policy (2001). Through public-private-NGO partnership, make arrangements for low-cost social housing schemes in resettlement sites. However, it should be kept in mind that in the past housing schemes have failed to produce sustainable results where the houses

allocated lack sufficient space, potable water and other basic infra-structural necessities, where it is far from labour markets and livelihood opportunities, and where basic services (particularly health care and education) are absent or inadequate. A rights-based approach informed by the normative content of the right to an adequate standard of living can provide important guidance in this regard.

3.3.8. Support livelihoods in the resettlement sites. Special care should be taken to ensure access of marginalized groups especially women, persons with disabilities, ethnic and religious minorities, extreme poor to relevant job markets in the resettlement sites and beyond. Facilitate diversification of livelihoods through internal and international labour migration of the DCIIDs in order to avoid protected nature of displacement.

3.3.9. Ensure participation of private sector in developing and maintaining the rehabilitation sites. The private sector at the local, regional and national level should also be encouraged to hire from people who experience displacement.

3.3.10. Make sure resettlement measures are consistent with the international norms. Forced relocations should be avoided; rather, ensure alternative housing and land in consultation with displaced people. Such relocation/resettlement, if properly managed, can be a good adaptation strategy for the affected people

3.3.11. Ensure that the participatory process of selecting a resettlement site includes the conduct of a risk assessment, and that all planning and consultation is guided by the findings of the assessment.

4. Institutional Arrangements and Funding

Disaster management activities are already embedded into the government system at national, regional and local levels through different ministries and agencies. Therefore, to properly implement the Strategy, it should be linked within the institutional setup of disaster management at different levels.

4.1. Make arrangements for the inclusion of the DCIID issue as an important regular agenda for meeting of the National Disaster Management Council; the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee and the National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC).

4.2. Create a common multi-stakeholders platform where GoB, NGOs, private organizations, volunteers, technicians and policy makers can jointly pursue the implementation of the Strategy.

- 4.3.** Establish a National Task Force on Displacement (NTFoD) through making necessary amendments in the DMA 2012 and the SOD. The NTFoD will be the highest decision-making body with regard to internal displacement caused by climatic hazards. The NTFoD will review the implementation of the Strategy; to follow-up with line ministries and government departments regarding their implementation plans and efforts; and to recommend suggestions for concerned ministries, agencies and organizations. In order to make the system participatory, a system of grassroots involvement should be inbuilt to the system.
- 4.4.** Establish a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) within the Department of Disaster Management to suggest innovative technical solutions. As a higher body the NTFoD can approve those suggestions or otherwise.
- 4.5.** Design the National Task Force on Displacement (NTFoD) to be an inter-ministerial and inter-agency body. It should include all relevant ministries i.e., Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MoLGRDC), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Ministry of Land (MoL), Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Food (MoF), Ministries of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEFCC), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR), Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW), Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB), Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW), Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA), Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (MoCAT), Ministry of Cultural Affairs (MoCA), Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA), Ministry of Planning (MoP), and representatives of other GO/NGO departments and agencies. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) needs to perform the coordinating role. The Secretary of MoDMR will be the chair of the Task Force and secretaries of other ministries will be members. The Director General of the Department of Disaster Management will be the Member Secretary.
- 4.6.** Make sure that the local level institution District Development Coordination Committee (DDCC) and Upazila Development Coordination Committee (UzDCC) include displacement in their agenda for discussion. They should provide the guidelines, maintain statistics and accordingly monitor any type of displacement in or out of their respective locality.
- 4.7.** Make necessary arrangements for the Department of Disaster Management to coordinate the displacement related programmes with other line ministries and agencies.
- 4.8.** Create a "Displacement Trust Fund" in order to sustainably finance the implementation of the Strategy from the national budget. Additionally, it may also draw funds from the Bangladesh

Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF). The lesson learned from the management of the BCCTF can guide the establishment of this fund.

- 4.9. Explore more funding options through the international process-led opportunities such as loss-and-damage, Adaptation Funds, Green Climate Fund, etc.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 5.1. Create an oversight mechanism to monitor the implementation of this Strategy which will be established by MoDMR's unit of monitoring and evaluation. Other relevant national and international stakeholders can be invited to participate in the process of monitoring and evaluation.

- 5.1.1. Make specific arrangements in the oversight mechanism to ensure participation of the representatives of relevant CSOs/NGOs. This will make the process transparent and accountable.

- 5.2. The oversight mechanism will develop a monitoring and evaluation matrix, with appropriate benchmarks and indicators against which to measure implementation.

- 5.3. It will provide an annual public report indicating progress made obstacles to implementation and lessons learned.

ANNEX 1 Glossary

Adaptation (linked to migration)

In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, which seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. Migration and mobility are adaptation strategies as last resort in all regions of the world that experience climate variability.

Climate change

A change of climate, which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to other natural climate variability that has been observed over comparable time periods.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR)

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Displacement

A forced removal of a person from his or her home or country, often due to armed conflict or disasters.

Environmental migrants

Persons or groups of persons who, for compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their homes or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad

Internally-displaced persons (IDPs)

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

Disaster and Climate Induced Internally Displaced Persons (DCIIDPS)

Persons, group of persons, households, or an entire community who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence temporarily or permanently or who have been evacuated as a result of disasters caused by sudden and slow-onset climatic events and processes, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

Evacuation

Evacuation is the rapid movement of people away from the immediate threat or impact of a disaster to a safer place of shelter. It is commonly characterized by a short time frame, from hours to weeks, within which emergency procedures need to be enacted in order to save lives and minimize exposure to harm.

Migration

The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.

Forced migration

A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or manmade causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as

people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).

Resilience

The ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures, identity and functions, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation.

Trapped populations

Populations who do not migrate, yet are situated in areas under threat, and at risk of becoming 'trapped' [or having to stay behind], where they will be more vulnerable to environmental shocks and impoverishment. This applies in particular to poorer households who may not have the resources to move and whose livelihoods are affected by environmental change.

Vulnerability

The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

ANNEX 2 METHODOLOGY

Consultations/Workshop: A number of consultations/workshops were held with displaced community, NGOs, Professionals/National Experts at the CDMP office in April and May 2015 in Dhaka. In addition, a validation workshop on the draft Strategy was organized in August, 2015 after it had been reviewed by a number of national experts.

In updating the document two internal workshops were held with members of IBP- 2 & 4 partners organizations (ICCCAD, BCAS, C3ER, WARBE, BOMSA, IID and PROKAS in 2018 and 2019). Two consultations were held with National Resilience Programme (NRP) in 2019. On 1st October 2019, a national consultation was organized to share the revised draft and take input from different government ministries, departments and agencies as well as civil society and development partners. The document was shared with the participants prior to the event.

Key Informant Interview: KII with Prof. Shamsul Alam, Member, GED, Planning Commission, Mr. Md. Shah Kamal, Secretary, MoDMR and Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam, Secretary, Ministry of Land and Mr. Md. Reaz Ahmed, DG, DDM were interviewed in June and July 2015.

Revision team: From May to September 2019, a four member team has revised and updated the initial draft. They have also incorporated all the comments provided by different stakeholders. The team included Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui, Mohammad Towheedul Islam, Dr. Matthew Clement Scott and Tamim Billah has provided the research support.

Review of Key Literature/Principles/Policies/Strategies:

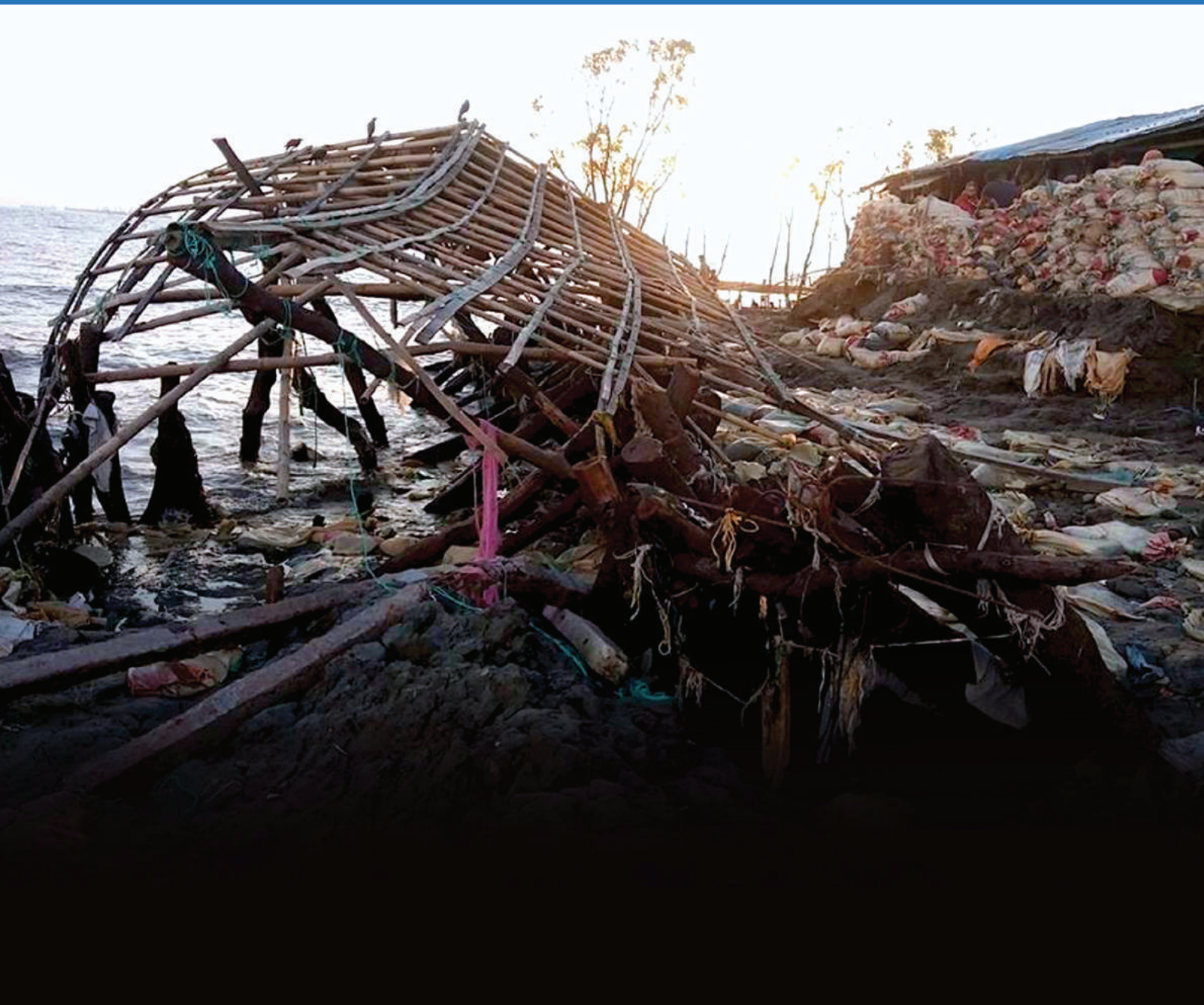
International level: UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters (2011); Initiative Protection Agenda, The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, and The Peninsula Principles. The Cancun Adaptation Framework 2010

Regional level: African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (also known as the Kampala Convention)

National level: Afghan National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons, 2013; Nepal's National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons, 2007

Policies/Plans of Bangladesh: The National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA, 2005); The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) (2009); The National Urban Sector Policy (2014) Draft; The National Land Use Policy (2001); The Standing Orders on Disaster (2010), The National Rural Development Policy (2001); The National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020); The Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan; The Final Report on Climate Change and Disaster Management for Sectoral inputs towards the formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan (2016–2021).

Other Key Literature: The Trend and Impact Analysis of Internal Displacement due to the Impacts of Disaster and Climate Change by CDMP; Climate Change and Displacement by Brookings Institution; Climate Displacement in Bangladesh: The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Solutions, 2012 by Displacement Solutions; Protection of Climate Induced Displacement: Towards a Rights-based Normative Framework by Dr. Naser; Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Migration: A Policy Perspective by IOM.



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The photos were taken during the RMMRU field research 2017 for DECCMA