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

September, 2015

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Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)

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

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ACRONYMS

BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
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
CIID	Climate Induced Internal Displacement
CIIDPs	Climate Induced Internally Displaced Persons
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
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
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
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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

MoLJPA	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 on the Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement
NTFoD	National Task Force on Displacement
RBA	Rights-based Approach
RMG	Ready-made Garments
RMMRU	Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit
SCMR	Sussex Centre for Migration Research
SDF	Social Development Framework
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 "climate-induced internal displacement" in particular have become an important issue of discussion in recent time. In its latest Assessment Report – AR5, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has devoted an entire section explaining the complex relations between climate change and migration/displacement. The crisis of climate-induced displacement is already unfolding across the globe. Papua New Guinean atolls, Tuvalu, Kiribati and the Maldives have begun to take 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 natural hazards, including floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts. These hazards 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 world[1] and one in every 7 people in Bangladesh[2] 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] A RMMRU-SCMR study (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 hazards[4]. These flows would include both internal displacement and other forms of labour migration predominantly within country.

A study by the Displacement Solution[5] 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 the secondary causes of displacement in the coastal areas. Sea level rise 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. On the other hand, riverbank erosion and river flooding are the key drivers of displacement in the mainland regions.

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 newly adopted Sendai

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

Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and other international instruments, for example, have been stressing on the need to tackle this daunting challenge both at the national and international level. Such 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 internally displaced population caused by climatic 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 rights challenges in the aftermath of natural 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 it, 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.[6]

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 climate induced internal displacement (CIID). The GoB's main climate change strategic framework, the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) (2009) only stresses on the monitoring of such flows without spelling out a detailed plan of action for it. Furthermore, neither its Disaster Management Act (DMA) (2012) has created any institutional arrangements/national taskforce/national committees to deal with the issue nor has the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) clearly mentioned as to how the displacement issue would be dealt with. The GoB, therefore, recognizes that there is a clear gap in the broader strategic 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) for their protection. According to this approach, displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedom under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country in particular housing, land and property rights. It further acknowledges that States bear the primary responsibility to protect the rights of these affected people.

[6] Inter-Agency Standing Committee. (2011). *IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters*. Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement: Washington.

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).

Against this backdrop, this Strategy has been developed with a view to managing climate-induced internal displacement (CIID) 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. 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 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 climate-induced internally displaced persons (CIIDPs) 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 CIIPDs

iv. Ensure effective and efficient management and access to entitlements; promote livelihood opportunities and overall human development of CIIDPs 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) displacement phase and (iii) post-displacement. The multidimensional characteristics of the Strategy require participation of all relevant ministries with a target to integrate the concerns of CIIDPs 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 consultations[7], the Strategy focuses on the following climate/weather-related hazards that induce displacements in Bangladesh – flood, costal and riverbank erosion, cyclones and storm surges, droughts, water-logging, salinity, and land slide in the hilly region.

DEFINITION OF CLIMATE-INDUCED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (CIIDPs):

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 climate-induced internally displaced persons (CIIDPs) 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."

[7] 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 – 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 gaps[8]. 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 permanent[9].

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) temporarily displaced category, (II) in-between temporarily and permanently displaced; and (iii) permanently displaced category[10]. "The temporarily displaced category includes those households that tend to be displaced

TWO 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.

[8] Zetter, R. (2011). *Protecting environmentally displaced people: Developing the capacity of legal and normative frameworks.* Refugee Studies Centre: Oxford.
[9] Westra, L. (2009). *Environmental justice and the rights of ecological refugees*. Earthscan: London.
[10] CDMP II. (2014). *Trends and Impact Analysis of Internal Displacement. Op. cit.*

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. These households have little or no chance of becoming displaced further."[11]

TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CLIMATE-INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (CIID):

The vision of the GoB is to ensure people's socio-economic emancipation and build a poverty and hunger-free prosperous country by 2021. 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 and religious minorities, 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 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 newly adopted Sendai Framework for DRR that stresses on the importance to ensure rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement. 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 activity 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. Despite the existence of national disaster management policies/plans in Bangladesh, and certain international provisions on specific aspects of disaster response, human rights

[11] Ibid, p. 43

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 climate-induced internal displacement (CIID) 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 and marginalized groups generally face disproportionate level of risk in any internal displacement situation, an RBA gives particular attention to prioritize their needs and ensure their protection. It also takes due cognizance of the principle of non-discrimination.

Integration of these two approaches – DRR and RBA – is important for sustainable management of CIID and making the communities more resilient to climate change and natural disasters. An integrated approach to CIID, 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 not generally taken into consideration as it should be. 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.

Displacement in general has three distinctive phases – (i) pre-displacement, (ii) displacement and (iii) post-displacement. The pre-displacement phase refers to the onset of actual displacement of vulnerable people but the displacement (emergency) phase is when actual displacement starts to take place, which necessitates emergency humanitarian response and recovery plan initiated. The final phase – post-displacement refers to the phase when immediate threats of hazards subside and recovery activities begin.

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).

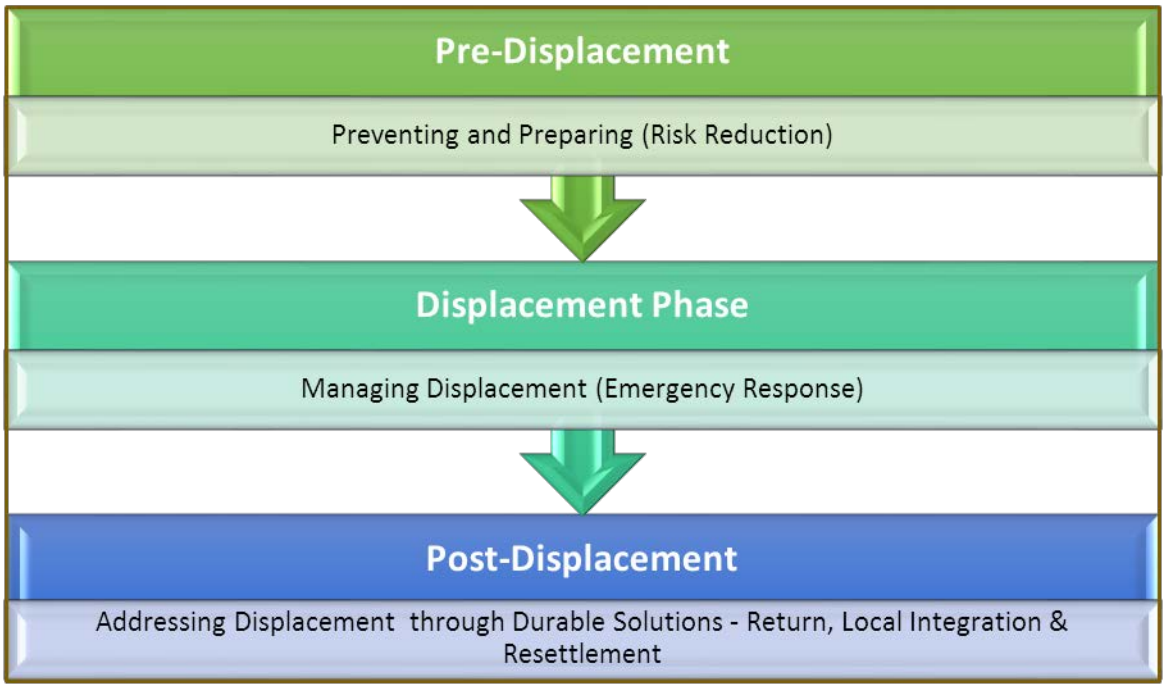

Diagram 1: Displacement Management Framework

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. The third strategic response is to ***MANAGE*** the migratory flows when displacement occurs through emergency humanitarian assistance and recovery. 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 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.

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 and elderly have special needs that must be given due attention. Among others such groups include women-headed households, elderly, persons with disabilities, minority and indigenous people and women and children in general.

PRE-DISPLACEMENT PHASE:

Relevant Rights: 'Right to safety', 'Right to life' and 'Right to development'

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 migration/displacement that takes place is managed. Despite investment in prevention measures, some displacement still occurs, exposing populations to risk of 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/decent livelihood options through promoting and encouraging decentralization of urban growth centres and (v) climate-disaster risk responsive land use plan with identification of highly vulnerable zones and restriction of human settlement in unprotected or high vulnerable areas.

1.1 **Understanding the Risk and Decision Making Supports:**

1.1.1 Collate 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 Committees (DMCs) at all levels with a special focus on Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC). Establish smart data management system

including application of GIS/Remote sensing system for data management. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) can act as a store house of data and information and parallel data information with the DDM for follow-up response plan, decision making and response actions.

1.1.2 Disaggregate data by age, gender, and other key indicators so that the specific needs of particular groups of CIIDPs, 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 national census; Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES), Climate Environment Compendium and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) to minimize the cost of data collection on displacement.

1.1.4 Develop better forecasting mechanisms 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 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 model[12].

1.1.5 Conduct the community-risk assessment (CRA) 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 the community concerned.

1.1.6 Seek international cooperation and support in case inland relocation is not possible. This would require strategic policy decisions, dialogue, negotiations in international fora and prior institutional arrangement to handle such cases.

1.2 **Strengthening climate /disaster risk governance:**

1.2.1 Create a comprehensive institutional framework (with specialized laws, rules, regulations, policies, institutions and programmes) for CIID 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

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

issue. Section 17 of the Act needs to provide legal basis for the formation of a national 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 specific provisions for the displacement issue in the relevant policies/plans of the GoB such as the National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015 and the Five-Year Plans. Similarly, local level plans, such as District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), Upazila disaster Management Plan (UzDMP), Union Disaster Management Plan (UDMP), Pourashava/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 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 into planning and budgeting process of all relevant public and private sectors.

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 natural 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 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) and the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF). 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 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 even after displacement.

1.3.4 Increase the resilience of the agricultural practices through adoption/upscaling 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 resilience[13].

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 change[14] 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 natural 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.

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 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.

[13] 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.

[14] 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.

1.3.12 Repair and rehabilitate the existing physical infrastructure in displacement hotspots. 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 areas[15].

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 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 on indigenous traditional community knowledge and coping mechanisms.

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.

[15] 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).

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 CIIDPs.

1.4.2 Create urban growth centres at the regional, district or upazila level to generate formal employments and income. This will reduce the pressure of CIIDPs 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 and 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 livelihood 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 CIIDPs 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.

DISPLACEMENT PHASE:

Relevant Rights: Protection of life, integrity, 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 – Adequate Standard of Living; Right to Health Care; Right to Protection of the family;

Objective: Recognizing these rights, the main objective of the State during this phase will be to manage displacement and provide 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 (Management of Displacement – Emergency Response)*

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.

2.1.2 Ensure that evacuations take place in satisfactory conditions of safety, nutrition, health and hygiene, and that family members are not separated.

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 and adolescents 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 CIIDPs such as national identity (ID) cards, birth certificates, passports, and marriage licenses. The failure to issue CIIDPs 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, girls, elderly, physically and mentally challenged persons.

2.1.9 Ensure safety and security of CIIDPs 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.

2.2 **Protecting fundamental/human rights of CIIDPs during Displacement**

The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees a number of fundamental rights including protection of the right to life and personal liberty; freedom of movement. In case of CIIDPs, 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 CIIDPs. In line with the Sphere Standards, CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs, 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 CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs especially children and youths. No CIIDP 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 CIIDP children with disabilities. In urban centres, CIIDP children have the right to participate in mainstream education along with local children. Make necessary arrangements and create awareness to encourage CIIDP 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 CIIDPs as workers. Special referrals for CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs.

2.2.14 Involve CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs, particularly the poorest in order to ensure their rights to health care. Support mobile clinics in remote areas where CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs including the right to vote. Allow all CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs 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. CIIDPs, 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.

POST-DISPLACEMENT PHASE:

Relevant Rights: **HLP Rights:** The right to security of tenure; The right not to be arbitrarily evicted; The right to land and rights in land; The right to property and the peaceful enjoyment of possessions; The right to privacy and respect for the home; The 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; The right to be free from discrimination; The right to equality of treatment and access; The 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 CIID means ensuring sustainable return. If return is not possible or not wanted, local integration or resettlement should be considered.

The 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 CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs are able to participate fully in the planning and management of their return, or resettlement and subsequent integration.

3.1 **Return:** Return is the most preferred option for those who experience displacement. 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 CIIDPs in order to determine if return is a safe option for CIIDPs.

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

3.1.3 Ensure restoration of 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 CIIDPs through public-private-NGO partnership. 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 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. Facilitate labour migration of a few member of the family in order to diversify livelihood of returnee CIIDPs. 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 CIIDPs 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 be assimilated into the destination areas where they have moved.

3.2.1 Ensure that CIIDPs 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 in case of any eviction and facilitate cluster low-cost housing for such CIIDPs in partnership the private sector. Explore options, which grant CIIDPs security of tenure including through usufruct schemes.

3.2.3 Explore community-level initiatives to lend, rent or sell land in areas where CIIDPs have settled.

3.2.4 Support local integration through livelihood projects and improvement of services. Facilitate labour migration of a few member of the family in order to diversify livelihood of CIIDPs. Make special arrangements for the recruitment of CIIDPs 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 CIIDPs and local people through local administration and local government institutions.

3.3 **Resettlements:** In case return and local integration are not found to be suitable options, the displaced people should be resettled in safer places. As discussed above, the resettlement 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.

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.

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 CIIDPs.

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 climate induced displaced persons (CIIDPs) will be available for use by new CIIDPs 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.

3.3.8 Facilitate diversification of livelihoods through internal and international labour migration of the CIIDPs in order to avoid protected nature of displacement.

3.3.9 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.

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 CIID 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 (MoEF), 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) and the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF). 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 natural 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.

Climate-Induced Internally Displaced Persons (CIIDPS)
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.

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.

Review of Key Literature/Principles/Policies/Strategies:

International level: UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters (2006); The Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015); The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: The Nansen Principles, 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 National Rural Development Policy (2001); The National Plan for Disaster Management (2010-2015); 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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