Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Displacement Risk

WORKSHOP ON PREVENTING, MANAGING AND FINDING SOLUTIONS TO DISASTER AND CLIMATE-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

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Background

Vulnerability:

- Bangladesh’s unique geography causes frequent slow onset and sudden onset disasters leading to temporary and prolonged displacement
  - **Sudden onset** – flash floods, monsoon floods, cyclones, tidal surges, etc.
  - **Slow onset** – riverbank erosion, drought, salinity intrusion etc.
  - **High risk of earthquake** due to tectonic activity and urban fire
- Climate change is expected to exacerbate the frequency and intensity of the disasters, causing displacement.

Displacement Statistics:

- HCTT reported over 11.91 million displaced (2008-2022)
- RMMRU projects 16-26 million people moving by 2050 due to climatic hazards.

(Source: Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), National Disaster Coordination Centre (NDRCC), Health Crises Management Centre, Director General Health Services (DGH), International Displacement Management Centre (IDMC), NIRAPAD Hazard Incidence reports)
Legal and Policy Frameworks

Protecting vulnerable populations through enhanced climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction/management.

Non-discrimination and equality, right to safety, life, development, shelter, work, participation, and information.

Law and Regulations

- Disaster Management Act 2012
- Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995
- Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Act, 2010

Guiding Policy and Strategy

- Disaster Management Policy 2015
- Revised Standing Order on Disaster 2019 endorsed the cluster system including the Displacement Management Cluster. MoDMR leads the Displacement cluster with IOM as the co-lead
- National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management 2021
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), 2015, Enhanced & Updated in 2021
National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management 2021

Prevention of Displacement
- Avoid displacement
- Strengthening Resilience
- Prepare for unavoidable displacement

Protection during Displacement
- Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance
- Support resilience of displaced and host population

Durable Solutions
- Rehabilitate the displaced people
- Avoid protracted situations

Prevention of Displacement
Preventing and Preparing (Risk Reduction)

Breakdown of activities into five types of interventions:
1. Understanding the risk
2. Investment in DRR and CCA
3. Strengthening disaster risk governance
4. Creating employment and alternative livelihood options
5. Climate-disaster risk-responsive land use planning
Understanding the Risk

- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief developed the subnational INFORM risk index 2022 for Bangladesh gathered data from 64 Districts and 553 Upazilas and/or Thanas across the country. A total of 89 indicators have been collected and indexed by following the INFORM sub-national risk index guideline.

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and GIZ published Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Bangladesh 2021

- Jointly with the Government, IOM conducted Displacement mapping at the coastal belt to identify the location needs and challenges of long-term disaster-displaced households.

- Displacement Management Cluster planning to conduct a nationwide mapping of IDPs which will be incorporated into the INFORM Risk Index 2023.

- Displacement Management Cluster partners currently mapping all the evacuation shelters across the country.

https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Subnational-Risk/Bangladesh

Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment
Investment in DRR and CCA

- Bangladesh’s Government investing in multi-hazards early warning and early action initiatives to save lives and assets based on the CPP experiences.

- Bangladesh’s government and humanitarian community experimenting with Anticipatory Action for cheaper, dignified and reduced predictable hazard impacts.

- The Government of Bangladesh is constructing “Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters” and adopting the “Evacuation Shelter Management Guidelines”.

- According to the National Housing Policy 2016, Bangladesh’s Government investing in technology for resilient housing in the context of climate change. House Building Research Institute’s innovative low cost building technology for vulnerable population.

- Construction of Mujib Killas plays an important role in protecting the lives and property of the people as well as building capacity to minimize the consequences of disasters

Strengthening Risk Governance


- To transform the institutional capacity for displacement management Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) Co-lead by UN and the Government promoting the Area-Based Collaboration Framework (ABC-CRM).

- Ensure the use of technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts government of Bangladesh launched the Disaster Management Knowledge Portal (DMKP).

- The Study on Rural-Urban Climate Migration (focusing on disaster displacement) was conducted in two informal settlements at Dhaka to better understand rural-urban migration due to disasters and extreme climatic events.
Creating Employment and Alternative Livelihood Options

- Recognizing that climate impacts are undercutting hard won human development gains, the Government has developed a National Adaption Plan (2023-2050), setting up climate change trust funds, and pioneering community-based adaptation approaches.

- **Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan 2022-2041** aims to change the narrative from vulnerability to resilience to prosperity and thus shift towards sustainable prosperity by 2041.

- Develop **Bangladesh Agro-Meteorological Information Service (BAMIS)** to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Bangladesh to deliver reliable weather, water and climate information services and improve access to such services by priority sectors and communities.

- Government **Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP)** programme is to provide short-term employment to people who are seasonally unemployed, while also developing community assets and rural infrastructure.

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Climate-Disaster Risk-Responsive Land Use Planning

- The Government developed a handbook of Risk-Sensitive Land Use Planning for Upazila and Municipalities.

- The Bangladesh Institute of Planners (BIP) developed the Spatial Planning Framework for Bangladesh in 2023.

- Formed in 2019, Khamar-e is an agri-tech startup working towards a data-driven farming and supply chain ecosystem in Bangladesh. ([https://khamar-e.com/](https://khamar-e.com/))

- The Detailed Area Plan (DAP) is the third and last tier of the Development Plan for Dhaka City i.e. Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan (DMDP). It provides more detailed planning proposals for specific sub-areas compliant with the Structure Plan and the Urban Area Plan.

- The Ashrayan-2 Project aims to alleviate poverty by ensuring housing, land, skill development training, microfinance, healthcare, family planning services, income generating activities, safe drinking water, electricity supply, development of communications infrastructure and afforestation services to the landless, homeless and destitute people of Bangladesh.

[https://service.ashrayanpmo.gov.bd/](https://service.ashrayanpmo.gov.bd/)
Challenges in Prevention of Displacement

**Lack of Policy Coherence**
- Displacement management not addressed properly in different policies
- Fragmented responses to complex issues. Need for an integrated approach.

**Inadequate Displacement Data**
- Scarcity of reliable data on displacement demographics.
- Immediate need for setting up system to conduct displacement tracking following any disasters
- Challenges in targeted assistance and long-term planning.

**Coordination Gaps**
- Lack of collaboration among different government entities, NGOs, and local communities.
- Displacement management is seen as humanitarian response agenda

**Insufficient Financing**
- Displacement prevention blur in financing mechanism
- Funding shortfall for essential services to IDPs
- Lack of dedicated resources for sustainable solutions

![Preventing Future Displacement Crises](image)
Questions and Answers

https://response.reliefweb.int/bangladesh