



BANGLADESH HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP) RIGHTS INITIATIVE

CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT
IN BANGLADESH:
STAKEHOLDERS, LAWS AND
POLICIES - MAPPING THE EXISTING
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

July 2014



Displacement Solutions &
Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)

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DISPLACEMENT
SOLUTIONS



THIS LAND IN KHULNA
DISTRICT HAS REMAINED
INUNDATED SINCE CYCLONE
AILA, LEADING TO LOST
AGRICULTURAL LAND
AND HOMES

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times*

Location: Bangladesh





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ACRONYMS

ASD	Assistance for Slum Dwellers	ADP	Annual Development Plan
ADB	Asian Development Bank	ACLF	Action Contre La Faim
ARCAB	Action Research on Community Adaptation in Bangladesh	ALRD	Association for Land Reform and Development
AOSED	An Organization for Socio-Economic Development	AF	Annesha Foundation
BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advance Studies	BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy Action Plan
BNEP	Bangladesh National Environmental Policy	BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund	BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
BGB	Border Guard of Bangladesh	BHWDB	Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Board
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BCIP	Bangladesh Country Investment Plan	BOB	Bay of Bengal
BECA	Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act	BAPA	Bangladesh Pariebsh Andolon
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association	BKF	Bangladesh Krishok Federation
BCCFSHN	Bangladesh Climate Change Food Security and Health Network	BASSA	Bangladesh Auxiliary Services for Social Advancement
BNM	Bangladesh Nazarene Mission	BURO BANGLADESH	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh
BARSA	Bangladesh Association of Rural and Social Advancement	COP	Conference of Parties
CIDPS	Climate Induced Displaced Persons	CZP	Coastal Zone Policy
CCC	Climate Change Cell	CODEC	Community Development Center
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts	CCA	Climate Change Adaptation

CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme	CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
CCDMC	City Corporation Disaster Management Committee	CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDS	Coastal Development Strategy	COAST TRUST	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust
CCEC	Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation	CUB	Concern Universal Bangladesh
CDP	Coastal Development Partnership	CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CFGN	Climate Finance Governance Network	CANSA	Climate Action Network South Asia
CBA	Community Based Adaptation	CPPIB	Cyclone Preparedness Program Implementation Board
CCOP	City Corporations	CORDAID	Catholic Organization for Relief & Development Aid
DUS	Dwip Unnayan Songstha	DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DSK	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra	DFID	Department for International Development
DDM	Department of Disaster Management	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DMTATF	Disaster Management Training and Public Awareness Building Task Force	DR&R	Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation
DMA	Disaster Management Act	DSS	Department of Social Services
DF	Disaster Forum	DGFI	Directorate General of Forces Intelligence
DMP	Disaster Management Policy	DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DANIDA	Denmark International Development Agency	DOE	Department of Environment
ERD	Economic Relation Division	ECNEC	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
EASD	Eminence Associates for Social Development	EQUITYBD	Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh
EU	European Union	ERF	Early Recovery Facility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	FPOCG	Focal Point Operation Coordination Group of Disaster Management
GUP	Gana Unnayan Prochesta	GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GED	General Economic Division	HI	Handicap International
HAI	Help Age International	HGFA	Hyogo Framework for Action

HOPE 87	Hundreds of Original Projects for Employment	DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
LNGOS	International Non-Government organizations	IIED	International Institute of Environment and Development
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IOM	International Organization for Migration	IFC	International Finance Corporation
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	IWM	Institute of Water Modeling
IMDMCC	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee	IR	Islamic Relief
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	JJS	Jagrata Juba Shangha
KII	Key Informant Interviews	LDRRF	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Facility
LRB	Land Reform Board	LAP	Land Acquisition Policy
LRC	Land Reform Commissioner	LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGD	Local Government Division	LDC	Least Developed Countries
LEDARS	Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society	MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MODMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	MMS	Manab Mukit Sangstha
MOCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affaire	MOI	Ministry of Information
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	MOSICT	Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology
MOHPW	Ministry of Housing and Public Works	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MUA	Muslim Aid	MOL	Ministry of Land
MOF	Ministry of Finance	MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources	NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan for Action	NDMAC	National Disaster Management Advisory Committee
NSC	National Steering Committee	NGOCC	NGO Coordination Committee on Disaster Management
NLRC	National Land Reforms Council	NWPO	National Water Policy
NWMP	National Water Management Plan	NDP	National Development Programme

NGO	Non Government Organization	NCC, B	Network on Climate Change, Bangladesh
NIRAPAD	Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster	NARRI	National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response
NORAD	Norway Agency for Development	NUSP	National Urban Sector Policy
NPDM	National Plan for Disaster Management	NEC	National Economic Council
NSI	National Security Intelligence	NHA	National Housing Authority
NOFP	National Forestry Policy	NFODP	National Food Policy
NHP	National Housing Policy	NSAPR	National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction
PCI	Project Concern International	PAB	Practical Action Bangladesh
PM	Prime Minister	PWD	Public Works Department
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWDS	Persons with disabilities	PDMC:	Pourashava Disaster Management Committee
RI	Relief International	RRI	River Research Institute
RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperative Division	RDRS	Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service
RIC	Resource Integration Center	SOD	Standing Orders on Disaster
SI	Solidarities International	SPARRSO	Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	SPEED TRUST	Society for People's Education, Empowerment & Development
SARPV	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable	SPACE	Society for Peoples' Action in Change and Equity
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TIB	Transparency International Bangladesh	TMSS	Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UDDIPAN	The United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program	UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	UZP	Upazila Parishad

UP	Union Parishad	UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
UZDMC	<i>Upazila</i> Disaster Management Committee	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VARD	Voluntary Association for Rural Development	WB	World Bank
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organization	WVB	World Vision Bangladesh
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation	YPSA	Young Power in Social Action

CYCLONE AILA LED TO THE
LOSS AND DESTRUCTION OF
AGRICULTURAL LAND AND
HOMES IN DACOPE, KHULNA
DISTRICT

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



FOREWORD

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the world today and the individuals and communities who face being displaced from their homes and lands as a result of climate change are the human faces of this tragedy. Bangladesh is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The IPCC and other expert bodies have repeatedly identified Bangladesh as one of the countries most threatened by climate change.

Studies reveal that climate change could cause the forced displacement of up to 30 million people in Bangladesh by 2100 if sea levels rise - as they are expected to - by 80cm or more. Therefore, Bangladesh will have to face the challenge of mass migration, both external and internal, due to climate change as the country is not yet adequately prepared to provide permanent rights-based solutions for the relocation of such a large number of climate displaced people.

Young Power in Social Action (YPSA) and Displacement Solutions have been working since 2010 on our joint Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Initiative to find appropriate HLP resources for the growing climate displaced population in the country. In doing this, we are actively pursuing a rights-based approach to developing and implementing concrete and practical solutions for climate displaced persons. This is the first initiative of its sort in Bangladesh, and we believe that these efforts will help the country to find practical and viable solutions for climate displaced people across the country. The Initiative has commissioned several detailed studies identifying viable land parcels throughout Bangladesh that could be used as possible planned relocation sites for people and communities displaced due to climate factors and also examined the legal and policy measures required to ensure that all climate displaced persons are afforded rights-based and viable solutions to their displacement, in particular land.

The Bangladesh HLP Rights Initiative also prepared the present study entitled 'Climate Displacement in Bangladesh: Stakeholders, Laws and Policies - Mapping the Existing Institutional Framework' to identify and clarify the existing institutional and legal framework as it relates to climate displacement in Bangladesh. This study demonstrates that there are a large number of Government and non-government stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, as well as a large number of laws and policies that are directly or indirectly relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh. However, despite this abundance of stakeholders and laws, at present they do not combine to create a coherent, comprehensive or effective institutional framework for responding to or planning for climate displacement in Bangladesh.

This study seeks to identify and clarify the existing institutional framework as it relates to climate displacement in Bangladesh. It also recommends a number of steps that could be taken to improve the existing institutional framework, in order to better ensure the human rights and specifically the housing, land and property rights of all climate displaced persons in Bangladesh. It is our sincere hope that the present study will assist the relevant stakeholders to better coordinate their respective positions into a common, nation-wide policy and institutional and legal framework that will significantly improve the prospects of climate displaced individuals and communities across Bangladesh.

We are equally hopeful that the *Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement Within States* (2013), another project where YPSA and DS joined efforts (along with many others!), will form the basis for all future laws and policies within the country to address the growing needs of the country's climate displaced population.

We are very grateful to the principle authors of the study, Mr. Mohammad Shahjahan and Mr. Prabal Barua, who provided their inputs to make this study informative and user-friendly. Our heartfelt thanks also go to Mr Ezekiel Simperingham, who reviewed and edited the report with his sincere effort. We also thank all of the YPSA field investigators who worked hard in the field to gather the information and support provided to researchers, and to express our sincere appreciation to the YPSA-HLP project team for their dedication and successful coordination of the research team. Finally, we would again like to express our sincere gratitude to the Hoffmann Foundation for their kind and generous financial support for our Bangladesh HLP Initiative.

We hope that readers will benefit from the scope and contents of the present study and work together - starting today - to build the institutions needed to place Bangladesh in a world-leading position in grappling with the climate displacement crisis that is already very much upon us.

Md. Arifur Rahman

Chief Executive, YPSA
Displacement Solutions

Bangladesh



Scott Leckie

Director and Founder,

Geneva, Switzerland





LOST AGRICULTURAL
LAND IN DACOPE,
KHULNA DISTRICT AFTER
CYCLONE AILA

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bangladesh, due to its unique geographical position, is highly vulnerable to regular and severe natural hazards, including floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges, landslides and drought. These hazards, combined with an extremely high population density and poor socio-economic situation, are already leading to the partial and total destruction of housing, land and property, the loss of livelihoods and widespread migration and displacement across the country. Many of the hazards in Bangladesh already disproportionately affect the poorest and most vulnerable, in a country where more than 50 million people live in poverty.

Further, Bangladesh is one of the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Climate change is expected to increase the intensity and severity of many of the natural hazards suffered by Bangladesh as well as negatively impact on the wider socio-economic situation, creating further losses in the housing, land and property sectors, further losses of livelihoods and creating new surges of migration and displacement.

The Government of Bangladesh is well aware of this looming crisis, claiming that 25 million people could be displaced in Bangladesh by sea level rise alone over the next 40 years.

In order to face a challenge of this magnitude, Bangladesh must implement effective policies to protect climate displaced persons, and at the same time establish an effective institutional framework – one that is rights-based, coherent and effective, with clear lines of responsibility and accountability - in order to ensure the human rights of all climate displaced persons in Bangladesh.

This mapping study demonstrates that there are a large number of Government and Non-Government stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, as well as a large number of laws and policies that are directly or indirectly relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh. However, despite this abundance of stakeholders and laws, at present they do not combine to create a coherent, comprehensive or effective institutional framework for responding to or planning for climate displacement in Bangladesh.

The mapping study seeks to identify and clarify the existing institutional framework as it relates to climate displacement in Bangladesh. The mapping study also recommends a number of steps that could be taken to improve the existing institutional framework, in order to better ensure the human rights and specifically the housing, land and property rights of all climate displaced persons in Bangladesh.

To this end, the mapping study identifies 168 institutional and organizational stakeholders and 78 resource persons at the national, regional and international levels, including:

- ▶ 36 Government Ministries, Departments, Institutes and Authorities;
- ▶ 20 International Donors and Funding Organisations;
- ▶ 14 National Civil Society Organisations and Networks;

- ▶ 45 National NGOs;
- ▶ 23 International NGOs;
- ▶ 30 Academic Institutes, Research Centres; and
- ▶ 78 National Experts.

The mapping study also identifies and assesses 22 Laws, Policies, Strategies and Programmes of Action relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh.

The mapping study provides three practical diagrams, offering guidance on the institutional structure as it applies during natural disaster and climate related displacement, as well as the *Khas* land distribution process in Bangladesh for the rehabilitation of persons affected by climate change induced natural disasters:

1. The current institutional structure to respond to temporary displacement due to natural disasters or climate change in Bangladesh;
2. The current institutional structure for the relocation of persons displaced by natural disasters or climate change in Bangladesh;
3. The current structure of *Khas* land distribution to landless and homeless persons in Bangladesh.

The study concludes with seven recommendations for improving the existing institutional framework; especially how the institutional framework can better ensure the human rights of all climate displaced persons in Bangladesh:

1. A comprehensive review and analysis of existing national laws and policies related to climate displacement should be undertaken;
2. Rights-based national laws and policies on climate displacement should be designed and implemented;
3. A review and re-design of the existing institutional framework on climate displacement should be undertaken;
4. Domestic land solutions for climate displaced persons should be designed and implemented;
5. Coordination and knowledge sharing among international and regional donors on climate displacement should be increased;
6. A United Nations and NGO working group on climate displacement in Bangladesh should be created; and
7. Coordination and communication between Government and civil society on climate displacement should be improved.

This mapping study is designed to be used by Government officials and representatives in Bangladesh as well as all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels who are working directly or indirectly on climate displacement in Bangladesh. It is also anticipated that this process of mapping and assessing the climate displacement institutional framework could be usefully replicated in other countries also affected by climate displacement.

I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Bangladesh, due to its unique geographical position, is highly vulnerable to regular and severe natural hazards, including floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges, landslides and drought. These hazards, combined with an extremely high population density and poor socio-economic situation, are already leading to the partial and total destruction of housing, land and property, the loss of livelihoods and widespread migration and displacement across the country. Many of the hazards in Bangladesh already disproportionately affect the poorest and most vulnerable, in a country where more than 50 million people live in poverty.

Further, Bangladesh is one of the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Over the past two decades, Bangladesh has been ranked fifth among the countries most vulnerable to climate change induced natural disasters. During this period (1993 to 2012) Bangladesh suffered total losses of US\$1,832.70 million from 242 extreme weather events.¹

Climate change is expected to continue to increase the intensity and severity of many of the natural hazards suffered by Bangladesh, leading to increasingly frequent and severe tropical cyclones, with higher wind speeds and storm surges; heavier and more erratic monsoon rain in the river system, widespread flooding in rural and urban areas as well as river-bank erosion resulting in loss of homes and agricultural lands to the river system; the melting of the Himalayan glaciers, leading to higher river flows in the warmer months of the year; lower and more erratic rainfall in the north and west regions of the country, leading to increasing droughts; and sea level rise, leading to the submergence of low-lying coastal areas and saline water intrusion up coastal rivers and into groundwater aquifers, reducing freshwater availability.²

Climate change is also expected to negatively impact on the wider socio-economic situation, creating further losses in the housing, land and property sectors, further losses of livelihoods and creating new surges of migration and displacement.

The Government of Bangladesh is well aware of this looming crisis, claiming that 20 million people could be displaced in Bangladesh by sea level rise alone over the next 40 years.³ A range of alternative predictions estimate that Bangladesh could lose 15 percent of its landmass and displace over 35 million people from 19 Districts in the event of a one meter sea level rise in this century;⁴ or that approximately 63 million and 78 million people would be displaced in 2015 and 2020 respectively.⁵

¹ GermanWatch, 2013, Global Climate Risk Index 2014: Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Loss Events in 2012 and 1993 to 2012, p6.

² Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009), Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of Bangladesh.

³ Displacement Solutions, 2012, Climate Displacement in Bangladesh, May 2012, p18.

⁴ Md. Golam Rabbani, 2009, 'Climate forced migration: A massive threat for coastal people in Bangladesh', Clime Asia: Climate Action Network-South Asia newsletter (2009), Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Dhaka.

⁵ Akter, T. 2009, Climate change and flow of environmental displacement in Bangladesh, Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

However, at present, through a combination of lack of political will as well as a lack of financial and technical resources, there are currently no comprehensive mechanisms to provide support and to ensure the rights of climate displaced persons.

It is clear that in order to face a challenge of this magnitude, Bangladesh requires not only comprehensive policies to ensure the rights of all climate displaced persons, but also a supporting institutional framework that is rights-based, coherent and effective, with clear lines of responsibility and accountability.

As this mapping study will demonstrate, there are a large number of Government and Non-Government stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, as well as other laws and policies that are either directly or indirectly relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh. However, despite this plethora of stakeholders and policies that make up the current institutional framework in Bangladesh, there is currently no comprehensive, coherent or effective institutional framework for responding to or planning for climate displacement in Bangladesh.

PURPOSE OF THE MAPPING STUDY

This mapping study seeks to identify and clarify the existing institutional framework as it relates to climate displacement in Bangladesh. The mapping study also makes a number of recommendations for improving the current institutional framework, in order to better ensure the human rights of all climate displaced people in Bangladesh.

To this end, the mapping study identifies 168 institutional and organizational stakeholders and 78 resource people at the national, regional and international levels, including:

- ▶ 36 Government Ministries, Departments, Institutes and Authorities;
- ▶ 20 International Donors and Funding Organisations;
- ▶ 14 National Civil Society Organizations and Networks;
- ▶ 45 National Non-Government Organisations (NGOs);
- ▶ 23 International Non-Government Organizations;
- ▶ 30 Academic Institutes, Research Centres; and
- ▶ 78 National Experts.

INUNDATED AND LOST
AGRICULTURAL LAND
IN KHULNA DISTRICT

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*





The mapping study also identifies and assesses 22 Laws, Policies, Strategies and Programmes of Action relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh.

The mapping study creates a series of practical diagrams, providing guidance on the institutional structure as it applies during natural disaster and climate change related displacement, as well as *Khas* land distribution process in Bangladesh for rehabilitation of persons affected by climate change induced natural disaster.

These diagrams are as follows:

1. The current institutional structure to respond to temporary displacement due to natural disasters or climate change in Bangladesh;
2. The current institutional structure for the relocation of people displaced by natural disasters or climate change in Bangladesh;
3. The current structure of *Khas* land distribution to landless and homeless persons in Bangladesh.

The study concludes with a series of seven recommendations for improving the existing institutional framework and especially for how the institutional framework can better ensure the human rights of all climate-displaced people in Bangladesh:

1. A comprehensive review of existing national laws and policies related to climate displacement should be undertaken;
2. Rights-based national laws and policies on climate displacement should be designed and implemented;
3. A review and re-design of the existing institutional framework on climate displacement should be undertaken;
4. Domestic land solutions for climate displaced people should be designed and implemented;
5. Coordination and knowledge sharing among international and regional donors on climate displacement should be increased;
6. A United Nations and NGO working group on climate displacement in Bangladesh should be created; and
7. Coordination and communication between the Government and civil society on climate displacement should be improved.

II. GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

The Government of Bangladesh has taken a mainstreaming approach to climate change, which means that there is no single Ministry responsible for climate change. Instead, a large number of different Government Ministries and Agencies are responsible for implementing six pillars related to climate change in Bangladesh:

1. Food security, social protection and health;
2. Comprehensive disaster management;
3. Infrastructure;
4. Research and knowledge management;
5. Mitigation and low carbon development; and
6. Institutional capacity building of the National Adaptation Programme of Action and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.⁶

This mapping study has identified 15 Government Ministries; one Government sponsored Foundation and 20 Government Departments, Cells, Directorates, Programmes, Divisions, Boards, Organisations, Institutes and Authorities relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh.

These include:

1. The Ministry of Environment and Forest
 - a. The Department of Environment
 - b. The Bangladesh Forest Department
2. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
 - a. The Department of Disaster Management
 - b. The Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation
3. The Ministry of Land
 - a. The Land Reforms Board
 - b. The Land Appeal Board

⁶ Raihan, M.S., Huq, M. J., Alsted, N.G., and Andreasen, M.H, 2010, Understanding climate change from below, addressing barriers from above: Practical experience and learning from a community-based adaptation project in Bangladesh, Action Aid Bangladesh.

- c. The Directorate of Land Records and Survey
4. The Ministry of Finance
 - a. The Economic Relation Division
5. The Ministry of Agriculture
6. The Ministry of Water Resources
 - a. The Bangladesh Water Development Board
 - b. The Water Resources Planning Organization
 - c. The River Research Institute
 - d. The Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Board
 - e. The Institute of Water Modeling
7. The Ministry of Social Welfare
 - a. The Department of Social Services
8. The Ministry of Housing and Public Works
 - a. The National Housing Authority
9. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
 - a. The Local Government Division
 - b. The Local Government Engineering Department
 - c. The Rural Development and Cooperative Division
10. The Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology
11. The Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
12. The Ministry of Defence
 - a. The Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
 - b. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department
13. The Ministry of Planning
14. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
15. The Ministry of Information
16. Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation

This mapping study will assess the roles and responsibilities of each of these Ministries, Foundations, Departments, Institutions and others in turn.

An influence matrix of each of these Government Ministries and Departments is contained in Annex 1 to this report.

1. THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST

The Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) is the key Ministry relevant to climate change in Bangladesh.⁷ The MoEF is the climate change focal point in the Government of Bangladesh and is responsible for ensuring compliance under decisions of the United Nations Framework for Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The climate change activities of the MoEF include the formulation of policy for climate change adaptation; undertaking national and international negotiations; the management of climate change funds and other related administrative actions.

The Bangladesh National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) were both developed through a stakeholder consultation process coordinated by the MoEF.⁸

The MoEF is the Chairperson of the National Steering Committee (NSC) on Climate Change. The NSC reports to the National Environment Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister. The Committee also provides guidance on international climate change negotiations, including bilateral, multilateral and regional programs for collaboration, research, exchange of information and development.

The MoEF also seeks to mainstream climate change in sectoral activities undertaken by different Ministries and Departments in the Government of Bangladesh.

1A. THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Environment (DoE) is responsible for protecting the environment from development activities. The activities of the DoE include biodiversity conservation and pollution control through monitoring pollution levels. The DoE also engages in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processing to ensure that environmental components and processes are functioning well.

The DoE was directly involved in the preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. In a recent initiative, the DoE produced the Biodiversity National Assessment (BNA), which recommends six biodiversity conservation programmes relevant to climate change.

The DoE is responsible for communication with international climate change organisations including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Forest.⁹

⁷ Ministry of Environment and Forest, Home Page, available at: <http://www.moef.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁸ Institute of Development Studies, 2012, Planning exceptionalism? Political Economy of Climate Resilient Development in Bangladesh, p38.

⁹ Department of Environment, Home Page, available at: <http://www.doe-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

1B. THE BANGLADESH FOREST DEPARTMENT

The Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) is responsible for forest resource conservation and management; protection and management of biodiversity and watersheds along with the economic and ecological development of the country. The administrative head of the Forest Department is the Chief Conservator of Forest. The Forest Department has implemented a number of different climate change adaptation projects, including:

- ▶ The Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism Development in Bangladesh (July, 2011 to June, 2014);
- ▶ Poverty Alleviation through Social Forestry (March, 2010 to December, 2013); and
- ▶ The Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh, Char Development and Settlement Project-IV (FD Component) (January, 2011 to December, 2016)

A further seven projects based on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation have been implemented by the Bangladesh Forest Department under the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund.¹⁰

2. THE MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

Due to Bangladesh's vulnerability to natural hazards, disaster risk reduction is a major focus of the Government of Bangladesh. The lead agency for disaster management, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) is responsible for climate change related hazard management.¹¹

The MoDMR is responsible for leading national risk reduction reform programmes. The stated mission of the MoDMR is:

“To achieve a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response and relief to a more comprehensive risk reduction culture, and to promote food security as an important factor in ensuring the resilience of communities to hazards”.

The role and responsibilities of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief includes:

1. Review and implementation of legislation, policies, plans, procedures, standing orders and guidelines relating to overall disaster risk reduction and emergency response management including relief, rehabilitation and safety net programmes;
2. Implementing relief and disaster risk reduction programmes, planning, research and monitoring;
3. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction across line ministries and agencies at all levels, local governments, NGOs, community based organization, civil society and all other stakeholders;
4. Design, approval, administration, coordination and monitoring of emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes including distribution of relief materials;
5. Construction and maintenance of small bridges and culverts, multi-purpose disaster shelters, cyclone shelters and flood shelters with a view to eliminating and reducing disaster risks;

¹⁰ Department of Forest, Home Page, available at: <http://www.bforest.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹ The Ministry was previously known as the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management.

6. Administration and coordination of aids, loans, grants, search and rescue operation, emergency relief and technical assistance on disaster management under regional and international cooperation;
7. Assessment of the disaster situation and recommendations to declare a State of Disaster Emergency (SDE) and the issuance of evacuation notices; as well as monitoring disaster early warning dissemination; and
8. Establishing, strengthening and improving the national disaster response mechanism and updating of Standing Order of Disaster (SOD) and its implementation.

The distribution of housing grants among poverty stricken persons is another important humanitarian assistance programme of the Department of Disaster Management (DDM). Disaster affected persons are eligible to receive a housing grant through this programme, in order to build and repair their houses.¹²



A MAN WORKS TO CHOP
WOOD NEAR INUNDATED
LAND IN KHULNA DISTRICT

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



¹² Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Home Page, available at <http://www.dmr.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].





THESE CLIMATE AFFECTED
FAMILIES MOVED FROM
KHULNA DISTRICT TO THE
SLUMS OF DHAKA AND
FOUND WORK IN THE NEARBY
BRICK FIELDS

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



TABLE 1: THE NATIONAL LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR BANGLADESH

ORGANISATION	RELEVANT RESPONSIBILITIES
National Disaster Management Council (NDMC)	Headed by the Prime Minister to formulate and review disaster management policies and issue directives on all disaster management related activities.
Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC)	Headed by the Minister of Disaster Management and Relief to implement disaster management policies and decisions of the National Disaster Management Council and Government.
National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC)	Headed by an experienced person nominated by the Prime Minister to advise the National Disaster Management Council, Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and Department of Disaster Management on technical matters and socio-economic aspects of disaster risk reduction and emergency response management.
Cyclone Preparedness Programme Implementation Board (CPPIB)	Headed by the Secretary of Disaster Management and Relief to review the preparedness activities during the initial stages of an impending cyclone.
Disaster Management Training and Public Awareness Building Task Force (DMTATF)	Headed by the Director General of Disaster Management to coordinate disaster related training and public awareness activities of the Government, NGOs and other organizations.
Focal Point Operation Coordination Group of Disaster Management (FPOCG)	Headed by the Director General of Disaster Management to review and co-ordinate the activities of various departments and agencies related to disaster management and also to review the Contingency Plan prepared by concerned departments.
NGO Coordination Committee on Disaster Management (NGOCC)	Headed by the Director General of Disaster Management to review and co-ordinate the activities of relevant NGOs in Bangladesh.
Committee for Speedy Dissemination of Disaster Related Warning Signals (CSDDWS)	Headed by the Director General of Disaster Management (DDM) to ensure the speedy dissemination of disaster related warning signals among the people of Bangladesh.

2A. THE DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) was established in November 2012 following the enactment of the Disaster Management Act (2012). The Department is responsible for implementing the objectives of the Disaster Management Act including:

- ▶ Reducing the overall vulnerability of different impacts of disasters by undertaking risk reduction activities;
- ▶ Conducting humanitarian assistance programmes to enhance the capacity of poor and disadvantaged people; and
- ▶ Strengthening and coordinating programmes undertaken by various government and non-government organizations related to disaster risk reduction and emergency response.

The Department of Disaster Management also conducts research, organizes workshops and training programmes, publishes its reports and documents and provides various policy advisory services to concerned Ministries. The Department has the vision to be recognized as a vibrant Centre of Excellence for knowledge, research and capacity building on disaster management for disaster management professionals across all levels.¹³

2B. THE DIRECTORATE OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR) constitutes a major directorate of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The Directorate is responsible for:

- ▶ Monitoring and implementing relief operations;
- ▶ Implementing rehabilitation schemes;
- ▶ Distributing house-building grants for disaster affected people;
- ▶ Maintenance and control of relief transport; and
- ▶ Implementation of disaster management and risk reduction programs on behalf of the MoDMR.¹⁴

¹³ Department of Disaster Management, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ddm.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁴ Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.drr.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

3. THE MINISTRY OF LAND

The role and responsibilities of the Ministry of Land (MoL) include:

1. The acquisition and management of land;
2. The transfer and alienation of Government land, devolution of land by escheat and otherwise;
3. The disposal of Government land and alienation of land revenue;
4. The assessment and collection of land revenue and rents;
5. The maintenance of land records, surveying for revenue purposes and recording of rights and survey and settlement operations;
6. The management of Government owned land; and
7. The Requisition and compulsory acquisition of land.

To assist the process of *Khas* land identification and its equitable distribution, the Government has enacted a number of policies and created a regulatory framework including the Land Reform Ordinance (1984) and the *Khas* Land Management and Distribution policies of 1987 and 1997. The Government has established national and local level committees for overseeing *Khas* land identification and distribution, the identification of landless people and a prioritization process as well as a procedure for raising public support for securing access to *Khas* land.¹⁵ A 1997 policy was enacted to distribute *Khas* land to landless peasants (defined as landless families dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods). This policy also prioritized certain groups, such as families of freedom fighters, families that had lost their land to erosion, and families whose lands were expropriated by the Government.¹⁶

The Ministry of Land is responsible for implementing the Climate Victims Rehabilitation project (*Guchagram*) in 188 *Upazilas* across Bangladesh (excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts). This project began in January 2009 and ended in June 2013. During the three years of the project, the Ministry of Land established 163 *Guchagrams* and rehabilitated 7,200 families.

The Ministry of Land is also responsible for implementing the Char Development and Settlement Project in *Noakhali* District (2011 to 2016). The objectives of the project are to acquire land and rehabilitate 20,000 families on a newly developed char in the *Subarnachar* and *Hatiya Upazilas of Noakhali*.¹⁷

3A. THE LAND REFORM BOARD

The Land Reform Board (LRB) is responsible for monitoring the implementation of new laws, facilitating research studies and responding to citizen's demands on any reforms related to land management or administration.

The Board makes recommendations on new or alternative laws and communicates these to the Ministry of Land. The Board discharges a number of functions through the *Upazilla* Land Offices and *Union*

¹⁵ Islam, S., 2011. Access to *Khas* land: Alleviating poverty, available at: <http://www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=203802> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁶ Bangladesh: The Fight for Land Rights Moves Forward, Land Watch Asia, Campaign Update 2011, ALRD & SHED, Dhaka.

¹⁷ Ministry of Land, Home Page, available at: <http://www.minland.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

Tahasil offices. The LRB administers *Khas* land, and manages abandoned and vested property. The Board updates maps and land records between surveys, and sets and collects the Land Development Tax (LDT). It is also formally responsible for the implementation of land reform legislation and the implementation of tenants' rights.¹⁸

3B. THE LAND APPEALS BOARD

The Land Appeals Board is the highest revenue court in the land, serving as the final arbiter in matters of *Khas* land, changes in records, plot demarcation and taxation which cannot be resolved at lower levels. As such, it represents the final link in a chain running upwards from the Assistant Commissioner (Land) and the *Upazila Nirbahi* Officer, through the Additional Deputy Collector (Revenue) and the Deputy Revenue Collector at the District level.

This Board is responsible for resolving cases that have been adjudicated by the Assistant Commissioner (Land), the Additional Deputy Collector (Revenue) and the Assistant Commissioner (Revenue). After a decision made by the Appeal Board, people can then further appeal to judicial courts. The Land Appeal Board is also responsible for resolving issues of tax fixation, mutation or updating records and ownership settlement.¹⁹

3C. THE DIRECTORATE OF LAND SURVEYS AND RECORDS

The Directorate of Land Surveys and Records is responsible for land assessment surveys and record keeping in Bangladesh. The Directorate is planning an area survey for the whole country; the preparation of maps for selected areas and identification of international boundaries. The Directorate was also involved in the assessment of suitable land for the Climate Victims Rehabilitation Project (from 2009 to 2012).²⁰

4. THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for state finance, including the state budget, taxation and economic policy in Bangladesh. The Ministry reports to the Parliament of Bangladesh and plays an important role in deciding the funding levels for each Ministry of Bangladesh. The Ministry of Finance provides the budget and investment in the Climate Change Trust Fund and Resilience Fund as well as the *Guchogram* (2009 to 2012) and *Ashrayan* (2010 to 2017) Projects.

¹⁸ Land Reform Board, Home Page, available at: <http://www.minland.gov.bd/organization/Land-Reform-Board> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁹ Land Appeal Board, Home Page, available at: <http://www.minland.gov.bd/organization/Land-Appeal-Board> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

²⁰ Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DLRS), Home Page, available at: <http://www.minland.gov.bd/dir.aspx> [accessed 15 August 2013].

4A. THE ECONOMIC RELATION DIVISION

The Economic Relation Division (ERD) under the Ministry of Finance mobilises external resources for the socio-economic development of Bangladesh. The ERD is the Government focal point for interfacing with development partners as well as for co-coordinating all external assistance flows into the country.

The ERD assesses the needs of external assistance, devises strategy for negotiations and mobilises foreign assistance, formalises and enables aid mobilisation through the signing of loans and grant agreements and determines and executes external economic policy.

5. THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Among other responsibilities, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) carries out research into the development of different crop varieties resilient to different climate stresses. The Ministry is responsible for keeping stocks of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides; the training of various levels of officers for participation in different steps of cyclone preparedness activities; the allocation of funds for the purchase and distribution of seeds and fertilizers and the implementation of post disaster relief operations.²¹

6. THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

The Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) is the key Government body for the development and management of water resources for the whole of Bangladesh. The Ministry formulates policies, plans, strategies, guidelines, instructions, acts, rules and regulations relating to the development and management of water resources, as well as regulation and control of the institutions reporting to the Ministry. The MWR prepares and implements development projects relating to flood control and drainage; flood control, drainage and irrigation; riverbank erosion control; delta development and land reclamation. The MWR provides irrigation, drainage, flood protection, river-bank erosion protection and land reclamation facilities by constructing barrages, regulators, sluices, canals, cross-dams, embankments and sea-dykes along the banks of the rivers and the coast.²²

²¹ Ministry of Agriculture, Home Page, available at: http://www.moa.gov.bd/about_MoA.htm [accessed 15 September, 2013].

²² Ministry of Water Resources, Home Page, available at: <http://www.mowr.gov.bd> [accessed September 15, 2013].

THIS CLIMATE AFFECTED
PERSON MOVED FROM THE
VULNERABLE COASTAL
AREAS OF KHULNA DISTRICT
TO LIVE AND WORK IN THE
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



6A. THE BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is the principal Government agency for managing the water resources of the country. The BWDB is responsible for flood control, drainage and irrigation projects to increase productivity in agriculture and fisheries.

The BWDB has constructed 9,143 km of embankments, including 4,199 km in coastal areas, which has resulted in the reclamation of 1,001 square kilometres of land from the sea. Irrigation projects under the BWDB cover 10 million hectares of land, helping the country to attain food self-sufficiency.

The BWDB Act (2000) requires the BWDB's functions to be guided by the National Water Policy (1999) and the National Water Management Plan (2004). The Governing Council is responsible for policy making and overseeing the overall management of the BWDB. The Council has 13 members and is headed by the Minister of Water Resources. The Board has created embankments to protect 20 divisional and District towns and 400 important vulnerable places from river erosion in Bangladesh.²³

6B. THE WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ORGANIZATION

The Water Resources Planning Organisation (WARPO) was established in 1992 to implement nationwide water resources planning. The Mission of WARPO is to achieve sustainable water resources development in Bangladesh by pursuing Integrated Water Resources Management. The Organization has prepared several policies including:

- ▶ Flood Action Plan Studies;
- ▶ Bangladesh Water and Flood Management Strategy, 1995;
- ▶ National Water Policy, 1999;
- ▶ National Water Management Plan Development Strategy Report, 2001;
- ▶ National Water Management Plan, 2001 (Approved on 31 March 2004);
- ▶ Guidelines for Environmental Assessment of Water Management (Flood Control, Drainage & Irrigation) Projects, 2001;
- ▶ National Water Resources Database and Management Information System (MIS);
- ▶ Integrated Coastal Resources Database, 2005;
- ▶ Options for Ganges Dependent Area Study, 2001;
- ▶ State of Water Resources System, 2001;
- ▶ Coastal Zone Policy, 2005; and
- ▶ Impact Assessment of Climate Changes in the Coastal Zone.²⁴

²³ Bangladesh Water development Board, Home Page: available at: <http://www.bwdb.gov.bd> [Accessed 15 August, 2013].

²⁴ Water and Resource Planning Organization, Home Page, available at: <http://www.warpo.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

6C. THE RIVER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The River Research Institute (RRI) is a national organization, under the Ministry of Water Resources, that consists of three directorates: Hydraulic Research, Geo-technical Research, and Administration & Finance.

Since its establishment the RRI has conducted multi-disciplinary and problem oriented tests, studies and researches in the field of River Hydraulics, Hydraulics of Structure and Irrigation, Coastal Hydraulics, Soil Mechanics, Material Testing & Quality Control, Sediment Technology, Hydro-chemistry & Geo-chemistry and Instrumentation. The results of such tests and research provides information and recommendations regarding different water resources development plans and interventions. The Institute is responsible for conducting hydrodynamic and morphological studies of rivers to derive various design parameters of the barrage, head regulator and river training works.²⁵

6D. THE BANGLADESH HAOR AND WETLAND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Board (BHWDB) was established in 2000 to coordinate activities related to the integrated development of *haors* and wetlands in Bangladesh. These areas are disaster prone and commonly suffer from flooding and riverbank erosion.

The major functions of the BHWDD are:

- (i) To coordinate the integrated development of *haors* and wetlands in Bangladesh among Ministries, Agencies and local government bodies and to establish a master plan for the integrated development of *haors* and wetlands;
- (ii) To formulate projects related to the development of *haors* and wetlands and to implement the projects through local government bodies or other agencies; and
- (iii) To examine and coordinate different projects by different Ministries and to provide proper advice to the implementing agencies.²⁶

6E. THE INSTITUTE OF WATER MODELING

The Institute of Water Modeling (IWM) provides services in the field of water modeling, computational hydraulics and allied sciences to improve integrated water resources management. The IWM modeling tools cover a wide range of water related areas, including flood control, flood forecasting, irrigation and drainage, river morphology, salinity and sediment transport, coastal hydraulics, port, coast and estuary management, environmental impact assessment, bridge hydraulics and related infrastructure.

²⁵ River Research Institute, Home Page, available at: <http://www.rri.gov.bd/organization-information> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

²⁶ Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Board, Home Page, available at: <http://www.bhwdb.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

IWM models are widely applied in Bangladesh to study river flow and floods, irrigation and drainage, morphology and sediment transport, salinity and water quality, off take dynamics, coastal and offshore hydraulics, marine environment and groundwater flow processes. Hydrodynamic models are also applied to support the planning of dredging at river beds, hydraulic design of bridges and river training works, cooling water studies for power plants, siltation at the port and harbours, coastal protection, land reclamation and navigation route maintenance, flood forecasting and warning and biodiversity conservation.²⁷

7. THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE

The Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) is one of the key ministries dealing with human resource development, poverty alleviation, welfare development, empowerment of the disadvantaged and social security for disaster-affected communities. The MoSW has intensive programmes for the welfare of the disadvantaged, unemployed, landless, orphaned, distressed, disaster-affected, vagrants, socially, mentally and physically handicapped, impoverished, helpless patients and juvenile delinquents.

The major programmes of the MoSW are targeted towards achieving the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), management of social transformation (MOST) and the poverty reduction strategy paper. The MoSW provides social welfare, protection, empowerment and development for the poor and vulnerable populations that have been affected by climatic disasters. The Ministry provides financial grants as well as food for vulnerable group and landless communities in disaster-affected areas.²⁸

7A. THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Department of Social Services (DSS) provides services to vulnerable groups in society. The vision of the DSS is to create a better life for the people of Bangladesh through social welfare, protection, empowerment and development for the poor and the vulnerable.

The Department of Social Services works to ensure social protection and social safety nets for the poor and vulnerable as well as socio-economic development, rehabilitation and reintegration, poverty reduction, human resource development, community empowerment and other development activities for vulnerable aged people, people with disabilities, orphans, the destitute, poor and helpless people and communities affected by natural disasters.²⁹

8. THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW) is responsible for carrying out public sector construction and looking after urban and city development housing settlements across the country. The State-owned House Building Finance Corporation is designed to ensure adequate and accessible credit flow to this sector.

²⁷ Institute of Water Modeling, Home Page, available at: <http://www.iwmbd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

²⁸ Ministry of Social Welfare, Home Page, available at: <http://www.mosw.gov.bd> [accessed 20 September, 2013].

²⁹ Department of Social Services, Home Page, available at: <http://www.dss.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

A National Housing policy has been adopted which calls for providing shelter to the poor, the homeless and the needy. The policy stipulates the setting up of a National Housing Authority and a special Housing Bank. The Ministry of Housing and Public Works has developed a number of different policies, including the Bangladesh Housing Policy (BHP) and Land Acquisition Policy (LAP) designed to ensure better housing to the landless and helpless people across Bangladesh.³⁰

8A. THE NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The National Housing Authority (NHA) was initiated by the Government of Bangladesh under the National Housing Authority Act, 2000 and has been the principal public sector agency under the Ministry of Housing and Public Works engaged in solving the enormous housing problem in Bangladesh, particularly for the poor, low and middle-income people.

Since its inception, the National Housing Authority has successfully completed a number of projects relating to different areas of housing development. The NHA has developed experience and expertise in addressing the housing problems of the poorest people of Bangladesh, in particular the construction of low cost housing units.³¹

The main charter duties of the NHA are as follows:³²

- ▶ Undertake low cost housing projects on a self-help basis in both urban and rural areas, subject to the approval of the Government;
- ▶ Formulate housing programmes for natural disaster and other emergency situations;
- ▶ Undertake housing programmes for destitute women and helpless poor;
- ▶ Construction of buildings, houses, apartments, and flats on NHA land and land handed over to the NHA by the Government; and
- ▶ Attract foreign and local investment to implement housing projects

9. THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES

The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives (MoLGRDC) is responsible for local government and rural development institutions. These institutions, including Union Parishad and *Upazila Parishads* are key bodies in terms of climate change adaptation activities.

The Ministry plays a major role in implementing projects and research under the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009). The Ministry is responsible for programmes to ensure safe water and sanitation for climate vulnerable areas, livelihood protection in ecologically fragile areas, urban drainage system improvement, revival of the smooth nationwide networks of rivers and khals and embankments for protection of vulnerable communities from climate change induced natural disasters.

³⁰ Ministry of Housing and Public Works, Home Page, available at: <http://www.mohpw.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

³¹ National Housing Authority, Home Page, available at: <http://www.nha.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

³² Climate Change in Bangladesh and its Impact on Housing, available at: http://www.nha.gov.bd/pdf/Pub_by_Prof_Md-Ghulam-Murtaza_PhD.pdf [accessed 16 December, 2013].

9A. THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION

The Local Government Division (LGD) acts as the local Government focal point with regard to pre-disaster preparedness and post-disaster response activities. The LGD also undertakes initiatives to ensure storage of emergency supplies and rescue equipment at the field level. The LGD is implementing various development and service-oriented activities for poverty alleviation. The LGD is working to mobilize local resources, establish good governance at the local level, providing civic and utility services to the citizens of municipalities and city corporations, rural and urban infrastructure, development of a supply of safe drinking water and waste disposal and sanitation across the country.

The Union Parishad, *Upazila* Parishad, Zila Parishad, Municipalities and City Corporations are the key Local Government Institutions under the Local Government Division (LGD).³³

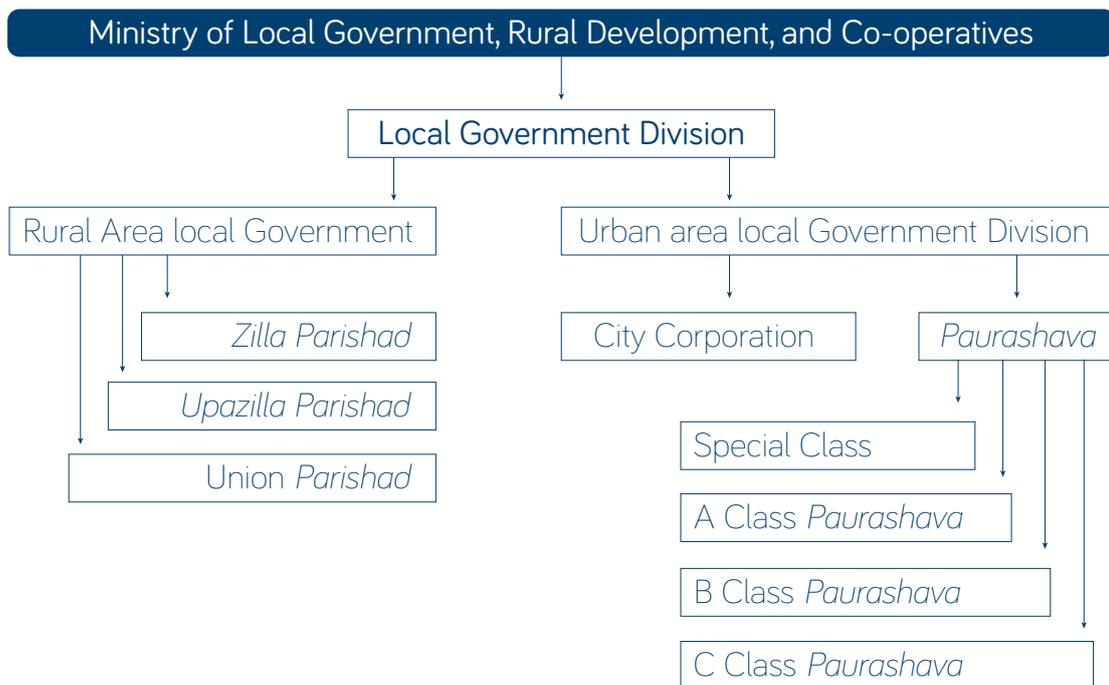


FIGURE 1: THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF BANGLADESH

The LGD is also responsible for the planning and implementation of development projects at the local level, conducting surveys and research regarding local government and arranging training programmes to enhance the knowledge and efficiency of elected representatives.

³³ Local Government Division, Home Page, available at http://www.lgd.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&Itemid=81&lang=en [accessed 15 August, 2013].

TABLE 2: THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR BANGLADESH:³⁴

DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	ACTIVITIES
District Disaster Management Committee	Headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) to co-ordinate and review the disaster management activities at the District level.
<i>Upazila</i> Disaster Management Committee	Headed by the <i>Upazila Nirbahi</i> Officer (UNO) to co-ordinate and review the disaster management activities at the <i>Upazila</i> level.
Union Disaster Management Committee	Headed by the Chairman of the <i>Union Parishad</i> to co-ordinate, review and implement the disaster management activities of the concerned Union.
Municipality Disaster Management Committee	Headed by the Mayor of municipality to co-ordinate, review and implement the disaster management activities within its area of jurisdiction.
City Corporation Disaster Management Committee	Headed by the Mayor of City Corporations to co-ordinate, review and implement the disaster management activities within its area of jurisdiction.

³⁴ SDC, 2010, Disaster Risk Reduction Programme for Bangladesh 2010-2012, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Directorate of Humanitarian Aid and SHA, CH-3003 Bern, p33.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is one of the largest public sector organizations in Bangladesh responsible for planning and the implementation of local level rural urban and small-scale water resource infrastructure development programmes.

The broad objectives of LGED's development activities are to improve the socio-economic condition of the country through the supply of infrastructure at the local level and capacity building of stakeholders. The LGED works in a wide range of programmes, including construction of roads, bridges, culverts and markets as well as social mobilization, empowerment and environmental protection.

The Key Functions of the Local Government Engineering Department are as follows:

- ▶ Develop planning maps, database, technical specifications and manuals;
- ▶ HRD program for LGED, LGIs and other stakeholders;
- ▶ Development and maintenance of rural, urban and water sector infrastructures;
- ▶ Technical support to Pourashava (City Council) and City Corporation;
- ▶ Technical support to Zila Parishad (District Council);
- ▶ Technical support to *Upazila* (Sub-District) and Union Parishad; and
- ▶ Technical support to different Ministries.

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is a decentralized organization where ninety nine percent of the organization's manpower works at the District and *Upazila* (Sub-District) levels. The Chief Engineer is the head of the organization, supported by four Additional Chief Engineers.³⁵

9B. THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATIVE DIVISION

The Rural Development and Cooperative Division (RDCCD) was established to "uplift the status of the poor people living in rural areas". The RDCCD is responsible for policy formulation, planning, monitoring and administration of rural development and cooperative initiatives across the country.

The RDCCD designates one Liaison Officer as the Disaster Management Focal Point to consider all hazard risks and prepare the Action Plan of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. The RDCCD also undertakes training, awareness and education programs with small and medium farmers related to climate change vulnerability. The RDCCD Division supports education and awareness campaigns around risk assessment and risk reduction activities.³⁶

³⁵ Local Government and Engineering Department, Home Page, available at: <http://www.lged.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

³⁶ Rural Development and Cooperative Division, Home Page, available at: <http://www.rdcd.gov.bd> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

10. THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology (MoSICT) promotes science and technology to create a positive change in society, to improve the socio-economic situation, national well-being and to make science and technology a part of national culture.

The MoSICT has undertaken a number of different research activities on climate change. Each year the Ministry allocates different funds to Universities, NGOs and researchers for conducting research, including climate change issues (for example, on modeling and impacts scenarios).³⁷

11. THE MINISTRY OF CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS AFFAIRS

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) includes the Districts of Rangamati, Khagrachhari and Bandarban. The total area of the CHT is around 13,295 sq km, which is approximately one-tenth of the total area of Bangladesh. The region is distinct from the rest of Bangladesh in terms of its ethnic, cultural and environmental diversity. After the signing of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord in 1997, the unstable situation in the CHT came to an end.

The Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) was established on 15 July, 1998. The Charter of the MoCHTA is implemented by the Secretary as administrative head under the executive control of a Deputy Minister.³⁸ Prior to the 1997 Peace Accord, there were a large number of displaced people – who had lost their homes and lands due to river erosion, drought and cyclone – living in the CHT. However, provisions in the CHT Peace Accord now restrict the settlement of displaced people in the CHT.

At present there are two climate change adaptation programmes being implemented in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) under the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund.³⁹

³⁷ Ministry of Science and Information and Communication Technology, Home Page, available at: <http://www.mosict.gov.bd> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

³⁸ Barkat, Abul. 2009. Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts, HDRC & UNDP, Dhaka.

³⁹ Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Home Page, available at: <http://www.mochta.gov.bd> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

12. THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

The Ministry of Defence (MoD) is the principal Ministry by which military policy is formulated and executed. The Minister of Defence is a civilian and member of the Cabinet. The post is usually held by the Prime Minister (PM), who also serves as the President's second-in-command of the military. To coordinate military policy and diplomacy, both the President and the Prime Minister, are advised by a six-member advisory board, three Chiefs of Staff, which include the head of each of the regular services, the Principal Staff Officer of the Armed Forces Division and Military Secretaries to the President and the PM. The Director Generals of the National Security Intelligence (NSI), Directorate General of Forces Intelligence (DGFI) and the Border Guard of Bangladesh (BGB) serve in an advisory capacity.

The Ministry of Defence has played an important role in implementing adaptation programmes against sea level rise under the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009) by setting up data collection network stations to monitor sea level rise and salinity intrusion in the coastal areas as well as regular monitoring and modeling of coastal tidal height.⁴⁰

12A. THE BANGLADESH SPACE RESEARCH AND REMOTE SENSING ORGANIZATION

The Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organisation (SPARRSO) was established in 1980 as an autonomous multi-sectored research and development organization of the Government, tasked with astronomical research and the application of space technology. The SPARRSO acts as the centre of excellence and national focal point for the peaceful applications of space science, remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) in Bangladesh.

Using Japanese and American satellites, SPARRSO monitors agro-climatic conditions and water resources in Bangladesh. SPARRSO provides hourly satellite data on cloud formations in the region and any information about impending disasters including depressions, cyclones and floods to the Government and relevant agencies. SPARRSO is also closely monitoring the changing climate, tidal impacts, EL-Nino, Monsoons and the ecological upgrading of Bangladesh.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Ministry of Defence, Home Page, available at: <http://www.mod.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁴¹ Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization, Home Page, available at: <http://www.sparrso.gov.bd> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

12B. THE BANGLADESH METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) maintains a network of 35 meteorological observation stations, capturing a comprehensive range of climate data on a 3-hourly basis (rainfall, temperature, sunshine hours, solar radiation, evaporation and wind). This network of observation stations is complemented by 12 agro-meteorological observatories as well as five radar stations (Cox's Bazaar, Barisal, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet), three of which are Doppler radars, which primarily assist in cyclone and storm prediction.

The BMD issues a range of forecast products. Daily weather forecasts are issued via media and on the BMD website. Ten-day agro-meteorological forecasts are prepared using a mix of expert interpretation and forecasting products obtained from other meteorological services, including the NCMRWF in India, the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA), and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (ECMRWF). The spatial resolution of the forecasts is to Division and occasionally District level.⁴²

13. THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

The Ministry of Planning (MoP) prepares national, annual and mid-term development and three year rolling plans and perspectives for the economic and social development of Bangladesh, in line with the socio-economic objectives of the Government. The MoP also prepares annual development programs within the framework of the national plan and formulates economic policies. The Ministry stimulates and where necessary, initiates the formulation of projects, examining and tendering advice on programs and projects with a view to determining their consistency with the national objectives. The MoP provides administrative support to achieve the goals of the National Economic Council (NEC) and Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC).

The General Economic Division (GED) of the Planning Commission has initiated a process to enhance the institutional capacity of the GED to facilitate climate change in the planning perspective.⁴³ The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) and the National Academy for Planning and Development are two key departments under this Ministry.

14. THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) seeks to create conditions whereby the people of Bangladesh have the opportunity to reach and maintain the highest attainable level of health. The Ministry leads countrywide disease surveillance and ensures adequate availability of ambulance, medicine, vaccine and surgical equipment.

In disaster prone areas, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare educates people about health care through radio, television, newspaper and other media during floods and after cyclones. They establish temporary hospitals and cyclone shelters to meet emergency needs and ensure active participation in the meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee.⁴⁴

⁴² Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Home Page, available at: <http://www.bmd.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁴³ Ministry of Planning, Home Page, available at: <http://www.plandiv.gov.bd/agency> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁴⁴ Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Home Page, available at: <http://www.mohfw.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

15. THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

The Ministry of Information (Moi) plays an important role in disseminating public information through print and electronic media. The Moi is responsible for the popularization of the techniques for preparedness and survival during pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster periods including leaflets and booklets supplied by the concerned Ministry through television, radio and other media. The Moi is able to arrange wide publicity with the help of mass media about cyclone and flood warning signals. The Ministry ensures the strict performance of the allotted duties by radio, television and news media during pre-disaster and disaster phases.

The Ministry of Information utilizes the Press Information Department (PID), Bangladesh Betar, Bangladesh Television (BTV), Department of Mass Communication (DMC), Department of Films & Publications (DFP), Bangladesh Film Archive (BFA), Press Institute of Bangladesh (PIB), National Institute of Mass Communication (NIMC), Bangladesh Sangbad Sanstha (BSS), Bangladesh Film Development Corporation (BFDC) and Bangladesh Press Council.⁴⁵

16. PALLI KARMA SAHAYAK FOUNDATION

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) was established in 1990 by the Government of Bangladesh as a 'not-for-profit' company with the overall objective of alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life of the poor, assetless, landless and especially the rural poor. PKSF, as the leading apex microcredit institution in Bangladesh has lent approximately US\$ 1350.06 million to its 229 partner organizations covering more than 8.39 million borrowers. As the biggest microcredit apex funding organization in the world, PKSF's standards, guidelines and modalities are being studied by various countries in order to develop their microcredit sector. Dr Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad is the chairman of PKSF, he is also coordinator of the Bangladesh climate change negotiation team.⁴⁶

The Governing Council of the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund designated PKSF for the implementation of community-level climate change adaptation activities through the Community Climate Change Project (CCCP). At present PKSF is funding 11 projects on climate change adaptation under the Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) in flood, drought and salinity intrusion risk zones of Bangladesh with the support of local NGOs.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Ministry of Information, Home Page, available at: <http://www.moi.gov.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁴⁶ Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.pksf-bd.org> [accessed 14 December, 2013].

⁴⁷ Community Climate Change Project, Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.pksf-cccp-bd.org> [accessed 14 December, 2013].



THESE CLIMATE
AFFECTED PERSONS WORK
TO REPAIR AND STRENGTHEN
THE LEVEES DAMAGED BY
CYCLONE AILA

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



III. EXISTING POLICIES AND LAWS IN BANGLADESH RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT

Bangladesh has adopted a number of laws, policies, strategies and institutional frameworks relevant to climate displacement. This chapter assesses the following 22 Policies, Plans, Projects, Acts, Standing Orders, Strategies and Programmes of Action relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh:

1. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (2005)
2. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009)
3. The National Plan for Disaster Management
4. The *Ashrayan* Project
5. The Disaster Management Act (2012)
6. The Standing Orders on Disaster (2010)
7. The Perspective Plan of Bangladesh
8. The National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (2005)
9. Bangladesh Sixth Five Year Plan
10. The Bangladesh Country Investment Plan
11. National Agriculture Policy (2013)
12. The National Forestry Policy (1994)
13. The National Water Policy (1999)
14. The National Food Policy (2006)
15. The Coastal Zone Policy (2005)
16. The Coastal Development Strategy (2006)
17. The Environment Policy (1992)
18. The Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act (1995)
19. The National Housing Policy (2008)
20. The National Urban Sector Policy (2010)
21. The National Land Use Policy (2001)
22. The National Rural Development Policy (2001)

1. THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2005)

The National Adaptation Programmes of Action are one of the types of reporting envisaged by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They are prepared by Least Developed Countries (LDC) to describe the country's perception of its most "urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change". The Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) was established to finance the preparation of NAPAs and to implement the projects that they propose.

The Bangladesh National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2005) identifies 15 priority activities, including general awareness raising, capacity building, and project implementation in vulnerable regions, with a special focus on agriculture and water resources.

The first priority project of the NAPA has received financial support from the LDCF and is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The NAPA, produced in partnership with other stakeholders, highlights the main adverse effects of climate change and identifies adaptation needs.

The general objectives of the NAPA are:

- To make information about climate change impacts and adaptation available to decision makers;
- To incorporate potential adaptation measures into overall development planning process;
- To make development resilient to climate change; and
- To promote the sustainable development of Bangladesh.

The NAPA addresses migration as an undesirable outcome of climate change. NAPA Priority Project No. 11 "Promoting Adaptation to Coastal Crop Agriculture to Combat Salinization", mentions long term outcomes including community adaptation to flood, tidal surge and sea level rise. However, one of the stated goals of Project No. 11 is that "affected communities would not migrate to cities for job and livelihood" and the "social consequences of mass scale migration to cities would to some extent be halted". NAPA Project No. 12 "Adaptation to Agriculture Systems in Areas Prone to Enhanced Flash Flooding– North East and Central Region", states that desired long-term outcomes include "people might get a means to continue with farming, instead of migrating to cities after the flood. This would to some extent reduce social problems of migration of the distressed community to cities".

Migration can be a legitimate adaptation response to climate change and it is important that this negative portrayal of migration is updated and removed from these policy documents.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Ministry of Environment and Forest, 2005, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Government of Bangladesh.

2. THE BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2009)

The main climate change strategic framework is the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), published in 2008 and updated in 2009. The BCCSAP is a 10-year programme (2009-2018) designed to build the capacity and resilience of the country to meet the challenge of climate change. The BCCSAP is designed as a 'living document' to continue to implement the nation's climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes, as well as to deepen understanding of the phenomenon. It lists 44 different programmes and 145 actions for implementation.

In the first five-year period (2009-13), the programme was designed to comprise six pillars:

1. Food security, social protection and health;
2. Comprehensive disaster management;
3. Infrastructure;
4. Research and knowledge management;
5. Mitigation and low carbon development; and
6. Capacity building and institutional strengthening.⁴⁹

There are six themes within the plan (see table 3).

⁴⁹ Ministry of Environment and Forest, 2009, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009, Government of Bangladesh.

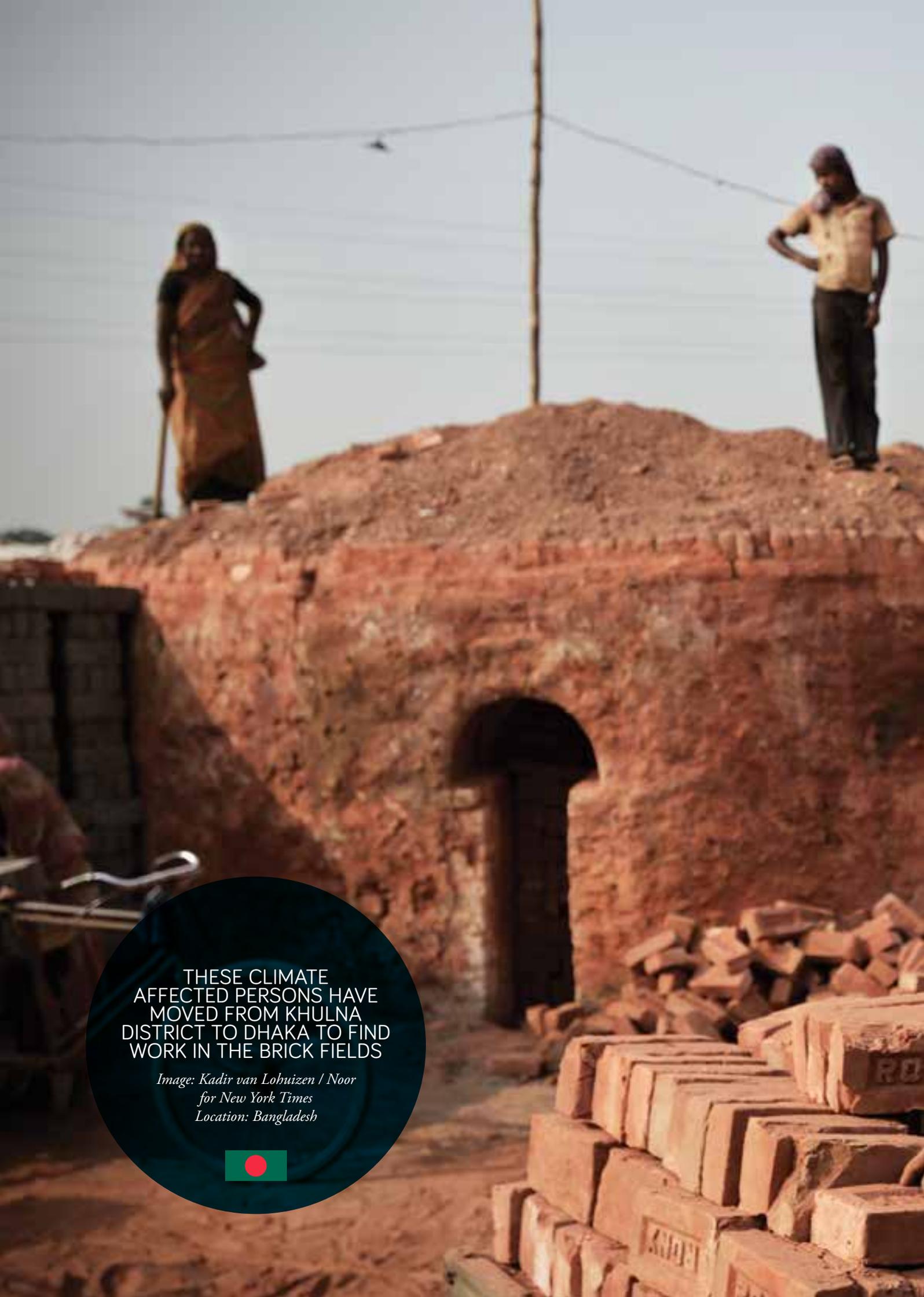
TABLE 3: KEY ISSUES IN THE BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2009)

THEME	ISSUE	MAJOR CONCERNS
1	Food Security, Social Protection and Health	Focus on the needs of this group for food security, safe housing, employment and access to basic services, including health.
2	Comprehensive Disaster Management	This is to further strengthen the country's disaster management systems to deal with increasingly frequent and severe natural calamities.
3	Infrastructure	This action plan is to ensure that existing assets (for example, coastal and river embankments) are well-maintained and fit-for-purpose and that urgently needed infrastructure (for example, shelters and urban drainage) is put in place to deal with the likely impacts of climate change.
4	Research and Knowledge Management	This is to predict the likely scale and timing of climate change impacts on different sectors of the economy and socioeconomic groups; to underpin future investment strategies; and to ensure that Bangladesh is networked into the latest global thinking on science, and best practices of climate change management.
5	Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	This is to evolve low carbon development options and implement these as the country's economy grows over the coming decades and the demand for energy increases.
6	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	This is to enhance the capacity of government ministries and agencies, civil society and the private sector to meet the challenge of climate change and mainstream them as part of development actions.

The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy Action Plan makes clear reference to adaptation, mitigation, research and development, capacity building, institutional development, mainstreaming, disaster management and knowledge management. However, there is no mechanism for ensuring the implementation of these activities, as there is no implementation strategy.⁵⁰

In terms of addressing climate change migration and displacement, the BCCSAP states that “migration must be considered as a valid option of the country. Preparations in the meantime will be made to convert this population into trained and to be useful citizens for any country”, suggesting the aspiration

⁵⁰ Asian Tiger Capital Partners, 2010, A Strategy to Engage the Private Sector in Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh.



THESE CLIMATE
AFFECTED PERSONS HAVE
MOVED FROM KHULNA
DISTRICT TO DHAKA TO FIND
WORK IN THE BRICK FIELDS

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*





of displaced persons is to become ‘useful citizens’ by moving abroad. Whilst it is initially positive that migration is viewed as an effective and positive response to the effects of climate change, this broadly reflects the narrow policy of Bangladesh in that people displaced by climate change should migrate internationally, rather than within Bangladesh.

In the Research and Knowledge Management section of the BCCSAP, the Plan specifically requests that the Government establish a mechanism for the “monitoring of climate change related internal and external migration and rehabilitation”.

3. THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (2010-2015)

Bangladesh has a number of institutional structures to achieve technical monitoring, capacity building, preparedness and response. The National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2010-2015 is an outcome of the national and international commitments of the Government of Bangladesh.⁵¹

The key targets, actions and outcomes to be achieved by 2015 under the National Plan for Disaster Management are organized under seven strategic goals:

1. Professionalizing the disaster management system;
2. Mainstreaming risk reduction;
3. Strengthening institutional mechanisms;
4. Empowering at risk communities;
5. Expanding risk reduction programming;
6. Strengthening emergency response systems; and
7. Developing and strengthening networks.⁵²

The priority areas of focus for the NPDM are:

- (i) Articulate the long-term strategic focus of disaster management in Bangladesh;
- (ii) Demonstrate a commitment to addressing key issues including risk reduction, capacity-building, information management, climate change adaptation, livelihood security, issues of gender and the socially disadvantaged;
- (iii) Show the relationship between the vision of the Government, key result areas, goals and strategies and to align priorities and strategies with international and national drivers for change;
- (iv) Guide disaster management and risk reduction in the development and delivery of guidelines and programmes;
- (v) Illustrate to other Ministries, NGOs, civil society and the private sector how their work can contribute

⁵¹ Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh, 2010, National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015, p114.

⁵² Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh, 2012, Disaster Management Act 2012 of Bangladesh, p35.

to the achievements of the strategic goals and government vision on disaster management.⁵³



FIGURE 2: THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK OF BANGLADESH

⁵³ Niger Dil Nahar, 2013. Implement Disaster Management Act, The Daily Star, Home Page, available at: <http://www.thedailystar.net/beta2/news/implement-disaster-management-act> [accessed 20 August, 2013].

4. THE ASHRAYAN PROJECT

The objective of the *Ashrayan* project is to settle landless and homeless families (particularly those who are landless as a result of tropical cyclones, river erosion and floods) on *Khas* land and to provide those families with living accommodation and deeds of title jointly in the name of the husband and wife.

The *Ashrayan-1* Project was implemented from 1997 to 2010 and resettled and rehabilitated 108,646 families. *Ashrayan-II* is designed for implementation from 2010 to 2014 and intends to resettle and rehabilitate a further 50,000 families. *Ashrayan-II* has very recently been extended to 30 June, 2017.

The *Ashrayan* project aims to create dynamic villages and stimulate the socio-economic development of the people resettled by the project. The project is funded by the Prime Minister's Office and the physical implementation of the project is undertaken by the Armed Forces Division (AFD), different Government agencies, various Governmental Departments and District & *Upazila* Administrations. An *Ashrayan* Project Central Advisory Council was created to ensure guidance and advice from appropriate authorities for the smooth implementation of the project.⁵⁴

The project has been working directly with civil and human rights issues in the target populations. Houses for persons from ethnic minorities are designed to maintain the culture and heritage of the resettled populations. Under the revised Development Project Proposal (DPP), multi-storey buildings will be constructed in City Corporation and Municipality areas at the District and *Upazila* levels to rehabilitate landless persons.⁵⁵

5. THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT (2012)

The Disaster Management Act (2012) has created mandatory obligations and responsibilities for Ministries, committees and appointments to ensure transparency in the overall disaster management system.

The objectives of the Disaster Management Act (2012) are:

- ▶ Substantial reduction of the overall risks of disasters to an acceptable level with appropriate risk reduction interventions;
- ▶ Effective implementation of post disaster rehabilitation and recovery measures;
- ▶ Emergency humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable communities;
- ▶ Strengthening institutional capacity for the effective coordination of disaster management involving Government and NGOs; and
- ▶ Establishing a disaster management system capable of dealing with all existing hazards.

The Disaster Management Act is intended to promote a comprehensive disaster management programme including an all-hazard, all-risk, all-sector approach where risk reduction, as a core element of disaster management, has equal emphasis with emergency response management and a greater focus on equitable and sustainable development.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ *Ashrayan* project, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ashrayanpmo.gov.bd/index.html> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁵⁵ Daily Independent, 14th August, 2013, ECNEC approves *Ashrayan-II* project, available at: http://www.theindependentbd.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=181467:ec nec-approves-ashrayan-ii-project&catid=108:business-finance&Itemid=152 [accessed 20 June, 2013].

⁵⁶ Niger Dil Nahar, April 6, 2013. Legal tool for accountable disaster management, available at: <http://www.thedailystar.net/beta2/news/legal-tool-for-accountable-disaster-management> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

6. THE STANDING ORDERS ON DISASTER (2010)

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) launched an extensive consultation in order to finalize the updated version of the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD). The SOD describe the roles and responsibilities of citizens, public representatives, NGOs, Ministries and other organizations in disaster risk reduction and emergency management. The SOD also established the necessary actions required to implement Bangladesh's disaster management model.

The SOD are intended to clarify the duties and responsibilities of all concerned people related to disaster management. All Ministries, Divisions, Departments and Agencies prepare their own Action Plans in respect of their responsibilities under the Standing Orders.

The National Disaster Management Committee and Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee ensure the coordination of disaster related activities at the National level. Coordination at District, *Upazila* and Union levels is ensured by the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), *Upazila* Disaster Management Committee (UZDMC) and Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC). The Department of Disaster Management facilitates this process and renders necessary assistance.⁵⁷

7. THE PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF BANGLADESH (2010-2021)

The Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (2010-2021): "Making Vision 2021: A Reality" is a strategic articulation of the development vision, mission, goals and objectives to make Bangladesh a middle-income country.

A National Strategy plan was also developed to supplement this Perspective Plan. The National Strategy plan intends to reduce poverty from 40 percent to 15 percent by 2021. It specifies the key milestones along the way and highlights major intentions around strategic architecture, resources, competencies, and capacities.

The Perspective Plan has 8 development priorities which include mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has identified 18 management strategies to make Bangladesh resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change. The major management strategies are listed below:⁵⁸

- Stop environmental degradation through human activities through awareness-raising and, if necessary, recourse to legal means;
- Contain population growth, which is crucial for shaping the future of the country, and certainly in the context of climate change management;
- Best utilization of the available land, arresting and reversing the land degradation process;
- Conservation and enhancement of the country's biodiversity;
- Managing and improving sanitation in both rural areas and towns and cities;

⁵⁷ Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, 2010. Standing Order on Disaster, available at: <http://www.lcgbangladesh.org/derweb/doc/Final%20Verion%20SOD.pdf> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁵⁸ Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2012. Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (2010-2021): Making vision 2012 A Reality, Economic Relation Division, Government of Bangladesh, p100.

- To improve navigability and water discharge, and to reduce flood risks, a strategy of dredging and training of rivers in a planned and phased manner will be pursued;
- Afforestation, particularly in coastal areas;
- Promotion of crop diversification;
- Integrated coastal zone management;
- Communities, particularly those to be affected most by extreme climatic events, will be the focus for capacity-building and mobilization;
- Resource mobilization from internal and external sources;
- All necessary steps will be taken to utilize nationally and internationally mobilized funds properly and effectively;
- Regional cooperation will be pursued for more effective flood and drought management as well as for basin-wide trans-boundary river management; and
- Climate change management through regional cooperation.

8. THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ACCELERATED POVERTY REDUCTION (2005)

The National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction: “Unlocking the Potential” was launched in October 2005. The Strategy lists eight specific avenues to achieve accelerated poverty reduction:⁵⁹

- Supportive macro-economics;
- Choice of critical sectors to maximise pro-poor benefits with special emphasis on rural, agricultural, informal and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sectors;
- Safety net measures to protect the poor;
- Human development through education;
- Health and sanitation;
- Participation and empowerment;
- Promotion of good governance;
- Improved service delivery; and
- Caring for environment.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (2009-10) put emphasis on agricultural development considering the impacts of climate change induced natural disasters risk.

⁵⁹ General Economic Division, 2003. A National Strategy for Economic Growth, Poverty Reduction and Social Development, Ministry of Finance Government of Bangladesh, p135.

9. THE BANGLADESH SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2011-2015)

According to the Ministry of Planning, climate change is not only an environmental issue, but also a challenge that could destabilize the economy. The Sixth Five Year Plan provides a detailed list of focus areas, including:

- (i) Food security;
- (ii) Social protection;
- (iii) Health;
- (iv) Disaster management; and
- (v) Infrastructure.

The Sixth Five Year Plan is based on the foundations of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). The Sixth Year Plan also notes that the Government may need to strengthen existing institutions and may need to create and develop new institutions to respond effectively to the challenge of climate change.⁶⁰

10. THE BANGLADESH COUNTRY INVESTMENT PLAN (2011-2015)

The Bangladesh Country Investment Plan for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition was developed to support the implementation of the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction. The Plan prioritises 12 programmes under 3 components, namely food availability, food access and food utilization. The first programme focuses on integrated research and extension to develop sustainable responses to climate change.⁶¹

11. NATIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY (2013)

The Government of Bangladesh approved the “National Agriculture Policy 2013” with a focus on agriculture production, alleviating poverty through generating jobs, and highlighting food security. The agriculture policy has focused on high yielding varieties (HYV) of rice and other crops, fertilizer and mechanized irrigation over the decades. The overall objective of the National Agriculture Policy is to make the nation self-sufficient in food through increasing production of all crops including cereals and ensure a dependable food security system for all. The specific objectives of the National Agriculture Policy are to:

- ▶ Ensure a profitable and sustainable agricultural production system;
- ▶ Increase production and supplies of more nutritious food crops and thereby ensuring food security and improving nutritional status;
- ▶ Develop improved crop production technologies through research and training;

⁶⁰ Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2011, Sixth Five Year Plan (FY2011-FY2015): Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Economic Relation Division, Government of Bangladesh, p250.

⁶¹ Ahmed, M.I., Islam, A.K.N., Mukta, Z.H., 20 Bangladesh Country Investment Plan (CIP): Issues and Challenges, p39.

- ▶ Promote competitiveness through commercialization of agriculture land;
- ▶ Establish a self-reliant and sustainable agriculture adaptive to climate change and responsive to farmer's needs;
- ▶ Develop marketing system to ensure fair prices of agricultural commodities;
- ▶ Take necessary steps to ensure environmental protection as well as 'environment-friendly sustainable agriculture' through increased use of organic manure and strengthening of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme; and
- ▶ Take appropriate steps to develop an efficient irrigation system and encourage farmers in providing supplementary irrigation during drought with a view to increasing cropping intensity and yield.

The National Agriculture Policy, 2013 has considered climate change issues and suggests promoting adaptation to climate change to reduce risk and vulnerability. Further, the Programme Support Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a climate management plan for the sector, which aims to provide a number of recommendations for climate change management planning within agriculture and farming systems for building a greater robustness and resilience to climate change factors and hazards.

The National Agriculture Policy states that the "Government of Bangladesh will have a contingency plan for taking up emergency agricultural rehabilitation programmes (ARP) to recover from the crop losses due to any natural disaster at both the farmers' and national levels and this timeline will be on a short to long term basis. Also, the Government will take all kinds of cooperation from NGOs, entrepreneurs, private research and social service institutes for support disaster affected farmers." According to the National Agriculture Policy, the Government will develop "Agriculture disaster Recovery Grant and Crop Insurance" to support farmers affected by climate change induced disasters.⁶²

12. THE NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY (1994)

The National Forestry Policy (NFP, 1994) recognizes the importance of biodiversity for environmental sustenance. The major objectives of the NFOP are:⁶³

- (i) 20 percent of the total land area will be brought under afforestation programmes;
- (ii) Bio-diversity of the existing degraded forests will be enriched by conserving the remaining natural habitats of birds and animals;
- (iii) The agricultural sector will be strengthened by extending assistance to the sectors related to forest development, especially by conserving land and water resources;
- (iv) Various international efforts and Government ratified agreements relating to global warming, desertification, control of trade in wild birds and animals will be implemented; and
- (v) The illegal occupation of the forest lands, free felling and hunting of wild animals will be prevented, with the cooperation of local people.

⁶² Ministry of Agriculture, 2013. National Agriculture Policy 2013, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Bangladesh, p28.

⁶³ Taufiq Akhter, Forest and Environmental Policy of Bangladesh, available at: http://www.poribesh.com/Multimedia/Presentation/Forest_Policy_Environment_Policy.pdf [accessed 15 August, 2013].

13. THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY (1999)

The National Water Policy (1999) provided the first comprehensive short, medium and long-term perspectives for managing water resources in Bangladesh. The Policy focuses on the importance of water for fisheries and wildlife, water for the environment and for preservation of wetlands.

The National Water Policy (1999) has 16 components, which describes policy measures to be undertaken to achieve the above objectives. These policy measures include:⁶⁴

1. River basin management;
2. Public and private involvement;
3. Planning and management of water resources;
4. Water rights and allocation;
5. Public water investment;
6. Water supply and sanitation;
7. Water and agriculture;
8. Water and industry;
9. Water, fisheries and wildlife;
10. Water and navigation;
11. Water hydropower and recreation;
12. Water for environment;
13. Water for preservation of *haors*, boars, and beels;
14. Economic and financial management;
15. Research and information management; and
16. Stakeholder participation.

⁶⁴ Ministry of Water Resources, Bangladesh, 1999, National Water Policy of Bangladesh, Government of Bangladesh, p28.

14. THE NATIONAL FOOD POLICY (2006)

The goal of the National Food Policy (2006) is to ensure a dependable food security system for all people of the country at all times. The Policy clarifies three basic concepts:

- (i) Ensure adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food;
- (ii) Enhance purchasing power of the people for increased food accessibility; and
- (iii) Ensure adequate nutrition for all (especially women and children).

Given these basic concepts, the major objectives of the national food policy, which aims at ensuring dependable food security for all, are the following:⁶⁵

- Adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food at affordable prices;
- Increased physical, social and economic access and purchasing power of all people; and
- Adequate nutrition for all individuals, especially children and women.

15. THE COASTAL ZONE POLICY (2005)

The Coastal Zone Policy (CZP) recognizes the importance of ecosystem and biodiversity conservation. The Policy states that the coastal development process aims to meet, on an overall basis, the national goal for economic growth, poverty reduction and social development. The Policy also aims to abide by the Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries, the Code of Conduct for responsible mangrove management and other international conventions and treaties including the targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

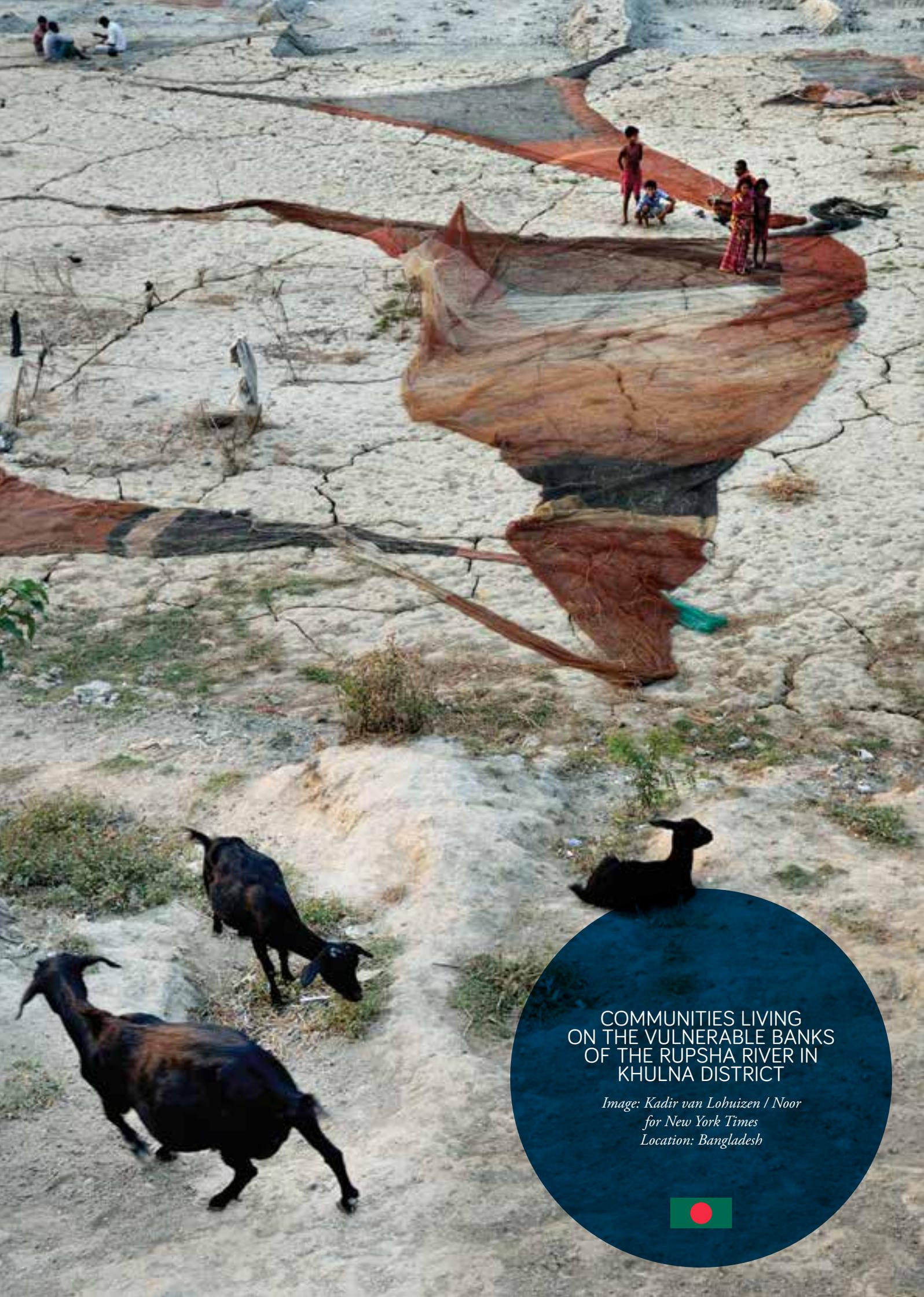
The stated goal of the Policy for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is “to create conditions, in which the reduction of poverty, development of sustainable livelihoods and the integration of the coastal zone into national processes can take place”.

Section 4.2 of the Policy focuses on basic needs and opportunities for livelihoods. In this section it is mentioned that to meet basic needs of the coastal people and enhance livelihood opportunities, the Government policy should be as follows:⁶⁶

- a. Alleviation of poverty through creation of job opportunities and finding options for diversified livelihoods would be the major principles of all economic activities. Economic opportunities based on local resources will be explored to enhance income of the people;
- b. The Private sector and NGOs will be encouraged to implement activities for the poor people;
- c. Special measures will be taken during periods of disaster;
- d. *Khas* land will be distributed among the landless and a more transparent process of land settlement will be ensured; and
- e. An effective program for land reclamation will be developed.

⁶⁵ Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, 2006. National Food Policy of Bangladesh, Government of Bangladesh, p15.

⁶⁶ Ministry of Water Resources, Bangladesh, 2005. Coastal Zone Policy, 2005, Government of Bangladesh, p15.



COMMUNITIES LIVING
ON THE VULNERABLE BANKS
OF THE RUPSHA RIVER IN
KHULNA DISTRICT

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



16. THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2006)

The Coastal Development Strategy (2006) links the Coastal Zone Policy (CZP) with development programs and interventions. The objectives of the Strategy are: “to select strategic priorities and actions in implementation of the CZP with emphasis on the creation of the institutional environment that will enable the Government of Bangladesh to embark on a continuous and structured process of prioritization, development and implementation of concerted interventions for the development of the coastal zone”.

The Coastal Development Strategy (2006) describes the priorities and targets based on the Coastal Zone Policy (CZP) objectives, the problems and issues in the coastal zone and the available resources. The Strategy represents a departure from ‘business as usual’ in the management of the coastal zone towards utilizing its potential. It describes ‘governance’ of the coastal zone. The Strategy takes into account emerging trends, including increasing urbanization, changing patterns of land use, declining land and water resources, unemployment and visible climate change impacts. However, there is no effective land distribution strategy for those whose land is lost due to erosion.⁶⁷

17. THE ENVIRONMENT POLICY (1992)

The Environmental Policy built upon the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (The Rio Conference) and acknowledged that sustained development of the country was based on the well-being of the environment and ecosystems as they provide the services necessary for ensuring progress.

The objectives of the Environment Policy were:

- (i) Maintain ecological balance and overall development through protection and improvement of the environment;
- (ii) Protect the country against natural disasters;
- (iii) Identify and regulate activities which pollute and degrade the environment;
- (iv) Ensure environmentally sound development in all sectors; and
- (v) Ensure sustainable, long term and environmentally sound use of all national resources.

The Environment Policy recognized the need for a better and more comprehensive approach to address climate change and environment issues. Policies towards realization of the overall objectives of the Environment Policy are described in 15 sectors:⁶⁸

- (i) Agriculture;
- (ii) Industry;
- (iii) Health and Sanitation;
- (iv) Energy and Fuel;
- (v) Water Development, Flood Control and Irrigation;

⁶⁷ Ministry of Water Resource, 2005. Coastal Development Strategy, Government of Bangladesh, p14.

⁶⁸ Ministry of Environment and Forest, 1992, Bangladesh Environmental Policy and Action Plan, 1992, Department of Environment, Government of Bangladesh.

- (vi) Land;
- (vii) Forest, Wildlife and Bio-diversity;
- (viii) Fisheries and Livestock;
- (ix) Food;
- (x) Coastal and Marine Environment;
- (xi) Transport and Communication;
- (xii) Housing and Urbanization;
- (xiii) Population;
- (xiv) Education and Public Awareness; and
- (xv) Science, Technology and Research.

18. THE BANGLADESH ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT (1995)

The Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act (1995) provides for conservation and improvement of environmental standards and for controlling and mitigating environmental pollution. However, the Act provides very few substantive obligations relating to environmental clearance from the Department of Environment and any person affected or likely to be affected by such activities can apply to the Director General seeking remedy of environmental pollution or degradation. The major limitations of the Act are its silences on the standards, parameters, emission levels and management elements based on which the environmental clearance should have been applied and obtained.

The Act empowers the Government to declare an area to be an “ecologically critical area” if its eco-system appears to be under serious threats of degradation and vulnerable to climate change. The Ministry of Environment and Forest has already declared seven areas as critical. These include the *Sundarbans*, Cox’s Bazar-Teknaf sea beach, St. Martin’s Island, Shonadia Island, Hakaluki Haor, Tanguar Haor, and Marzat Oxbow Lake. In these areas, a ban has been imposed on some activities that include felling or extracting trees; hunting and poaching of wild animals; catching or collection of snails, coral, turtles, and other creatures; any activities that may threaten the habitat of flora and fauna; activities likely to destroy or alter the natural characteristics of the soil and water; establishment of industries that may pollute soil, water, air and/or create noise pollution and any other activity that may be harmful for fish and aquatic life.⁶⁹

⁶⁹ Ministry of Environment and Forest, 1995. Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995 (Act No. 1 of 1995), Government of Bangladesh, p13.

19. THE NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY (2008)

The objectives of the National Housing Policy are to “make housing accessible to all strata of society... the high priority target groups will be the disadvantaged, the destitute and the shelter-less poor; and to develop effective strategies for reducing the need to seek shelter through formation of slums.... to relocate them in suitable places”.

The Policy states that the Government recognizes the difficult situation in which the poor live in slums and squatter settlements. The main objectives of the National Housing Policy are:

- (i) Ensuring housing for all with particular emphasis on the disadvantaged, destitute, the shelter less poor and the low and middle-income groups of people;
- (ii) Make available suitable land for housing at affordable price;
- (iii) Developing mechanisms to discharge formation of slums and squatter settlements, unauthorized constructions and encroachments;
- (iv) Mobilization of resources for housing through personal savings and financial institutions;
- (v) Developing institutional and legal framework for facilitating housing; and
- (vi) Providing encouragement to universities, research institutions and research centers for housing oriented researches.

The strategy of the Government for implementing the National Housing Policy is to act as a promoter and facilitator and, to a limited extent, as a provider.

The salient features of the housing strategy envisaged in the National Housing Policy are:

- (i) Housing will be given due priority in national development plans;
- (ii) The role of the Government in housing will be to supply serviced land at reasonable prices and to help create and promote housing financing institutions;
- (iii) Efforts will be made to increase affordability for the disadvantaged and the low income groups through providing credit for income generation;
- (iv) Improvement and rehabilitation of the existing housing stock will be given priority by the Government alongside new housing; and
- (v) Ensuring the conservation of the natural environment and preservation of cultural heritage in new housing projects.

The Policy specifically provides in paragraph 5.8.9 that “rehabilitation for river erosion and other natural disaster affected communities should be ensured in the village land bank”. Housing reconstruction and rehabilitation in disaster prone areas is one of the major components of the National Housing Policy. Paragraph 5.10.2 states that “necessary action should be taken urgently for reconstruction and re-building of houses damaged by cyclones, floods and other natural disasters. Special rehabilitation programmes including easy terms for housing loans should be ensured for communities in disaster prone areas”.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ Ministry of Housing and Public Works, 2008, National Housing Policy of Bangladesh, Department of Public Works, Government of Bangladesh, p15.

20. THE NATIONAL URBAN SECTOR POLICY (2010)

The National Urban Sector Policy (2010) envisions strengthening the beneficial aspects of urbanization and at the same time effectively dealing with its negative consequences so as to achieve sustainable urbanization, keeping in view the multi-dimensional nature of the urbanization process. The policy is designed to be gender sensitive and sensitive to the needs of children, the aged and the disadvantaged.

The key components of the policy are:

- (i) Patterns and process of urbanization;
- (ii) Local urban planning;
- (iii) Local economic development and employment;
- (iv) Urban local finance and resource mobilization;
- (v) Urban land management;
- (vi) Urban housing;
- (vii) Urban poverty and slum improvement;
- (viii) Urban environmental management;
- (ix) Infrastructure and services;
- (x) Social structure;
- (xi) Rural-urban linkage;
- (xii) Urban governance; and
- (xiii) Urban Research, Training and Information.

The Policy recognizes that urban areas will form a network of distribution where each centre will fall into a hierarchy. This policy also recognizes that rural to urban migration plays a key role in urbanisation and that it has both positive and negative consequences. To achieve balanced urbanisation rural-urban migration must be properly guided to avoid over concentration of population in one or few cities.

The Policy has a special focus on Urban Land Management (paragraph 5.5). The Policy emphasizes that the Government must exert some degree of control over the use and development of urban land based policies and regulations. A range of urban planning tools including land use planning, transportation planning and management, site planning, subdivision regulations and building regulations can be applied to minimize environmental impacts of urban development activities.

In the Urban Land Management section (paragraph 5.5.7), the Policy emphasises:

- (i) Reforming land transfer laws to counter trends towards land accumulation;
- (ii) Implementation of land-banking and land-pooling programmes that allow the government to increase its pool of land which can be exchanged for low-cost housing sites in the city;
- (iii) Undertaking land readjustment projects that include low-cost land and housing sites;
- (iv) Allocating *Khas* land/acquired land for housing the poor; and
- (v) Allocating a reasonable proportion of land in urban places for housing the poor.





THIS CLIMATE AFFECTED
FAMILY MOVED FROM KHULNA
DISTRICT TO THE CHITTAGONG
HILL TRACTS TO FIND NEW
LIVELIHOODS AND SAFETY
FROM CLIMATE HAZARDS

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



The policy also highlights issues related to land development (paragraph 5.5.10) where it is stated that the Government can intervene in the land market either by developing the land itself or by facilitating the private sector to carry out land development activities and also take up special schemes to develop land for housing low-income groups and the poor.⁷¹

The National Urban Sector Policy makes provision for in-situ upgrading and improvement of slums, resettlement of slum dwellers and seeks to ensure tenure security for the urban poor. The Policy states that there should not be any eviction of slum dwellers without proper rehabilitation. The Policy also states that master plans should designate areas for slum rehabilitation and that the Government should provide the urban poor with access to infrastructure and services to all inhabitants of slum/informal settlements. The Policy also makes provision for the allocation of land and finances for slum improvement programmes in all urban areas.⁷²

21. THE NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY (2001)

The National Land Use Policy (2001) highlights the need, the importance and the modalities of land zoning for integrated planning and management of land resources of the country. The Policy emphasizes the distribution of *Khas* lands among landless people in Bangladesh. *Khas* land is Government owned land and applies to agricultural land, non-agricultural land and water bodies. However, these programmes have met with mixed success due to vested interests illegally occupying *Khas* land, a lack of political will, the inefficiencies in the way local and national administration is organized and the absence of an updated, systematic and universally accepted source of information on land resource availability and land rights.

It is essential that the Government take steps to implement an effective, transparent and just programme for the distribution of *Khas* land to landless persons - including climate displaced persons. These programmes should be rights-based, they should involve the participation of affected communities in their design and the ability to review adverse decisions should be clear and accessible. It is important that decisions about the distribution of *Khas* land are made on the basis of genuine need, rather than political or personal considerations. Civil Society representatives should also be part of the decision-making panels for *Khas* land distribution. Furthermore, training should be provided to decision makers on climate displacement in Bangladesh and the need to ensure rights-based durable solutions for climate displaced persons.

The Policy also mentions the need to formulate a Zoning Law and Village Improvement Act for materializing the identified land zoning area. The Policy highlights the need for land zoning for the coastal area of Bangladesh. It also describes the need for definite guidelines and raises the possibility of undertaking coastal land zoning through an inter-ministerial task force.⁷³

⁷¹ Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives, 2011, National Urban Sector Policy, 2011, Government of Bangladesh, p20.

⁷² LCG Urban Sector Working Group, 2011. Consolidated Development Partners' Feedback on the Draft Bangladesh Urban Sector Policy, 2011, p6.

⁷³ Barkat, A. and K.P. Roy. 2004. Political Economy of Land Litigation in Bangladesh: A Case of Colossal National Wastage. Dhaka: Association for Land Reform and Development and Nijera Kori.

22. THE NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY (2001)

The National Rural Development Policy consists of 30 programmes under seven sections, these are:

- People's Participation;
- Poverty Alleviation;
- Rural Infrastructure Development;
- Agro-based Rural Economy;
- Education for Rural Areas;
- Rural Health Service and Nutrition Development;
- Rural Population Control;
- Development of Rural Housing;
- Land Use and Development;
- Rural Industries Development;
- Rural Capital Flow and Financing;
- Empowerment of Rural Women;
- Rural Child and Youth Development;
- Development of Disadvantaged Rural People;
- Area Specific Special Development Programmes;
- Employment Generation for Self-Reliance;
- Creation of Skilled Manpower in Rural Areas;
- Cooperatives for Rural Development;
- Rural Environment;
- Dispute Settlement/ Salish System;
- Law and Order;
- Culture and Heritage;
- Games and Sports;
- Power and Fuel Energy;
- Research and Training;
- Information Dissemination and Data Base;
- Awards for Contributions to Rural Development;
- Contribution by NGOs and Other Actors;
- Support to Elderly People; and
- Regional and International Cooperation.

The Policy emphasizes the integration of all activities in rural development with a view to alleviating poverty; improving the quality of life of women and the poor and the economic development of landless and marginal farmers. Relevant provisions of the Act include:⁷⁴

Paragraph 5.8 of the Act relates to the “Development of Rural Housing” and Article 6 states:

“Families, who become landless, displaced or shelter-less due to river erosion, will be provided with shelter within a short time frame on a priority basis and will be rehabilitated in the nearest Government *Ashrayan/ Adarsha Gram* project area”.

Paragraph 5.9 relates to Land Use and Development and Article 4 states:

“Giving priority to the use of land for rural poverty alleviation will be continued and ensured in the allocation, distribution and leasing out of *Khas* land and Government water bodies”.

⁷⁴ Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives, 2001. National Rural Development Policy -2001, Government of Bangladesh, p32.

THESE COMMUNITIES
LIVE PRECARIOUSLY AFTER
A SERIES OF CLIMATE
HAZARDS HAVE ERODED AND
INUNDATED THEIR LANDS

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



IV. INTERNATIONAL DONORS AND FUNDING ORGANISATIONS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

This chapter discusses the major international donor and funding organisations relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh.

This chapter identifies and assesses the role of the following 20 international donor and funding organisations:

1. United Nations Development Programme
2. World Bank
3. Department for International Development
4. European Union
5. Asian Development Bank
6. Japan International Cooperation Agency
7. United States Agency for International Development
8. German Society for International Cooperation
9. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
10. Denmark International Development Agency
11. Norway Agency for Development
12. Swedish International Development Authority
13. Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia
14. Cordaid (Catholic Organization for Relief & Development Aid)
15. World Food Programme
16. International Organization for Migration
17. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
18. Irish Aid
19. Food and Agriculture Organization
20. United Nations Environment Programme

Contact details and an influence matrix for these 20 international donor and funding organisations is attached in Annex 4 to this report.

1. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In Bangladesh, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) focuses on governance, poverty reduction, the environment, energy, climate change, disaster management and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). UNDP is the main donor of the Government of Bangladesh in disaster management.

In collaboration with the Government, the UNDP has created two large programme portfolios – the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) and the Humanitarian Response Team.

UNDP is directly involved in implementing and funding the following areas in Bangladesh:⁷⁵

- ▶ Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme;
- ▶ Poverty;
- ▶ Environment and Climate Mainstreaming
- ▶ Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation;
- ▶ Early Recovery Facility; and
- ▶ Capacity Building and Resource Mobilisation for Sustainable Land Management, under the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Programme.

2. WORLD BANK

The World Bank supports activities to reduce the vulnerability of the poor to the effects of climate change through investments in water resources management, agricultural adaptation, environmental protection and disaster preparedness in Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) and the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), administered by the World Bank and supported by a number of development partners, are global financing mechanisms to support climate change adaptation activities in Bangladesh. The following are examples of adaptation projects supported by the Bank:

1. Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation Project
2. Community Climate Change Project
3. Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project and Additional Financing
4. Coastal Embankment Improvement Project.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ United Nations Development Programme Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.bd.undp.org/bangladesh/en/home.html> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁷⁶ World Bank Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/bangladesh> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

3. DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department for International Development (DFID) has allocated £123 million to fund Bangladesh's response to climate change. Over the last 5 years (2008-2013) DFID has spent £11,917,185 on climate change adaptation in Bangladesh through a number of programmes. One major program, the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) supported local communities to develop disaster risk reduction action plans and provided funds to implement them.

DFID has also provided support for national early warning systems that provide information on cyclone and flood risks to the general population. DFID's objective is that the "number of people with increased resilience to climate change and improved ability to respond to and recover from natural disasters" directly attributable to UK funding will be "at least 15 million by 2015".

DFID contributes £12 million out of a total of £42 million for the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme for Bangladesh. DFID is funding 65 projects in Bangladesh and among them two projects are based on relief and rehabilitation for disaster affected coastal communities. A further 12 Climate Change and livelihood recovery for disaster affected communities projects are funded by DFID with the support of local and national partner organizations.⁷⁷

4. EUROPEAN UNION

EU assistance to Bangladesh is primarily concerned with emergency humanitarian aid in view of Bangladesh's vulnerability to floods and cyclones. The EU is among the three biggest donors to Bangladesh and ranks fifth for overall development assistance. While humanitarian assistance continues to be an important part of EU aid to Bangladesh (delivered through the European Commission's Humanitarian Office DG ECHO) the emphasis is now on development cooperation in social services (health and education), good governance, food security, environment, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction management.

Total EU (Member States bilaterally & European Commission) payments to development aid activities in Bangladesh in 2007-2013 amounted to 439 million euros. Among them environment, disaster risk reduction and climate change received 12% of the country allocation. In addition to development assistance covered by the Country Strategy, the EU provides humanitarian aid in response to emergencies.

The EU is currently funding the implementation of the following climate change adaptation, rehabilitation of disaster affected people and disaster risk reduction activities in Bangladesh:⁷⁸

- i. Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)
- ii. Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP, 2010-2014; CDMP 2010-2014);
- iii. *Sunderbans* Environmental and Livelihoods Security (SEALS);
- iv. Increasing resilience and reducing risk of coastal communities to climate change and natural hazards in the Bay of Bengal;

⁷⁷ DFID Bangladesh Operational Plan 2011-2015, Department for International Development, April 2011, 35p.

⁷⁸ European Union Delegation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.delbangladesh.eu/en> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

- v. Collective action to reduce climate disaster risks and enhancing resilience of the vulnerable coastal communities around the *Sundarbans* in Bangladesh and India;
- vi. Alleviating poverty through disaster risk reduction in North West Bangladesh and Improved food and livelihood security in *Bagerhat* District;
- vii. Bangladesh in the context of increased disaster risk and climate change (IFLS); and
- viii. Strengthening the role of Non State Actors on climate change policy formulation in South Asia and enhancing their capacities to influence global climate change negotiations projects.

5. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The “environment and climate change” is one the five core areas of Asian Development Bank (ADB) operations. ADB’s Long-Term Strategic Framework Strategy 2020 recognizes environmental sustainability as a key development challenge. Environmentally sustainable growth has also been one of the three strategic areas of focus for ADB.

Reflecting the Strategy 2020, ADB has prepared a country-specific climate change implementation plan and has integrated climate change considerations into country partnership strategies and country operations business plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation into country portfolio project design and implementation. In line with the corporate policy, ADB is helping Bangladesh expand its use of clean energy, encourage sustainable transport including low-carbon options and mass urban transport systems, and promote climate resilience in agriculture and natural resources, water resources, and urban sectors. ADB is supporting this process through policy dialogue, capacity building, and knowledge services. It helps Bangladesh to mobilize new and innovative sources of financing to meet its nationally appropriate and prioritized climate change objectives and to cultivate and foster partnerships to support broader climate change objectives.

The ADB is currently implementing several projects including technical assistance (TA) projects in the areas of climate change adaptation and mitigation, and is incorporating climate change components into TA and other projects in relevant sectors to assist the country in heading toward climate-resilient development. The notable TAs and other projects on climate change adaptation include the Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project; the Coastal Town Infrastructure Improvement Project; Supporting Implementation of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (BCCSAP); Strengthening Resilience of Urban Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation to Climate Change in Coastal Towns; Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management; Main River Flood and Bank Erosion Risk Management; the Weather Index-Based Crop Insurance Pilot Project and Disaster Risk Finance.

Significant projects on climate mitigation include the Energy Sector Improvement Project I; the Power System Efficiency Improvement Project; the Financing Brick Kiln Improvement Project; Support for Climate Change Mitigation and Renewable Energy Development and Solar Power for Rural Development. ADB is also actively collaborating with multilateral and bilateral development partners to help the country promote green growth. ADB also has access to several global climate funds (for example, the Climate Investment Fund, the Global Environment Facility, and the Nordic Development Fund) and is utilizing other donor funds in this endeavor.⁷⁹

⁷⁹ Asian Development Bank, Home Page, available at: <http://www.adb.org/countries/bangladesh/main> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

6. JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is advancing its activities in Bangladesh around the pillars of a field-oriented approach, human security, and enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and speed. JICA actively supports mitigation, adaptation and mechanisms to accelerate mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. JICA promotes such measures according to the three guiding principles of:

- i. Climate compatible sustainable development;
- ii. Comprehensive assistance to meet the diverse needs in developing countries; and
- iii. Collaboration with development and climate partners, and by utilizing the experiences, achievements and technologies of Japan and JICA.

JICA has provided assistance to achieve sustainable economic growth and poverty alleviation for Bangladesh. JICA is providing assistance in areas such as basic education, health care, rural development people overseas struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic, governance and disaster management.

In Bangladesh, JICA is presently funding:

- i. Cyclone disaster resilient community development project;
- ii. Community development project for disaster risk reduction through adolescent initiatives;
- iii. Construction of multipurpose cyclone shelter in the area affected by Cyclone *Sidr*;
- iv. Emergency disaster damage rehabilitation project;
- v. Data collection for the basic survey of Megna river basin management; and
- vi. Long-term consultancy with Bangladesh Water Development Board for sustainable river management long-term expert for BWDB River on management.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency has also supported the Government of Bangladesh with:⁸⁰

- ▶ A feasibility Study for “Improvement of Flood Forecasting and Warning Services”;
- ▶ A Long-term Expert “Water Management and development advisor”;
- ▶ Basic Design on Cyclone Shelter;
- ▶ Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter in Chittagong Coastal Region after super cyclone on 1991; and
- ▶ Disaster Relief after Cyclone *Sidr* and *Aila*.

⁸⁰ Japan International Cooperation Agency, Home Page, available at: <http://www.jica.go.jp/bangladesh/english/office/index.html> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

7. UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USAID's stated goals include providing "economic, development and humanitarian assistance around the world in support of the foreign policy goals of the United States". USAID's major focus areas are disaster relief, poverty relief and socio-economic development.

The USAID Mission in Bangladesh is one of the largest USAID development assistance programmes in the world in terms of funding and staff size. USAID has been a development partner in Bangladesh since 1971. USAID is committed to improving living conditions, promoting a free and democratic life and helping in times of disasters. In Bangladesh, USAID focuses on promoting democracy, governance, anti-trafficking of people and human rights, enhancing natural resource management, increasing food security and strengthening natural disaster management systems.

USAID works with the Government of Bangladesh to develop effective emergency warning and response systems so that vulnerable populations in target areas can protect their assets and bring their families to safe areas. USAID helps rural communities to prepare and respond to disasters and adapt to the increasing impact of climate change.

USAID launched a new Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL) programme in Bangladesh on 2013. The new project seeks to expand and strengthen USAID's support for co-management in up to 25 of Bangladesh's 35 protected wetlands and forests for adaptation of climate change against river erosion, coastal erosion and storm surges in the coastal area of Bangladesh.⁸¹

8. GERMAN SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) is an international enterprise owned by the German Federal Government, operating in many fields, across more than 130 countries. GIZ primarily works with States, State agencies, and the private sectors. GIZ's main activities in foreign developing countries focus on sustainable development, environmental regimes, environmental policy, climate change related capacity building and resource management.

Bangladesh is a priority partner country for the GIZ. In Bangladesh, GIZ is working on health, adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction issues. GIZ also provided support in the fields of environmental protection and climate change.

Ongoing climate change and environment projects by GIZ in Bangladesh include:

- ▶ "Wetland" -Wetland Biodiversity Protection Project;
- ▶ "Chunati Forest" - Management of Natural Resources and Community Forestry;
- ▶ "Coastal Protection in the *Sundarbans*" - Sustainable Development and Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Protection Forests;
- ▶ "Fast Track" - Climate Change Adaptation Fast Track, adaptation to climate change and regeneration of people's livelihoods in south-west Bangladesh;
- ▶ "Disaster Prevention" - Disaster Preventive Coastal Area Rehabilitation Project; and

⁸¹ United States Agency for International Development, Home Page, available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

- ▶ Climate Change Adaptation through Flood Protection, Strengthening the Community for Flood Risk Reduction”.

GIZ cooperates with other German implementing organizations, such as KfW Entwicklungsbank, and works closely with other bilateral and multilateral donors. GIZ is one of the donor agencies supporting the implementation of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. The GIZ is contributing 48.6 million euro for the Global Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, of which Bangladesh is a part.⁸²

9. DENMARK INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Bangladesh is one of the main recipients of Danish development assistance and all Denmark International Development Agency (DANIDA) assistance and development programmes are analyzed for potential environmental impacts, including climate change proofing. The overriding principle for this long-term co-operation has been poverty reduction. Bangladesh has been one of the pilot countries in the Danish Climate and Development Action Programme. Denmark also supports the formulation and revision process of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan as well as strengthening the capacity of Bangladesh for participating in the COP-19 and other international climate negotiation events.

DANIDA is currently implementing the ‘Scaling up Climate Change Adaption with Local Government in Bangladesh’ project in three different climate hot spots in three geographical regions prone to flood, drought, cyclone and salinity intrusion. DANIDA has supported flood related disaster risk reduction activities since 1995 through support to the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Denmark provided assistance to a two-year study on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh. The study has been useful in providing for flood and salinity intrusion forecasts, improving the capacity to analyze and assess future scenarios and the implication of climate change and climate induced disasters in Bangladesh.⁸³

⁸² German Society for International Cooperation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/351.html> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁸³ Denmark International Development Agency, Home Page, available at: <http://bangladesh.um.dk/en/danida-en> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

10. NORWAY AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) funds NGO activities in developing countries, contributes to the management of development funds and endeavors to ensure that the Norwegian development cooperation is effective and efficient. The major thematic areas for NORAD globally are climate change adaptation and a sustainable environment, natural resource management and energy utilization.

Since 1985, NORAD has worked in Bangladesh under three major focus areas: climate change and disaster preparedness; good governance, human rights, women's empowerment and gender equality. Norway provides 100 million NOK for work to prevent natural disasters in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has been among the largest recipients of Norwegian aid through the years. In order to deal with the challenges of climate change, NORAD is supporting UNDP's Climate Disaster Management Plan with 100 million NOK over five years. The goal is to help reduce poverty by reducing the impacts of natural disasters.

To facilitate increased capacity to tackle climate change related challenges a number of collaborative programs between Norwegian and Bangladeshi institutions have been established, including:⁸⁴

- ▶ The Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research and Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies;
- ▶ The Norwegian Met Office and the Bangladesh Meteorological Department; and
- ▶ A Nansen-Bangladesh International Centre for Coastal, Ocean and Climate Studies has been formed in Dhaka as part the International Nansen Network.



⁸⁴ Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.norad.no/en/countries/asia-and-oceania/bangladesh> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

11. SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Swedish International Development Corporation Agency's (SIDA) overall goal is "to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions". Three thematic issues are given priority in SIDA's development cooperation:

- a. Democracy and human rights;
- b. Gender equality and the role of women in development; and
- c. Climate and environment.

In Bangladesh, the SIDA is focusing on expanding its support for education, health and climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Sweden supports several initiatives to provide water and sanitation. SIDA is one of the international donors who helped to establish the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) in 2010, together with the Government. The BCCRF is managed by the World Bank and is a complement to Bangladesh's own national fund for climate change adaptation. Sweden is contributing a total of SEK 90 million to the fund throughout the period 2010-2015.⁸⁵

12. DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE, GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is responsible for managing Australia's overseas aid program. The objective of the aid program is to assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in line with Australia's national interest. DFAT provides funding to UNHCR and other key humanitarian agencies to provide protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). Australia also supports programs that promote finding durable solutions to refugee and IDP crises and the reintegration of returnees, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. DFAT also selectively supports rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in areas that have been struck by climate change induced disasters.

In Bangladesh, DFAT is focusing on the key sectors of health, education, social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. From 2011, DFAT has funded A\$15 million for supporting the Government-led Climate Disaster Management Plan and the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF).

DFAT has also funded the strengthening of community resilience to natural shocks through activities such as constructing pre-fabricated, cyclone-resilient houses, developing local-level disaster risk reduction plans and deploying volunteers to expand the coverage of the Government's climate change programme.⁸⁶

13. CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION FOR RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT AID

The Catholic Organisation for Relief & Development Aid (Cordaid) is one of the largest development organizations in the Netherlands, with a network of around 1,000 partner organisations in 36 countries in the world. Cordaid runs programmes worldwide on the sustainable livelihood of indigenous persons, slum dwellers, disaster prevention, disaster relief and land management.

⁸⁵ Swedish International Development Authority, Home Page, available at: <http://www.sida.se/English/Countries-and-regions/Asia/Bangladesh> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

⁸⁶ Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia, Home Page, available at: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/homs/bd.html> [accessed 25 November, 2013].

Cordaid established the Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (CMBDRR) for Bangladesh. The Forum consists of 13 national and international NGOs. Further, Cordaid, in partnership with local organisations, is helping the poorest population groups prepare for disaster situations, including through early warning systems and the creation of evacuation plans. Cordaid supports communities in prevention measures, including through the improvement of infrastructure and through planting trees to help prevent flooding and prevent landslides. Cordaid started working on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction in 2005 in Bangladesh. For this project, Cordaid developed a training manual entitled “Building Climate Change Resilient Communities”, in cooperation with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR). The manual has been revised to include climate change adaptation and ecosystems management.⁸⁷

14. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The World Food Programme (WFP) was established in 1961 as the food assistance branch of the United Nations and is the world’s largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger. WFP provides food, on average, to 90 million people per year, 58 million of whom are children. From its headquarters in Rome and more than 80 country offices around the world, WFP works to help people who are unable to produce or obtain enough food for themselves and their families. The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, with the ultimate goal in mind of eliminating the need for food aid itself.

The core program areas of the WFP in Bangladesh are food security and nutrition, integrated into education; resilience to disasters and climate change and the reform of safety nets in line with government priorities.

The WFP is pioneering a number of approaches in these fields to determine the most effective means of achieving food and nutrition security. The WFP is implementing the project of enhancing resilience to disasters and the effects of climate change which is focused on communities and households in these areas and aims to build their resilience to natural disasters and the effects of climate change. It engages and involves communities and individuals in the planning and building of community assets, such as roads, embankments and canals, and provides training in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. This assists in increasing community and household resilience to disasters and strengthens agricultural production.

The World Food Programme supports communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with a focus on building community and household preparedness and resilience through innovative food and cash for work programs.⁸⁸

15. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced people or other uprooted people. The IOM Constitution gives explicit recognition to the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement of people.

⁸⁷ Catholic Organization for Relief & Development Aid, Home Page, available at <http://www.cordaid.org/en/search/?country=BD> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

⁸⁸ World Food Programme, Home Page, available at <http://www.wfp.org/countries/bangladesh/overview> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

IOM established the Khulna Displacement Monitoring and Returns Center, and regularly posts information and updates on the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in order to obtain and share information on the displacement situation after Cyclone *Aila*. IOM identified that Cyclone *Aila* affected over 120,000 people, displacing a total of 76,478 families, of which 25,928 families were living in informal camp like settlements or damaged embankments in Khulna and Shatkhira coastal area. IOM supported the Government with the provision of shelter kits and Non Food Items (NFI) for 24,000 internally displaced families in Khulna Division.

After the successful first phase of the programme, the IOM is continuing to support the set-up of a coordination platform at the local level, implementing protection and counter-trafficking activities as well as continuing monitoring the settlements of Internal Displaced Persons.⁸⁹

16. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN EMERGENCY FUND

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. Most of UNICEF's work is in the field, with staff in over 190 countries and territories. More than 200 country offices carry out UNICEF's mission through a program developed with host Governments, a further 17 regional offices provide technical assistance to country offices as needed.

UNICEF has been working in Bangladesh for the past 60 years. During that time, UNICEF has provided emergency relief to thousands of war refugees and children caught in several cyclones. Millions of people have benefited from UNICEF's health, water and education programmes. With a staff of more than 220 in Bangladesh, UNICEF contributes about US\$40-50 million annually to Bangladesh's development sectors. UNICEF works in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh and other key partners. Emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction are central to UNICEF's everyday work in Bangladesh. Assistance varies dramatically depending on the crisis. During an emergency, UNICEF provides support in safe water and hygiene, food and supplies, education and housing. During the cyclone of 1970, UNICEF repaired and rebuilt more than 11,500 wells and released 1,000 tons of rice and other relief supplies in the coastal area. After Cyclone *Sidr*, UNICEF provided over 22 million USD in emergency supplies and relief assistance.⁹⁰

17. IRISH AID

Irish Aid is the Irish Government's programme for overseas development. The programme is managed by the Development Co-operation Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The top priority of Irish Aid is reducing hunger and vulnerability, and building people's resilience to climate change adaptation and disasters risk reduction.

In Bangladesh, Irish Aid funded €500,000 for the livelihood recovery, emergency response and rehabilitation of coastal people affected by cyclones. Irish Aid has also funded projects on Building Resilience for Communities affected by Floods and cyclones in Bangladesh. Irish Aid supported Concern Universal to carry out climate change adaptation, livelihood recovery and rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.⁹¹

⁸⁹ International Organization for Migration, Home Page, available at: <http://www.iom.org.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁹⁰ United Nations International Children Emergency Fund, Home Page, available at: <http://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/4926-4947.htm> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁹¹ Irish Aid, Home Page, available at: <http://www.irishaid.gov.ie> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

18. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policies. The FAO is also a source of knowledge and information and helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, climate change adaptation, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all.

Bangladesh and FAO have worked closely together in the areas of agriculture, food, forestry, fisheries, livestock, rural development and climate change since 1978. The FAO has funded the following major programmes in Bangladesh relevant to climate change adaptation issues:

- ▶ A land degradation assessment and monitoring for sustainable land management and climate change adaptation in South Asia;
- ▶ Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME);
- ▶ Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP); and
- ▶ National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme (NFPCSP).

The FAO is incorporating responses to climate change vulnerability and adaptation strategy into all of its programmes. The FAO is also implementing a substantial food safety programme that will build regulatory and diagnostic capacity to ensure safe food for all in front of climate change vulnerability in a food crisis.⁹²

19. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) coordinates the UN environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. The UNEP has played a significant role in developing international environmental conventions, promoting environmental science and information and illustrating the way those can be implemented in conjunction with policy, working on the development and implementation of policy with national governments, regional institutions in conjunction with environmental NGOs.

The activities of the UNEP now focus on climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, environment under review and resource efficiency. The structure of UNEP includes six substantive Divisions:

- i. Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA);
- ii. Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI);
- iii. Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE);
- iv. Division of Regional Cooperation (DRC);
- v. Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELIC); and
- vi. Division of Communications and Public Information (DCPI).

⁹² Food and Agriculture Organization, Home Page, available at: <http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/bangladesh/en> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

The World Meteorological Organization and UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. Poverty, environment and climate issues are critical for Bangladesh to meet its commitment toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In Bangladesh, the UNEP – PEI (Poverty, Environment Initiative) programme aims to reverse environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change in a way that will benefit the poor, particularly women, and to enable growth that is consistent with a better environment. Through technical support to 28 ongoing government projects in Bangladesh, PEI is helping to reverse environmental degradation while also benefiting the poor by creating income possibilities and improving resilience to the effects of climate change. The poverty-environment-climate nexus has been integrated in the ‘Sixth Five Year Plan 2011-15’, the ‘Perspective Plan (2010-21): Making Vision 2021 a Reality’, ‘the Country Investment Plan’ and the ‘Annual Development Guideline’ (2012-2013) and Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009 and National Adaptation Programme for Action, 2005.⁹³

20. SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is a part of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are incorporated in the Cooperation Strategy as a special priority theme of community risk reduction management in the schools and the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme of the Government of Bangladesh.

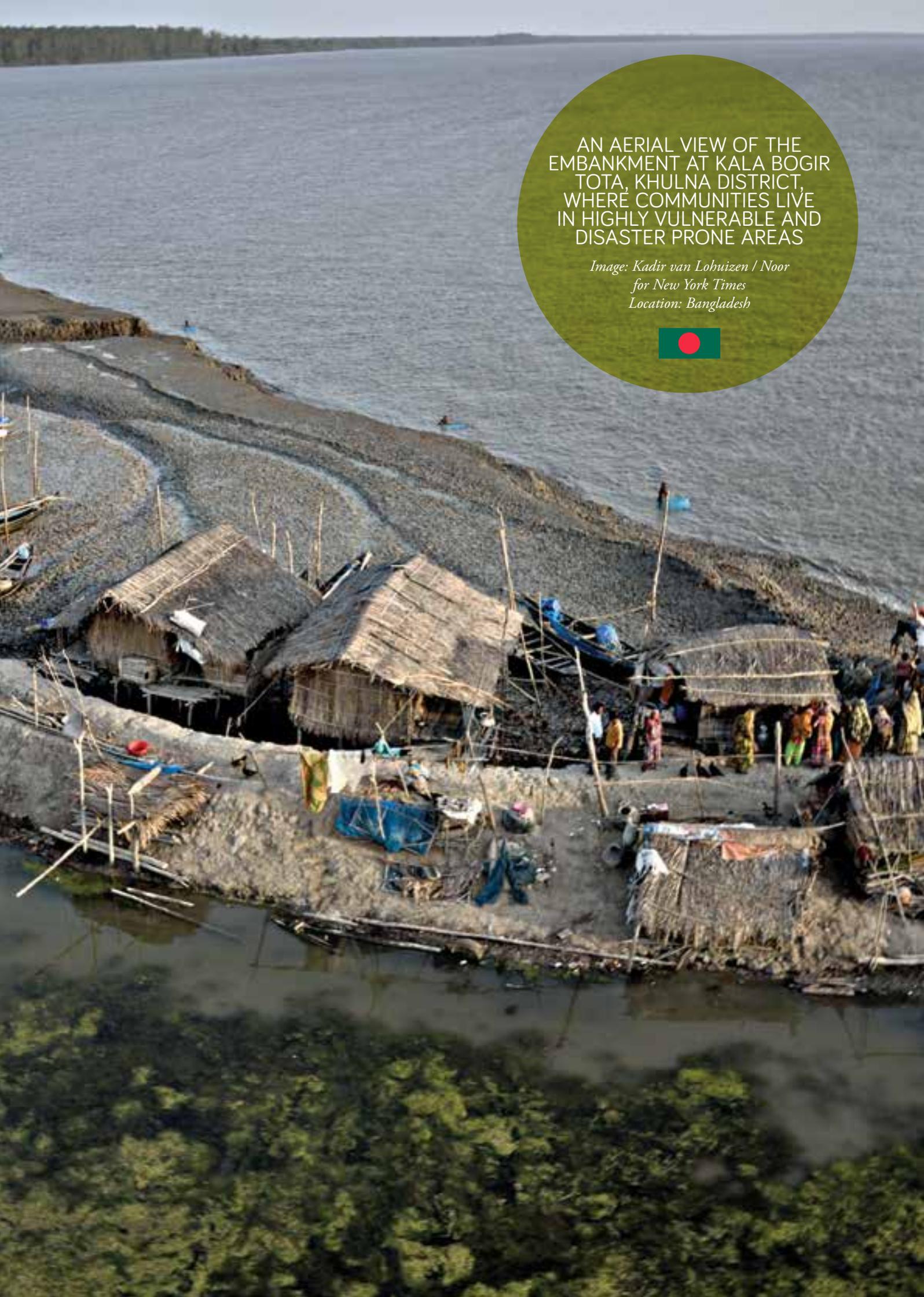
SDC also contributes CHF 1.5 million to support the United Nations Development Programme led ‘Comprehensive Early Recovery Facility (ERF)’ project. This project is aimed at devising a comprehensive disaster recovery strategy for Bangladesh so that post disaster emergency intervention is linked to sustainable development. The duration of the project spans from 2011 to 2015 and has a total budget of USD 5.8 million. The primary beneficiaries of the project are the 30 million citizens living in the most exposed and disaster prone areas of Bangladesh.⁹⁴

⁹³ United Nations Environmental Programme, Home Page, available at: <http://www.unep.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁹⁴ Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/bangladesh/en> [accessed 15 June, 2013].

AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE
EMBANKMENT AT KALA BOGIR
TOTA, KHULNA DISTRICT,
WHERE COMMUNITIES LIVE
IN HIGHLY VULNERABLE AND
DISASTER PRONE AREAS

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



V. NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND NETWORKS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh has one of the largest NGO communities in the world. Under the umbrella of their integrated development projects many of them are active in post-disaster response and rehabilitation operations supplementary to the efforts of the government.

NGOs, civil society organisations and networks play a key role in ensuring effective rights-based responses to climate displacement in Bangladesh – both in terms of raising awareness about climate change at the local and national levels and also by helping the Government, donors and international organisations plan for a climate change constrained future. Civil society also plays an important role in pushing for effective new laws, programmes, policies and strategies on climate displacement; in holding the Government to account on their commitments; in identifying the lack of effective response by the Government and in ensuring that national policy making does not forget the poor and vulnerable.⁹⁵ Members of civil society organisations are included in technical committees on climate change and the management structure for the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF).

⁹⁵ International Institute for Environment and Development, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ied.org/civil-society-plays-key-role-policy-making-changing-climate> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

A. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND NETWORKS

This chapter identifies and assesses the following 14 civil society organisations and networks actively involved in climate displacement in Bangladesh:

1. The National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative
2. The Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster
3. Climate Action Network South Asia
4. Action Research on Community Adaptation in Bangladesh
5. Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh
6. Climate Finance Governance Network
7. Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon
8. Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
9. Association for Land Reform and Development
10. Bangladesh Climate Change Food Security and Health Network
11. Bangladesh Krishok Federation
12. Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Forum
13. Disaster Forum of Bangladesh
14. Coastal Development Partnership

Contact details and an influence matrix of these civil society organisations and networks are contained in Annex 2 to this report.

1. THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR RISK REDUCTION AND RESPONSE INITIATIVE

The National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative (NARRI) is a consortium of ten international NGOs, including ActionAid Bangladesh, Concern Universal, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief Bangladesh, Oxfam-GB, Plan Bangladesh, Solidarities International, Care Bangladesh, Handicap International and Help Age International.

The NARRI has been working to reduce disaster risks through strengthening the awareness and capacity of the community in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh. The NARRI's five year strategy promotes the development of comprehensive risk reduction programs and interventions at the national and local level, as well as contributing to coordinated actions, shared learning and good practices. The NARRI is currently implementing multiple projects funded by the European Union and DFID.⁹⁶

⁹⁶ National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative, Home Page, available at <http://narri-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

2. THE NETWORK FOR INFORMATION, RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES ON DISASTER

The Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD) is an open coalition established by CARE Bangladesh along with its disaster management partner NGOs. All 23 members under the coalition are working to reduce the risk of disasters on livelihood security for vulnerable households.

NIRAPAD is designed to gather disaster information and disseminate that information to wider stakeholders for better response and preparedness. NIRAPAD also brings together professionals working in the area of disaster management to address local and global disaster concerns.⁹⁷

3. CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK SOUTH ASIA

The goal of Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) is for South Asian civil societies to be able to come together and speak out on climate change issues. The network includes 60 NGOs in six South Asian countries, including 37 NGOs from Bangladesh.

The Network is guided by two broad objectives:⁹⁸

- ▶ Establishing a strong voice of South Asia in negotiations and contributing to Climate Action Network international policy advocacy and lobby work; and
- ▶ Encouraging countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) towards a regional collaboration for strengthening climate change adaptation.

4. ACTION RESEARCH ON COMMUNITY ADAPTATION IN BANGLADESH

Action Research on Climate Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB) is a long-term program of action research on community-based adaptation against natural disasters in five major ecosystems in Bangladesh. The purpose of ARCAB is to build a knowledge base around community based adaptation action and knowledge transfer to enhance the capacity of NGOs to support climate resilient communities. The members of ARCAB are eight international action partners including public and private universities. The programme is being managed by the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) and the Bangladesh Centre for Advance Studies (BCAS).⁹⁹

5. EQUITY AND JUSTICE WORKING GROUP BANGLADESH

The Equity and Justice Working Group (EquityBD) is a rights-based NGO and civil society organization alliance established in August 2007 with the vision of “a world of equity and justice where human rights and democracy is the social culture”. EquityBD is focused on issues relating to trade and economic justice, human rights, climate change and disaster risk reduction. The alliance is focused on campaigning for climate justice in Bangladesh and on implementing a project on climate finance monitoring, promotion, coordination and integration on climate action plans in Bangladesh.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster, Home Page, available at: <http://www.nirapad.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁹⁸ Climate Action Network South Asia, Home Page, available at: <http://www.cansouthasia.net> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

⁹⁹ Action Research on Community Adaptation in Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.arcab.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁰⁰ Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.equitybd.org/projects/csrlproject> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

6. CLIMATE FINANCE GOVERNANCE NETWORK

The *Climate Finance Governance Network (CFGN)* was established with the support of Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB). The Network includes international and national NGOs, individuals and networks working on the issues of ensuring transparency and accountability in climate finance, good governance and rights-based approaches in Bangladesh.

The Network currently has 42 members, including 29 organizations, 12 individuals and 1 network. CFGN members are committed to democracy, good governance, justice, transparency, accountability, equity based participation and neutrality and are committed to take stands against grouping and political influences, especially against the abuse of power, corruption and irregularities related to the management and use of climate change trust funds.

7. BANGLADESH PORIBESH ANDOLON

Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA) is a forum of citizens and organizations concerned with the environment and climate change vulnerability issues in Bangladesh. BAPA acts as a pressure group against any kind of environment degradation and climate change impact and is trying to create a broad-based citizen's movement for the protection and betterment of the environment in Bangladesh. BAPA organizes seminars, meetings, conferences and workshops to draw attention to general and specific problems in the environment and to educate the public on such issues. BAPA holds rallies and demonstrations to build up public awareness and secure the wide participation of people on environmental and climate change issues.¹⁰¹

8. BANGLADESH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

The Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) is a nonprofit legal organization established in 1992 to assist efforts to protect the environment. BELA's activities cover a wide range of issues including, research, environmental litigation and public awareness campaigns on environmental sustainability and climate change vulnerability. BELA holds training for civil and NGO activists, law students, Government officials, journalists reporting on environmental and climate change issues and special workshops for judges.¹⁰²

9. ASSOCIATION FOR LAND REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT

The Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) was established in 1991 and is committed to the promotion and strengthening of land rights and agrarian reform. The ALRD is working to support and undertake complementary initiatives to the Government *Khas* land distribution program. Central to that support was raising awareness among people at the grassroots level on relevant laws, policies and guidelines of the Government and as well as mobilization of NGOs in the distribution process of *Khas* land among the landless and the rural poor. The ALRD was closely involved in the incorporation of the relevant chapters on Land and Agrarian Reforms of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of the Government.¹⁰³

¹⁰¹ Bangladesh Paribesh Andolon, Home Page, available at: <http://www.bapa.org.bd/Contact.aspx> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁰² Bangladesh environmental lawyers Association, Home Page, available at: <http://www.belabangla.org/> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁰³ Association for Land Reform and Development, Home Page, available at: <http://www.alrd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

10. BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTH NETWORK

The Bangladesh Climate Change Food Security and Health Network (BCCFSHN) established in 2010, facilitates different stakeholders in raising their voice and sharing their views on the negative impacts of climate change on food security and health. The main purpose of the Network is to act as the knowledge hub for food security and health in relation to climate change, and at the same time act as an active forum for organizing and raising voices of the people in all policy forums.¹⁰⁴

11. BANGLADESH KRISHOK FEDERATION

The Bangladesh Krishok Federation (BKF) was established in 1976 and is working for the rights of the landless in Bangladesh through occupations, demonstrations, and a legal aid service. The BKF is seeking to develop a strong movement from grass-roots level to policy makers on climate change.¹⁰⁵

12. COMMUNITY MANAGED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FORUM

The Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) Forum is a national coordination organization of 13 national level NGOs and INGOs with the aim to institutionalize the concept of community managed climate change induced disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh. The CMDRR Forum is used as a platform to promote common understanding, common practice and improve advocacy efforts locally, nationally, regionally and internationally. Together, all concerned organizations raise their voice globally to advocate for reduction of carbon emissions as well as increased accountability for carbon intensive economies.¹⁰⁶

13. DISASTER FORUM OF BANGLADESH

The Disaster Forum (DF) of Bangladesh is a Dhaka-based National Disaster Preparedness Network of 70 humanitarian and development agencies, research institutions, Government departments and independent activists who are working on various disaster and environmental issues with a special focus on preparedness. Since 1994, the DF has been working to ensure the accountability of humanitarian and development agencies and to promote the rights of all vulnerable people. The prime objective of the Disaster Forum (DF) is to promote alternative perspectives on disaster mitigation.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ Bangladesh Climate Change Food Security and Health Network, Home Page, available at: <http://bcfhn.eminence-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁰⁵ Bangladesh Krishok Federation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.krishok.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁰⁶ Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, Home Page, available at: <http://www.cmdrrforum.org.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁰⁷ Disaster Forum of Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.disasterforum.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

14. COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

The Coastal Development Partnership (CDP) is a coordinating secretariat for a network of NGOs working for people in waterlogged areas and the climate affected southwest coastal region of Bangladesh. The CDP has more than 100 grassroots organizations and local NGOs in 40 Districts as development and solidarity partners on different issues. The CDP has been implementing pro-poor, multidisciplinary action research & evidence based policy advocacy to ensure sustainable livelihoods of the poor, to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystems including the *Sundarban* mangrove forest, to reduce climate change vulnerabilities and wetlands degradation. The CDP has also been seeking to ensure food sovereignty, biodiversity and natural resources.¹⁰⁸



FREEZING, DISHEARTENED
AND IN DESPAIR, CLIMATE
AFFECTED PERSONS HOPE
FOR A NEW PIECE OF LAND
ON HIGHER GROUND IN GALIA
KHALI, KHULNA DISTRICT

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



¹⁰⁸ Coastal Development Partnership, Home Page, available at <http://www.cdcbd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

B. NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS (NGOS)

This chapter identifies and assesses the following 45 Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) that are working on climate change adaptation and rehabilitation programmes relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh:

1. Bangladesh disaster Preparedness Centre
2. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
3. Dhaka Ahsania Mission
4. Center for Natural Resource Studies
5. Friendship
6. People's Oriented Program Implementation
7. Development Wheel
8. South Asia Partnership-Bangladesh
9. Prodipan
10. Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra
11. Dushtha Shasthya Kendra
12. Shushilan
13. Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service
14. The United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions
15. Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh
16. Voluntary Association for Rural Development
17. SKS Foundation
18. An Organization for Socio-Economic Development
19. Rupantor
20. Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society
21. Integrated Development Foundation
22. Dwip Unnayan Sangstha
23. Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation

24. *Ashroy* Foundation
25. Society for Peoples' Action in Change and Equity
26. Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable
27. Annesha Foundation
28. HumanityWatch
29. *Uttaran*
30. Jagrata Juba Shangha
31. Gana Unnayan Prochesta
32. Nabolok Parishad
33. Assistance for Slum Dwellers
34. Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
35. Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust
36. Eminence Associates for Social Development
37. Manab Mukti Sangstha
38. Resource Integration Center
39. National Development Programme
40. Gono Unnyan Kendra
41. Community Development Center
42. Society for People's Education, Empowerment & Development
43. Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha
44. Songshoptaque
45. Young Power in Social Action

Contact details for these national civil society organisations are provided in Annex 3 to this report.

1. THE BANGLADESH DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CENTRE

The Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC) was established in 1992 as Bangladesh's first NGO focused solely on disaster risk reduction. The BDPC set out to place vulnerable communities at the centre of disaster management, adopting a community-based approach, complemented by advocacy, policy advice and knowledge sharing. The BDPC has been performing the role of a change agent for good governance in disaster management and emergency humanitarian assistance - in the way it operates, facilitates, promotes and advocates for a nation better prepared for natural disasters.

The BDPC formed the NGO Coordination Council for Climate Change (NC4) to create a common platform for local, national and international organizations working on climate change issues in Bangladesh. The major areas of intervention for the NC4 are Community Adaption, Knowledge Sharing and Awareness Campaigning and Mainstreaming of Climate Resilient Development. At present NC4 has 100 partner NGOs working in the coastal regions of Bangladesh.¹⁰⁹

2. BRAC

BRAC was established in 1972 and has become the largest NGO in the world. BRAC works in 10 countries (aside from Bangladesh) reaching out to 126 million people with over 100,000 employees worldwide.

BRAC conducted one of the largest NGO responses to Cyclone *Sidr*, distributing emergency relief materials, including food and clothing, to over 900,000 survivors and providing medical care to over 60,000 victims and securing safe supplies of drinking water. BRAC has implemented a disaster, environment and climate change (DECC) programme since 2008.¹¹⁰

3. DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION

The Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has functioned since 1958 pursuing the aims of social and spiritual development of the entire human community. DAM is one of the largest humanitarian and development organizations working on climate change, disaster risk reduction and livelihood support programmes for disaster affected communities. DAM is implementing a project for improvement of food and livelihood security in disaster affected coastal areas of Bangladesh with the aim of an increased disaster resilient future.¹¹¹

4. CENTRE FOR NATURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

The Centre for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) was formed in 1993 and its major activities are climate change adaptation and livelihood based rehabilitation programmes for disaster-affected communities in 11 Districts of Bangladesh. CNRS has formed the Disaster Assistance Responses Team (DART) and Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund.¹¹²

¹⁰⁹ Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre, Home Page, available at: <http://www.bdpc.org.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹⁰ Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, Home Page, available at: <http://www.brac.net> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹¹ Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Home Page, available at: http://www.ahsaniamission.org.bd/climate_change.php [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹² Centre for Natural resource Studies, Home Page, available at: <http://www.cnrs.org.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

5. FRIENDSHIP

Friendship is a value-based organisation that was founded in 1998 in order to serve the marginalised and isolated communities of the chars of Northern Bangladesh. Friendship implements programmes in disaster management and infrastructure development; sustainable economic development and cultural preservation. Friendship adopts a wholistic approach to relief and rehabilitation, addressing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction techniques in local communities. Organizational relief and rehabilitation programmes follow three phases: the immediate emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction and disaster risk management and preparedness. Friendship is a member of the Community based Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) Forum of Bangladesh.¹¹³

6. PEOPLE'S ORIENTED PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI) was founded in 1986 with the aim of improving the living conditions and alleviating the poverty of the poor and the disadvantaged people of Bangladesh. POPI covers more than 500,000 poor and marginalized people directly through various development and rights-based initiatives, covering more than 4,000 villages, 700 unions, 100 *Upazilas* and 16 Districts of Bangladesh.

POPI is working on an environment and disaster risk reduction programme that prioritises the reduction of vulnerability to disaster, recovery losses, restoration of livelihoods, protection of bio-diversity, environmentally friendly living and agricultural production and coping mechanisms to live with natural hazards.¹¹⁴

7. DEVELOPMENT WHEEL

Since 1996, Development Wheel (DEW) has focused on climate change adaptation, disaster management, livelihood security, essential services, sustainable livelihoods and human rights. To combat the adverse impacts of climate change on char and haor dwellers, DEW is actively working to promote adaptation technologies for the victims of climate change induced disasters supported by Oxfam International under its Climate Change and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Program (CSRL). DEW is one of the members of Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSAs).¹¹⁵

8. SOUTH ASIA PARTNERSHIP-BANGLADESH

South Asia Partnership- Bangladesh (SAP-BD) has been working in 40 Districts on disaster risk reduction management, climate change adaptation, sustainable livelihood and the rehabilitation of disaster-affected communities since 1984. With the support of UNICEF, SAP-BD has implemented Emergency Response and Recovery to the Disaster Affected People (ERRDAP) of Patuakhali, Borguna and Sirajganj Districts. South Asia Partnership-Bangladesh is a member of the Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSAs).¹¹⁶

¹¹³ Friendship, Home Page, available at: <http://www.friendship-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹⁴ People's Oriented Program Implementation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.popibd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹⁵ Development Wheels, Home Page, available at: <http://dewbd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹⁶ South Asia Partnership- Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.sapbd.info> [accessed 15 August, 2013].



THE VILLAGE OF NALIAN.
MORE THAN 60,000 PEOPLE
NOW LIVE IN MAKESHIFT
HUTS ON NARROW LEVEES,
OFTEN NOT MORE THAN
2 METERS WIDE

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*





9. PRODIPAN

Since 1983, ProdiPan has implemented programmes for the livelihood rehabilitation of disaster-affected communities in coastal areas. This has included financial support for the poorest and the landless peoples in coastal areas with the support of international and national donors. ProdiPan is a member of the Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSAs) and the Climate Finance Governance Network of Bangladesh (CFGN, B).¹¹⁷

10. PADAKHEP MANABIK UNNOYAN KENDRA

Padakhep has been working in the field of development since 1986 and is devoted to the betterment of the deprived and distressed through ensuring sustainable livelihoods and rehabilitation through a number of different program interventions across Bangladesh. Padakhep has implemented several climate change adaptation and rehabilitation projects for displaced persons, including programme initiatives for Monga Eradication (PRIME), disaster risk reduction/ enhance reliance (DRR/ER) programmes, Special Assistance for Housing of *Sidr* Affected Borrowers (SAHOS), Rehabilitation of *Sidr*-affected Coastal Fishery Small Business and Livestock Enterprises (RESCUE) and Livelihood Restoration Project (LRP) in disaster affected areas of Bangladesh.¹¹⁸

11. DUSHTHA SHASTHYA KENDRA

Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK) was established in 1989 and now has a number of long-term development programmes including climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, health, agriculture, water supply and sanitation. DSK works on rehabilitation support for Cyclone *Sidr* and *Aila* affected displaced communities in Barguna, Patuakhali, Bagerhet, Jessore, Satkhira Districts and water-logged areas of Jessore and Satkhira Districts.¹¹⁹

12. SHUSHILAN

Sushilan has been working in 25 Districts of Bangladesh for socially underprivileged communities by ensuring sustainable environmental resource management, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, health, housing, secure livelihoods, human rights and good governance and gender-equity issues. Sushilan is a member of a number of different international networks including the Climate Action Network of South Asia, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the NGO Coordination Council for Climate Change (NC4), the Voluntary Health Services Society (VHSS), the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), the Coastal fisher folk Community Network (COFCON) and the Whole Decision Network for Coastal Ecosystem Research of South Asia and Africa.¹²⁰

¹¹⁷ ProdiPan, Home Page, available at: <http://www.prodipan-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹⁸ Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra, Home Page, available at: <http://www.padakhep.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹¹⁹ Dushtha Sastha Kendra, Home Page, available at: <http://www.dskbangladesh.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹²⁰ Sushilan, Home Page, available at: <http://shushilan.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

13. RANGPUR- DINAJPUR RURAL SOCIETY

The Rangpur-Dinajpur Rural Society (RDRS) has implemented climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes, poverty reduction through disaster risk reduction, char livelihoods projects and stimulating income generation for disaster affected community and livelihoods in Northern and Southern regions of Bangladesh. RDRS is a member of the Association of Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Disaster Emergency Response (DER) Group, Network for Information, Response & Preparedness Activities Disaster (NIRAPAD), Disaster Forum of Bangladesh and Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation (AZEECON). RDRS Bangladesh was recently awarded the ACT Alliance Climate Change Award for 2013 by the Bangladesh Government for best practice in its alleviating poverty through disaster risk reduction project, which has been implemented in the North West region of Bangladesh.¹²¹

14. UNITED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FOR PROGRAMMED ACTIONS

United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPAN) is working in 162 *Upazilas* across 36 Districts focusing on poverty alleviation, micro-credit, micro enterprise, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management, housing, social development and advocacy programmes for the rehabilitation of disaster affected communities.¹²²

15. BASIC UNIT FOR RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF BANGLADESH

Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh) is working in 50 Districts across Bangladesh to adopt necessary measures for pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster situations.

BURO Bangladesh is a member of the Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD). BURO Bangladesh has implemented infra-structural facilities like low cost house construction, installation of tube wells and sanitary latrines, rural road construction, ground raising and homestead raising among flood, cyclone and river erosion affected poor families under its disaster rehabilitation programmes, with assistance from different international donors.¹²³

16. DWIP UNNAYON SONGSTHA

Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS) is a development institution that works on disaster response and mitigation throughout the coastal Districts of Bangladesh. DUS provides drinking-water sources for displaced poor households; constructs cyclone resistant houses for vulnerable communities; provides rehabilitation through new housing and livelihood support and food security and social protection in vulnerable areas. DUS also works on social forestry, health care services for affected communities and sanitation during the post cyclone, flood, river and coastal erosion period with the support of different international donors.

¹²¹ Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service, Home Page, available at: <http://www.rdrsbangla.net> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹²² UDDIPAN, Home Page, available at: <http://www.uddipan.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹²³ BURO Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.burobd.org/development-projects/disaster-management-programs> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

Dwip Unnayan Sangstha is the member of Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio & Communication (BNNRC), Coastal fisher folk Community Network (COFCON), Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD), Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center (BDPC), ALRD (Association for Land Reform & Development), NC4 (NGO Coordination Council for Climate Change), Environment Coping Forum (ECF) with Kyoto University and the Japan and Asian Disaster Risk Reduction Network (ADRRN), Malaysia.¹²⁴

17. VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Voluntary Association for Rural Development (VARD) was established in 1988 with the aim of economic and livelihood development, disaster risk reduction, community based rehabilitation and implementing agriculture and environment programmes. VARD aims to build up community awareness on disaster risk reduction and management, disburses soft (non-interest) loans to disaster affected persons, provides financial support for flood protected house construction and infrastructure repair and maintenance in 10 coastal Districts of Bangladesh.

VARD is a member of the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), the Sylhet Disaster Management Forum (SDF) and the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE), U.S.A.¹²⁵

18. SKS FOUNDATION

SKS Foundation has implemented the chars livelihood programmes; resilience through economic empowerment for disaster prone areas; climate change adaptation; disaster resilient future and mobilizing communities and institutions for effective risk reduction (DIPECHO-VI) projects. SKS Foundation has also implemented the Programme Initiative for Monga Eradication (PRIME), Empowerment of vulnerable communities in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and climate change and disaster vulnerabilities project in the 11 Northern Districts of Bangladesh.

The SKS Foundation is a member of the Association for Land Reform Development (ALRD), Bangladesh Society for Waste Management, Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD) and Bangladesh Manobadhikar Somonnay Parishad (BMSP).¹²⁶

¹²⁴ Dwip Unnayan Sangstha, Home Page, available at: <http://www.dusbangladesh.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹²⁵ Voluntary Association for Rural Development, Home Page, available at: <http://www.vardbd.com> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹²⁶ SKS Foundation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.sks-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

19. AN ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

An Organisation for Socio-Economic Development (AOSED) has been working on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction management, water and sanitation and improving the standard of lives and livelihoods through ensuring access to natural and common resources of the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh since 1991. AOSED is a member of the Climate Action Network (CAN International), Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs), Observer Organization of UNFCCC and Bangladesh WASH Alliance,¹²⁷

20. RUPANTAR

The fundamental principal of *Rupantar* is that culture and sustainable development are closely connected. *Rupantar* is working in partnership with international donors to improve local level governance by strengthening *Union Parishads*, reducing vulnerability to climate change, environment and disaster management, water resource management, bio-diversity conservation of the *Sundarbans*, livelihood support and rehabilitation for disaster affected coastal communities. *Rupantar* is a member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership, EquityBD and the South West Information Forum for Transformation (SWIFT).¹²⁸

21. LOCAL ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SOCIETY

Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (LEDARS) is working on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable livelihood programmes across Bangladesh. LEDARS is working with 400 vulnerable families to increase climate adaptive agro-based livelihood practices, improve food security, increase practices of climate change adaptive alternative livelihoods and increase access to safe drinking water.

LEDARS is developing a climate change adaptation and communication centre in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh. LEDARS is a member of Climate Action Network-South Asia, Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (CSRL) and the Climate Finance Governance Network, Bangladesh.¹²⁹

22. INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) is working on climate change induced disaster management in the Chittagong region by raising community awareness of disaster warning systems, rescue operations, emergency relief distribution for cyclone and flood affected peoples and also rehabilitation programmes for securing livelihoods. IDF also provides housing loans for disaster-affected persons with the support of *Grihyan Tahabil*.¹³⁰

¹²⁷ An Organization for Socio-Economic Development (AOSED), Home Page, available at: <http://www.aosed.org> [accessed 10 August, 2013].

¹²⁸ Rupantar, Home Page, available at: <http://www.rupantar.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹²⁹ Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (LEDARS), Home Page, available at: <http://www.ledars.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹³⁰ Integrated Development Foundation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.idfbd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

23. CENTRE FOR COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC) is an environmental NGO established in 1993 for the protection and sustainable management of coastal ecosystems in Bangladesh through local initiatives and participation. CCEC established the Climate Change Vulnerable *Sundarban* Stakeholder Forum in the Khulna region for raising awareness and building capacity of communities for climate change impacts and adaptation. CCEC worked on rehabilitation of Cyclone *Sidr* affected *Sundarban* stakeholders, mangrove plantation and conservation for cyclone protection, established stakeholders rights for *Sundarban* sustainability and livelihood recovery along with rehabilitation for disaster affected communities in the western coast of Bangladesh.

CCEC is a member of IUCN Bangladesh, Climate Action Network-South Asia (CANSA), World Association for Soil and Water Conservation, NGOs in Coastal development, Bonilla Conservation, Inventory of Projects and Initiatives on the Coastal Zones, Centre for Coastal Environment Conservation, Foundation for Environmental Education and the International Mangrove Action Project.¹³¹

24. ASHROY FOUNDATION

The *Ashroy* Foundation focuses on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction management, flood and water resource management, emergency responses including disaster preparedness and rescue, relief and rehabilitation for disaster affected communities in the south-western coastal area of Bangladesh. The *Ashroy* Foundation organises a regular Disaster Information Fair under the project “Community Work in SDC Cyclone Shelter” aiming to increase awareness and disseminate disaster risk reduction knowledge, supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The *Ashroy* Foundation also distributes regular emergency relief goods among heavily flood affected persons and supports livelihood rehabilitation under the “Flood Rehabilitation for the Affected People in South-West Coastal Districts of Bangladesh” project with the assistance of Concern Universal Bangladesh and Cordaid.

The *Ashroy* Foundation is a member of the Network of Climate Change in the Coastal Belt of Bangladesh and Disaster Forum in Coastal Area in Bangladesh (DFCAB).¹³²

25. SOCIETY FOR PEOPLE’S ACTION IN CHANGE AND EQUITY

Society for People’s Action in Change and Equity (SPACE) is involved in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes as well as livelihood recovery and rehabilitation activities for disaster affected communities. SPACE has special programmes in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) promotion for homeless and landless people due to climate change induced disasters.

Society for People’s Action in Change and Equity is a member of the Climate Action Network-South Asia and World Sustainable Sanitation Alliances.¹³³

¹³¹ Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ccec-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹³² Ashroy Foundation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ashroyfoundation.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹³³ Society for Peoples’ Action in Change and Equity, Home Page, available at: <http://www.space-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

26. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY VULNERABLE

Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV) has a number of programmes in climate change adaptation, disaster and disability issues, livelihood support and rehabilitation for disaster-affected persons in eight Districts of Bangladesh. The main focus of SARPV is on disability as well as the most vulnerable groups and families.¹³⁴

27. ANNESHA FOUNDATION

The Annesha Foundation was established in 1989 to work for disaster affected poor communities living in coastal areas of Bangladesh. The Annesha Foundation is working in 10 coastal Districts on water and sanitation, agriculture, housing and environmental development, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction programmes and rehabilitation for disaster affected persons to reduce suffering as well as on resettlement.¹³⁵

28. HUMANITYWATCH

Humanitywatch is working with poor, marginal and under privileged biodiversity dependent persons, including forest people, indigenous communities, marginal farmers and climate forced migrants. Humanitywatch is working under the two themes of Climate Crisis Mitigation and Humanitarian Response and Disaster Preparedness including reconstruction of Cyclone *Aila* and *Sidr* damaged embankments, emergency food support to water-logged persons and Cyclone *Aila* affected *Munda* communities in the coastal region.

Humanitywatch is a member of the Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (CSRL), Climate Finance Governance Network (CFGN), Coastal Livelihood, Ecology and Adaptation Network (CLEAN), Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (Equitybd), Food Security Network of Bangladesh, Mangrove Action Project (MAP) and *Sundarbans* Watch Group (SWG) for Climate Change.¹³⁶

¹³⁴ Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable, Home Page, available at: <http://www.sarpv.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹³⁵ Annesha Foundation, Home Page, available at: <http://www.annesha-foundation.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹³⁶ Humanitywatch, Home Page, available at: <http://humanitybd.blogspot.com> [accessed 15 August, 2013].



THIS CLIMATE AFFECTED
COMMUNITY HAS MOVED
FROM THE VULNERABLE
COASTAL REGION TO THE
SLUMS OF CHITTAGONG CITY

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



29. UTTARAN

Uttaran undertook the ‘Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change’ project in the Khulna region from 2003-2005. This project undertook a participatory vulnerability approach to climate change and was supported by CARE Bangladesh. *Uttaran* is working on human rights, land rights and agrarian reform, sustainable water management, community based river basin management, sustainable agriculture and food security, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes by preparing communities for climate change induced disasters.

Uttaran is working for the better settlement of landless and homeless peoples in government *Khas* land and organises many advocacy campaigns for the formation of committees of landless and homeless persons who are affected by natural disasters under the “Transferring Government *Khas* Land, Skills and Assets” programme.

Uttaran is a member of the Bangladesh WASH Alliance, the Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihood (CSRL), the Association for Land Reform Development (ALRD) and EquityBD.¹³⁷

30. JAGRATA JUBO SANGHA

Jagrata Jubo Sangha (JJS) is an environmental and social development organization working since 1998 in the South-West region of Bangladesh. JJS is presently implementing different projects on climate change issues including the Cyclone Disaster Resilient Community Development and Grihayan Tahabil for ensuring better housing to disaster-affected persons. JJS is also implementing Early Recovery and Rehabilitation Support to Vulnerable Families Affected by Cyclone *Aila* in Khulna District and Recovery and Rehabilitation project of *Aila*-Affected People in Bangladesh with the support of international NGOs.

JJS is a member of the Alliance of Food Sovereignty Campaigns (AFSC), Bangladesh, the Asia Pacific Network on Food Sovereignty (APNFS), Philippines and the NGO Forum for Public Health and People’s Network on Climate Change Actions.¹³⁸

31. GONO UNNAYAN PROCHESTA

Gono Unnayan Prochesta (GUP) has an *Adarsha gram* (model village) project to rehabilitate climate displaced persons. A joint project undertaken in 1993 with the assistance of the Ministry of Land, the *Adarsha gram* project covers four small villages with a population of 450 people. The main purpose of this project was to explore ways and means of rehabilitating homeless people and returning them to the social and economic mainstream. GUP used an integrated series of activities directed toward improving the standard of literacy of the participants, health education, homestead nursery culture, pisciculture and savings and credit and general community awareness of the needs of all members of the community.

GUP is a member of the Association for Land Reform Development (ALRD), the Campaign for Sustainable Livelihood (CASL) and the Network for Information, Response & Preparedness Activities Disaster (NIRAPAD).¹³⁹

¹³⁷ Uttaran, Home Page, available at: <http://www.uttaran.net> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹³⁸ Jagrata Juba Sangha, Home Page, available at: <http://www.jjsbangladesh.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹³⁹ Gana Unnayan Prochesta, Home Page, available at: <http://www.unescap.org/drrpad/vc/conference/Gono%20Unnayan%20Prochesta,%20Bangladesh.htm> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

32. NABOLOK PARISHAD

Nabolok Parishad is a Bengali term meaning “An Assembly for a New World”. The organization has been working since 1986 in five Districts of Bangladesh focusing on institution building, human resource development, environmental education, bio-diversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, natural resource management, safeguarding the *Sundarbans*, knowledge and capacity development of climate vulnerable persons and urban poor development.

Nabolok is working on emergency relief and livelihood based rehabilitation programmes for cyclone, river and coastal erosion along with flood affected homeless coastal communities. Nabolok is involved with the Network on Climate Change, Bangladesh (NCC,B), the NGO Coordination Council for Climate Change (NC4), the Arsenic Initiative of Bangladesh, the Association for Land Reform Development (ALRD) and the NGO Forum for Public Health and Climate Action Network (South Asia).¹⁴⁰

33. EMINENCE ASSOCIATES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Eminence Associates for Social Development (EASD) is working in collaboration with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in the disaster prone northwest char areas and northeast haor areas of Bangladesh. Eminence has initiated climate change adaptation programmes in a number of regions in different sectors, as well as disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation for climate change induced natural disaster affected persons with the support of international donors.

EASD is a member of the Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs), Research Alliances for Development (RAD) and the Social Science Research Network.¹⁴¹

34. THENGAMARA MOHILA SABUJ SANGHA

Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) is the biggest national women’s organization in Bangladesh. The major focus of TMSS activities are climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction management, development programme for char dwellers, local resource mobilization and utilization, income generation activities and job creation programmes, housing loans for homeless people, land development sanitation, hygiene education and water supply project (SHEWSP), disaster management, relief and rehabilitation.

TMSS is a member of the Asia Pacific Agro Forestry Network (APAN), the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), the Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP) and the Coalition of Environmental NGOs (CEN) and World Food Program (WFP).¹⁴²

¹⁴⁰ Nabolok Parishad, Home Page, available at: <http://www.nabolokbd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁴¹ Eminence Associates for Social Development, Home Page, available at: <http://www.eminence-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁴² Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha, Home Page, available at: <http://www.tmss-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

35. ASSISTANCE FOR SLUM DWELLERS

Assistance for Slum Dwellers (ASD) is working on livelihood development for homeless and landless peoples, safe water and sanitation services, environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion, advocacy on human rights issues and disaster preparedness and mitigation. ASD is implementing livelihood recovery support for flood and landslide affected communities in Banskhali *Upazila* of Chittagong District, funded by UNDP; the Enhance Justice for the Climate Vulnerable persons of Bangladesh in Sunamganj and Rajshahi Districts; flood protection system in flood prone areas; food security for ultra poor who are affected by climate change induced disasters in haor basins, institutional disaster risk management and community risk assessment in climate hotspots of Bangladesh.

Assistance for Slum Dwellers (ASD) is a member of the Bangladesh Child Rights Forum (BSAF), the Coalition for Urban Poor (CUP) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).¹⁴³

36. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH

The Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB) is implementing the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Program (CPRP) in 15 disaster prone areas, focusing on improving food consumption, housing, health, water, sanitation and reducing vulnerabilities related to social discrimination and natural disasters. CCDB provides early recovery assistance and alleviates the suffering of cyclone and flood victims. CCDB provides food, seeds, cash and early recovery and rehabilitation support for the severely flood and cyclone affected persons. CCDB is a member of the ACT Bangladesh National Forum.¹⁴⁴

37. COASTAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION TRUST

Coastal Association for Social Transformation (COAST Trust) implemented the Promoting Civil Society Participation in Bangladesh Climate Changes Strategic Action Plan. COAST Trust also implemented the Participatory Actions towards Climate Change Resilient Schools Education Systems (PARSES) Project, funded by UNICEF. Key priority areas for COAST trust include community based disaster risk reduction; livelihood recovery and rehabilitation for the cyclone and coastal flooding affected communities.

COAST Trust is a member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International (HAPI), the Asian Disaster Risk and Response Network (ADRRN), the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP), the Asia Pacific Research Network, the Climate Action Network South Asia, EquityBD, Climate Finance Governance Network (CFGN) and Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC).¹⁴⁵

38. RESOURCE INTEGRATION CENTRE

Resource Integration Centre (RIC) aims to support national development efforts in rural areas and create the conditions of democratic social order based on equal rights with a special focus on gender

¹⁴³ Assistance for Slum Dwellers, Home Page, available at: <http://www.asd.org.bd> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁴⁴ Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ccdb-bd.org> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁴⁵ Coast Trust, Home Page, available at: <http://www.coastbd.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

equity and adaptation to climate change through disaster risk reduction strategies. RIC distributes surveillance packets, constructs houses, installs safe water points and arranges soft loans for tornado, flood, cyclone and tidal surge affected persons. The RIC has implemented a disaster preparedness programme with local communities, a Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) and *Upazila* Disaster Management Committee (UZDMC).

RIC is a member of the Coalition for Urban Poor (CUP) and the Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD).¹⁴⁶

39. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The National Development Programme (NDP) aims to foster people's dignity through economic development, participation and equality by utilizing the potential of the poor, through livelihood recovery, rehabilitation of landless and helpless people, disaster management, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction management.

NDP is a member of the Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD).¹⁴⁷

40. MANAB MUKTI SANGSTHA

Manab Mukti Sangstha (MMS) was established in 1984 with a view to "see a society free from poverty, discrimination and risk of natural disasters'. There are nine thematic areas for MMS including climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction management as first priorities. MMS has developed model cluster villages and homesteads incorporating livelihood options. MMS also constructs climate resilience cluster village and households, develops a school level contingency plan, union level contingency plan, a climate resilience model handloom factory, an emergency warehouse and emergency stock. MMS has mainstreamed climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and incorporated it into all policies as well as the vision, mission and structure of the organization as well as included it into most of the ongoing projects as a cross cutting issue.

MMS has a strategic partnership with VSO Bangladesh in governance issues and is a member of the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) and the Disaster Forum, Network for Information, Response & Preparedness Activities Disaster (NIRAPAD).¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁶ Resource Integration Center, Home Page, available at <http://www.ricbd.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁴⁷ National Development Programme, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ndpbd.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁴⁸ Manab Mukhti Sangstha, Home Page, available at: <http://www.mmsbangladesh.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

41. GONO UNNAYAN KENDRA

Gono Unnayan Kendra (GUK) is working in five Northern Districts affected by flood, river erosion, tornadoes, cold waves, *monga* (seasonal food insecurity) and drought. GUK has five thematic areas, including climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. GUK is implementing a disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation project in *Gaibandha* District.

Gono Unnayan Kendra is a member of the Climate Action Network-South Asia and Network for Information and the Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD).¹⁴⁹

42. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The Community Development Center (CODEC) has been working as a people centered development organization since its establishment in 1985. CODEC has implemented Post Flood Rehabilitation Loans, Disaster Preparedness and Management for Coastal Area, Enhancing Disaster Preparedness among Communities and Institutions in Bangladesh, Climate Resilient Ecosystem and Livelihood (CREL), Early Recovery Support to Flood Victims in South East Bangladesh, Household Economic and Food Security of Disaster Affected Communities and disaster risk reduction strategies for coastal peoples with the support of international donors.

CODEC is a member of the Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD), the Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) and the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP), Geneva.¹⁵⁰

43. SOCIETY FOR PEOPLE'S EDUCATION, EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The major activities for Society for People's Education, Empowerment and Development (Speed Trust) are poverty alleviation, climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness, emergency response, communication and rehabilitation. Speed Trust has been implementing several projects on relief and rehabilitation of cyclone and flood affected peoples since 2007, including Cyclone *Sidr* Emergency Response Program, Post *Sidr* Rehabilitation Project, Cyclone *Sidr* Recovery Program, Emergency Response for *Aila* affected areas, Livelihood Recovery Programme through Emergency Fund, Post *Sidr* Seed Stack Replacement, Emergency Recovery of Cyclone *Sidr* Affected Fishing Community, Reconstruction Economic Development & Livelihood (REAL) and Contingency Fund of Promoting Good Governance Project in Barisal, Patuakhali and adjacent Districts.

Speed Trust is a member of the Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC), the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) and the International Food Security Network (IFSN), Bangladesh.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁹ Gono Unnayan Kendra, Home Page, available at: <http://www.guk.org.bd> [accessed 25 August 15 August, 2013].

¹⁵⁰ Community Development Centre, Home Page, available at: <http://www.codecbd.org> [accessed 20 August, 2013].

¹⁵¹ Speed Trust, Home page, available at: <http://www.speedtrust.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

44. SONGSHOPTAQUE

Songshoptaque is working with coastal communities, marginalized ethnic and minority people and urban slum dwellers in the fields of child rights, disabled people's rights, water and sanitation, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and food security in the Chittagong region. *Songshoptaque* has developed the Climate Change Resource & Information Centre in Chittagong.¹⁵²

45. YOUNG POWER IN SOCIAL ACTION

Young Power in Social Action (YPSA) is a voluntary, nonprofit, social development organization established in Chittagong in 1985. At present YPSA's direct programme interventions reach 9 million (estimated) disadvantaged and vulnerable people in 12 Districts of Bangladesh. YPSA has been working with different projects under major programme themes including disaster risk reduction and emergency management, environment and biodiversity, human rights, education, health, economic development and knowledge and capacity development.

At present, YPSA is implementing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction projects including enhanced Disaster Preparedness among Communities and institutions in Bangladesh (DIPECHO-V), make Community based Disaster Risk Management inclusive South Asia (CBDRM), Disaster Preparedness by Ensuring Water and Sanitation Facilities in Relief Shelters (DPE-WATSAN), Restoration and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Denuded Hills in *Sitakund* and *Mirsharai*, Chittagong, Adaptation of Climate Change by Ensuring Water and Sanitation facilities in Cyclone Shelters and Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Re-forestation Project in the South-Eastern Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

YPSA has also been working with international NGO Displacement Solutions on the Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property Rights initiative for climate-displaced people.

YPSA is part of a global network for sustainable environmental development programmes including the Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC), Coastal Fisher folk Community Network (COFCON), Coordination Council for Human Rights (CCHRB), Campaign for Good Governance (SUPRO), NGO Forum for Public Health, Bio-diversity Research Group of Bangladesh (BRGB), Coalition for Urban Poor (CUP), NGO Coordination Council for Climate Change (NC4), Network for Information, Response And Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD), Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) Forum, Bangladesh, United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), Rural Youth and Food Security Global Network, Italy, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH).¹⁵³

¹⁵² Songshoptaque, Home Page, available at: <http://www.songshoptaque.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁵³ Young Power in Social Action, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ypsa.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].



WITH NO MEANS OF
ACCESSING NEW LAND OR
HOMES IN SAFE LOCATIONS,
THESE CLIMATE AFFECTED
PERSONS ARE FORCED TO
REMAIN IN THEIR VULNERABLE
RIVER BANK LOCATION IN
KHULNA DISTRICT

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*





VI. INTERNATIONAL NGOS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

This chapter identifies and assesses 23 international NGOs relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh, including:

1. World Vision Bangladesh
2. WaterAid
3. Practical Action
4. Plan Bangladesh
5. ActionAid Bangladesh
6. Christian Aid
7. Caritas Bangladesh
8. Oxfam
9. Bangladesh Nazarene Mission
10. Action Contre La Faim
11. International Union for Conservation
12. Concern Universal Bangladesh
13. Islamic Relief
14. Concern Worldwide
15. CARE Bangladesh
16. World Concern
17. Project Concern International
18. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
19. Solidarities International
20. Help Age International
21. Muslim Aid
22. Relief International
23. Hundreds of Original Projects for Employment

Contact details and an influence matrix for these 23 international NGOs is contained in Annex 5 to this report.

1. WORLD VISION BANGLADESH

In order to reduce and mitigate the risks from climate change induced disaster risks, World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) works for community resilience and aspiration through four strategic focus areas: effective emergency responses; community resilience building; organizational resilience building and quality and accountability and learning. For the rehabilitation of climate-displaced people WVB provides assistance for livelihoods, basic social services and ensures facilitation support and assistance for re-establishing community infrastructure.¹⁵⁴

2. WATERAID

WaterAid is an international NGO that provides assistance for safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene practices in poor communities of the world. WaterAid has a vision of Bangladesh where everyone has access to disaster resilient safe water, sanitation and good hygiene practices in disaster-prone areas.¹⁵⁵

3. PRACTICAL ACTION

Practical Action works in Bangladesh on climate change adaptation, disaster management, river erosion and food security of disaster prone persons. Practical Actions implemented a project on “disappearing land due to river erosion” from 2004 to 2009, which aimed to address the development needs of communities who had been displaced by river erosion and those living under the threat of river erosion in the near future.

Practical Action implemented a project entitled “strengthening the resilience of climate change-affected communities in the south-western coastal areas of Bangladesh” funded by UNDP. Under this project, Practical Action built the resilience of climate affected and climate vulnerable communities with the aim of reducing their climatic risks and securing their employment, food and income. Rehabilitation of displaced persons continues to be a priority issue for Practical Action.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁴ World Vision Bangladesh Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report, 2011, available at: <http://bangladesh.wvasiapacific.org/in-action-mainmenu-88/29-emergency-relief> [accessed 30 August, 2013].

¹⁵⁵ Water Aid, Home Page, available at: <http://www.wateraid.org/where-we-work/page/bangladesh> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁵⁶ Practical Action, Home Page, available at: <http://practicalaction.org/practical-action-bangladesh-1> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

4. PLAN BANGLADESH

Plan Bangladesh has been operating in Bangladesh since 1994, helping impoverished children to access their rights to health, economic security and protection. Plan has been working for the recovery and rehabilitation of disaster-affected children and to protect the rights of children, young people and women during emergencies. The key strategy of Plan Bangladesh is that “children recover more quickly when they are involved in rebuilding their community so we ensure that children and young people take part in our disaster response”.¹⁵⁷

5. ACTIONAID BANGLADESH

ActionAid Bangladesh implemented a comprehensive recovery and rehabilitation programme for 27,500 people from the most vulnerable communities affected by Cyclone *Aila*. ActionAid Bangladesh provided livelihood support and restoration of damaged property in Khulna and Satkhira Districts. ActionAid Bangladesh has provided support to academics, researchers and NGOs for research projects on climate change vulnerability and adaptation, climate displacement and migration and emergency recovery and rehabilitation programmes.¹⁵⁸

6. CHRISTIAN AID

Christian Aid has been active in Bangladesh since 1972 and has implemented programmes focused on climate change, disaster risk management, gender equality and human rights. Christian Aid Bangladesh works with 15 partner NGOs in 27 of the most vulnerable Districts across the southern coastal region, north-west and central flood and haor (wetland) areas of Bangladesh. To empower socially excluded and vulnerable communities, Christian Aid works in developing technical skills, knowledge and capacity around climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and emergency response for climate-vulnerable communities enabling them to better deal with the uncertainties that come with extreme climate conditions.

Christian Aid is a member of Developing and Strengthening Human Assistance and Risk management Initiatives (DeSHARI), Action Research for Community Based Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB), Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) and the ACT Alliance.¹⁵⁹

7. CARITAS BANGLADESH

Caritas Bangladesh, has implemented several projects on emergency relief and early recovery for disaster-affected persons in Bangladesh. The focus of Caritas Bangladesh is on humanitarian assistance to persons affected by natural and man-made disasters and capacity building to cope with disasters and climate change.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ Plan International, Home Page, available at: <http://plan-international.org/where-we-work/asia/bangladesh> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁵⁸ Action Aid, Home Page, available at: www.actionaid.org/bangladesh [accessed 20 August, 2013].

¹⁵⁹ Christian Aid, Home Page, available at: <http://www.christianaid.org.uk/whatwedo/asia/bangladesh.aspx> [accessed 20 August, 2013].

¹⁶⁰ Caritas Bangladesh, home page, available at: <http://www.caritasbd.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

8. OXFAM

Oxfam has been working in Bangladesh since 1971. Oxfam works to ensure that communities are better able to cope with climate change induced disasters. Oxfam campaigns for sustainable rural livelihoods, runs humanitarian responses, works on economic empowerment, climate change adaptation and rehabilitation for climate victims, livelihoods, leadership, human rights and services for disaster affected communities.

Oxfam is a member of Action Research for Community Based Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB), Network for Information, Response And Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD), Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA), National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative (NARRI) and CAPNet Bangladesh.¹⁶¹

9. BANGLADESH NAZARENE MISSION

Since 1993, Bangladesh Nazarene Mission (BNM) has worked for the poor and socially oppressed persons in the rural areas of north and southwest Bangladesh with various development programs, striving for sustainability and long-term change. BNM is working to reduce the vulnerability and rehabilitation of 89,000 people living in disaster and climate change affected communities in the southwest region of Bangladesh.¹⁶²

10. ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM

Action Contre La Faim (ACLF) has been present in Bangladesh since August 2007. ACF has maintained a disaster risk reduction management programme defining contingency plans in case of disaster and in developing projects to limit risks and to support the most vulnerable families in coastal areas. In August 2011, ACF launched an emergency program for flood victims in Satkhira District and completed a rehabilitation programme for flood, river erosion and cyclone-affected persons.¹⁶³

11. International Union for Conservation

The central mission of the International Union for Conservation (IUCN) is conserving biodiversity. IUCN works worldwide for natural resource management and conservation, tackling climate change, achieving sustainable energy, improving human well-being and building a green economy. IUCN's Climate Change Network coordinates and facilitates climate change work across the IUCN's programme, commissions and member organizations.

In Bangladesh, the IUCN has contributed to the preparation of various national climate change, environmental and water sector policy documents of Bangladesh, including the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), the National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The IUCN has also been working to enhance human rights as well as access and benefits over natural resources and community participation and management of climate change adaptation.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶¹ Oxfam International, Home Page, available at: <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what-we-do/countries-we-work-in/bangladesh> [accessed 30 August, 2013].

¹⁶² Bangladesh Nazarene Mission, Home Page, available at: <http://nazarenebd.org/index.html> [accessed 30 August, 2013].

¹⁶³ Action Contre La Faim, Home Page, available at: <http://www.actioncontrelafaim.org/en/content/bangladesh> [accessed 30 August, 2013].

¹⁶⁴ International Union for Conservation, Home Page, available at: http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/asia_where_work/bangladesh [accessed 20 August, 2013].

11. CONCERN UNIVERSAL BANGLADESH

Concern Universal Bangladesh (CUB) has worked in Bangladesh since 1994 in the sectors of environment, adaptation of climate change, disaster risk reduction management and human rights. In 2009, CUB published an advocacy document entitled “Bangladesh: Environment and Climate Change, Understanding the Science Impacts and Adaptation”.

CUB has set down in broad terms the impacts, policy, social development implications and possible response options regarding climate change adaptation and rehabilitation of affected communities of climate change induced natural disasters. CUB has implemented a number of Community Based Disaster Preparedness Projects in disaster prone Districts; capacity building support to communities, NGOs and Government departments for disaster risk reduction and undertaken advocacy at the regional and national levels on disaster friendly water and sanitation for displaced persons. CUB is currently implementing a project entitled “Capacity Strengthening on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation” with the assistance of 80 local partner NGOs.¹⁶⁵

12. ISLAMIC RELIEF

Islamic Relief (IR) began working in Bangladesh in 1991. IR seeks to promote sustainable economic and social empowerment by working with local communities in times of disasters as well as through development programs in the sectors of water and sanitation, education, sustainable livelihoods and disaster risk reduction. IR has adopted an integrated approach to addressing disaster and climate risks in Bangladesh.

IR's emergency teams respond to humanitarian emergencies with the priority to provide as many people as possible with the basic necessities of food, water, shelter and medical treatment. After the emergency phase, IR assesses the possibilities of rehabilitation and long-term development in Bangladesh.

As a member of the National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiatives (NARRI) Consortium, IR contributed to the formulation of the National Disaster Management Act (2012). IR is a member of the Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies (CBHA), the Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC), the European Confederation of Development and Relief NGOs (CONCORD), British Overseas NGOs for Development, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, Action Research for Community Based Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB) and a number of other international networks on climate change adaptation related activities for Bangladesh. Bangladesh was awarded the 2013 UN Sasakawa Award for disaster risk reduction for the NARRI Consortium in which Islamic Relief is a leading partner.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁵ Concern Universal Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://concern-universal.org.bd/cub-programmes-unit/organizational-development> [accessed 28 August, 2013].

¹⁶⁶ Islamic Relief Bangladesh, Home Page, available at, <http://www.irwbd.org> [accessed 18 August, 2013].

13. CONCERN WORLDWIDE

Concern Worldwide is working in Bangladesh to tackle poverty, suffering and enact rehabilitation programmes for disaster-affected communities. After cyclones *Sidr* and *Aila* and the floods of 2004, 2008 and 2011, Concern Worldwide led intensive relief operations, distributing food and other essential items to thousands of families in the affected areas of Bangladesh.

Concern Worldwide is a member of Action Research for Community Based Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB) and other international networks relevant to climate change adaptation.¹⁶⁷

14. CARE BANGLADESH

CARE is working across 70 countries to fight global poverty. CARE promotes sustainable development by addressing the underlying causes of poverty, designed to empower and benefit the poorest and marginalized.

CARE has been working in Bangladesh for over 60 years. CARE Bangladesh has implemented projects on Flood Resistant Shelter and Sanitation in the Southwestern regions of Bangladesh (FRESH) to improve the resilience of households and individuals and to reduce the impact of future climate change related disasters. With the support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), CARE Bangladesh implemented the Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change (RVCC) project intended to assist communities in southwestern Bangladesh adapt to the consequences of climate change and to ensure rehabilitation for disaster affected persons. The RVCC project revealed that grassroots action alone is not enough and CARE has subsequently worked with local, regional and national Government to promote action to reduce climate-related vulnerability.¹⁶⁸

15. WORLD CONCERN

USA based World Concern is working in 30 countries to reduce the socio-economic poverty of the poor and thus establish their dignity.

World Concern Bangladesh has been operating since 1991 and has taken part in relief and rehabilitation activities for climate change induced disasters through providing funds and personnel to a number of NGOs. The main focus of World Concern Bangladesh is supporting the most vulnerable persons to natural disasters and ensuring the better settlement of refugees and displaced persons.¹⁶⁹

16. PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL

Project Concern International (PCI) has been working in Bangladesh since 2010 and has implemented projects focused on increasing food security and disaster relief and recovery among the climate vulnerable households of southwestern Bangladesh. PCI provides humanitarian assistance to persons affected by disasters and complex emergencies; programmes addressing protection for vulnerable populations and health, shelter, housing, livelihoods and education in emergencies.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁷ Concern Worldwide, Home Page, available at: <https://www.concern.net/where-we-work/asia/bangladesh> [accessed 18 August, 2013].

¹⁶⁸ Care Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.carebangladesh.org> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁶⁹ World Concern, Home Page, available at: <http://www.worldconcernbd.org> [accessed 18 August, 2013].

¹⁷⁰ Project Concern international, Home Page, available at: <http://www.pciglobal.org/bangladesh> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

17. THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies work in Bangladesh and focus on four core areas: promoting humanitarian values; disaster response; disaster preparedness and health and community care. They also seek to ensure shelter and better settlement for climate displaced persons in Bangladesh.¹⁷¹

18. SOLIDARITIES INTERNATIONAL

Solidarities International (SI) has been present in the Coastal Belt of Bangladesh since 2007 and was actively involved in the response to Cyclones *Sidr* and *Aila*. In the aftermath of both cyclones, SI implemented projects undertook emergency relief actions focused on water and sanitation, food security and shelter and infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction.¹⁷²

19. HELP AGE INTERNATIONAL

Help Age International (HAI) helps older people enforce their human rights, challenge discrimination and to overcome poverty, so that they can lead dignified, secure, active and healthy lives. HAI is working and collaborating in over 75 countries across the world.

HAI has been working in Bangladesh since 2009 with a special focus on emergency response and disaster risk reduction management. In 2012, around 5,000 older people received emergency support and rehabilitation from HAI after climate change induced disasters, with 1,650 persons receiving primary health care services in disaster-affected areas. In order to mainstream older people's needs during emergency, HAI provides technical cooperation to member organizations of the National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative (NARRI) consortium. HAI also provides capacity building training on disaster risk reduction management to older persons in Cox's Bazar and Rangpur Districts¹⁷³.

20. MUSLIM AID

Muslim Aid has been working in Bangladesh since 1991 with the commitment of "serving humanity". Muslim Aid provides relief to victims of climate induced natural disasters through its emergency response programmes. Muslim Aid is now working in 53 Districts of Bangladesh with the key priority of ensuring livelihoods, food security and emergency response and disaster risk reduction management. Muslim Aid implements various projects on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction management with the key objective of ensuring that people survive, building resilience in order to adapt to extreme hazards and strengthening emergency responses and early recovery for flood and cyclone affected communities in Bangladesh.¹⁷⁴

¹⁷¹ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Home Page, available at: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/where-we-work/asia-pacific/bangladesh-red-crescent-society> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

¹⁷² Solidarities International, Home page, available at: <http://www.solidarites.org/en/nos-missions/bangladesh> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁷³ Help Age International, Home page, available at: <http://www.helpage.org/where-we-work/south-asia/bangladesh> [accessed 25 August, 2013].

¹⁷⁴ Muslim Aid, Home Page, available at: <http://www.muslimaid.org.bd> [accessed 30 August, 2013].

21. RELIEF INTERNATIONAL

Relief International (RI) provides emergency relief, rehabilitation and development assistance to vulnerable communities worldwide.

In Bangladesh, RI is implementing the “Social and Economic Security for Traditional Resource Users of the *Sundarban*” project with the support of the European Union. RI provides agricultural and fishing inputs, technical capacity building, education and health facilities and skills development training to 5,000 target persons in the *Sundarbans*. RI also helps preserve the ecosystem of the *Sundarbans* by engaging project beneficiaries to advocate for sustainable resource use. The project seeks to reduce the impacts of climate change and to prevent migration from the *Sundarbans*.¹⁷⁵

22. HUNDREDS OF ORIGINAL PROJECTS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Hundreds of Original Projects for Employment (HOPE '87) is an Austrian initiative to provide global support to youth employment and youth training.

Since 1998, HOPE' 87 has been working in Bangladesh to provide global support to youth employment and youth training including emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes for climate change induced disaster affected peoples. Hope '87 formed a group of 120 volunteers in six working areas of Bangladesh. These volunteers took part in emergency relief and rehabilitation activities during cyclone Mahasen and *Aila*. As part of the rehabilitation and recovery programme after cyclone Mahasen, HOPE' 87 distributed food packages to 200 families and reconstructed damaged shelters in the Barguna District. HOPE'87 also implemented relief and rehabilitation projects for Cyclone *Sidr* affected persons in Barguna, Bagerhat and Pirojpur Districts from December 2007 to November 2008.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁵ Relief International, Home Page, available at: http://www.ri.org/where_we_work/country.php?ID=3 [accessed 28 August, 2013].

¹⁷⁶ HOPE' 87: Bangladesh, Home Page, available at: <http://www.hope87bd.com/about%20us.html> [accessed 12 December, 2013].

THIS LAND IN KHULNA
DISTRICT REMAINS
INUNDATED SINCE
CYCLONE AILA

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*





VII. ACADEMIC INSTITUTES, RESEARCH CENTRES AND RESOURCE PERSONS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

This chapter identifies and assesses the role and responsibilities of 10 academic institutes and research centres relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh, including:

1. The International Centre for Climate Change and Development
2. The Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
3. Unnayan Onneshan
4. The Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research, BRAC University
5. The Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
6. The Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, Dhaka University
7. The Urban and Rural Planning Discipline, Khulna University
8. The Center for Participatory Research and Development
9. The Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
10. The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies

Contact details and an influence matrix for these 10 organisations and a further 20 research and academic organisations are contained in Annex 6 to this report.

This chapter further identifies five key resource persons, who are experts specialized in the field of climate change and displacement in Bangladesh, including:

1. Dr Saleemul Huq
2. Dr Atiq Rahman
3. Dr Ainun Nishat
4. Dr Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad
5. Md Golam Rabbani

Contact details for these specialist and resource persons, as well as a list of further resource persons are contained in Annex 7 to this report.

A. ACADEMIC INSTITUTES AND RESEARCH CENTRES

1. THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) was established in 2009 with the aim of becoming a world-class institution that is closely related to local experience, knowledge and research in one of the countries that is most affected by climate change. The Centre is a partnership between the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) and the Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB). The Centre is hosted at the IUB in Dhaka and holds short courses on a range of climate change topics in Bangladesh and other countries. In addition, the Centre is working with the IUB to deliver a Masters course in Climate Change and Development, which began in 2013.

The ICCCAD also supports international researchers and interns to be hosted in Bangladesh and is involved in research projects on adaptation to climate change in partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation, the United Nations University and Munich Re Foundation.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁷ International Centre for Climate Change and Development, home page, available at: <http://centers.iub.edu.bd/icccad/index.php/courses/about-us> [accessed 28 August, 2013].

THE BANGLADESH CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

The Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) is a policy, research and implementation institute working on climate change vulnerability and adaptation in different sectors at the local, national, regional and global levels. It was established in 1986 and has grown to become a leading research institute in the non-government sector in Bangladesh and South Asia. The BCAS has published a number of books, working papers and scientific articles on climate change impacts on development, poverty, disaster risk reduction and works to build the capacity of various sectors including government departments, NGOs and community and development partners in Bangladesh.

The BCAS was awarded the “Bangladesh National Environment Award” in 2008 for Environmental Research and Technology Innovation. The BCAS is the secretariat for the Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs), which consists of 14 NGOs in South Asia working on climate change issues.

The BCAS worked with the Government of Bangladesh to formulate the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (BCCSAP) and the National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP). The BCAS organized three international community based adaptation to climate change workshops in Dhaka in 2005, 2007 and 2013. The BCAS has also organized workshops on disaster risk reduction.¹⁷⁸

2. UNNAYAN ONNESHAN

Unnayan Onneshan was established in 2003 as a progressive think-tank that undertakes research for advancing ideas and building constituencies for social transformation. Unnayan Onneshan is continuously advocating integrating climate change into the development agenda. The organisation is conducting research on various aspects of climate change ranging from climate change science to adaptation, mitigation and international, regional and local climate change policies. The organisation is producing research reports, media articles, and policy briefs on all of these issues, as well as organising workshops and seminars to create awareness among stakeholders and to build capacity on climate change and displacement.

The climate change programme at Unnayan Onneshanis is focused on research, advocacy, policy advice and engagement, capacity building and disaster management. The organisation has published a number of research reports on climate displacement including: “The Tempest of Exodus: The Case of Climate Change-induced Displacement in Bangladesh and International Negotiations”, “Climate Change and Flow of Environmental Displacement in Bangladesh”, “Effects of Riverbank Erosion on Livelihood” and “Reckoning Climate Change: Local Peoples’ Perception on the Impacts of Climate Change in South-Central and Northern Bangladesh”.¹⁷⁹

3. THE CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, BRAC UNIVERSITY

The Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research at BRAC University takes a holistic approach to climate change and environmental research, focusing on physical science, adaptation and mitigation measures. The Centre works by bringing different organizations and institutions together for the goal of disaster risk reduction from the global to the local level. The Centre has been conducting

¹⁷⁸ Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, home page, available at: <http://www.bcas.net> [accessed 8 December, 2013].

¹⁷⁹ Unnayan Onneshan, Home Page, available at: <http://www.unnayan.org/> [accessed 15 November, 2013].

research on addressing the risk of climate change induced disasters. The main goal of the Centre is to generate appropriate knowledge and technology for disaster risk reduction.¹⁸⁰

The Centre published a research report in 2013 about displacement in the Satkhira District after cyclone *Aila*. The report highlighted that one of every ten people in Gabura and Munshiganj unions of Satkhira District had no choice but to leave their ancestral homesteads in search of livelihoods after *Aila*. The loss of livelihoods, homes and lands forced local inhabitants to migrate across the border to India as well as internally to Dhaka, Khulna and other Districts. The findings forecast that unless damaged sea embankments are repaired and saline resistant cultivation methods are introduced for alternative livelihoods, migration and displacement will continue.¹⁸¹

4. THE INSTITUTE OF WATER AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT, BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

The Institute of Flood Control and Drainage Research was established in 1974 and later renamed the Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) in 2002. The Institute pursues research and capacity development in the field of water and flood management that is vital for the economic development and social prosperity of Bangladesh. The IWFM provides advisory and consultancy services to the Government and NGOs.

The Institute of Water and Flood Management offers post-graduate degrees for professionals and graduates with the objective of training and enhancing knowledge and skills in planning and management of land and water resources and widening perspectives on Integrated Water Resources Management. The IWRM is presently offering a post-graduate Diploma in water resources development, a M.Sc. in Water Resources Development and a PhD course.¹⁸²

5. THE REFUGEE AND MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS RESEARCH UNIT, DHAKA UNIVERSITY

The Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) at Dhaka University is a centre for migrant research, advocacy and training. Since its inception in 1995, the RMMRU has worked to illuminate the potential of migration to initiate pro-poor growth and poverty reduction in South Asia. By cooperating with regional and global organizations, the RMMRU continues to facilitate collaborative research that effectively integrates and links global migration discourse with regional grassroots programmes in order to identify and eradicate the key issues affecting Bangladeshi migrants. The RMMRU also plays a key part in the development of training programmes and workshops for potential migrants and migration-centered grassroots NGOs in Bangladesh.

The RMMRU is working on climate change adaptation and with communities displaced by river-bank erosion and other natural hazards. Additionally, the RMMRU has engaged in over 50 primary research studies on refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, labour migrants and migrant communities. Through ongoing programs, media campaigns, and research projects, the RMMRU hopes to promote the idea that a well-governed and informed migration system will reduce poverty and benefit both receiving and sending regions and that migration is an important livelihood strategy to move out of poverty. Presently the RMMRU is conducting research on climate change related migration in Munshiganj, Khulna, Satkhira and Chapainawabgonj Districts of Bangladesh.¹⁸³

¹⁸⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BRAC_University [accessed 20 November, 2013].

¹⁸¹ The Daily Star, 2013. *Aila* Devastation: 1 in 10 of Gabura, Munshiganj unions displaced, available at: <http://www.thedailystar.net/beta2/news/1-in-10-of-gabura-munshiganj-unions-displaced-study> [accessed 8 December, 2013].

¹⁸² Institute of Water and Flood Management, home page, available at: <http://iewfm.starhostbd.com/about.php> [accessed 20 August, 2013].

¹⁸³ Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, home page, available at: <http://www.rmmru.org/doc/WP1Climate%20change,%20migration%20and%20human%20cognition%20in%20an%20Asian%20mega%20delta%E2%80%9393%20Working%20paper.pdf> [accessed 15 August, 2013].

6. THE URBAN AND RURAL PLANNING DISCIPLINE, KHULNA UNIVERSITY

The Urban and Rural Planning Discipline at Khulna University is designed to produce skilled planners imbued with the most up-to-date and modern planning techniques. The discipline offers a four-year undergraduate and an 18-month Masters degree in urban and rural planning. The Discipline is currently conducting research on developing an Effective Community Based All Hazards Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) and Considering Local Community's Disaster Vulnerability in Southwest Bangladesh.

The Urban and Rural Planning Discipline also has a climate change adaptation unit where faculty members are working on the nature and extent of population displacement due to climate change from coastal areas of Bangladesh.¹⁸⁴

7. THE CENTER FOR PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD) is an independent policy, research, and implementation institute. It was established in 2006 with a focus on research and advocacy campaigning on climate change adaptation, mitigation, migration and displacement issues, community based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, policy advocacy and campaigning for global climate governance and natural resource management issues for civil society and policy makers.

The CPRD has conducted a number of research projects on the causes and consequences of human displacement and migration from climate vulnerable regions of Bangladesh.¹⁸⁵

8. THE CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) has engaged in research projects on climate change in Bangladesh, focusing on the physical phenomena and their impacts on communities and livelihoods. The Government of Bangladesh established the CEGIS as a national institution and a public trust in 2002. From its inception, the CEGIS has carried out integrated environmental, climate change impact and vulnerability analysis using modern technologies including geographic information system (GIS), remote sensing (RS), databases and information technology. The Center provides solutions to challenges in various sectors including water, land, agriculture, fisheries, environment, engineering, power, energy and climate change. The Center recommends technical options based on local realities that are feasible from a socio-economic and institutional perspective.

The CEGIS has prepared a comprehensive climate change database for Bangladesh for the Climate Change Cell created under the Department of Environment. The database focuses on original climate related data relevant for policy makers, planners and researchers on climate change, climate change impacts, adaptation to climate change and climate risk management in Bangladesh.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁴ Urban and Rural Planning Discipline, Khulna University, Home Page, available at: <http://www.kuurp.ac.bd> [accessed 20 October, 2013].

¹⁸⁵ Centre for Participatory research and Development, Home Page, available at: <http://www.cprdb.org> [accessed 15 October, 2013].

¹⁸⁶ Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS), Home Page, available at: http://www.cegisbd.com/climate_div.htm [accessed on 8 December 2013].

9. THE BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The Bangladesh Unnayan Gobeshona Protishthan or Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) is an autonomous public multi-disciplinary organization that conducts policy-oriented research on development issues facing Bangladesh and other developing countries. The mission of BIDS is to facilitate learning on development solutions by conducting credible research, fostering policy dialogue, disseminating policy options and developing coalitions to promote informed policy making. The BIDS also conducts training on research methodologies and carries out evaluation of development interventions. The BIDS is involved in the collection and generation of socio-economic data for carrying out analytical and policy loaded research on current economic and social issues and the dissemination of research findings and knowledge on developmental concerns to support policy formulation. BIDS researchers also contribute directly to the formulation of government policies through their interactions and participation in the policy making process.

The research focus of the BIDS covers a wide range of issues including macro-economic fundamentals, agriculture and rural development, poverty and inequality, trade, food security, climate change vulnerability and adaptation, industry and small and medium enterprises, labor markets, health, rural non-farm activities, environmental sustainability, water resources management, energy, gender and empowerment, migration, urbanization and other areas of development in Bangladesh and developing countries in general. Emerging priority issues include macro-economic management, environment and climate change impacts, infrastructure including energy and power, and the impacts of globalization.¹⁸⁷

The BIDS recently ranked 28th among think tanks on international development, 98th among the top 150 think tanks in the world and 14th among Asia's think tanks in the 2012 Global Go-To Think Tanks Rankings.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁷ Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Home Page, available at: <http://www.bids.org.bd/AboutInstitute.php?FM=2&SM=61&Page=About%20Us> [accessed 30 October, 2013].

¹⁸⁸ James G. McGann, 2013, 2012 Global Go To Think Tanks Index Report, University of Pennsylvania, p128.

B. RESOURCES PERSONS

1. DR SALEEMUL HUQ

Dr Saleemul Huq is the director of the climate change programme at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Dr Huq's area of expertise lies in the inter-linkages between climate change and sustainable development from the perspective of developing countries with a special emphasis on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Dr Huq is a member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), for which he served as a lead author and a coordinating lead author in Working Group II, which focused on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. Dr Huq is the Chairman of the BCAS Board of Directors and also the Director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD). He has published a number of reports and articles on climate change, particularly on adaptation to climate change.

Dr Huq heads the Climate Change Programme at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) as an adaptation team leader of south north projects involving South Africa, Brazil, Bangladesh and Indonesia. He has served as a consultant to the World Bank, the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). He was a member of the advisory panel on climate change for Shell Canada. He was a consultant to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) on capacity strengthening of LDCs and to the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). He has served as a team leader of the National Team of Experts (NTE) on the Asia Least Cost Green House Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS) for the Asian Development Bank. He was a consultant to the Netherlands Government on reviewing participatory water management in Bangladesh and the Netherlands.¹⁸⁹

2. DR ATIQ RAHMAN

Dr Atiq Rahman is the Executive Director of the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS). He is a lead author and convening lead author of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). He is the convener of a regional network – Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) and the coordinator of the Global Forum on the Environment and Poverty (GFEP), an international network mandated at the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development* (UNCED).¹⁹⁰ Dr Rahman also led the team for the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP).

Dr Rahman is a Chairman of the Synthesis Committee of the Bangladesh National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP) and also the Chairman of the Steering Committee for the Asia Pacific National Councils for Sustainable Development (APNCSD). He is the Bangladesh focal point for the South Asian Poverty Commission follow-up actions and is a reviewer of the World Energy Assessment (1999) by the World Energy Council.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁹ Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Dr. Saleemul Huq, available at: <http://www.bcas.net/director-details.php?id=1&&name=Dr%20Saleemul%20Huq> [accessed 9 January 2014].

¹⁹⁰ Changemakers, Dr Atiq Rahman, available at: http://know.climateofconcern.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=article&id=181 [accessed 9 January 2014].

¹⁹¹ Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Dr A Atiq Rahman, available at: <http://www.bcas.net/director-details.php?id=2&&name=Dr%20A%20Atiq%20Rahman> [accessed 20 November, 2013].

Dr Rahman has been working as a consultant to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the UNDP, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the *International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)*, the United Nations *Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)*, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and many national governments and several national and international NGOs. Dr Rahman is the recipient of UNEP's Champion of the Earth Award in 2008, the Bangladesh National Environment Award 2008 for his contribution to research work and scientific innovation and he shares the Nobel Peace prize 2007 as a lead author of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.¹⁹²

3. DR AINUN NISHAT

Dr Ainun Nishat is currently the Vice Chancellor of BRAC University and is a water resource and climate change specialist. He represented Bangladesh at the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference as well as at other international climate-related conferences. He was Country Representative of the International Union for Conservation (IUCN) in Bangladesh from 1998-2009.

Dr Nishat has been working as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator, championing the wise use of natural resources and sustainable development in Bangladesh for decades. His interests include water resource development and management, environment management, biodiversity, coastal zone and wetland conservation and management, disaster management, climate change adaptation and climate variability and related policy advocacy. He is a member of the Bangladesh National Water Council, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission, the Bangladesh National Agricultural Commission and the National Council on Science and Technology. He has been closely involved in the preparation of the Bangladesh National Conservation Strategy and National Environment Management Action Plan.

Dr Nishat has been a member of the Bangladesh delegation at a number of international climate change and conferences, including COP13 to COP19. Dr Nishat represented Bangladesh at the United Nations Economic and Social Council in the Committee for Energy and National Resources Development and features at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹⁹³

4. DR QAZI KHOLIQUZZAMAN AHMAD

Dr Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, a renowned economist and present chairman of the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation, is the Coordinator of the Bangladesh Climate Change Negotiation Team and was also a member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) team. He is the convener of the search committee to form a National River Protection Commission. He has been keenly promoting sustainable development in all its aspects and plays an important role in climate negotiations with different countries. He has written 34 books and has published over 200 articles in Bangladesh and internationally. He played a key role in preparing the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). He was a coordinating lead author of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Third Assessment and lead author for the IPCC Fourth Assessment.

Dr Ahmad is currently the chairman of the governing council of Dhaka School of Economics. He is a

¹⁹² Global Environmental Governance Project, available at: <http://www.environmental-governance.org/community/geg-community/ieg-advisory-group> [accessed 25 November, 2013].

¹⁹³ Ainun Nishat, Wikipedia Page, available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ainun_Nishat [accessed 25 November, 2013].

former president of the Bangladesh Economic Association (BEA) and the founding chairman of the Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP). He was president of the Kuala Lumpur-based Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA) and vice president of the Rome-based Society for International Development (SID). Dr Ahmad was awarded Ekushey Padak in 2009, one of the highest Bangladesh national civilian awards.¹⁹⁴

5. MD GOLAM RABBANI

Md Golam Rabbani mainly works on water, environment, climate change and development issues at the national, regional and international levels. He is also experienced on risk, vulnerability and impact assessments related to global environmental changes.

Md Rabbani is a senior researcher at the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) and a board member of the Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs). He has been involved in a number of studies including “Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture in Bangladesh”, “Climate Change and Health Impacts in Bangladesh”, “Baseline Study on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Impacts Knowledge and Understanding Among Disaster Management Committee Members at the Local and National Level”. He is the author of more than 20 international publications on climate change vulnerability and adaptation issues for Bangladesh. He is also a contributor to the Bangladesh National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA).

¹⁹⁴ Biography, Dr Qazi Kholiqzaman Ahmad: An Introduction, available at: http://www.qkahmad.info/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=59&Itemid=53 [accessed 20 November, 2013].



THESE CLIMATE AFFECTED
PERSONS WORK TO REPAIR
THE BREACH IN THE LEVEE
CAUSED BY CYCLONE AILA

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bangladesh is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and is set to become even more as a result of climate change. One of the most catastrophic effects of climate change is climate displacement – the displacement of persons from their homes and lands as a result of the effects of climate change. Although it is difficult to agree on the precise numbers of persons who will be affected by climate displacement in Bangladesh, it is clear that Bangladesh must put in place a comprehensive institutional framework in order to meet this challenge and to ensure that the rights of all climate displaced persons are protected. It is equally essential that different stakeholders in Bangladesh and in the regional and international communities contribute to ensure the implementation of a truly effective institutional framework – through financial and technical cooperation, as well as ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the legal and policy responses to climate displacement.

At present, despite the proliferation of laws, policies and stakeholders directly or indirectly relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh, there is not yet a truly coordinated and effective institutional framework in place to respond to and plan for this challenge.

To this end, this report recommends the following seven steps that could be taken by the Government of Bangladesh and by national, regional and international stakeholders, in order to create and implement a truly effective and coordinated response to climate displacement in Bangladesh:

1. Undertake a comprehensive review of existing national laws and policies - The Government of Bangladesh, alongside key stakeholders, should systematically review and assess all of the existing national laws and policies that touch on the question of climate displacement in Bangladesh. The existing legal and policy framework in its current form is not sufficient to provide comprehensive protection to climate displaced persons in Bangladesh. A systematic review and analysis of the existing normative framework will identify key protection gaps and will be an important first step towards the design and implementation of truly effective rights-based laws and policies.
2. Design and implement rights-based national laws and policies – After the review of existing laws and policies is completed, the Government – in consultation with key stakeholders, including climate affected communities - should take immediate steps to design and implement rights-based laws and policies that ensure the effective protection of climate displaced communities in Bangladesh. This may involve the enactment of an entirely new, stand-alone law on climate displacement in Bangladesh. This process should draw on international best practice, as well as extensive and genuine consultation with national stakeholders, including climate-affected communities. The end result should be a comprehensive, rights-based framework for responding to and preparing for climate displacement in Bangladesh. The framework should focus on preventing displacement, responding to displacement where it occurs and providing rights-based durable solutions (including return, local integration and relocation) where possible.
3. Undertake a review and re-design of the existing institutional framework - The Government should review and assess the existing institutional framework relevant to climate displacement.

At present there are a large number of Government Ministries, Agencies and Departments with direct or indirect responsibility for climate displacement. This plethora of institutions, without clear lines of responsibility, reduces accountability and clarity in the Government's response to climate displacement. Drawing on the results of this review, the Government should implement an effective and accountable institutional framework – with clear lines of responsibility – for responding to climate displacement. This should include mechanisms to increase coordination and communication between national policy and decision makers and local level officials who are at the front-line of implementing national policy and laws on climate displacement. This institutional framework should include sufficient training on climate displacement for key government officials and representatives, as well as mechanisms to improve transparency in the implementation of policies and laws, as well as donor and budgetary funds.

4. Design and implement domestic land solutions - Climate displacement laws and policies should provide for domestic land solutions for climate displaced persons in Bangladesh. At present, international law does not provide a clear right of asylum or other forms of protection to climate displaced persons who cross international borders. In the absence of international legal protection, the first priority for rights-based solutions should lie within the national borders of Bangladesh. Despite having an already high population density, studies have revealed that there are large tracts of Government *Khas* land that are *available* and *suitable* for the relocation of climate-displaced communities.¹⁹⁵ The Government should ensure that suitable *Khas* land is made *available* for the relocation of climate displaced communities, including through reviewing and improving the existing programmes for the distribution of *Khas* land to landless persons in Bangladesh.
5. Increase coordination and knowledge sharing among international and regional donors – There are a large number of regional and international donors funding a variety of different programmes relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh. In order to ensure efficiency and to avoid duplication of efforts and resources, the international and regional donor communities should create a Donor Working Group on Climate Displacement in Bangladesh. This group could meet regularly to discuss and coordinate the use of donor funds and to share information on successes and challenges associated with resolving climate displacement in Bangladesh. This working group could also benefit from regular roundtable discussions and presentations on climate displacement from international and Bangladesh experts, utilizing the important academic and research expertise that is being developed in Bangladesh. This working group could facilitate more effective communication on climate displacement to capitals and headquarters in order to ensure sufficient financial and technical cooperation on this issue.

¹⁹⁵ See: Scott Leckie (ed) Land Solutions to Climate Displacement, Routledge/Earthscan, 2014.

6. Create a UN and NGO working group on climate displacement – There are a large number of international NGOs and UN agencies working directly and indirectly on different aspects of climate displacement. It is recommended that a UN and NGO working group on climate displacement in Bangladesh be established. Similarly to the Donor Working Group, this group could meet regularly to share knowledge on the situation of climate displacement as well as discuss successes and challenges in seeking to resolve climate displacement in a rights-based manner in Bangladesh. This group could also benefit from roundtable discussions and presentations by Bangladesh and international experts on climate displacement. This group could provide an important mechanism for providing UN and other headquarters with essential information and developments on climate displacement in Bangladesh.
7. Improve coordination and communication between the Government and civil society - The Government should take steps to improve coordination between Government institutions and civil society in Bangladesh, including grass roots and national organisations, academic and other research institutions. These organisations have a wealth of up to date information and understanding of the situation of climate displacement, as well as important links with remote climate affected communities. This could include the creation of Government and civil society working and coordination groups at the national and District levels. These working groups could meet to share information on the latest developments on climate displacement, as well as to ensure that national laws and policies are being effectively implemented at the local level.

CLIMATE AFFECTED PERSONS
FROM KHULA DISTRICT HAVE
MOVED TO THE SLUMS OF
DHAKA IN SEARCH OF WORK
IN THE NEARBY BRICK FIELDS

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: INFLUENCE MATRIX OF GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

MINISTRY	DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁶
Ministry of Environment and Forest	Department of Environment	High
	Department of Forest	
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Department of Disaster Management	High
	Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitations	
Ministry of land	Land Reforms Board	High
	Land Appeal Board	
	Directorate of Land Records and Survey	
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives	Local Government Division	High
	Local Government Engineering Department	
	Rural Development and Cooperative Division	
Ministry of Housing and Public Works	Public Works Department (PWD)	Medium
	National Housing Authority	

¹⁹⁶ This influence matrix draws on the results of a survey of participants at the workshop on "mapping study of Actors and Institutions of Bangladesh relevant to climate displacement" held in Khulna city on 12 June, 2013. This Workshop was organized by YPSA with a local organisation LoCOs and supported by Displacement Solutions. The chief guest of the workshop was the Director of Department of Environment, Khulna. Representatives from Government departments, NGOs, civil society groups, researchers, academics, journalists and other stakeholders were present in the workshop.

MINISTRY	DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁶
Ministry of Water Resources	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)	Medium
	Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO)	
	River Research Institute (RRI)	
	Bangladesh <i>Haor</i> and Wetland Development Board (BHWDB)	
	The Institute of Water Modeling (IWM)	
Ministry of Finance	Economic Relation Division	Medium
Ministry of Planning	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)	Medium
Ministry of Defence	Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO)	Medium
	Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)	
Ministry of Social Welfare	Department of Social Welfare	Low
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		Low
Ministry of Information		Low
Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation		High

ANNEX 2: CONTACT DETAILS AND INFLUENCE MATRIX FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS, NETWORKS AND ASSOCIATIONS WORKING ON CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

CIVIL SOCIETY/ GROUPS/ NETWORKS	CONTACT ADDRESS	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁷
National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative (NARRI)	House# 19, Road # 128, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212 Phone: +88 02 9888006 , 8832452 Web: www.narri-bd.org	High
Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD)	19/13, Babar Road, Block-B, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207 Phone: +880 2 8143729 Web: www.nirapad.org	High
Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)	House- 15/A, Road-3, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka-1205 Phone:+88 02-8612957	High
Bangladesh <i>Poribesh Andolon</i> (BAPA)	House- 9/12, Block-D, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207 Phone: +88 01712354385 Web: www.bapa.org.bd	High
Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (EquityBD)	House# 13, Road# 2, Shyamoli, Dhaka-1207 Phone: +88 02 812 5181, 815 4673 Web: www.equitybd.org	High
Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) Forum , Bangladesh	House-19, Road-12, Dhanmondi- R/A, Dhaka-1209 Phone: +88 02 8119521-22 Web: www.cmdrrforum.org.bd	High
Climate Finance Governance Network (CFGN)	House-141, Block-E, Road-12 Banani, Dhaka -1213 Phone: +88 02 9887884, 8826036,	Medium

¹⁹⁷ This influence matrix draws on the results of a survey of participants at the workshop on "mapping study of Actors and Institutions of Bangladesh relevant to climate displacement" held on Khulna city on 12 June, 2013. This Workshop was organized by YPSA with local organisation LoCOs and was supported by Displacement Solutions. The chief guest of the workshop was the Director of Department of Environment, Khulna. Representatives from Government departments, NGOs, civil society groups, researchers, academics, journalists and other stakeholders were present in the workshop.

CIVIL SOCIETY/ GROUPS/ NETWORKS	CONTACT ADDRESS	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁷
Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD)	House-1/3, Block-F, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207 Phone: +88 02 9114660, 88142031 Web: www.alrd.org	Medium
Bangladesh Climate Change Food Security and Health Network	Hena Nibash, 3/6 Asad Avenue, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207 Phone:+88 02-8143966, 02-9146063 Web: http://bcfhn.eminence-bd.org/	Medium
Bangladesh Krishok Federation (BKF)	Ismail Mansion, 9/H Motijheel C/A, Room No# 405, Dhaka-1000 Phone: +88-02-9559980 Web: www.krishok.org	High
Action Research on Community Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB)	98, Park Road Baridhara, Dhaka-1212 Web: www.arcab.org	High
Coastal Development Partnership (CDP)	64, Islampur Road, Khulna-9100 Phone: +88 041 725772 Web: www.cdpsbd.org	Medium
Disaster Forum (DF) of Bangladesh	5/8, Sir Sayed Ahmed Road, Block-B, Mohammadpur, Dhaka- 1207 Phone: +88 02 9128963 Web: www.disasterforum.org	High
Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA)	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, House-10, Road-16/A, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212 Phone: +88 02 9851237, 9852904 Web: www.cansouthasia.net	Medium





FISHERMEN WORKING
ON THE HIGHLY CLIMATE
VULNERABLE SANDWIP
ISLAND IN THE BAY
OF BENGAL

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



ANNEX 3: CONTACT DETAILS FOR NATIONAL NGOS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

ORGANIZATION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	CONTACT ADDRESS
Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC)	1992	House# 15/A Road#08 Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212 Email: info@bdpc.org.bd Web: www.bdpc.org.bd
BRAC	1972	75 Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212 Email: babar.k@brac.net Web: www.brac.net
Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)	1958	House # 19, Road # 12 , Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209 Email: dambgd@ahsaniamission.org Web: www.ahsaniamission.org.bd
Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)	1993	House-13 , Road-17, Block-D, Banani, Dhaka-1213 Email: info@cnrs.org.bd Web: www.cnrs.org.bd
Friendship	1998	Baridhara Central Plaza, Block - K, 87, Sohrawardi Avenue, Dhaka Email: info@friendship-bd.org Web: www.friendship-bd.org
People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	1986	5/11-A, Block-E, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207. Email: popi@bdmail.net This e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it Web: www.popibd.org
Development Wheel (DEW)	1996	13-A/4-A, Babar Road, Block-B, Mohammadpur , Dhaka-1207 Email: info@dewbd.org Web: dewbd.org/dew/

ORGANIZATION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	CONTACT ADDRESS
South Asia Partnership-Bangladesh	1984	House- 63, Block-'Ka', Mohammadpur Housing, Pisciculture & Farming Cooperative Society Ltd. Dhaka-1207 Email: sapbdesh@citechco.net Web: www.sapbd.info
Prodipan	1983	Shaheb Bari Road, Moheswarpasha, Daulatpur,Khulna-9203 Email: ho@prodipan-bd.org Web: www.prodipan-bd.org
Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK)	1988	House # 548, Road # 10 Baitul Aman Housing Society, Adabar, Mohammadpur,Dhaka-1207 Email: info@padakhep.org Website: www.padakhep.org
Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)	1989	4/8, Iqbal Road, Block-A, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207. Email: dsk@citechco.net This e-mail address is being protected from spambots, you need JavaScript enabled to view it Web: www.dskbangladesh.org
Shushilan	1991	House- 157, Road No. 1 Mujgunni R/A, Khulna 9000. Email: shushilan@shushilan.org Web: www.shushilan.org
Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS)	1972	House 43, Road 10, Sector 6, Uttara, Dhaka-1230 Email: rdrs@bangla.net Web: www.rdrsbangla.net
The United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions (UDDIPA)	1984	Plot No- 9, Road No-1, Block-F, Ring Road, Adabar, Dhaka-1207 Email: info@uddipan.org Web: www.uddipan.org

ORGANIZATION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	CONTACT ADDRESS
Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh (BURO Bangladesh)	1991	House-12A, Block-CEN(F), Road-104 Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212 Email: burot@bdmail.net Web: http://www.burobd.org/
Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS)	1970	DUS Center, P.O. Sayedia Bazar, P.S. & Upazilla - Hatiya, Dist. Noakhali Email: dus.hatiya@gmail.com Web: www.dusbangladesh.org
Voluntary Association for Rural Development (VARD)	1988	House # 554, Apt # 1-A, Road # 9, Baitul Aman Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207 Email: varddhk@bdmail.net This e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it ; This e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it Web: www.vardbd.com
SKS Foundation	1987	DB Road, Palashpara, Gaibandha-5700 Email: sksgaibandha@tistaonline.com Web: www.sksbd.org
An Organization for Socio-Economic Development (AOSED)	1999	334, Sher-A-Bangla Road (1st floor), Khulna-9100 Email: info@aosed.org Web: www.aosed.org
Rupantor	1994	19, Akbarabad Estate, Shirish Nagar, Khulna -9100 Email: info@rupantar.org Web: www.ruptantor.org
Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (LEDARS)	1996	Village- Munshigonj, Kadamtala, Upazila-Shyamnagar, Satkhira-9455 Email: ledars.bd@gmail.com Web: www.ledars.org

ORGANIZATION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	CONTACT ADDRESS
Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)	1992	House # 2, Road # 2, Block-C, Mirpur-2, Dhaka-1216 Email: idf_bd@yahoo.com Web: www.idfbd.org
Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC)	1993	House-93, Road-2, Sonadanga R/A, Khulna-9000 Email: info@ccec-bd.org Web: www.ccec-bd.org
Ashroy Foundation	1995	Ahshan Ahmed Road, Khulna-9100 Email: ashroy.foundation@gmail.com Web: www.ashroyfoundation.org
Society for Peoples' Action in Change and Equity (SPACE)	2004	House # 821, Road # 5, Baitul Aman Housing Society, Adabor, Dhaka Email: space.equity@gmail.com This e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it Web: www.space-bd.org
Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV)	1988	House-589, Road-11, Adabor, Baitul Aman Housing Society, Dhaka-1207 Email: info@sarpv.org Web: www.sarpv.org
Annesha Foundation (AF)	1989	31/2 Senpara Parbata CCDB Plot, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-1216 Email: afdhaka@bdmail.net Web: www.annesha-foundation.org
Humanitywatch	1998	Nuri Manjil, 39 Farukia Mosque Cross Road, Azizer Moor, Boyra, Khulna Email: info@humanitybd.org Web: www.humanitybd.blogspot.com
Uttaran	1985	Flat # B1 (1st Floor), House # 32, Road # 10/A, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1200 Email: uttaran@bdonline.com Web: www.uttaran.net

ORGANIZATION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	CONTACT ADDRESS
Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)	1998	35/8, TB Cross Road, Khulna-9100. Email: info@jjsbangladesh.org Web: www.jjsbangladesh.org
Gana Unnayan Prochesta (GUP)		House-13A/3A (1st floor), Block-B, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207 Email: gup@dhaka.net
Nabolok Parishad	1986	House # 163, Road # 11, Nirala R/A, Khulna Email: nabolok@nabolokbd.org Web: www.nabolokbd.org
Assistance for Slum Dwellers (ASD)	1988	6/4A, Sir Syed Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207 Email: asdhqd@gmail.com Web: www.asd.org.bd
Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB)	1973	88, Senpara Parbatta, Mirpur-10 Dhaka Email: ccdb@bangla.net Web: www.ccdb-bd.org
COAST (Coastal Association for Social Transformation) Trust	1998	House# 13, Road# 2, Shyamoli, Dhaka 1207 Email: info@coastbd.org Web: www.coastbd.org
Eminence Associates for Social Development (EASD)	2003	Hena Nibash (2nd Floor), 3/6, Asad Avenue, Dhaka-1207 Email: ceo@eminence-bd.org Web: www.eminence-bd.org
Manab Mukti Sangstha	1984	Khasbara Shimul, Bangobandhu Bridge West Sub, Sirajgonj Email: hb_mms@yahoo.com Web: www.mmsbangladesh.org

ORGANIZATION	YEAR ESTABLISHED	CONTACT ADDRESS
Resource Integration Center (RIC)	1981	House-20 (New) Road-11 (New) Dhanmondi,Dhaka-1209 Email: ricdirector@yahoo.com Web: www.ricbd.org
National Development Programme (NDP)	1992	NDP Bhaban Bagbhari, shahidnagar, Kamarkanda, Sirajgonj-6700 Email: ndpsiraj@pttb.net.bd Web: www.ndpbd.org
Community Development center (CODEC)	1985	CODEC Bhaban, Plot No. 02, Road No. 02, Lake Valley R/A, Hazi Zafar Ali Road, Foy's Lake, Khulshi, Chittagong Email: khursidcodec@gmail.com Web: www.codecbd.org
Society for People's Education, Empowerment & Development (Speed Trust)	1999	Shambabu Lane, Gorachad Das Road, Barisal-8200 Email: info@speedtrust.org Web: www.speedtrust.org
Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS)	1985	TMSS Bhaban, 631/5 West Kazipara, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-1216 Email: tmsseshq@gmail.com Web: www.tmss-bd.org
Songshoptaque	2000	Hasan Tareq Villa, 18 west Shahid Mirja Lane, Mehedibag, Chittagong Email: info@songshoptaque.com Web: www.songshoptaque.org
Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)	1985	House # 10 (F) P, Road # 13, Block-B, Chandgaon R/A, Chittagong-4212 Email: info@ypsa.org Web: www.ypsa.org

ANNEX 4: CONTACT DETAILS AND INFLUENCE MATRIX FOR INTERNATIONAL DONOR AND FUNDING ORGANISATIONS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁸
Department for International Development (DFID)	United House, 10, Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212 Email: info@dfidbangladesh.org This email address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.	High
United Nations for Development Programme (UNDP)	IDB Bhaban, Begum Rokeya Sarani, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Agargaon, Dhaka 1207 Email: registry.bd@undp.org	High
World Bank (WB)	Plot: E-32, Agargaon, Shere-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207 Email: ckimes@worldbank.org	High
European Commission (EC)	House # 7, Road 84, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212 Email: delegation-bangladesh@ec.europa.eu This email address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.	High
World Food Programme (WFP)	IDB Bhaban (14th, 16th and 17th Floor), E8-A, Rokeya Sarani, Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207 Email: WFP.Dhaka@wfp.org, This email address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.	High
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	House # 13A, Road # 136, Gulshan - 1, Dhaka 1212 Email: mail@iom.org.bd	High
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP), 2nd Floor, Block A, UN Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok Email: uneproap@un.org	High

¹⁹⁸ This influence matrix draws on the results of a survey of participants at the workshop on "mapping study of Actors and Institutions of Bangladesh relevant to climate displacement" held on Khulna city on 12 June, 2013. This Workshop was organized by YPSA with local organisation LoCOs and was supported by Displacement Solutions. The chief guest of the workshop was the Director of Department of Environment, Khulna. Representatives from Government departments, NGOs, civil society groups, researchers, academics, journalists and other stakeholders were present in the workshop.

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁸
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	UDAY TOWER (7th floor), Plot No.57 & 57/A, Gulshan Avenue (south), Circle-1, Dhaka-1212 Email: jicabd@jica.go.jp	High
Denmark International Development Agency (DANIDA)	House 1, Road 51, Gulshan 2, Dhaka-1212 Email: This e-mail address is being protected from spam bots, you need JavaScript enabled to view it info@danishembassybd.com	Moderate
Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)	House 1, Road 51, Gulshan 2, Dhaka-1212 Email: embassy.dhaka@sida.se	Moderate
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Embassy of USA, Madani Avenue, Baridhara, Dhaka-1212 Email: idhaka@usaid.gov This e-mail address is being protected from spam bots, you need JavaScript enabled to view it	High
Norway Agency for Development (NORAD)	Royal Norwegian Embassy, House 9, Road 111, Gulshan, Dhaka 1212 Email: This e-mail address is being protected from spam bots, you need JavaScript enabled to view it ambdac@norad.no This e-mail address is being protected from spam bots, you need JavaScript enabled to view it	High
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Government of Australia	184, Gulshan Avenue 184 Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-2 , Dhaka- 1212 Email: ahc.dhaka@dfat.gov.au	Moderate
Cordaid (Catholic Organization for Relief & Development Aid)	House # 49, Road-90, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212 Email: dha@minbuza.nl This email address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it. This email address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.	Low

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁸
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Plot E-31, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207 Email: mtkho@adb.org	Moderate
United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	BSL Office Complex, 3rd Floor, (Dhaka Sheraton Hotel Annex), 1, Minto Road, Ramna, Dhaka-1000 Email: dhaka@unicef.org <small>This email address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.</small>	Moderate
Irish Aid	Embassy of Ireland, C17 Malcha Marg Chanakyapuri, New Delhi -110021, India Email: newdelhiembassy@dfa.ie	Low
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	House -37, Road-8, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka-1205 Email: fao-bd@fao.org	Moderate
German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ)	Road 90, House 10/C, Gulshan 2, Dhaka-1212 Email: giz-bangladesh@giz.de	Moderate

ANNEX 5: CONTACT DETAILS AND INFLUENCE MATRIX FOR INTERNATIONAL NGOS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁹
World Vision-Bangladesh	Awal Centre (4th Floor) 34, Kemal Ataturk Avenue Banani, Dhaka- 1213 Email: stephen_halder@wvi.org	High
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	House #16, Road #2/3, Banani, Dhaka -1213 Email: Zobaidur.Rahman@iucn.org	High
ActionAid-Bangladesh	House #8, Road #136, Gulshan 1, Dhaka-1212 Email: aab.mail@actionaid.org	High
Plan Bangladesh	House # CWN (B) 14, Road # 35, Gulshan - 2, Dhaka 1212 Email: plan.bangladesh@plan-international.org	High
Oxfam	House 4, Road 3, Block - I, Banani, Dhaka-1213 Email: oxfamdb@oxfam.org.uk	High
Care Bangladesh	Pragati Insurance Bhaban (9th - 13th floor) 20-21, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka - 1215 Email: info@bd.care.org	High
Water Aid	House -97 B, Road 25, Block-A, Banani, Dhaka 1213 Email: info@wateraidbd.org	High
Practical Action-Bangladesh	House 12/B, Road 4, Dhanmondi , Dhaka 1205 Email: practicalaction@practicalaction.org.bd	Medium
International Federation of Red Cross And Red Crescent Society	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, 684-686 Bara Moghbazar, Dhaka - 1217 Email: ifrcbd@citechco.net	High

¹⁹⁹ This influence matrix draws on the results of a survey of participants at the workshop on "mapping study of Actors and Institutions of Bangladesh relevant to climate displacement" held on Khulna city on 12 June, 2013. This Workshop was organized by YPSA with local organisation LoCOs and was supported by Displacement Solutions. The chief guest of the workshop was the Director of Department of Environment, Khulna. Representatives from Government departments, NGOs, civil society groups, researchers, academics, journalists and other stakeholders were present in the workshop.

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁹
Islamic Relief Worldwide-Bangladesh	House # 10,Road # 10, Block # K, Baridhara Dhaka -1212 Email: info@islamicrelief-bd.org	High
Concern Worldwide – Bangladesh	House – 15 SW (, Road – 7, Gulshan-1, Dhaka – 1212 Email: bangladesh.info@concern.net	High
Concern Universal-Bangladesh	House- 8(5th floor), Road- 28, Block-K, Banani, Dhaka-1213 Email: cub.web@concern-universal.orgThis e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it	High
Caritas Bangladesh	1/C, 1/A Pallabi Mirpur-12, Dhaka-1000 Email : cbgeneral@caritasbd.org	High
Christian Aid-Bangladesh	6/8 Sir Syed Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207 Email: thaque@christian-aidbd.org	Medium
Relief International	House-322, Road- 5 (West), DOHS Baridhara, Dhaka Dhaka-1206 Email : infobd@ri.org	Medium
Solidarities International	503, Kazi Bhaban (ground floor), Voramuhuri, Fultala Road, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar Email: contact@solidarites-bangladesh.org	Medium
Project Concern International	House # 411, Road # 4, Phase # 2, Sonadanga R/A, Khulna-9100 Email: bhalvorsen@pciglobal.org	Medium
Muslim Aid – Uk	House # 13, Road # 27, Block# J, Banani, Dhaka – 1213 Email: obaid@muslimaid.org.bd	Medium

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	INFLUENCE MATRIX ¹⁹⁹
Bangladesh Nazarene Mission	House-16 Road-14 Sector-12, Uttara, Dhaka-1230 Email: sumon@nazarenebd.org	Low
Help Age International	House # 35/D (1st Floor) , Road # 07, Block -G, Banani, Dhaka-1213 Email : Nirjharinee.Hasan@helpagesa.org	Low
Action Contre La Faim	House # 20, Road # 117, Gulshan-2 Dhaka-1212 Email: info@actioncontrelafaim.org	Low
World Concern Bangladesh	10/9 Iqbal road, Block A, Mohammadpur Dhaka-1207 Email: worldcon@vasdigital.com	Low

ANNEX 6: CONTACT DETAILS AND INFLUENCE MATRIX FOR RESEARCH AND ACADEMIC ORGANISATIONS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

NAME	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	RANKING MATRIX ¹⁶
International Centre for Climate Change and Development	Independent University , Plot 16, Block B Aftabuddin Ahmed Road Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka-1212 Email: ifislam@iub.edu.bd	High
Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)	House- 10, Road - 16/A, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212 Email: info@bcas.net	High
Unnayan Onneshan	16/2 Indira Road, Farmgate , Dhaka-1215 Email: rtitumir@unnayan.org	High
Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research (C3ER)	BRAC University, 66, Mahakhali, Dhaka-1212 Email: c3er_info@bracu.ac.bd	High

²⁰⁰ This influence matrix draws on the results of a survey of participants at the workshop on "mapping study of Actors and Institutions of Bangladesh relevant to climate displacement" held on Khulna city on 12 June, 2013. This Workshop was organized by YPSA with local organisation LoCOs and was supported by Displacement Solutions. The chief guest of the workshop was the Director of Department of Environment, Khulna. Representatives from Government departments, NGOs, civil society groups, researchers, academics, journalists and other stakeholders were present in the workshop.

NAME	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	RANKING MATRIX ¹⁶
Institute of Water and Flood Management	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Dhaka-1000 Email: diriwfm@iwfm.buet.ac.bd	Medium
Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)	Sattar Bhaban (4th Floor), 3/3-E, Bijoy Nagar, Dhaka-1000 Email: rmmrubj@aitlbd.net	High
Urban and Rural Planning Discipline	Khulna University, Khulna-9208 Email: head@urpku.ac.bd	Medium
Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD)	House- 221, Flat- 3B, Road- 4, Mirpur DOHS, Dhaka Email: m.shamsuddoha@hotmail.com	High
Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS)	House # 6, Road # 23/C, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212 Email: cegis@cegisbd.com	High
Department of Urban and Regional Planning	Khulna University of Engineering and Technology, Khulna-9203 Email: tusarkroy@urp.kuet.ac.bd	Low
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)	E-17 Agargaon, Sher-e- Bangla Nagar, GPO Box # 3854, Dhaka-1207 Email: dg_bids@bids.org.bd	High
Centre for Sustainable Development	University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, House- 56, Road- 4/A, Satmasjid Road, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209 Email: tawhidur.rahman@ulab.edu.bd	Low
Climate Change Study Cell	Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM), Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka-1000 Email: akmsaifulislam@iwfm.buet.ac.bd	Medium

NAME	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	RANKING MATRIX ¹⁶
Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies	2nd Floor, Lecture Theatre Building, Dhaka University, Dhaka-1000 Email : mnasreen@univdhaka.edu	High
Institute of Bangladesh Studies	Rajshahi University , Rajshahi-9205 Email: ibsru@yahoo.com	Low
Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences	University of Chittagong, Chittagong-4331 Email : kmzaman_for@yahoo.com	Medium
Institute of Marine Sciences and Fisheries	University of Chittagong, Chittagong-4331 Email: hossainms@yahoo.com	Medium
Faculty of Disaster Management	Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Dumki, Patuakhali-8602 Email: mostafa_zamanpstu@yahoo.com	Medium
Department of Environmental Science and technology	Jessore Science and Technology University, Jessore-7408, Email: eshm@jstu.edu.bd	Medium
Department of Environmental Science and Resource Management	Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Santosh, Tangail - 1902. Email: mmahbubul@gmail.com	Medium
Environmental Science (ES) Discipline	Life Science School, Khulna University, Khulna-9208 Email: kushalku@gmail.com	Medium
Department of Environmental Science	Jahangirnagar University, Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Savar, Dhaka-1342 Email: smtareq@yahoo.com	Medium
Department of Urban and Regional Planning	Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka-1342 Email: nawshad_urp@yahoo.com	Medium

NAME	CONTACT DETAILS IN BANGLADESH	RANKING MATRIX ¹⁶
Faculty of Earth and Environmental Science	Dhaka University, Dhaka-1000 Email: maksud.kamal@cdrp.crg.bd	Medium
School of Environmental Sciences and Management	Independent University, Plot 16 Block B, Aftabuddin Ahmed Road, Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka-1229 Email: des@iub.edu.bd	Medium
Department of Environmental Science and Management	North South University, Plot 15, Block B, Basundhara, Dhaka -1229 Email: h.mahmud@northsouth.edu	Medium
Department of Environmental Science	Stamford University, 744, Satmosjid Road, Dhanmondi , Dhaka-1209 Email: tajuddin@stamforduniversity.edu.bd	Medium
Department of Development Studies	4th Floor, Arts Building University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000 Email: infoddsdu@gmail.com	Medium
Department of Urban and Regional Planning	Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology, Chittagong – 4349 Email: headurp@cuet.ac.bd	Medium
Department of urban and Regional Planning	Bangladesh University of engineering and technology, Dhaka-1000 Email :headurp@urp.buet.ac.bd	Medium

ANNEX 7: CONTACT DETAILS FOR SPECIALIST AND RESOURCE PERSONS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT IN BANGLADESH

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Md. Shafiqur Rahman Patwari	Secretary Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	secretary@moef.gov.bd
Dr S.M. Munjurul Hannan Khan	Deputy Secretary (Env-1) Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	dsenv1@moef.gov.bd
Aparup Chowdhury	Additional Secretary (Environment) Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	jsenv@moef.gov.bd
Dr Nurul Quadir	Deputy Secretary (Env-1) Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	nquadir@gmail.com
Habibur Rahman	Senior Assistant Secretary (Env)	env3@moef.gov.bd ,
Mohammad Didarul Ahsan	Coordinator (Additional Secretary) Climate Change Unit, Bon Bhaban, Gulshan Road, Mohakhali, Dhaka	cctf@moef.gov.bd
Md. Rashadul Islam	Director (Deputy Secretary) Climate Change Unit, Bon Bhaban, Gulshan Road, Mohakhali, Dhaka	Rashadul62@gmail.com
S. M. Ahsanul Aziz	Deputy Director (Climate Change) Department of Environment Paribesh Bhabon, E-16, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207	ahsanul@doe-bd.org
Dr Sultan Ahmed	Director (Natural Resource Management), Department of Environment, Dhaka 1207	sultan.doe@doe-bd.org
Mirza Shawkat Ali	Deputy Director (International Convention) Department of Environment, Dhaka 1207	mirza@doe-bd.org



INUNDATED AND
LOST AGRICULTURAL LAND
AND HOMES IN DACOPE,
KHULNA DISTRICT

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*



NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Alamgir Mohammed Monsurul Alam	Director (Climate change & International Convention) Department of Environment Dhaka 1207	monsur@doe-bd.org
Md. Khaled Hasan	Deputy Director/CC (Planning) Department of Environment, Dhaka	khaled@doe-bd.org
Jafor Alam	Director, Department of Environment Chittagong Divisional Office	chittagong@doe-bd.org
Dr Tarun Kanti Shikder	Director, Department of Environment, Khulna Divisional Office	Khulna@doe-bd.org
Ali Reza Mozid	Director, Department of Environment, Bogura Divisional Office	rajshahi@doe-bd.org
S.M Fazlul Karim Chowdhury	Director, Department of Environment, Sylhet Divisional Office	sylhet@doe-bd.org
Sukumar Biswas	Director, Department of Environment, Barisal Divisional Office	Barisal@doe-bd.org
Mr Md. Shahjahan	Director (Environment Clearance) Department of Environment Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	shahjahan@doe-bd.org
Puji Pujiono, PhD	Project Manager CDMP, Disaster Management & Relief Bhaban (6th Floor) 92-93 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka-1212	puji.pujiono@cdmp.org.bd
Abdul Latif Khan	Disaster Response Management Specialist, CDMP Disaster Management & Relief Bhaban, Dhaka-1212	latif.khan@cdmp.org.bd

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Sanjib Kumar Saha	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist CDMP Disaster Management & Relief Bhaban, Dhaka-1212	sanjib.saha@cdmp.org.bd
Mohammad Abdul Qayyum	Additional Secretary & National Project Director, CDMP II Disaster Management & Relief Bhaban, Dhaka-1212	abdul.qayyum@cdmp.org.bd
Md. Shamsul Alam	Deputy National Project Director (DNPD), CDMP II	shamsul.alam@cdmp.org.bd
Mohd. Shahadat Hossain Mahmud, PhD	Rural Risk Reduction Specialist CDMP II Disaster Management & Relief Bhaban, Dhaka-1212	shahadt.hossain@cdmp.org.bd
Mohammad Mohiuddin	Community Risk Assessment Analyst CDMP II, Disaster Management & Relief Bhaban, Dhaka-1212	mohiuddin.mohammad@cdmp.org.bd
Mohammed Abdul Wazed	Director General (Additional Secretary) Department of Disaster Management, Disaster Management Bhaban 92-93 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka-1212	wazed_73@ymail.com
Chandra Nath Basak	Joint Secretary Director Planning, Department of Disaster Management, Disaster Management Bhaban 92-93 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka-1212	dir.plang@ddm.gov.bd
Md. Isa Faragi	Deputy Director, Department of Disaster Management, Disaster Management Bhaban 92-93 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka-1212	dd.mim@ddm.gov.bd
Md. A Awal Hawlader	Deputy Director (Mitigation) Department of Disaster Management, Disaster Management Bhaban 92-93 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka-1212	awalhawlader@gmail.com

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Dr Qazi Khaliqzaman Ahmad	Coordinator of Bangladesh Climate Change Negotiation Team and Chairman of Palli Karma Shahayan Foundation (PKSF), PKSF Bhaban, Plot: E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka	qk_ahmad@dscebd.org
Dr Fazle Rabbi Saddeque Ahmed	Coordinator, Climate Change Unit, PKSF, PKSF Bhaban, Plot-E4/B Agargaon Administrative Area Sher-e-Bangla Nagar,Dhaka-1207	frsa1962@yahoo.co.uk
Md. Mokhlesur Rahman	Secretary, Ministry of Land, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	secretary@minland.gov.bd
Naser Farid	Director General FPMU/ Food Division Ministry of Food , Bangladesh	dgfpmu@fd.gov.bd
Begum Yasmin Afsana	Joint Secretary (Acquisition), Ministry of Land	dsacquisition@minland.gov.bd
Hasan Khaled	Deputy General Manager PKSF Plot-E4/B Agargaon Administrative Area Sher-e-Bangla Nagar,Dhaka-1207	khaled@pksf-bd.org
Md Shahidur Rahman	Director General, Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), House 103, Road 1 Banani, Dhaka 1213	dg@warpo.gov.bd
Md. Abbas Uddin	Assistant Secretary (Acquisition-1), Ministry of Land	sasacq1@minland.gov.bd
Md. Mujibur Rahman	Deputy Secretary (<i>Khas</i> Land), Ministry of Land	dskkhasland@mainland.gov. bd

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Dr Saleemul Huq	Director of the International Centre for Climate and Development (ICCAD), Independent University, Dhaka	saleemul.huq@iied.org
Dr Atiq Rahman	Executive Director Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies-BCAS, House-10,Road-16/A, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212	atiq.rahman@bcas.net.
Dr Dwizen L Mallick	Director Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies-BCAS, House-10,Road-16/A, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212	dwijen.mallick@bcas.net
Dr Md Asaduzzaman	Research Director Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, E-17, Agargaon, Dhaka	asaduzzaman.m@gmail.com
Md Shamsuddoha	Chief Executive CPRD- Center for Participatory Research and Development House-138, Flat-A6, Road-3 Niketon Housing, Gulshan-1	m.shamsuddoha@hotmail.com
Dr M Mahmudul Islam	Research Coordinator CPRD- Center for Participatory Research and Development House-138, Flat-A6, Road-3 Niketon Housing, Gulshan-1	m.islam@uni-bremen.de; mahmud2512@googlemail.com;
MHM Mostafa Rahman	Climate Change Specialist Center for Natural Resource Studies House 19/B, Road 16 Block B, Banani, Dhaka 1213	mostafarahman@cnrs.org.db

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Md. Zahirul Haque Khan	Principal Specialist & Director Coast, Port & Estuary Division Institute of Water Modeling, Ministry of Water Resources House# 496, Road# 32, New DOHS, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1206	zhk@iwmbd.org
Ina F Islam	Assistant Director ICCCAD Independent University Bangladesh Dhaka-1212	i.islam@icccad.iub.edu.bd;
Malik Fida Abdullah Khan	Director, Climate Change Division, Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services CEGIS House-6, Road-23/C, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212	mkhan@cegisbd.com
Golam Rabbani	Director Bangladesh Center for Advance Studies (BCAS) House #10, Road #16A, Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212	golam.rabbani@bcas.net
Alamgir Hossain	Programme Analyst (Environment) UNDP Bangladesh UN Offices, 18th Floor IDB Bhaban, Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207	alamgir.hossain@undp.org
Abu M. Kamal Uddin	Climate Change Specialist UNDP, Dhaka 1207	abu.uddin@undp.org
Tarik Ul Islam	Assistant Country Director (Environment, Energy & Climate Mitigation), UNDP, Dhaka 1207	tarik.islam@undp.org

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Dr M Aminul Islam	Assistant Country Director Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Management, UNDP, Dhaka	aminul.islam@undp.org
Saroj Das	Technical Program Coordinator, Climate Change, CONCERN Worldwide, House 15 SW (D), Road 7, Gulshan 1, Dhaka	saroj.dash@concern.net
Elish Arun Majumder	Disaster Management Advisor TEAR Fund Project, House 468, Lane-8 (2nd floor), DOHS, Baridhara, Dhaka-1212	earun08@yahoo.com
Shakila Yeasmin	Asst Director (Adaptation) Climate Change Unit, Bon Bhaban, Gulshan Road, Mohakhali, Dhaka	shopon369@gmail.com
Elish Arun Majumder	Disaster Management Advisor TEAR Fund Project, House 468, Lane-8 (2nd floor), DOHS, Baridhara, Dhaka-1212	earun08@yahoo.com
Shakeb Nabi	Consortium Manager- NARRI DIPECHO VI - Disaster Risk Reduction NARRI Secretariat , Dhaka-1212	shakeb.nabi@actionaid.org
Professor Dr Ainun Nishat	Vice Chancellor BRAC University, 66 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka 1212	nishat@bracu.ac.bd
Dr Mahbuba Nasreen	Director, Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies, Department of Sociology University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000	mahbubadu@yahoo.com
M. Shahadat Hossain, PhD	Director, Institute of Marine Sciences & Fisheries University of Chittagong Chittagong-4331, Bangladesh	hossainms@yahoo.com

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Dr Niaz Ahmed Khan	Chairman, Department of Development Studies , Dhaka University and former country director of IUCN Bangladesh	niaz.khan@yahoo.com
Gawher Nayeem Wahra	Convenor Disaster Forum, 5/1 Sir Syed Ahmed Road (1st Flr), Mohammadpur, Block - A, Dhaka -1207	df@bangla.net
NazmulAzam Khan	Director & DM Coordinator Focal Person, CCA Programme. Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, 684-686, Bara Moghbazar, Dhaka	nazmulazam.khan@gmail.com
Arif Md Faisal	Environment and Climate Change Specialist, Asian Development Bank, Dhaka-1207	afaisal@adb.org
Mozaharul Alam,	Regional Climate Change Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP	mozaharul.alam@unep.org
Dr Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed	Project Coordinator, Community Climate Change Project (CCCCP), Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)	ccc_p_faq@gmail.com
Dr Nilufa Islam	Director (Technical), Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), Ministry of Water Resources	dir_tech@warpo.gov.bd
Joanne Manda	Climate Chnage and Environment Advisor, DFID, Gulshan-1, Dhaka	J-Manda@dfid.gov.uk
Ziaul Hoque Mukta	Regional Policy Cooridnator (Climate Change), Oxfam GB, Asia	zmukta@oxfam.org.uk
Dr Harunur Rashid	Director, School of Environmental Management, Independent University, Bashundhara, Dhaka	herashid@iub.edu.bd
Mohammed Abdul Baten	coordinator of Climate Change, Biodiversity and DRR unit of Unnayan Onneshan	a.baten@unnayan.org This e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.

NAME	DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION	CONTACT EMAIL
Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir	Chief executive of Unnoyan Onneshan; Professor, Department of Development Studies, Dhaka University	rtitumir@unnayan.org
Dr AKM Saiful Islam	Professor, Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University of Engineering Technology, Dhaka-1000	akmsaifulislam@iwfm.buet. ac.bd
Dr Tasneem Siddiqui	Chairman of refugees and Migratory Movement Research Unit and Professor of Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka	rmmrubj@aitlbd.net
Dr Chowdhury R Abrar	Coordinator of RMMRU and Professor in International Relations, Dhaka University	chowdhury_abrar@yahoo. com
Syed Md. Iqbal Ali	Director, ARCAB, Dhaka-1212,	iqbal.ali@bcas.net
Dr Mostafa M Naser	Assistant Professor Faculty of Law University of Chittagong, Bangladesh	mostafa.m.naser@gmail.com

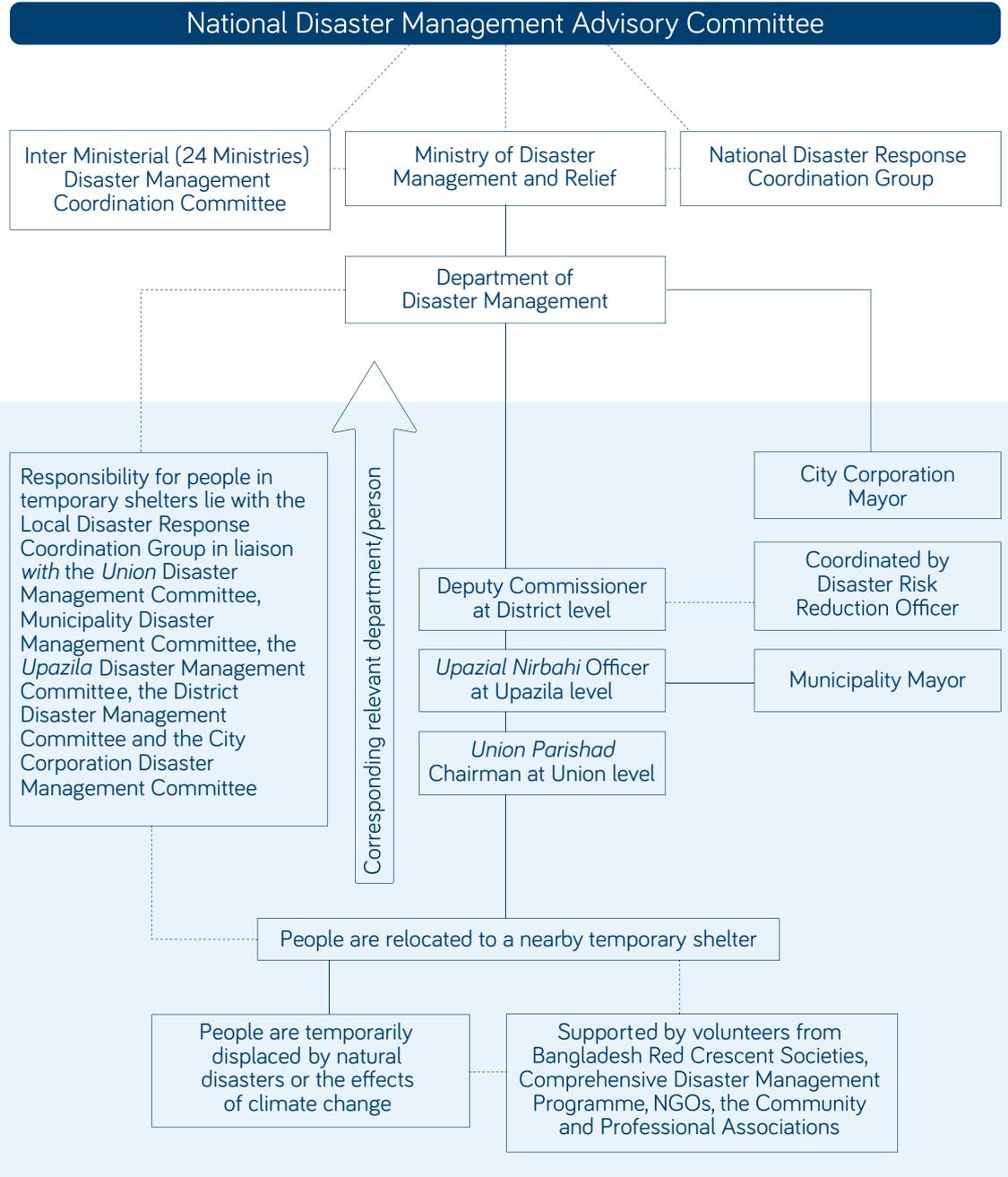
ANNEX 8: THE CURRENT INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE TO RESPOND TO TEMPORARY DISPLACEMENT DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS OR CLIMATE CHANGE IN BANGLADESH

The Government of Bangladesh has taken a number of significant steps to develop the institutional structures to respond to natural disasters and the effects of climate change. These include a number of councils and committees from the local level to the national level. All of these mechanisms utilize the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) to guide their actions.

The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) and the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Co-ordination Committee (IMDMCC) are key bodies for disaster management policy in Bangladesh. These bodies meet twice and four times a year respectively and promote and coordinate risk reduction, preparedness activities and mitigation measures. The NDMC formulates and reviews disaster management policies and issues directives. The IMDMCC is responsible for implementing the directives of the NDMC, maintaining inter-Ministerial coordination and supervising the services of the Armed Forces and NGOs working in disaster management.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) is responsible for coordinating national disaster management efforts across all agencies. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) is responsible for coordinating the City Corporation, District, Municipality, *Upazila* and Union level Disaster Management Committees.

THE CURRENT INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE TO RESPOND TO TEMPORARY DISPLACEMENT



FAMILIES LIVING
ON THE HIGHLY CLIMATE
VULNERABLE SANDWIP
ISLAND IN THE BAY
OF BENGAL

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*





RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The current institutional structure responding to natural disasters and temporary displacement is structurally sound, however, it is essential to ensure that all steps of the institutional response are implemented with transparency and without bias.
2. A common forum between NGOs and the Government (at the local and national levels) should be created and maintained on a regular basis. This will ensure better communication and coordination of efforts to respond to natural disasters and to displaced communities. This will also lead to more effective utilization of limited resources.
3. The role and responsibilities of all development agencies should be clearly defined, particularly during the emergency response period after a natural disaster. This will ensure accurate jurisdiction of work among NGOs and will lead to a more effective response and utilization of resources.
4. Affected communities should be genuinely involved in decisions affecting the preparation and planning for natural disasters, as well as during the emergency response and post disaster phases. This should include needs assessments during the relief and recovery phases of natural disasters.
5. It is essential that members of the Union Parishad increase trust with their local communities. Union Parishad members can increase their experience, knowledge, expertise and ultimately trust, through open and transparent consultation and dialogue with members of their local community.
6. It is essential to ensure the transparency of funds from Donors to the Government and to beneficiaries at the local level. This will improve trust in the institutional structure as well as a more effective response given limited resources.

ANNEX 9: THE CURRENT INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FOR THE RELOCATION OF PERSONS DISPLACED BY NATURAL DISASTERS OR CLIMATE CHANGE IN BANGLADESH

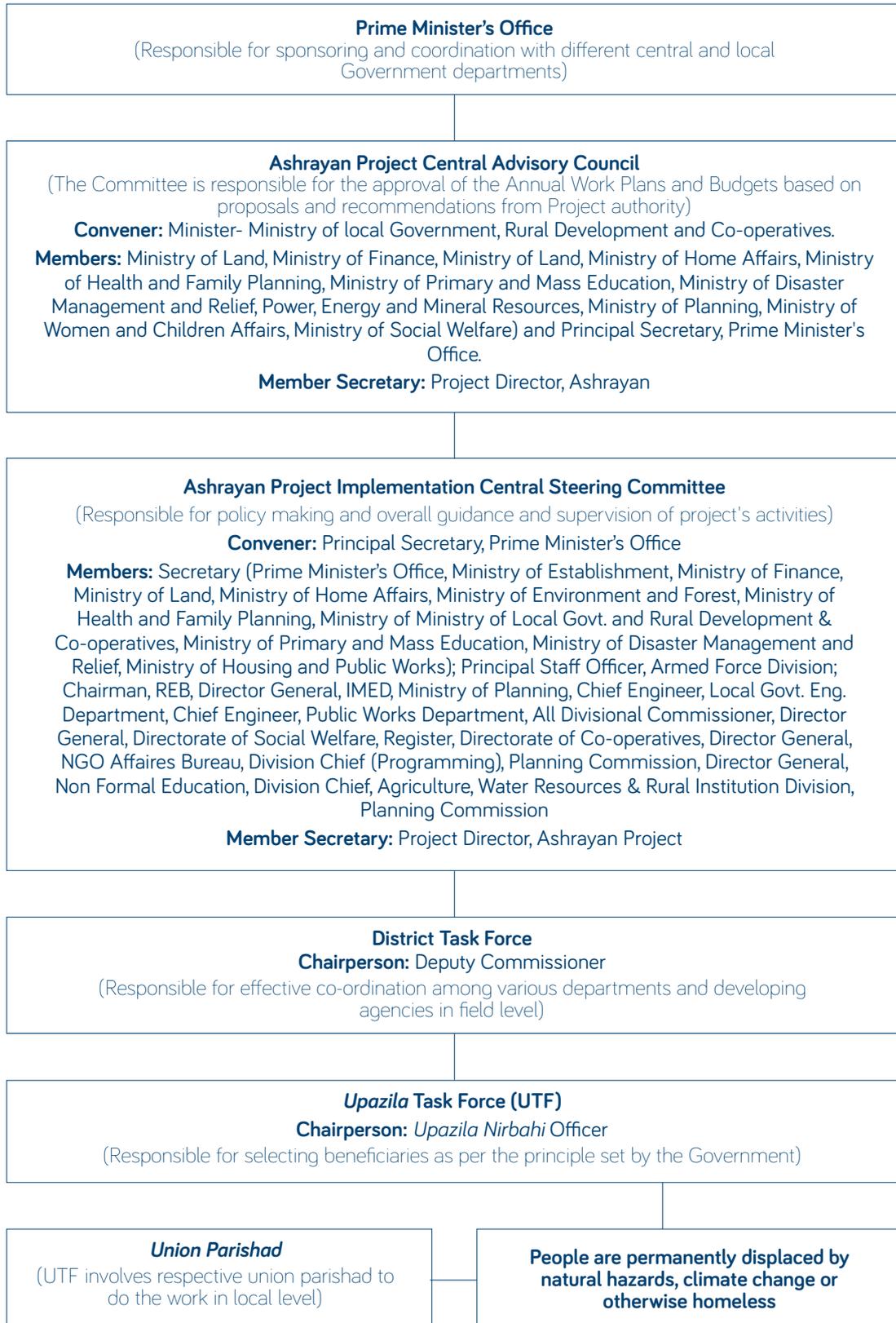
In response to frequent and severe natural hazards, the Government of Bangladesh has developed a number of programmes to relocate and rehabilitate people who have been made landless and homeless as a result of these hazards.

The first landless programme was launched in 1972 and since then a number of programmes and land reform initiatives have focused on the distribution of Government *Khas* land to landless families. In particular, the “Cluster Village” or *Adarsha Gram*” approach to land reform and poverty alleviation has been included in all relevant planning documents of the Government of Bangladesh. To date 45,647 families have been relocated in 1,080 *Adarsha Grams* (as part of the *Adarsha Gram* Project-I) and 25,385 families have been relocated and rehabilitated in 427 *Adarsha Grams* (through the *Adarsha Gram* Project-II).

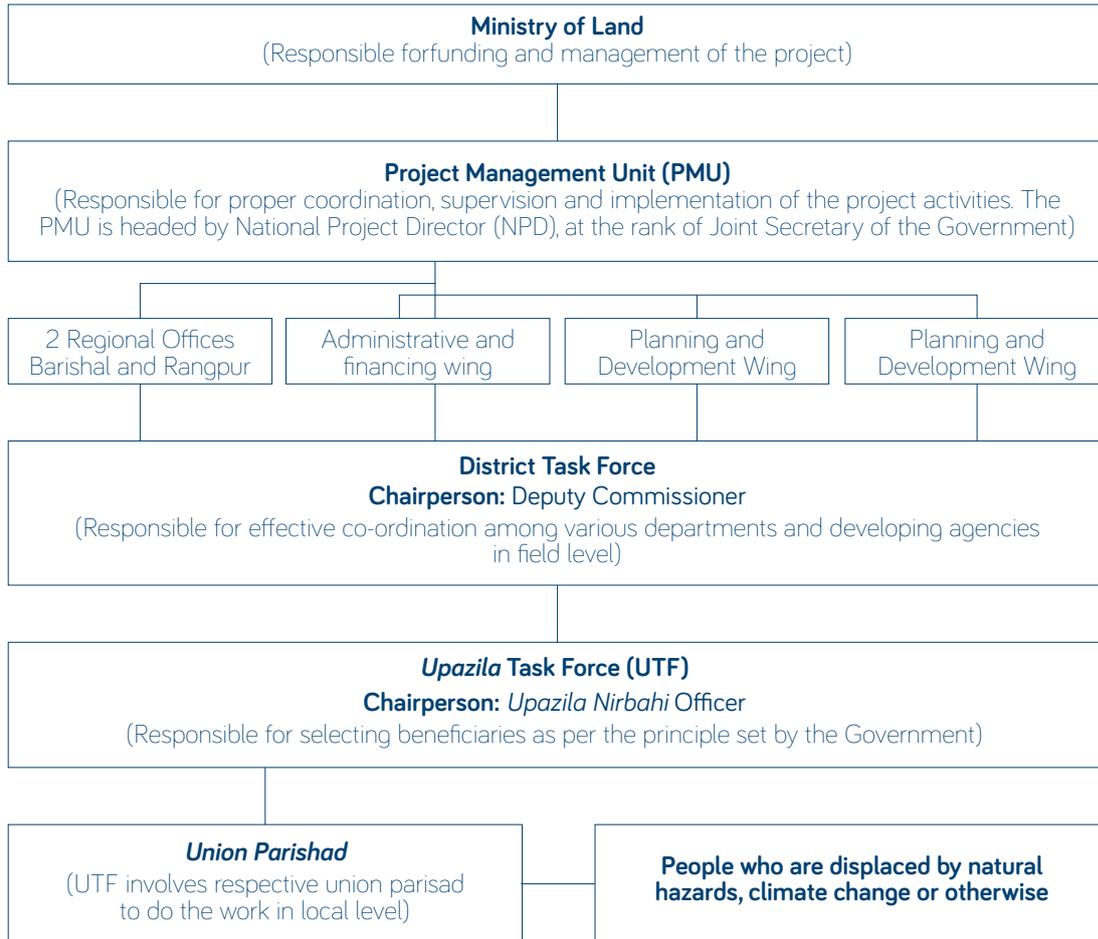
The Government also implemented a rehabilitation programme entitled “*Ashrayan-I*” from 1997 to 2010. During this time 108,646 families were relocated and rehabilitated. After the completion of *Ashrayan-I*, the Government established *Ashrayan-II*, to run from 2012 to 2017. The project is sponsored and coordinated by the Prime Minister’s office and supported by the *Ashrayan* Project Central Advisory Council.

The “*Guchogram*” or “Climate Victims Rehabilitation Project” was launched in 2009 and is due to run till June 2014. The aim of the project is to relocate climate victims, landless, homeless, address less and persons affected by river erosion on *Khas* or donated land, with living accommodation and deeds of title. The project is sponsored by the Ministry of Land and covers all of Bangladesh, excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

THE CURRENT STRUCTURE OF THE ASHRAYAN PROJECT



THE CURRENT STRUCTURE OF THE *GUCHOGRAM/CLIMATE VICTIM REHABILITATION PROJECT (CVRP)*



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is essential that the beneficiary selection for the relevant landless and rehabilitation programmes takes place in a non-discriminatory manner and focuses on ensuring the rights of the most vulnerable. In order to facilitate the effective selection of beneficiaries, the role of civil society and local community representatives should be enhanced on all relevant Committees and District Task Forces. This will ensure increased transparency in decision-making, as well as ensure that key decision-makers have up to date information and relevant local knowledge.
2. It is essential that these programmes take a more wholistic view of rehabilitation, beyond the provision of housing and land. In particular, these programmes should prioritise the provision and facilitation of sustainable livelihoods, security from natural disasters and genuine access to education, health and other welfare services. It is only with a more wholistic approach to relocation and rehabilitation that these programmes can provide truly durable solutions.

ANNEX 10: THE CURRENT STRUCTURE OF *KHAS* LAND DISTRIBUTION TO LANDLESS AND HOMELESS PERSONS IN BANGLADESH

Since independence the Government of Bangladesh has enacted a number of laws and policies regarding the distribution of Government *Khas* land. *Khas* land is officially State-owned land and is often located in marginal areas along the coast and rivers.

Currently, Article 53 of the Land Management Manual (1991) provides that any landless family is eligible for *Khas* land distribution. The *Upazilla* Agricultural *Khas* Land Distribution and Management Committee plays a key role in the distribution of agricultural *Khas* land to landless people, whereby the Union Land Office verifies the applications and the Deputy Commissioner's Office through the District Agricultural *Khas* Land Settlement and Management Committee finally approves each application and allocates the *Khas* land.

The transfer of *Khas* land from the Government to an individual is a complex, lengthy and non-transparent process. According to relevant provisions, a period of five months is needed to complete the process. Currently an application passes through several Government offices including the Union and *Upazilla* level land offices along with the Sub-Registrar's office and usually takes up to 6 to 8 months. A lack of coordination (and motivation) between these offices and their staff delays this process.²⁰¹

The estimated amount of total identified (based on official sources) *Khas* land in Bangladesh is 3.3 million acres with 0.8 million acres of agricultural *Khas* land, 1.7 million acres of non-agricultural *Khas* land, and 0.8 million acres of *Khas* water bodies.²⁰² A significant part of the 3.3 million acres of *Khas* land is not within the custody of the government due to illegal occupation and encroachments. Of immediate relevance to agrarian reform, 0.8 million acres of agricultural land (4% of the total agricultural land) and 0.8 million acres of water bodies, an important economic resource, can be utilized for relocation and rehabilitation. However, again most of the agricultural land is illegally occupied.²⁰³ These lands, as per government rules, should be surrendered to the Government and all types of state owned land should be distributed to the landless poor, including those displaced as a result of the effects of climate change.²⁰⁴

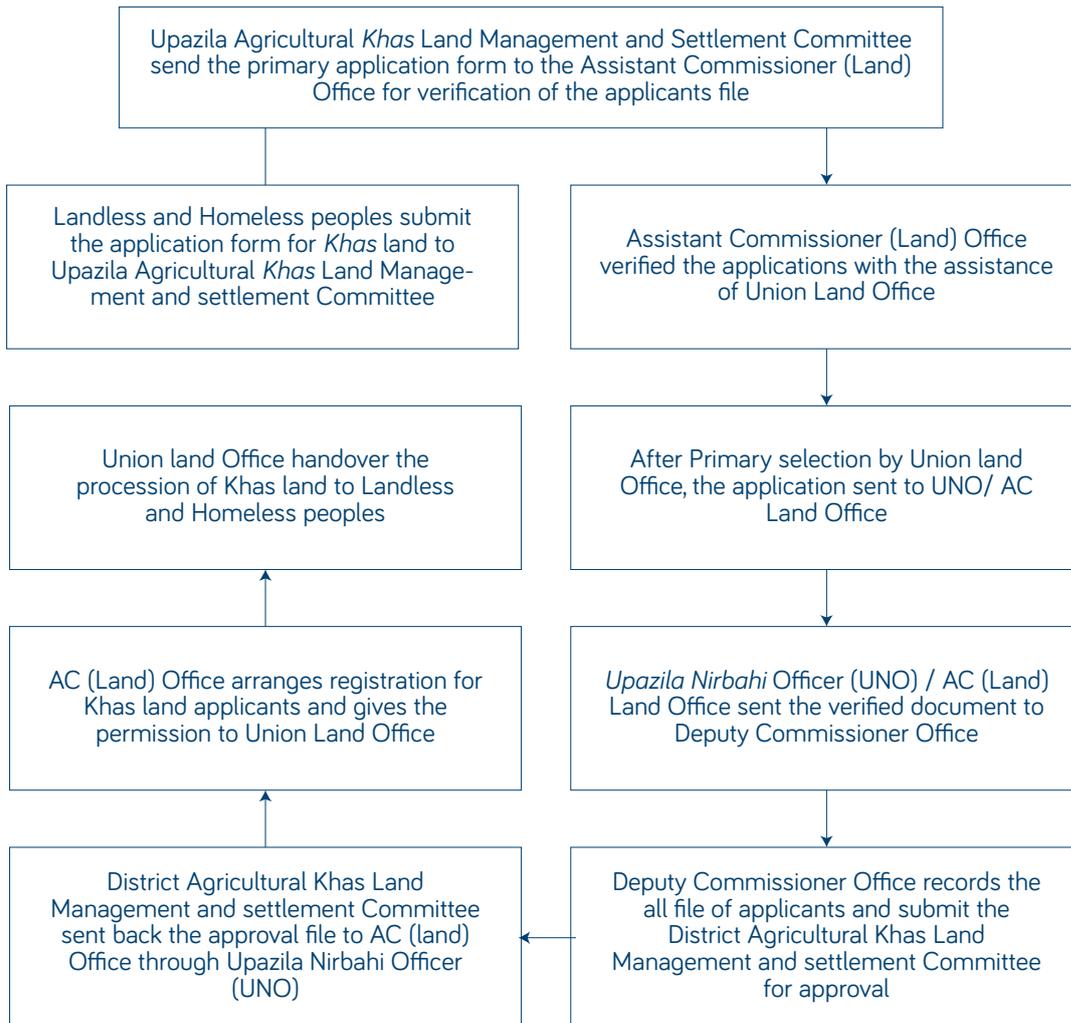
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²⁰⁴ Uddin, M., K., 2002. Needs for Land and Agrarian Reform in Bangladesh. Paper presented in the Regional Workshop on Land Issues for Asia held on 4-6 June 2002, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

THE CURRENT STRUCTURE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF *KHAS* LAND TO LANDLESS AND HOMELESS PERSONS IN BANGLADESH



WOMEN CARRYING
FRESH WATER ON THE
HIGHLY CLIMATE VULNERABLE
SANDWIP ISLAND IN THE
BAY OF BENGAL

*Image: Kadir van Lohuizen / Noor
for New York Times
Location: Bangladesh*





RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Articles 54 and 56 of the Land Management Manual (1991) provide that persons who are landless as a result of river erosion should be given first priority for the allocation of *Khas* land. It is important that this Manual is updated to reflect the current reality that the vast majority of people are and will become landless as a result of a range of adverse effects of climate change, rather than simply prioritizing those people affected by river erosion. The law should treat all people affected by the adverse consequences of climate change and natural disasters equally – including victims of tropical cyclones, storm surges, flooding, droughts and landslides.
2. The application process is rife with problems. The application form is complicated and most applicants are illiterate. The required supporting documents such as a landless certificate from the Union Parishad chairman, photos and national ID card are difficult to obtain. Access to information about the application process is difficult to obtain for the extreme poor. Furthermore, only five categories of landless people can apply, and often these categories are limited. The application form and process should be simplified, clarified and made readily available. Further, more categories of people who are able to attain *Khas* land should be added.
3. It is essential that the Government take steps to implement an effective, transparent and just programme for the distribution of *Khas* land to landless persons - including climate displaced persons. These programmes should be rights-based, they should involve the genuine participation of affected communities in their design and the ability to review adverse decisions should be clear and accessible. It is important that decisions about the distribution of *Khas* land are made on the basis of genuine need, rather than political or personal considerations. Civil Society representatives should also be part of the decision-making panels for *Khas* land distribution.

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