

**Protection, Assistance  
and durable solutions  
to People Internally  
Displaced Due to  
Disasters in  
Bangladesh**

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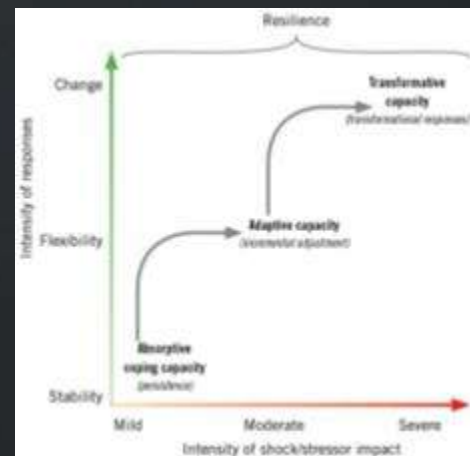
## PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

onset of  
**DISASTERS** is  
either slow or  
sudden

> proactive > reactive

Immediate humanitarian relief and early recovery are options. However, concerns remain regarding gender sensitivity and the durability of these protection interventions.

**Resilience as the result of absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities**



**PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE  
for durable solution**

PART 1

**FLOOD**

PART 2

**DROUGHT**

PART 3

**CYCLONE &  
SALINITY**

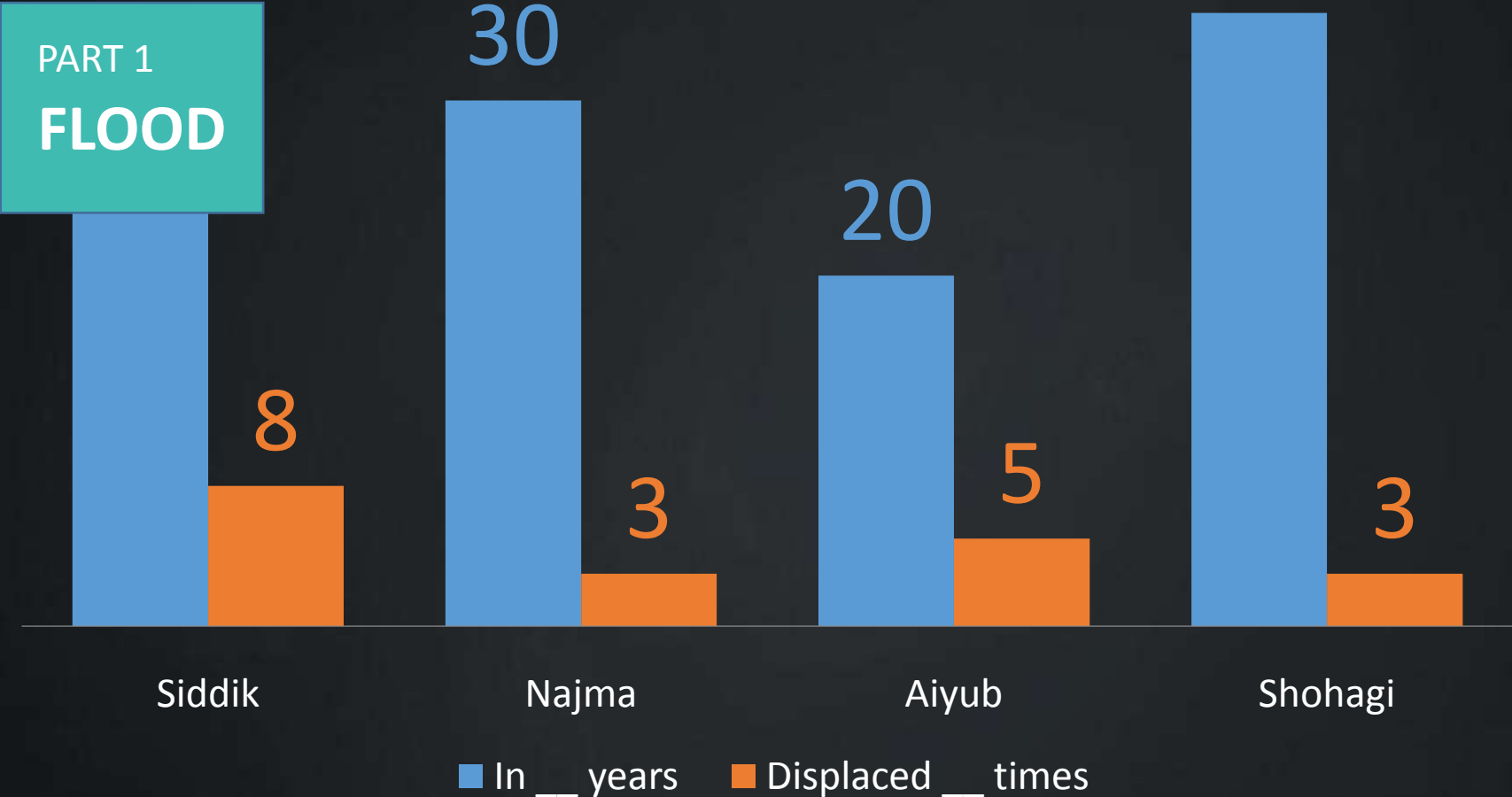
PART 4

**SOCIAL  
EXCLUSION**

**DISASTER CONTEXT**

**INNOVATION and SUCCESS**

Faridpur



PART 1  
FLOOD

Faridpur

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PART 2

# DROUGHT

Naogaon

7 months of lean period  
and 3.5 months of work

Livelihood Analysis of Adibashi community of Haripur village of Ganguria Union



labour sold  
in advance = debt

PART 2

## DROUGHT

Naogaon

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**after  
3 years,  
76  
households  
needed no  
more loans**

PART 3

**CYCLONE &  
SALINITY**

Kalapara

Loss of households  
and livelihoods

Seasonal or  
permanent  
migration

32% of slum dwellers in Dhaka  
comes from Barisal and  
Faridpur





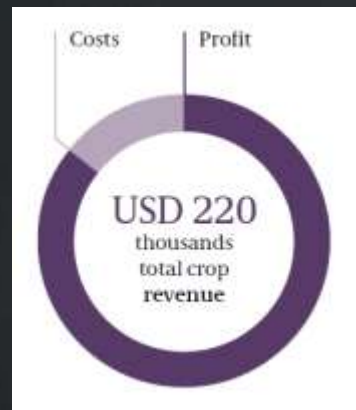
PART 3

## CYCLONE & SALINITY

Kalapara



**Coastal Embankment Movement for sweet water preservation**



**10 dams built to preserve fresh water for crop diversification helped 441 farmers**

PART 4

## SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Rakhains

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**Choten Rakhain (47) lives outside the embankment in government-built cluster house. With family, he was displaced several times due to disasters. Monsoon tide floods his dwelling every 15 days. Recently, CDMP is providing assistance to renovating the houses but in the same vulnerable place.**

**Outside embankment  
Exposed to tidal surge  
Protection given but  
No durable solution  
A culture of silence**

**DURABILITY**

**SUSTAINABILITY**

**RESILIENCE**



## INNOVATION and SUCCESS

**act:onaid**



**We invested in developing women leadership. Women's group led an adaptation plan, and changed community's perception of women in the context of resilience.**

**ActionAid received 'Lighthouse Award' from UNFCCC in 2013.**



- 1) Quality vs quantity – donors preference? For durable solutions?
- 2) Linking shorter term response to longer term rehabilitation – to enable their transformative capacity
- 3) Urban poverty is almost absent in policy discourses i.e. PRSP and Five year plan; focus is still on rural poverty

- 1) Migration is a problem. But we should not treat it as negative to development
- 2) Need to look for solutions that are durable and context specific. It may not be necessarily a win-win situation always, as we should have certain biasness to the most vulnerable
- 3) Need to think about and redesign our development interventions to include the perspectives of human mobility

- 1) Displaced people face persistent insecurity of basic services. The gender difference in suffering are clear. Government must support these groups with social safety net programs.
- 2) Migration as adaptation: Supporting migration within and out the country, and protecting the most vulnerable
- 3) Migration to another exposed areas does not solve the problem, so Government should develop a rehabilitation/settlement/ relocation policy and mechanism to prevent and alleviate the negative impacts of further displacement.
- 4) A major portion of internal migrants end up in urban slums. Urban poverty should be addressed in 7th FYP.

Thank you!

For more:

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Video (links embedded):

