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Development Compilation
Vol. 17. Number 01. May 2022**AN ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABLE REHABILITATION FOR
INCREASING CLIMATE MIGRANTS OF COASTAL AREAS: A
CASE STUDY AT RUPSA UPAZILA OF KHULNA DISTRICT****Afroza Akhter Anie***

Abstract: The development of Bangladesh is now concerning with Sustainable development nexus by Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030). Among the 17th goals of SDGs climate issue (Goal-13 known as Climate Action) is one of them that has become a challenge for Bangladesh due to climate change migration. It has already proved that climate change migration is increasing day by day in predominantly coastal regions of Bangladesh. Although we have adopted many programs for climate change adaptation and climate migrants, none of them are resilient planning. In the perspective the study has driven to reveal a sustainable rehabilitation for climate change migrants in future Bangladesh. The research has conducted by qualitative method with 30 respondents at Rupsa upazila of Khulna districts. The study has observed that most of the climate migrants are sheltering near distance areas where they lead a moderate life. In new places they face not only shelter and food problems but also security, education and unemployment problems. They prefer economic support rather than other assistance from the government because they cannot afford their basic needs for their jobless condition. On the other hand social crimes are available in their new habitat area. That is why we need a sustainable rehabilitation program (habitation with profession) for climate migrants that accumulate social security as well as economic advantages by creating economic zone with new industry, different jobs with training etc.

Keywords: Climate Migration, Natural Disasters, Sustainable Rehabilitation, Coastal areas.

Introduction

Geographically Bangladesh is the largest deltaic and natural disaster prone region where south-western, south-eastern and some districts of northern parts are the most natural disasters affected area among the 64 districts of Bangladesh. But comparatively we have seen the coastal areas are producing the most climate displacement people due to the natural calamities.

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Many scholars have argued from 1980s that climate migration or environmental migration could lead to mass displacement that would be a great issue for Bangladesh. That prediction is now diverted into a real scenario because internal migration are increasing for the climate change and it is also an ongoing pattern of rural –urban migration (Ishtiaque and Nazem, 2017). Actually we see climate related migration is increasing rapidly after the great cyclone sidr (2007) and Aila (2009).

In May 2.5 million displacements are created only by Cyclone Amphan and natural disasters were the prime cause of displacement in Bangladesh in 2020 (IDMC report, 2021). The last year has proved that climate change migration is a great challenge for future Bangladesh because natural disasters have induced 4.4 million new displacements in 2020, while inter communal violence led to 230 new displacements. Again 345,000 people still migrated as a result of disasters at the end of 2020 in Bangladesh (IDMC, Bangladesh, 2021).

We see after natural disasters, the affected people moves to the nearest Upazila, city and other districts. As a result growing many problems like unplanned urbanization and slums that creates unemployment problem, poverty and social crimes and so on.

Statement of the Problem

Although different types of natural calamities are seen any area of Bangladesh but the coastal regions which is composed of 19 districts and 147 sub- districts are very much in risk because of cyclone, storm surges risk, sea level rising, tidal fluctuation, salinity intrusion etc. Because of these natural disasters almost 13% inhabitants of coastal areas are experienced of permanent displacement (YPSA and DS 2012, 2014 and Rahman et al. 2017)

Recently many researchers have proved by their studies that a large number of climate change migrants will be created by various types of natural disasters in future that be a great problem for future Bangladesh. For example we can see a comparative report on climate change migration by following such way--

Table: The causing Pattern of climate migrants in future

years	Pattern of causes	Results
2011-2050	Several number of disasters	16-26 Million Migrants
2080	Only Sea level rise	Submerged 13% of coastal zone

Source: RMMRU-SCMR REPORT -2013, (NSMDCIID- January, 2020)

From the above condition we can perceive very easily that among the areas of Bangladesh, the coastal zones are creating most of the climate migrants which was proved by sidr (2007) and Aila (2009). Again Saline water intrusion and sea-level rising are inducing climate migrants slowly in these areas. Including this, we can explore a scaling figure of climate

displacement people on the basis of sudden and slow happening disasters by the following way-

Table: Pattern and scale of climate migration by different types of disasters in Khulna districts

Disaster event	Impacts	Pattern of displacement and migration	Scale
River erosion	- Makes people landless and homeless and several effects livelihoods. - Causes huge economic losses.	Displacement sometimes leads to temporal and permanent migration	Large
Saline water intrusion	- Soil saline leaves agricultural land unsuitable for producing crops or fodder. - Damages fresh water fisheries. - Leads to conversion of agriculture land to brackish water shrimp farming causing unemployment.	Both temporal and permanent migration	Large
Storm and hail	Damages crops resulting in household food insecurity.	Temporal displacement	Very Small
Tropical Cyclone	- Damages and destroy crops and household and domestic assets. - Cause many deaths and makes millions of people homeless.	Causes mass temporal displacement and also forces significant permanent migration.	Large

Source : (A report on Displacement and Migration from Climate Hot- Spots in Bangladesh Causes and Consequences by CPRD and Action aid, Bangladesh, Dhaka: December, 2012.)

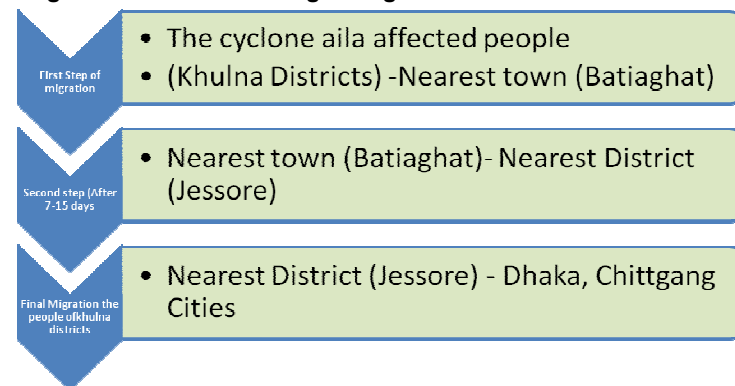
From the above, we can explain the large and small scale people are moving different types of cities and nearest places .It is clear to us that Bangladesh will face a great challenge for increasing climate change migration.

Rationality of the problem

The constitution of Bangladesh has secured the citizen rights by the article-11 (Democracy and human rights). But when we talk about our climate change migrants the constitution rule becomes failure because after affecting natural hazards many people lead a devastating life till now . As a result we see the experience of Aila (2009) at least 1,25,000 people had to migrate towards the cities including the neighboring districts. We

can explain as an example of the migration pattern or root of Khulna by the following way-

Figure: The climate changed migration root of Khulna districts.



Consequently, after migration they take shelter in slums and leads odd life by daily labor, rickshaw pulling and temporary wages etc. that creates many problems in urban lives .Now Bangladesh is the way of development nexus where Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) in 2030 , the dream of developed country by 2041 and finally Bangladesh delta Plan-2100 is related with these problem .

Because we see that among the 17 goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), goal -11 indicates sustainable cities, goal-13 directly relates to climate action, goal-15 deals with life on land, Goal-3 refers to Good health and well-being , Goal-6 wants to ensure clean water and sanitation which are connected with sustainable policy of climate migration . Be a developed country by 2041, we should establish natural habitat and transformational shifts in agriculture and industry land that are not out of south western districts .Finally our target Delta Plan-2100 which prime objectives are achieving safe, climate Resilient and prosperous delta .we have identified 6 prime sectors for implementation the Delta Plan-2100 where coastal zone (27,738 sq km) and urban areas (19,823 sq. km) are very much inter related with my problem.

After all conversation, I have to mention some steps like:- National Adaption Program of Action (NAPA)-2005, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)-2009, Climate Change Trust Fund(CCTF)-2009 etc that has taken by the government of Bangladesh.

Even as a refugee Rohingyas have settled at Vasan Char to maintain their livelihood. But we have no any sustainable resettlement strategy for climate migrated people. To achieve our sustainable development goals

and make a Sonar Bangla, we should think out a permanent rehabilitation area for climate change migrants.

Conceptualization of the problem

The climate change migration problem is encompassed by several types of terminologies that conceptualize below ----

Climate and climate change: *Climate* denotes a weather condition that appearing a long period conditions in a particular area. Climate change is the changing phenomenon of the nature of climate.

Displacement : The person and groups who have to move because of conflict, violence and natural and human made disasters from their own land or places .(UNCHR report,1998)

Natural Disasters: Nature arising problems like Cyclone, Flood, Drought, Sea-level rising, Salinity etc.

Climate Migration: According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), “ A person or group of persons who are forced to displace for sudden or progressive climate change and leave their native place of residence either temporarily or permanently within a State or across an international border,” There are various types of climate migrations such as—

- Permanent Climate migration : It mentions the movement one or more members at least six months.
- Seasonal Climate migration : The movement is temporary like flooding period,.
- Circular Climate migration : They move several times or seasonal between origin and destination .(Siddiqui et. al., 2018).
- **Rehabilitation:** It is a program or act that leads to return a normal life from having a destitute life. Actually many facilities are offered by the government for the helpless people through the program.

Literature Review

Climate change problems and climate displacement people are the common challenge which has proved by many researches .

NSMDCIID (January ,2020, Government of Bangladesh) where identifies climate displacement management framework for solving the displacement problem by eight elements like safety and security , adequate standard of living , access to livelihood , restoration of housing, land and property , access to documentation, family reunification, Participation in public affairs, access to effective remedies and justice. This is the ideal pattern of human being. But there is no timeframe and it is not possible in a short time. Again job facilities are not clear hear which is the prime section of my study.

According to the Daily Star 30 March, 2021 , BCCSAP(2009-2018), which have focused the issue of environmental displacement by monitoring internal and external migration impact and support them for building a rehabilitation in new environments. But, the programs do not provide any mechanism which will identify the number of climate migrants and clarify a mechanism that define an assessment for their needs . Unfortunately, there is a lack of adequate and reliable data on climate induced migration in Bangladesh. There is no sustainable program for climate migrants.

According to the Daily Star 30 March, 2021 , The Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020) has enrolled some projects like rehabilitation of climate victims, char development and settlement for environment affected people , climate change and disaster management to ensure sustainable development. But the implementation of such initiatives is very slow that becomes fail to maintain a sustainable mechanism for climate migrants.

Sarkaret. Al (2019) conducted the study only nine districts of Khulna and Barisla districts . In the research has shown the causes and the rate of displacement among the nine districts and also proved that climate displacement rate is higher in Khulna division than that of Barisal Division .Discussion of sustainable resilience for climate migrants is absence here.

Md. Shamsuddohaet. Al (2012) identified the causes and consequences of climate migration on the base of socio-political, economic, and environmental national policies . Durable mechanisms are not identified here also.

Tasneem siddiqui et. Al (2018) delineated in the book the displacement pattern of climate migration as permanent and temporary. In the study we can clear the socio economic scenario of displacement people in their new area like identity crisis, lacking of basic amenities, inappropriateness of culture, oppression by local people, lack of education and so on .There is also shown the lifestyle, changing occupation of displaced people by data analysis.

Bureau, P.et. Al. (2021) have analyzed the adaption programs. There are also discussed the corruption of Asarayan project, Guchha village project. In the paper Char and khas land are discussed as the resettlement of the climate migration. Economic and other needs are not discussed here.

Along with the review, I study several literatures but the setting of the resilient settlement of climate migration would not focus till now that is the point of my research.

Research Questions

1. Are the increasing climate migrants a national problem of Bangladesh?
2. Why are the climate migrants increasing?

3. Which problems are arising by induced climate migrants?
4. Which types of climate migrants patterns are seen in coastal zone?
5. Are climate migrants dangerous for our national life?
6. Are the national adaption programs not enough in the context of future climate migrants problem?
7. What type of sustainable solution need for facing the climate the challenge of migrants in Bangladesh?

Overall Goal

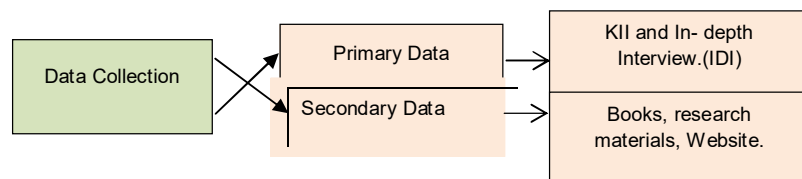
Find out a sustainable rehabilitation policy for climate migrants.

The Specific Objectives

1. Identify climate change migration problems and the sustainable solution of the problem.
2. Try to discover a sustainable rehabilitation mechanism for climate migrants.

Research Methodology

Data collection, data analysis and a conceptual framework comprise them methodology that are driving force of a research .A researcher incorporates the data which are collecting from several sources and inferences also from the findings of the data. From this view, I want to clear that my research is a basically qualitative research that conducts by questionnaire, interview , observation method and I have delineated my research methodology by a diagram as below.



The primary and secondary data both are involved with my study. The primary data are collected by interview as KII (key Informant interview) and In depth Interview (IDI) from expertise and climate migrants directly. On the other hand secondary data are collected from existing related literature, annual reports and government reports and so on pertinent documents.

The study has been made a survey by 30 respondents at Rupsa upazila in Khulna district for collecting primary data. Then the data categorized and analyzed manually Which help to make out the research findings.

Data Analysis and Findings of the study

A regional dialogue was organized on adopting National Adaption Plan (NAP) in Khulna on 9 December 2021, by CPRD and AOSED where

climate migration is seen as occupational migration in Khulna region. We can know also by the dialogue that it is happening because of dependent livelihood on natural resources that become failure for climate change effect on agriculture.

All adaptation and mitigation programs like NAPA- 2005, BCCSAP- 2009, Guchhogram project (3 years) under The Coastal Development Strategy (WARPO-2006) 1972-2009 , The Ashrayan Project-2 (2012-till date) are not fully successful due to corruption , lack of co-ordination and planning. Again a national strategy which is known as NSMDCIID has adopted on January, 2020 where identifies a durable solutions for the climate displacement people by three steps as Return, Integration and Resettlement (by identifying new land and housing) but until no implementation these.

By supporting Paris Agreement, the Bangladesh government has adopted the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2015 and updated on 26 august, 2021 . It includes agriculture, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), forestry, Energy etc. In addition the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is an ongoing process from May 2019 where analyses information and try to generate science-based adaptation strategies by following Bangladesh national plans like SDGs, Delta Plan 2100, Perspective plan, five-year plan and becoming middle-income countries by graduating from LDC . But unfortunately it is said that there are no sustainable and regional adaptation plans for climate migrants.

That is why to expose a sustainable adaption for climate migrants the study have made a survey at Rupsa upazila in Khulna by thirty respondents. All respondents are migrated because of climate change problem here and they response by the questionnaire system that are given below as the findings of the survey.

Table: After affecting the natural disaster which problems are facing people due to migration.

Causes	Number of respondents	%
Residential problem	5	16.6
Lacking of employment opportunity	14	46.6
Inaccuracy for the proper future livelihood	3	10
Others	8	26.6
Total-30		

Khulna is the most natural disasters prone region .The people are facing slow and sudden both natural disasters. As a result of disasters they have to move different places. From my survey we see that people migrate for residential problem (16.6%) , lacking of employment opportunity (46.6%), inaccuracy for the proper future livelihood(10%), others 26.6%). Among the problems shortage of employment is the higher problem than other problems.

Table: The people are not interested to move remote (Dhaka, Chattogram) area.

Causes	Number of respondents	%
Communication problem	13	43.33
Economic problem	14	46.66
Others	3	10
Total-30		

We see that people cannot migrate in remote area because of communication problem (43.33%), economic problem (46.66%) others(10%). Economic problem is the highest score that is why people are not interested to move remote area.

Table 03: Which causes are influenced people to migrate near distance from their own area.

Causes	Number of respondents	%
Less communication distance	22	77.33
Scope of enough employment	04	13.33
Required facilities are present	03	10
Total-30		

Through the table-03 we can see that less communication distance(77.33%), scope of enough employment (13.33%) , required facilities are present (10%) are the responsible for near migration . Here we get highest response to less communication distance. Generally it is seen that people choose locally known area for migration.

Table: The migrants are addressed their opinions to move remote area (Dhaka, Chattogram) in future.

Opinions	Number of respondents	%
Yes	13	43.33
No	17	56.66
Total-30		

By the survey it has strongly identified that most of the migrants are not interested to go remote area (Dhaka, Chattogram) in future . From the table-04 we see that they response to their opinion as yes (43.33%) and no (56.66%).

Table: The migrants are focused their opinions about the facilities of their present area.

Opinions	Number of respondents	%
Satisfactory	00	0
Dissatisfactory	00	0
On the whole	30	100
Total-30		

According to the table -05 we can judge the satisfaction and dissatisfaction of migrants. Here 100% migrants lead their livelihood on the whole condition.

Table: The migrants are identified their problems which have faced after sifting the new area.

Problems	Number of respondents	%
Residence	00	0
Food	30	100
Unemployment and other economic problems	00	0
Total-30		

We can identify that the problem of food is the prior to the other problems. After sifting the new area they face the food crisis that is seen in survey by their response to food crisis as 100% (Table -06).

Table: The migrants are identified some social crimes which have faced after sifting the new area.

Crimes	Number of respondents	%
Drug addiction	14	46.66
Theft	17	56.66
Snatching	5	16.66
Others	3	10
Total-30		

It is alarming for us that some social crimes are rising after sifting the new area of migrants . According to the table-07 it has identified drug addiction (46.66), theft (56.66), snatching (16.66%), others (10%) in the new migration area.

Table: The interest of the migrants has disclosed that migrants can move their past area if the facilities are provided like new area.

Opinions	Number of respondents	%
Yes	22	73.33
No	08	26.66
Total-30		

By the survey we know that people want to back their past area. Here the migrants response to yes (73.33%) and no (26.66%) for going to their own area with the facilities of new area.

Table: After affecting natural disasters what types of professions the jobless migrants are interested.

Opinions	Number of respondents	%
Work in previous job	20	66.66
Work in other profession	10	33.33
Total-30		

Here migrants prefer to back in previous job (66.66%) and want to work in other profession (33.33%).

Table: After attacking the natural calamities what types of facilities the migrants are most interested to get .

Facilities	Number of respondents	%
New employment opportunity	19	63.33
New residential opportunity	10	33.33
Others	0	0
Total-30		

By the table -10 we see that the migrants response to new employment opportunity (63.33%), new residential opportunity (33.33%), Others (0%). One migrants no response here.

From the data analysis it is said firstly after affecting natural calamities people become helpless mainly for their homeless and jobless condition . But the affected people are more response for their jobless situation what is identified by the study. That is why we see that they are more interested to get a job after affecting natural disaster suddenly.

On the other hand slow onset natural disasters are also responsible for creating jobless people .Because it is estimated about 1.2 million hectares arable land used for crop production in Bangladesh .Saline intrusion, rising temperature, changing rainfall patterns in coastal region affect the agriculture sectors (The Asia Foundation, 2012).As a result job vulnerability facts are seen in this region specially the people who are related with agro production directly and indirectly.

Secondly the migrated people are not satisfied by their present conditions. All respondents are titled their life as moderate life.

Thirdly these migrated people have sheltered near area because of less communication and among them most of the people are not interested also to move remote area in future.

Fourthly it is alarming to us that some social crime like drug addiction , theft, snatching are rising after migration in new area. It may be happened for poverty, unemployment rate, no education facilities etc.

Fifthly by the survey we see a big number of the migrants are interested to back their previous location and jobs.

We can observe some new facts from the above discussion what instigate us to develop a sustainable and complete life leading rehabilitation program for climate migration

Recommendations and Conclusions

Climate change migration has proved the problem not only present but also future. Through the study we see that Bangladesh are facing multi-dynamic facts by climate displacement people what refers to the character of migration as multi-causal (Castles and Miller, 1998; Foresight, 2011). Therefore we should follow the mechanism of sustainable rehabilitation.

- Generally climate displaced people of coastal areas have sheltered around the coastal embankment and government khas land (Barua et.al,2021) .So we can create a permanent rehabilitation (Char, khas land) nearly of natural disasters affected localities. There is also create a legal barrier that people cannot sell out the land because it is seen that people have sold their allotted land which was distributed them by The Ashrayan Project and The Ideal village project.
- Need an economic zone in rehabilitation area to support the economic demand of migrants and it will also be a helpful to control their allotted land from selling by the migrants. Because many people have sold their allotted land for moving close to their working place (Siddiqui et. al., 2018).
- To reduce unemployment problem government should arrange job related training specially for migrants both men and Women.
- Establish industries on the base of coastal zone.
- It is an unique economic initiative for a sustainable rehabilitation program that available banking facilities should arrange for climate migrants . Because it has showed in a survey almost 71% migrants has received loan as autonomous adaptation strategy of climate change (DECCMA field survey, 2016).
- In the rehabilitation area a special initiative needs for coastal region based agriculture. Therefore government should promote salinity tolerant crops and vegetables along with a business environment agriculture (crops, livestock and fisheries). So the farmer and business people cannot divert to any other professions.
- In the rehabilitation process a proper education system should be developed specially primary and high school level. A program of vocational education and training are also need for climate displacement people . If we can introduce a education system it will control poverty and the social crimes which are identified by the survey.
- Health is the basic need of a human being. A clinic should establish in rehabilitation center where the basic health service must access free of cost . Again we see that a general problem of drinking water scarcity is available in the Ashrayan Projects (Barua et. al, 2021). Therefore to control the salinity water treatment plant should introduce in sustainable rehabilitation program and organic farming practice are needed also.
- As a soft adaption strategy, we should start tree plantation program, mangrove afforestation, using rain water in our rehabilitation program.

That means sustainable rehabilitation of climate migrants refers to not only permanent habitation but also stable job opportunity for ensuring a viable livelihood.

So we can presume that National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is an ongoing process and Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan presented in the last session of COP26 which will be implemented by 2030 successfully. Although both two strategies are made for making a adaptation of climate change but we need a sustainable rehabilitation package project (habitation with profession) for climate displacement people. So Bangladesh should make a policy according to its climate disasters and the characteristics of climate migrants.

In broadly sense if we not success to ensure a resilient program for the climate migrants, we would be failure to achieve our SDG's goals, forming golden Bangla in 2041, the highest peak of our prosperity in 2071 and lastly to build a safe delta in 2100.

It is high time to observe the situation demand like other coastal countries and should introduce a sustainable rehabilitation (habitation with profession) for the climate migrants.

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