



National Action Plan (2022-2042) to Implement the National Strategy on Internal Displacement



**Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**



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(2022-2042) to
Implement the National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management

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Acronyms

A2I	Aspire to Innovate
ABM	Agent Based Model
BAIRA	Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BASIS	Bangladesh Association of Software and Information Services
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
BEPZA	Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority
BEZA	Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority
BFFEA	Bangladesh Frozen Fish Export Association
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BIWTA	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
BKMEA	Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BMDA	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority
BMET	Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training

BSDA	Bangladesh Skills Development Authority
BTEB	Bangladesh Technical Education Board
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CDA	Chittagong Development Authority
CDD	Center for Disability in Development
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Program
CDSP	Char Development Settlement Project
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CEIP	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DEMO	District Employment and Manpower Office
D-form	Loss and damage assessment form
DHS	Department of Health Services
DIR	Department of Internal Resources
DLJ	Department of Law and Justice
DLRS	Department of Land Record and Survey

DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DoICT	Department of Information and Communication Technology
DoYD	Department of Youth Development
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DSHE	Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTE	Department of Technical Education
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
DWA	Department of Women's Affairs
EED	Education Engineering Department
EGPP	Employment Generation Program for the Poorest
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ERPS	Enterprise Resource Planning System
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment

GED	General Economic Division
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPPDEC	Guidance on Protection People from Disaster and Environment Challenge through Planned Relocation
GPS	Global Positioning System
HBRI	House Building Research Institute
HHC	Hazard-based housing policy
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology Division
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International development partners
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWFM	Institute of Water and Flood Management
IWM	Institute of Water Modeling
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoCA	Ministry of Cultural Affairs

MoCAT	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoF	Ministry of Food
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFAR	Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Resources
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoHPW	Ministry of Housing and Public Works
MoI	Ministry of Industries
MoIB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MoIC	Ministry of Information and Communication
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoLE	Ministry of Labor and Employment

MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoPTIT	Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology
MoR	Ministry of Railways
MoRA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MoRTB	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NFI	Non-Food Items
NFL	National Finance Limited
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGOAB	NGO Affairs Bureau
NSDA	National Skill Development Authority
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
PFP	Purchase for Progress
PID	Press Information Department

PIO	Project Implementation Officer
PKB	Probashi Kallyan Bank
PKSF	Palli Kormo Shohayaok Foundation
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PWD	Department of Public Works
RAJUK	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha
RMS	Remote Sensing System
RRI	River Research Institute
SADD	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMS	Short Message Service
SoS-form	Estimation of estimated losses and urgent needs Form
SPARSO	Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
SPD	Sectorial Planning Division
SRDI	Soil Resources Development Institute
TCLM	Temporary Circular Labor Migration
TMED	Technical and Madrasa Education Division
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
TSC	Teaching Support Center

TSP	Training Service Provider
TTC	Technical Training Center
UDC	Union Digital Center
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee/Union Disaster Management Committee
UGC	University Grants Commission
UGC	Urban Growth Center
UNDRR	United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	Union Parishad
UP	Union Council
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
WDMC	Ward Disaster Management Committee

1. Introduction

Bangladesh is affected by some common disasters including floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges, and droughts because of its unique geographical features. Due to vulnerable and extreme socio-economic conditions, these disasters lead to loss of lives, damage to infrastructures and adversely impact the livelihoods of the people. Consequently, individuals and communities are often compelled to migrate from their habitual residences. It is assumed that the frequency and intensity of displacement as a result of disasters induced by climate change will distinctively increase in the coming years. Scientists, therefore, argue that the most significant and precise impact of climate change might be observed in human migration or displacement. According to a recent estimation, 1 in 45 persons in the world and 1 in 7 persons in Bangladesh will be displaced due to climate change by the year 2050. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that more than 4.7 million people were displaced due to disasters in Bangladesh that occurred between 2008 and 2014. Mid-year Statistics-2019 by the same organization estimate that about 1.7 million people were moved in 23 districts in Bangladesh and they were mostly from coastal districts such as Bhola, Khulna, and Patuakhali. A RMMRU and SCMR projection based on the population census (2013) estimates that from 2011 to 2050, as many as 16 to 26 million people will be displaced from their birthplaces in Bangladesh owing to several climatic disasters. These flows would incorporate both internal displacements as well as other forms of labour migration within the country. Bangladesh is progressing with a specific action plan to transform itself into a middle-income country by 2024, an upper-middle-income country by 2030 and a developed nation by 2041. In response to the risks of displacement induced by disasters and climate change, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) has adopted the National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management-2021 to ensure the inclusion of the displaced population in the development process. This Action Plan is undertaken by incorporating a rights-based approach in the purview of the National Strategy with an aim of preventing displacement due to disasters and climate change, providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the displaced people, and offering durable solutions for the displaced people. Hence, the actions in this plan are outlined as per the displacement management framework in the National Strategy under three broad thematic areas: prevention, protection, and durable solutions. Prevention aims at stopping displacement by reducing vulnerability and enhancing the resilience of the concerned communities through disaster management infrastructure development and the adoption of climate change adaptation programs. The protection phase highlights strengthening emergency humanitarian and disaster relief assistance. Durable solution refers to the post-displacement stage.

A comprehensive and rigorous methodology has led to the step-by-step formulation of this Action Plan. It contains embedded ideas from national and international standards and protocols to make it explicitly rights-based, globally appropriate, and locally applicable. It has included the voices of displaced communities and the communities at risk of displacement through very systematic fieldwork in six disaster-prone locations in Bangladesh. In the beginning, representatives from the government and policymakers were invited from different regions of the country to a National Workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh. In this workshop, six locations corresponding to the disaster hotspots from Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 were identified through consultation to collect data. Two focus group discussion sessions were conducted with vulnerable communities and two others were done with the local government representatives and local policymakers in each location. A community-based participatory and visual

research method called photo-voice was employed to document and reflect the overarching and conflicting realities connected to displacement. Eight male and eight female participants along with two local-level policymakers from each location were asked to express their points of view or represent their communities by photographing scenes highlighting the root causes of vulnerabilities or potential solutions in their communities. Intending to foster social change, this method enhanced community engagement, promoted critical dialogue and local knowledge, and reached policymakers in this process. The findings were shared with key stakeholders representing the government and non-governmental organizations in day-long workshops in Dhaka. The feedback from these was recorded, analyzed, and incorporated into the draft action plan. Subsequently, a write-shop was organized to collectively write down the action plan in a more guided way in the presence of experts. An International Advisory Committee of 34 members was formed to address the international protocols and global humanitarian standards associated with displacement in the action plan. The Advisory Committee consisted, inter alia, of individuals and representatives of international and regional organizations, research institutions, academia, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society stakeholders to provide expert input and strategic advice. The draft action plan was shared and discussed with the International Advisory Committee, and their inputs were accordingly incorporated. In order to align the Action Plan with the country's major strategic plans, including the Five-Year Plan, Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2021-2041 and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, meetings were also arranged with the General Economic Division of the Planning Commission, Bangladesh. At the final stage, the first draft of the Action Plan was shared with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Government of Bangladesh. Afterwards, several meetings were held to finalize the document.

Given the scale, complexity, and protracted nature of displacement in Bangladesh, this action plan offers rights-based and community-centric solutions. The action plan accentuates a novel approach to managing disaster and climate change-induced displacement centred on human rights, public health, women empowerment, sustainable development, and communities' participation. It delineates the roles and responsibilities of a wide range of stakeholders in managing complex intersections of disasters, exposure, vulnerability, and capacities associated with displacement management.

2. Prevention of Displacement

Examples of Relevant Rights: Non-discrimination and equality, “right to safety”, “right to life” and “right to development”, “right to shelter”, “right to work”, “right to participation”, “right to information”.

Objective: Recognizing these rights, the foremost objective of the State is to protect the vulnerable people through enhancing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction/management.

Strategic Response: Preventing displacement while also ensuring that migration/displacement that takes place is managed. Despite investment in prevention measures, some displacement still occurs, exposing populations to risks of severe hazards. In the wake of displacement relocation is a survival strategy. If relocation is not possible it can lead to significant human loss. In such cases the vulnerable population should be prepared to meet the challenge of impending hazard in order to minimize human suffering and the loss of livelihoods. In the context of environmental degradation, such as sea-level rise or desertification, which can render some areas uninhabitable, it also means preparing for relocation/resettlement.

Major Policy Areas: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
2.1 Understanding the Risk and Decision-Making Support						
2.1.1	Collate and update periodically field-level data on displacement in Bangladesh under the guidance of the MoDMR and through local level committees/institutional arrangements i.e. the Disaster Management Committee (DMCs) at all levels with a particular focus on Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) and Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC). Establish	1) Add questions about displacement to the SoS form to gather a comprehensive information on the subject	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)	Local Government Division (LGD), Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Union Parishad (UP), Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) and Development Partners	Modified SoS forms	2
		2) Incorporate displacement related questions in the D-form	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, Union Parishad, CPP and Development Partners	Modified SOS and D forms	2

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	an intelligent data management system, including application of GIS/Remote sensing system for data management. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with Department of Disaster Management (DDM) will prepare a follow up response plan, decision making and response actions.					
		3) Append displacement-related module to 'Disaster Prone Area Atlas Bangladesh' of the BBS	BBS	MoDMR, DDM, Union Parishad, CPP	Displacement Module Addendum Circular	5
		4) Include questionnaires on displacement in Population and Housing Census of the BBS.	BBS	MoDMR	Addendum Circular on Questions related to Displacement , Attached Questionnaire, Modified Survey Questionnaire	5
		5) Create a separate form to collect detailed information during displacement within 15 days of the disaster	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, BBS, Union Parishad, CPP, and Development Partners	Data collection template, database of collected information	5
		6) Change the existing system of data collection by the Chaukidar and hand over the responsibility to WDMC	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, BBS, Union Parishad, CPP, and Development Partners	Notification of assigned responsibilities	5
		7) Determine the specific human resources to carry out the responsibility of data collection			Notification of human resources recruitment, Number of people employed	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		8) Provide necessary training to the members of the WDMC who are assigned the data collection task	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, Union Parishad, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Private Sector Organizations	Number of trainings	5-20
		9) Allocate allowances for the persons assigned to collect data	MoDMR	Ministry of Finance (MoF), LGD, DDM, Union Parishad, CPP	Published orders of budgetary allocation	10
		10) Utilize modern technologies (Kobo Toolbox or Survey CTO) instead of paper-based data collection system	MoDMR	Ministry of Information and Communication (MoIC), DDM, Development Partners, CSOs,	Published regulation and infrastructure	10
		11) Provide training on the use of technologies	MoDMR	DDM, Development Partners, CSOs	Number of trained personnel	5-20
		12) Awareness programme, for Secretary (Union Parishad), Upazila Project Implementation Officer (PIO), CPP Team Leader, and relevant personnel about the new data collection system	MoDMR	LGD, DDM Union Parishad and Development Partners,	Number of Training and Awareness programmes	5-20
	Collection of field level data on displacement through Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC)	13) Establish a specific Statistical Framework for data management regarding the displaced population	BBS	MoDMR, LGD, DDM, Union Parishad, UDMC, WDMC, Local and National Development Partners, and Research Organization.	ToR	
14) Organize the data in the framework into the following three levels: Data of area-based displaced population, data of the	Incorporated database	10				

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		population who have returned to their own areas after the disaster, and data of the displaced population living in the rehabilitation areas established by the government or private enterprises				
		15) Assemble data collected from the ward level in digital format at the union level and develop an appropriate Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system for data management	MoDMR	Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Division, LGD, BBS, DDM, Specialized organization with information and technology skills, Union Parishad, Local and National Development Partners	Published policies, ToR for the implementation of ERP, District, Upazila and village-based online database	15
	Update field level data on displacement through Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC)	16) Updating of displacement related data at the ward level in every six months by the Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC)	Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPTIT)	ICT, DDM, UDMC, WDMC,	Half-yearly/ 6-month information update report	3-20
		17) Update the union centric database by the Union Digital Center with data collected at ward level		MoDMR, ICT Division, LDC, BBS, UDC and Union Parishad	Published policies, and half-yearly information update report	10
		18) Aggregate the collected data at the ward, union, district, and division levels by formulating an ERP system		MoDMR, LGD, BBS, CEGIS and national and local development partners	Online database	10
	Establish a smart data	19) Combine data from satellite	Ministry of	MoDMR, Ministry of	ToR for creating	20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)	
	management system including the application of GIS/Remote sensing systems for data management.	images, aerial photographs and Global Positioning System (GPS) information to identify the area-based location of people who are at risk of displacement and accordingly conduct topographic/vulnerability/ risk mapping	Defense (MoD)	Water Resources (MoWR), LGD, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARSO), Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS), United Nations Development Partner	topographic/vulnerability/risk maps, Published topographic/vulnerability/risk map		
		20) In topographic maps geo-visualize the economic centers which are near the areas at risks of displacement			Published topographic/vulnerability/risk map		20
		21) Publish topographic/vulnerability/risk maps on website			Topographic/vulnerability/risk map available online		20
		22) Introduce Smartphone-navigated Volunteered GIS system (VGI) for automatic updates of topographic maps			VGI Guideline		20
2.1.2	Disaggregate data by sex, age, disability (SADD), and other vital indicators so that the specific needs of particular groups of IDPs, such as women heads of household, unaccompanied minors, the elderly, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities, can be adequately addressed and their rights are adequately protected.	1) Make arrangements for sorting of data by gender, age, special needs, and other indicators in the data collection form	BBS	MoDMR, ICT Division, DDM, Union Parishad, Research Organization and CPP	Published modified form	5	
		2) Prepare biannual reports based on the collected data	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, national and local development Partners and Higher education institutions	Published report	5- (Continuou s)	
2.1.3	Include displacement/migration	1) Conduct community-based profiling of displacement risks	MoDMR	General Economic Division (GED), CEGIS,	Prepared profiling	15	

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	questions in the national census; Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES), Climate Environment Compendium, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the variety of risk and vulnerability assessments (structural and non-structural) required under the Standing Orders on Disaster, to minimize the cost of data collection on displacement.	in rural and urban areas following the guidelines of the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)		CPP, Union Parishad, national and international development partners	checklist, community profiles	
		2) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between BBS and MoDMR to include displacement/migration will be signed	MoDMR	ICT Division, DDM, BBS	Number of meetings, agreements, report on achievement of the set targets	5
		3) Setting targets for when to be included in any of these surveys				
2.1.4	Based on the six hotspots identified by Delta Plan 2100, develop better forecasting mechanisms, risk & vulnerability mapping for displacement	1) Inclusion of displacement-related data in the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) system. Adopt displacement related Social Risk Assessment System	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, CPP, UDMC, WDMC and national and international development partners	Modified/Amen ded CRA Policies	5
		2) Assess community-based displacement risk through all the local level offices under the MoDMR and conduct mapping with regards to six hotspots			Circular, published map	10
		3) Inform the ‘population at risk’ with the help of local representatives, voluntary organizations, and NGOs			Number of informed populations	3-20
	Reliable forecasting of displacement can be made through future scenario building	4) Undertake research for hydro-meteorological trend analysis	MoWR	MoDMR, MOD, DDM, CPP, Bangladesh Meteorological	Number of meetings and Letter of	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	and socio-economic and physical, including hydro meteorological trend analysis; and system dynamics model and/or agent-based modeling. These models can simulate the impacts of different climatic hazards such as floods, droughts, storm-surges and sea-level rise on displacement but also simulate what would happen when different measures are implemented to prevent, mitigate or respond to displacement.			Department (BMD), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and various science and technology universities across the country.	Contract	
		5) Analyze the data obtained from research and prepare reports accordingly	MoDMR	DDM, BMD, Research and Higher Education Institutions and BDRCS	Published report	10
	An Agent Based Model (ABM) also provides an opportunity to investigate both the sensitivity of drivers of displacement/migration to climate and disasters and the thresholds and ranges of climate conditions that lead to migration. Prepare a displacement hotspot map for Bangladesh.	6) Assess the probability of area-specific displacement due to climate change and disaster through Agent-Based Modelling	MoDMR	DDM, CEGIS, Research Organizations and national and international development partners	Feasibility Assessment Report	10
2.1.5	Conduct the Community-Risk Assessment (CRA) for preparing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) in displacement hotspots following the guidelines developed by the	1) Create a standardized checklist for community risk assessment	MoDMR	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), DDM, Research Organizations	Copy of the published checklist	3
		2) Prepare list (mapping) of institutes, research	MoDMR	DDM, national and international	Published checklist	3

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	CDMP II. The CRA needs to be periodically conducted in order to analyze and evaluate the risk, vulnerability and priorities of different groups of the community concerned, including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Knowledge and actions generated by local communities to reduce risks have to be systemically documented.	organizations, and CSOs /NGOs who work on displacement for implementing collaborative projects		development partners and Research Organizations		
		3) Get MoDMR enlisted research organizations and CSOs/NGOs to conduct Community-based risk assessment on the basis of standardized checklists	MoDMR	DDM, NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB), national and international development partners and Research Organizations	Edited contracts, published reports on displacement risks	5-20 (Continuou s)
		4) Formulate upazila based displacement risk reduction plan	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, CEGIS, Local Disaster Management Committee , national and international development partners	Composed Proposal	5
2.1.6	As part of early preparedness, various measures of displacement prevention should be integrated into the primary and secondary education curriculum.	1) Include disaster and climate change risk mitigation in primary to secondary level curriculum	Ministry of Education (MoE)	MoDMR, MoEFCC, Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE), Directorate of Primary Education (DPE)	Modified curriculum	5
		2) Provide necessary training to teachers from primary and secondary level	MoE	MoDMR, DDM, DSHE, DPE	Number of trained teachers	5-20
	Through courtyard meetings, miking, local cultural events, as well as radio, television and religious institutions early prevention measures should be continuously disseminated at the local level.	3) Prepare a list of area-based media (local cultural organizations, theatre, community radio, 3/4G internet) to use as information dissemination channels for the people at risk of disaster	MoDMR	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MoIB), Ministry of Cultural Affairs (MoCA), LGD and local and national development partners	Published list of media	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		displacement				
		4) Organize competitions and campaigns among students to find innovative ways to disseminate information about disaster risk and mitigation at the local, district and national	MoE	MoDMR, DSHE, DPE, CPP, local and national development partners and private sector organizations	Leaflets and Numbers of Contests	5-20
		5) Make video documentaries on the displaced population under government and private initiatives, and telecast them at national and international events	MoDMR	MoIB and private sector organizations	Produced documentary	5
2.1.7	Seek international cooperation and support in case internal relocation is not possible. This would require strategic policy decisions, dialogue, negotiations in the international forum and prior institutional arrangements to handle such cases. Good practices identified in the Protection Agenda can be drawn upon and tailored to the particular circumstances.	1) Adopt a ‘whole of society’ approach, by including displacement related issues in international climate diplomacy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)	MoDMR, MoEFCC	Summary of diplomatic talks	5
		2) Highlight the vulnerability of the displaced population in different global forums such as UNFCCC, UNDRR, PDD etc.	MoFA	MoDMR, MoEFCC	Summary of diplomatic talks	2-20
2.2 Strengthening climate/disaster risk governance						
2.2.1	In line with SDGs and Sendai Framework, create a comprehensive institutional framework (developing specialized laws, rules, regulations, policies, institutions and programmes	1) Formulate necessary legal framework	MoDMR,	Planning Commission, DDM	Revised law	5
		2) Incorporate these issues into the Standing Orders on Disasters (SOD)	MoDMR	GED, Planning Commission, DDM	Revised SOD	5
		3) Incorporate the activities described in the Sendai	MoDMR	GED, Planning Commission,	Attached	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	and integrating displacement into existing frameworks) for displaced persons and to respond effectively when displacement occurs	Framework into the action plan		DDM	document	
		4) Meetings between the MoDMR and SDG Cell of the Planning Commission and align the SDG targets on displacement with this plan	MoDMR	GED, Planning Commission, DDM	Attached document	5
		5) Establish displacement research cell	MoDMR	DDM	Established cell	10
		6) Identify all the policies linked with natural disaster, climate change, and displacement, evaluate them and conduct necessary reforms to ensure inter-agency coordination	MoDMR	MoEFCC, Planning Commission and Research Organizations	List of identified policies, Evaluation report	10
2.2.2	Make necessary amendments in the Disaster Management Act (DMA), 2012 for legal recognition of the rights of the displaced population and responsibilities of the Government in managing the displacement issue.	1) Take initiative for law amendment and fix a time frame for the task	MoDMR	Research Organizations	Draft of amended Disaster Management Act	5
		Section 17 of the Act needs to provide legal a basis for forming of a national committee on displacement.	MoDMR		Establishment of Legal Basis	5
		Similarly, amend the Overseas Employment Act 2013 to provide the legal basis for recruiting of labour migrants from climate vulnerable areas for overseas employment.	MoDMR	Law Research Organizations	Appointment of experts	5
		4) Extend international migration processing services into 37 rivers erosion-prone and	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and	MoDMR, MoEFCC, Ministry of Planning (MoP), Sectorial	Draft of revised law, copy of the Action Plan of	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		19 climate change affected districts under the Action Plan of Overseas Employment and Migration Act 2013. Displaced population should be considered under the section on communities which are lagging behind	Overseas Employment (MoEWOE)	Planning Division (SPD), Local Level Resource Coordination Committees and Research Organizations	the Overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013	
		5) Sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the MoDMR and MoEWOE	MoEWOE	MoDMR	Copy of the MoU	5
		6) Develop capacity of the appointed personnel from the DC office about environment and migration	MoEFCC	MoEWOE	Number of the Training	5
		7) Different ministries have special funds to support local population. Ensure allocation of a certain portion those funds for the displaced population and coordinate programmes under this fund	LGD	MoDMR	Copy of the Proposed Budget	10
		8) Provide training to the concerned DEMO officials to increase their capacity to serve the displaced population	LGD	MoDMR, MoEWOE	Number of trained officers	5
		9) Send a memo to the DC offices located in the climate change affected areas to include the issue of displacement in their monthly coordination meetings	MoDMR	MoEFCC, LGD	Published memo	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		by the inter-ministerial task force to be formed for the implementation of this Action Plan				
		10) Formation of a multi-sectoral committee under the leadership of the DC office, with representation from recruiting agencies and civil society organizations. The committee takes effective measures to create the opportunity for overseas employment for members of displaced families	MoEWOE	LGD, BMET, DEMO	List of Committees	10
		11) Conduct awareness campaigns in climate change and disaster-prone areas on informing about the procedure of regular migration, risks of irregular migration and trafficking	MoEWOE	MoDMR, Public Security Division (PSD), LGD, BBS, DEMO and national and international development partners	Number of campaigns	5-20
		12) Conduct awareness campaigns on various activities of BMET, DEMO, BAIRA, TTC, Welfare Desk, Probashi Kallyan Bank (PKB) (Expatriates Welfare Bank), and Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), which are associated with the process of regular migration. These include online registration, finger printing, migration loan, wage-	MoEWOE	national and international development partners	Number of campaigns	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		earner welfare Services, vocational training, insurance, compensation and repatriation				
		13) Provide information on migration service providers to potential male and female migrant workers	MoEWOE	LGD, national and international development partners	List of the organizations providing information	
		14) Ensure effective representation of displaced population in all committees related to natural disaster management	MoDMR	MoEFCC, LGD and Local Disaster Management Committee	Appointed representative, published list of the committee members	10
2.2.3	Include/develop specific provision for the displacement issue in the relevant policies/Plans of the GoB such as the National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025 and the Five year Plans.	1) Prepare background paper for inclusion of displacement management in the 9 th Five Year Plan. Convince planning commission officials to ensure inclusion of the displaced	Planning Commission	MoDMR and Research Institutions	Published background paper	5
	Similarly, local level plans such District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), Upazilla Disaster Management Plan (UzDMP), Union Disaster Management Plan (UDMP), Pourshabha/City Corporation Disaster Management Plan and local adaptation plan need to incorporate provisions for the context-specific management of displacement.	2) Identify effective measures to prevent displacement and include those in the area-based adaptation plan	MoDMR	City Corporation, District Administration, Upazila Administration, Municipality, and Union Parishad	List of adaptation strategies, Modified adaptation work plan	10
		3) Identify, advocate, and promote area-wise and community-based agricultural adaptation strategies	MoDMR	MoEFCC, LGD and Mayor's Office	List of adaptation strategies	5
2.2.4	Ensure that gender and	1) Take initiatives to ensure that	MoDMR	CSOs	Procedure of the	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	disability issues and the needs of vulnerable groups are adequately taken into account in disaster risk reduction legislation and planning at the national and local levels.	all related laws address gender and disability and meet the needs of the vulnerable. Incorporate gender and disability when laws are reformed and new laws are enacted			revised law/Newly enacted law	
2.2.5	Integrate climate-induced disaster risk reduction and seismic risk reduction while planning and budgeting process of all relevant public and private sectors. The involvement of the private sectors should be to encourage the creation of new employment in potential growth hubs in all districts of Bangladesh. This, in the long run, will help the displaced with new/alternative livelihood opportunities.	1) Conduct advocacy on reducing the risks of climate change related disasters and earthquakes while developing infrastructure in new cities	MoDMR	MoE, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW), Planning Commission, Education Engineering Department (EED), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), and LGED	Number of schools, colleges, and hospitals built	20
		2) Introduce courses on research, strategy and action plan on displacement and related topics in the university curriculums	University Grants Commission (UGC) of Bangladesh	MoDMR, MoE	Course syllabus	5
		3) Ensure housing for low-income workers (rental space at a low rate)	MoHPW	MoDMR, Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) and Concerned City Development Authority	Number of housing projects	10
		4) Introduce job quotas for internally displaced population	BEZA	MoDMR	Adopted quota policy	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		in economic zones.				
		5) Formulation of area-based economic policies to encourage private sector investment	Ministry of Commerce (MoC)	MoDMR and private sector organization	Formulated policies	10
		6) Encourage the private sector to allocate a certain portion of their corporate social responsibility funding for creating employment for displaced women	Profitable private sector organization	MoDMR, Local Political Representative	Number of displaced working women	5
		7) Encourage and provide incentives to create women-led social enterprises	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)	MoDMR, Department of Women Affairs (DWA), PKSf and Microfinance Institutions	Number of Social Enterprises	7
2.2.6	Make provision in national and sub-national frameworks for participatory planned relocation as a strategy of last resort for avoiding displacement, following international guidance, such as the Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change (GPPDEC) through Planned Relocation.	1) Evaluate disaster and climate policies, and advocate for the inclusion of the option of planned relocation in those policies where it is applicable	DDM	Research organizations	Issued Circular	10
		2) Incorporate the system of probability assessment of planned relocation in the community risk assessment process	DDM	national and international development partners	Risk assessment checklist	4
		3) Select places where income opportunities exist to ensure the sustainability of planned	DDM	Ministry of Land (MoL), BEZA and private sector organizations	List of Selected locations	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		relocation				
2.3 Investing in DRR and CCA						
2.3.1	Strengthen early warning system for rapid onset events such as floods, erosion and cyclones and slow onset climate-related hazards such as drought. The system should be supported by effective action based on commitment, political will and response mechanism.	1) Introduce impact-based (localized) forecasts before cyclones that are consistent with local-level hazards in easily understandable language. For example, provide information regarding potential damages along with previously used warning signals	MoDMR	MoEFCC, BMD, Local Disaster Management Committee, CPP, local voluntary organizations, and local religious organizations.	Modified and Spontaneous forecasting policy	5
		2) Incorporate other important and relevant information in the current flood forecasting system. For example, while broadcasting information on the possibility of flooding, also caution the locality on the approximate rising of water level	MoWR	MoDMR, BMD, BWDB, Flood Forecasting and Warning Center, LDMC, CPP, local voluntary organizations and local religious organizations.	Revised and Spontaneous flood forecasting policy	5
		3) Implement a flood forecasting system supported by digital elevation models by installing telemetric networks and weather radars	MoD	MoDMR, BMD, Flood Forecasting and Warning center, CEGIS, CPP, national and international development partners.	Established network infrastructure, prepared model	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		4) Forecast cyclones and floods 10 days in advance instead of 5 days. In this case, make the forecasting system more impact-based and localized to gather an idea of the possibility of displacement	MoDMR	MoIB, Local Disaster Management Committee, Flood Forecasting and Warning center, CPP, BDRCS, local voluntary organizations and local religious organizations.	Published modified policies	5
		5) In addition to floods and cyclones, develop impact-based forecasting methods for other slow-onset disasters, such as droughts. Take initiatives to prevent displacement by providing effective forecasting of drought using the GIS-Remote Sensing and satellite-based data	MoD	MoDMR, MoIB, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), LDMC Flood Forecasting and Warning center, CEGIS, local voluntary organizations and local religious organizations.	Ongoing Drought Forecasting Method	7
		6) Introduce an Impact Based Forecasting System through the BMD and Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) to understand the impact of drought on crop production in advance	MoD	MoDMR, MoIB, BMD, DAE, BWDB, Local Disaster Management Committee, CPP, local voluntary organizations and local religious organizations.	Ongoing Drought Forecasting Method	7
		7) Currently, there is no forecasting system for thunderstorms and cold waves in	MoDMR	MoIB, BMD, Bangladesh Navy	Established policy, ongoing forecasting	7

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		Bangladesh. Introduce forecasting systems analyzing radar images from Bangladesh Navy and BMD for heavy rain, thunderstorm and cold wave, including strong winds at the local level			system	
		8) Add more mediums alongside existing mediums for greater dissemination of information. For example, make community radio more effective and popular.	MoIB	MoDMR, MoCA, CPP, and national and local development Partners	List of media	5
		9) Ensure the direct participation of community population through live broadcast of participation of local people under particular community radio, ,subject-specific quiz competitions, SMS-phone-in programmes, and forming audience club	MoIB	MoDMR, MoCA, Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA), Disaster Management Committee and CPP	Number and list of programmes, number of listener clubs	5
		10) Utilize the existing microphones of mosques and other religious institutions. Increase the use of hand microphone	MoRA	MoDMR, MoIB, MoCA, MoRA, CPP and local and national development partners	Number of hand-mics, changed policy	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		11) Provide forecasting of landslides using appropriate technologies such as micro-electro-mechanical tilt sensors and provide necessary training to those concerned	MoD	MoDMR MoEFCC, MoST, MoIB, CEGIS, Soil Resources Development Institute, City Corporation, local voluntary organizations and local universities.	Published forecasting policy, number of trainings	7
2.3.2	Promote effective community communication using social media platforms for public awareness regarding early warning. This eases better preparation of at-risk communities and public officials to deal with the consequences.	1) Encourage and incentivize the use of community radio to raise public awareness about forecasting	MoIB	MoDMR, MoCA, local cultural organizations and local youth organizations	Number of programs aired	7
		2) Provide forecasting in local dialect on community radio	MoIB	MoDMR, MoCA, local cultural organizations and local youth organizations	Number of programs aired	7
		3) Following the CPP model, ensure information flow to rescued disabled people, and to women and the elderly without access to mobile services and accept assistance from development partner organizations to increase its usage	MoDMR	Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW), BMD and NGOAB	Published list of supporting development partner organizations	7
		4) Add displacement as a sector to apply and access funds from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)	MoEFCC	MoDMR, MoSW, PKSf, BDRCS, international, national and local development	List of new sectors	5
	Increase awareness raising initiatives in the government programmes supported under the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF). Ensure					

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	fund allocation in order to prepare the public about displacement better.			Partners		
2.3.3	Increase the resilience of the people vulnerable to displacement through livelihood diversification, including off-farm livelihoods and SMEs and better access to social security.	1) Include displaced population in skill development, livelihood training and other activities under the Department of Youth Development and Department of Women Affairs	Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)	Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE), MoWCA, Ministry of Industries (MoI), MoSW, Department of Youth Development (DoYD), EGPP and National Skill Development Authority	Number of displaced people with training	5-20
	A special provision should be included in the government's social security policy to ensure social protection for these people to continue enjoying social security even after displacement.	2) Re-evaluate existing social safety net policies and include IDPs in these programmes	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee	Ministries providing social security schemes.	Revaluation report, changed social security policy	7
		3) Ensure the portability of rights by incorporating the rights of those displaced by disaster and climate change, and the duties of the Government towards them in the current and future policies and laws	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee of the MoDMR	MoSW, MoL and Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA)	Changed policies	10
		4) Introduce registration of displaced population in destination areas at the local government offices	LGD	MoDMR, Department of Information and Communication Technology (DoICT), District Administration, Union Parishad and UDC	Introduced registration system	10
2.3.4	Increase the resilience of the	1) Promote community-based	MoA	MoDMR and DAE	List of	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	agricultural practices through adoption/up-scaling of hazard resistant agricultural practices (e.g. flood, salinity, drought-tolerant crop varieties, soil and water conservation methods, cropping patterns geared to low or variable rainfall) for food security.	agricultural adaptation strategies (floating orchards, aquaponics, commercial fruit farming, modern irrigation etc.) across the country and encourage people to use them			agricultural adaptation strategies	
		2) Identify alternative water sources to reduce the use of ground water in the Barendra region based on research and on information collected by the Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA)	BMDA	MoWR, MoDMR, MoEFCC, Institute of Water Modeling (IWM)	Published list of CEGIS approved water sources and instructions for underground water usage	10
		3) To increase the efficiency of irrigation activities, introduce modern technology for farmers such as, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, alternate furrow irrigation, and deficit irrigation system	MoA	MoDMR DAE, Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)	Number of pilot projects that use technology	5-15
		4) Include the families at risk of displacement in the ongoing agricultural subsidy programme of the government	MoA	MoF and MoDMR	Number of subsidized IDPs	5-20
		5) Identify area-focused alternative occupations to formulate business models (fish farming, commercial fruit	MoA	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), DoYD, DWA, international, national	Report of business model, number of	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		farming etc) and to provide trainings		and local development partners and private sector organizations.	trainings	
		6) Establish Char Development Authority to ensure the proper use of Char land	MoL	MoD, MoWR and Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA)	Government guidelines for the creation of institutions	10
		7) Identify and conserve potential char areas through survey and make the land habitable	MoL	MoF, Department of Land Record and Survey (DLRS) and CEGIS	List and report of identified chars	5-10
		8) Undertake commercial and agricultural feasibility studies of the char areas identified through surveys. Ensure access of internally displaced persons in these projects on a priority basis	MoA	MoI, MoF, DLRS, DAE and DDM	Feasibility study report	5-10
		9) Make a list of salt-tolerant crops by evaluating the agricultural activities of the coastal countries and conducting cropping feasibility studies	MoA	MoDMR, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC), specialized higher education institutions, Research Organizations and national and local development partners	Feasibility study report	5-10
	Introduce crop insurance as part of risk management tool for	10) Include relevant sections in the National Insurance Policy	Financial Institutions	General insurance corporations and Private	Published	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	farmers to reduce the loss of agricultural production in Bangladesh due to climate related hazards. New model of weather index-based crop insurance has the potential for a greater resilience.	2014 and Financial Policy, to formulate and introduce crop insurance	Division	Sector Insurance Companies	insurance policy	
		11) Evaluate the effectiveness of previous insurance schemes adopted by the government and NGOs for decision making	Financial Institutions Division	General Insurance Corporations, Private Insurance Companies, Financial Research Institutions and local and national development partners	Evaluation report	10
		12) Introduce housing and agricultural insurance for people at risk of displacement with a view to implementing the Prime Minister's Declaration on Agricultural Insurance	Financial Institutions Division	MoA, General Insurance Corporation and private sector	Adopted insurance scheme policy	15
		13) Incentivize the insurance companies to introduce agriculture and housing insurance, introduce subsidies if required	Finance Division	General Insurance Corporation, Bangladesh Bank, national and international development partners and Financial Research Institutions	Number of awareness activities	10
2.3.5	Establish similar insurance schemes for other purposes like shelters, livestock and or any other form of property. Such schemes can directly improve the welfare of risk-averse families and their creditworthiness. Provide trainings in partnership with the	1) Collect opinions from private insurance companies to include crop insurance related sections in the national insurance policy 2014 and financial policy	Finance Division	MoDMR, MoA, General Insurance Corporation, national and international development partners and Financial Research Institutions	Changed policies	10
		2) Inform all the private insurance companies upon	Financial Institutions	MoA, national and international	Information	10-15

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	private sector. Establish similar insurance schemes for other purposes like shelters, livestock and or any other form of property. Such schemes can directly improve the welfare of risk-averse families and their creditworthiness. Provide trainings such trainings in partnership with the private sector.	including crop insurance related sections in the National Insurance Policy 2014 and Financial Policy	Division	development partners and General Insurance Corporation	sharing seminar	
2.3.6	Facilitate skills training of vulnerable households for off-farm livelihoods, taking in account international and national labour market needs through Public-Private partnership.	1) Provide relevant skills training for employment in different industries to the displaced men and women, and also to those who are at risk of displacement	MoWCA	national and international development partners and technical training centers	Number of trainings	10
2.3.7	Recognize income diversification through remittances as an essential element of adaptation to climate change and create opportunities for international short-term labour migration by one or a few family members for displacement hotspots. It will help the households to meet various disaster risks.	1) Establish remittances sent by international and internal migrants as one of the climate change adaptation strategies, and incorporate it into various national strategies and policies	MoEWOE	MoDMR, MoEFCC, Finance Division, Research Institutions and CSOs	Revised and published national strategies and policies	5
		2) In order to encourage remittance flow through formal channels under special consideration, provide incentives to the climate change affected displaced population for a particular period of time	MoEWOE	MoDMR, Finance Division	Announced incentive package	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		3) Make displaced families aware of the proper use of remittance, saving, and entrepreneurship, and start a specific service project for them	MoEWOE	national, local and international development partners and civil society organizations	Number of projects accepted	10
2.3.8	Facilitate temporary and circular international labour migration to diversify livelihood of the marginalized and vulnerable community in partnership with ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, WHO, UNWOMEN, UNRCO, IFRC and other national and international organizations.	1) Keeping the SOAS University Credit Model within the Bangladesh Government's skill development plan, implement projects based on market demand and community-based scholarships	Bangladesh Skills Development Authority (BSDA)	Bangladesh Technical Education Board and national and international development partners	Number of projects	10
		2) Ensure stipends to encourage women in skill training initiatives and secure job placement for them	BSDA	Department of Social Services (DSS), DWA, Technical Training Center (TTC), BMET and national and international development partners	Number of trainings	10
		3) Conduct awareness campaigns among the displaced women to become engaged in various services and skill development programmes of the Department of Women Affairs.	BSDA	DWA, BMET and national and international development partners	List of activities	10
		4) Provide market access and credit facilities to the trained small entrepreneurs	BSDA	DoYD, DSS, DWA, TTC, BMET and national and international development partners.	Money allocated for scholarship	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	The Colombian model of “Temporary and Circular Labour Migration (TCLM)” supported by IOM between Colombia and Spain may inform a model adapted to the Bangladeshi context.	5) Sign MoU with labour-receiving countries in light of the TCLM agreement experience, and seek technical assistance from IOM on this	MoFA	Missions of different countries and MoEWOE are national and international development partners	Edited contract report	10
2.3.9	Make specific provisions for migration service providing agencies such as the District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO), Expatriate Welfare Bank and NGOs to open their branches in climate-vulnerable areas.	1) Map the international migration service providing government and NGOs in areas which are at risk of climate change	MoEWOE	PKB and Demo Office, Research Organizations and national and international development partners	Mapping report	5
		2) Establish offices of concerned government agencies in climate and disaster prone areas	MoEWOE,	PKB, Demo Office and national and local development partners	Number of established offices	10
2.3.10	In order to ease the adaptation to climate change in vulnerable areas, disseminate information among those Bangladeshis are working abroad about financial products such as ‘Wage Earners’ Bonds, ‘Diaspora bonds’, etc., and encourage them to invest on those products. Apart from adaptation, it will also generate other benefits, including developing a mindset for savings habit among the migrants. It will also encourage migrants to transfer more resources to Bangladesh.	1) Make different types of financial products to encourage investment by small but regular remitters. Current products can only be used by large remittance senders	Bangladesh Bank	Various public and private banks, and Development Partners	List of financial products	10
		2) National and local level information campaigns (backyard meetings, street plays, PSA, community radio)	Development partners		Number of campaigns	10-20
2.3.11	In partnership with the private	1) Sign contracts with garments	MoLE	MoDMR, MoI,	Number of	

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	sector, create scope of employment for people from displacement hotspots in the Ready-made Garments (RMG) and other manufacturing industries. Creating of an online job portal of the people of vulnerable areas is required for suitable job matching. Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Department of Youth Development (DoYD) should take necessary programmes and actions in this regard.	and manufacturing companies to recruit workers from displaced population		Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA) and private sector organizations	employed/appointed IDPs	5
		2) Provide training to the unskilled displaced population through the Ministry of Labor and Employment to be employed in garments factories, and other small and medium manufacturing factories	MoLE	MoDMR, MoI, BGMEA, BKMEA and Technical Education Institutions	Number of trainings	5-20
		3) Provide incentives to the private sectors to employ the displaced, create an online job portal of the displaced	MoLE	Ministry of Industries, BGMEA, BKMEA and private sector organizations	Allocated budget, open online job portal	10
2.3.12	Repair and rehabilitate the existing physical infrastructure in displacement hotspots following universal guidelines and Sendai Framework. Ensure robust monitoring of repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments.	1) Conduct a nationwide survey to identify the areas which are vulnerable to displacement due to floods and river erosion	MoWR	LGD, CEGIS and Research Organizations	List of marked areas	5
		2) Relocate people from the most vulnerable and unlivable of the identified areas to safer places	MoDMR	MoL and LGD	Issued notice, Number of moved population	10
		3) Conduct social surveys and Community Risk Assessments	MoDMR	LGD, CEGIS, Research Organizations	Number of surveys, List of	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		(CRA) in the areas which have been identified as having low and medium risks of displacement and devise appropriate risk mitigation measures for those areas		and national and local development partners	risk mitigation measures	
		4) To mitigate the risks of displacement, assess the feasibility and necessity of new physical infrastructure in those areas	MoDMR	DLRS, DAE, Forest Department, BWDB, IWM, CEGIS, national and international development partners	Formed technical committee, Physical infrastructure demand report	10
		5) On the basis of the findings of the needs assessment, undertake contextually appropriate projects and implement them through a participatory process	MoWR	MoDMR, BWDB, Development Partners and Research Organizations	The formed technical committee, Project proposal, Project progress report, Project final report	5-20
		6) In severe and moderate flood prone areas, conduct Upazila level mapping of existing flood prevention embankments or dams	MoWR	BWDB, IWM, CEGIS, BUET, Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) and national and international development partners	Formed technical committee, published flood control embankment map	10
		7) Adopting designs/blueprints of embankments to prevent displacement using data gathered from analyzing, area-	MoWR	BWDB, River Research Institute (RRI), IWM, Science and Technology Universities, and	Formed technical committee, assessment	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		wise social, geographic surveys and river morphology		national and international development partners	report, published area-based embankment blueprints	
		8) Undertake regular river dredging. Introduce bathymetric survey system to enhance the effectiveness of river dredging	MoWR	BWDB, RRI, IWM, CEGIS, Science and Technology Universities, and national and international development partners	Formed technical committee, No. of river dredging projects, Bathymetric survey report	10
		9) Adopt projects on a priority basis by identifying the dredging requirements of all the rivers across the country, by employing a digital approach using the findings from the bathymetric survey	Ministry of Shipping (MoS)	MoDMR, BWDB, Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA), RRI, IWM, CEGIS, Science and Technology Universities, and national and international development partners	Dredging requirements report, dredging project proposal, dredging project implementation report	5-20
		10) Open a section on the website of BWDB to get updated information on all the dredged rivers. Reports on the status of dredging of existing rivers across the country can be collected immediately	MoS	ICT Division and BIWTA	Published information	10
		11) Assess the effectiveness of	MoWR	MoEFCC and MoDMR,	Performance	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		coastal polders for sediment management of coastal rivers and on its basis, undertake dredging of river basins, establish connecting canals, and maintain and rebuild sluice gates		BWDB, RRI, CEGIS	report, Project implementation report	
		12) Excavate/re-excavate small rivers, canals, and reservoirs on a priority basis to ensure the connectivity of medium / large rivers with small rivers, canals, and reservoirs for flood control	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, BWDB, CEGIS, and Research Organizations	Number of excavated rivers, canals, and other reservoirs	10
		13) Recover illegally occupied canals and ditches. Ensuring multimodal use of river, establish state control over these (construction of walkways, floating educational institutions, means of transportation, floating libraries and restaurants)	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA), BWDB, CEGIS, and Research Organizations	List of rescued drains and canals, list of constructed infrastructure	5-20
		14) Involve the Union Disaster Management and Ward Disaster Management Committees in the maintenance, repair and strengthening activities of flood control embankments	BWDB	MoDMR, MoEFCC, LGD, and RRI	Management meeting	5-20
		15) Strengthen, maintain and repair the existing flood control embankments on a priority basis	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, BWDB, LGD and RRI	Number of projects accepted	5-20
		16) Construct embankments using concrete blocks or other sustainable technologies in coastal areas where earthen	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, BWDB, CEGIS, IWM, RRI, Local Universities	List of selected sustainable technologies	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		embankments are not effective		and Local Government		
		17) Design sustainable embankments by reviewing the previous incidents of damage and displacement due to disasters	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, BWDB, CEGIS, IWM, RRI, Local Universities, Research Institutions and national and international development partners	Research report, published blueprints	10
		18) Make changes in the policies of BWDB to create scope for the inclusion of local volunteers and youth organizations in monitoring the embankment. Plan for quick transfer of information on vulnerable embankments to the local office of the Water Development Board via social media (Facebook, WhatsApp or Imo)	MoWR	BWDB, LGD, Local Youth and Student organizations and local voluntary organizations	List of organizations, Contracts signed with the organizations	5
		19) Organize monthly meetings of the representatives of Water Development Board and Union Council on the issues related to the management of vulnerable embankments on a priority basis	MoWR	BWDB, Union Parishad	Monthly meeting report	5-20
		20) Construct flood protection embankments on a priority basis in areas exposed to severe and moderate flooding to mitigate the risks of displacement	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, RRI and Union Parishad	List of constructed embankments	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		21) Install regulators and keep them functional according to design for rapid drainage of flood water to remove waterlogging in the areas under the coverage of the flood control embankment	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, BWDB, RRI and Union Parishad	Formed technical committee, Number of regulators built, Regulator management guidelines	5-20
		22) Construct embankments following the appropriate design prepared by engineers experienced in building sustainable earthen embankments. To see if proper compaction of the embankment upon selection of suitable material, ensure quick and random audit by the task force of the Bangladesh Water Development Board or a third-party team of experts from another organization	BWDB	RRI, Soil Resources Development Institute (SRDI), Research Organizations and national and international development partners	Technical committees formed, Number of trainings	5-20
		23) Create union or village based small clusters to strengthen the monitoring mechanism of existing flood control embankments across the country and appoint representatives from local stakeholders of each cluster for monitoring. If there is local failure or breach in different places in the embankment due to	BWDB	Union Parishad and Local Youth and Voluntary organizations	Issued notification, Report of the monthly meeting of collaborative district water resources management committee	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		natural or other reason, the representative of local stakeholders will immediately inform the engineers in charge. When a link is opened on BWDB's website, real time information on the conditions of cluster-wise embankments can be collected at any time				
	To understand the efficacy of embankments in medium-to-major floods, establish coordination between Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB).	24) Ensuring multiple uses of dams, shelters and polders to create opportunities for families and communities at risk of displacement to stay close to their original homes	Divisional Commissioner	MoWR, MoDMR and MoEFCC	List of families at risk of displacement, list of places selected for temporary residence	15
		25) Create meaningful employment in the areas where the displaced population have been rehabilitated to prevent re-displacement	Divisional Commissioner	MoWR, MoDMR and MoEFCC	Economic workplace feasibility report	15
	Where necessary, construct new embankments or river training to control flood, protect river erosion, install sluice gates to protect from saline water, and improve the drainage system.	26) Allocate land for resettlement sites near shelter centers. Make sites at a distance of at least 100 meters from the toe of the embankment.	MoWR	MoDMR, LGD, BWDB, CEGIS	List of appropriate resettlement sites, work order for resettlement infrastructure	5
		27) Select sites for housing for the displaced population near disaster shelter centers and ensure income opportunities	MoWR	MoDMR, BWDB, LGED, CEGIS	No. of housing sites, list of identified income sources	5-20
		28) Incorporate facilities such as peer-to-peer solar electricity,	MoD	MoDMR, ICT Division, LGD, BWDB, Local	Formed technical	15

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		vermi-compost method, community toilets, agriculture education center, sports center and digital center in climate-resistant housing projects		Science and Technology Universities, and Bangladesh Association of Software and Information Services (BASIS)	committee, implementation report of pilot projects	
		29) Make arrangements for quick maintenance through technology-based monitoring of areas at risk of displacement during disasters to avoid large scale damages, and allocate additional resources if needed	LGD	DDM, Research Organizations, local science and technology universities	Technology use feasibility study report, budget allocation order	15
	Resuscitation of rivers and khals and river training need massive mobilization of funds, coordinated action across sectors and geographical areas.	30) Coordinate with other agencies involved in river management with permission from the Ministry of Water Resources	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, and BWDB	No. of coordination meetings	10
	Assess the structural and non-structural risks of earthquake in urban and semi-urban contexts and incorporate preparedness and risk reduction plan including developing and simulation of contingency plan.	31) Identify risky buildings in cities and towns	MoHPW	MoDMR, MoL, LGD, City Corporation, Relevant urban development authorities, local universities of science and technology and local and international development partners	List of risky buildings	5
		32) Incorporate safe housing arrangements in township planning for IDPs who come to cities or towns for the purpose of earning a living	MoHPW	Bangladesh House Building Research Institute (HBRI), City Corporation, Municipality, and Relevant urban	Design and list of housing projects	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
				development authorities,		
		33) Provide training on effective and sustainable city planning to the concerned officials with an aim to adopt displacement inclusive township planning	MoHPW	Bangladesh House Building Research Institute (HBRI) , City Corporations, Municipality, Bangladesh Institute of Planners, and local and international development partners	Number of trainings	5-20
		34) Make safe housing arrangements in cities and towns for the displaced population who are socially and economically vulnerable	MoHPW	MoSW, MoDMR, and HBRI	Housing design, list of housing projects	5-20
2.3.13	Mobilize funds to create adequate number of gender-sensitive cyclone and flood shelters based on population density for emergency evacuation during disasters.	1) Determine the area-wise needs for cyclones and flood shelters considering the risk of displacement	MoDMR	LGD, BWDB, and CEGIS	Number of cyclone and flood shelters, published report	5
		2) Need-based construction of cyclones and flood shelters and Mujib Killa in the areas at risk of displacement in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Planning Commission	MoDMR	MoE, MoHFW, MoWR and LGD	Number and maintenance of proposed and constructed shelters and Mujib Killa	15
		3) Ensure multipurpose use of schools as cyclone and flood shelters in the future. Provide training to school management committees engaged in the management of multipurpose shelters	MoDMR	MoE, and LGD	Number of trainings	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		4) Include activities to ensure religious and social harmony while staying in the shelter as per the standard operating guidelines of the shelter management committee	MoDMR	MoSW, MoRA and national and local development partners	Number of activities	5-20
		5) Provide training to the members of the shelter management committee on social and religious harmony, protection of people with special needs, and child protection	MoDMR	MoSW, and Development Partners	Number of trainings	5-20
		6) Area-wise mapping of shelters across the country using remote sensing- GIS technology and publishing it on the Ministry website	MoDMR	MoL, DLRS, Inter-Ministry Disaster Management Coordinating Committee and CEGIS	Mapping reports, published maps	10
		7) Assign the responsibility of updating the digital database of the area-based shelters to the district administration. Update the database through annual coordination meetings	MoDMR	District Administration and Shelter Management Committee	Order of assignment of responsibilities, number of coordination meetings, minutes of meetings	10
		8) Create awareness among the people at risk of displacement to go to the shelter during an emergency. Make people aware of the concept of 'Social Shelter'	MoDMR	LGD and national and local development partners	Training, List of awareness activities	10
2.3.14	Ensure multipurpose use of embankments, shelters, and	1) Ensure the multipurpose use of embankments, shelters and	MoDMR	LGD, BWDB, national and local development	List of families at risk of	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	polders. Create scope of <i>in-situ</i> solutions of resettlement of potentially displaced people by integrating settlement sites close to those infrastructures. This will allow the displaced to resettle near their places of origin.	polders and rehabilitate the families and communities who may get displaced in the area by keeping them close to those infrastructures		Partnerships and Voluntary organizations	displacement, list of places selected for temporary residence	
		2) Create economic opportunities in the areas where the displaced families have been rehabilitated to prevent recurrent displacement	MoDMR	MoLE, Finance Division, Financial Research Institutions and Local Universities	Economic workplace feasibility report	10
		3) Select relocation sites for IDPs which have minimal environmental and geographical risks. Follow the checklist related to the requirements of shelter and habitat in the SPHERE Standard	MoL	MoDMR, MoSW, Department of Environment (DoE), CEGIS and LGED	List of selected areas, criteria consistent with local level	10
		4) Allocation of space for rehabilitation near shelter centers. However, rehabilitation sites should be selected at a minimum distance of 100 meters from the toe/bottom of the embankment	MoL	MoDMR, DoE, CEGIS, LGED, and concerned District Administration	List of suitable rehabilitation sites, work order for construction of rehabilitation infrastructure	10
	Educational institutions and health care services can be designed on the embankments and polders or disaster shelters. Initiate robust programmes on climate-resilient habitat for the vulnerable population organized under cluster villages.	5) Select sites for accommodation for the displaced population near the disaster shelter and ensure the sources of income	MoL	MoHPW, MoDMR, DDM, MoC, MoA, Finance Division, Development Partners and Microfinance Institutions	Number of housing projects, list of identified sources of income	5
		6) Incorporate various facilities such as peer-to-peer solar power, vermicompost system,	Prime Minister's Office (PMO)	MoDMR, MoYS, MoA, DoICT, Development Partners and	Number of accepted housing projects	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		community toilet, agricultural education center, sports center, and digital center in climate resistant housing projects for displaced population		Microfinance Institutions		
2.3.15.	Improve the existing physical structures. Construct cross dams and water control structures as necessary for enhanced adaptation to droughts. More specific interventions, re-excavation of canals and ponds, installing deep tube-wells; and ensuring improve surface water augmentation.	1) Excavation of small ponds, canals, and reservoirs to retain rainwater. Conserve the ground water level	MoWR	Rural Development And Cooperative Division (RDCD), LGD, IWM and, IWFM - BUET	Number of excavated ponds, canals, and reserves	10
		2) Identify the adaptation strategies to drought developed so far and scale up those for implementation through further research and action	MoA	BWDB, BARC, IWM, IWFM-BUET, BWDB, Local Universities, and national and international development partners	Gazette/Notification and List of identified drought adaptation strategies	5
		3) Introduction of alternative farming practices among the displaced such as commercial mango, plum, dragon fruit cultivation, and adjustment of cultivation period	MoA	MoDMR, DAE, BARC, and BMDA ,	Amount of agricultural land in alternative farming system	5-20
2.3.16.	Increase the resilience of physical infrastructure at the household and community levels through proper planning and programmatic actions.	1) Identify sustainable infrastructure designs or models obtained from various studies, and scale up models to implement in areas where risks of displacement persist	MoHPW	MoDMR, HBRI, Research Organizations, various universities, architectural Research Organizations and national and local development partners	Published list of identified infrastructures, relevant research report	10
		2) Raise awareness among the people at risk of displacement about disaster-resistant sustainable infrastructure at the collective level	LGD	Voluntary organizations and Development Partners	Number of awareness activities, number of participants	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		3) Raise awareness among students in local educational institutions by organizing fairs on themes like 'Safe people, safe future'	MoE	MoDMR, MoEFCC, LGD, Local Youth and Voluntary organizations and national and local development partners	Number of fairs, number of participating students	10
		4) Establish community deep tube wells and sanitary latrines on elevated land in areas where risks of displacement exist	LGD	DPHE, and national and local development partners	The number of community deep tube wells and latrines	10
		5) Make suitable arrangements to harvest rainwater in the areas vulnerable to displacement and store rainwater for drinking and irrigation in the homestead gardens.	LGD	MoDMR, MoA, DPHE and national and local development partners	Number of rainwater harvesting systems, water usage guidelines	20
		6) Build disaster tolerant houses for the displaced families using eco-friendly non-fired bricks	MoHPW	Technical and Madrasa Education Division (TMED), BMET, HBRI, local vocational training centers and Development Partners	Number of disaster-tolerant homes	15
		7) Provide training to the local artisans on house construction using environment-friendly bricks in vocational training institutes			Number of technical trainings	15
		8) Arrange floating ambulance and hospital with mobile communication capabilities integrated into those for the emergency health needs of the displaced population	MoHPW	MoDMR and national and international development partners	Number of floating hospitals and ambulances	20
		9) Arrange quota for IDPs in social forestry activities	MoEFCC	MoDMR and Local Public Representatives	Number of IDPs engaged in afforestation activities	20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	Ensure that strategies take into account traditional knowledge and coping mechanism of both indigenous and local communities.	10) Verify and determine the feasibility of area-based adaptation strategy supported by learning from traditional indigenous practices and experience of small ethnic groups	MoEFCC	MoC, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA), Minority organizations and national and international development partners	List of identified adaptation strategies, research report	10
		11) Preparation and implementation of the union-wise adaptation action plan under local leadership for IDPs (locally led adaptation)	MoDMR	Local universities, Research Organizations and national and international development partners	Accepted action plan document	10
		12) Identify coastal areas suitable for use of '3-VF' (Forest-Fish-Fruit-Vegetables) agricultural adaptation technology for IDPs. Conduct social surveys to identify the potential areas	MoA	MoFL, MoEFCC, DAE, and national and local development partners	List of designated areas, survey question papers, survey reports	10
		13) Plant climate change-tolerant native species (palm, coconut, betel etc.) in areas vulnerable to displacement. Engage IDPs in the committees for monitoring purposes	MoEFCC	Forest Department, Development Partners, Local Youth and Voluntary Organizations	Number of trees planted, list of committees	20
		14) Under the currently adopted eco-tourism models, create economic opportunities for the displaced population in the areas with high prospect of tourism	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (MoCAT)	MoLE and MoEFCC	Model report	15
		15) Identify the implementation of local-level adaptation	Bangladesh Bank	Private sector for-profit organizations and	Number of CSR projects	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		strategies as a potential sector of corporate social responsibility for the national and international for-profit business organizations		national and international development partners		
		16) Establish a national adaptation information database	MoDMR	MoEFCC and Development Partners	Database report	10
		17) Develop practical modules of area-based adaptation strategies for IDPs.	MoDMR	MoEFCC, Development Partners and Local Universities	Published modules	10
		18) Make those modules public for use through Union Digital Center	MoDMR	LGD	Notice of publication on the website	10
		19) Undertake training initiatives for capacity development of government and non-government organizations to encourage Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund to adopt adaptation projects for IDPs	MoEFCC	MoDMR, Climate Change Research Institute, Higher Education Institutions and Development Partners	Number of trainings	15
2.3.17	Transform homesteads into safe places through planning; raising plinth height of homesteads and institutions like schools, district/Upazila/union complex	1) Plinth raising of important infrastructure using extracted sand through river dredging based on information obtained from bathymetric surveys.	MoWR	MoDMR, MoL, MoS and MoEFCC	Order of sand extraction, amount of elevated land	20
		2) Measuring area-wise highest floodwater level considering the past 30 years' data to assess the risks of displacement due to flood	MoWR	MoDMR, MoEFCC, BMD, BWDB, Research Institutions, Local Universities and National and International Development Partners	Formed technical committee, published information on flood water elevation	10
		3) Based on the floodwater level	MoDMR	MoWR, MoEFCC and	Criteria for	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		information, set, and circulate the criterion for laying the foundation of various infrastructures (schools, government and private offices) at least 1.5 feet above the maximum floodwater level		LGD	flood resilient infrastructure, number of campaign activities	
		4) Engage young and apprentice designers and architects to design flood-tolerant homes by arranging competitions	MoDMR	MoHPW, MoEFCC, MoE, Research Institutions and Development Partners	Number of competitions, list of designs obtained in the competition	10
		5) Publish the winning designs from the competition through the Digital Union Centers. Make the use of these designs mandatory for house construction in respective areas	MoDMR	LGD, DoICT, Research Organizations and Development Partners	Designs published on the website, number of public awareness activities	10
		6) Secure houses by installing windbreaks such as dense forests, elevated dams, etc.	MoDMR	DDM, Forest Department, Research Organizations and Development Partners	The amount of forested area, the length of the embankment	5-20
		7) Create awareness among people who are at risks of displacement to plant vertical and deep-rooted trees (neem, coconut, blackberry, fir, mahogany, arjuna etc.) around their houses	MoEFCC	MoDMR, Department of Forests and Local Youth And Voluntary Organizations	Number of awareness activities, number of trees planted	10
		8) Take initiative by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to properly implement the	MoDMR	MoHPW, MoEFCC and Development Partners	Letter from the Ministry of Disaster Management to	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		‘Standard Guidelines for Rural Housing in Disaster Prone Areas of Bangladesh’ formulated by the Bangladesh House Building Research Organizations			the House Building Research Organizations And Summary of 2 Annual Meetings (Meeting Minutes)	
	As there is no housing policy for rural areas, ensure and implement the hazard-specific housing code for rural areas and adopt disaster resilient (floating house, salinity resilient house etc) house building. Take necessary measures to remove the likely adverse effects on the poor and marginalized people.	9) Formulate and implement Hazard focused Housing Policy (HHC)	MoHPW	MoEFCC and MoDMR	Copy of TOR of hiring specialist and contract of hired consultant	10
		10) Evaluate previously implemented disaster tolerant housing projects by various national and international organizations and incorporate the learnings into local action plans	MoHPW	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Department and related Research Organizations	TOR and evaluation report	10
	Disaster resilient (floating house, salinity resilient house etc) house building. Take necessary measures to remove the likely negative effects on the poor and marginalized people.	11) Adopt and implement disaster resistant house building policy	MoHPW	MoDMR, LGD, HBRI Institute and Development Partners	TOR Expert contract, Copy of policies	10
		12) Identify geographical diversities and differences, construct buildings as per Bangladesh Building Construction Rules accordingly	MoHPW	MoDMR, MoEFCC, Relevant Urban Development Authority, City Corporation, Development Partners and Local Universities	Diagnosis report	10
		13) Utilization of local resources and indigenous knowledge to make old houses disaster	DDM	LGD and Development Partners	Area-wise local knowledge report	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		resilient				
		14) Identification of marginalized people as a special target group to make their homes disaster resistant	MoDMR	LGD	Sample indicators of identification of households living below the poverty line, survey results and number of repaired houses	10
2.3.18	Design and develop disaster resilient cluster housing for the vulnerable landless people with land tenure security and market access through Public-Private NGO partnership.	1) Evaluate the successes and challenges of cluster housing projects accepted in the past	MoDMR	MoL, LGD, HBRI, Research Organizations, and Local University	TOR of expert committee activities, evaluation report	10
		2) Preparation of a checklist to accordingly identify relocation sites for IDPs	MoL	MoDMR, MoEFCC and Department of Architecture of various universities	Published criteria, list of selected areas	10
		3) Designing of area-wise disaster resistant cluster housing based on evaluation of past experiences	MoHPW	MoDMR, MoEFCC, LGD, HBRI, And the Department of Architecture at various universities	Evaluation report Area-wise, sample of fabricated criteria, list of marked areas Sample copies of designs made	10
	This set up shall have adequate space for access to land and ensure personal privacy and	4) Ensure access to education for children of displaced families in educational	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	MoE, MoDMR and Development Partners	Number of registered students,	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	have the provisions for cattle and poultry shelter, seedbeds. Resettlement sites should be close to livelihood places, schools, health care services and good communication facilities. If necessary initiate pilot project on this.	institutions in or near rehabilitation areas. Provide training to raise the awareness of teachers of educational institutions in this regard	(MoPME)		number of trainings	
2.3.19	Encourage relevant stakeholders for building model housing and multi-storied climate-resilient housing in rural areas. Facilitate the availability bank loan on easy terms. Include such resettlement programmes for the displaced within the government's election pledge 'My Village My Town'.	1) Campaign for advocacy for Rights-Based Alternative Model Housing Policy in villages	MoHPW	MoDMR, CSOs,, international organizations and universities.	Campaign number	10
		2) Plan for advocacy in collaboration with Government, development partners and CSOs	MoHPW	MoDMR, CSOs, International Organizations, and universities.	Copy of Advocacy Plan	10
		3) Inclusion of climate change tolerant housing for displaced population in housing policy	MoHPW	MoDMR, CSOs and National And International Development Partners	Changed policies, Copy of changed policies	10
		4) Inclusion of loan facility provisions for IDPs in the loan facility policy	Department of Financial Institutions	PKSF, lending financial institutions and national and international development partners	Changed policies, Copy of changed policies	10
		5) Make loan arrangements for IDPs to participate in rights-based alternative model housing projects	Bangladesh Bank	PKSF, lending financial institutions and national and international development partners	Annual budget allocation	10
		6) Inform IDPs about loan facilities through local people's representatives and civil society organizations	LGD	MoDMR and national and international development partners	Number of awareness programs	10
2.3.20	Prohibit the arbitrary	1) Make a policy for situations	MoHPW	MoL, HBRI, and CSOs	Copy of policy	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	displacement of people from their home or place of habitual residence when evacuation plans are prepared, unless justified by compelling and overriding public interests	when displacement is required. If displacement is necessary, identify alternative and suitable habitats				
		2) Make legislations to prohibit forced eviction without alternative measures in accordance with sub-sections 2 of Article 15 and Article 8 of the Constitution	Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	MoL, and MoHAPSD	Copy of enacted law	10
2.4 Creation of Employment through Encouraging Decentralization of Urban Growth Centers						
2.4.1.	Through public-private partnership, generate a sizeable number of employment opportunities nearer to the areas where displacement may occur due to climate change and disaster.	1) Create employment opportunities for the displaced population through FDI through social and environmental investment at the local level	MoLE	MoFA, MoEFCC, and MoDMR	Discussion meetings with international financial institutions, number of projects with foreign investment	15
		2) Creating employment opportunities for the displaced population by creating processing infrastructure for export-oriented fish (tuna, finfish, billfish, etc.)	MoDMR	MoFL, MoC, Research Organizations and Bangladesh Frozen Fish Export Association (BFFEA)	Infrastructure construction mandate, list of selected IDPs	10
		3) Adoption and financing of business framework utilizing local resources and products by government and private entities. Under the framework, create opportunities for IDPs to	MoI	MoDMR, MoEFCC, Financial Research Institutions and Private Sector Institutions	Approved business structure report, number of displaced entrepreneurs	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		become entrepreneurs				
		4) Identify alternative cities and towns and subsequently, make township plans	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC)	MoHPW, Urban Development Authority, City Corporations and URP Departments of Universities	List of identified cities and towns, township plan document	15
		5) Undertake government initiatives to create entrepreneurs among IDPs. Encourage the private sector in this process	MoLE	MoDMR, national and local development partners and private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Number of entrepreneurs among the displaced	15
		6) Provide trainings to IDPs to become entrepreneurs to run small and medium-scale businesses in emerging cities and towns	MoLE	MoDMR, MoI, Development Partners, Private Sector and NGOs	Number of trainings	15
		7) Reward and promote the successful entrepreneurs	MoI	MoDMR, national and local development partners and private sector organizations	List of award-winning entrepreneurs	15
		8) Arrange tax rebate for IDP entrepreneurs in emerging cities and towns	MoF	Department of Internal Resources (IRD) and Financial Research Institutions	Government notification of benefits to be provided to entrepreneurs Tax rebate policy	15
2.4.2	Create urban growth centres through public-private	1) Make plans for land allocation and housing	MoL	MoHPW, concerned urban development	Size of allotted land, housing	15

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	partnership at the regional, district or upazila level to generate formal avenues for employment and income. This will reduce the pressure of displaced persons on the mega cities of Dhaka and Chittagong. Space for service providers can be created in peri-urban areas with low-cost housing, educational institutions, health care facilities, access to safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity. Urban centres should be selected regionally.			authority, and the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning and Development of the universities	project	
		2) Inclusion of kids from displaced families in existing educational institutions: Include displaced children in institutions near the homes of the displaced, if institutions do not exist, construct inside the rehabilitation/relocation sites	MoE	LGD and national and international development partners	Note the location of the educational institution	10
		3) Revitalize local industries like bronze, Benarasi, weaving, jute, khadi and agar industries in cities and towns	MoI	MoDMR	Meetings, number of meetings, letters of appointment for displaced population	10
		4) Ensure services for IDPs in the local trauma centers, victim support centers, and one-stop crisis centers	MoHAPSD	MoDMR, MoWCA and national and international partners	Changed policies, number of IDPs receiving services	5
		5) Establish adequate victim support centers for kids and women of displaced families to address any case of violence and torture	MoHAPSD	MoDMR, MoWCA and national and international partners	Changed policies, number of IDPs receiving services	5
		6) Include topics related to services for vulnerable communities in engineering and	UGC of Bangladesh	MoDMR	Modified syllabus	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		MBBS study curriculums				
2.4.3	In order to reduce the population pressure in central urban locations, enhance qualitative and quantitative standards of the transportation services. Priorities need to be given in establishing mass commuter trains instead of road transportation. Encourage the displaced migrants to reside in the peri-urban locations and commute to workplace by reducing commuting cost. Discourage migration towards the mega cities by creating secondary cities.	1) Undertake housing projects for low-income workers in the suburbs of big cities	MoHPW	MoL, and MoDMR	Housing project proposal, number of housing projects	10
		2) Increase in the number of low-cost commuter trains between the cities and the suburbs	Ministry of Railways (MoR)	MoDMR	Increased number of commuter trains	15
2.4.4	To reduce the scope of permanent migration to urban areas and decentralize growth centres, create a nationwide commuter train network. This will allow the displaced population to stay at their places of origin, commute to work, and return to their residence at the end of the business day.	1) Same as (2.4.1)				
2.4.5	In order to adapt to the slow-onset climate change, many of the migrants gradually move to urban locations. Undertake housing projects for these	1) Same as (2.4.1)				
		2) Calling for ToR for design through competition considering	MoHPW	MoDMR, and national and international	Copy of TOR, number of	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	victims in urban and peri-urban locations. Construct multi-storied buildings and keep the ground floors for the grocery market, pharmacy, doctors' chambers, saloons, daycare centers, skill training centres etc. This will keep the street free from vendors. Create scopes for self-employment of family members of the displaced population by renting out these places at a low cost. Create low-cost contractual rental arrangements for the displaced people on the top floors. Keep the housing ownership with the government and employ NGOs and private sectors in construction, maintenance, and managing rental and cleaning services.	the architectural needs		development partners	contests	
2.5 Climate-disaster Risk Responsive Land Use Plan and Programme						
2.5.1	Prepare climate-disaster risk responsive land use plan.	1) Establish economic zones by creating new lands using extracted sands from river management and create employment opportunities for the displaced	MoWR	MoLE, MoDMR, BMDB, RRI and BEZA.	Amount of land prepared, work order for establishment of economic zones, number of displaced population in	25

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
					employment	
		2) Establish a Char Development Authority	MoL	MoDMR, MoLGRDC, and RRI	Copy of government notice and activities	20
		3) Identify suitable chars through char surveys and preserve them for the displaced population	MoL	MoDMR, DLRS, Research Institutions and Development Partners	List of identified areas, notification of land conservation	10
		4) Make arrangements for the safe livelihoods of IDPs by creating shelter on the char land	MoDMR	MoLE, MoI, MoYD	Number of jobs, Workplace Assessment Report	10
2.5.2	Identification of highly vulnerable zones and restrict construction of human settlement in unprotected or highly vulnerable areas.	1) Identify unsafe areas through community risks assessment to prevent displacement and declare vulnerable areas unsafe for living	MoDMR	MoL, MoEFCC, MoCHTA, LGD, Development Partners and Local voluntary organizations	Risk assessment report, identified unsafe areas Notification	10
		2) Inform the people living in unsafe areas through public announcement, hoisting red flags and installing sign boards	MoDMR	LGD and local voluntary organizations	Number of training signboards, list of campaign activities	10
		3) Update and implement the land settlement policy taking the disaster risk into consideration	MoL	MoDMR	Changed policies	10
2.5.3	Integrate displacement persons with the GoB's plans such as economic zones in coastal and seaports areas. Develop satellite	1) Gather knowledge about the accommodation arrangements for the displaced population	MoDMR	LGD and related research institutes	Report	5
		2) Construct houses while maintaining the SPHERE	MoHPW	MoDMR, MoCHTA, Ashrayan Project and	Housing project design and other	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	towns or create planned low-cost housing with civic facilities near those areas.	standards for workers		related Research Organizations	related activities	
2.5.4	Ensure that comprehensive land policy and land zoning regulations are in place. Adaptation and DRR against cyclone and storm surges can be enhanced through land-use planning. Allocate resources for afforestation. Strengthen institutional capacity of forest officials for afforestation of char land and coastal areas, including embankment areas. Permanent Green Belt should be adequately maintained the coastal areas. No further development should be allowed in marginal abandoned land.	1) Re-strengthen the polders under the Coastal Embankment Improvement (CEIP) project	MoL	MoDMR, MoEFCC, MoWR and Forest Department	Reinforcement Project Proposal	10
		2) Undertake social forestry schemes to re-strengthen the polders in view of the successes and challenges of the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP)	MoEFCC	MoDMR, MoWR, LGD, BMDB and Development Partners	Research report, project proposal	15
		3) Increase afforestation in mangrove areas with a view to reinforcing polders as soon as possible	MoEFCC	MoDMR, MoWR, MoL, and BMDB	Land activities and Number of afforestation projects	10
		4) Take afforestation activities while maintaining balance of local ecosystem	MoEFCC	LGD and Bangladesh Forest Research Institute	Number of afforestation projects	10
		5) Undertake afforestation activities in stable chars on the basis of information obtained from char surveys	MoEFCC	MoL, LGD and Bangladesh Forest Research Institute	Number of afforestation projects	10
		6) Establish export-oriented fisheries to export fishes such as tuna fish, billfish, and finfish to the international market	MoFL	MoC, Department of Fisheries (DoF) and Bangladesh Oceanographic Research Institute	Export permit	10
		7) Provide training to the displaced population on fishing in the sea and fish processing	MoFL	MoDMR and Development Partners	Number of trainings	10-20
2.5.5	Prepare city plans for	1) Incorporate in town planning	MoHPW	MoL, LGD, Department	Adopted town-	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	significant migrants'' housing, located away from environmentally vulnerable regions to avoid being trapped in marginal locations. In order to ensure the rights of the displaced persons, design the land use policy to permit speedy updated identification of all public/ <i>Khas</i> land by zones and <i>mouzas</i> . On a priority basis, <i>Khas</i> land needs to be allocated for cluster-based climate resilient housing and livelihoods for potentially displaced people. In addition, instead of providing ownership, arrange low-cost rental opportunity for the migrants to establish climate resilient housing.			of Urban Development and Department of Architecture	planning	
		2) Prepare land policy, prepare ToR and recruit experts	MoL	LGD	Copy of report	5
		3) Construct climate-resistant cluster housing for low-income people and allocate those at a low rent	MoHPW	MoDMR, and Ashrayan Project	Number of allotments	10
2.5.6	Create a legally binding institutional structure for collective use of Common Pool Resources such as land or water body to provide access to poor, marginal and displaced persons for productive purposes and sustainable use and practice.	1) Allocate 20% of the government-owned, documented land and wetland for the collective use of IDPs and inform local people about the allocation through public representatives	MoL	MoDMR, and Local Representative	Number of training activities related to raising awareness	10
		2) Take necessary administrative measures to	MoL	MoDMR, MoFL, and Local People's	Notification and Minutes of the	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	The benefits will be shared among people who get engaged. The creation of common-pool resources may reduce the scope of grabbing of these resources by elite groups.	ensure the conservation and economic use of land and water bodies allocated for the displaced population		Representatives	meeting	

3. Protection during Displacement

Objective: Ensuring fundamental rights-based support including humanitarian assistance and other life-sustaining essentials during the disastrous condition of people at the time of displacement.

Strategic Response: Take quick action during displacement as well as provide humanitarian assistance along with effective protection support. In addition to supporting the internally displaced population, prepare emergency guidelines and standards for livestock and ensure their protection as well.

Key Policy sector: Humanitarian assistance during disaster

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
3.1 Strengthening the humanitarian and disaster relief activities						
3.1.1	Assess the needs of the displaced population and organize the appropriate response following the Sphere Standards, which cover four primary life-saving areas of humanitarian aid: water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion; food security and nutrition; shelter, settlement and non-food items; and health action. Other international rights-based standards, in particular the 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, as well as the IASC Operational Guidelines on	1) Provide relief and emergency assistance packages by coordinating the sphere standards based on regional differences as well as ensuring socio-cultural differences of the displaced population	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, DSS, Union Parishad and national and international development partners	Quantity/type of relief package	5
		2) Take preemptive steps, according to the community needs during an emergency: responding with NFI assistance and cash assistance, drinking water supply, mobile medical team, etc.	MoDMR	Department of Health Services (DHS), LGD, Union Parishad, national and local development partners and Local Voluntary organizations	Quantity/type of relief package	5
		3) Arrange personal hygiene equipment (sanitary napkins) to protect the health of displaced women/adolescents	MoDMR MoHFW	DHS, LGD, DDM, Union Parishads and national and local development partners	Quantity/type of relief package	2

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters, the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action and the Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters (the MEND Guide) can also be operationalized under the leadership of MoDMR to ensure effective disaster risk management.					
3.1.2	Ensure that evacuations occur in satisfactory safety, nutrition, health and hygiene conditions, and family members are not separated. Special care should be taken to ensure safety and security of persons with disabilities.	1) Collection of union-wise data of people (women, children, the elderly and transgender) and people with disabilities at risk of displacement by the Ward Disaster Management Committee	MoDMR	LGD, BBS, DSS, Union Parishad, and National and International Development Partners	Guidelines and templates/tables for data collection and tables for providing information	3-20
		2) Provide information to the appropriate authorities (Unions and Upazila Disaster Management Committees) if any person goes missing or gets isolated. Engage local voluntary organizations, journalists, and law enforcement agencies to locate the missing / isolated persons and reunite them with	MoHA	MoDMR, LGD, BBS, DSS, CPP, national and local development partners and Volunteer and Youth organizations	Policies for the media, number of programs aired, proper publicity measures	3-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		their family				
		3) Take initiatives to reunite missing persons with their families through popular family and social inquiry programs on TV, radio channels and community radio	MoIB	MoDMR, Department of Public Safety (DPS), local cultural organizations, and civil society organizations	Security Committee Member List, Policy for Security Committee Activities (1 Ansar for every 20 beneficiaries)	3-20
		4) Prepare guidelines for required assistance for PWD by CDD		MoDMR, LGD, DSS, BBS, Union Parishad, national and international development partners	Published guidelines	2
		5) Store the data of disabled citizens according to the disability card and take rescue initiatives using the data	MoSW	MoDMR, MoHA, LGD, DSS, Press Information Department (PID), Mass Communication Department, BBS and Union Parishad	Data storage template	3-20
		6) Hang parents' name cards and whistles on the necks of children and the persons with disabilities		LGD, DSS, Union Parishads and Development	Copy of contact card	2

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		upon receiving warning of the disaster		Partners		
3.1.3	Take necessary actions to shift vulnerable people to the nearest shelter sites. If required, provide the vulnerable people with transport to come to the designated shelter area. Ensure adequate safe spaces for women, pregnant mothers, children, orphan, adolescents, senior	1) Determine area-wise need assessment to support materials and equipment needed for relocation during a disaster	MoDMR	LGD, Union Parishads, Disaster Management Committees and national and international development partners	Shelter construction, maintenance, and management policy update	Running
		2) Encourage people to take shelter in neighbors and relatives' houses that are disaster-resistant (Social Shelter) alongside taking shelter in disaster shelter sites	MoDMR	LGD, CPP and Development Partners,		2
		3) Through the activities of voluntary organizations in each area, inform and encourage people of different ages (elderly) to go to the shelter. Gather information in this regard by organizing regular consultation meetings for coordination between NGOs, INGOs and the government	MoDMR	Representatives from LGD, the CPP, national development partners, and area-based civil society	List of activities of voluntary organizations	3-20
		4) Make prior arrangements for transportation (suitable for women, kids, and the disabled, and for the concerned area) for quick search and rescue efforts	MoD	MoHA, MoDMR, Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB), MoS and Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh (CAAB)	Rescue policies and Number of transports required	3
3.1.4	Develop a national	1) Develop a proper	BBS	MoDMR, National	Edited	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	displacement tracking system and ensure that displaced families and individuals are registered once displacement occurs. Such registration will help relief and rehabilitation process and tracing of missing persons.	displacement tracking system at union and township level through appropriate research		And International Development Partners	displacement tracking system research report, displacement registration form	
		2) Collect, collate, and update the data of displaced population at the grassroots level with assistance from WDMC and UDMC. Employ smart data management system like GIS and Remote Sensing based methods	BBS	MoDMR, DoICT, CEGIS , and national and local development partners	GIS based tool for collecting data of displaced population on the field	10
		3) Recruit necessary human resources and provide trainings at the Union or Municipality level for an effective displacement tracking system	BBS	MoDMR, Ministry of Public Services (MoPS), Finance Division, LGD and national and local development partners	Appointed personnel	5
3.1.5	Ensure that storage systems including relief ware houses are built at district and Upzilla levels to effectively dispatch material resources for relief.	1) There are 65 disaster management information centers, including relief storage. Extend these relief storages up to the sub-district level	MoDMR	MoF and MoP	Number of relief warehouses built	15
		2) Formulate Upazila relief storage management and operational guidelines	MoDMR	DDM	Guidelines made	5
	Emergency efforts must include the arrangement of alternative communication system such as waterways and airways for easy access to conducting rescue and relief activities.	3) Prepare a list of railway stations, launch-steamer wharves, and helipads across the country for conducting immediate emergency relief operations and make the information public on the government websites	MoDMR	MoS, MoRTB, MoR, DoICT, LGED, BIWTA, CAAB, CPP and national and local development partners	List of different infrastructure	3

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		4) Provide area-based rescue equipment (specialized rescue vessels and modern air vehicles) considering geographical diversities	MoDMR	MoS, MoD, LGD, and CPP	Policies formulated	10
		5) Supply appropriate and adequate rescue equipment like drones and other modern tools to district disaster management information centers				
3.1.6	Provide an adequate supply of drinking water and water purifiers, set up mobile toilets for emergency needs (with separate toilets for women), and prepare and dispatch medical teams for emergency health treatment.	1) Annually monitor the proper implementation of the Disaster Management Act and Standing Order on Disaster using development result framework	MoDMR	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division, and DDM,	Monitoring tool	2
		2) Ensure accessibility to proper sanitation systems for the women, children, elderly, and people with disability. If needed, construct area-wise mobile water treatment plant, construct mobile toilets, and deploy mobile medical teams. Distribute safe water as a preemptive initiative	MoLG	MoDMR, MoC, MoHFW, DPHE, and national and international development partners	Number of mobile water treatment plants and toilets in disaster prone areas	5
		3) Provide reproductive health services and necessary medical supplies which will be coordinated by female volunteers	DoHS	MoDMR, DSS, CPP, and national and local development partners	Number of women volunteers recruited, allocated equipment	5
3.1.7	Make necessary arrangements to promptly re-issue vulnerable personal documents of	1) Establish Document Bank for IDPs at Upazila level. Form reporting cells to facilitate the process to regain the documents	LGD	MoHA, MoDMR, and DoICT	Work order for setting up of document bank, constituted cell	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	displaced persons such as national identity (NID) cards, birth certificates, passports, and marriage licenses. Ensure that the displaced persons are not deprived of fundamental rights and entitlements due to loss or destruction of documents during the disaster.	if destroyed or lost due to a disaster				
		2) Issue certificates to displaced population subject to supervision by local government authorities	Public Security Division	MoDMR, LGD, and BBS	Template of the adopted certificate	5
3.1.8	Take measures to prevent and respond to the safety related risks faced by vulnerable groups such as children, women, pregnant mothers, orphan and adolescents, the elderly, persons with disabilities. Adopt measures for differential needs assessments.	1) Ensure protection through BDRCS/ CPP volunteers during the stay in the shelter in coordination with Bangladesh Ansar VDP / Disaster Management Committee	MoDMR	MoHA, LGD, DDM, and National and International Development Partners	Policies adopted	2
		2) List the needs of the displaced population and distribute services / materials on priority basis	MoDMR	LGD and National and International Development Partners	Guidelines made by DDM	2
		3) Ensure special services for the displaced population at various safety centers, including nearby Trauma Centers, One Stop Crisis Centers, and Victim Support Centers	MoHA	MoH, MoWCA, MoSW, MoHFW, LGD, and Development Partners	List of different services	3
3.1.9	Ensure safety and security of displaced persons and of the personnel of humanitarian and	1) Provide volunteers with specific dress codes and ID cards	MoDMR	CPP, local youth and student organizations and national development partners	List and policies of existing national volunteer organizations	4

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	development agencies. Arrange and facilitate passage of humanitarian assistance and assistance providers for rapid and unimpeded access to the affected locations. Include local volunteers and people's representatives in emergency operations.	2) Establish a command post to facilitate and manage the work of the volunteers	MoDMR	CPP, local youth and student organizations and national development partners	Number of trained volunteers	5-7
		3) Formulate and implement National Volunteer Policy	MoDMR	DDM and CPP	Policies formulated	3
3.1.10	Make necessary arrangements with the financial sector to facilitate inward remittance flows to the vulnerable households from home and abroad during disasters. If critical personal documents get lost during disasters, requirements of producing those documents for receiving remittances may be relaxed in the aftermath of disasters.	1) Identify remittance as an emergency service and make remittance and mobile banking services readily available during emergencies	MoEWOE	MoHA, Department of Financial Institutions and Bangladesh Bank	Work order to provide assistance to the victims of disasters	5
		2) Make paperwork requirements flexible in case of withdrawal of remittances subject to display of valid displacement certificates	MoEWOE	MoHA, Financial Institutions Division, Bangladesh Bank and Mobile Banking Institutions	Policies adopted	5
3.1.11	Initiate the preparation of a comprehensive policy on recovery and reconstruction, focusing on housing sector in disaster recovery.	1) Reconstruct damaged houses due to disaster considering risk reduction initiatives. Provide training to construction workers for said work	MoDMR	MoHPW and LGD	Policies and guidelines formulated, number of trained construction workers	5-7
		2) Find suitable land and accommodation for planned	MoL	MoDMR and MoHPW	Land use policy	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		relocation process, and make the land suitable for living before the crisis arises				
		3) Determine the needs of women, children, vulnerable people and where applicable, indigenous people for planned relocation	MoDMR	MoHPW, MoL, MoCHTA, LGD, and Development Partners	Local demand assessment report, transfer policy	10
		4) Construct disaster-resistant houses. (2.3.6 and 2.3.18)	MoDMR	MoHPW, MoL, and LGD	Disaster tolerant housing guidelines	5
3.1.12	Take steps to sensitize, and regularly update government stakeholders at various administrative levels regarding the responsibilities laid out in the Standing Orders on Disaster provisions. Keep grass roots committees created under SOD functional.	1) Arrange regular (e.g., twice a year) training for officials and staff to perform their duties as outlined in SOD	MoDMR	DDM, CPP, and national and international development partners	Number of initial and follow-up trainings	5-7
		2) Arrange training for the committees at the union and ward levels. Develop integrated training modules and a master trainer pool	MoDMR	DDM, CPP, institutions of higher learning and national and international development partners	Number of trainings, list of trainers, published training modules	5-7
		3) Promote the role and responsibilities of the Disaster Management Committee as per SOD by BDRCS	MoDMR	LGD and national and international development partners	List/number of campaign activities	5-7
3.2 Protecting fundamental rights of DCIIDs during Displacement						
3.2.1	Ensure the security and safety of the persons in displacements. Establish and operate control rooms at all levels of administration. If	1) Establish emergency control rooms at the union or municipal level	MoDMR	LGD	Number of control rooms	1
		2) Conduct control room activities through the local disaster management committees	MoDMR	LGD	Annual report of activities	2

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	required, introduce special measures (e.g. 24-hour hotline numbers and special police patrolling).					
		3) Establish a separate database of displaced population and ensure the inclusion of the local government in this process	MoDMR	LGD, MoHA, and DoICT	Government order to devolve power to local government	2
		4) Delegate appropriate powers to the local government by the central government to ensure the safety and security of the displaced population				2
3.2.2	Ensure that no person will be forcefully evacuated and unlawfully forced to return to or remain within a specific territory of the country.	1) Enact and enforce laws in accordance with international policies adopted by United Nations to prevent the unlawful removal of displaced population	MoDMR	MoHA, Department of Law and Justice (DLJ), and LGD	Laws designed to protect the rights of displaced population	2
3.2.3	Ensure access to adequate housing and shelter for displaced persons based on the types and nature of the disaster. Displaced persons should be temporarily provided with adequate shelters until permanent and safe habitats are managed.	1) Housing activities of 2.3.17 and 2.3.18	PMO	MoDMR, MoL, and LGD	Asylum policy	2-5
		2) Construct necessary shelters in proportion to the vulnerable population distribution in disaster prone areas	MoDMR	MoL, LGD, and Development Partners	Number of shelters	2/5
		3) Ensure the inclusion of private organizations / NGOs in the shelter project	MoDMR	LGD, NGOAB, And National And International Development Partners	Policies adopted	3
3.2.4	Identify available <i>Khas</i> land in consultation with the Ministry of Land and in line with the National	1) Reserve a portion of the identified khas land to be used by the displaced population	MoL	MoDMR and LGD	Issued notification	2
		2) Create public awareness about	MoL	MoDMR and LGD	List of awareness	2-5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	Land Use Policy (2001) to ensure access to such land and create more common pool resources for the displaced persons homeless persons legally. Create scope for emergency and transitional shelters for displaced homeless persons, if necessary, with assistance from the humanitarian assistance providers. Implement the livelihood support programmes that can be managed under public-private partnership.	the use of the <i>khas</i> land reserved for the displaced population			activities	
		3) Provide training to the displaced population for adopting cluster farming methods on the protected <i>khas</i> lands. Provide opportunities for the participation of local and international development partner organizations in this regard.	MoA	MoFL, LGD, MoL, DWA, and national and international development partners	Number of trainings	1-5
		4) Ensure active participation of international organizations to create a resource pool. Organize inter-state dialogues and workshops	MoFA	MoDMR, national and international development partners	Workshop organized	
		5) Implement special humanitarian assistance programs for displaced population	MoDMR	LGD, Ministry of Children and Women Affairs (MoCWA), and MoSW	Special humanitarian assistance programs and reports adopted	1-5
3.2.5	Ensure the rights of displaced Persons to water, food, clothes, sanitation and medical treatment. Emphasize on the unique needs of persons with disabilities, children, orphans, elderly/senior citizens, pregnant mothers and adolescent girls.	1) Provide free emergency supplies	MoDMR	MoHFW, Ministry of Food (MoF), MoRTB, MoR, LGD, DoICT, and Development Partners	Policies adopted	1-10
		2) Supply of TCB products in areas where displacement occurs	MoF	MoDMR, MoC, and LGD	Adopted policies, list of beneficiaries, and supply of cards	1-10
		3) Ensure the participation of local government as well as	MoDMR	LGD and NGOAB	MoU	1-10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
		NGOs				
		4) Arrange maternity allowance and disability allowance in collaboration with the Govt. and NGOs	MoDMR	MoSW, MoWCA, LGD, NGOAB, and development partners	Number of beneficiaries	
		5) Ensure the receipt of disability allowance of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare for families with international migrants	MoDMR	MoEWOE, MoSW, MoWCA, BMET, and Development Partners	Number of beneficiaries	1-10
		6) Identify the responsibilities and duties of the agencies implementing the development programs	MoDMR	LGD, NGOAB	List of programs under different ministries	1-3
		7) Introduce community clean water supply system. Advise private and national as well as international for-profit businesses to implement such projects in high-risk areas as part of their corporate social responsibility	MoDMR	LGD, Private Sector Profitable Institutions, and national and international development partners	Number of CSR projects	1-4
3.2.6	Ensure the rights to education of the Displaced Persons especially children and youths. According to Article 26 of DMA 2012, take necessary steps for acquiring of premises to continue education activities. Not to deny access to education if displaced children or	1) Continue the educational activities of children and adolescents at any cost in times of emergency through public-private efforts	MoE	MoWCA and national and international development partners	Introduced alternative education system during and after disasters, rate of education among displaced children	1-10
		2) Publish gazettes to relax the rules for displaying documents of displaced students including children and adolescents	MoE	MoDMR and national and international development partners	Issued noti	1-10
		3) Arrange medicine to bring the	MoDMR	MoE, MoHFW,	Policies adopted	1-10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	adolescents fail to show or produce previous school records.	children back to school		LGD, and Development Partners		
		4) Investigate whether the members of the displaced population aged between 7-18 are engaged in child labour	MoSW	MoWCA, MoDMR MoHAPSD, development partners	Verification report	1-10
3.2.7	Ensure that schools do everything possible to accommodate the needs of children with disabilities from displaced households. In urban centres, ensuring the rights of displaced children to participate in mainstream education and local children. Create awareness to encourage parents of displaced households to enroll their children in school, and refrain from harmful traditional practices such as early child marriage.	1) Introduce awareness programs for parents of children and local school teachers	MoE	MoDMR and development partners	Number and list of awareness activities	1-10
		2) Involve displaced families in various activities of female rights organizations to prevent child marriage	MoWCA	MoDMR and national and international development partners	List of area-based womens' organizations and their activities with displaced population	1-10
		3) Undertake investigative measures to check whether displaced children and adolescents have been facing discrimination or harassment	MoWCA	MoDMR and national and international development partners	Investigative report	1-10
3.2.8	Make appropriate arrangements for training and educational activities from people in disaster risk areas to enhance their employment opportunities at home and abroad to ensure the right to	1) Same as (2.3.6)				
		2) Inform the public by preparing an annual report on displacement in collaboration with relevant international organizations	MoDMR	LGD and national and international development partners	Annual report	1-2
		3) Support displaced population to become self-dependent	MoI	MoDMR, MoLE, MoWCA, DoYD,	Number of recruited	1-10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	livelihood.	through handicrafts, cottages and other local industries		National Skills Development Authority and national and international development partners	displaced population	
		4) Create employment opportunities for displaced population at home and abroad by providing training and arranging educational activities through providing loans	MoLE	MoDMR, MoLE, DWA, DoYD and national and international development partners	Number of displaced population employed in the country and abroad	1-10
3.2.9	Take measures to provide necessary training and create scope in consultation with the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE) and the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the private sector to participate in short-term international contract labour migration from internally displaced families as well as for domestic job market. Prepare a job portal for the internally displaced people.	1) Same as (2.3.6)				
		2) Creation of employment in the country and abroad as per education qualification using job portals	MoLE	MoDMR and Department of Technical Education (DTE)	Job portal, number of displaced population employed in the country and abroad	1-7
		3) Create employment opportunities for displaced population in ready-made garment and manufacturing factories through private sector engagement	MoLE	MoDMR, BJMEA, BKMEA and national and international development partners	Number of displaced population employed in garment factories	1-5
		4) Arrange training to develop a skilled labour force for international migration	MoLE	MoDMR, MoEWOE, MoWCA, DoYD, National Skills Development Authority, DTE and national and international	Number of displaced who become immigrants	1-5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
				development partners		
3.2.10	Before introducing vocational training and livelihood development programmes, undertake proper assessments and market analysis to ensure that there will be jobs for those who graduate from such programmes.	1) Analyze the market by forming a resource team under vocational training and livelihood development program	MoLE	MoDMR, market research institutes, and national and international development partners	Market analysis report	1-5
		2) Create a skilled population by setting up technical education institutes	MoDMR	MoDMR, MoLE, MoWCA, MoE, DoICT, DTE, and National Skills Development Authority	Number of skilled people	1-5
		3) Arrange their training based on the necessity of the market	MoE	MoDMR, DoYD, and National Development Skills Authority	Number of trainings	5
3.2.11	Encourage the large manufacturing sectors of the country to recruit Displaced persons as workers. The private sector should be encouraged to hire Displaced Persons as part of their corporate social responsibility. Special referrals for Displaced Persons should be arranged by the local authorities concerned.	1) Ensure the employment of displaced population on priority basis in job sectors through coordination between local government and the corporate/private sector	MoLE	MoDMR, BGMEA, BKMEA, FBCCI and national and international development partners	Policies adopted	5
		2) Ensure quota system for IDPs	MoLE	MoDMR and MoC	Quota policy	5
3.2.12	Guarantee that there will not be any type of direct or indirect pressure on the	1) Local administration will provide security to the displaced population.	LGD	MoHA, NGOAB, and CSOs	Published checklist of properties of the	7

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
	use and exercise of one's property against their will and interests.	2) a Checklist of the properties of the displaced population has to be prepared and stored			displaced population	
3.2.13	Involve Displaced Persons in the programmes relating to subsidized loans and provisions should be made to assist them in purchasing land.	1) Arrange easy loan facility	MoDMR	Finance Division, NGOAB, and lending financial institutions	Announcement of incentive package for banks and other financial institutions	5
3.2.14	Put particular emphasis on ensuring integrated and gender-sensitive health and nutrition services to all Displaced Persons, particularly the poorest, to ensure their rights to health care. Support mobile clinics in remote areas where Displaced Persons are unable to access health facilities easily	1) Include and prioritize the access of displaced population to healthcare	MoHFW	MoDMR, MoSW, and Local And National Development Partners	Policies adopted, number of IDPs receiving health care	1-5
		2) Include the needs of the displaced population in the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy 2020	MoF	MoDMR, MoHFW, and national and local development partners	Changed policies	1-5
		3) Ensure mental health care	MoHFW	MoDMR, MoSW, and national and local development partners	Changed policies	1-5
		4) Appropriate measures to improve the safety of displaced women	MoWCA	MoDMR, MoSW, and national and local development partners	Changed policies	1-5
		5) Provide trauma counseling to help bring them back to normal life	MoHFW	MoDMR and national and local development partners	Changed policies	1-5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicator	Time frame (years)
3.2.15	Ensure the right to continue receiving social allowances for displaced people enrolled in social security programmes.	1) Introduce social allowances for the destitute under the social safety net programme based on the database of displaced population	MoSW	MoDMR, MoSW, LGD, and BBS	Launched Social Safety Net Activities	1-5
		2) Inclusion of IDPs in EGPP / other social safety net programs	PMO	MoDMR, MoSW, and LGD	Launched Social Safety Net Activities	1-5
3.2.16	Ensure participatory rights of the Displaced persons including the right to vote. Allow all Displaced Persons, including and other marginalized social groups to take part in decision-making with regard to their return, integration and rehabilitation/resettlement.	1) Make the displaced population aware of their rights to vote	Election Commission (EC)	MoDMR, LGD, and national and local development partners	Number of awareness activities	3
		2) Awareness programs for political leaders aiming to ensure the right to vote for the displaced	EC	MoDMR, LGD, and Local and National Development Partners	Number of awareness activities	3

4. Durable Solutions

Objective: In the light of the constitutional rights of the displaced population, the state should, at this stage, take necessary steps to ensure the resettlement of the displaced in a dignified manner and in accordance with the permanent solution framework provided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) so that external support is no longer required to overcome challenges imposed by disaster.

Strategic Response: Taking three steps to ensure a permanent solution to the displacement crisis without prolonging it. These are:

- a) Return to original area when the disaster is over
- b) If it is not possible to return to one's own area, create an opportunity to integrate in the area where displaced population are living
- c) In cases where neither of these two solutions is possible, consider relocation and planned rehabilitation. The most acceptable solution is to return to the place of origin after the disaster.

Principles to Consider in the Strategy: Rehabilitation; Urban Development (National Urban Development Policy 2019 Draft); Rural Development (National Rural Development Policy, 2001); Land Policy (National Land Use Policy, 2001); Housing Policy (National Housing Policy, 2018)

Main Activities (Permanent Solution)

The displaced person will voluntarily choose which of the three permanent solutions is most suitable for them: repatriation, local integration, or safe and planned rehabilitation. Giving him the opportunity to make decisions regarding the suitability of the area for living and/or to return there if the situation changes. Ensure the provision of necessary information and advice in this case. Make this process representative and participatory.

According to the structure of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), a total of 8 elements of sustainable solutions are identified. These are:

- A) Safety and security.
- B) Specific standard of living.
- C) Livelihood opportunities.
- D) Recovery of housing, land and property damaged by disaster.
- E) Opportunity to retrieve necessary documents.
- F) Opportunity for family members to be reunited.
- G) Opportunity to participate in government decisions.

H) Opportunity to get effective remedy and justice.

However, not all 8 elements will not necessarily be applicable to any displacement.

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
4.1 Return						
4.1.1	Assess the safety, security and stability in area of origin of displaced persons in order to determine if return is a safe option for the displaced.	1) Assess the safety of potential areas of return through Community Risk Assessment (CRA) as proposed in sub-section 2.1.4.	MoDMR	MoL, LGD, MoHAPSD, and Development Partners	Safety Verification Report	5
		2) Advise the victims regarding return to their place of origin based on the disaster risk assessment	MoDMR	LGD and national and local development partners	Number of report consultations	5
4.1.2	Provide relevant and accurate information to displaced persons on the situation in their places of origin so that they can access the situation by themselves before any voluntary return takes place. In such a case, facilitate the process to visit their places of origin.	1) Design posters and leaflets to disseminate area-based disaster risk images to IDPs in local languages	MoDMR	MoIB, LGD, and national and local development partners	Published posters and leaflets	5
		2) Dissemination of this information through bazar meetings, yard meetings and volunteer work	MoDMR	LGD and national and local development partners	Number of backyard meetings. Number of market/public meetings	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
		3) If needed, arrange visits, to the area of return with representatives of the displaced population	MoDMR	LGD and national and local development partners	Appointment of representatives of displaced population, number of visits	5
		4) Arrange transportation for voluntary return	MoDMR	MoTRB, MoR, and MoS	Number of transports	3
4.1.3	Ensure protection measures for saving ecosystems and ecosystem services and restoring returnees' housing, land, and property (HLP) or appropriate compensation, including acceptable HLP alternatives.	1) Plant native species while addressing regional ecosystem diversity.	MoDMR	LGD, DDM, Forest Department, BWDB, and Development Partners	Number of trees planted, Number of tree planting activities	5-20
		2) Assess the needs of physical infrastructure (herringbone bond road, embankment, afforestation, polder management) for the protection of houses, land, and other resources in the areas of return	MoDMR	MoTRB, MoS, LGD, BWDB, LGED, CEGIS, national and local development partners, Research Institutions and Local Higher Education Institutions.	TOR of expert recruitment in demand assessment, demand assessment report	5-20
		3) Provide various kinds of livelihood skills training to establish the rights of returnees through environmentally	National Skills Development Authority	MoDMR, DoYD, national and local development partners and Private Sector Business	Number of trainings	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
		sustainable use of land and resources		Organizations		
		4) Undertake multipurpose projects through funding of national and international climate funds to ensure the protection, land use, and rights of returnees	MoEFCC	MoDMR, MoL, MoSW, LGD, PKSF, Development Partners and Higher Education Institutions	Project demand assessment report, project list	10
		5) Make the displaced population aware about HLP rights. Simultaneously, conduct sensitization activities for all HLP-related public-private officials	MoDMR	MoHA, MoL and national and international development partners	Module of awareness activities, number of activities	5-20
		6) Form a local dispute resolution committee to establish the HLP rights of the returnees	MoDMR	MoHAPSD, LGD and national and international development partners	List of formed committees, Number of disputes resolved	
		7) Organize social programs with the participation of returning displaced population and preexisting residents of the area.	MoDMR	Ministry of Cultural Affairs (MoCA), LGD and national and local development partners	Number of social events	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
4.1.4	Assist with the reconstruction of homes, provision of water, and essential services in area of return to ensure an adequate standard of living and access to essential services for returnees.	1) Determine the needs of the displaced population after the disaster	MoDMR	LGD, national and local development partners and local voluntary organizations	Number of returnees	5
		2) Distribute NFIs (such as seeds, seedlings, fishing equipment, and agricultural equipment) required for the livelihood of the returnees	MoDMR	MoEFCC, MoFL, DAE and local and national development partners	List of distributed tools	5-20
		3) Preparation and implementation of 'Quick Impact Project' in the areas of return to ensure communal harmony, livelihood, quality of life, basic services etc.	MoDMR	MoLE, MoFL, DAE, LGD, and national and international development partners.	Accepted project proposal	5-20
		4) Quickly bring the returnees under the social security scheme and undertake initiatives like food / financial assistance, mother-child nutrition, school tiffin and similar quality of life improving activities.	MoDMR	MoSW, MoF MoHFW, MoPME, and national and local development partners	Changed social security policy, list of adopted projects	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
		5) Create market linkages through 'Purchase for Progress' (PFRP) programme and make arrangements for the marketing of the crops produced by the returnees	MoA	MoDMR, MoF, LGD, Market Research Institute, and national and local development partners	Prepared PFRP program recommendations	5-20
4.1.5	Facilitate low-cost disaster and climate resilient housing displaced persons who returned to their places of origin after the disaster but have lost their homes through public-private-NGO-INGO partnerships. Design low-cost housing for different types of the hazard-prone areas. Assist the landless to acquire land in accordance with the provisions of the National Land Policy. Adopting land allocation programmes after ensuring the allocated land has access to potable water and other basic infra-structural amenities, labour markets and livelihood opportunities, and access to	1) Determine the structural needs of houses based on the geographical features and disaster risk of the area	MoHPW	MoDMR	Demand assessment report	5
		2) Prepare and disseminate the design of disaster and climate tolerant houses as described in sub-section 2.3.18	MoHPW	MoDMR, HBRI, and University Architecture Department	List of designs made, open designs on the website, design leaflets	5
		3) Introduce community-centric safe water supply and sanitation systems. Advise privately owned and nationally-internationally profitable businesses to implement such projects in areas of return as part of their social responsibility	MoDMR	LGD, private sector organizations, and national and local development partners	Adopted CSR activities	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	basic services such as health care and education. Such programmes should utilize local knowledge (such as drinking water management, elevated tube-wells and latrines, diversified salt and flood and salinity tolerant crop varieties, floating agriculture, caged fish culture etc.).	4) Provide micro-credit support, arrange training of women and young entrepreneurs, training on climate adaptation techniques, vocational training for sustainable entrepreneurship, and develop small and medium enterprises in the areas of return	MoDMR	LGD, Private Sector Organizations and national and international development partners	Number of trainings	5-20
		5) Diversify the climate tolerant farming system and make it suitable for use in different areas. Encourage returnee IDPs to use this system	MoDMR	DAE, and national and local development partners	Area based floating agriculture model, incentive activities	5-20
		6) Activities described in sub-section 2.5.4			Need assessment report	
4.1.6	Ensure loan facilities for the reconstruction of housing units and making farm and off-farm livelihoods. Different vulnerable groups	1) Undertake the re-integration loan project and allocate a budget for it	MoDMR	Finance Division, Government Private Banks and Non-Banking Financial Institutions	List of projects accepted, Money allocation letter	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	including women, persons with disability, ethnic and religious minorities and extreme poor who do not have access to income, people who are not receiving social benefits, need to be considered to bring under loan facilities.	2) Provide training on sustainable entrepreneurship through public and private banks	Bangladesh Bank	MoDMR, Financial Research Institutes and national and international development partners	Number of trainings, Number of trainees	10-20
		3) Provide loans through public and private banks	Bangladesh Bank	Finance Division, Government Private Banks and Non-Banking Financial Institutions	Amount of loan disbursed	10
		4) Arrange financial grants or funds from various individuals or organizations for the IDPs in the resettlement area through Ekdes, the first crowd funding platform in the country	MoDMR	DoICT, individuals and private sector organizations	Amount of grants and funds	5
4.1.7	Re-establish livelihoods or introduce alternative livelihood options in areas of return.	1) Preparation of business model based on research in the light of local resources. Provide training and loan services	MoC	PKSF	Number of post-disaster resettled IDPs	5-20
4.1.8	Special care should be taken to ensure access of women, persons with disabilities,	1) Arrange special training for female workers as per Section 9 of the Wage	MoSW	MoWCA, Wage Earners' Welfare Board	Number of trainings based	5-20

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	ethnic and religious minorities and extremely poor to relevant training and job market. Facilitate the provision for possible labour migration for member of displaced families to diversify livelihood of returnee displaced persons. Coordinating with Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment and Expatriates' Welfare Bank, facilitate access of members of displaced families to migration loans to take up employment to Middle East or Southeast Asian countries.	Earners Welfare Board Act, 2016. 2) Activities in subsections 4.1.3 to 4.1.6		(WEWB), PKB, national and international development partners	on area	
4.2 Local Integration						
4.2.1	Ensure that Displaced persons living in the informal settlements in urban areas benefit from the provisions detailed in the Draft National Urban Sector	1) Immediate adoption and implementation of the National Urban Policy 2014 after including the rights of the displaced in the act	MoHPW	MoDMR	Changed policies, policy formulation gazette	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	Policy, 2014 regarding in-situ upgrading and improvement of slums, resettlement of slum dwellers and ensure tenure security of urban poor.	2) Inclusion of accommodation facilities for displaced population in the master plan of Upazila and municipality level	LGD	MoDMR	Changed policies	10
		3) Formulate sensitive land use plans in cities and suburbs	MoL	MoDMR, MoHPW and LGD	Policies adopted	10
		4) Improving the quality of life of slum dwellers by using the experience of Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense	MoHPW	MoDMR	Policies adopted	10
4.2.2	Ensure proper rehabilitation of slum dwellers and floating people in case of an eviction. Facilitate low-cost housing for such displaced persons in partnership with the private sector and NGOs. Explore options, which grant the displaced person's security of tenure, including through usufruct schemes.	1) Construct low-cost multi-storied public housing in urban areas to offer low-rent housing to the displaced	MoHPW	MoDMR, LGD and concerned Urban Development Authority	Number of low-rent housing projects	15
		2) Engage agents from the private sector or NGOs in the management of low-rent public housing projects	MoHPW	MoDMR, LGD, Relevant urban development authority, and NGOAB	Number of low-rent housing projects	15

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
4.2.3	Explore community- based initiatives to lend, rent or sell land in areas where displaced persons have settled. Encourage community-based farming and ensure access to loan facilities for such interventions.	1) Verify the possibility of an area-wise joint project through field research. Collect information regarding the land lease.	Rural Development and Cooperative Division (RDCD)	MoDMR, MoL, and LGD	Number of projects	15
		2) Provide loan assistance and training for displaced population according to their needs and skills	RDCD	MoSW, MoYS, MoWCA, LGD and National Skills Development Authority	Number of projects	15
		3) Advocacy to identify different <i>khas</i> lands and preserve 20% of it to use for the displaced	MoL	MoDMR, MoHPW, MoA, MoFL	Policy formulation / amendment	10
4.2.4	Support local integration through livelihood projects and improvement of services. Ensure access of the marginalized groups, especially women, persons with disabilities, ethnic and religious minorities, improvised to the local job market. Facilitate short- term international labour migration for selected members of the families to diversify	1) Undertake economic, social, and cultural projects with the local population in the areas where displaced population have resettled in the post-disaster period. 2) Establish growth centers.	LGD	MoDMR, MoLE, MoYS, MoSW, MoCA, MoEWOE, MoA, MoC, and MoWCA	Number of programs	15

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	livelihood of displaced persons. Make special arrangements for the requirement of displaced persons in the local level job sectors.					
4.2.5	Make members of host communities a part of local integration interventions. Expected benefits should also reach the poorer section of local communities to avoid conflict with the locals.	1) Same as above 2) Same as above	LGD	MoDMR, MoLE, MoYS, MoSW, MoCA, MoEWOE, and MoWCA		
4.2.6	Make necessary arrangements for reconciliation of any disputes that may arise between displaced persons and local people through local administration and local government institutions.	1) Form Dispute Resolution Committee	LGD	MoHAPSD	Structure and work order of the formed committee	15
		2) Involve displaced population in the grievance	LGD	MoDMR and MoHAPSD	Structure and work order of the formed	15

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
		redress system			committee	
4.2.7	Support measures that promote the participation of displaced persons in the new community's cultural, social and political and public life of the new community.	1) Teaching dance, song, recitation through various cultural events (dance, song, poetry, recitation, painting, and local cultural academies) for the children of displaced low-income families	MoCA	Ministry of Liberation War Affairs (MoWLWA), Academy of Arts, Nazrul Institute, and local cultural organizations	Number of cultural programs, number of students	5-20
		2) Ensure the participation of people living in other areas in various social and cultural events such as: International Mother Language Day, Pohela Baishakh, Independence Day and religious ceremonies,	MoCA	MoWLWA, Academy of Arts, Nazrul Academy, and local cultural organizations	List of participations in events	15
4.2.8	Ensure any relevant documentation is restored, thus facilitating unimpeded access to core services non-discriminatory for displaced persons basis.	1) Relaxation of document requirements related to the provision of services in various governmental and non-governmental organizations upon showing displacement certificate	MoDMR	Various government ministries and non-governmental organizations	Government work order	8

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
4.2.9	Make provision to facilitate family reunification, particularly regarding the situation of dependent members, including children, members with disabilities and older people.	1) Monitor if anyone goes missing based on the data of the displaced collected after any disaster, and preparing data of the missing persons	Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), MoDMR	MoDMR, MoHA, LGD, BBS, and national and local development partners	Observation report	2-20
		2) Announce in local / national dailies, local satellite TV, television, and radio if a person goes missing	MoDMR	MoIB	Copy of notice	2-20
		3) Take the initiative to find the missing person through TV or radio programmes	MoDMR	MoIB and MoHA	Aired programs	10
4.2.10	Take necessary steps to register the displaced population with Election Commission. Ensure that displaced persons receive National ID (NID) cards in their new residence. Ensure that displaced persons receive National ID (NID) cards in their new residence. Ensure that the displaced populations	1) Meeting between the MoDMR and the EC	EC	MoDMR and CSOs	Publication of new policy framework and gazette	8
		2) Re-registration in the current area after canceling the previous registration	EC	MoDMR and CSOs	Publication of new policy framework and gazette	8

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	can exercise their right to participate in election as candidates and as voters like other Bangladeshi citizens					
4.3 Resettlement						
4.3.1	Ensure meaningful participation of and partnership with affected communities in all resettlement actions. Such participation should be inclusive. No persons of the affected community should be discriminated on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and disability.	1) Inclusive rehabilitation, planning, implementation	MoDMR	MoCA, MoWCA, MoSW, LGD, and national and international development partners	Number of organizations formed	10
		2) Ensure the participation of the representatives of the resettled communities in the relevant disaster management committee as well as in supervision of the resettled area	MoDMR	MoSW and LGD	Agreement to appoint a representative	10
4.3.2	Ensure that resettlement should include preserving existing social and cultural institutions, rebuilding social networks, promoting livelihoods in resettled communities. Using	1) Same as (4.3.1)	MoSW	MoDMR		
		2) When selecting the rehabilitation area, take the job sector and proper communication system into consideration.	MoDMR	MoL	Designated rehabilitation area	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	participatory planning processes, developing monitoring mechanisms and grievance procedures, providing compensation for lost assets, maintaining housing and land tenure for resettled residents and ensuring that resettlement sites are environmentally healthy and robust in the face of climate change.	3) Determine the appropriate location of rehabilitation in following the model of Cox's Bazar Khurshakul Asrayan project	MoDMR	MoL	Published evaluation report, meeting minutes	5
		4) Determine the rehabilitation site taking the various types of environmentally sensitive areas, including the passage for movement of wild animals into consideration	MoEFCC	MoL, and MoDMR	List of selected areas	5
		5) Select rehabilitation area considering three aspects: economic use potential of land, employment benefits, and being an entrepreneur	MoDMR	BEZA	Economic feasibility study report of the rehabilitation area	10
		6) Make the rehabilitation area women and child friendly by providing various facilities like improved cooking stoves, peer-to-peer solar nano grid, solar lanterns, solar	MoDMR	MoHFW, and LGD	Model of rehabilitation area with facilities	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
		street lighting, community toilets etc.				
		7) Midwifery training, establishment of first aid centers, and training to ensure health care in rehabilitation areas	MoHFW	MoDMR	Number of trainings, established service centers, number of family planning advice recipients	15
		8) Establish Partnership based Community Resettlement Committees for the security of the rehabilitation area, redress of grievances, and maintaining good relations between the host and the rehabilitants.	MoDMR	MoHA, LGD, Ansar VDP and national and local development partners	List of formed committees	10
4.3.3	Identify suitable places/land for future resettlements in consultation with different ministries especially the Ministry of Land, Ministry of Housing and Public Works and the Ministry of Local	1) Selection of rehabilitation area at a safe distance from the unsafe disaster-prone area identified through the activities mentioned in sub-section 2.5.2	MoDMR	MoL and LGD	Distance from unsafe area to the rehabilitation area	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, and the real estate sector. Identify government Khas land in areas that are not exposed to disasters, mark those for resettlement projects and discourage the distribution of those lands to others.	2) Allocate 20% of <i>khas</i> land for IDPs as per the activities of sub-section 4.2.3	MoL	MoDMR and LGD	Order / notice of allotment of <i>khas</i> land	5
		3) Create awareness in this regard among the concerned officials of different ministries and the public.	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee of the MoDMR	CSOs	Meeting	5-20
4.3.4	Review public land holdings and select possible long-term resettlement sites separated from the land market through land set-aside programmes. By analyzing the experiences land reclamation programmes in Singapore and the Maldives, Bangladesh can create such landmasses. It can meaningfully resettle the displaced in those areas by establishing new economic zones. It can also develop resettlement programmes on the newly emerging Chars on the sea and different river beds by ensuring all necessary	1) Activities of section 2.3.4				
		2) Facilitate marketing of crops and products produced in char areas	MoA	MoL, LGD and Local Administration	Edited MOU for marketing	15

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	environmental protection measures. The learning from Char Development Settlement Project (CDSP) can come handy in this respect.					
4.3.5	Establish a <i>Khas</i> Land Bank to preserve all types of records on <i>Khas</i> land by types, locations, distribution status, the status of dispute resolution, and so on. It is crucial because <i>Khas</i> lands are regarded as a stable source of resettlements sites for displaced persons.	1) Reserve <i>khas</i> land. 2) Undertake feasibility study to establish land bank	MoL	MoDMR	Feasibility study report	10
		3) Undertake the feasibility study for setting up a climate land bank	MoL	MoDMR	Feasibility study report	10
4.3.6	Create and encourage the use of community land trust. Community land trusts ensure that land remains held in common over time. This in turn ensures that land allocated for disaster and climate-induced displaced persons (DCIIDs) will be available for use by newly displaced persons from earlier periods eventually move to	1) Allocate 20% of the identified <i>khas</i> land for the collective use of the displaced population	MoL	MoDMR and national and local development partners	Notice of land allotment, list of awareness activities	5
		2) Create awareness among the concerned officials of different ministries and the general public to ensure the use of the allocated land	MoL	MoDMR and national and local development partners	Notice of land allotment, list of awareness activities	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	new locations elsewhere.					
4.3.7	Provide families, who become landless, displaced, and shelter-less due to river erosion with shelter within a short time on priority basis and rehabilitate them in the nearest government <i>Ashrayan/Adarsha</i> Gram project areas in line with the National Rural Development Policy (2001). Through public-private-NGO partnership, make arrangements for low-cost social housing schemes in resettlement sites.	1) Implement shelter/housing project	MoDMR	MoL	Number of housing projects	5

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
4.3.8	Making provisions livelihood support activities in the resettlement sites. Special care should be taken to ensure access of marginalized groups, especially women, persons with disabilities, ethnic and religious minorities, extremely poor to relevant job/labour markets in the resettlement sites and beyond. Facilitate diversification of livelihoods through internal and international labour migration of the displaced persons.	1) Create workplaces and livelihoods suitable for the displaced population	MoLE	MoDMR, MoEWOE and national and local development partners	List of formed groups	10
4.3.9	Ensure participation of private sector in developing and maintaining the rehabilitation sites. At the local, regional and national levels, the private sector should also be encouraged to hire from people who experience displacement.	1) Create 'Social Obligation Fund' by engaging private sector organizations. Invest that money in creating economic opportunities for the displaced in the rehabilitation area	MoDMR	Private sector for-profit organizations and national and international development partners	Social Obligation Fund policy, amount of money in the fund, amount of money invested	10
		2) Include the provision of creating livelihood opportunities in the	Bangladesh Bank	Private sector for-profit organizations, foreign businesses,	Changed policy, number of CSR	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
		rehabilitation area through CSR project in the policy of the Sustainable Finance Division of Bangladesh Bank		national and local development partners, and philanthropic organizations	projects	
4.3.10	Self-contained community living spaces can be created under public ownership in peri-urban locations. The lower floors should be designed as market place, child care centre, doctors' chamber, pharmacy, barber shop etc and the upper floors for renting out small units for the displaced people so that the footway of urban locations can be kept free. Create employment opportunities for the displaced families through renting the shops at low cost. Provide low-cost accommodation facilities to the displaced persons on the upper floors. The ownership should remain with the government; the private sector	1) Implement permanent and temporary housing projects in cities and suburbs considering the type of displacement	LGD	MoL, MoHPW, concerned city development authorities, and private sector organizations	Accepted project proposal	15
		2) Undertake research on housing possibilities for the displaced considering the social and cultural characteristics	LGD	Research Organizations, and Local Engineering Universities	Expert Recruitment ToR, Research Report	10
		3) Construct single-room apartments in destinations through finance from national and international sources for renting them out to displaced population	MoHPW	MoDMR, and MoL	Constructed building	10

SL No	Key targets	Proposed activities	Lead Agency	Supporting agency	Indicators	Time Frame (years)
	should be involved in					
4.3.11	Make sure resettlement measures are consistent with the international norms. Forced relocations should be avoided; instead, ensure alternative housing and land in consultation with displaced people. Such relocation/resettlement, if properly managed, can be a good adaptation strategy for the affected people;	1) Take action to gain experience at the international level	MoDMR	LGD, and national and international development partners	Number of activities	8
		2) Formulate sustainable adaptation strategies in the resettlement sites	MoDMR	MoEFCC and LGD	Adaptation strategy	3
4.3.12	Ensure that the participatory process of selecting a resettlement site includes the conduct of a risk assessment, and that the findings of the assessment guide all planning and consultation.	1) Undertake risk assessment and risk reduction activities at rehabilitation sites	MoDMR	national and local development partners	Risk assessment activities	5



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