# **Accommodating the** Displaced An inclusive regional strategy for circular environmental

migration in the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta

Masters Thesis | Msc Urbanism | TU Delft Asmeeta Das Sharma | 4736893

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**Climate change as the driver for Human Mobility and Displacement** 



# Average Disaster Displacement/Year : 21.7 Million

19.1

2014

2012



42.4

2010

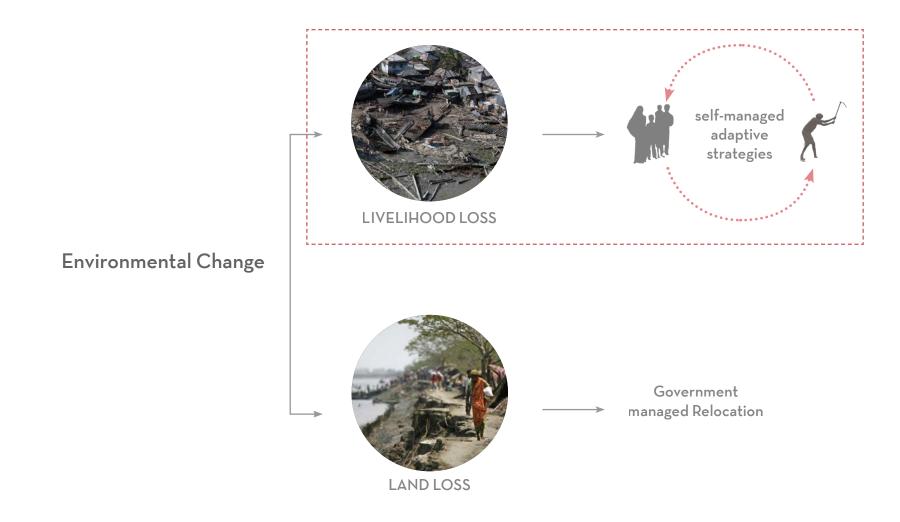


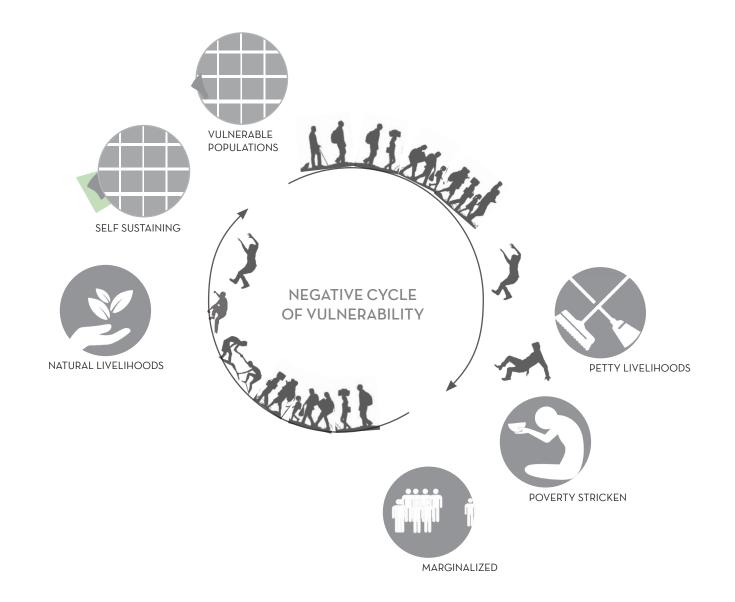
KEY COI	NCEPTS	TOOLS

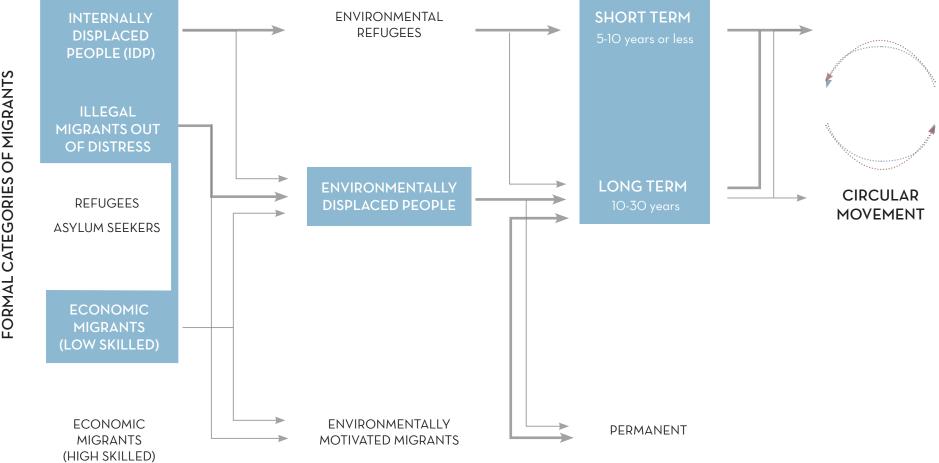
This research aims to scientifically establish a relationship between **climate change and human migration**. Further to investigate the **role** of **spatial planning and governance** in reinstating or upholding the **socio-economic dignity and rights** of the environmentally displaced persons.

NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

PLIGHT	EXPLORATION	STRATEGY	CONCLUSIONS







FORMAL CATEGORIES OF MIGRANTS

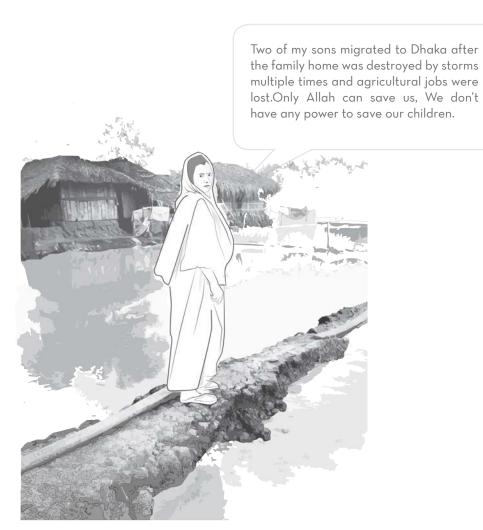
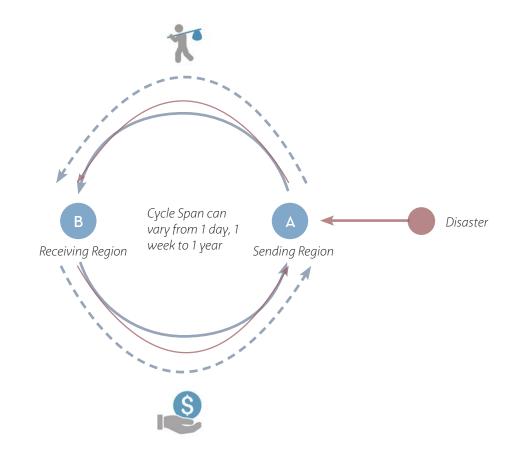
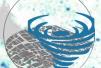


Photo credits : Tim Mcdonnell Story : https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2019/01/climate-change-drives-migration-crisis-in-bangladesh-from-dhaka-sundabans/#/04-bangladesh-climate-migrant-crisis.jpg

#### CIRCULAR MIGRATION A Common Adaptation Strategy





Increased Intensity of Cyclones

Frequent Flooding

Water Contamination

Sea Level Rise

River Erosion

Densely Populated Deltas Least Developed Countries with low coping capacities

Source : luminocity3d.org/WorldPopDen/#3/12.00/10.00

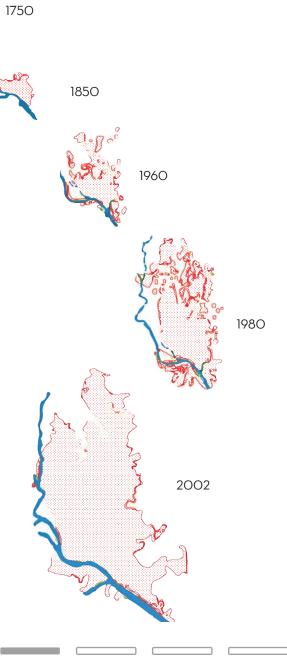




2000 people arrive in Dhaka everyday in search of a better life. 80% of migrate due to climate shocks!

### UNCONTROLLED URBANISATION

URBAN GROWTH OF THE CITY OF DHAKA, SOURCE : DCC PROFILE





#### **RESEARCH QUESTION**

HOW CAN SPATIAL PLANNING AND GOOD GOVERNANCE BE USED AS A TOOL TO FACILITATE THE USE OF CIRCULAR CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION AS AN ADAPTATION STRATEGY FOR THE SENDING REGIONS AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEIGHBOURING REGION?

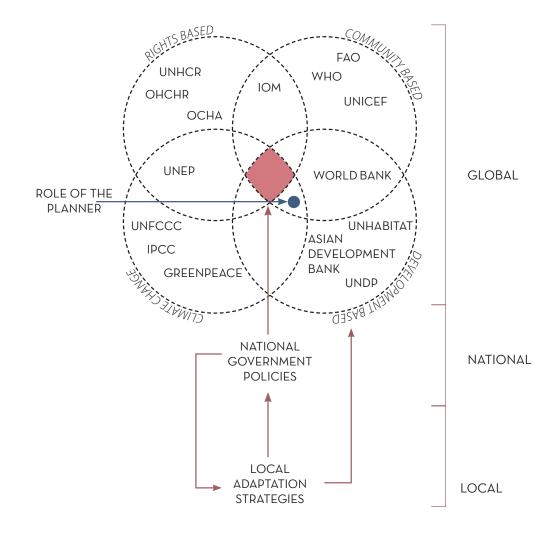


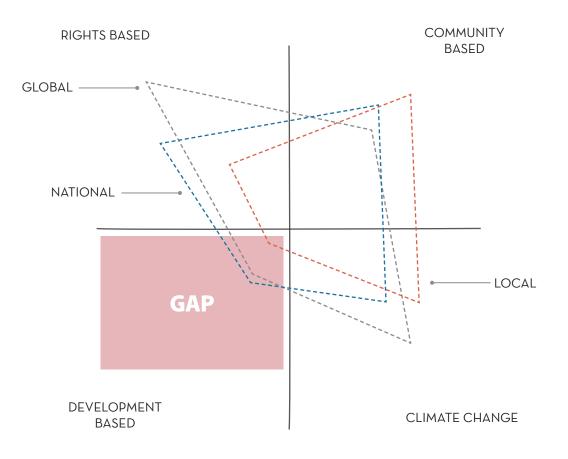
Standing atop an 18-foot embankment, Badruddin Sarkar pointed to the horizon - to his previous home , engulfed by a rising sea ; Own Image

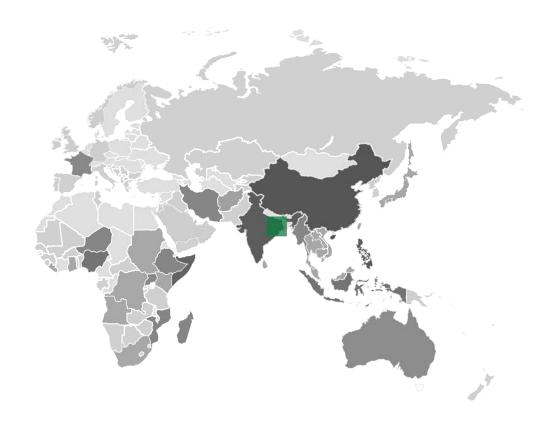
# EXPLORATION

## GAPS

#### RESPONSE ANALYSIS THE CASE OF GANGES BRAHMAPUTRA DELTA







		2			
No data	10,000	100,000	1 million	3 million	6 million



Mapping disaster displacement in 2017 and some National policy responses. (Author, 2019, referenced from https://ourworldindata.org/natural-disasters)



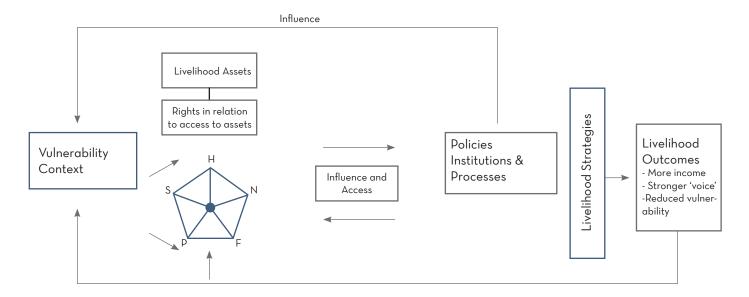


1064 Villages

4.5 Million inhabitants

54 Inhabited Islands

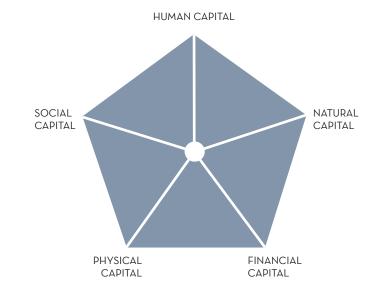




H : Human Capital N : Natural Capital F : Financial Capital P : Physical Capital S : Social Capital

Sustainable Livelihoods Framework; (Adapted from Frank Ellis, 2003)

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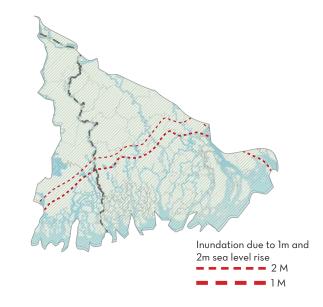
1. VULNERABILITY 2. ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES

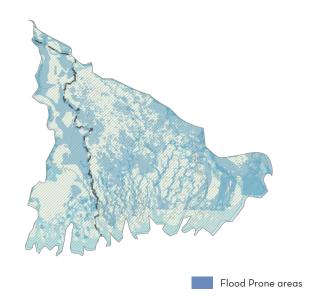
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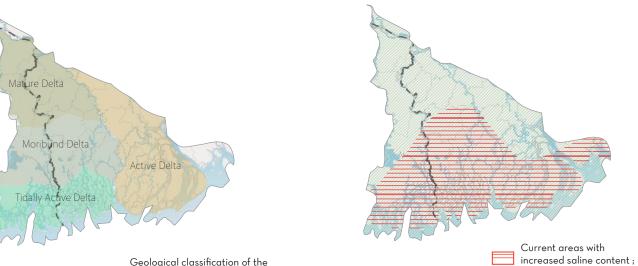
#### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS CLIMATE INDICATORS

1

- Sea Level Rise
- Flooding
- Geological Shift
- Salinity







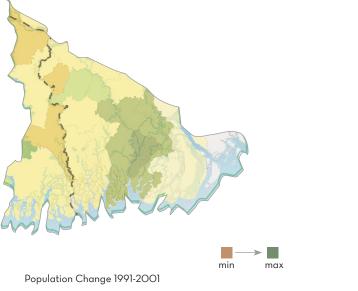
Geological classification of the Delta

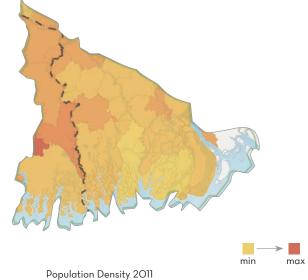
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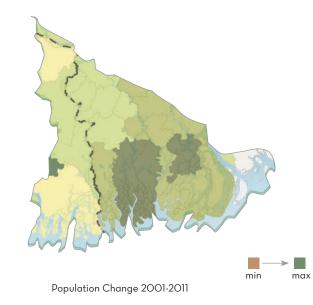
Own Image

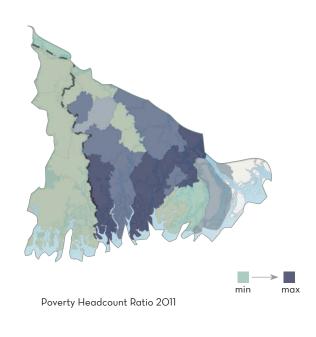
#### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- Population Change
- Population Density
- Poverty Headcount Ratio
- HDI









#### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS PHYSICAL CAPITAL



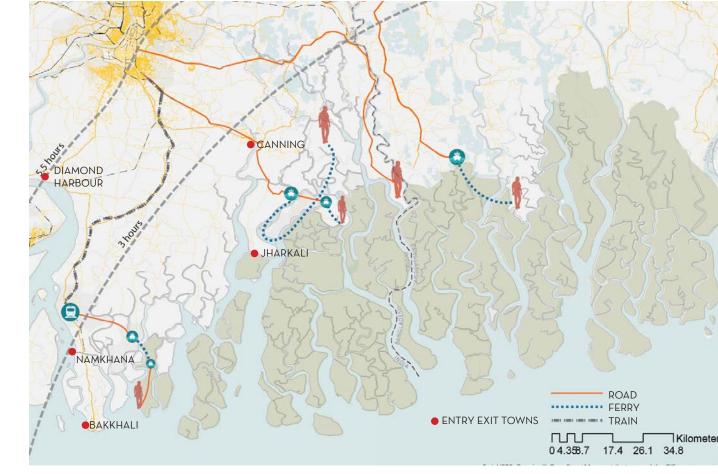
Mismanaged Water transport



Lack of Public Transport



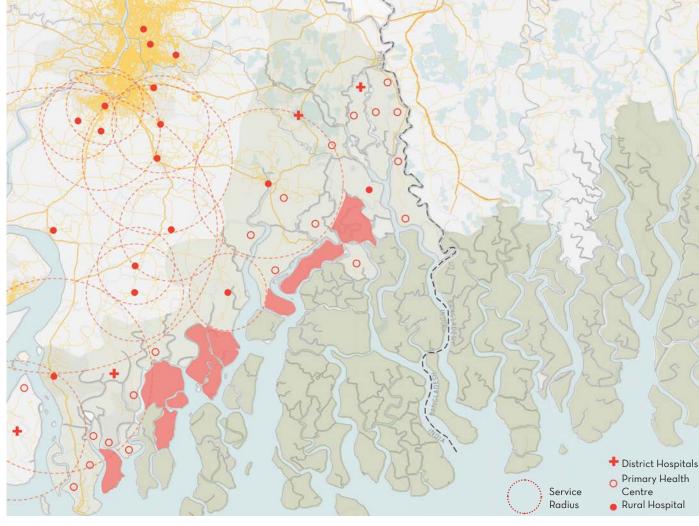
Lack of Road Infrastructure



Isolated Islands with limited Connectivity





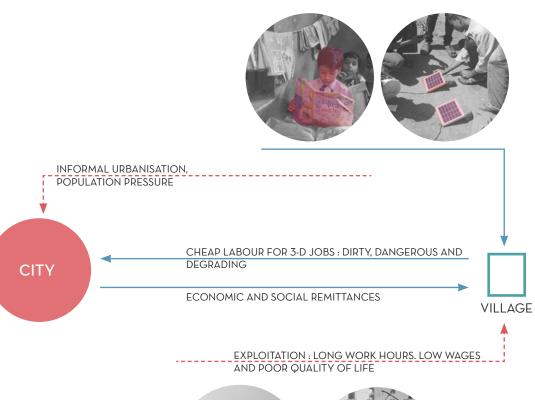


Lack of healthcare facilities



TECHNICAL AID INFRASTRUCTURE

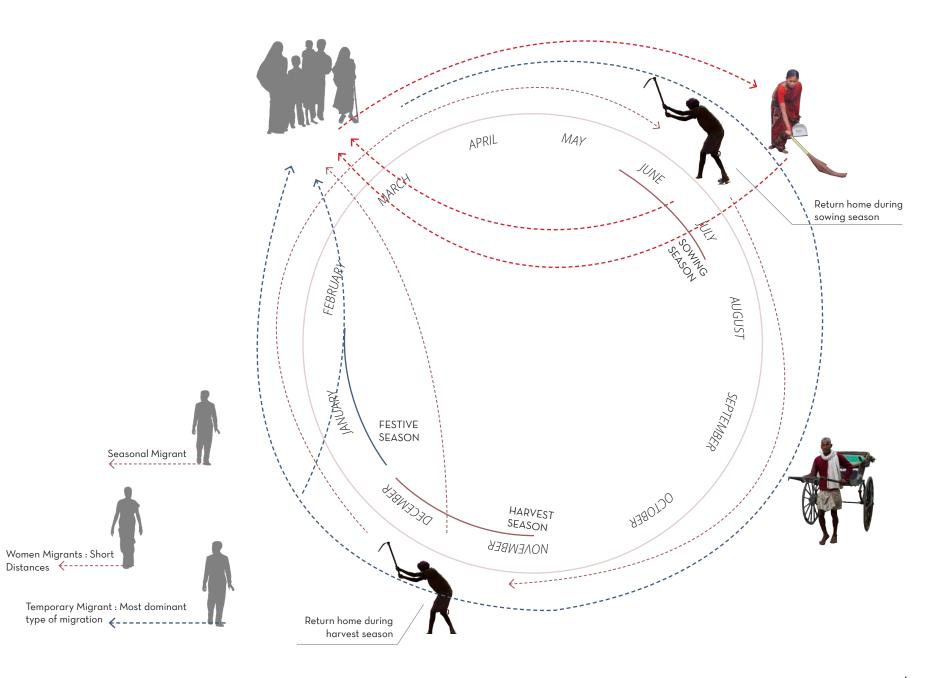






RURAL - URBAN RELATIONSHIP

COPING STRATEGIES HUMAN CAPITAL



#### ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES SOCIAL SUPPORT





Disaster Management



Eco-Tourism



Food and Water Security

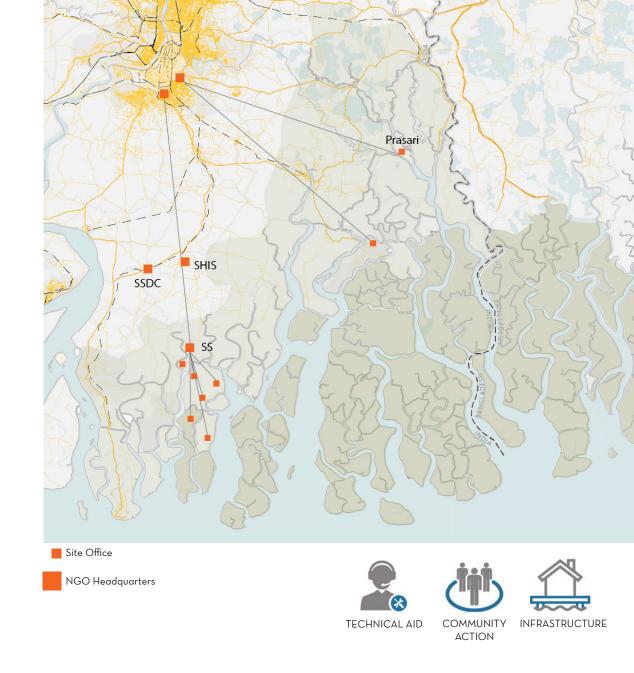




Education

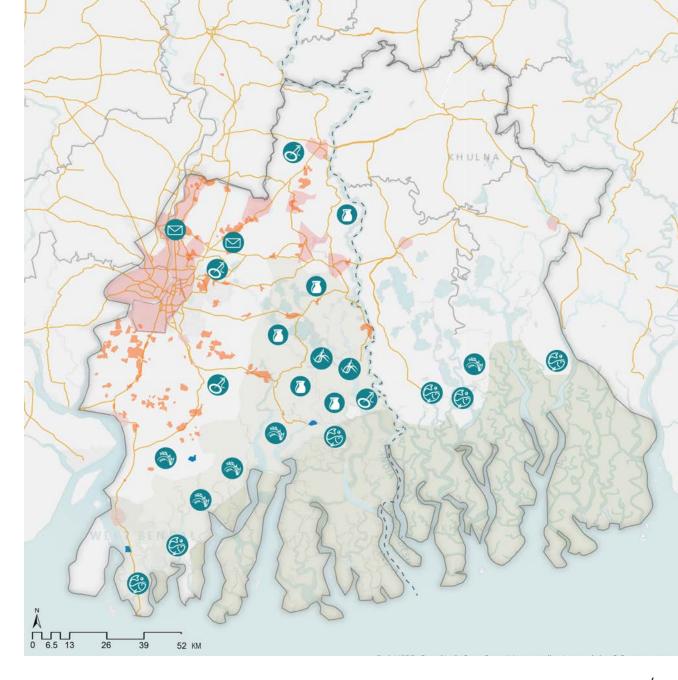


Livelihood



#### ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE







Fisherwomen quit fishing and make cloth dolls for sale

The Forest Tour guides work as a union. We ensure every guide can sustain their families by helping the weaker links work harder!



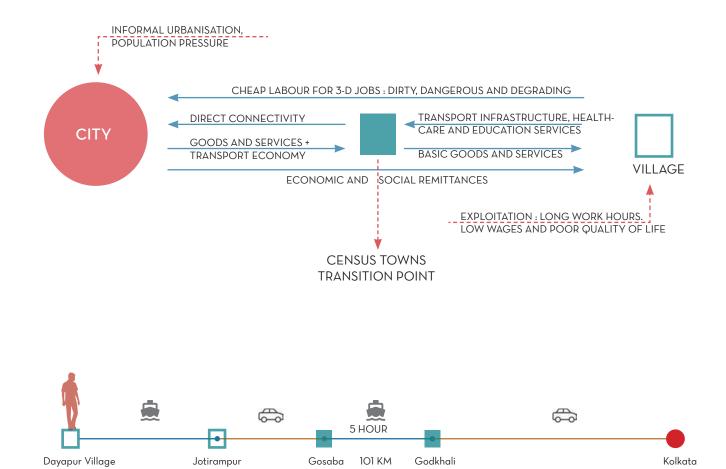
COMMUNITY ACTION



Women's collective built 12 km of brick roads



Community Fishing





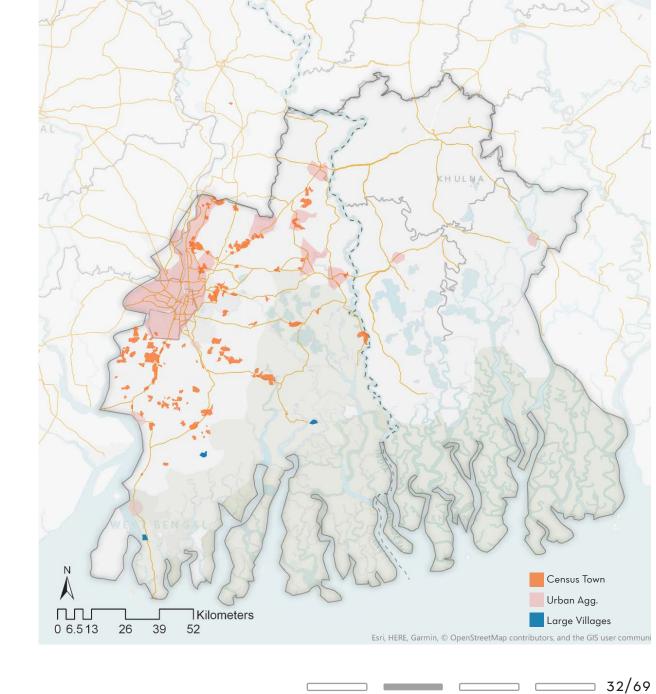


RURAL

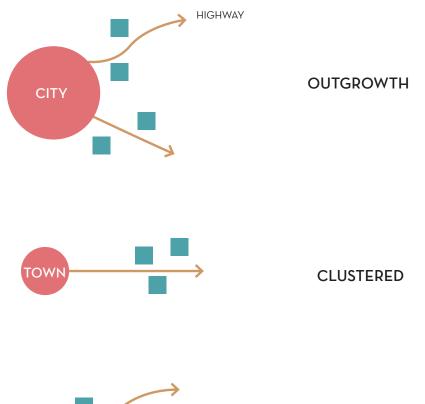
URBAN DEFINITION Population > 5000 75% Population employed in non-agri activities Population Density > 400 Persons/Sqkm



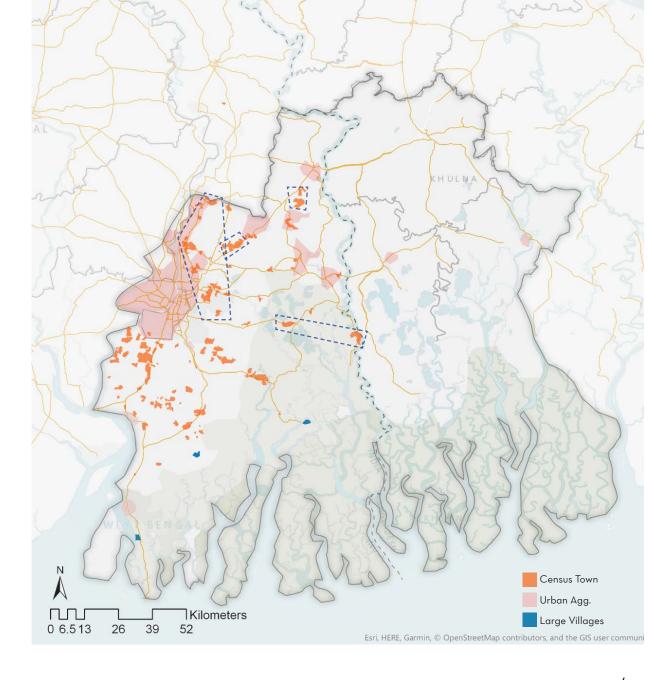
RURAL GOVERNANCE Governed by a democratically elected 'Panchayat' Family presence and power play





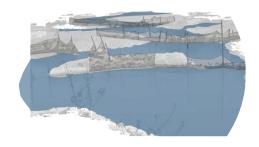












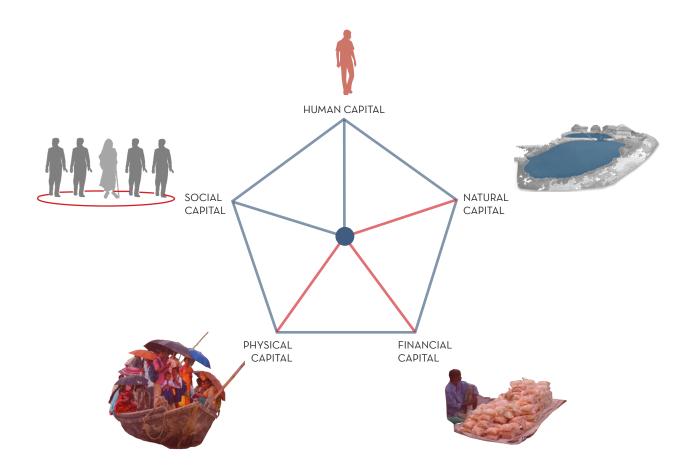


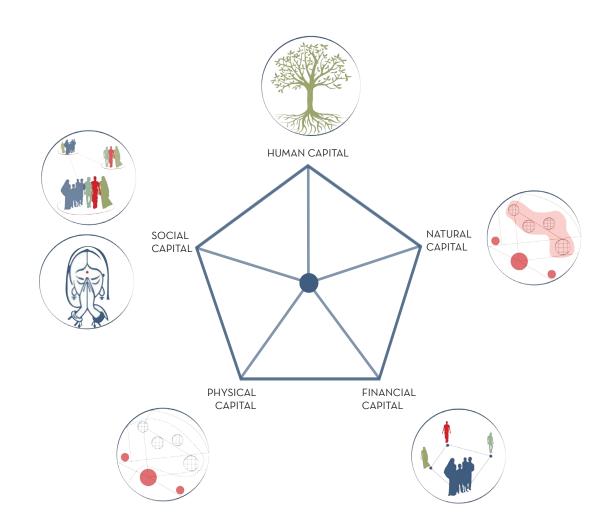
RURAL CHARACTER

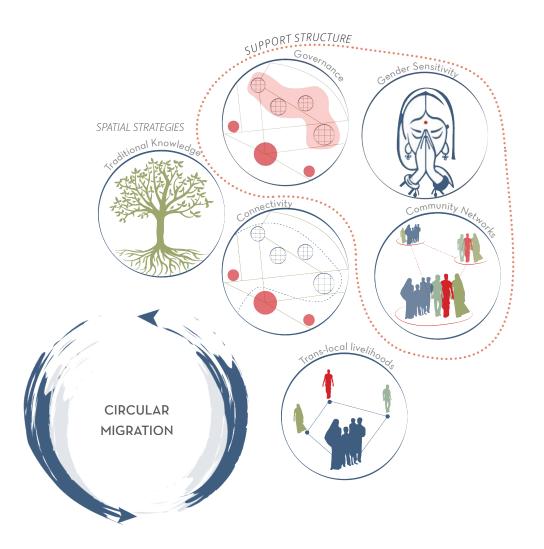
#### IMPROPER INFRASTRUCTURE

#### WETLAND DESTRUCTION

ADHOC ECONOMIES

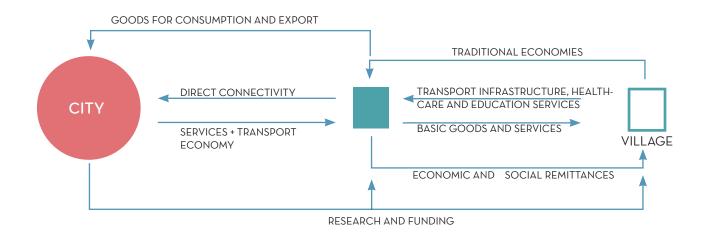




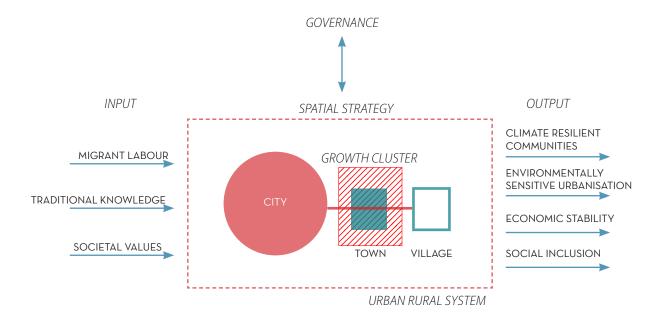


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## STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

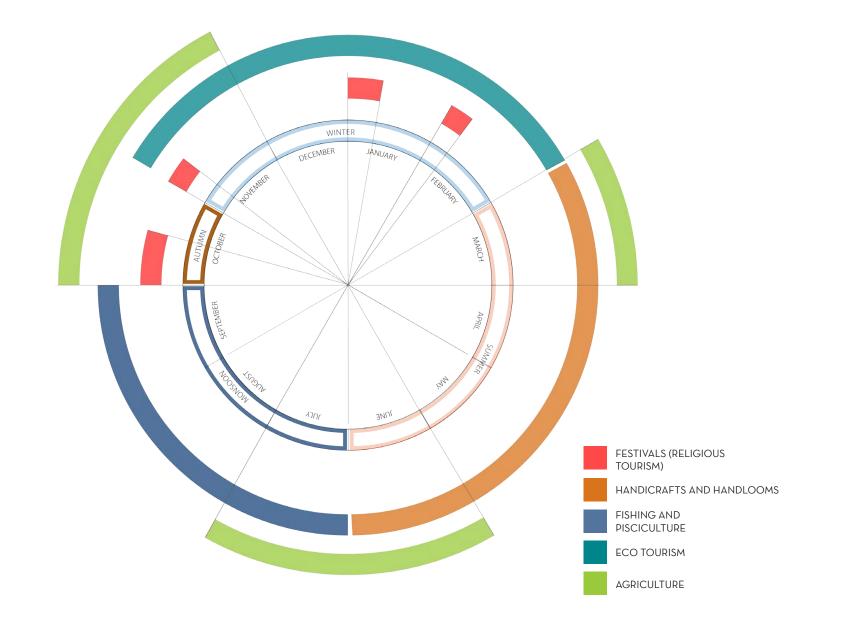


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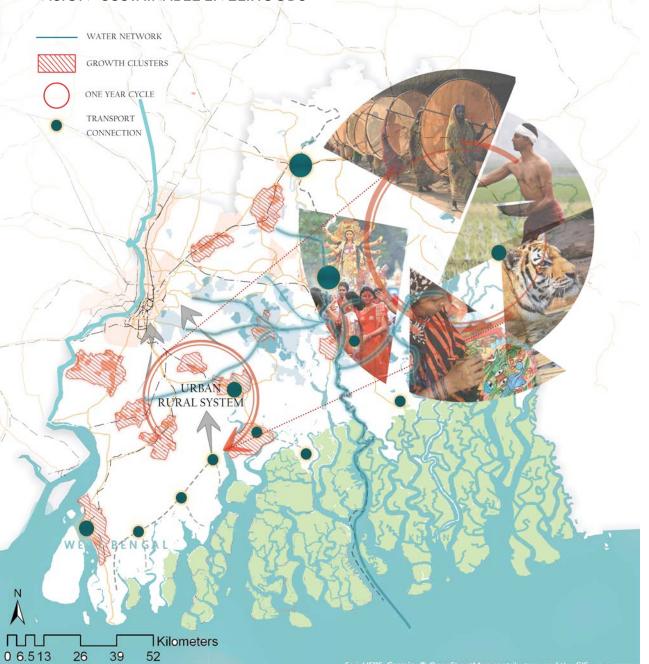
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SEASONALITY



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## **VISION - SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**





**Enhancing Connectivity** 



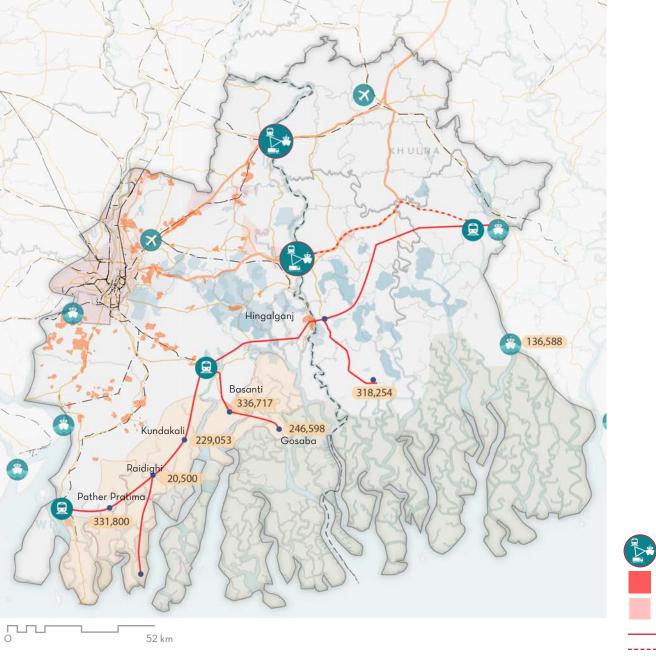
Wetland Conservation

**Defining Growth Clusters** 



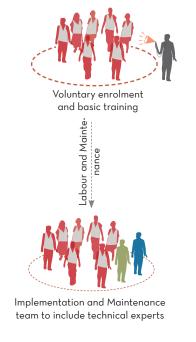
Traditional Knowledge Economies

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Community Built + Managed Infrastructure





Existing Government Schemes Private CSR input - Monetary or Expertise

International and Local

NGO's

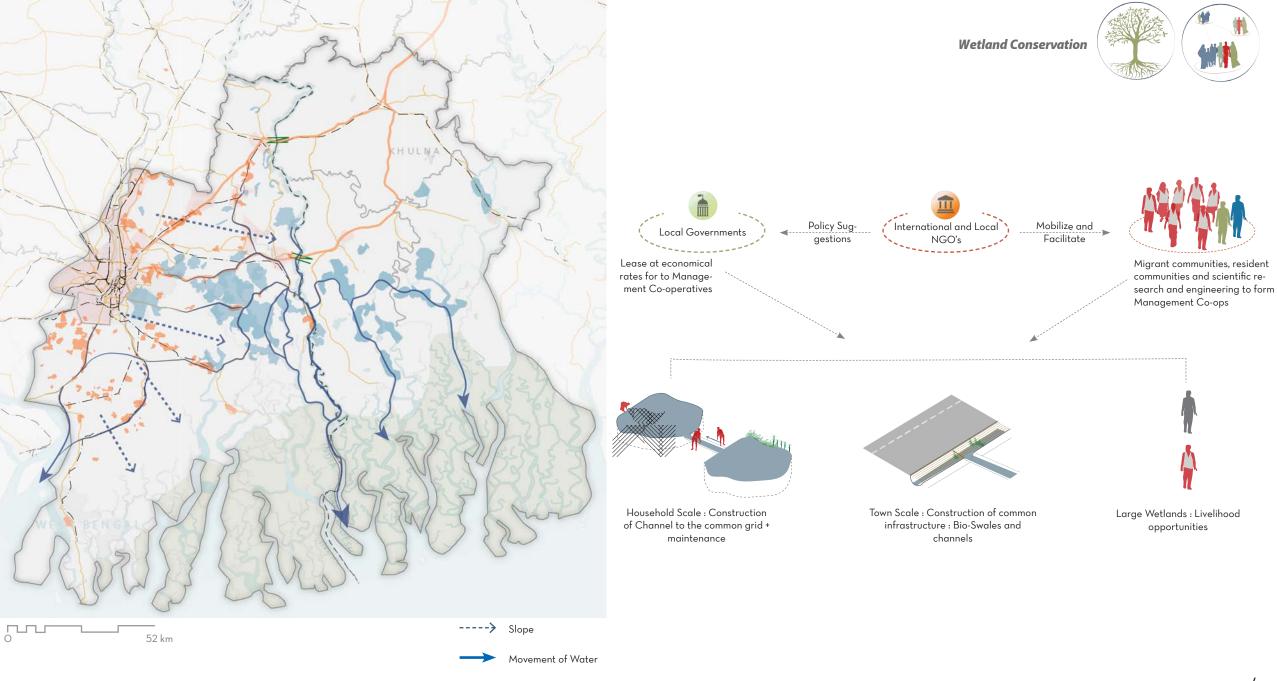
Proposed Multi-modal Hubs

Census Towns

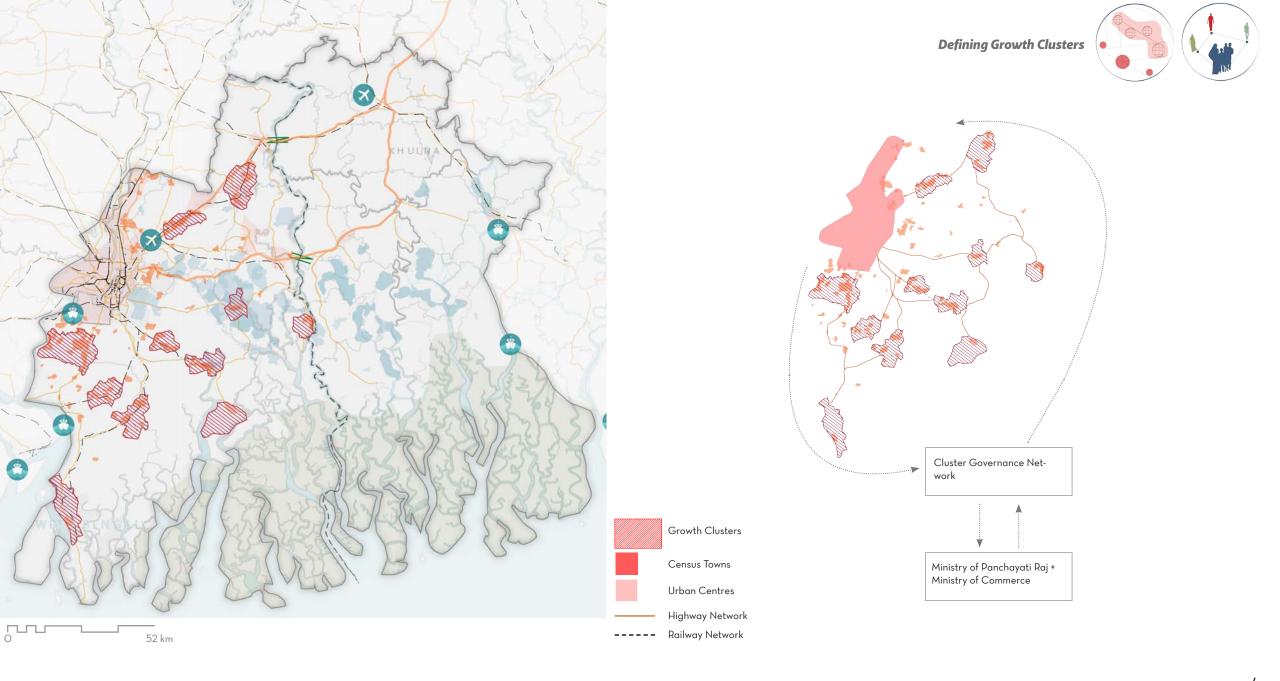
Urban Centres

Proposed Highway Link

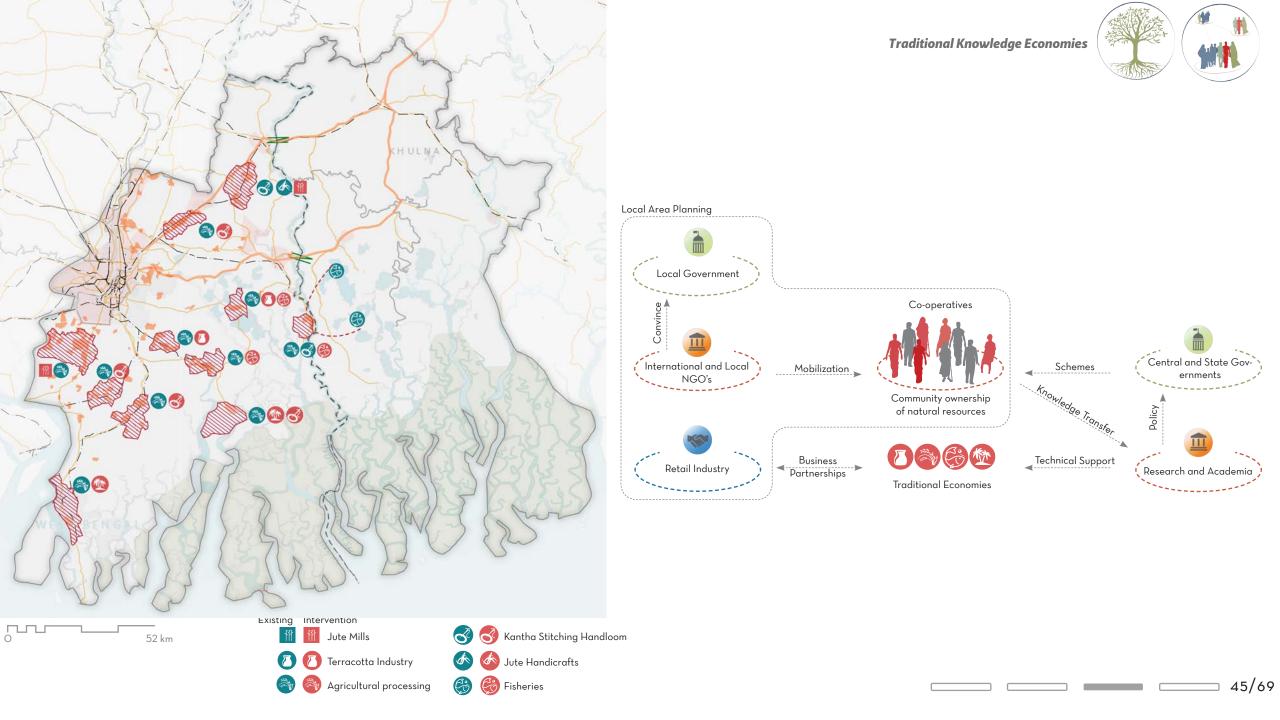
---- Under construction Rail Link

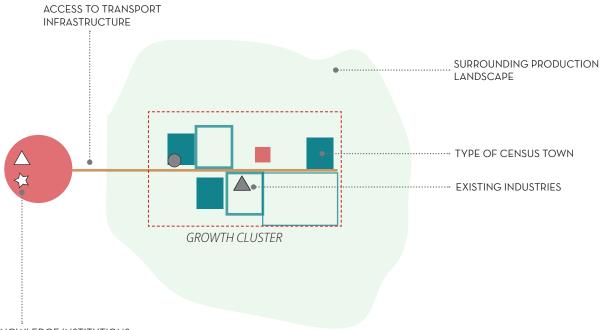


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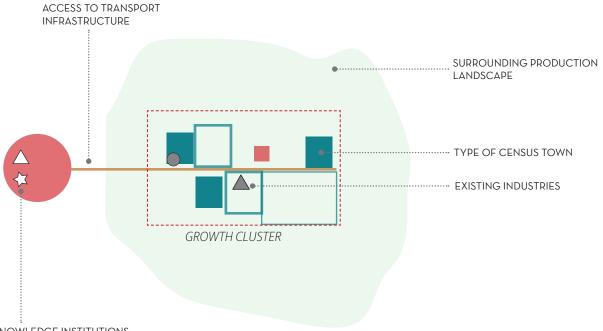


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KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTIONS

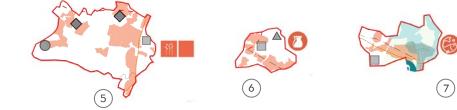


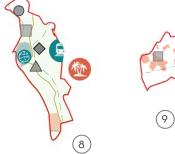


KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTIONS

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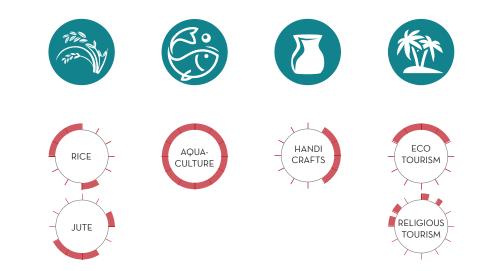


#### EXISTING PROCESSING UNITS



Food Processing Units

# TRADITIONAL ECONOMIES

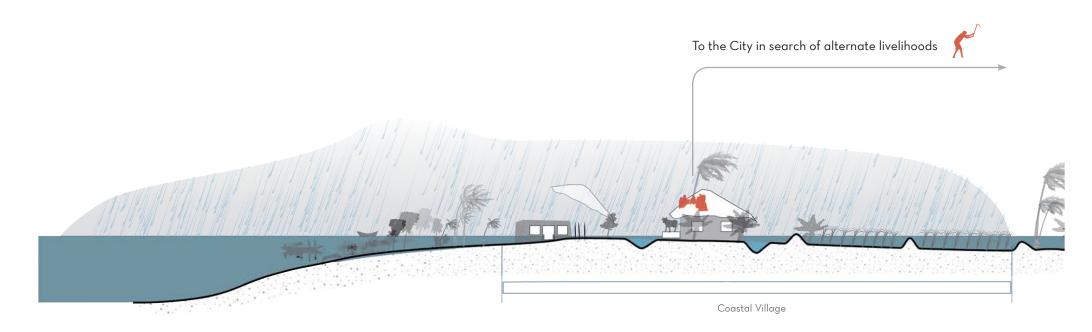


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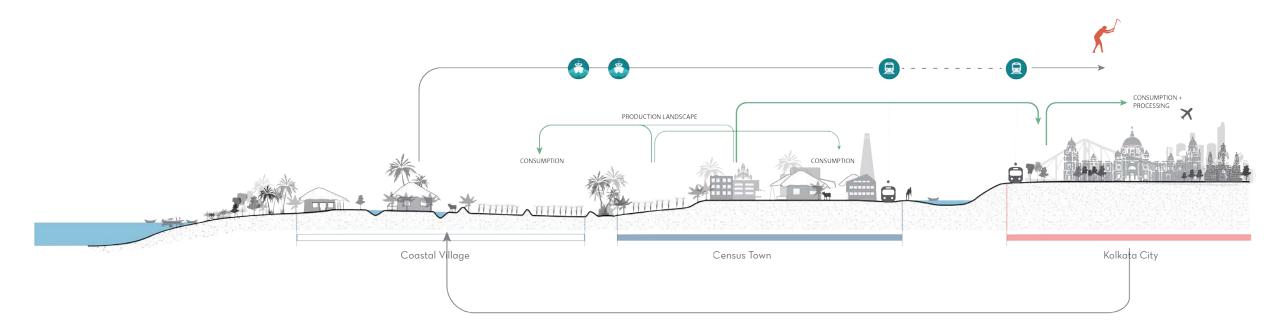


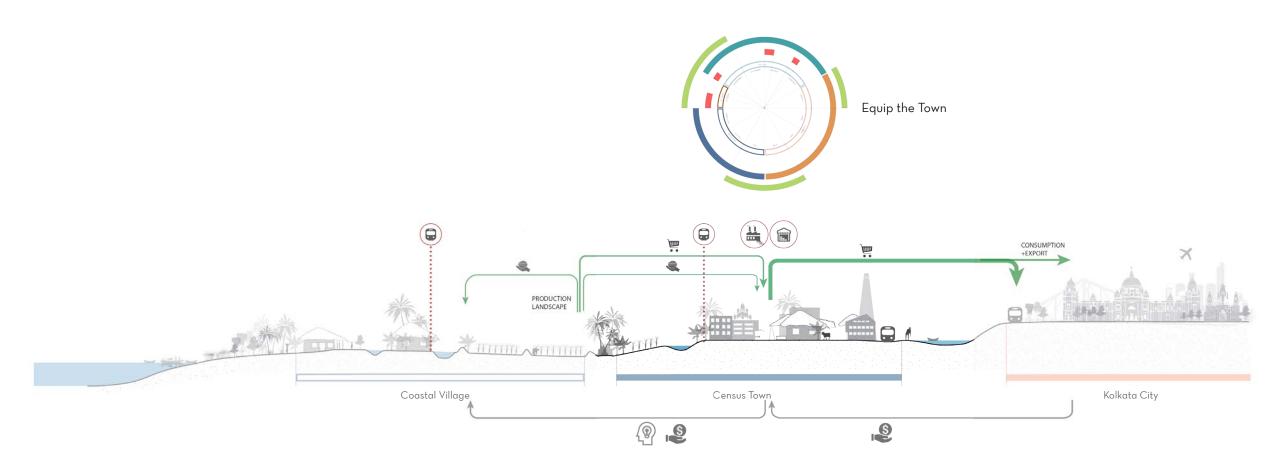


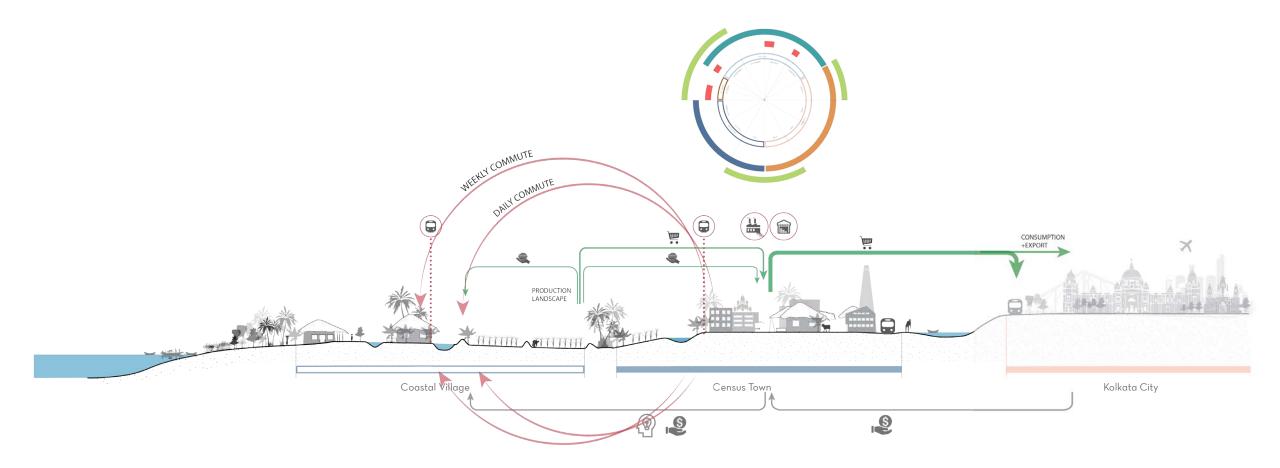
Dependant on Natural Livelihoods



Migration to the labour based informal economy







COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP OF NATURAL RESOURCES





IDENTITY





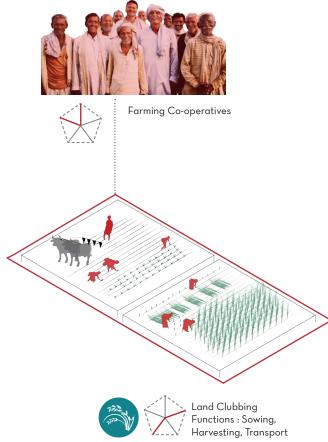
COLLABORATIVE APPROACH





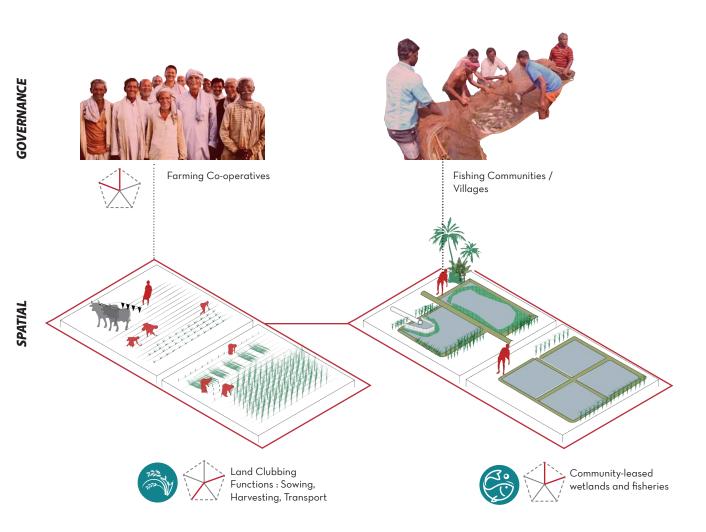


SPATIAL



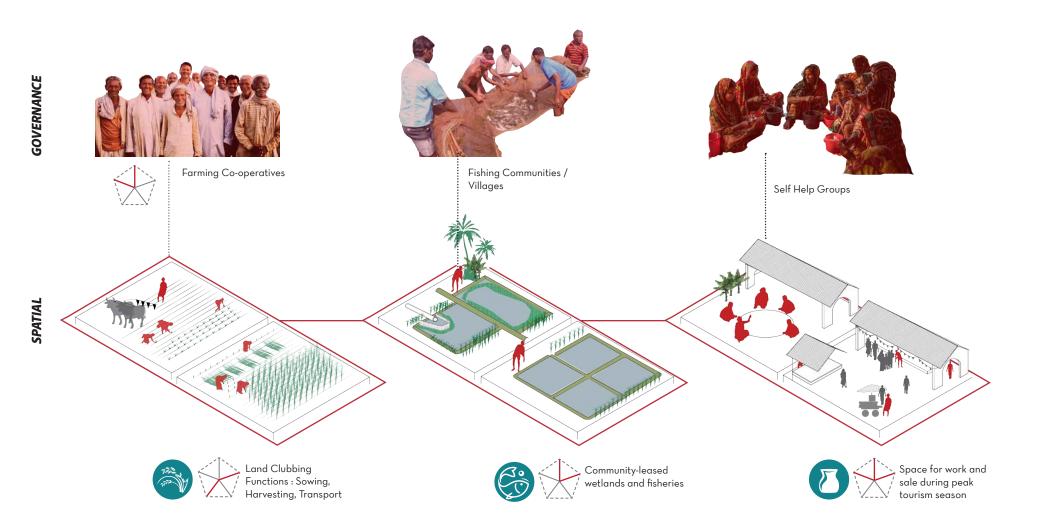
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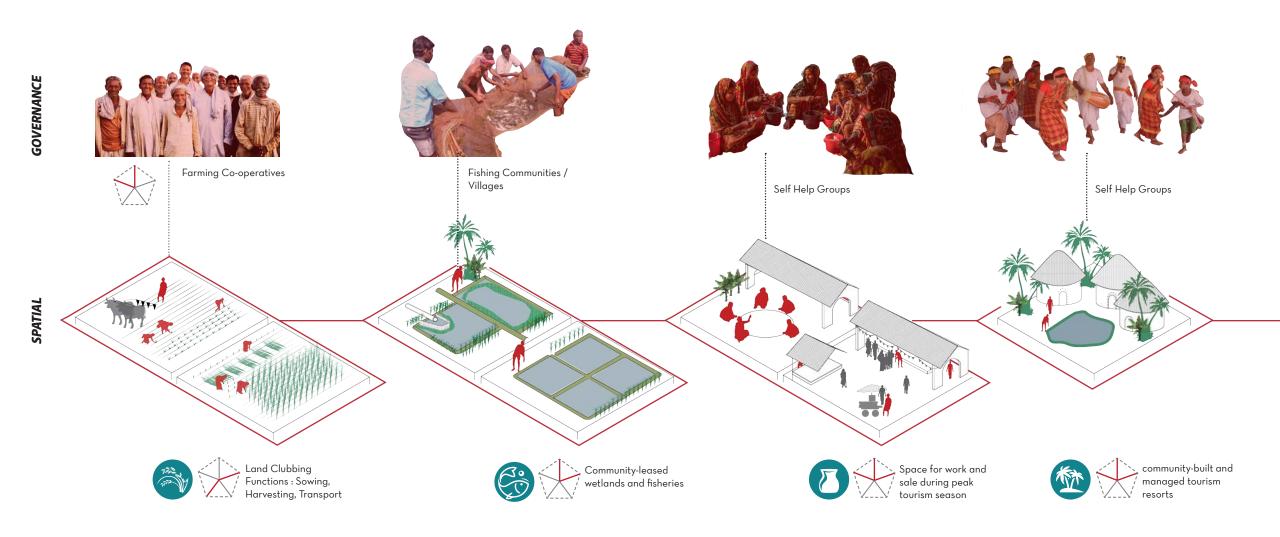


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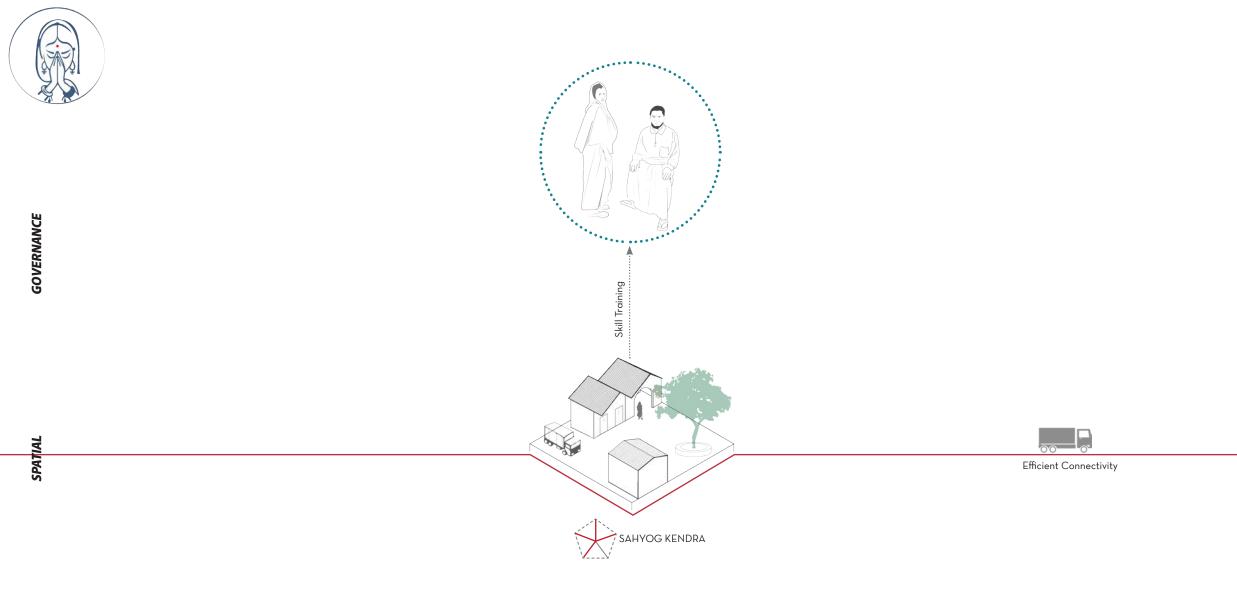




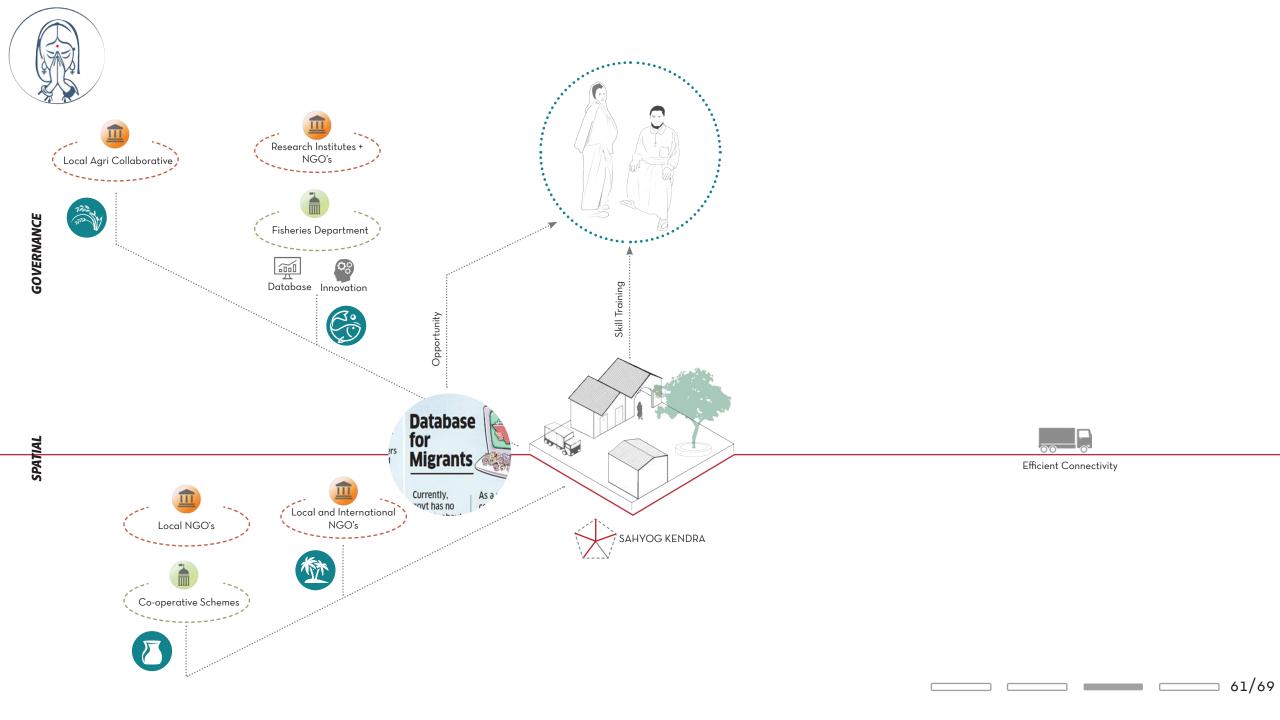


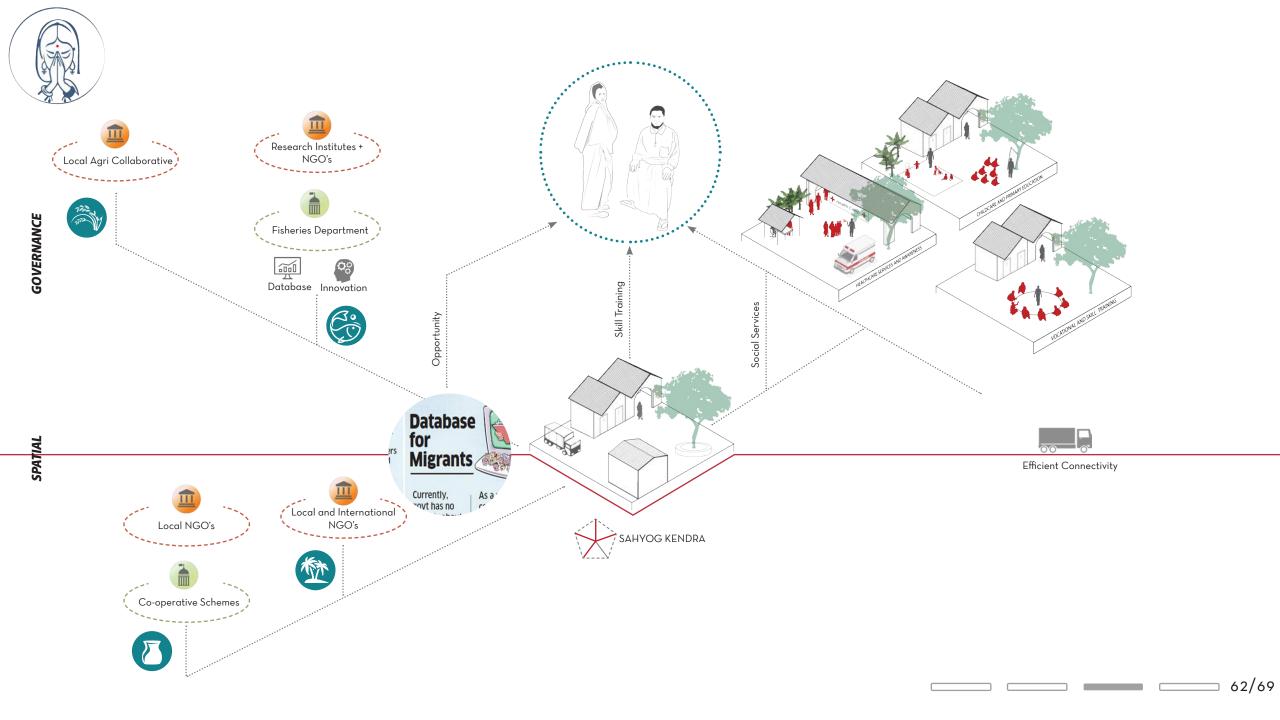


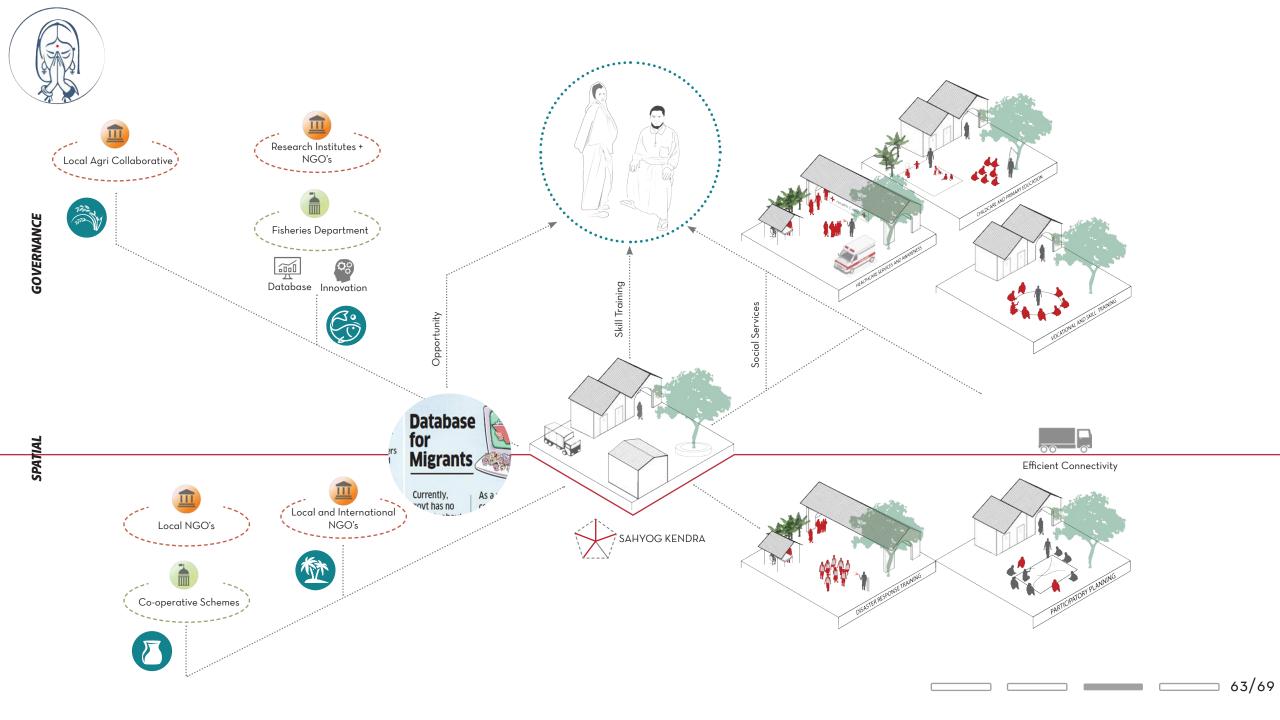
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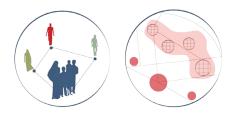


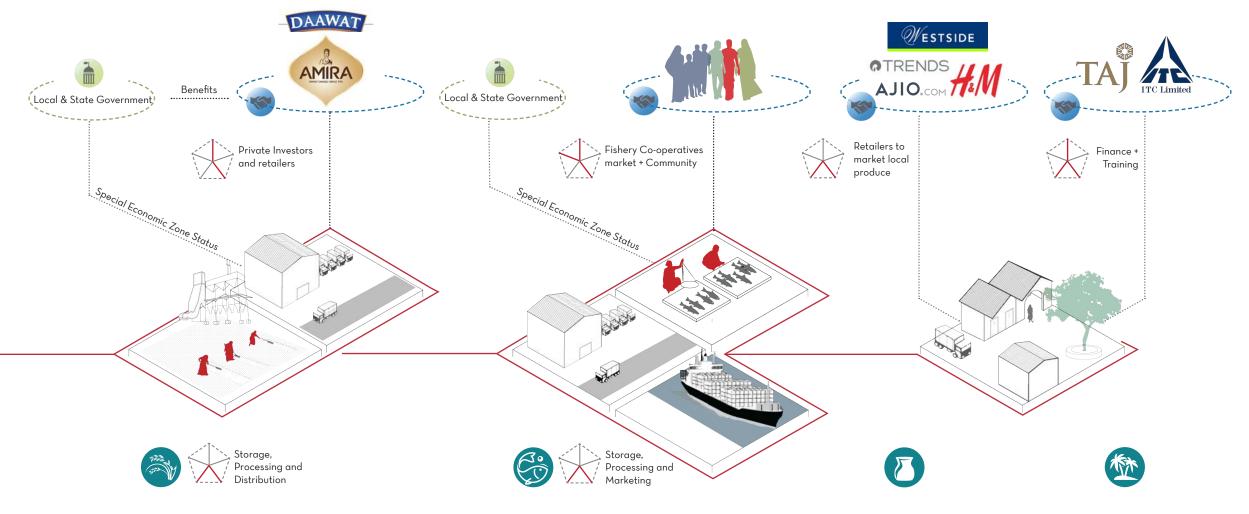
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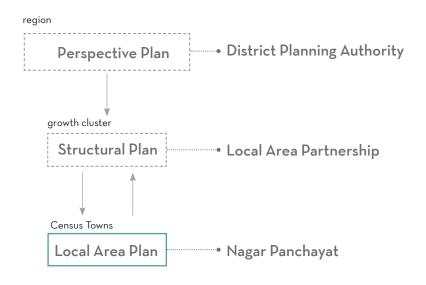






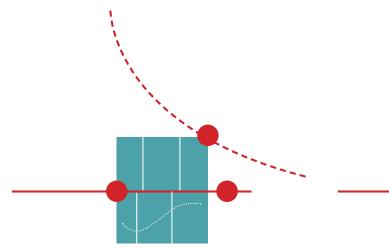


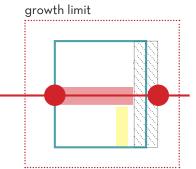




Incorporate Bottom Up collaborations into Top down Plans

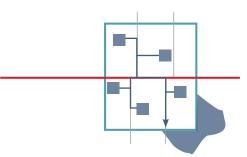
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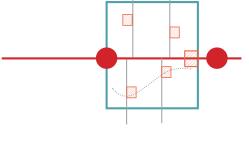


CONNECTIVITY

ZONING PLAN



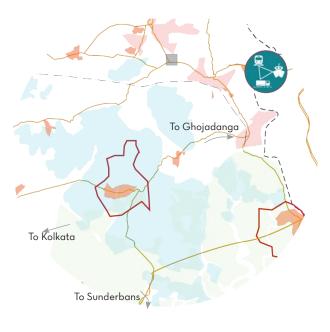
WETLAND PRESERVATION AND ORGANIC SEWAGE TREATMENT



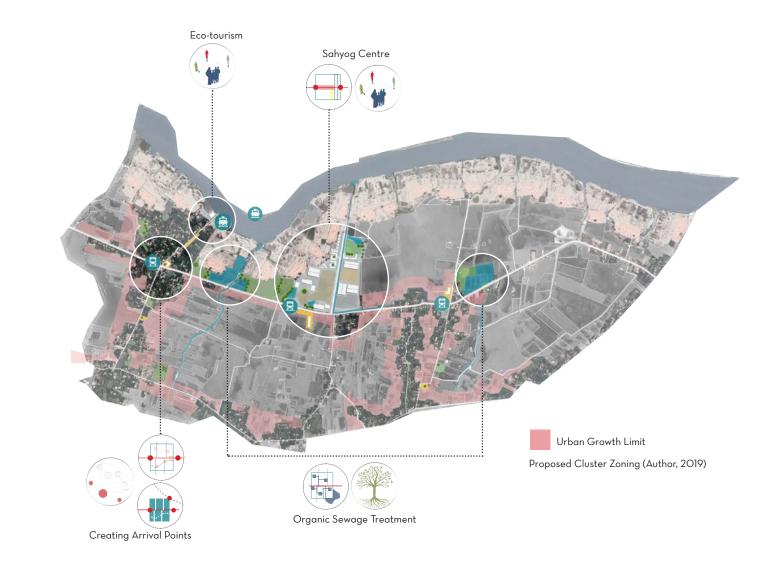




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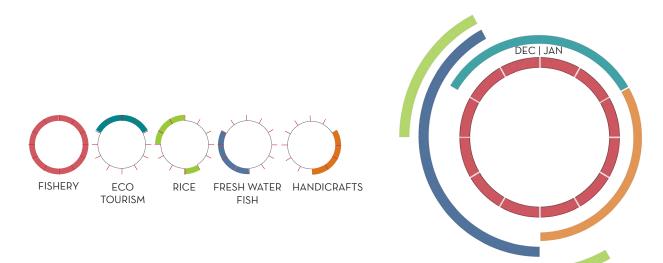


Positioning the Minakhan Cluster



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SEASONALITY

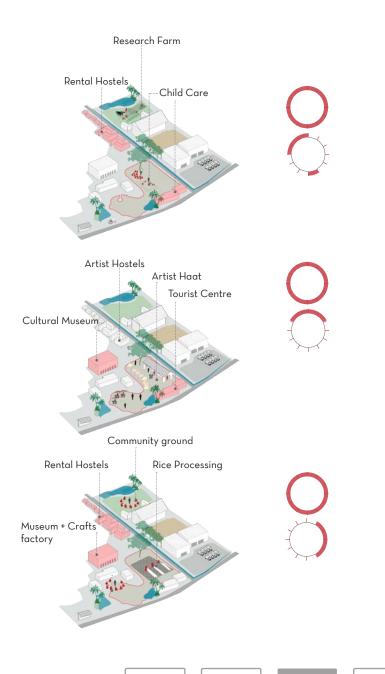




SAHYOG KENDRA

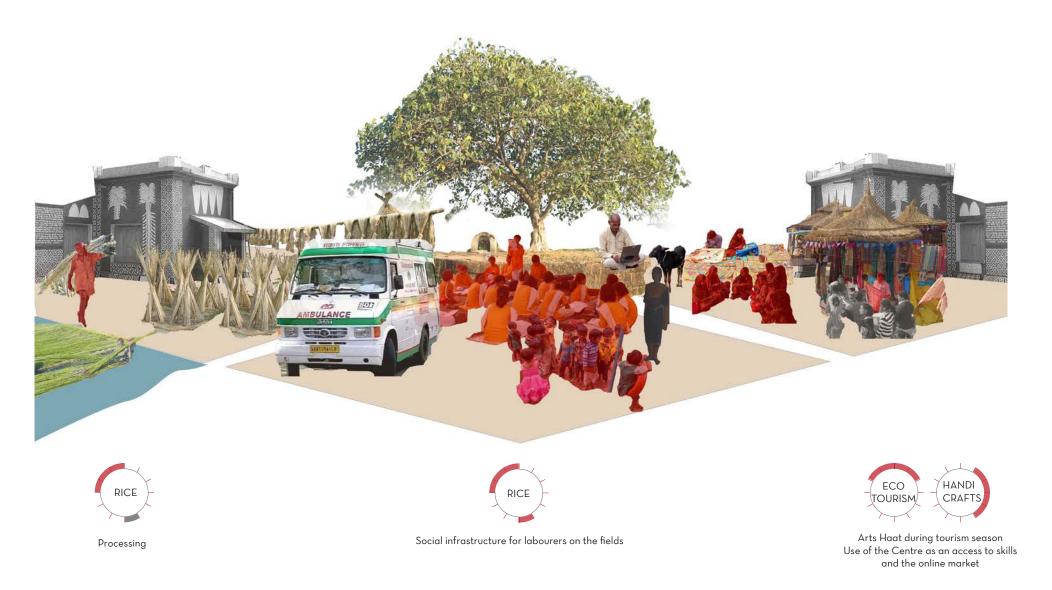


Schematic layout of a Sahyog Kendra (Author, 2019)



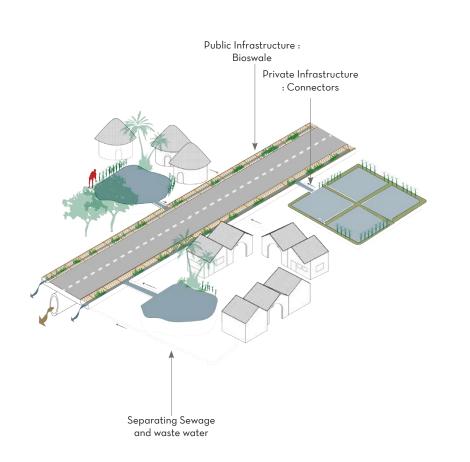


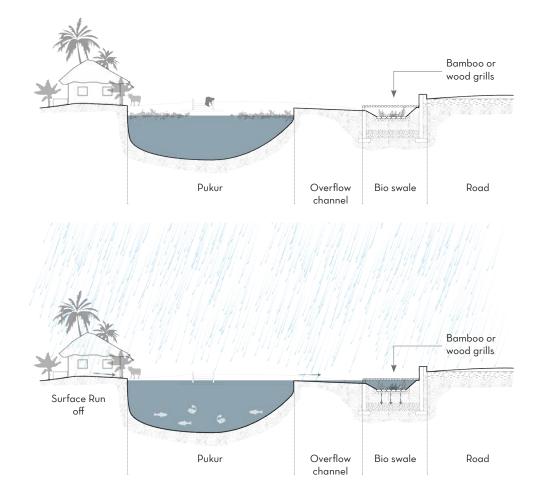
#### SAHYOG KENDRA





### NATURAL RESOURCES : FLOOD RESILIENCE

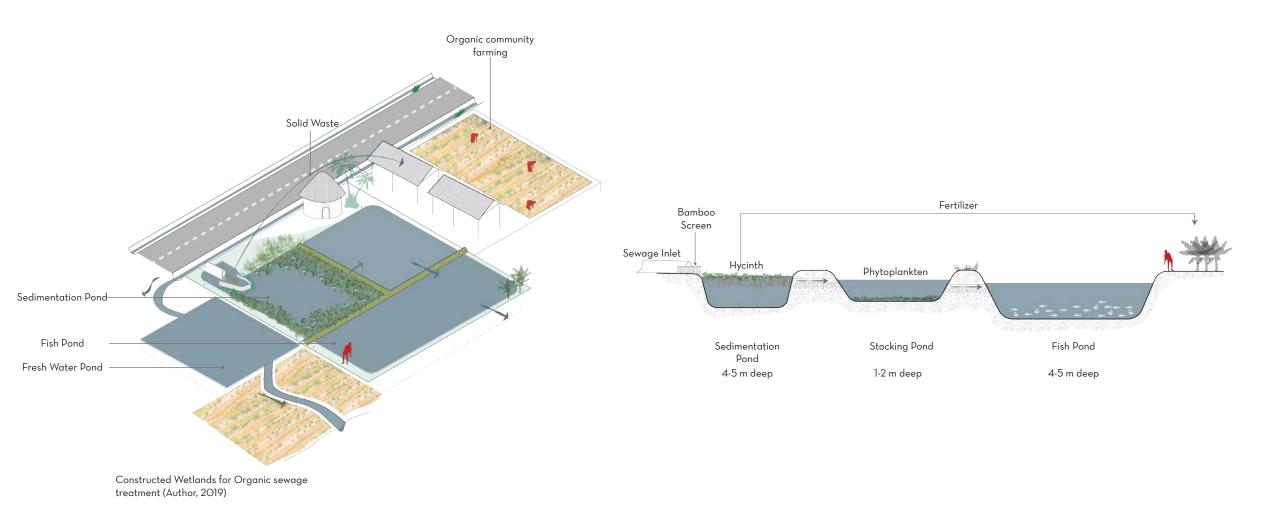




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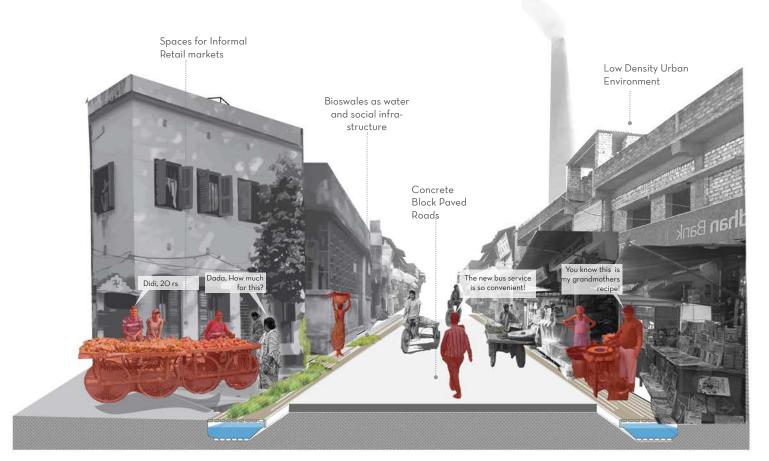


## NATURAL RESOURCES : FLOOD RESILIENCE





### NATURAL RESOURCES : FLOOD RESILIENCE



Integration with the existing fabric



#### **ARRIVAL POINTS**

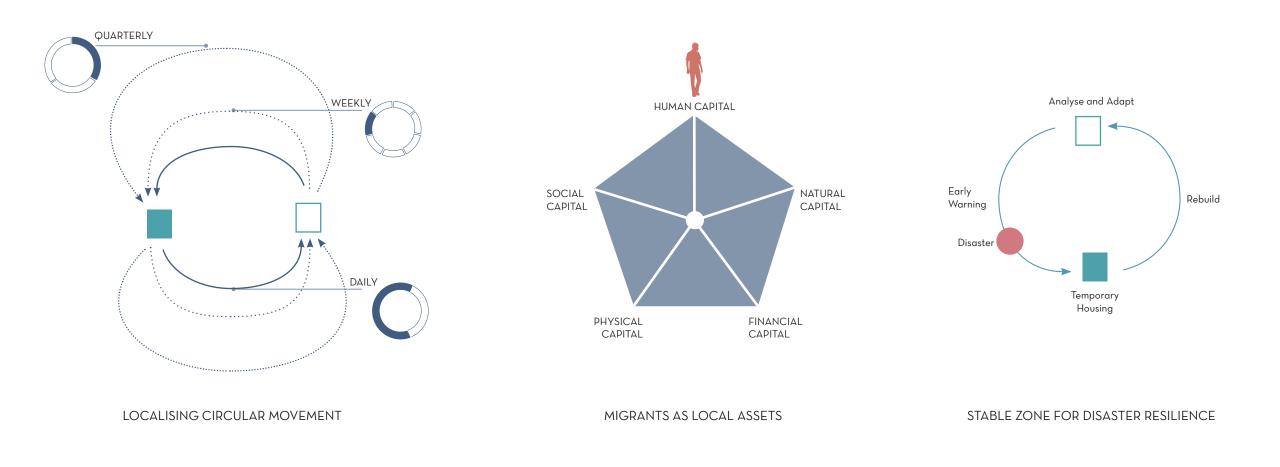


Integration with the existing fabric



### CONCLUSIONS

How can spatial planning and good governance be used as a tool to facilitate the use of climate-induced MIGRATION AS an adaptation strategy for the sending regions AND for the development of the NEIGHBOURING REGION?





### FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Possibility for Cross-Border Movement
- Multi Disciplinary Action
- In-depth research on spatial consequences of migration
- Research on the impact of economic stability on Disaster Regions
- Preparation for permanent relocation for Communities prone to SLR

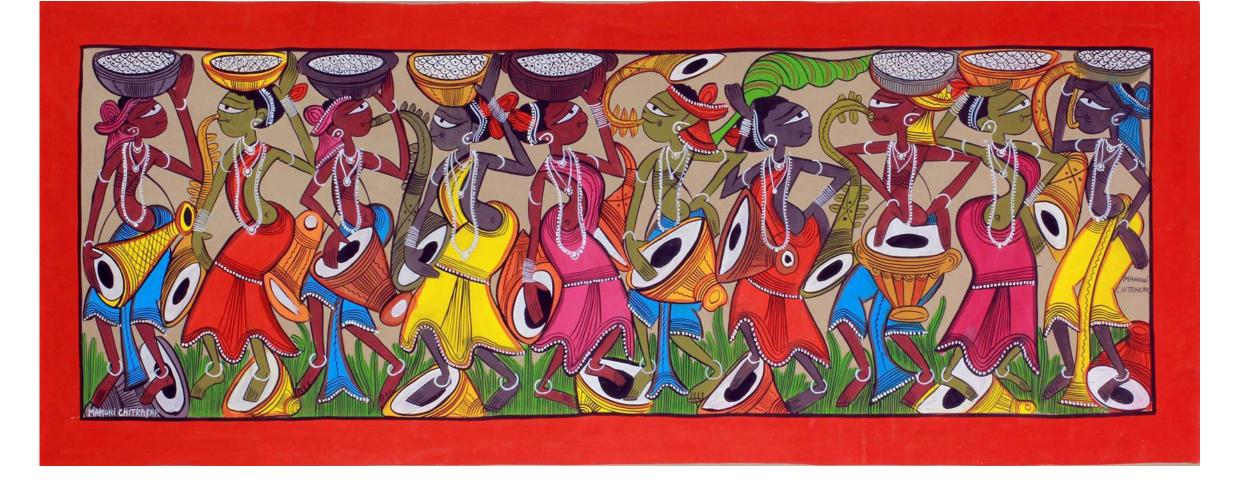
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• Work in Progress





THANK YOU!



**QUESTIONS?** 

