

Resettlement of Climate Induced Displaced People in Bangladesh: Governance Perspective

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Abstract: The study attempts to investigate the resettlement of climate induced displaced people in Bangladesh along with exploring the existing government resettlement programs in the light with governance perspectives. The study mainly based on primary as well as secondary data sources. Primary data have been obtained through the quantitative along with qualitative sources. Qualitative data were attained through Participant Observation, Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) methods. Quantitative data have been acquired through the field study consisting of a questionnaire survey. Data were interpreted by the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS-16). Various statistical tools and techniques were used for data presentation. For statistical interpretation, the null hypotheses (H_0) have been adopted and Chi square (χ^2) test has been performed after cross tabulation. The study reveals that the resettlement status of climate induced displaced people is frustrating, they mainly receiving short term relief from the government and other organization, permanent settlement has only for people less than 10%. Absence/ limited resettlement program has been forced displaced people to move though displaced people faced some common difficulties in their destination areas such as an identity crisis, threat from local people to leave the place, the absence of good relation with local authority and land ownership, absence of cultural harmony, didn't get any kind or assistances from local neighbors and so on. It is identified that displaced people are deprived to be resettled for many reasons such as no linkages with authority, corruption, influence of local and national politicians, bureaucratic difficulties. The relationship between resettlement program and people's displacement focusing on governance were significant (H_0 was rejected). Inadequate resettlement program with poor governance system along with recurrent climate induced disasters have been accelerating people displacement in coastal areas of Bangladesh. The study counsel that ensures transparency and accountability in all parts of government and non-government authority; proper coordination among government and NGOs for promoting the resettlement program, resettle displaced people one by one in the nearby community, promote disaster resilience housing and infrastructure and proper distribution of Khas land (government land) to the displaced people as priority basis can solve this problem in the long run.

Keywords: Displacement, Resettlement, Good Governance

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1. Introduction

Climate change induced extreme weather events, primarily hydro-meteorological in nature, will significantly affect displacement in three distinct ways in Bangladesh. Firstly, the effects of warming and drying in some regions will reduce agricultural potential and undermine 'ecosystem services' such as the availability of clean water and fertile soil. Secondly, heavy precipitation will cause flash or river floods in tropical regions. And finally, sea-level rise will permanently destroy extensive and highly productive low-lying coastal areas that are home to millions of people who will have to relocate permanently [10]. It declines the poverty line and interrupted the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the least developed countries, who are highly vulnerable to the climate-induced disasters [6]. In Bangladesh, people are suffering from regular natural hazards including floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts. As a result, nearly 46% people temporarily displaced and 12% people permanently displaced due to different hazards in four climate hotspots of Bangladesh [4]. Besides, more than 42 million people were displaced in 2010 by natural disasters in which more than 38 million by climate related disasters. Out of 42 million, 569 thousand were only from Bangladesh [11]. Since the end of the 1980s the issue of good governance has dominated the international discussion about development and international assistance to developing countries [14]. In response to the regular and severe natural disasters that Bangladesh face, the Government has developed a number of programs to relocate and rehabilitate people who have been made landless and homeless as a result of different slow and sudden onset

disasters. These programs are known as Agriculture *Khas* land distribution to landless families, *Adarsha Gram/Cluster Village*, *Guchagram* or Climate Victims Resettlement Project, *Abasan* and *Ashrayan* project for ensuring housing to landless and homeless people of all over Bangladesh but the migration of displaced people to big cities increasing day by day. In this point of view, the study refers to the Good governance concept because it implies a number of institutions, which regulate the behavior of public bodies, stimulate citizens and participate in government and control public- private relations [13]. Yet, no specific study of the resettlement reality of climate displaced people in Bangladesh is regarding on governance perspective. So, the present study assesses existing government resettlement program and gaps of governance for a proper resettlement program of climate displacement people in coastal Bangladesh.

2. Scenario of Resettlement Program in Bangladesh

The first landless program was launched in 1972 and since then a number of programs and land reform initiatives have focused on the distribution of government *khas* land to landless families [5]. Many of the governmental housing projects tried to ease the pressure on urban areas by relocating or promoting the return to rural areas. These programs include:

- **The Ghore Phera Program:** Launched in 1999 the program encouraged people to return to their villages by offering loans for income generating activities in rural areas.
- **The Ashrayan Project:** This project, started in the coastal areas of Bangladesh in 1996, included the construction of basic housing in a barrack style.
- **The Adarsha Gram Prokolpo (Ideal Village Project):** Completed in 1998, it offered credit for relocation from cities to the rural areas.
- **The Ashrayan-I Project:** The government implemented a resettlement program ‘Ashrayan-I Project’ from 1997 to 2010. After the completion of Ashrayan-1, the government established Ashrayan-II, to run from 2012 to 2017. The project is sponsored and coordinated by the Prime Minister’s office and supported by the Ashrayan Project Central Advisory Council.
- **The ‘Guchogram’ or Climate Victims Resettlement Project’** was launched in 2009 and is due to run till June 2014. The aim of the project is to relocate climate victims, landless, homeless, address less and persons affected by river erosion on *khas* or donated land, with living accommodation and deeds of title. The Project is sponsored by the Ministry of Land and covers all of Bangladesh, excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs). In 1987, the Government formed *Guccha Grams* (clustered villages) for landless people. Several NGOs took the opportunity to cooperate the Government in the land distribution tasks. This cooperation has continued, furthermore, NGOs have assisted the government in its program of *Adarsha Gram* (ideal villages) which aims to provide comfort by constructing houses for the distressed poor [9]. NGOs also resettled the displaced and landless people establishing *Guchagram* (cluster village) through purchasing land with financial support from donors. In addition to the resettlement of displaced people through establishing cluster villages, the NGOs of Bangladesh have been using a number of strategies and processes to recover and distribute *Khas* land among the landless poor; including, mobilization, identification and redistribution of *Khas* land, legal aid, lobbying and advocacy [2]. Besides, CDSP (*Char* Development and Settlement Project) deals with state-owned land known as “Char” land, which falls into the broader category of *Khas* land, in South Eastern Bangladesh. The aim of the Project is to improve the security of tenure of landless people who are informally occupying Char land by providing them with legal title over the land, as well as to improve the quality of their lives on Char land by developing infrastructure and providing essential services such as healthcare, education and livelihood training [5]; New Land for Climate Displaced Persons in Bangladesh). The land settlement process under the CDSP-IV follows the provisions of the Agricultural *Khas* land Management and Settlement Act and can be divided into the following broad stages: Stage 1: Production of Settlement Map, Stage 2: Consolidation of the map and information on landless households and Stage 3: Issuance of the Official Land Title [3].

3. Research Questions

The study primarily focuses on answering the following two research questions such as- *what are the government resettlement programs are exist in the coastal area of Bangladesh? And what are the gaps of governance for a proper resettlement program for climate displacement people in Bangladesh?*

Besides, for establishing the relationship between resettlement program and people’s displacement focusing on governance, for statistical interpretation, the null hypotheses (H_0) were adopted. In order to analyze the data more strictly, an attempt was made to statistically interpret the relationship between ‘*resettlement program and people’s displacement*’.

H_0 : there is no relation between resettlement program and people’s displacement focusing on governance.

4. Material And Methods

The following steps describe the details on field data collection.

4.1 Selection of the study sites

Three coastal zones of Bangladesh have been divided into three categories such as Western, Central and Eastern. Western area is started from Sathkhira to Patuakhali district, the central area is covered Patuakhali to Feni district and the eastern area included Feni to Cox's Bazar district respectively [1 & 8]. For conducting the present research work, two displaced areas were selected from two distinct coastal zones which are Dacope Upazila in Western and Kutubdia Upazila (Island) in the eastern zone as well as two destination areas (figure 1). These destination areas were Kutubdia Para in Cox's Bazar municipal area and Mathabanga at Botiaghata in Khulna municipal area. Although displaced people were going to different places around the whole country, but mentioned areas were highly concentrated or settled of displaced people those who were displaced from Kutubdia and Dacope Upazila respectively.

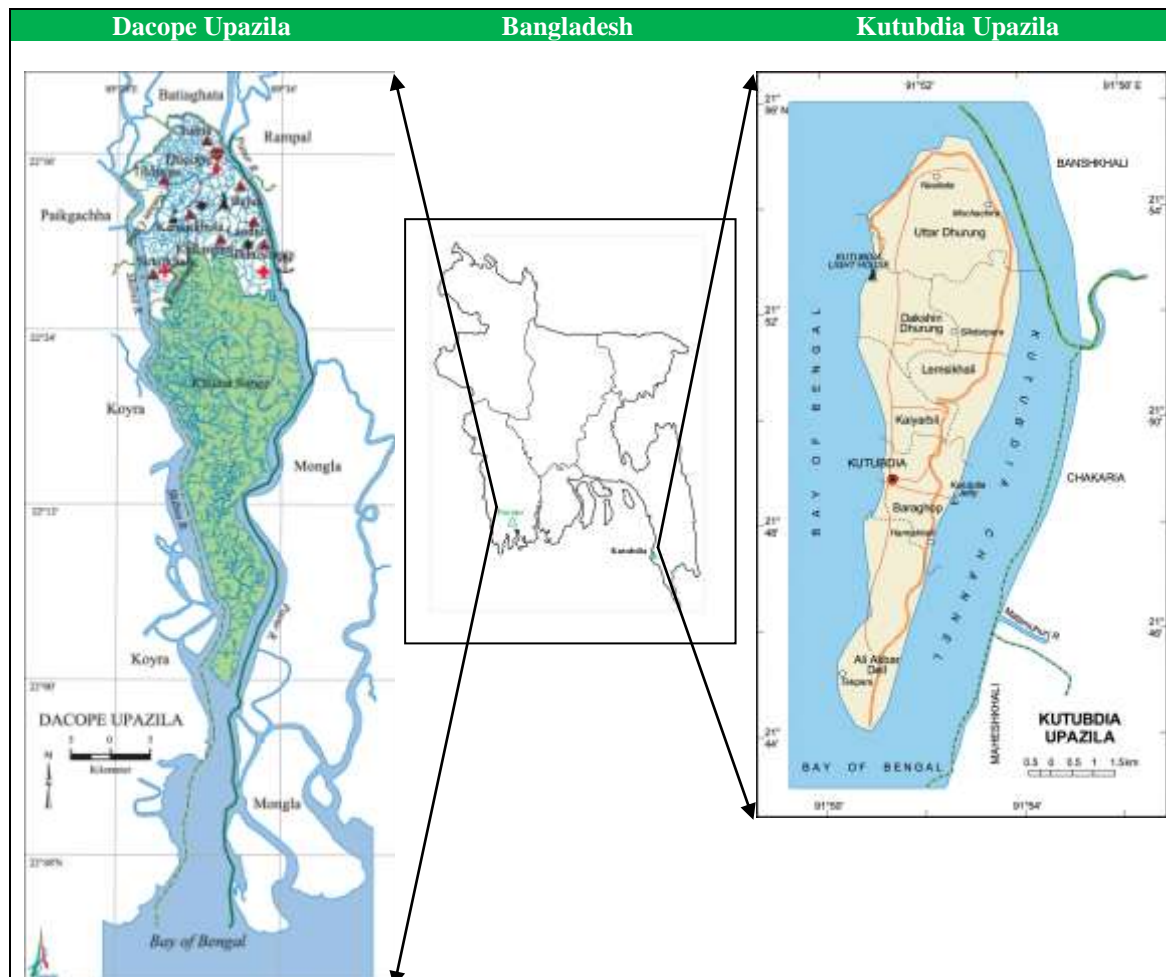


Figure 1: Location of the study area (Dacope and Kutubdia)

4.2 Data Collection

Both qualitative as well as quantitative approaches have been applied. Qualitative data have been collected through participant observation, Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) methods, besides quantitative data were gathered through questionnaire survey method respectively. Total 10 KIIs were interviewed, among 08 KIIs were conducted in displaced areas and 02 KIIs were done in destination areas respectively. Besides, among 02 were done with Additional Deputy Commissioner-Revenue, 02 with union chairmen, 02 with journalists, 02 with upazila chairmen and Upazila Nirbhahi Officer (UNO) at Kutubdia upazila and academician at Khulna University respectively. Total 06 FGDs were completed, among 04 FGDs were conducted in displaced areas and 02 were conducted in destination areas separately.

A semi-structure questionnaire has been applied for quantitative data collection at the household level of displaced people from displaced and destination places. Sampling frame has been developed after collection of total population in both study areas. The sample size has been chosen in line with a statistical formula [7].

$$\text{Formula, } n_0 = \left(\frac{z^2 pq}{d^2} \right)$$

Where, n_0 is denoted desire sample size; z = standard normal deviate usually set at 1.96, which corresponds to the 95% confidence level (1.96); p = assumes proportion in the target population estimated to have a particular characteristic (0.50); q = proportion of the estimation of population (1-p = 0.50); d = allowable maximum error in estimating a population proportion (0.05) respectively.

Besides, the simple random sampling technique has been adapted for successfully operating of 410 questionnaires at a household's level of the displaced people. The representative sample size has been distributed on the statistical way with the help of following formula;

Random sampling,
$$N_j = \left(\frac{n}{N}\right) N_i$$

Where, N_j = represents the sample size; N = total population size, ($N = n_i + n_{ii} + n_{iii} + \dots + n_n$); N_i = population size of study area and n = desired sample size separately.

Table 1: Distributed of Population on the two selected study areas

Upazila	Household	Representative sample size	Study locations	Number of sample size
Kutubdia	22587	149	Origin (In area)	100
			Destination (Out of origin)	90
Dacope	36597	242	Origin (In area)	200
			Destination (Out of origin)	20
Total	59184	390¹	410	

Source: District Statistics, 2011 (Cox's Bazar & Khulna); Population Census, 2011

Meaningful data have been edited, coded, classified and tabulated the sequential manner. Qualitative data have been examined with the help of two theories such as 'Grounded theory' and 'Narrative Analysis', besides quantitative data were interpreted with the help of two analyses such as 'Statistical analysis' and 'Analytical analysis' respectively. Moreover, statistical and analytical analysis of the study was done with the help of statistical techniques, especially Statistical Package for The Social Science (SPSS: version-16) and various statistical tools such as tables, charts, graphs, diagrams, figures and photographs etc.

4.3 Chi Square (χ^2) Test

For statistical analysis of probability sampling or justification of hypothesis, the research has been carefully applied chi-square test. Following equation has been used for determination of the chi-square test.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Where, O denotes the total number of observation or sample size or observation value and E denotes the expected value.

For statistical interpretation, the null hypotheses (H_0) were adopted for determining the relationship between 'resettlement program and people's displacement' in the coastal area of Bangladesh.

For justification of the hypothesis, the study has been gathered the demographic conditions of the respondents, especially educational qualification, age structure, gender, occupation, income, expenditure, race, duration of living, housing conditions and house structure respectively. Whereas, age structure is essentially variable for articulation and explanation of the problem of the respondents about the climate change related issues, because the average 30 to 40 years weather conditions are represented the climate change in any area. So, the study only cited the age structure among ten demographic variables (figure 2).

¹ Representative sample size has been selected by Islam, 2014

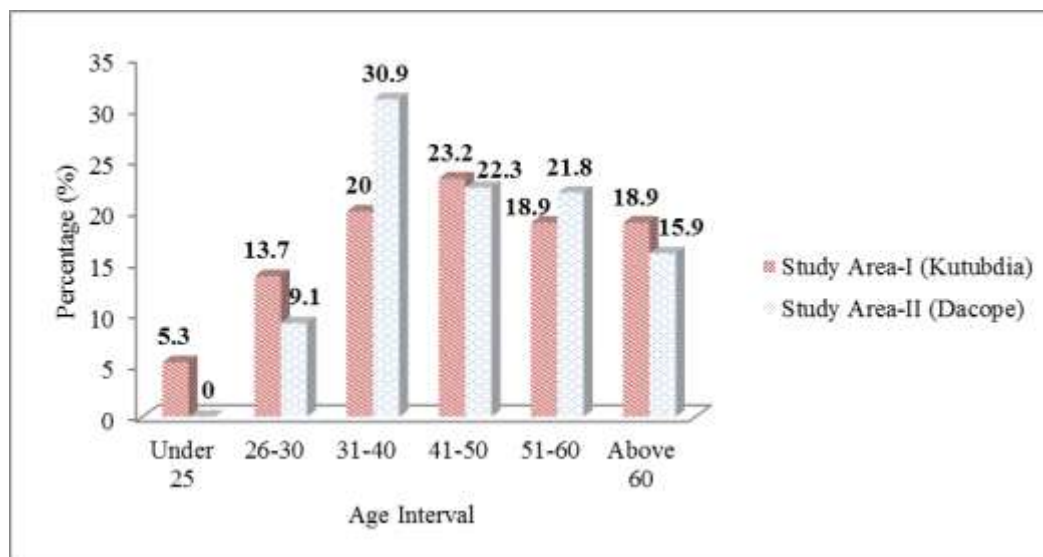


Figure 2: Age Structure of the Respondents

The figure illustrates the age structure between the Kutubdia and Dacope Upazilas in Bangladesh. In Kutubdia, nearly 81% displaced people were between 31 to above 60 age groups, besides almost every respondent (91%) were of 31 ages to above 60 age groups in Dacope area.

5. Result And Discussion

The government of Bangladesh has developed a number of programs to relocate and rehabilitate poor and landless people particularly who have become landless and homeless as a result of disasters. These programs are known as Agriculture Khas land distribution to landless families, *Adarsha Gram*/Cluster Village, *Guchagram* or Climate Victims Resettlement Program, *Abasan* Project and Ashrayan project for ensuring housing to landless and homeless people of all over Bangladesh.

5.1 Type of assistance received by displaced people

The government is the sole agent for providing emergency assistance to disaster victim as well as rehabilitating displaced people through its different programs. Basically, two types of assistances have been getting by displaced people from government such as emergency assistance or relief and permanent assistance or inclusion with resettlement programs. Table 2 illuminates the assistances of receiving by the displaced people from government in both study areas.

Table 2: Displaced people receiving assistances from governmental organization

		Study Area-I (Kutubdia)		Study Area-II (Dacope)	
		<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Resettlement Program [14.6% in study area –I 2.4% in study area-II]	Giving housing materials	13	6.8	1	0.5
	Building house	11	5.7	4	1.9
	Abason	4	2.1	--	---
Relief Program [24.7% in study area –I 88.3% in study area-II]	Giving food items	32	16.8	2	0.9
	Giving food items and clothes	11	5.8	--	---
	Giving VGF Card	4	2.1	3	1.4
	Payment (20,000)	--	---	142	64.5
	Payment (20,000) with food items	--	---	3	1.4
	Payment (23,000)	--	---	40	18.2
	Camp (Tent) and food items	--	---	1	0.5
Cash Payment	--	---	3	1.4	

60.5% in study area-I 9.5% in study area-II	Not Applicable (Nobody didn't work here)	115	60.5	21	9.5
Total		190	100.0	220	100.0

Nearly 14.6% displaced people were resettled by governmental attempts, particularly giving housing materials, building houses and Abbason in study area-I. Instead, only 2.4% displaced people got housing materials and houses in study area-II. Besides, nearly 24.7% displaced got different types of relief from a governmental organization, particularly food items, food items and cloths and VGF card in study area-I. Similarly, almost 88.3% displaced people, mainly got cash money (20,000 tk.) and 23,000 tk. and VGF card from governmental organization in study area-II. Furthermore, 60.5% respondents study area-I and 9.5% in the study area-II claimed that no government or other organization worked in these areas.

5.2 Government responsibility for stopping people's displacement

The government is bound to take initiatives for resettlement activities of displaced people. Table 3 shows the government is responsible for stopping displacement of villagers from their area.

Table 3: Government responsibility for stopping people displacement

	Study Area-I (Kutubdia)		Study Area-II (Dacope)	
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Yes	174	91.6	189	85.9
No	16	8.4	31	14.1
Total	190	100.0	220	100.0

Nearly, 91.6% and 85.9% displaced people believed that absence of government proper initiative accelerating the people displacement from their area both in Kutubdia and Dacope.

5.3 Causes of exclusion of displaced people from Resettlement program

The government is bound to ensure civilian right to get their basic needs, particularly food, cloth, shelter, education and health care facilities. In disaster or emergency period, vulnerable peoples seek for help from the government. Usually Government provides relief/ assistance for different disaster victims as well as resettles them by the local authority. These assistances or relief programs and resettlement programs depend on various social, economic, political, cultural and locational factors. These factors directly and indirectly hampered these programs in both study areas. Following table 4 explored the causes of exclusion of displaced people from Resettlement program in coastal Bangladesh.

Table 4: Causes of exclusion of displaced people from Resettlement program

	Study Area-I (Kutubdia)		Study Area-II (Dacope)	
	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Corruption	38	17.35	85	25.91
Deprived from resettlement program even though genuine displaced persons due to no linkages	50	22.83	59	17.99
Influence of local and national politics	34	15.53	19	5.80
Violence of local powerful men	20	9.13	-	---
Bureaucratic difficulties	25	11.41	15	4.57
Long procedure	15	6.86	0	
Inaccessible conditions of displacement people (Education and awareness)	31	14.15	35	10.67
Resettlement activities totally absent	2	0.91	-	---
High density of displaced people but low resource allocation	-	---	1	0.3
Neglected by Government	-	---	1	0.3
Need the height of the embankment, occupation opportunity, promote road network and electricity, stopping river bank erosion and providing cattle	-	---	1	0.3

	Study Area-I (Kutubdia)		Study Area-II (Dacope)	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Disturber of local mussel man	-	---	15	4.58
Not applicable	4	1.83	97	29.57
Total	219	100.0	328	100.0

N.B: Multiple Answer Considered

In study area-I, different types of unwanted conditions have been identified for exclusion of displaced person from the resettlement program like deprived from resettlement program even though genuine displaced persons due to no linkages (22.83%), corruption (17.35%), influence of local and national politics (15.53%), bureaucratic difficulties (11.41%). In study area-II, they opined corruption (25.91%), deprive from resettlement even though genuine displaced persons (19.99%).

5.4 Relationship between Resettlement Program and people's displacement focusing on governance

Table 5 explores the associations between resettlement Program (Govt. and NGOs) and people's displacement focusing on governance in both the study areas. In order to analyze the data more strictly an attempt has been made to statistically interpret the relationship between resettlement Program (Govt. and NGOs) and people's displacement focusing on governance in both study areas. For this aspect a null hypothesis was taken as, ***H₀: there is no relationship between resettlement Program (Govt. and NGOs) and people's displacement focusing on governance.***

Table 5: Relationship between resettlement Program (Govt. and NGOs) and people’s displacement focusing on governance

1 st Variable (Original Place)	2 nd Variable (Destination Place)	Study Area- I (Kutubdia)					Study Area-II (Dacope)				
		Chi-square (χ^2)					Chi-square (χ^2)				
		Cal value	Tab value	Result	df	Sig.*	Cal value	Tab value	Result	df	Sig.*
Governmental Assistances for Displaced people	Abbason	67.984	26.29	41.69	16	S	82.884	27.58	55.30	17	S
	Building house										
	Giving housing materials										
	Cash Payment										
	Giving food items										
	Giving food items and clothes										
	Giving VGF Card										
	Cash payment (20,000 tk.)										
	Cash payment (23,000 tk.)										
	Camp (tent) and food items										
Non - Governmental Assistances for Displaced people	Giving house building materials	1.1042	23.68	-22.57	14	NS	82.130	31.41	50.72	20	S
	Giving water tank and house										
	Giving training										
	Financial help (cash payment)										
	Giving food items and clothes										
	Giving healthcare facilities and building hygienic toilet										
	Giving tube well										
	Giving tent, mosquito (Net) and Cloth safe from cold										
	Giving bottle water (drinking water)										
	Giving agricultural Seeds										
	Work for Money										
	Giving fishing Net										
	Giving agricultural equipment										
	Giving cattle										

*S= Significant, *NS = Not Significant, df = degree of freedom, significance at the level of 0.05

Chi square (χ^2) test has been performed after cross tabulation. Table1 shows the results with the levels of significance for the chi-square (χ^2) test. Rejecting the null hypothesis- there is no association or significant difference of frequency occurring between resettlement program (Govt. and NGOs) and people's displacement considering on governance perspectives in both the study areas. The chi-square (χ^2) test results indicate that a significant difference between resettlement Program (Govt. and NGOs) and people's displacement focusing governance in both the study areas. Table 5 illustrates that governance issues were significant [Hypothesis (H_0) = Cal value $>$ Tab value = Significant] in both study areas. As a result, the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) was accepted. Besides, NGOs governance issues were non-significant [Hypothesis (H_0) = Cal value $<$ Tab value = Non-significant] in study area-I but significant [Hypothesis (H_0) = Cal value $>$ Tab value = Significant] in study area-II. As a result, the null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) was rejected in study area-I besides, the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) was accepted in the study area-II. Besides, FGD and KII survey prescribed that basically the government and NGOs have been providing two types of assistances for displaced people such as short term or emergency supports or relief program and long term or resettled supports. Government resettlement programs, particularly distribution of Khas Land, Guchogram, Ashrayan, Abasan and Adarsha gram and so on. Besides, NGOs resettlement programs, mainly giving house building materials, giving disaster tolerate houses, building school cum shelter center and so on. Instead, relief program was the main and prime emergency assistances for displaced people giving by the Govt. & NGOs officials. However, inadequate resettlement program along with poor governance have been accelerating displacement of people in the both study areas. Moreover, a proportion of displaced people of both Upazila were resettled on Ashrayan areas. For example, in Dacope Upazila there is only one Ashrayan project at Kamerkhola Union and five Ashrayan and two Abasan were found in Kutubdia Island areas, which were inadequate for displacement peoples in both study areas.

5.5 Proper Resettlement Practices in Coastal area of Bangladesh

This research strongly prescribed the '*Community Based Resettlement Program*' for displaced people in coastal areas of Bangladesh. This research strongly recommended Non-specialized resettlement program, especially "Community based Resettlement Program", is strongly recommended in this research; however, resettlement programs such as '*Guchogram*', '*Ashroyon*', '*Abason*' and '*Adrasha Village*' are discouraged. The existing resettlement program have been accelerated a lot of negative things such as displaced people specified the society, create social stratification, built mythological ideas, facing local political and Mussel man violence, facing economic crisis because nobody trust him, feeling psychological stress, loss of social, cultural norms and value and so on. As displaced people's lifestyles are very different from the local settlers, they are not accepted so easily in the community. Displaced people are deprived from their rights, dominated by the local people, threatened and afraid and victimized for their marriageable off-springs. They often face identity crisis as well. Local people tend to show unwilling behavior when the displaced people send their children for education. They are deprived of basic and urban amenities [12]. From this point of view, non-specialized resettlement program or '*Community Based Resettlement Program*' means boundary less area, non specificity and does not remark the displaced people and their livelihood areas.

This resettlement program is recommended for the displaced people to resettle in a community so that they can be known and create their legal representative and welfare committee. This could pave the way for them to be united and strong, and they can protect themselves from any exotic violence and disturbances. This resettled area should be safe and stay beside from other functional areas.

6. Conclusion And Recommendations

Climate displacement is not an issue of future it is already underway in Bangladesh. Climate change induced slow and sudden onset events recurrent in the coastal areas of Bangladesh and displacing hundred and thousands of people from their homestead. But, absence or the limited resettlement program was forcing displaced people to move from their locality. Besides, existing resettlement program has been stigmatized and created a lot of difficulties in their destination areas such as an identity crisis, threat from local people to leave the place, absence of good relation with local authority and land ownership, the absence of cultural harmony, didn't get any kind or assistances from local neighbors and so on. At this point of views, '*Community Based Resettlement Program*' not only ensures their permanent settlement, but also ensures their dignity, local hood, culture, society and wisdom. Moreover, ensure good governance and proper coordination among government

and NGOs or development partner during the distribution of the short term resettlement program, particularly distribution basic needs for displaced people in disaster prone areas.

The following recommendations have been proposed based on the study findings which can help to proper management of displacement issues, good governance practices including *Khas* land distribution and resettlement program in Bangladesh.

1. Government should ensure eight rights of displaced people, mainly humanitarian assistance (emergency period), adequate housing and shelter, land, food, water and adequate sanitation, education for school children, health care facilities, freedom of movement, choose their residential location and relocate.
2. A policy on the protection of climate induced displaced people should be developed and implemented by the government complying with the international rights related convention and national rights based laws and policies that ensure the effective protection of climate displaced communities in Bangladesh.
3. The Government should ensure that suitable *Khas* land is made available for the relocation of climate displaced communities, with the provision of non-agriculture *khas* land, including through reviewing and improving the existing *khas* land distribution policies and programmes for the distribution of *Khas* land to landless displaced persons in Bangladesh.
4. To adjust displaced people with the new community (preferably in nearby community) or avoid stigmatization of rehabilitated people, government should initiate relocation of individual family to the new community rather than rehabilitation of large number of people in the isolated place. Present large scale rehabilitation program in the isolated place has been stigmatization of rehabilitated people, host community has not been accepting them and no positive relation building up between the host community and relocated people.
5. Relocation/ rehabilitation program should be an effective, transparent and just program from the selection to the allocation of housing and land for the displaced people. Government should ensure that all the persons selected are in free and fair and no political and illegal influences are there.
6. The local level rehabilitation program can control the migration of displaced people to the slum in the urban area, where people lived without basic needs and rights. So government should take Initiative at the local level through ensuring alternative livelihood scope. NGOs can also supplement this process through developing innovative projects.
7. Coordination between Government and NGOs/development partner should be strengthened for relocation/rehabilitation of displaced people in the most effective way. A joint monitoring team can be formed to oversee the entire process, including the selection of displaced people.

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