



**regard**  
rebuilding after displacement

# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

International Symposium on  
REBUILDING COMMUNITIES AFTER DISPLACEMENT



13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> December 2021

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International Symposium on  
Rebuilding Communities after Displacement

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

*Edited by*

Professor Mo Hamza  
Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga  
Professor Richard Haigh  
Dr Chamindi Malalgoda  
Dr Chathuranganee Jayakody

December 2021

Prof. Mo Hamza, Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga, Prof Richard Haigh,  
Dr Chamindi Malalgoda & Dr Chathuranganee Jayakody (*edited by*)

International Symposium on Rebuilding Communities after Displacement

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## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Copies may be ordered by contacting:  
Dr. Chamindi Malalgoda: [C.Malalgoda@hud.ac.uk](mailto:C.Malalgoda@hud.ac.uk)

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## Preface

Forced displacement is a major development challenge, not only a humanitarian concern. A surge in violent conflict, as well as increasing levels of disaster risk and environmental degradation driven by climate change, have displaced a lot of people around the world – both internally within their own countries and across borders. These displacement situations are becoming increasingly protracted, many lasting over 5 years. There is a need to develop more sustainable and efficient ways to support the integration of displaced as well as their host communities. There is also recognition that rebuilding displaced and host communities goes beyond addressing physical needs. It must also address socio-cultural, institutional, human capital, livelihood, and economic perspectives and promote social cohesion between displaced and host communities. There is now an emerging discourse on the role of the built environment, in a wider sense beyond the physical, in addressing these diverse needs.

This book brings together the abstracts presented, and details of side events and activities, at the International Symposium on Rebuilding Communities after Displacement, held virtually on 13 and 14 December 2021. The book includes over 50 abstracts by scholars and practitioners from around the world. Selected scientific papers will be considered for publication in the book volume on ‘Rebuilding Communities after Displacement’ edited by with Springer nature. The symposium is organised by the Division of Risk Management and Societal Safety, Lund University, Sweden; the Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK; the Centre for Sustainable Transitions (CST), University of Central Lancashire, UK; Building Lifecycle Research Group, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia; and the Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SPARC), University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Symposium is organised in association with the REbuildinG AfteR Displacement (REGARD), an EU Erasmus+ project.

This high-level, international symposium aims to start and encourage debate and discussion on how a holistic approach to the built environment can help address some of the challenges and provide effective policies and methods of rebuilding communities, as well as integrating newcomers, after forced displacement. Both the REGARD project and the symposium set out to promote sharing knowledge among the research community and practitioners in the field and encourage multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral interaction.

Alongside the many significant scientific, policy and practice orientated abstracts, the symposium organisers would like to extend their thanks to the two keynote addresses namely, Dr Dalia Abdelhady, Associate Professor, Lund University, Sweden and Mr Sebastien Penzini, Deputy Chief, Regional Office for Europe, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

We very much hope you enjoy the conference.

Conference chair:

***Professor Mo Hamza***

*Lund University, Sweden*

## About the Editors

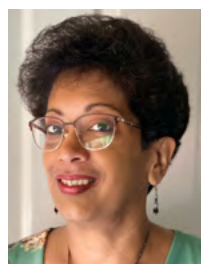
### Professor Mo Hamza



Professor Mo Hamza is a Professor of Risk Management and Societal Safety at Lund University, Sweden. In his career spanning 35 years so far, he has worked with international development organisations including: World Bank, ADB, UNDP, UNISDR, USAID, DfID, IFRC, IUCN, Swedish Red Cross, and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB). His primary areas of professional expertise and research work are: Disaster risk and vulnerability reduction, post-disaster recovery, climate change impact and adaptation in fragile and failed states, environmental displacement and capacity development. Previously he was Chair of Social Vulnerability Studies at the United Nations

University, Bonn, Germany; a Senior Research Fellow at the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Sweden and an advisor to the MIT Climate CoLab. He has undertaken consultancy and research work in: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Botswana, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, UK, South Eastern Europe and the Balkan States. He is currently an advisor to the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) and the Swedish Statistics Bureau (SCB) where he is responsible for their capacity development processes. He was the lead author and editor of the World Disasters Report (2015) “Focus on local actors, the key to humanitarian effectiveness”

### Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga



Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga holds the chair in Disaster Risk Management at the University of Huddersfield, UK, where she leads it Global Disaster Resilience Centre, responsible for supporting research on disaster management portfolios. She is a leading international expert in disaster resilience with an extensive academic career that has a strong commitment to encouraging colleagues and students to fulfil their full potential. Dilanthi's vision has always been to be an international leader in disaster risk reduction and management with specific emphasis on the built environment, and to champion the under representation of women in this key research area.

She has project managed to successful completion a large number of international research projects (over £ 20 million) generating significant research outputs and outcomes. She provides expert advice on disaster resilience to national and local governments and international agencies including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. She is engaged in many significant research collaborations around the world, in partnership with key academic and other organisational stakeholders. To date, she has produced over 400 publications, refereed papers, and reports, and has made over 100 keynote speeches in around 30 countries. Among many leadership roles, she is the joint chief editor of the International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment and the Chair of the International Conference on Building Resilience (ICBR) series, which she co-created. She is a member of the European Commission and UNDRR's European Science & Technology Advisory Group representing the UK, a Steering Committee member of the Frontiers of Development programme, a Collaborative Programme of The Royal Academy of Engineering, The Academy of Medical Sciences, The British Academy and The Royal Society, and a Steering

Committee member of the UK Alliance for Disaster Research, motivation of which is to bring together the UK's rich and diverse disaster research community to facilitate collaboration and partnership in order to aid representation of the research community at government level in the UK and to facilitate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. She is a Fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), a Fellow of The Royal Geographical Society, and a Fellow and a Chartered Manager of the Chartered Management Institute, UK.

## Professor Richard Haigh



Richard Haigh is Professor of Disaster Resilience at the University of Huddersfield, aligned to their Department of Biological and Geographic Sciences. He is also Co-Director of the Global Disaster Resilience Centre. His research interests include multi-hazard early warning, disaster risk governance and resilience in the built environment.

He is the Editor-In-Chief of the International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment and Co-Founder of the International Conference on Building Resilience series. He is also an expert member of Working Group 1 of Intergovernmental Coordination Group on the Indian Ocean Tsunami

Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS) and was a UK Advocate for the UN campaign on Making Cities Resilient.

Since 2014, Richard and his team have secured 26 external research grants with 145 international partners in 45 countries, with a grant value in excess of £5.1m. Richard and his team won the 2019 Newton Prize for Indonesia, celebrating best research innovation partnership for the project Mainstreaming Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies into Coastal Urban Agglomeration Policy. Richard has given over 80 invited speeches and keynote presentations for audiences in over twenty-five countries across North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia.

He has also published over 50 peer reviewed journal articles, 2 edited books, 15 book chapters, and over 20 reports for a variety of stakeholders.



## Dr. Chamindi Malalgoda



Dr Chamindi Malalgoda is a senior lecturer and the quantity surveying course leader at the Department of Architecture and 3D Design, University of Huddersfield, UK. She is also a member of the Global Disaster Resilience Centre (GDRC) of the University. Chamindi's research interest include, disaster risk reduction and resilience in the built environment. Chamindi completed her PhD in 2014 in the theme of empowering local government in making cities resilient to disasters and is currently co-leading a number of European funded research projects related to disaster resilience and management. Chamindi is also the joint coordinator of the REGARD (Rebuilding after displacement) project.

She has contributed to over 35 publications, which include refereed journals, conference papers and various high impact reports. She is also a reviewer of a number of international journals in the fields of disaster resilience, construction and property management and currently guest editing a special issue on "Rebuilding communities following disasters and conflict induced mass displacements" in the Sustainability journal.

For further information, see <https://pure.hud.ac.uk/en/persons/chamindi-malalgoda>

## Dr. Chathuranganee Jayakody



Dr Chathuranganee Jayakody is a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Huddersfield. She is a member of the Global Disaster Resilience Centre and currently working in a collaborative research project called REGARD (REbuildinG AfteR Displacement). Her current research interest is in the areas of built environment perspective of displacement, Planning and designing Sustainable Shared Spaces and Public Open Spaces, Urban planning and urban designing interventions for disaster resilience.

Graduating from the University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka with a first-class honours degree in Town and Country planning, then completed her master's degree in Urban Design at the University of Salford, UK. She was awarded a PhD in 'Architecture and the Built Environment' by the University of Huddersfield. She is a reviewer of a number of international journals in the fields of disaster resilience in the built environment, urban technology and urban planning and designing. She is also currently guest editing a special issue on "Rebuilding communities following disasters and conflict induced mass displacements" in the Sustainability journal.

For further information, see <https://pure.hud.ac.uk/en/persons/chathuranganee-jayakody-2>



## About the Symposium

Forced displacement is a major development challenge, not only a humanitarian concern. A surge in violent conflict, as well as increasing levels of disaster risk and environmental degradation driven by climate change, have forced people to leave or flee their homes – both internally displaced as well as refugees. These displacement situations are becoming increasingly protracted, many lasting over 5 years. There is a need to develop more sustainable and efficient ways to support the integration of displaced as well as their host communities.

Rebuilding displaced and host communities goes beyond addressing physical needs. It must also address socio-cultural, institutional, human capital, livelihood, and economic perspectives and promote social cohesion between displaced and host communities. There is now an emerging discourse on the role of the built environment, in a wider sense beyond the physical, in addressing these diverse needs.

This high-level, international symposium which will be held on 13th to 14th December 2021 encourages debate and discussion on how a holistic approach to the built environment can help address some of the challenges and provide effective policies and methods of rebuilding communities, as well as integrating newcomers, after forced displacement. It promotes sharing knowledge among the research community and practitioners in the field and encourage multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral interaction. The symposium is organised by the project consortium of REGARD, a European Commission funded project.

This symposium brings together the leading scientists around the world and experts, practitioners and academics in the field of displacement to share their knowledge and experience. This event also provides an opportunity to showcase and explore innovative research, policy and practice in an area that is gaining importance due to mounting refugee and displaced population numbers.

Symposium Themes:

- Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities
- Governance of displacement/ Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement
- Economic and policy interventions for sustainable resettlement
- Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning
- Social cohesion between displaced and host communities

***REGARD Symposium Committee***

*December 2021*

## Acknowledgements

As the conference chair of the International Symposium on Rebuilding Communities after Displacement, we are delighted to have the opportunity to hold this Symposium.

The Conference organising committee including the Steering Committee members of the REGARD project, met regularly and all involvements have provided a willing source of on-going support and guidance that is very much appreciated. Our thanks also go to the International Scientific Committee members who made extensive efforts in reviewing abstracts to tight time scales in ensuring the high quality of the symposium.

The symposium was organised as part of REGARD (Rebuilding after Displacement) project on “Rebuilding after displacement”. REGARD is a European Commission funded Erasmus+ project and we would like to acknowledge the financial support of the European Commission and the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union in facilitating this Symposium.

We thank the keynote speakers for their willingness to stimulate invaluable discussions and debate around the Rebuilding Communities after Displacement. We also thank session chairs for agreeing to ensure the symposium is as challenging, exciting and rewarding as possible.

We have received exceptional help and support from a number of people, organisations and bodies in the work for this symposium. We would particularly like to acknowledge the support of Marlon Jesudason and the team at the Bling productions for be in the focal point in the technical aspects of the Symposium. Chameera Randil also deserves a special mention for supporting the design activities of the symposium.

Most of all, we want to thank our colleagues who worked very hard to make this symposium a success. We thank Dr Chathuranganee Jayakody for her unconditional efforts towards the symposium and for coordinating all the activities. Ms Lilian Smart also deserves a special thank for supporting the organising activities. We would also like to thank all researchers and the PhD students of the Global Disaster Resilience Centre for being there whenever we needed help. We also would like to thank Victorial Tripper for managing the project finance.

Finally, we would like to thank all the participants for their active participation at the symposium and for their positive commitments towards the REGARD project activities. Most of all, we want to thank the presenters for their willingness to stimulate invaluable discussions and debate around the symposium theme.

Conference chair:

***Prof. Mo Hamza***

*University of Lund, Sweden*

## Conference Organisation

### **Organised by**

Division of Risk Management and Societal Safety,  
*University of Lund, Sweden*

Global Disaster Resilience Centre  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Centre for Sustainable Transitions (CST)  
*University of Central Lancashire, UK*

Building Lifecycle Research Group  
*Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia*

Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SPARC)  
*University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

### **In association with**

REbuildinG AftE R Displacement (REGARD)  
*Erasmus+ Programme, Key Action 2: Strategic Partnerships*

### **Conference chair**

Prof. Mo Hamza  
*University of Lund, Sweden*

### **Publication committee**

Prof. Mo Hamza  
*University of Lund, Sweden*

Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Prof. Richard Haigh  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Dr. Chamindi Malalgoda  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Dr. Chathuranganee Jayakody  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

***Organising committee***

Dr. Chathuranganee Jayakody

*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Dr. Chamindi Malalgoda

*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga

*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Prof. Richard Haigh

*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Prof. Mo Hamza

*University of Lund, Sweden*

Prof. Champika Liyanage

*University of Central Lancashire, UK*

Prof. Irene Lill

*Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia*

Assoc. Prof. Emlyn Witt

*Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia*

Prof. Nishara Fernando

*University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

Ms. Anuradha Senanayake

*University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

Ms. Maduri Wasana

*University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

Ms. Lilian Smart

*University of Huddersfield, UK*

## International Scientific Committee

Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Prof. Richard Haigh  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Dr. Chathuranganee Jayakody  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Dr. Chamindi Malalgoda  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Prof. Mo Hamza  
*University of Lund, Sweden*

Prof. Champika Liyanage  
*University of Central Lancashire, UK*

Ms. Temi Oni-Jimoh  
*University of Central Lancashire, UK*

Prof. Irene Lill,  
*Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia*

Assoc. Prof. Emlyn Witt  
*Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia*

Prof. Nishara Fernando  
*University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

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*University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

Ms. Maduri Wasana  
*University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

Dr. Nuwan Dias  
*University of Huddersfield, UK*

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*University of Huddersfield, UK*

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*University of Huddersfield, UK*

Mr. Malith Seneviratne  
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## Conference Partners



**LUND**  
UNIVERSITY

Division of Risk Management and Societal Safety, Lund University, Sweden

*Research, education and serving local, national and international communities in all hazards - all society risk management and risk reduction*

Founded in 1666, and today with 40,000 students and 8,160 staff, Lund University (LU) is ranked among the world's top 100 universities in the world. The University offers one of the broadest ranges of programmes and courses in Scandinavia, based on cross-disciplinary and cutting-edge research.

The Division of Risk Management and Societal Safety is a leading centre in research and education on how people, organisations and society prepare for, deal with and recover from events that might threaten something of value.

We study how events themselves are managed (during an emergency/crisis) and how risk is managed (before the events). Even though the contexts in which the research is conducted are diverse, and the problems studied might vary considerably, a key aspect that characterise them all is the presence, and importance, of uncertainty. Uncertainty, in the present context, stems from the fact that we cannot fully know what will happen in the future. However, a key assumption in risk management is that our actions today may influence future outcomes in a positive way. Thus, despite considerable uncertainty we may do actions today that result in a better outcome tomorrow. Our work takes place across disciplines where crises are not confined or isolated to one domain or realm – from natural hazards affecting infrastructure and people, to climate change impact transforming how societies arrange and manage themselves, and to population movement and displacement resulting from disasters or conflict.

International co-operation with other universities and organisations is central to the work at the Division. Our partnerships range from Scandinavian and worldwide universities, to advising Swedish government agencies, and all the way to the UN system, the Red Cross movement and several donor agencies. The Division of Risk Management and Societal Safety plays an important role in several educational programmes at Lund University, as well as commissioned education for continuing professional development.

Professor Mo Hamza, together with his team, has engaged and, continues to, work with and advise organisations such as: The World Bank, Asia Development Bank, UNDP, UNISDR, DfID, IFRC, Sida, ActionAid, Swedish Red Cross, The Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights, and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) on projects and assignments focusing on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction, post-disaster recovery, climate change impact and adaptation in fragile and failed states, environmental displacement and capacity development.

For more information about our research, teaching and advocacy, please contact Professor Mo Hamza, Division of Risk Management and Societal Safety, Department of Building and Environmental Technology, Faculty of Engineering, Lund University, P.O. Box 118, 221 00 Lund, Sweden.

For more information about the Division: <https://www.risk.lth.se/>

What would it be like to live in a world in which government authorities, businesses, communities and individuals work together to create a society that is able to withstand the effects of unforeseen events and threats?

The Global Disaster Resilience Centre (GDRC), based at the School of Applied Sciences, University of Huddersfield, UK, is working with stakeholders at the global, national and local level to make this happen. This work includes the support of stakeholders towards achieving the outcome and goal of The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and its integration with The Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Our work recognises that with growing population and more extensive and interconnected built environments, the world's exposure to hazards is increasing. It is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk in order to more effectively protect people, communities and countries. When disaster does strike, communities may need to be rebuilt physically, economically and socially.

At the Global Disaster Resilience Centre, our vision is for a society that has the capacity to resist or change in order to reduce hazard vulnerability, and to continue functioning physically, economically and socially when subjected to a hazard event.

In order to achieve our aims, our objectives are to:

- Carry out internationally outstanding, original, significant, rigorous, innovative and potentially agenda setting research
- Secure significant, high profile and prestigious grants
- Produce quality publications that target a range of stakeholders
- Influence decisions within political, economic, and social systems and institutions
- Inform professional practice, raise awareness and develop skills to tackle disasters
- Establish mechanisms for the transference of knowledge to the market, government and professionals
- Attract high calibre students to conduct world class research in key emerging areas

Our work:

- Tackles disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks
- Addresses regional, national and local application
- Supports action by local communities and authorities
- Supports the interface between policy and science for decision-making



The Centre's expertise includes (but is not limited to):

- Physical, social and economic resilience
- Disaster resilient cities
- Disaster resilient infrastructure
- Urban development and disaster risk
- Reconstruction and sustainable development
- Empowerment of women and vulnerable groups
- Multi-hazard early warning
- Displacement
- Business continuity management
- Investment for disaster risk reduction
- Integrating risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Disaster risk governance
- Conflict sensitive reconstruction
- Climate change Adaptation
- Poverty alleviation and international development
- Risk communication

GDRC Key facts:

- Winner of the 2019 Prestigious Newton Prize recognises the best research and innovation projects which create an impact socially and economically
- Managed over 20 research grants worth £15m since 2014
- Collaborate with higher education, government, private sector and non-government partners in Europe, Asia, Australia/Oceania, Africa, North America and South America
- Founding Steering Committee Members and UK Advocates of the UN Making Cities Resilient campaign
- Member of the UNDRR, European Science and Technology Advisory Group (E-STAG)
- Founders of the International Conference on Building Resilience Series
- Editors of International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment, published by Emerald, indexed and abstracted in SCOPUS
- Expert members - IOC UNESCO ICG/IOTWMS ICG/IOTWMS WG-1 on Tsunami Risk, Community Awareness & Preparedness, and inter-sessional Task Team on "Tsunami Preparedness for a Near-Field Tsunami Hazard"
- Winner of the International Research Project Award for the Collaborative Action towards Disaster Resilience Education Project in 2017

- Invited member of the UNDRR GRAF (Global Risk Assessment Framework Working Group on Risk Communication)
- A member of the UNDRR Expert Review Group (ERG) for the Development of a new Global Disaster Risk Reduction Research Agenda towards 2030 and beyond
- Steering Committee Member of the UK's Frontiers Programme, which is the joint programme of the UK four national Academies: The Royal Academy of Engineering, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the British Academy, and the Royal Society

Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga and Professor Richard Haigh, together with their team, have actively contributed towards establishing better informed and more socially inclusive public policymaking and implementation towards the development of a disaster resilient built environment.

For more information about our research, teaching and advocacy, please contact Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga and Professor Richard Haigh, Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, Queensgate, Huddersfield, HD1 3DH, United Kingdom.

For more information about the research centre:

<https://research.hud.ac.uk/institutes-centres/gdrc/>



Centre for Sustainable Transitions (CST), School of Engineering, University of Central Lancashire (UCLan), UK

Founded in 1828 and granted University status in 1992, the University of Central Lancashire (UCLan) is a modern university based in Preston, Lancashire, UK. Today the University is one of the UK's largest with a student and staff community approaching 38,000. Internationally, the University has academic partners in all regions of the globe. The University encourages and nurtures originality, from its ground-breaking energy management partnership with British Aerospace Electronic Systems (BAESystems) to its launch of the world's first International Fashion Institute and the UK's first MBA in Fashion, to its proud record of student business start-ups – a sector-leading 60% of which are still thriving after three years. Research in innovation and performance is at the heart of this research within UCLan. As a result of its growing portfolio and research and innovation activities, UCLan was the winner of the Times Higher Education Awards (2018) in three categories – Excellence and Innovation in the Arts, International Collaboration of the year and most innovative contribution to Business-University Collaboration.

The Centre for Sustainable Transitions (CST) was established in 2019, as part of the University's strategic investment in research excellence to reinforce its position as a leading research and knowledge transfer institution in England's Northwest. The CST brings together Engineers, Social Scientists, Architects and Psychologists to work on the systemic challenges presented by climate change. CST carries out research across these different disciplines to create new conceptual, theoretical and methodological innovations that integrate and move beyond discipline-specific approaches towards the transdisciplinary. The center uses the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to frame the ongoing radical socio-technical transformation for pursuit of a sustainable society. We explore the challenges that contemporary modern societies face and seek to understand the systemic changes required to meet these challenges and transformations. CST explores a wide range of local, national and global scale issues that hold significance to both current and future generations. Through transdisciplinary work, the center provides unique perspectives, creative ideas and research towards developing technical and socially sustainable solutions, responses to change, and modes of production and consumption. A myriad of societal challenges are also explored such as territorial and political changes brought about by Brexit, Covid-19, climate-related instability and associated environmental issues, questions surrounding energy demand, generation and supply, zero carbon agenda and its potential impact on health and wellbeing of communities, and society's ability to predict and respond to potential future scenarios and uncertainties (e.g. climate induced disasters).

The CST is co-directed by Prof. Champika Liyanage. CST is housed within School of Engineering (SoE) at UCLan. Champika is the first and only female Professor in SoE. Our new award-winning £35 million Engineering Innovation Centre (EIC) is a state-of-the-art facility on our Preston Campus. The EIC provides an integrated space for teaching, research and direct links with industry, ready to establish the University as one of the UK's leading universities for engineering innovation.

For more information about the CST: <https://www.uclan.ac.uk/research/centres/sustainable-transitions>



Building Lifecycle Research Group, Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Tallinn University of Technology (TalTech), Estonia

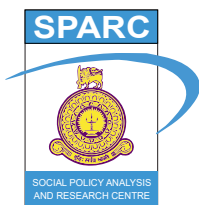
The Building Lifecycle Research Group is part of the Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture in the School of Engineering at Tallinn University of Technology (TalTech). Founded in 1918, TalTech is the only university of technology and the most international university in Estonia. TalTech is a research-based university offering Bachelor's, Master's and Doctorate degrees in technology, applied science, IT, business and maritime studies. Up-to-date study programmes that target the needs of the labour market ensure that TalTech graduates are highly regarded by industry and society.

The Building Lifecycle Research Group approaches the building lifecycle as a whole, integrating the construction process and its outcomes with management strategies, technologies, building materials, economics and facilities management. Recent research has included:

- Multi-attribute decision making methods for the assessment of different management strategies;
- Developing and providing BIM-related know-how;
- Different aspects of construction economics and management in the major fields of civil engineering;
- Surveys on the building life cycle and technical conditions of housing;
- Disaster resilience of the built environment;
- Educational aspects of civil engineering;
- Regulation of construction activities and creation of normative materials and standards for the Estonian construction industry;
- Utilization of oil shale ash in the production of building materials;
- Utilization of oil shale mining waste materials in concrete;
- Energy saving and the renovation of buildings.

For more information about our research, teaching and consultancy, please contact Professor Irene Lill, Head of the Building Lifecycle Research Group, Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Tallinn University of Technology, Tallinn, 19086, Estonia.

Building Lifecycle Research Group: <https://taltech.ee/en/building-lifecycle-research-group#p23190>



## Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SPARC), Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

Founded in 1921, University of Colombo is the oldest university in Sri Lanka, consisting of 9 faculties, 59 academic departments, a campus, a school, 7 institutes and over 20 centres and units. This renowned university provides unmatched knowledge, skills, and timely research exposure to its student population of more than 11,000 in number. The university also has a well-recognized team of academic experts with national and international experience and exposure in their respective fields. The university has a strong commitment towards research and academics in various disciplines engage in high quality research of local and international relevance.

The Faculty of Arts is the largest faculty in the university in terms of student enrolment. Its vision is to be a Centre of excellence in creative thinking, teaching, research and community outreach in the South Asian region while its mission is to promote collective scholarship, critical inquiry, competencies and skills in the social sciences and humanities, keeping in line with the highest academic and ethical standards of teaching, research, training and evaluation. The faculty has 11 academic departments and several teaching units which offer courses in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities. Apart from undergraduate BA courses, several departments offer courses for diplomas, masters and Ph.D. degrees.

The Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SPARC) is a research Centre of the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo. It is a pioneering force in multi-disciplinary research. Professor Nishara Fernando is the director of the Centre. The establishment of SPARC is the culmination of a process set in motion at the university several years ago with the launch of the Improving Capacities for Poverty and Social Policy Research (IMCAP) in the late 2000s. IMCAP was a staff and student development programme which was implemented to strengthen the skills of younger academics from different social science backgrounds on poverty and social policy analysis and research.

The Centre conducts its research in diverse fields including disaster management, disaster resilience, built environment, climate change, disaster relocation, development induced relocation, vulnerable groups in post war situations, impact assessments, vulnerability assessments, youth studies, violence against children and women, and cyber violence. These focal areas are reviewed from time to time, keeping with new experiences gained within the university and emerging critical issues that require expert attention.

For more information about SPARC visit: <https://sparc.cmb.ac.lk/>

## International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment



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Professor Dilanthi Amararatunga & Professor Richard Haigh, Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK

The International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment (IJDRBE) aims at developing knowledge and capacity in strategic and practical aspects of disaster risk reduction, response and reconstruction to reduce the impact of natural and anthropogenic hazards. The journal publishes original and refereed material that contributes to the advancement of the research and practice and provides contributing authors with an opportunity to disseminate their research and experience to a broad audience.

IJDRBE is the only journal to promote research and scholarly activity that examines the role of sustainable construction and urban development to anticipate and respond to hazard events that damage or destroy the built environment.

The journal seeks to:

- Develop knowledge and capacity in strategic and practical aspects of disaster risk reduction, response and reconstruction
- Provide a unique forum for novel enquiries into the development and application of new and emerging practices as a source of innovation to challenge current practices
- Promote the exchange of ideas between researchers, educators, practitioners and policy makers
- Influence disaster risk reduction, response and reconstruction policies and practices to reduce the impact of natural and anthropogenic hazards

The world is becoming more vulnerable to the impacts of natural and anthropogenic hazards for all sorts of reasons, including population growth, environmental degradation, inequality and changes in patterns of exposure due to climate change. These disasters are costing lives and threatening to undermine society's efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals. If development and economic growth are not risk informed, they are not sustainable, and this will undermine efforts to build more resilient communities. Economic losses that result from the construction of new disaster

risk or exacerbation of existing disaster risk, can have a devastating impact on our buildings and infrastructure, and also lead to terrible human costs.

IJDRBE promotes research and scholarly activity that examines the role of sustainable construction and development to prepare, plan, anticipate and respond to natural and anthropogenic hazard events that damage or destroy the built environment, and reflects an ongoing responsibility toward built environment's users. The journal is designed for researchers and academics, policy makers and other professionals working with, or who anticipate having disaster risk reduction, response and reconstruction responsibilities, and who wish to improve their working knowledge of both theory and practice.

Further details on coverage details of the journal are available at [http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/products/journals/author\\_guidelines.htm?id=ijdrbe](http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=ijdrbe)

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## Keynote Speakers



### Dr. Dalia Abdelhady

*Associate Professor  
Lund University, Sweden*

Dalia Abdelhady is Associate Professor in Sociology at Lund University (Sweden). Her work features the application of postcolonial analysis to the study of migration. Following a comparative perspective, her work focuses on the meeting point between individual immigrants (and their communities) and institutions in receiving countries (such as schools, labor markets, media and political policies).

In addition to a number of articles and book chapters, she is the author of *The Lebanese Diaspora: The Arab Immigrant Experiences in Montreal, New York and Paris* (New York University Press, 2011), and co-editor of *Refugees and the Violence of Welfare Bureaucracies in Northern Europe* (Manchester University Press, 2020) and *The Routledge Handbook of Middle East Diasporas* (Routledge, 2022).



### Mr. Sebastien Penzini

*Deputy Chief, Regional Office for Europe,  
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)*

Sebastien Penzini is Deputy Chief of Office at the United Nations Office (UNDRR) for Disaster Risk Reduction, Europe and Central Asia. He has worked in the UNDRR since 2012 and his work has focused particularly on actions to raise awareness of risks, the implementation of strategic partnerships and the organization of international summits on RRC, in particular the 3rd United Nations World Conference for disaster risk reduction in Sendai, Japan in 2015.

His work now covers 55 countries in Europe and Central Asia and focuses on implementation of the Sendai framework by regional organizations, Member States and local communities. He is of French nationality and a graduate from the Aix-en-Provence Institute of Political Studies. The UNDRR regional office for Europe and Central Asia covers 55 states members and ensures the support and monitoring of the implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 for Disaster Risk Reduction.



### Mr Ricardo Fal-Dutra Santos

*Regional Coordinator - Americas, Europe and Central Asia, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC),  
Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*

Ricardo Fal-Dutra Santos works at the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, as Regional Coordinator for Americas, Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. He has over seven years of experience leading humanitarian research and responses, notably in the area of protection, in Angola, Jordan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Palestine, South Africa and South Sudan. He has also worked in the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Oxfam, supporting country teams in wide range of countries. Ricardo holds a master's degree in International Security from Sciences Po (Paris, France) and a BA in History from the Fluminense Federal University (Niterói, Brazil). He speaks English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.

## Special Plenary

### Session Plan:

1. Nostalgia, Ecalgia, and Topalgia: An Overview *by Susanna Hoffman*
2. The becoming memory: On the mnemonic emergence of affect and emotion in forced displacement *by Roberto E. Barrios*
3. “How to Live?” Displacement and the Self *by Marcia Rosalie Hale*
4. “Turning Homelands into Gardens:” Challenges of Home Reconstruction in Chinese Ethnic Qiang Villages *by Qiaoyun Zhang*
5. The lucha and the loss in post-Matthew Cuba *by Alicia Sliwinski*
6. Planning for Cultural Continuity in Climate Change Driven Resettlement in Panama *by Anthony Oliver-Smith*
7. What Dreams May Come: Imaginings of Home in the Lives of Australia’s Stolen Generations *by Fiona Murphy*

### *Session Time*

2 Hours

### *Session Description*

The expert panel brings together a distinguished group of senior scholars who have dedicated their careers to working on displacement issues. The panel includes scholars contributing chapters to an upcoming book edited by Professor Susanna Hoffman titled ‘Nostalgia, Ecalgia, Topalgia: Pain of Past, Home and Place.’ The book explores the often unrecognized, deep cultural complexities contributing to why displacement and resettlement so frequently prove difficult.

The discussion in the panel will focus on illuminating some of the nuanced cultural learnings that compound the dilemma of displacement in pain of the past (nostalgia), pain of home (ecalgia) and pain of place (topalgia). When the number of people displaced worldwide due to global warming, disasters, development, and conflict has grown at a staggering rate, the phenomena has caused great stress both to the people themselves and to the places to which they have migrated. The persistent bereavement and intransigence of those disposed have generally been treated as stemming from the overall upheaval and hardship of those uprooted with a focus on economics, politics, and social exclusion, albeit with recognition of more obvious of cultural differences. Increasingly, however, considering the persistence of despair and inability to adapt, calls have been made to address the obstacles that clearly stem from far more subtle and deeply ingrained cultural issues.

Panel members address the nature of many of the embedded, yet often unrecognized, causal cultural factors contributing to the displacement and resettlement dilemma. Addressing different aspects of the traumas associated with uprooting and displacement, Susanna Hoffman sets the scene with an opening overview covering theory and analysis of the arenas of pain and the nuanced anguish of displacement, including loss of quotidian habit, legacy, expectation, beauty, comfort, familiarity, plus life in dual temporalities. Roberto Barrios addresses issues of memory and the effect and emotion in forced displacement, and Marcia Rosalie Hale follows by questioning displacement and the self and the cultural trauma that results in difficulties in recovering a coherent sense of self torn from place. This is followed by case studies first from China’s Qiaoyun Zhang exploring challenges

of home reconstruction in Chinese Ethnic Qiang villages, and Alicia Sliwinski's Cuban case post Hurricane Matthew. Anthony Oliver-Smith explores how one of the major facets of successful resettlement is the establishment of a sense of cultural continuity for people who have been uprooted against their will in the Guna indigenous community in Panama. Finally, Fiona Murphy concludes by examining the role of imaginings and longing for home in Aboriginal Australia.

## Associated Projects

### REbuildinG AfteR Displacement (REGARD)



#### **Outline:**

REGARD (REbuildinG AfteR Displacement), is a collaborative research project co-funded by EU Erasmus+ programme. This three-year research initiative aims to develop competencies in rebuilding communities following disaster and conflict induced mass displacements from the perspective of the built environment. In achieving this aim, following objectives have been set out.

- To identify the needs of the communities following disaster and conflict induced mass displacements in the perspective of built environment
- To investigate the role of the built environment in enhancing social cohesion between host and displaced communities
- To explore the knowledge, skills and competencies required by the built environment professionals to address the needs of the host and displaced communities
- To develop, test and implement an innovative series of training courses in catering the needs of the host and displaced communities
- To develop associated curricula and resources for teachers and learners
- To introduce new uses of ICT in education by formulating technology-enhanced learning environments and materials to facilitate teaching and learning
- To propose policy recommendations to BE professional bodies in upgrading the professional competencies to address the needs of the host and displaced communities

REGARD project addresses the knowledge gaps of BE professionals and help improving their competencies. The project also informs policy recommendations to BE professional bodies in upgrading the professional competencies to address the needs of the host and displaced communities. In doing so, the project is designed around 10 intellectual outputs and 4 multiplier events. Output1 investigated the needs of the communities following a disaster and conflict-induced mass displacements in the perspective of built environment. The finding of output 1 was disseminated at the stakeholder seminar which was held in Estonia on the 13th September 2019. Output 2 developed a synthesis report on the role of the built environment in enhancing social cohesion between host and displaced communities. The findings of output 2 disseminated at the REGARD Workshop on Evaluating the Role of the Built Environment in Rebuilding Communities after Disasters and Conflicts on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2020 via online Zoom platform. Subsequently, the project approached to Output 3 which focuses on developing a guidance note with recommendations on best practices of rebuilding host and displaced communities following disaster and conflict-induced mass displacements from the standpoint of the built environment. Output 4 developed

a Competency framework for Built Environment professionals to address the needs of the host and displaced communities. Together with the findings of output 1,2,3 and 4, output 5 developed an online training courses: MOOCs (Massive Open On-line Courses) in catering the needs of the host and displaced communities and the virtual training environment. Course Handbook and training materials (OERs) for the training course in catering the needs of the host and displaced communities were developed through output 6. Output 7 of the project focused on developing a professional competence audit of built environment professional bodies. With the findings of output 7, a policy report for built environment professional bodies in upgrading the professional competencies to address the needs of the host and displaced communities as output 8. Final outputs 9 and 10 were focused on dissemination of the findings of all the above outputs through Academic papers and a journal special issue on rebuilding communities following disaster and conflict induced mass displacements from the perspective of built environment.

***Project Partners:***

University of Huddersfield, UK (Lead)  
University of Central Lancashire, UK  
Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia  
Lund University, Sweden  
University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

***Contact:***

University of Huddersfield, Global Disaster resilience Centre, Research Team  
Dr. Chamindi Malalgoda - c.malalgoda@hud.ac.uk  
Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga – d.amaratunga@hud.ac.uk  
Prof. Richard Haigh – r.haigh@hud.ac.uk  
Dr. Chathurangane Jayakody - C.Jayakody2@hud.ac.uk

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## Book of Abstracts



## Introduction

This section contains all abstracts being published and presented at the international symposium on rebuilding communities after displacement.

Authors were invited to submit abstracts that address the Symposium themes:

- Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities
- Governance of displacement/ Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement
- Resilience and Environmental consideration of resettlement planning
- Social cohesion between displaced and host communities
- Economic and policy interventions for sustainable resettlement

Abstracts address the approach, results, concepts, and applicability of the research studies conducted in the field of displacement. In addition to welcoming the more traditional peer reviewed research paper, we also invited the submission of abstracts for policy and practice notes. All abstracts have been double blind refereed for quality, originality and relevance by the Scientific Committee.

This book includes over 50 abstracts by scholars, policy makers and practitioners around the world. A paper ID number (e.g., RCFD\_09) is identified under each abstract. This ID number was assigned at the start of the abstract submission process. Papers are listed sequentially according to their ID number. The detailed conference programme, which details the timing of paper presentations, identifies the associated abstract ID number and can be used to locate the abstract being presented. An index of authors is provided towards the end of this book.

Authors of selected abstracts will be invited to prepare full papers that will be published in the International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment or a book volume with a renowned publisher.

*Symposium Theme:*

**Understanding and managing for better  
response provision for displaced communities**

# Ideological features of the communication of displaced communities in Sri Lanka in the virtual communication culture

B.M.R.H.K. Basnayake\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: randimahansani@gmail.com | +9477 817 1942

## ***Abstract***

This research aims to examine the ideological features of communication in Sri Lankan displaced communities based on the concept of virtual communication culture. Virtual communication culture attributes a structural function to the role of communication and does not seem to pay much attention to communication in the process of creating ideological conditions. But ideology is a concept that provides a way to contextualize the communication process of power relations. Communication is inherently argued not only in the process of creating meaning but also as a strategy for creating and reproducing dominant relationships. It is therefore presented as a conceptual connection that there is an ideological connection between the creation of emotional expressions in the culture of virtual communication. Accordingly, research was conducted using primary and secondary sources and written sources, and observational and interview methods were used under the qualitative data collection methodology to obtain information for research. These observations were made by randomly selecting 500 individuals representing the Eastern Province. The main conclusion of this data analysis is that it reflects the ideological traits of the communication of displaced communities in the virtual communication culture. According to the analysis, these research data show that Sri Lanka does not have a strong virtual communication culture for the communication ideologies of the displaced community. Finally, research shows that digital, social media, and web technology can build a strong public cultural dynamic in the displaced community in Sri Lanka.

***Keywords:***      ***Virtual communication, Ideology, Emotional expressions, Digital, Web technology***

Abstract ID:      RCFD\_03

Session Theme:    Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Forced displacement of the villagers following reconstruction approaches after 2005 Zarand earthquake, Kerman

A. Shojaei\*<sup>1</sup>, A. Fallahi<sup>2</sup>

*1 Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Shahid Beheshti University (SBU), Tehran, Iran*

*2 Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Shahid Beheshti University (SBU), Tehran, Iran*

\*Corresponding author: azadeh.shojaei1985@gmail.com | +9893 3407 7432

## **Abstract**

On 22 February 2005, just one month after the Bam catastrophe's first anniversary, another earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale hit Zarand, the north of Kerman province. Reconstruction approaches resulted in the displacement of many people and forced migration to nearby villages. This paper aims to assess three villages reconstructed with these approaches after sixteen years of the disaster. The method used in the article is descriptive-exploratory; its approach is qualitative. The vernacular architecture indicators, library documents and field studies, photographs of the immigrant's houses, primary core and the attachment spaces based on their requirements, four in-depth interviews with relative experts, and eight individual/group interviews with immigrants are the essential tools for this research. The paper concludes that accommodation of IDPs regardless of family ties, the proximity of neighborhood units in their homeland, and the combination of indigenous people with the immigrant population without convincing reasons have led to the isolation of immigrant families, disruption of the rehabilitation process, and ultimately user dissatisfaction. It seems that simulating a pre-disaster socio-cultural built environment may help survivors to get through this situation. However, implementing this idea requires a comprehensive knowledge of the affected community, which has been entirely ignored in Zarand.

**Keywords:** *Forced displacement, Reconstruction approaches, Post-disaster rehabilitation, population integration*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_09

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Collective memory and local knowledge about disaster in Central Sulawesi

L. Sururoh<sup>1</sup>, A.R. Saputra<sup>1</sup>, Trinirmalaningrum\*<sup>1</sup>, N.R. Lubis<sup>1</sup>

*1 Yayasan Skala Indonesia Jl. Boulevard blok RBOE 12 Cikeas Bogor, Indonesia*

\*Corresponding author: riniskala@gmail.com / yayasanskalaindonesia@gmail.com

## ***Abstract***

An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.4 on Friday, September 28, 2018 occurred in Donggala, Central Sulawesi, had a major impact on the lives of the surrounding community. The incident became the background for gathering local knowledge and community's collective memory of the Central Sulawesi disaster. This study was conducted by exploring and collecting local knowledge and collective memories of the community regarding disasters by using an ethnographic field research approach. Primary data was collected through in-depth interviews and secondary data was collected from relevant documents. The results show that the Central Sulawesi region has a lot of local knowledge and community collective memories of disasters. The people of Central Sulawesi and the Kaili ethnic group have a culture that is passed down from generation to generation in the form of customary law as an effort to prevent environmental damage based on disaster mitigation. The Kaili ethnic has a name based on ecological, geological and geographical conditions that can be used as a mitigation reference. The results of the study show that local knowledge and the collective memory of the community can be used as a lessons for developing community-based disaster mitigation strategies.

***Keywords:*** *Local knowledge, Disaster, Central Sulawesi*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_26

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Disaster risk reduction with a gender perspective in Central Sulawesi

Trinirmalaningrum\*<sup>1</sup>, L. Sururoh<sup>1</sup>, N.R. Lubis<sup>1</sup>

*1 Yayasan Skala Indonesia Jl. Boulevard blok RBOE 12 Cikeas Bogor, Indonesia*

\*Corresponding author: riniskala@gmail.com / yayasanskalaindonesia@gmail.com

## **Abstract**

The Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi-Moutong (Padagimo) earthquakes occurred on Friday afternoon, September 28, 2018, with a magnitude of Mw 7.4, centered 26 km north of Donggala, Central Sulawesi. This disaster caused a variety of problems ranging from welfare to gender-based violence. Gender is an essential factor in disaster risk reduction efforts to minimize the adverse impacts that occur. Disaster reduction studies collect data in several ways, including: focus group discussions, key figure interviews, surveys, and literature studies. The disaster risk assessment was carried out using Perka No. 2 of 2012 to assess vulnerability and disaster resilience tools to assess capacity, and Perka No. 13 of 2014 to see a gender perspective in disaster management. The results show that disaster risk in Tompe Village is high, disaster risk in Tanjung Village is high, disaster risk in Mataue Village is high, disaster risk in Lonca Village is moderate, disaster risk in Balaroa Village is high. Disaster management with gender-responsive will strengthen community capacity. The higher value of disaster risk in the village has the greater involvement of women in disaster management.

**Keywords:** *Disaster risk, Gender, Central Sulawesi*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_25

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Resettlement of slum and shanty dwellers and its impact on their livelihood in Colombo, Sri Lanka

U.A.M. Sandamini\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Displacement, internal displacement, forced displacement, preventive measures*

\*Corresponding author: madusandamini@gmail.com

## **Abstract**

It is obvious that urban development projects in Sri Lanka have paid a particular attention to the resettlement of slum and shanty dwellers, in an effort to achieve development aspirations. The objectives in this research were to investigate the positive and negative impacts on slum and shanty dweller's livelihood due to resettlement, to identify the responses of resettled slum and shanty dwellers about resettlement process, and to identify the pragmatic actions to reduce negative impacts on slum and shanty dweller's livelihood that has occurred due to resettlement mechanism. This study was based on qualitative method and research related data collected through semi-structured interviews. The 40 families of all resettled in Mihindusenpura apartment complex at Dematagoda, Colombo was utilized to collect data. In considering the research findings, the positive impacts on their livelihood were the slum and shanty dwellers who lived in unauthorized lands were able to obtain a legally fully furnished house under the condominium concept, improvement of infrastructure one attracted bathroom per one family instead of one toilet per 70 - 85 persons and removing the label as under privileged and marginalized community that had built up by estate culture and mobilization to standard social status. It could be noted that the negative impacts that have occurred slum and shanty dweller's livelihood after resettlement less than positive impacts. Basically negative impacts were lack of spaces in new residences, inability to adapt a new life style and reduction of social integration among neighbors more than before. Because of that the families who lived in different area mixing and resettlement together without considering any criteria such as race and religion. And also could reveal the main strategical intention was mixing based resettlement that breaking down a wide range of drug dealing connection. The research revealed that albeit those who families got furnished houses but not to provide permanent deeds caused to dissatisfaction. Implementation of a feedback mechanism before resettlement was suggested as the main alternative to reduce negative impacts.

**Keywords:** *Resettlement, slum and shanty dweller, urban development, condominium concept*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_50

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

## Fishermen off the coast: Multiple hazards on multi functional coastal fisheries of south of Sri Lanka

A. De Silva<sup>\*1</sup>, M. Sandamith<sup>1</sup>, I. Wicramarthne<sup>1</sup>, R. Basnayake<sup>1</sup>, J. Ekanayake<sup>2</sup>, K.B. Seenapatabendige<sup>3</sup>, S.K. Gunathilake<sup>4</sup>

*1 Department of Agribusiness Management, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, P.O. Box 02, Belihuloya, Sri Lanka*

*2 National Aquatic Resources Agency (NARA), Craw Island, Mattakkuliya, Colombo 14, Sri Lanka*

*3 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment and Spatial Science, Southern Campus, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sooriyawewa, Sri Lanka*

*4 Department of Natural Resources, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, P.O. Box 02, Belihuloya, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: desilva.achini@yahoo.co.uk | +94718307499

### **Abstract**

The small-scale fisheries (SSF) sector tends to be firmly rooted in local communities, traditions and values. Study aimed to identify natural vs manmade hazards on forced displacement of SSF communities of South coast, develop timeline on multiple disasters, find out socio-economic consequences of multiple hazards and develop framework for community based participatory resilience building mechanism. Story telling exercise performed in 15 FI divisions to collect qualitative data along the multifunctional coast of the Galle district of Sri Lanka. Fishermen serve as starting point of network of collectors, traders, processors, institutions while feeding thousands of families. SSF sector face a range of natural and manmade pressures. Climate change associated geophysical and biological risks worsen the situation of artisanal fishers. Displacement stem from natural disasters and issues of re-settlements move fishers to take up deep sea fishing, away from SSF. Illegal commercial fishing, drug dealing, alcoholism and drug abuse along with social conflicts were common evils. Blooming coastal tourism added extra pressure on land values, shrinking the coastal land for fishing communities and infrastructure and logistic developments made fishers away from generations' old coast. Land use changes, shifting from fishing to tourism, vital areas suppression (landing sites), rural impoverishment, urban swelling, are common governance failures.

**Keywords:** *Displacement, Fisheries, Multiple hazards*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_52

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities



# The promise of “one safe future” for the “Oplan Likas” resettled families of Metro Manila

M. Quetulio-Navarra\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Ateneo De Manila University, Philippines*

\*Corresponding author: mnavarra@ateneo.edu | +63977 266 8084

## ***Abstract***

The present study examined the impacts of the Philippine government’s resettlement approach under the climate change adaptation programme on the wellbeing of the displaced poor families numbering to 11,400 and who were previously living on top and along major rivers and connecting waterways within Metro Manila. The investigation employed both quantitative methods (household surveys) and qualitative methods (focus group discussions and key informant interviews) in data collection. Overall, the resettlement approach comprising social preparation, inter- governmental involvement, financial assistance, and the distant and in-city resettlement have failed to deliver the promised of “one safe future” to the former informal settlers living on Metro Manila waterways and instead rendered them worse off in all areas of wellbeing- economic, social, and psychological wellbeing. Social preparation process was tokenistic, financial assistance became a reverse incentive for the families, and in the general scheme of Oplan Likas resettlement programme, compared with in-city resettled families, families in off-site relocation sites are in worse situation and suffer even more due to site location, poorly constructed housing units, lack of basic and social services that altogether create irreversible damage to the welfare of the residents, both the adults and children.

***Keywords:***      ***Resettlement, Social preparation, In-city and off-site resettlement***

Abstract ID:      RCFD\_48

Session Theme:    Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Systemic Design in Recovery from Displacement

J. Fien\*<sup>1</sup>, E. Charlesworth<sup>2</sup>

*1 RMIT University*

*2 A RMIT University*

\*Corresponding author: john.fien@rmit.edu.au | Tel: +6141 774 7100

## **Abstract**

The practice-theory gap in the shelter and settlement field between despite the prioritization of participatory, community-led processes. This paper explains some of the reasons for this and offers one possible way forward. Chief among the reasons is the fundamental difficulty that the causes, impacts and resolutions of displacement are systemic in nature and reflect all the hallmarks of a wicked problem. Therefore, providing sustainable shelter after displacement requires the skills of experienced systems and design thinkers, such as architects, landscape architects and planners, who are trained in working on spatial solutions within a systemic and multidisciplinary framework. This is the process of systemic design, which contrasts strongly with the apolitical processes of design thinking. Yet, for reasons within both the humanitarian and design fields, few within these professions are available to support effective recovery and resettlement programs. The paper outlines the nature of system design and illustrates its potential in such programs through two cases studies where system design principles have been applied. It concludes with recommendations for addressing the skills gap that has been identified.

**Keywords:**     *Systems thinking, Systemic design, Design education*

Abstract ID:     RCFD\_22

Session Theme:   Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

## Mass displacement of people into Europe - the Estonian context

E. Witt<sup>\*1</sup>, J. Nurk<sup>1</sup>, I. Lill<sup>1</sup>

*1 Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia*

\*Corresponding author: emlyn.witt@taltech.ee

### **Abstract**

There are only 372 (as of January 2020) displaced people in Estonia - it is not a popular destination and 30% of the displaced people granted protection by Estonia have left for other countries.

This research investigates the context and problems faced by displaced people in Estonia. It reports a desk study and a series of 9 interviews conducted with 14 individuals selected as representatives of relevant organisations dealing with refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and asylum seekers.

The findings show that the difficulties faced by displaced people in Estonia are linked to their Estonian language skills for accessing necessary services and navigating the complexities of daily life. Government policies and structures for dealing with displacees are relatively new and subject to change and a wide array of organisations with unclear and overlapping remits also poses a challenge. Negative attitudes of many Estonians towards immigrants have an historical basis in mass immigrations during the Soviet occupation and may now be reinforced by recent developments in Belarus where migrants are being used to apply pressure to the Baltic States. This research calls for better organisation, coordination, capacity building, sensitisation and countering xenophobic propaganda.

**Keywords:** *Mass displacement, Migration, Estonia*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_23

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# The most credible 05 elements to tackle displacement in Asia

M.J. Kuragodage\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Disaster Management Centre, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: jagathm@dmc.gov.lk | inr.logic@yahoo.com | +9477 395 7905

## **Abstract**

It needs to understand practitioners and policymakers, two reasons impacted to get attention to Asia from global stakeholders. One is the largest displacement camp located in Asia, and the other is the top 10 displacement countries of the world, a seventh of them are from Asia. Specialists try to tackle displacement by providing resettlement as a long-lasting and sustainable solution. But need to be considered both before & after happening displacement. This paper researched Asian region displacement, which is 23.8% of the globe, for bringing drivers for the solutions.

The research used qualitative analysis in comparative mode and a randomly selected sample of displacement from Asia.

The key findings of the research demonstrated the most credible 05 elements as policy guidelines 01. Recurring-after a disaster returning home has to be transferred in local integration or planned relocation. 02. Climate change is not the only factor range of other drivers have to address. 03. keeping eyes on small and slow onset events. 04. embrace uncertainty challenges. 05. Put community in the centre and identify solution links.

In conclusion, inspiring these elements to innovate ideas for policy guidelines on displacement propose to consider this thought rebuilding displacement reflect beyond addressing physical needs and should consider multi-approaches.

**Keywords:** *Elements, Displacement, Resettlement, Multi-approach*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_11

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# The role of the private sector in supporting populations displaced by disasters: The case of the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF)

E. Salonga\*<sup>1</sup>, V. Gabaldon<sup>2</sup>

*1 Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Philippines*

*2 Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation*

\*Corresponding author: edwin.salonga@adpc.net

## ***Abstract***

Considered an immediate impact of disasters, displacement is counterproductive to development as it affects human, economic, and environmental gains. With disaster displacement, private sector support becomes crucial at times when governments are overstretched. Businesses can be effective agents of change in building their own resilience and that of local communities. This paper takes a closer look at how the private sector plays a significant role in supporting populations displaced by disasters. It attempts to shed light on the experience of the Philippines by illustrating the case of the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF), which brings in together private sector companies towards the achievement of its overarching goal of building resilience among businesses and communities in the country. This paper traces PDRF's initiatives from inception to date. Moreover, it outlines key factors that contribute to PDRF's success in designing and implementing development efforts to support local communities affected by disasters. Among these are its emphasis on building the disaster resilience of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), maintaining its political neutrality, building institutional partnerships, investing in emergency preparedness measures, and promoting innovative practices.

***Keywords:***      ***Displaced Populations; Disasters; Private Sector; Resilience***

Abstract ID:      RCFD\_31

Session Theme:    Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Disaster induced disruption of informal urban settlements and spatial growth patterns: Three case studies in Latin-America

R. Camacho\*<sup>1</sup>, J. Aryal<sup>1</sup>, A. Rajabifard<sup>1</sup>

*1 Centre for Spatial Data Infrastructures and Land Administration (CSDILA), Department of Infrastructure Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology (FEIT), The University of Melbourne, VIC, 3010, Australia*

\*Corresponding author: rcamachocast@student.unimelb.edu.au | +5731 0573 5717

## **Abstract**

The world has seen a significant increase in the number of people living in informal urban settlements, many of whom are victims of forced displacement due to disasters. The people living in these settlements are often the most at risk in disaster-prone cities. They tend to be displaced again after a disaster, whether because they lost everything in the disaster or because the government relocates them. An important aspect to consider after forced displacement is where the displaced people are going to live.

To contribute to this important topic, this research aims to understand the impact of a disaster on the spatial growth patterns of Informal Urban Settlements (IUS) in three Latin American cities which have had disasters in the past decade, and they have a presence of informal urban settlements: Valparaíso, Chile; Mocoa, Colombia; Puebla, Mexico.

This impact on the spatial growth patterns is measured using time series earth observation data and spatial analysis methods for IUS identification. Furthermore, this research analyses the recovery policies around IUS before and after each disaster through comparative analysis methods. Conclusions are drawn, and recommendations are proposed after a comparison amongst the three Latin American case studies.

**Keywords:** *Informal settlements, Disaster recovery policies, Spatial growth pattern, Urban growth*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_39

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Changes in social capital after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake - Results of an awareness survey in Taro District, Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture

S. Tanimoto\*<sup>1</sup>, M. Minami<sup>2</sup>

*1 Faculty of Science and Engineering, Iwate University, Japan*

*2 Faculty of Science and Engineering, Iwate University, Japan*

\*Corresponding author: stani@iwate-u.ac.jp | +81-19-921-6453

## ***Abstract***

Ten years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake, and in the affected areas, reconstruction projects are underway and new towns are being formed. However, the recent spread of COVID-19 is expected to affect the interaction among residents.

In this study, we conducted a multiple-choice questionnaire survey on the social capital of residents in the Taro area of Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture, which was severely damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake, amidst the widespread social anxiety about COVID-19.

Cross tabulation, chi-square test, and residual analysis confirmed the following trends.

1. Most of the respondents answered that the frequency of interaction with local residents and community activities decreased or remained the same after the disaster.
2. Respondents who had fewer opportunities to interact with local residents and engage in community activities than before the earthquake reported that they still had fewer opportunities to interact and engage in activities.

From these results, it can be inferred that the interaction of local residents and their participation in community activities in the midst of widespread social anxiety about COVID-19 was divided into those who became more active due to the disaster and those who did not.

***Keywords:*** *Social capital, Questionnaire survey, Great East Japan Earthquake*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_43

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Identify an effective management plan to address displacement after a crisis situation

T. Bulathgama\*<sup>1</sup>, C. Jayathilaka\*<sup>2</sup>

*1 University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka*

*2 University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: thusitha.bulathgama09@gmail.com | +9471 569 2739

## ***Abstract***

Globally disasters put millions of people at risk every year. Some of the largest disasters can make the international headlines while most disasters do not even make the national news. The people and vulnerable families are struggling to survive. Even a smaller weather-related event can make an enormous impact on their lives. When it comes to disaster induced and conflict induced displacement occurring for any reason, they have certain characteristics in common and are interconnected. People displaced, for example, by both flooding and by fighting often lose their family members, endure family separation, lose their possessions, and experience trauma and depression. Sexual abuse and rape of women is often a tool of war while gender-based violence is unfortunately common among women displaced by both natural disasters and conflict. Displacement after a disaster could lead to future conflicts. The objective of the study is to propose an effective disaster risk and post-crisis management plan which can apply for both disaster and conflict to manage the displacement and prevent negative consequences. The management plan will be an effective tool for disaster mitigation or risk management planners to handle the displacement. A qualitative approach was selected as the research method (desk research) of this study, through the use of secondary data such as journals, publications, websites, articles and books.

***Keywords:*** *Disaster, Conflict, Displacement, Management*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_35

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities



# How are Tamil villages reconstructed? Ethnography of place-making in post-war reconstruction in Sri Lanka

P. Sanmugeswaran\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Social Studies, Open University of Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: spath@ou.ac.lk

## **Abstract**

This paper illustrates how Tamil Hindus use the concepts of “village” and “village-temple consciousness,” as *models of or for*, to reconstruct post-war communities on the Jaffna Peninsula, using a phenomenological ethnographic approach. Further, this study shows how the memory of or nostalgia for village consciousness as it existed in the pre-war past, is being used in the reconstruction of communities. An ethnography of the role of ‘place-making’ in community rebuilding in Jaffna illuminates how communities after war must reconstitute themselves not just as physical locations but as places in which people can once again truly feel at home. However, such *modes of or for* are problematic when it comes to the conventional social control (*kaṭṭupāṭu* in Tamil) because *kaṭṭupāṭu* becomes powerless among the younger children after war and globalization. Hence, the most people appreciate global flows and the circulation of commodities that change and reshape their conventional forms of life. Thus, people have both pessimistic and optimistic views of *kaṭṭupāṭu*, somewhat tied to their generational and social status vantage points. An existential analysis shows how *ūr* (village) nostalgia engages with everyday life and the reconstruction process in post-war Jaffna villages must be seen through spatial, sensory, temporal, discursive, and moral dimensions.

**Keywords:** *Village-temple consciousness, Post-war reconstruction, Place-making, Phenomenological ethnography*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_14

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

## Assessment of emergency sanitation in internally displaced people of Menik Farm, Sri Lanka based on SPHERE standards and indicator

Z. Zarouk<sup>\*1</sup>, S. Achchuthan<sup>2</sup>, M. Ganeshamoorthy<sup>3</sup>

*1 United Nations Development Programme, Sri Lanka*

*2 Sri Lanka Administrative Service*

*3 University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: mohamed.zihan@undp.org | +94 777375571

### **Abstract**

This case study examined the emergency sanitation programme implemented in the Internally Displaced Persons' Welfare Centers in the Menikfarm, Sri Lanka, specifically within the purview of the Sphere Minimum Standards. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency sanitation programme implemented by the Local Government, based on the "Minimum standards in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion." A structured questionnaire was employed to collect data from the Internally Displaced Persons and the responses were used as the main input of this research. Along with the questionnaire survey, key formant interviews and focus group discussions with stakeholder agencies were conducted. Records and documents were reviewed.

The findings of the study concluded that a localized solution for solid and liquid waste management in an emergency is possible with certain limitations. Most of the local solutions adapted in the context were cost-effective and culturally appropriate. It was also revealed that some of the standards applied in the IDP centres were better than the standards enjoyed by the IDPs in pre-displacement conditions. Therefore, the study suggests contextualizing the international standards to suit the local conditions to reach better outcomes. The study also recommends that modified international standards to be used among a community to satisfy the local cultural, religious and ethnic requirements.

**Keywords:** *SPHERE Standards, Emergency sanitation, Internally displaced people*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_41

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Collective memory and local knowledge about disaster in Banten

L. Sururoh<sup>1</sup>, A.R. Saputra<sup>1</sup>, Trinirmalaningrum\*<sup>1</sup>, N.R. Lubis<sup>1</sup>

*1 Yayasan Skala Indonesia Jl. Boulevard blok RBOE 12 Cikeas Bogor, Indonesia*

\*Corresponding author: riniskala@gmail.com | yayasanskalaindonesia@gmail.com

## **Abstract**

Towards the end of 2018, a disaster caused by the eruption of Mount Anak Krakatau in the Sunda Strait occurred on 22 December. Previously, the Banten area had also experienced a tsunami in 1883 due to the activity of Mount Krakatau. Stories of collective memory and local knowledge about disasters are embedded in some of the people who inherit these stories. This research was conducted with an ethnographic study method. This research succeeded in gathering some local knowledge owned by the people of Banten. There is a story about an active fault line in Banten through the story of the 'Urat Gunung Kendeng'. This story is found in the Baduy ethnic community and the Panggarangan region of southern Lebak. There is local knowledge about earthquake-resistant structures scattered in several Kasepuhan in Banten. There is community knowledge in Kasepuhan Banten regarding the division of forest areas, namely *leuweung tutupan*, *leuweung titipan*, *leuweung cadangan*, and *leuweung garapan*. There is a tradition to maintain a common memory of the 1883 tsunami known as 'Haul Kalembak' in the west coast of Banten. Local community knowledge that has been collected can be appreciated and can be developed as a community-based mitigation strategy.

**Keywords:** *Local knowledge, Banten, Disaster*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_38

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Risk based approach in planning for vulnerable communities to reduce internal displacement

Q. Rehman\*<sup>1</sup>, V. Coffey<sup>1</sup>, Z. Sadiqi<sup>1</sup>, R. Soomro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Queensland University of Technology, Australia

\*Corresponding author: q.rehman@qut.edu.au | +614 0162 7252

## **Abstract**

Climate change has induced vast numbers of forced displacements, putting communities into vulnerable situations caused by escalating disaster events worldwide. It is evident from research, and trends that these events will increase, thus, accelerating the number of climate refugees. Pakistan is prone to anthropocene and climate related hazards, resulting in increased numbers of forced displacements. It is expected that Pakistan will have 2 million climate refugees by 2050. There is a significant gap in research to address climate affected displacements in Pakistan.

This research paper will use literature review method to analyse the resettlement approach for the vulnerable communities in Pakistan and proposes a risk-based approach for resilient resettlement planning.

**Keywords:** *Climate change, Displacement, Risk-based approach, Planning*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_45

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Drivers of slow-onset displacement in the coastal Mid-Atlantic region and preferences for receiving locations

A. Bukvic\*<sup>1</sup>, C.W. Zobel<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Geography, Virginia Tech, 207 Wallace Hall, 295 West Campus Drive, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24061

<sup>2</sup> Department of Business Information Technology, Virginia Tech, 880 West Campus Drive, Suite 1007, Pamplin Hall, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24061

\*Corresponding author: rana.bukvic@vt.edu | czobel@vt.edu | 540-231-2941

## **Abstract**

Coastal areas in the Mid-Atlantic region of the U.S. are experiencing profound changes due to slow-onset natural hazards such as recurrent flooding and erosion. Many coastal residents will be forced to leave areas of repetitive flooding due to property damage or reduced accessibility to workplaces, schools, and services. Even though there are indications that people are already spontaneously relocating due to coastal flooding, it is unclear how this movement will unfold over time and where people will move following the acceleration of impacts. This presentation evaluates experiences with flooding, past flood exposure, and attitudes towards relocation and host destinations among rural and urban coastal residents. It presents a mail survey administered in summer 2020 among 102 homeowners in flood-prone communities in Maryland and Virginia, US. The quantitative responses were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results show that people in both settings are aware of their flood risk and are willing to consider moving elsewhere based on personal concerns with future exposure, financial considerations, and the overall quality of life. They also indicate respondents' preferences for host destinations, namely for staying in a rural or urban setting and moving at different distances from their current location.

**Keywords:** *Coastal, Sea level rise, Slow-onset displacement, Relocation*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_47

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# The impact of relocation as a disaster risk reduction strategy: A case study of Colombo and Kegalle, Sri Lanka

A.C. Senanayake\*<sup>1</sup>, N. Fernando<sup>2</sup>

*1 Department of Sociology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

*2 Department of Sociology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: anuradha@soc.cmb.ac.lk | +9477 124 2424

## ***Abstract***

Disaster Risk Reduction is a systematic approach in handling disaster risks which addresses matters related to every stage of a disaster. In the discourse of Disaster Risk Reduction, planned relocation has been recognized as a suitable solution in disaster mitigation and disaster recovery. Hence, this study is an investigation of the impact of relocation in terms of Disaster Risk Reduction. This was evaluated based on the research questions of how planned relocation and existing project specific and general governing structures tend to secure the livelihoods of communities who are in vulnerable situations due to disasters. This study employs two case studies of pre and post disaster situations to emphasize the broad context of the concept of Disaster Risk Reduction. The selected case studies are based on an urban, flood reduction-based relocation project and a rural, disaster induced displaced relocation project. The study utilizes qualitative and quantitative data collected through a sample survey, in-depth interviews conducted with relocatees and structured interviews conducted with project officials. The findings suggest that the non-participation of relocatees in the relocation process and treatment of relocation as a one-off event contradict with the principles of Disaster Risk Reduction. The rural setting had no alternative given for their land-based livelihoods and had regrets of moving into a land which was a cemetery before. On the other hand, the urban setting revealed a lack of acceptance due to their post relocation heterogeneous community and life in a high-rise building. Therefore, the study emphasizes the need for a holistic approach towards relocation to interpret it as a Disaster Risk Reduction strategy.

***Keywords:*** *Disaster risk reduction, Governance, Planned relocation, Vulnerability*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_17

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

## Towards resilience displaced community: Lesson learned from Cimanuk flash flood 2016, Garut Indonesia

S. Sagala\*<sup>1</sup>, D. Azhari<sup>1</sup>, M. Putra<sup>1</sup>, S. Herliansyah<sup>1</sup>

*1 Resilience Development Initiative, Indonesia*

\*Corresponding author: saut.sagala@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

In 2016, Flash flood occurred in Cimanuk Watershed, Garut District, Indonesia, that resulted in economic loss for 50 million USD and more than 2000 houses damaged, more than 2.525 people to be displaced. Then, for the recovery phase, besides the embankments along the riverbanks, the government implemented a large-scale development program through the relocation for displaced community program ten relocation site in Garut. The research constructed through how relocation as a large-scale development program affects the livelihood, ecological and community resilience in the ten relocation sites in Garut, Indonesia by assessing the risk perception with the mixed method to develop a quick overview of the risk that displaced communities dealt with. The result indicated that displaced communities in the case study have the lack of involvement by the government and CSOs during the solution-making process due to the lack of access to timely and usable information in the displaced community. Hence, there are some problems occurring in the displaced relocation related to the loss of livelihood, social cohesion, etc. Furthermore, this research proposed *Urban Living Labs* as an innovative approach to address the gap and contribute to long-term sustainability by actively and openly co-constructing durable solutions between displaced communities and related stakeholders.

**Keywords:** *Displaced community, Community resilience, Urban living labs*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_42

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities

# Rebuilding after displacement: Identifying needs of displaced communities from the perspective of built environment

T. Oni-Jimoh<sup>1</sup>, C. Liyanage<sup>\*1</sup>, S. Njuangang<sup>1</sup>, C. Jayakody<sup>2</sup>, C. Malalgoda<sup>2</sup>,  
D. Amaratunga<sup>2</sup>, R. Haigh<sup>2</sup>

*1 University of Central Lancashire, UK*

*2 University of Huddersfield, UK*

\*Corresponding author: c

## **Abstract**

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)'s submission on the inadequacies of policies imposed by certain international initiatives, strongly confirms the need to focus on built environment initiatives when rebuilding displaced communities. This study aims to identify the needs of the internationally displaced communities (DC) in the UK within the past decade (2009 to 2019), in the context of the Built Environment (BE), in their progress towards successful resettlement and integration. This paper is drawn from findings of a systematic literature review followed by twelve qualitative expert interviews. The interviewees were from different groups who work with the displaced in the UK. Interview data gathered were coded manually and analysed. Research findings reveal that the UK Government's standards vary across the range of different categories of displaced persons (DP). This creates a deprived group within the DC with numerous needs. Some of these are BE-related needs that should be met to enable successful integration into the UK. – Paper discusses the importance of the role of BE for displaced communities, highlighting the BE-related needs of the DC in the UK.

**Keywords:** *Built Environment (BE), Displaced Communities (DC), Integration, Resettlement, UK*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_58

Session Theme: Understanding and managing for better response provision for displaced communities



*Symposium Theme:*

## Governance of displacement/Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement

# From closed doors to opened doors - pros & cons: An analysis of disaster resettlement process in Aranayake Sri Lanka - 2016

M.J. Kuragodage\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Disaster Management Centre, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: jagathm@dmc.gov.lk | inr.logic@yahoo.com | +9477 395 7905

## **Abstract**

A resettlement process is a multisector approach. It addresses multidisciplinary issues such as economic, legal, sociological, psychological, environmental, political, cultural, and administrative. These multidimensional parameters brought together more or less in the resettlement process in Aranayake were permanently relocated 512 families in Aranayake Divisional Secretariat division itself, of 10 relocations sites.

This paper explores the status of relocated families experienced pros and cons by interviewing a randomly selected sample of households in each resettled 10 sites.

The findings reveal, the process was not by addressed multidimensional needs in all-inclusive. And the process was protracted displacement due to administrative and unplanned activities, which derived more vulnerability & prolonging internal displacement.

Further, the result indicates the introduced initiatives such as financial schemes for fully damaged houses (Rs 2.5m) and high-risk families (Rs 1.6m) were somehow good enough to rebuild the dwellings. Nonetheless, the implementation process and the distribution pattern of these schemes were not inspired for human mobility and have brought an additional burden to victims.

In conclusion, this research recommends policy guidelines to make the resettlement process more efficient and sustainable in Sri Lanka to minimize cons and amplify pros incorporating glob certify resettlement guidelines.

**Keywords:** *Pros-cons, Displacement, Resettlement, Sustainable*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_12

Session Theme: Governance of displacement/Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement

# Climate refugees in South Asia: The role of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and way forward

D.G.N. Sanjeevani\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Strategic Studies, Faculty of Defence and Strategic Studies, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: nirukasanjeevani@kdu.ac.lk

## **Abstract**

It is obvious that the geographical position of the South Asia (SA) has become a one of the root causes of the intra-regional climate induced migration. While coastal states including India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Maldives have been highly threatened from the rise of sea level, landlocked countries such as Afghanistan, Bhutan, and Nepal too face rising temperatures and drought. Significantly, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly Resolution 64/162 has acknowledged the natural disasters as a factor of human displacement. On the contrary, 1951 Refugee convention has not yet given a specific focus on the refugees who flee due to the fear of climate changes. When this comes to the aspect of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), still SAARC is slow to identify climate change as an additional push factor of trans border migration. Though a National Model Law on Refugees was introduced by the SAARC in 2004 that later resulted in signing the SAARC climate Declaration in 2010, it has not yet addressed the transboundary movements arising out of the climate changes effectively. Within this landscape, the qualitative methodology will be used to address the key research question which is how SAARC can play an effective role in managing the inflows of climate induced refugees. Also, the paper concludes that an appropriate regional mechanism, fostered by both International Climate Change Laws and International Refugee Law (IRL) is required to secure Climate-Induced refugees.

**Keywords:** *Climate refugees, SAARC, International Climate Change Law (ICCL), International Refugee Law (IRL)*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_24

Session Theme: Governance of displacement/Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement

# Vertical slums, governance and panopticism: A critical assessment on the governance practices in urban high rises during the Covid-19 pandemic in Colombo, Sri Lanka

A. Korala\*<sup>1</sup>, V. Cummings<sup>2</sup>

*1 Department of Political Science and Public Policy, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

*2 Institute of Geography, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany*

\*Corresponding author: anjali@poli.cmb.ac.lk | +9471 233 0241

## **Abstract**

Forced displacement and involuntary relocation portray extensive power struggles between the state and displaced communities while various governing measures can aid and sustain these struggles in favour of the state. During the Colombo Regeneration Project (2009), Sri Lanka thousands of slum and shanty dwellers in Colombo were forcibly displaced and involuntary relocated into government built high rises, planned and constructed at government discretion. These high-rises turned the previously horizontal slums into vertical, creating new socio-economic and political problems to the relocated communities. In March 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic government decided to lockdown some of these high-rises, as a measure to reduce the risk of community spread due to the increasing number of infected inhabitants.

In such context, this research investigated how the built environment of these high-rises aided the government in governing the movement of the inhabitants during the lockdown period? The research was conducted based on a post-positivist approach. Primary data were collected through In-depth interviews and the interviewees were selected through convenience sampling. Secondary data were collected through a desk review. Using Michael Foucault's concept of panopticism, this paper argues that the government has been able to govern the movement of the inhabitants through an internal surveillance and a new method of 'institutionalized network' had further strengthened the processes of observation and examination during this period.

**Keywords:** *Governance, Panopticism, Built-environment, Pandemic injustice*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_27

Session Theme: Governance of displacement/Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement

# Responses for displaced communities: An analysis of responses of government and NGOs of Bangladesh from build back better approach

S. Saadi\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Dr. Wazed Research and Training Institute, Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur, Bangladesh*

\*Corresponding author: Shashanka.saadi@hotmail.com | +88 017 1304 6659

## ***Abstract***

Bangladesh has one of the highest number of displacements in the world due to natural hazard induced disasters (IDMC 2019). Internal Displacement is continuously addressed by Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and non-government organizations (NGO). GoB also formulated a national strategy focusing on management of disaster and climate induced displacements (GOB 2015). Displaced communities receive emergency supports (food, clothing, cash grant, house construction materials etc.) from GoB and NGOs. However, it is evident that displaced communities migrate to urban centres to cope with their losses and build back. The objective of this research is to review the response provisions of GoB and NGOs to identify gaps in effective recovery of the displaced communities and build back better. Qualitative methods such as Key Informants Interview - KII with GoB and NGOs staff and secondary literature review are used in this research to analyse and draw conclusion. Major findings of the research are that there are significant gaps between need and assistance, and, existing responses for displaced communities not adequate to recover and build their lives and livelihood back better. So, it's essential for GoB and NGOs to integrate build back better approach in their response strategy for internally displaced population.

***Keywords:***     ***Displacement, Responses, Natural hazards, Build back better***

Abstract ID:     RCFD\_44

Session Theme:   Governance of displacement/Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement

# Sustainable rehabilitation strategies for climate change induced displaced communities for coastal area of Bangladesh

P. Barua\*<sup>1</sup> , S.H. Rahman<sup>2</sup>

*1 Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), Chittagong, Bangladesh*

*2 Department of Environmental Sciences, Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka, Bangladesh*

\*Corresponding author: prabalbarua.ypsa@gmail.com

## ***Abstract***

Climate-induced displacement has evolved into a major global issue in recent years. Bangladesh experiences many forms of migration and human movement, which have direct and indirect impact on national policies. The authors found that 15,000 climate displaced people are living nearby embankment and roadside after the displacement and 70% displaced people have experienced of displacement more than 2 times, 50% people lost their hereditary occupation after displacement. The authors found that after the displacement, people lose their harmony, identity and livelihood opportunity after migrated new places which are far distances from the origin. The authors found that if the community based relocation program introduced in the living places in the same areas for displaced people around the community living places that will be most effective.

***Keywords:*** *Climate displacement, Coastal areas, Rehabilitation, Community based relocation*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_54

Session Theme: Governance of displacement/Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement

# Institutional interventions in rebuilding displaced communities

R.R.J.C. Jayakody\*<sup>1</sup>, C. Malalgoda<sup>1</sup>, D. Amaratunga<sup>1</sup>, R. Haigh<sup>1</sup>

*1 Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK*

\*Corresponding author: c.jayakody2@hud.ac.uk

## ***Abstract***

With the arrival of the displaced communities, host governments, authorities and related institutions together with humanitarians' organizations carry out diverse interventions towards accomplishing the needs of the displaced communities. However, in most cases, lack of sufficient basic services and facilities, and access to livelihood opportunities act as driving factors to create social tension. When there is a large influx of displaced which is out of the annual predicted amount, it is hard for host governments and organizational setting to ensure the adequate provision of basic services and facilities. Research findings show that in some countries local councils or municipalities are not prepared for arriving displaced, hence the displaced communities find multiple difficulties. Apart from the provision of basic services and facilities, the host governments and related institutions should provision of support services, advice and activities aimed at local integration and assistance. Accordingly, this study investigates the Institutional interventions in rebuilding displaced communities. The data has been gathered through in-depth interviews and focused group discussion with officials, community representatives, social support networks, agency networks, etc. The results present set of institutional interventions highlighting that the host governments and related institutions need multiple approaches; physical, social, economic and environmental approaches when rebuilding displaced communities with an understanding of the community dynamics.

***Keywords:***      ***Rebuilding communities, Governance, Displaced and Host Communities***

Abstract ID:      RCFD\_57

Session Theme:    Governance of displacement/Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement

## The role of social capital as post-relocation coping mechanism: A case study of Kegalle, Sri Lanka

A.C. Senanayake\*<sup>1</sup>, N. Fernando<sup>1</sup>, M. Fernando<sup>2</sup>, D. Amaratunga<sup>3</sup>, R. Haigh<sup>3</sup>,  
C. Malalgoda<sup>3</sup>, R.R.J.C. Jayakody<sup>3</sup>

*1 Department of Sociology, University of Colombo*

*2 Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre, University of Colombo*

*3 Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom*

\*Corresponding author: anuradha@soc.cmb.ac.lk | +9477 124 2424

### **Abstract**

In the systematic approach towards disaster risks, planned relocation is considered to be the last resort when providing a durable solution to relocatees. This study is an investigation of the role of 'social capital' in rebuilding lives in the aftermath of relocation caused by post-disaster induced displacement. This study is based on field research conducted in Kegalle, Sri Lanka. The study employs primary data that was collected using sample surveys and in-depth interviews as techniques. A systematic sample of 60 households were selected from both donor and owner-driven relocation settings to conduct the sample survey. 28 In-depth interviews were conducted with relocatees, host community members and project officials based on purposive samples. The findings of the study have been analyzed using the main thematic orientation of the main types of social capital i.e. bonding, bridging and linking. The findings suggest that social capital plays a major role in the coping strategies developed by relocatees to face the alterations in their living fabric caused due to displacement and relocation. A few reasons for the significance given to social capital are the homogeneity of the community, living through the relocation, public facilities, community-based initiatives, and economic cooperation. Hence, the study concludes that integrating social capital is a vital coping mechanism for planned relocation.

**Keywords:** *Coping mechanism, Disaster-induced displacement, Planned relocation, Social capital*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_16

Session Theme: Governance of displacement/Efforts to prevent and respond to internal displacement



*Symposium Theme:*

## Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning

# Energy-efficient approach in post disaster resettlement planning in Nepal

S. Uprety\*<sup>1</sup>, B. Shrestha<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Architecture, Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University*

\*Corresponding author: suprety@ioe.edu.np | +977-9813886491

## ***Abstract***

There is growing evidence that energy-efficient housing construction contributes positively to the environmental, socio-economic, and cultural lives of disaster-affected households in a post-disaster context. In Nepal, the energy performance of the post-disaster housing construction after the Gorkha-Earthquake 2015 is given scant attention despite the policy provisions made in the Post Disaster Recovery Framework (2016-20). This is prominent in its approach to develop the Integrated Settlements (IS) to relocate /resettle the affected households from vulnerable locations. In this context, two selected IS sites were studied to evaluate the energy performance of the housing reconstruction in IS settlements and its relationship in shaping the social, economic, and cultural lives of the affected communities. The methods adopted included the energy simulation, focus group discussions, structured questionnaire survey to analyze the energy performance, measure the user's satisfaction, and interpret the socio-cultural implications. The study finds that the resettlement policy implementation has produced a limited energy performance outcome and its consequences on the socio-economic and cultural lives of the affected population. The study concludes that energy performance is not only important for thermal comfort and household economy, it is linked with shaping the social and cultural spaces and lives organized around them.

***Keywords:*** *Post disaster resettlement, Integrated dettlement, Energy efficiency, Socio-cultural lives*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_01

Session Theme: Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning

# Reproducing vulnerabilities through forced displacement: A case study of flood victims in Thawalama, Sri Lanka

H.U.S. Samaraweera\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 University of Canterbury, New Zealand*

\*Corresponding author: unnathisamaraweera@yahoo.com

## **Abstract**

Today Disaster resilience has become a buzzword in disaster governance where its operationalization raises questions. This research paper aims to explore whose, what and where “disaster resilience” has been achieved specifically using a case study of a flood affected forcefully displaced family in Thawalama, Sri Lanka. During a larger PhD fieldwork project, the researcher explored a specific family forcefully relocated by being provided with only a land due to their flood and economic vulnerabilities. However, they still live in a rented house in the same flood prone neighbourhood. Thus, using purposive sampling method, the only available relocated household has been studied as a case study and analyzed using thematic analysis. The research findings suggest the forcefully relocated household is facing further risks of socio-economic vulnerabilities due to a number of other socio-economic reasons including proximity to children’s schools, informal work opportunities, unavailability of funds to rebuild a new house in the given land, unavailability of social support networks in relocation etc. Further, if the best solution in a highly flood prone geographical location is considered relocation the question arises as to why it has not covered the entire neighborhood without limiting to one household. Thus, this research paper argues how disaster governance mechanisms aiming disaster resilience, in this context, has become a contributing factor to reproduce a number of new vulnerabilities and failures during their process of relocation where disaster governance has overlooked whose disaster resilience they were attempting to achieve, in what process and in which location.

**Keywords:** *Forced displacement, Disaster resilience, Disaster governance, Flooding in Sri Lanka*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_04

Session Theme: Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning

# Problems faced by the university area due to the flood disaster in kaliodai stream: A case study based in Oluvil of Ampara district

D. Kirshanthini\*<sup>1</sup>, M.N.N. Banu<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Geography, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: durairajkisha123@gmail.com

## **Abstract**

Sri Lanka has been undergoing successive flood disaster in recent times, especially in Western and Eastern Provinces. The study area oluvil is on the east coast of Sri Lanka, has been encountering successive flood scenario. Thereby, the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka is considered to be the most vulnerable area. Hence, the most important factor contributing the increased flood in the Kaliodai Stream which is a tributary of Gal-oya River. Increased flood inundation along with the Kaliodai stream is a major reason for the ecological decline of the university premises. The purpose of the study is to identify the Socio-Economic impacts of flood and to propose the awareness, and recommendations to mitigate the flood disaster in university enouncement observation, FGD and interview were used to gather primary data the same time, The secondary data was collected through published researches, articles, satellite images, and internet sources. ArcGIS 10.3, GPS, and MS-Excel were used to analyze the data. The Kaliodai tributary's flood inundation has led to a variety of unusual effecton to a variety of unusual effects in the SEUSL currounding, including, inability of faculties, hostel, and buildings proposed recommendations could be able to prevent in appropriate human activities in Kaliodai tributary.

**Keywords:** *East coast, Kaliodai, Flood, Human activities, Ecological decline, SEUSL*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_08

Session Theme: Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning

# Placing the displaced: A study of people's attachment to the environment

U. Iranjani\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: [umudalige@gmail.com](mailto:umudalige@gmail.com) | +94715920136

## ***Abstract***

A place is not just a geographical location but a location with a meaning. According to the political geographer John Agnew, a meaningful place consists with three fundamental aspects; location, locale and sense of place. Similarly, the term displacement implies a broader meaning beyond the idea of a person's physical detachment from a place. This research focuses on the bond between people and the environment. This investigation was conducted using a sample of six families from Konwewa village in Kurunegala district in Sri Lanka. The selected families are about to be displaced due to the construction of the North-Western Province canal project. People's narratives on their monthly activities were used to investigate their place attachment. Each narrative was carefully scrutinized and all the locations in the narratives were mapped out using GIS to illustrate the spatial setting. The major findings of the research revealed that the people in Konwewa experience a strong place attachment with village tank, paddy fields, temple, village playground, main junction, cemetery, common well and village Nuga tree. A resettlement plan should incorporate at least a few of these places in order to place the displacees effectively.

***Keywords:*** *Place, Sense of place, Displacement, People's narratives*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_28

Session Theme: Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning

# An architectural analysis of tsunami re-settlement villages of South of Sri Lanka

K.B. Seenapatabendige\*<sup>1</sup>, A.M. De Silva<sup>2</sup>

*1 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment and Spatial Science, Southern Campus, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Kiribbanwewa, Sooriyawewa, Sri Lanka*

*2 Department Agribusiness Management of Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University, P.O.BOX 2, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: kbseenapatabendige@gmail.com | +94 71 830 7499

## **Abstract**

Disaster induced forced migration of fishing communities and resettlement villages were investigated to identify the architectural design of foreign funded tsunami resettlement villages, to find out the influence of housing on individuals and families, and propose sustainable architectural solutions for resettlements. Primary data collection locations were nine tsunami resettlement villages of Galle district. In-depth interviews of residents and representatives of both government and non government agencies involved in planning and implementing the resettlement programmes, on-site observations and questionnaire survey were the main data collection tools. Building plan, living space, build and social environment, housing allocation mode, housing expenditure and quality, community infrastructure, hygiene, participation and socio- economic status were compared among resettlements. single-story individual houses with back and front yard model were observed as best design fit and residents were able to manage quality of living. In contrast both single- and two-story twin houses were showed design miss match along with varied living conditions and social conflicts. Housing complex was the worst fit model. Poorly manage common spaces indicated the low level of social capital. Sustainable design solution included space needed by the family for private use, areas of intimate contact, and neighbourhood spaces.

**Keywords:** *Architectural design and concept, Resettlement*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_33

Session Theme: Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning

# Challenges of resilience building among traditional agricultural communities displaced by the landslides

B.M.R.L. Basnayake\*<sup>1</sup>, P. Rajapaksha<sup>1</sup>, D.A.M. De Silva<sup>1</sup>, S.K. Gunatiliake<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Agribusiness Management, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, P.O. Box 02, Belihuloya, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: ruwinibasnayake@gmail.com | +94718135220

## **Abstract**

Landslides are controversial issue in the worldwide and cause a wide range of socioeconomic issues. The present study was carried out to examine the approaches and challenges faced by traditional agricultural communities in the re-building land slide depredated mountain landscape. Primary data were obtained through field observations, in-depth interviews with key stakeholders of rehabilitation program and storytelling exercise with the participation of disaster victims of Aranayake mountain landslide, Sri Lanka. Land use maps of the area highlighted that more than 50% of the land utilized for agricultural purposes. Paddy, tea, spices, Kandyan home gardens were prominent livelihood options. Agriculture operations assured the household food and income security. Landslide of 2016, destroyed the entire system and generations old farming communities were displaced without any assurance for living. The improper resettlement plans were unable to address the issues of housing, livelihood, and food and income security of displaced people. Unrest, conflicts, trauma and poverty shock were made communities more vulnerable. Employment options shifted from owners of farmlands to daily wage laborers and most of the females migrated to Middle East as domestic helpers. land access and resettlement programs fall short of community expectations, with negative impacts on livelihoods of displaced farming community and absence of meaningful involvement by communities in decision-making.

**Keywords:** *Farming communities, Landslides, Resilience building, Sri Lanka*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_37

Session Theme: Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning

# Frequent spring flooding impacts, evacuation experiences, and perceived adaptive capacity of Kashechewan First Nation, Northern Ontario, Canada

A. Khalafzai\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 University of Alberta, Freelance International Consultant Climate Change Adaptation and DRR*

\*Corresponding author: khalafza@ualberta.ca

## ***Abstract***

Kashechewan community, located in the Canadian Subarctic, is frequently affected by flooding and recurring evacuations. Residents have been evacuated 14 times since 2004 to numerous host communities. The post-positivist approach guided my research because it challenges the traditional concepts of universal truth or presumptions about what constitutes a fact. I employed mixed methods research, a combination of both qualitative and quantitative approaches. I used multiple participatory techniques of flood mapping workshops, on-site walks, photography, and semi-structured qualitative interviews. I also used the quantitative method of survey. These multiple methods enabled this research to include 155 participants. The findings contribute to the literature on resilience and climate adaptation. The first contribution is the documentation of traditional knowledge concerning flooding characteristics and river morphology to identify the drivers of increased flooding and recurring evacuations. The contribution is involving traditional and scientific knowledge systems about warming temperatures, and the spring breakup ice jamming contributes to bridging the gap between the two diverse knowledge systems. Second, this research has explored the experiences of the temporary and permanent evacuations of residents. This research also revealed the negative effects due to repeated evacuations on the community's sociocultural, emotional, and spiritual well-being. Third, this research contributes to the literature on adaptive capacity by focusing on the perceived capacity of residents. The fourth contribution is the use of the integrated socio-ecological system approach to assessing perceived capacity involving an Indigenous community, which is the first application of the method and the approach in northern Canada.

***Keywords:***     ***Indigenous people, Resettlement and relocation, Frequent spring flooding, Socioecological resilience***

Abstract ID:     RCFD\_21

Session Theme:   Resilience and environmental consideration of resettlement planning



*Symposium Theme:*

## Social cohesion between displaced and host communities

## Displacement context: Social cohesion as a key objective in resettlement planning

W.S.N. Siriwardhana\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Sociology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: wsnsusi@gmail.com | +94712491613

### ***Abstract***

The study conducted under the research problem, What are the consequences of non - policy intervention to build social cohesion? The key objective of this research was to identify the consequences of non-policy intervention to build social cohesion in the construction of resettlement projects. The research was designed as a qualitative research under deductive reasoning. Study was conducted in 04 resettled areas in Anuradhapura district. A purposive sample of 200 households, under Non - random sampling was selected as divided by equal percentages among displaced and host communities. Data was collected using structured interviews with a respondent representing each household. The key findings revealed that the new forms of conflicts have been created among hosts and new comers. Few a quarrels has happened among two communities while sharing public facilities. Social cohesion between these communities has been weakened by social exclusion and discrimination based on misconceptions between different races. There has been no identifiable intervention in the study of this project to promote social cohesion. Also, prior tactics have not been tried to attach the above groups to the same field prior to resettlement. In conclusion, it is recommended that the key fact; the attitude should be improved and moderate among both communities using a practical intervention is much needed.

***Keywords:***     *Attitude, Displaced, Host, Social cohesion*

Abstract ID:     RCFD\_15

Session Theme:   Social cohesion between displaced and host communities

# Exploring the livelihoods interventions for Shan displaced communities in Chiang Mai province, Thailand

W. Pechdin\*<sup>1</sup>, A. Kumar<sup>1</sup>, M.M. Ahmad<sup>2</sup>

*1 Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Management (DPMM), Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand*

*2 Development Planning Management and Innovation (DPMI), Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand*

\*Corresponding author: st121735@ait.asia | +6682 516 2029

## **Abstract**

This paper explores the local governance mechanisms on livelihood interventions for refugee communities in Thailand. The study uses a case study approach from the Koung Jor refugee camp in the Wiang Haeng district, of Chiang Mai province of Thailand. This camp has been hosting forced migrants from the Shan State of Myanmar. The framework of sustainable livelihoods intervention together with thematic analysis techniques are adopted for the study. Data are employed by documentary surveys and interviews with key informants who are currently working in this area. While the livelihoods of those displaced persons have become international politics, key findings from this study suggest that the most important factor is the level of acceptance of local communities. In absence of proper mechanism to enhance compromise between local communities and displaced population, the sustained livelihood process remain a keep challenge in both the refugee camps and in the host communities. Therefore, inclusive policy coherence is desired for various actors involved in the camp management within and outside the refugee camps.

**Keywords:** *Shan displacement, Localization, Refugee, Sustainable livelihoods*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_20

Session Theme: Social cohesion between displaced and host communities

# Exploring the social impacts of climate migration in host communities

R. Ghosh<sup>\*1</sup>, C. Orchiston<sup>1</sup>

*1 Centre for Sustainability, School of Geography, University of Otago, Dunedin - 9016, New Zealand*

\*Corresponding author: rajanghosh148@gmail.com | +64 22 4979450

## ***Abstract***

Migration results in a range of potential impacts on the socio-economic structure of host communities, including housing, health, and employment. There is currently a lack of data about the extent of climate-induced migration from the Pacific to New Zealand, however what is certain is that it is likely to increase over the coming decades. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the social impacts of climate-induced migration, utilising Dunedin city of New Zealand as a case study setting. We used a qualitative methodology to consider the potential for increased climate-induced migration in the South Dunedin community. This research employed interviews with stakeholders such as community leaders, church leaders, community advisors, planners, academics, school principals, youth leaders, NGO representatives, emergency management officials and tangata whenua to explore the views of the host community regarding the social impacts of climate-induced migration in South Dunedin. The findings explore how climate-induced migration may impact the social structure of host communities in New Zealand, in terms of population dynamics, community resources, housing, health, employment, social security, and cultural diversity. The results of this study will help to inform national and international policy related to Pasifika migration, specifically the social aspects of climate-induced migration for New Zealand.

***Keywords:***     ***Climate-induced migration, Host communities, New Zealand, Social impacts***

Abstract ID:     RCFD\_30

Session Theme:   Social cohesion between displaced and host communities

# Societal tolerance, social adaptability, and social decontamination: Their roles and alignment in rebuilding social cohesion

D.N. Onyama\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 International Research Institute for Innovative Studies (IRIIS)*

\*Corresponding author: onyamadn@yahoo.com

## ***Abstract***

This research study investigates viable options in ensuring a sustainably effective social cohesion between displaced and host communities, through the use of a triple combined therapy that studies the comprehensive roles of societal tolerance, social adaptability, and social decontamination (TAD). It makes use of theoretical and empirical sources to examine their causal relationships, and their alignments in rebuilding social cohesion.

In this regard, it argues that each of these three pillars (TAD) are decisive factors in rebuilding social cohesion in their own rights, but emphasizes the need to integrate foresight, or better still, strategic foresight in their organizational framework to ensure better alignment, consistency and long term sustainability. In tackling these complex trajectories, we often come across a vast array of people with different cultures, perceptions, values and beliefs, personal tastes, and preferences - requiring an interdisciplinary approach with a multi-layered perspective in mind.

Since forced displacements often turn out to simultaneously increase both the horizontal and vertical layers of social fragmentation in host communities, this study also provides valuable insights and strategies for dealing with difficult people both in host and displaced communities. In addition, it also examines some relevant findings on mental health problems that is sometimes associated with a significant number of people from displaced communities and ways of tackling them.

***Keywords:***      ***Sustainability, Adaptability, Social cohesion, Decontamination***

Abstract ID:      RCFD\_32

Session Theme:    Social cohesion between displaced and host communities

# Migrants and resettlement: Mobilising co-existence through social cohesion

S. Attri\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 BPS Women University, Sonipat, Haryana, India*

\*Corresponding author: shaliniojus@gmail.com | shalinibpsmv@gmail.com | 9416107066

## ***Abstract***

There have been debates on the vulnerability of human settlement due to environmental hazards, conflict zones and man-made disasters raising questions on the interface between the host and the displaced community categorized by cultural attitudes, norms and social structure. World bank illustrates five dimensions of social cohesion-- belonging, inclusion, participation, recognition and legitimacy. Social cohesion becomes an important strategy for rebuilding, resettlement, fostering good relations and peaceful co-existence. The paper discussed government resettlement policies for migrants in North India, five dimensions of social cohesion, co-existence of the diverse group based on collective efficacy and integration. The study was analytical and observation based and has taken into account the reports, news and articles on displaced community in North India due to environment or manmade disaster.

*Result:* The study projected displacement as the main cause of fragmented identity, non-acceptance, non-assimilation, employment problematics and loss of basic rights.

*Conclusions:* UNHCR resolution emphasize on the principle of burden and responsibility sharing, mobilizing the international community and galvanizing action for co-existence. Government and non-governmental organizations should adhere to solution and action based inclusive strategies, legal framework for discriminatory laws, social protection, employment opportunities and local integration thus providing functional structures for migrant's resettlement.

***Keywords:***     ***Resilience, Co-existence, Cohesion, Rebuilding***

Abstract ID:     RCFD\_34

Session Theme:   Social cohesion between displaced and host communities

# Disasters and conflict-induced displacement: Why the increase in forced displacement?

T. Adewumi\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Disaster Management and Emergency Response under the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps*

\*Corresponding author: taiwoadewumi766@gmail.com

## ***Abstract***

The drastic increase of total forced displacement both within countries and across borders as of the end of 2020 compared to the end of 2010 was mainly due to several crises, some already existed, some are new and some resurfaced after years. This research investigates the reasons for the increase in the total forced displacement.

This research is a desk based research in which secondary data was collected. The data was collected from office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Organization for Migration as well as Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

The findings reveal the number of forcibly displaced people both within the countries and across the borders as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence, human right violation and events seriously disturbing public order has nearly doubled in the last 10 years; there were 41 million forcibly displaced people as at the end of 2010, and the figure was 78.5 million by the end of 2020.

In conclusion, this research shows that apart from disasters and conflict-induced displacement, there are some factors that influence the increase of forced displacement, such as persecution, violence, human rights violation and some events seriously disturbing public order.

***Keywords:*** *Disaster, Conflict-induced, Displacement, Increase*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_29

Session Theme: Social cohesion between displaced and host communities

# Critical analysis on internal displacement and international migration regime

T. Udayajeewa\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of International Relations, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: thurasiudayajeewa001@gmail.com | +9470 406 4161

## ***Abstract***

Like all human beings, internally displaced persons enjoy human rights that are articulated by international human rights instruments and customary law. Further as a crucial element of sovereignty states have the primary responsibility for their assistance and protection over displaced people. However under the internal displacement, number of challenges can be arisen under geographical relations, political, social, financial and cultural facts. Accordingly the main research problem of this study is how to improve and strengthen the efficiency of the internal displacement and how to prevent human rights violations that can be happened under the internal displacement process. Further the researcher developed the research under Sri Lankan context. Accordingly research methodology basically runs through the interpretivism and epistemological philosophy. Furthermore the researcher has referred explicit number of paramount literature areas which are related to this research. Furthermore the researcher has chosen to explicate a number of the important literature areas regarding research. And this research based on internal displacement and international migration regime. Finally the researcher concerned key findings to identify the nature, true purpose and issues with regard to the internal displacement. Further the researcher will emphasize important guidelines to overcome the current issues with regard to the internal displacement and international migration regime. Further this research will provide new perspectives to the concept of responsibility to protect as well.

***Keywords:***     ***Rebuild community, Internal displacement, Human rights, International migration regime***

Abstract ID:     RCFD\_53

Session Theme:   Social cohesion between displaced and host communities



*Symposium Theme:*

**Economic and policy interventions for  
sustainable resettlement**

# Appraising the occupant comfort and energy performance of IDP houses: Towards building inclusive resilient built environment

K. Kumareswaran\*<sup>1</sup>, I. Rajapaksha<sup>2</sup>, G.Y. Jayasinghe<sup>1</sup>

*1 Department of Agric. Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka*

*2 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: keertthana\_kumareswaran@yahoo.com | +94779884789

## **Abstract**

Forced displacement has emerged as a significant danger to the vulnerable community of internally displaced persons (IDPs), calling into question the resilience of their built environment. The case study aimed to examine the quality of life of IDPs in the Jaffna area of Sri Lanka based on occupant comfort, energy performance, built environment, and household health and welfare. Field investigations consisted of personal monitoring, questionnaire surveying and physical measurements in four clusters of rehabilitation residence programmes in four regions. The research findings indicated that residences exhibiting energy poverty scenarios had poor energy performance, with a mean electricity consumption of 52 kWh/ household/ month, corresponding to 2% of family income. Despite being subjected to heat stress, inhabitants regard overheated interiors as thermally comfortable. According to the Modified Wet Bulb Globe Temperature index, nearly 90% of households are at risk of heat stress, with the remaining 10% in critical condition. Residents prefer cooler interior zones, as evidenced by a mean thermal sensibility of 0.86 and a thermal preference of -0.6. The correlation between health and well-being and poor occupant comfort is highlighted by 62% of occupants reporting any type of disorder and 37% identifying respiratory and/or cardiovascular morbidity instances. In order to revitalize conflict-affected people, the study emphasizes the importance of integrating passive building designs, transdisciplinary system thinking, and a holistic approach to resilient housing.

**Keywords:** *Energy performance, Heat stress, Internally displaced people, Occupant comfort, Passive building designs*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_13

Session Theme: Economic and policy interventions for sustainable resettlement

# Socio-economic effects of war on terror induced displacement on host communities in district Kohat, Pakistan

S. Mahmood\*<sup>1</sup>, A. Atique<sup>1</sup>, A.R. Khan<sup>2</sup>, S. Ullah<sup>3</sup>

*1 Department of Geography, GC University, Lahore, Pakistan*

*2 Department of Political Science, GC University, Lahore, Pakistan*

*3 Department of Geography, University of Peshawar, Pakistan*

\*Corresponding author: shakeelmahmoodkhan@gmail.com

## ***Abstract***

This study is an effort to highlight the Socio-economic effects that residents of Kohat had to face due to temporary settlement of Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) during War on Terror. A mixed research approach was applied to achieve objectives of this study. For detail micro-level analysis, four sample sites were selected using stratified purposive sampling techniques and then questionnaire survey of 280 households was conducted using random sampling techniques. Descriptive statistical analysis and linear regression model was used to visualize the temporal variations in selected variables. ArcGIS 10.2 is used to geo-visualize the spatial distribution of TDPs camps and sample sites. Analysis revealed that the study area was hosting large number of TDPs since 2007. Monthly income and expenditure of the hosting community remained same while, contradictory to that, the income of TDPs decreased by 50 percent and expenditure increased. The rent of 125m<sup>2</sup> and 250m<sup>2</sup> houses increased by 1.85 and 3 times respectively. Similarly, a sharp increase was seen in daily wages. Likewise, increase in crime incidences was also very sharp.

***Keywords:*** *War against terror, IDPs, TDPs, effects, income, Crime, wages, Pakistan*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_19

Session Theme: Economic and policy interventions for sustainable resettlement

# Securing achievers' tomorrow: A study of formulating suggestions for economic development of internally displaced people

A.N.N.M. Gunasekara\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: niniscg@gmail.com | +9471-9089402

## ***Abstract***

This study examines the resettlement activities on internally displaced people in northern Sri Lanka in the light of implementing employment opportunities and economic inclusion for a spatial sustainable future. More specifically this study intends to investigate the impact of persisting policies on internally displaced people. Data was collected from internally displaced people and key informants using interviews, semi-structured questionnaires respectively and analyzed using the thematic analysis method. The empirical evidence in this study confirms that existing policies have not been met the expected improvements of employment opportunities and economic inclusion. Especially due to the prevailing Covid 19 pandemic. A comparatively higher proportion of Internally Displaced people encountered several challenges in covering their basic needs due to the loss of income. Particularly, women and girls are victimized. The results reinforce the importance of public-private partnership collaboration to improve digital skills, financial literacy, financial assistance through banking institutions, youth and women empowerment through the capacity development programs, increase employment opportunities, implementation of more small and medium scale enterprises and flagship brands for a sustainable, secure future by un-tapping their potential for growth.

***Keywords:***     ***Economic inclusion, Internally displaced people, Empowerment, Capacity development***

Abstract ID:     RCFD\_36

Session Theme:   Economic and policy interventions for sustainable resettlement

# Economic barriers on displaced rural community in the context of post-war background of Sri Lanka: A study based on Trincomalee district

P.K.B.I. Premarathna\*<sup>1</sup>, U.A.M. Sandamini<sup>2</sup>

*1 University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka*

*2 University of Colombo, Sri Lanka*

\*Corresponding author: isurupremarathna100@gmail.com

## ***Abstract***

This study looked at the economic barriers affecting rural communities in the Trincomalee District following the end of the Sri Lankan Civil War. The main objective of this research identifies the economic barriers faced by the rural people during the post-war period and analyses the existing problems in post-war resettlement. The problem of the study was what are the basic economic barriers faced by the rural people. Both qualitative and quantitative data were used. Interviews and quizzes were used to collect the data, and for data analysis SPSS was used. Relevant data were collected from peoples through interviews to gather the required qualitative data Identification of the livelihood issues currently facing Sri Lanka in the Context of post-war conflict on. According to the study, there are various economic barriers in post-war resettlement. Mainly being low income people and building a life based on farming and self-employment. Through this, among the basic economic barriers, many of the rural poor are family farmers, subsistence producers, or landless agricultural workers. They include fisher folk, pastoralists, and forest-dependent peoples with limited access to productive means. Rural families increasingly depend on non-farm incomes. It was clear that people were in the embarrass situation in their low-income situation, also faced the troubles of their agrarian life, societal development and Rehabilitation programmed in launched by government and the non - government Organization should try to resolve those troubles. Underinvestment in agriculture and non-farm rural employment; lack of adequate infrastructure; poor occupational safety and health and working conditions; and limited or no access to services, including financial services can be identified.

***Keywords:*** *Economic barriers, Rural community, Trincomalee district*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_46

Session Theme: Economic and policy interventions for sustainable resettlement

# Private contributions to public missions for recovering forced displacements

F. Villalba-Romero<sup>1</sup>, C. Liyanage<sup>2</sup>, T. Oni-Jimoh<sup>2</sup>, D. Amaratunga<sup>3</sup>

*1 Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid, Spain*

*2 University of Central Lancashire, UK*

*3 University of Huddersfield, UK*

\*Corresponding author: fvillalbaromero@hotmail.com | +34 609509421

## **Abstract**

Forced displacement of communities devastated by natural disasters or political conflicts is a challenge that Governments alone cannot address in the current context. Due to climate change, level of occurrence of natural disasters have increased and more political conflicts have also occurred (e.g. Afghan crisis). Any government nowadays need support of spontaneous institutional and individual donors. Especially, the private sector can and should complement deployed public missions.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze, from a conceptual point of view, efficient forms of collaboration with the private sector and to review potential financial tools that exist today to effectively ensure viability of financial contributions. A holistic approach (collaborative and financial tool) must meet housing and other social infrastructure needs, economic needs as well as special needs of specific and most vulnerable groups.

The methodological approach to achieve the above is based on a systematic literature review to conceptualize the elements and scope of the research. In addition, case studies will be used to compare alternatives and its suitability. Though preliminary results may show a gap to include the private sector in public missions, finding may contribute to identify forms of private collaboration with Governments and financial mechanisms that provide policy makers with tools to address prompt replies to the issues of forced displacements.

**Keywords:** *Disaster Risk Financing (DRF), Financial instruments, Public private partnerships, Social impact*

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Session Theme: Economic and policy interventions for sustainable resettlement

# Preventing internal displacement: A historical analysis of initiatives in Bangladesh and way forward

S. Saadi\*<sup>1</sup>

*1 Dr. Wazed Research and Training Institute, Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur, Bangladesh*

\*Corresponding author: shashanka.saadi@hotmail.com | +8801713046659

## ***Abstract***

In last fifty years, Bangladesh has gained significant development achievements. However, natural hazards have distressed development gains by inflicting huge GDP losses, and triggering large scale internal displacement (IDMC 2019). Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and non-government organizations (NGOs) have been continuously addressing internal displacement. National Strategy to manage disaster and climate induced displacements (GOB 2015) is one of the latest initiatives. Despite all these efforts resettlement of displaced population remains a big challenge. In this context it is necessary to understand the gaps through a critical analysis of good and ineffective preventive measures. Objective of this research is to document different initiatives taken in Bangladesh to prevent internal displacement in last fifty years, analyse the initiatives from prevention perspective and put forward a set of recommendations for policy makers and practitioners. Qualitative methodology has been applied, such as literature review, Key Informants Interview (KII), for this research. Key findings of the research are – i. preventive measures are mainly focused on infrastructural protection of geographical location and facilities; ii. Socio-economic rehabilitation of the displaced and vulnerable population is not prioritized. It is crucial to focus on disaster risk reduction of the vulnerable population to reduce and prevent internal displacements.

***Keywords:*** *Prevention, Internal displacement, Good practices, evidences*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_49

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# Internal displacement in Nigeria: What are the preventive measures?

L.N. Smart\*<sup>1</sup>, D. Amaratunga<sup>1</sup>, R. Haigh<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Huddersfield, UK

\*Corresponding author: lilian.smart@hud.ac.uk

## **Abstract**

Internal displacement resulting from conflicts and disasters has increasingly become one of the major global humanitarian and development challenges. The 2021 report on internal displacement shows that the conflicts and disasters of 2020 internally displaced about 40.5 million new persons across 149 countries and the number rose to 55 million by the end of 2020. In Nigeria alone, the 2020 statistics demonstrates that about 279,000 new persons were displaced by conflicts and 169,000 persons displaced by disasters. It was noted that about \$20.5 billion was spent on the 2020 internal displacement providing the displaced persons with support for housing, education, health, security, and income. While these are massive costs of assistance and protective supports geared towards addressing the needs of the displaced, it appears not to be sustainable. Therefore, it can be argued that preventing internal displacement is very important and more sustainable than focusing more on assisting and protecting the displaced. Based on the need to adopt preventive approach to displacement, a High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement was established by the UN Secretary General in December 2020 to identify appropriate measures to ensure financing long-term efforts to prevent and resolve internal displacement. Against this backdrop, this study seeks to identify the appropriate measures that could be taken to prevent circumstances that might lead to internal displacement particularly in Nigeria. The paper adopts semi-structured interview technique with participants carefully selected from displaced communities and those at risk of displacement. The central essence of the research is to prompt a paradigm shift from focusing mostly on short term assistance and protection of the displaced to taking actions towards a sustainable preventive approach aimed at averting displacement-inducing situations. The result reveals that armed conflicts triggered by the uneven distribution of resources and flood disasters are the central causes of internal displacement in Nigeria. Accordingly, the paper suggests that first, the governing authorities should take action to ensure the even distribution of resources in the country evidenced in equal development dividends to stop unnecessary conflicts. Second, the government should also strategically relocate residents in flood prone areas as well as take appropriate measures to reduce flood occurrences, that by so doing the risk of internal displacement will be drastically reduced in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Displacement, internal displacement, forced displacement, preventive measures*

Abstract ID: RCFD\_56

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