

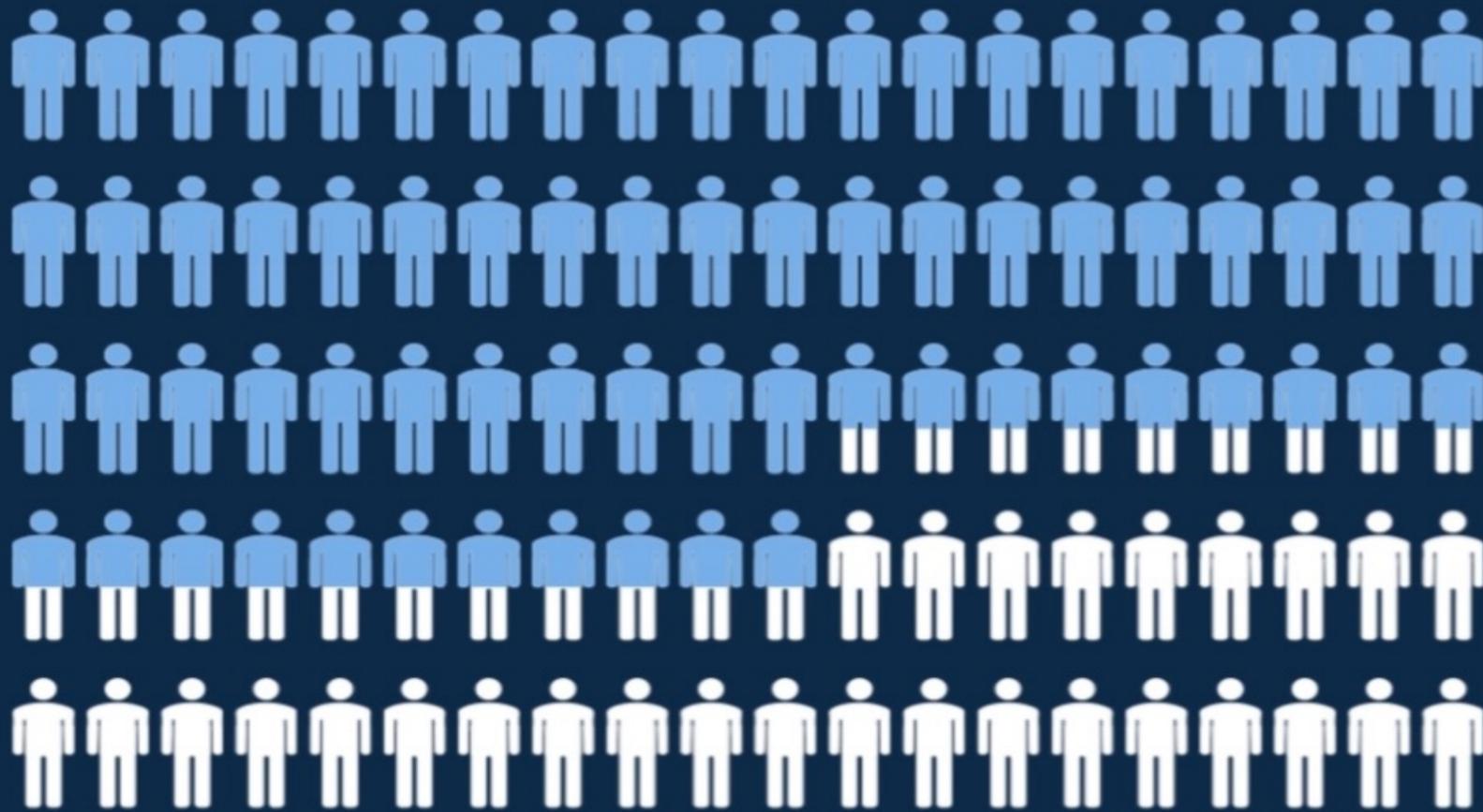


ASSESSING CLIMATE INDUCED NON- ECONOMIC LOSS AND DAMAGE IN COASTAL FISHER FOLK COMMUNITIES OF BANGLADESH

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More than 3.5 million coastal people's livelihoods depend on fisheries

COASTAL FISHERIES CONTRIBUTE



4.43 %

TO GDP



2.73 %

**TO EXPORT
EARNINGS**

In coastal areas

93%

of the marine fishing is small-scale in nature and supports the livelihoods of over **870** fishing communities

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY



The main objective of this study is to identify the extent of NELD affecting fishing communities in coastal areas of Bangladesh

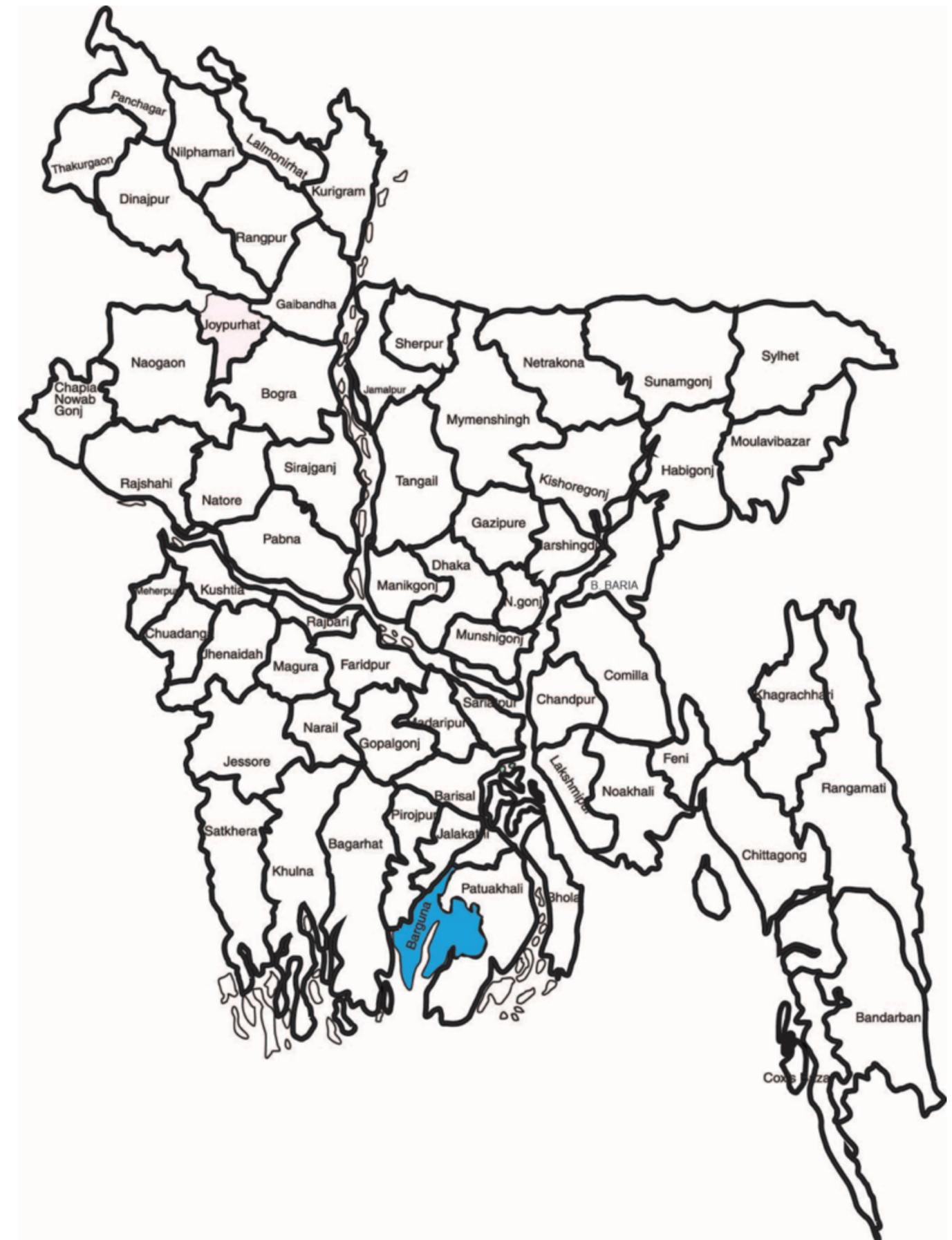
METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

✓ Interview

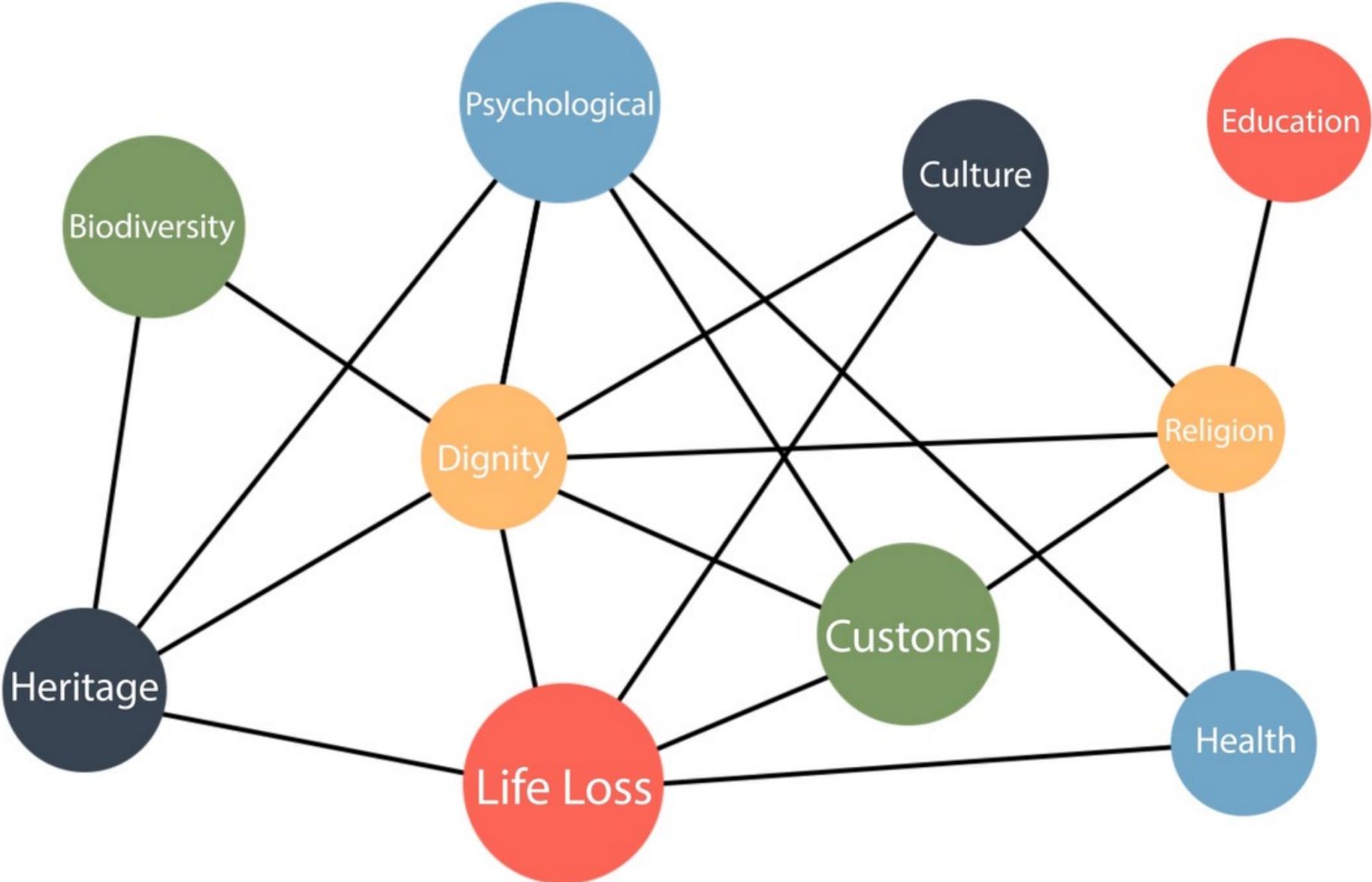
✓ Focused Group Discussion

✓ Case Study

Research was concentrated in two villages at Patharghata Upazilla in the Barguna district.



NON-ECONOMIC LOSS AND DAMAGE





- If the breadwinner of the family die women experience a long period of depression, with a reduced interest in daily activities.
- The widows are often compelled to leave their marital home and force to return to their parents' home.
- Girls are forced into arranged marriage which snatch away their jolly childhood of playing, learning and forced them to embrace early motherhood.
- Young widows often become victim of violence.



- Families suffer trauma when they lose a family member, which is happening more frequently due to extreme events.
- Finding the missing body reduces the pain for the family, because at least a proper burial can be arranged.
- Almost all the fishermen suffer from sea sickness when they came back to the shore they felt like they were still on the boat, suffered from stomach cramps and vomiting.



Fishing is an occupation where the fishermen are exposed to the sea water for a long time. Fishermen suffer from vomiting, dehydration, dizziness or headaches and discharge of blood from urine. They also suffer more often from eye problem.



Faced with unpredictable weather and catch, fisherman tend to performed certain ceremonies, hoping that religious rituals and ceremonies would bring blessings. However, this *practice* is *rarely* followed now due to gradual decrease in catches.



The livelihood of a family comes to a standstill when a fisherman disappears. Children drop out of school.

The family can no longer afford to purchase school uniforms, books, stationery, or other essential items. They have to work to support the family.



Whenever there is a good catch, they celebrate among the village and it brings out a sense of exhilaration and festivals are held. The villagers arrange and organize social gatherings with neighbors, family members, friends, and relatives, and offer various delicacies by cooking Polao rice, fish, meat, and vegetables. Now, with the reduction in fish species in the sea, people earn less and cannot afford to pay for festivals as in the past.

Recommendations

Recommendation - 01

Undertake further research and in-depth analysis of the loss in biodiversity and ecosystem services



Recommendation - 02

Conduct an ethnographic study to better understand the value of culture, heritage, and indigenous knowledge, and find solutions to preserve.

Recommendation - 03

Provide climate risk insurance solutions for the fishermen and their families.

Recommendation - 04

Find alternative forms of livelihood or employment opportunities for fishermen;

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Building local climate knowledge



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