Traditional knowledge and Coping mechanism of IPs in Bangladesh on DRR

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Politics of representation

Power, System, Policy, Justice, Participation
Out of margin

- More than 45 communities
- Total population 3 million
- Live in hill, forest, plain land, coast, hillock, barind tract
- Defined as ‘tribal’, ‘ethnic minority’ in Constitution
- No specific space in local to National DRR Action
Indigenous knowledge on DRR

- Local indicator
- Seasonal calendar

- Nature based perception
- Local forecasting system
- Traditional coping mechanism
No frog, no rain!
No cloud, no frog!

Croaking of frogs is the indicator of rain

Baang dake ghono ghono
Shigro hobe bristi jeno
No mushroom! No thunderbolt
No chirping sound of cricket! No signal of seasonal diversity
Traditional Housing protection in the flash flood zone
Storage dried food and water before monsoon
GAPS

CHALLENGES

Indigenous People and DRR Action

Local to National Level
• Lack of disaggregated data and information of IPs
• Ignore IPs localized risk and hazards in national plan
• Top down approach of post disaster action (rice debate in relief)
  • Disaster shelter centre are not IPs sensitive (not consider cultural diversity and social exclusion)
BARCIK WORKS ON DRR WITH IPs
YOUTH LED DISASTER AND RESILIENCE ACTION
Include the DRR VOICES of IPs

- Ensure disaggregated Data of IPs in DRR Action/Sendai Prio-1
- Information of DRR for IPs should be in own language and culture/Sendai Prio-1
- Respect IPs self-determination in DRR action and plan/Sendai Prio-4
- DRR action for IPs should be FPIC/S P-4
- Respect and recognize indigenous knowledge and coping strategies in DRR/P-1
- Ensure active participation of IPs in local to national Disaster Committee/P-4
Ensure Social security of IPs and reduce their unsafe condition...resilience building/sendai Prio-4
Hazards and the own stand of IPs

Daxmin-duwari ghorer raja
Purbo-duwari tahar praja
Paschim duwarir mukhe chhai
Uttar duwarir khajna na