





Socio-Economic Vulnerability of Riverbank Erosion of Displacees: Case Study of Coastal Villages in Bangladesh

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Abstract: Bangladesh is a riverine country and the geography and culture of this country is influenced by the riverine delta system. The country is suffering from acquit riverbank erosion and which forced to the people to be displaced from their native place. This prevalent river bank erosion of Barisal District has led to numerous socio-economic vulnerability and consequences like loss of housing and other essential infrastructure, loss of agricultural land, other important resources, distrust and political instability, ethnic tensions and civil conflict. The aim of the study was to examine the socio-economic vulnerability and coping strategies of riverbank erosion displacees in the district of Barisal, Bangladesh. The study was conducted with 253 displacees and face-to-face interview used a semi-structured questionnaire. Result shows that displacees suffer from severe poverty (35.17%), unemployment (41.89%), lose of land (95.26%), houses (98.42%), agricultural firm (90.91%) and livestock (86.56%). The social destruction and degradation of quality of life makes them more vulnerable in the society. The exposure to this natural hazards was assessed and analyzed to see their effects on socio-economic sector.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Disaster, Riverbank erosion, People, Vulnerability