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A Narrative Review on the Research Climate Change Impact: The Experience of the Coastal Areas of Bangladesh Affected by Cyclones Sidr and Aila

Nishat Shermin
SK Nafiz Rahaman

The research reviewed in this article is based on an important climatic occurrence in the coastal region of Bangladesh. This research is based on the adverse effect of Sidr and Aila that occurred in Bangladesh in 2007 and 2009 and made a significant impact that is still on the run. Natural cataclysm occurs in every region of the world, but a developing country like Bangladesh facing massive cyclones like Sidr and Aila is an issue especially for coastal residents. This kind of natural disaster can change the whole economic and social base of the country. Climate change and the wrath of nature have been common issues in various countries. Even in some years, climatic catastrophe was so devastating that even developed countries like Japan, New Zealand, and Canada couldn't do anything to reduce the damage. Tsunami and climate change have affected so many lives of Indian region Tamil Nadu and New Zealand, bringing long term unemployment which is terrifying. A study by Guha-Sapir, noted in this research, reveals that Tsunami affected unemployment in Tamil Nadu. Climate change affected the livelihood pattern and job security of fishers in the Coromandel Coast of New Zealand. Also, they suggested that women and children are the primary victims of this kind of natural disaster. In the study of Bangladesh Cyclone in 1991, about 71% of respondents mentioned that children are the primary victim of this adverse effect of climate change. Sidr that hit Bangladesh on 15th November of 2007 caused 3,046 deaths and 55,000 wounds that is one of the most catastrophic events in the history of Bangladesh.

Sidr mainly hit Bagerhat, Barguna, Pirojur, and Potuakhali. Another event, Aila, was also epic because this kind of powerful cyclone never hit the Sundarbans before. Satkhira

and Khulna district mainly suffered through Aila. Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barisal, Patuakhali, Bhola, Lakshmipur, and Noakhali, Feni, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazar are also affected by this massive cyclone. The research was conducted based on Bargun and Khulna because they are the worse victim of these two cyclones. Baliatali village and Ghopkhali village of Amtali Upazila of Barguna were selected for data collection. Aila has hit 6 Upazila out of 9 in Khulna district. About 545,954 people were affected in the district, which includes 120,203 families.

The research is mainly conducted through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). It is an effective method because it gives priority to the words of the local people. The researcher used judgmental sampling to select the respondents. As it is qualitative research, an open-ended question was used throughout the whole survey. The respondents include knowledgeable people of Union Parishad and Upazila. Also, respective persons like school and college teacher were included.

Throughout this research, several findings can be divided into three categories. Impact of Socioeconomic Status is mainly based on the economic condition that is experiencing by the local people after the disaster. One of the major topics about the economic impact is salinity in water. The fishermen are victimizing most because, in some cases, the sweet water becomes saline after the disaster. As a result, the fishes are dead, which caused a great depression in the fish market.

The agricultural condition was excellent before the incident of Aila and Sidr. But after the disaster, the economy fell, and so did the education. Headmaster of Bebkashi Borobari Government Primary School said the unwillingness of parents about child education because of poverty. He also indicated the fall in the number of female students as the parents are bound to use them in work. The impact on Health is also noticeable. Though common water-based diseases like dysentery were there before the disaster, they became much worse after the cyclone. As the coastal region drinking water quality is not good as the seawater is also included in the local water, making the water more polluted.

Some diseases were quickly spread when they took shelter in the shelter center. But the local people agreed that the health condition is improving day by day due to the help of different Governmental and Non-Governmental organizations. The impact on the vulnerable population was miserable in this case. The primary victim of these disasters were children and older adults. For their reduced mobility, many older people died as a result of failing to escape. The children suffered from malnutrition, lack of food in the shelter center. Also, the women suffered from a lack of privacy in the shelter center and became psychologically traumatized. The pregnant women suffered the most, and also some of them gave birth to disabled children. Many families broke down and divorced for the unacceptable condition of finance. But the NGOs and Government are trying to cope with the condition that is continuing in this region

of Bangladesh.

The natural disaster has always been the most critical challenge for any developing nations. The impacts that have been described in this research were eventually actual and also very authentic. The economic impact is a long-term impact that needs to be stable because some massive industries are dependent on the coastal region of Bangladesh. The health impact is regaining its shape. But the impact on the vulnerable population is the most challenging problem because the victims are mainly children and women. From the respondents, it is clear that the shelter centers are not so effective in this case. In some cases, the diseases are spreading through these shelter centers, and children suffer from the lack of food. As a result, the government should take adequate measures to prevent or reduce these impacts and save the next generation.

Works Cited

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Corresponding Author: Nishat Shermin, nishatsherminku16@gmail.com

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