

Highlight of DECCMA Achievement

Newly published Open Access book - **Deltas in the Anthropocene**

Web Link: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-3-030-23517-8.pdf>

Project Title: DEltas, vulnerability and Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation (DECCMA)

Duration: 2014-2018

This book is the culmination of a major interdisciplinary research collaboration across biophysical and social sciences focussed on deltas. The collaboration has been facilitated through a major consortium funded between 2014 and 2018: “Deltas, vulnerability and Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation” (DECCMA) project (IDRC 107642) under the Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia (CARIAS) programme with financial support from the UK Government’s Department for International Development and the International Development Research Centre, Canada.

Deltas in the Anthropocene brings together a very large number of interdisciplinary researchers, to deal with the major issues concerning: (1) the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna Delta of Bangladesh and India, (2) the Mahanadi Delta of India, and (3) the Volta Delta of Ghana. Quite often, insights from studies on other deltas of the world are discussed for comparison and guidance when discussing policy implications (e.g., livelihoods, housing infrastructure, health, and the impacts of gender on migration). Analysis includes socio-economic investigations into the temporal trends and spatial heterogeneity of the key factors affecting each delta, including the application of integrated modelling to make sense of the complexity underpinning each environmental system. Often the authors take the position that future natural flows are being replaced by human-controlled flows. This suggests that deltas in these three delta regions will continue their transition towards a human-controlled, or Anthropogenic, environment.

IWFM, BUET is Bangladesh lead partner in DECCMA collaborating with partners from UK, Ghana and India (web link: www.deccma.com). The DECCMA project aimed to examine how people are adapting to the physical effects of climate change, such as sea level rise, alongside socio-economic pressures, in three deltas mentioned above. It aimed to develop methods to predict how these three deltas may evolve over the next 50 to 100 years and provide Governments with the knowledge and tools to ensure future policy can maximize planning services and programs to the benefit of the region's population.