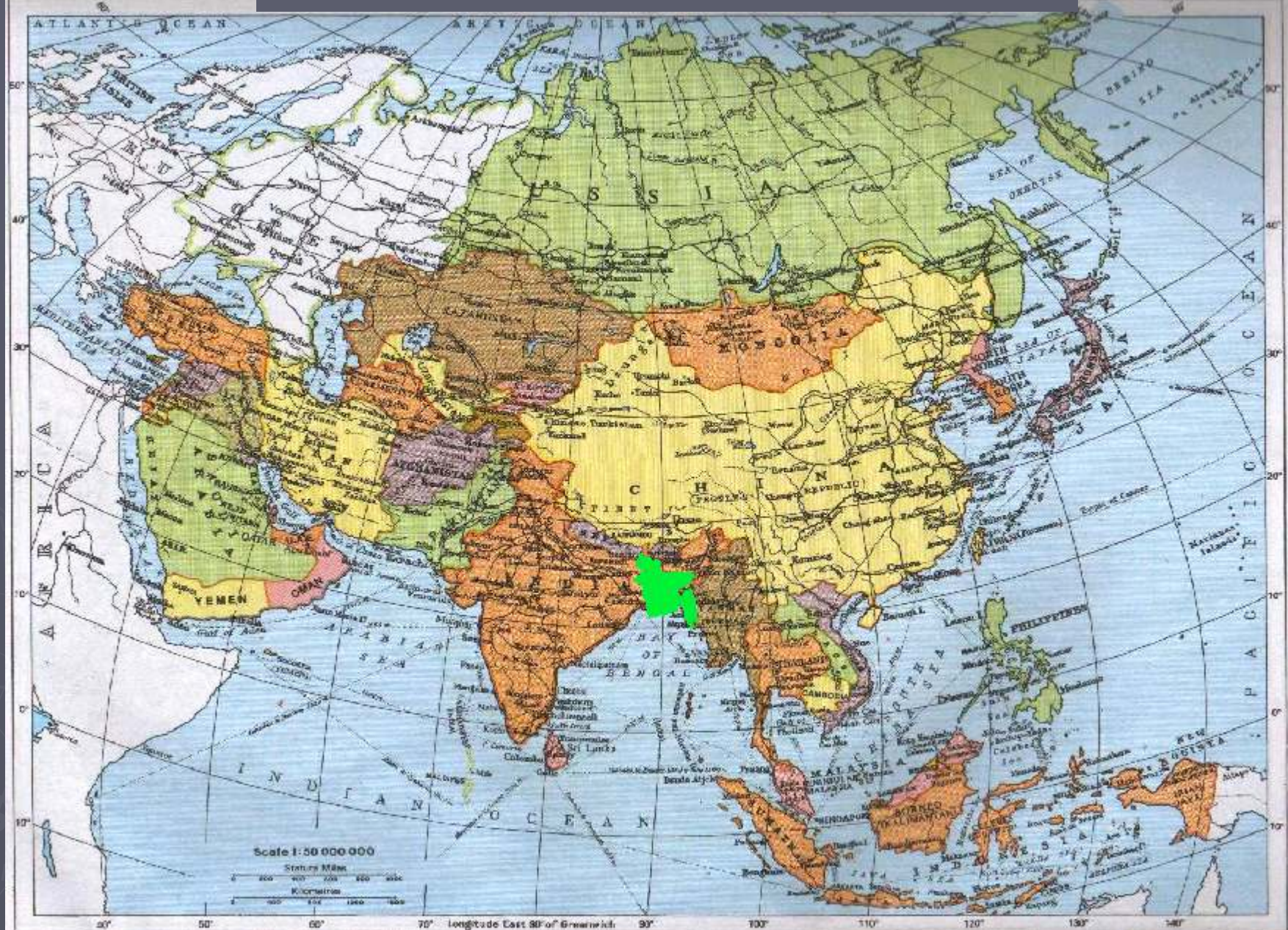


- ▶ **First Session of the Global Platform for DRR**
 - ▶ **Geneva: 06 June 2007**

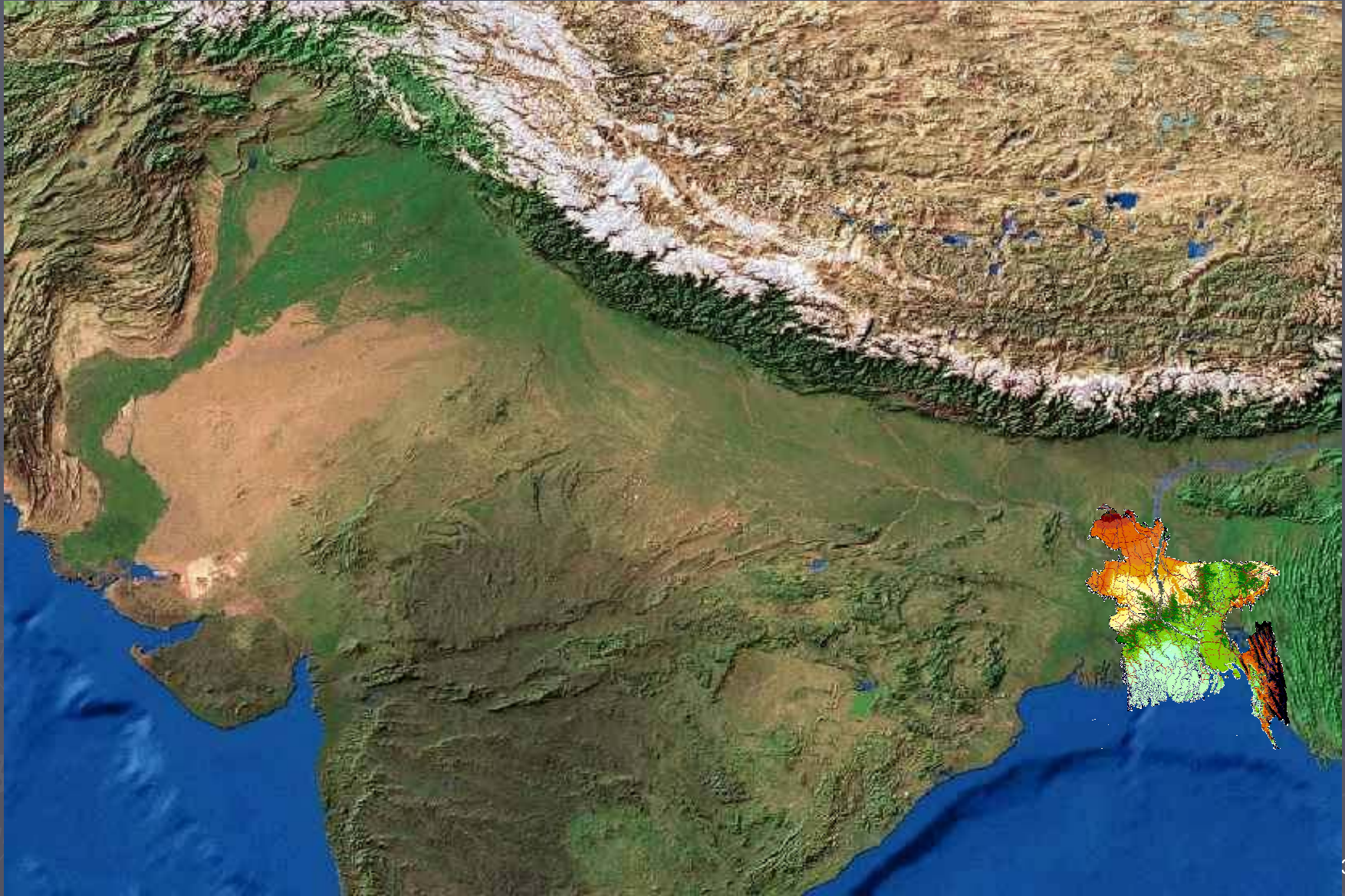
Bangladesh Country Report: Policy and Legislation

Dhiraj Malakar
Secretary In-Charge
Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
Bangladesh

LOCATION OF BANGLADESH

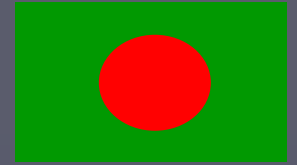


Location of Bangladesh in South Asia





BASIC COUNTRY STATISTICS



AREA	: 147,570 SQ. KM
POPULATION	: 140 MILLIONS
DENSITY OF POPULATION	: 1000/SQ KM
MAINSTREAM ECONOMY	: AGRICULTURE (80% LIVE ON AGRICULTURE)
RIVERS	: 310

Policy Complexities

- ▶ Multiple hazard exposure
- ▶ Vulnerable to climate change impacts
- ▶ High population density
- ▶ Increasing urban migration
- ▶ Significant NGO activity
- ▶ Vast decentralized and under resource government sector
- ▶ Target of supply driven initiatives

Policy Strategy

- ▶ Requires multiple type and level of interventions
- ▶ Placed on national policy agenda
- ▶ Strategic – higher level policy
- ▶ Organisational - Operational policy

CDMP

- ▶ Professionalising the disaster management system
- ▶ Partnership development
- ▶ Community Empowerment
- ▶ Expanding risk reduction across all hazards
- ▶ Strengthening emergency response and information systems

BANGLADESH DISASTER MANAGEMENT MODEL

Risk Reduction

Defining and Redefining the Risk Environment

- Technical and traditional analysis
- Climate change and climate variability impacts
- Community risk assessment based on best practice model
- Documentation of vulnerability and risk factors
- All hazards; all risks; all sectors focus

Managing the Risk Environment

- Achieving a good balance of risk reduction options
- Moving from generic hazard to risk specific programmes
- Sustaining service delivery through partnerships
- Utilising technical and traditional analysis to strengthen preparedness and emergency response systems including early warning

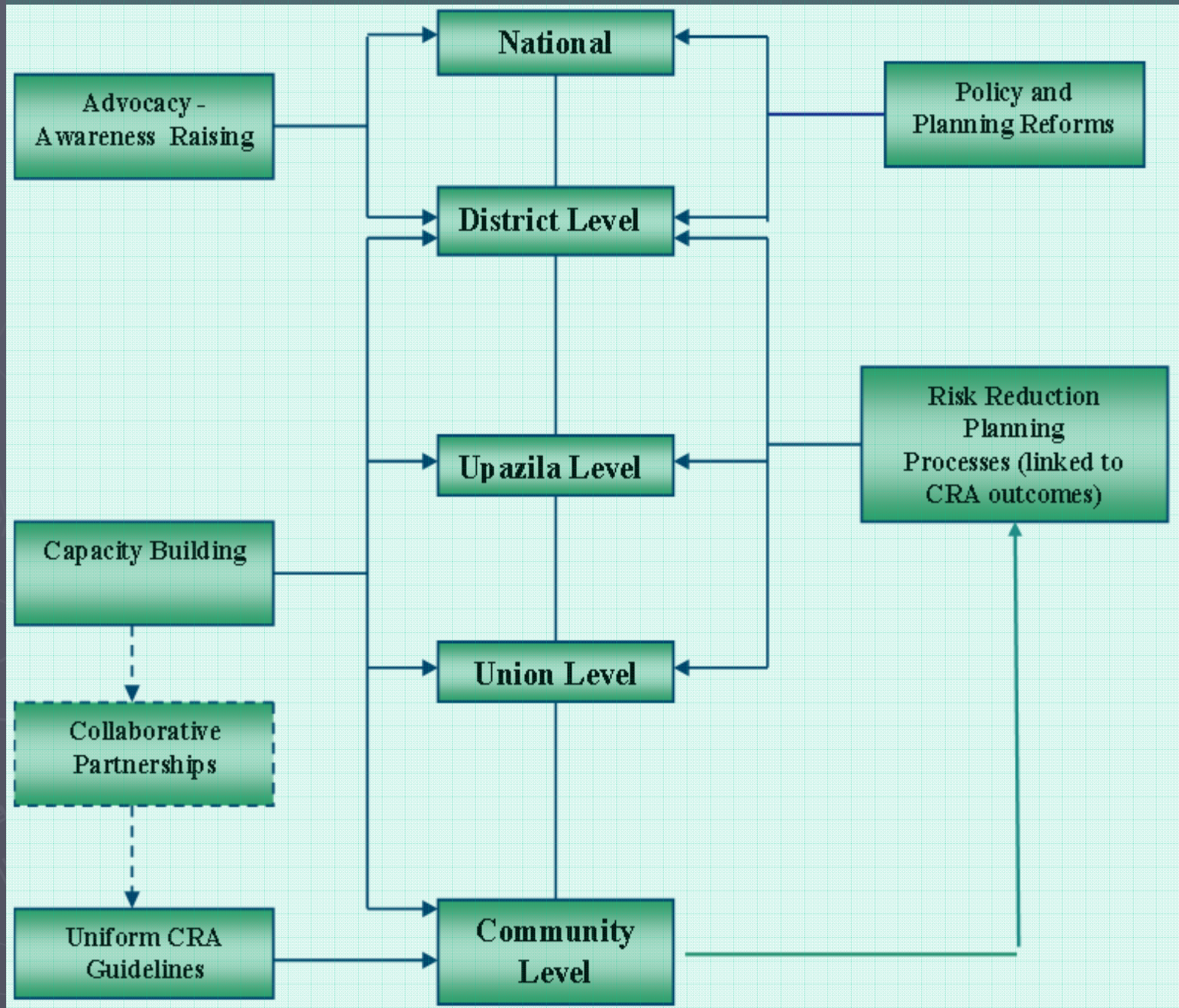
Emergency Response

Responding to the Threat Environment

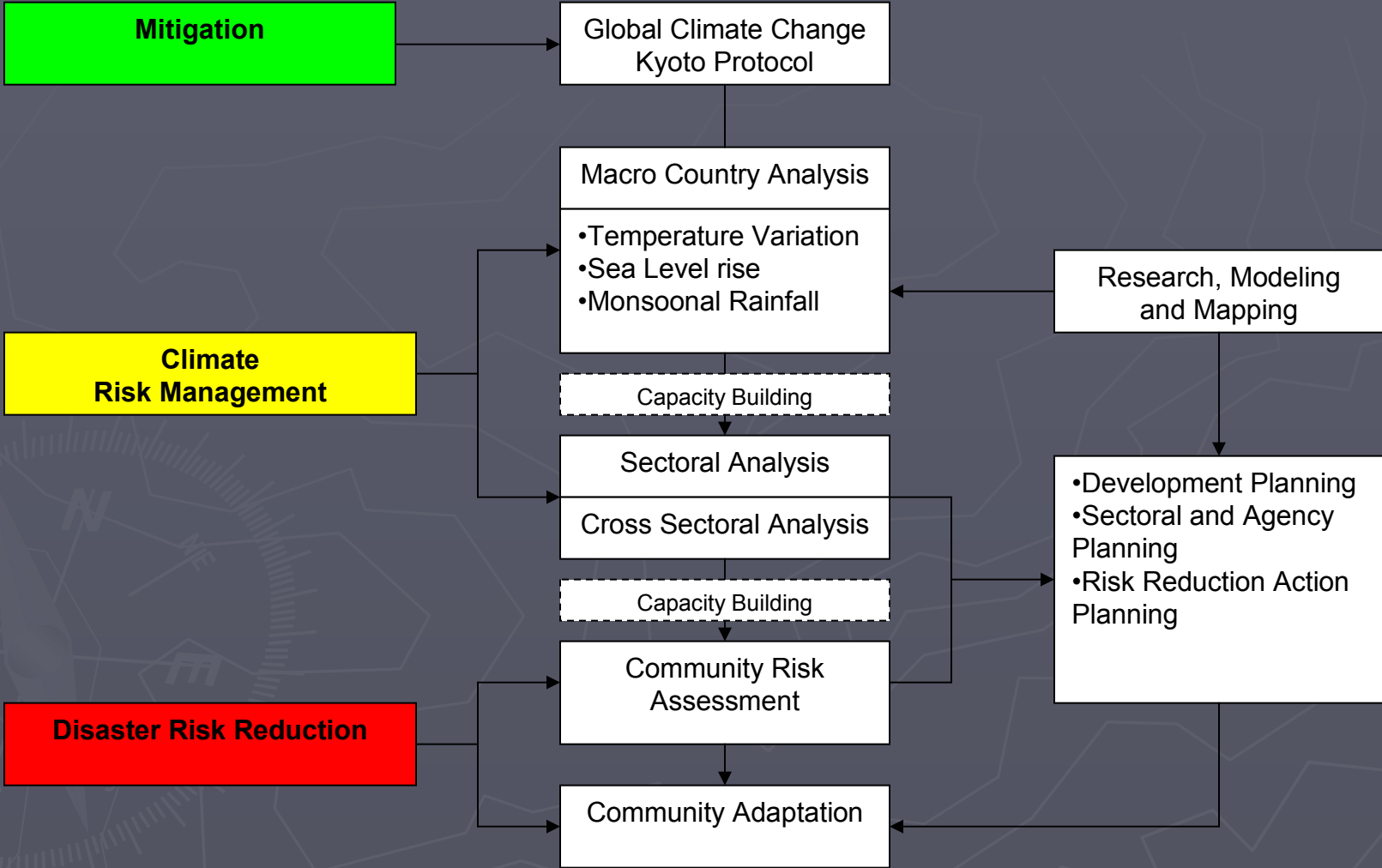
- Activating systems and mobilizing resources
- Utilising vulnerability and risk databases to anticipate potential impact scenarios
- Maintaining effective communication and reporting
- Documenting learnings

Feedback Loop

Mainstreaming Framework



Managing Climate Risk Framework



Disaster Management Vision

The Disaster Management Vision of the Government of Bangladesh is to reduce the risk of people, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, from the effects of natural, environmental and human induced hazards, to a manageable and acceptable humanitarian level

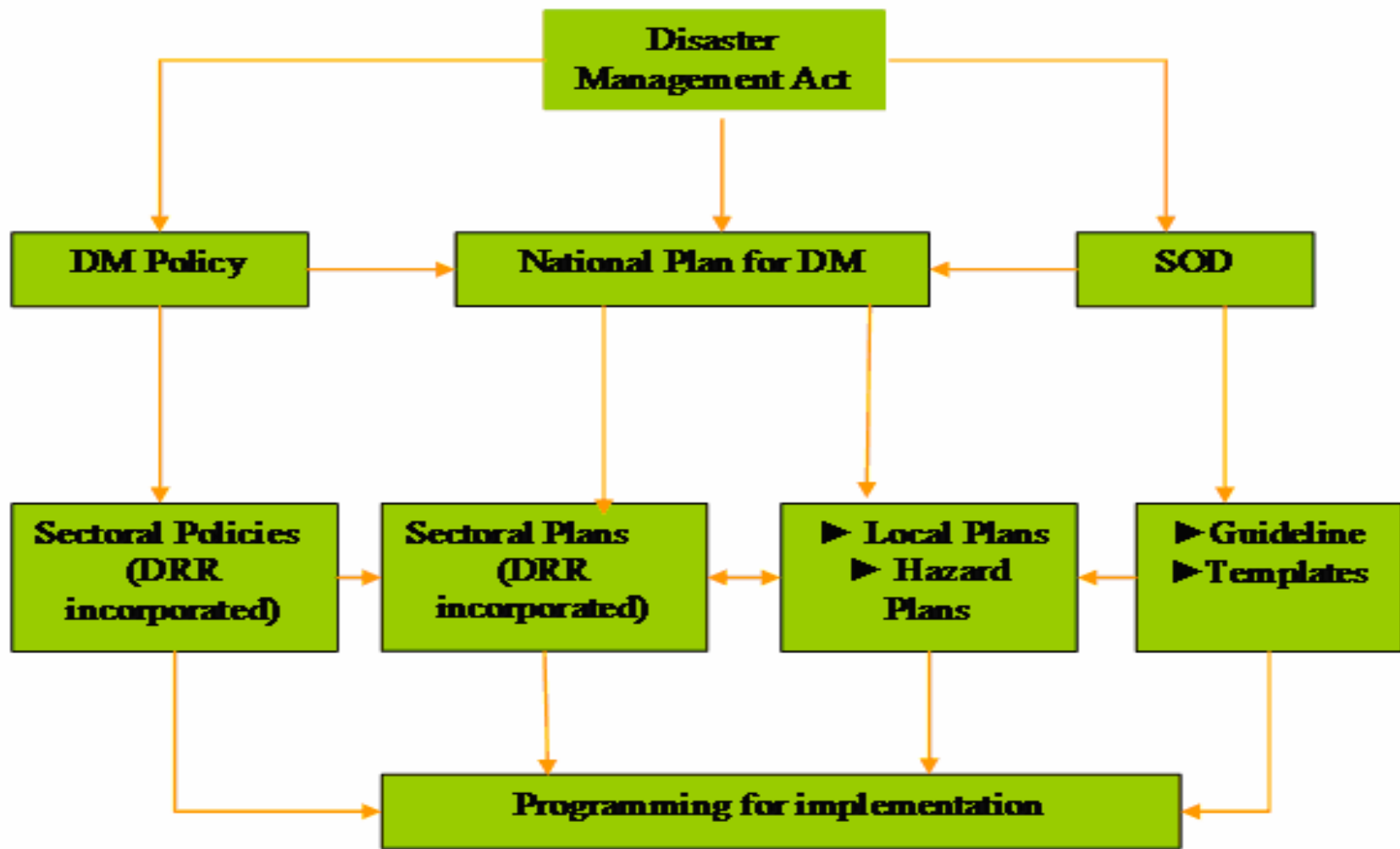
Mission

To bring a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response and relief to a more comprehensive risk reduction culture

Overall Objective

To strengthen the capacity of the Bangladesh Disaster Management System

Disaster Management Regulative Framework



[Back](#)

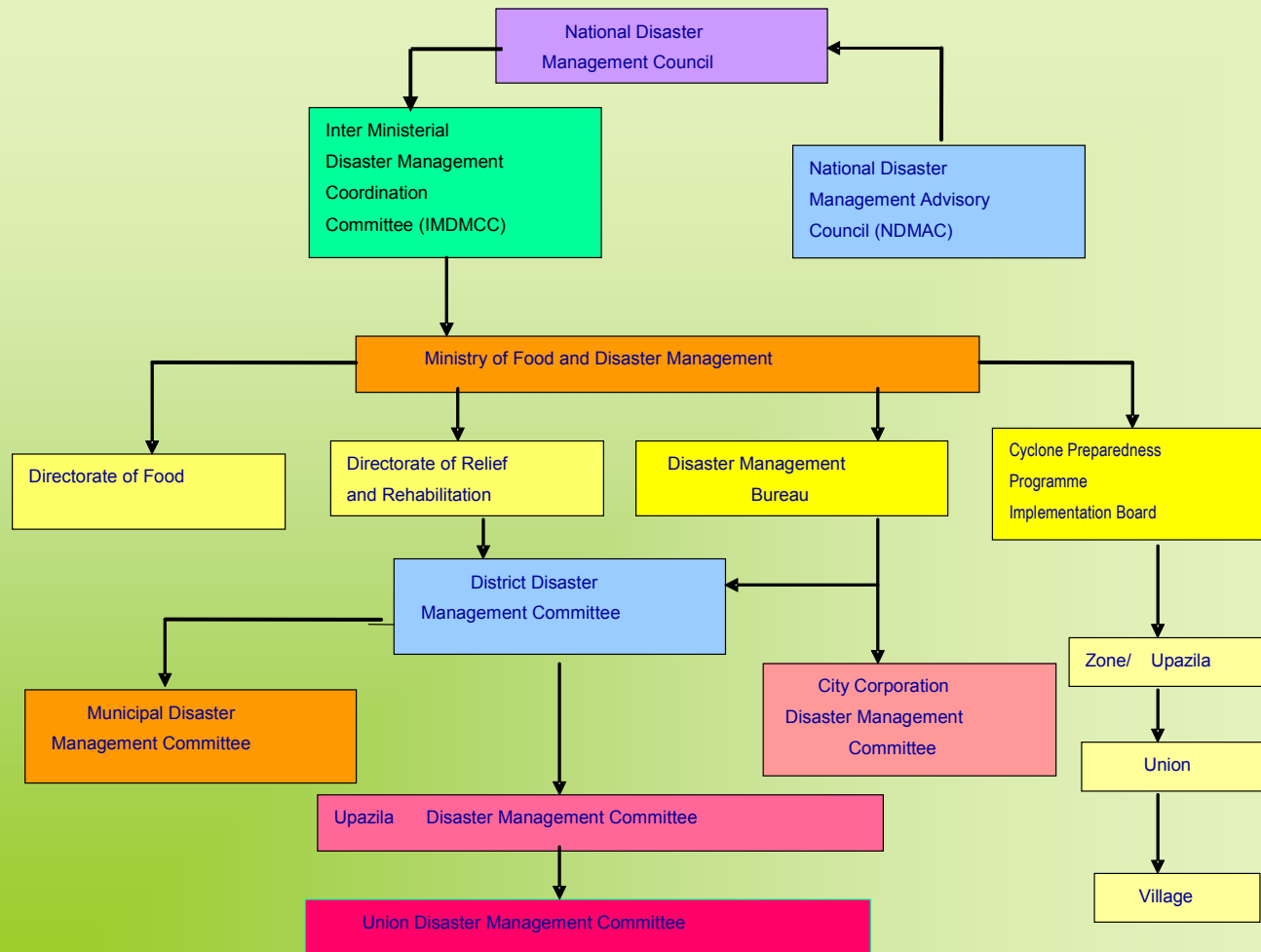
Policy Achievements

- ▶ Disaster Management recognized with the National Poverty Reduction Strategy
- ▶ Vision, Mission and Objective endorsed by government
- ▶ Disaster Management Act ready for Parliamentary endorsement and enactment
- ▶ National Plan for Disaster Management 2007-2015 approved by highest disaster management committee

Policy Achievements

- ▶ Standing Orders for Disaster Management expanded
- ▶ Allocation of Business for the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management revised and submitted for Cabinet approval

Disaster Management Institutions in Bangladesh



[Back](#)

Institutional Reforms

- ▶ Complex institutional mechanism
- ▶ 64 district; 483 Upazila (sub district) and 4,500 Union (local government) disaster management committees
- ▶ Many committees were ineffective or at best dormant
- ▶ Expansion of ad hoc mechanisms
- ▶ Reliant on policy reforms

Institutional Reform Achievements

- ▶ Roles and responsibilities revised as part of policy reforms
- ▶ Training needs analysis undertaken
- ▶ Training curriculum developed and validated through pilot courses
- ▶ Capacity building conducted for internal stakeholders
- ▶ Capacity building conducted for external stakeholders
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation system established

Challenges

- ▶ Building “trust” relationships with stakeholders
- ▶ Agreeing on uniform methodologies
- ▶ Building knowledge and understanding
- ▶ Building and maintaining institutional capacity

Observations

- ▶ Do not underestimate the level of knowledge, skills and leadership required to drive policy and institutional reforms
- ▶ Do not underestimate the scope and intensity of technical assistance required to empower national entities
- ▶ Do not underestimate the frequency of training required to establish and sustain institutional effectiveness
- ▶ Do not underestimate the importance of government, NGO and Private Sector partnerships

Cost Factor

- ▶ Policy Reform: time consuming but low cost
- ▶ Policy implementation and enforcement: biggest challenge and highest cost

Thank You