

# International Conference on the Implementation of the Health Aspects of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030

Partnership and the Role of Stakeholders:

Mechanisms to Reduce the Risks- the Experience of Bangladesh:

**A.N.M. Azizul Haque**

**Deputy Chief (Planning)**

**Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief  
Bangladesh**

# Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

## **Scope and purpose:**

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

## **Expected outcome:**

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

## **Goal:**

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

## 07-Targets Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Target-1	Target-2	Target-3	Target-4	Target-5	Target-6	Target-7	t-1 t-2 t-3 t-4 t-5 t-6 t-7
Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multihazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030	
Decreased /ongoing	Decreased/ Ongoing	Decreased/ Ongoing	Decreased/ Ongoing/ HNSDP & CPP	Decreased /Ongoing	Cooperation/ expanding/ Ongoing	Decreased/ Ongoing/ HNSDP & CPP	

## 04- related Targets of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction on Health

Target-1	Target-2	Target-3	Target-4	Target-5	Target-6	Target-7
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Decreased /ongoing	Decreased/ Ongoing	N/A	Decreased/ Ongoing/ HNSDP &CPP	N/A	N/A	Decreased/ Ongoing/ HNSDP &CPP

# Sendai Framework for DRR 04-Priorities for Action:

Priority -1	Priority -2	Priority- 3	Priority -4
<b>Understanding disaster risk</b>	<b>Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</b>	<b>Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</b>	<b>Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</b>
Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment	Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk	Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation	Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases
Awareness/Precaution	SOD implementing/FFYP/Delta Plan adopted	Programme and projects are under implementation.	Relief & Rehabilitation underway. Resilience houses are to be constructed in the affected/disaster prone areas.



# 13-Guiding Principles

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation	Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances	Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development	Engagement from all of society	Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels	Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate	Decision-making to be inclusive and risk informed while using a multi-hazard approach	Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors	Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk	Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post disaster response and recovery	«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk	The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong	Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them
Attended	Formed diff Com.	Pre& post prog.	All com.me mbers incl.	All the Ministries are engaged	Local bodies are engaged	Top bottom/ Bottom up monitoring conf.	DDM/C PP/IRCS /GoB involved	Risk Assessment to be done accurately.	Post assessment and recovery will be done properly.	PM headed com monitoring.	MOFA trying.	WB/JICA /EU/GIZ working/ ongoing

# Sendai Framework & Bangladesh

Bangladesh has adopted Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme(CDMP) to reduce disaster risk by using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities. It also contributes to lessen the impact of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse effects of all hazards.

In this context, Policies and programmes are adopted and operation are being conducted over the years considering the disaster prone areas. For this, recently occurred disaster like Mohasen did not able to make heavy death tolls or losses of assets. Also during AILA only 113 people died.

To lessen the loss of lives search and rescue operating equipments are procuring from abroad. Quick response team are formed, all time responding/watching & monitoring cell has been established under the ministry of MODMR, training for the volunteers are now being conducted. Overall steps are to be taken to build a disaster resilience nation. Following the Sendai framework, the steps Bangladesh has been taking are stated **next slides**.

# Standing Orders on Disasters (SOD)

## SOD:

The standing orders on disaster outlines the disaster management arrangements in Bangladesh and describes the detailed roles and responsibilities of-

Committees, Ministries, Divisions, Departments and other organizations involved in disaster risk reduction and emergency response management.

## Background:

- Disaster situation happens suddenly and its impact is immense.
- Concerned authorities – government, local government or any persons or organization cannot take decisions and actions on their own and they are to seek decision from higher authorities.
- Requires plans and actions at times pre, during and post disaster situation for preparedness, rescue and recovery etc.
- Roles and responsibilities were not scheduled who would do what.
- For this, a long felt need to formulating mechanism and allocation action plans so that they will stand at all time and all concerned will get required directions and guidance regarding disaster management.



# Purpose/objective

To make concerned persons/bodies understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels, accomplishing them

To keep this arrangement vigilant/standing through all time so that disaster management is not hampered for want of decisions from higher authorities and lack of organisations

# Contents

The contents are laid out in 5 parts and appendices (there are 19 appendices on different matters and actions). The 5 parts are:

- Part 1: Introduction (background, definitions)
- Part 2: National Policy and coordination
- Part 3: Local level coordination
- Part 4: Roles and responsibilities
- Part 5: Responsibilities of field level officials and local government elected representatives and humanitarian organisations

# Structure of Policy and Coordination Mechanism

In disaster management system in Bangladesh SOD captured in 4 elements

- ❑ Regulatory framework
- ❑ National level policy guidance and cooperation
- ❑ Local level coordination

# Regulatory Framework

Act, Policies & Guidelines:

- Disaster Management Act 2012
- National Disaster Management Policy 2012
- National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-15
- Standing Orders 2010
- Guidelines for government at all levels (there are 16 guidelines)



# National Level Policy Guidance and Coordination

There are 12 bodies for with specific purposes to provide policy guidance and coordination support in overall disaster management

1. National Disaster Management Council National Disaster Management Council (apex body PM as head, 33-member committee, multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary)
2. Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (33-member committee, facilitate policy making, planning, programming, implementing measures)
3. National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (47-member committee, advise on technical, socio-economic matters)
4. Earthquake Preparedness and Awareness Committee(34-member committee)
5. National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (34-member committee, coordinate various stakeholders etc.)
6. National Disaster Response Coordination Group (10-member committee, activated when required to manage disaster incidence)

# National Level Policy Guidance and Coordination

7. Cyclone Preparedness Programme Policy Committee (6-member committee, provides policy directives to CPP Implementation Board, allocate funds)
8. Cyclone Preparedness Programme Implementation Board (14-member committee, determine and supervise implementation programme etc.)
9. Committee for Speedy Dissemination and Determination of Strategy of Special Weather Bulletin (11-member committee, determine means, methods and strategy of disaster related publicity)
10. Committee for Focal Points Operational Coordination Group (43-member committee, coordinate national and field-level practical activities etc.)
11. Coordination Committee of NGOs relating to Disaster Management (29-member committee, ensure coordination disaster management and relief work between government and non-government agencies)
12. Disaster Management Training and Public Awareness Task Force (32-member committee, 42-member committee, acts as consulting and advisory committee for planning)

For each committee, SOD categorically defines schedule and criteria for meetings, roles and responsibilities.

# Local level Coordination

SOD defines 2 kinds of coordination – disaster management committee and response coordination group. Five Committees have been formed for city corporation, pourashava, district, upazilla, and union level. They are as follows:

1. City Corporation Disaster Management Committee
2. Pourashava Disaster Management Committee
3. District Disaster Management Committee
4. Upazilla Disaster Management Committee
5. Union Disaster Management Committee

# Local Disaster Response Coordination Group

Five Coordination Groups are also formed at local govt. level:

1. City Corporation Disaster Response Coordination Group
2. Pourashava Disaster Response Coordination Group
3. District Disaster Response Coordination Group
4. Upazilla Disaster Response Coordination Group
5. Union Disaster Response Coordination Group

Also in line with national multi-agency disaster incident system, Local Level Multi-agency Disaster Incident Management System is there.



# Responsibilities by SOD

Each committee has assigned responsibilities by SOD regarding:

1. Holding meetings as prescribed
2. Risk reduction
3. Emergency response
  - 3.1 Warning period
  - 3.2 During disaster onset
  - 3.3 Post disaster period

# Community involvement during & post disaster phases

Community involvement during disaster:

Four stages are identified during & post disaster-

1. Alert Stage
2. Warning Stage
3. Disaster Stage
4. Rehabilitation Stage

These Phases are only applicable for all types of disaster like Cyclone Flood, Tornedo, & Tsunami . But for earthquake and health disasters steps to be taken are different from the above.

## CPP Intervention on Disaster

- Bangladesh's coastline is frequently affected by storm surges and cyclones causing massive destruction to life and property.
- This project by the Red Crescent Society was initiated to develop an early warning system using the existing structures at village level.
- The CPP program covers 13 districts in the coastal areas.

# Community Volunteer Group

The working approach of CPP is as follows:

1. Meteorological data is collected from the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), which issues regular bulletins that are transmitted to the six zonal offices and the 30 upazila (sub-district) offices over high frequency (HF) radio
2. The upazila office in turn, passes it to unions (village level) through very high frequency (VHF) radios
3. The unit team spreads out in villages and issues cyclone warnings. Each unit serves one or two villages with a population of about 2,000 to 3,000
4. Ten male and two female volunteers are recruited from each unit. In each unit the 10 male volunteers are divided into five groups.



# Responsibilities of the Committee:

CPP field level Committee:

Unit committee is the main driving force to invention. A fifteen member (10 male & 5 female ) volunteers committee is formed and they serve under a team leader and a deputy team leader . It has 5 posts:

1. Warning;
2. Shelter;
3. Search & Rescue;
4. First -aid; and
5. Relief(Food and clothing)

Combination of the committees(  $M_1 + M_2 + F_1 = 3$  person)

Now 50000 volunteers are ready for rendering service.

Further ,there are Union Committee headed by Union Chiarman, Upazila Committee headed by UZ Chairman.

The two female volunteers work among the women, providing first aid and raising awareness. Apart from these, the volunteers are also engaged in spreading awareness and social welfare measures.

# Construction of Cyclone/Flood Shelter Centre & service

- ❖ GoB will construct 1200 Cyclone/Flood Shelter Centre during the next five year tom reduce losses of lives and assets.
- ❖ For animals separate safety places are to be maintained
- ❖ In every centres Medical care shall be ensured during disaster and after math for the dangerous time.
- ❖ Dedicated rescue team will be deployed in land and sea to lessen loss of lives.
- ❖ Al types of health hazards are to be addressed properly as such no victim will be unattended and support will be given till full safety is ensured.
- ❖ Civil military cooperation ensured. FSCD and other paramilitary bodies are incorporated.
- ❖ 24 hours monitoring cell will guide the national team.

## Partnership with Stakeholders & Civil-Military Coordination

- ❖ Second Chapter it contains 12 Sub Chapters:
- ❖ 1. Objectives and targets of the National disaster Policy.
- ❖ 2. Principle
- ❖ 3. Risk Management based on Education and
- ❖ 4. Enhance the institutional Capacity on Disaster Management.
- ❖ 5. Disaster Management educational expansion
- ❖ 6. Disaster Risk Assessment
- ❖ 7. Disaster Alert signal Management
- ❖ 8. Inclusion of Disaster Management in the original rules
- ❖ 9. Poor, Disaster, Risk decrease, and humanity assistance
- ❖ 10. Inclusion of Marginal or social deprived people.
- ❖ 11. Media on Disaster Management
- ❖ 12. Information and Communication technology in disaster Management

# Partnership with Stakeholders & Civil-Military Coordination

- ❖ GoB approved and adopted Disaster Management Policy-2015.
- ❖ That policy comprised of 03 chapters. In the 1<sup>st</sup> Chapter there are 08 sub-chapters :
  - ❖ 1. Introduction
  - ❖ 2. Background of the National Disaster Management Policy
  - ❖ 3. Disaster Risk in Bangladesh
  - ❖ 4. Disaster Risk in World context and Bangladesh
  - ❖ 5. Disaster and Constitution of Bangladesh
  - ❖ 6. Disaster Management and Law
  - ❖ 7. Disaster and Development Planning
  - ❖ 8. Change of the technical concept of disaster Management
  - ❖



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- ❖ 12. Information and Communication technology in disaster Management

## Partnership with Stakeholders & Civil-Military Coordination

- ❖ In the third Chapter it contains 09 Sub Chapters:
- ❖ 1. Institutional Structure in Disaster management
- ❖ 2. Disaster Management, Armed forces and Peace keeping forces rules and regulation.
- ❖ 3. Disaster Management and cooperation with GO-NGO & Social organisation.
- ❖ 4. Disaster Management research and Training institute
- ❖ 5. Inclusion of Disaster Management subject in the National development Planning Academy for Planners.
- ❖ 6. Regional and International Cooperation for disaster management.
- 7. Non government Commercial sector
- 8. Finance
- 9. Monitoring and evaluation

## Partnership with Stakeholders & Civil-Military Coordination

- ❖ To build-up partnership with Local administration and other stakeholders 08 committees at different level have been formed:
  - ❖ 1. District Disaster Management Committee-52 members-Dc headed
  - ❖ 2. District Disaster Advisory Committee-25 members-MP headed
  - ❖ 3. Upazila Disaster Management Committee-36 members-UNO headed
  - ❖ 4. Upazila Disaster Advisory Committee-20 members-MP headed
  - ❖ 5. Municipality Disaster Management Committee-13 members-Mayor headed
  - ❖ 6. Municipality Disaster Programming Committee-16 members- MP headed.
  - ❖ 7. Union Disaster Management Committee-23 members-headed by UP Ch.
- ❖ There are also 07 Response Committees for the above 07 committees.
- ❖ All these committees are monitored and administered by the Highest Committee headed by PM herself.
- ❖ Minister Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief also observed and monitored under guidance of PM headed Committee.

## Partnership with Stakeholders & Civil-Military Coordination

❖ Bangladesh had also formed rescue and operation team comprising Arm Forces, Coast Guards, Boarder Guard Bangladesh(BGB), Ansar VDP and other volunteer organizations, those are following:

- ❖ 1. Arm forces(Military Contingence) (Land,Air,Navy)
- ❖ 2. BGB
- ❖ 3. Ansar VDP
- ❖ 4. Rover Scouts
- ❖ 5. Trained Volunteers
- ❖ 6. Local other Volunteers organizations
- ❖ 7. Labour Organizations
- ❖ 8. Professional Organizations
- ❖ 9. CPP & RCS
- ❖ 10.DDM



Thanks