



Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

BANGLADESH

Towards Resilient Post 2015



Consultative Event: The role of disaster prone countries in prevention and preparedness

20 May 2013

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, Switzerland

Md. Munir Chowdhury

Joint Secretary

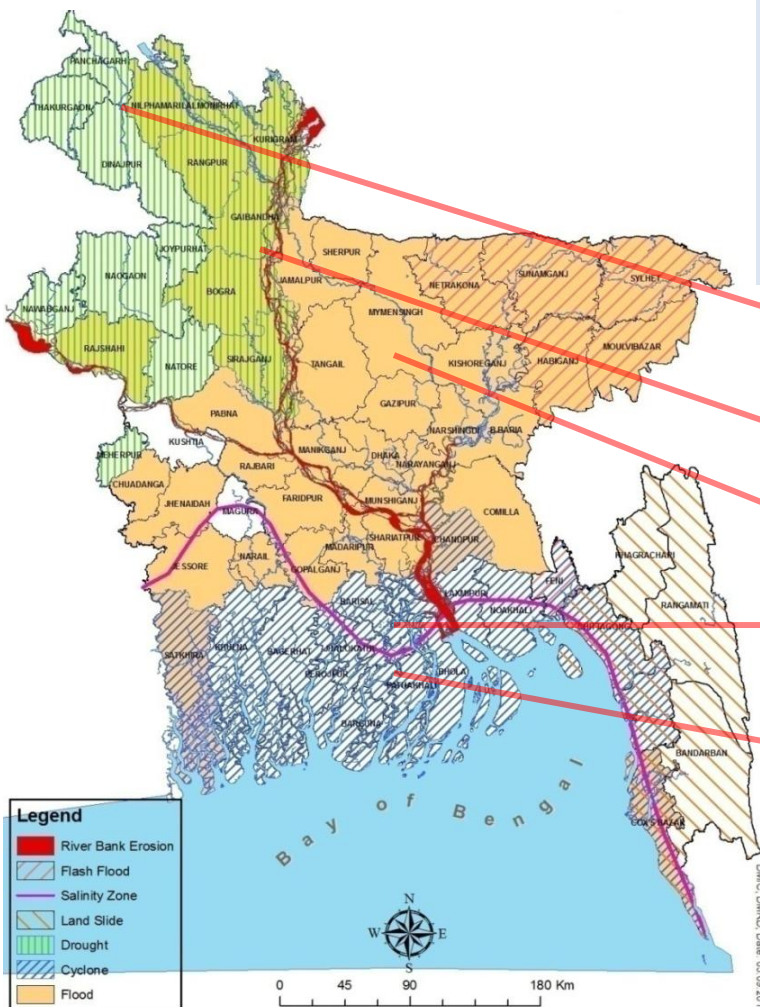
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COUNTRY PROFILE

- ❑ First rank among climate change **vulnerable nations** in the coming decades.
- ❑ Fifth rank in the **world risk index 2012**
- ❑ Highest densely populated country (**150 million, BBS 2011**)
- ❑ High level of **Poverty (31.5% BBS 2011)**



DROUGHT - Affects about 8.3 million of land.

FLASH FLOOD - Unpredictable, uncertain.

FLOOD - Inundates more areas, increases river erosion, breaches embankments, damages infrastructures.

SALINITY INTRUSION - Spreading intrusion from 1.5 to 2.5 Mha (2007). Projected displacement: 6-8 m by 2050

CYCLONE - Remain to be the deadliest and most destructive hazard. It has recurring events, lingering aftermath, complex recovery.

AND

CLIMATE CHANGE HAZARDS, EARTHQUAKES, FIRE BREAKOUT, INFRASTRUCTURE COLLAPSE ETC.

Bangladesh shifted the paradigm from response/relief-oriented to comprehensive approach and risk reduction culture since mid 1980's



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Disaster History in Bangladesh

1901 – 2001
Bangladesh experienced 106 natural disasters, averaging more than one a year.

2002-2013
Current Challenges
Out of 35 million people in 700 kilometer long stretched coastal areas of Bangladesh, 7 million lives in high disaster risk

Doomsday Scenario
A 1.5 metre sea level rise would submerge 16% of Bangladesh and directly affect 17 million people.

November, 1970

Cyclone Bhola kills more than half a million people in a single night, making it one of the deadliest tropical cyclones in history.

April 29, 1991

Cyclone Gorkie killed at least 138,000 people and leaving as many as 10 million homeless

November 15, 2007

Cyclone Sidr casualties were 3406 lives with large scale economic devastation

May 27, 2009

Cyclone Aila killed 190 people with 1 million people homeless and economic devastation



RISK REDUCTION IN BANGLADESH

*Paradigm shift from conventional relief and rehabilitation
to comprehensive risk reduction approaches*

REALITIES

- Bangladesh **dramatically reduced impacts of extreme events** or rapid onset disasters by combining **experiences, indigenous and modern practices**.
- Slow-onset disasters such as drought and salinity intrusion continue to be in the increase.
- Bangladesh bears the **compounded adverse consequences** of climate change perpetrated by the developed countries.

KEY STRATEGIES :

- Strengthen national policies, institutions & capacities
- Enhanced effectiveness and sustainability of CCA and DRR approaches
- Reduced climate related losses through widespread DRR measures
- Increased efficiency of resources (financial, human and natural, which is crucial when considering aid efficiency)
- Negotiate equitable international compensation & resource -sharing





Bangladesh Lessons in Scaling Up

- DM policy framework– DM Act 2012, DM Policy, National Plan on DM (NPDM) 2010-2015, revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) 2010, revised Ministry Allocation of Business (AoB)
- Urban resilience strategy
- Forecasting, early warning and community based warning dissemination
- Information management and command coordination
- Creation of Volunteer Corps: Urban Volunteer & CPP Volunteer
- Cross-sectoral and inter-governmental coordination
- Mainstreaming into key sectoral ministries, national planning and budgeting.



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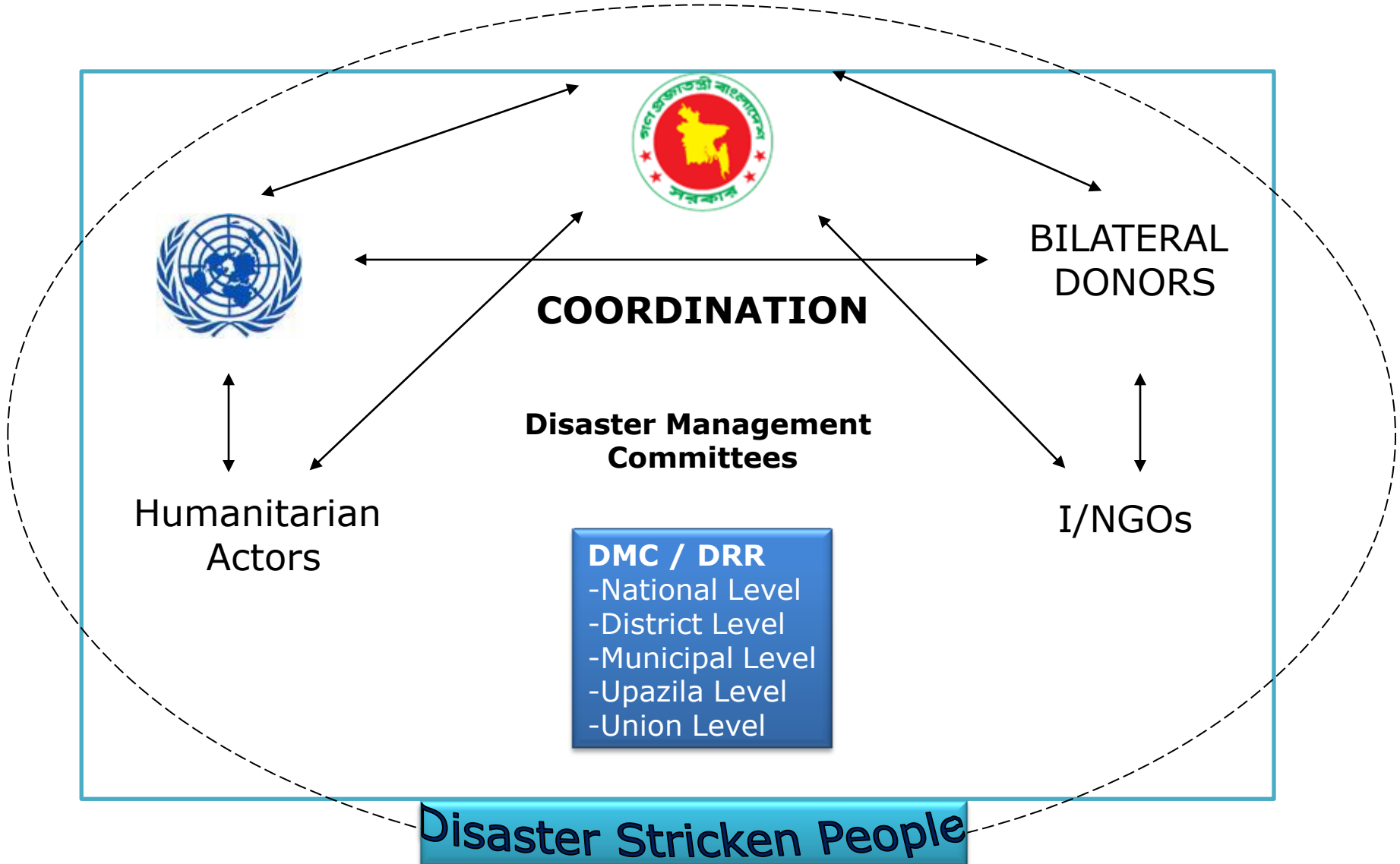
DRR & CCA : Bangladesh Response

Vision 2021: Bangladesh to be a middle income country

Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate Change Adaptation
Disaster Management Act Sep 2012	National Adaptation Programme of Action, NAPA 2005 (Updated in 2009)
Standing Orders on Disasters (rev. 2010)	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategic Action Plan 2009-2018
National Plan on Disaster Management 2010-2015	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (Operating under BCTF Act 2010) USD 100 million each FY in 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012
6 th Five Year Plan 2011-2015	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF), US\$ 125.5 million
Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), Multi-donor supported project ,US\$76.2 million	



Coordinated Response to Disaster Emergency





DRR & CCA: Donor Coordination & Harmonisation

- Assessment, mobilization, negotiation and allocation of all multilateral and bilateral economic aid for implementation of development projects under Annual Development Plan and Five Year Plan by Economic Relations Division (ERD)
- Bangladesh Development Forum (BDF)
- Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) 2010-2015 (Natural Resource and Climate Change one of the agreed components for development aid support). Being operated under Aid Effectiveness Unit of ERD
- Bangladesh Aid Group
- Local Consultative Group on Climate Change and Environment, Disaster and Emergency Relief
- Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) in Bangladesh



Integrated Disaster Risk Management : Lessons Learnt

Linking Policy to Planning

DM should involve the management of both risks and consequences that would include prevention, emergency response and post-disaster recovery

Community involvement for preparedness programme for protecting lives and properties and frontiers of local government bodies are essential part of the strategy.

Integration of structural mitigation with non-structural measures

Innovative, creative approaches, derived from partnerships and synergies between stakeholders, are central for programme implementation thus leading to scaling-up

Encourage exchange of experience, learning and integration between DRR, CCA and livelihood practitioner

Integrated DRM is a long-term process that requires effective partnerships among and within a wide range of actors and sectors that influence the wider response

Global Support, political commitment, motivation and financing are prerequisite for effective integration and strengthening of implementation.



Key Recommendations

The global community needs to come forward to govern the transfer of resources and technology from developed to developing countries as part of global and regional sustainable development framework

More particular focus on addressing the hydro-meteorological hazards and the risk of fast urbanisation that the country is facing

Consolidation of the comprehensive DRR paradigm to improve agri-based livelihood & food security in a agro-based country like Bangladesh

Addressing slow onset, persistent disasters : sensitization and knowledge sharing (long term solution, restoration of livelihood)

Technical and financial back stepping for proper implementation of legislative framework particularly the implementation of Disaster Management Act 2012

SAARC can be endorsed to be a regional platform for promoting resilience.

Humanitarian Coordination Architecture Reforms in Bangladesh context (strong partnership between GOB and DPs to avoid overlapping and duplication at response and recovery stages)



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*Thanks
for your
patience!*



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