

Bangladesh Experiences in localizing “build back better in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction”



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Disaster Management Act 2012

❑ No Provision exist in the ACT 2012 supporting Recovery Reconstruction . But the Rules, which is on the offing new provision for Recovery as well as National Recovery.

❑ Necessary amended Needed

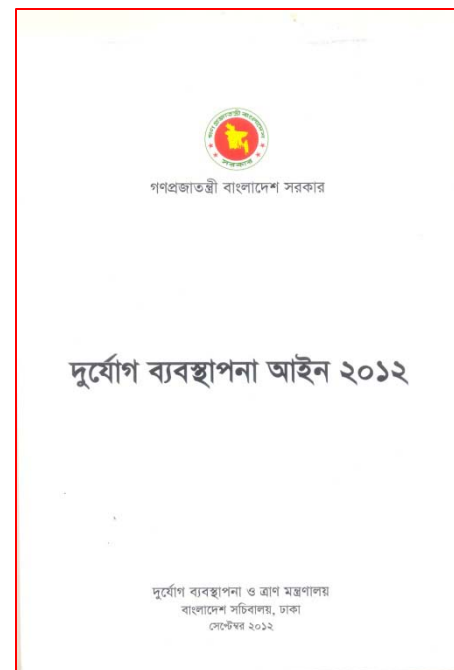
Scope exist:

➤ National Disaster Recovery Committee may be formed.

-Vide: 17(3), (4)

➤ National Disaster Management Fund and District Disaster Management Fund can be established .

-Vide: 32 (1)



Sixth AMCDRR in Bangkok, Thailand , 22-26 June 2014



World Reconstruction Conference 2 in Washington, D.C, 10-12 September 2014



Outcome: Draft Bangladesh Recovery Action Plan

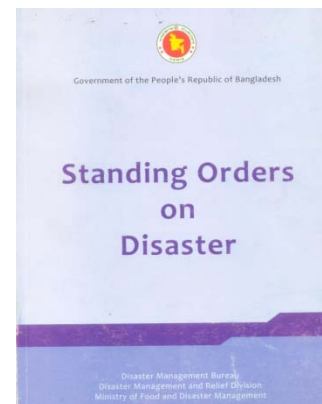


Stakeholders Consultation Workshop on Disaster Recovery Planning held at Dhaka on 09-10 December 2014



Outcome:

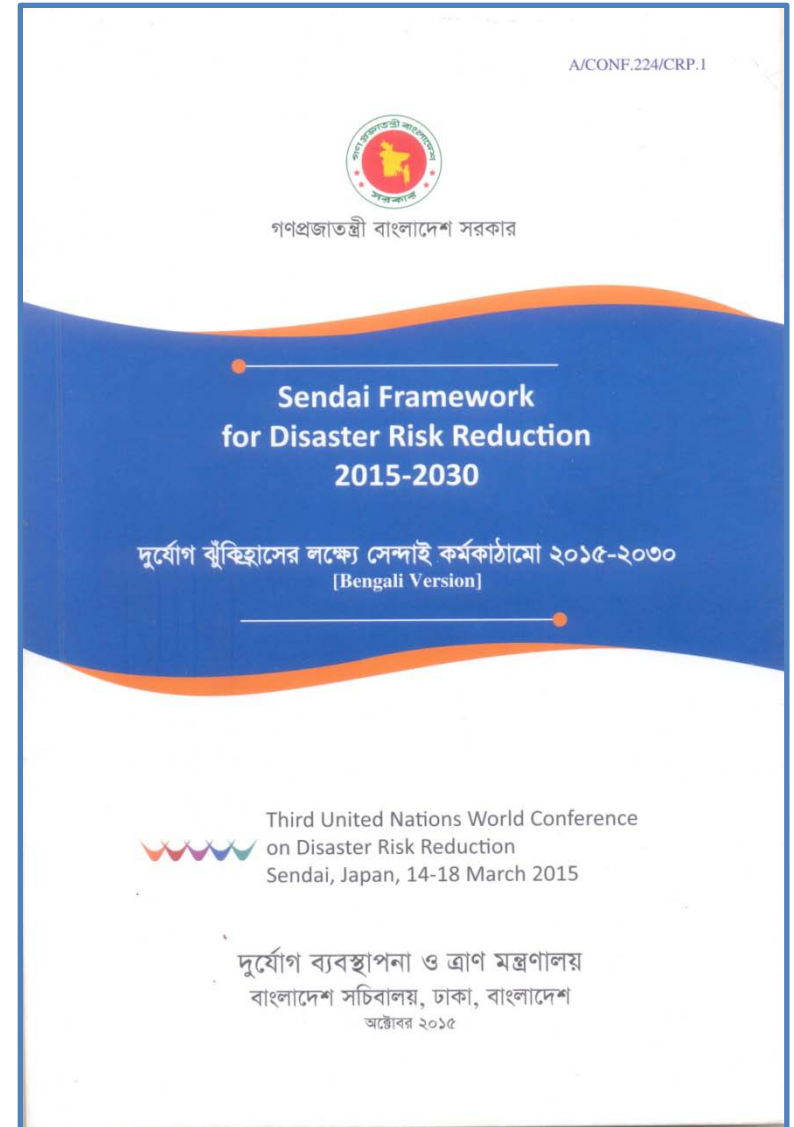
- Be Organized of a three-day workshop on disaster recovery planning to be participated by inter-ministerial representatives and key stakeholder for activation of the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination committee which are stipulated in the Standing Order on Disaster (SOD).
- Proposed “Bangladesh Recovery Action Plan” (initiated by MoDMR in close consultation with key stakeholders, including ISRSDRR (renamed as BBBF) and UNDP.



BBBF at 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 14-18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan



The Executive Chairperson of BBBF Participated at the WCDRR as one of the members of Bangladesh delegation under the leadership of the Honorable Minister for Disaster Management and Relief. Honorable Minister, MoDMR elected as one of the Vice Chair of SFDRR.





BBBF- IRP Joint Initiative



Roundtable Discussion on Roadmap to Sendai Framework of Action: 2015-2030 held at National Press Club, Dhaka on 24 May 2015





Meeting with Honorable Minister for Planning Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh about Disaster Recovery Planning in Bangladesh on 24 May 2015



Advocacy for Build Back Better provision in the Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100 of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BDP 2100 is a holistic, integrated, adaptive and long term (50 to 100 year) strategic plan for land and water management which can maintain a sustainable living environment for the people.



Workshop on Disaster Recovery Planning held at Dhaka on 25-27 May 2015



Outcome:

- Partnership between local universities and international knowledge hubs to promote recovery agenda in school curricula as well as facilitate knowledge-sharing and exchange and building critical mass of local recovery experts and volunteers.
- Parliamentary meeting on 'build back better' will be organized at the Bangladesh Parliament to discuss disaster risk reduction and recovery issues that require legal support and legislation.



BBBF- IRP Joint Initiative



Training of Trainers on Build Back Better in Recovery and Urban Resilience in the Context of Bangladesh held at Center for Advanced Research in Sciences (CARS) University of Dhaka , on 26 -27 October 2015



Outcome:

- A cadre of lecturer-trainer oriented on build back better and urban resilience.
- A standby of pool of volunteers, which can be tapped in case of disasters especially in urban areas .
- A Cascading Plan for mainstreaming build back better and urban resilience in the academic curricula in other universities and academic departments
- Established focal points in the participating universities for collecting disaster-related data through Fact-findings report.
- TOT handbook be developed.



Parliamentary Meeting on Build Back Better in the Context of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction” held at Bangladesh Parliament (Oath Room) on 28 October 2015



Outcome:

- Good understanding of members of parliament on disaster risk reduction, resilient recovery and the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction.
- Member of Parliament will be Identified areas from improvement in the current legislation including the Disaster Management law to support resilient recovery and other priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Parliamentary Women Caucus on DRR be formed.
- Parliamentary Handbook be developed.

Experimenting 'Build Back Better' in Agriculture in Bangladesh

**Drought Resilient Agriculture initiative
in Barind Areas by Barind Multipurpose
Development Authority (BMDA)**



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Ministry of Agriculture
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Source: Illias/Shakhawat, OFRD, BARI, Raj

Boundary

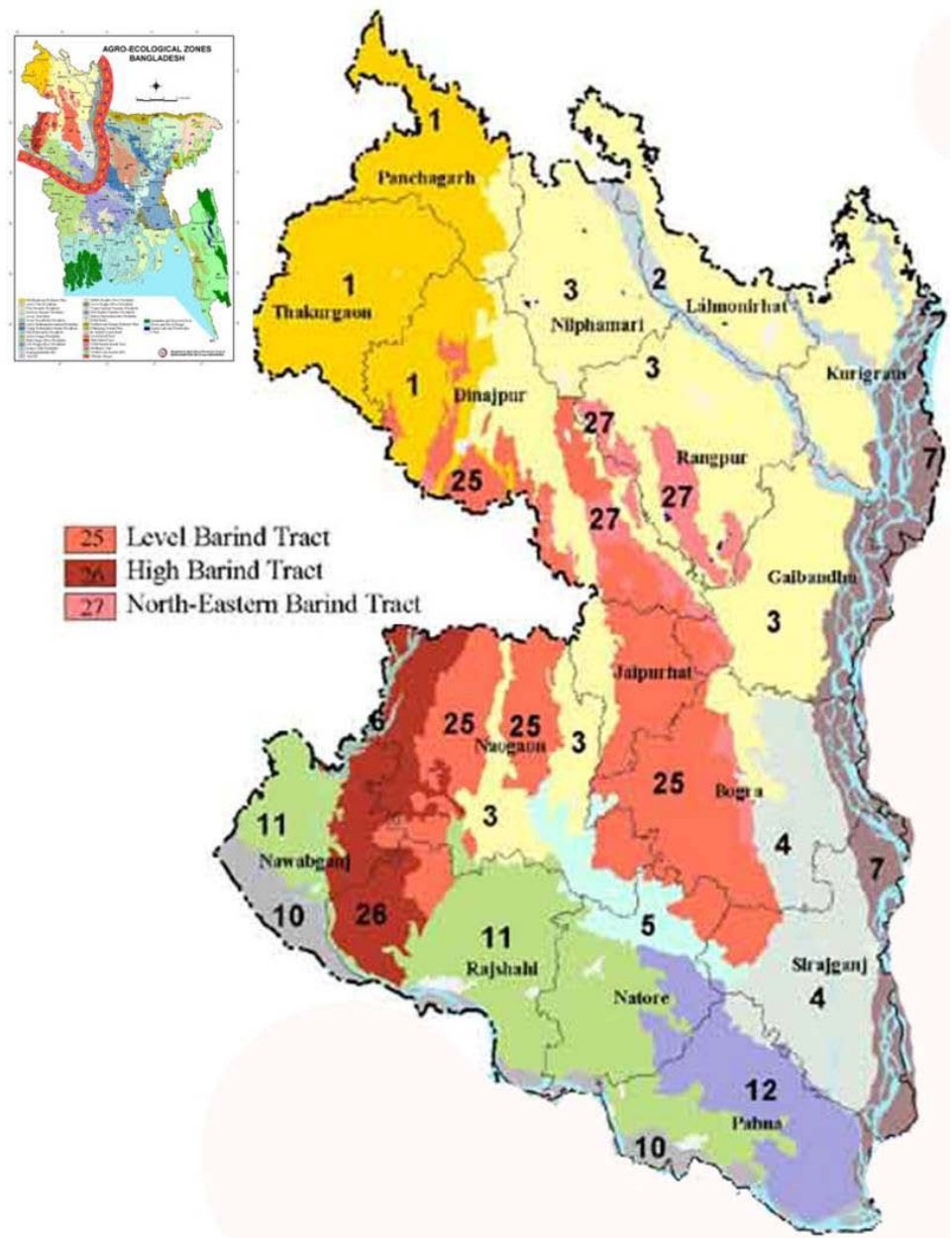
Karotoya river to the east,
Mahananda river to the west,
Ganges river to the south

AEZ

25 Level Barind Tract

26 High Barind Tract

27 North Eastern Barind Tract



Causes of Drought

- Inadequate monsoon rainfall
- High temperature & evaporation
- Other causes:
 - overexploitation of groundwater
 - Farakka barrage
 - siltation of riverbed
 - lack of dredging of canal & river
 - Deforestation



Currently Under Ground fresh water use for one k.g. Boro Paddy that cost 20000 litter of water.

Impacts of Drought

Economic impacts

- Losses in crop production
- Losses in forestry
- Losses in fisheries

Environmental impacts

- Land & soil degradation
- Air & water quality degradation
- Damage to forest

Social impacts

- Public safety
- Public health
- Conflicts between water users
- Employment opportunity



Land and soil degradation

Drought causes soil degradation

- ✓ Reduced soil moisture
- ✓ Loose soil structure
- ✓ Increased soil erosion
- ✓ Depleted organic matter
- ✓ Decreased microbial activity



During drought period, broken cracks and loose soil structure develop



Healthy soil is the base for sustainable crop production

Solution by Conservation Agriculture(CA)

- CA comprises three basic components:
 1. Surface partial crop residue retention
 2. Minimal soil movement/less soil disturb
 3. Economically viable diversified crop rotation to avoid pests and diseases



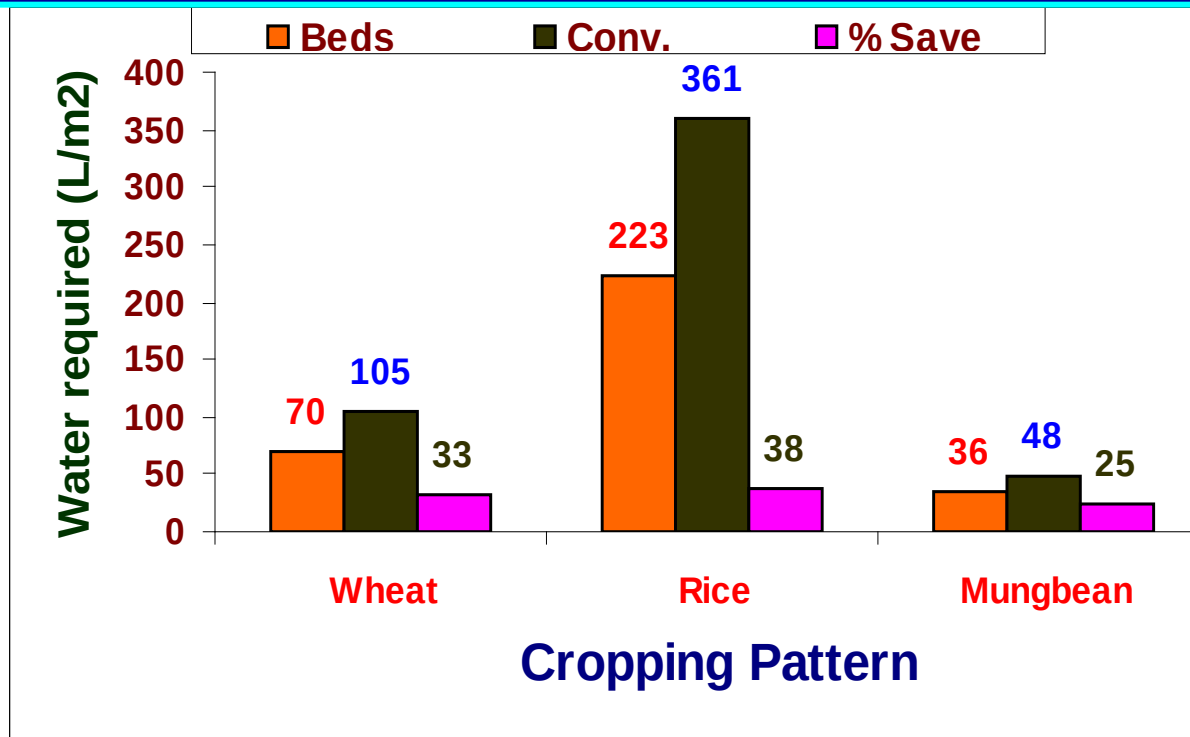
But how

Conservation Agriculture (CA) as an opportunity

- **Save labour and time**
- **Save fuel**
- **Save water**
- **Lower costs of production**
- **Save irrigation water**
- **Less CO₂ emission**

Results

Irrigation input & % save water in rice-wheat-mungbean



- Save 32% water from this pattern
- Save water, labor & nutrients
- No cracks if water scarcity



❑ Barind areas has been affected by Climate change that added new pressures on cereals, including rising temperatures and a higher incidence of pests, diseases, droughts and floods.

❑ Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) model of Agro-ecological approach incorporates conservation agriculture, healthy soils, improved crops and varieties, efficient use of water, and integrated pest management.

❑ Its focus on soil health improves the rice plant's access to nutrients, while its reduced irrigation needs help cut methane emissions. The system's higher labour requirements could be lowered with technological innovation.

**This is all about build back better of Drought
Resilient Agriculture in Barind Areas.**

Thanks to All