

Disaster Management: The Bangladesh Experiences

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DISASTER and Bangladesh

Hazard Type	Major Disasters in last few years	
◆ Flood	Year	Disaster
◆ Tropical Cyclone	1988	Flood
◆ Storm Surge	1988	Cyclone
◆ Tornado	1989	Drought
◆ River Bank Erosion	1991	Cyclone
◆ Drought	1996	Tornado
◆ Earthquake	1997	Cyclone
◆ Arsenic	1998	Flood
	2004	Flood
		Death
		2373
		5704
		800
		138,868
		545
		550
		1050
		747

Flood – River Erosion, Cyclone and Earthquake Hazard Maps

The image displays three maps of Bangladesh illustrating different types of hazards. The first map on the left shows 'River Erosion Hazard' with yellow and red shaded areas indicating high-risk zones. The middle map shows 'Cyclone Risk Area of Bangladesh' with blue and green shaded regions. The third map on the right shows 'Earthquake Hazard' with yellow and brown shaded areas.

Floods

Average Annual Flooding Area 20%
 Extreme Flooding Area 68%
 Severe Flood Affected Area 36%

River Erosion

- Active erosion --- 1,200 km.
- Annual erosion rate --- 8,700 ha.
- Rolling displacement of population --- 180 - 200 Thousands
- Flood accelerates river erosion

Cyclone/Storm Surges

- Last 200 years - 59 cyclones
- Last 50 years - 39 cyclones

Damages by and Impacts of Floods

- 1987 floods US\$ 1,000 million
- 1988 floods US\$ 1,200 million, 1,517 killed, livestock 350 thousands
- 1998 floods US\$ 2,800 million, <1,000 killed, livestock 26,564 embankment damage 4,500 km. road damage 16,000 km crop damage 500 thousand ha.
- 2004 floods US\$ 2,200 million, >500 killed embankment damage 2,500 km affected people 35 million



Overall Areas of Mandate



Vision :

To reduce the vulnerability of people, especially the poor, to 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

Objective:

To strengthen the capacity of the Bangladesh Disaster Management System

Good Practice-1:

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

- A joint programme between Ministry of Food and Disaster Management and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.
- Covers 11 districts in the coastal areas.
- Have 27,600 trained male and 5,520 female volunteers.
- 2,023 Cyclone Shelters along the coastal belt of Bangladesh.
- Integrating Tsunami risks with Cyclones and storm surges as a part of all-hazards risk reduction framework.
- CPP volunteers contributed to the amazing success in reducing cyclone death tolls.

Good Practice 2: National Workshop on Options for Flood Risks and Damage Reduction in Bangladesh organized by the Office of the Prime Minister, 7-9 Sept. 2004

Workshop Objectives

To develop/design a context based set of policy recommendations for flood management in Bangladesh and evaluate the experiences of flooding and flood management initiatives and lessons learnt from different kinds of interventions in the flood plains.

Participants - About 900

Workshop Outcomes

- A total of 323 recommendations
- 87 recommendations for MoFDM

Workshop Follow-ups

- Dec. 8-9, 2004 - MoFDM Strategic Workshop to facilitate the formulation of a MoFDM integrated action plan for implementing the recommendation of the workshop
- March 16, 2005 - Launching of MoFDM Corporate Plan
- November 2005 - Strategic Plans of DMB, DRR, DGoF
- Incorporation of Disaster Management in PRSP Policy Matrices 7, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14-18

Good Practice 3:

Risk Reduction Programme

- Entirely funded by GoB
- Piloted in 2003-2004
- Introduced in December 2004 as a part of post-Flood 2004 Recovery
- An assistance to the disaster affected micro-entrepreneurs
- Tk. 5-20 thousand per individual
- 20% grant and 80% loan with an annual 5% flat rate repayable within 3 year period
- 59,000 beneficiaries in 27 districts received Tk. 45.27 crore in 2004-2005
- Tk. 75 crore allocated for 2005-2006

Good Practices-4: Capacity Building Initiatives

- ❑ Inclusion of DM chapter in the class V-XII curriculum
- ❑ Adopted 2 hour mandatory training module by all public sector training institutes
- ❑ Training and Briefing Programmes for the Disaster Management Committees at community level (DMC)
- ❑ Community Risk Reduction Programme
- ❑ Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund
- ❑ Local Disaster Action Plan – Piloted by DMB
- ❑ Training and Awareness Programme
- ❑ Community Based Warning System
- ❑ Programmes of various Govt. agencies and NGOs
- ❑ Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme
- ❑ Coastal Embankments
- ❑ Coastal Green Belt
- ❑ Specialized DM courses offered by diff. academic institutions

Good Practices-5:

Disaster Management in Bangladesh: Specialized Institutions/Programmes

Technical Monitoring	Capacity Building	Preparedness & Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Bangladesh Met Department (BMD) ❑ Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) ❑ Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC) ❑ SPARSSO ❑ GSB ❑ BUET ❑ CEGIS ❑ Institute of Water Modeling (IWM) ❑ Soil Research Development Institute (SRDI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) ❑ BRAC University Disaster Management Programme (BUDMP) ❑ Water Resources Planning Organizations ❑ Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme ❑ BUET ❑ DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MFDm) ❑ Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR) ❑ Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) ❑ Fire Services and Civil Defence Department ❑ Disaster Emergency Centre of Armed Forces Division ❑ BANGLADESH Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) ❑ Cyclone Preparedness Programme ❑ Specialized NGOs (BDPC, IFRC, Care, Oxfam, ActionAid)

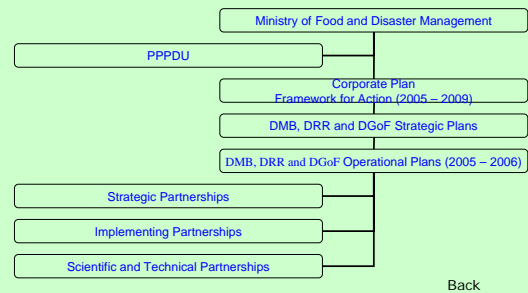
Good Practices-6:

Disaster Management Policy reform towards risk reduction

- ❑ Establishment of a National Risk Reduction Framework
- ❑ Establishment of a national framework for action It includes:
 - Key national and global drivers for change
 - Six Key Strategic Focus Areas
 - The Comprehensive Disaster Management Model
- ❑ Development of strategic policy and programming frameworks
- ❑ Revision of SODM, DM Act

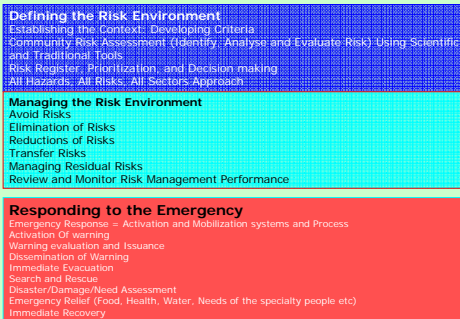
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National Risk Reduction Framework



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Comprehensive Disaster Management Model



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Good Practice 7: Integration of disaster management and risk reduction in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

- ❑ Disaster risk reduction has been incorporated in all the sectoral policy matrices
- ❑ Separate policy matrix on "Comprehensive Disaster Management Towards Poverty Reduction and Growth". Key strategic goals are:
 - Mainstreaming Disaster Management and Risk Reduction into National Policies, Institutions and Development Process
 - Strengthening disaster management and risk reduction capacity
 - Ensuring knowledge management on disaster risk reduction
 - Enhancing community level capacity for disaster risk reduction
 - Ensuring social protection of the most disadvantage

Current Disaster Management Issues

National

- Ensure implementation of planning and policy frameworks
- Incorporation of Disaster Management across all policy documents
- Mainstreaming DM into overall development planning and activities
- Coordinated planning and implementation of development works
- Strong GO-NGO partnership
- Improvement of early warning forecasting and dissemination
- Adaptation of best practice options
- Earthquake Management Plan and Procurement of search and rescue equipment
- Training and exercise programmes for First Responding Organizations
- Hazards mapping of Bangladesh (seismic, flood zoning, tsunami, etc)

Disaster Management Issues

Regional

- Standardized National Frameworks linked to global and national priorities associated with the MDGs, HFA and PRSP
- Standardized methodologies including training modules to facilitate exchange programmes, information sharing and benchmarking achievements against the HFA priorities
- Institutional Framework for co-basin countries to resolve river-related issues
- Regional early warning system
- Inter-govt. and non- govt. programmes
- Strengthening of SMRC and SCZMC
- SAARC Contributory Fund for Emergencies

Thank You All