



The People's Republic of Bangladesh

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Ministry of Food and Disaster Management

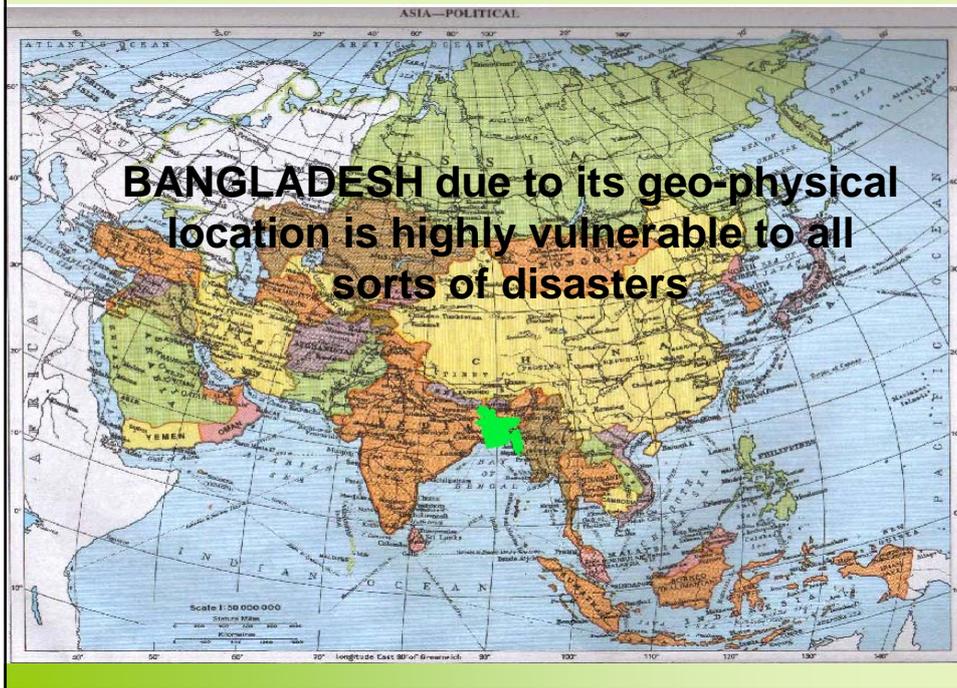
Bangladesh Progress Against HFA Priority Action Areas

Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2008

BASIC COUNTRY STATISTICS

- Area : 147,570 sq. km
 - Location : 20°34' - 26°38' N, 88°01' - 92°41'E
 - Population : 144.32 million (July 2005 estimate)
 - Density : 1,000 people per sq. km
 - Literacy Rate : 62% (adult)
 - Average Annual Rainfall : 1429 - 4338 mm
 - National Language : Bengali
 - Capital : Dhaka
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- Divisions : 6
 - Districts : 64
 - Upazilas : 480
 - Unions : 4,491
 - Municipalities : 278
 - City Corporations : 6

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Major Hazards Types and Impacts

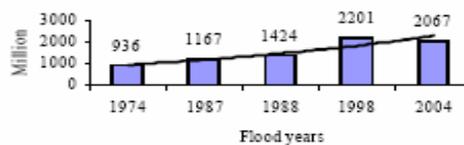
Hazard Types

- ◆ Flood
- ◆ Cyclone, tidal surge
- ◆ River bank erosion
- ◆ Earthquake
- ◆ Drought
- ◆ Seasonal unemployment (Monga)
- ◆ Salinity intrusion
- ◆ Arsenic contamination
- ◆ Industrial hazards
- ◆ Fire
- ◆ Tsunami

Impacts of Major Disasters

Hazard	Year	Death (No.)	Economic Loss (billion USD)
Cyclone	1970	364,000	2.40
	1991	136,000	1.50
	2007	3,406	1.60
Flood	1998	918	2.80
	2004	285	2.20
	2007	707	1.06

Figure 1: Economic Losses in Bangladesh (US \$ Million: current values)



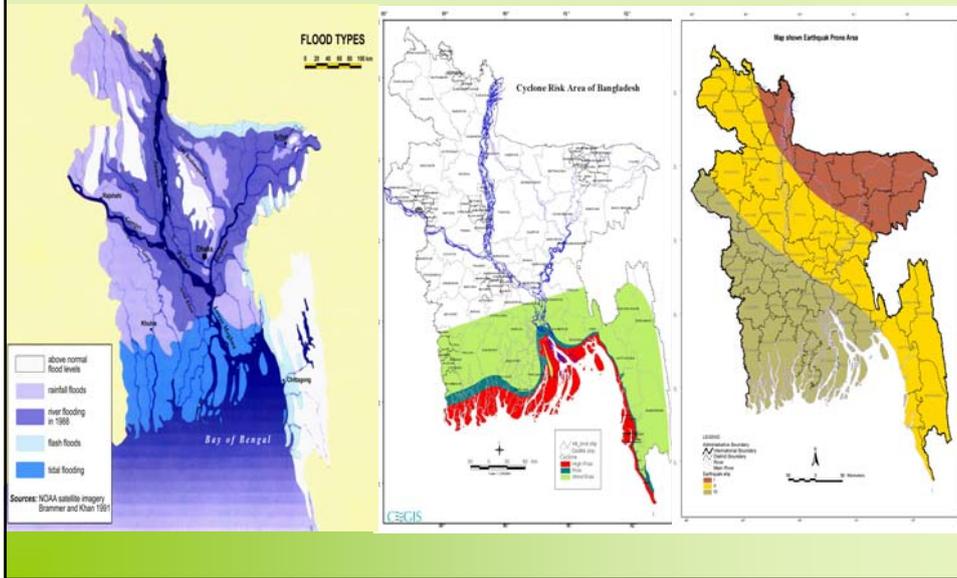
スライド 3

- s26 BD due its geo-physical location is highly vulnerable to all sorts of disasters
- Himalya in the top and bay of bengal in the bottom
 - the upstream monsoon water coming from himalya crossed through 230 rivers and tributories criss crossed the territory
- shantana, 2008/10/28

スライド 4

- s27 -Country is highly vulnerable to a range of natural and human induced hazards. Of them flood and cyclone are the most common the country used to face almost every year
- Table and the graph presented in the right provide some information related to the impacts of the major ones
 - BD experienced three category 4 cyclones since 1970 and 3 major floods since 1998 inundated about 2/3 territory
 - The country managed to reduced the human causality over time. But the total economic loss from disaster increased because of the increased exposure to all the developments took place since independence
- shantana, 2008/10/28

Flood, Cyclone and Earthquake Hazard Maps



Bangladesh Progress Report 2007-2008 Against HFA Priority Areas



スライド 5

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This slide presents three maps showing the flood, cyclone and earthquake maps.

– If you overlay these three you will then understand that all parts of the country's territory are highly vulnerable to multiple hazards

shantana, 2008/10/28

I. Make Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) a Priority

Activities and results

- MoFDM Mandate expanded through revision of AoB by incorporating DRR as part of the core Business of MoFDM
- Establishing DM Regulative Framework – revised SOD, finalized DM Act, National Plan and policy on DM
- Facilitated the development of SAARC Framework on Comprehensive Disaster Management, establishment of the SAARC Disaster Management Centre in New Delhi
- Established in the 2nd PRSP document DRR as an important pillar for poverty reduction and growth
- ECNEC decision in October 2007 to include Lessons Learnt, Risk Analysis and Risk Mitigation in the development programme/project appraisal process

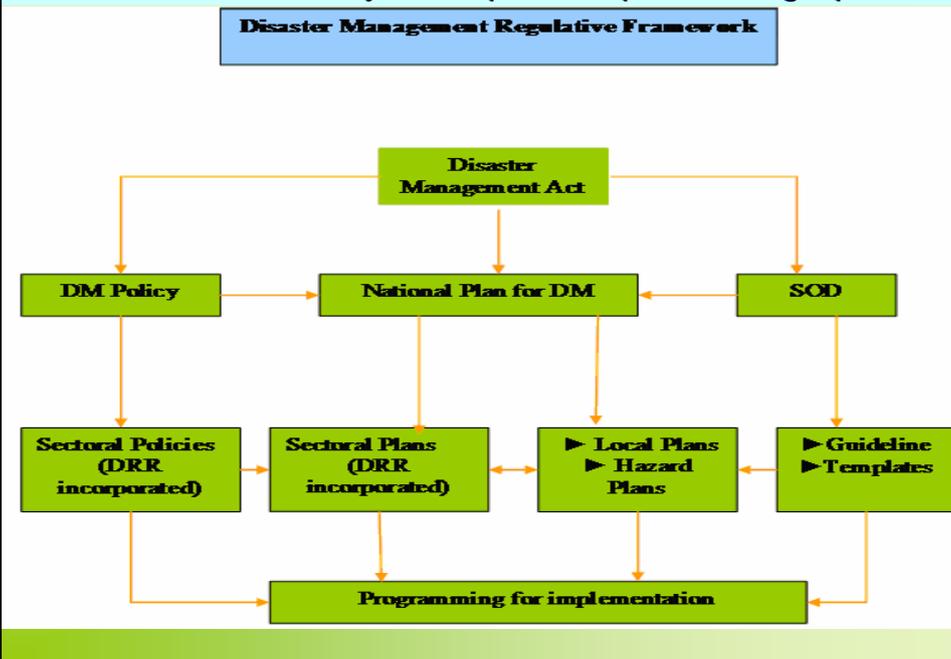
Gaps and challenges identified

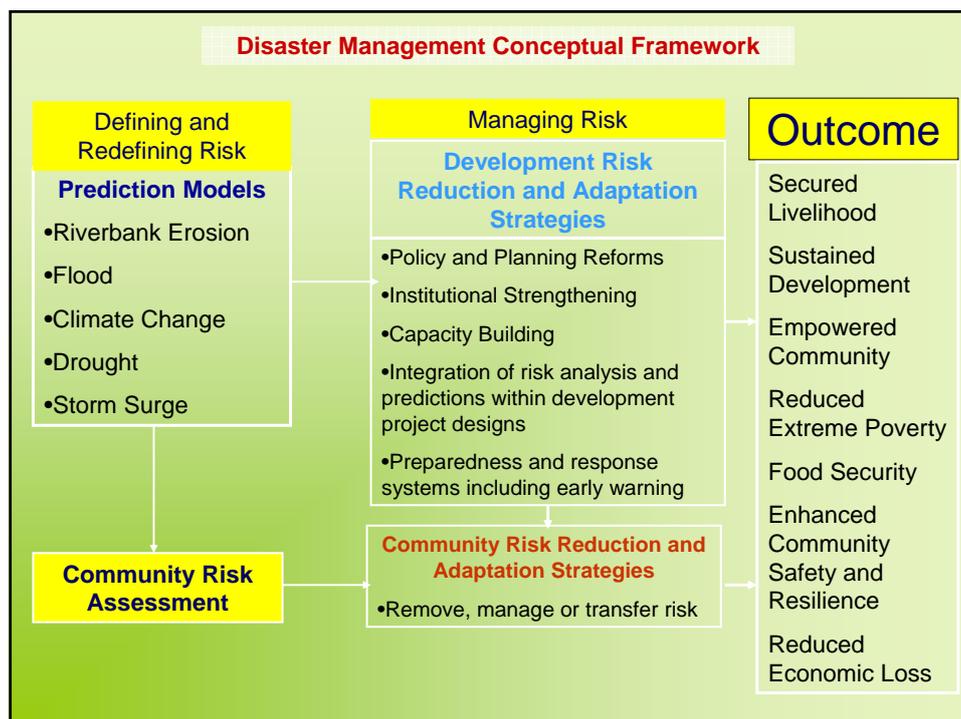
- DRR is a new concept. To change the mindset to accept the change takes time
- Not adequate funding available. Need more coordinated effort to ensure optimum use of resources available under different sectoral ministries and non-govt sources.

Plan

- Finalization of the regulative framework through Validation
- Implementation of the policies and frameworks

I. Make DRR a Priority – Graphs, Maps, Photographs





II. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and Early Warning

Activities and results

- Introduced Participatory Community Risk Assessment Processes to identify and assess community level disaster risks and vulnerabilities
- Commissioning detailed earthquake and tsunami risk assessment study
- Simplified the existing cyclone signaling system for river and sea ports
- Established DMIC and networks with key early warning information providers and district headquarters and other key vulnerable upazilas
- Ongoing study the increase lead time for flood predictions
- Piloted river erosion prediction modelling,

Gaps and challenges identified

- Standardization of approaches and methodologies is a challenge
- Agreed plan for regular updating and monitoring
- Access to real time data from the neighbouring states

Plan

- Extend CDMP to continue exiting work of CRA, EQ risk assessments and DMIC networks

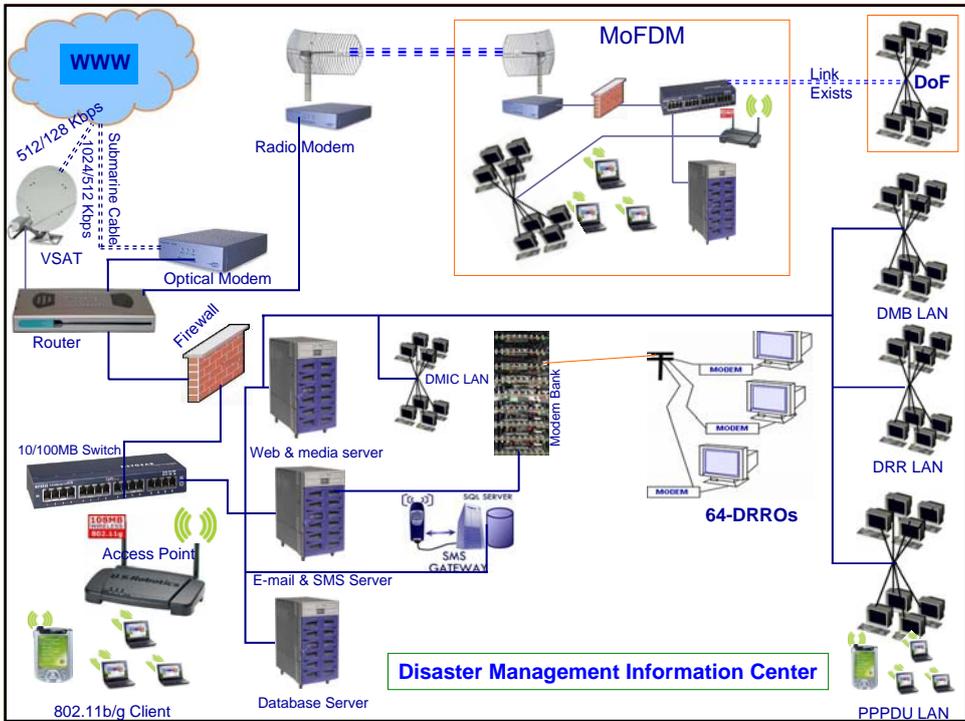
II. Improve Risk Information and Early Warning

Maps, Graphs and Photographs

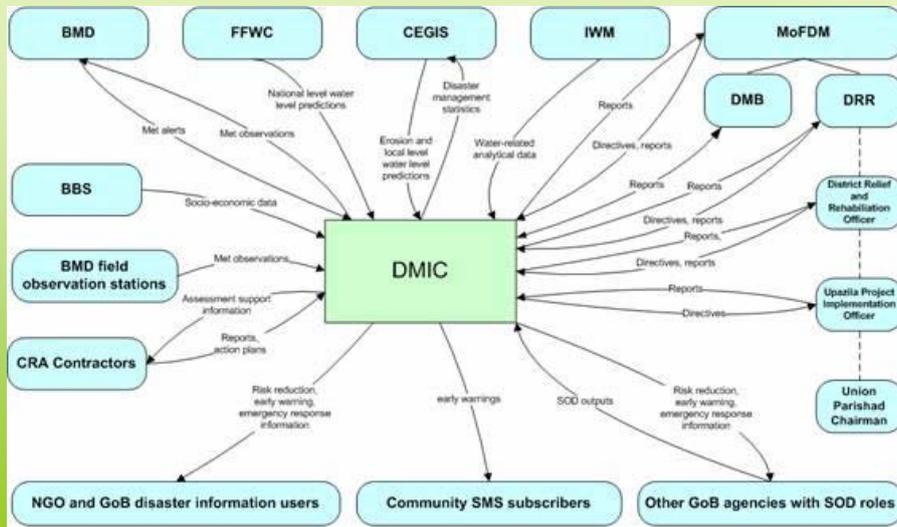




Glimpses of CRA Process



Disaster Management Information Centre Links



III. Building a culture of safety and resistance

Activities and results

- Strengthened public private partnerships through activating different forums
- Information sharing through established websites and networks (DMIC, DMIN)
- Inclusion of DRR in the curriculum of primary, secondary and tertiary education systems
- Increased focus of DRR in the print and electronic media

Gaps and challenges identified

- Reaching out to the remotest through internet
- Availability of Earthquake risk and vulnerability information
- Inadequate material on DRR for training
- Pooling out DRR information to a common place

Plan

- Develop and implement a national public awareness strategy on DRR
- Capacity building of DMCs
- Establish DRR databases
- Strengthen DMIC and DMIN

IV. Reduce the underlying risk factors

Activities and results

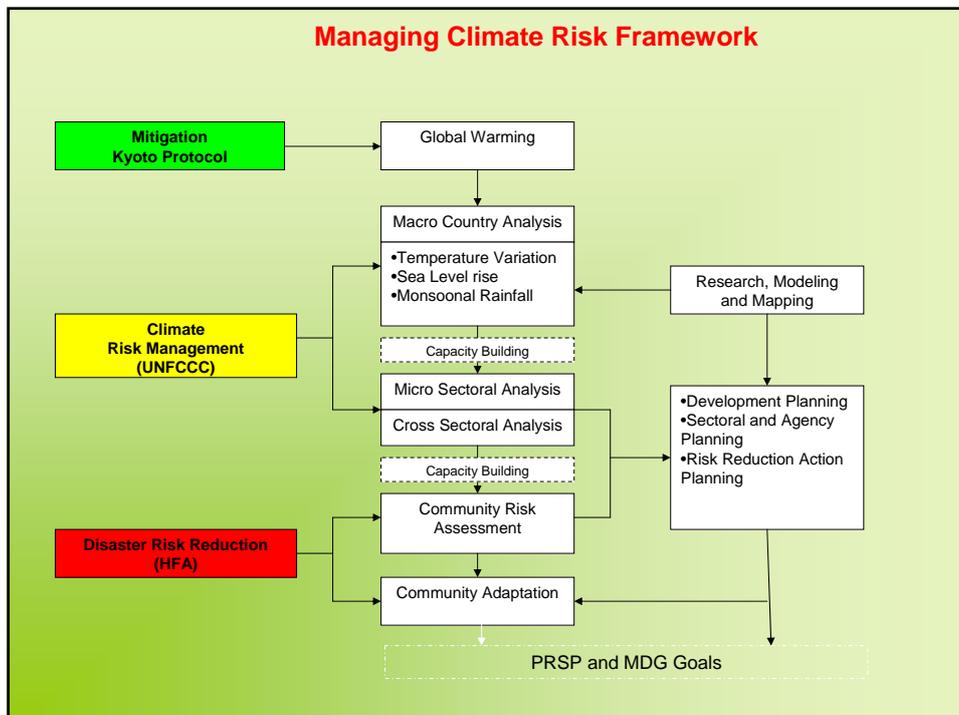
- In place a range of safety net programmes
- Established a climate change framework
- Conducting climate action research on change adaptation and modeling
- Implemented >350 community projects to reduce the disaster risks through Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund established under CDMF
- Establishing a Climate Change Challenge Fund with GoB and Development Partner support

Gaps and challenges identified

- Mainstreaming DRR within sectoral policies and plans
- Need large scale investment on adaptation research
- Approval of Building Code by the Parliament

Plan

- Revise existing guidelines to incorporate DRR issues in the safety net programmes
- Capacity Stengthening of DMB and DRR field staff
- Updating and enforcement of Building Codes



Safety Net Programmes of the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR)

- Gratuitous Relief (GR)
- Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Programme
- Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme
- Food For Works (FFW)
- Test Relief
- Bridge and Culverts
- Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme
- Programme for reducing seasonal unemployment
- House building loan/grant
- Food Security Enhancement Initiative (FSED) Programme
- Construction of Flood/disaster shelters



V. Strengthen emergency response preparedness

Activities and results

- Establishing DM Regulative Framework – revised SOD, finalized DM Act, National Plan and policy on DM
- Simplified signaling system
- Developing contingency plans for cities
- Strengthening Search and rescue capabilities through procurement of equipments, capacity building of BD Fire Service, organizing of drills

Gaps and challenges identified

- Inadequate capacity to implement the framework
- Institutionalization of the damage and loss assessment

Plan

- Continue contingency planning
- Strengthening CPP and other volunteer groups
- Strengthening DMB for the damage and loss assessment
- Establishing Incident Command System

Handover of equipment
to CPP and Bangladesh
Fire Service and Civil
Defence



Conclusion

- On track the progress
- Need external support to deal with climate change impacts

Thank you all