

Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme Phase II

CONTEXT

Bangladesh has made steady progress in achieving MDGs as reflected in the various socioeconomic indicators in recent years despite having extreme exposure to natural hazards. The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters estimated that close to 75 million people have been directly affected by natural disasters between 2000 and 2011 with economic damage of US\$5.8 billion. A combination of geographical location and topography in one hand, and dense population, unplanned rapid urbanisation with persistent poverty in the other, the natural hazard events often result in high loss of life and economic damages. Effects of climate change exaggerating the frequency and intensity of disaster impacts. Therefore, Bangladesh remains to be fifth most natural disaster prone among 173 countries in the world by the World Risk Report 2012.

To address the emerging challenges, ahead of the global trend in early 2000s, Bangladesh has crafted a comprehensive risk reduction approach covering all hazards, all phases of disaster management, in both rural and urban settings, involving all sectors and actors, at all levels of governance. Since last decades the country has been venturing a disaster management paradigm shift from the conventional relief and rehabilitation to a more comprehensive approach putting emphasis on risk reduction by addressing vulnerabilities and converging disaster risk reduction and climate change. This paradigm shift has helped Bangladesh reduces the cyclone-related casualties from hundreds of thousands in the seventies, to tens of thousands in the eighties and nineties, to merely thousands in the cyclone Sidr and Aila.

ACTION

Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) is a flagship collaborative initiative of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh and UNDP with

the support of UK Aid, European Union, Australian Aid, Norwegian Embassy and Swedish SIDA. CDMP is a ground-breaking project that, during its Phase I, laid the foundations for institutionalizing risk reduction approach and framework. The Phase II is designed to further scale up and mainstream the DRR & CCA into all sectors. The key mandate of CDMP II is to strengthen the national disaster management capacities to reduce risk and to improve response and recovery through comprehensive approach. CDMP II aims to invest on policies and knowledge building; work with and through the government and the disaster management committees; to reach the most vulnerable section of the population and to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into community level interventions.

CDMP II (2010-2014) addresses the risk exposure to the most disadvantaged livelihood groups in targeted 40 vulnerable districts, build capacities for mainstreaming DRR & CCA agendas in sectoral policies, plans and budgetary frameworks. It channels resources and supports to and through government at national and local levels, NGOs, and education and academic institutions. Following a multi-hazard approach to disasters, including climate change risk management CDMP II consolidates the paradigm shift to the comprehensive approach of building resilience.

CDMP II pursues the goals through the attainment of the following predetermined outcomes:

- Strong, well-managed and professional institutions capable of implementing a comprehensive range of risk reduction programmes and interventions.
- Reduced risks to rural populations through structural and non-structural interventions, empowerment of rural communities and improved awareness of, and planning for, natural hazard events, including the likely impacts of climate change.
- Reduced risks to urban populations through structural and non-structural interventions, improved awareness of natural hazard events and the piloting of urban community risk reduction methodologies that target the extreme poor.



PROJECT SNAPSHOT

- OFFICIAL TITLE: Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme II
- TIMEFRAME: January 2010 – December 2014
- DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS: DFID, EU, Norway, Sida, AusAID, GoB, UNDP.
- IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.
- OVERALL BUDGET: US\$ 76.32 million:
 - DFID : US\$ 20m
 - EU : US\$ 17m
 - NORAD : US\$ 16.88m
 - Sida : US\$ 7m
 - AusAID : US\$ 8.48m
 - UNDP : US\$ 6m
 - GoB : US\$ 0.96

KEY TARGETED RESULTS

- Consolidated regulatory framework, planning and institutional strengthening to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.
 - Reduced disaster and climate risks of vulnerable communities in 40 targeted Districts through the strengthened local Disaster Management Committees to assess, develop plan, and implement risk reduction interventions.
 - Earthquake risk maps and ward-based contingency plans developed in targeted major 9 cities.
 - Pilot urban risk reduction interventions implemented in densely populated locations in the 9 targeted cities.
 - Early warning generation, institutional capacity and the dissemination mechanism developed and operationalise.
 - Improved school safety and household response preparedness.
 - Strengthened search and rescue capabilities through combined capabilities of professional responders and 32,000 trained urban volunteers.
 - Disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed in the sectoral ministries/departments rules and regulations, planning and budgeting processes.
 - Expanded adaptive agriculture and livelihood options in 200 Upazilas across the 40 most vulnerable districts.
- Improved overall effectiveness and timeliness of disaster preparedness and response by strengthening management capacity and coordination, as well as networking facilities at all levels.
 - Improved and broadened disaster-proofing of development funding in government ministries by generating increased awareness of hazard risks and providing technical information, advisory services and resources to stimulate positive changes in planning and investment decisions over the long-term.
 - Implemented community-level adaptation to mainstream disaster risks from a changing climate.

IMPACT

Building on the successes of the first phase, CDMP II generates major impacts at both policy and grassroots levels. Through support to the key partner of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, vital regulatory framework has been endorsed including the Disaster Management Act, Disaster Management Policy (Draft), and the revision of the Standing Orders on Disasters (SOD), National Plan on Disaster Management (2010-2015), Cyclone Shelter Constructions, Maintenance and Management Guidelines 2011, SAARC Disaster Management Framework etc. Disaster management has been widely established as field of academic study in the elementary and secondary education curriculum, tertiary education degree programmes, and professional government and private training institutions.

More than two million people at vulnerable rural localities benefitted from disaster risk reduction interventions through structural and non-structural community level projects sanctioned under the Risk Reduction Action Plan generated from Community Risk Assessment (RRAP/CRA) being financed by the innovative Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF). More than half a million Cyclone Aila-affected people have better access to safe water and 20,000 households took part in cyclone wind breaker conservation by using subsidised improved stoves that used reduced amount of firewood.

In the urban setting, land use and city physical detailed planning have been enriched by the risk information generated from seismic hazard assessments and mapping. Municipals risk reductions are entering the governance through the involvement of more than 140 Municipal Mayors in the 'Safer Cities' global campaign and training in self-assessment tools. The urban risk reduction has been strengthened with the training of more than 1,200 professional responders and being complemented by close to 7,500 urban volunteers in 2012 alone.

Around three millions of cyclone prone population benefitted from easier access to improved cyclone early warning and response through the new recruitment of 6,540 new volunteers of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP). The disaster Early Warning coverage now extended to the whole country with 24/7 access to weather advisory and prompt cautionary messages through SMS and Interactive Voice Response system while the Disaster Management Information Centre/Network reached all sub-districts in the country. The safe school system has been institutionalised with at least twice-a-year country-wide earthquake awareness drill. The disaster response coordination capabilities has been enhanced with the establishment and fully functioning state-of-the-art National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) that issues situation reports to all national stakeholders in the onset of every disaster event. Patterns of models for household level preparedness are emerging through household preparedness initiatives including those with disabled members. Development perspectives of Bangladesh including the Perspective Development Plan and the Five Year Plan incorporate disaster risk reduction as part of the compliance and in the Development Project Proforma. At the sectoral level, 13 key sectoral ministries and departments are integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into their respective portfolios through CDMP interventions.

Bangladesh has been reaffirmed to be global leader in disaster management and consistently demonstrating firm national policy and programme with clear focus on bringing together disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptations through the strengthening of key institutions, and programme implementation. To this end, Bangladesh aspires to champion the Developing Countries Reconciling DRR, CCA and Sustainable Development towards a Post 2015 Resilient Nation.



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Resilient nations.

UNDP
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