



EVENTS

BANGLADESH CELEBRATES IDDR 2010



The Honorable State Minister, Ministry of Housing and Public Works Advocate Abdul Mannan Khan MP speaking as the Chief Guest at the Opening Session of the Seminar

On 13 October, Bangladesh joined the world in celebrating the **International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) 2010**. The theme for this year is **“Making Cities Resilient: My City is getting ready”**. A number of events were organized all over the country to celebrate the Day. The Day’s Programme was launched through an inaugural ceremony at the National Museum. The special event of the day was a colorful rally followed by a Seminar addressing the topic. The rally started

from Central Shaheed Minar and finished at the National Museum. Members of the Fire Service and Civil Defense Band wore bright orange vests, while most of the participants donned a cap and t-shirt with prints of the Day’s theme. The rally held banners and festoons offering public messages on disaster management and risk reduction.

The National Seminar was supported by CDMP which followed after the Rally and a short break. The Honorable State Minister, Ministry of Housing and Public Works Advocate Abdul Mannan Khan MP graced the Opening Session as the Chief Guest. Dr. M Aminul Islam, Assistant Country Director, UNDP

Quote of the Day

“It is the inhuman behavior of some humans that result in certain Hazards and Disasters”

Advocate Abdul Mannan Khan MP

Honorable State Minister, Ministry of Housing and Public Works



A section of the Participants at the IDDR 2010 National Seminar

was present as Guest of Honor, while Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, Secretary, Disaster Management and Relief Division, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management Chaired the Session.



In the Inaugural Session, Dr. M. Aminul Islam from UNDP, the Guest of Honour, shared his concerns on urban risks in Bangladesh highlighting the work of UNDP in this regard

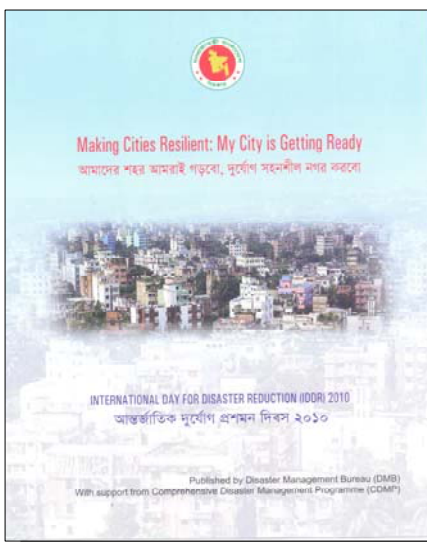


In the Technical Session, Professor A.M.M Safiullah, Former Vice Chancellor, BUET reflected on the IDDR 2010 theme in the context of Dhaka city



Mr. Mohammad Abdul Quyyum, Additional Secretary and National Project Director, CDMP shared his views on the urban hazard and risk concerns in Bangladesh

A publication celebrating the IDDR 2010 in Bangladesh addressing this year's theme Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready has been published by Disaster Management Bureau. CDMP-II provided technical and financial support for the publication which contains messages from Government and Development Partner representatives, articles on urban risks in the context of Bangladesh, measures undertaken or planned to manage urban risks.



The IDDR 2010 Publication

Contents

Messages from the Honorable President, Prime Minister, Ministers of Bangladesh and Secretary, Disaster Management and Relief Division

Messages from development partners (UNDP, UKaid, EU, AusAID, SIDA, Norway)

Articles include

- Disaster Management in Urban Bangladesh
- Make our City Disaster Resilient
- Vulnerability Reduction of the People: CDMP Initiatives
- Building risk resilient infrastructure for Urban Risk Management: Role of Education and Research
- Disaster and our City
- Making at risk institutions resilient against risks

GET YOUR COPY

To obtain a print copy of the IDDR 2010 Commemorative Publication please contact Disaster Management Bureau, 92-93 Mohakhali, Dhaka or e-mail us your request at info@cdmp.org.bd

An Electronic copy is available at www.cdmp.org.bd for downloading.

National Workshop initiates the Review of Progress on HFA Implementation in Bangladesh

The Disaster Management Bureau, in collaboration with CDMP organized a National Workshop on 2 October 2010 to initiate the process of reviewing the progress of implementation of different actor and organizations with regard to the achievement of the goals and targets set under the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015.

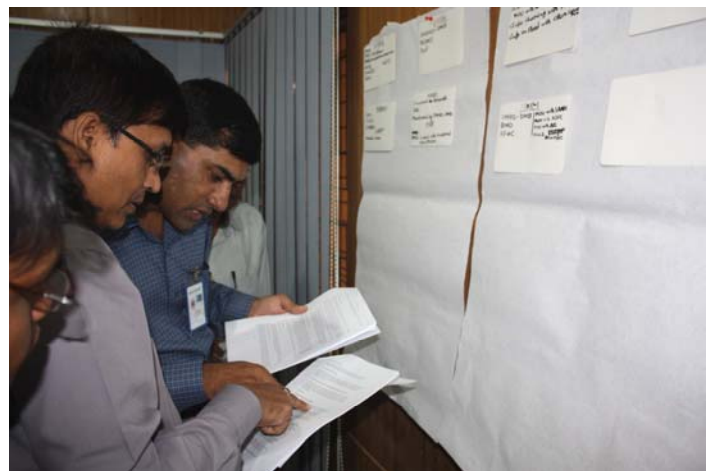
Over one hundred participants representing government and non-government institutions participated in this Workshop, the first one on HFA Progress Review that described the objective of the periodic review in a systematic and comprehensive manner.

Participants engaged in a series of exercises resulting in some information collection. The Workshop also endorsed recommendations on ways forward to continue the Review process systematically from this year onward.

The organizers (DMB) described the review process to be based on self-assessment approach and emphasized that the exercise was to help the government and its stakeholder communities determine the status of progress in implementing actions to achieve HFA Goals and targets nationally. There is no mandatory obligation of the government to submit its progress reports to UNISDR.

Divisional Workshops

Workshops in the divisional levels have been planned to draw on participants from districts to assess progress at local level. Regional Workshops were successfully held in Sylhet on 19 October and in Chittagong on 21 October 2010. The schedule of the remaining Workshops at divisional level to take place in November 2010 is included in the Event Calendar of this Issue of **Towards Resilience**.



Participants discussing, reviewing, compiling and presenting results of group exercise on HFA progress review and status

Delegation from Norway visits CDMP

A delegation consisting of Mr Arman Aardal, Senior Adviser from the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr Oddvar Kjekstad, Adviser to MD from the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI) met the CDMP Project Management on the afternoon of Wednesday 20th October 2010. The purpose of the meeting was mainly to share opinion on geo-hazards like earthquakes (a couple of recent occurrence in Bangladesh including Dhaka) and exchange views and ideas about seismic risks analysis /seismic micro zoning of Dhaka etc.



Mr Oddvar Kjekstad of Delegation from Norway visiting CDMP emphasizes the importance of learning from experience

The Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI) is also providing capacity building support to the Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) through joint investigations and exchanges of experiences in the field of mitigation of geo-hazards such as tsunami, earthquakes, rainfall induced landslides, coastal erosion and subsidence. Seismic level studies of the most vulnerable areas (earthquake zone, Chittagong and Sylhet), and the relevant support with equipments, is one of the important function that are being studied/covered under this NGI-GSB cooperation.

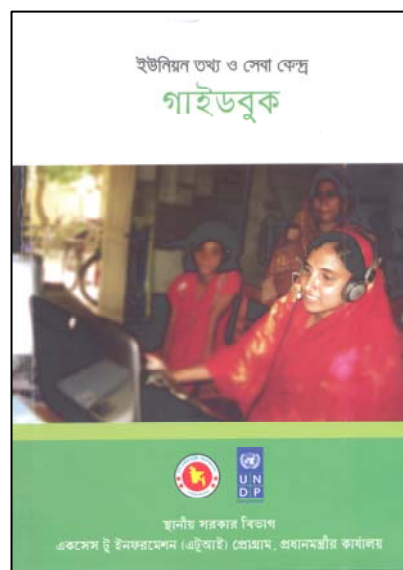
The visitors included Mr. Kyrre Braekhus, Deputy Head of Mission and Mr. Morshed Ahmed, Senior Adviser from the Norwegian Embassy in Bangladesh.

Mr Arman Aardal reiterated Norway's continuing support to Bangladesh and CDMP highlighting areas where Norway can support and supplement Bangladesh's effort. He specifically mentioned opportunities for capacity building in a number of areas in which Norway ranked among the top in the world.

CDMP integrates Disaster Management in the UISC Guidebook

The Access to Information (A2I) Programme of UNDP and Bangladesh has recently published the Union Information Service Center (UISC) Guidebook to facilitate entrepreneurs operating the Union Information Service Centers all over Bangladesh. The Guidebook has six chapters: Operation and Management aspects for the Union Information Service Centers (UISC), business planning, mobilization programme, importance and management of information bank, application of skills and technology in servicing UISC clients, and role of UISC in disaster management.

The last chapter on Disaster Management (Pages 109-131) was drafted by CDMP - II Disaster Response Management Specialist Abdul Latif Khan. It begins with a summary overview on Disaster Management and Bangladesh, which include the Comprehensive Disaster Management Framework, Disaster Risk Reduction, National Vision, Goals and Objectives, Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme, Community Risk Assessment, Disaster Emergency Response, Role of UISC Entrepreneurs in Disaster Management, Revised Cyclone Signals, Actions for different stakeholders on hearing early warning signal, Actions to take following an event such as flood, cyclone, etc.



The Guidebook was published with financial support from CDMP II and due acknowledgement has been given by publishers. Initial feedback from Users at the field level relayed to CDMP by A2I Programme was that the Entrepreneurs found the Disaster Management Chapter motivating and already were mobilizing to apply their role in servicing information needs of clients with regard to disaster management.

CDMP-II should address *demand-driven* Learning & Development goals

Mr. Sanny Jegillos, Regional Adviser, UNDP was in Dhaka on a Mission to Bangladesh and CDMP – II (25-31 October). During his visit, Mr. Jegillos met and shared with MSU professionals, UNDP cluster and strategic partners of the project engaged in the achievement of learning and development outcome.

He provided his views on the learning and development process that is necessary in Bangladesh to strengthen the national disaster management system. Mr. Jelligos urged professionals to

- 1) Explore and identify opportunities to learn from each other within and between different communities of practice;
- 2) Explore links between the learning and development inputs and reducing vulnerability and risks;
- 3) Explore the demand for creation/enhancement of capacity for learning and development and mechanisms to service the demand.



Sanny Jegillos on a mission in Dhaka undertaking a technical review of the Learning and Development activities in CDMP-II

LDRRF can address community needs for resilience to disasters in many ways

Mr. Krishna Vatsa, Regional Adviser from UNDP came to Dhaka on a mission undertaking a technical review of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF) mechanism of CDMP. During his mission, Mr. Vasta visited Cox's Bazaar to obtain an understanding on the *Pro's and Con's* learnt from Phase-I experience.

During the de-briefing on 28 October, Mr. Krishna Vasta emphasized that

- 1) LDRRF should follow a *cluster* approach;
- 2) Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAPs) should be used as tools for development planning;
- 3) LDRRF should be a flexible funding mechanism to support risk reduction;
- 4) Core staff will be required to sustain LDRRF mechanism and services;
- 5) A specific and dedicated monitoring and evaluation system for LDRRF will be required;
- 6) A disbursement strategy is also necessary;
- 7) There should be options to provide funds for both short and long terms;



Krishna Vatsa, center, on mission in Dhaka undertaking a technical review of the LDRRF mechanism in CDMP

Mr. Krishna Vasta also urged on the need to consider LDRRF funding for three major group of needs: assets, livelihood and social organization. On asset creation and generation among the vulnerable families and communities, he included knowledge along with physical, natural, human and financial assets. He urged on considering how to engage LDRRF in servicing livelihood options in non-farm activities, skills development, small grants and access to financial services. Mr. Vasta also underscored the need to extend LDRRF funds to strengthen social organizations such as community organizations, women's group, occupational group, village organizations, etc. Finally, he concluded urging CDMP–II LDRRF implementation to focus on limited number of interventions and demonstrate models of good practices.

CDMP-II takes steps to pilot Disaster Resilient Habitat

In October, CDMP-II launched the process for selection of partners to implement the establishment of two pilot disaster resilient villages in most vulnerable and disaster prone parts of the country. It is expected that the physical work will commence from November 2010. The two identified villages are in Dacope Upazilla of Khulna District which was affected by cyclone *Aila*.

Geographically, the coastal zone of Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to increasing trend of occurrence of stronger hazards and extreme events such as cyclone, hurricane, tsunami, tidal surge, beach erosion and salinity intrusion under emerging climate change scenario. Bangladesh coastline is more than 700 km and home to more than 30 millions of people. In coastal areas, concentration of people under poverty line is comparatively higher than rest of the country. Potential impact of natural disasters is greater on the coastal communities due to their vulnerability to increasing trend of occurrence of hazard and extreme events. There are severe weaknesses in traditional settlement pattern considering climate resilience. Their life and livelihood are not secured and fully depends on the mercy of nature.

A successful alternative approach and community-managed disaster mitigation programme can reduce vulnerability by engaging technology, local knowledge and social capital. As an alternative to cyclone shelters, a settlement can be strengthened with the available resources which will provide more secured and dignified living for the poor and marginalized coastal communities. This approach will avoid mass rehabilitation, displacement or restructuring of community settlements and target most disadvantageous population – landless, women, day labors, PWDs etc.

The establishment of resilient villages includes climate/disaster resilient structural intervention like house and cyclone shelter repair, construction of ring embankment, community and homestead forestation and nonstructural interventions include Environmental Impact Assessment, Advocacy, Cost benefit analysis and support livelihood activities.

More specifically, the development and establishment will include

- 1 Detail landscape planning and methodology for developing the climate/ disaster resilient habitat;
- 2 Criteria for selecting the beneficiaries with community and finalize the list;
- 3 Planning the houses inside the habitat which includes places for livelihood including facilities for clean drinking water and safe sanitation.;
- 4 Construction of second defense ring road around the habitat to safe from the high tide;
- 5 Establishing community forestry outside and inside the ring road as wind breaker;
- 6 Constructing the houses with community preference but safe from minimum cyclone wind(120 KM/H) and high tide;
- 7 Linkage with other resources to include school/ health clinic/ information center within the habitat;
- 8 Providing financial and technical recourses for establishment of alternative sustainable livelihood;
- 9 Conducting a detail baseline at the start of the project; and
- 10 Inbuilt advocacy plan and activities with the government to re-build the embankment and regular maintenance.



Climate induced hazards are displacing many people in the coastal area while making more vulnerable to future risks



CDMP engaged with the AILA affected people in Dacope Upazila to plan and pilot a Disaster Resilient village

CRA and RRAP in Kukri Mukri Union, Bhola completed

Char Kukri Mukri is a Union (#12) in Char Fasson Upazila under Bhola district in the south of Bangladesh. The Union is an isolated island. In the history of hazard events which have affected this Union are the super cyclones of 12 November 1970, April 1991, SIDR in November 2007, AILA in May 2009, and most recently the storm surge in August 2010.

CDMP-II has taken this Union as a representative sample of many along the coast of Bangladesh. In this connection, a Community Risk Assessment (CRA) of the Union was conducted during October. Also, following the risks identified and prioritized in the CRA, the CDMP-II team facilitated the local concerned in developing a risk reduction action plan (RRAP) to address the present and future risks. The CRA-RRAP process can serve as a useful tool in local development planning and implementation and in our journey toward resilience.



	Identified Disaster Risk Reduction Options
1	Construction of embankment
2	Establish Health Care Center
3	Establish one veterinary center
4	Construction of Cyclone shelter
5	Cyclone tolerant and tidal surge proof house construction with the provision of deep tube well for drinking water, installation of sanitary latrine and solar panel for power supply.
6	Provide engine boat for Emergency Rescue and relief operation
7	Construction and Re-construction of Road
8	Construction of <i>Earthen Killa</i>
9	Establishment of Deep Tube well for Irrigation
10	Training on integrated pest management (IPM)
11	Ward wise volunteer group formation and training



CDMP-II identifies Disaster Risk Reduction Schemes for implementation in SIDR and AILA affected areas

The Government is exploring mechanisms to address the SIDR and AILA affected areas and victims in such a way so that their vulnerability to future risks and hazards are reduced. In this connection, CDMP has engaged in identifying and implementing schemes which reduce disaster risks to overall human development.

During October 2010, the Management Support Unit conducted several field missions in the SIDR and AILA affected districts, focusing particularly on the most affected Upazila and Unions. The mission reviewed the present conditions of the most affected Unions, discussed the present problems and concerns with regard to recovery, options to reduce disaster risks, and possible risk reduction measures for immediate and sustained benefit. The mission met the respective Deputy Commissioners, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers (DRROs), Project Implementation Officers (PIOs), other district and upazila level officers, local leaders and elites, members of respective Upazila Disaster Management Committees (UzDMCs), Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs) and affected people.

The findings were shared with concerned professionals and relevant government authority to obtain feedback. Following a screening of the needs and demands identified, a list of schemes was considered eligible for implementation. The schemes address reducing the vulnerability of the affected people and reduce disaster risks on lives, property, assets, health, services etc.

The Table below summarizes the different types of schemes to be implemented in 2010.

Table - Summary of the ongoing Risk Reduction schemes adopted from most vulnerable 11 Unions affected by Sidr & Aila

Unions	Pond Sand Filter	Deep Tube Well	Rain Water Harvester	Hygienic Toilet	Earth Work	Brick Works	Cyclone Resilient House	Solar Panel	Total Scheme
Betmore of Mathbaria, Pirojpur	27	0	0	38	02	0	0	0	67
Tushkhali of Mathbaria, Pirojpur	11	0	0	89	0	02	0	0	102
Sutarkhali of Dacope, Khulna	05	0	0	100	05	0	20	0	130
Banishanta of Dacope, Khulna	20	0	04	80	0	04	0	0	108
Lalua of Kalapara, Patuakhali	0	24	0	24	0	0	0	02	50
Dulashar of Kalapara, Patuakhali	0	24	0	24	0	0	0	02	50
Gabura of Shaymnagar, Satkhira	0	0	0	0	03	0	0	0	03
Munshiganj of Shaymnagar, Satkhira	4	10	0	125	0	0	0	0	139
Padmapukur of Shaymnagar, Satkhira	0	0	0	0	03	0	0	0	03
Arpangasia of Amtoli, Barguna	0	27	0	0	02	0	0	0	29
Kukua of Amtoli, Barguna	0	16	0	0	02	0	0	0	18
Total	67	101	04	480	17	06	20	04	699

Letter from Norway on the recent Bangladesh trip experience

Hans Peter Melby, Senior Advisor, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and previous counsellor at the Norwegian embassy in Dhaka recently wrote to CDMP following the visit of a delegation from Norway where he also participated.

“I write to acknowledge our gratitude for letting us visit the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme on 6 October. Please also convey our greetings to your colleagues in the programme. Our visit to Bangladesh confirmed that so much positive development is taking place in the country. The visit to CDMP became an important part of our successful trip.”

The Visit Participants who conveyed their gratitude were:

Ms. Gerd Wahlstrøm, previous Norwegian ambassador to Bangladesh

Hans Peter Melby, senior advisor, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and previous counsellor at the Norwegian embassy in Dhaka

Mr. Simen Gjersvoll Osland, correspondent, political advisor

Ms. Ingunn Bjørnstad, geographer and correspondent

Ms. Helle Gulbrandsen Hvaal, child welfare officer and correspondent

Mr. Johnny Helgesen, journalist

Mr. Kjell Terje Ringdal, Director, Information and Public Affairs, Norad

The delegation visited Nischintapur an island Union of Kazipur Upazila under Sirajganj District on 6 October. The total area of the Union is 35 square kilometers with a population of approximately 21,228, of which 50 percent are females. It is situated at the northeastern part of Sirajganj town, some 18 kilometers from the Kazipur Upazila headquarters. Nischintapur Union comprises 15 villages, of which 6 villages have already eroded into the Jamuna River. The people of this union have limited access to health, education and other community services. The main communication between Upazila headquarters and Nischintapur Union is by boat. Rickshaw vans and horse carts are available as means of transportation during winter season while small boats are used during the Monsoon session. Most community people are involved in farming, fishing or day labouring

In 2006, CDMP facilitated a Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and the development of a Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) identifying risk factors and priority risk reduction strategies to address these. The process involved Union Disaster Management Committee representatives, community people and other stakeholders. The CRA process identified river bank erosion as a major concern. The community also identified flood, drought, thunderstorm, and tornados. Based on this the community, in consultation with the Disaster Management Committee, proposed a number of immediate risk reduction activities including the raising of vulnerable houses above the flood level and livelihood support to the most vulnerable families.

Flood proofing measures were undertaken by raising the community grounds, consisting of 15 vulnerable families in Char Panagari Village. For improved health, 10 sanitary latrines were installed and 8 tube wells were raised to secure the community's source of safe drinking water year round. Livelihood initiatives were undertaken to reduce the vulnerability of extremely poor families. These included the provision of 10 cows (for 10 at-risk families) and 130 chickens (among 13 at-risk families) for rearing, fruit trees with fencing and a supply of seeds for homestead vegetable gardening. To reduce the impact of erosion, wood trees were provided for the community to plant in areas of high risk.

These community initiatives have increased Char Panagari Village's confidence to mitigate, prepare and manage disasters. The community has proved that “Disaster Management is Everyone's Business”



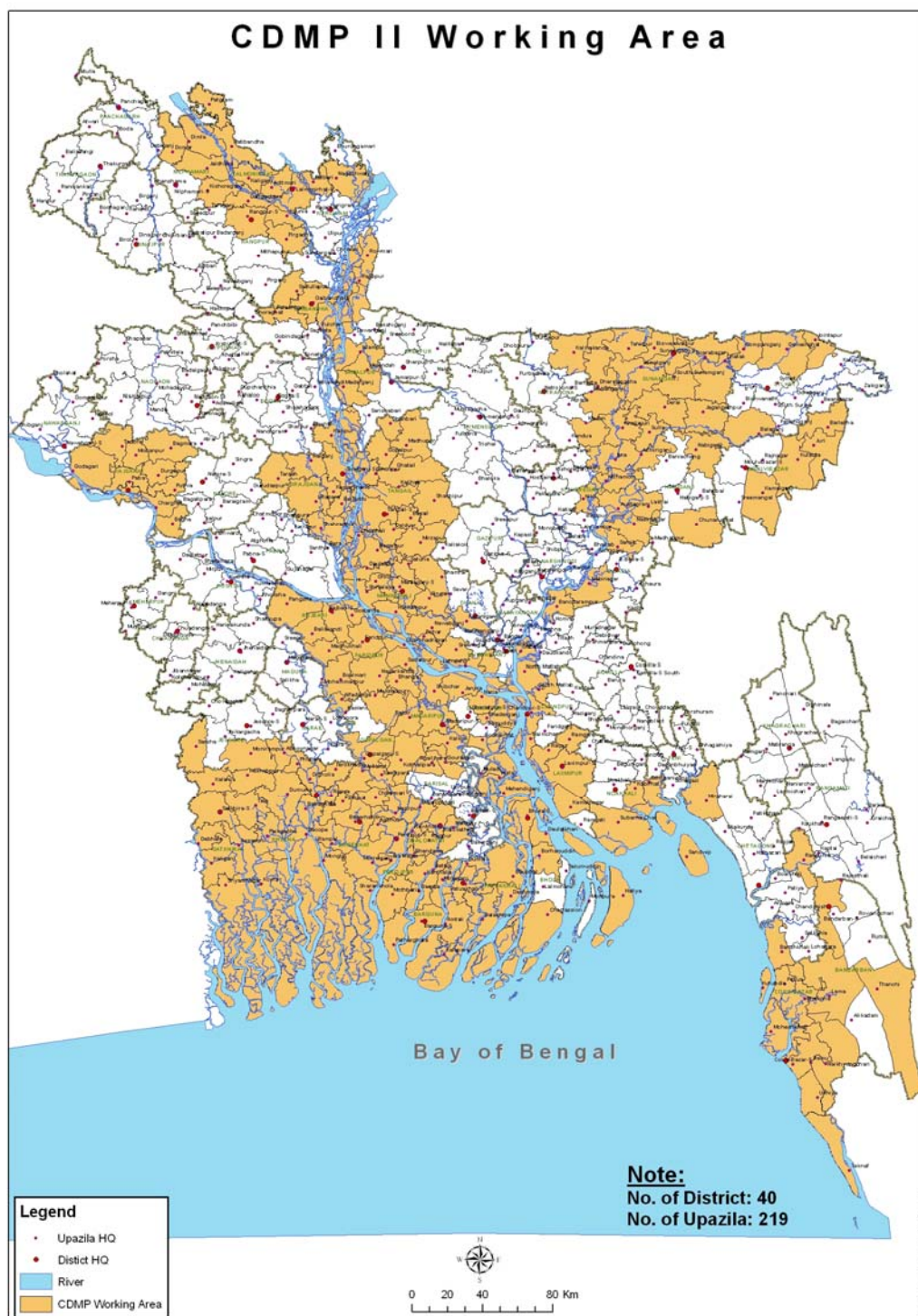
Districts and Upazilas Finalized for CDMP-II Interventions

How the districts have been identified? Why the list of selected district is still tentative? What are the selection criteria adopted?

The primary list retained all the CDMP-I districts (16) and tentatively identified the additional 24 districts considering mainly hazard and poverty profile of the districts. Different approaches and methodologies were suggested by professionals with whom the list was shared. As this is a very sensitive exercise as most of the CDMP II funds will go to that area, CDMP decided to develop and adopt a vulnerability matrix and the draft one has been shared for feedback. An independent committee comprising CDMP, DMB, DRR, Scientific Organizations like; CEGIS, IWM etc. was formed to finalize the list of districts.

Once finalized this revised list was used to select the additional 24 districts and 1356 unions for rural risk reduction interventions.

The finalized list of all Unions has been obtained and is presented in the map on this page.



Map showing the selected Upazilas and Districts for CDMP-II activities

STAFF NEWS

During October 2010, Dr. M Aslam Alam replaced Md. Mokhlesur Rahman as the Secretary, Disaster Management and Relief Division, MoFDM. CDMP-II conveys a warm welcome to Mr. Alam, the new Secretary in-charge, and look forward to his leadership and bids fond farewell to Mr. Rahman who championed CDMP activities and achievement.

EVENT CALENDAR for NOVEMBER 2010

Day	Date	Event	Venue
Mon	01 November	Certificate Award Ceremony – Diploma in Disaster Management	Khulna
Wed	03 November	Regional Workshop – Identification of Adaptation Research Needs in Drought Prone areas	Chapai Nawabganj
Sun	07 November	Signing Ceremony with House Building Research Institute	CDMP, Dhaka
Mon	08 November	Signing Ceremony with MoWCA	CDMP, Dhaka
Mon	08 November	Project Board Meeting (Development Partners)	Dhaka
Tue	09 November	Divisional HFA Progress Review Workshop	Rangpur
Sat	13 November	Divisional HFA Progress Review Workshop	Rajshahi
Sat-Sun	13-14 Nov	Risk Resilient Infrastructure: Role of Education and Training	BUET, Dhaka
Tue	23 November	Regional Workshop – Identification of Adaptation Research Needs in Cyclone Prone areas	Satkhira
Thu	25 November	Regional Workshop – Identification of Adaptation Research Needs in Flood Prone areas	Faridpur
Thu	25 November	Divisional HFA Progress Review Workshop	Mymensingh
Sun	28 November	Divisional HFA Progress Review Workshop	Khulna
Sun	28 November	Mission from Ethiopia – CDMP Visit	CDMP, Dhaka
Tue	30 November	Mission from Ethiopia – Field Trip	Sirajganj
Tue	30 November	Divisional HFA Progress Review Workshop	Barisal

For further information please contact: Tasdiq Ahmed tasdiq.ahmed@cdmp.org.bd or Nasimul Haque nasimul.haque@cdmp.org.bd

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European Union



Bangladesh

