National Recovery Platform: initiative in Bangladesh

Presented by:

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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)
National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015

Indicators

Seven Strategic Goals of the Plan

- Goal 1: Professionalizing the Disaster Management System
- Goal 2: Mainstreaming Risk Reduction
- Goal 3: Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms
- Goal 4: Empowering at Risk Communities
- Goal 5: Expanding Risk Reduction Programming
- Goal 6: Strengthening Emergency Response Systems
- Goal 7: Developing and Strengthening Networks

-Vide: 7
National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015

Financing of the Plan

- Vide: 15

- National Disaster Response and Recovery Fund
  - Vide: 15.1

- National Risk Reduction Fund
  - Vide: 15.2
Standing Orders on Disaster

- Different Ministerial Committees
  + 1 more committee needed to cover Disaster Recovery

- Amendment to SOD needed
IRP Side Event at 6th AMCDRR: Investing in Recovery for Resilience

The discussions noted that in the context where many governments struggle to deliver effective recovery because they are not ready for disasters, investing in recovery can be an opportunity to build better and safer, and hence, should be adequately integrated in HFA2.
Actively Promote the institutionalization of recovery as a means to risk reduction and sustainable development, and better define and measure outcomes such as resilience recovery and “Build Back Better”.
Draft National Action Plan

- National Recovery Platform comprising of relevant GOB ministries and non-government actors

- Localize PDNA tools, and conduct PDNA training for relevant stakeholders

- Integrate the principle of resilient recovery in the national Disaster Management Policy (currently in draft stage); Standing Orders on Disasters; National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020); the Seventh Five Year Plan of Bangladesh (FY2016-FY2020), Sectoral Plans; Budgeting and Fiscal Framework.
Stakeholders Consultation Workshop on Disaster Recovery Planning, Dhaka
9-10 December 2014
Recommendations

(i) Organization of a three-day workshop on disaster recovery planning to be participated by inter-ministerial representatives and key stakeholders;

(ii) Half-day orientation on recovery among parliamentarians,

(iii) Activation of the inter-ministerial council, Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination committee, National Disaster Management Committee, Earthquake Preparedness and Awareness Committee etc., which are stipulated in the SOD – to take on recovery functions,

(iv) Propose amendments to the Disaster Management Act of 2012 or propose for a separate “National Recovery Act” to secure recovery financing, and

(v) Advocate for clear articulation of the recovery component in the process of updating the National Plan for Disaster Management.
First PDNA/ Training Guide

Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh
Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment
For Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction

April 2008

A Report Prepared by the Government of Bangladesh Assisted by the International Development Community with Financial Support from the European Commission

DISASTER, DAMAGE, LOSS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Training Guidelines

Prepared for the Government of Bangladesh by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
Paradigm shift

DRR to Recovery & Reconstruction: build back better

- Step 1: National Recovery Platform
- Step 2: Predictable fund
- Step 3: Recovery Act
- Step 4: Recovery & Reconstruction Authority.
Way forward

➢ “The recovery component in HFA2 should also adequately articulate quantitative, clear-cut, and easy-to-understand targets. Additionally, recovery should be more structured, action-oriented, and with clear indicators to monitor progress.”

- Mr. Kaoru Saito
  Director Disaster Preparedness
  Public Relations and International Cooperation Division,
  Cabinet Office Government of Japan.

➢ “Recovery needs further advocacy at the policy and legislative levels to outline clear roles of government departments and units in implementing recovery programs.”

- Mr. Saber Hossain Chowdhury,
  Member of Parliament Bangladesh &
  President, IPU
Thanks to all