

Country Disaster Risk Management Status Report-2016, Bangladesh

Term of Reference

BACKGROUND

During the 10 year time frame of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005 to 2015), over 700 thousand people lost their lives, over 1.4 million were injured and approximately 23 million were made homeless as a result of disasters. Overall, more than 1.5 billion people were affected by disasters in various ways. Women, children, elders and person with different abilities in vulnerable situations were disproportionately affected¹. The total economic loss was more than \$1.3 trillion. In addition, between 2008 and 2012, 144 million people were displaced by disasters including conflicts.

Evidence indicates that the exposure of persons, property and livelihood in all countries to disasters has increased more rapidly than our ability to reduce risks and vulnerabilities. Processes of conventional development are also generating new risks and a steady rise in disasters losses with a significant economic, social, health, cultural and environmental impact in the short, medium and long term, especially at the local and community level². The Asia-Pacific is the worst affected region impacted by disasters.

Weather and climate are major drivers of disaster risk and the world is paying a high price in lives lost. Economic losses are a major development challenge for many least developed countries battling climate change and poverty³. Climate Change is predicted to disproportionately affect the World's poor and 20% of the poorest people worldwide are persons with disabilities⁴.

In last twenty years, considerable progress has been made in reducing disaster risks and vulnerabilities in Bangladesh. Among other things, this has led to a significant reduction of the death toll during disasters. However, number of people being affected by disasters has gone up in a dramatic curve. Disaster risk management actors (government and non- government) and stakeholders are highly aware that integration of risk reduction strategies and programmes in development plans are crucial to address the vulnerability of people to disasters and achieve sustainable development goals.

Now the Sendai Framework (SFDRR) is the first major agreement of the Post-2015 development agenda. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai City, Japan. Its main outcome is 'the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries'. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.

Hyogo Framework for Action

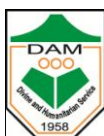
In January 2005, 168 Governments adopted a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural hazards at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan. The Hyogo Framework is a

¹ It includes persons with disabilities.

² Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

³ UNISDR

⁴ Building Community Resilience: The rights of Groups in Focus, 15 March 2015, www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IDPersons



global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts during the next decade. Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015 - in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries. The Framework offers guiding principles, priorities for action, and practical means for achieving disaster resilience for vulnerable communities.

Statistics shows that every year, more than 200 million people in the world are affected by droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, wild and fires, and other hazards. Increased population densities, environmental degradation, and global warming adding to poverty make the impacts of natural hazards worse. The past few years have reminded us that natural hazards can affect anyone, anywhere. From the Indian Ocean tsunami to the South Asia earthquake, from the devastation caused by hurricanes and cyclones in the United States, the Caribbean and the Pacific, to heavy flooding across Europe and Asia, hundreds of thousands of people have lost their lives, and millions their livelihoods, to disasters caused by natural hazards. While many know the human misery and crippling economic losses resulting from disasters, what few realize is that this devastation can be prevented through disaster risk reduction initiatives. Governments around the world have committed to take action to reduce disaster risk, and have adopted a guideline to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards, called the Hyogo Framework for Action (Hyogo Framework). The Hyogo Framework assists the efforts of nations and communities to become more resilient to, and cope better with the hazards that threaten their development gains.

Collaboration is at the heart of the Hyogo Framework: disasters can affect everyone, and are therefore everybody's business. Disaster risk reduction should be part of every-day decision making: from how people educate their children to how they plan their cities. Each decision can make us either more vulnerable, or more resilient.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The purpose of the assignment is to take stock of the progress towards implementing HFA 2005-2015 as per the five priorities set in the framework and consolidate present status of disaster risk management in Bangladesh.

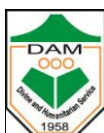
The objectives of the study

- Identify the progress on disaster risk management at national level based on HFA priorities
- Document the progress to develop a Country Disaster Risk Management Status Report

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONSULTANT

The consultant shall

- Develop/adopt format for the DRM Status stock taking (based on UNISDR formats)
- Collect all HFA national progress monitoring reports, DRM progress information from ministries, departments, UN, INGOs, NGOs organizations and other stakeholders
- Prepare Country DRM Status Report as per agreed format



RESPONSIBILITIES OF MoDM&R/DDM

The MoDM&R/DDM shall

- Support the consultant(s) to access DRM status reports of ministries and departments
- Provide necessary feedbacks and comments time to time on process and documents
- Facilitate communication with INGOs and NGOs for DRM information

TIME FRAME

The scope of the work will have a total of 30 days with the following break up

Function	Days
Preparation	3 day
Information and report collection	15 days
Analysis and consolidation	5 days
Feedback in the draft report	2 day
Finalization of the report	5 days
TOTAL	30 days

COST

FOCAL PERSON

The consultant(s) will report to a team comprises of the representative from MoDM&R, DDM, Shifting the Power & NARRI. Mr. Md. Quamrul Hasan, Joint Secretary Disaster Management Program of the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDM&R) will be leading the team. The team will review the report before finalization.

FOR ANY DETAILS, CONTACT:

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