

# SHIFT BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROGRAMS: SHOUHARDO II EXPERIENCES



**TOPS - Asia Regional Knowledge Sharing Meeting  
Dhaka, 03-05 March 2015**



Partner NGOs

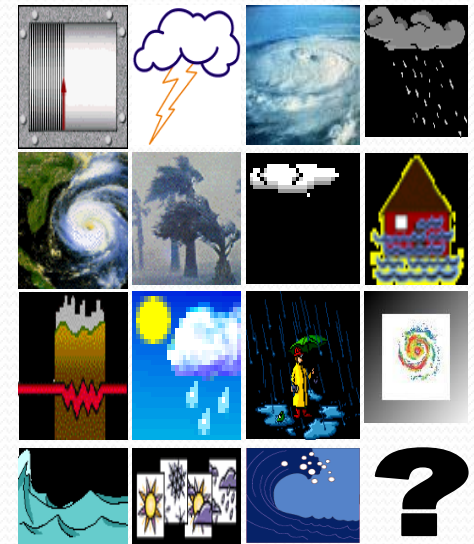
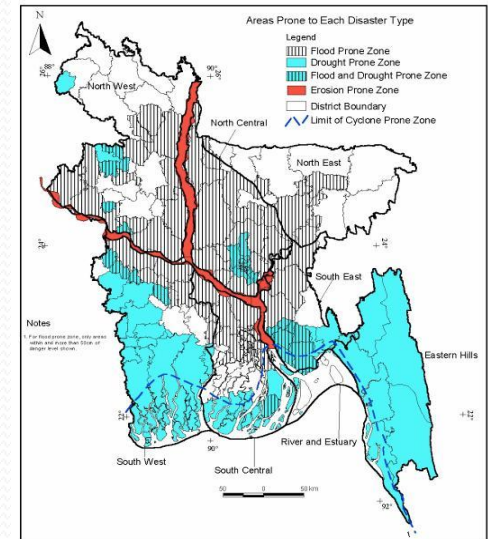


# Bangladesh and disaster vulnerability

- Geographic **location**; high **population density**; **funnel shape**
- Almost **all hazards** except volcanic eruption
- Bangladesh ranks 1st in the world in terms of **vulnerability**\*
- Bangladesh is most vulnerable to global **climate change** in the world\*\*
- But also well known as many **best practices**

\* According to Maplecroft 2010

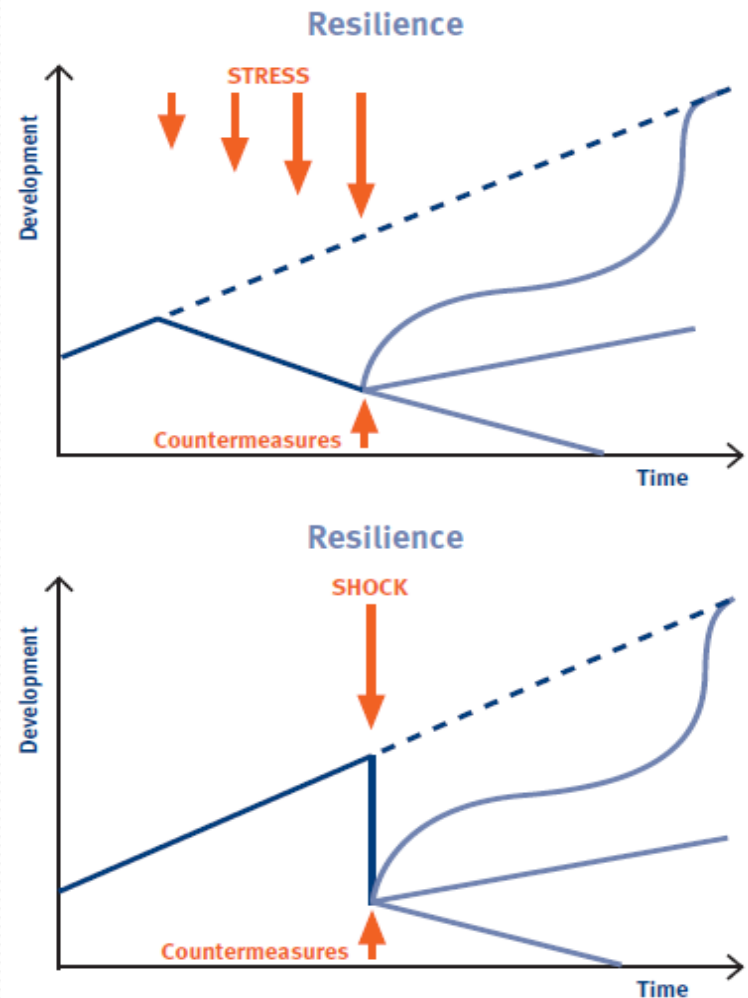
\*\*2 According to German Watch's Global Climate Risk Index (CRI) of 2011



# Importance of DCRM in Bangladesh

- Despite growth and development on many indicators, Bangladesh is still considered as vulnerable; **negative impact of climate change, rising sea level, increase emissions due to more industry etc.**
- Disasters are a major contributor to entrapping poor and extremely poor (PEP) population in to miseries
- 5 years development investment can be washed away in one year flood due to absence of risk management measures.

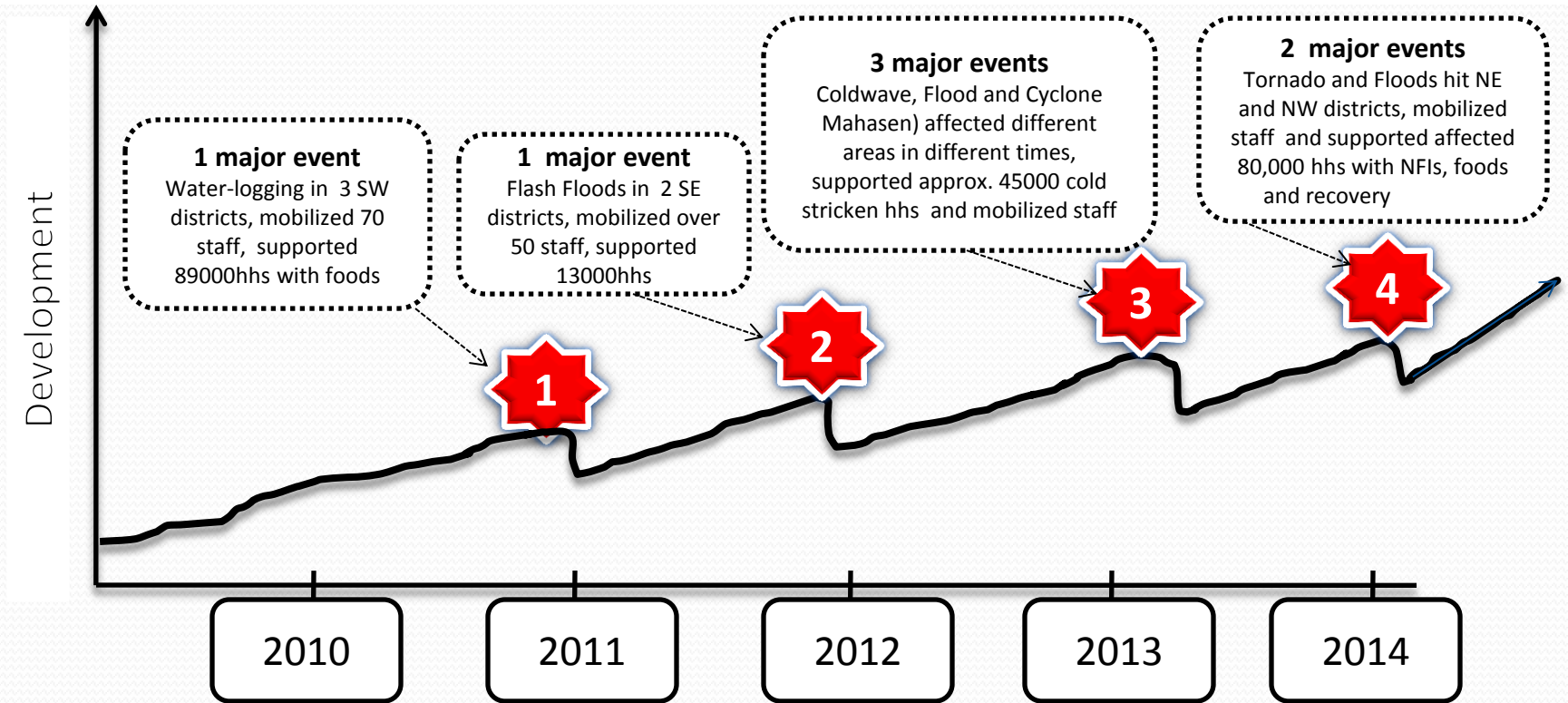
*..... and development gains couldn't be sustainable without addressing disaster risks*



Source: (modified from Conway et al., 2010)

# SHO II Experiences in Disaster (2010-2014)

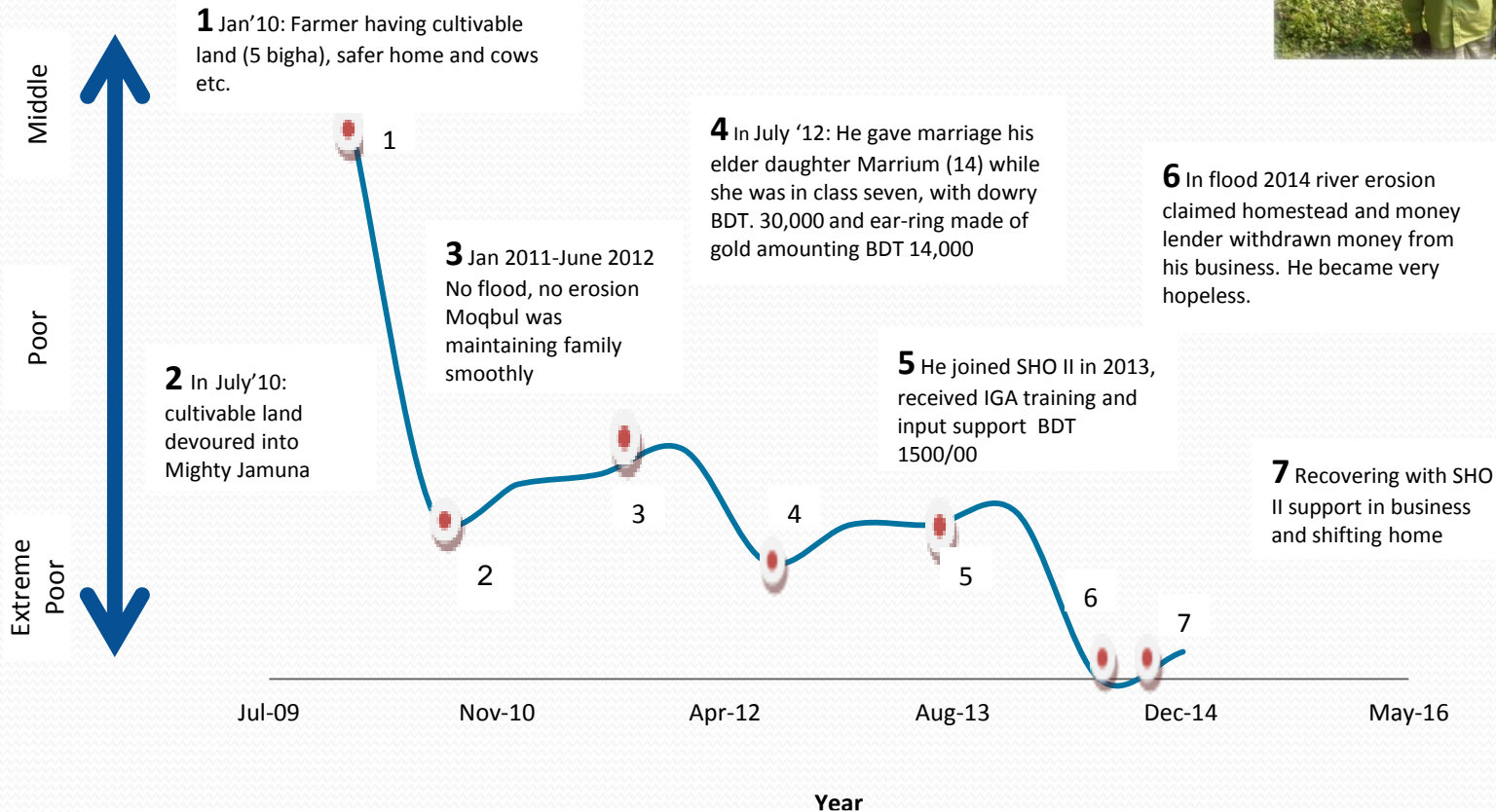
Schematic diagram of shift between development and disasters



# How disasters impact development?

## MOQBUL-Family Time line

The ups and downs of life on the chars of NW Bangladesh



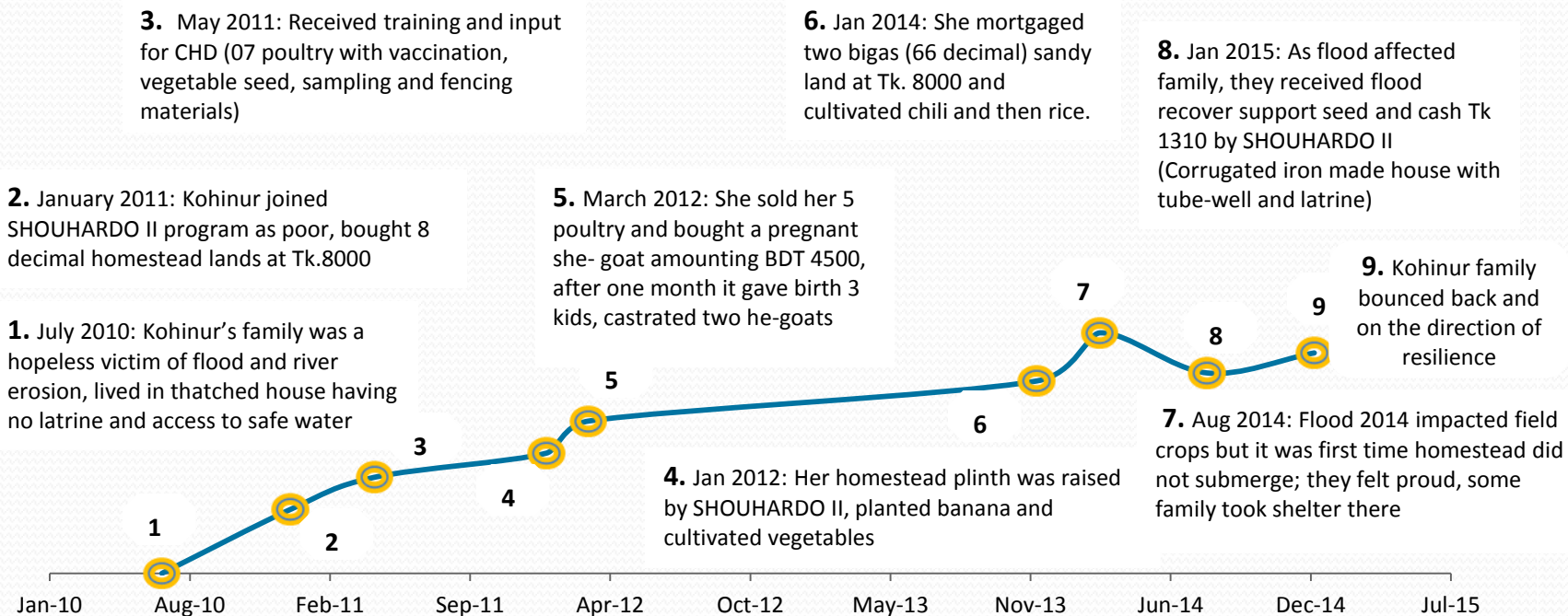
**Family timeline shows how a household is progressing overtime and the role played by disasters in entrapping them in poverty**

# How disasters impact development?

## Kohinoor Begum (35)-Family Time line On the direction to resilience



Towards Resilience



# How disasters impact development?

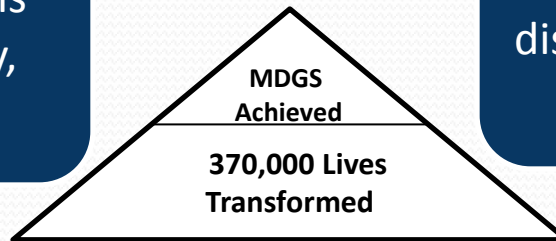
- Depend on magnitude and scale
- Development mode switched to emergency mode and bringing back to origin takes time
- Needs re-planning and strategize
- Involvement in emergency work
- Development momentum diminish
- Good time to test preparedness plan and activities
- Communication, transportation and movement are challenged.
- Create opportunities!



# How did SHO manage with all these?

Improved disaster preparedness at all levels (household, community, and institutions)

Enhanced early warning systems (generation and dissemination on floods and cyclone)



Improved livelihood options from disaster and climate lens; climate smart agriculture and accesses to technology and information

Food Access & Availability

Health, Hygiene Nutrition

DRM and CCA

Improved disaster mitigation infrastructure in the community

Governance

**EMPOWERMENT**

Mainstream DRR/CCA into development planning; engage youth in search, rescue, DANA etc.

Targeting poor and extreme poor during humanitarian assistance



Thank You!

