SHIFT BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROGRAMS: SHOUHARDO II EXPERIENCES



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



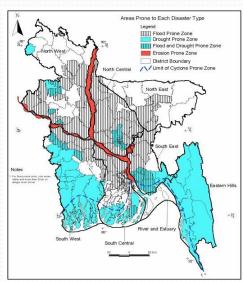






Bangladesh and disaster vulnerability

- 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

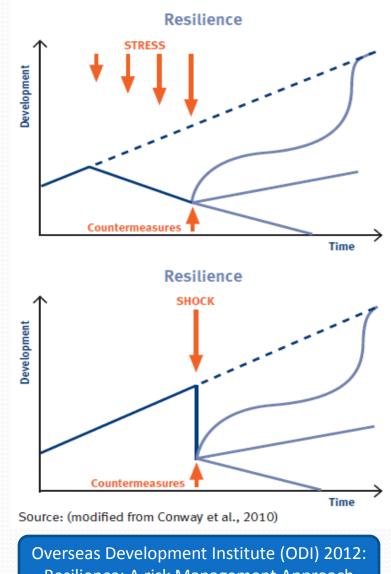




Importance of DCRM in Bangladesh

- 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.

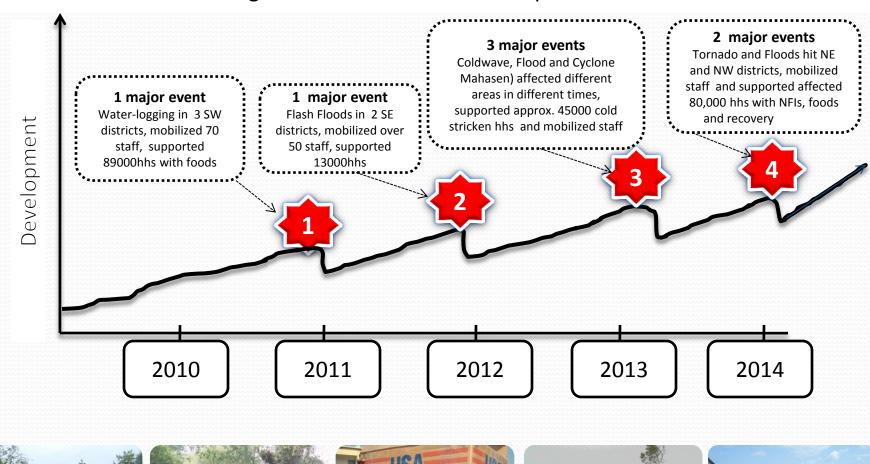
... and development gains couldn't be sustainable without addressing disaster risks



Resilience: A risk Management Approach

SHO II Experiences in Disaster (2010-2014)

Schematic diagram of shift between development and disasters









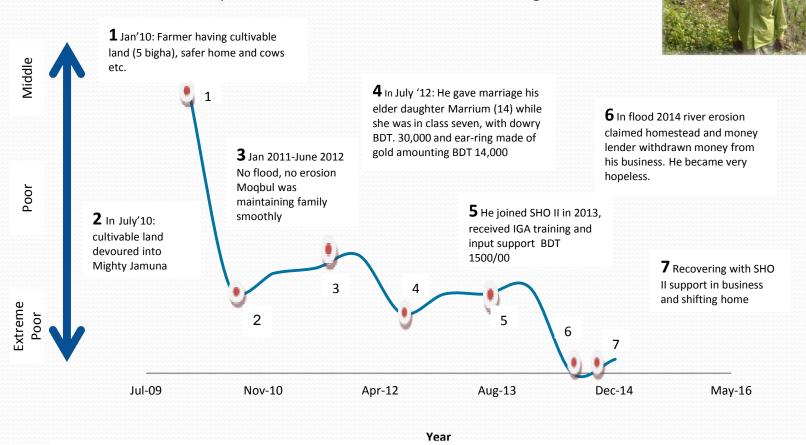




How disasters impact development?

MOQBUL-Family Time line

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



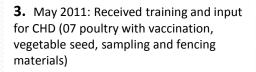
Family timeline shows how a household is progressing overtime and the role played by disasters in entrapping them in poverty

How disasters impact development?

Kohinoor Begum (35)-Family Time line

On the direction to resilience





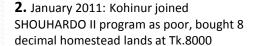
Feb-11

Sep-11

Apr-12

6. Jan 2014: She mortgaged two bigas (66 decimal) sandy land at Tk. 8000 and cultivated chili and then rice.

8. Jan 2015: As flood affected family, they received flood recover support seed and cash Tk 1310 by SHOUHARDO II (Corrugated iron made house with tube-well and latrine)



1. July 2010: Kohinur's family was a hopeless victim of flood and river erosion, lived in thatched house having no latrine and access to safe water

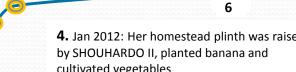
1

Aug-10

Jan-10

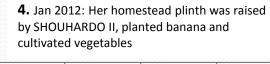
5. March 2012: She sold her 5 poultry and bought a pregnant she-goat amounting BDT 4500, after one month it gave birth 3 kids, castrated two he-goats

9. Kohinur family bounced back and on the direction of resilience



Oct-12

7. Aug 2014: Flood 2014 impacted field crops but it was first time homestead did not submerge; they felt proud, some family took shelter there



May-13

Nov-13

Jun-14 Dec-14 Jul-15

How disasters impact development?

- Depend on magnitude and scale
- Development mode switched to emergency mode and brining 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)

MDGS Achieved 370,000 Lives Transformed 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 Health,
Access Hygien DRM
& e and
Availab Nutriti ility on

Governance

Improvised disaster mitigation infrastructure in the community

EMPOWERMENT

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

Targeting poor and extreme poor during humanitarian assistance



