

Inclusive growth ...

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7 FYP is to build resilience of the poor and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to geo-hydro-meteorological hazards, environmental shocks, man-made disasters, emerging hazards and climate related extreme events to make our cities, human habitat and resources safe, resilient and sustainable".

There are a number of definitions on resilience proposed by different international organisations. UNISDR defines resilience as "the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions". The DFID, USAID, EU and other international organisations also follow specific operational definition to implement their respective strategy. There are few common elements among these definitions. Firstly, these definitions talk about the capacity of a community or a system to absorb the shocks/stress and recover to the original state. Secondly, all these definitions provide scope to cover climate change induced catastrophe, non-climatic disasters and development issues. Interestingly, the USAID recog-

nises mitigation, adaptation and inclusive growth in its operational definition of resilience (USAID, 2012). However, designing and planning of a resilience programme may include following key elements:

a. Local context: The sensitivity and adaptive capacity of a particular community, an ecosystem is determined by a number of factors including social, economical, technological, political, physical, human and other important characteristics. Consideration of local context is technically very important element to design and plan a resilience programme.

b. Bottom-up approach: Engagement of the affected communities to identify not only the problems but also the potential solutions based on the experiences and local knowledge could be a sustainable approach for planning resilience process.

c. Coordination with communities and government: Resilience is a comprehensive and collaborative approach. This requires multi-sectoral coordination and communication at different levels for effective implementation on the ground.

d. Integration of climate related and disaster information: Long-term changes in climate parameters and trend of disasters need to be integrated for resilience planning.

e. Partnership: Appropriate partners should be selected based on the sectoral mandate, experiences, institutional arrangement and complementarities on the subject.

f. Consistency with GoB strategies and policies: The resilience programme/projects can be developed in line with government's macro development plan and sectoral policies.

g. Local and national priorities: The local and national priorities need to be identified for building capacity and

resilience to address climate change, disaster and development.

Sustainable, inclusive and resilient development

Thus strengthening local level government and their resource allocation, mobilisation, participatory management and planning of local issues and planning will be essential to respond to emerging challenges of inclusive

change impacts and building resilience in human, social, economy and ecosystems to address climate change impacts and other externalities. Capacity building of all actors from grassroots to national level would be crucially important for planning and implementing the new approaches and activities towards climate resilient society.

Sustainable development is the key

along with achieving transformative resilience to natural disasters and climate impacts will enable Bangladesh to enter this new phase of development and move rapidly towards sustainable development. Bangladesh's key actors including the government, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and communities must decide on the key and urgent issues of appro-



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To build resilient society, both socio-political and policy response as well as ecological response for environmental conservation would be needed.

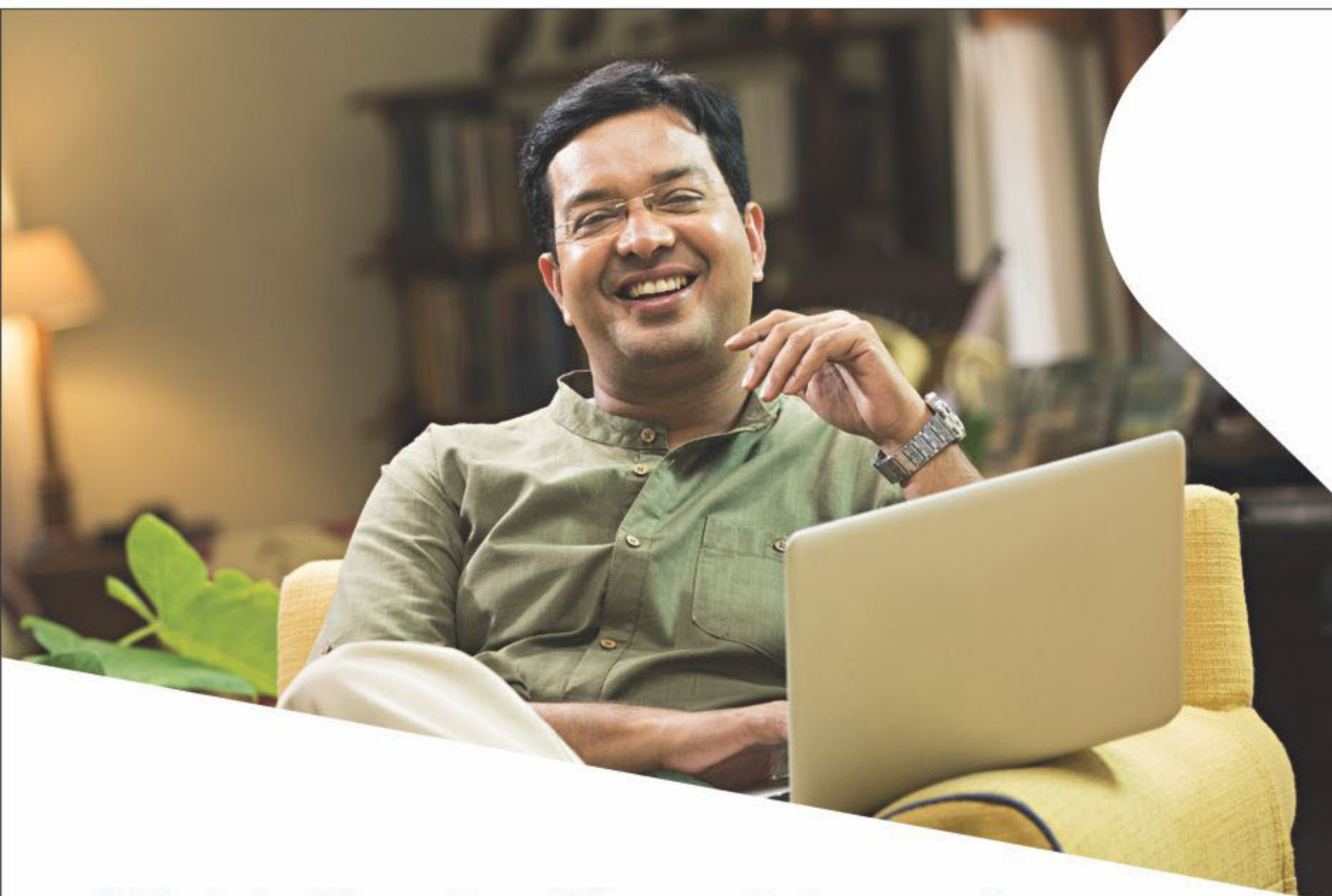
growth, climate change and resilient development

To build resilient society, both socio-political and policy response as well as ecological response for environmental conservation would be needed. Science, innovation and technological response would be required to tackle climate

objective of every citizen of Bangladesh. We are at the threshold of new integrative paradigm of development challenges and opportunities. Integrating the approaches of inclusive growth, confronting and building capacity for climate change adaptation, mitigation and resource mobilisation

priate institutionalisation to succeed in this integrative paradigm of post Sendai, Paris and SDG frameworks and march towards a sustainable future.

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