

# Challenges for disaster risk reduction



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management policies and plans in line with SFDRR, SDGs and Seventh Five Year Plan requires huge financial and technological resources and systematic efforts.

The Government of Bangladesh has increased the budget allocation for the education sector over the last few years. However, dedicated budget for children affected by climate change or living in disaster prone areas has not been prioritised. Research reveals that children in disaster affected districts are facing educational disparity in terms of location. For example, a Char called Majher char is 4 km away from the district headquarters but is separated from the town by the Meghna River.

A recent study by the author indicates that local level disaster management capacities have been improved compared to last few decades for two

reasons: knowledge imparted to the members of District, Upazila and Union level Disaster Management Committees and their long experience in working within disaster affected communities. Currently the local level disaster mangers have access to systematic knowledge on disaster management and risk reduction issues such as preparedness, mitigation, taking part or observing rescue operation, conduct relief programs and others. However, although trainings they have received are effective and satisfactory, regular follow-up trainings and effective monitoring are still required. Lack or limited communication equipments to reach and communicate with people in remote devastated areas and villages remain a challenge. Moreover, strengthening existing resilient mechanisms of local people, preservation and dissemination of indigenous knowledge and

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practices need to be dealt with special emphasis.

Bangladesh needs to be equipped to address the human induced disasters like the Rana Plaza disaster of April 24, 2013. The death of 1129 garment workers, mostly women, generated a lot of questions to rethink managing and preventing such industrial and urban disasters. Attempts should be taken to grasp the harsh realities and thereby lend policies in context of both natural and human induced disasters. DRR efforts of Bangladesh will be most effective if they are supported by stronger policy and budgetary allocations, implementation guidance and coordinated efforts of national, regional and among multidimensional actors including inter-governmental agencies, researchers, academics, development partners, national and local level disaster managers, humanitarian agencies, private sectors and communities who are at risk. Attention must be given to the multifaceted and multilayered governance, global accountability, and South Asian regional risk reduction issues, often shaped by political crises, to reduce the challenges of disaster risk reduction efforts.

global perspectives for both natural and human induced disasters. The SDGs have also given specific focus on disasters and reducing the risks. Disaster risk reduction efforts

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# বড়ুন বছুর বড়ুন সেবা

আমান্তরে বিপরীতে সর্বোচ্চ **৮০%** পর্যন্ত ঝণ সুবিধা  
ক্ষীমের সুদ হারের চেয়ে প্রদত্ত ঝণের সুদ হার মাত্র **২%** বেশি

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RKDS

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- ১-১০\* লক্ষ টাকা এককালিন আমানত

ରୂପାଳି ଲାଖପତି  
ଡିପୋଜିଟ କ୍ଲିମ  
RLDS

- ৩, ৫, ৮ বৎসর মেয়াদি
- ৫০০-২৫০০০\* টাকা মাসিক কিন্তি

এম্বো শপিং নিই ওমাদের প্রলাভণ করে পরিষ্কার করব  
প্রতিটি শহরে বাংলাদেশের গর্ব বানাবো ।

পরিষ্কার শিখা আমরা মুক্তির পথে  
কেন্দ্র থেকে তপুলিয়া পর্যন্ত সচেতন করে পুলবো

ଶଥନ ଦେଖେ ପରିଚନାତାର ଉମେର ଥିବେ  
ଆମାଦେଇ ଭବିଷ୍ୟେ ଶଥନରେ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ଵଳ ଥିବେ ।