

Mocha was particularly damaging for Teknaf, St Martin's Island, and Ukhiya in Cox's Bazar.

RECOVERY FROM MOCHA

Restoring and building resilience



Dr Mahbuba Nasreen Banaladesh Open University, and co-founder and former director of the nstitute of Disaster Management and

Vulnerability Studies, Dhaka University.

MAHBUBA NASREEN

massive damage from Severe Cyclone Mocha as it hit the coast of Myanmar, near Cox's Bazar, on Sunday afternoon. Although the extent of destruction in Bangladesh is not as much as it is in Myanmar, urgent attention is was particularly damaging for Teknaf, St Martin's Island, and Ukhiya in Cox's Bazar. Receiving the cyclone forecast, the government, with the support of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) put much effort into ensuring the safety of vulnerable people as per the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD). The evacuation process was completed promptly and people living in vulnerable locations were taken to cyclone shelters. The initial actions were focused on saving lives through emergency responses.

Now comes the phase of recovery, and, in some cases, rehabilitating. According to media reports at least chars of Cox's Bazar, St Martin's the Rohingya camps. However, the actual extent of damage caused by Mocha is yet to be evaluated, and is expected to be figured out by rapid need assessment (RNA) and damage and need assessment (DNA) processes.

Bangladesh's disaster management system, especially in the context of common disasters such as floods and cyclones, has been internationally acclaimed, which has once again been reflected in the preparation for Mocha. According to government officials, more than 1.2 million individuals were evacuated as part of the cyclone response. The Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), police, and tourist police worked together to transport all tourists, including those in Cox's Bazar, to safe shelters. Special emphasis was put on the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar, where had been set in operation. To combat flooding and landslides, 3,000

Bangladesh has narrowly escaped volunteers in the Rohingya camps had already been trained. Three mobile clinics and mobile units were formed to offer emergency assistance to protect the security of vulnerable populations such as women, children. and the elderly. These efforts place required at the recovery stage. Mocha a higher priority on the welfare of women and children because they are more susceptible to disasters than anyone else. Volunteers, both women and men, worked in different facets of emergency response.

Currently, there are 76,144 trained volunteers along the shore, and remarkable initiatives have been implemented in flood-affected regions. It can be said that the emergency responses have been satisfactory, and there is no report of casualties, except a few people suffering minor injuries.

Technological advances, including involving repairing, reconstructing, the launch of Bangabandhu-1 Satellite, have substantially improved As safe water scarcity is always a the weather forecasting system in the 13,500 houses were affected in the country. Flood warnings can now be sent out three to five days in advance. Island, and the nearby areas, including wherein mathematical models, remote sensing GIS radar, and satellite data analysis are used. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) gives cyclone warnings 7-10 days in advance. Early warnings are broadcast on community radio stations, further enhancing preparedness.

Fortunately, people reacted positively to the government's preparedness ahead of the cyclone. People in the coastal region have become more aware over the last decade and follow the signals in the event of a disaster. However, there are still some people who disregard the risks posed by a disaster. There have been instances where visitors were seen taking selfies in Cox's Bazar and moving around to observe the cyclone out of curiosity. Some men said they were guarding boats and belongings, but had sent women and children government protection initiatives to the shelters. Such behaviour not only endangers their safety, but also increases the administration's burden

of ensuring a successful evacuation.

Now that the immediate threat has passed, attention must be paid to determine how much damage Cyclone Mocha has caused. It is crucial to guarantee that people who have been staying in the shelters can safely return home. Determining the amount of support and resources needed for recovery will depend on how the damage to crops, infrastructure, animals, and other essential elements of livelihood is assessed. Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation initiatives should be given high priority to reconstruct from the damages incurred by Cyclone Mocha.

In the post-disaster stage, attention must be given to the affected population who have lost houses, standing crops, and livelihoods. The immediate requirement would be helping them in repairing and reconstructing their houses, reviving agricultural activities and/ or finding alternative employment opportunities, and having access to safe drinking water.

As the coastal region is already suffering from salinity intrusion, an increase in rainwater harvesting, safe water preservation, and other practices has been observed. There are also some indigenous practices for water and food preservation that are followed by coastal people. in the coastai immediate attention should be given to safe drinking water management. Providing medical support to the injured, pregnant, ill people, elderly, and persons with disabilities must be given utmost importance as per the social inclusion agenda endorsed in the revised SOD 2019.

Cyclone Mocha offers evidence of the improvement made in our disaster management and preparedness in recent years. Lives were secured and damage was reduced because of the implementation of early warning systems, training of volunteers and their active participation, and improved forecasting technologies.

To "build back better" in postcyclone periods, more collaborative efforts are essential at national, regional, and international levels. Bangladesh is following an inclusive, disaster risk whole-of-society reduction approach. However, the intersectionality approach needs to be mainstreamed to create more secure and resilient communities using the lessons learnt from Cyclone Mocha.

ACROSS 1 Bank job 6 Makes finer 11 Parting word 12 Sway 13 Fails miserably 14 Solitary 15 Easter find 16 Hamilton's bill 18 Mariner's place 19 Tear 20 - Cruces21 Lazy fellow 22 Oklahoman 24 Travel aids 25 Hole in the head 27 Costume parts 29 Well-being 32 NYC subway

33 Flowed into

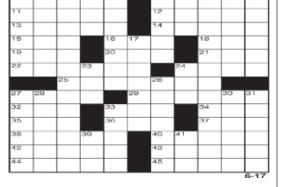
34 Overly 35 Film noir classic 36 Kin of Ltd. 37 Target 38 Diminished 40 Mosey along 42 Nick of films 43 Raft mover 44 Boost 45 Prophetic ones **DOWN**

1 Handles the party 2 Slow tempo 3 Rec room fixture 4 "It's a mouse!" 5 Takes stock, in 6 Reads over

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CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH 7 Suffering 8 Rec room fixture 9 Garage job 10 Prepares broccoli 17 Made of clay 23 Simple denials 24 Soccer's Hamm 26 Station workers 27 Makes broader 28 Asimov classic 30 Hard worker 31 Big hits 33 Cuba's Castro 39 H look-alike 41 "The Simpsons"

bartender



SATURDAY'S **ANSWERS**

В	Е	L	0	W		Α	R	_	S	Е
0	V		Z	E		D	Α	V		S
В	Α	В	E	L		Е	G	Υ	Р	Т
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Money makes the world go round – and development succeed



Jeffrey D Sachs is a world-renowned economist, academic, and public policy analysi who serves as the director of the Center for Sustainable Development

JEFFREY D SACHS

The key to economic development and The economic returns to education ending poverty is investment. Nations achieve prosperity by investing in four priority areas. The most important is investing in people, through quality education and healthcare. The next is infrastructure, such as electricity, safe water, digital networks, and public transport. The third is natural capital, protecting nature. The fourth is business investment. The key is finance: mobilising the funds to invest at the scale and speed required.

In principle, the world should operate as an interconnected system. The rich countries, with high levels of education, healthcare, infrastructure, and business capital, should supply ample finance to the poor countries. As the emerging market countries became richer, profits and interest would flow back to the rich countries as returns on their investments.

That's a win-win proposition. Both rich and poor countries benefit. Poor countries become richer; rich countries earn higher returns than they would if they invested only in their own economies.

Strangely, international finance doesn't work that way. Rich countries invest mainly in rich economies. Poor countries get only a trickle of funds, not enough to lift out of poverty.

The problem is that investing in poorer countries seems too risky. This is true if we look at the short run. Suppose that the government

are very high, but take 20-30 years to reap. Yet, loans are often for only five

Suppose the country borrows \$2 billion today, due in five years. That's okay if, in five years, the government can refinance the \$2 billion with vet another five-year loan. With five refinance loans, each for five years, debt repayments are delayed for 30 years, by which time the economy will have grown sufficiently to repay the debt without another loan.

Yet, at some point along the way, the country will find it difficult to refinance the debt. Perhaps a pandemic, or Wall Street banking crisis, or election uncertainty will scare investors. When the country tries to refinance the \$2 billion, it finds itself shut out from the financial market. Without enough dollars at hand, and no new loan, the country defaults, and lands in the IMF emergency room, followed by cuts in public spending, social unrest, and prolonged negotiations with foreign

Knowing this in advance, creditrating agencies like Moody's and S&P Global give the countries a low credit score, below "investment grade." As a result, poorer countries are unable to borrow long-term and pay punishingly high interest rates. While the US government pays less than four percent per year on 30-year of a low-income country wants to borrowing, poor countries often pay borrow to fund public education. 10 percent on five-year borrowing.

The IMF, for its part, advises the governments of poorer countries not to borrow very much. In effect, the IMF tells the government that it is better to forgo education (or electricity, or safe water, or paved roads) to avoid a future debt crisis. That's tragic advice! It results in a poverty trap, rather than an escape from poverty.

The situation has become intolerable. The poorer half of the world is being told by the richer half: decarbonise the energy system; guarantee universal healthcare, education, and access to digital services; protect rainforests; ensure safe water and sanitation; and more. And yet, they are told to do all this with a trickle of five-year loans at 10 percent interest!

The problem isn't with the goals. These are within reach, but only if the investment flows are high enough. Poorer nations need 30-year loans at four percent, not five-year loans at more than 10 percent, and they need much more financing.

There are two main solutions. The first is to expand roughly fivefold the financing by the World Bank and regional development banks (such as the African Development Bank). Those banks can borrow at 30 years and around four percent, and on-lend to poorer countries on highly favourable terms. Yet, their operations are far too small. To scale up, the G20 countries (including the US, China, and EU) need to put more capital into the multilateral banks.

The second is to reorient the global financing system towards longterm sustainable development, with better advice, planning, and accurate ratings. The major countries will have four meetings on global finance this year: in Paris in June, Delhi in September, the United Nations in September, and Dubai in November. If the big countries work together, they can solve this. That's their real job, rather than fighting endless wars.

শারক নং ঃ ৪৪,০১,০০০,০০০,৪১,০০১,২৩,৫৪৪,

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ স্পেশাল ব্রাঞ্চ, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ, ঢাকা এস্টেট এন্ড ডেভেলপমেন্ট শাখা

"উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি" (দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং-০৮/২০২২-২৩)



তারিখ ঃ ১৬/০৫/২০২৩খ্রিঃ

ঢাকার নিম্নবর্ণিত পূর্ত মেরামত ও সংক্ষার প্রকল্পের কাজ উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র পদ্ধতিতে (OTM) বাঙ্কবারনের শক্ষ্যে প্রকৃত ঠিকাদার/ঠিকাদারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের নিকট হতে সীল মোহরযুক্ত

21	মদ্রণালয়/বিভাগ । বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ।		55								
21	সংস্থা	8	স্পেশাল ব্রাঞ্চ, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ, রাজারবাগ, ঢাকা।								
01	দরপত্র সম্পাদনকারী প্রধান	8	আডিশনাল আইন্তি, স্পেশাল ব্রাঞ্চ, বাংলাদেশ পুনিশ	, गका।							
81	দরপত্র সম্পাদনকারীর জেলা/সংস্থা	0	স্পেশাল ব্রাঞ্চ, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ, রাজারবাগ, ঢাকা।		Decivor-Lineary	101071					
01.	দরপতের বিষয়	0	মেরামত ও সংস্কার কাজ।								
61	দরপরের সূত্র নম্বর ও তারিখ	8	পুলিশ হেডকোয়ৰ্তিৰ্যান আনক নহ-৪৪.০১.০০০০.০৪৩.৭৮-২০২২/মেহামত/এপৰি, ঢাকা/১০২৮ ভাৱিব ১৫/০৫/২০২৩ খ্ৰিচ।								
91	দরপত্র পদ্ধতি	8	উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র পন্ধতি (OTM)।								
ъI	বাজেট ও অর্থনৈতিক খাত	8	রাজ্বর বাজেটের আওতায় পুলিশ বাজেটের অর্থনৈতিক কোড নং "৩২৫৮১০৮-"অন্যান্য ভবন ও ছাপনা" মেরামত থাত ।								
51	দরপত্র প্রকাশের তারিখ	8	১৭-০৫-২০২৩ জ্রি।								
301	দরপত্রের সিডিউল বিক্রয়ের সর্বশেষ তারিখ ও সময়	00	২৯-০৫-২০২৩ খ্রিঃ সময়- ১৬.০০ ঘটিকা।								
22.1	দরপত্র জমা প্রদানের সর্বশেষ তারিখ ও সময়	9	৩০-০৫-২০২৩ খ্রিঃ সময়- ১২.০০ ঘটিকা।								
32.1	দরপত্র খোলার তারিখ ও সময়	90	৩০-০৫-২০২৩ খ্রিঃ সময়- ১২.৩০ ঘটিকা, দরপর্মদাতা বা মনোনীত প্রতিনিধিদের উপস্থিতিতে (যদি থাকে)।								
100	দরপত্র সম্পাদনকারী অফিস ও ঠিকানা	9	বিশেষ পুলিশ সুপার (এস্টেট এভ ভেভেলপমেন্ট), স্পেশাল ব্রাঞ্চ, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ, রাজারবাগ, ঢাকা।								
184	দরপত্র প্রান্তির ছান	8	স্পেশাল ব্রাঞ্চ, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ, রাজারবাগ, ঢাকা'র হেডকোয়ার্টার্স চবদের কক্ষ নং ঃ ১২০৬।								
1 94	দরপত্র দাখিলের ছান	9	ম্পেশাল ব্ৰাঞ্চ, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ, বাজারবার্গ, চাকার হেডকেয়োর্টার্স ভবদের কক্ষ নং ঃ ১২০৬ এর সন্মুখে রঞ্জিত সিলগালা বাজে।								
261	দরপত্র খোলার দ্থান	00	স্পেশাল ব্রাঞ্চ , বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ , রাজারবাগ , ঢাকা'র হেডকোয়ার্টার্স ভবনের কক্ষ মং ৪ ১২০৬।								
۱۹۲	দরপত্র দাতার যোগ্যতা	:	"পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট আইন, ২০০৬ ও পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট বিধিমালা, ২০০৮" এবং সর্বশেষ সংশোধনী মোতাবেক সংশ্রিষ্ট পূর্ত মেরামত ও সংখ্যার কাজের যোগ্যতা ও অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পন্ন।								
261	দরপর দাতার যোগ্যতা ও দরপরের সাথে যে সকল কাগজ-পর জমা প্রদান করতে হবে।	Qi.	ছালনাগাদ ঠিকাদারী লাইসেল (LGED/PWD), হালনাগাদ ট্রেড লাইসেল, হালনাগাদ আয়কর সার্চিকিকেট ভাটে রেজিঃ সার্টিকিকেট, আর্থিক ছচ্ছলতার ছপক্ষে হালনাগাদ ব্যাংক সলভেগি সার্টিকিকেট ও ব্যাংক স্টেটমেন্ট/ব্যাংক কর্তৃক ক্রেভিট ফার্সিলিটিজ/ব্যাংক গাারান্টি, সংশ্রিট কালের সর্বশেষ ০৩ বছরের অভিজ্ঞত সনদ, জাতীয়তা সনদ (NID), সিডিউল এব্যার মূল রশিদ এবং প্রকঞ্জের পার্শে বর্ণিত দরপ্রে জামানতের টাকার ব্যাংক জ্রাফট/পে-অর্ডার।								
1 44	বিশেষ শৰ্তাবলী	হ বর্ণিত মেরামত ও সংস্কার প্রকল্পের কাজ সিঙিউল মোতাবেক সম্পন্ন হলে এবং তদারক, প্রত্যান ও এথ কমিটি কর্তৃক সমাপ্তি প্রতিবেদন পাওয়ার পর বিল পরিশোধের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হবে। কো প্রকার রানিং বিল/ অগ্রীম বিল/আংশিক বিল পরিশোধ করা হবে না।									
201			প্রকল্প কাঞ্জের বিবরণ								
জঃ নং		জের বিবরণ	সিভিউপের মূল্য (অফেরত যোগ্য)	দরপত্র জামানত (ফেরত যোগ্য)	কাজ সমান্তির সময়-সীমা						
প্রকল্প-১	এসবি পুলিশ লাইক, কামরাঙ্গীরচরে বিদামান ছ্	voo/-	-\004,04	১৫ (পদের) দি							
প্রকল্প-২	এসবি পুলিশ লাইস, কামরাঙ্গীরচরে সীমানা প্নঃছাপন কাজ।	@00/-	२४ ;७००/-	১৫ (পনের) দি							
প্রকল্প-৩	কামরাঙ্গীরচর এসবি পুলিশ লাইপ, ঢাকায় সাবে	@00/-	-1000,05	১৫ (পদের) দি							
প্রকল্প-৪	সুল অব ইন্টেলিজেন, স্পেশাল ব্রাঞ্চ, উত্তর গোলাকৃতি ফেলি স্থাপন কাজ।	¢00/-	-\000,00	১৫ (পনের) দি							
প্রকল্প-৫	এসবি পুলিশ লাইন্স কামরান্দীরচরে বাউভারী ও বেড়া সংস্কার ও মেরামত।	@00/-	₹₩,000/-	১৫ (পদের) দি							

প্রদান করা হবে এবং এতদসফোছে কোন আগন্তি গ্রহণযোগ্য হবে না। (গ) দরপত্রে উল্লিখিত সময়ের মধ্যে কার্য সম্পাদন করতে হবে। (ঘ) প্রকল্প কান্ধ শেষে একসাথে

বিল প্রদান করা হবে। (ঙ) কর্তৃপক্ষ কোন কারণ দর্শানো ব্যতিরেকে যে কোন দরণত্র বাতিল/কার্যক্রম ছুদ্দিত করার ক্ষমতা সংরক্ষণ করেন। এক্ষেত্রে ঠিকাদারের কোন

বিশেষ পূলিশ সূপার (এস্টেট এন্ড ডেন্ডেল্পমেন্ট) পক্ষ্যে/-অ্যাডিশনাল আইজি, স্পেশাল ব্ৰাহ্য বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ, ঢাকা, ফোন-৫৮৩১৬১৬৮

GD-800