Country Statement on Agenda 3c: Bangladesh
Agenda Item 3 (c): Population dynamics, vulnerable groups and resilience to climate change and disasters

Dear Mr. Chair, Distinguished Delegates and the Audiences,

Good afternoon! It is my great pleasure to address on Population dynamics, vulnerable groups and resilience to climate change and disasters.

Bangladesh has been practicing a next level of disaster risk management shifting relief to risk management that is currently aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, SDGs and Climate Change Action. On the endeavour towards the Vision 2021, the country has taken initiatives to mainstream disaster risk management through the 7th Five Year Plan), the medium term national development plan. We have identified the specific role of different ministries to achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework Climate Change. The National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) developed for the period of 2016-2020, that incorporates 22 key targets in line with the Sendai Framework, SDG and Climate Change Action.

The pilot initiative “Employment Generation for the Poorest of the Poor” (EGPP) is implementing its activities with the aim of reducing disaster risk and to contribute to poverty reduction for the poorest and most vulnerable people through employment generation in lean months. It will be further scaled up, drawing on the following good practices:

- Cash for Works, Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and, Test Relief (TR) are implementing for both risk and poverty reduction
- Gratuitous Relief as Cash, Food and other essentials during and post disaster response for the most vulnerable people as to contribute to poverty reduction
- Continuous and post-disaster rehabilitation program and relief support for poor and extreme poor
- Established emergency health crisis management
- Prediction and warning on health concern from vector borne diseases
- Pre-disaster and post-disaster preparedness along with emergency health service to the disaster affected community

In addition, Bangladesh has institutionalized disaster risk reduction knowledge and practices in elementary education, public and private universities and various public training institutions. The flagship programme of the Government on evacuation was cited by Japan as best practice in their disaster management white paper in 2015. The paper recommended other countries that face similar context to follow the practice.
The Cyclone Shelter Construction and Maintenance Guideline ensured a greater inclusion of the needs of women and girls.

To address disaster, Bangladesh enacted the following key legal frameworks, like:

- Disaster Management Act 2012
- Disaster Management Policy 2015
- Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD)
- National Plan for Disaster Management 2016-2020

Even after implementing the above measures, still there are some challenges to be addressed.

The key challenges are:

- Rapid urbanization with the reinforcement of regulation
- Internal displacement due to disaster like river embankment erosion, high salinity resulting food insecurity
- Climate change triggering on hydrological disasters such as flood, cyclone and drought
- Disasters often result in the loss of life and livelihoods for people impacting the GDP

In addition, there are few more challenges Bangladesh is experiencing.  

_Elderly population is increasing in Bangladesh. To address the vulnerabilities of the aging population aging, Government has to face challenges even social safety net programs of the Government are increasing._

_Moreover, Rohingya influx in Bangladesh has created various consequences on the local community as well as well for the State._

Mr Chair,

To address population dynamics, vulnerable groups and resilience to climate change and disasters in Bangladesh more collaboration of strategies for regional and international supports are needed.

Thank you,