Residential Workshop on Urban Resilience and Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR 2030)

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SAARC Disaster Management Centre (IU)
Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India
Bangladesh

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• What is the rate of urbanization in Bangladesh?
• 38.95 percent
• With 38.95 percent, the share thereby reached its highest value in the observed period.


• CharacteristicShare of urban population in total population2020 - 38.18%, 2019 37.41%, 2018 36.63% 2017 35.86%
State of Urbanisation

Hints:

1. Rate of urbanisation
2. Demographic details
3. Status of facilities and infrastructure
4. Status of welfare & development schemes
Demographic details

• The current population of Bangladesh is 168,641,063 as of Thursday, December 1, 2022, based on Worldometer elaboration of the latest United Nations data.
• Bangladesh 2020 population is estimated at 164,689,383 people at mid year according to UN data.
• Bangladesh population is equivalent to 2.11% of the total world population.
• Bangladesh ranks number 8 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population.
• The population density in Bangladesh is 1265 per Km² (3,277 people per mi²).
• The total land area is 130,170 Km² (50,259 sq. miles)
• 39.4 % of the population is urban (64,814,953 people in 2020)
• The median age in Bangladesh is 27.6 years.
• Population of Bangladesh (2020 and historical)
Status of facilities and Infrastructures

Bridges
- Roads and transport infrastructure
- Energy projects
- Ports
- Defense
- Buildings
- Sports
- Barrages
- Delta Plan
- Satellites
- Special Economic Zone
Padma Bridge
Cornafully tunnel
Status of welfare and development schemes.

- **Social assistance**
  - Social transfers
    - Unconditional cash transfers
    - Unconditional in-kind transfers

- **Subsidies**
  - Housing subsidies
  - Educational fee waiver
  - Health benefits / reduced medical fee

- **Social insurance**
  - Disability pension

- **Public health insurance**

- **Labour market / employment programmes**
  - Active labour market programmes / Productive inclusion
    - Public works programmes
    - Cash for work
    - Productive / economic inclusion programmes
    - Job training
    - Employment / Wage subsidies

- **Passive labour market policies**
  - Unemployment benefit
• Uncontrolled waste management can lead to medical and health
  lack of public health facilities, scarcity of skilled workforce, inadequate financial resource allocation and political instability care
  waste being mixed with household wast
  • lack of sufficient beds (70.2%), lack of sufficient nurses (39.6%), lack of medical equipment (38.8%), lack of medicine (38.0%) and higher fees of doctors (20.4%).
Challenges in land use and planning

• Generalisation on major problems of Development Control Mechanism at urban local government
• High price and the small parcel of land: Lack of master plan: .
• Lack of awareness about planned urbanizationInadequate monitoring: National-Local mix-up: .
• Lack of skilled manpower: .
• Slow planning progress: Lack of public participation: Corruption and lack of transparencyMajor weaknesses in planning related laws In Bangladesh and their refor
Challenges of climate change scenario

• **Climate change will hit poor and vulnerable people the hardest.** Average tropical cyclones cost Bangladesh about $1 billion annually.

• By 2050, a third of agricultural GDP could be lost and 13 million people could become internal climate migrants. In case of a severe flooding,

• GDP could fall by as much as 9 percent.
Present Day Challenges

Hints:

1. Sector-specific challenges
   1. Transportation
   2. Waste management
   3. Health
   4. Land Use & Land Planning
   5. Building Code & its implementation
   6. More..

2. Balance of population growth, economy, development
Emergent Risks & Future Challenges

Hints:

1. Climate Change Scenario
2. Climate Impacts (foreseen and unforeseen)
3. Steps taken towards climate action (climate change adaptation & mitigation)
Steps taken to ensure risk-informed development & resilience

Hints:

1. Support from the National Government to the Local Governments to foster disaster risk reduction (DRR) & climate action
2. Good cases of risk-informed development
3. Good cases of community-driven / multi-stakeholder driven DRR or climate action initiatives
Thank you