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Disaster Management Centre (IU)



**Making  
Cities  
Resilient**



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

5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> December 2022

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



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# Bangladesh

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Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

- 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.

Bangladesh: Urbanization from 2011 to 2021.

- Characteristic Share of urban population in total population 2020 - 38.18% , 2019 37.41%, 2018 36.63% 2017 35.86%



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# 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 Km<sup>2</sup> (3,277 people per mi<sup>2</sup>).
- The total **land** area is 130,170 Km<sup>2</sup> (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](#)
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# Padma Bridge



# Cornafully tunnel





# Status of welfare and development schemes.

- Social assistanceSocial transfers
  - Unconditional cash transfers
  - Unconditional in-kind transfers
- Subsidies
  - Housing subsidies
  - Educational fee waiver
  - Health benefits / reduced medical fee
- Social insuranceDisability pension
- Public health insurance
- Labour market / employment programmesActive 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**  
**waste being mixed with household waste**
- **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 senario

- **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





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# 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



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Thank you