

Drought in Bangladesh

The North- western part of Bangladesh frequently faces droughts. Drought is more frequent in Bangladesh due to high temperature and low rainfall. Every year Bangladesh experiences a dry spell during November to May when rainfall is normally very low..

Drought in Bangladesh

Drought affects almost all cropping seasons in Bangladesh, especially during dry period.

Low rainfall and increasing global temperature due to climate change are the main reason of drought

Drought in Bangladesh

- **Drought increases water scarcity in northern part of Bangladesh, which has an adverse impact on agriculture, drinking water, and livelihood of the rural community.**

Current Drought Situations managed in Bangladesh are as follows

- **Drought is a period when the soil moisture is less than what is required for normal crop growth. Current Drought Situations being managed in Bangladesh are as follows:**
 - **Drought mitigation includes emergency provisions of drinking water,**
 - **Food grains, food subsidies and food for work programs to the affected parts of the country**

Current Drought Situation managed in Bangladesh

- **Rain water harvesting and storing monsoon water through construction of pond , re excavation of canal, rubber dam etc. by BWDB, BADC, and BMDA.**
- **Increased irrigation by buried pipe system,**
- **Introducing drought tolerant varieties,**
- **Developed High Yielding Varieties seeds**

Current Drought Situation managed in Bangladesh

- Increased irrigation coverage across the country;
- Developed drought tolerant crop varieties;
- Digging canal and dredging river as reservoir of water for the lean season;

The current policies for drought management

- A holistic adaptive measure to drought
- Active collaboration of the local government with the community and installing drought ...
- Drought risk reduction through a Socio-economic, Institutional and Physical approach in the northwestern region of Bangladesh

Current policies for drought management

- **Some of the critical areas that need improvement include education and awareness, conflict resolution on water usage, coordination among different stakeholders and proper land-use pattern.**
- **SIP methodology can** be used as a rapid planning tool at the district level,

Drought resilience initiatives across multisector being implemented

- Socio-economic resilience;

- Physical resilience;

- Institutional resilience;

in the northwestern region of Bangladesh

- The resilience strategy uses modern innovation platforms to involve all stakeholders, adopting the concept of value chain along a research-to-impact pathway for enhanced food security and improved livelihoods in dry areas.

The current procedure declared drought and promote timely contingency measures

- **Contingency Planning (CP) is used to establish preparedness measures and arrange response priorities ahead of time prior to a certain disaster.**