According to the Asia Pacific Disaster report 2014, Bangladesh leads the Top 10 countries in the Asia-Pacific region based on absolute physical exposure for floods, 5th for cyclone and storm surges, and 8th for earthquakes. The country is known as largest delta in the world which crossed by the 230 rivers among them 57 rivers are international. Over the last three decades an average of 8,841 people died each year in 164 instances of extreme weather condition in Bangladesh with cost of damage 761 million USD a year and loss of GDP 1.81%. The northwestern part is vulnerable to monsoon flood, erosion and drought similarly the northeastern also vulnerable to these disasters additionally the flash flood. The south western and south eastern parts are mainly exposed to the tropical cyclones, storm surges, salinity, waterlogging and drought. Each type of disaster has the seasonal variation therefore Bangladesh is about to face different types of disaster in a whole year period.

Since 1986, JICA is working for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). JICA’s assistance mainly concentrated on the strengthening of the capacity of Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) for early warning system development and precise weather information, capacity building of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for sustainable infrastructures, digital map development for Survey of Bangladesh (SOB) and knowledge enhancement of Bangladeshi engineers on retrofitting techniques and seismic risk reduction in association with Public Works Department (PWD). Till now JICA contributed in the flood related disaster mitigation, established 5 meteorological radar stations which cover whole country, constructed 117 multipurpose cyclone shelters in the exposed coastal zone which ensured safe shelter for 180,000 people & good educational environment for 45,000 students, 5 pumping stations to reduce waterlogging situation in the western part of Dhaka city.

JICA aims at the achievement of sustainable development by DRR in Bangladesh. JICA intends to make strenuous efforts for the cooperation in building disaster-resilient society through “Mainstreaming DRR”, which introduces the perspective of DRR into development projects of various sectors, and “Investing DRR”, which reduce vulnerability to repeated cycles of natural disasters. JICA is highly focused to implement the Sendai Framework which is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. The Sendai Framework also articulates i)understanding of disaster risk, ii)strengthening of disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, iii)enhancement of disaster preparedness for effective response and ‘Build back Better’ in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. JICA is currently promoting Sendai Framework in its policy and strategy.