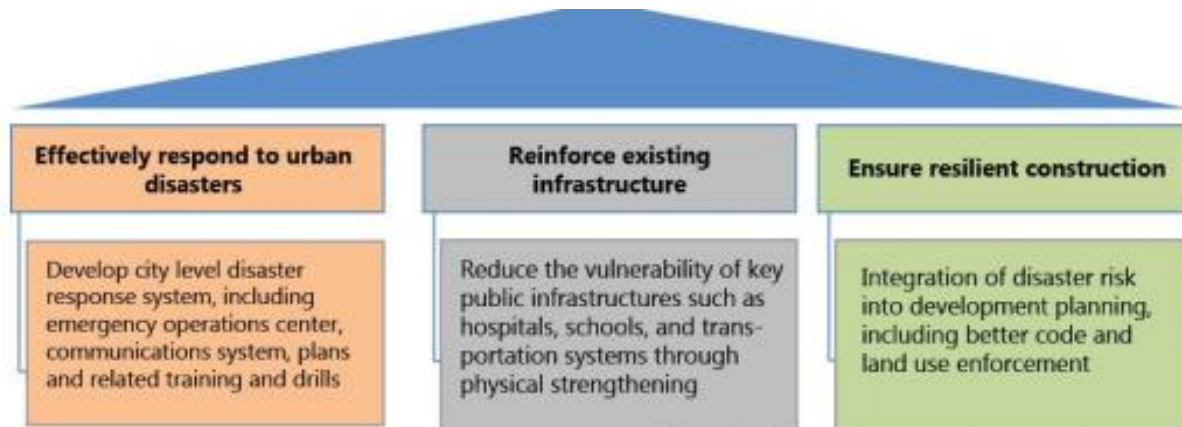


# URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT (URP), RAJUK

City-level actors are critical to the effort to develop resilient and livable cities in Bangladesh. This project seeks to create an enabling environment for centrally coordinated and locally managed Disaster Risk Management (DRM). There are three core pillars of disaster resilience in urban settings, as follows including: i) effective emergency management; ii) improving structural resilience through reduction of existing physical vulnerability; and iii) risk-sensitive land use planning and safe construction standards and practices to ensure sustainable growth.



**Figure 1. The Three Pillars of Urban Disaster Resilience**

The first Bangladesh Urban Resilience Project (URP) investment consists of four main components that focus on: (1) improving emergency response and preparedness capabilities, (2) establishing an understanding of risk for critical facilities and essential facilities, (3) supporting improvements in urban development and construction, (4) providing the institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the implementation of project activities. A common element across the four main components is the systematic collection, maintenance, updating, and sharing of critical data and information required for improving emergency management as well as the planning of urban disaster resilience programs.