

Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) monitoring and review through a multi stakeholder engagement process 2011 – 2013

Interim Report for the period of January 2011- August 2012

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SECTION 1: OUTCOMES

Strategic outcome for Goal 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Outcome Statement (300 words max.)

The priorities of the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2010-2015 endorsed by the National Disaster Management Council in 2010 have been embedded in all the government high level policy and operation documents. The GoB 'Vision 2021' sets 'Effective Disaster Management' as one of the sub-goals and puts emphasis on seasonal flood and drought mitigation, establishing of an effective early warning and evacuation mechanism, and development of a natural disaster insurance scheme to compensate the physical and property damage. The Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2011-2021, Sixth Five Year Plan 2011-2016 and National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) have provisions and emphasis to implement NPDM. The local level (Upazilla) development planning proforma is being revised by the Local Government Division of the LGRD&C Ministry where inputs provided by Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MDMR) to make it DRR & CCA inclusive and thereby ensuring disaster proof development interventions at local level. During the reporting period country mobilized a substantial amount of internal and external resources to pilot and implement DRR & CCA projects and thereby reducing the underlying risks and vulnerabilities of communities at risk. MDMR through Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) is piloting joint projects with 13 departments of 12 sectoral ministries and a range of technical institutions to support and facilitate DRR & CCA inclusion in sectoral policies, planning and programming. As a part of HFA priority 3, number of researches, studies and pilot programmes on CCA implemented at local level to scaling up at national level. MDMR, with the assistance of NGOs, redrafted the National Disaster Management Policy, which made provision to mainstream DRR into public-private partnership. The policy has made references to relevant sectoral policies, operational guidelines and procedures. In 2012, Prime Minister reaffirmed her government's commitment to enhance the disaster response capacity at highest level.

Strategic outcome for Goal 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to Hazards;

Outcome Statement (300 words max.)

Revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) expanded and strengthened the disaster management institutional framework. MDMR and other ministries organized training & awareness programmes on DM at National and local levels. National Institute of Local Government (NILG) integrated DRR & CCA in their training module for the elected representatives in 2011 and oriented members of 4486 Union Parishad (UP) in 2011, on the DRR & CCA. Director General of Health Services (DGHS) established an Institute of Disaster Management to introduce certificate course on disaster induced health crisis management for medical staffs. Two public universities launched DM graduation courses while 5 others offering Master's. Public training institutes maintained DRR & CCA inclusiveness in all their ongoing training programmes using updated DRR & CCA module. The Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Community (CDRR) launched by UNDP. More than 470 individual became member of the online network including the parliamentarians, academicians, government officials and DRR/CCA practitioners. Disaster Management reference corners established in 22 universities and training institutes. Bangladesh Disaster Knowledge Network (BDKN) established by MDMR involving 30 partner organizations including Government Offices (GOs), NGOs, CBOs, Scientific & Research Organizations and Universities. New 6,540 CPP volunteers been trained

and total pool becomes 49365 (of them 16455 are female). Fire Service & Civil Defense personnel trained 12,000 urban volunteers on search and rescue in 2011-2012. 20,000 NGO staffs trained on disaster management, 65,000 staffs of Livestock office and 400 journalists trained on Bird Flu. National Institute of Mass Communication and SAARC DM Center (SDMC) organized training on DRR for Media personnel. . A project is launched to build the capacity of staffs of Public Works Department (PWD) on disaster-resistant techniques of construction and retrofitting for public buildings supported by JICA. A Regional training programme on River erosion & Embankment Safety Management in South Asia organized by University of Dhaka & SDMC with experts from SARRC countries.

Strategic outcome for Goal 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Outcome Statement (300 words max.)

National focus has been set to implement all post disaster recovery and reconstruction programmes integrating DRR and CCA with emphasize on 'build back better'. MDMR and Early Recovery Facility of UNDP piloted disaster resilient habitats in Aila affected areas. SDC also supported community owned cyclone shelter construction at Sidr and Aila affected areas.

The cyclone shelter construction, maintenance and management policy 2011 adopted by GoB to set a benchmark in design & construction, community based management and effective use of the multi-purpose shelters. MDMR as coordinating agency is mandated to maintain cyclone shelter related information and provide necessary advice for any changes in the guidelines. DRR element is embedded in all social safety nets and rehabilitation programmes of MDMR and other ministries. NCTB with the support of MDMR, incorporated earthquake awareness and preparedness drills within primary & secondary school curricula. GOB has expanded the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) to cover all coastal districts. The Disaster Emergency Response (DER) coordination mechanism for government and development partners is institutionalized within MDMR functions. A Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) methodology developed and pilot tested in July-August 2012 after the flash flood and land slide occurrence in Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's bazaar districts in 2012. Community based hazard alert system has been strengthened by MDMR through Interactive Voice Response (IVR) with all mobile phone network providers to support demand basis cyclone and flooding early warning for fishermen, and weather forecast information to users. Pole Fitted Megaphone Siren has been installed by MDMR at 35 Upazillas of 12 coastal districts. MDMR is implementing US\$8.0 million ECRRP project with World Bank support for enhancing the risk and vulnerability assessment capacities and for improved response preparedness.

SECTION 2: STRATEGIC GOALS

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Please specify how disaster risk reduction considerations are being integrated into sustainable development policies, planning and programming.

Strategic Goal Statement (300 words max.)

Bangladesh is committed to mainstream DRR & CCA into strategies, policies, planning, and development programmes at all levels by 2021 as a part of paradigm shifts in disaster management. The Sixth Five year Plan (2011-2015) and National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) integrated DRR as strategic key priority area. To address risks posed by natural hazards and climate change for the vulnerable population, the Sixth Plan aims at significantly strengthening the social protection programs. This plan focused on DRR in order to reduce the sufferings of the community people in case of any disaster. The NSDS has identified Four Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) along with three cross-cutting areas to facilitate long-term sustainability issue of critical areas. SPAs are: Sustained Economic Growth, Agriculture and Rural Development, Social Security and Protection, and Environment and Natural Resource Management with focus on DRR in the country. Such integration will include all social development programmes funded by national budget as well as multilateral and bilateral cooperation; and donor assisted NGO projects. This will become an important stepping stone to ensure that development project & programme outcomes are disaster resilient, and they do not increase or/and add any new risks to the communities. To manage the paradigm shift in disaster management, a disaster management regulatory framework is established and in which work of Ministries, Departments, NGOs and civil society are undertaken. The regulatory framework provides the relevant legislative, policy and best practice framework under which the activity of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Emergency Response Management (ERM) in Bangladesh is managed and implemented. The framework is comprised of:

- Disaster Management Act 2012
- Draft National Disaster Management Policy 2012
- National Plan for Disaster Management
- Standing Order on Disaster
- Guidelines for Government at all Levels (Best Practice Models)

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Please explain how institutions, mechanisms and capacities are being developed and strengthened to build resilience to hazards at the national and sub-national levels.

Strategic Goal Statement (300 words max.)

Bangladesh acknowledges that knowledge, education and innovations need to be used to promote a culture of 'build back better' and adoption of interventions that enhance community resilience, including strengthened capacity for effective response and recovery from disasters at local and national levels. From 2012, IDDR day is recognized as a key public awareness raising day by GOB which is enlisted to category B of the events means Prime Minister will be actively involved in the day observance thus raise the importance of the to a higher level. The national Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD) has also marked as a category C by GOB, making it a nation-wide celebration through national funding. GOB through Ministry of Education and Ministry of primary and Mass education taken an initiative to organize at least two mock drills in each school a year on observance of IDDR and NDPD and make it mandatory. To achieve a strong local culture for DRR, investment and proactive measures will be commenced to support local development structures for a DRR oriented disaster response. Efforts will be expanded to strengthen the private-public partnership to build the culture of resilience at all level. GOB through MDMR will revisit the structure of the NPDRR to include wider civil society groups, women organizations and private sector. The revised NPDRR will comprise of all five committees – National Disaster Management Council (NDMC), Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC), National Disaster

Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC), Earthquake Preparedness & Awareness Committee (EPAC) and NPDRR and representation of all stakeholders. An executive committee will be formed from representation of all five committees which will sit regularly to review and advice on all DRR and Emergency Response issues. Community Based Organizations and peoples groups should be strengthened as the vehicle for increasing people's resilience through scaling up of CBDRR in all vulnerable locations.

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Please explain what is currently being done at the national and sub national levels to develop and strengthen institutions, mechanisms and capacities for more timely and effective emergency response, and the improved management of disaster risk in the aftermath of catastrophe.

Strategic Goal Statement (300 words max.)

Bangladesh commits that an effective system and procedure will be in place to identify, assess and monitor national and cross border risks, leading to an effective community based early warning system. It will adopt tools and mechanisms to incorporate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in all preparedness, response and recovery programmes. MDMR facilitating sector specific risk assessment guidelines and mapping for earthquake for major cities, medium and small urban areas and for tsunami in 13 coastal districts. MDMR established a Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (MRVA) Modeling and Mapping Cell with a financial support of World Bank. River bank erosion prediction model and community based prediction dissemination system has been used in two river basin areas – Padma and Jamuna. Risk assessment of drought has been tested and mapping of drought prone areas continued. Key examples of risk assessment for the reporting period:

- Inundation Risk Map using existing data on available Digital Elevation Model prepared for the entire coastal region of Bangladesh.
- Seismic Microzonation of Dhaka city.
- Risk assessment of flash flood in Haor area
- Salinity Impact Assessment by Soil Research Institute
- Fresh water source mapping in the coastal belt by DPHE.
- SAARC MOU to strengthen rapid need assessment in any major disaster at regional level.

Bangladesh will emphasize on importance of developing essential skills and knowledge to integrate DRR to all citizens and institutions so that they become motivated to participate in risk reduction activities. Although numbers of good practices on DRR exist, there is still a disconnection between national and local level capacities. Updating the contingency plans remains a critical challenge at local and national level. Preparedness for early warning, identification of immediate needs and responding accordingly to hazards such as tornado, land slide, flash flood remain challenging.

SECTION 3: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 1

PRIORITY FOR ACTION 1: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

Countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater

capacity to manage risks and to achieve widespread consensus for, engagement in and compliance with disaster risk reduction measures across all sectors of society.

SUBSECTIONS

a. Core Indicator 1: National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels

A country's constitution, laws and governmental system provide the basis to develop plans and institutional arrangements for all areas of disaster risk reduction. Assessing such elements can reveal gaps in resources and capacities that were previously underutilised or untapped. A comprehensive disaster risk reduction policy framework can also guide a government in its disaster risk reduction policies and strategies.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

Means of verification (Please check the relevant boxes)

- X National development plan
- X Sector strategies and plans
- X Climate change policy and strategy
- Poverty reduction strategy papers
- X CCA/UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)
- X Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

Bangladesh has initiated a long term development plan 'Bangladesh Perspective Plan (2012-2021)' which is termed as Vision-2021. It is the stepping stone and guideline for all sectoral and yearly development and public investment plans. Vision 2021, in Chap-viii, has clearly stated the need for integration of DRR & CCA in all development plans. As a part of Vision 2021, the Sixth Five Year Plan (SFYP) has been developed which makes specific recommendation to consider disaster risks in sectoral plans & investments. National Plan for Disaster Management (2010-2015) also calls for addressing the disaster risks in public investment and planning decisions. In the reporting period, MDMR has made SOD 2010 functional and taken initiatives to finalize the National Disaster Management Policy. MDMR has also played a leading role to incorporate disaster risk issues in a number of sectoral plans, for example, Agriculture, Health, Environment, Livestock etc. and integration of, DRR and CCA for Department of Women affairs (DWA). Disaster Management Act 2012 has been approved by the Parliament.

Other national strategy, policies and plans and UN plan those integrated DRR-CCA are as follows:

- Agenda 21
- National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (NSAPR) -II, 2009-2011
- Agriculture Policy 2011
- National Food Policy Plan of Action , 2008-2015
- Revised Renewable Energy Policy 2011
- Industrial Policy, 2011
- Draft Bangladesh Economic Zones Regulations, 2011

- Sustainable & Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) Act (draft), 2012.
- Land Zoning Act (Draft), 2012
- Brick Production Act (draft), 2012
- Haor Master Plan, 2012-2032
- Energy Conservation Act, 2010
- The Gas Act, 2010
- National Child Policy, 2011
- National Women Development Policy, 2011
- National Health Policy, 2011
- Balu Mohal and Soil Management Rules 2011
- Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund, 2011
- Forest Transit Rule, 2011
- Draft National River Conservation Act, 2011
- Bangladesh Wildlife Conservation and Security Act , 2012
- Draft Tree Conservation Act, 2012
- Disaster Management Act, 2012
- Forest (Amendment) Act, 2012
- Bangladesh REDD+ Readiness Roadmap , 2012 (under preparation)
- Coastal Zone policy 2012
- Health Policy 2011
- Environment Policy 2011
- Draft Agricultural Master Plan for coastal Zone 2012
- Bangladesh Water Act -2012
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2011
- Cyclone Shelter Construction Maintenance and Management Policy 2011
- UNDAF(2011-2016)

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Integration of disaster and climate risk reduction has remained as a long term process due to the existing culture and practices of 'Emergency Response focused management'. Mainstreaming of DRR and CCA requires acceleration of common understanding and regular follow up which is not progressing as fast as expected. On the other hand, priority for Policy formulation and revision in this sector has to be done more rigorously and timely.

b. Core Indicator 2: Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Dedicated resources refer to funds that are allocated specifically for disaster risk reduction actions within public investment *inter alia*. Resource allocation that embeds disaster risk reduction into an institution's day-to-day business is necessary. When risk is considered in development investment decisions and in the design of projects, the cost of disaster risk reduction is lower.

Level of Progress: 4

The levels of progress will enable a self-assessment of the extent to which the policies, programmes and initiatives are sustainable in achieving the indicated risk reduction objectives.

KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>
Decentralised / sub-national budget	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	USD <u>allocated</u> to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g Transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	

Description (300 words max.)

GoB has continued its commitment to dedicate and allocate funding for DRR and CCA in the annual budget of 2011-2012 and also 2012-2013 from its revenue and development budget. During the fiscal year 2011-2012, BDT 1399, 97,28, 000.00 (USD 170,728,000.00 approx.) allocated for relief and BDT 1355, 49,97,000.00 (USD 165,305,000 approx.) allocated for VGF to the ultra poor families to cope with shocks and disasters from Ministry of Finance only through MDMR under MoFDM.

GOB and its development partners have continued to increase the funding for preparedness and CCA as well. Following are some key examples:

- Creation of Climate Change Trust Fund for implementing BCCSAP and allocated tk. 2500 Crore (290 million US\$ approximately) per year. In BCCSAP Disaster Risk Reduction is one of the major area for climate change adaptation.
- CDMP II funding started from 2010 with an initial budget of US\$ 51.5 million that increased to US\$ 78.0 million in the reporting period.
- Multi Donor funded Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund 2010 of 125 million USD.
- Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP) of DMB, LGED, BWDB and the Ministry of Planning.
- Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) of MDMR
- ECHO-DEPECHO funding (approximately EURO 3.5 million) for community based disaster preparedness and risk reduction through NGOs at local level in 2011-2012.
- Funds through Water Development Board to reconstruct and maintain coastal and river embankments
- Funds through LGED and MDMR to reconstruct and repair rural communications.
- Funds through Ministry of Education to construct schools in the coastal zone as multi-purpose shelters during emergency period.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Allocated resources are not adequate enough for the highly populous country with multiple hazards affecting the communities round the year. Often, limited efforts in coordinating funding allocation (between government and non-government agencies) reduce optimisation of available resources. Other major constraints are as follows:

- Lack of awareness on emerging risks of natural, biological and nuclear hazards
- Media's involvement still more focused on emergency rather than DRR and CCA

Following suggestions would be considered to overcome these constraints in coming days by GOB:

- Stock taking of budget allocation for emergency Response & Risk reduction separately following an agreed Methodology.
- Formulize a process to avoid duplication or resource allocation at intuitional level.
- The potential to utilise various resources allocated under different various ministries and departments needs to be explored..
- GOB allocation from revenue and development budget need to be compiled to analyze impact against the financial investments both in quantitative and qualitative terms.

c. Core Indicator 3: Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Such action calls for the promotion of community participation in disaster risk reduction through the adoption of policies relevant to the local level, promotion of knowledge networks, strategic management of volunteer resources, attribution of roles and responsibilities, and the delegation and provision of the authority and resources at local levels.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

- Legislation (*Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?*)
X Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government

N/A

Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

Bangladesh continues its effort to enhance capacity of the vulnerable people, especially women and persons with disabilities through their active participation. More than 800 Unions' risk profile and Local Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plans (LDRRAP) have been developed through Community Risk Assessment (CRAs) tools. More than 60,000 risk reduction small scale interventions have been implemented through local Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs), local NGOs and INGOs. MDMR through CDMP's Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF) has been channeling resources to local disaster management committees for different risk reduction initiatives. Training to local government, journalists, academicians, students, civil society groups of DRR sector resulted in engagement of multi-stakeholders in the disaster risk reduction and supplemented efforts of the government machineries at local level. It also helped in developing various action plans led by the GoB and NGOs at community level. There are initiatives to strengthen local government system especially at upazilla and union level, with support from development partners for undertaking DRR initiatives at the local level. A guideline for formation of disaster management committees finalized and all committees reactivated after changes of local elected government in 2011 at various levels as per guideline of revised SOD.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Elected local government representatives at union and Upazilla levels are key actors for all field level DRR activities where resources are allocated from the national level through district administration. However, key challenges remain on decentralized decision making process, ensuring participation of vulnerable communities and resource allocation on DRR interventions at local level. At the same time, volume of allocated resources is not always sufficient to support the initiatives of the communities and local government representatives on DRR and CCA. Practiced rule of allocation of resources is that all areas will receive equal resources although vulnerability of the communities and locations differ. In all unions, there is a change in the leadership and a newly elected members taking over. They have limited or no orientation on DRR and emergency management. Local Government's legal responsibility and authority to budget allocation for DRR is also available in a very limited Scale.

To overcome the constraints, an overall effort is needed to strengthen decentralized planning and decision making process and the allocation of resource as per vulnerability status requires further acceleration. On the other hand, the capacity of the local government bodies especially newly elected Upazilla Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Union Council chairmen need to be enhanced through a continuous training and orientation programs at all level on inclusive DRM. Though CRA guideline tried to include issues of persons with disabilities but more attention is needed and expertise is required to ensure participation of PWDs in DRM. More emphasis need to be given to include persons with disabilities in different DRM committees and include sessions on vulnerabilities of person with disabilities in all DRM training /workshops.

d. Core Indicator 4: A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

A multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction can be defined as a nationally owned and led mechanism – adopting the structure of a forum or committee that facilitates the interaction of key development players around the national disaster risk reduction agenda and serves as an advocate for adopting disaster risk reduction measures at all levels. Such a platform may include or complement existing mechanisms for disaster management (that exist primarily for emergency relief and recovery).

Level of Progress: 4 (thematic group on Policy proposed lower level in the national workshop)

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

- civil society members (specify absolute number)
- national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)
- sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)
- private sector (specify absolute number)
- science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)
- women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)
- other (please specify)

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

- In the Prime Minister's/President's Office
- In a central planning and/or coordinating unit
- In a civil protection department
- In an environmental planning ministry
- In the Ministry of Finance

Ministry of I Other (Please specify): In
Ministry of Disaster
Management & Relief

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking/assessment at the indicated level

At present, a multi-sectoral national platform on DRR (NPDRR) has brought together different public, private and civil society groups. It has also enhanced the tradition to work together by multi-stakeholders and it is enforced by the revised SOD 2010. Now, the NPDRR has 39 members. Four other key committees are actively contributing to the policy guidance and multi-stakeholder coordination. The committees are: National Disaster Management Council (NDMC), Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC), National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC), and Earthquake Preparedness & Awareness Committee (EPAC). At the apex level, NDMC is established to provide policy guidance towards disaster risk reduction and emergency response management in Bangladesh. The Council is multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary in nature. It has 32 members from ministries, departments and armed force divisions. The IMDMCC is established at the national level to facilitate policy making, planning, programming and implementing measures relating to disaster risk reduction and emergency response management in Bangladesh. It has 33 members from all key ministries and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). The NDMAC was formed in 19 November 2009 with 47 members from government departments, universities, experts, business groups, insurance company, financial organizations, research institutes and Fire Service & Civil Defense (FS&CD). Following the verdict of High Court Division of Supreme Court, dated 29 July 2009, in order to prepare the nation for earthquake risk management, EPAC is formed. It also has 39 members from government departments, Armed Forces Division (AFD), academicians, research institutes, FS&CD, NGOs.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

The NPDRR initiative taken to fulfill the commitment of HFA by GOB, However, The roles and functions of the national platform has not been outlined though the committee organized regular meetings under coordination of MDMR. The NPDRR also established as a stand alone platform without necessary coordinating mechanism with other four national committees as well as stakeholders in DRR & CCA. The NPDRR structure also lacks representation of women organizations and private sector though representatives of private sector are key member of other national committees.

Now, GOB through MDMR will revisit the structure of the NPDRR to include wider civil society groups, women organizations and private sector. The revised NPDRR will comprise of all five committees – National Disaster Management Council (NDMC), Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC), National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC), Earthquake Preparedness & Awareness Committee (EPAC) and NPDRR and representation of all stakeholders. An executive committee will be formed from representation of all five committees which will sit regularly to review and advice on all DRR and Emergency Response issues. Members of all five committees will sit together at least once a year as a larger community on DRR.

SECTION 4: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 2

PRIORITY FOR ACTION 2: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

The starting point for reducing disaster risk and for promoting a culture of disaster resilience lies in the knowledge of the hazards and the physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to disasters that most societies face, and of the ways in which hazards and vulnerabilities are changing in the short and long term, followed by action taken on the basis of that knowledge.

SUBSECTIONS

a. Core Indicator 1: National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors

National risk assessments allow decision-makers and communities to understand the country's exposure to various hazards and its social, economic, environmental and physical vulnerabilities. National risk assessments allow communities to take effective action to reduce disaster and environmental risks.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment

Not yet calculated % of schools and hospitals assessed

Not Yet Calculated schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

X Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)

X Common format for risk assessment

X Risk assessment format customised by user

Is future/probable risk assessed?

Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.

Agriculture, Livestock, DWA, Energy, Water development, Communication, etc.

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

MDMR has been facilitating sector specific risk assessment guidelines and mapping for earthquake for major cities, Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet and for medium and small urban areas like Rangpur, Bogra, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Sirajganj, Tangail, Narayanganj, etc. and tsunami in 13 coastal districts, i.e., Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Chittagong, Khulna, Barguna, Patuakhali etc. MDMR has established a Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (MRVA) Modeling and Mapping Cell with a financial support of World Bank and engaged an international consulting firm for the job in the country. River bank erosion prediction model and community based prediction dissemination

system has been used in two river basin areas – Padma and Jamuna. Risk assessment of Drought and its early warning system are designed. Risk assessment of drought has been tested and mapping of drought prone areas continued. Key examples of risk assessment for the reporting period:

- Inundation Risk Map: Using existing data on available digital elevation models useable tsunami and storm surge inundation risk maps have been prepared for the entire coastal region of Bangladesh. The risk maps have been developed based on the simulation results of tsunamis and storm surges and the updated Digital Elevation Model.
- Seismic Microzonation: Seismic microzonation of Dhaka city is composed of the probabilistic calculation of peak ground acceleration levels, and the estimation of predominant period of local amplification for microtremor and amplification factor of each geomorphological type.
- Ministry of Primary & Mass Education facilitated earthquake risk assessment of Schools and Directorate General of Health Services facilitated earthquake risk assessment of hospitals in major urban areas. (20% of schools and hospitals in three major cities: Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet)
- Civil society (including the NGOs) owned CRA as common risk assessment format and applied at the local level.
- Risk assessment of flash flood in Haor area by CEGIS
- Climate Change Induced drought risk assessment by CDMP and CEGIS
- Salinity Impact Assessment by Soil Research Institute
- Fresh water source mapping in the coastal belt by DPHE.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and *recommendations* on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Unavailability of Geo-spatial data remained as the key challenges remained More than 12000 schools and hospitals are not safe from earthquake in three major urban areas/cities and from flood and cyclone in rural and coastal areas (including private and pre-schools). Unavailability of accurate data for Digital Elevation Model (DEM) constrained production of accurate inundation information for flood and storm surges which can be disseminate to communities for better preparedness.

There is a need to develop standardized reporting process of risk assessments and mapping and data compilation methodology. Risk assessment of lifeline sectors, i.e., health, water and sanitation, energy, agriculture, livestock need to be prioritized at national and local level. Other key points are:

- Investment is needed to produce necessary scientific data with support of space technology
- Gender perspective need to be integrated in all Multi Hazard Risk assessment.
- Disability and aging inclusive perspective also need to be integrated in the CRA and Hazard Risk Assessments.
- Flood, cyclone and all climate related probable risk scenario need to be developed with scientific data and use of appropriate technology.
- Vulnerable communities' livelihood risks need to be assessed and mitigation plans to be developed.

b. Core Indicator 2: Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.

Data collection and dissemination processes allow decision-makers and the public to understand the country's exposure to various hazards and its social, economic, environmental and physical vulnerabilities. Such information, disseminated in an appropriate and timely manner, allows communities to take effective action to reduce risk.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? Yes

- X Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated
- X Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (*from the disaster databases/ information systems*)
- X Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) of DMB, attached to CDMP, anchored at Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban which are connected with 64 districts and more than 250 upazilla (sub-district) level offices. CPP also is expanded in 3 districts and 5 new upazillas at west coast with support from CDMP & covered to a total 37 Upazilla. CPP modify 130 HF & VHF wireless stations in isolated islands & chars in 37 costal Upazilla with support from American Red Cross. An ongoing project led by BBS/World Bank/WFP is updating poverty maps, which would be used as one input for risk assessment at pre-crisis situation. During the reporting period, significant amount of research-based information generated on vulnerability of number of high risk districts by GoB and NGOs, which is used as a basis for a systematic monitoring of vulnerability. Early warning information generation dissemination has considerably been improved and further attention is required for wider dissemination at community level. Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) has taken initiative with support from Government of Norway to strengthen its capacity for geo-hazard identification and mitigation.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Vulnerability analysis as an integrated element in disaster management is increasingly been recognized for practices in recent time in Bangladesh. A national system remains underdeveloped to monitor vulnerabilities to different hazards especially the social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities which are linked to disaster impacts. However, much of the information needed for monitoring exist with different agencies often on different websites. There are current efforts by MDMR to create a web portal through the DMIC to centralize this information focused on hazards and disasters. Substantial progress has been made for MDMR's DMIC in compiling & delivering information. It is easily accessible through the internet; there must also be a system for the local level planners (DMCs) to access that information base who do not have internet facilities. System also to be devised to monitor and consolidate the works being done by NGOs. Limited access to territorial data and absence of a monitoring system for salinity ingress and flash flood also remained as a challenge.

A hub need to be initiated within MDMR to consolidate and archive different works done by the government agencies and NGOs/INGOS on DRR/DRM and CCA while a consistent monitoring system for hazards like salinity, tornado, flush flood, discrete rain, dense fog etc. need to be developed and institutionalized at local and national level.

c. Core Indicator 3: Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities

Assessing capacity of the four elements of early warning (risk knowledge, monitoring and warning services, dissemination and communication, and response capabilities) is essential to empowering individuals and communities threatened by hazards to act in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner so as to reduce the possibility of personal injury, loss of life, damage to property and the environment, and loss of livelihoods.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

- X Early warnings acted on effectively
- X Local level preparedness
- X Communication systems and protocols used and applied
- X Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level. Early warning information generation, community message preparation and message dissemination to at-risk communities Bangladesh has well developed for cyclone in coastal areas and flooding in the river basins. In each year, disaster risk reduction awareness campaign is progressed through observing the National Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD), and International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) in March and October, respectively. Besides, hazard specific awareness campaign and warning is placed by concerned organizations like FFWC of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for Flood, Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) for cyclone and DAE for drought. Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO), Centre for Geographic and Environmental Information Services (CEGIS), Institute of Water Modeling (IWM), Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB), are engaged in strengthening disaster early warning system. Decentralized organizations, research organizations and universities are linked with disaster warning information generation and disseminations along with SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC) established at Dhaka. Union DMCs have been linked with mobile phone network and Upazilla DMCs are with internet and mobile phone. Tsunami early warning centre has been established at BMD in collaboration with Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). MDMR are in process to design a Tsunami EWS in the country. In addition to existing one, new three seismic observatories have been established at Dhaka, Sylhet and Rangpur. Drought warning message dissemination is done by DAE. Early Warning Dissemination through Cell Broadcasting System (CBS) tested pilot in cyclone prone Cox's Bazar and flood prone Sirajgonj and planned to expand 14 coastal districts by MDMR with a support from BMD, FFWC and mobile phone operators (Teletalk and Grameen Phone). Other key achievements are:

- Interactive Voice Response (IVR) through all Mobile Phone Operators in the country is achieved by DMB in 2012 to disseminate daily weather bulletin and early warning generated by BMD and FFWC
- MDMR also initiated a process to establish poll-fitted megaphone siren to disseminate early warning on hazards to the vulnerable communities in 35 upazilla of 12 districts in the coastal belt which were badly affected by cyclone SIDR. This system will be controlled from a district headquarters (Deputy Commissioners' Office). Establishment of local early warning mechanism through Community Radio
- Regular River bank Erosion prediction and community based early warning dissemination (for major river-basin, i.e., Ganges, Jamuna, Padma, Meghna.)
- SMS based Warning Dissemination system piloted for Tsunami and cyclone warning.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Bangladesh Government faces multiple challenges to provide effective early warning to flood and flash flood that devastate life and livelihood of the poor people of the country regularly. The main reason is the absence of an agreed regional cooperation framework on rainfall and water flow data sharing among three neighboring countries of SAARC in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) basin. Bangladesh flood and flash flood warning information will not be at desired level without establishment of regional data sharing and cooperation framework. On the other hand, a national Tornado forecasting system along with forecasts for nor'wester and landslides, which have been causing significant damage to lives and property in recent times is needed where BMD and SPARRSO may play a significant role. The other challenge is early warning messages to reach the people at risk, in remote areas for different hazards except cyclone & storm surge. Community volunteer groups have to be developed in the CPP fashion for the remote flood prone areas for disseminating flood warning. Media workers also need to be trained properly on early warning messages and system so that they can transmit the warnings to public appropriately. The Urban Volunteers have potential to be involved in the early warning dissemination on urban hazards thus increasing the awareness of the mass people.

d. Core Indicator 4: National and local risk assessments take account of regional / transboundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

This action refers to the need to cooperate regionally and internationally to assess and monitor regional and transboundary risks, exchange information and provide early warnings through appropriate arrangements. This would imply having standardised and accessible information and data on regional disaster risks, impacts and losses.

Level of Progress: 3

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk?

Yes

- Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring
- Regional or sub-regional risk assessment
- X Regional or sub-regional early warning
- Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing
- X Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

Institutional arrangements exist between FFWC and neighboring countries (India Central Water Commission) upstream to limited exchange of hydro meteorological data. Arrangements are in place to facilitate information sharing regarding Avian influenza outbreaks near borders with Bangladesh. SAARC Disaster Management Centre has been established and activated. Adoption of SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management created opportunity for exchange of information and more regional cooperation in risk assessment at regional scale. UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory Mission (TAM) invited by MDMR in 2011 explored the scope and needs for space based information for DRR.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Although regional cooperation framework is in place and intergovernmental meetings held regularly, the system for sharing information related to hazards and disaster management has not been fully established and functional among SAARC countries. Application of research and studies for all hazards is limited at regional level. Non-availability of real time data on water level and rainfall in the upstream as well as lack of access to the satellites for direct data collection on precipitation remained major challenges.

SDMC may facilitate the regional cooperation for sharing information and knowledge on DRR and Disaster management on regular basis, especially during the hazard season. Information exchange process need to be strengthened especially for cross boundary hazards. Uses of space technology and information in DRR need to be considered and incorporate in the national disaster management policy.

SECTION 5: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 3

PRIORITY FOR ACTION 3: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Disasters can be substantially reduced if people are well informed and motivated towards a culture of disaster prevention and resilience, which in turn requires the collection, compilation and dissemination of relevant knowledge and information on hazards, vulnerabilities, actual losses and capacities.

SUBSECTIONS

a. Core Indicator 1: Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc)

Information on disaster risks and protection options, especially to citizens and local authorities in high risk areas, should be easily available and understandable to enable for them to take actions to reduce risk, and build resilience.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

- X Information is proactively disseminated
- X Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts – radio, TV,)
- X Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

There have been functional networks and forums exist on DRR at various levels that include civil society, NGOs, CBOs and other development partners. Increased use of information technology further strengthened the process. For example, key government ministries, research institutions and civil society organizations have established websites. DMIC of MDMR is providing information services, which is connected with 64 districts and 235 upazila headquarters (HQs) and planned to

be expanded to remaining 248 upazilla HQs by the year 2012. The early warning information, particularly flood and cyclone warning information is available through email and websites, reaching across agencies and key stakeholders. MDMR, BMD, CPP and FFWC have been contributing significantly in dissemination of early warning and disaster messages. Websites of NGOs (i.e., NARRI, NIRAPAD, Disaster Forum etc.) also disseminate disaster management related messages and early warning information. Bangladesh Telephone Regulatory Council (BTRC) through its mobile network, Bangladesh Betar (Radio Bangladesh) has also been taking part in disaster information sharing. In early warning dissemination Bangladesh television also provide information. Print and electronic media are also taking part in disaster knowledge sharing and contribute in preparedness through information dissemination in the communities and abroad. MDMR has taken initiative to disseminate daily weather bulletin, early warning and disaster information through IVR and Cell Broadcasting System (CBS) for cyclone and flood in all over Bangladesh with support of mobile companies, BMD and FFWC. The Bangladesh Disaster Knowledge Network (BDKN) has been established by MDMR involving 30 partner organizations including GOs, NGOs, CBOs, Scientific & Research Organizations and Universities under the umbrella of South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN).

- Strengthen and Expansion of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) to new five upazillas of three Districts in southwestern part of Bangladesh
- Cyclone warning coverage of cycle increased to 5 k.m radius
- Community Radio initiated dissemination of disaster information and knowledge including public awareness programs.
- Climate & Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR) community of Solution Exchange - A2I Programs to foster the information and knowledge management process on DRR and CCA.
- DRR Network Expanded - NARRI, River Basin forum (Regional), South Asia Disaster Knowledge network (SADKN).
- Department of Environment is going to establish Climate Change Knowledge Network (CCKN).
- Dissemination of Disaster Information and Knowledge through Folk Media is also practicing in the country.
- The initiative of the Government to establish Union Information System where information related to disaster issues will also be available.
- Establishment of online Disaster Management Knowledge Center to be hosted in MDMR
- CDMP has signed an MOU with 14 community radio operators to disseminate awareness raising programme on DRR and emergency preparedness as well as early warning messages in local language.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

As DMIC of MDMR has been established some years back, it is already tested for local level information sharing on warning and disaster information. DMICs are also playing a key role in linking national to local and local to national information sharing process on disasters. Using e-communication and internet has been useful to enhance access to information at the local level. Continuous power supply to the DMICs has been disrupted most of the time. There is hardly any robust alternative like solar power or other energy to ensure round the clock services from the DMICs. So, accessibility to and availability of regular support remained a major constrain for the professionals and agencies working outside capital and other major urban areas due to lack of high speed internet services and continuous electricity supply at the DMICs. There is also lack of effective coordination to create reliable information at various levels. The major area of challenge remains with availability of earthquake related information.

There is a need to increase more accessibility to and effectiveness of information dissemination from local to national as well as national to local level. Most vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities, aged, children need to be incorporated in the dissemination process.

Recently launched Community Radios (currently 14, mostly in disaster prone areas) is an expected vehicle to disseminate DRR/ DRM/ early warning messages in local languages among grassroots people in the remotest vulnerable areas and among marginal and at risk population.

b. Core Indicator 2: School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices

Incorporating disaster risk-related issues into existing education curricula contributes to continuous learning and reinforces knowledge for disaster risk reduction. Training activities also provide the opportunity to consider indigenous knowledge and traditional practices for risk reduction and mitigation.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

- X primary school curriculum
- X secondary school curriculum
- X university curriculum
- X professional DRR education programmes

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

MDMR has taken initiatives to harmonize the disaster risk management related training curricula for various key Stakeholders. Disaster risk management issues have been included in the school curricula of Class VI to VIII under the supervision of Ministry of Education (MoEdu), NCTB & NAEM, MDMR and in the foundation training courses and professional degree programs of 29 Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS) Cadres and Armed Forces Division (AFD). Specialized courses on disaster risk management for various civil service people, public representatives and local government bodies continued in RDA, NAEM and other institutes are also included DM and DRM issues. Some of the key achievements from the reporting periods are as follows:

- Disaster Risk Management (DRM) incorporated in the conventional course curriculum of Bangladesh Civil service , Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC), Teachers' Training Colleges, Technical Training Institutes, NAEM, Primary Teacher's Institute, and NILG,
- DRM Issues incorporated in Class VI to VIII and designed for class IX-XII.
- 25 Training Institutions and Universities Incorporate DRM in academic curricula in Undergraduate and Post-graduate courses.
- Mass casualty Management has been incorporated in Medical (MBBS) and Nursing Curriculum.
- House Building Research Institutes (HBRI) organized training on disaster resilient housing for the technical experts on house construction. And integrated DRR in their course curriculum and trainings.
- DRTMC has organized a training Program collaborate with SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) on "River bank Erosion and Embankment Safety Management in Asia

Region” involving 40 experts from SAARC countries.

- Emergency Capacity Building (ECB) Bangladesh organized two staff development Programs for two different groups working in the DRM sector: management & leadership skill development for senior managers of organizations and Core Skill Development for new & support functions of the organization. These are nine-month long program including two training workshops, simulation, coaching, mentoring and regular follow up communications from the secretariat of ECB.
- Different NGOs organized training courses on disaster preparedness, emergency response and DRR for their staffs, community leaders, CBOs and vulnerable groups in urban and rural areas.
- The Disaster Research Training and Management Centre (DRTMC) published a journal name “Durjogbarta” based on disaster issue of Bangladesh and World.
- A social protection Management Information centre established at national level to consolidate and coordinate all local level information.
- Farmers’ Resource Information centres established at union level to disseminate scientific and updated information on technology to the farmers
- Upazilla Resource centre has been established to disseminate DRR information.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

A large number of children, women, aged and disabled people who are not registered in the educational institutes or schools could not be reached by the structured curriculum and trainings. On the other hand, issues related to recovery and rehabilitation has not been incorporated in the curricula or professional development courses. Few organizations are providing disability inclusive DRM training to the stakeholders which need to be scaled up at national level. Gender and DRR perspective needs to be adequately addressed in all curricula and training modules of government and non-government agencies.

c. Core Indicator 3: Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened

Authorities at national and regional level have a key role to play in strengthening the technical and scientific capacities to develop and apply methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities and impacts of hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.

Level of Progress:

Level of Progress achieved: 3

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes

X Research programmes and projects

Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions

X Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country’s ranking / assessment at the indicated level

DMB has established a Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (MRVA) Modeling and Mapping Cell with a financial support of World Bank and engaged an international consulting firm for MRVA modeling and mapping in the country. Community Risk Assessment (CRA) tool has been revised in a simplified manner with robust inclusion of CCA and gender issues and accepted by

the NGOs working in Bangladesh as a common assessment tool in DRM. CRA has been used by more than 20 NGOs to study the risk and vulnerabilities of the communities living at risk. Other notable research during the reporting period are as follows:

- River Erosion Prediction study by DRTN, Dhaka University, and CEGIS,
- Union Fact sheet and Union Map on risk assessment produced by CDMP.
- Non-Farm Livelihood Study conducted by CDMP and CNRS in the *Haor* region.
- Micro-Zonation Map of risk prone areas up-dated by CDMP 2011.
- Bangladesh Climate Public Expenditure & institutional Review by Planning Commission, GED,
- Study on comprehensive earthquake mitigation by NARRI consortium of NGOs.
- Study on impact and cost benefit analysis of various DRR interventions in Bangladesh by NARRI consortium of NGOs.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Bangladesh has generated knowledge on disaster risk management and climate risk management. Although, number of trainings, studies, and researches has been conducted on DRR and CCA, there is no established follow up mechanism. Past experience showed that it might be relatively easier to organize or conduct a research program or study or training but difficult to scale it up for the public use whereas sharing of information of various studies and researches is also not regular.

A process need to be established for researches and studies on DRR and CCA investment at local and national level. For example, a cost effectiveness analysis or social return analysis of DRM investment can be useful to portrait the national efforts in building resilience of communities. The major constraint is the 'limited' capacity of DMB to play the role of a 'knowledge hub' that need to be enhanced through collaborative action and long-term plan. There is also a dire need to establish an agreed monitoring system after the end of a research projects and trainings to document the impacts and gaps. Initiatives need to be taken to create an inventory of all the research works (past, ongoing & proposed for the future).

One other challenge is to ensure an active and sustainable link between the researchers and academics with the practitioners at the field. An initiative of CDRR SolEx platform to facilitate a process to bring together all three types: practitioners, policy makers and researchers in one fold can be a good step towards eradicate the disconnection.

d. Core Indicator 4: Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities

A countrywide public awareness strategy is a national, long-term plan of action with specific goals that organizes how the general population is informed about disaster risk and the ways they can act to reduce their exposure to hazards. Public awareness actions are important tools to help integrate disaster risk reduction into every-daylife.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

X Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.

- X Training of local government
- X Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)
- X Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)
- Guidance for risk reduction
- Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

Raising public awareness by government, NGOs and civil society on different hazards, especially earthquake, cyclone, flood, tsunami etc. has continued in the reporting period. From 2012, IDDR day is recognized as a key public awareness raising day by GOB which is enlisted to category B of the events means Prime Minister will be actively involved in the day observance as a chief guest thus raise the importance of the to a higher level. The national Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD) has also marked as a category C by GOB, making it a nation-wide celebration through national funding. GOB through Ministry of Education and Ministry of primary and Mass education taken an initiative through government order to organize at least two mock drills in each schools a year on observance of IDDR and NDPD. In 2012, more than 400 schools organized drill on hazards in the first quarter of the year. More schools are prepared to conduct the drills on the day of IDDR 2012 together. Number of schools conducted awareness session on hazards like flood, fire, earthquake, cyclone etc. Mock drills on cyclone, flood, earthquake etc. were organized by DMB at national, upazilla and union levels. National Disaster Management Plan (2010-2015) called for extensive public awareness program on DRM. Print and electronic media played the supporting role in public awareness building process. Day observances (i.e., NDPD, Environment day and IDDR by the GoB and NGOs) incorporated the public awareness as a key activity. NCTB has revised the primary and secondary school curricula to include DRR, while MDMR through CDMP has supported several universities, e.g., Patuakhali Science & Technology University (PSTU), IUBAT, BRAC University and University of Dhaka to initiate graduation and post-graduation studies in DRM.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Although number of events continued to raise the public awareness on DRM, a robust strategy for raising awareness among public remained a major gap in the DRM sector. Lack of resources and efforts to increase the effectiveness of the mass awareness on DRR and emergency preparedness remained as other key challenges. Investment from private sector and their proactive involvement is also absence in the mass awareness programmes on DRR. A strategy for public awareness programme need to be developed and commenced to create more significant impact of the mass awareness programmes of GoB and NGOs on DRR and CCA. Hazard wise common guideline for public awareness raising campaign could be developed. At the same time, investment and effort need to be increased to raise the awareness of mass people through GOB' development budget and private sector's funding.

SECTION 5: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 4

PRIORITY FOR ACTION 4: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Disaster risks related to changing social, economic, environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate

change, are addressed in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations.

SUBSECTIONS

a. Core Indicator 1: Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change

Scope of environment risk management policies can have major impacts on disaster risk reduction, and should explicitly incorporate risk reduction goals and strategies. When environmental and natural resource policies specifically incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, they can help reduce underlying risk factors.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

- X Protected areas legislation
- Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- X Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- X Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- X Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

In this reporting period, some of the key ministries of Bangladesh government have initiated mechanism and regulatory system to protect and restore the ecosystem services and rehabilitation of wetland, forest areas and natural mangrove generation. The following are some of the examples:

- Introduction of Wild Conservation and Preservation Act and forest transit Root 2011
- Development of Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA) Management Guideline
- Revision of the Fish Protection Act 2011.
- Establishment of Modhupur Rehabilitation Project (Incentives) Endowment fund for ECA, Management of Modhupur Forests 2011.
- Development of EIA Guide Lines For different Sectors.
- Piloting the Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBACC) through Coastal afforestation in the coastal areas of 12 districts.
- Land use planning initiated by the Ministry of Land, started in the coastal districts.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Although Government and NGOs have introduced small scale piloting on community based adaptation as a means to DRM, an institutional framework and flow of financing is absent to promote and/or scale up the initiatives. On the other hand, natural resource management has not been integrated to strengthen the DRM initiatives at local and national level by the institutions and civil society groups.

Lot of inputs are needed to build Institutional Capacities (including Technology, Human resource and Finance) through a collaborative mechanism among the departments and relevant ministries.

The Disaster Impact & Risk Assessment (DIRA) guideline needs to be developed, followed and be made mandatory for all national and local development programs.

b. Core Indicator 2: Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk

The existence and implementation of policies for social welfare and the provision of basic services, for example to address issues of food security, public health, risk sharing mechanisms, protection of critical public infrastructure etc. will address underlying risk factors and reduce the vulnerability of impoverished groups.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

- Crop and property insurance
- X Temporary employment guarantee schemes
- X Conditional and unconditional cash transfers
- X Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)
- X Micro insurance

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking/assessment at the indicated level. Provide evidence-based examples of how social development policies and programmes serve to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

15% of national budget through 99 types of programmes implemented by 21 ministries to reduce poverty and ensure social development of the poorest section of the nation. During this reporting period, a Family Insurance for Affected people of Sundarban has been introduced to protect forestry from further deterioration. Social development and compensation for loss by hazards like compensation for Birds Flue loss, Food Support for the fisherman during of 'Fish protection Season', VGD, VGF,TR,GR Program, Employment Support for Nursery Development Program, input through Finance for the Farmer, Old Allowances, Benefit Sharing in Plantation programme under social forestry continued by GoB. Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) has been launched throughout the country by MDMR in 2011. NGOs' are implementing Micro Finance Program for poor families which also increased the coping capacity of the poor families to disasters and mitigate some risks. In the cyclone affected and water-logging affected areas, NGOs have implemented a 100 crore (12 million USD approx.) 'cash transfer programme' with the support of donors to restore the livelihood of the affected families.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Poor people are the most affected section by any hazards due to their exposure to the disasters through economic and socio-political reasons. GOB's social development policies enabled more than 10 million people to cope with the regular shocks and small scale disasters at the local level. However, There are overlapping, targeting error, problem of leakage and lack of coordination among the 21 ministries implementing social development programmes for poor people. On the

other hand, there is an absence of a comprehensive policy and social development program to protect coastal vulnerable population which is more exposed to increased number of hydrological hazards and disasters. Safety net programme for the urban poor are not adequate to cope with the fast rising urban population, especially floating poor & slum dwellers. The initiatives need to be scaled up to manifold to cover other vulnerable groups living at different hazard prone areas, especially frequently hit by climate change induced disasters. Safety net program for the persons with disabilities (PWDs) need to be made more significant in the plan of GOB to enhance the coping capacity of the most vulnerable groups. Target areas for these programmes need to be considered not only by population size, but also as per vulnerability to hazards. There is also a need to develop a robust data base of the poor people and social development programmes of the ministries in order to improve the coordination. It will also foster the integration of DRR in all social protection programmes through MDMR.

c. Core Indicator 3: Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Focusing on the protection of a state’s most vulnerable economic activities and productive sectors is an efficient strategy to help reduce the overall impacts of disasters.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

X National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

Forestry, tra	Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets
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Investments in retrofitting infrastructure, including schools and hospitals

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country’s ranking / assessment at the indicated level

During the reporting period, major progress has been seen in the sectors like agriculture, livestock, and forestry. Some of the key examples are as follows:

- Disaster and Climate Resilient Crops (BR 43, 47, 51, 52, BINA 5, 8 etc.) has been introduced in the AILA affected coastal saline prone zone for assisting farmers to recover from disaster losses.
- Cross breeding of fish, Goat and Cattle have been developed by the fisheries and livestock department to ensure economic safety to poor families against the disaster risks.
- Sundarban Environmental Security Project has been implemented as a part of ‘Forestry Protection Plan and Policy’.
- Initiatives have been taken to ensure recovery of Wet lands and Biodiversity Conservation.
- Ongoing Coastal Green Belt and Char Development Projects are aiming to protect public investment in livelihood and transfer asset to the poor communities. .

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Absence of risk financing and non-existence of risk transfer remained key challenges for the country. Although mainstreaming objectives are promoted by MDMR, it has not been fully incorporated among different ministries and department except ministry of agriculture, environment, and education.

GOB, development partners and private sector need to develop a mechanism to come up with the

process of risk transfer for the at risk population. A study has been proposed by MDMR on 'Risk Transfer' to ADB in 2012. Planning Commission has taken up an initiative to develop tools and mechanism to analyze cost effectiveness of climate financing in different sectors which covered some of the DRM issues. However, a specific and harmonized plan to develop a cost effective analysis of DRM investment is absent till date at national level.

d. Core Indicator 4: Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes

Including disaster risk reduction elements in land-use plans is an important strategy for reducing the vulnerability of communities to hazards. Land use planning that is carefully designed and rigorously implemented is a useful approach to managing expanding human settlements and minimizing associated risks.

Level of Progress: 2

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

- X Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- X Training of masons on safe construction technology
- Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities
- Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development
- Regulated provision of land titling

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

National Building Code has been reviewed by a National committee to update the code to present context. RAJUK (Capital City Development Authority) has proposed the Detailed Area Plan (DAP) for Dhaka City to facilitate safe urban settlement and micro land zoning and protect wetland. Forest Department has started a program on Slope Plantation to protect the erosion of land in the hilly areas. MDMR through CDMP and NGOs have conducted training for the masons on Building Code and Safe construction against hazards, especially cyclone and earthquake. GoB through the Water Development Board (WDB) channelized financial support to restore the drainage infrastructure in the water-logging areas and through City Corporation in the major cities like Dhaka and Chittagong.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Lack of mechanism to enforce the Building Code remained the major challenge in the country. Although the Building codes are implemented in all urban areas including all major cities, lack of skilled human resource to monitor and authority to enforce the code by the relevant departments has remained the main constraint and challenge. Universal design of hazard-safety need to be incorporated in the national building code.

e. Core Indicator 5: Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

It is essential to consider disaster risk reduction principles when designing post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes in order to 'build back better' and not recreate risk. There is an identified need for the national and local implementation of international post-disaster recovery and reconstruction norms and standards.

Level of Progress: 3

KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery?

Yes

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

X DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened

Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning.

X Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking/assessment at the indicated level

In this reporting period, government and NGOs have taken initiative to integrate DRR in the post-disaster programs, especially in the recovery stage. NGOs working in the affected areas of AILA cyclone and Water-logging have invested at least ten percent of the total fund for promoting risk reduction initiatives. For example, the community place and communication restoration activities ensured earthen roads above the flood level. More emphasis has been given to restore and re-excavate water channels in the water-logging areas to prevent future water loggings. In those programs, the target beneficiaries were mainly women, which is more than 70% of the total beneficiaries. Women have been prioritized for all kind of cash for work, cash for training, public awareness and advocacy programs in all AILA and Water Logging recovery and reconstruction projects in affected areas by GoB and NGOs. UNDP has initiated a disaster resilient habitat programme as recovery initiative in Aila affected areas. DRR has been critically integrated in the on-going ECRRP of MDMR for the cyclone affected communities. Water development Board has taken DRR as a key component in its entire ongoing coastal and river bank embankment reconstruction works after the cyclones and floods. Roads and high ways department reconstructing all the affected highways above the flood level with necessary water-channels to remove water-logging risks. LGED's ongoing reconstruction works in the Aila affected areas and water-logging areas considered DRR as integrated component to make local communication more disaster resilient. DPHE's effort to repair and construct drinking water schemes for the saline prone zone and cyclone affected communities considered all cyclone-resilient features. Ministry of Agriculture extended its expertise and technology to support cyclone affected farmers to use saline-resilient varieties to reduce future disaster risks to food security.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Key challenges are as follows:

- Emphasis on the humanitarian assistance by government and development partners
- Less emphasis on recovery and reconstruction phase which needs more finance and time
- Lack of assistance from development partners for recovery and reconstruction works
- Limited time given in project design of the recovery phase thus DRR issue missed out

- Concept of 'extended support' in the recovery phase reduces potential for DRR integration as resource is not adequate to cover all affected families.
- One of the major constraints of integrating DRR in post-disaster activities and recovery program is the absence of an agreed guideline of integration at national level.
- Absence of appropriate and tailor made tools, techniques and methodologies are also the key challenges.

f. Core Indicator 6: Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure

It is crucial to institutionalise procedures to integrate disaster risk reduction measures into national sustainable development strategies, plans and programmes in key areas such as poverty reduction, housing, water, sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, infrastructure and environment to ensure that development does not create further disasters.

Level of Progress: 3

KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed?

Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

- By national and sub-national authorities and institutions
- By international development actors
- Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

Disaster risk and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) methodologies have been developed and it was decided that the EIA information, disaster risk information and its mitigation options has to be placed while submitting any development project to Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) for approval by the government. This is applicable to all ministries, agencies, departments for all sectors. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction out of the MoF&DM remains a key national challenge. DoRR of MDMR in association with MoEF has just embarked upon cyclone resilient housing programme in the coastal areas targeting around 700 families. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and BWDB have already commenced rehabilitation works for the damaged embankments following cyclone Sidr and Aila.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Although there is an agreement to common methodology of need assessment, adherence to agreement is absent. One of the main challenges to raise the focus of the different sectors on DRR, scale up the existing good practices and to introduce a robust process to work with ministries and departments. Existing efforts for mainstreaming DRR require joint and collaborative efforts of all actors, stakeholders and agencies including civil society groups. A risk management plan for various key institutions like schools and hospitals need to be developed and made operational in all major cities and urban areas as well as the hazard prone vulnerable locations.

SECTION 7: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 5

PRIORITY FOR ACTION 5: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

SUBSECTIONS

a. Core Indicator 1: Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place

An investment of time and resources in systematically evaluating and subsequently improving disaster preparedness capacities and mechanisms provides states with a substantial increase in readiness for managing disaster impacts, and improves response measures.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

- X DRR incorporate in these programmes and policies.
X The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

- Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
X Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

- Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections
X Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

During this reporting period, substantial progress has been made to put DRR in policies, plans and activities of government and NGOs. Following are some of the key examples from different sectors:

- SOD has been Revised and Approved for implementation at all level.
- SOD has been translated in local language to ensure its effectiveness.
- Disaster Management Act 2012 passed in the parliament.
- National EQ Contingency Plan has been finalized by anticipating future earthquake risks.
- Ministry and Sectors' Contingency Plan are in place anticipating future risks of multi-hazards.
- Local Level Contingency Plan at district-Upazilla-unions has been developed by CDMP and NGOs.
- Coverage of CPP has been extended to the AILA affected coastal districts like Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, etc.
- FSCD has started Urban Community volunteer Development Program with support from MDMR through CDMP and NGOs in major cities like Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet.
- Private Sector (Garments Industry) engagement in EQ Preparedness increased.
- New Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter cum School construction started in the coastal and

storm surge prone areas.

- Training on earthquake & fire preparedness and Mock drill conducted at 30 Schools and 10 Hospitals at Dhaka and Sylhet city.
- UNICEF is working with Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) to incorporate DRR in school level and upazila level education planning. A module has been designed on Disaster Management and Child protection and provided training to Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Social Welfare, DRROs and all cluster partners. Improving socio economic resilience of family through cash transfer conditional to school enrollment, health and nutrition and prevention of child labor and child marriage.
- The safe swimming initiative of UNICEF trained 541 adolescents (308 girls and 233 boys) as Community Swimming Coaches (CSIs) have coached 79,213 children on survival swimming skills.
- Rain water harvesting initiative for the safe drinking water around child friendly spaces where at least 1500 families have access to safe water. New initiative like imaginative play ground is coming to develop children's confidence, creativity and cognitive development during disaster and enhance access to recreational activities during and post disaster situation to bring normalcy in life.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

While the country has developed sound policies and frameworks, it lacks adequate capacity to implement all aspects of those policy and frameworks. Especially at local levels following the SOD, or the contingency plans are inadequate. The main reasons are inadequate capacity, in terms of not having adequate trained staffs, financial and technical resources such as space based technology. Often GoB institutions and departments do not have modern technical skills and logistical resources.

b. Core Indicator 2: Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes

Disaster preparedness and response planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts should be informed by the lessons learned from previous disasters as well as knowledge of risk reduction measures in order to avoid missing the underlying causes of risk. Disaster risk reduction actions should be required in the design and implementation of both types of planning.

Level of Progress: 3

KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

- Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities
- X Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery
- X Operations and communications centre
- X Search and rescue teams
- X Stockpiles of relief supplies
- X Shelters
- Secure medical facilities
- X Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities
- Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

- AFD held a joint exercise with US Armed Forces on Earthquake Search & Rescue [Disaster Response exercise and exchange]
- UNICEF developed operational guideline for WASH in Emergency by WASH cluster; At Bangladesh country office UNICEF has an emergency preparedness and response plan. UNICEF has renewed Long Term arrangement with Local NGOs for immediate emergency response operation.
- UNDP has carried out, under Emergency Response Facility (ERF) project, the exercise of pre-qualifying NGOs throughout country so that they can be quickly engaged in emergency operation.
- The UNICEF Education in Emergencies project (2007-2011) has incorporated several DRR activities (participatory vulnerability assessments, inclusion of DRR/climate change in education materials and training and awareness raising activities among students, teachers and parents on DRR/climate change). This project is being implemented in 10 hazard prone districts of Bangladesh involving 400 schools and 64000 children. Provided training to District and Upazilla response team on outbreak investigation, clinical management and risk communication (H1N1).
- UNICEF organized and facilitated Nutrition in Emergency training for Govt and NGOs. Local health and family planning workers are trained on emergency nutrition response at AILA affected areas. Training provided at sub national level on alternative technologies i.e. pond sand filter, rain water harvesting in saline affected area. Mobilized nearly 105000 char people at 200 remote islands of Jamuna River to adopt safe and healthy behavior.
- AFD organized mock drills on earthquake and urban disasters in collaboration with US army at National Level.
- Number of CPP Volunteer (Women) has increased.
- DMICs have been established at UP level.
- Search and Rescue Team at Cyclone under CPP and as well as at urban under RSCD.
- Stockpiles are in Place at local level as well as national level for emergency response.
- Cyclone shelter construction, maintenance and management policy developed by MDMR in 2011.
- SAARC agreement on Rapid Need Assessment of Natural Disasters in the region.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Inadequate contingency plans and lack of drills are remained as a key challenges along with the awareness and allocation of resources by the stakeholders. Although MDMR has been communicating with relevant departments and institutions to develop respective contingency plans, it has been taken up by very few departments. Absence of a follow up mechanism and lack of adequate technical support to different departments and ministries are responsible for relatively slow progress. Major cause of this inadequacy and lack of follow up is linked to inadequate logistics and human resources at MDMR. On the other hand, spontaneous changes of human resource at local administrative and local government level slowed down the scale up of local disaster Management plan and capacity building of DMCs.

c. Core Indicator 3: Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required

It is important for governments to commit resources for early recovery programmes, including quick assessment of damage, needs and capacities, restoration of critical infrastructure and livelihood, following major disaster events to support the resilience of affected communities, until long term reconstruction of assets takes place.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

- X National contingency and calamity funds
- The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds
- Insurance and reinsurance facilities
- Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country's ranking / assessment at the indicated level

National relief fund continues as key contingency funding mechanism for response to disasters at national level. National policy makers have started a process on creating National Climate Fund for Future Disaster Risk under the ministry of Environment. Disaster Response Fund (DRF) with an amount of USD 300 million for sudden onset disaster together with a catastrophe risk financing mechanism for rare disaster events. Contingency stock of rice and non-food items (NFI), e.g. blankets, house building materials etc. are in place. In addition GoB has allotted an amount of taka USD 42 million from its revenue budget for addressing climate risk in Bangladesh. Ministry of Finance provided block grants of 100 crore BDT (11.9 million USD) to MDMR response to any major disaster and the amount can be increased if needed by allocation from other development programmes during major catastrophe. All the District Commissioner's office has allocation of cash, housing materials, blanket and rice to response to any local disasters while MDMR has stock pile of cash, housing materials, rice and blankets as per SOD. Another window of humanitarian assistance is the Prime Minister's Relief fund which is mainly a funding mechanism through voluntary support of all stakeholders during major disasters in Bangladesh. UNICEF has Stock of pre-positioned emergency supplies at WFP warehouses in Khulna and Gaibandha district. The items are as follows; Family kits, Education Kits, Recreation kits, Plastic Sheet, NRG-5 Biscuit. Also UNICEF prepositioned WASH materials in 64 DPHE warehouses which are maintained by DPHE. BDRCS also have stockpile in all districts and upazillas of the hazard prone areas as well as at the national level.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

Major challenges are the inadequate funding for recovery and reconstruction works. Problems of risk financing and non-existence of risk transfers remained other key challenges. The contingency fund is adequate to meet medium-scale disasters. To cope with large-scale disasters, Government always need to mobilize adequate resources from development partners to meet the need of the affected people in medium and large scale disasters. Contingency planning needs to be gender and disability inclusive as well.

d. Core Indicator 4: Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Emergency preparedness and response as well as planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts should be informed by the lessons learned from previous disasters. Disaster risk reduction actions should be included in the design and implementation of all types of planning.

Level of Progress: 4

KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

- Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- X Post-disaster need assessment methodologies
- X Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- X Identified and trained human resources

Description (300 words max.)

Describe some of the *key contextual reasons* for the country’s ranking / assessment at the indicated level

DMB has established a Damage and Need Assessment (DNA) Cell and going to establish a Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping (MRVA) Cell with support from World Bank through Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP). A guidebook to ensure gender equity and inclusion of socially disadvantaged groups in disaster management business has been developed and published. Stakeholders have been identified for DNA and training for them has been planned by DMB. The relevant way to exchange information during disasters is more conventional, i.e. through phone, mobiles, internet and megaphones and through volunteer network. However, a volunteer network currently only exists for cyclones covering only 12 out of 16 cyclone prone district with 51000 volunteers (approx. 60 % of the cyclone prone areas nationwide). DER group has developed a common format for DNA which could be used by all parties: GO, NGO, Development partners ensuring a standard practice and common approach. MDMR hosted post-disaster need assessment training jointly with World bank, SDMC and GFDRR.

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Highlight key contextual challenges encountered by the country / national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can / will be overcome in the future.

DNA cell establishment and their agency focal points training can serve for the time being. However, in each sectoral agency Disaster Management cell need to be established, which is also planned in 15 agencies of 12 ministries through CDMP of MDMR. The focal points and a specialist group in each agency have to be formed for ensuring expert in the DNA team.

SECTION 8: DRIVERS of PROGRESS

SUBSECTIONS

a. Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

A multi-hazard approach can improve effectiveness. A community is usually exposed to risks from a variety of hazards, which can be either natural or human induced in origin, and can stem from hydrometeorological, geological, technological or environmental forces. The resulting cumulative risk cannot be tackled effectively if actors plan merely for selective hazardous events. A multi-hazard approach involves translating and linking knowledge of the full range of hazards into risk management approaches, strategies, assessments and analysis, leading to greater effectiveness and cost efficiency.

Level of Reliance: 2

The levels of reliance take into account the rate of progress a country is making towards the implementation of the HFA, while relying on the particular drivers outlined in the section.

Guiding questions:

Do studies / reports / atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country for the sub-region?

If yes, are these being applied to development planning / informing policy?

Description (300 words max.)

Please identify where more efforts or emphasis might be required in the forthcoming years, and anticipate the types of investment / strategy required so that each disaster risk reduction and recovery effort places the optimal emphasis on relevant 'drivers'. This is also an opportunity to explain why a particular intended outcome did—or did not—lay emphasis on a driver.

Sectoral plans of GoB have adopted the multi-hazard approach in their development plans. Fisheries, agriculture, education, health, WATSAN, public works and other sectors have developed DRR integrated plan. The following are some key examples:

- The Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015) integrated policy document for poverty reduction programmes, has incorporated the DRR and CCA.
- Revised SOD 2010 ensured robust institutional arrangement and coordination mechanism;
- All the organization including GOs, NGOs, development partners are well coordinated in DRR issues.
- Different committees formed and worked smoothly under the provision of revised SOD.
- Disaster Management Act 2012 approved in the parliament.

However, global framework and approach of development partners to finance DRR and CCA remain a separate funding mechanism which poses a key challenge to emphasize the integration of DRR and CCA with development at national level.

b. Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Gender is a core factor to be considered in the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures. Gender is a central organizing principle in all societies, and therefore the risks that women and men are exposed to in disasters differ. Gender shapes the capacities and resources of individuals to build resilience, adapt to hazards and to respond to disasters. It is thus necessary to identify and use gender differentiated information, to ensure that risk reduction strategies are correctly targeted at the most vulnerable groups and are effectively implemented through the roles of both women and men.

Level of Reliance: 2

The levels of reliance take into account the rate of progress a country is making towards the implementation of the HFA, while relying on the particular drivers outlined in the section.

Guiding questions:

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?

Description (300 words max.)

Please identify where more efforts or emphasis might be required in the forthcoming years and anticipate the types of investment and/or strategy required so that each disaster risk reduction and recovery effort places the optimal emphasis on relevant 'drivers'. This is also an opportunity to explain why a particular intended outcome did—or did not—lay emphasis on a driver.

The role of women in coping with disasters and take preparedness for risk reduction at the household level is acknowledged as significant in Bangladesh. They play a vital role in different phases of disaster. A gender sensitive risk reduction approach has been developed by the CDMP. Women participation has been increased in different Committees at local and national level. The DMCs and other standing committees on response and DRR initiatives have women representation. One third of the CPP volunteers are also women. Women are also well represented in the urban volunteer group of 12000.

However, there much still remains to be done in this area. Gender disaggregated data are not available yet; several sporadic studies have shown that women are worst sufferers in any disasters. Tools have to be developed to gather gender disaggregated data. DER group would work on this issue. Gender responsive disaster response mechanism has to be devised. Women's participation and leadership in the local and central government institutions have increased but not enough in DRR field. So, women's role in the DMCs and other committees at different levels needs to be up-scaled. Various DRR/DRM training modules of government and NGOs need to incorporate gender and DRR issues, while the curriculum of graduation and post graduation courses on DRM in different Universities in the countries would have be adequately address this issue.

c. Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Capacity development is a central strategy for reducing disaster risk. Capacity development is needed to build and maintain the ability of people, organizations and societies to manage their risks successfully. This requires not only training and specialized technical assistance, but also the strengthening of the capacities of communities and individuals to recognize and reduce risks in their localities. It includes sustainable technology transfer, information exchange, network development, management skills, professional linkages and other resources. Capacity development needs to be sustained through institutions that support capacity development and capacity maintenance as dedicated, ongoing objectives.

Level of Reliance: 2

Guiding questions:

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?

Description (300 words max.)

Please identify where more efforts or emphasis might be required in the forthcoming years, and anticipate the types of investment/ strategy required so that each disaster risk reduction and recovery effort places the optimal emphasis on relevant 'drivers'. This is also an opportunity to explain why a particular intended outcome did—or did not—lay emphasis on a driver.

Comprehensive efforts have been given to identify and strengthen the capacity for risk reduction at national and local level. MDMR and DMB through CDMP, ECRRP, ERF and other programmes are continuing the capacity building process. Key examples are as follows:

- Nearly 2000 MoFDM, AFD, FSCD staffs have been trained in DRR issues.
- More than 6000 NGO staffs are well trained in DRR issues.
- IT networking established from central to local levels. Necessary technologies have been installed with access to website and internet for quick information sharing at 250 District and Upazilla levels.
- A number of contingency plans of different government departments and NGOs have been developed.
- Different Ministries have taken initiative to train their own staffs on DM through self

initiative.

- Coordination both at national and local levels has been strengthened.
- DER group is developing tools and standards for disaster response in slow onset disasters like water logging
- ERF have pre-qualified 60 NGOs so that early recovery initiatives can be launched soon after disasters strike.
- Development of 13000 urban volunteers and planned for 30000 in the CDMP phase II.

d. Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

One of the key challenges in disaster risk management is to ensure that the most vulnerable are protected from existing and emerging environmental risks, and that those most affected are reached through disaster response and recovery programmes. Often, the most vulnerable belong to socio-economic and geographic 'minority' groups. Focused attention to meeting the special needs of the socio-economically vulnerable and/ or geographically secluded groups needs to be ensured through risk reduction and recovery plans and programmes.

Level of Reliance: 2

Guiding questions:

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?

Description (300 words max.)

Please identify where more efforts or emphasis might be required in the forthcoming years, and anticipate the types of investment/ strategy required so that each disaster risk reduction and recovery effort places the optimal emphasis on relevant 'drivers'. This is also an opportunity to explain why a particular intended outcome did—or did not—lay emphasis on a driver.

Human security is the core concept of all development and DRR efforts of GoB. The present government aims at reducing the poverty from current 31.5% to 25% and 15% by 2015 and 2021 respectively and is committed to eliminate extreme poverty through and integrated and comprehensive social safety net program which will be sustainable. Government has allocated 15% of the total national budget against social protection program which is 2.5% of GDP in 2011-12. For ensuring social security of the vulnerable poor and their empowerment the government is implementing numerous social protection programs which includes-

- Provision of special food transfer programs for different vulnerable groups and the disadvantaged sections, so that they can face the incidence of poverty;
- Provisions for cash transfer program by generating employment as well as giving access to the market to for the absolute poor;
- Food security program for managing disaster and ensuring food security;

To achieving the targets the government is using the different effective poverty reduction tools, such as vulnerable group feeding (VGF), Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Food for Works (FFW), Test Relief (TR), Gratuitous Relief (GR) and Employment generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP). Bangladesh Government has an elaborate system of social safety nets operated by 22 different ministries. Some NGOs are covering various target groups. GOB has also taken an initiative to bring all the safety net programs under one umbrella for better coordination and follow-up upgradation. Though the existing safety net programs have moved away from the relief approach to disaster risk reduction approach, there is still scope for enhancing the development impact of SSNP and needs to be clarified the linkage between DRR and SSNPs. The program should also include capacity building at various levels to improve the management of these safety net programs.

e. Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Effective disaster risk reduction requires effective community participation. Participatory approaches can more effectively capitalize on existing coping mechanisms and are effective at strengthening community knowledge and capacities. Equally, public-private partnerships are an important tool for disaster risk reduction. Such voluntary associations may involve public organizations such as government agencies, professional and/or academic institutions and NGOs, together with business organizations such as companies, industry associations and private foundations. Public-private partnerships can offer opportunities to combine resources and expertise to act jointly to reduce risks and potential losses.

Level of Reliance: 2

The levels of reliance take into account the rate of progress a country is making towards the implementation of the HFA, while relying on the particular drivers outlined in the section.

Guiding questions:

Are there identified means and sources to convey local relevance, community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?

Description (300 words max.)

Please identify where more efforts or emphasis might be required in the forthcoming years, and anticipate the types of investment/ strategy required so that each disaster risk reduction and recovery effort places the optimal emphasis on relevant 'drivers'. This is also an opportunity to explain why a particular intended outcome did—or did not—lay emphasis on a driver.

Bangladesh has successful experience of working with community based organizations in disaster management. GoB has taken initiative to revise the national Platform which calls for partnership with CSOs, private sector, and different non-governmental actors in DRR. Government has made budgetary provision and taken initiative to enhance the Public-Private partnership in integrated development programmes where DRR is identified as a key focus. MDMR is providing technical support to roll out the cluster approach for early recovery in post disaster situation as a chair of cluster coordination body involving government agencies, UN, non-government organizations, private sector and the civil society organizations. Private sector regularly contributing to PM's Relief fund. Commercial banks provide blankets to MDMR for emergency response. MDMR has developed a cooperation agreement with DHL and Civil Aviation Authority to enhance the Airport Preparedness for any major catastrophe.

Community's indigenous knowledge however is yet to be integrated systematically into the national DRR plans and activities. All the necessary elements are there: DER group, NGO platforms like NARRI, Disaster Forum, NIRAPAD, NC4, online Community of Practitioners: Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR) of Solution Exchange Bangladesh, Disaster Management Bureau's NGO network; who can work together to put up a robust mechanism to systematically capture and integrate community's knowledge into the national DRR plans, policies and strategies.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Possible instances of contextual drivers could include: resources and institutional capacities, political champions for disaster risk reduction, structural safety of schools, hospitals and critical public infrastructure, sound recovery strategies, institutionalization of mechanisms to mainstream disaster risk reduction in national development policy and programmes, etc.

Please specify, if there are other or more context-specific drivers that you have relied on to achieve the targets at national or subregional levels.

Level of Reliance: 2

Description (300 words max.)

Please identify where more efforts or emphasis might be required in the forthcoming years, and anticipate the types of investment/ strategy required so that each disaster risk reduction and recovery effort places the optimal emphasis on relevant 'drivers'. This is also an opportunity to explain why a particular intended outcome did—or did not—lay emphasis on a driver.

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009 and National Plan for Disaster Management (2010-2015) promote planning process by addressing the vulnerabilities, risk reduction through climate change adaptation related to climate changes in all sectors and ministries.

SECTION 9: FUTURE OUTLOOK

SUBSECTIONS

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges (300 words max.)

Limited resource, both financial and non-financial, is a key constraint for integrating DRR in sustainable development process. Considering the exposure to various types of disaster risk and their regular occurrence; Bangladesh requires substantial financial resources to protect life and livelihoods of the most vulnerable population through both structural and non-structural mitigation. At the same time, participation of vulnerable groups in the decision making processes related to disaster risk reduction planning and programs is essential. However, key focus need to be given to the structural mitigation of the risks of hazards to increase the human security of the poor people.

Future Outlook Statement (300 words max.)

- Ensure investment in structural risk reduction measures at the most vulnerable areas
- Ensure more investment for community based risk reduction initiatives to prevent and mitigate disaster risks at local level.
- Increase capacity of the vulnerable communities to take better preparedness at community and household level through access to financial and natural resources in a sustainable process.
- Strengthen monitoring mechanism of the implementation of DRR process.
- Strengthen the mechanism for participation of vulnerable groups in the formulation of disaster management policies and implementation plans.
- Increase the involvement of local governments in the formulation of disaster management policies, plans and implementations.
- Use of Equity and justice based approach in DRR and CCA.
- Enforcement of policies and planning related to disaster prevention, mitigation and vulnerability reduction.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges (300 words max.)

Sustaining the community efforts for their contribution to risk reduction is the key challenge. Communities are coping with disaster risks for a long time and they have built their own coping strategy. However, absence of a systematic approach to capture communities' practices for DRR and scaling up of those approaches across the country remained gap area.

Future Outlook Statement (300 words max.)

- Establish a systematic approach to study and research on DRR effectiveness for sustainable development and document communities' practices for DRR for replicating/scaling up across the country and to share the information on changed scenario/predictions of future disasters due to climate change.
- Engagement and partnership with private sector, CSO and Community groups for strengthening the community based DRR approaches.

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges (300 words max.)

Bangladesh has already strengthened risk reduction approaches into the designs and implementation of recovery and reconstruction programs at affected communities. However, replication and scaling up of the DRR and CCA approach at the local and community level still remains a key challenge. More emphasis needs to be given to raise awareness on DRR and CCA issues among the planners and the implementers of infrastructural schemes/interventions for systematic incorporation of DRR. Also there is need for adequate budget allocation for systematic incorporation of DRR and CCA at all levels.

Future Outlook Statement (300 words max.)

- All the technical Departments will increase the integration of DRR in partnership with the development partners to ensure natural protection against cyclone, tidal surge and Tsunami threats in coastal districts.
- The government of Bangladesh with the financial assistance from different development partners (JICA, WB, DFID, SDC, etc) has already constructed 1000 new cyclone shelters with the provision of school cum community center in the cyclone affected districts. Another 2000 community based shelters are under construction.
- Develop a community based Disaster Resilient Habitat Programme incorporating DRR and livelihood protection issues for the disaster affected areas.

Future Outlook Area 4

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline of a post-2015 framework will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015.

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025).

Focus on addressing underlying causes of disasters and regional approach for DRR and CCA.

Or

'How to define Resilience' that encompasses both disaster and Climate Change

Or

Challenges remained at the Local level

SECTION 10: STAKEHOLDERS

- A. The objective of this section is to capture the multi stakeholder nature of the process.
- B. Please include the names of all the departments/ organizations/ institutions that have contributed to the report and/ or participated in the review process.
- C. The names of the departments/ organizations/ institutions will be displayed in the report as 'Acknowledgement'

Name of the organization	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)
Type of the organization	National Programme
Focal point details	Dr. Shantana Rani Halder, M&E Specialist

Name of the organization	Directorate of Relief & Rehabilitation (DRR)
Type of the organization	Government Department
Focal point details	Mr. Nepur Ahmed

Name of the organization	Institute of Vulnerability & Disaster Risks, University of Dhaka
Type of the organization	Academic and Research,
Focal point details	Dr. Mahbuba Nasreen

Name of the organization	CEGIS
Type of the organization	Research
Focal point details	Ms. Bushra Monwar

Name of the organization	Emergency Capacity Building (ECB) - Bangladesh
Type of the organization	Consortium
Focal point details	Md. Harun Or Rashid

Name of the organization	NARRI
Type of the organization	Consortium
Focal point details	Mr. Shakeb Nabi/Ashoke Adhikary

Name of the organization	SPARRSO
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Mr. Md. Shah Alam

Name of the organization	Handicap Internaitonal
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	Mr. Mustafiz

Name of the organization	Department of Forestry
Type of the organization	Government Organizaiton
Focal point details	Ms. Asma Parveen

Name of the organization	Fire Service & Civil Defence
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Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Major Matiur Rahman
Name of the organization	Bangladesh Army
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Major Kazi Nadir Hossain, PSC, G+, Arty.
Name of the organization	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	A.F. M. Munibur Rahman
Name of the organization	DoEdu
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	
Name of the organization	DPHE
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Md. Munna
Name of the organization	Department of Fisheries
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	
Name of the organization	Department of Environment
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Md. Abul Kalam Azad
Name of the organization	Department of Agriculture Extension
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	
Name of the organization	Christian Aid
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	S. M. Sajid/Dolon Gomeg
Name of the organization	Actionaid Bangladesh
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	Aminul Kawser Dipu
Name of the organization	Dhaka Ahsania Mission
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	
Name of the organization	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR)
Type of the organization	NGO consortium on DRR
Focal point details	Khan Md. Mujahid Ibne Habib
Name of the organization	Disaster Research Training & Management Center (DRTMC), DU
Type of the organization	Resrartch & Academic
Focal point details	Ms. Umme Habiba
Name of the organization	Flood Forecasting & Warning Center (FFWC)
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Md. Amirul Hossain
Name of the organization	Save the Children
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	Syed Matiul Ahsan

Name of the organization	VARD
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	Md. Fazlul Hoque
Name of the organization	Bangladesh betar
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Md. Sohel Rana
Name of the organization	Water Recourse Planning Organization (WARPO)
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Aminul Haque
Name of the organization	Department of Women Affairs (DWA)
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Shamima Haque, Addl. Director
Name of the organization	Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD)
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Md. Azizur Rahman/ Md.Shameem Hasan Bhuiyan
Name of the organization	DSHE
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Prof. Taslima Begum
Name of the organization	World Food Program
Type of the organization	UN
Focal point details	Malik K. Kabir
Name of the organization	Manab Mukti Shangstha
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	Md. Habibullah Bahar
Name of the organization	Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS)
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	Md. Rafiqul Alam
Name of the organization	Solution Exchange
Type of the organization	Online Network
Focal point details	Dilruba Haider
Name of the organization	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Type of the organization	Development Partner
Focal point details	Farid Ahmed and Matthias Anderegg
Name of the organization	Shushilan
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	Abdul Quader Khan
Name of the organization	BRAC
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	AHM Rezaul Kabir
Name of the organization	Shangkalpa Trust
Type of the organization	NGO
Focal point details	Mirza Shahidul Islam
Name of the organization	Department of Live stock (DLS)
Type of the organization	Government
Focal point details	Dr. Rafiqul Islam

Name of the organization	UNICEF Bangladesh
Type of the organization	UN Agency
Focal point details	Murshida Akhter, Emergency Specialist

(Add more tables, if required)