

**Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005 – 2015
Bangladesh HFA Progress Monitoring Review: January – December 2009**

Section 1: 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.

Strategic Goal Statement (max 300 words)

Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has made significant progress in shifting its focus from traditional 'relief and rehabilitation' to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) approach. GoB sets its vision for DRR as *to reduce the vulnerability of people, especially the poor, to the effects of natural, environmental and human induced hazards to a manageable and acceptable humanitarian level..* The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) through the Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) has been given the mandate to drive national risk reduction reform programmes. Its mission related to the following agenda is: *to achieve a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response and relief to a more comprehensive risk reduction culture, and to promote food security as an important factor in ensuring the resilience of communities to hazards.*

The corporate plan of MoFDM reflects the changes which have been reflected in the following key focuses under strategic goal 1:

- Incorporate DRR in the national Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), policies, planning and programmes at all ministries.
- Establish budgetary allocation and dedicate funds on climate change adaptation (CCA) and integration of DRR in sectoral development programmes (i.e. 100 days employment programme for the poor affected communities in disaster prone districts of Bangladesh).
- Research and development to pilot appropriate approaches of DRR and CCA and scaling those up at national level.
- Enact and Implement the Disaster Management Act and National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP).
- Enhance regional, sub-regional and bi-lateral cooperation including early warning, dissemination, networking and sharing of good practices.
- Contribute to global efforts on DRR by sharing its knowledge, experience and effective practices through periodic monitoring of progress in HFA implementation.
- Include DRR issues into corporate social responsibility affairs through public-private partnership.

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.

Strategic Goal Statement (max 300 words)

Current organisational structure and role of the MoFDM and other ministries have been changed from emergency management functions. There is an ongoing coordination process by MoFDM through DMB and other departments to address strengthening mechanism of institutions and capacity building of the local government and communities for DRR as the basis for the current national focus as follows:

- Mainstream DRR in all Institutional mechanisms and various sectoral plans
- Incorporate DRR in National 'allocation of businesses'.
- Institutionalize DRR in academic & research institutions and Human Resource development plan
- Promote multi-stakeholder coordination through the mechanism of national platform.
- Incorporate DRR into plan and strategy of local government institutions, NGOs, CBOs and other volunteer, humanitarian & development organizations
- Scaling up of effective DRR approaches to all hazard-prone areas in the country.
- Strengthen the community capacities through awareness, education and training, and define role and responsibilities of the local disaster management committees in DRR.
- Encourage local actions and community based organizations to adopt DRR

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.

Strategic Goal Statement (max 300 words)

Based on the experience in responding to Cyclone Aila 2009 and flood & cyclone Sidr of 2007, national focus has been set to implement all post disaster recovery and reconstruction programmes integrating DRR and based on the approaches, principles and guidelines of 'build back better':

- Develop guidelines for standardization of response and recovery in the affected communities (set up of country context standards for shelter, WATSAN, public works etc.)
- Increase the number of volunteers for cyclone, flood and earthquake preparedness to ensure effective evacuation, and response at the community level
- Foster practice of DRR in the planning and implementing process of social safety net programme.
- Promote effective community alert system involving mass media, institutions and networks and strengthen existing early warning mechanism including cell broadcast system, community radio etc. ,.
- Promote action research projects on integrated DRR and climate change issues involving vulnerable communities
- Ensure safety net programme for disaster affected poor people by the Government, NGOs and CBOs in the disaster prone areas in post disaster situation.

Section 2: Priority for Action 1

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

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

Level of Progress - 3

Description (max 300 words):

A number of sectoral plans (agriculture, water, livestock, fisheries and livelihood etc.) have been revised incorporating DRR elements.

1. MoFDM vision, mission, and objectives has become more risk reduction oriented and mandate has widened
2. Government Development Project Pro-forma (DPP) has included one clause to incorporate DRR in all development projects.
3. Formed and activated Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food and Disaster Management (DM).
4. Disaster risk reduction included in PRSP 2.
5. National DM Plan and DM Act have been forwarded to the highest authority for approval.
6. SOD has been revised and forwarded to the highest authority for approval
7. National fisheries policy and legal framework of the Department of Fisheries for DRR exist up to Upazilla level with decentralised responsibilities.
8. Bangladesh Climate Change Strategic Action Plan (BCCSAP 2009) endorsed by the GoB.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

- Draft development and approval process is taking longer time due to change in the political regime.
- Different departments have no separate allocation of fund for disaster risk reduction (specifically fisheries, education, health, public works, agriculture etc.)

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

Level of Progress – 4

Description (max 300 words):

Government of Bangladesh has established a multi-crore fund for the CCA which explicitly given priority to disaster risk reduction issues as a core component of adaptation programmes.

A multi donor trust fund is under process for the DRR and CCA programmes. Some of the examples from national level are as follows:

1. CDMP phase II has been initiated as to implement DRM policies, programme and laws with greater commitment of the Government and supported by development partners.

2. Limited systematic financial resource *i.e.*, '100 days employment generation programme' allocation has been made for DRR in the most vulnerable and disaster prone districts.
3. Human resource capacities on DRR issues have been assessed at various levels.
4. GOB officials are being trained and have DRR modules in their mandatory foundation course in all public training institutes.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

However, allocated resources are not adequate enough for the highly populous country with multiple hazards. The potential to utilise various resources allocated under different various ministries and departments needs to be explored. Often, limited coordination in funding allocation (by different government and non-government sources) limits optimisation of available resources.

- Considering the vulnerability level of Bangladesh resources allocation is not adequate.
- Coordination and understanding of DRR among Ministries and non-govt sectors is remaining a challenge.

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

Level of Progress – 4

Description (max 300 words):

Country has made progress in the process of mobilising resources and strengthens capacity of the vulnerable people including women and persons with disabilities in DRR. This is reflected in various actions plans developed by the GoB and NGOs at community level. The revised SOD has provisioned more decentralized approach for DM at local level and strengthening local government system with support from development partners. The progress in 2009 is as follows:

1. Approximately 30% of the most vulnerable of all local government (union, Pauroshava of both rural and urban areas) have assessed their risk. On the basis of risk assessment Local Government (LG) has developed DRR plans with the facilitation of government and non-government actors.
2. GOB and NGOs are undertaking DM training for rest of the Disaster Management Committees (DMCs).
3. GoB (through Fire Service and Civil Defence) and NGOs facilitated around 12,000 community volunteers in the urban locations (as earthquake volunteers) and vulnerable *chars, haors*, coastal areas (as flood and cyclone volunteers), in addition to 43,000 CPP volunteers. New programmes have been taken by government to increase the number of CPP volunteers in the extended coastal areas.
4. Almost all the programmes of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Fisheries and Department of Livestock Services ensured community participation at planning and implementation level.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

- Absence of a common framework and standardization of risk and capacity analysis process.

- Systemised/institutionalisation of the achievements to make the DRR process sustainable.
- Most of the departments have limited human resources with knowledge on DRR at the local level and very limited financial allocation.

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

Level of Progress – 3

Description (max 300 words):

National Platform has been formed where MoFDM and DMB will play the coordination role. It will ensure participation of multi-stakeholders including the civil society organizations, individuals and DM professionals to assist the GoB in monitoring the progress of HFA implementation.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

The national platform process has been enacted recently. It will take some more time for institutionalization.

Section 3: Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

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

Level of Progress – 3

Description (max 300 words):

National vulnerability mapping for earthquake, flood, and cyclone has been developed and updated in 2009. MoFDM has taken initiative in risk assessment for tsunami.

Total 2000 unions and pourashavas have been covered under the local level risk assessment in the most disaster prone areas, by the GoB and NGOs involving vulnerable communities and participatory tools, e.g., CRA. The river bank erosion prediction model has been developed and disseminated in three river erosion prone areas in 2009. Designing a national safety net programme is in progress to mainstream erosion vulnerability reduction with local development programmes. .

- CRA & Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) for 2000 unions and pourashavas are already completed by DMB, CDMP and NGOs.
- Risk mapping related to disaster information are in process
- Bangladesh Agriculture Research Centre (BARC) has updated drought prone area mapping.
- Assessments have been completed for 2000 new cyclone shelters. Construction of 500 new cyclone shelters have been completed so far and other constructions are on going. In total around 3000 cyclone shelters are available at present in the most cyclone vulnerable areas.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

More than 65 percent area of the country is most vulnerable to natural hazard risks. Only 30 percent of those areas have been covered so far. Promotion of the local risk assessment methodology in all vulnerable areas and standardization of the tools is a key challenge. In the context of CC challenges, all kind of developed and planned shelter should be reviewed for 'elevated surge and flood level' threats and consequences. Another key challenge for GoB and NGOs is to disseminate findings of risk assessments and analysis at community level to address their needs through local development programmes and other financial supports.

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

Level of Progress – 3

Description (max 300 words):

- Systems are established widely for flood, river erosion and cyclone monitoring,
- New 5-RADAR stations and Microclimate stations have been established to disseminate EW
- A Doppler Rader system has been established for Data collection

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

An ICT based system is needed to ensure dissemination of information and access it for local level disaster management committees and planners. Comprehensive and continuous capacity enhancing initiatives for local communities, administrators and national policy makers is required for smooth functioning and strengthening monitoring system of other hazards i.e., earthquake, drought, tornado etc.

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

Level of Progress - 4

Description (max 300 words):

The revised signal system for cyclone early warning has been finalized, documented and approved by the GoB with assistance from UNDP. MoFDM has taken initiative to pilot a cell phone based EW message dissemination system and extend the lead time of EW for flood in 2009.

- New signal system for cyclone early warning dissemination has been approved by Government and in the process of implementation. .
- Multi level approaches' is being practiced by the GoB and NGOs to disseminate EW.
- Web based and cell phone based EW messages dissemination system has been developed as pilot programme in two districts – one flood and one cyclone prone district. .
- Long Lead time for flood forecast technology has been transferred to FFWC for extending the flood forecast from 72 hours to ten days
- SAARC Metrological Research Centre (SMRC) has taken an initiative to strengthen regional cooperation on sharing of rain fall data of the upper catchment areas to lower catchment areas and dissemination of EW on flood and flash flood for the common river systems in South Asia.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

The new cyclone warning system is already available, it is important to disseminate the relevant information and provide orientation on the system to the local authorities, CPP, other volunteers and communities through DMB, NGOs and other relevant actors. Initiatives need to be widened to build awareness on the new signaling system for cyclone before implementation.

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

Level of Progress - 3

Description (max 300 words):

An institutional arrangement for sharing rainfall/hydro meteorological data has been established in 2009 between FFWC and neighbouring countries' metrological centres. Arrangements are in place to facilitate sharing of information on H1N1 (Avian influenza) and Bird Flue out breaks near border districts.

- Regional coordination mechanism strengthened with SAARC, ADPC, JMA, etc.
- Trans-boundary risk has been considered in EWS
- SAARC STORM programme has been initiated at the regional level

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

Regional level sharing on risk assessments and information sharing need to be scaled up to strengthen the SAARC DM framework in coming years.

Section 4: Priority for Action 3

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

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)

Level of Progress – 3

Description (max 300 words):

Following cyclone Sidr 2007, the need for revising the cyclone early warning system has been understood at all level including the policy makers and decision taken to promote Community Radio throughout the coastal belt to disseminate locally appropriate EW messages.

Spread of mobile network has been contributing to share the disaster messages, early warning and preparedness information in the community and most remote places. Along with this, the following structural support system has been developed and introduced to reduce disaster risks at national and local level:

- South Asia Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN) has been established in DMB
- Disaster Risk Reduction network like NIRAPAD strengthened
- Center for Disaster and Vulnerability Studies (CDVS), Dhaka University has been established
- Institute of Water Resource Management (IWRM) of BUET has been strengthened
- Water Resource Engineering and Urban & Rural Planning department of BUET adopted DRR issues in their curriculum.
- SARRSO, River Research Institute, Institute of Water Resource Management (IWRM) of BUET and WARPO incorporated DRR in their planning and courses.
- Institute of Coastal zone and Disaster management approved under Khulna University
- An awareness and training program is going on among the teachers and students in the selected schools of Dhaka, Sylhet and Chittagong city by Ministry of Education (MoE), The Ministry of Primary & Mass Education (MoPME), has incorporated DRR issues in the sub cluster training programmes of Primary teachers.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

- Use of cell phones and others available communication systems like community radio can be used at local level.
- Limited Human Resource for coordination at local level (GoB-CBOs-NGOs)
- Limited dissemination of newly developed cyclone EWS.

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

Level of Progress - 3

Description (max 300 words):

- Based on climate and hazard variations school buildings are being redesigned and new schools are constructed through GIS mapping under the Ministry of Education (MoE).
- Mass casualty management issues introduced in the medical education curriculum for medical students
- Center for Disaster and Vulnerability studies started under department of Sociology in University of Dhaka established and MSc. Degree on Disaster Management is offered.
- Course have been introduced on Climate Change and Disaster Management in University of Khulna

- Graduation courses (BSc. Hons) on disaster management has been started at Patuakhali Science and Technology university (PSTU)
- Certificate courses on DM in private university like Independent university of Bangladesh and North South University (NSU) has been started

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

A large number of adolescent girls, boys and early married women never enrolled in the schools and/or dropped from the primary schools at an early stage. This problem can be addressed through more informal education system and different forms of IEC materials on DRR education. Sharing of indigenous and local coping mechanism could be institutionalized in formal education system. It will promote the nexus of local level practices and global DRR concepts. Persons with disability (PWDs) need specialized education on DRR for survival and safety during disasters. Other key points are:

- There is a growing need to include training and IEC materials on climate change in public institutions
- Resource allocation for DRR education and network support to be increased

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

Level of Progress - 3

Description (max 300 words):

Community Risk Assessment and vulnerability analysis methods have been used by a large number of communities and practitioners in Bangladesh. More than 40 organizations have developed and institutionalized Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) in different districts.

- Participatory Vulnerability and Community Risk Assessment (CRA) tools have been used at 2000 union and pourashava level vulnerable communities.
- UN emergency Rapid Assessment format revised and simplified
- Assessment format – ‘D form’ of SOD revised based on local level feed back
- Shelter Working Group of DER has initiated a research on reconstruction of cyclone resilient housing and habitat for disaster prone areas.
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry called for proposal on Climate Change research and programmes
- Ministry of Science & Technology increased research fund on CC and DRR
- Chittagong Development Authority (CDA) has developed an Earthquake atlas

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

Bangladesh has generated enormous knowledge on disaster management by promoting diversity in use of research methods and tools, which need to be archived at a central location (e.g., DMB). There is an increasing demand to develop a uniform methodology for assessing common risks.

- Research methods and tools developed for assessing risks need to be applied in a coordinated way so that duplication of research and innovation in the same vulnerable areas can be avoided.
- Comprehensive training is needed for conducting action research on risks reduction.
- Limited resource and context based expertise in the local government.
- Strategy need to be identified to ensure sustainability of the initiatives through public institutes.

Proposed national institute on disaster management is expected to address some of these challenges.

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

Level of Progress - 4

Description (max 300 words):

DMB has taken steps to enhance the knowledge on disaster management at academic institutions and community level. MoFDM has developed and published a dictionary on the vocabularies of disasters in the local language to enhance the common understanding and conceptualization of national and global disaster discourses.

- Disaster Dictionary in Bangla language has been published.
- Publication of *Gono Dorjug Barta* by DMB.
- Dissemination of *NIRAPAD Barta* on DRR by disaster network.
- Comprehensive coverage on DRR and emergency situations given by Print and Electronic media.
- Private television channels have come forward to disseminate programmes on DRR and Climate Change issues to enhance the awareness of community and policy makers.
- A number of new and contextualized IEC materials on DRR and CCA issues have been developed and disseminated by DMB, CDMP, NGOs and policy advocacy organizations.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

Wide acknowledgement exists to place more systematic knowledge investment in developing and updating key disaster messages for various agro-ecological and settlement context. Many community led initiatives introduced by the NGO are in limited in scale. Public awareness raising initiatives need to consider class, gender, age, sex, caste, religion, and social groups such as old age population, people with disability and hard core poor so that DRR knowledge is available to marginalized heterogeneous and homogenous groups. A national public awareness strategy will be a potential means to create synergy and accelerate dynamic public awareness activities. Other identified constraints are as follows:

- Lack of Standardization of DRR focused IEC materials
- Limited access to information and knowledge on DRR advancement by grass root people

Section 5: Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

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

Level of Progress – 3

Description (max 300 words):

The issue of climate change has received greater attention in recent years in Bangladesh. The BCCSAP 2009 has been finalized and endorsed by the GoB and a multi-crore fund has been established under ministry of Environment & forestry with a key focus to DRR.

All programmes and projects of DAE, Department of Livestock Service and Department of Fisheries are friendly to environment and natural resource management considering challenges of climate change.

- Coastal land use zoning project has been introduced by Ministry of land (MoL)
- Conservation Management Plans for Ecologically Critical areas has been introduced by Department of Environment (DoE)
- Community based Coastal afforestation programmes started to ensure natural protection against cyclones and Tsunami by Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoE&F)
- Community based resource management of *haor* areas has been developed and piloted in flash flood prone northern districts of Bangladesh.
- Saline tolerance crops has been introduced by BRRI/BARI and disseminated to all coastal zone districts.
- Multi donor trust fund has been initiated and its operationalization procedure introduced

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

Climate Change challenges and its adaptation process is relatively new in Bangladesh though it is one of the most Climate vulnerable countries as per IPCC. There is a continuous demand of information and knowledge on CCA among the policy makers, practitioners and at vulnerable communities. Research & studies on climate change issues can potentially reduce the gaps of knowledge and information predicted by IPCC for Bangladesh. At the same time, application of already available adaptation and risk reduction measures need to be prioritized in different ministries and sectors at the national level.

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

Level of Progress -3

Description (max 300 words):

GoB has taken a number of social development programmes and revised some of its policies to reduce the vulnerability of population at risks. Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF) under CDMP of MoFDM has covered 32 disaster prone districts. The '100 days employment generation programme' has been extended to different districts for the most vulnerable families. Programmes have been introduced by Ministry of Fisheries and Live Stock for the livestock farmers and fishermen in a more community based approach to support the safety net of the vulnerable communities. At the same time GoB and NGOs have developed and introduced the following social development plans and policies:

- Earthquake Zoning of Dhaka city including detail area development plan initiated by PWD

- Local level master planning for local development (Pouroshova and Upazilla) by LGED
- VGF, VGD and other safety net programmes has been extended to more districts and coverage has been widened
- Local disaster risk reduction activities and plans introduced by MoFDM
- An economic recovery and development programme is ongoing for SIDR and Aila affected communities by GoB, UN, NGOs.
- Policy debates is ongoing on Crop Insurance promotion in Bangladesh
- HNPS (Health, Nutrition & Population Sectoral Program) of Ministry of Health and Welfare contributed to reduce vulnerabilities of the community
- Food Assistance for Poverty Reduction – a project of department of fisheries is ongoing for the fish farmers at disaster prone areas

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

It is an imperative to accelerate social investment that reduces vulnerability and disaster risks of the poor and vulnerable people. Safety net programme in urban areas need to be extended for the urban poor at risk.

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

Level of Progress – 3

Description (max 300 words):

Development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerabilities of the farmers, fish farmers and fishermen community. Agriculture is the major sector that employ majority of the rural population in Bangladesh. New studies have been initiated to understand approaches making agriculture more resilient to disaster in the context of climate change and variability in flood, salinity and drought. DAE introduced new crop varieties. Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Project (CWBP) of the government is being implemented in partnership with the community and civil society for sustainable management of four ecologically critical areas in the coastal and wetland sites.

- Different government Ministries and departments developed their sectoral strategic/action plan and capacity strengthened
- Economic recovery programme implementation strategy incorporated in the revised SOD and other policy documents.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

Mainstreaming objectives are in progress in MoFDM, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture. In the context of climate changes, especially for hazards, sufficient technologies are not available. Thus more research is needed for variety of crops development and time adjustment. Limited fund is available for mainstreaming DRR in different sectors/ministries.

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

Level of Progress – 2

Description (max 300 words):

Ministry of Land is preparing for National Land Zoning which is supposed to identify safe settlement zones. Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Aforestation project of the Ministry of Environment and Forest in collaboration with the Land and Water Resources Ministries is planning to identify vulnerable coastal zone and protect coastal settlement from potential natural hazards. Building codes are introduced in urban areas. Rural land use planning is under active consideration of the Government.

- Identification of vulnerable buildings initiated by city corporation and Public Works Department
- Submergible dykes for crop protection from flash flood initiated in the north-eastern districts by LGED
- Use of Schools as community shelter during emergency has been initiated– e.g. JICA programmes
- Disaster Resilient Habitat (livelihoods and risk reduction incorporated) concepts developed jointly by academicians and development partner.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

Building codes are in place though enforced in a limited way. Advocacy and application/enforcement of planning for updating Building Codes in regular interval need to be addressed at the national level.

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

Level of Progress – 3

Description (max 300 words):

DRR integration in post disaster rehabilitation and recovery process is initiated by different humanitarian and development actors. DRR in the livelihood, agriculture and health sectors has been introduced by government agencies.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

- Limitation of DRR expert in different sectors
- Lack of sector wise pre-approved action plan and insufficient fund allocation

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

Level of Progress - 2

Description (max 300 words):

GoB has introduced revised Development Project Pro-forma and Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) approval form. These include a section on disaster risk identification and mitigation.

Concerned ministries incorporated disaster issues in every development projects, specifically in agriculture, fisheries, and livestock, education and health.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

Procedures need to be developed to assess the disaster risk impacts of the major development projects, especially infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, fisheries & livestock etc. There is a growing need for national building Construction Act for rural area.

Section 6: Priority for Action 5

Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

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

Level of Progress - 4

Description (max 300 words):

GoB has prepared a final draft of National Disaster Management Act and National Disaster Management Plan. CDMP phase II has been endorsed by MoFDM to accelerate the institutional capacities for DRR. GoB revised Cyclone early warning signals in a view to make it simple.

- Equipment for search and rescue operation provided to Armed Forces Division (AFD) and Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD) for strengthening the operational capacities to address earthquake and other urban disasters.
- Selected Volunteers are trained on DP for effective response at respective levels (local and national) by DMB and different NGOs.
- Seismic hazard vulnerability maps have been developed for major three cities of the country identified as highly vulnerable to earthquake.
- SoD revised and incorporated the following changes:
 - National Advisory Committee on DM
 - National Platform for DRR
 - National Committee (Earthquake)
- All DM Committees in 7 districts (12% of total DM committees) activated
- 11 vulnerable Fire Fighting Stations, a hospital and a building of Bangladesh Secretariat has been identifying for retrofitting
- BGMEA Safety Cells has been strengthened on emergency evacuation
- 2000 DMCs trained for better planning and response of emergency

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

The GoB has limited capacity in adequate staffing, financial and technical resources etc.. For example, Public Works Department have very limited capacity for identifying earthquake vulnerable buildings in the major urban areas.

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.

Level of Progress - 3

Description (max 300 words):

GoB has prepared training modules on Earthquake Preparedness for the staffs of Fire Service and Civil Defence, religious leaders and construction workers. Earthquake Contingency Plan developed for first responding and lifeline agencies (AFD, FSCD, DGHS, WASA, DESA, DRR etc.). A total of 30,000 members of local Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) across the country imparted training on "Comprehensive Disaster Management".

To accelerate capacity building activities both at national and city levels, training workshops on Incident command system for disaster management and formulation of guideline for contingency planning regarding utilities, lifeline services have been conducted.

Final draft of the Contingency Plan for EQ submitted to the authority.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

Mainstreaming issues of DRR has taken place in limited sectors. Earthquake Contingency Plan is not in place for all sectors except few interventions. The process initiated by different stakeholders at local level need to be scaled up at the national level with adequate resources.

c. Core Indicator3:

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required

Level of Progress - 3

Description (max 300 words):

National relief fund used as key contingency funding mechanism for sudden disasters. Contingency stock of rice and Non Food items (NFI), e.g. blankets, cloths, housing materials etc. are in place. In addition GoB has allotted an amount of BDT 3000 million from its revenue budget for addressing climate risk in Bangladesh.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

The contingency fund is not adequate to address the recurring damages and losses by the increasing trends of disasters.

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

Level of Progress - 4

Description (max 300 words):

The relevant way to exchange information during disasters has been improved by introducing available technology, i.e. phone, mobiles, internet, and through volunteer network. DMIC under DMB obtained an institutional form. Fish farmers are able to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters and to undertake post-event reviews.

Context and Constraints (max 300 words):

All departments and relevant actors within GoB need to be oriented and trained on the post-disaster review, recovery planning and monitoring of progress of response and recovery works.

Section 7: DRIVERS of PROGRESS

'Drivers of progress' refer to factors which act as drivers or catalysts for achieving substantial progress in disaster risk reduction and sustainable recovery from disasters.

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

Level of Reliance – 2

Description (max 300 words):

The second phase of Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), a national project on DRR in Bangladesh has adopted multi-hazard integrated approach based on its experience of phase I. It has emphasized all kind of major hazards as well as the threats of Climate Change in Bangladesh. Similarly, 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:

- PRSP–2, a integrated policy document for poverty reduction programmes, has incorporated the DRR issues
- SOD ensured institutional arrangement;
- All the organization including GOs, NGOs, development partners are well coordinated in DRR issues
- Different committees formed and worked smoothly under revised SOD

However, plan for establishing National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) are still in draft form.

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

Level of Reliance – 2

Description (max 300 words):

The role of women in coping with disasters and take preparedness for risk reduction at the household level should be 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. More women participation has been increased in different Committees at local and national level. The DMCs and other standing committees on response and DRR issues have women representation.

The role of women in the committees at different levels needs to be up-scaled. Women's participation and leadership in the local and central government institutions have increased but not enough in DRR field.

c. Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Level of Reliance – 2

Description (max 300 words):

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

- A number of MoFDM, AFD, FSCS staffs have been trained in DRR issues

- More than 4000 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 200 District and Upazila 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.

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

Level of Reliance -1

Description (max 300 words):

Human security as a concept has yet to be fully embodied in the national DRR efforts, although some aspects of human security are already incorporated. Nationally equity approaches are required to be further unpacked for practice beyond the traditional targeting of the most vulnerable. While much work has been done on the policy side, compliance and monitoring remains very limited. Preparedness for post-disaster actions, ensuring gender-sensitive shelter facilities etc. is not uniformed.

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

Level of Reliance - 3

Description (max 300 words):

Bangladesh has successful experience of working with community based organizations in disaster management. GoB has taken initiative to finalize 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. DMB 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.

Section 8: FUTURE OUTLOOK

Future Outlook: Definition and Significance

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 (max 300 words):

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 livelihood 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 programmes is essential.

Future Outlook Statement (max 300 words):

- Ensure more investment for local risk reduction initiatives to prevent and mitigate disaster risks
- 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 and plans.
- Use of Equity and justice based approach in DRR.

Future Outlook Area 2

Community level that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards

Overall Challenges (max 300 words):

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 (max 300 words):

- Establish a systematic approach to 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 (max 300 words):

Bangladesh has already introduced risk reduction approaches into the designs and implementation of recovery and reconstruction programmes at affected communities. However, roll out and scale up of the approach at the local and community level remains a key challenge. More emphasis needs to be given for systematic incorporation of DRR in the context of climate change.

Future Outlook Statement (max 300 words):

- There is a plan to develop Building Construction Code for rural areas of Bangladesh
- Department of Forest in partnership with UNDP has initiated a community based afforestation programme 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, etc) has already constructed 500 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 Disaster Resilient Habitat Programme incorporating DRR and livelihood protection issues for the disaster affected areas.