



## **Bangladesh Contribution**

*To*

### **Asia Pacific Inputs to Post -2015 Framework (HFA2)**

31 December 2013, Dhaka, Bangladesh

#### **Preamble**

This report is the response of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to the call of GPDRR Asia Specific region for submitting agendas so that these can contribute in the developing the HFA2. The agendas and action plans proposed here are basically relied upon the successes and learnings of HFA1 implemented in Bangladesh since its reporting time. The stakeholders/agencies of Bangladesh stretching from government to non-government and from local to national have devised different approaches and implemented varieties of action plans under the scope of HFA1 that resulted to reduce vulnerabilities of people/communities. It is imperative to mention in this regard that the death tolls of rapid onset disasters like cyclones in Bangladesh have significantly reduced from hundreds of thousands in the 1970s to couple of hundreds in recent times (i.e. cyclone Aila in 2009 and cyclone Mahasen in 2013). These improvements have happened as a result adopting and accommodating non-structural risk reduction actions plans (mainly came under the scope of HFA1) with regular structural disaster risk reduction strategies. These programs have not only reduced disaster risks of people/households/societies but also contributed in strengthening/stabilizing systems and functions (e.g. physical, social, economic etc.) and finally contributed in the country's current venture of developing resilient Bangladesh.

However, in the preparation of HFA2 agendas, identify challenges and related strategies to face the hurdles were developed through cross-scale stakeholder consultation process held in Dhaka under the auspices of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). The representatives of agencies identified/chosen five thematic areas from the list of seven proposed by UNISDR. However, it is strongly believed that incorporation of propositions and suggestions into HFA2 agenda received from the stakeholders will secure the results of HFA1 in Bangladesh and show to the global communities how a *Theory of Change* has taken place in Bangladesh in reducing disaster risks. and at the same time will create further grounds to address gaps in generating community resilience and contribute to sustainable development .

**Section 1:  
Major Priorities of Bangladesh in HFA2**

**1.1 Introduction**

Five areas have been selected from seven areas that recommended in Fourth GPDRR Synthesis Report for Asia specific region.

**1.2 Major priorities**

***Bangladesh has prioritized the following five thematic as priority for HFA2***

**Priority 1:** Building Community Resilience

**Priority 2:** Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction integration

**Priority 3:** Local Level Action on DRR

**Priority 4:** Women as a force in resilience building, gender equity in DRR

**Priority 5 :** Reducing exposure/underlying risk factor

**Section 2:  
Rationale for Prioritizing Areas**

This section registered rational of priority including and the major success and challenges in the areas of priority

**Priority 1: Building Community Resilience**

- Community is the first victim or affected by any disaster; at the same time they have some kind of capacity to bounce back
- Easily accessible
- Put community in leading seat to promote bottom up approach and ensure ownership
- Utilizing social capital and local resources
- Influences over people representative
- Community knows their vulnerability, solutions, effort within and outside the community
- Analyze gap/ missing factor or areas to capture for policy framing or national planning
- Bridging among community, local government and national government
- To make ADP and other public expenditure or NGO interventions people centric
- Strengthen Local Disaster Management Committees.

## Success

- Architecture is developed to link community, **Local Government Institute (LGI)** and national level; institution
- SOD, BCCSAP, NAPA, **CDMP**,
- Coordination among the **Disaster Management** actors

## Challenges

- Lack of inclusiveness in approach
- Lack of awareness
- Insufficient data for better early warning
- Lack of concentration on building better to turn vulnerability to resilience
- Information flow
- **Continuous change in Community Risk Assessment.**

## Priority 2: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction **integration**

- Bangladesh is prone to **natural** disaster; climate change will further increase frequency and intensity of disasters in Bangladesh that advocate and influence to select the issue as priority;
- A large number of population is highly dependent on agriculture and natural resources; so climate change will adversely affect the livelihood **and internal displacement** of a large number of population
- Geographical location, high population density, extreme level poverty, low level of economic development has made Bangladesh vulnerable to extreme events.
- Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction cannot be addressed in isolation; addressing one will address the other, so integration of CCA and DRR is a very important issue;
- CCA and DRR should be integrated into the development process to make it sustainable.

## Success

- CCA and DRR integrated in Sixth Five Year Plan
- CCA and DRR integrated into our Development Project Proposal
- Country wide community risk assessment for disaster, assessment based planning and implementation exists
- Policy instruments are in place; SOD, NPDM, DM Act, DM Policy, NAPA, BCCSAP, National Communication etc.
- Institutional strengthened; Focal Ministry, Focal Departments, Training Institutes, Academic Faculty etc.
- **Establishment of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF ) and Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund ( BCCRF ).**
- **Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF) of MoDMR.**

## Challenges

- **Political Commitment**
- **Mainstreaming DRR + CCA integration**
- Effective Sectoral coordination and integration of CCA and DRR be ensured
- Monitoring and Evaluation of development projects and programmes be strengthened
- Establishing and sustaining **DRR + CCA** institutional funding mechanism
- CCA and DRR concepts are still evolving and need to be further clarified for effective integration
- **Inavailability of accurate data in the grass root level on the negative impact of climate change.**

## Priority 3: Local Level Action on DRR

- People at local levels are victims;
- People at local levels are first responders;
- Local Vulnerabilities are changing and increasing (agriculture to industrial economy and rural to urban);
- Hazard and vulnerability are wrongly perceived at local level therefore more community awareness and capacity required;
- DMCS' at different levels are forms but needs activation/functional;
- There is a need of community led DRR & CCA initiatives
- Bangladesh has well defined policies, strategies, plans and act, however it needs serious attention of concern authorities in implementation **of DRR at local level**

## Success

- Local level people are aware of messages regarding few disaster events, especially responding rapid onset disaster warnings, like cyclone, flood;
- About 1000 Local level Disaster Management action plans are in place **identified by Community Risk Assessment** but need to update periodically;

## Challenges

- Slow onset disaster early warnings are not adequately developed and communicated at local level;
- Local level authorities and community people are not fully equipped and **trained**;
- **Social inclusive protection of all vulnerable people not yet possible**;
- **Social safety-net coverage for all local vulnerable people is yet to achieve .**

#### Priority 4: Women as a force in resilience building

- Women still considered as vulnerable group only. Despite Women as a forces of resilience are recorded through research work, which are not recognized properly.
- Gender budgeting in DRR
- Absence of Gender desegregated data in DRR
- Protecting women, children, people with disability and other diverse group from violence.
- Women is the large group and are the most affected in Disaster and major contributors in building resilience. Hence utilizing this large group for resilience building will contribute more to achieve overall goal of resilience community
- **Expansion of women urban volunteer**
- **Linkage of DRR/CCA and gender with post 2015 HFA**
- **Women play a decisive role in social cohesion and community mobilization around disaster risk reduction and response.**
- **Women vulnerability needs to be incorporated in the policy agenda.**
- **Grass root women organizations are the driving force in the implementation of community resilience efforts**
- **Women's active participation in income generation activities play vital role for poverty reduction.**

#### Success

- MOWCA has developed Gender & DRR Action plan. Gender Action plan developed by MoWCA . Women Advancement Policy incorporated Women's role in DRR & resilience. Country level Gender & DRR mapping has done.
- SOD, NPDM, DM Act, Draft DM Policy of MODMR have been revisited and Gender challenges are included.
- Inclusion of Transgender at national level identification system
- **Inclusion of women representative at all DMCs provision for 30% at social protection program.**

#### Challenges

- Absence of coordinated efforts in implementation.
- Women and diverse groups as forces of resilience yet to be included.
- Lack of sharing of good practices.
- Lack of Gender segregated Data
- No Gender budgeting in DRR budget
- **Women physical access to resources need to be ensured as women have lesser access to financial capital particularly in LDC countries.**

## Priority 5 : Reducing exposure/underlying risk factor

- **Social development policies and plan are need to be formulated to reduce vulnerability of population most at risk.**
- Multi-hazard risk (geological, metrological, hydrological, human induced), high density of population with scared land, rapid unplanned urbanization, absence of judiciary land use planning
- Poverty, risk in sensitive environment, natural resources management, critical infrastructure, climate change

### Success

- **Comprehensive Disaster management Program of MoDMR**
- Implementation of various projects by multi-sector/Go/NGOs
- **Micro Zonation Map, containing Plan, SOD, National Plan, Disaster Management Act.**

### Challenges

- Lack of scientific data
- Lack of agreed methodology in national level
- **Lack of mind setting on urban hazard**
- **Less emphasis on Prevention and Mitigation Plan which need more finance and time**
- **Commitment of the development Prtners**

### Instruments

Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and URA, CDMP Risk Atlas, CDMP Multi-hazard Mapping, Policy instruments, DMA, SOD, DM Policy

## Section 3: Required Activities

### Priority 1: Building Community Resilience

- Budgetary allocation in accordance with community action plan
- In the process , ensure proper communication with community, enhancing their capacity, **dissemination of** knowledge.
- Considering community knowledge / capacity , their resilience capacity will be assessed and gaps to turn vulnerability to resilience **be addressed.**
- Universal and community validated design for any infrastructure at community level

- Inclusiveness in development program and its implementation
- **Simulation drill for urban community**
- **Strengthen the DM capacity of Local Government including Local DMCs**

#### **Priority 2: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**

- **Formulating** the guidelines to facilitate mainstreaming **DRR + CCA**
- Professional and institutional capacity building
- Enhanced coordination between GoB and NGOs
- Blend of climate change information and local knowledge
- **Expansion and extensive utilization of Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient /Trust Fund.**
- **Functioning of District Disaster Risk Reduction Fund**

#### **Priority 3: Local Level Action on DRR**

- a. SoD in place, conduct **Community Risk Assessment (CRA)** , develop **Rural Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP)** and mainstream in the ADP;
- b. Social Safety net plans are in place, needs to increase coverage **plan** (considering vulnerability pockets);
- c. Understanding of strategies and policies **for the poor at all level** ;
- d. Harmonization of different policies and procedures at local level needs strengthening
- e. **Expansion of Community Risk Assessment at local level**

#### **Priority 4: Women as a force in resilience building**

- All national policies to include Women and diverse groups in DRR & Resilience building with proper guidelines, coordinated efforts and implementation procedure.
- Formulation of national platform for Gender and DRR.
- DRR budget to include dedicated budget for Gender inclusion.
- Gender equity to be considered as right rather privilege for creating opportunities.
- women existing capacities and adaptation practices to be strengthened and institutionalized through ensuring women in decision making role
- women inclusion in different DRR committees at local and national level and capacity building,
- **More Women participation in Social Safety net Program.**

#### **Priority 5 : Reducing exposure/underlying risk factor**

- Integration of Scientific and local best practices
- Comprehensiveness (National to local or local to national) **of full cycle of DRR**
- Capacity building

## Section 4: Involved Parties and Their Roles

### Priority 1: Building Community Resilience

- SOD, BCCSAP, DM Act , **DM Plan** providing the list of stakeholders and their role. The stakeholders and their roles have to be communicated to the community people to ensure accountability

### Priority 2: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

- Integration, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of CCA and DRR into the following levels;
  - i. Policy Level
  - ii. Planning Level
  - iii. **Sectoral Level**
  - iv. Local level

### Priority 3: Local Level Action on DRR

- CRA being conducted by DMC's at local level **need to be** updated timely;
- CRA generated RRAPs' **need to be** considered in the ADP;
- Disaster Management plans (contingency plan) **prepared at local level**;

### Priority 4: Women as a force in resilience building

**Women's involvement and their roles should clearly be incorporated fully into disaster risk reduction plan at local and national level.**

### Priority 5 : Reducing exposure/underlying risk factor

#### National Stakeholders:

(Concerned ministries and line departments/Academic institution)

- Appropriate policy **formulation** and effective implementation
- Mainstreaming the DRR and CCA
- Effective monitoring and evaluation



## Local level:

(District to community level/Go/NGO)

- Ensure local people's participation in the local level planning and assessment
- Undertaking community based initiative

## Section 5: Targets and Accountability Aspects

### Priority 1: Building Community Resilience

- Goal – building community resilience
- Target – Community as a whole
- Indicators-
  - Representation of community people in DMCs
  - Inclusive RRAP/CAP in place
  - **Inclusive Early Warning in place**
  - **Awariness and Mock drill program.**
  - **Adaptation program for the community people.**
  - Safe shelter round the year / irrespective of disaster (s)
  - Increasing and Consistent health status
  - Educational institutions operating round the year
  - Increase and consistency in nutrition intake

### Accountability

- Participation of all community people such as **local representative**, poor, women, children, elderly **and people with disability** at all required level to ensure accountability
- Community led tracking of the ADP and other development interventions
- Discloser of tracking report to the print and electronic media periodically
- Representation of vulnerable groups in different DMCs
- Public awareness on policy documents , principles **and guidelines**
- Inclusion of **women in all DMCs**
- Accountability board at ward level
- Suggestion / recommendation box/ SMS

## **Priority 2: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**

### **Target**

A Climate Change & Disaster Resilient **Community**

### **Indicators:**

- DRR & CCA integrated in the development planning process by 2021
- Strengthening the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) for effective implementation and monitoring of projects and programmes.
- Strengthen Focal Points and Alternate Focal Points and Cells in respective Ministries and Agencies.
- Budget Allocation for DRR & CCA integration

### **Accountability**

- Result Based Monitoring (RBM) be integrated into the planning process for quality enhancement
- DRR & CCA integrated in relevant sectoral policies and programmes
- Internal Audit Mechanism for Financial accountability

## **Priority 3: Local Level Action on DRR**

### **Target**

**Every Union prepare update CRA, generate RRAP and factor into ADP;**

### **Indicators**

- a. Percentage of local revenue/local budget allocated and spent for local level DRR and CCA;
- b. Percentage of women, Poor, women and disable , Aged, Children, Transgender, and any other socially excluded/minorities people in different committees and authorities in decision making level;

### **Accountability**

- a. Social Audit, Public audit/any other transparency mechanism needs strengthening;
- b. Local level community participation need to enhance;
- c. ADP process needs active and inclusive community participation
- d. Inclusion audit

#### **Priority 4: Women as a force in resilience building**

##### **Target**

**Involvement of women in all forces in resilience building**

##### **Indicator**

- **Percentage of Gender Budget**
- **Percentage of Women in social safety net Program**
- Gender & DRR Action plan translated in Bangla for wider dissemination and capacity building. Country level Gender tool kits in Bangla developed for wider stakeholders.
- Cyclone Shelter Management guideline revised from gender perspective and included gender diverse requirements.

##### **Accountability**

- Information sharing and awareness building among MoDMR, MoWCA, MoEF and line agencies and relevant Ministries, organizations and Institutions

#### **Priority 5 : Reducing exposure/underlying risk factor**

##### **Target:**

- Reduction of vulnerability of the poor
- Poverty reduction
- Reduce climate change induced migration/population displacement

##### **Indicators:**

- 10 to 15 % budget allocation for DRR and CCA
- Reduction of economic damage (20%)
- Reduction of causality 30 to 40%
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##### **Accountability**

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Results share with all stakeholders
- Effective policy implementation
- Ensure participation from all level

**Section 6:  
Recommendations**

- **To enhance the social safety net for resilience building to integrate of vulnerability and give more focus on community at risk instead of population density**
- Risk integrated development programs should be focused on inclusive budget for disaster risk reduction
- **Blend the climate change information and local knowledge with DRR activities to maximize the adaptation and to ensure resilient community .**
- Harmonization of the Ministry/sectoral policy and develop mainstreaming guidelines with enforcement
- Community risk assessment and its risk reduction plan should be linked with annual development plan at the local level and empower the local government and community for local level of action on DRR
- Ensure social audit and accountability for the all level
- Local risk reduction/disaster management fund need to be in place to the local authority engaged community in all phases
- More focus on the women role in DRR and mainstream the disadvantages group (disable , women , children) in DRR actions
- Adequate attention to the underlying risk factors and more focus to the slow-onset events for reducing currents and future risks

**Annex one: Participants list**

**Pre-workshop /Interagency meeting, 10 Dec 2013**

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