

**HFA monitoring and review through a multi
stakeholder engagement process
2011 – 2013
Interim Report for the period of 2011-2012**

For your quick reference: Overview of sections and subsections

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SECTION 1: OUTCOMES

Strategic outcome for Goal 1

Outcome Statement (300 words max.)

Disaster Management and Relief Division (DMRD) under the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) has started its full functioning which outlined key objective to integrate and mainstream disaster and climate risk reduction tasks for the departments, ministries, agencies, civil society organizations, community based organizations and most vulnerable groups. During the reporting period (2009-2011), revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) has been published in both Bangla and English and disseminated to all stakeholders. Updated Cyclone early warning signal has been published and disseminated to all disaster management committees at union, Upazilla and District level as well as among other stakeholders. Allocation of Business of DMRD reflected the following outcomes for the reporting period:

- Incorporate DRR in the national sixth Five Year Plan
- Establish budgetary allocation and dedicate funds on climate change adaptation (CCA) and integration of DRR in sectoral development programmes
- Number of research, study and pilot programme on CCA at local level to scaling those up at national level.
- Enact of the Disaster Management Act 2012
- Enhance regional, sub-regional and bi-lateral cooperation for early warning, dissemination.
- Mainstream DRR into public-private partnership and national development programme.

Strategic outcome for Goal 2

Outcome Statement (300 words max.)

Change in current organisational structure under MoFDM through set up of role of the DMRD confirmed more strategic focus of GoB on DRR and CCA from emergency management functions. However, Prime Minister has reaffirmed her government's commitment to continue effort to enhance the disaster response capacity to a highest level in coming years. DMRD through DMB and projects continues strengthening mechanism of ministries and departments and capacity building of the local government and communities to integrate DRR and CCA as follows:

- Mainstream DRR and CCA in sectoral plans (i.e., agriculture, livestock, water, energy, communication etc.)
- Incorporate DRR and CCA in National 'allocation of businesses'.
- Institutionalize DRR in National Human Resource development plan as well as in academic & research institutions
- Promote multi-stakeholder coordination through the mechanism of national platform.
- Incorporate DRR and CCA into plan and strategy of local government institutions, NGOs, CBOs and humanitarian & development organizations
- Scaling up of effective DRR and CCA approaches to all vulnerable areas in the country.

Enhance the community capacities through awareness, education and training, and define role and responsibilities of the local disaster management committees in DRR.

Strategic outcome for Goal 3

Outcome Statement (300 words max.)

National focus has been set to implement all post disaster recovery and reconstruction programmes integrating DRR and CCA and emphasize on the approaches, principles and guidelines of 'build back better' based on the experience in responding to Water-logging 2010, Cyclone Aila 2009 and flood & cyclone Sidr of 2007:

- Develop a Joint Need Assessment (JNA) guideline, format and process (which has been piloted during the Water-logging emergency response in 2011).
- Develop guidelines for standardization of response and recovery of key clusters (shelter, WATSAN, Food security, livelihood, etc.)
- Increase the number of volunteers for earthquake preparedness in the urban areas including all major cities to ensure effective evacuation and response at the community level
- Foster practice of DRR and CCA in the planning and implementing process of social safety net programmes.
- Strengthen effective community alert system involving mobile phone operators and community radio in existing early warning mechanism including cell broadcast system,
- Promote number of action research projects on DRR and CCA at local level through vulnerable communities based approach.
- Allocation of Climate Change Adaptation fund to different departments, ministries and NGOs and CBOs to reduce future climate induced disaster risks of the vulnerable communities.

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.)

A significant progress has been made through integrating DRR and CCA in its development plan by GoB with support from its development partners . Learning from the experience of disaster risk management created the focus under HFA strategic goal 1:

- Enactment of Trust Fund Act 2010 for implementing BCCSAP
- Ensure integration of DRR & CCA into national policies, planning and programmes at all ministries and all levels.
- Increase annual budgetary allocation and long term dedicated funding for climate change adaptation (CCA), and DRR.
- Promote research and studies to develop effective community based DRR and CCA
- Encourage local actions and community based organizations to strengthen disaster risk reduction.

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.)

Functioning of DMRD under MoFDM and its mandate through DMB enabling the process of strengthening mechanism and capacities of departments, ministries at all level (from local government to national). The interpretation of disaster management functions shifted to DRR and CCA. National focus is now on addressing organizational issues and revision of policies to become more DRR and CCA sensitive through:

- Strengthening the institutional mechanism to mainstream DRR and CCA
- Establish a national training, educational curriculum and research facilities on Disaster Management in DMB
- Replicate good practices of DRR and CCA approaches to all hazard-prone locations in the country.
- Strengthen capacities of all vulnerable communities through awareness, education and training and building capacity the local level disaster management committees.
- Promote public-private partnership in DRR & CCA.

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.)

National focus is clearly shifted to incorporate the DRR and CCA approaches in design and implementation of response, preparedness and recovery programme from the recent experience of water-logging emergency in 2010 and previous disasters.

- Strengthening of environment management for better disaster management.
- Initiate effective community based early warning system through community radio and mobile operators.
- Mapping out of disaster and environmental risk at local and national level
- Monitoring of risks of river erosion, land slide and flooding at national level

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)

- National development plan vision-2021
- Sector strategies and plans - National Plan for Disaster Management(2010-2015)
- Climate change policy and strategy (BCCSAP 2009)
- Revised SOD 2010
- UNDAF(2011-2016)
- Sixth FYP(2010-2015) Chap-ix
- Bangladesh Perspective Plan (2012-2021) Chap-viii

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

In the reporting period, DMRD has taken initiatives to finalize the National Disaster Management Policy. DMRD has also played a leadership 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),

Draft DM Act Approved by cabinet, waiting for Ministry of Law and ready for Parliament. Other national policies those integrated DRR-CCA are as follows:

- Agriculture Policy
- Coastal Zone policy
- Health Policy
- Environment Policy
- Agricultural Master Plan for coastal Zone

- Women Development Policy-2011
- Draft Bangladesh Water Act -2012

Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

Integration of disaster and climate risk reduction is a long term process due to the existing culture and practices of 'Emergency Response management focused'. The allocation of Business of the organizations emphasized and committed to the mainstreaming of DRR and CCA though it requires acceleration of common understanding and Regular follow up. At the same time, allocation of priority for Policy formulation in the humanitarian sector and revision of national DRM Policy need to be taken up regularly 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 | N/A | N/A |
| Decentralised / sub-national budget | | |
| N/A | USD allocated 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. It's development partners have continued to increase the funding for preparedness and CCA as well:

01. Creation of Climate Change Trust Fund for implementing BCCSAP and allocated tk. 700 Crore per year. In BCCSAP Disaster Risk Reduction is one of the major area for climate change adaptation
02. Fund for DRR and CCA allocated in 2011
03. CDM P II funding started from 2010
04. Multi Donor Resilience Fund
05. ECRRP of PC, DMB

- 06. EGPP of DMRD
- 07. ECHO-DEPECHO funding for disaster preparedness and risk reduction through NGOs at local 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.

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.

- Budget Allocation needs to be separately calculated following different Methodology
- Need to Avoid Duplication at intuitional level
- Budget Analysis should be done for detail Information.
- ADP, MTBF, ECNEC allocation need to be compiled

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?*)
- Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government

Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR

- x Planning Guide line Draft for Union Parishad Development.
- x Local Government Have Legal Responsibility and Budget allocation for DRR in a very limited Scale,

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 to enhance capacity of the vulnerable people, especially

women and persons with disabilities through their active participation. More than 644 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, INGOs, local NGOs and local level Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs). 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. It also helped in developing various action plans led by the GoB and NGOs at community level The revised SOD 2010 outlined the tasks and their roles and responsibilities but implementation of the tasks is placed as future challenges. There are initiatives to strengthen local government system especially at upazilla and union level, with support from development partners.

(the text has followed previous report due to lack of and/or no information received from agencies, organizations and institutions)

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.

. However, key challenges remain on decentralized decision making process and resource allocation on disaster risk reduction interventions. Overall efforts to strengthening decentralized planning over a historical centralized planning and decision making required further acceleration. Upazila Chairmen have been elected to be the leader to a decentralized governing and development effort at the Sub-district level.

The capacity of the local government bodies especially newly elected Upazila Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Union Council chairmen is a great challenge.

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

Other (Please specify): In DMRD under the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management

Description (300 words max.)

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

The initiation of the multi-sectoral national platform on DRR (NPDRR) has brought together all relevant 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. Capacity building of 13 departments from 12 ministries continues through DMRD leadership and technical support of DMB and CDMP phase II project.

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 roles and functions of the national platform committees need to be outlined and regular meetings and implementation of the decision, their monitoring need to be emphasized.
- DRR Platform Member List to be reviewed and shared with the wider civil society groups.

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

% of schools and hospitals assessed of major cities (Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet)

schools not safe from disasters (from earthquake in three major urban areas/cities and from flood and cyclone in rural and coastal areas (including private and pre-schools))

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.

Description (300 words max.)

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

tsunami in 12 coastal districts, i.e., Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Chittagong, Khulna, Barguna, Patuakhali etc. 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 it's 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:

Department of Primary and Mass Education facilitated earthquake risk assessment of Schools and hospitals in major urban areas.

- Civil society (including the NGOs) owned CRA as common risk assessment format and applied at the local level.
- Risk assessment of flush flood in Haor area by CEGIS
- Climate Change Induce drought risk assessment by CDMP and CEGIS

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.

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. Finalization of a digital elevation model (DEM) needed to produce more accurate inundation information for flood and storm surges which can be disseminate to communities for better preparedness. Other key points are:

- Gender perspective need to be integrated in all Multi Hazard Risk assessment.
- Flood, cyclone and all climate related probable risk scenario need 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

- Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated
- Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (*from the disaster databases/ information systems*)
- 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), attached to CDMP, anchored at Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban which are connected with district and more than 250 sub-district level offices. CPP also expanded 5 new upazillas in west coast with support from CDMP & covered to a total 37 upazilas. CPP modify 130 HF & VHF wireless stations in isolated islands & chars in 37 costal upazilas 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.

(This section is adopted from last report as no new information available after this).

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 DMB to create a web portal through the DMIC to centralize this information focused on hazards and disasters. Substantial progress has been made for DMB's DMIC in 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.

- Very Limited Access to Territorial data.
- Needs More Consistent Monitoring for Salinity and Flash Flood

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. However, with the leadership of DMB the cyclone early warning system that has been revised in 2008, a campaign for cyclone preparedness is ongoing. 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), Department of Environmental Science and Disaster Management (DESDM) of Patuakhali Science and Technology University (PSTU), Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB), University of Dhaka (DU) are engaged in 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 upazila DMCs are with internet and mobile phone. Tsunami early warning centre has been established at BMD in collaboration with Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). 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 Coxsbazar and flood prone Sirajgonj and planned to expand 14 coastal districts by DMB with a support from Teletalk and Grameen Phone. Other key achievements are:

- IVR through Mobile (Expansion Achieved by DMB)
- 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.

As a country of delta, Bangladesh Government faces multiple challenges to provide effective early warning to flood and flush flood that devastated 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 country of SAARC in the Ganges-Meghna-Brahmaputra basin. Bangladesh flood and flush 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 is needed where BMD and SPARRSO may play a significant role. as tornado generates in the land and provides minimum time for early warning and forecasting.

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
- Regional or sub-regional early warning
- Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing
- 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.

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.

Information exchanges regarding avian influenza other trans-boundary disasters needs to be strengthened. Application of research and findings on hazards is limited. Establishment of SAARC Disaster Management Centre and adoption of SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management created opportunity for more regional cooperation in risk assessment at regional scale and exchange of information.

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/ No

- Information is proactively disseminated
- Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts – radio, TV,)
- 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

A network of experts named Bangladesh Disaster Management Education Research and Training (BDMERT) has been established and made functional..The country has a culture of sharing of disaster related knowledge and lessons through various means, including print and electronic media and public discussion. 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 DMB providing information services, which has established network with 64 districts and 235 upazila headquarters (HQs) and planned to expand to remaining 248 upazila 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 stakeholders. DMB, BMD, CPP and FFWC have been contributing significantly in dissemination of early warning and disaster messages. Bangladesh Telephone Regulatory Council (BTRC) through its mobile network, Bangladesh Betar (Radio Bangladesh) has also been taking part 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 prepare community preparedness through information in the community and country and abroad throughout.

- Introduce IVR ,Cell Broadcasting of Cyclone Warning.
- Strengthen and Expansion of CPP to 4District in southwestern part of BD.
- Cyclone warning coverage of cycle increased to 5 k.m radius
- Community Radio Initiated.
- Solution Exchange-A2I Program to foster the information and knowledge management

process on DRR and CCA.

- DRR Network Expanded - NARRI, River Basin forum (Regional), SADKN.
- Dissemination of Information through Folk Media.

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.

Though DMIC is established some years back, it was tested and found effective in cyclone and flood in 2007. Using internet has been very useful in enhancing access to information. Accessibility and availability still constrained for the professionals and agencies outside Dhaka by physical location and infrastructural facilities such as access to internet. There is also lack of effective coordination in created reliable information at various levels. The major area of challenge remains with availability of earthquake related information. There is prerequisite to develop regional cooperation in terms of information dissemination regarding the weather forecast within SAARC countries and other forum. At the same time, local level awareness and warning mechanism need to be enhanced at an optimum level. Need to increase more accessibility and effectiveness of information dissemination.

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

- primary school curriculum
- secondary school curriculum
- university curriculum
- 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

- Disaster risk management has been included in the school curricula of Class VI to VIII under the supervision of Ministry of Education (MoEdu), NCTB & NAMRD, MoFDM. Foundation training courses and professional degree programs of 29 Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS) Cadres and Armed Forces Division (AFD). Specialized course on disaster risk management for various civil service people, public representatives and local government bodies continued in RDA, NAEM and other institutes. Some of the key achievements from the reporting periods are as follows: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) incorporated in the conventional course curriculum of BCSAA,

BPATC, TTC, NAEM, HSTTI, and NILG, .

- DRM Issues incorporated in Class VI to VIII and designed for class IX-XII.
- 25 Training Institution and Universities Incorporate DRM in academy curricula in Undergraduate and post-graduate courses.
- 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-months 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.
- Mass casualty Management has been incorporated in Medical (MBBS) and Nursing Curriculum.

The Disaster Research Training and Management Centre (DRTMC) published a journal name "Durjogbarta" based on disaster issue of Bangladesh and World. Very recently on 12 to 18 July, 2012 DRTMC going to organize a training Programme collaborate with SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) on "River bank Erosion and Embankment Safety Management in Asia 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.

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.

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

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

Community Risk Assessment (CRA) tool has been revised 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, 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,

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.

It is easy to organize or conduct a research program or project but difficult to implement it for the public use, so need more monitoring after the end of a research projects and training. Although Bangladesh has generated knowledge on disaster risk management and climate risk management, the process is not established for research and study in most of the cases. For example, a cost effectiveness analysis or social return analysis of DRM investment not planned. 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.

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

- Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.
- Training of local government
- Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)
- 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 on different hazard in this reporting period by government, BMD, civil society, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, Bangladesh Scouts, AFD, FS&CD on different hazards, especially earthquake, cyclone, storm, Tsunami etc. Number of schools conducted awareness session on hazards like flood, fire, earthquake, cyclone etc. 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. Mobile phone operators with technical support from DMRD and DMB started a public awareness raising process as well.

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. The reason of the gap is mainly the absence of a collaboration among the departments and limited leadership role of DMRD and DMB.

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

- Protected areas legislation
- Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- 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 has initiated mechanism and regulatory system to protect and restore the ecosystem services and rehabilitaiotn 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.
- Development of EIA Guide Lines For different Sectors.
- Piloting the Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBACC) through Coastal forestation in the coastal areas of 12 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, a institutional framework and flow of financing is absence 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 departmenst and relevant ministries (DMDR, DMB, DoEn, Department of Forest etc.

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 infrastrucute 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/ No

- 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.

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. 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 waterlohging affected areas, NGOs have implemented a 100 crore (1000 million BDT) '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.

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, the initiatives need to be scaled up to cover other vulnerable groups living at different hazard prone areas. On the other hand, there is an absence of a comprehensive Policy and social development Program to Protect Coastal Vulnerable Population. Safety net programme for the urban poor are not adequate to cope with the rising urban population and rate of urbanization.

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

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

Forestry, transport

Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets

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 has been introduced to assist 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 Project 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.

Although mainstreaming objectives are promoted by DMDR of MoFDM, it has not been fully incorporated among different ministries and department except ministry of agriculture and communication. Planning Commission has taken up a initiative to develop 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 effectiveness 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

- Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- 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 Slope Plantation to protect the erosion of land in the hilly areas. NGOs have conducted training for the masons on Building Code and Safe construction against hazards, especially cyclone and earthquake. GoB through the 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.

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.

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

DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened

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

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 programmes, especially in the recovery stage. NGOs working in the affected areas of AILA cyclone and Water-logging has 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 waterlogging 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 has been prioritized for all kind of cash for work, cash for training, public awareness and advocacy programs.

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.

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 convenient tools and methodologies is also a key challenge.

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 project to Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) for approval by the government. This is applicable to all ministries, agencies, department for all sectors. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction out of the MoFDM remains a key national challenge. DoRR of DMRD in association with MoEF has just embarked upon cyclone resilient housing programme in the costal 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.

[I have kept the narratives from last report as I could not gather any informaiotn from any of the stakeholders on this point till date and no description was available from the group work (thematic group workshop)]

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.

One of the main challenge 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.

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

- DRR incorporate in these programmes and policies.
- 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
- 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
- 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.
- 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-upazila-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.
- FS&CD has started Urban Community volunteer Development Program with support from 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.
- Education section of UNICEF is working with planning division of 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, DRRO 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.** And Rain water Harvesting initiative for the safe drinking water around child friendly spaces where at least 1500 families have accessed 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 no 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 policy and framework, it lacks adequate capacity to implement all aspects of those policy and framework. The inadequate capacity include, adequate staffing, financial and technical resources such as space based technology. Often GoB institutions and departments with adequate staff do not have 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

- Stockpiles of relief supplies
- Shelters
- Secure medical facilities
- 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

- UNICEF developed operational guideline for WASH in Emergency by WASH cluster; At Bangladesh country office level UNICEF has an emergency preparedness and response plan. UNICEF has renewed Long Term arrangement with Local NGOs for immediate emergency response 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 Upazila 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 area. Training provided at sub national level on alternative technologies i.e. pond sand filter, rain water harvesting in saline affected area. **Mobilized nearly 105,000 char's people at 200 remote islands of Jamuna River** to adopt safe and healthy behavior
- AFD organized mockdrills on earthquake and urban disasters in collaboration with US army at National Level
- Number of CPP Volunteer (Women) has increased.
- DMIC Established at UP level.
- Search and Rescue Team at Cyclone under CPP and as well as at urban under RSCD.
- Stockpiles are in Place.
- Cyclone Shelter Guideline.

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 DMB has been communicating with relevant departments and institutions to develop respective contingency plans through DMRD, 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 responsible for relatively slow progress. Major cause of this inadequacy and lack of follow up is linked to inadequate logistics & human resource at DMRD and DMB. . 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

- 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. 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.

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 contingency fund is adequate to meet medium-scale disasters. In cope of large-scale disasters, Government always need to mobilize adequate resource from development partners to meet the need of the affected people in medium and large scale disasters.

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 been established a Damage and Need Assessment (DNA) Cell and going to established 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 group 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 11 out of 16 cyclone prone district with 45 000 volunteers (approx.60 % of the cyclone prone areas nationwide). A lesson learned workshop done for 2007 floods.

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 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 DMRD. The focal points and a specialist group in each agency has 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:

- Sixth Five Year Plan 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 revised SOD

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

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 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

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. MoFDM and DMB through CDMP and other programmes are continuing the capacity building process. Key examples are as follows:

- Nearly 2000 MoFDM, AFD, FSCS 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 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

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 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

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 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.



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.

National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009 and National Plan for Disaster Management (2010-2015) promote planning process by addressing the vulnerabilities, risks 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 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 (300 words max.)

- 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 and plans.
- Use of Equity and justice based approach in DRR. And CCA

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 programmes at affected communities. However, replicate and scale up of the DRR and CCA 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 (300 words max.)

- 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 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 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 governance for DRR and CCA.

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'

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

(Add more tables, if required)