

# **Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Progress Monitoring and Review Through a Multi Stakeholder Engagement Process**

**2013 – 2015**

Final Report for the period of January 2013- December 2014

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## Abbreviations

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| ADB    | Asian Development Bank                                      |
| ADP    | Annual Development Plan                                     |
| AusAid | The Australian Agency for International Development         |
| BBS    | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics                             |
| BDKN   | Bangladesh Disaster Knowledge Network                       |
| BDRCS  | Bangladesh Red Crescent Society                             |
| BMD    | Bangladesh Meteorological Department                        |
| BMDA   | Barendra (Barind) Multi-purpose Development Authority       |
| BWDB   | Bangladesh Water Development Board                          |
| CBDP   | Community-based Disaster Preparedness                       |
| CBS    | Cell Broadcast System                                       |
| CCA    | Climate Change Adaptation                                   |
| CCDMC  | City Corporation Disaster Management Committee              |
| CDD    | Centre for Disability in Development                        |
| CDMP   | Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme                 |
| CEGIS  | Center for Environment and Geographical Information Service |
| CFIS   | Community Flood Information System                          |
| CFS    | Climate Field School  |
| CMDRR  | Community Managed DRR                                       |
| CPP    | Cyclone Preparedness Programme                              |
| CRA    | Community Risk Assessment                                   |
| DAE    | Department of Agriculture Extension                         |
| DC     | Deputy Commissioner   |
| DCRMA  | Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture         |
| DDM    | Department of Disaster Management                           |
| DDMC   | District Disaster Management Committee                      |
| DFID   | Department for International Development                    |
| DGHS   | Director General of Health Services                         |
| DLS    | Department of Livestock Service                             |
| DMIC   | Disaster Management Information Centre                      |
| DoF    | Department of Food  |
| DPHE   | Department of Public Health Engineering                     |
| DRTMC  | Disaster Research Training & Management Center ,            |
| DRR    | Disaster Risk Reduction                                     |
| DREE   | Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange                     |
| DRRO   | District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer                  |
| EC     | European Commission   |
| ECHO   | European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection   |
| EGPP   | Employment Generation Program for the Poorest               |
| EKN    | Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands                   |
| EWS    | Early Warning System  |
| ERF    | Early Recovery Facility                                     |
| FAO    | Food and Agricultural Organization                          |
| FCD/I  | Flood Control, Drainage and/or Irrigation                   |
| FFWC   | Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre                        |
| FYDP   | Five Year Development Plan                                  |
| GBM    | Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna                              |
| GED    | General Economics Division                                  |

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| GoB       | Government of Bangladesh   |
| GSB       | Geological Survey of Bangladesh  |
| GWP       | Global Water Partnership   |
| HBRI      | House Building Research Institute  |
| HCTT      | Humanitarian Coordination Task Team  |
| HYV       | High Yielding Varieties  |
| ILO       | International Labour Organization  |
| IMDMCC    | Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee                                       |
| IOM       | International Organization for Migration   |
| IDMVS     | Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies   |
| IVR       | Interactive Voice Response   |
| IWM       | Institute of Water Modeling  |
| IWRM      | Integrated Water Resources Management  |
| JAXA      | Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency   |
| JICA      | Japan International Cooperation Agency   |
| JNA       | Joint Needs Assessment   |
| LGED      | Local Government Engineering Department  |
| LSD       | Local Supply Depot   |
| MoDMR     | The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief   |
| MoEdu     | Ministry of Education  |
| MoPME     | Ministry of Primary and Mass Education   |
| MRVA      | Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment   |
| MSDP      | Mymensingh (Municipality) Strategic Development Planning   |
| MSL       | Mean Sea Level   |
| NGOs      | Non-Government Organizations   |
| NILG      | National Institute of Local Government   |
| NPDRR     | National Platform on DRR   |
| NPDM      | National Plan for Disaster Management  |
| NSDS      | National Sustainable Development Strategy  |
| PDMC      | Pouroshava Disaster Management Committee   |
| PIO       | Project Implementation Officer   |
| RIMES     | Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System  |
| SADKN     | South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network   |
| SMS       | Short Message Service  |
| SOD       | Standing Orders on Disaster  |
| TRM       | Tidal River Management   |
| UDD       | Urban Development Directorate  |
| UDMC      | Union Disaster Management Committee  |
| UNDP      | United Nations Development Programme   |
| UN-SPIDER | United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response |
| UP        | Union Parishad   |
| USAID     | United States Agency for International Development   |
| UzDMC     | Upazilla Disaster Management Committee   |
| VGD       | Vulnerable Group Development   |
| VGF       | Vulnerable Group Feeding   |
| WARPO     | Water Resources Planning Organization  |
| WB        | World Bank   |
| WHO       | World Health Organization  |
| WMO       | World Meteorological Organization  |

## SECTION 1: OUTCOMES

### Strategic outcome for Goal 1

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

#### Outcome Statement (300 words max.)

All high level policy and operational documents of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) have embedded priorities of the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2010-2015. The GoB's 'Vision 2021' sets effective disaster management as a sub-goal. Water conservation is set as a precondition for all sectoral development planning. Cost effective land management, prepositioning of seeds, food and medicine for cattle-heads, fertilizers etc. has been emphasized in the annual budget 2014-15 under the relevant sectoral development plans. The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) has emphasized the importance of implementing the NPDM. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) provided inputs into the local level development planning *proforma* to make it Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) inclusive. MoDMR is continuing joint projects with 13 departments of 12 ministries, as well as with technical institutions to facilitate DRR-CCA inclusive sectoral policies, planning, and programming. A number of studies and pilot programs on CCA were implemented at local levels to reduce the underlying risks. The Disaster Management Act 2012 made opportunity of drafting nine different rules for effective disaster management in the country. The Wildlife Act 2012, Land Use Act, Guideline for Participatory Water Management 2000, Water Act 2013, and Environment Act 2012 embedded the resilience perspective. The Climate Change Fund was established to protect regulatory ecosystem services. Two disaster-resilient cluster villages for low income people established in cyclone prone areas. Community Risk Assessment (CRA) became the basic tool for development, recovery, and reconstruction planning. Water logging mitigation was made a priority by the GoB in the southwest region through Tidal River Management (TRM) and excavation of river and canals with funding of BDT 2610 million (approximately USD 32.6 million). In 2014, the Prime Minister reaffirmed her government's commitment to continue efforts to build resilience in the coming years.

### Strategic outcome for Goal 2

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

#### Outcome Statement (300 words max.)

The revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) 2010 has created provisions to expand and strengthen the disaster management institutional framework. Most Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) became functional during the reporting period. Under the MoDMR, the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) has been organizing regular committee meetings. DDM with the support of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) developed a harmonized training curriculum on Disaster Management (DM) (basic and advance levels) for DMCs at all levels, as well as a Master Trainers' Pool to roll out the training. More than 25% of district and

upazila DMC members have received basic training on DM. The MoDMR is implementing social safety net programs such as the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities through temporary schemes. A number of NGOs have provided micro-finance facilities to the vulnerable communities to enhance their coping capacity. The Director General of Health Services (DGHS) initiated a plan to offer a Master's Degree in public health through its newly established Institute of Disaster Management. Two public universities launched three DM undergraduate programs and five others are offering Master's degrees in DM. Civil service training institutes' maintained DRR-CCA inclusiveness in all of their ongoing training programs using updated module. DM reference corners have been established in 22 universities and training institutes. DDM continues to support the Bangladesh Disaster Knowledge Network (BDKN), with 30 partner organizations including Government Organizations (GOs), NGOs, Community-based organizations (CBOs), research organizations and universities under the umbrella of the South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN). DM e-learning has been launched as a new component by MoDMR. NGOs continue to provide community contingency funding for disasters to community volunteers in hazard-prone areas. DRR and CCA have been incorporated into the national allocation of businesses of MoDMR.

### **Strategic outcome for Goal 3**

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

#### **Outcome Statement (300 words max.)**

There is a national focus on integrating DRR-CCA into all post disaster recovery and reconstruction programs towards resilience; two disaster-resilient habitats for cyclone Aila 2009 affected communities are examples. Using Space-based information, community based flood early warning dissemination system and inundation mapping have been piloted in two flood-prone areas by DDM and Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC), with support from the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The GoB has expanded the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) to cover all coastal districts, with a total 49365 volunteers where 16455 are female. To date, 26,500 of 62000 urban volunteers have been trained. The Joint Need Assessment (JNA) methodology was applied in response to Cyclone Mahasen and South-west water logging crisis of 2013. DDM has strengthened community-based hazard alert system through the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) service. All mobile phone service providers broadcast cyclone and flood early warning messages, and weather forecasts through IVR. DDM is implementing an USD 8.0 million project funded by World Bank (WB) to conduct Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (MRVA) Modeling and Mapping to improve response preparedness. The GoB, UN, and NGOs developed an urban vulnerability atlas for Sylhet and Narayanganj City Corporations in 2013. MoDMR has endorsed and published an early recovery guideline and handbook on the SOD with technical support from the UNDP's Early Recovery Facility (ERF). The MoDMR has also developed a pool of 60 master trainers to roll out the use of the SOS Form and D-Form (Damage Assessment Form) at the local level. DDM has endorsed the Community-based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) institutionalization model in 2013. With technical support from ERF-UNDP, DDM developed cyclone and flood response preparedness plans in 2013 and 2014 and initiated a water logging response preparedness Plan for the South-West Region in 2014.

## SECTION 2: STRATEGIC GOALS

### Strategic Goal Area 1

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

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

#### Strategic Goal Statement (300 words max.)

Bangladesh is committed to mainstreaming DRR and CCA into development planning, policies, strategies, and programs at all levels by 2021. The GoB recognizes the importance of the effective integration of DRR into national policies, strategies, and plans and emphasizes the need for the convergence of DRR-CCA and sustainable development to achieve community resilience. It also emphasizes the need for a strong urban risk management program combined with an urban growth plan. Such a convergence should include all development programs funded through the national budget, as well as multilateral and bilateral cooperation and donor-assisted NGO projects. However, integration is not an end in itself. Effective implementation at the local and national levels requires the development of the capacity of institutions and their staff and appropriate resource allocation. This has become an important step to ensure that development project or program outcomes are disaster resilient and that they do not increase and/or add any new risks to the communities.

### 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.)

The GoB acknowledges that knowledge, education and innovation need to be used to promote a culture of 'build back better' and the adoption of interventions that enhance community resilience, including a strengthened capacity for effective response and recovery from disasters at the union, upazila, district, and national levels. Investment and proactive measures will support local development structures such as the Union Parishad (UP), Upazila Parishad (UzP), and DMCs at union, upazila, district, and city corporations to achieve a strong local DRR culture. Efforts will be expanded to strengthen the public-private partnership to build the culture of resilience at all level. CBOs and peoples' groups should be strengthened and given due importance as a vehicle to increase community resilience. To strengthen how the GoB responds to disasters and to ensure the Paradigm shift in Disaster management, two separate directorates– the Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) and the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR) were merged and are now known as DDM under the MoDMR. Thus, the national disaster management institutional framework has integrated the risk reduction and relief component of MoDMR and mainstreamed DRR into the Humanitarian work of the government.

### 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.)

The GoB has committed to developing an effective system to identify, assess and monitor national and cross-border risks. This should include an effective community-based early warning system, which will be strengthened at the local and national levels. Emphasis has been given to developing a community-based flood early warning dissemination system, supported by an inundation map for use by vulnerable communities, humanitarian workers, and experts. Special attention has been given to develop a robust Urban Risk Assessment (URA) and early warning system using space-based technology. It has adopted tools and mechanisms, such as the CRA and URA, to incorporate DRR-CCA in all preparedness, response, and recovery programs. The GoB has emphasized the importance of developing essential skills and knowledge. This will help to integrate and manage DRR among all citizens and institutions so that they become aware and motivated to participate in activities aimed at reducing risks. A master trainer's pool has been developed by Project Implementation Officers (PIOs) and local DMC members on computing and rolling out the SOS-Form and D-Form from the GOB for any humanitarian response. They will ensure capacity building processes on disaster management are rolled out at the local level.

### SECTION 3: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 1

#### PRIORITY FOR ACTION 1: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

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##### **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

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

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

#### **Description** (300 words max.)

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

The GoB's 'Vision-2021' document clearly states the need for integrating DRR-CCA in all development plans and projects. The NPDM, the SOD, the Disaster Management Act, and the National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP) have strengthened institutional framework to effectively regulate the DM activities. The Disaster Management Act 2012 includes nine different rules for effective DM. The Cyclone Shelter Construction Maintenance and Management Policy 2011 has become the standard in construction of all cyclone shelters in the coastal belt. Best practice model guidelines on mainstreaming DRR in planning have been adopted by the GoB at all Levels. The GoB has endorsed the Bangladesh Water Act 2013, as developed by the Water Resource Planning Organization (WARPO). Development of rules and bye-laws of Water Act is underway. The Private Land Development Act 2004 has been revised by the GoB to incorporate DRR measures. The MoDMR, through CDMP-II and Urban Development Directorate (UDD), has developed a module for mainstreaming DRR measures into a comprehensive land-use development planning and management for the Mymensingh Strategic Development Planning (MSDP) Area for the twenty years (2011-2031). In 2014, the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) has initiated the Post-earthquake Comprehensive Health Care Action Plan for Urban Cities. The Department of Livestock Services (DLS) has prepared a draft sectoral plan of action integrating disaster and climate risk management in 2014. A draft Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction in Education and Education in Emergency was jointly developed in 2014 by the GoB and the Education Cluster. It is currently under review by the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE), the Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE), and the DDM. NGOs in Bangladesh have developed organizational DM guidelines, CCA frameworks, and area-specific contingency plans and have incorporated DRR and CCA in their organizational strategic plans to ensure the mainstreaming of DM activities.

#### **Context and Constraints** (300 words max.)

The Roll out of the Disaster Management Act 2012 and SOD 2010 from the national to local level has faced challenges. Many actors at the local level are not aware of either of these regulatory

documents or the roles and responsibilities of various actors. A new policy needs to be developed to promote public awareness on geo-hazards. Moreover, geological reports and maps with subsurface geology and geotechnical analyses should be mandatory for those who are planning any construction projects. The Water Resources Planning Act 1992 is still awaiting endorsement by the parliament. The monitoring mechanisms at local level are insufficient, as the Local level development plans are not fully designed to integrate risk management. Furthermore, local political unrest sometimes creates unfavorable situations to properly implement the risk management activities. There is still a need to raise awareness at the local level on DRR policies, as these have not been well communicated to all stakeholders. The mainstreaming of DRR into policy has been slow among the GoB directorates and ministries, in particular the education and health sectors. Sectoral contingency plans need to be developed by all departments and ministries. There is a strong need to explore potential public-private partnerships for DRR. Funding under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), private sectors need to be used to build resilience of the community and institutions.

**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 embed 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                     | Not yet calculated              | Not yet calc                  |
| Decentralised / sub-national budget | Not yet calc                    | Not yet calc                  |

Not yet calculated USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g Transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

**Description** (300 words max.)

The GoB has dedicated funding to DRR, CCA, and recovery/rehabilitation in the annual budget of 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 fiscal years from its revenue and development budget. In the 2013-2014 fiscal year, the GoB has allocated 2.45 billion BDT (approximately USD 30.64 million) to respond to high and low intensity disasters. In that period, UN agencies allocated BDT 226.3 million (approximately USD 2.83 million), NGOs allocated BDT 826.1 million (approximately USD 10.33 million) and the International Federation of Red Cross-Bangladesh red Crescent Society (IFRC-BDRCS) allocated BDT 250.4 million (approximately USD 3.13 million). In addition, the GoB has allocated more than USD 92.0 million for DRR and CCA programs at both the national and local levels. The GoB has allocated BDT 14000 million (approximately USD 175 million) through the MoDMR to enhance the coping capacity of 0.78 million families under the EGPP program in 2013-2014. UN agencies have allocated more than USD 90 million and NGOs have allocated approximately USD 10 million for DRR and CCA work for the same period. UN agencies, the IFRC, and NGOs have dedicated programs and projects for reducing the risks of vulnerable communities throughout the country. Notable projects are: The Char Livelihood Project (CLP) II, Disaster Preparedness European Commission's Humanitarian Aid (DIPECHO) VII, Nobojibon, and Stimulating Household Improvements Resulting in Economic Empowerment (SHIREE).

### **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.

Due to limited knowledge regarding the preparation of project documents, timely approval of budgets for NGOs remained a key challenge in DRR project implement. Other constraints were the absence of local contingency fund; long process to disburse the funds from the national to local level; the utilization of local development funds in the risk reduction process without proper risk assessment; and investment in the present category of disasters with limited consideration of future possible risk factors. The absence of a continuous and strong community mobilization process to maximize the uses of allocated funds also remained a constraint during the current reporting period. Other notable constraints were:

- Lack of coordination between government agencies to ensure the best utilization of available resources.
- Lack of technical knowledge of key actors at both the national and local levels to utilize the resources allocated for DRR due to weak understanding of the policies and procedures.
- Lack of contingency plans and the allocation of resource for all sectors.
- Weak mechanisms to support a bottom up risk identification and planning approach.
- Preference for infrastructure reconstruction and other recovery initiatives rather than preparedness initiatives, especially capacity building initiatives.
- Lack of understanding of how to mainstream CRA and URA in all development planning process from the local to national level.
- Lack of planning at the government level for school risk assessment and reflection of identified risks in the education planning process.

### **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:**

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**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

10%

Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR

**Description (300 words max.)**

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

The Union Parishad (UP) (which is the lowest strata of local government) develops the Annual Development Plan (ADP) and the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP). The funding allocation from the GoB is based upon these plans. UPs are responsible for developing the ADP and FYDP through a participatory process with communities and local committees. UPs also receive separate DRR funding through the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF) fund of CDMP-II, and EGPP funds from the DDM-MoDMR. In the 2013-2014 fiscal year, UPs received BDT 14000.0 million (approximately USD 175.0 million) from the EGPP and approximately USD 5.0 million from the LDRRF of the MoDMR for DRR works. The GoB developed the Role and Guidelines for Local Level DM Fund in 2013. UPs, as per the GoB guidelines, allocate approximately 10% of the total annual budget for DRR and CCA work. UN agencies and NGOs implement DRR and development work involving the UPs at the local level. In the 2013-2014 fiscal year, UPs received approximately USD 45.0 million from UN agencies and approximately USD 8.0 million through NGOs for DRR projects in the most vulnerable regions of Bangladesh. Community participation in CRA was strengthened for undertaking DRR interventions through authority delegation and resources at the 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.

Elected local government representatives at the union and Upazila levels are key actors for all local level DRR activities, and in particular the allocation of resources from the national level through district level administration. However, key challenges remain to promote a decentralized decision making process; to ensure the participation of vulnerable communities; and to support adequate and equitable resource allocation to DRR interventions at the local level. The volume of allocated resources is not always sufficient to support the initiatives of communities and local government representatives on DRR and CCA. Other constraints were:

- More coordination is needed between the GoB and NGOs at the local level for effective utilization of the funds available for DRR-CCA projects.
- Transparency is needed during the resource allocation process at the national and district level, considering vulnerability and risk.
- Political influence on the resource allocation process is a constraint for DRR and post-disaster response projects.
- Though CRA is being conducted at the local level, there is still a need to strengthen the linkages between the ADP and the CRA/Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) process.
- CRA currently being conducted in a small number of areas and not being implemented in a consistent fashion throughout all districts.

The GoB should encourage local government bodies to incorporate the recommendations of the CRA into the ADP and the union five-year plan. Although the GoB has developed a standard CRA and RRAP guideline, other guidelines and processes continue to be used. The General Economics Division (GED) of the Ministry of Planning needs to incorporate CCA and DRR issues into its annual plans.

**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 own 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**

**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**

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 11 | civil society members (specify absolute number)                                    |
| 2  | national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)               |
| 12 | sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)                                   |
| 0  | private sector (specify absolute number)   |
| 4  | science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)                        |
| 0  | women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number) |
| 10 | 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

**DDM**

Other (Please specify): In the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)

**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 and ensured representation of various groups of people. It has provided an opportunity for multi-stakeholders to work together; and this collaboration is enforced through the revised SOD 2010. Following the SOD framework of DMCs, NGOs have piloted a structure of ward (both rural and urban) level DMCs. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are also working with local level bodies to strengthen the multi-sectoral DRR platform. NGOs are playing a key role in mobilizing local level DMCs comprising stakeholders from the agriculture, education, fisheries, and health departments; CPP; the BDRCS; and the Centre for Disability and Development (CDD). These platforms have strong relationships with the GoB ministries and departments such as the Ministry of Education (MoE); the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF); the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME); the MoDMR; the DDM; the DLS; the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE); the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED); and the Department of Public Health Engineering (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.

- Local level DMCs are not well equipped and have inadequate capacity to function well on DRR issues.
- There are communication challenges between DMCs at various levels.
- DMCs have insufficient funds to carry out regular activities such as meetings and awareness raising programs.
- There needs to be a greater focus on Gender and inclusion.
- The involvement and participation of the private and corporate sectors needs to be explored.
- A strategy for how information and plans arising from DMC meetings with the community is needed.
- Linkages need to be built between proposed Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC) and Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) to strengthen community participation in DRR and humanitarian interventions.
- Strong advocacy by civil societies to institutionalize the proposed WDMC in the SOD is needed.

## **SECTION 4: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 2**

### **PRIORITY FOR ACTION 2: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE**

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#### **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

schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)

Common format for risk assessment

Risk assessment format customised by user

Is future/probable risk assessed?

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

Agriculture, Livestock, Women Affairs, Energy, Water development, LGED, Communication, etc.

**Description** (300 words max.)

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

The MRVA Modeling and Mapping Cell was established by the DDM-MoDMR and continues ongoing funding from the World Bank. In 2014, DDM prepared a report on health hazard assessment procedures. A database was prepared for assessing technological hazards under MRVA project. The Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) maps and conducts geo-hazard risk assessments in major cities under annual program. A drought risk assessment and early warning

system were piloted by Barendra Multi-purpose Development Authority (BMDA) in drought-prone districts. Other key examples of risk assessments in the reporting period were:

- Civil society (NGOs, research organizations and academia) applied the CRA as common risk assessment tool at the local level. The CRA is being used in more than 27 districts, including Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Barisal, Satkhira, Netrokona, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Sirajganj, Gopalganj and Naogaon districts.
- A flash flood risk assessment tool was developed by the Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Service (CEGIS) for the Haor area.
- A climate change induced drought risk assessment tool was developed and piloted by CDMP-II of MoDMR and CEGIS.
- The Salinity Impact Assessment tool was developed by the Soil Research Institute.
- Mapping of fresh water sources in the coastal belt was conducted by DPHE.
- A river-bank erosion impact assessment was conducted by CEGIS in major river basins.
- UN agencies prepared local level plans for 120 disaster-prone unions. MoDMR has developed the urban CRA guidelines, risk assessment tools, DM Plan, and other policy documents.

### **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 methodology and reporting process for all risk assessments, mapping exercises, and data compilation. Risk assessment of lifeline sectors, i.e., health, water and sanitation, energy, agriculture, and livestock needs to be prioritized at the national and local levels. Multiple formats are still in use for community-level risk assessments by various NGOs.

- Investment is needed to produce necessary scientific data with the support of space technology.
- Inclusion of gender, indigenous people, minorities, persons with disability, and older persons needs to be integrated in all multi-hazard risk assessment tools (CRA/URA).
- There is an absence of mechanisms for school and hospital risk assessments and arsenic risk assessment in the multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment format. Flood, cyclone, and all climate-related probable risk scenarios need to be developed with scientific data using the appropriate technology.
- Vulnerable communities' livelihood risks need to be assessed and mitigation plans need to be developed.
- There are challenges in collecting and disseminating detailed information from the upazila and union levels in a timely manner during a disaster. There is a need to develop a hub for information assessment.
- An expert team is needed to provide support for risk assessment at the national and local levels.

### **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

The DMIC of DDM continues to prepare disaster reports using hazard analysis and now connected with all 64 districts and 485 upazilas. The GoB is working to enrich the availability of data in both soft and hard mode at both the national and local level. An updated database of loss and damages and resource mapping using the 4W (what, where, when, and who) tool is available through DMIC. The Early Recovery Cluster and Education Cluster developed a 3W (what, where, who) matrix to maintain an updated list of the prepositioned resources. WARPO updated the National Water Resources Database in 2013. The JNA for post-disaster assessment was adopted by the GoB and NGOs. JNAs were conducted in response to Cyclone Mahasen and the water logging crises in 2013 by the UN and NGOs, under the leadership of DDM and the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). Training on the JNA was organized at the national and district levels and all humanitarian INGOs participated. DM portals have been installed in five districts as a pilot program by DDM-MoDMR, with technical assistance from ERF-UNDP, to ensure the systematic monitoring and analysis of disasters at the local level. The GSB are monitoring rainfall induced landslides in parts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, and Teknaf cities and have installed 30 accelerometers and 4 seismometers to monitor earthquake and seismicity with the support of MoDMR through CDMP-II. There are future plans to monitor rainfall-induced landslides in the hill districts. UN agencies have continued to monitor humanitarian situations through zone offices and pre-qualified partners. Generation and dissemination of early warning information has considerably improved for cyclones and floods. Currently, the GoB, INGOs and CDMP-II are working to strengthen the DMIC to make disaster information and assessments more available.

### 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 limited access to territorial data and the absence of a monitoring system for salinity ingress, water logging, cold waves, and flash floods has remained a challenge.
- The lack of a system to maintain the damage databases at the local level.
- There is limited acknowledgement of grassroots level local damage reports at central level.
- The absence of a uniform style and the different formats of databases creates gap in the data base. Sometimes, improper assessment hampers the ability to prepare an accurate analysis of the actual losses and damage scenario.
- Information hubs need to be equipped with the proper technology and must be accessible to all stakeholders.
- A consistent monitoring system for hazards such as salinity, water logging, tornadoes, flash floods, and cold waves needs to be developed and institutionalized at the local and national levels.
- The roll out of JNA to local level stakeholders is needed to build local capacity.

- A system for local level planners (DMCs), who do not have access to the internet, is needed to ensure that they have access to the disaster information database.
- There is a need for more technology and instruments at the DMC level to monitor disasters at the local level.

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

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

**Level of Progress: 4**

**KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:**

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

- Early warnings acted on effectively
- Local level preparedness
- Communication systems and protocols used and applied
- 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

The GoB has strong Early Warning (EW) systems for Cyclone and flooding. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and FFWC produce warnings and disseminate information through the media and institutions at the local level. A community-based flood EW system has been piloted in three districts by MoDMR through CDMP-II. DDM through DMCs disseminate EW information using local means; in addition community members have access to EW information and daily weather bulletin by dialling 10941 on any mobile phone. DDM is disseminating forecasts of disasters using mobile phones; for example, during cyclone Mahasen updates were sent on the cyclone's movement through IVR and instructions were provided to DMCs through Short Message Service (SMS). Weather forecasts from BMD are provided by the DAE in its Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture (DCRMA) Project website and field offices. Future plans include connecting 156 Climate Field School (CFS) in 52 upazilas to an ICT-based EW system. The GSB has established landslide EW systems in parts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, and Teknaf cities; this will be extended to include three hill-tract towns. MoDMR has also established local EW systems through 30 community radio stations. Using Space-based information, community based flood EW dissemination system and inundation mapping have been piloted in two flood-prone areas by DDM and FFWC, with support from the JAXA and the ADB. NGOs are working closely with the Local Governments (LGs) to strengthen the EW dissemination system. NGOs have mobilized youth volunteers to disseminate EW messages During Cyclone Mahasen, along with CPP volunteers, children and youth groups supported by NGOs were requested by the LGs to disseminate EW

messages to their communities. The GoB and NGOs have built a technical partnership with the Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) to get scientific data.

### **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 key constraints has been that the EW messages are not in a format which community people can easily understand and use. Another constraint is that the local level DMCs are not always proactive and they require intensive follow up. Despite playing an effective role and being in demand in their communities and local authorities, community radio stations cannot cover large areas with their programming due to national policies, limited technology, and lack of resources. An effective EW system is needed for flood and flash flood to minimize negative impact in the vulnerable areas. DMCs need EW dissemination instruments and user-friendly technology to disseminate flood EW messages through CBOs and Community Volunteers (CV). The media also requires training on the proper communication of EW messages and systems so that they can effectively transmit the warnings. There is a strong demand from the local level to develop systems that link communities with the BMD. EW awareness and knowledge building needs to be initiated at the school level. The GoB needs to put greater emphasis on developing and supporting EW systems for all types of disasters, including flash floods, landslides, and water logging.

### **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

Bangladesh has made substantial progresses in monitoring sub-regional and regional hazard risks. During Cyclone Mahasen, nearly one million people were evacuated and relocated to safe shelters. A hazard ranking system was developed using risk assessment matrices to measure the effect of disasters on the coastal, hill areas, and northern regions of Bangladesh. Institutional

arrangements exist between FFWC and neighboring state institutions, such as the,India Central Water Commission, to exchange hydrological and meteorological data on trans-boundary rivers. Arrangements have been put in place to facilitate the sharing of information regarding avian influenza outbreaks near borders between Bangladesh and neighboring states. Adoption of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management created an opportunity for the exchange of information and regional cooperation in risk assessments at the regional level. During this reporting period, the SAARC agreement for Rapid Response to Natural Disasters was ratified by Bangladesh to enhance regional cooperation and collaboration on Disaster Risk Management (DRM). United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) has been continuing its efforts since 2011 towards use of space-based information for DRR as follow up of Technical Advisory Mission (TAM) to Bangladesh. International NGOs have facilitated the sharing of information and knowledge on DRR and DM on a regular basis, especially during the hazard and disaster season with neighboring states.

### **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.

Research on hazards affecting sub-regional or regional areas is limited and inadequate. The lack of available data on water levels and rainfall upstream from Bangladesh in neighboring states, as well as a lack of access to satellites for real time data collection on precipitation remained major challenges. At present, much needed technological up-gradation of the regional EW system have not been finalized. The lack of an effective dialogue among the regional countries is halting the process. The regional information exchange process for EW of disasters needs to be strengthened and emphasized at the SAARC level. Resources need to be provided from the national level to organize training on this issue and to enhance advocacy efforts at the regional level.

## **SECTION 5: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 3**

### **PRIORITY FOR ACTION 3: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE**

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#### **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**

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##### **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:

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**Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes**

- 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

The people of Bangladesh receive disaster information through radio, television, and mobile phones. The DMIC has been strengthening information sharing systems through its local support centers. BMD, FFWC, and DDM are responsible for timely EW dissemination. MoDMR through CDMP-II has established resource centers in 64 districts and through these provides DRR-CCA awareness raising materials. DDM through CDMP II established e-library to share DRR-CCA knowledge materials. The GSB provides rainfall data on their website for Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, and Teknaf cities. The GoB has established a Union Information System in all UP complexes, where disaster information will be collected through the Union Parisad Helpline (UPH) and made available to communities. Local communities now have better access to disaster information through these centers. Emergency situation updates is regularly provided on the DDM and CDMP websites and BMD provides hazard information. The national level UN cluster mechanism is an effective platform for sectoral information sharing. The Education Cluster has developed an online Management Information System (MIS) to collect data on pre and post-disaster school conditions and safety conditions. The INGO Emergency Sub-committee is active at the national level to provide disaster information. The Disaster Forum, the Network for Information Response and Preparedness Activities on Disasters (NIRAPAD), and the Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) networks are active at the national level. NGOs established functional networks and forums on DRR at the local level, including CBOs and other stakeholders; the increased use of information technology further strengthened the process. Print and electronic media are playing an important role for disaster knowledge sharing and are contributing to enhanced preparedness through wider information dissemination. For example, community radio stations initiated dissemination of disaster information including public awareness programs and BBC Media for Action provided training to professionals on media communication in disasters.

### **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 major remaining challenge is the lack of earthquake related information. Additionally, the lack of effective coordination among stakeholders to create reliable information at various levels is a key constraint. Other notable constraints are:

- Inaccessibility to and ineffectiveness of information dissemination from the local to national levels.
- Lack of an inclusive EW dissemination process (most vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, older persons, women, and children are not incorporated in the dissemination process).

- People pay less attention to EW message disseminated through radio and television.
- The lack of up-to-date information when the hazard changes its direction.
- The lack of in-depth research on the effectiveness of EW generation and dissemination at the local and national levels.
- Even when information is available, people fail to interpret the meaning of messages and fail to translate the message into action.
- There is a need to provide more comprehensive information at the community level, along with clear action points (what to do, when to do and how to do).

**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

MoDMR, through DDM, has published a handbook to increase the knowledge of local DMC members on the SOD. A harmonized training module has been finalized and rolled out at the Upazila and Union levels by DDM-MoDMR with technical support from NGOs. Public and private universities have included DRR in their diploma/graduate/post-graduate courses at University of Dhaka; Bangladesh University of Professionals; Patuakhali Science and Technology University; Begum Rokeya University of Rangpur; the International University of Business, Agriculture and Technology (IUBAT); and BRAC University. DRR has been incorporated into the curriculum of the Bangladesh Public Administration Training Center (BPATC), Teachers' Training Colleges, Technical Training Institutes, Primary Teacher's Training Institutes and the National Institute of Local Government (NILG). The DRM Issues has been incorporated into the curriculum of Class III to XII. The House Building Research Institute (HBRI) is conducting training on disaster resilient housing at the community level. IFRC-BDRCS and other NGOs are working with the Education Cluster and more than 100 schools to incorporate DRR into secondary school curricula. The Education Cluster is working with the GoB to develop the Framework on DRR in Education and Education in Emergencies. Study materials have been provided to 28 academic and training institutions to establish DRR-CCA reference corners by MoDMR through CDMP. Education and research grants to DM postgraduate students have also been provided by CDMP. More than 18 million students now have relevant disaster and climate change knowledge from 39 textbooks of

primary and secondary schools, and DM modules of higher education.

**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.

General disaster messages are available in the education curriculum at the primary and secondary level but not specifically on preparedness, mitigation, or recovery issues. A large number of children, women, elderly, and persons with disabilities who are not registered at educational institutes or schools cannot be reached by the structured curriculum and training program. Inclusion, gender, and disabilities need more focus in the curriculum design. Issues related to recovery and rehabilitation have not been incorporated in the regular education program curriculum or in the curriculum of professional development courses. All stakeholders need to continue to address preparedness issues through school-level risk assessment, planning, and response. Gender and DRR perspectives need to be adequately addressed in all curricula and training modules of government and non-government agencies. The financial, educational, and human costs of disasters on schools, children, teachers, and educational opportunities are increasing every year. Therefore, the GoB needs to emphasize education in emergencies and DRR in education in rural and urban areas.

**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 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

MRVA modeling and mapping process has been rolled out by DDM. The DAE has field-level demonstrations on CCA-DRR technologies through the CFS and community farmers in 52 upazilas of 26 districts, with a budget of BDT 7.0 million (approximately USD 87500) for the 2014-2015 fiscal year. A training module on CFS for farmers, technology posters on drought, floods, and saline prone areas, six video documentaries on adaptation technologies, and CFS have been disseminated by the GOB. Two hundred and fifty Officers from the DLS have been trained on DRR-CCA and the bio-security measures for livestock farms. DLS published a number of booklets and posters on DRR-CCA. GSB made a publication regarding earthquakes; the stability of earthen

structures such as embankments, dams, active faults; and landslide EW systems in Bangladesh. The Disaster Research Training and Management Centre (DRTMC) of University of Dhaka, has conducted research on river-bank erosion and adaptation strategies and publishes the disaster journal *Dourjog Barta*. CDMPII produced five publications on DRR-CCA in the area of scenario building and potential policy recommendations. CEGIS has a regular research program on river-bank erosion in major river basins. NGOs continued to support research organizations for the study of DRR. Academic institutions are conducting research on the cost effectiveness of DRR project. Local level NGOs have conducted research on the following DRR related topics during the reporting period:

- Effective DM activities in Aila affected Dacope Upazila,
- Impact of community based DM activities in cyclone affected Satkhira district.
- Rain water harvesting systems in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.
- Resilience enhancing activities in Dacope Upazila.
- Disaster resilient housing in the coastal area of Bangladesh.
- Coastal Income Generation Activities (IGA) for livelihood development.

### **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.

Despite a number of studies on DRR-CCA, processes and systems for the dissemination of research outputs have not been well established at the national level. There is limited capacity to disseminate research findings to different stakeholders and communities. In most projects, limited human resources are allocated to research, communications, and documentation functions. There is a strong need to incorporate DRR into research activities. A range of research publications that target audiences of both the general population and technical experts need to be made available. More research focused on DRR at the community level is needed. The GoB and NGOs need to increase support for research on the cost effectiveness of DRR initiatives. There is a need to enhance coordination among research institutes for the dissemination and sharing of research findings and knowledge of DRR-CCA. There is also a strong need to increase coordination between development partners and private sectors to fund empirical and participatory action researches at the local and national levels through academia and civil society groups.

### **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

The GoB emphasizes disaster risks in all of its public campaigns in the health, education, agriculture, and family planning sectors. DAE organized 198 programs in which 49,500 people gained knowledge from awareness programs such as gambhira/folksong, rally, and farmers' field day; and advocacy programs organized at the local level. Future plans are to organize more Programs on awareness and advocacy on CCA and DRR. A number of schools (30,000 primary schools and 12,000 higher secondary schools) have conducted mock drills on hazard response and preparedness on National Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD) and International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) in 2013 and 2014 as guided by DDM. IFRC-BDRCS and other NGOs have organized simulations in more than 100 primary and secondary schools on a variety of hazards in their intervention areas. A number of schools also conducted awareness raising sessions on hazards such as floods, fires, earthquakes, and cyclones. Print and electronic media played a supporting role in increasing public awareness in addition to the government and NGOs. Along with DDM-MoDMR, UN agencies, NGOs and IFRC-BDRCS actively participated in mass awareness-raising events on disaster risks, such as NDPD and IDDR. These events have played an instrumental role in raising the awareness levels of millions of people including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities at national and local levels.

**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 lack of resources and efforts to increase the effectiveness of the mass awareness raising on DRR and emergency preparedness remains a key challenge. There is limited investment and proactive involvement by the private sector and their proactive involvement is also absent in DRR mass awareness raising programs. Few activities are initiated by the GoB to involve the local community in the DRR decision making process. A strategy for public awareness raising programs needs to be developed and implemented to increase the impact of DRR-CCA mass awareness raising programs supported by the GoB and NGOs. Common guidelines for hazard specific public awareness raising campaigns should be developed. The GoB should prepare an information management system to track with DMCs have received training and by whom they have been trained. Significant further work is needed to create mass awareness of DRR-CCA and school DRR issues, for which more investment is required from private sector, development partners including community radios and televisions.

**SECTION 6: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 4**

**PRIORITY FOR ACTION 4: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE**

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**Reduce the underlying risk factor**

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

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### 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:

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**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

Bangladesh has developed a number of policies and acts to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services. The recently enacted Water Act 2013, the Wildlife Act 2012, and the Environment Act 2012 are key examples. Other key policies and documents to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services are:

- Brick Burning (control) Act 2013,
- Saw-mill (licence) Rules 2012,
- National Water Policy 2012,
- Social Forestry Rules, 2004 (modified in 2011),
- Forest Act 1927 (revised in 2000),
- Coastal Zone Policy 2005,
- Climate change fund to protect regulatory ecosystem services.

Two disaster and climate-resilient cluster villages have been established for 265 low-income families in cyclone-prone areas. The GoB conducted EIAs for the Padma Multi-purpose Bridge Construction and Rail Track Construction project in 2013. TRM and excavation of rivers and canals started in 2012 to reduce water-logging impacts and restore ecosystem in the Southwest region with funding of BDT 2,610.0 million (approximately USD 32.6 million). MoDMR through CDMP-II, has installed 500 Deep Tube Wells (DTWs) and 261 Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) facilities for 36,000 households in drought and salinity-prone areas to reduce the burden on

women of travelling long distances to collect drinking water. Better sanitation for 30,000 households (especially women and children) was promoted through the construction of 5,693 disaster-resilient hygienic toilets in 2013. In 2013 and 2014, BMDA has planted 800,000 fruit and medicinal plants and 25,000 other trees in drought prone areas. NGOs are implementing community-based climate adaptation programs focusing on services for bio-gas, improved cooking systems, solar energy, biodiversity restoration, and knowledge management in remote areas of riverine chars and hill areas.

**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 key challenges to protecting and restoring regulatory ecosystem services are the availability of internal and external resources, the limited capacity of relevant institutions, and the high cost of environmentally-friendly household energy such as solar energy. Most households in energy-vulnerable areas are too poor to afford such technology, even if it were available. The main challenge of the bio-gas technology is the high construction and set-up costs. The set-up cost for each biogas plant is BDT 30,000-50,000.00 (approximately USD 375-625), which is not affordable for poor people. Natural resource management has not been integrated into DRM initiatives at the local level. A collaborative mechanism to coordinate institutional capacity-building inputs including technology, human resources, and financial resources is needed. More DRR and CCA projects are required to raise awareness and build the capacity of communities. The GoB and NGOs must invest greater effort into translating national policies into action. Collaboration with the private sector must be increased to inject required resources into the promotion of climate-sensitive household energy consumption technologies.

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

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

**Level of Progress: 4**

**KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:**

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

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

The GoB has social safety net programs to support vulnerable communities. MoDMR, through DDM continued to provide food assistance to affected fishermen during times of year when fishing is prohibited. Other key programs are:

- The Humanitarian Assistance Program allocated food grains and cash to district administrations for disaster affected communities. The allocated budget for 2013-2014 was BDT 15.55 billion (approximately USD 194.4 million).
- Cash was allocated for building houses to district administrations for disaster affected communities. The allocated budget for 2013-2014 was BDT 140.0 million (Approximately USD 1.8 million).
- The Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Program works to ensure the food security of poor people and the stability of the food grain market during the unemployment season. DDM has allocated 345,172.3 metric tons of rice for 10,331,712 families in 2013-2014.
- The GoB, through DDM-MoDMR, provided employment support to 10.76 million of the poorest families through the EGPP, with a budget of BDT 14000.0 million (approximately USD 175.0 million) in fiscal year 2013-2014, mostly for women and vulnerable groups.
- Through CDMP-II Rural Risk Reduction program, the MoDMR provided livelihood support (e.g. cash for work, adaptive cropping, irrigation facilities, and skill based training, etc.) to 250,000 families in 2013-2014.
- Seasonal employment of 2,732,930 person-days was generated through 1,081 LDRRF schemes. Approximately 160,000 people benefited from LDRRF work (100,000 are male and 60,000 female).
- UN agencies and NGOs have provided safety net support to more than 300,000 households in the most vulnerable areas.
- 40,000 hectares of land used for crop production are now protected from seasonal inundation and salinity intrusion due to construction of a 153 km embankment in 2013.

### **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.

Safety net programs have played a key role in enabling vulnerable groups to cope with disasters by reducing the poverty level of the poorest segments of the population. However, resource mobilization, coordination, local ownership, and strategic direction are key constraints. The initiatives need to be scaled up to cover other vulnerable groups living in hazard-prone areas, especially those frequently hit by climate change induced disasters. There is growing need to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, and minority groups) in social safety net and cash transfer programs. GoB safety net programs assisting persons with disabilities need greater emphasis in the planning process to enhance the coping capacity of these most vulnerable persons. The GoB also needs to make safety net programs more inclusive. Target areas for these programs need to be considered not only by population size, but also vulnerability to hazards. Monitoring is required for NGO cash transfer programs to ensure that the cash is used appropriately. The GoB needs to monitor social safety net programs closely.

### **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.

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

(In infrastructure, education, and health sectors.)

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

MoDMR is working with 13 departments in 12 ministries to develop DRR inclusive public investment system. During this reporting period, a number of progress was made in the agriculture, irrigation, infrastructure, and education sectors:

- MoDMR through DDM constructed 1,358 12-meter bridges and culverts in rural areas, with a budget of BDT 3.57 billion (USD 44.6 million).
- DDM initiated construction of 156 shelters in flood and river-bank erosion prone areas in July 2013, with a budget of BDT 1.75 billion (approximately USD 21.8 million).
- DDM, in collaboration with NGOs, is constructing seven new shelters and repairing 58 damaged shelters; and 1,072 multipurpose cyclone shelters will be constructed in the coastal areas.
- A budget of BDT 1.59 billion (USD 20.0 million) has been allocated to buy search and rescue equipment for the Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) Department and the Armed Forces Division (AFD).
- With the financing from Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), USAID, and the GoB, DDM has initiated 179 projects (renovation of mud roads, pond excavations, community field raising, etc.) with a budget of BDT 43.3 million (approximately USD 0.5 million).
- BMDA has restored 600 deep tube wells; 2,420 shallow tube wells; and installed 1,250 new tube wells; re-excavated 717 km of canals, 215 ponds, and six lakes (as water reservoirs) for irrigation in drought prone districts with a budget of BDT 7.62 billion (approximately USD 95.3 million). They have constructed 400 km roads to support access to agricultural markets for BDT 3.17 billion (approximately USD 39.6 million). They also initiated a pre-paid meter system for 4,100 deep tube wells used for irrigation.
- UN agencies have reconstructed 750 DRR integrated infrastructures (embankments, canals, road cum embankments, and flood shelters).
- LGED constructed 110 multipurpose schools/cyclone shelters, 18 killas and 88 km shelter connecting roads, and improved 11 existing school cum shelters.

### 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.

Limited resources remain a main constraint; in addition, there is also a shortage of economic studies on Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) at the local level. Other constraints are:

- Remoteness of construction sites and locations.
- Limited number and availability of qualified contractors.
- Scarcity of construction materials.
- Scarcity of good quality water for constructions.
- Yet to roll out the Cyclone Shelter Construction and Maintenance Policy 2011 at the local 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: 3**

**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

The GoB, through the UDD and RAJUK (Capital Development Authority), has updated the National Building Code 1993 taking the seismic vulnerability of Dhaka City into consideration. In 2013, the Dhaka City Corporation began the development of a 3-D map of the city. Nine major cities developed earthquake risk maps, contingency plans, and implemented urban risk reduction interventions in densely populated areas. A multi-hazard vulnerability atlas was developed for Narayanganj and Sylhet City Corporations, with technical support from the UN and NGOs. 110 mayors of city corporations and municipalities are now better prepared to address urban specific risks to make their cities' disaster resilient. In Gopalganj Municipality, 92 households received disaster resilient housing. A piped drainage network reduced water logging of Mymensingh Municipality. 630 construction professionals, such as masons, bar binders, and local contractors were trained through CDMP-II of MoDMR and NGOs in 2013 on disaster resilient construction. Dhaka, Sylhet, and Chittagong City Corporation authorities are better informed about disaster resilient planning. An inventory with physical surveys for 112 wards of Dhaka and Chittagong, as well as scenario-based spatial contingency plans for 50 wards of Dhaka, Sylhet and Chittagong are now completed. The Shelter Cluster has developed flood, cyclone, and water logging resilient shelter designs for urban and rural areas. UDD, in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), prepared "Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRR into Land Use Planning for Upazila and Municipalities in Bangladesh" to build the capacity of urban and land use

planners in Bangladesh. MoDMR through CDMPII is implementing a pilot project on “Preparing a Module for Mainstreaming DRR Measures into Comprehensive Land Use Development Planning and Management for Mymensingh (Municipality) Strategic Development Planning Area”. Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan which integrated land use considering earthquake risk was developed and received Asian Townscapes Jury Award in 2014.

**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 lack of skilled human resources to monitor and enforce the codes of the relevant departments has remained the main constraint during the reporting period. A universal design considering potential hazards needs to be incorporated into Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC). There is a strong requirement for more investment in urban areas. People in the urban areas are not aware of building code and it is also not well known by other stakeholders such as local authorities and representatives of local governments. Awareness raising initiatives are required for land owners, building owners, and private sector real estate groups. Currently, the level of exposure to hazards is not considered during site selection for schools, hospitals, religious, or institutional buildings. LGED engineers and education departments’ engineering/planning division require further training on safe construction principles for schools, hospitals, religious and other key institutional infrastructure.

**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: 4**

**KEY QUESTIONS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:**

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

Yes

10

% 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

The GoB has prioritized recovery projects through key departments and ministries such as Agriculture and Livestock. In 2013, The GoB spent BDT 1.32 billion (approximately USD 16.45 million) in response and recovery after major disasters. The MoE has distributed 1,795 sets of books to primary and secondary school children among tornado affected families in one district,

and allocated BDT 32.0 million (approximately USD 0.4 million) from Climate Change Trust Funds (CCTFs) to rebuild resilient housing for 100 tornado affected households. The GoB allocated BDT 300.0 million (approximately USD 3.75 million) for housing repairs and rebuilding among Cyclone Mahasen affected households following the 'cyclone resilient housing design' of shelter cluster and HBRI. DDM, with a funding of BDT 718.2 million (approximately USD 9 million) from CCTF, provided brick-built cyclone resilient houses to 3,913 cyclone affected extremely poor households in the coastal belt. UN agencies spent BDT 226.3 million (approximately USD 2.83 million) on response and recovery in 2013. NGOs spent BDT 826.1 million (approximately USD 10.33 million) and IFRC-BDRCS spent BDT 250.4 million (approximately USD 3.13 million) for response and recovery in 2013. In all recovery projects, DRR has been integrated in designs, and the local governments and community groups have been trained on DRR issues.

### **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.

Currently, humanitarian assistance is emphasized by the GoB and development partners. However, less emphasis has been given to the recovery and reconstruction phases, which requires more financing and time. The concept of 'extended support' in the recovery phase reduces the potential for DRR integration, as there are insufficient resources to cover all affected households. One of the major constraints of integrating DRR in post-disaster activities and recovery programming is the absence of an agreed guideline for the integration of DRR and CCA at the national level. Other constraints are:

- Limited availability of resources.
- Delayed approval processes for recovery projects due to lack of quality, knowledge, and priority setting in the project proposals.
- Lack of common understanding of the priorities for recovery and reconstruction projects.
- Absence of guidelines and pre-construction assessments for community level infrastructure development projects.

### **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

In 2013, the GoB through GSB, began a Disaster Impact Assessment of private land development projects. Future plans are to conduct more integrated work for land development. Existing BNBC is an important tool to make any infrastructure disaster resilient and easily accessible for all, including persons with disabilities. Disaster risk and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) methodologies have been developed and introduced into the development planning process. According to the revised Development Project Proforma (DPP) format, EIA information, disaster risk information, and mitigation options must be included when submitting any development project to the GoB Planning Commission for approval. NGOs and UN agencies have integrated EIA into all their development programs and projects. The GoB has conducted a cost-benefit analysis for all major infrastructural development projects, including flyovers in Dhaka and Chittagong city corporations; the Padma Multi-Purpose Bridge; and the Khulna-Mongla Rail Track.

**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.

Gaps in coordination among stakeholders remain a challenge. The information on cost-benefit analysis is not easily accessible and there is limited research on the environmental impacts of development projects at the national and local levels. Prior to the construction of various key institutions, such as schools and hospitals, risk analysis and long-term cost-benefit analysis are not conducted. A specific guideline and policy need to be developed and operationalized in all major cities and urban areas, as well as in hazard prone and vulnerable areas of the country to assess the environmental impacts of development projects and their cost-benefit.

## SECTION 7: PRIORITY FOR ACTION 5

### PRIORITY FOR ACTION 5: DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

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#### **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels**

##### SUBSECTIONS

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- 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 incorporates 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

With a budget of nearly USD 80.0 million, CDMP-II of MoDMR is the largest national DRM program in Bangladesh. The CPP is another key national disaster preparedness program in Bangladesh. Vital national policies and frameworks have been developed, including the Disaster Management Act 2012, the NDMP (Draft), the SOD 2010, the NPDM 2010-2015, the Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Policy 2011, and the SAARC Disaster Management Framework 2010. The GoB has also developed an earthquake contingency plan for Dhaka city. Community volunteers groups were formed in 27 wards of Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC) and 19 wards of Sylhet City Corporation (SCC). In 2013, the DGHS initiated a hospital preparedness plan at the national level. The GoB and the Education Cluster have developed a draft Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction in Education and Education in Emergencies. DAE completed assessments to identify risks, local practices, and potential CCA-DRR options to promote appropriate technologies; the findings of these assessments will be incorporated into the design of the third phase of DAE's development programming. GSB completed a seismic micro-zoning and landslide zoning through risk assessment. DLS has a DRR-Climate Risk Management Plan of Action for 2014. UN-OCHA is working with the HCTT to develop an emergency response plan and minimum preparedness package. The Food Security Cluster developed a cyclone contingency plan and a prepositioning and stock-piling information plan. The Early Recovery and Education Clusters developed 3W matrices for coordinated response; these are available through the DMIC. In 2014, DDM, with technical support from UN agencies, developed a Cyclone Response Preparedness Plan and Flood Response Preparedness Plan. DDM also initiated a response preparedness plan for water logging on the South-West region in 2014.

### Context and Constraints (300 words max.)

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

Inadequate capacities of trained staffs, financial resources, and technical resources such as space based technology are minor constraints. Often GoB institutions and departments do not have

modern technical skills and logistical resources. At the national level, urban and local level disaster preparedness plans at times do not incorporate hydro-meteorological disasters. Further support to roll out policies and frameworks from the national level to the local level is required to ensure the implementation of those tools. Further efforts are needed to fully incorporate preparedness into the regular planning and management processes of education and health facilities.

**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
- Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery
- Operations and communications centre
- Search and rescue teams
- stockpile 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

The MoDMR, with technical support from ERF-UNDP, developed a Cyclone Response Preparedness Plan (2013 and 2014) and Flood Response Preparedness Plan 2014. A Water-logging Response Preparedness Plan was prepared for the first time in 2014. Future plans include updating the Emergency Preparedness Plan for Food Security by the World Food Program (WFP). MoDMR through CDMPII assisted 100 local level DMCs to develop DM plans. Under the Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP), the Damage and Need Assessment (DNA) Cell of DDM will collect information on losses and damage during disasters from the field level through the online SOS-Form and D-Form and relay this information to the ministry. To improve preparedness, 2,000 fishermen from coastal fishing communities received lifejackets and solar lanterns; in addition, 12,000 highly vulnerable families received various preparedness items such as plastic boxes for preserving food grains, water cans, life buoys, and water proof bags to protect important documents. Another 80 families of persons with disabilities in two coastal upazilas received solar-based water systems to enable access to safe drinking water.

Till 2014, CPP extended with 49,363 volunteers in the coastal areas and 26,500 urban volunteers were trained and equipped to manage search and rescue operations during disasters. UN agencies and NGOs set aside resources and stockpiled essential materials in regional silos to facilitate immediate response. In all upazila health complexes, a supply of critical medications was reserved for any local or national level crises. NGOs have developed their own contingency plans to enhance their capacity to respond considering the needs of people at risk and in shelters. DDM, CPP, NGOs, and IFRC-BDRCS are working to raise community awareness on EW through training, courtyard meetings, and simulations. In continuation of Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange (DREE)-13, AFD organized DREE-14 for effective earthquake response in future.

### **Context and Constraints** (300 words max.)

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

Inadequate contingency plans and lack of regular drills and simulations, in addition to limited awareness and poor resource allocation, are significant challenges. Changes in human resources in local-level administration and government bodies make it difficult to regularly update and implement the plan. Regular maintenance of flood and cyclone shelters is a big challenge. In areas where CPP is active, the coordination of search and rescue teams and first aid teams is very good, with a high level acceptance of CPP volunteers by the community; this good practice needs to be replicated throughout the country. More detailed planning needs to be conducted within the education and health systems to ensure that disruption is minimized during emergencies, including through the use of schools as shelters. This needs to be a priority at school and national levels. The allocation of resources for preparedness activities and materials needs to be incorporated within the budget. Schools that are used as shelters need to be properly equipped to accommodate residents, while also continuing education during and after disasters. The absence of a flood shelter management policy remains a major constraint.

### **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:**

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#### **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

In 2013, disaster response and recovery interventions in Bangladesh received an estimated BDT 3.75 billion (approximately USD 46.92 million). Of this, the GoB mobilized BDT 2.45 billion (approximately USD 30.64 million), UN agencies mobilized BDT 226.3 million (approximately USD 2.8 million), the IFRC-BDRCS mobilized BDT 250.4 million (approximately USD 3.1 million), and NGOs mobilized more than BDT 826.0 million (approximately USD 10.3 million) in cash. For 2014-2015, MoDMR mobilized BDT 340.0 million (approximately USD 4.3 million) in cash and 80 million metric tons of rice as GR support for disaster events from the national budget. MoDMR, through DDM, allocated BDT 7.9 million (approximately USD 100,000.00) as cash support and 3.9 million metric tons of GR rice to 64 districts for primary emergency response as per the GoB Humanitarian Assistance Guideline 2012-2013.

**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 GoB and NGOs must mobilize adequate resources from development partners to meet the needs in medium and large-scale disasters; contingency funds are often insufficient to meet the needs. Contingency planning needs to be gender and disability inclusive. Local level contingency plans are inadequate as a result of the limited capacity of trained staff and availability of financial and technical resources such as space-based technology. Inadequate funding for recovery and reconstruction remains a major constraint. Problems of risk financing and the non-existence of risk transfers were also key challenges.

**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
- Post-disaster need assessment methodologies
- Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- 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

The JNA was rolled out by DDM-MoDMR, with support from HCTT in response to Cyclone Mahasen and the water logging crisis in 2013. After Cyclone Mahasen, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) conducted a thorough assessment of the food security situation in three districts of the coastal area. DLS conducted an assessment of avian influenza control and compensation. GSB completed a study of post-earthquake and landslide impacts in 2013. Future plans include extending research initiatives to other hill districts and to major cities and towns in Bangladesh. To create a nexus of ICT and DRM, a training of trainers was provided to 64 PIOs to create master trainers on computing technology and the appropriate use of SOS-Form and D-Form. These master trainers then provided training to the remaining PIOs, Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs), and DMC members at local levels across the country. DDM, through the MRVA program, provided training to 13 officers on “GIS for Disaster Risk Management”, “End-to-End Early Warning System”, and “Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction”. DDM also provided a basic training to 4,450 females and 8,614 males in 12 districts on DM, and five-day training to their 550 PIOs and District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers (DRROs). UN agencies conducted a Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) after Cyclone Mahasen in 2013. Future plans are to conduct more organized PDNAs under the cluster system and to coordinate more effective post disaster reviews and impact assessments to predict and prepare for future disasters.

### **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 big challenge of ensuring that needs assessments address those most severely affected by disaster remains; this is largely due to inadequate logistical support, the remote and inaccessible geographical location of many disaster affected areas, and the involvement of political considerations in the assessment process, and the failure to immediately disseminate the results of post-disaster reviews and impact assessments. The decisions of the HCTT and various clusters are not available at the district and upazila levels; in addition, not all national NGOs are members of the various clusters. Maintaining data quality is also a significant constraint during the assessments, often as a result of the short time period allocated for data collection. To overcome these challenges, good governance should be established among service providers and local-level need assessment teams must be well equipped.

## **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.

The GoB has adopted the multi-hazard approach in the development plans of most sectors. Fisheries, agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation, public works, and other sectors have integrated DRR into their plans to some extent. The following are some key examples:

- The 6<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) integrated policy document for poverty reduction program has incorporated DRR and CCA.
- The revised SOD 2010 ensured robust institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for DRR;
- All the organizations, including GOs, NGOs, and development partners, are well coordinated in DRR issues.
- Various committees have been formed and are working smoothly under the provisions of the revised SOD.

However, the plan for establishing the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), as well as the revision of the NPDRR and NDMP, are still in draft form. For the coming years, emphasis needs to be given to:

- Integrating DRR and CCA into the 7<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2016-2021) policy document for poverty reduction programs.
- Revising the SOD to ensure the incorporation of urban response mechanisms with robust institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms.
- Rolling out the Disaster Management Act 2012 at the local level, including its corresponding rules and regulation.
- Developing multi hazard maps of urban areas.

**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 in DRR at the household level is significant in Bangladesh. Women play a vital role during all phases of disaster. With this in mind, a gender sensitive DRR approach has been developed by the MoDMR. Female participation has been increased in various committees at local and national levels; for example, the DMCs and other standing committees for response and DRR now include representation from women. The DM Act 2012 declared women as the most vulnerable group during disasters, along with children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. A multi-country pilot project on inclusive DRR was developed and piloted in Bangladesh in 2013 and 2014. However, there is still long way to go in this area. Although in general women's participation and leadership in local and central government institutions have increased, in the DRR field this requires further improvement. Women's roles and participation in the DMCs and other committees at various levels need to be up-scaled. Several studies have shown that women sufferer most severely during disasters; in the future, tools must be developed to gather gender disaggregated data, for example with support from a Disaster and Emergency Response (DER) group. Gender inclusive disaster response mechanisms need to be devised. Various DRR/DRM training modules of GoB and NGOs need to incorporate gender and DRR issues. Additionally, the DRR curriculum for graduate and post-graduate courses of various universities need to adequately address gender and DRR issues.

### **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 taken to identify and strengthen the capacity for DRR at the national and local levels. MoDMR and DDM through CDMP-II, the ECRRP, the ERF-UNDP and other programs are continuing the capacity building process. Key examples are:

- Nearly 2,000 GoB (MoDMR, DDM, AFD, and FSCD) staff and 6,250 NGO staff were trained in DRR issues.
- IT networking was established from the central to local levels. Necessary technologies were installed to allow access to various websites for quick information sharing in 485 upazilas.
- A number of contingency plans were developed by various government departments and NGOs.
- Various ministries trained their staff on DM at their own initiative.
- The DER group is developing tools and standards for disaster response in slow onset disasters such as water logging.
- UN agencies have pre-qualified 60 NGOs so that early recovery initiatives can be launched immediately after disasters strike.
- NGOs supported communities to form WDMC in urban and rural areas and trained them on DRR and their roles and responsibilities.
- The GoB and NGOs re-activated a number of Upazila Disaster Management Committees (UzDMCs), and UDMCs and oriented them on their roles and responsibilities as per the SOD.

However, the following issues need to be considered in future DRR-CCA programs:

- Emphasize on building capable DMCs with advanced knowledge on DRR.
- Explore technical innovation for employment generation and livelihoods recovery.
- Train more volunteers so that they are able to prepare for multiple hazards.
- Develop formation-activation linkages among village committees, CBOs, and volunteers.
- Encourage the effective operation of the clusters and the role of the HCTT as a strategic platform.
- Activate the DER group.
- Enhance coordination among government line departments.

#### **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 effort, although some aspects of human security are already incorporated. Nationally, more consideration needs to be given to vulnerable groups that are often overlooked. While much work has been done on the policy side, compliance and monitoring remains very limited. Preparedness for post-disaster actions and ensuring gender-sensitive shelter facilities are not uniformed. To enhance human security, the government is using the different effective poverty reduction tools, such as VGF, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Food for Work (FFW), Test Relief (TR), Gratuitous Relief (GR), cash and food, and EGPP. UN agencies also provided support to the GoB to expand and strengthen the social safety net support to the poorest families living in the most vulnerable areas.

**e. Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been foster 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 been successfully working with CBOs in DM. The GoB has taken the initiative to revise the national platform, which calls for partnership with CSOs, the private sector, and non-governmental actors in DRR. The GoB has made budgetary provisions and taken the initiative to enhance public-private partnerships in integrated development programs where DRR is identified

as a key focus. DDM is providing technical support to roll out the cluster approach for early recovery in post-disaster situations, as a chair of cluster coordination body involving government agencies, UN, NGOs, the private sector, and CSOs. Communities' indigenous knowledge, however, has yet to be integrated systematically into the national DRR plans and activities. All the necessary elements are there: DER groups, NGO platforms including NARRI, DeSHARI; DDM's NGO network. These groups can all work together to establish a robust mechanism to systematically capture and integrate a community's knowledge into the national DRR plans, policies, and strategies.

## **Drivers of Progress**

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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 sub-regional levels.

### **Level of Reliance: 2**

#### **Description** (300 words max.)

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

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009, NPDM (2010-2015) and DM Act 2012 promote the planning process by addressing the vulnerabilities and DRR related to climate changes in all sectors. However, significant efforts need to be taken on developing early recovery guidelines, recovery and reconstruction guidelines, and the national resilience framework. School-based DRR frameworks, hospital safety guidelines, and standardization guidelines of relief and recovery for all sectors including climate risks also need to be initiated.

## **SECTION 9: FUTURE OUTLOOK**

### **SUBSECTIONS**

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#### **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 national resources, both financial and non-financial, are a key constraint for integrating DRR into the sustainable development process. Considering the exposure to various types of disaster risks and the regularity of their occurrence, especially for urban areas, Bangladesh

requires substantial financial resources to protect the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations through both structural and non-structural mitigation. At the same time, participation of vulnerable groups in the decision making processes related to DRR planning and programs is essential. Attention needs to be given to structural mitigation of the risks in urban and rural areas to increase human security of the poor people. Other challenges are:

- Inadequate coordination and management.
- Inadequate participation from all groups and their inclusion.
- Requirement for more mitigation and adaption measures to ensure community resilience.
- Relief orientated mindset at local government and community levels.
- Lack of area-specific information as well as a gap in technical support.

### **Future Outlook Statement (300 words max.)**

- Ensure investment in structural DRR measures in the most vulnerable areas.
- Ensure more investment in community-based DRR initiatives to prevent and mitigate disaster risks at the local level.
- Increase the capacity of vulnerable communities to ensure better preparedness at community and household levels through sustainable access to financial and natural resources. Strengthen monitoring mechanisms of the DRR implementation.
- Strengthen the mechanisms for the participation of vulnerable groups in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring processes of local DM plans,
- Increase the involvement of local governments in the formulation of DM policies, plans, and implementations.
- Apply an equity and justice-based approach in DRR and CCA.
- Strengthen enforcement of policies and planning guidelines related to disaster prevention, mitigation, and vulnerability reduction.
- Introduce inclusive DRR policies and planning at the local and national level.
- Conduct capacity building of human resources and development of sector specific technical expertise.
- Develop local resilience action plans incorporating additional disasters such as salinity, water logging, and human-induced hazards.

### **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 community efforts on DRR is a key challenge. Communities have been coping with disaster risks for a long time and they have built their own coping strategies. However, the absence of a systematic approach to capturing communities' grassroots DRR best practices poses a significant challenge. Other challenges are:

- Limited technical capacity.
- Lack of coordinated planning.
- Lack of modern equipment, logistics, and technology.
- Lack of grassroots level human resources for DRR.

### **Future Outlook Statement (300 words max.)**

- Increase systematic approaches to research on DRR effectiveness for sustainable development and document communities' best practices for DRR. This is important for replicating and scaling up these practices across the country and for sharing the most up-to-

date information on disaster scenarios and predictions of future disasters related to climate change.

- Engagement and partnership with private sector, CSO, and community groups for strengthening community-based DRR approaches.
- Effective use of plans and policies.
- Technical and equipment support.
- Build capacity and adaptive institutional research.
- More research is needed to replicate and scale up best practices.

### **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 DRR approaches in the design and implementation of recovery and reconstruction programs in affected communities. However, replication and scaling up of DRR and CCA approaches at the local level still remain a key challenge. More emphasis is needed to raise awareness of DRR and CCA issues among planners and implementers of infrastructural schemes and interventions to ensure the systematic incorporation of DRR. There is also a need for the adequate allocation of financial resources to promote the systematic incorporation of DRR and CCA at all levels. Existing communication and networking systems are still not functioning effectively. Other challenges are:

- Replication and scaling up of best practices.
- Loss of institutional knowledge due to poor documentation and knowledge management systems.
- Resource limitation for strengthening structural DRR work.

### **Future Outlook Statement** (300 words max.)

- All departments will increase the integration of DRR in partnership with development partners to ensure protection against flood, cyclone, tidal surge, and tsunami threats in the most vulnerable areas of Bangladesh.
- Communal infrastructures such as government office buildings and educational institutions in the locations vulnerable to disaster should be constructed following universal design specifications that incorporate hazard specific components and the needs of both genders and persons with disabilities.
- A community-based disaster resilient habitat program will be developed incorporating DRR and livelihood protection issues for disaster affected areas.
- DRR approach is effectively introduced at all levels.
- Resources should be made available after effective communion with donor communities.
- There should be a focus on mass awareness-raising among the community people.
- Coordinating among NGOs and the government line departments should be emphasized.

## SECTION 10: STAKEHOLDERS

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Quamrul Hasan, Deputy Secretary                |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Department of Disaster Management (DDM)    |
| Type of the organization | Government                                 |
| Focal point details      | Netai Dey Sarker, Assistant Director (GIS) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Department of Forestry                             |
| Type of the organization | Government Organization                            |
| Focal point details      | Haradhon Banik, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forest |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)   |
| Type of the organization | Government                                       |
| Focal point details      | A.F. M. Munibur Rahman, Project Director (ECRRP) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | United Nations Development Program (UNDP) |
| Type of the organization | UN Agency                                 |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abdul Awal Sarker, PMO, ERF- UNDP     |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) |
| Type of the organization | Government                                     |
| Focal point details      | Md. Munnaf, Executive Engineer                 |

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| Name of the organization | Public Works Department (PWD) |
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| Type of the organization | Government                            |
| Focal point details      | Md. Rafiqul Islam, Executive Engineer |

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| Name of the organization | Department of Environment                |
| Type of the organization | Government                               |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Program Coordinator |

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| Name of the organization | Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)     |
| Type of the organization | Government                                     |
| Focal point details      | Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Project Director |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Comprehensive Disaster Management Program (CDMP)   |
| Type of the organization | Government/National Program                        |
| Focal point details      | Md. Kamal Hossain, Knowledge Management Specialist |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies (IDMVS),<br>University of Dhaka |
| Type of the organization | Academic and Research  |
| Focal point details      | Dr. Mahbuba Nasreen, Director and Professor  |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Center for Environmental and Geographical Information Service (CEGIS) |
| Type of the organization | Research  |
| Focal point details      | Motaleb Hossain Sarker, Director (Ecology)                            |

|                          |                               |
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| Name of the organization | DeSHARI                       |
| Type of the organization | NGO Consortium                |
| Focal point details      | Laura Sewell, Program Manager |

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| Name of the organization | National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative (NARRI) |
| Type of the organization | NGO Consortium   |

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| Focal point details | Khemraj Upadhaya, Consortium Manager |
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| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO) |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Shah Alam, Principal Scientific Officer                         |

|                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Urban Development Directory (UDD) |
| Type of the organization | GOB                               |
| Focal point details      | Udai Sankar Das, Senior Planner   |

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| Name of the organization | Handicap International        |
| Type of the organization | NGO                           |
| Focal point details      | Mr. Mustafiz, Program Officer |

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| Name of the organization | ActionAid Bangladesh             |
| Type of the organization | NGO                              |
| Focal point details      | Naser S. Haider, Program Manager |

|                          |                                      |
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| Name of the organization | Action Contre La Faim (ACF)          |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Monir Uddin, Project Manager-DRR |

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| Name of the organization | Department of Secondary and Higher Education   |
| Type of the organization | Government                                     |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abdul Mannan Chowdhury, Assistant Director |

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| Name of the organization | Disaster Research Training and Management Center (DRTMC), University of Dhaka |
| Type of the organization | Academic and Research   |
| Focal point details      | Umme Habiba, Research Officer   |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC) |
| Type of the organization | Government                                  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Amirul Hossain, Executive Engineer      |

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| Name of the organization | Save the Children                      |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                    |
| Focal point details      | Syed Matiul Ahsan, Manager- DRR and ER |

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| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Betar                   |
| Type of the organization | Government                         |
| Focal point details      | Md. Sohel Rana, Assistant Director |

|                          |  |
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| Name of the organization | Water Recourse Planning Organization (WARPO) |
| Type of the organization | Government                                   |
| Focal point details      | Aminul Haque, Principal Scientific Officer   |

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| Name of the organization | Department of Women Affairs (DWA)  |
| Type of the organization | Government                         |
| Focal point details      | Shamima Haque, Additional Director |

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| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD) |
| Type of the organization | Government                               |
| Focal point details      | Shamsuddin Ahmed, Deputy Director        |

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| Name of the organization | World Food Program (WFP)        |
| Type of the organization | UN Agency                       |
| Focal point details      | Malik K. Kabir, Program Officer |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Center for Disability and Development (CDD) |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |

|                     |                                      |
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| Focal point details | Broja Gopal Saha, Assistant Director |
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| Name of the organization | World Vision Bangladesh        |
| Type of the organization | NGO                            |
| Focal point details      | Dominic Gomes, HEA Coordinator |

  

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| Name of the organization | Shushilan         |
| Type of the organization | NGO               |
| Focal point details      | Abdul Quader Khan |

  

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| Name of the organization | BRAC             |
| Type of the organization | NGO              |
| Focal point details      | AHM Rezaul Kabir |

  

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| Name of the organization | Shangkalpa Trust     |
| Type of the organization | NGO                  |
| Focal point details      | Mirza Shahidul Islam |

  

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| Name of the organization | Department of Livestock Service (DLS)                       |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Dr. Rafiqul Islam, Assistant Director, Focal Point- CDMP II |

  

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| Name of the organization | UNICEF Bangladesh                                   |
| Type of the organization | UN Agency   |
| Focal point details      | Mohd. Anwar Hossain, Program Specialist (Emergency) |

  

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| Name of the organization | Concern World Wide (CWW)    |
| Type of the organization | NGO                         |
| Focal point details      | Jalil Lone, Program Manager |

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| Name of the organization | Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB)    |
| Type of the organization | Government                               |
| Focal point details      | Reshad Md. Ekram Ali, Director (Geology) |

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| Name of the organization | Muslim Aid                          |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                 |
| Focal point details      | Md. Towhidul Islam, Project Officer |

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| Name of the organization | Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP)             |
| Type of the organization | Government                                     |
| Focal point details      | Bashir Ahmed, Deputy Director (Administration) |

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| Name of the organization | Caritas                                 |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                     |
| Focal point details      | Marul Ratab Guda, Program officer (DMD) |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Association for Voluntary Action for Society (AVAS) |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Ali Ahsan, Project Coordinator                  |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Police (DSB), Barisal            |
| Type of the organization | Government                                  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Mahe Alam, Deputy Inspector of Police-1 |

|                          |  |
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| Name of the organization | District Primary Education office, Barisal             |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Towhidul Islam, District Primary Education Officer |

|                          |                                 |
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| Name of the organization | Department of Youth Development |
| Type of the organization | Government                      |

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| Focal point details | Md. Shamsuzzaman, Deputy Director |
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| Name of the organization | Government Brojo Mohon (B.M.) College, Barisal |
| Type of the organization | Academic                                       |
| Focal point details      | Mohammad Yunus, Associate Professor            |

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| Name of the organization | Saint-Bangladesh                 |
| Type of the organization | NGO                              |
| Focal point details      | Kazi Jahangir Kabir, Chairperson |

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| Name of the organization | District Livestock Services, Barisal                |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Ekramul Karim Chowdhury, District Livestock Officer |

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| Name of the organization | Department of Forest (DoF), Barisal       |
| Type of the organization | Government                                |
| Focal point details      | Md. Wahiduzzaman, District Forest Officer |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Department of Women Affairs (D.W.A.), Barisal |
| Type of the organization | Government                                    |
| Focal point details      | Rashida Begum, District Women Affairs Officer |

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| Name of the organization | Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Barisal |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Director                 |

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| Name of the organization | District Social Services Office, Barisal |
| Type of the organization | Government                               |
| Focal point details      | Md. Jahan Kabir, Social Services Officer |

|                          |                               |
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| Name of the organization | Civil Surgeon Office, Barisal |
| Type of the organization | Government                    |
| Focal point details      | Md. Shahidul Islam, SWO       |

|                          |                                 |
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| Name of the organization | Press Club, Barisal             |
| Type of the organization | Journalist's Organization       |
| Focal point details      | Kazi Abul Kalam Azad, President |

|                          |  |
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| Name of the organization | Divisional Information Office, Barisal |
| Type of the organization | Government                             |
| Focal point details      | Jakir Hossain, Deputy Director         |

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| Name of the organization | Bangladesh SCOUTS, Barisal                                       |
| Type of the organization | Voluntary Organization   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Saikat Hossain, Assistant Director (Barisal and Bhola Zilla) |

|                          |  |
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| Name of the organization | District Family Planning Office, Barisal |
| Type of the organization | Government                               |
| Focal point details      | Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Director   |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Agailjhara                     |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abul Kalam Talukder, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |  |
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| Name of the organization | Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office, Barisal                       |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Chitta Ranjan, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) |

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Name of the organization | The Azker Barisal |
| Type of the organization | Newspaper         |

|                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Focal point details | Baby Jasmin, Journalist |
|---------------------|-------------------------|

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Golapganj               |
| Type of the organization | Government                                      |
| Focal point details      | Md. Asadul Hoque, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office, Sylhet                             |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Nikesh Chandra Roy, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Fire Service and Civil Defense, Sylhet  |
| Type of the organization | Government                              |
| Focal point details      | Md. Shahidur Rahman, Assistant Director |

|                          |  |
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| Name of the organization | Sylhet Women Technical Training Office |
| Type of the organization | Government                             |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abdur Rob, Principal (Acting)      |

|                          |                                      |
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| Name of the organization | Civil Surgeon Office, Sylhet         |
| Type of the organization | Government                           |
| Focal point details      | Dr. Md. Azharul Islam, Civil Surgeon |

|                          |   |
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| Name of the organization | Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Sylhet |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Saiful Islam, Deputy Director                 |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Fenchuganj               |
| Type of the organization | Government                                       |
| Focal point details      | Md. Anwar Hossain, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Zakiganj           |
| Type of the organization | Government                                 |
| Focal point details      | Titan Khisa, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, South Surma                       |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Rashedur Rahman Sarder, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Department of Women Affairs, Sylhet |
| Type of the organization | Government                          |
| Focal point details      | Razia Begum, Women Affairs Officer  |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Ansar VDP, Sylhet                            |
| Type of the organization | Government                                   |
| Focal point details      | Mustafizur Rahman, Upazila Ansar VDP Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Human Rights Commission (BHRC), Sylhet |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |
| Focal point details      | Mohammed Shah Alam                                |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Islamic Relief Bangladesh, Sylhet         |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                       |
| Focal point details      | Shah Shahid Ahmed, Senior Program Officer |

|                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | The Daily Sabuj Sylhet       |
| Type of the organization | Newspaper                    |
| Focal point details      | Zakaria Talukder, Journalist |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Voluntary Association for Rural Development (VARD), Sylhet |
| Type of the organization | NGO  |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Focal point details | Md. Khademul Rashed, Networking and Advocacy Officer |
|---------------------|--|

|                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | The Daily Punnovumi                  |
| Type of the organization | Newspaper                            |
| Focal point details      | Chowdhury Delwar Hossain, Sub-Editor |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | District Social Services Office, Jamalpur |
| Type of the organization | Government                                |
| Focal point details      | A.S.M. Jahangir, Deputy Director          |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Fisheries (DoF), Jamalpur       |
| Type of the organization | Government                                    |
| Focal point details      | Ranjit Kumar Paul, District Fisheries Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Livestock Service (DLS), Jamalpur |
| Type of the organization | Government                                      |
| Focal point details      | Md. Azgar Ali, District Livestock Officer       |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education , Jamalpur     |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Mukhlesur Rahman, District Education Officer (In charge) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | District Controller of Food Office, Jamalpur |
| Type of the organization | Government                                   |
| Focal point details      | Mohammed Hanif, District Controller of Food  |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | LGED  |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Sayeduzzaman Sadek, Senior Assistant Engineer |

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Unnayan Sangha           |
| Type of the organization | NGO                      |
| Focal point details      | Zahangir Salim, Director |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Jamalpur |
| Type of the organization | Government                                |
| Focal point details      | Md. Atikul Kabir, Deputy Director         |

|                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | In Search Of Light (ISOL)         |
| Type of the organization | NGO                               |
| Focal point details      | Sajjad Ansary, Executive Director |

|                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Press Club, Jamalpur           |
| Type of the organization | Journalist's Organization      |
| Focal point details      | Nurul Alam Siddique, President |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Samaj Unnayan O Proshikkhan Kendra        |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                       |
| Focal point details      | Md. Anamul Hoque, Chief Executive Officer |

|                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Power Development Board |
| Type of the organization | Government                         |
| Focal point details      | Prince Reza, Assistant Engineer    |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) , Jamalpur |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Sajjad Ansary, Executive Engineer                         |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Jamalpur Sadar |
| Type of the organization | Government                             |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Focal point details | Lutfun Nahar, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |
|---------------------|---|

|                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Police (D.S.B.), Jamalpur |
| Type of the organization | Government                           |
| Focal point details      | Md. Giash Uddin, Inspector of Police |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Dewanganj               |
| Type of the organization | Government                                      |
| Focal point details      | Md. Aminul Hoque, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Melandah                |
| Type of the organization | Government                                      |
| Focal point details      | Md. Rezaul Karim, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Bakshiganj            |
| Type of the organization | Government                                    |
| Focal point details      | Ershad Hossain, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Madarganj                       |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Dr. Mohammad Kamruzzaman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Department of Women Affairs (DWA), Jamalpur      |
| Type of the organization | Government                                       |
| Focal point details      | Md. Lutful Kabir, District Women Affairs Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Primary Education Office (DPEO), Jamalpur   |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abdul Alim, District Primary Education Officer (DPEO) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Fire Service and Civil Defense, Jamalpur |
| Type of the organization | Government                               |
| Focal point details      | A.B.M. Ferdous,                          |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Water Development Board, Jamalpur |
| Type of the organization | Government                                   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Mazharul Islam, Sectional Officer        |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Islampur  |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Masumur Rahman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)/ Md. Alal Uddin, Project Implementation Officer |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Department of Livestock service (DLS), Rajshahi      |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, District Livestock Officer   |
| Name of the organization | Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Rajshahi |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Sajdar Rahman                                    |

|                          |                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Department of Forest (DoF), Rajshahi  |
| Type of the organization | Government                            |
| Focal point details      | Md. Saidur Rahman, Assistant Director |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Tanore                     |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Mst. Mazedra Yasmin, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Durgapur |
| Type of the organization | Government                       |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Focal point details | Akterunnahar, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |
|---------------------|---|

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Paba                      |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Razzaqul Islam, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Puthia                        |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Khandaker Forhad Ahmed, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Ansar VDP, Rajshahi                 |
| Type of the organization | Government                          |
| Focal point details      | A.H.M. Nurul kabir, Circle Adjutant |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Action on Disability and Development (ADD) International |
| Type of the organization | NGO  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Jahidur Rahman, Community Mobilizer                  |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Zilla Buddhi Protibondhi Sangstha, Rajshahi |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Usman Goni, Secretary                   |

|                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Daily Sonar Desh, Rajshahi        |
| Type of the organization | Newspaper                         |
| Focal point details      | Habibur Rahman Bulbul, Journalist |

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Name of the organization | N TV                       |
| Type of the organization | Electronic Media           |
| Focal point details      | S.M. Shaju, Staff Reporter |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Association for Social Advancement (ASA), Rajshahi |
| Type of the organization | NGO  |
| Focal point details      | S.M. Belala Hossain, District Manager              |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Water Development Board, Rajshahi       |
| Type of the organization | Government                              |
| Focal point details      | Md. Harun-Ar-Rashid, Executive Engineer |

|                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Caritas, Rajshahi                  |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                |
| Focal point details      | Augustine D'Cruze, Project Officer |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Village Education Resource Center (VERC) |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                      |
| Focal point details      | Tapan Kumar Saha, Regional Coordinator   |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Civil Surgeon Office, Rajshahi                      |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Sazzad Hossain, Senior Health Education Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Zilla Parishad, Rangpur                       |
| Type of the organization | Government                                    |
| Focal point details      | Jayanta Kumar Sikder, Chief Executive Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Rangpur Sadar               |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Priyasindhu Talukder, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Mithapukur |
| Type of the organization | Government                         |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Focal point details | Md. Harun-Ar-Rashid, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |
|---------------------|--|

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Pirgacha                  |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Alia Ferdous Zahan, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Primary Education (DPE) Office, Rangpur |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Dilruba Begum, District Primary Education Officer     |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Civil Surgeon Office, Rangpur                    |
| Type of the organization | Government                                       |
| Focal point details      | Shamima Sultana, Junior Health Education Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Association for Social Advancement (ASA), Rangpur |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abed Ali, Zonal Manager                       |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | District Education Office, Rangpur             |
| Type of the organization | Government                                     |
| Focal point details      | Md. Shafiqul Islam, District Education Officer |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) Bangladesh |
| Type of the organization | NGO  |
| Focal point details      | Shamim Ahamed, Agriculture Officer               |

|                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Social Development Foundation |
| Type of the organization | NGO                           |
| Focal point details      | Mizanur Rahman, RS-ECCRR      |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS), Rangpur |
| Type of the organization | NGO  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abdul Quddus, Zonal Manager                |

|                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Red Crescent Society |
| Type of the organization | Humanitarian Organization       |
| Focal point details      | Shah Md. Nabiullah, Secretary   |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Water Development Board, Rangpur            |
| Type of the organization | Government                                  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Abdul Khaleque, Sub Divisional Engineer |

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Ansar VDP, Rangpur                  |
| Type of the organization | Government                          |
| Focal point details      | Mizanur Rahman, District Commandant |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Women affairs (DWA), Rangpur          |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Shamima Akhter Banu, District Women Affairs Officer |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Department of Forest (DoF), Rangpur        |
| Type of the organization | Government                                 |
| Focal point details      | Rawshan Ara Begum, District Forest Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Fire Service and Civil Defense, Rangpur |
| Type of the organization | Government                              |
| Focal point details      | Mohammed Ali, Assistant Director        |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Rangpur |
| Type of the organization | Government   |

|                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Focal point details | Md. Zulfiqer Haider, Deputy Director |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Rangpur |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Engr. Md. Badshah Miah, Executive Engineer              |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | District Police, Rangpur                                 |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Roish Uddin, Assistant Superintendent of Police (HQ) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upozila Nirbahi Office, Anwara                    |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Shaikh Farid Ahmed, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office, Chittagong   |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Mohammad Sanaul Huq, ADC General/ Md. Abdul Bashir, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Civil Surgeon Office, Chittagong          |
| Type of the organization | Government                                |
| Focal point details      | Dr. S. M Hanif, Emergency Medical Officer |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | District Education Office, Chittagong                    |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Mohammad Nurul Hossain, District Education Officer (DEO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), Chittagong |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |
| Focal point details      | Farah Amina Khatun, Communication Officer       |

|                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | BURO Bangladesh, Chittagong        |
| Type of the organization | Government                         |
| Focal point details      | Sk Md. Zohirul Kabir, Area Manager |

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Name of the organization | SKVS, Chittagong          |
| Type of the organization | NGO                       |
| Focal point details      | A.K Azad, Project Officer |

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Caritas, Chittagong                 |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                 |
| Focal point details      | A.J.M Manzul Islam, Program Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | World Vision Bangladesh, Chittagong                         |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |
| Focal point details      | Shabin Ara Chowdhury , Project Officer- Disaster Management |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Television (BTV), Chittagong |
| Type of the organization | Government                              |
| Focal point details      | M D Sajjad Hurrun, Representative       |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Chittagong Sadar              |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Shafiqur Rahman, Project Implementation Officer (PIO) |

|                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Muslim Aid UK, Dhaka                 |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Touhidul Islam, Coordinator- DRM |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Chandanaish        |
| Type of the organization | Government                                 |
| Focal point details      | Ishrat Reza, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Lohagara                      |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Mohammad Fiznur Rahman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Sitakundo                     |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Mohammad shaheen Imran, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Fatickdani                   |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Mohammad Nurul Islam, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)  |
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Hathazari                    |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Mohammad Shamsuzzaman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Land Administration Office, Chittagong |
| Type of the organization | Government                                     |
| Focal point details      | Fazle Elahi Oli, Assistant Commissioner (Land) |

|                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Chittagong City Corporation (CCC) |
| Type of the organization | Government                        |
| Focal point details      | Abdullaha-Al-Omar, Architect      |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Chittagong |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Muzibur Rahman, District Trainee Officer          |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Police, Chittagong                         |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Naimul Hasan, Additional Superintendent of Police |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Lohagara                      |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Mohammad Fiznur Rahman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Banshkhli               |
| Type of the organization | Government                                      |
| Focal point details      | Arif Ahamde Khan, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Rangunia                  |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Kula Pradip Chakma, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office, Khulna   |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Dipoknar Biswas, ADC General/ Abu Bakar Siddique, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Government                                      |
| Focal point details      | Malik Abid Hossaion Kabir, Secretary            |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Zila Prishad, Khulna                               |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Howlader Md. Rokibul Bari, Chief Executive Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department. of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Kazi Anisuzzaman, Deputy Director                   |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Amirul Azad, Officer-in-Charge                 |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | World Vision Bangladesh, Khulna                     |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |
| Focal point details      | Malaya Kanti Biswas, Project Manager, Sunderban ADP |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                     |
| Focal point details      | Ali Akbar, Program Relation Officer     |

|                          |                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Fir Service and Civil Defense, Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Government                            |
| Focal point details      | Md. Feroz Ahmed, Staff Officer        |

|                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Chamber of Commerce , Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Business Organization        |
| Focal point details      | S. M Obaidullaha, Director   |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | City Corporation, Khulna                               |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Zahid Hossain shaikh, Executive Engineer (Electricity) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | District Primary Education Office (DPEO), Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Government                                       |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Focal point details | Asif Kumar Barman, Assistant Thana Education Officer |
|---------------------|--|

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | District Education Office, Khulna   |
| Type of the organization | Government                          |
| Focal point details      | Shuklal Sarker, Assistant Inspector |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Porishad, Khulna               |
| Type of the organization | Local Government                       |
| Focal point details      | Kazi Nazrul Islam, Chairman (Digholia) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Bangladesh Police, Khulna   |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Sonali Sen, Assistant Commissioner / Bibhuti Bhuson Banerjee, Additional Superintendent of Police (DSB) |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Department of Youth Development, Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Government                              |
| Focal point details      | Md. Monirul Islam, Deputy Director      |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Khulna  |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Moniruzzaman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)/ Azizul Haque Joarder, Project Implementation Officer (PIO) |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | S. M Enayet Kabir, Assistant Engineer                  |

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Name of the organization | District Ansar VDP, Khulna |
| Type of the organization | Government                 |

|                     |                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Focal point details | Md. Attaur Rahman, Assistant Director |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Press Club, Khulna      |
| Type of the organization | News Organization       |
| Focal point details      | Faruqe Ahmed, President |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | Civil Surgeon Office, Khulna              |
| Type of the organization | Government                                |
| Focal point details      | Dr. Sheikh Sufian Rustam, Medical Officer |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of the organization | District Information Office, Khulna                         |
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Sk. Shanawaz Kabir, Assistant Information Officer           |
| Name of the organization | Save The Children, Khulna                                   |
| Type of the organization | NGO   |
| Focal point details      | Md. Forhad Hossain, Project Implementation Officer- DIPECHO |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Prodipon, Khulna                                   |
| Type of the organization | NGO  |
| Focal point details      | Kamal Ahmed Chowdhury, Field Manager, DIPECHO- VII |

|                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Dushthu Shasthya Kendra, Khulna |
| Type of the organization | NGO                             |
| Focal point details      | Sheikh Jusimuddin, Area Manager |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Shushilan, Khulna                              |
| Type of the organization | NGO  |
| Focal point details      | Satchiclananda Biswas Satu, Assistant Director |

|                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Upazila Nirbahi Office, Dacope |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of the organization | Government  |
| Focal point details      | Md. Nuruul Hafiz, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)/ Md. Salim Khan, Project Implementation Officer |

|                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Islamic Relief, Khulna            |
| Type of the organization | NGO                               |
| Focal point details      | Syed Abul Bashar, Project Manager |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of the organization | Dhaka South City Corporation   |
| Type of the organization | Government   |
| Focal point details      | Kazi Hasiba Jahan, Geographer/ Sowkat Jahan, Sociologist/ Marzia Begum, Research Officer |

|                          |                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name of the organization | Public Service Training Centre (PSTC) |
| Type of the organization | NGO                                   |
| Focal point details      | Nayim Uddin, Project Officer          |

*(Add more tables, if required)*