

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর
“ন্যাশনাল রেজিলিয়েন্স প্রোগ্রাম: দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর অংশ”
৪১৯/এ, সড়ক-৩০, ডিওএইচএস, মহাখালী, ঢাকা-১২০৬।

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তারিখঃ ২৯ মার্চ ২০২১।


বিষয়: ২০২০-২১ অর্থ বছরের বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অনুযায়ী এনআরপি প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে সেন্দাই ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক ফর ডিজাস্টার রিস্ক রিডাকসন এর মনিটরিং অ্যান্ড রিপোর্টিং সিস্টেমের প্রতিবেদন।

“ন্যাশনাল রেজিলিয়েন্স প্রোগ্রাম (ডিডিএম পার্ট)” প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে ২০২০-২১ অর্থ বছরের বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অনুযায়ী প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে সেন্দাই ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক ফর ডিজাস্টার রিস্ক রিডাকসন এর মনিটরিং অ্যান্ড রিপোর্টিং সিস্টেমের প্রতিবেদন প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।

উল্লিখিত প্রতিবেদনের সফটকপি ইতোমধ্যে ই-মেইলে প্রেরণ করা হয়েছে। সেন্দাই ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক ফর ডিজাস্টার রিস্ক রিডাকসন এর মনিটরিং অ্যান্ড রিপোর্টিং সিস্টেমের পরবর্তী প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের অনুরোধসহ এতদসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: সেন্দাই ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক ফর ডিজাস্টার রিস্ক রিডাকসন এর মনিটরিং অ্যান্ড রিপোর্টিং সিস্টেমের প্রতিবেদন।

মহাপরিচালক
দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর।


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অনুলিপি: সদয় অবগতির জন্য প্রেরণ করা হলো।

- ১। অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও ন্যাশনাল প্রোগ্রাম কোঅর্ডিনেটর, এন আর পি (ডিডিএম অংশ), বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা-১০০০।
- ২। পরিচালক (গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ), দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর।
- ৩। উপপরিচালক (পরিকল্পনা ও উন্নয়ন), দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর।
- ৪। ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, মহাপরিচালক, দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর।
- ৫। অফিস কপি।



Monitoring And Reporting System of Sendai Framework For Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangladesh

March 2021

Department of Disaster Management

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief



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1.0 Introduction

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)-2015-2030 was adopted at the third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan on March 18, 2015. The Sendai Framework is the successor of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015. SFDRR is set to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive sectoral measures that prevents and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster. It is expected that through effective implementation of SFDRR, substantial reduction of disaster risk in the communities and countries will be achieved¹. SFDRR has set targets, priorities of areas and guiding principles in order to achieve the goal by 2030 globally.

The government of Bangladesh recognises the 7 key targets of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in order to achieve the overall goals of Disaster Risk Reduction strategy by 2030 at national level in the light of the global targets. Government of Bangladesh with the ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) in the lead has identified key indicators of data requirements for Sendai Monitor. Accordingly, capacity building initiatives are taken to disseminate the basic requirements for Sendai monitor among key relevant ministries and departments.

This document highlights the system of Sendai Monitor Reporting in Bangladesh context indicating data requirements for the targets, contributing ministries and departments for the respective data and reporting in the Sendai monitoring system. This will act as the guidelines for the progress monitoring and reporting with the view to disaster risk reduction at local and national level.

¹The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, United Nations

1.1. Capacity Building for SFDRR Target Reporting and Monitoring

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief have taken several initiatives for disseminating SFDRR targets and key tasks by the ministries and departments. A number of initiatives were taken including consultations with the parliamentary standing committee on Disaster Management, Dissemination workshop with the Ministries and departments working in the field of Disaster Preparedness, management and recovery, hands on training on SENDAI Monitor reporting with the key relevant ministries. Overall objectives of the capacity building initiatives were as follows,

- ✓ To enhance understanding on SFDRR and the role of the department and ministries.
- ✓ To contextualize the key indicators to fit the national available data/information for reporting.
- ✓ To develop group of professionals in the country represented by different Ministries and departments for the implementation of SFDRR in Bangladesh.



Capacity Building of Government Officials on Sendai Monitor at Gazipur, December- 2019

The goal of the capacity building initiative was to develop a feasible and implementable set of guidelines that helps to understand the capacity gaps of SFDRR implementation in Bangladesh. The task closely worked with professionals from 22² Ministries, departments and professional organizations to understand the areas to expatiate the monitoring and reporting system of Sendai Monitor from Bangladesh Perspective. After a systematic review and stakeholder consultation, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) took initiatives to arrange consultation

²Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR); Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Public Works Department (PWD) ; Dhaka WASA; Telephone and Telecommunication Department; Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB); Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC); RAJUK; Economic Relations Division; Department of Fisheries ; Department of Livestock; Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA); Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS); Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD) ; Education Engineering Department (EED); Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE); Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA); Bangladesh Railway (BR); Roads and Highways Department (RHD); Department of Archeology (DOA); Local Government Engineering Department (LGED); Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD); Cyclone Preparedness Programme(CPP)

meeting with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Inter-Ministerial Workshop with the relevant Ministries and Training for the officials from concerned ministries and departments to orient on the background of SFDRR, Priority Areas, Sendai Monitoring & Reporting. The workshops and trainings were attended by about 250 participants including Ministers, Member of Parliament, Senior Secretary, Higher level officials from Ministries and Departments, diplomats, academics, representatives from INGOs, NGOs and Development Partners. Experience from the workshops and trainings proves that it requires to take immediate initiatives to work comprehensively on the implementation of SFDRR in Bangladesh. It is expected that the practical application of the guidelines on SFDRR will be implemented through a collaborative process to ensure remarkable Disaster Risk Reduction by the year 2030.

2.0 SFDRR TARGETS AND DATA REQUIREMENTS

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) has identified seven key targets and 38 sub-indicators to understand the social, economic, infrastructure damages due to disaster during the period of 2005 to 2015 and set strategy to reduce possible damage in the respective cases gradually by 2030. Following is the outline of the 7 (seven) key targets.

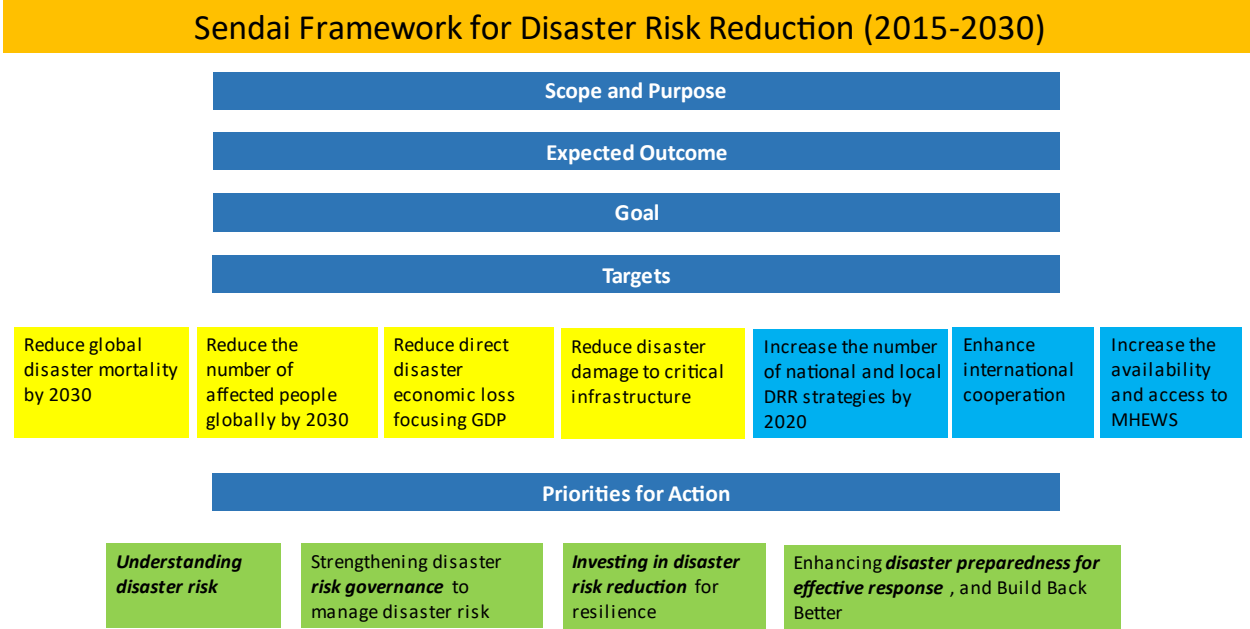


Figure: Outline of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

TARGET	Detail	Number of Sub-Indicators
A	Reduce global disaster mortality by 2030	3
B	Reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030	5
C	Reduce direct disaster economic loss focusing GDP	6
D	Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure	8
E	Increase the number of national and local DRR strategies by 2020	2
F	Enhance international cooperation	8
G	Increase the availability and access to MHEWS	6

Source: SFDRR (2015-2030)

Each of the Above Targets and sub-indicators needs specific information and data for each year starting from 2005 to 2030. These data are as follows,

TARGET A:	Substantially Reduce Global Disaster Mortality By 2030, Aiming To Lower Average Per 100,000 Global Mortality Between 2020-2030 Compared With 2005-2015.
A1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
A2	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
A3	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
TARGET B:	Substantially Reduce The Number Of Affected People Globally By 2030, Aiming To Lower The Average Global Figure Per 100,000 Between 2020-2030 Compared With 2005-2015.
B1	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
B2	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
B3	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.
B4	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.
B5	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.
TARGET C:	Reduce Direct Disaster Economic Loss In Relation to Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) By 2030.

C1	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product.
C2	Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.
C3	Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.
C4	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.
C5	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.
C6	Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.
Target D:	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030
D1	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters
D2	Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters
D3	Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters
D4	Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters
D5	Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters
D6	Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters
D7	Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters.
D8	Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters.
Global target E:	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
E1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
E2	Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.
TARGET F:	Substantially Enhance International Cooperation to Developing Countries Through Adequate and Sustainable Support to Complement Their National Actions for Implementation of This Framework by 2030
F1	Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.

F2	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.
F3	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.
F4	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.
F5	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.
F6	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.
F7	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries.
F8	Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity.
TARGET G:	Substantially Increase the Availability of and Access to Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Information and Assessments to The People By 2030.
G1	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems
G2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.
G3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.
G4	Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings
G5	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels
G6	Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning

3.0 Format for SENDAI Monitor and Contributors from Bangladesh

Sendai monitor has identified 38 sub-indicators to support with data and information annually. In addition, a set of base information needs to update annually in order to ensure required calculations in the system. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) is the focal ministry to lead

the Sendai Monitor Process along with the information and data support from a number of agencies and departments.

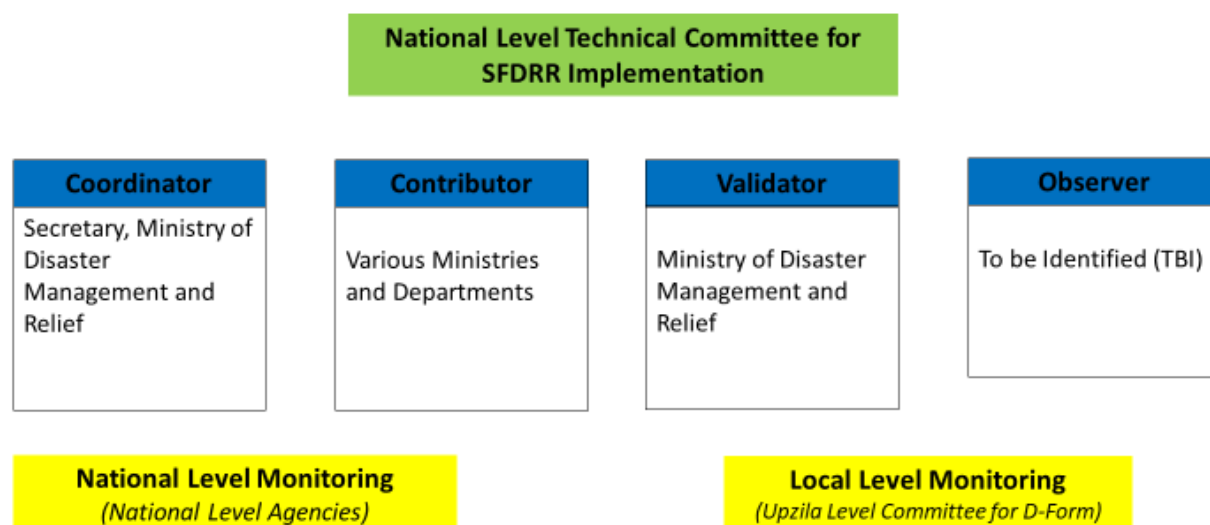


Figure: Outline of Sendai Monitor Implementation in Bangladesh

Following is the Key Contributors for metadata and Targets A to G for Sendai Monitor, Each of the Contributor was identified based on the activities and information produced by the respective Ministries and departments.

Metadata Required for Sendai Monitor				
	Description			Sources of Information
1	Currency			
		Year	Value	Bangladesh Bank
2	Exchange Rate			
		Year	Value	Bangladesh Bank
3	Nominal GDP			
		Year	Value	Bangla Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
4	Number of Households			
		Year	Value	Bangla Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
5	Percentage of Road Network Paved			
		Year	Value	Department of Roads and Highways (RHD) and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
6	Population			

Metadata Required for Sendai Monitor

Description		Sources of Information		
	Year	Value	Bangla Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	
Population age 0-14				
	Year	Value	Bangla Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	
Population age 15-64				
	Year	Value	Bangla Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	
Population age 64>				
	Year	Value	Bangla Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	
Population - Female				
	Year	Value	Bangla Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	

TARGET A: SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE GLOBAL DISASTER MORTALITY BY 2030, AIMING TO LOWER AVERAGE PER 100,000 GLOBAL MORTALITY BETWEEN 2020-2030 COMPARED WITH 2005-2015.

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
A1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Ministry of Planning (Statistics and Information Division)
		Department of Disaster Management (DDM)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
A2	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Ministry of Planning (Statistics and Information Division)
		Department of Disaster Management (DDM)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
A3	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Bangladesh Police	Ministry of Planning (Statistics and Information Division) Ministry of Home Affairs (Public Security Division)

TARGET B: SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE GLOBALLY BY 2030, AIMING TO LOWER THE AVERAGE GLOBAL FIGURE PER 100,000 BETWEEN 2020-2030 COMPARED WITH 2005-2015.

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
B1	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
		Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Ministry of Planning
B2	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
		Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Ministry of Planning
B3	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
		Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Ministry of Planning
B4	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
		Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Ministry of Planning
B5	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Ministry of Planning

TARGET C: REDUCE DIRECT DISASTER ECONOMIC LOSS IN RELATION TO GLOBAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY 2030.

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
C1	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product.		
C2	Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.	Department of Agriculture Extension	Ministry of Agriculture
C3	Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed		

TARGET C: REDUCE DIRECT DISASTER ECONOMIC LOSS IN RELATION TO GLOBAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY 2030.

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
	productive assets attributed to disasters.		
C4	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.	Municipalities and City Corporations	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (Local Government Division)
		National Housing Authority/ RDA/ CDA/ KDA/ RAJUK/	Ministry of Housing and Public Works
		Rural Development Board	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (Rural Development and Co-operatives Division)
C5	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.	Director General of Health Services (DGHS)	Ministry of Health
		Education Engineering Department (EED)	Ministry of Education (Secondary and higher education division)
		Department of Roads and Highways (RHD)	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
		Bangladesh Bridge Authority	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
		Bangladesh Railway (BR)	Ministry of Railways
		Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA)	Ministry of Shipping and Inland Water Transport
C6	Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.	Department of Archaeology	Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
D1	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters	Department of Roads and Highways (RHD)	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
		Bangladesh Bridge Authority	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
		Bangladesh Railway (BR)	Ministry of Railways
		Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA)	Ministry of Shipping and Inland Water Transport
		Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (Local Government Division)
		DWASA, CWASA, KWASA, RWASA	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (Local Government Division)
		Titas Gas Transmission & Distribution Company Limited (TGTDCL)	Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources
		Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (Local Government Division)
	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)	Ministry of Water Resources	
D2	Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters	Director General of Health Services (DGHS)	Ministry of Health
D3	Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters	Education Engineering Department (EED)	Ministry of Education (Secondary and higher education division)

Target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
D4	Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters	Department of Roads and Highways (RHD)	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
		Bangladesh Bridge Authority	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
		Bangladesh Railway (BR)	Ministry of Railways
		Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA)	Ministry of Shipping and Inland Water Transport
D5	Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters	Department of Roads and Highways (RHD)	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
D6	Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters	Education Engineering Department (EED)	Ministry of Education (Secondary and higher education division)
D7	Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters.	Director General of Health Services (DGHS)	Ministry of Health
D8	Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters.		

E Global target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
E1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

E Global target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020			
E2	Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (Local Government Division)

TARGET F: SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH ADEQUATE AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPORT TO COMPLEMENT THEIR NATIONAL ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS FRAMEWORK BY 2030

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
F1	Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.	MoDMR Record, ERD Foreign Aid records for DRR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Ministry of Planning
F2	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.	MoDMR Record, ERD Foreign Aid records for DRR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Ministry of Planning
F3	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.	MoDMR Record, ERD Foreign Aid records for DRR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Ministry of Planning
F4	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.	MoDMR Record, ERD Foreign Aid records for DRR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Ministry of Planning

TARGET F: SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH ADEQUATE AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPORT TO COMPLEMENT THEIR NATIONAL ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS FRAMEWORK BY 2030

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
F5	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.	MoDMR Record, ERD Foreign Aid records for DRR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Ministry of Planning
F6	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.	MoDMR Record, ERD Foreign Aid records for DRR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Ministry of Planning
F7	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries.	MoDMR Record, ERD Foreign Aid records for DRR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Ministry of Planning
F8	Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity.	MoDMR Record, ERD Foreign Aid records for DRR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Ministry of Planning

TARGET G: SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF AND ACCESS TO MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND DISASTER RISK INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENTS TO THE PEOPLE BY 2030.

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
G1	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems		
G2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.	Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)	Ministry of Defense
		Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)- [with FFWC Involved]	Ministry of Water Resources
G3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)- [with CPP Program Involved]	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
		Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)	Ministry of Defense
		Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)- [with FFWC Involved]	Ministry of Water Resources
G4	Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings		
G5	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)- [with CPP Program Involved]	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
		Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)- [with FFWC Involved]/BMD	Ministry of Water Resources
G6	Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)- [with CPP Program Involved]BMD	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
		Bangladesh Water Development Board	Ministry of Water Resources

TARGET G: SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF AND ACCESS TO MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND DISASTER RISK INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENTS TO THE PEOPLE BY 2030.

	Description	Contributing Department	Relevant Ministry
		(BWDB)- [with FFWC Involved]	

4.0 REPORTING SYSTEM IN THE SENDAI MONITOR

Each of the targets needs to define and analyze before reporting in the Sendai Monitor. After detail discussion and consensus among the Ministries/ Departments respective data will be validated finally. Following is the reporting system of different targets and sub-indicators.

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

No.	Indicator
A-1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
A-2	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
A-3	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

CALCULATION OF INDICATOR A-1: NUMBER OF DEATHS AND MISSING PERSONS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS, PER 100,000 POPULATION.

The formula for calculating the number of death and missing population per one lac population will be derived from following formula.

$$A_1 = \frac{(A_{2a} + A_{3a})}{Population} * 100,000$$

Here,

A1 = Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000

A-2a = Number of deaths attributed to disasters

A-3a = Number of missing persons attributed to disasters

Date Sources

Total Population of the Country will be available from Population Census Published by the Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

DATA PREPARATION FOR INDICATOR- A-2: NUMBER OF DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS, PER 100,000 POPULATION.

A-2a: Number of deaths attributed to disasters

Number of deaths will be documented as per following sequence

Year	Hazard	Locality Details (U, UZ, Z)	People Died (Number)					
			Man	Women	Children	Disable		
						Man	Women	Children
2005								
2006								
2007								
2008								
2009								
2010								
2010								
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								
2015								
2016								
2017								
2018								
2019								

Date Sources

- ✓ Death due to disaster is collected through D-Form from each of the Union in Bangladesh.
- ✓ Death due to fire incident is documented by Fire Services and Civil Defense (FSCD).

Time Frame of Date Preparation for Sendai Monitor Reporting

- ✓ Within 2 (Two) months of the respective incident.

National Standard for Defining Death due to different Hazards

Hazard	Recognizing Death	Agencies Collect Data
Flood	Washed Away, Drowning, Snake Bite, Boat Capsize; Food Poisoning	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Cyclone	Washed Away; death due to object falling; due to house collapse; Trauma; Electric Short Circuit;	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Landslide	Buried due to mud flow; due to object falling; due to house collapse	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Lightning	Due to electrified; Heart Attack due to sound	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Fire	Due to burn, due to smoke inhaling, due to house collapse during fire incident; Explosion of Gas Cylinder	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Earthquake	Due to building/infrastructure collapse, due to object falling, due to burn of fire aftermath of the EQ	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Chemical Hazard	Acid Burn	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Tornado	Falling object, Flown away	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Road Accident	Trauma, Spot Death	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD);Bangladesh Police
Building Collapse	Spot Death; Suffocation; Dust & smoke inhaling; Fire Burn	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Boat/Ferry Capsized	Drowning	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)

DATA PREPARATION FOR INDICATOR - A-3: NUMBER OF MISSING PERSONS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS, PER 100,000 POPULATION

A-3a: Number of missing attributed to disasters

Number of missing will be documented as per following sequence

Year	Hazard	Locality Details (U, UZ, Z)	People Missing (Number)					
			Man	Women	Children	Disable		
						Man	Women	Children
2005								
2006								
2007								
2008								
2009								
2010								
2010								
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								
2015								
2016								
2017								
2018								
2019								

Date Sources

- ✓ Death due to disaster is collected through D-Form from each of the Union in Bangladesh.
- ✓ Death due to fire incident is documented by Fire Services and Civil Defense (FSCD).

Time Frame of Date Preparation for Sendai Monitor Reporting

- ✓ Within 2 (Two) months of the respective incident.

National Standard for Defining Missing due to different Hazards

Hazard	Recognizing Missing	Agencies Collect Data
Flood	Missing after boat capsized; Missing after washed away	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)

Hazard	Recognizing Missing	Agencies Collect Data
Cyclone	Missing after boat capsized; Missing after washed away; Trafficking	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Landslide	Missing after buried under the mud flow	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Fire	Missing until the dead body is confirmed by DNA test	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Earthquake	Missing after buried under the collapsed structure ; Missing until the dead body is confirmed by DNA test	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Boat/Ferry Capsized	Missing after boat capsized;	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)

Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

No.	Indicator
B-1	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
B-2	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
B-3	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.
B-4	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.
B-5	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

INDICATOR B-1: NUMBER OF DIRECTLY AFFECTED PEOPLE ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS, PER 100,000 POPULATION.

The formula for calculating Target-B-1 is the disaster loss database divided by the sum of population of the country. Following is the formula to calculate indicator B-1.

$$B_1 = \frac{\text{sum}(B_2 \dots B_5)}{\text{Population}} * 100,000$$

Date Sources

Total Population of the Country will be available from Population Census Published by the Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

INDICATOR- B-2: NUMBER OF INJURED OR ILL PEOPLE ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS, PER 100,000 POPULATION.

B-2: Number of injured attributed to disasters

Number of deaths will be documented as per following sequence

Year	Hazard	Locality Details (U, UZ, Z)	People Injured (Number)					
			Man	Women	Children	Disable		
						Man	Women	Children
2005								
2006								
2007								
2008								
2009								
2010								
2010								
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								
2015								
2016								
2017								
2018								
2019								

U= Union; UZ= Upzilla; Z= Zilla

Date Sources

- ✓ Injured due to disaster is collected through D-Form from each of the Union in Bangladesh.
- ✓ Injured due to fire incident is documented by Fire Services and Civil Defense (FSCD).

Time Frame of Date Preparation for Sendai Monitor Reporting

- ✓ Within 2 (Two) months of the respective incident.

National Standard for Defining Injured due to different Hazards

Hazard	Recognizing Injury	Agencies Collect Data
Flood	Suffered from water borne diseases	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Cyclone	Suffered from water borne diseases; Physical injured (broken leg/hand; Cut; Head Injury)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Landslide	Physical injured (broken leg/hand; Cut; Head Injury)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Lightning	Body Burning	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Fire	Percentage of Body Burnt	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Earthquake	Physical injured (broken leg/hand; Cut; Head Injury)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Chemical Hazard	Percentage of Body Burnt	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Tornado	Physical injured (broken leg/hand; Cut; Head Injury)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)
Road Accident	Physical injured (broken leg/hand; Cut; Head Injury)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD);Bangladesh Police
Building Collapse	Physical injured (broken leg/hand; Cut; Head Injury)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)

Hazard	Recognizing Injury	Agencies Collect Data
Boat/Ferry Capsized	Physical injured (broken leg/hand; Cut; Head Injury)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)

INDICATOR - B-3: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHOSE DAMAGED DWELLINGS WERE ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS.

Number of Damaged houses will be documented as per following sequence

Name of Hazard	Partial Damaged Pucca House		
	Number of House Damage	Average Repair Cost	Total

Name of Hazard	Partial Damaged Semi-Pucca House		
	Number of House Damage	Average Repair Cost	Total

Name of Hazard	Partial Damaged Katcha House		
	Number of House Damage	Average Repair Cost	Total

Date Sources

- ✓ Damage of house due to disaster will be available through D-Form from each of the Union in Bangladesh.
- ✓ At Urban areas detail house damage date will be available from the respective municipalities.

Time Frame of Date Preparation for Sendai Monitor Reporting

- ✓ Within 2 (Two) months of the respective incident.

INDICATOR - B-4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHOSE DESTROYED DWELLINGS WERE ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS.

Number of Damaged houses will be documented as per following sequence

Name of Hazard	Complete Destroyed Pucca House		
	Number of House Damage	Average Repair Cost	Total

Name of Hazard	Complete Destroyed Semi-Pucca House		
	Number of House Damage	Average Repair Cost	Total

Name of Hazard	Complete Destroyed Katcha House		
	Number of House Damage	Average Repair Cost	Total

Date Sources

- ✓ Damage of house due to disaster will be available through D-Form from each of the Union in Bangladesh.
- ✓ At Urban areas detail house damage date will be available from the respective municipalities.

Time Frame of Date Preparation for Sendai Monitor Reporting

- ✓ Within 2 (Two) months of the respective incident.

INDICATOR - B-5: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHOSE LIVELIHOODS WERE DISRUPTED OR DESTROYED, ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS.

Sector of Employment	Employment Affected (day)					
	Man			Women		
	Average Number of Days Affected	Per day wage	Total Number	Average Number of Days Affected	Per day wage	Total Number
Agriculture						
Fisheries						

Sector of Employment	Employment Affected (day)					
	Man			Women		
	Average Number of Days Affected	Per day wage	Total Number	Average Number of Days Affected	Per day wage	Total Number
Livestock						
Agro-Based Industry						
Non Agro-Based Industry						

Date Sources

- ✓ To be collected through D-Form from each of the Union in Bangladesh.

Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

No.	Indicator
C-1	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product
C-2	Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters
C-3	Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.
C-4	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.
C-5	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.
C-6	Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

INDICATOR C-1: DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS IN RELATION TO GLOBAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Following formula can be used for calculating the loss of disaster to different sectors.

$$C_1 = \frac{(C_2+C_3+C_4+C_5+C_6)}{GDP}$$

Proportion of loss to GDP allows an estimate of the possible impact of disaster loss on the national economy. Therefore, the loss of different sectors and GDP value is recommended to consider.

Date Sources

D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

INDICATOR C-2: DIRECT AGRICULTURAL LOSS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Following data will be used to calculate the loss in agriculture sector.

Livestock

Dead/ Missing Goat and Lamb					
Lamb			Goat		
Number	Average Price Per Unit	Total	Number	Average Price Per Unit	Total

Dead/ Missing Cow and Buffalo					
Cow			Buffalo		
Number	Average Price Per Unit	Total	Number	Average Price Per Unit	Total

Dead/ Missing Chicken and Duck					
Duck			Chicken		
Number	Average Price Per Unit	Total	Number	Average Price Per Unit	Total

Fisheries

Affected Aquacultures (Different Type)		
Total Land	Price per Hecator	Total

Agriculture

Affected Crop Land					
Full			Partial		
Hecator	Price per Hecator	Total	Hecator	Price per Hecator	Total

Affected Seed Bed					
Full			Partial		
Hecator	Price per Hecator	Total	Hecator	Price per Hecator	Total

Date Sources

D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

Department of Fisheries, Department of Livestock and Department Agriculture Extension

INDICATOR C-3: DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS TO ALL OTHER DAMAGED OR DESTROYED PRODUCTIVE ASSETS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Following data will be used to calculate the loss in other productive Assets.

Vegetation

Forest			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Hecator	Total	Average Price/Hecator	Total

Afforested Area			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Hector	Total	Average Price/Hector	Total

Nursery			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Hector	Total	Average Price/Hector	Total

Industry

Agro-Base			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Non Agro-Base			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Water Resources

Pond		Haor/ Beel		Others (if any)	
Average Revival Cost	Total Price	Average Revival Cost	Total Price	Average Revival Cost	Total Price

Date Sources

D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

INDICATOR C-4: DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS IN THE HOUSING SECTOR ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS.

Name of Hazard

Administrative Unit (Upzilla/Unin/Municipality)

Pucca (Number)			
Complete	Average Construction Cost	Partial	Average Repair Cost

Semi-Pucca (Number)			
Complete	Average Construction Cost	Partial	Average Repair Cost

Katcha (Number)			
Complete	Average Construction Cost	Partial	Average Repair Cost

Date Sources

D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

INDICATOR C-5: DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS RESULTING FROM DAMAGED OR DESTROYED CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Following Formula will be used for calculating Direct Economic Loss Resulting from Damage to Critical Infrastructures

$C5 = \text{Sum of Direct Economic Loss Estimated for } D2, D3 \text{ and } D4$

Where,

D2 is number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters.

D3 is number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters.

D4 is number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters.

Please see detail of D2, D3 and D4 in the Following Section

INDICATOR C-6: DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS TO CULTURAL HERITAGE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Following outline will be used for estimating the economic loss to Cultural Heritage Damage

Name of Hazard

Administrative Unit (Upzilla/Unin/Municipality)

Name of Heritage

Issues to Consider	Detail for Each Site
Economic value of loss of damaged or destroyed non-movable assets	
Economic value of loss of movable cultural heritage damaged	

Issues to Consider	Detail for Each Site
Economic value of loss of movable cultural heritage destroyed or totally lost	
Number of buildings, monuments and fixed infrastructures of cultural heritage assets damaged by disasters	
Number of buildings, monuments and fixed infrastructures of cultural heritage assets destroyed by disasters	
Number of movable cultural heritage assets (such as artworks) damaged	
Number of movable cultural heritage assets destroyed	

Data Source:

Department of Archeology

Target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

No.	Indicator
D-1	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters
D-2	Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters
D-3	Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters
D-4	Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters.
D-5	Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters
D-6	Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters
D-7	Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters
D-8	Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters.

INDICATOR D-1: DAMAGE TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS.

Road Infrastructure

Metal Road	
Complete Damage	Partial Damage

Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Brick Road			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Earthen Road			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Bridge and Culvert

Bridge			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per Unit	Total	Average Damage per Unit	Total

Culvert			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per Unit	Total	Average Damage per Unit	Total

Embankment

River Embankment			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Coastal Embankment			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Hoar Embankment			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Other Embankment			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Railway Infrastructure

Railway Track			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Railway Bridge			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per unit	Total	Average Damage per unit	Total

Power Plant

Plant Infrastructure			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per unit	Total	Average Damage per Unit	Total

Date Sources

D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

Bangladesh Railway; Bangladesh Water Development Board; Local Government Engineering Department; Power Development Board.

INDICATOR D-2: NUMBER OF DESTROYED OR DAMAGED HEALTH FACILITIES ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Hospital			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Clinic			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Community Clinic			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Date Sources

D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.; Director General Health.

INDICATOR D-3: NUMBER OF DESTROYED OR DAMAGED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Primary School			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

High School			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

College			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Madrasa			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Other Schools			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Date Sources

D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

Education Engineering Department;

INDICATOR D-4: NUMBER OF OTHER DESTROYED OR DAMAGED CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE UNITS AND FACILITIES ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Affected Electricity Line (km)			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Affected Telephone Line (km)			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Affected Gas Line (km)			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Affected Water Supply Line (km)			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Damage per km	Total	Average Damage per km	Total

Affected Mobile Phone Tower (Total)			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price per unit	Total	Average Price per unit	Total

Deep Tube well			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/ Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Shallow Tube well			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/ Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Hand Pump			
Complete Damage		Partial Damage	
Average Price/ Unit	Total Price	Average Price/Unit	Total Price

Date Sources

D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWBD); Rural Electrification Board (REB); Power Development Board (PDB); Telephone and Telecommunication Board; Mobile Companies; Local Government Engineering Department (LGED).

INDICATOR D-5: NUMBER OF DISRUPTIONS TO BASIC SERVICES ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Disruptions to Basic Services will be calculated as follows

Name of Hazard	Number of Different Service Disruptions		
	Education	Health	Other
Flood			
Earthquake			
Cyclone			
Landslide			
Fire			

INDICATOR D-6: NUMBER OF DISRUPTIONS TO EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Name of Hazard	Type of Services Disrupted (day)		
	No Class Held	Partial Class Held	Other Disruption
Flood			
Earthquake			
Cyclone			
Landslide			
Fire			

Date Sources

This information to be collected through D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

INDICATOR D-7: NUMBER OF DISRUPTIONS TO HEALTH SERVICES ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Name of Hazard	Type of Services Disrupted (day)		
	Operation Theater was not working	OPD services was not possible	Other
Flood			
Earthquake			
Cyclone			
Landslide			
Fire			

Date Sources

This information to be collected through D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

INDICATOR D-8: NUMBER OF DISRUPTIONS TO OTHER BASIC SERVICES ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

Name of Hazard	Water Supply Disruption (day)		
	No Supply	Partial Supply	Other
Flood			
Earthquake			
Cyclone			
Landslide			
Fire			

Name of Hazard	Gas Supply Disruption (day)		
	No Supply	Partial Supply	Other
Flood			
Earthquake			
Cyclone			
Landslide			
Fire			

Name of Hazard	Electricity Supply Disruption (day)		
	No Supply	Partial Supply	Other
Flood			
Earthquake			
Cyclone			
Landslide			
Fire			

Name of Hazard	Mobile Service Disruption (day)		
	No Connection	Partial Connection	Other
Flood			
Earthquake			
Cyclone			
Landslide			
Fire			

Name of Hazard	Solid Waste Collection Disruption (day)		
	No Collection	Partial Collection	Other
Flood			
Earthquake			
Cyclone			
Landslide			
Fire			

Date Sources

This information to be collected through D-Form which is filled from the lowest administrative levels of Bangladesh and Compiled at the National Level by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

No.	Indicator
E-1	National disaster risk reduction strategy is formulated in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
E-2	Local governments has formulated local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies

INDICATOR E-1: NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY IS FORMULATED IN LINE WITH THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030.

Following issues to be considered while formulating National Level DRR Strategy Development

- i. Have different timescales, with targets, indicators and time frames
- ii. Have aims at preventing the creation of risk
- iii. Have aims at reducing existing risk
- iv. Have aims at strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience
- v. Address the recommendations of Priority 1, Understanding disaster risk : Based on risk knowledge and assessments to identify risks at the local and national levels of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity
- vi. Address the recommendations of Priority 2, Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk: Mainstream and integrate DRR within and across all sectors with defining roles and responsibilities
- vii. Address the recommendations of Priority 3, Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience : Guide to allocation of the necessary resources at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of DRR strategies in all relevant sectors
- viii. Address the recommendations of Priority 4, Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction : Strengthen disaster preparedness for response and integrate DRR response preparedness and development measures to make nations and communities resilient to disasters
- ix. Promote policy coherence relevant to disaster risk reduction such as sustainable development, poverty eradication, and climate change, notably with the SDGs the Paris Agreement
- x. Have mechanisms to follow-up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress.

Initiatives to be Taken By

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and Department of Disaster Management (DDM)

E-2: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS HAS FORMULATED LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH NATIONAL STRATEGIES

Following issues to be considered while formulating Local Level DRR Strategy Development

- i. Have provision for identifying hazards at local level
- ii. Have aims at reducing existing risk in the line with national Risk Assessment
- iii. Have aims at strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience
- iv. Address the recommendations of Priority 1, Understanding disaster risk: Based on risk knowledge and assessments to identify risks at the community level
- v. Address the recommendations of Priority 2, Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk: Mainstream and integrate DRR within and across all Projects with defining roles and responsibilities
- vi. Address the recommendations of Priority 3, Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience : Allocation of the necessary resources at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of DRR strategies in all relevant Projects
- vii. Address the recommendations of Priority 4, Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction : Strengthen disaster preparedness for response and integrate DRR response preparedness and development measures to communities resilient to disasters

Initiatives to be Taken By

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and Department of Disaster Management (DDM)

Municipalities and City Corporations

Target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.

No.	Indicator
F-1	Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.
F-2	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.
F-3	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.
F-4	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.
F-5	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.
F-6	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.
F-7	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries.
F-8	Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity.

INDICATOR F-1: TOTAL OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT, (OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) PLUS OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS), FOR NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIONS

Aim of this information to measure different types and flows, in support of national actions for disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Categories of	List of Donors	Type (Loan /Grant)	Nature (Bi-lateral and Multilateral)
International Cooperation ³			

³ Concerns Official Development Finance (ODF)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) ⁴			
Other Official Flows ⁵			

Date Sources

Economic Relations Department (ERD) and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)

INDICATOR F-2: OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT (ODA PLUS OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS) FOR NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIONS PROVIDED BY MULTILATERAL AGENCIES.

Aim of this information to measure different types and flows, in support of national actions for disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Name of the Project	Name of Donor and other details (Grant/Loan ; Bi-lateral/ Multilateral)	Implementing Agency	List of the Major DRR Actions Taken

⁴ ODA is defined as flows of official financing (essentially grants or concessional loans) to Bangladesh

⁵ Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA

Date Sources

Economic Relations Department (ERD), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), NGO Bureau

INDICATOR F-3: OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT (ODA PLUS OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS) FOR NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIONS PROVIDED BILATERALLY

Aim of this information to measure different types and flows, in support of national actions for disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Categories of	List of Donors	Type (Loan /Grant)	Nature (Bi-lateral)
International Cooperation ⁶			
Official Development Assistance (ODA) ⁷			

⁶ Concerns Official Development Finance (ODF)

⁷ ODA is defined as flows of official financing (essentially grants or concessional loans) to Bangladesh

Other Official Flows ⁸			
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Date Sources

Economic Relations Department (ERD) and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)

INDICATOR F-4: OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT (ODA PLUS OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS) FOR THE TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION-RELATED TECHNOLOGY.

Aim of this information to measure different types and flows, in support of national actions and the transfer & exchange of science, technology and innovation for disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Name of the Project	Name of Donor and other details (Grant/Loan ; Bi-lateral/ Multilateral)	Detail on the National Actions through the Project	Detail of the Transfer of Knowledge or Technology through the project

⁸ Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA

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Date Sources

SDG Coordinator- Prime Minister Office; Economic Relations Department (ERD); Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR); NGO Bureau

INDICATOR F-5: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND BILATERAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR THE TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Aim of this information to measure the transfer & exchange of science, technology and innovation for disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Name of the Project	Name of Donor and other details (Grant/Loan ; Bi-lateral/ Multilateral)	Implementing Agency	Detail of the Transfer of Knowledge, Methodology or Technology through the project

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Date Sources

Economic Relations Department (ERD), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR),
NGO Bureau

INDICATOR F-6: OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT (ODA PLUS OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS) FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION CAPACITY-BUILDING

Aim of this information is to measure flows and trends in activity, in support of disaster risk reduction-related capacity, including statistical capacity,

Name of the Project	Detail on International Initiative	Name of the Capacity Building Program/ Name of the Training	Detail of the list of Participant
			Number- Date: National/International: Name of the Agency:
			Number- Date: National/International: Name of the Agency:
			Number- Date: National/International: Name of the Agency:
			Number- Date: National/International: Name of the Agency:

Date Sources

Economic Relations Department (ERD), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR),
NGO Bureau

INDICATOR F-7: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND BILATERAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION-RELATED CAPACITY-BUILDING

Aim of this information is to measure flows and trends in activity, in support of disaster risk reduction-related capacity, including statistical capacity,

Name of the Project	Name of Donor and other details (Grant/Loan ; Bi-lateral/ Multilateral)	Name of the Capacity Building Program/ Name of the Training	Detail of the list of Participant
			Number- Date: National/International: Name of the Agency:
			Number- Date: National/International: Name of the Agency:
			Number- Date: National/International: Name of the Agency:
			Number- Date: National/International: Name of the Agency:

Date Sources

Economic Relations Department (ERD), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR),
NGO Bureau

INDICATOR F-8: INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND BILATERAL INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION-RELATED STATISTICAL CAPACITY.

Aim of this information is to measure flows and trends in activity, in support of disaster risk reduction-related capacity, including statistical capacity,

Name of the Project	Name of Donor and other details (Grant/Loan ; Bi-lateral/ Multilateral)	Name of the Implementing Agency	Detail of the Project (including the preparation of statistics on disaster)

Data Sources

Economic Relations Department (ERD), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), NGO Bureau; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030

No.	Indicator
G-1	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems
G-2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.
G-3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.
G-4	Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.
G-5	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.
G-6	Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

INDICATOR G-1: MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

The aim of this information is to understand the current early warning system in the country that gives warning for collateral hazards.

Name of Hazard	Associated Hazards (Warning Given/Not)		
Cyclone	Flood	Landslide	Technological Accident
Please describe the detail of the warning is given currently			
Rainfall	Flood	Landslide	Technological Accident
Please describe the detail of the warning is given currently			

Date Sources

Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD); Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC);

INDICATOR G-2: MULTI-HAZARD MONITORING AND FORECASTING SYSTEMS

The aim of this information is to understand the current forecasting system that is provided for early warning dissemination

Name of Hazard and Responsible Agency	Associated Forecast Activities (need detail explanation and description)		
Cyclone	What is the Methodology/ Software Used	Related Data/Information Source	Required Manpower Availability
Rainfall	What is the Methodology/ Software Used	Related Data/Information Source	Required Manpower Availability
Flood	What is the Methodology/ Software Used	Related Data/Information Source	Required Manpower Availability
Landslide	What is the Methodology/ Software Used	Related Data/Information Source	Required Manpower Availability
Earthquake	What is the Methodology/ Software Used	Related Data/Information Source	Required Manpower Availability

Date Sources

Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD); Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC); Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB)

INDICATOR G-3: NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER 100,000 THAT ARE COVERED BY EARLY WARNING INFORMATION THROUGH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OR THROUGH NATIONAL DISSEMINATION MECHANISMS

The aim of this information is to understand the coverage of early warning dissemination among different hazard prone areas

Name of Hazard and Responsible Agency	Media and Approximate Coverage of Area and Population			
	Radio	TV	Website	Others
Cyclone	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage
Name of the Agency				
Rainfall	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage
Name of the Agency				
Flood	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage
Name of the Agency				
Landslide	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage	Population and Area Coverage
Name of the Agency				

Date Sources

Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD); Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC); Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB)

INDICATOR G-4: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS HAVING PLAN TO ACT ON EARLY WARNINGS

The aim of this information is to understand national level initiatives and the number of City Corporation and Municipality acts on early warning with respective hazards

Name of Hazard	Type of Initiative Normally Taken After Getting Early Warning			
	Aware People	Take People to Shelter	Arrange Food	Others
Cyclone	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)
Name of the CC/Municipality				
Rainfall	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)
Name of the CC/Municipality				
Flood	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)
Name of the CC/Municipality				
Landslide	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)	Detail of the Initiative (with example)
Name of the CC/Municipality				

Date Sources

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Respective City Corporation and Municipalities; Cyclone Preparedness Program;

INDICATOR G-5: ACCESSIBLE, UNDERSTANDABLE, USABLE AND RELEVANT DISASTER RISK INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT AVAILABLE TO THE PEOPLE AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

The aim of this information is to understand the nationally and locally available disaster risk information that people can access

Name of Hazard	Type of Information on Assessment Available			
	Report & Map (Hard Copy)	Report & Map (Soft Copy)	Report & Map (Soft & Hard Copy)	Others
Cyclone	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)
Name of the Agency				
Rainfall	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)
Name of the Agency				
Flood	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)
Name of the Agency				
Landslide	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)
Name of the Agency				
Earthquake	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)
Name of the Agency				
Fire	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)	Detail (with example)
Name of the Agency				

Date Sources

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD); Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC); Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB)

INDICATOR G-6: POPULATION EXPOSED TO OR AT RISK FROM DISASTERS PROTECTED THROUGH PRE-EMPTIVE EVACUATION FOLLOWING EARLY WARNING

The aim of this information is to understand the arrangements of Shelters in different Hazard Prone Areas that people can take refuge during a disaster

Name of Hazard	Type of Pre- Arrangement Available			
	Permanent Shelter	Temporary Shelter	Identified Open Space	Others
Cyclone	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)
Name of the Agency Managing				
Flood	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)
Name of the Agency Managing				
Landslide	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)
Name of the Agency Managing				
Earthquake	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)
Name of the Agency Managing				
Fire	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)	Detail (with Number)
Name of the Agency Managing				

Date Sources

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Local Government Engineering Department; City Corporation; Municipalities

5.0 Way Forward

The government of Bangladesh has well recognized the need of disaster risk reduction at all levels. For fulfilling the aims of DRR, it will require comprehensive understanding on the level of disaster risk at various level. Sendai monitor provides the opportunity to understand the trend of disaster damage that helps to formulate strategies for effective Disaster risk management at all levels of the country. For successful implementation of Sendai Monitor in Bangladesh Perspective, the Ministry of the Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) intends to ensure followings.

- ✓ Identify focal Points from each of the Relevant Ministries and departments for Sendai Reporting.
- ✓ Technical Committee for SFDRR implementation will hold meeting for once a month to review the progress of Sendai Reporting.
- ✓ A committee will be formed in order to review and document the activities with regard to disaster risk assessment, disaster management plan, contingency plan etc. by different program in order to facilitate Sendai Monitoring and Reporting Process.

Supported By :

National Resilience Programme (NRP): Department of Disaster Management



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর
“ন্যাশনাল রেজিলিয়েন্স প্রোগ্রাম: দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর অংশ”
৪১৯/এ, সড়ক-৩০, ডিওএইচএস, মহাখালী, ঢাকা-১২০৬।

নং- ৫১.০১.০০০০.০৩১.১৪.০২৮.১৭.২১.৬৬/৪

তারিখঃ ২৯ মার্চ ২০২১।

বিষয়: ২০২০-২১ অর্থ বছরের বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অনুযায়ী এনআরপি প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে সেন্দাই ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক ফর ডিজাস্টার রিস্ক রিডাকসন এর মনিটরিং অ্যান্ড রিপোর্টিং সিস্টেমের প্রতিবেদন।

“ন্যাশনাল রেজিলিয়েন্স প্রোগ্রাম (ডিডিএম পার্ট)” প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে ২০২০-২১ অর্থ বছরের বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অনুযায়ী প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে সেন্দাই ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক ফর ডিজাস্টার রিস্ক রিডাকসন এর মনিটরিং অ্যান্ড রিপোর্টিং সিস্টেমের প্রতিবেদন প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।

উল্লিখিত প্রতিবেদনের সফটকপি ইতোমধ্যে ই-মেইলে প্রেরণ করা হয়েছে। সেন্দাই ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক ফর ডিজাস্টার রিস্ক রিডাকসন এর মনিটরিং অ্যান্ড রিপোর্টিং সিস্টেমের পরবর্তী প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের অনুরোধসহ এতদসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: সেন্দাই ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক ফর ডিজাস্টার রিস্ক রিডাকসন এর মনিটরিং অ্যান্ড রিপোর্টিং সিস্টেমের প্রতিবেদন।

মহাপরিচালক
দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর।



(এ. কে. এম. মারুফ হাসান)
প্রকল্প পরিচালক

“ন্যাশনাল রেজিলিয়েন্স প্রোগ্রাম (এনআরপি)-ডিডিএম পার্ট”

ও

উপসচিব, দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ মন্ত্রণালয়।

মোবাইল: ০১৯১৪১৫৩১১৭

ই-মেইল: marufbau16@gmail.com

অনুলিপি: সদয় অবগতির জন্য প্রেরণ করা হলো।

- ১। অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও ন্যাশনাল প্রোগ্রাম কোঅর্ডিনেটর, এন আর পি (ডিডিএম অংশ), বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা-১০০০।
- ২। পরিচালক (গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ), দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর।
- ৩। উপপরিচালক (পরিকল্পনা ও উন্নয়ন), দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর।
- ৪। ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, মহাপরিচালক, দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা অধিদপ্তর।
- ৫। অফিস কপি।