

# Workshop on National Platforms 23 - 29 August 2008, Davos Switzerland

## Disaster Risk Reduction National Coordinating Mechanisms in **Bangladesh**

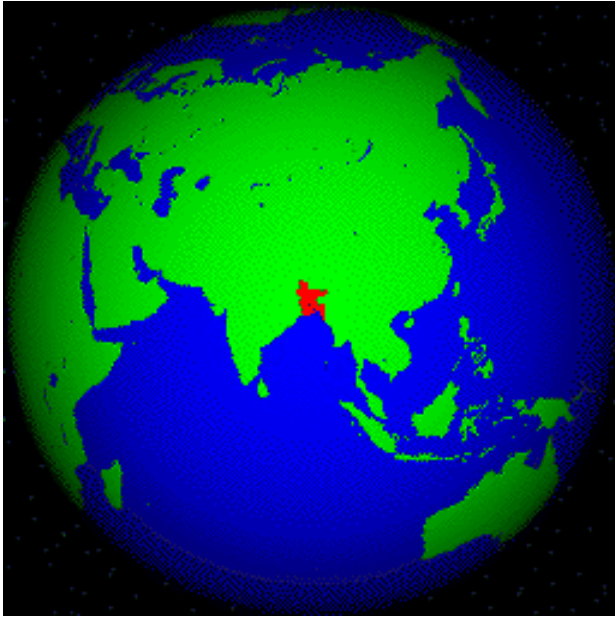
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# The Setting

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Bangladesh

Population : 145 million

30% Urban

70% Rural

Area : 144,000 sq. km

Administrative Setup

- 6 Divisions
- 64 Zilas (Districts)
- 500 Upazilas (Sub-districts)
- c. 4,500 Unions

## Natural Hazards Affecting Bangladesh

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- ⊕ Floods
- ⊕ Cyclone and Storm Surge
- ⊕ Erosion
- ⊕ Earthquakes
- ⊕ Thunderstorm and Tornadoes
- ⊕ Drought
- ⊕ Landslides
  
- ⊕ *Among the countries likely to be affected most severely by Global Climate Change, particularly by Sea Level Rise*
  - *10 million people to be displaced by 50 cm SLR*

## **Context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Bangladesh**

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- **Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) is responsible for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**
- **Three agencies under the ministry:**
  - **Disaster Management Bureau (DMB)**
  - **Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR) and**
  - **Directorate of Food (DoF)**
- **DMB created in 1992 under the then Ministry of Relief (renamed as Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; merged with Ministry of Food in 2002, presently MoFDM)**
  - **focal point of disaster related activities in the country.**

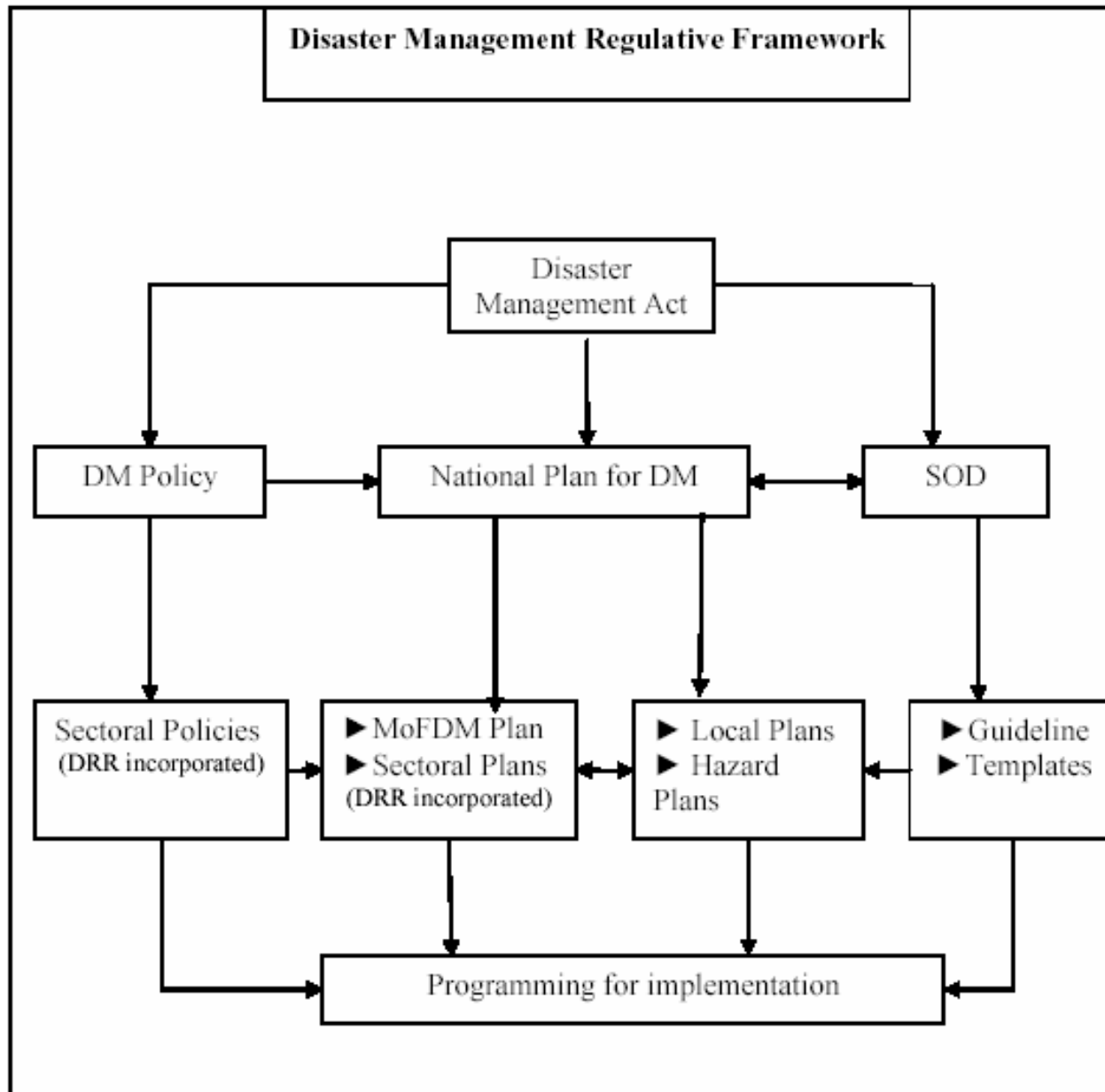
## Context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Bangladesh

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Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) is the Focal Point for the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

- Mandate of DMB:
  - ✓ Promote awareness building activities.
  - ✓ A facilitator for the preparation of local disaster management action plans at Union, Upazila and District levels.
  - ✓ Maintain coordination with line departments/agencies, NGOs, social organizations etc.
  - ✓ A facilitator and a depository of all Disaster Management Related Information.
  - ✓ Maintain Inventory of Skilled Disaster Management Personnel.
  - ✓ Monitoring unit to monitor disaster preparedness activities through district administrations.

# Legal Framework for DRR and DRR National Plan



# Legal Framework for DRR and DRR National Plan

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## **A) Disaster Management Act** *(Final Draft awaiting government approval)*

- The legal basis in which activities and actions will be managed.
- Creates mandatory obligations and responsibilities on Ministries, committees and appointments.
- Objectives:
  - a) To help communities mitigate the potential adverse effects of hazard events, prepare for managing the effects of a disaster event, effectively respond to and recover from a disaster or an emergency situation, and adapt to adverse effects of climate change;
  - b) To provide for effective disaster management for Bangladesh;
  - c) To establish an institutional framework for disaster management; and
  - d) To establish risk reduction as a core element of disaster management.

# Legal Framework for DRR and DRR National Plan

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## **B) National Disaster Management Policy 2008 *(Draft)***

- To define the national perspective on disaster risk reduction and emergency management, and to describe the strategic framework and national principles of disaster management in Bangladesh.
- Strategic in nature and describes the broad national objectives, and strategies in disaster management.



# Legal Framework for DRR and DRR National Plan

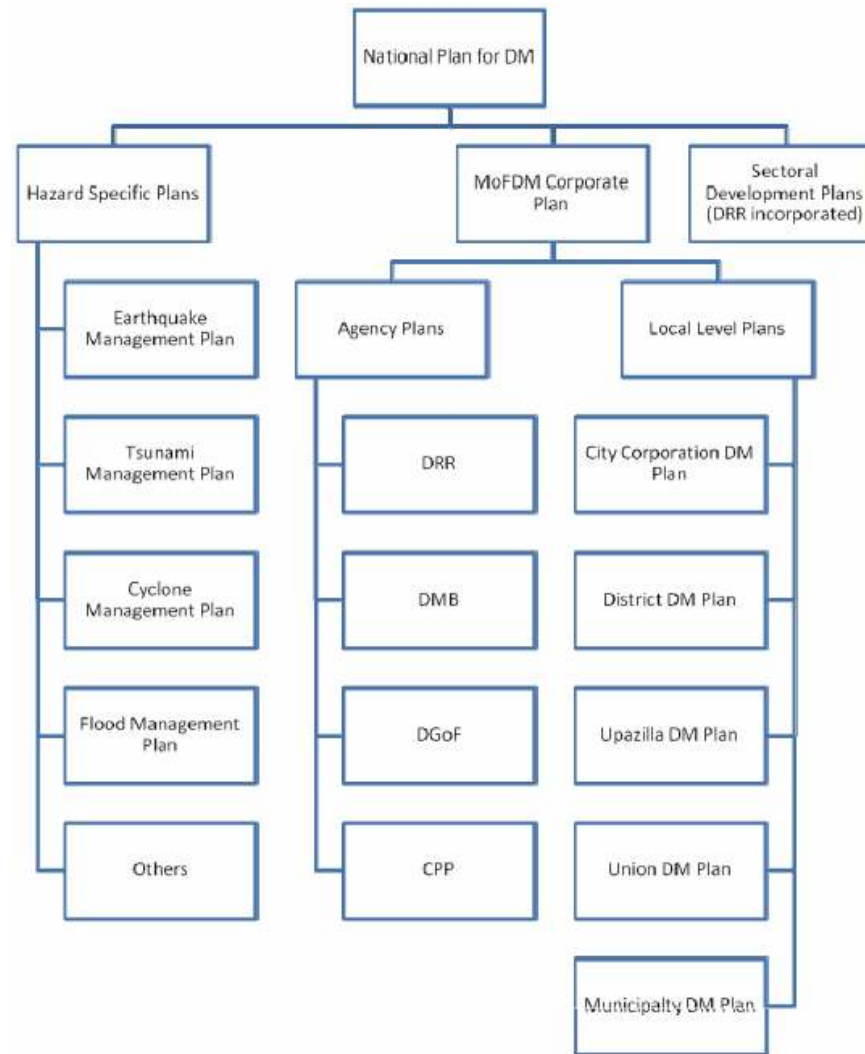
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## **National Plan for Disaster Management 2008-2015**

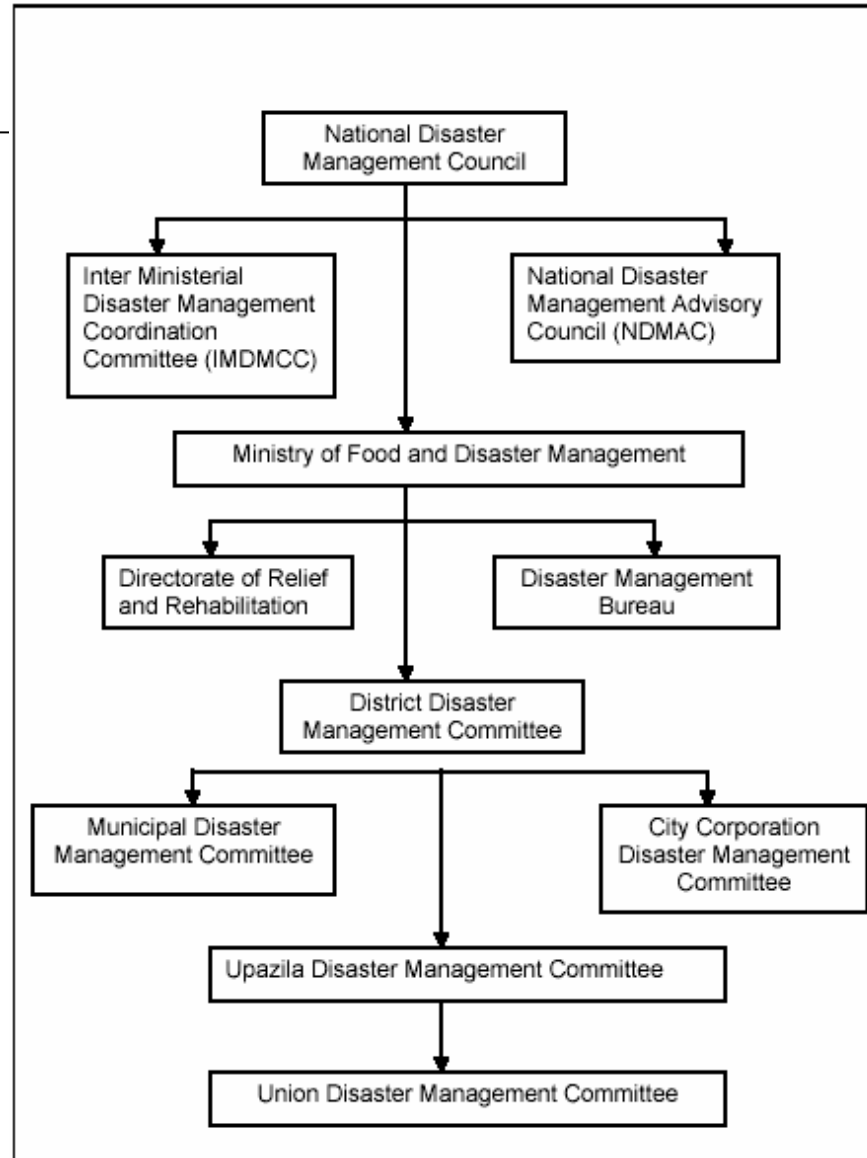
*(Final Draft awaiting government approval )*

- A strategic document
- An umbrella plan which provides the overall guideline for the relevant sectors and the disaster management committees at all levels to prepare and implement their area of roles specific plans.
- The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) is the focal ministry;
- Hazard specific management plans;
- Detailed Disaster Management Plan for each District, Upazila (sub-district), Union and Paurashava (municipality) and City Corporation of the country.

## Legal Framework for DRR and DRR National Plan

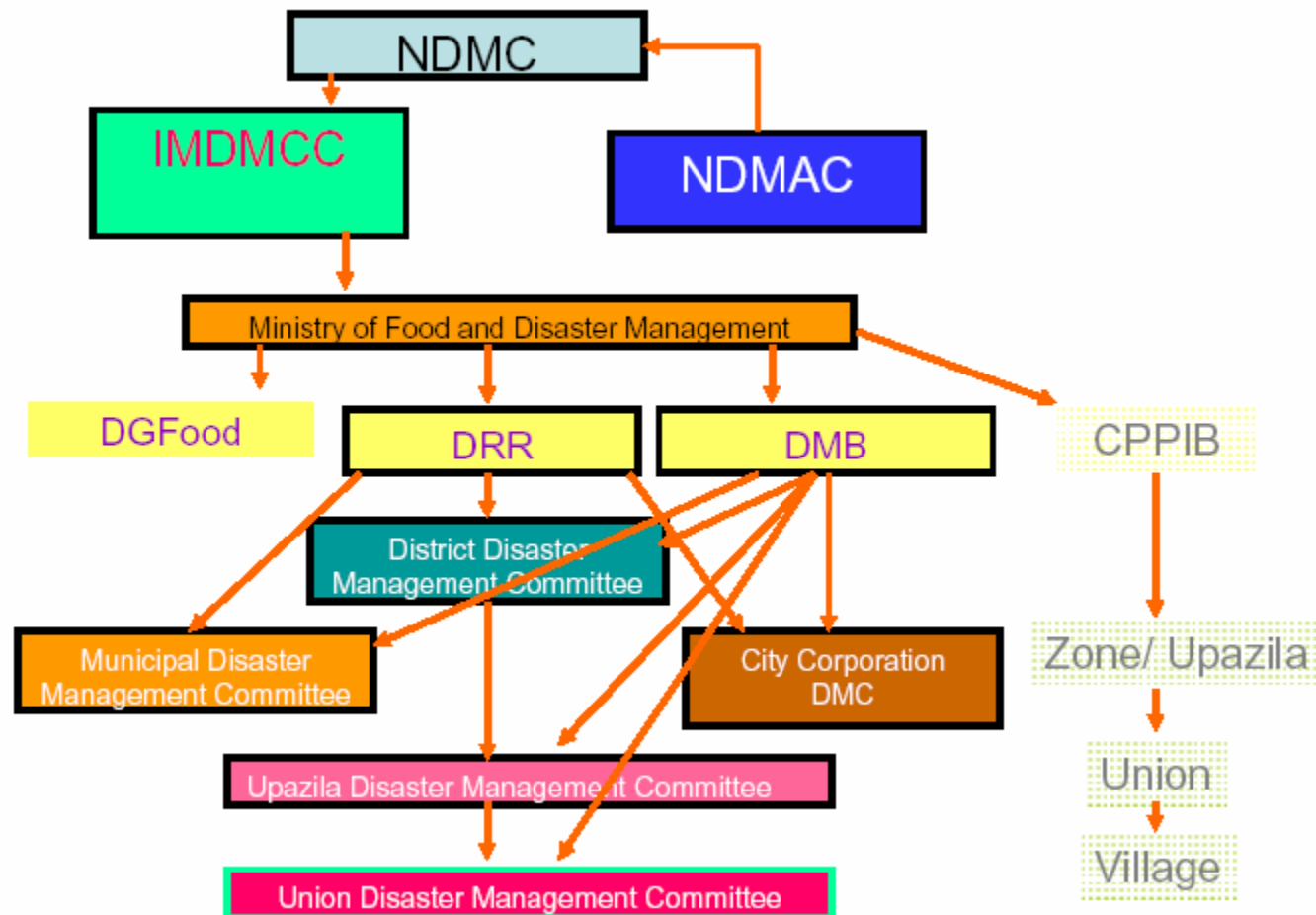


Disaster Management Planning  
Framework in Bangladesh



Disaster Management Institutions as suggested in the SoD

# Organizational Structure for DRR



# Legal Framework for DRR and DRR National Plan

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## Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD)

- Describes the detailed roles and responsibilities of committees, Ministries and other organizations in disaster risk reduction and emergency management, and establishes the necessary actions required in implementing Bangladesh's Disaster Management Model.
- The Standing Orders have been prepared with the avowed objective of making the concerned persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels, and accomplishing them.

## Legal Framework for DRR and DRR National Plan

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### **Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) (*continued...*)**

- All Ministries, Divisions/Departments and Agencies shall prepare their own Action Plans in respect of their responsibilities under the Standing Orders for efficient implementation.
- NDMC and IMDMCC ensure coordination of disaster related activities at the National level.
- Local level coordination by respective DMC, UpDMC and UnDMC;
- The Disaster Management Bureau render all assistance to them by facilitating the process.

***The existing SOD has been undergoing revision incorporating disasters like earthquake and others.***

## DRR in the PRSP

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- **Is DRR identified as a priority concern in your national development plan (including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and CCA/UNDAF)?**
- Considering the direct poverty-disaster linkages, the PRSP included one separate policy matrix (Number 07) on comprehensive disaster management for poverty reduction and growth.
- Disaster management is included as a cross-cutting issue in three other policy matrices as follows.
  - a. Policy matrix 08: Food security
  - b. Policy matrix 12: Promoting use of information and communication technology in disaster management
  - c. Policy matrix 15: Ensuring social protection for women against vulnerability and risks

# DRR in the MDGs

## MDG 1

**Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

## MDG 7

**Ensure environmental sustainability**

PRSP thematic sectors	MDGs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agriculture and Environment, including forestry, land use, safe water supply, and water resources management.</li> <li>❖ Rural Development, including food security, disaster management, safety net programmes, micro-credit, and rural non-farm activities.</li> <li>❖ Domestic Resources Mobilisation.</li> </ul>	MDGs 1 & 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Macroeconomic Stability and Pro-poor Growth.</li> <li>❖ Finance Sector Reform, including banking, trade and globalization.</li> <li>❖ Private Sector Development.</li> </ul>	MDGs 1 & 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Education, including primary and mass education, female education, vocational and technical education.</li> </ul>	MDGs 2 & 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Women and children advancement and Rights</li> </ul>	MDG 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Health, including population planning, nutrition and sanitation</li> </ul>	MDGs 1,4,5,6 & 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ ICT and Technology Policy</li> </ul>	MDG 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Reforms in Governance, including civil service reforms, judicial reforms and law and order.</li> <li>❖ Infrastructure Development and Reform, including power, energy and communications.</li> </ul>	Cross-cutting all MDGs

*Source: MDG: Bangladesh Progress Report 2005, GoB and UN Country Team*



## DRR in the UNDAF 2006-2010

National Priority	UNDAF Outcome	
<b>Democratic Governance and Human Rights</b>	The human rights of children, women, and vulnerable groups are progressively fulfilled within the foundations of strengthened democratic governance.	<b>MDGs</b>
<b>Health, Nutrition and Sustainable Population</b>	Survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework.	Millennium Declaration MDG(s) 1, 4, 5, 6 & 7
<b>Education and Pro-Poor Growth</b>	The most vulnerable groups have improved life conditions, skills, services, and decent job opportunities.	Millennium Declaration MDG(s) 1, 2 & 8
<b>Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	Human security is strengthened and vulnerability to social, economic and natural risks is reduced.	Millennium Declaration and MDG 7
<b>Gender Equity and Advancement of Women</b>	Societal changes are realized to reduce discriminatory practices and to pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls.	MDG 3 MDG 7
<b>Prevention and Protection against HIV/AIDS</b>	Current low prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is sustained through preventive measures and the needs of the affected and infected people are met.	

# DRR in th UNDAF 2006-2010

National Priority Four: Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction		
UNDAF Outcome Human Security is Strengthened and Vulnerability to Social, Economic and Natural Risks is Reduced [Millennium Declaration and MDG 7]		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners
<b>1. Legal reforms and laws implemented for the protection of the most vulnerable.</b>  [ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	1.1 Advocacy ensures the protection and human rights of specific groups (refugees, internally displaced and stranded, vulnerable groups etc.) and promotes appropriate legal frameworks consistent with international conventions.	MOLJPA will be the lead GoB counterpart and will liaise with all relevant government ministries. NGOs and CSOs will take the lead raising awareness on the rights of vulnerable groups.
	1.2 National Policy Framework and regulations for workers' safety in the ship recycling industry is in place.	MOLE, MOI, MOLJPA will work with trade unions and other umbrella bodies to strengthen Bangladesh's capacity to continue improve labour standards and working conditions.
	1.3 National Plan of Action for preventing children from being trafficked is supported strongly.	MOWCA, MOHA and MOLE will develop policies and provide oversight. Local NGOs will take the lead in implementation and on rescue, rehabilitation and return in partnership with INGOs.
	1.4 Children and women are protected through safe and effective measures and their cases are processed without delay. Children benefit from non-denial freedom measures.	MOLJPA and MOSW, judicial bodies will develop capacity and skills to handle the special needs of women and children.
<b>2. Institutional capacities strengthened and mechanisms in place to respond to the needs of the vulnerable groups</b>  [FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO]	2.1 Capacity of responsible institutions is strengthened to report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and to monitor implementation of Recommendations and Concluding Observations (CRC, CEDAW etc.)	MOWCA, MOSW, Bangladesh Shishu Academy, and NGOs build capacity, awareness, monitor and report regularly.
	2.2 Capacity and sensitisation of institutions is increased at all levels to address and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable groups.	
	2.3 Legal awareness is strengthened in institutional staff as well as communities and civil society organizations with emphasis on women and adolescents.	
	2.4 Rehabilitation and reintegration mechanisms are available for vulnerable individuals, particularly children and women, who have been victimised or have undergone trauma.	MOWCA, MOLJPA, and development partners will support the work of NGOs/CSOs to develop schemes and to implement services.

## DRR in Sectoral Policies

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- Development planning in Bangladesh addresses risk reduction into some sectoral plans.
- [The National Water Management Plan](#) underlines the importance of implementing effective non-structural measures to reduce the impact of floods and erosion.
- Recent policies and plans have recognized the importance of participatory planning that focuses on sustaining people's livelihood.
- Drought induced famine, global warming, cyclonic storms and other hazards have required Government to factor in strategic planning into the national development cycle.

## **DRR in Sectoral Policies** *(continued...)*

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- **The National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP)** takes into account the disaster management and risk reduction as a vital component and need.
- **The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)** program has built-in components to address risk reduction.

**However, there remains a need to create a holistic and comprehensive risk reduction culture within national policies and strategies for disaster risk reduction.**

# National Disaster Risk Reduction Mechanisms

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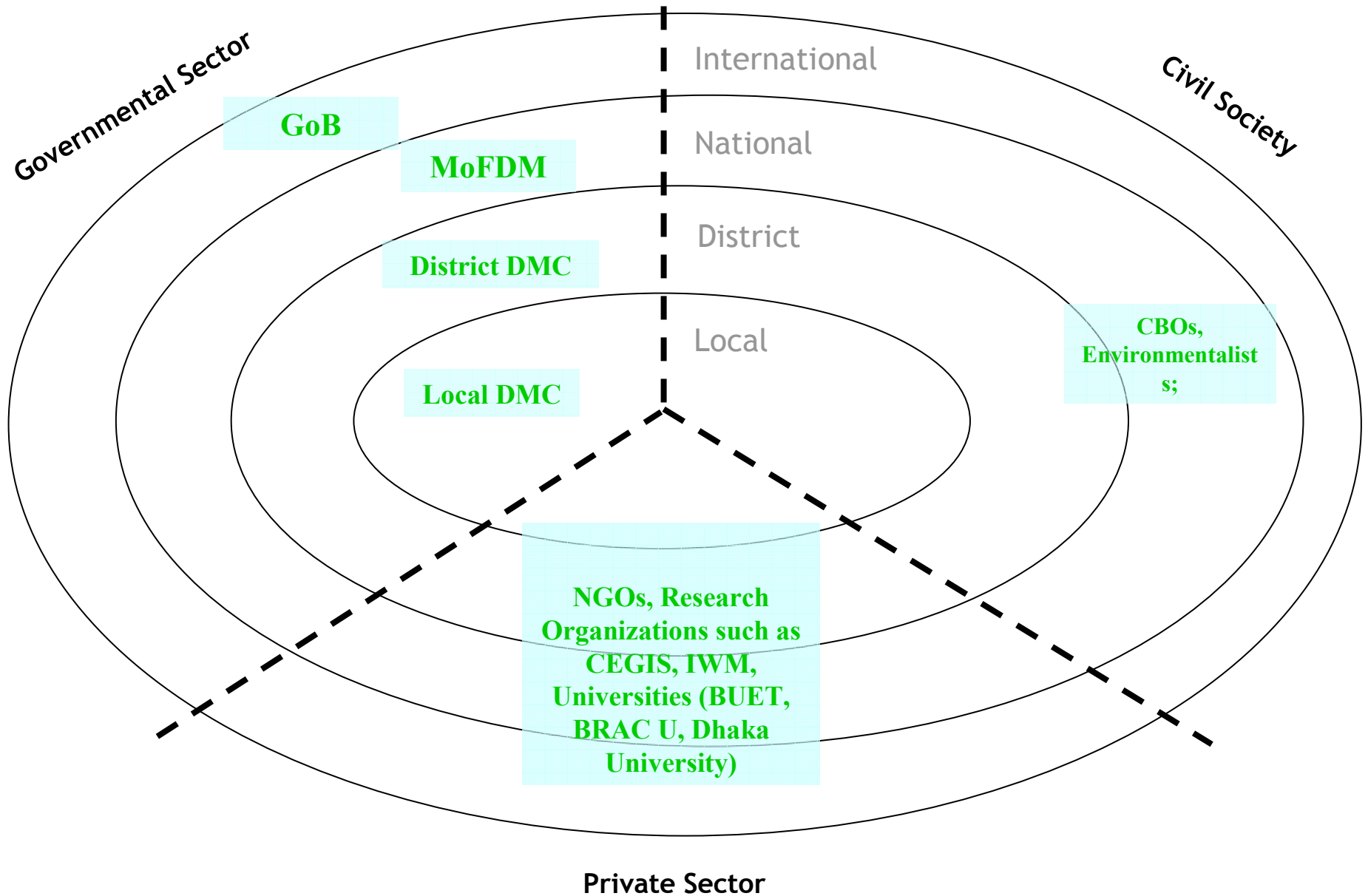
- Concept of Risk Reduction – emphasis over Relief and Response – gaining ground in Bangladesh.
- The Government has been working through the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) since 2003 to mainstream the culture of Risk Reduction in disaster management activities. CDMP is being financed by the EC, UNDP and DFID.
- A large number of NGOs working in this effort.

## National Mechanisms

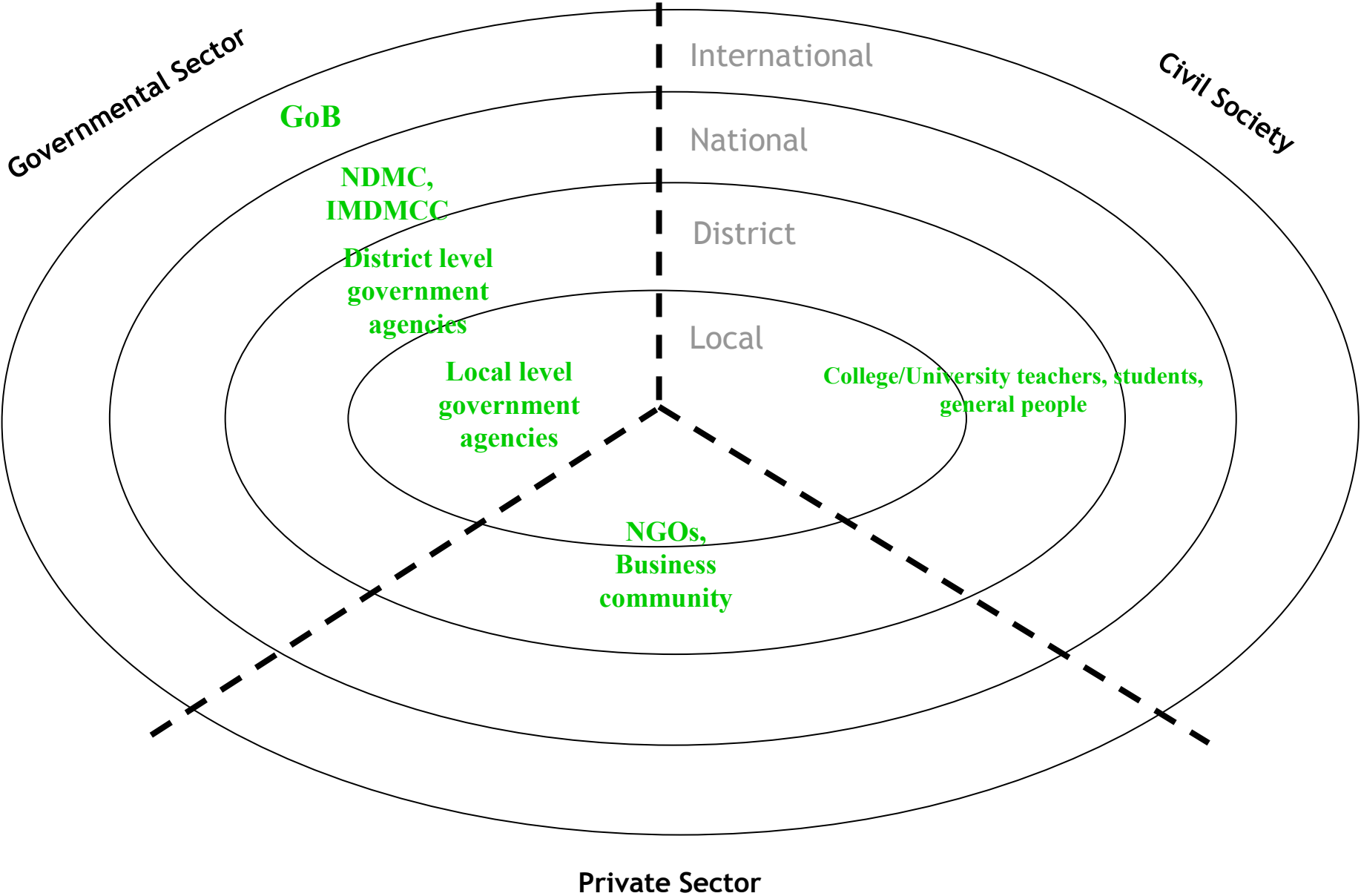
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- Earlier, the Standing Order on Disasters (SOD) played the only directive roles.
- SOD clearly states the roles and responsibilities of different government agencies during emergency as well as in normal times.
- SOD keeps the provision of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) at every single administrative level starting from the District Disaster Management Committee down to Union Disaster Management Committee.
- The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) with the Prime Minister as the Chairperson, and Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC) with the Minister of the MoFDM as the Chairperson, ensure coordination of disaster related activities at the National level.

# Institutional Actors and Stakeholders in Normal Times

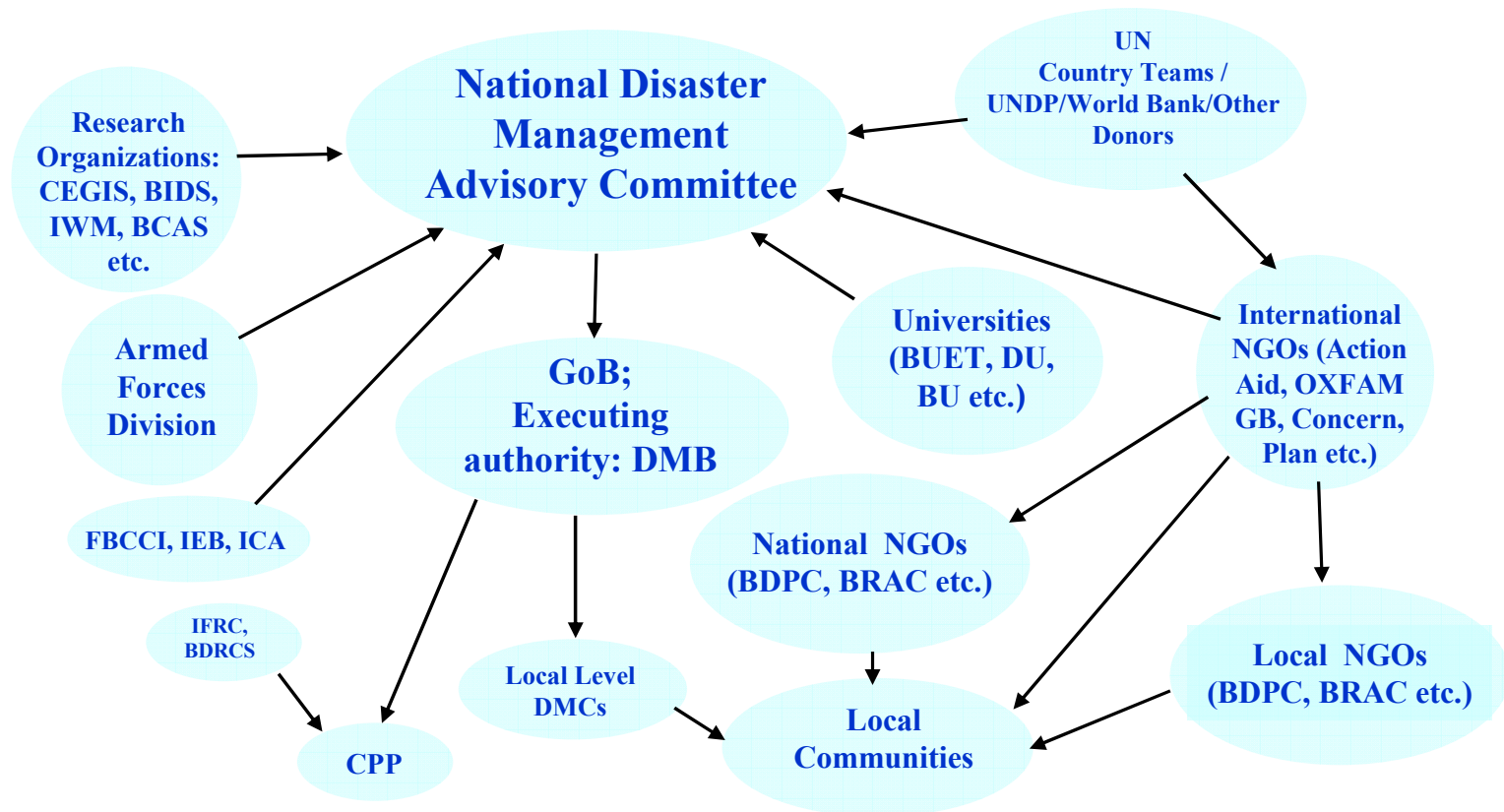


# Institutional Actors and Stakeholders in Crisis Situations

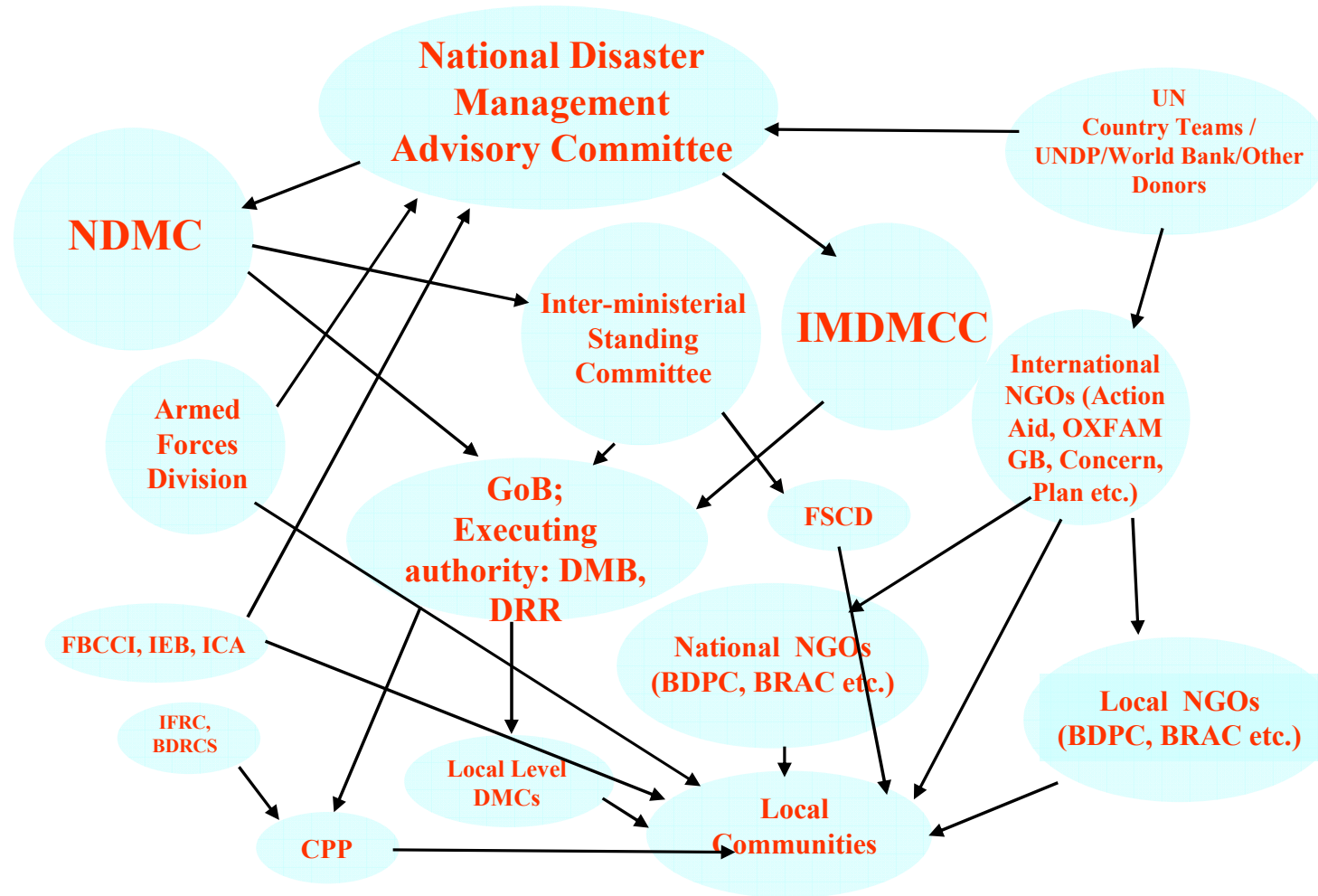




# Institutional Actors and Stakeholders (Network in Normal Times)



# Institutional Actors and Stakeholders (Network in Crisis Situations)



## DRR Institutional Relation to Climate Change

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National Plan for Disaster Management underscores issues related to climate change and climate variability under its Strategic Goal 5 as follows:

Strategic Goal 5: Expanding Risk Reduction Programming across hazards and sectors.

Key Target 5.2: Establish an Integrated Approach to disaster management including Climate Change and climate variability impacts.

Action Agenda 2008–2015:

- Establish and capacitate the Climate Change Cell (CCC) within DoE
- Develop scenario and prediction models determine climate change and climate variability impacts.
- Conduct research to determine climate change and climate variability impacts for Bangladesh
- Incorporate climate change and climate variability impact information in the disaster Risk reduction programmes design

## DRR Institutional Relation to Climate Change

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The Climate Change Cell under the Department of Environment has established a mechanism that facilitates management of long term climate risks and uncertainties as an integral part of national development planning.

The Cell also facilitates strengthening the capacity of the professionals, practitioners, policy makers to reduce unacceptable risks and improve preparedness for climate change impacts.

The specific objectives of the Climate Change Cell are

- Establishing an integrated approach to climate change risk management at national and local levels;
- Building the capacity of the Government to coordinate & mainstream climate change issues in development activities;
- Strengthen existing knowledge & information accessibility on impact prediction & adaptation to climate change;
- Awareness-raising, advocacy & coordination to promote adaptation to climate change & risk reduction in development activities.

## **DRR Institutional Relation to Climate Change**

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**Activities prioritized in NAPA considering Climate Change and climate variability:**

- Reduction of climate change hazards through Coastal afforestation with community participation.
- Providing drinking water to coastal communities to combat enhanced salinity due to sea level rise.
- Capacity building for integrating Climate Change in planning, designing of infrastructure, conflict management and land-water zoning for water management institutions.
- Climate change and adaptation information dissemination to vulnerable community for emergency preparedness measures and awareness raising on enhanced climatic disasters.

## **DRR Institutional Relation to Climate Change**

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### **Activities prioritized in NAPA considering Climate Change and climate variability (continued):**

- Construction of flood shelter, and information and assistance centre to cope with enhanced recurrent floods in major floodplains.
- Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into policies and programmes in different sectors (focusing on disaster management, water, agriculture, health and industry).
- Inclusion of climate change issues in curriculum at secondary and tertiary educational institution.
- Enhancing resilience of urban infrastructure and industries to impacts of climate change

## **DRR Institutional Relation to Climate Change**

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### **Activities prioritized in NAPA considering Climate Change and climate variability (continued):**

- Development of eco-specific adaptive knowledge (including indigenous knowledge) on adaptation to climate variability to enhance adaptive capacity for future climate change.
- Promotion of research on drought, flood and saline tolerant varieties of crops to facilitate adaptation in future.
- Promoting adaptation to coastal crop agriculture to combat increased salinity.
- Adaptation to agriculture systems in areas prone to enhanced flash flooding—North East and Central Region.
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## **DRR Institutional Relation to Climate Change**

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### **Activities prioritized in NAPA considering Climate Change and climate variability (continued):**

- Adaptation to fisheries in areas prone to enhanced flooding in North East and Central Region through adaptive and diversified fish culture practices.
- Promoting adaptation to coastal fisheries through culture of salt tolerant fish special in coastal areas of Bangladesh.
- Exploring options for insurance to cope with enhanced climatic disasters.



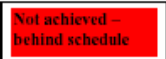
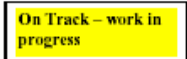
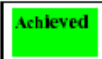
## **Regional Coordination of DRR and South-South Collaboration**

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- SAARC Framework on Disaster Management
- No South-South Cooperation yet unless the SAARC FDM

# Activities + Results

Rating Legend:



	Expected Outputs and OVs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
1a	PPPDU fully operational by September 2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPPDU established on the 6th Floor of DM&amp;TB in May, 2006</li> <li>• Regular SC, CC and Strategic Group meetings held</li> <li>• Monthly project meeting and quarterly review meeting with UNDP held</li> </ul>	Achieved
	CDMP Governance frameworks established by June 2005.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDMP Business Management Strategy and Service Delivery Model is in full operation</li> <li>• EC contribution to CDMP approved in August, 2006</li> <li>• RTPP revised received final approval from the Planning Commission in September 2007</li> </ul>	On Track - work in progress
	Finance and procurement systems established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNOPS Imprest Account established and operational since April 2006</li> <li>• FAPAD 2006, 2007 Review held</li> </ul>	Achieved
	Database of collaborating partners established by September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed LoAs with 106 entities to implement CDMP activities MIS Database on actors and partners are maintained</li> <li>• Launched the strategic partnership process. Signed MoUs with Concern Worldwide in Bangladesh, ADPC-Bangkok and BMD</li> </ul>	On Track - work in progress
	Monitoring and evaluation systems established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conceptual Framework and architectural design of PMIS completed by December 2006</li> <li>• PMIS software is under final scrutiny</li> <li>• Periodic field visit to monitor field service delivery held</li> <li>• Joint DFID-UNDP Mid Term Review Held</li> </ul>	On Track - work in progress
1MU	<p>The project management structure and organization is effective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International and national consultants recruited and working effectively.</li> <li>• Project activities proceeding according to scope, schedule and budget.</li> <li>• M&amp;E and audit reports successfully prepared for UNDP and EC in a timely manner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All national and international professional and support staffs are filled in and currently executing their assigned responsibilities.</li> <li>• Scope of work has been realigned with the GoB, UNDP and EC formats and procedures</li> <li>• EC component management structure has been integrated with CDMP Governance Framework</li> <li>• Regular submission of inputs for CDMP Monthly and quarterly progress reports</li> <li>• Submitted Annual Progress Report to EC by end of August 2007.</li> <li>• The updated AWP and GWP are also submitted to the EC delegation</li> <li>• The MTR took place to evaluate the component activities by mid September 2007</li> </ul>	Achieved
1b	Establish MoFDM Corporate and Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DM Planning Framework created</li> </ul>	Achieved

	Expected Outputs and OVs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
	<p>Planning Frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDMP programmes fully integrated within the work programmes of the MoFDM and its operational entities (DMB, DRR and DGoF) by December 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Published MoFDM Corporate Plan in March 2005</li> <li>• Published DMB, DRR, DGoF Strategic Plans in September 2005</li> <li>• Corporate and Strategic Plans fully incorporated CDMP functions</li> <li>• Further review ongoing</li> </ul>	Achieved
	<p>Establish Policy Frameworks that are consistent with risk reduction applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised MoFDM Allocation of Business by June 2006.</li> <li>• Disaster management Act is finalized and ready for enactment by parliament by December 2007</li> <li>• Standing Orders on Disaster Management (SODM) is finalized and ready for inter-ministerial review by June 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy matrix incorporated in PRSP document</li> <li>• Draft DM Act revised and submitted to MoFDM November, 2006</li> <li>• Facilitated the creation of SAARC Regional Framework for CDM, approved by the SAARC Environmental Ministers' Meeting in May, 2006</li> <li>• Bangladesh National Plan for DM developed and approved by IMDMCC and submitted to MoFDM for the Cabinet</li> <li>• SODM being revised</li> <li>• MoFDM Allocation of Business revised and received approval from the Secretariat Committee for administrative development in November 2007</li> </ul>	On Track - work in progress
	<p>Learning and Development strategy designed and implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimum of twenty persons have attended post-graduate training courses by July 2006 and an additional twenty by December 2007.</li> <li>• At least 3 academic institutions have integrated risk reduction within their curriculum by December 2008.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 MoFDM officials attended BRAC University Graduate Certificate course (5 in 2005, 6 in 2006 and 12 in 2007 sessions)</li> <li>• 20 GoB officials attended Graduate Certificate course at Swinburne University, Australia under AusAid Scholarships in April 2006</li> <li>• 12 GoB (mostly MoFDM) officials attended CDM course at ADPC, Bangkok in November 2006</li> <li>• Produced draft Learning and development strategy for MoFDM</li> </ul>	On Track - work in progress
2a	<p>Establish the Advocacy Advisory Group, develop and implement at least 5 advocacy strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum of five awareness raising interventions targeting the key policy officials, the media and academic institutions have been undertaken by December 2005 and a further six by December 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaigns for Disaster Risk Reduction Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 documentaries on disaster risk management</li> <li>- Introduced media awards. In 2006 awarded 4 awards for best Media and essay competitions</li> <li>- TV talk shows, debates, dialogues</li> <li>- workshops with journalists, students</li> <li>- observed IDDR 2005 and 2006</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Conducted 6 workshops with DCC, SCC to integrate DRR in urban planning. As a follow-up actions National Parliament passed the bill in May 2006 on Building Construction Act for Dhaka City 2006. This legal framework has established the institutional accountability for risk reduction in urban planning.</li> <li>• Observed the national disaster preparedness day 2006 and 2007 which included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• national seminars, a fire drill, special discussion session in electronic media on the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	On Track - work in progress

# Activities + Results

Expected Outputs and OVs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>annual theme</li> <li>A 2-day training workshop with the young journalists in March 2007</li> <li>A weeklong series discussion on Risk Reduction Initiatives in "BANGLA VISION" since January 24-31, 2007 having the participants from UNDP, DFID, DoE, DMB and CDMP</li> <li>Revision of disaster related school curriculum under process.</li> <li>Organised workshop with the NGOs working with disability issues for identifying the areas of mainstreaming issues related to disability and development</li> <li>Advocacy Workshop on "Risk Reduction Initiatives for Addressing Flood and River Erosion" held in Shirajgonj</li> <li>Organize two days debate competition for school students on 30-31 May 2007. Six debating teams from 4 schools participated in the competition</li> <li>Observed UN declared World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought on 17 June 2007. Special TV program on the theme of the day "Desertification and Climate Change : A Global Change " were organized with Bangladesh Television and NTV</li> <li>Organize a workshop on Promoting the Role of Media in addressing Climate Risks in Bangladesh on 29 May 2007 at Dhaka Reporters Unity.</li> </ul>	
<p>Review the development project appraisal processes to incorporate risk reduction considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of development projects approved by the Economic Relations Division (ERD) between December 2006 and December 2007 have incorporated risk reduction considerations including gender disaggregation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established Focal Points with the Planning Cells of different ministries</li> <li>Conducted 3 workshops with the Planning Chief of relevant ministries for risk reduction mainstreaming</li> <li>Established a technical committee on Mainstreaming Risk Reduction to develop the mainstreaming guidelines</li> <li>Recruited a short-term consultant</li> <li>Organized a consultation on 23 April 2007 with senior officials of Planning Commission and Economic Relation Division for making consensus on the updating of planning formats in addressing risk reduction issues in planning process.</li> <li>Recommendations have been prepared to incorporate risk reduction issues in the National Policy for Water Resources, National Agriculture Policy and National Livestock Policy.</li> </ul>	
Establish a gender mainstreaming policy for risk reduction programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepared concept note on gender mainstreaming in DRR</li> </ul>	

Expected Outputs and OVs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least two GoB policy documents promote gender mainstreaming as a key risk reduction consideration by December 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted national workshop in March 2006 on gender mainstreaming in DRR</li> <li>The Action Plan being prepared for Mainstreaming Risk Reduction has been addressing the issues related to gender equity.</li> </ul>	
2b Revised roles reflected in the revised SODM and other relevant policy documents by December 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final draft is ready to be incorporated in the SODM along with other components of SODM</li> </ul>	
TNA conducted Training curriculum developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TNA completed for DMCs</li> <li>Training curricula on IDM and CRA developed and printed.</li> </ul>	
Develop training curriculum and implement training through outsourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDM and CRA training curriculum pre-tested and finalized. Printing of manuals is completed.</li> <li>Printing of 300 copies of CRA training module completed.</li> <li>11 Partner organizations completed IDM training courses to the DMCs at upazila and union levels in 7 districts.</li> <li>So far IDM training course completed for a total of 596 DMCs in 7 districts ( 56 upazila and 507 union and 33 pourashava level DMCs) by the Partners NGOs.</li> </ul>	
Establish and operationalise monitoring and evaluation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization for the establishment of PMIS contracted and PMIS is completed.</li> <li>Training monitoring guideline developed and used by the monitors.</li> <li>Pre and post-test of IDM training courses conducted and the results are submitted by the partner NGOs.</li> <li>Organized a training on Monitoring and Evaluation for 23 DRR and DMB Core Trainers</li> <li>Made 20 Monitoring visits on IDM Training courses run by partner NGOs</li> </ul>	Work in progress
3a Undertake gap analysis and establish MIS by 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field survey initiated in April 2006</li> <li>Gap Analysis study completed</li> <li>Study findings validated in 7 districts and in 1 national workshops</li> <li>Study final report submitted in November, 2006</li> <li>Database on study findings established in November, 2006</li> <li>Strategies for maintaining and expansion developed</li> <li>Converted the database with the scope for expansion into the webbase format</li> </ul>	
Research and publish indigenous coping mechanism source book by 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract awarded to the FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN &amp; CHILD ASSISTANCE (FWCA)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coping mechanism sourcebook published by end of 2007</li> </ul>		
3b Development and Validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CRA guideline finalized through 7 consultative</li> </ul>	

# Activities + Results

Expected Outputs and OVIs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
<p>of Community Risk Assessment (CRA) Guideline and RRAP Framework by March 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRA Guidelines including gender analysis framework and social exclusion analysis developed by December 2005 and pre-tested at union level by March 2006</li> <li>• CRA training module developed and piloted in 7 districts by May</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• workshops and 4 field test in May 2006.</li> <li>• 18 district level workshops with 739 officials on Community Risk Reduction processes were conducted</li> <li>• A national workshop with all 64 DRROs on Local Risk Reduction Planning Templates conducted to validate the local level planning process</li> <li>• CRA Facilitators Guidebook both in English and Bengali finalized through 3 Pilot CRA (1 in Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi and 2 in Sadar Upazila of Cox's Bazar) and also through a high level consultation with MoFDM officials on 24 July 2006 and National Level Workshop with GO-NGOs-UN and other stakeholders on 14 August 2006</li> <li>• CRA training module developed using the CRA Facilitators Guideline as basis. The module is pre-tested 3 times and finalized in December 2006.</li> <li>• 1000 copies of English and 1000 copies of Bangla Facilitators Guideline printed and distributed</li> <li>• A gender and social exclusion framework finalized through validation workshop</li> <li>• Development of a manual for gender and social exclusion analysis under process</li> </ul>	
<p>Implement CRA and RRAP through outsourcing. Prepare RRAP for at least 50 Unions by 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk reduction action plans produced for at least 50 high risk unions by end 2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 entities of 3b and 32 entities of 3c completed conduction of CRA. To date 445 CRA is completed and final reports are produced. Subsequently 445 union level risk reduction action plans are developed.</li> <li>• Development of union risk reduction action plans (RRAP) at Upazila level is also completed in all 13 Upazilas.</li> </ul>	
<p>Provide technical assistance to MoFDM/DRR in GoB funded risk reduction programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRR implemented risk reduction programmes linked to CRA and RRAP processes by December 2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided TOT to 49 DRR officials on CRA</li> <li>• A eight-day advanced TOT for Core Trainers Group for 21 DRR staff conducted</li> <li>• GoB people has observed 4 CRA sessions and are now better understand the risk reduction business as well as linkage with DRR's own development programme.</li> <li>• To align the DRR risk reduction program with CRA and RRAP of CDMP several workshops were organized in Barisal, Khulna, Rajshahi, Nilphamari, Rangpur and Sylhet. Based on the lessons learnt the workshop participants recommended several policy related issues to include in the DRR's safety net programmes implementation guidelines.</li> <li>• Revised the DRR's risk reduction programme implementation guideline incorporating the workshop recommendations</li> <li>• Undertaken decision to revise Safety Net</li> </ul>	

Expected Outputs and OVIs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• programme guidelines through consultation workshops with the local administration</li> </ul>	
<p>3c Establish LDRRF Management Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Review Committee and LDRRF Approval Committee established and functioning by December 2004</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDRRF Governance Framework established in December 2007</li> <li>• 10 meetings of the Technical Review Committee held</li> <li>• 8 meetings of the LDRRF Approval Committee held</li> <li>• LDRRF Approval Committee approved 72 proposals including project extension with additional funding of 13 proposals and 15 community projects submitted by UDMCs</li> <li>• LoAs signed with so far 44 partners including time extension agreement with more funds with 13 of above partners</li> <li>• UNOPS deferred signing of agreement with 15 UDMCs on technical reasons</li> </ul>	
<p>Develop LDRRF Guidelines including Assessment Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDRRF Guidelines and Project Assessment Criteria developed and approved by August 2005</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDRRF Operational Guideline with Proposal Selection Criteria is developed, approved and tested</li> </ul>	
<p>Disbursement of funds as per agreed guideline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Called for proposals in September 2005 and received 264 proposals for first phase</li> <li>• In the second phase, proposals were invited through web advertisement to address risk reduction options against RRAPs and with innovative ideas</li> <li>• LoAs signed with 44 partners and signed agreement for ongoing project extension with more funding with 13 of above partners</li> <li>• As of December 2007, total commitment of fund is US\$ 3,136,921 and disbursed US\$ 1,188,689</li> </ul>	
<p>Develop Glossary on lessons learned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation of lessons learned on 3 major themes produced by December 2008</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Monitors, CDMP professionals including concerned Ministry officials at local level are engaged in activity monitoring</li> <li>• Experiences and lessons learned are being recorded through quarterly reports submitted by project implementing partners, field visit reports and findings</li> </ul>	
<p>Establish and operationalize monitoring, assessment and reporting system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of projects implemented for more than 3 months are assessed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional Capacity Assessment Tools developed and tested</li> <li>• Standard Reporting Format developed and being used</li> </ul>	
<p>3d Livelihoods are better prepared for disaster through improved awareness of the risk types that confront them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eight SIAs are conducting CRA in 66 unions under five districts from 15th November 2007. The assignment is expected to be completed by 15th February 2008</li> </ul>	

# Activities + Results

Expected Outputs and OVs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three hazards risk plans agreed and in place and understood by 80% of adult individuals in each target community.</li> <li>Training events reaching 80% of the target community.</li> <li>80% of adult individuals (equal men and women split) in each target community able to explain why hazard occurs, how it changes over time, and explain what to do pre-event, during the event, and post event.</li> <li>80% of adult individuals (equal men and women split) in each target community to be able to explain what action to take.</li> <li>80% of adult individuals (from the target community) having the means to take appropriate action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SIA has signed the contract by first week of December 2007 to develop hazard zoning maps. The preparatory activities have been started including preparation of inception report. The preparation of digital maps incorporating the results of CRA will be started by end of March 2008. The assignment will be completed by end of June 2008.</li> <li>The SIA has signed the contract by first week of December 2007 to develop household risk reduction plans in eight pilot districts. The preparatory activities have been started including preparation of inception report. The assignment will be completed by end of April 2008.</li> <li>After the completion of the task household risk reduction plan, its implementation will be started by May 2008.</li> </ul>	
<p>Livelihood security (Hazard Awareness) is better incorporated into education curricula (extra-curricula) at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Curriculum evaluation completed and accepted</li> <li>Strategy is endorsed by Ministry of Education</li> </ul> <p>Livelihood security education modules introduced into the curriculum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultant is recruited in first week of December 2007 for three months, who started the preparatory activities. The STC will submit the final report by end of February 2008.</li> <li>The piloting of curricula and extracurricular activities will be started on the basis of the report produced by the short term consultant.</li> </ul>	
<p>Sustainable and cost effective strategy for disaster preparedness training is developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster management training institution strategy agreed and established</li> <li>Strategy implemented</li> <li>Better coordination of training effort</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The recruitment of STC is in progress.</li> <li>It is expected that the short term consultant will be working from first week of January 2008 for three months.</li> <li>The SIA will be engaged for piloting disaster management training strategies after receiving the report from the STC. The work has planned to start from third quarter of 2008.</li> </ul>	
<p>4a Contingency Planning for Non Seasonal Disaster Risks is introduced by city corporations in Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporation of geo-hazard contingency plans in future spatial plans for city corporations and local government</li> <li>Disaster Contingency Plans (format endorsed by DMB) established, supported and operational, by year 3 (for Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet)</li> <li>District and Upazila level Disaster Management Committees empowered and their roles/responsibilities clearly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 5th December 2007 the contract was signed with SIA to implement the contingency planning activity by end of June 2009. The SIA will submit the inception report by first week of January 2008. The draft contingency plan will be produced by the end of April 2008.</li> <li>The assessment of state of information system and geo hazard information sharing activity was started from first week of December 2007 and expected to be completed by July 2008.</li> <li>The training on contingency plans, fire safety and evacuation for planners, decision makers, school teachers, UDMC members and religious leaders will be started soon.</li> </ul>	

Expected Outputs and OVs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
<p>defined to implement contingency planning across the country</p> <p>Earthquake vulnerability mapping is introduced into contingency plans for cities of Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production of hazard maps for Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet to assist planners in future urban development and reducing risks to vulnerable communities in earthquake/tsunami hazard areas.</li> <li>Critical buildings are clearly mapped within geo-hazard zones coupled with an assessment of their vulnerability to the scale of an impact.</li> <li>National GIS metadata standard to ensure that disaster preparedness information can be shared effectively and in real-time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SIA has engaged on first week of December 2007 to complete the activity by end of November 2008. The SIA will submit the draft inception report by first week of January 2008.</li> <li>The preliminary activities like data collection of data cataloging are already started.</li> <li>The geological maps will be prepared by GSB through signing of a MoU by end of January 2008.</li> <li>In preparing building inventory the SIA has engaged on first week of December 2007 and expected to be completed the task by December 2008. The SIA has submitted the draft inception report.</li> </ul>	
<p>Tsunami vulnerability mapping is introduced into Contingency plans for Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola and Noakhali Districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriately compiled available oceanographic and coastal zone related data analyzed</li> <li>Utilization of available data improved for better conceptual decision making on tsunami preparedness</li> <li>GoB draft Coastal Development Policy implemented through coastal infrastructure maintenance and implementable coastal zone planning.</li> <li>Studies conducted to ascertain the current extent of coastal inundation and potential asset destruction, present a tsunami contingency plan that is implementable, identify the priority issues and prepare a coordinated action plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 3rd December 2007 the SIA has signed the contract to execute the activity in updating available information on cyclone shelter management by end of December 2008.</li> <li>On 4th December 2007 the SIA has signed the agreement with CDMP to implement the task preparation of digital elevation model using contour maps by 31st January 2009. The inception report has submitted by the SIA within the reporting period.</li> <li>The tsunami vulnerability reduction strategies for coastal livelihoods activity has started by first week of December 2007 and expected to be completed by January 2009.</li> <li>All described activities would be implemented by three SIAs maintaining the sequence of tasks.</li> <li>Procured fire fighting equipment to distribute to Directorate of Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense.</li> </ul>	
<p>4b Building the capacity of the MoEF and DoE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCC fully staffed by end June 2006</li> <li>Focal point for CC identified and functioning in at least 20 organizations by end June 2007</li> <li>At least 3 training programmes on CCC held by end 2006</li> <li>CCC training module developed and incorporated into broader CDMP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RTPP approved in September 2007 and additional staff recruitment process for CCC initiated.</li> <li>Focal Points (FP) established in 33 agencies. FP registration continued</li> <li>Three training programme for DoE completed.</li> <li>CCC training module developed and incorporated into broader CDMP training programme</li> </ul>	

# Activities + Results

Expected Outputs and OVIs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
<p>training programme by June 2006</p> <p>Strengthening Existing Knowledge and Information Accessibility on Impact Prediction and Adaptation to Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRECIS (or similar) model established in 4 relevant GoB agencies/research institutions by end 2008</li> <li>• CC library and website established by December 2006</li> <li>• Research gap analysis and priority research areas identified by January 2006</li> <li>• At least 5 research projects commissioned and completed each year from 2006 to 2008</li> <li>• Baseline study completed by end 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A PRECIS working group has been established. Members were equipped with hard- and software and provided training.</li> <li>• Process of establish a Climate Modeling center in BUET has been initiated.</li> <li>• Contract for Preparation of Look-up Table and generation of PRECIS scenarios for Bangladesh has been issued</li> <li>• Climate Change Database installed in DoE; A Climate Change corner has been established in DoE library, upgrading is going on; Web site developed and has officially been launched</li> <li>• Key priority areas for research identified and 6 research projects commissioned. Selection process of new research proposal (for 2008) has been initiated.</li> <li>• Baseline study completed; final report submitted.</li> </ul>	
<p>Awareness-raising, advocacy and coordination to promote climate change adaptation and risk reduction in development activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC strategy developed and approved by end of 2006</li> <li>• CC advocacy strategies incorporated within CDMP overarching advocacy programme by June 2007</li> <li>• Bulletin on CC published on quarterly basis starting from October 2005</li> <li>• Collaboration with 3 CC and/or adaptation initiatives taken by other donors by end 2008</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft CC awareness strategy developed and are being piloted</li> <li>• CC advocacy strategies incorporated within CDMP overarching advocacy programme</li> <li>• Publication of newsletter (Climate Change Bulletin) has been established and four issues published so far</li> <li>• CCC has taken the lead in developing the GEF CBA program in Bangladesh and provided input into development of a project proposal for implementation of the NAPA under the GEF-managed Adaptation Fund.</li> <li>• CCC was also instrumental in directing funding to the FAO/DAE implemented LACC2 program.</li> <li>• DFID and WB has drawn inputs from CCC to facilitate project screening tool development</li> <li>• CCC personnel involved in preparing project proposals for GEF, SCCF, Advisors (of Caretaker Govt.)</li> </ul>	
<p>Improving capacity to adapt livelihoods to climate change in the agriculture sector by FAO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed the vulnerability assessments</li> <li>• Produced a training module developed</li> <li>• Identified adaptation options for drought prone areas</li> <li>• The field trials of adaptation options under implementation</li> <li>• Proposal for LACC2 prepared and approved</li> </ul>	
<p>5a Establish an operational National DMIC with emergency response procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computer and communications networks designed by April 2005</li> <li>• DMIC centre established and fully operational by December 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and operational needs assessment completed</li> <li>• ICT strategy and DMIC architectural design completed</li> <li>• 98% of DMIC equipment procured and installed</li> <li>• Local Area Network (LAN) implemented at</li> </ul>	

Expected Outputs and OVIs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoFDM EOC and Media Centre established and fully equipped by June 2006.</li> <li>• Regular production and dissemination of up-to-date risk reduction information for 80% of requests within ten working days.</li> <li>• Regular production and dissemination of up-to-date emergency response information on a daily basis during a major event</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoFDM, DRR, DMB, FPMU, CPP and BMD</li> <li>• DMIC Portal framework developed and RFP invited. The portal development work has been outsourced to Institute of Water Modeling (IWM) and being implemented from 5b budget</li> <li>• Information-sharing MoU signed with MoD for collaboration with BMD</li> <li>• Completed survey of BMD met stations about the availability of digital phone, internet and GPRS/EDGE</li> <li>• Provide 10 EDGE modem and Grameen Phone's data connectivity to BMD</li> <li>• Disseminated 130+ daily weather forecasts, 20 decadal Agro-meteorological bulletins over emails</li> <li>• Issued 150 situation reports on flood, landslide, cyclone etc.</li> <li>• SWC, DMIC data sharing and dissemination framework developed and purchase order given to a local software development company. The company is working with BMD and the development is expected to be completed by 1st Quarter of 2008.</li> <li>• Received GIS data from LGED to MoFDM as well as CDMP.</li> </ul>	
<p>Progressively expand DMIC capability to 64 districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hardware installed and networked in 20 districts by February 2006 and 44 districts by June 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided ICT facilities to all 64 DRRO Offices (PC, Printer, Scanner, Flash drive and Modem)</li> <li>• Provided 64 fax machines to all DRRO offices.</li> <li>• Completed need assessment on technical &amp; material requirements for 07 pilot districts.</li> <li>• Risk Reduction Reporting Database development completed and ready for deployment.</li> <li>• Disaster Management Committee (DMC) Database development completed and data entry work will be started in 1st quarter of 2008</li> <li>• Developed draft template of the DMIC's Standing Operating Procedures</li> <li>• 35 computer systems has been installed in 35 met-stations across the country.</li> <li>• Development of website for CPP and BMD has been completed by CDMP and demonstrations provided to BMD</li> <li>• Drafted MoU for data sharing between MoFDM and MoWR</li> <li>• Solar system for CPP installed at Amtali, Banshkhali, Barguna Sadar, Barisal Sadar, Bhola Sadar, Burhanuddin, Char Fasson, Chittagong, Companigonj, Cox'S Bazar Sadar, Dashmina, Daulatkhan, Galachipa, Hatiya, Kala Para, Kutubdia, Laimohan, Maheshkhali, Manpura, Mathbaria, Mirsharai, Noakhali Sadar, Patharghata, Ramganj, Sandwip,</li> </ul>	

# Activities + Results

	Expected Outputs and OVs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
		<p>Sarankhola, Sonagazi, Subamachar, Tazumuddin, Teknaf for CPP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided rescue items for CPP.</li> <li>• Procurement for free play product for CPP is underway at UNDP.</li> <li>• Purchase order issued for DMIC cell establishment at 64 districts.</li> <li>• Recruited consulting company to design LAN for 64 districts.</li> </ul>	
	<p>National level damage, loss and need assessment methodologies developed and adopted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodologies, including gender desegregation developed on a consultative basis and piloted by April 2007</li> <li>• In case of major disaster, 80% of relevant agencies and NGOs adopt and successfully utilise methodologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated the training workshops of ADPC, Bangkok on Loss and Damage Assessment Methodology</li> <li>• Worked with DER Assessment Working Group and finalized the Rapid Emergency Needs Assessment (RENA) methodology including the formats</li> </ul>	
	<p>MoFDM e-governance programme supported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 ICT trainer of trainers trained by May 2005</li> <li>• 32 MoFDM staff trained by February 2006 and up to 400 staff trained at HQ and district level by December 2007</li> <li>• MoFDM, DMB and DRR websites functional by end 2005</li> <li>• Central Relief Management Information System (CRMIS) established in MoFDM by end of 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Created and launched websites for MoFDM, DRR and DMB</li> <li>• ToT to 6 MoFDM Officials on basic ICT completed</li> <li>• Providing broadband Internet connection to MoFDM, DRR, DMB and BMD</li> <li>• 192 MoFDM, DRR, DMB, DoF, DRRO officials received basic ICT Skill Training</li> <li>• CRMIS software outline finalized</li> <li>• Conducted meeting on CRMIS as Govt. changed relief distribution policy. New committee has been formed to implement CRMIS and decisions taken to revise the existing guideline as per new policy.</li> </ul>	
5b	<p>Hazard message "links" are effective (both ways- from data source to household) to occur through an integrated Information Dissemination, Coordination and System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local staff recruited and trained in hazard risk communication principle and in the field message implementation within 10 districts and associated upazila.</li> <li>• Clear roles and responsibilities within contingency plans set for District, Union, Community, Household(family)</li> <li>• Risk messages developed from and received at household level within three pilot communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One GIS specialist, one Quality Assurance Specialist, two DMIN operators and one ICT assistant are involved to initiate the DMIN activities at field level.</li> <li>• On 4th December 2007 the SIA has signed the agreement with CDMP to execute the task analyse existing information network and establish status of links. The task is expected to be completed by the end of August 2009.</li> <li>• A guideline is produced to identify the locations for distributions of computers at 235 Upazila under EC component</li> <li>• A preliminary budget has been prepared to procure GIS equipments and software to execute GIS and data management activities under 5b component.</li> <li>• Procured 235 units of IT equipment for PIOs.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Disaster preparedness messages are successfully transmitted through one fully</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Quality Assurance (QA) and Configuration Management (CM) plans are</li> </ul>	

	Expected Outputs and OVs	Achievements to Date	Progress Rating
	<p>Integrated hazard risk communication network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one integrated disaster information and message dissemination network established and functioning effectively down to household level.</li> <li>• DMB/Local Govt./NGO/Volunteer staff in one district able to clearly demonstrate their roles and responsibilities concerning message and risk communication transfer.</li> <li>• An increase in the number of women involved in the effective delivery of the Information network</li> </ul>	<p>developed for quality checking of DMIN products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster Management Information Network (DMIN) portal specification document has produced as a basic guideline to implement the DMIN under CDMP.</li> <li>• The SIA has employed to design, test and make operationalize the DMIN portal. The preliminary activities are started by the SIA from mid December 2007 and expected to be completed the task by August 2008.</li> <li>• Total 150 Situation Reports (SitRep) are produced up to end of December 2007 jointly by DMIC and DMIN cell of CDMP. All these reports covered the areas of daily weather forecast, early warning of rain fall and flood, cyclone Sidr, agro metrological forecast, Chittagong land sliding and monthly weather forecast.</li> </ul>	

# Identified Strengths and Weaknesses

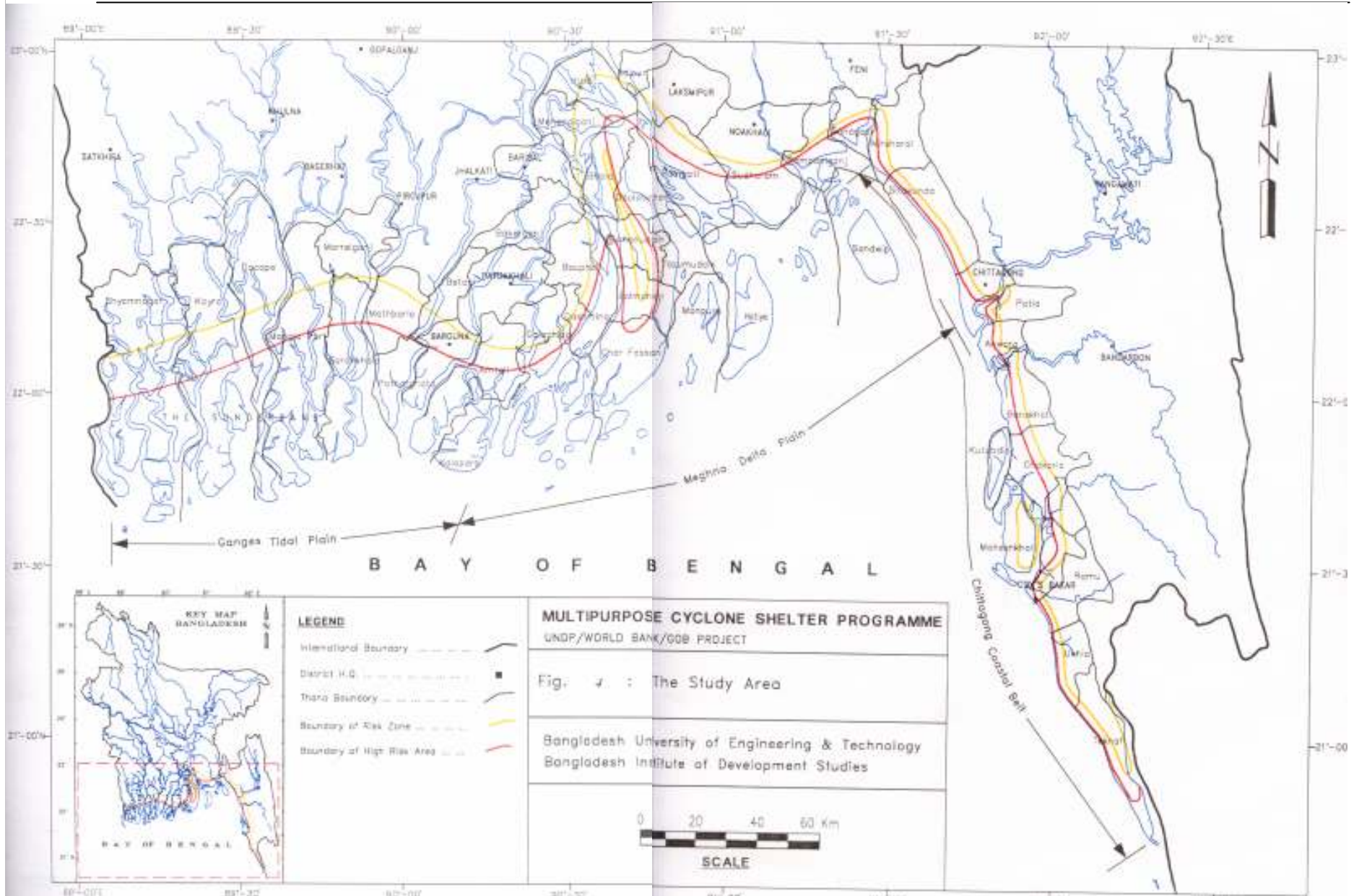
## **Strengths:**

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- Disaster management institutions down to Union level;
- Participatory approaches to risk assessment (community risk assessment, CRA);
- Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) along the coast
  - jointly operated by Government and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
  - 42,000 volunteers may be mobilized within one hour
  - good warning system
  - Evacuation to multipurpose shelters (2,000 built; another 2,000 being built)
- Active roles of print and electronic media as well as the civil society;
- Disaster Management Education at the University level
  - Postgraduate Programs in Disaster Management (PPDM)



# Storm Surge Risk Zoning Map

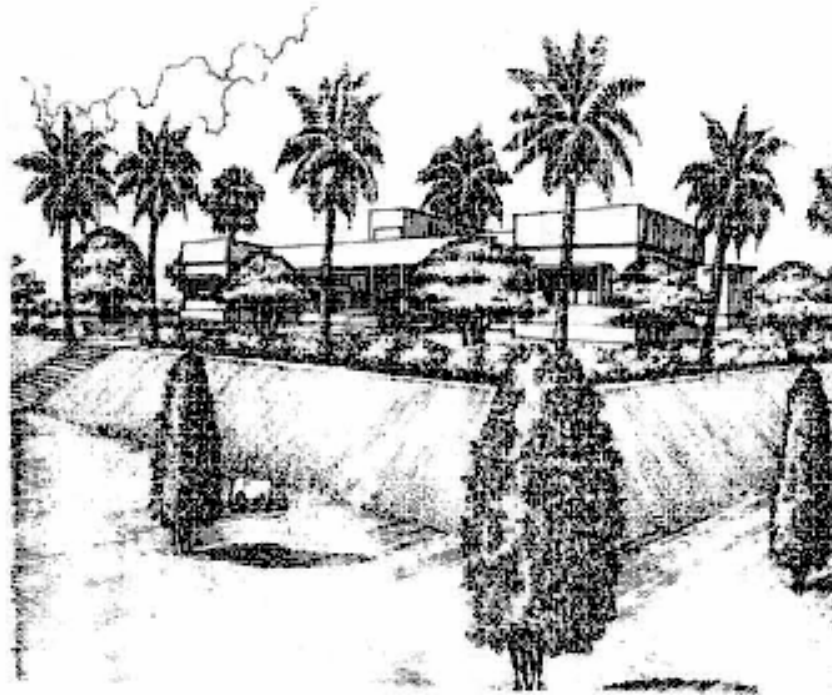




Multipurpose Cyclone and Storm Surge Shelter  
(Red Crescent Society)

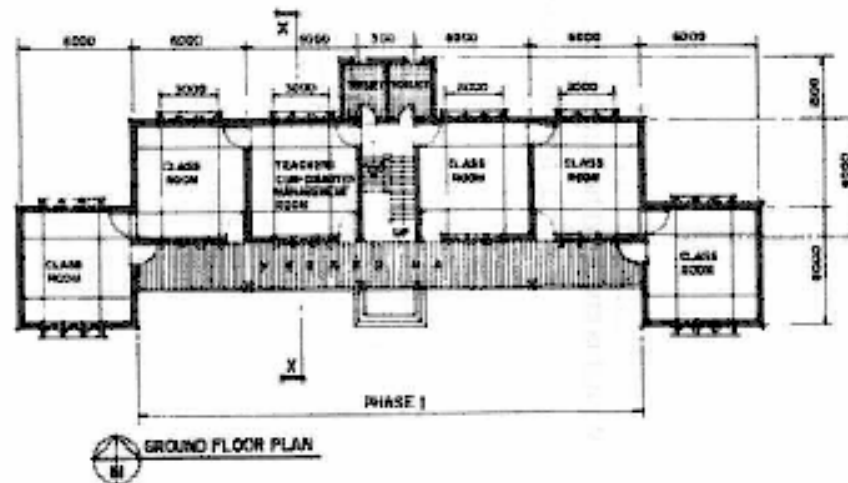


Cyclone shelter in Chittagong, Bangladesh



Shelter  
on Killa

*Perspective of Shelter on Killa*



*Plan of Shelter on Killa*

# Identified Strengths and Weaknesses

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## **Weaknesses:**

- Local level DMCs need to be more functional;
- Overlapping responsibilities of DMC members is a major hindrance to proper functioning;
- Government agencies like DMB, DRR should be operational at the local levels;
- Successful program like CPP, lacks government patronization
- Educational and Research Programs like PPDM at BU need financial support