



Bangladesh

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)

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Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

All high level policy and operational documents of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) have embedded priorities of the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2010-2015. The GoB's 'Vision 2021' sets effective disaster management as a sub-goal. Water conservation is set as a precondition for all sectoral development planning. Cost effective land management, prepositioning of seeds, food and medicine for cattle-heads, fertilizers etc. has been emphasized in the annual budget 2014-15 under the relevant sectoral development plans. The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) has emphasized the importance of implementing the NPDM. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) provided inputs into the local level development planning proforma to make it Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) inclusive. MoDMR is continuing joint projects with 13 departments of 12 ministries, as well as with technical institutions to facilitate DRR-CCA inclusive sectoral policies, planning, and programming. A number of studies and pilot programs on CCA were implemented at local levels to reduce the underlying risks. The Disaster Management Act 2012 made opportunity of drafting nine different rules for effective disaster management in the country. The Wildlife Act 2012, National Land Use Policy 2001, Water Act 2013, and Environment Act 2012 embedded the resilience perspective. The Climate Change Fund was established to protect regulatory ecosystem services. Two disaster-resilient cluster villages for low income people established in cyclone prone areas. Community Risk Assessment (CRA) became the basic tool for development, recovery, and reconstruction planning. Water logging mitigation was made a priority by the GoB in the southwest region through Tidal River Management (TRM) and excavation of river and canals with funding of BDT 2610 million (approximately USD 32.6 million). In 2014, the Prime Minister reaffirmed to continue efforts to build resilience in the coming years.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

The revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) 2010 has created provisions to expand and strengthen the disaster management institutional framework. Most Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) became functional during the reporting period. Under the MoDMR, the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) has been organizing regular committee meetings. DDM with the support of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) developed a harmonized training curriculum on

Disaster Management (DM) (basic and advance levels) for DMCs at all levels, as well as a Master Trainers' Pool to roll out the training. More than 25% of district and upazila DMC members have received basic training on DM. The MoDMR is implementing social safety net programs such as the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities through temporary schemes. A number of NGOs have provided micro-finance facilities to the vulnerable communities to enhance their coping capacity. The Director General of Health Services (DGHS) initiated a plan to offer a Master's Degree in public health through its newly established Institute of Disaster Management. Two public universities launched three DM undergraduate programs and five others are offering Master's degrees in DM. Civil service training institutes' maintained DRR-CCA inclusiveness in all of their ongoing training programs using updated module. DM reference corners have been established in 22 universities and training institutes. DDM continues to support the Bangladesh Disaster Knowledge Network (BDKN), with 30 partner organizations including Government Organizations (GOs), NGOs, Community-based organizations (CBOs), research organizations and universities under the umbrella of the South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN). DM e-learning has been launched as a new component by MoDMR. NGOs continue to provide community contingency funding for disasters to community volunteers in hazard-prone areas. DRR and CCA have been incorporated into the national allocation of businesses of MoDMR.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

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

D-Form (Damage Assessment Form) at the local level. DDM has endorsed the Community-based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) institutionalization model in 2013. With technical support from ERF-UNDP, DDM developed cyclone and flood response preparedness plans in 2013 and 2014 and initiated a water-logging response preparedness Plan for the South-West Region in 2014.

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

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

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

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

Strategic Goal Area 2

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

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

The GoB acknowledges that knowledge, education and innovation need to be used to promote a culture of 'build back better' and the adoption of interventions that enhance community resilience, including a strengthened capacity for effective response and recovery from disasters at the union, upazila, district, and national levels. Investment and proactive measures will support local development structures such as the Union Parishad (UP), Upazila Parishad (UzP), and DMCs at union, upazila, district, and city corporations to achieve a strong local DRR culture. Efforts will be expanded to strengthen the public-private partnership to build the culture of resilience at all level. CBOs and peoples' groups should be strengthened and given due importance as a vehicle to increase community resilience. To strengthen how the GoB responds to disasters and to ensure the Paradigm shift in Disaster

management, two separate directorates– the Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) and the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR) were merged and are now known as DDM under the MoDMR. Thus, the national disaster management institutional framework has integrated the risk reduction and relief component of MoDMR and mainstreamed DRR into the Humanitarian work of the government.

Strategic Goal Area 3

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

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

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

Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	No

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The Roll out of the Disaster Management Act 2012 and SOD 2010 from the national to local level has faced challenges. Many actors at the local level are not aware of either of these regulatory documents or the roles and responsibilities of various actors. A new policy needs to be developed to promote public awareness on geo-hazards. Moreover, geological reports and maps with subsurface geology and geotechnical analyses should be mandatory for those who are planning any construction projects. The monitoring mechanisms at local level are insufficient, as the Local level development plans are not fully designed to integrate risk management. There is still a need to raise awareness at the local level on DRR policies, as these have not been well communicated to all stakeholders. The mainstreaming of DRR into policy has been slow among the GoB directorates and ministries, in particular the education and health sectors. Sectoral contingency plans need to be developed by all departments and ministries. There is a strong need to

explore potential public-private partnerships for DRR. Funding under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), private sectors need to be used to build resilience of the community and institutions.

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	Not yet calculated	Not yet calculated
Decentralised / sub-national budget	Not yet calculated	Not yet calculated
USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	Not yet calculated	

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The GoB has dedicated funding to DRR, CCA, and recovery/rehabilitation in the annual budget of 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 fiscal years from its revenue and development budget. In the 2013-2014 fiscal year, the GoB has allocated 2.45 billion BDT (approximately USD 30.64 million) to respond to high and low intensity

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

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

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	No
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	Yes
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	10%

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Bangladesh. Community participation in CRA was strengthened for undertaking DRR interventions through authority delegation and resources at the local level.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

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

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

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

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

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No
Other (Please specify)	In the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	1
schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	Not yet calculated
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	Yes
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	Yes
Common format for risk assessment	Yes
Risk assessment format customised by user	Yes
Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	Agriculture, Livestock, Women Affairs, Energy, Water development, LGED,

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The MRVA Modeling and Mapping Cell was established by the DDM-MoDMR and continues ongoing funding from the World Bank. In 2014, DDM prepared a report on health hazard assessment procedures. A database was prepared for assessing technological hazards under MRVA project. The Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) maps and conducts geo-hazard risk assessments in major cities under annual program. A drought risk assessment and early warning system were piloted by Barendra Multi-purpose Development Authority (BMDA) in drought- prone districts. Other key examples of risk assessments in the reporting period were:

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

- Investment is needed to produce necessary scientific data with the support of space

technology.

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

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed?

Yes

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated

Yes

Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)

Yes

Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

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

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Early warnings acted on effectively	Yes
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	Yes
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The GoB has strong Early Warning (EW) systems for Cyclone and flooding. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and FFWC produce warnings and disseminate information through the media and institutions at the local level. A community-based flood EW system has been piloted in three districts by MoDMR through CDMP-II. DDM through DMCs disseminate EW information using local means; in addition community members have access to EW information and daily weather bulletin by dialling 10941 on any mobile phone. DDM is disseminating

forecasts of disasters using mobile phones; for example, during cyclone Mahasen updates were sent on the cyclone's movement through IVR and instructions were provided to DMCs through Short Message Service (SMS). Weather forecasts from BMD are provided by the DAE in its Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture (DCRMA) Project website and field offices. Future plans include connecting 156 Climate Field School (CFS) in 52 upazilas to an ICT-based EW system. The GSB has established landslide EW systems in parts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, and Teknaf cities; this will be extended to include three hill-tract towns. MoDMR has also established local EW systems through 30 community radio stations. Using Space-based information, community based flood EW dissemination system and inundation mapping have been piloted in two flood-prone areas by DDM and FFWC, with support from the JAXA and the ADB. NGOs are working closely with the Local Governments (LGs) to strengthen the EW dissemination system. NGOs have mobilized youth volunteers to disseminate EW messages During Cyclone Mahasen, along with CPP volunteers, children and youth groups supported by NGOs were requested by the LGs to disseminate EW messages to their communities. The GoB and NGOs have built a technical partnership with the Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) to get scientific data.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	No
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	Yes
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Bangladesh has made substantial progresses in monitoring sub-regional and regional hazard risks. During Cyclone Mahasen, nearly one million people were evacuated and relocated to safe shelters. A hazard ranking system was developed using risk assessment matrices to measure the effect of disasters on the coastal, hill areas, and northern regions of Bangladesh. Institutional arrangements exist between FFWC and neighboring state institutions, such as the, India Central Water Commission, to exchange hydrological and meteorological data on trans-boundary rivers. Arrangements have been put in place to facilitate the sharing of information regarding avian influenza outbreaks near borders between Bangladesh and neighboring states. Adoption of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management created an opportunity for the exchange of information and regional cooperation in risk assessments at the regional level. During this reporting period, the SAARC agreement for Rapid Response to Natural Disasters was ratified by Bangladesh to enhance regional cooperation and collaboration on Disaster Risk Management (DRM). United Nations Platform for

Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) has been continuing its efforts since 2011 towards use of space-based information for DRR as follow up of Technical Advisory Mission (TAM) to Bangladesh. International NGOs have facilitated the sharing of information and knowledge on DRR and DM on a regular basis, especially during the hazard and disaster season with neighboring states.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The people of Bangladesh receive disaster information through radio, television, and mobile phones. The DMIC has been strengthening information sharing systems through its local support centers. Once EW issued by BMD and FFWC, DDM is responsible for timely dissemination. MoDMR through CDMP-II has established resource centers in 64 districts and through these provides DRR-CCA awareness raising materials. DDM through CDMP-II established e-library to share DRR-CCA knowledge materials. The GSB provides rainfall data on their website for Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, and Teknaf cities. The GoB has established a Union Information System in all UP complexes, where disaster information will be collected through the

Union Parisad Helpline (UPH) and made available to communities. Local communities now have better access to disaster information through these centers. Emergency situation updates is regularly provided on the DDM and CDMP websites and BMD provides hazard information. The national level UN cluster mechanism is an effective platform for sectoral information sharing. The Education Cluster has developed an online Management Information System (MIS) to collect data on pre and post-disaster school conditions and safety conditions. The INGO Emergency Sub-committee is active at the national level to provide disaster information. The Disaster Forum, the Network for Information Response and Preparedness Activities on Disasters (NIRAPAD), and the Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) networks are active at the national level. NGOs established functional networks and forums on DRR at the local level, including CBOs and other stakeholders; the increased use of information technology further strengthened the process. Print and electronic media are playing an important role for disaster knowledge sharing and are contributing to enhanced preparedness through wider information dissemination. For example, community radio stations initiated dissemination of disaster information including public awareness programs and BBC Media for Action provided training to professionals on media communication in disasters.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

- Inaccessibility to and ineffectiveness of information sharing from the local to national levels.
- Lack of an inclusive EW dissemination process (most vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, older persons, women, and children are not incorporated in the dissemination process).
- People pay less attention to EW message disseminated through radio and television.
- The lack of up-to-date information when the hazard changes its direction.
- The lack of in-depth research on the effectiveness of EW generation and dissemination at the local and national levels.
- Even when information is available, people fail to interpret the meaning of messages and fail to translate the message into action.
- There is a need to provide more comprehensive information at the community level, along with clear action points (what to do, when to do and how to do).

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

primary school curriculum	Yes
secondary school curriculum	Yes
university curriculum	Yes
professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

postgraduate students have also been provided by CDMP. More than 18 million students now have relevant disaster and climate change knowledge from 39 textbooks of primary and secondary schools, and DM modules of higher education.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes

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

institutions

Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

MRVA modeling and mapping process has been rolled out by DDM. The DAE has field-level demonstrations on CCA-DRR technologies through the CFS and community farmers in 52 upazilas of 26 districts, with a budget of BDT 7.0 million (approximately USD 87500) for the 2014-2015 fiscal year. A training module on CFS for farmers, technology posters on drought, floods, and saline prone areas, six video documentaries on adaptation technologies, and CFS have been disseminated by the GOB. Two hundred and fifty Officers from the DLS have been trained on DRR-CCA and the bio-security measures for livestock farms. DLS published a number of booklets and posters on DRR-CCA. GSB made publication regarding earthquakes; the stability of earthen structures such as embankments, dams; active faults; and landslide EW systems in Bangladesh. The Disaster Research Training and Management Centre (DRTMC) of University of Dhaka, has conducted research on river-bank erosion and adaptation strategies and publishes the disaster journal Dourjog Barta. CDMPII produced five publications on DRR-CCA in the area of scenario building and potential policy recommendations. CEGIS has a regular research program on river-bank erosion in major river basins. NGOs continued to support research organizations for the study of DRR. Academic institutions are conducting research on the cost effectiveness of DRR project. Local level NGOs have conducted research on the following DRR related topics during the reporting period:

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Despite a number of studies on DRR-CCA, processes and systems for the

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

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	No
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	No
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

- Brick Burning (control) Act 2013,

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

Two disaster and climate-resilient cluster villages have been established for 265 low-income families in cyclone-prone areas. The GoB conducted EIAs for the Padma Multi-purpose Bridge Construction and Rail Track Construction project in 2013. TRM and excavation of rivers and canals started in 2012 to reduce water-logging impacts and restore ecosystem in the Southwest region with funding of BDT 2,610.0 million (approximately USD 32.6 million). MoDMR through CDMP-II, has installed 500 Deep Tube Wells (DTWs) and 261 Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) facilities for 36,000 households in drought and salinity-prone areas to reduce the burden on women of travelling long distances to collect drinking water. Better sanitation for 30,000 households (especially women and children) was promoted through the construction of 5,693 disaster-resilient hygienic toilets in 2013. In 2013 and 2014, BMDA has planted 800,000 fruit and medicinal plants and 25,000 other trees in drought prone areas. NGOs are implementing community-based climate adaptation programs focusing on services for bio-gas, improved cooking systems, solar energy, biodiversity restoration, and knowledge management in remote areas of riverine chars and hill areas.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Crop and property insurance	Yes
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	Yes
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Yes
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

- The Humanitarian Assistance Program allocated food grains and cash to district administrations for disaster affected communities. The allocated budget for 2013-2014 was BDT 15.55 billion (approximately USD 194.4 million).

- Cash was allocated for building houses to district administrations for disaster affected communities. The allocated budget for 2013-2014 was BDT 140.0 million (Approximately USD 1.8 million).

- The Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Program works to ensure the food security of poor people and the stability of the food grain market during the unemployment season. DDM has allocated 345,172.3 metric tons of rice for 10,331,712 families in 2013-2014.

- The GoB, through DDM-MoDMR, provided employment support to 10.76 million of the poorest families through the EGPP, with a budget of BDT 14000.0 million

(approximately USD 175.0 million) in fiscal year 2013-2014, mostly for women and vulnerable groups.

- Through CDMP-II Rural Risk Reduction program, the MoDMR provided livelihood support (e.g. cash for work, adaptive cropping, irrigation facilities, and skill based training, etc.) to 250,000 families in 2013-2014.
- Seasonal employment of 2,732,930 person-days was generated through 1,081 LDRRF schemes. Approximately 160,000 people benefited from LDRRF work (100,000 are male and 60,000 female).
- UN agencies and NGOs have provided safety net support to more than 300,000 households in the most vulnerable areas.
- 40,000 hectares of land used for crop production are now protected from seasonal inundation and salinity intrusion due to construction of a 153 km embankment in 2013.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	Yes
Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets	In infrastructure, education, and health sectors.
Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

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

for irrigation.

- UN agencies have reconstructed 750 DRR integrated infrastructures (embankments, canals, road cum embankments, and flood shelters).
- LGED constructed 110 multipurpose schools/cyclone shelters, 18 killas and 88 km shelter connecting roads, and improved 11 existing school cum shelters.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

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

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

Yes

Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

Yes

Training of masons on safe construction technology

Yes

Provision of safe land and housing for low

Yes

income households and communities

Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development

No

Regulated provision of land titling

No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The GoB, through the UDD and RAJUK (Capital Development Authority), has updated the National Building Code 1993 taking the seismic vulnerability of Dhaka City into consideration. In 2013, the Dhaka City Corporation began the development of a 3-D map of the city. Nine major cities developed earthquake risk maps, contingency plans, and implemented urban risk reduction interventions in densely populated areas. A multi-hazard vulnerability atlas was developed for Narayanganj and Sylhet City Corporations, with technical support from the UN and NGOs. 110 mayors of city corporations and municipalities are now better prepared to address urban specific risks to make their cities' disaster resilient. In Gopalganj Municipality, 92 households received disaster resilient housing. A piped drainage network reduced water logging of Mymensingh Municipality. 630 construction professionals, such as masons, bar binders, and local contractors were trained through CDMP-II of MoDMR and NGOs in 2013 on disaster resilient construction. Dhaka, Sylhet, and Chittagong City Corporation authorities are better informed about disaster resilient planning. An inventory with physical surveys for 112 wards of Dhaka and Chittagong, as well as scenario-based spatial contingency plans for 50 wards of Dhaka, Sylhet and Chittagong are now completed. The Shelter Cluster has developed flood, cyclone, and water logging resilient shelter designs for urban and rural areas. UDD, in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), prepared "Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRR into Land Use Planning for Upazila and Municipalities in Bangladesh" to build the capacity of urban and land use planners in Bangladesh. MoDMR through CDMP II is implementing a pilot project on "Preparing a Module for Mainstreaming DRR Measures into Comprehensive Land Use Development Planning and Management for Mymensingh (Municipality) Strategic Development Planning Area". Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan which integrated land use considering earthquake risk was developed and received Asian Townscapes Jury Award in 2014.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	10%
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	Yes
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The GoB has prioritized recovery projects through key departments and ministries such as Agriculture and Livestock. In 2013, The GoB spent BDT 1.32 billion (approximately USD 16.45 million) in response and recovery after major disasters. The MoE has distributed 1,795 sets of books to primary and secondary school children among tornado affected families in one district, and allocated BDT 32.0 million (approximately USD 0.4 million) from Climate Change Trust Funds (CCTFs) to rebuild resilient housing for 100 tornado affected households. The GoB allocated BDT 300.0 million (approximately USD 3.75 million) for housing repairs and rebuilding among Cyclone Mahasen affected households following the 'cyclone resilient housing design' of shelter cluster and HBRI. DDM, with a funding of BDT 718.2 million (approximately USD 9 million) from CCTF, provided brick-built cyclone resilient houses to 3,913 cyclone affected extremely poor households in the coastal belt. UN agencies spent BDT 226.3 million (approximately USD 2.83 million) on response and recovery in 2013. NGOs spent BDT 826.1 million (approximately USD 10.33 million) and IFRC-BDRCS spent BDT 250.4 million (approximately USD 3.13 million) for response and recovery in 2013. In all recovery projects, DRR has been integrated in designs, and the local governments and community groups have been trained on DRR issues.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

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

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
By international development actors	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Chittagong city corporations; the Padma Multi-Purpose Bridge; and the Khulna-Mongla Rail Track.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
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The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	Yes
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Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	Yes
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Preparedness plans are regularly updated	Yes
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based on future risk scenarios

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Inadequate capacities of trained staffs, financial resources, and technical resources such as space based technology are minor constraints. Often GoB institutions and departments do not have modern technical skills and logistical resources. At the national level, urban and local level disaster preparedness plans at times do not incorporate hydro-meteorological disasters. Further support to roll out policies and

frameworks from the national level to the local level is required to ensure the implementation of those tools. Further efforts are needed to fully incorporate preparedness into the regular planning and management processes of education and health facilities.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	Yes
Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator

(not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The DDM of MoDMR, with technical support from ERF-UNDP, developed a Cyclone Response Preparedness Plan (2013 and 2014) and Flood Response Preparedness Plan 2014. A Water-logging Response Preparedness Plan was prepared for the first time in 2014. Future plans include updating the Emergency Preparedness Plan for Food Security by the World Food Program (WFP). MoDMR through CDMPII assisted 100 local level DMCs to develop DM plans. Under the Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP), the Damage and Need Assessment (DNA) Cell of DDM will collect information on losses and damage during disasters from the field level through the online SOS-Form and D-Form and relay this information to the ministry. To improve preparedness, 2,000 fishermen from coastal fishing communities received lifejackets and solar lanterns; in addition, 12,000 highly vulnerable families received various preparedness items such as plastic boxes for preserving food grains, water cans, life buoys, and water proof bags to protect important documents. Another 80 families of persons with disabilities in two coastal upazilas received solar-based water systems to enable access to safe drinking water. Till 2014, CPP extended with 49,363 volunteers in the coastal areas and 26,500 urban volunteers were trained and equipped to manage search and rescue operations during disasters. UN agencies and NGOs set aside resources and stockpiled essential materials in regional silos to facilitate immediate response. In all upazila health complexes, a supply of critical medications was reserved for any local or national level crises. NGOs have developed their own contingency plans to enhance their capacity to respond considering the needs of people at risk and in shelters. DDM, CPP, NGOs, and IFRC-BDRCS are working to raise community awareness on EW through training, courtyard meetings, and simulations. In continuation of Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange (DREE)-13, AFD organized DREE-14 for effective earthquake response in future.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Inadequate contingency plans and lack of regular drills and simulations, in addition to limited awareness and poor resource allocation, are significant challenges. Changes in human resources (disaster managers) in local-level administration and government bodies make it difficult to regularly update and implement the plan. Regular maintenance of flood and cyclone shelters is a big challenge. In areas where CPP is active, the coordination of search and rescue teams and first aid teams is very good, with a high level acceptance of CPP volunteers by the community; this good practice needs to be replicated throughout the country. More detailed planning needs to be conducted within the education and health systems to ensure that disruption is

minimized during emergencies, including through the use of schools as shelters. This needs to be a priority at school and national levels. The allocation of resources for preparedness activities and materials needs to be incorporated within the budget. Schools that are used as shelters need to be properly equipped to accommodate residents, while also continuing education during and after disasters. The absence of a flood shelter management policy remains a major constraint.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

National contingency and calamity funds	Yes
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	Yes
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	No
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The GoB keeps reserve fund amounting to BDT 1.0 billion in annual budget for emergency response. In 2013, disaster response and recovery interventions in Bangladesh received an estimated BDT 3.75 billion (approximately USD 46.92 million). Of this, the GoB mobilized BDT 2.45 billion (approximately USD 30.64 million), UN agencies mobilized BDT 226.3 million (approximately USD 2.8 million), the IFRC-BDRCS mobilized BDT 250.4 million (approximately USD 3.1 million), and NGOs mobilized more than BDT 826.0 million (approximately USD 10.3 million) in

cash. For 2014-2015, MoDMR mobilized BDT 340.0 million (approximately USD 4.3 million) in cash and 80 million metric tons of rice as GR support for disaster events from the national budget. MoDMR, through DDM, allocated BDT 7.9 million (approximately USD 100,000.00) as cash support and 3.9 million metric tons of GR rice to 64 districts for primary emergency response as per the GoB Humanitarian Assistance Guideline 2012-2013.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender	Yes

Identified and trained human resources

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The big challenge of ensuring that needs assessments address those most severely affected by disaster remains; this is largely due to inadequate logistical support, the remote and inaccessible geographical location of many disaster affected areas, and the involvement of political considerations in the assessment process, and the failure to immediately disseminate the results of post-disaster reviews and impact assessments. The decisions of the HCTT and various clusters are not available at the district and upazila levels; in addition, not all national NGOs are members of the various clusters. Maintaining data quality is also a significant constraint during the

assessments, often as a result of the short time period allocated for data collection. To overcome these challenges, good governance should be established among service providers and local-level need assessment teams must be well equipped.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

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

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

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

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

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and

recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

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

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy

and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:
Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

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

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

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

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

d) Human security and social equity approaches

integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

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

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Bangladesh has been successfully working with CBOs in DM. The GoB has taken the initiative to revise the national platform, which calls for partnership with CSOs, the private sector, and non-governmental actors in DRR. The GoB has made budgetary provisions and taken the initiative to enhance public-private partnerships in integrated development programs where DRR is identified as a key focus. DDM is providing technical support to roll out the cluster approach for early recovery in post-disaster situations, as a chair of cluster coordination body involving government agencies, UN, NGOs, the private sector, and CSOs. Communities' indigenous knowledge, however, has yet to be integrated systematically into the national DRR plans and activities. All the necessary elements are there: DER groups, NGO platforms including NARRI, DeSHARI; DDM's NGO network. These groups can all work together to establish a robust mechanism to systematically capture and integrate a community's knowledge into the national DRR plans, policies, and strategies.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

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

Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

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

Overall Challenges

Limited national resources, both financial and non-financial, are a key constraint for integrating DRR into the sustainable development process. Considering the exposure to various types of disaster risks and the regularity of their occurrence, especially for urban areas, Bangladesh requires substantial financial resources to protect the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations through both structural and non-structural mitigation. At the same time, participation of vulnerable groups in the decision making processes related to DRR planning and programs is essential. Attention needs to be given to structural mitigation of the risks in urban and rural areas to increase human security of the poor people. Other challenges are:

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

Future Outlook Statement

- Ensure investment in structural DRR measures in the most vulnerable areas.
- Ensure more investment in community-based DRR initiatives to prevent and mitigate disaster risks at the local level.
- Increase the capacity of vulnerable communities to ensure better preparedness at community and household levels through sustainable access to financial and natural resources. Strengthen monitoring mechanisms of the DRR implementation.
- Strengthen the mechanisms for the participation of vulnerable groups in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring processes of local DM plans,
- Increase the involvement of local governments in the formulation of DM policies, plans, and implementations.
- Apply an equity and justice-based approach in DRR and CCA.
- Strengthen enforcement of policies and planning guidelines related to disaster

prevention, mitigation, and vulnerability reduction.

- Introduce inclusive DRR policies and planning at the local and national level.
- Conduct capacity building of human resources and development of sector specific technical expertise.
- Develop local resilience action plans incorporating additional disasters such as salinity, water logging, and human-induced hazards.

Future Outlook Area 2

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

Overall Challenges

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

- Limited technical capacity.
- Lack of coordinated planning.
- Lack of modern search and rescue equipment, logistics, and technology.
- Lack of grassroots level human resources for DRR.
- Lack of capacity and awareness in the implementation of building code.

Future Outlook Statement

- Increase systematic approaches to research on DRR effectiveness for sustainable development and document communities' best practices for DRR. This is important for replicating and scaling up these practices across the country and for sharing the most up-to-date information on disaster scenarios and predictions of future disasters related to climate change.
- Engagement and partnership with private sector, CSO, and community groups for strengthening community-based DRR approaches.
- Effective use of plans and policies.
- Technical and equipment support for search and rescue operation.
- Build capacity and adaptive institutional research.
- More research is needed to replicate and scale up best practices.

Future Outlook Area 3

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

Overall Challenges

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

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

Future Outlook Statement

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

Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)	Governments	Md. Quamrul Hasan, Deputy Secretary
Department of Disaster Management (DDM)	Governments	Netai Dey Sarker, Assistant Director (GIS)
Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC)	Governments	Md. Amirul Hossain, Executive Engineer
Department of Forestry	Governments	Haradhon Banik, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forest
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	Governments	A.F. M. Munibur Rahman, Project Director (ECRRP)
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	UN & International Organizations	Md. Abdul Awal Sarker, PMO, ERF-UNDP
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)	Governments	Md. Munnaf, Executive Engineer
Public Works Department (PWD)	Governments	Md. Rafiqul Islam, Executive Engineer
Department of Environment	Governments	Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Program Coordinator
Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)	Governments	Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Project Director
Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)	Governments	Md. Kamal Hossain, Knowledge Management Specialist
Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Service (CEGIS)	Academic & Research Institutions	Motaleb Hossain Sarker, Director (Ecology)
DeSHARI	Networks & Others	Laura Sewell, Program Manager

National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative (NARRI)	Networks & Others	Khemraj Upadhaya, Consortium Manager
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)	Governments	Udai Sankar Das, Senior Planner
Disaster Research Training and Management Center (DRTMC), University of Dhaka	Academic & Research Institutions	Umme Habiba, Research Officer
Water Recourse Planning Organization (WARPO)	Governments	Aminul Haque, Principal Scientific Officerr
Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD)	Governments	Shamsuddin Ahmed, Deputy Director
Department of Live Stock (DLS)	Governments	Dr. Rafiqul Islam, Assistant Director, Focal Point- CDMP II
UNICEF Bangladesh	UN & International Organizations	Mohd. Anwar Hossain, Program Specialist (Emergency)
Department of Secondary and Higher Education	Governments	Md. Abdul Mannan Chowdhury, Assistant Director
Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO)	Governments	Md. Shah Alam, Principal Scientific Officer
Bangladesh Betar	Governments	Md. Sohel Rana, Assistant Director
Department of Women Affairs (DWA)	Governments	Shamima Haque, Additional Director
Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB)	Governments	Reshad Md. Ekram Ali, Director (Geology)
Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP)	Governments	Bashir Ahmed, Deputy Director (Administration)
Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies (IDMVS), University of Dhaka	Academic & Research Institutions	Dr. Mahbuba Nasreen, Director and Professor
World Food Program (WFP)	UN & International Organizations	Malik K. Kabir, Program Officer

Center for Disability and Development (CDD)	Non-Governmental Organizations	Broja Gopal Saha, Assistant Director
World Vision Bangladesh	Non-Governmental Organizations	Dominic Gomes, HEA Coordinator
BRAC	Non-Governmental Organizations	AHM Rezaul Kabir, Program Officer
Save the Children	Non-Governmental Organizations	Syed Matiul Ahsan, Manager- DRR and ER
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Monir Uddin, Project Manager-DRR
ActionAid Bangladesh	Non-Governmental Organizations	Naser S. Haider, Program Manager
Handicap International	Non-Governmental Organizations	Mr. Mustafiz, Program Officer
Caritas	Non-Governmental Organizations	Marul Ratab Guda, Program officer (DMD)
Shangkalpa Trust	Non-Governmental Organizations	Mirza Shahidul Islam
Shushilan	Non-Governmental Organizations	Abdul Quader Khan
Muslim Aid	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Towhidul Islam, Project Officer
Concern World Wide (CWW)	Non-Governmental Organizations	Jalil Lone, Program Manager
Association for Voluntary Action for Society (AVAS)	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Ali Ahsan, Project Coordinator
Bangladesh Police (DSB), Barisal	Governments	Md. Mahe Alam, Deputy Inspector of Police-1
District Primary Education Office, Barisal	Governments	Md. Towhidul Islam, District Primary Education Officer
Department of Youth Development	Governments	Md. Shamsuzzaman, Deputy Director
Government Brojo Mohon (B.M.) College, Barisal	Academic & Research Institutions	Mohammad Younus, Associate Professor

Saint-Bangladesh	Non-Governmental Organizations	Kazi Jahangir Kabir, Chairperson
District Livestock Services, Barisal	Governments	Ekramul Karim Chowdhury, District Livestock Officer
Department of Forest (DoF), Barisal	Governments	Md. Wahiduzzaman, District Forest Officer
Department of Women Affairs (D.W.A.), Barisal	Governments	Rashida Begum, District Women Affairs Officer
Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Barisal	Governments	Md. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Director
District Social Services Office, Barisal	Governments	Md. Jahan Kabir, Social Services Officer
Civil Surgeon Office, Barisal	Governments	Md. Shahidul Islam, SWO
Press Club, Barisal	News & Media	Kazi Abul Kalam Azad, President
Divisional Information Office, Barisal	Governments	Jakir Hossain, Deputy Director
Bangladesh SCOUTS, Barisal	Networks & Others	Md. Saikat Hossain, Assistant Director (Barisal and Bhola Zilla)
District Family Planning Office, Barisal	Governments	Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Director
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Agailjhara	Governments	Md. Abul Kalam Talukder, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office, Barisal	Governments	Chitta Ranjan, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO)
The Azker Barisal	News & Media	Baby Jasmin, Journalist
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Golapganj	Governments	Md. Asadul Hoque, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)

Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office, Sylhet	Governments	Nikesh Chandra Roy, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO)
Fire Service and Civil Defense, Sylhet	Governments	Md. Shahidur Rahman, Assistant Director
Sylhet Women Technical Training Office	Governments	Md. Abdur Rob, Principal (Acting)
Civil Surgeon Office, Sylhet	Governments	Dr. Md. Azharul Islam, Civil Surgeon
Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Sylhet	Governments	Md. Saiful Islam, Deputy Director
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Fenchuganj	Governments	Md. Anwar Hossain, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Zakiganj	Governments	Titan Khisa, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, South Surma	Governments	Md. Rashedur Rahman Sarder, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Department of Women Affairs, Sylhet	Governments	Razia Begum, Women Affairs Officer
Ansar VDP, Sylhet	Governments	Mustafizur Rahman, Upazila Ansar VDP Officer
Bangladesh Human Rights Commission (BHRC), Sylhet	Non-Governmental Organizations	Mohammed Shah Alam
Islamic Relief Bangladesh, Sylhet	Non-Governmental Organizations	Shah Shahid Ahmed, Senior Program Officer
The Daily Sabuj Sylhet	News & Media	Zakaria Talukder, Journalist
Voluntary Association for Rural Development (VARD), Sylhet	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Khademul Rashed, Networking and Advocacy Officer
The Daily Punnovumi	News & Media	Chowdhury Delwar Hossain, Sub-Editor
District Social Services Office,	Governments	A.S.M. Jahangir,

Jamalpur		Deputy Director
Department of Fisheries (DoF), Jamalpur	Governments	Ranjit Kumar Paul, District Fisheries Officer
Department of Livestock Service (DLS), Jamalpur	Governments	Md. Azgar Ali, District Livestock Officer
Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education , Jamalpur	Governments	Md. Mukhlesur Rahman, District Education Officer (In charge)
District Controller of Food Office, Jamalpur	Governments	Mohammed Hanif, District Controller of Food
LGED, Jamalpur	Governments	Md. Sayeduzzaman Sadek, Senior Assistant Engineer
Unnayan Sangha	Non-Governmental Organizations	Zahangir Salim, Director
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Jamalpur	Governments	Md. Atikul Kabir, Deputy Director
In Search Of Light (ISOL)	Non-Governmental Organizations	Sajjad Ansary, Executive Director
Press Club, Jamalpur	News & Media	Nurul Alam Siddique, President
Samaj Unnayan O Proshikkhan Kendra	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Anamul Hoque, Chief Executive Officer
Bangladesh Power Development Board	Governments	Prince Reza, Assistant Engineer
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) , Jamalpur	Governments	Sajjad Ansary, Executive Engineer
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Jamalpur Sadar	Governments	Lutfun Nahar, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Bangladesh Police (D.S.B.), Jamalpur	Governments	Md. Giash Uddin, Inspector of Police
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Dewanganj	Governments	Md. Aminul Hoque, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)

Upazila Nirbahi Office, Melandah	Governments	Md. Rezaul Karim, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Bakshiganj	Governments	Ershad Hossain, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Madarganj	Governments	Dr. Mohammad Kamruzzaman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Department of Women Affairs (DWA), Jamalpur	Governments	Md. Lutful Kabir, District Women Affairs Officer
Department of Primary Education Office (DPEO), Jamalpur	Governments	Md. Abdul Alim, District Primary Education Officer (DPEO)
Fire Service and Civil Defense, Jamalpur	Governments	A.B.M. Ferdous
Bangladesh Water Development Board, Jamalpur	Governments	Md. Mazharul Islam, Sectional Officer
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Islampur	Governments	Md. Masumur Rahman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)/ Md. Alal Uddin, Project Implementation Officer
Department of Livestock service (DLS), Rajshahi	Governments	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, District Livestock Officer
Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Rajshahi	Governments	Md. Sajdar Rahman
Department of Forest (DoF), Rajshahi	Governments	Md. Saidur Rahman, Assistant Director
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Tanore	Governments	Mst. Mazeda Yasmin, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Durgapur	Governments	Akterunnahar, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Paba	Governments	Md. Razzaqul Islam, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)

Upazila Nirbahi Office, Puthia	Governments	Khandaker Forhad Ahmed, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Ansar VDP, Rajshahi	Governments	A.H.M. Nurul kabir, Circle Adjutant
Action on Disability and Development (ADD) International	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Jahidur Rahman, Community Mobilizer
Zilla Buddhi Protibondhi Sangstha, Rajshahi	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Usman Goni, Secretary
Daily Sonar Desh, Rajshahi	News & Media	Habibur Rahman Bulbul, Journalist
N TV	News & Media	S.M. Shaju, Staff Reporter
Association for Social Advancement (ASA), Rajshahi	Non-Governmental Organizations	S.M. Belala Hossain, District Manager
Water Development Board, Rajshahi	Governments	Md. Harun-Ar-Rashid, Executive Engineer
Caritas, Rajshahi	Non-Governmental Organizations	Augustine D'Cruze, Project Officer
Village Education Resource Center (VERC)	Non-Governmental Organizations	Tapan Kumar Saha, Regional Coordinator
Civil Surgeon Office, Rajshahi	Governments	Md. Sazzad Hossain, Senior Health Education Officer
Zilla Parishad, Rangpur	Governments	Jayanta Kumar Sikder, Chief Executive Officer
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Rangpur Sadar	Governments	Priyasindhu Talukder, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Mithapukur	Governments	Md. Harun-Ar-Rashid, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Pirgacha	Governments	Alia Ferdous Zahan, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Department of Primary Education (DPE) Office, Rangpur	Governments	Dilruba Begum, District Primary Education

Officer

Civil Surgeon Office, Rangpur	Governments	Shamima Sultana, Junior Health Education Officer
Association for Social Advancement (ASA), Rangpur	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Abed Ali, Zonal Manager
District Education Office, Rangpur	Governments	Md. Shafiqul Islam, District Education Officer
Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) Bangladesh	Non-Governmental Organizations	Shamim Ahamed, Agriculture Officer
Social Development Foundation	Non-Governmental Organizations	Mizanur Rahman, RS- ECCRR
Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS), Rangpur	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Abdul Quddus, Zonal Manager
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	Non-Governmental Organizations	Shah Md. Nabiullah, Secretary
Water Development Board, Rangpur	Governments	Md. Abdul Khaleque, Sub Divisional Engineer
Ansar VDP, Rangpur	Governments	Mizanur Rahman, District Commandant
Department of Women affairs (DWA), Rangpur	Governments	Shamima Akhter Banu, District Women Affairs Officer
Department of Forest (DoF), Rangpur	Governments	Rawshan Ara Begum, District Forest Officer
Fire Service and Civil Defense, Rangpur	Governments	Mohammed Ali, Assistant Director
Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Rangpur	Governments	Md. Zulfiquer Haider, Deputy Director
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Rangpur	Governments	Engr. Md. Badshah Miah, Executive Engineer
District Police, Rangpur	Governments	Md. Roish Uddin, Assistant Superintendent of Police (HQ)

Upozila Nirbahi Office, Anwara	Governments	Shaikh Farid Ahmed, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office, Chittagong	Governments	Mohammad Sanaul Huq, ADC General/ Md. Abdul Bashar, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO)
Civil Surgeon Office, Chittagong	Governments	Dr. S. M Hanif, Emergency Medical Officer
District Education Office, Chittagong	Governments	Mohammad Nurul Hossain, District Education Officer (DEO)
Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), Chittagong	Non-Governmental Organizations	Farah Amina Khatun, Communication Officer
BURO Bangladesh, Chittagong	Non-Governmental Organizations	Sk Md. Zohirul Kabir, Area Manager
SKVS, Chittagong	Non-Governmental Organizations	A.K Azad, Project Officer
Caritas, Chittagong	Non-Governmental Organizations	A.J.M Manzul Islam, Program Officer
World Vision Bangladesh, Chittagong	Non-Governmental Organizations	Shabin Ara Chowdhury , Project Officer- Disaster Management
Bangladesh Television (BTV), Chittagong	News & Media	M D Sajjad Hurrun, Representative
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Chittagong Sadar	Governments	Shafiqur Rahman, Project Implementation Officer (PIO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Chandanaish	Governments	Ishrat Reza, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Lohagara	Governments	Mohammad Fizzur Rahman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Sitakundo	Governments	Mohammad shaheen Imran, Upazila Nirbahi

		Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Fatikchari	Governments	Mohammad Nurul Islam, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Hathazari	Governments	Mohammad Shamsuzzaman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Land Administration Office, Chittagong	Governments	Fazle Elahi Oli, Assistant Commissioner (Land)
Chittagong City Corporation (CCC)	Governments	Abdullah-Al-Omar, Architect
Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Chittagong	Governments	Md. Muzibur Rahman, District Trainee Officer
Bangladesh Police, Chittagong	Governments	Md. Naimul Hasan, Additional Superintendent of Police
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Banshkhli	Governments	Arif Ahamde Khan, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Rangunia	Governments	Kula Pradip Chakma, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office, Khulna	Governments	Dipoknar Biswas, ADC General/ Abu Bakar Siddique, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO)
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), Khulna	Non-Governmental Organizations	Malik Abid Hossain Kabir, Secretary
Zila Prishad, Khulna	Governments	Howlader Md. Rokibul Bari, Chief Executive Officer
Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Khulna	Governments	Kazi Anisuzzaman, Deputy Director
Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Khulna	Governments	Md. Amirul Azad, Officer-in-Charge

World Vision Bangladesh, Khulna	Non-Governmental Organizations	Malaya Kanti Biswas, Project Manager, Sunderban ADP
Christian Service Society (CSS), Khulna	Non-Governmental Organizations	Ali Akbar, Program Relation Officer
Fire Service and Civil Defense, Khulna	Governments	Md. Feroz Ahmed, Staff Officer
Chamber of Commerce , Khulna	Private Sector	S. M Obaidullaha, Director
City Corporation, Khulna	Governments	Zahid Hossain shaikh, Executive Engineer (Electricity)
District Primary Education Office (DPEO), Khulna	Governments	Asit Kumar Barman, Assistant Thana Education Officer
District Education Office, Khulna	Governments	Shuklal Sarker, Assistant Inspector
Upazila Porishad, Khulna	Governments	Kazi Nazrul Islam, Chairman (Digholia)
Bangladesh Police, Khulna	Governments	Sonali Sen, Assistant Commissioner / Bibhuti Bhuson Banerjie, Additional Superintendant of Police (DSB)
Department of Youth Development, Khulna	Governments	Md. Monirul Islam, Deputy Director
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Khulna	Governments	Md. Moniruzzaman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)/ Azizul Haque Joarder, Project Implementation Officer (PIO)
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Khulna	Governments	S. M Enayet Kabir, Assistant Engineer
District Ansar VDP, Khulna	Governments	Md. Attaur Rahman, Assistant Director
Press Club, Khulna	News & Media	Faruqe Ahmed, President

Civil Surgeon Office, Khulna	Governments	Dr. Sheikh Sufian Rustam, Medical Officer
District Information Office, Khulna	Governments	Sk. Shanawaz Kabir, Assistant Information Officer
Save The Children, Khulna	Non-Governmental Organizations	Md. Forhad Hossain, Project Implementation Officer- DIPECHO
Prodipon, Khulna	Non-Governmental Organizations	Kamal Ahmed Chowdhury, Field Manager, DIPECHO-VII
Dushthu Shasthya Kendra, Khulna	Non-Governmental Organizations	Sheikh Jusimuddin, Area Manager
Shushilan, Khulna	Non-Governmental Organizations	Satchiclananda Biswas Satu, Assistant Director
Upazila Nirbahi Office, Dacope	Governments	Md. Nuruul Hafiz, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)/ Md. Salim Khan, Project Implementation Officer
Islamic Relief, Khulna	Non-Governmental Organizations	Syed Abul Bashar, Project Manager
Dhaka South City Corporation	Governments	Kazi Hasiba Jahan, Geographer/ Sowkat Jahan, Sociologist/ Marzia Begum, Research Officer
Public Service Training Centre (PSTC)	Non-Governmental Organizations	Nayim Uddin, Project Officer