**SDG Action Plan of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief through National Mid-Term and Long-Term Development Plans (Draft-1)**

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| **SDG Targets** | **Global Indicators for SDG Targets** | **Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/****Division** | **Associate Ministries/ Divisions** | **7th FYP Goals/Targets related to SDG Targets and Indicators**   | **On-going Project/ Programme to achieve 7th FYP Goals/ Targets** | **Requirement of New Project/ Programme up to 2020** | **Actions/ Projects beyond 7th FYP Period (2021-2030)**  | **Policy/Strategy if needed (in relation with Column 8)**  | **Remarks**  |
| *Project Title and Period* | *Cost in BDT (million)* | *Project Title and Period* | *Cost in BDT (million)* |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6.1** | **6.2** | **7.1** | **7.2** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| **Target 1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters | 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people. | Lead Ministry MoEF (DoE)*Co-Lead:*MoDMR | MoHA;MoInf; PTD;MoE;MoEWOE;MoF;MoHFW;MoSW;MoFL,MoWR; LGD;MoLWA;MoWCA;BFID(BB); SID; MoA | * Increase the no. of usable cyclone shelters
* Enhance post-disaster management and relief programmes
 | 1. Construction of Bridges/Culverts more or Less 15 meter Long on the Rural Roads. (01/01/2016-30/06/2019)
2. Procurement of Salaine Water Treatment Plant for Coastal Region (01/07/2013-31/12/2018)
3. Strengthening of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) Program Administration (1/1/13-31/12/15)
4. Urban Resilience Project DDM Part. (01/07/2015-30/06/2020)
5. Procurement of Equipment for Search and Rescue Operation for Earthquake and Other Disaster (Phase-2) (01/07/2015-31/12/017)
6. Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter in the coastal Belt and Cyclone Prone Areas (2nd Phase) (01/07/2013-30/06/2017)
7. Construction of Herring Bone Bond(HBB) Road for sustainable Rural Earthen Roads. (01/07/2016-31/12/2018) Approved.
8. Emergency Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP):Disaster Risk Mitigation and Reduction-Revised(1/08/2008-31/12/2016)-
9. Construction of Flood Shelters in the Flood Prone and River Erosion Areas (2nd Phase) (01/07/2015-31/12/017)
10. Renovation and construction of MujibKella). (01/07/2017-30/06/2020)
11. The Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (Component -2& 3). (01/04/2017-30/06/2020)
12. Construction of Flood Shelters in the Flood Prone and River Erosion Areas (2nd Phase) (01/07/2017-31/12/020)
13. Construction of District Relief Godown cum Information Center (1/4/17-30/6/19)
14. Construction of Upazilla Relief Godown cum Information Center (1/4/17-30/6/19)
15. National Resilience Programme Project (1/5/17-31/12/20)
16. Social safety net programs
 | 3.680.180.240.120.150.531.240.080.183.50.340.690.530.450.03 | Increase the no. of usuable cyclone shelters1. Enhance post-disaster management and relief programs
2. Increase social safety net programs
3. Early warning for Lightening
 |  | **Gender , disable and climate sensitive Guidelines for DRR****Disaster resilience housing****Community disaster resilience projects**Evolving Disaster Vulnerability and Resilience through the Involvement of School studentsIntegrated Safer built Environment |  |  |
| Ditto | Ditto |
| 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) |
| 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies | Ditto | Ditto |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Department of Agricultural Extension*** 1. Char Development and Settlement Project-4 (Janu11-Dec2016)

**BBS** * Bangladesh Environment Framework (2016-2030)
* Compendium of Environmental Statistics 2017

**Posts and Telecommunications Division (PTD)** * Ensure Communication in disaster prone areas or in disaster period
* Establishment of Wireless Broadband Network (December 2017)
 | * 73.57

50000 USD30000USD | 1.Dissemination of Integrated Community-based Agricultural Adaptation in Climate Risk Prone Areas of Bangladesh.2.Diversificaton of Floating Gardens in the wet lands of Southern Bangladesh.3. Establishing community-based sustainable utilization and management of wetlands in selected regions of the country | 20005001000 | 1.Dissemination of Integrated Community-based Agricultural Adaptation in Climate Risk Prone Areas of Bangladesh.2. Diversificaton of Floating Agriculture in Haor Areas.3. Establishing community-based sustainable utilization and management of wetlands in selected regions of the country4. Strengthening of IPM in Haor Agriculture. |  | Other responsible agencies: SOB, BBS, LGED, WDB |
| Target 1.5 is an extremely broad target in terms of the scope and the impact. Target 1.5 applies to ‘climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters’, which is broader than similar targets that apply only to ‘climate-related hazards and natural disasters’ (target13.5) or ‘disasters’ (target 11.5 – somewhat ambiguous, but generally interpreted as natural hazards, possiblyincluding technological hazards). Hence Target 1.5 requires statesto ‘build resilience, reduce exposure and reduce vulnerability.’ This is similar to target 13.1, but significantly broader than target 11.5, which requires states only to reduce human and economic losses. The current proposed priority indicator for target 1.5 is the number of people affected by hazardous events, disaggregated by age and sex. Besides measuring resilience capacities is also crucial for this target. Measurement of resilience is complex and there is currently no international standard. Part of the challenge is that resilience needs to be thought about in the context of ‘resilience of what, for whom’ and take account of both the *capacities* that enable people to be resilient, as well as the *outcomes* of resilience, in terms of development gains and improvements in well-being despite multiple shocks and stresses. People’s resilience can be considered in terms of a set of interrelated capacities to absorb, anticipate and adapt to different kinds of shocks and stresses as follows**Adaptive capacity:** The ability of social systems (for example households, communities or nations) to adapt to multiple, long term and future risks, and also learn and adjust after a disaster. It describes the capabilityto take deliberate and planned decisions even when conditions have changed or are about to change to achieve a desired state.**Anticipatory capacity**: The ability of social systems to anticipate and reduce the impact of shocks through preparedness and planning. This is seen in the proactive actions taken before an event to avoid upheaval, either by avoiding or reducing exposure, or minimizing vulnerability to specific disturbances |

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| 11.5 By 2030,significantly reducethe number of deathsand the number ofpeople affected andsubstantially decreasethe direct economiclosses relative toglobal gross domesticproduct caused bydisasters, includingwater-relateddisasters, with a focuson protecting thepoor and people invulnerable situations | 11.5.1 Number ofdeaths, missingpersons and personsaffected by disasterper 100,000 people | *Lead:*MoDMR | MoHA;MoS;MoWR,MoD; MoHFW; | * Reduce cyclone damage extent (% of total area)
* Increase the no. of usuable cyclone shelter
* Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and communities assets
* Approval, administration and monitoring of safety net programmes
* Increase investment and build more centres where the climate (extreme event) victims can take shelters.
* Establish ICT based Multi-hazard EWS at community level
 | 1. Construction of Bridges/Culverts more or Less 15 meter Long on the Rural Roads. (01/01/2016-30/06/2019)
2. Strengthening of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) ProgramAdministration (1/1/13-31/12/15)
3. Urban Resilience Project DDM Part. (01/07/2015-30/06/2020)
4. Procurement of Equipment for Search and Rescue Operation for Earthquake and Other Disaster (Phase-2) (01/07/2015-31/12/017)
5. Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter in the coastal Belt and Cyclone Prone Areas (2nd Phase) (01/07/2013-30/06/2017)
6. Construction of Herring Bone Bond(HBB) Road for sustainable Rural Earthen Roads. (01/07/2016-31/12/2018) Approved.
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8. Construction of Flood Shelters in the Flood Prone and River Erosion Areas (2nd Phase) (01/07/2015-31/12/017)
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11. Construction of Flood Shelters in the Flood Prone and River
12. Erosion Areas (2nd Phase) (01/07/2017-31/12/020)
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 | 3.680.240.120.150.531.240.080.183.50.340.690.530.450.03 | 1. Reduce cyclone change extend (% of total area)
2. Increase the no. of usable cyclone shelters
3. Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and communities assets
4. Approval, administration and monitoring of safety net programmes
5. Enhance post-disaster management and relief programmes
6. Increase investment and build more centers where the climate victims can take shelters
7. Early warning for Lightening
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| 11.5.2 Directdisaster economicloss in relation toglobal GDP,including disasterdamage to criticalinfrastructure anddisruption of basicservices | *Lead:*MoDMR | MoHA;MoS;MoWR,MoD;MoHFW;SID |
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| 11.b By 2020,substantially increasethe number of citiesand humansettlements adoptingand implementingintegrated policiesand plans towardsinclusion, resourceefficiency, mitigationand adaptation toclimate change,resilience to disasters, and develop and | 11.b.1 Proportion oflocal governmentsthat adopt andimplement localdisaster riskreduction strategiesin line with theSendai Frameworkfor Disaster RiskReduction 2015-2030 | *Lead:*LGD;*Co-Lead:*MoDMR | AWRRID;MoEF;MoHA;MoFA;MoHPW | * Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and communities assets
 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11.b.2 Number ofcountries withnational and localdisaster riskreduction strategies | 11.b.2 Number ofcountries withnational and localdisaster riskreduction strategies | *Lead:*MoDMR | LGD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Target 13.1 Strengthenresilience and adaptivecapacity to climate relatedhazards andnatural disasters in allcountries | 13.1.1 Number ofcountries withnational and localdisaster riskreduction strategies | *Lead:*MoDMR | MoEF; MoHA(FSCD);LGD, MoPA,MoD | 1. Reduce cyclone change extend (% of total area)
2. Establish Disaster Management fund the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEDC) [Establishment of DM Fund, the national Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)] a central command and control facility responsible for carriging out the principles of emergency preparednes and emergency management emergency scheduled continuily of operation
3. Pro-structural and non-structural instrument like desaster and climate resilient housings, road, embannkments, flood, cyclone shelters and other infrastructure construction and risk reduction programmes at community level.
4. Different hazard based contingency planning like chemical of technological hazards, roads and water safety, nuclear of radiological risk, biological hazards, landslide etc.
5. Encourage earthquake vulnerable buildings retrofittings for major cities expecially public buildings.
6. Develop tsunami guideline
7. Establish the national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and fully operationalize it
8. Develop risk assessment and CCA inclusion guideline and prumote DRR and CCA inclusion is development planning procces.
9. Strengthen national space based observation and monitorings disaster management system (satellite)
10. Develop national volunteers orgarization
11. Develop and implement the national disaster information management strategy
12. Develop ICT based country wide earthquake seismic monitoring system
13. mutual Aid-Agreements between public- private partners for emergency response.
14. Arrange Memo of Understanding (MoU) and bilateral agreements among the trans boundary natural hazards countries
15. Prepare guideline for international assistance in disaster emergency.
16. Fully operationalize multi-risk vulnerabilities assessment mappings (MRVA) cell and damage and needs assesment cell.
17. Develop and implement a strategy for the recovery of vulnerable groups
18. Develop guidelines on multi-sectoral co-ordination for post disaster recovery and development activities.
 |  |  | Reduce cyclone change extend (% of total area)Establish Disaster Management fund the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEDC) [Establishment of DM Fund, the national Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)] a central command and control facilityresponsible for carriging out the principles of emergency preparednes andemergency managementemergency scheduledcontinuily of operationPro-structural andnon-structural instrument like desaster and climateresilient housings, road, embannkments, flood,cyclone shelters and other infrastructureconstruction and risk reduction programmes at community level.Different hazardbased contingency planning like chemical of technological hazards, roads andwater safety, nuclear of radiological risk, biological hazards, landslide etc.Encourageearthquake vulnerable buildings retrofittings for major cities expeciallypublic buildings.Develop tsunamiguidelineEstablish thenational Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and fully operationalize it |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13.1.2 Number ofdeaths, missingpersons andpersons affected bydisaster per100,000 people | *Lead:*MoDMR | MoEF; MoHA(FSCD);LGD, MoPA,MoD | 1. Increase the number of usable cyclone shelters form 3847 (2014)- 3847(2020)
2. Reform the SoD and DM Act and its rules, it needed in line with post MDG and Sendai Framework for DRR (p-632)
3. Publish the national plan for Disaster Management 2016-2020 in live with post MDG and Sendai Framework for DRR.
4. Approve and implement the national Disaster Management Policy (p- 632)
5. Activate disaster co-ordination mechanisms at national and local level (p-632)
6. Establish and activate the Disaster Management Research and Training Institute to develop capacity and provide technical assistance across all relevant government agencies including the DMCS (p-633)
7. Integrate DRR and CCA for resilience approaches and principles within the planning and policy (p-633)
8. Integrate DM in district development plans and provide capacity development training including UDMCs (p-633
9. Inclusion of DRR and CCA issues in the training curriculum for local government, public representative official, Bangladesh Ansar and VDP, religious leader, scouts etc (p-633)
10. Implement a gendered approach to disaster resilience in all government planings, policy frameworks and programmes, monitor and report on implementations (p-633)
11. Establish effective partnerships for disaster resilience with the private sector focused on roles, responsibilites, investment priorities and incentives, includings regulation (p-633)
12. Develop policy framework for addressings slow onset disasters such as water loggings in south-west, river bank erosion etc (p-633)
13. Streamline the risk assessment, analysis and information sharings systems within Government (p-633)
14. Monitor risk and vulnerability nationwide and widely disseminate regular reports on the changing risk profile (p-633)
15. Develop risk assessment and CCA inclusion guideline and promote DRR and CCA inclusion in district level and below development planing processes (p-633)
16. Allocate adequate sectoral financing of disaster management through line ministries and establish the local DM Fund, monitor and report on implemantation (p633).
17. Promote structural and non-structural investment like disaster and climate resilient housing, roads, embankments, flood and cyclone shelters and other infrastructure construction and risk reduction programmes at comunity level (p-633)
18. Promote RRAP ( Risk Reduction Action Plan) and contingency planning acros aggencies and for all unions/cities/wards and monitor its implementation and practice (p-633)
19. Encourage different hazard based contingency planning like chemical and technological hazards (p-633)
20. Encourage earthquake vulnerable building retrofitting for major cities especially public buildings (p-633)
21. Investing ERR and CCA issues in private investements (p-633)
22. Develop tsunami guideline (p-633)
23. Establish the national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and fully operationalize it (p-633)
24. Develop national emergency response co-ordination mechanism framework and guidelins (p-634)
25. Finalize, approve, disseminate and create capacity for implementation of critical guidelines and plans on debries management, dead body management etc (p-634)
26. Finalize, approve, disseminate and create capacity for implementation of an Incident Management System (p-634)
27. Procuring search and rescue equipment for earthquake and other disaster (p-634)
28. Strengthen national space bases observation and monitoring disaster management system (satellite) (p-634)
29. Develop national volunteers organization (p-634)
30. Develop and implement the natural Disaster information Management Strategy (p-634)
31. Develop ICT based country wide earthquake seismic monitoring system (p-634)
32. Mutual Aid-agreements between public-private partners for emergency response (p-634)
33. Arrange Memo of Undersstanding (MoU) and bilateral agreements among the trans boundary natural hazards countries (p-634)
34. Prepare guideline for International assistance in Disaster Emergency (p-634)
35. Fully operationalize Multi Risk Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (MRVA) cell and Damage and needs Assesment cell (p-634)
36. Develop and implement a strategy for the recovery of vulnerable groups (p-634)
37. Develop guidelines on multisectoral co-ordination for post disaster recovery and Development Activities (p-634)
 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13.3 Improveeducation, awarenessraisingand human andinstitutional capacityon climate changemitigation, adaptation,impact reduction andearly warning | 13.3.1 Number ofcountries that haveintegratedmitigation,adaptation, impactreduction and earlywarning intoprimary, secondaryand tertiary curricula | *Lead:*MoEF,*Co-Lead:*MoDMR | MoE;MoPME;MoHA;MoInf; MoInd(BIM); MoD;LGD | 1. Promote structural and non-structural investment like disaster and climate resilient housing, roads, embankments, flood and cyclone shelters and other infrastructure construction and risk reduction programmes at comunity level (p-633)
2. Promote RRAP ( Risk Reduction Action Plan) and contingency planning acros aggencies and for all unions/cities/wards and monitor its implementation and practice (p-633)
3. Encourage different hazard based contingency planning like chemical and technological hazards (p-633)
4. Encourage earthquake vulnerable building retrofitting for major cities especially public buildings (p-633)
5. Investing ERR and CCA issues in private investements (p-633)
6. Develop tsunami guideline (p-633)
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9. Finalize, approve, disseminate and create capacity for implementation of critical guidelines and plans on debries management, dead body management etc (p-634)
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2. Enhance post-disaster management and relief programs
3. Increase social safety net programs
4. Early warning for Lightening
 |  |  |  |  |
| 13.3.2 Number ofcountries that havecommunicated thestrengthening ofinstitutional,systemic andindividual capacitybuildingtoimplementadaptation,mitigation andtechnology transfer,and developmentactions | *Lead:*MoEF,*Co-Lead:*MoDMR | MoE;MoPME;MoHA;MoInf; MoInd(BIM);MoPA; MoD;LGD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |