**Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh**

**Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief**

**Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.**

**www.modmr.gov.bd**

**Subject:- Mid Term Review of the 6th Five Year Plan.**

The inputs of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief for reviewing implementation of the 6th five year plan are as below:-

1. **Progress with Implementation of the Sixth Plan Targets**

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| **Objectives/Performance indicators** | **FY 10****(Baseline)** | **FY 13****(estimtte)** | **FY 15****(target)** | **Comments** |
| The overall objective of disaster management is “ To strengthen the capacity of the Bangladesh Disaster Management System to reduce unacceptable risk and improve response and recovery management at all levels”. As per the Dvelopment Resulyts famework(DRF) of the 6th plan the related objective is, “The environment is preserved and prevented from degradation and a disaster management strategy sexists”.  |  |  |  |  |
| **Specific sectoral performance indicators** | Baseline data | Performance so far | Sixth Plan end year target | Comments on likelihood on achieving the SFYP targett |
| Number of useable cyclone shelters(indicator no. 24) | 2,852 | 3770 | 5352 | The target can be reduced to some extent. |
| Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and community assets(indicator no. 25) | 2000 | 18700( 2011 target is 4000 and 2013 target is 18,000) | 20,000 | It is expcted that the target will be achieved. |
| Number f beneficiary in disaster related safety net program. | 3,00,000,00 | 3,99,3000(2011 target is 3,30,000,00 and 2013 target is 3,99,30000) | 4,50,000,00 | It is expcted that the target will be achieved. |

Though the Sixth Five Year Plan (SFYP) target hardly could directly match with program activities and result but there are very few areas that may contribute for achieving the target.

The five year plan includes disaster management mission, vision and objectives in chapter 10. Progress made aginst the objectives set are as below:-

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| Sl. No. | Objectives | Progress |
|  | Integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches in all ongoing and future development plans, programs and policies | **The disaster managemtn vision has made paradigm shift from relief to risk reduction. The ministry puts immense emphasis on risk reduction, adaptation issues. By this time “National Plan for Disaster Management (2010-2015), The Disaster Management Act, The Standing Orders on Disaster(SoD**)(revised) etc. have been approved. All these documents emphasizes on these issues. Moreover the future documents like the draft **Disaster Management Policy, rules and other plans , programs will also take into consideration of t=adaprtation, risk reduction issues.** |
| 2. | Enhancing professional sjkills and knowledge of key personnel on disaster and climate change risk reduction, preparedness, warning and forcasting system and post disaster activities. |  |
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1. **Progress with implementation of 6th five year plan target:**

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| Objective/ Performance Indicators | FY 10 (baseline) | FY 13(estimate) | FY 15 (target) | Comments |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Specific sectoral performance indicators | Baseline data | Performance so far | Sixth plan end year target | Comments on likelihood on achieving the SFYP |
| Target 16: Proportion of rural population with access to safe drinking water | 79% | 5 lac poor people in AILA affect 35unions of 7 Upazila under 3 district has been covered by CDMP & GIZ established 17 solar powered DTW and re-excavate 44 pond with water treatment technology then distributing drinking water from 734 distribution points through setting 202 KM under ground pipe network at rural area.To ensure safe drinking water as of 2013 a total of 412 DTW, 53 RWH, 22 test tube well, 2 under ground water reserver & 2 PSF has established and 53 ponds re-excavated at Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira district. | 96.5% | To achieve the target by FY 15 a comprehensive action plan is required for all concerned. There are some hard to reach areas which is still under coverage. For CDMP interventions, it should come out through CRA and community consultation;  |
| Target 18: Proportion of rural population with access to sanitary latrine | 85% | Under the LDRRF initiative around 30 thousands population has covered with 5112 nos sanitary latrine at different areas of the country.  | 90% | If the progress trend continues as it is, the target may be achieved by the time line. |
| Target 24 : Productive Forest Coverage (70% tree density) | 13% | Under the LDRRF initiative of the program 140 km road cum embankment, 78 nos earthen Killa and 1980 Nos house plinth has raised and that has been planted with timber and fruit trees. More CDMP DAE joint program has been establishing fruit garden with FFS farmer of 52 upazilas. | 15% | Continuing with the present progress trend may help for achieving the expected target.  |

1. **Major policies and Institutional reform between FY10-FY 13**

During the reported period a good number of policies and strategies have been introduced that brings positive effect on achieving the program goal as well as the 6th five year targets. Some of those are as Follows:

**“National Plan for disaster Management (2010-2015)** was approved in 2010. Th plan is the reflection of the commitments of the Government f Bangladesh for addressing disasters in a comprehensive way.

**The Disaster Management Act** has been approved (September 2012) which is a legal framework of disaster management.

**The Standing Orders on Disaster(SoD**)which was prepared in 1997 was revised in 2010 which now includes earthquake, tsunami and fire hazards. The document provides in details the responsibilities of different ministries/ departments/ agencies in disaster.

**The Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Guideline** -2011 is a very useful guideline which delineates in detail different aspects of cyclone shelter construction, maintenance and management.

**The Disaster Management Policy** is ready to be tabled at the Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee.

**Disaster Management Rules** have been drafted.

**SAARC Plan of Action for Disaster Management (2011-2015)** has been drafted which includes the SAARC Member Countries policies and plans.

**The Hyugo Framework for Action (HFA) Progress Report** has been published. The report is showcased to the 5th AMCDRR and other national events. The Post-HFA national agenda has been prepared and submitted to SAARC/ISDR.

**The inundation maps for flood (for flood prone areas) and storm surge (coastal area)** have been developed (upto upazila level) and uploaded in the Disaster Management Information Centre( (DMIC) website (www.dmic.org.bd/inmap). The map could be used to determine the safe plinth level for construction of any shelter, killa, houses, road, embankment etc.

**Contingency plan** helps in early recovery from any disastrous event. Contingency plans have been prepared for different organizations responsible for emergency response such as Department of Disaster Management, Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense, Armed Forces Division, Cyclone Preparedness Programme, City Corporation of Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet, various service providers like electricity, gas, T&T, WASA, and health.

* Disaster Management Policy and Act Enacted
* DRR&CCA issues incorporated in at least 10 sectoral policies
* Increased government allocation in disaster risk reduction by 100%
* Cyclone shelter preparation and maintenance policy 2011
* Constructed 2500 more multi-purpose cyclone shelters
* Reduced community vulnerability by 10%
* At least 20 urban municipalities meet the criteria of safer cities
* Restructuring the Ministry and its departments
1. **Important constraints that affect the ministry/ sector performance:**

Since the program, CDMP, has been implementing through partnership with 12 other ministries to mainstream DRR with a vision to safe guard the development achievement from recurrent disaster. The partnership of the program of one ministry with other ministries department it self is a challenge. However till date CDMP is achieving its expected goal. In the set target for SFYP no indicator is set in relation with disaster management activates.

1. **Improvement for future:**

As we suggested earlier, tracking the annual progress of implementation according to results based M&E system we further suggesting for regrouping the indicators by sector wise outputs and outcomes.

Incorporate Disaster Management related indicator and set target for monitoring the achievements.

As the macro level a result tracking is a relatively new and different approach for Bangladesh Government so the strategy may be taken to find the causal relationship between outputs and outcomes of different sectoral achievements.

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