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

**Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief**

**Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.**

Bangladesh is a low lying deltaic country in south Asia formed by the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna rivers. The geographical location, land characteristics, multiplicity of rivers and the monsoon climate render Bangladesh highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change adds a new dimension to community risk and vulnerability. Although the magnitude of these changes may appear to be small, they could substantially increase the frequency and intensity of existing climatic events(floods, droughts, cyclones etc). Impacts of climate change are visible in Bangladesh in the form of temperature extremes, erratic rainfalls and increased number of intensified floods, droughts prevalence of rough weather in the Bay etc.

Disaster risk reduction and climate change risk reduction are aimed at enhancing sustainability, resilient society and human security. It is worth mentioning that M/o Disaster Management and Relief has been playing a vital role in disaster risk reduction and preparedness and in overall disaster management. In spite of that we still have to take lot of initiatives.

**National and International Drivers**

Disasters can either be natural, human induced or even arising out of technological causes. Disaster management activities in Bangladesh are designed as per Disaster Management Model of National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) and it comprises of mainly of 2 elements namely Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Management. The Disaster Management Policy will provide guidance, plan and help prepare for all types hazards and disaster. In fact disaster management in Bangladesh is guided by a number of national and international drivers which among others includes a) the Standing Orders on Disasters(SoD) first introduced in 1997 and then revised in 2010; b) The Millenium Declaration of September 2000 (MDG) to protect the vulnerable from the consequences of natural disasters c) The National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015 d) the Hyogo framework for action (HFA) 2005-2015 and e) the SAARC Framework for Action (SFA) 2006-2015. These international guidance are included in national drivers like the SoD and the NPDM.

MDG & HFA are going to expire by 2015 & post MDG & HFA are replacing it. Our national drivers of Disaster Management especially NPDM will be required to be reshaped in the light of new or refresh international drivers of Strategic Development Goals (SDG) and HFA-2. So, there will be substantial change of Disaster Management (DM) issues in Bangladesh and the Seventh Five Year Plan in the light of SDG and HFA-2.

This is to mention that the Hyugo Framework for Action (HFA)-2 is also considering previous DRR issues along with Climate Change Risk integration into DRR in the light of sustainable development aspects to global, national and community level. The present HFA framework aims to achieve the outcome over the next 20 years as “The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives, and in the social, economic and environmental assets of persons, communities and countries.” Probably upcoming SDG is going to put emphasis on sustainable developments on social aspects and disasters especially for the poor and vulnerable and to strengthen the country’s early warning system.

Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Change risk reduction integration efforts within government, NGOs and private sector and effective response mechanism across the whole country will help to achieve sustainable development from national to community level. Women, children, elderly, the disable and other socially marginalized groups will be primary beneficiaries of all disaster management efforts.

**Review of Policies**

During the reign of the present government from 2009-2013 period, in 2009 for the first time a separate division namely, the Disaster Management and Relief Division (DMRD) was formed. Subsequently, disaster management and relief got its own full-fledged ministry, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Following enactment of the Disaster Management Act (DMA) 2012, the government set up the Department for Disaster Management (DDM) with a more robust and wider role focusing on comprehensive disaster management, and has been responsible for implementation of the national disaster management related policies and plans at all levels.

The DDM has the mandate to implement the objectives of DMA 2012 by reducing the overall vulnerability from different impacts of disaster by undertaking risk reduction activities; conducting humanitarian assistance programs efficiently to enhance the capacity of poor and disadvantaged as well as strengthening and coordinating programs undertaken by various government and non-government organizations related to disaster risk reduction and emergency response. It is responsible for executing directions, recommendations by the government in connection with disaster management as well as the national disaster management principles and planning.

The NPDM 2010-2015 envisages a group of broad-based strategies:

1. Disaster management would involve the management of both risks and consequences of disasters that would include prevention emergency response and post-disaster recovery.
2. Community involvement for preparedness programmes for protecting lives and properties would be a major focus. Involvement of local government bodies would be essential part of the strategy. Self-reliance should be the key for preparedness, response and recovery.
3. Non-structural mitigation measures such as community disaster preparedness training advocacy and public awareness must be given a high priority; this would require an integration of structural mitigation with non-structural measures.

The priorities of the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2010-2015 endorsed by the National Disaster Management Council in 2010 have been embedded in all the government high level policy and operation documents. The current government’s ‘Vision 2021’ sets‘ Effective Disaster Management’ as one of the sub-goals and puts emphasis on seasonal flood and drought mitigation, establishing of an effective early warning and evacuation mechanism, and development of a natural disaster insurance scheme to compensate the physical and property damage.

The Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Sixth Five Year Plan 2011-2015 and National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) have provisions and emphasis to implement NPDM. The local level (Upazila) development planning proforma is being revised by the Local Government Division where inputs provided by Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief to make it more inclusive for disaster risk reduction.

**Lessons and Constraints**

1. The SOD is only an order not an act, there is no legal obligation for the implementers of the SOD. Legal framework can work as pressure to take all possible steps for effective implementation of the actions defined in Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD).
2. SOD coordination bodies are not sufficiently functional. Training is one of the best ways to enhance knowledge and skill. Advanced training, refresher training, on the job training etc. should also be arranged besides foundation/basic training. No work can be done effectively unless the stakeholders are motivated and committed. Motivational work should be undertaken for example: rewarding the best UDMC, rewarding the best UDMC member, rewarding the best volunteer etc.
3. Natural disasters cannot be stopped. But the loss of lives, assets and properties can be reduced significantly through effective and timely preparedness activities. Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs) have great role to play for reducing disaster risks of the vulnerable people. Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) can guide the UDMCs for understanding and performing their roles and responsibilities. But the existing challenge for operationalizing SOD should be addressed through joint collaboration and adopting multi-sectoral approach.
4. Monitoring is very important to track progress, learn challenges and make necessary adjustments. Upazilla Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC) should be committed enough to regularly monitor the activities of Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) and provide proactive support as and when required.
5. Resources identification, mobilization and utilization are always big challenge. Government should pay due attention so that UDMCs have adequate resources for implementation of SODs and Disaster Contingency Plan. Bangladesh has achieved significant progress in ensuring 100% sanitation in many of the Unions. One of the underlying factors for this success is allocating resources at UP budget for this purpose. Similarly, government should keep such provision for Disaster Contingency Fund at Union Level. This fund could be utilized for awareness activities during peace time and early warning, search & rescue, shelter management etc. during disaster period. Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs) should also take collective initiatives to generate Disaster Contingency Fund through mobilizing local resources.
6. Disaster Risk Reduction is a multi sector business. It is not possible for government alone to tackle disaster unless strong collaboration among all the relevant stakeholders such as government, NGOs, researchers, scientists, civil society, private sector, media etc. are established and maintained. Collaborative efforts can strengthen the preparedness activities at all level and reduce the impact of disasters.
7. Community level preparedness works very well where it is part of poverty alleviation program. Many poor people cannot undertake safety measures simply because they cannot afford those. Change in housing pattern (mud-built to light materials housing) in Chittagong hill tracts is an example.
8. Access to early warning is still a challenge and needed is support from the institutions. The service providers should be supported with resources so that they can do their business during disasters.

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1. Outreach is another challenge as greater number of vulnerable people has not yet been reached. There is a need to invest in inventing effective measures to scale up the ideas.
2. Citizen action and media advocacy matter most in reduction of vulnerability and timely allocation and distribution of resources. They should be a part of disaster preparedness work.
3. Living with disaster requires sorting the basic first. As a nation we should invest our resources in a way so that basic services like health, education and water can continue even when there are disasters. For an example, revising the school calendar can reduce school days loss. We can introduce monsoon vacation by the summer one.
4. Climate change, earthquake vulnerability, vulnerability monitoring etc. related information management system is also needed to be strengthened.
5. Natural elements such as water, land and air are trans-boundary. And thus any measures to address them would also have take into consideration the trans-boundary solutions. This will likely to involve the combined and coordinated effort of the scientific and technology front, community and practice front and regional and international diplomacy front.
6. Disaster and climate change risks are still at the normative level with elusive quantification. This is making it impossible to estimate the value of the disaster and climate change risks, the required investment, the losses from adverse events and the requirement for recovery and redevelopment. Without the disciplined risk accounting it is also difficult to determine the baseline, benchmark and accomplishment of objective.

**3. Development vision Goals, objectives and targets for 7FYP**

**Vision:-** The Disaster Management vision of the Government of Bangladesh is to reduce the risk of people, especially the poor and the disadvantaged to the effects of natural, environmental and human induced hazards to a manageable and acceptable humanitarian level and to have in place an efficient emergency response management system capable of handling large scale disaster.

**Objective:-** The overall objective of disaster management is to reduce the underlying risks and to promote climate change adaptation. This will result in substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of persons, communities and the country.

**Strategic Goals:-** To achieve a paradigm shift towards a comprehensive disaster risk reduction some of the strategic goals are as below:-

-Professionalizing the disaster management system

-Mainstreaming risk reduction

-Strengthening institutional mechanism

-Empowering at risk community

-Expanding risk reduction program

-Strengthening emergency response system

-Developing and strengthening networks.

**Targets for the 7th five year plan:**

* Upgrade the disaster management regulative framework
* Risk reduction and climate change adaptation principles (with sustainability) are mainstreamed within all development programs, plans and policies
* Create a national training capacity to sustain and progressively expand the training efforts
* Strengthen community and household level capacity to withstand the disastrous situation
* Establishment of DM fund
* Implementation of different risk reduction options
* Spatial Difference Basis Sustainable livelihood Strategy
* Develop, establish & amend emergency response plan
* Establishment of Multi Risk Vulnerability Assessment Mapping(MRVA) & Damage & Need Assessment Cell(DNA)
* Construction of Flood, Cyclone Shelters and killa
* Procuring search & rescue equipments
* Strengthen national capacity for response management support to local disaster management committees
* ICT based Multi-hazard EWS at community level
* Establish and improve search and rescue mechanism
* Develop and establish emergency response plan
* Development of an effective ICT based information management system
* Establish public private partnership for disaster risk reduction
* Establish Go- NGO and private sector coordination for disaster risk reduction
* Establish multi sectoral coordination system
* Reduce vulnerability of the at risk communities through social safety nets
* Prepare guideline for damage & needs assessment for recovery planning
* Establish & strengthen the regional networks
* Strengthen the use of space based technology
* Develop a monitoring and evaluation system to enable the effectiveness of the capacity building strategy to be measured

**4. Current and future Challenges**

There is an estimate that climate change would bear some 75 to 80 percent of the costs of damages caused by the changing climate. Bangladesh lacks sufficient financial and technical capacities to manage increasing climate risk. We depend more directly on climate-sensitive natural resources for income and wellbeing. An equitable and effective global climate deal is needed. Such a deal would recognize the varying needs and constraints and assist with the finance and technology to meet the increased challenges to development, ensure that we are not locked into a permanently low share of the global commons and establish mechanisms that decouple where mitigation happens from who pays for it.

More than 60 % of urban population lives in four main cities in Bangladesh. Dhaka alone accommodates one-third of urban population and produces 60 % of national GDP. Therefore, disaster in urban areas has severe national consequences in Bangladesh. Eventually, disaster risk reduction from the cities should be the key issues for ensuring overall development of Bangladesh.

Today, most of the people in the south say, they are affected by salinity. Farmers are adapting by planting saline-tolerant varieties of rice. But this worked well, until the cyclone Aila hit the country in 2009. After that the salinity level rose higher and even the new crops . It is estimated that for just four villages in the district, the cyclone resulted in a loss of US$1.9 million between 2009-2011.In order to effectively address loss and damage, the following steps may be undertaken:

1. Develop a comprehensive policy on the integration of DRR and CCA to address loss and damage from the impacts of both extreme events and slow onset processes;
2. Establish a policy body under the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and technical bodies at both the MoEF and the MoDMR, to serve as knowledge hubs and to provide expertise in DRR and CCA respectively to the loss and damage policy wing of the MoP; Establishing Links between Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Context of Loss and Damage
3. Integrate DRR and CCA in a multi-level institutional framework to address loss and damage from both extreme events and slow onset processes under a common mechanism;
4. Strengthen and enhance the capacity for mainstreaming loss and damage into national planning processes and develop vertical and horizontal linkages between sectors and institutions working in areas of development to ensure climate resilient development; and
5. Obtain accreditation for the existing National Funding Entities to become National Implementing Entities in order to access support from the international funding mechanisms–both within and outside the UNFCCC – to address loss and damage including through adaptation, mitigation, technology and capacity building.
6. Information is especially important in the case of Trans-boundary water management. Moreover, in Trans-boundary basins, information exchange and sharing of data between riparian countries is regarded as a first and essential step towards fostering cooperation and trust. Unfortunately, restriction in the availability of data and information beyond borders in the riparian countries of the Ganges basin continue to prevail, and countries are often hesitant and cautious to share any kind of hydrological information.
7. Establishing public-private partnerships for disaster & climate change risk reduction.

**5. Sectoral/sub sectoral development strategies and policies for 7FYP**

* Institutionalization of DRR and CCA
* Promoting and practicing Public Private partnership
* Adaptive research on disaster and climatic issues
* Promote proven technologies

**6. List of policies/ programs/projects for achieving the targets of 7FYP**

* DM Act 2012
* National Plan for Disaster Management (2010- 2015)
* DM Act derivative rules
* SOD
* Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015
* SAARC Framework for Action (SFA) 2006-2015
* SDGs
* Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
* National adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)
* Disaster Management Regulatory Frameworks
* Disaster Management Plan for District Upazila, Union, City corporation, Municipality etc.
* Different sectoral development plan
* Disaster Impact and Risk Assessment Guideline
* Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund Management Guidelines
* Emergency Fund Management Guidelines
* Indigenous Coping Mechanism Guidebook
* Community Risk Assessment Guidelines
* Damage and Needs Assessment Methodology
* Hazard Specific Risk Assessment Guidelines
* Emergency Response and Information Management Guideline
* National Risk Reduction Fund Management Guideline
* National Disaster Reduction and Emergency Fund Management Guideline
* Local Disaster Management Fund Guideline
* Guideline for Road and Water Safety
* Guideline for Industrial Safety
* Guideline for Disaster Shelter Management
* Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline for the Implementation of the Plan
* Guideline for International Assistance in Disaster Emergency

**7. Institutional Mechanism for Monitoring**

1. Developing a vulnerability Index will help channelize equitable resources to the targeted districts.
2. Developing focused and specific DRR-CCA indicators in the overall performance tracking for the plans, programs and projects
3. Number of recipients of social welfare/safety net allocations after any disaster.

**8. Improving Implementation Capacity**

1. Business process and financial management reform in MoDMR and DDM and relevant GoB agencies
2. Better coordination mechanisms within the ministry and across the government
3. Investment in DRR and climate risk reduction to reduce the cost for response and recovery.

**Attchment-1**

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| **Sl. No** | **Goals** | **Targets** | **Activities**  **Policy/Program/Project** | **Program/Project wise indicative Cost ( lakh Tk at 2014-15 Prices)** |
| 1 | Risk reduction and climate change adaptation principles and practices are mainstreamed within all development programs, plans and policies | * Upgrade the disaster management regulative framework * Risk reduction and climate change adaptation principles (with sustainability) are mainstreamed within all development programs, plans and policies | * Disaster Management Act, 2012, National Plan for Disaster Management-2016-2020 will be published in the light of Post MDG & Post-2015 Framework on DRR * Disaster Management Policy, Rules * Dead body Management Guideline * Debris Management Guideline * Incident Management System (IMS) * Contingency Plans for Different Agencies * Hazard Specific Risk Assessment Guidelines | 10.00  20.00 |
| 2 | Enhance the professional skills and knowledge of key personnel on disaster risk management and climate change risk management | * Create a national training capacity to sustain and progressively expand the training efforts | * Establish & functioning of DM Research & Training Institute * Inclusion DRR & CCA issues into the training curriculum for local government public representatives and officials at all levels, teachers at all levels, religious leaders of all faith, Bangladesh Ansars, Scouts, Girls Guide,VDPs etc. * Providing training on earthquake resilient structure to all City/Municipality engineers & GoB engineers * Hazard specific trainings, simulations & symposium for hazard mandated agencies | 3000.00  90.00  120.00  120.00 |
| 3 | Strengthening the capacities for disaster & climate change risk reduction at community& institutional level | * Strengthen community and household level capacity to withstand the disastrous situation * Establishment of DM fund | * Community Risk Assessment Guideline * DRR & CCA inclusion guideline preparation * RRAP & contingency plans for all unions/cities/city agencies and wards * DRR & CCA inclusion into all union level development plans * DRR & CCA inclusion in education curricula at school, college and tertiary levels * Implement knowledge based training program for DMCs * Establishment & implementation of local DM fund mechanism | 8.00  250.00  5000.00 |
| 4 | Community based program for Disaster & Climate Change Risk Reduction | * Implementation of different risk reduction options | * Disaster & climate adaptive agro-met information at community level by providing trainings, setting agricultural clubs and providing radio set etc. * Disaster & climate resilient housing, roads, embankments, other infrastructure construction & risk reduction programs at community level * Organize community level drills | Cyclone shelter-80000.00  Flood shelter- 45000.00  Resistant house- 30000.00  Bridges/culverts- 120000.00 |
| 5 | Promote the livelihood strategies & options for the most vulnerable groups & incorporating disaster & climate change risk reduction in practice | * Spatial difference basis sustainable livelihood strategy | * Develop spatial difference basis disaster & climate change adaptive and sustainable livelihood strategy * Develop strategy for lagging region to improve the condition of marginal people * Develop strategy for most vulnerable groups especially elderly, child, female headed family and disable to provide livelihood support during disaster & post disaster period | 10.00  10.00  5.00 |
| 6 | Creating legal & institutional framework for effective response management | * Develop, establish and amend emergency response plan | * Amend the Act of Disaster Management 2012 * Preparation of NPDM:2016-2020 * Disaster Management Policy, Rules * Dead body Management Guideline * Debris Management Guideline * Incident Management System (IMS) | 25.00 |
| 7 | Strengthening the capacities for disaster & climate change risk assessment for multi-hazards & strengthening effective response management | * Establishment of Multi Risk Vulnerability Assessment Mapping ( MRVA) cell and damage and need assessment cell * Construction of flood shelters, cyclone shelters and killa, disaster resilient housing etc. * Procuring search & rescue equipments | * Establishment of Multi Risk Vulnerability Assessment Mapping ( MRVA) and Damage and Need Assessment Cell * Multi – Hazard Mapping * Tsunami Risk Mapping * Earthquake micro zoning map for major cities * Different hazard based contingency planning like chemical and technological hazards, road and water safety, nuclear and radiological risk, biological hazards, landslide etc. * Develop Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for first responders * Construction of flood and cyclone shelters * Procuring search & rescue equipments especially for earthquake and landslides * Earthquake vulnerable building retrofitting for major cities especially public buildings * Develop ICT based country wide earthquake seismic monitoring system | 100.00  10000.00 |
| 8 | Strengthening national capacity for response management support to local Disaster Management Committees | * Strengthening national capacity for response management support to local Disaster Management Committees | * Formulate hazard specific plans * Formulate all local level plans including City Corporation, District, Upazila, Union & Municipality Plan * Local Disaster Management Fund Guidelines * Damage & Need Assessment Methodology | 50.00 |
| 9 | Improving multi-hazard EWS and community alert systems | * ICT based multi-hazard EWS at community level | * Use of space technology and IT based EWS at community on flood, flash flood, land sliding and cyclone * Develop & disseminate earthquake & Tsunami EWS * ICT based multi-hazard EWS at community level * Capacitating urban volunteers & CPP and their volunteers for disseminating EWS in real time * **Develop volunteerism for disseminating flood early warning at the community level** * Public awareness program for multi-hazard EWS | 500.00 |
| 10 | Strengthening the search & rescue capabilities for relevant agencies | * Establish and improve search and rescue mechanism | * Develop National Volunteers organization * Equipment, training programs for CPP & Urban volunteers * Certification & award programs for CPP & urban volunteers * Compensation programs for dead or injured volunteers |  |
| 11 | Introducing effective response management coordination mechanism at different levels for emergency response | * Develop and establish emergency response plan | * Develop national emergency response co-ordination mechanism framework & guidelines * Establish an emergency operations centre | 5.00  1500.000 |
| 12 | Establishing ICT based information management system | * Development of an effective ICT based information management system | * Modernization of NDRCC * Establish DMIC at DDM * Establish DMIC all district & upazila level * Establish disaster related E-library having archive facilities * ICT based EW dissemination system | 5000.00 |
| 13 | Establishing public-private partnerships for disaster & climate change risk reduction | * Establish public private partnership for disaster risk reduction | * Mutual Aid-Agreements between Public-Private Partners for emergency Response * Integrating DRR & CCA issues in private investments | 10.00 |
| 14 | Strengthening GO-NGO and private sector co-ordination for emergency response | * Establish Go- NGO and private sector coordination for disaster risk reduction | * Develop guidelines on co-ordination mechanism for GO-NGO and private sector for emergency response * Prepare monitoring and evaluation guideline | 10.00 |
| 15 | Establishing multi sectoral well co-ordination system for post disaster recovery activities | * Establish multi sectoral coordination system | * Develop guidelines on multi sectoral well co-ordination for post disaster recovery and development activities | 5.00 |
| 16 | Protect & support the most vulnerable groups during disaster & post recovery stage especially women, children & disable groups and older people | * Reduce vulnerability of the at risk communities through social safety nets | * Establish an effective targeting mechanism * Establish an effective monitoring and support mechanism * Integration of DRR CCA in safety net programs * SSNP program (GR, TR, VGF, EGPP, FFW) | 25.00  3200000.00 |
| 17 | Developing mechanism for damage & needs assessment for recovery planning | * Prepare guideline for damage & needs assessment for recovery planning | * Prepare guideline for damage & needs assessment for recovery planning | 50.00 |
| 18 | Establish & strengthen the regional networks for real time data/information sharing and assistance. | * Establish & strengthen the regional networks | * Arrange Memo of Understanding (MoU) and bilateral agreements among the trans boundary natural hazards countries * Guideline for International Assistance in Disaster Emergency | 50.00 |
| 19 | Strengthen the use of space based technology in disaster management system globally, regionally & Nationally | * Strengthen the use of space based technology | * Strengthen national space based observation & monitoring disaster management system (satellite) * Making linkage to regional & global space based technology in disaster management |  |
| 20. | Develop a monitoring and evaluation system | * Develop a monitoring and evaluation system to enable the effectiveness of the capacity building strategy to be measured | * Capacity building for results based monitoring and evaluation | 25.00 |

**Attachment 2**

**Ministry: M/o Disaster Management and Relief**

**Executing Agency: Department of Disaster Management**

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| **Sl. No** | **Goals** | **Targets to attain** | **Input Indicators**  **(resources/ policy changes etc.)** | **Output indicators**  **(measureable)** | **Impact indicators** |
| 1 | Risk reduction and climate change adaptation principles and practices are mainstreamed within all development programs, plans and policies | * Upgrade the disaster management regulative framework * Risk reduction and climate change adaptation principles (with sustainability) are mainstreamed within all development programs, plans and policies | * Disaster Management Act, 2012, National Plan for Disaster Management-2016-2020 will be published in the light of Post MDG & Post-2015 Framework on DRR * Disaster Management Policy, Rules * Dead body Management Guideline * Debris Management Guideline * Incident Management System (IMS) * Contingency Plans for Different Agencies * Hazard Specific Risk Assessment Guidelines | Number of plans, programs, policies and guidelines | Disaster resilience increased at national and community level |
| 2 | Enhance the professional skills and knowledge of key personnel on disaster risk management and climate change risk management | * Create a national training capacity to sustain and progressively expand the training efforts | * Establish & functioning of DM Research & Training Institute * Inclusion DRR & CCA issues into the training curriculum for local government public representatives and officials at all levels, teachers at all levels, religious leaders of all faith, Bangladesh Ansars, Scouts, Girls Guide,VDPs etc. * Providing training on earthquake resilient structure to all City/Municipality engineers & GoB engineers * Hazard specific trainings, simulations & symposium for hazard mandated agencies | Number of officials trained | Professional groups are developed for disaster resilience |
| 3 | Strengthening the capacities for disaster & climate change risk reduction at community& institutional level | * Strengthen community and household level capacity to withstand the disastrous situation * Establishment of DM fund | * Community Risk Assessment Guideline * DRR & CCA inclusion guideline preparation * RRAP & contingency plans for all unions/cities/city agencies and wards * DRR & CCA inclusion into all union level development plans * DRR & CCA inclusion in education curricula at school, college and tertiary levels * Implement knowledge based training program for DMCs * Establishment & implementation of local DM fund mechanism | Number of disaster & climate change risk reduction initiatives | Community & institutional level capacities are strengthened |
| 4 | Community based program for Disaster & Climate Change Risk Reduction | * Implementation of different risk reduction options | * Disaster & climate adaptive agro-met information at community level by providing trainings, setting agricultural clubs and providing radio set etc. * Disaster & climate resilient housing, roads, embankments, other infrastructure construction & risk reduction programs at community level * Organize community level drills | Number of disaster & climate change risk reduction measures | Community resilience increased |
| 5 | Promote the livelihood strategies & options for the most vulnerable groups & incorporating disaster & climate change risk reduction in practice | * Spatial difference basis sustainable livelihood strategy | * Develop spatial difference basis disaster & climate change adaptive and sustainable livelihood strategy * Develop strategy for lagging region to improve the condition of marginal people * Develop strategy for most vulnerable groups especially elderly, child, female headed family and disable to provide livelihood support during disaster & post disaster period | Number of livelihood strategies and options | Livelihood sustainability ensured |
| 6 | Creating legal & institutional framework for effective response management | * Develop, establish and amend emergency response plan | * Amend the Act of Disaster Management 2012 * Preparation of NPDM:2016-2020 * Disaster Management Policy, Rules * Dead body Management Guideline * Debris Management Guideline * Incident Management System (IMS) | Effective response management enhanced through legal initiatives | Effective response management ensured at national level |
| 7 | Strengthening the capacities for disaster & climate change risk assessment for multi-hazards & strengthening effective response management | * Establishment of Multi Risk Vulnerability Assessment Mapping ( MRVA) cell and damage and need assessment cell * Construction of flood shelters, cyclone shelters and killa, disaster resilient housing etc. * Procuring search & rescue equipments | * Establishment of Multi Risk Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (MRVA) and Damage and Need Assessment Cell * Multi – Hazard Mapping * Tsunami Risk Mapping * Earthquake micro zoning map for major cities * Different hazard based contingency planning like chemical and technological hazards, road and water safety, nuclear and radiological risk, biological hazards, landslide etc. * Develop Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for first responders * Construction of flood and cyclone shelters * Procuring search & rescue equipments especially for earthquake and landslides * Earthquake vulnerable building retrofitting for major cities especially public buildings * Develop ICT based country wide earthquake seismic monitoring system | Disaster & climate change risk assessment for multi hazards are strengthened | Multi hazards risk resilience enhanced |
| 8 | Strengthening national capacity for response management support to local Disaster Management Committees | * Strengthening national capacity for response management support to local Disaster Management Committees | * Formulate hazard specific plans * Formulate all local level plans including City Corporation, District, Upazila, Union & Municipality Plan * Local Disaster Management Fund Guidelines * Damage & Need Assessment Methodology | Local disaster management committees response capacities increased | Vulnerable & disaster affected community receives service timely |
| 9 | Improving multi-hazard EWS and community alert systems | * ICT based multi-hazard EWS at community level | * Use of space technology and IT based EWS at community on flood, flash flood, land sliding and cyclone * Develop & disseminate earthquake & Tsunami EWS * ICT based multi-hazard EWS at community level * Capacitating urban volunteers & CPP and their volunteers for disseminating EWS in real time * Public awareness program for multi-hazard EWS | Multi hazards EWS and community alert system established | Multi hazard system & community alert system become effective |
| 10 | Strengthening the search & rescue capabilities for relevant agencies | * Establish and improve search and rescue mechanism | * Develop National Volunteers organization * Equipment, training programs for CPP & Urban volunteers * Certification & award programs for CPP & urban volunteers * Compensation programs for dead or injured volunteers | Search & rescue capabilities for relevant agencies increased | Disaster death tolls are decreased significantly |
| 11 | Introducing effective response management coordination mechanism at different levels for emergency response | * Develop and establish emergency response plan | * Develop national emergency response co-ordination mechanism framework & guidelines * Establish an emergency operations centre | Emergency response co-ordination mechanism established at different agency level | Disaster Management capacities increased |
| 12 | Establishing ICT based information management system | * Development of an effective ICT based information management system | * Modernization of NDRCC * Establish DMIC at DDM * Establish DMIC all district & upazila level * Establish disaster related E-library having archive facilities * ICT based EW dissemination system | ICT based information management system institutionalized | Disaster impacts reduced substantially |
| 13 | Establishing public-private partnerships for disaster & climate change risk reduction | * Establish public private partnership for disaster risk reduction | * Mutual Aid-Agreements between Public-Private Partners for emergency Response * Integrating DRR & CCA issues in private investments | Public – private partnerships established | Participatory disaster operational system reduce the risks substantially |
| 14 | Strengthening GO-NGO and private sector co-ordination for emergency response | * Establish Go- NGO and private sector coordination for disaster risk reduction | * Develop guidelines on co-ordination mechanism for GO-NGO and private sector for emergency response * Prepare monitoring and evaluation guideline | Go-NGO and private sector co-ordination for emergency response mechanism established | Overlapping activities of Go-NGO and private sector are reduced & well balanced emergency response system |
| 15 | Establishing multi sectoral well co-ordination system for post disaster recovery activities | * Establish multi sectoral coordination system | * Develop guidelines on multi sectoral well co-ordination for post disaster recovery and development activities | Multi sectoral well co-ordination system for post disaster recovery activities increased | Multi sectoral post disaster recovery overlapping activities are decreased |
| 16 | Protect & support the most vulnerable groups during disaster & post recovery stage especially women, children & disable groups and older people | * Reduce vulnerability of the at risk communities through social safety nets | * Establish an effective targeting mechanism * Establish an effective monitoring and support mechanism * Integration of DRR CCA in safety net programs * SSNP program (GR, TR, VGF, EGPP, FFW) | Most vulnerable groups are protected | Marginal level disaster resilience increased |
| 17 | Developing mechanism for damage & needs assessment for recovery planning | * Prepare guideline for damage & needs assessment for recovery planning | * Prepare guideline for damage & needs assessment for recovery planning | Damage & needs assessment for recovery planning are developed | Post disaster balanced development are ensured |
| 18 | Establish & strengthen the regional networks for real time data/information sharing and assistance. | * Establish & strengthen the regional networks | * Arrange Memo of Understanding (MoU) and bilateral agreements among the trans boundary natural hazards countries * Guideline for International Assistance in Disaster Emergency | Trans boundary disaster information sharing | Trans boundary disaster risks reduced |
| 19 | Strengthen the use of space based technology in disaster management system globally, regionally & Nationally | * Strengthen the use of space based technology | * Strengthen national space based observation & monitoring disaster management system (satellite) * Making linkage to regional & global space based technology in disaster management | Use of space based disaster management system established | Disaster resilience increased through space based management system |
| 20. | Develop a monitoring and evaluation system | * Develop a monitoring and evaluation system to enable the effectiveness of the capacity building strategy to be measured | * Capacity building for results based monitoring and evaluation | MoDMR develop a general guideline to mainstream DRR within their respective sectoral development plan | Development programs are DRR & CCA sensitive |