

Summary Report
Post HFA National Consultation Process
25 February 2013, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Preamble

As per the decision of the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction Meeting on 19 February 2013, and as stipulated by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/199 of 28 February 2012, Bangladesh is submitting this Summary Report on the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction to the UN ISDR. This report is resulted from a series of inclusive national consultative processes with relevant GoB ministries and departments as well as members of the civil society over three-month period. This shall go hand-in-hand with the Bangladesh national report on the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action 2012 and thus closing the gaps and reducing the duplication of efforts.

A. Summary of key points of the national consultation

- 1) Bangladesh recognises the urgency to formally govern the substantial and predictable additional flow of financial resources and transfer of technology from the developed countries and larger economies as part of global and regional sustainable development framework. The regional cooperation such as South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and South- South cooperation must be promoted as platform for promoting resilience.
- 2) As far as the question of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Bangladesh proposes “Resilience” as a paradigm that integrates DRR, climate change adaptation(CCA) , and sustainable development; that fully cognizant the imperatives of gender equity to empower the poor and the disadvantaged; to enhance the coherence and optimize the utilization of scarce resource that handicap developing countries.
- 3) Bangladesh urges that such Framework focuses on the increasing risks from the hydro-meteorological hazards and the fast expanding and complex urban risks while remain focused on reducing poverty. Furthermore, based on increasingly evidence-based methods of cost-benefit analysis reducing these risks must be projected as development investment opportunity rather than expenditure or liability.
- 4) Bangladesh is in the view that the Framework must provide the platform for discourse, debate, and negotiation based on evidences. It is, therefore, important to develop approaches, methods and tools to conduct credible risk assessments. It is increasingly evident throughout the world that the loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change and disaster can no longer be addressed through mitigation and

adaptation or the conventional risk reduction. It is imperative that results of evidence-based assessments be utilized as the basis for devising multiple risk management approaches some which may have synergies between disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts while others will require taking action through new arrangements and stand-alone approaches which could be referred as 'beyond adaptation' measures. In some cases this may require to be highlighted from the international and regional arena.

- 5) Bangladesh is encouraged by the COP18 that has further emphasized the need for reducing the risks from disaster and climate change. The country is determined to develop approaches and methods for effective loss and damage assessments both as predictive and retrospective valuations of disaster and climate change events to translate the findings into development financing terms to help conduct cost-benefit analysis that provides evidence-based policy options.
- 6) Bangladesh is consolidating its shifting from the response and relief focused paradigm to risk reduction and resilience building through comprehensive disaster management policies and programmes. This is to be achieved, among others, by improving the livelihoods particularly those that are agriculture based and food security of the poor.
- 7) Bangladesh has legal binding to DRR through enacting DM Act, 2012 and she also supports the idea to put in place legally binding international mechanisms and thus promote the accountability to address causal-consequences of climate change on the basis of evidence and thus facilitating the fair claims and compensations. Post-HFA Framework should build the accountability for the developed countries and agencies to proactively response, support, and finance the transfer of technology, capacity building and development for developing countries.
- 8) Bangladesh opposes any proposition associated with the Post-2015 Framework that contravenes of the "no-regret principle" as it would not bring benefits to, and uplift the plight of, those who are most affected by disasters and effects of climate change and deprived from results of development. As the risks affect the different segments of population differently, supports must also be extended to the middle income and small and medium local enterprises as the prime movers of resilience.

B. Post-HFA National Consultation Process

1. Background

The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005 and its subsequent endorsement by the General Assembly of the United Nations (A/RES/60/195) is the inspiration for knowledge and practice, implementation for disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh while the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides the framework for negotiations and action in climate change. Bangladesh has been progressing significantly in respect of the three pillars of

sustainable development being pursued in association with and through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The complex and multi-dimensional vulnerabilities of Bangladesh are well documented. Natural hazards have been part of geographical and indeed historical realities of Bangladesh. Building on the experiences and combination of indigenous and modern disaster management practices the country has dramatically reduced impacts of extreme events or rapid onset disasters such as cyclone and floods. Drought and salinity intrusion that are considered to be slow-onset disasters at the Northwest while the Southwest region experience disastrous impacts of salinity intrusion. These hazards are exacerbated by the effects of climate change and thus disasters occur more frequent and more intensity. As poverty continues to be a major challenge, the consequences of rapid, unplanned growing cities also increase the vulnerability.

Far from merely disaster or climate phenomenon these issues are sustainable development challenges and at the same time human rights and justice issues. The country, therefore, attaches importance to pro-active policy response to disaster management, climate change and in the context of sustainable development that shifting the focus from response and relief to risk reduction and building resilience through comprehensive disaster management policies and programmes.

Climate change as compounded adverse consequences of development is perpetrated by the now developed countries and the larger economies for which the country like Bangladesh has no responsibility but has to bear the adverse impacts. As the underpinning issues are pervasive, regional and international cooperation are indispensable and must be systematically addressed in terms of planned and more systematic sharing and transfer of know-how, equitable resources sharing, and free access to international market economies.

Bangladesh has been establishing the practical links along the line of politics and policies, governance, programmatic arrangements, as well as sectoral and local implementations. The bottom-up strategies, community-based approaches, and citizen activism such as the Cyclone Preparedness Programme as pillars of resilience continue to be nurtured and expanded to cover other hazards and to the urban settings.

Bangladesh links the Post-HFA with the 2012 Disaster Management Act as well as the various policy instruments that have been developed. These include the Perspective Plan, the 6th Five-Year Plan, National Water Management Plan, Water Policy, Draft National Energy Policy, Actionable Policy Briefs on Agriculture, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, Standing Orders on Disasters, National Plan for Disaster Management, National ICT Policy, and Vision 2021 to mention a few.

Bangladesh has been combating the disasters and climate change with whatever constrained resources of its own. Together with UNDP and five other Development Partners the government continues the implementation of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) now in Phase II with USD 78 million over five years period. World Bank supported Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration project (ECCRF) being implemented by the DDM- MoDMR, Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED),

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and the Ministry of Planning. More contributions to this Fund are expected. To reduce the vulnerability, especially the poor and underprivileged, government has been running the extensive Social Safety net Programme (SSNP) that include cash transfer and housing into programmatic instruments for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The recently enacted Disaster Management Act, 2012 further formalise these mechanisms towards a Disaster Management Fund at the central as well as district level.

The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) provides the overall policy, guidance, and identifies six thematic areas such as (1) Food security , social protection and health; (2) Comprehensive disaster management; (3) Infrastructure development (4) Research and knowledge management (5) Mitigation and low-carbon development; and (6)Capacity building and institutional development for action programmes. The Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) established in 2009 receives annual budgetary allocations of USD 350 million up to fiscal year 2012-13 for implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation to an extent. The Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) established a year later is funded by development partners amounting, so far, about USD 200 million being utilized for financing complementary measures.

As a nation and as a people, Bangladesh strives to be resilient to both the natural hazards and the long range effects of climate change. It has been exploring ways to harmonise the policies, programmes and financing disaster management, climate change mitigation and adaptation in the sustainable development. Progress has been made in documenting the good practices and elevating those to national coordination mechanisms and local implementation bringing together the civil society, private sectors, development partners, and the media under the leadership of the government.

Notwithstanding, there is still scope for improving the actual implementation of DRR in closer coordination with CCA and sustainable development at sectoral and local levels in manners that are coherent, credible, and accountable. Efforts must also be exerted to seize the strategic opportunity in Post-2015 coinciding with the conclusion of the HFA, the MDG, and the probable global treaty on climate change.

2. Objectives

The Post-HFA national consultation has the following objectives:

- To jointly reflect on successes, challenges and probable solutions to disasters and climate change under the guidance of the HFA;
- To develop better understanding on the concept of development resilience in the context of attaining the Vision 2021
- To harmonise the inputs to the Post-2015 Frameworks in DRR, COP 19, as well as Bangladesh position as United Nations Development Group(UNDG) Post-2015 showcase country

- To follow through the request of the UN Secretary General Special Representative on DRR for Bangladesh to lead the global process in the integration of DRR and CCA in the context of Post-2015
- To provide the substantive contributions to the key milestone events including:
 - The 2013 National Disaster Preparedness Day, which major events are scheduled to be held on 28 and 31 March respectively
 - South Asia regional Framework particularly in the UNISDR meeting scheduled to be held in Mongolia in End March 2013
 - Invitation of the UN Secretary General to the H.E. Prime Minister of Bangladesh to the High Level Session in the 4th Session of the Global Platform on DRR, scheduled to be held in Geneva in May 2013.

3. Participation

A wide range of agencies and stakeholders participated actively in the Post-HFA Consultation process. Under the leadership of the Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (DDM/MoDMR) and with technical support of CDMP within and beyond the National Platform for DRR, the following exponents participated:

- Government Sectoral Departments
- University/Academic/Institute
- Civil society – national and international organisations

4. Methods

The Consultation has been guided directly and indirectly by the normative framework of the UNISDR that has been enriched through inclusive multisectoral consultative processes including the following:

- Formal consultative meeting. A National Platform on DRR meeting, at the same time served as a Stakeholders Workshop, under the leadership of the Honourable Secretary, MoDMR was held to formally endorse the results of the consultation. A government interdepartmental / inter-ministerial committee was formed to finalise the draft report.
- Consultative Workshops. A series of workshops were organized to review the HFA Implementation Report and the Post- HFA questions in order to establish the broader parameter for discussions.
- Interagency Sub-Working Group. The Pre-Stakeholders Meeting workshop commissioned an Interagency Task Force that, in turn, formed Sub Working Groups to further develop responses to the Post-HFA questions. The initial responses were consulted to the wider group consisting of representatives of government's relevant Departments and Agencies, the UN, and members of Civil Society
- Consultation with ISDR. Opportunity was created to have a consultative meeting of the Sub-working Groups, the Department of DM, MoDMR and the visiting representative of the UNISDR Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

- Community Email-Based Consultation. The draft report was also widely consulted through Solution Exchange, the more than 500-strong community of practitioners in DRR and CCA.

5. Consultation Meetings

- Pre – Stakeholders Workshop, 24 Dec 2012
- Interagency Task Force, 15 Jan
 - Sub-Working Group Meeting , 24 Jan
 - Sub-Working Groups Meeting, 4 Feb
 - Sub-Working Groups Meeting and MoDMR with UN-ISDR ROAP, 8 Feb
 - Solution Exchange DRR & CCA Community Consultation, 11-17 Feb
 - Extended Sub-Working Group on Post-2015, 17 Feb
- National Platform /Stakeholders Meeting, 19 Feb
- GoB Interdepartmental/interministerial Finalisation Committee Meeting, 25 Feb

C. Summary of group discussions

The consultative processes have been oriented around examining the Bangladesh’ successes in implementing the disaster and climate change risk reduction, the remaining and emerging challenges as well as the areas for improving the approaches now and beyond 2015. Details of the major findings on each question are given in **Annex 5**. Besides Annex 1 to 4 are also attached as per UN-ISDR template.

In the subsequent series of both actual and virtual consultative processes, the following salient points were put forward by participants:

Successes

- Bangladesh has made substantive progress in the implementation of HFA in the regulatory framework, mainstreaming of DRR & CCA by the different sectors, and implementing the programmes.
- Bangladesh has also championed the climate change policies and practices among the developing countries
- Bangladesh model for sustainable development has been adopted by the UN General Assembly to be a global model
- The concept of “Resilience” has emerged as a core concept that encompasses DRR, CCA and sustainable development in Bangladesh

Challenges

- The full integration of DRR and CCA into development planning, particularly at sectoral and local levels, has been taking place but difficult to determine with certainty the extent and the success of its application
- Framing and implementing disaster and climate change risk-integrated development practices are still on physical/infrastructure, it should focus more on non-structural interventions.

- There are gaps in policy leadership on climate change, risk reduction while balancing the emphasis on relief as short term action and the longer term sustainable development agenda.
- There are emerging parallel tracks of DRR, CCA and sustainable development and thus the need to advocate the integrated approach.
- The current HFA efforts must continue while building the post-2015 agenda and implementation plan.
- The institutional mechanism established number of coordination bodies at the national and local level is in place, needs to become functional.
- Gaps between the intentions in the regulations / policies and implementation particularly at local level and the needs for more evidence base of community partnership in building 'resilient community'.

Opportunities and Area of Development

- The newly enacted 2012 DM Act provides policy guidance for integration of DRR & CCA and sustainable development.
 - Huge social safety net programmes addressing food insecurity and poverty has the potential to tackle vulnerabilities to disasters and climate change
 - Bangladesh leadership in the Loss and Damages Working Group is an opportunity to develop a seamless approach towards the more evidence-based DRR & CCA integrated vulnerability assessment and to propose risk-related indicator in the Post-MDG Framework
 - There are three key areas to focus
 - i) Disaster & Development
 - ii) Governance and Institutional arrangement, and
 - iii) Integration of DRR, CCA & Sustainable Development (SD)
1. Bangladesh has various regional and global leadership roles to leverage the DRR & CCA integrated Post-2015 agenda, including
 - a. Damage and losses working group
 - b. UNDG Post-MDG Showcase Country
 - c. South Asia Post-MDG conference in Mongolia
 - d. GPDRR
 2. The private sector plays crucial roles in the future when DRR & CCA is framed as business opportunity rather than liability, as development investment rather than expenditure
 3. The ongoing broad based consultations on Post-2015

Annex 1: Final agenda.

1. Pre-Stakeholders Meeting Workshop, 24 Dec 2012

- a. Opening
- b. Review of the HFA Implementation
- c. Presentation, the National Consultation on Post-2015 Framework
- d. Group discussions
- e. Plenary presentation: agenda to move forward
- f. Formation of the Interagency Task Force
- g. Roadmap for action
- h. Closing

2. Interagency Task Force Meeting, 15 Jan

- a. Opening
- b. Review of the action plan
- c. Sub-working Group under the DDM leadership and CDMP technical supports
 - Disaster and Development (Islamic Relief and OXFAM)
 - Governance (Action Aid and CDMP)
 - DRR & CCA integration (BRAC University, Christian Aid)
- d. Review of the action plan
- e. Closing

3. Sub –working Meeting, 24 Jan

- a. Opening
- b. Review of the action plan
- c. Review the thematic paper to generate feedback
- d. Closing

4. Sub –working Meeting, 4 Feb

- a. Opening
- b. Review of the action plan
- c. Restructuring the Post-HFA document
- d. Report sharing platform
- e. Closing

5. Extended Sub-Working Group on Post-2015, 17 Feb

- a. Opening
- b. Presentation , the Post-HFA consultation output and document
- c. Group discussion
- d. Plenary presentation : the challenges
- e. Closing

6. NPDRR Meeting / Stakeholders Workshop, 19 Feb

- a. Opening by the Chair, Secretary MoDMR
- b. Presentation on the Bangladesh HFA Implementation Interim Report
- c. Review of Bangladesh Post-2015 Consultation Paper
- d. Deliberation, plan of action
- e. Closing

7. Government Formulation Committee Meeting, 25 Feb

- a. Opening
- b. Review of the NPDRR decisions
- c. Presentation of the Post-HFA draft paper
- d. Inputs from representatives of departments and agencies
- e. Incorporation for final submission to the Chair, NPDRR
- f. Follow up and Closing

Annex 2: Participants list.

Pre-Stakeholders Meeting Workshop, 24 Dec 2012

| SL No | Name | Designation/ Organisation |
|-------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Dr. Aminul Haque | PSO, WARPO |
| 2. | Mr. Krisnendu Saha | CFEO, DoF |
| 3. | Ms. Sonya Syafitri | PM, DIPECHO, Oxfam, BG |
| 4. | Mr. Shah Muntamin Mujtafa | PO, NARRI, Oxfam |
| 5. | Mr. M.A Wahid | ERPC, CARE |
| 6. | Brig Gen Abu Nayeem Md Shahidullah | DG, FSCP |
| 7. | Mr. Md. Tofazzal Hossain | Deputy Director (DS) |
| 8. | Ms. Umme Habiba | Research Officer, DU |
| 9. | Mr. Sayed Shahnawaz Ali | Head of CC & DRR, IR-B |
| 10. | Mr. Ashoke Audhikari | Manager(M& E) NARRI |
| 11. | Mr. Nandan Mukherjee | PM, CSER, BRAC U |
| 12. | Ms. Roufa Khanum | Lecturer , BRACU |
| 13. | Ms. Saleha Khatun | PSO-ECB |
| 14. | Mr. Sayed Matuil Ahsah | Manager DRR/CCA, Save the Children , Bangladesh |
| 15. | Mr. Dilder Ahmed | Director, DDM |
| 16. | Mr. Md. Manzoor Alam Bhuiyan | Director, DDM |
| 17. | Mr. Sheikh Aminur Rahman | Exe. Engineer, ECRRP, LGED |
| 18. | Mr. Harun-or-Rashid | PM, ECB |
| 19. | Mr. Sanjib Kumar Shaha | RAMA, CDMP |
| 20. | Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed | DG, DDM, MoDMR |
| 21. | Mr. Mohammad Abdul Qayyum | NPD, CDMP, MoDMR |
| 22. | Dr. Puji Pujiono | PM, CDMP |
| 23. | Dr. Shantana Rani Halder | MES, CDMP |
| 24. | Ms. Monwara Begum | Deputy Director, DWA |
| 25. | Mr. Netai Dey Sarker | AD(GIS), DDM |
| 26. | Mr. Chandra Nath Basak | Director (Pln & Dev), DDM |
| 27. | Mr. Kamal Hosain | KMS, CDMP |
| 28. | Mr. Kazi Saiful Islam | PMO, CDMP |
| 29. | Mr. Md. Imtiaz Shahed | FMPA, CDMP |

Interagency Task Force Meeting, 15 Jan 2013

| 1 | Name | Organisation |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 | Mr. Mohamad Abdul Wazed | DG, DDM |
| 3 | Mr. Chandranath Basak | Director , Planning, DDM |
| 4 | Mr. Ashish Barua | PO, Oxfam, Bangladesh |
| 5 | Mr. Tahmid Huq Easher | C3ER, BRAC U |
| 6 | Ms. Nigar Dil Nahar | Islamic Relief , Bangladesh |
| 7 | Mr. Assoke Adhikari | NARRI |
| 8 | Ms. Sonya Syafitri | DRR Project Manager, OXFAM GB |
| 9 | Dr. Puji Pujiono | CDMP |
| 10 | Mr. Md. Kamal Hossain | CDMP |
| 11 | Mr. Netai Dey Sarker | AD(GIS), DDM |
| 12 | Mr. Sajjad Mohammad Sajid | Country Director, Christian Aid |

Sub-Working Group Meeting, 24 Jan 2013

| 1 | Name | Organisation |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 | Mr. Dilder Ahmed | Director ,DDM |
| 4 | Mr. Tanjir Hossain | Action Aid, Bangladesh |
| 5 | Mr. Tahmid Huq Easher | C3ER, BRAC U |
| 6 | Ms. Nigar Dil Nahar | Islamic Relief , Bangladesh |
| 7 | Mr. Netai Dey Sarker | AD(GIS), DDM |
| 8 | Ms. Sonya Syafitri | DRR Project Manager, OXFAM GB |
| 10 | Ms. Jolly Nur Haque | Christian Aid |
| 11 | Dr. Puji Pujiono | CDMP |
| 12 | Mr. Md. Kamal Hossain | CDMP |
| 13 | Mr. Rejaul Karim | Action Aid, Bangladesh |

Sub-Working Group Meeting, 4 Feb 2013

| SI No | Name | Organisation |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Mr. Mohamad Abdul Wazed | DG,DDM |
| 2 | Ms. Dilruba Haider | UNDP |
| 3 | Mr. Tanjir Hossain | Action Aid, Bangladesh |
| 4 | Mr. Nandan Mukherjee | C3ER, BRAC U |
| 5 | Ms. Nigar Dil Nahar | Islamic Relief , Bangladesh |
| 6 | Mr. Erin Roberts | ICCCAD |
| 7 | Ms. Sonya Syafitri | DRR Project Manager, OXFAM GB |
| 9 | Dr. Puji Pujiono | CDMP |
| 10 | Mr. Md. Kamal Hossain | CDMP |

Consultation with UNISDR (Representative of the Regional Office Asia and the Pacific), 8 Feb 2013

| SL No | Name | Designation/ Organisation |
|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Ms. Mahbuba Nasreen | Professor & Director, IDMVS, DU |
| 2. | Mr. S.M Sajid | Country Director , Christian Aid -BD |
| 3. | Ms. Sonya Syafitri | PM, DIPECHO, Oxfam, BG |
| 4. | Mr. S.M Ashraful Amin | Sr.Programme officer, Chs Aid |
| 5. | Ms. Nigar Dil Nahar | Islamic Relief , Bangladesh |
| 6. | Ms. Sumaiya S Kabir | Action Aid, Bangladesh |
| 7. | Ms. Madhavi Ariyabandu | UNISDR, Asia & Pacific |
| 8. | Mr. Munir Chowdhury | Joint Secretary , MoDMR |
| 9. | Mr. Tanji Hossain | DM-IPNN, Action Aid , Bangladesh |
| 10. | Mr. Ashoke Audhikari | Manager(M& E) NARRI |
| 11. | Mr. Tahmid Huq Easher | Lecturer , CSER, BRAC U |
| 12. | Mr. Dilder Ahmed | Director, DDM |
| 13. | Mr. Md. Manzoor Alam Bhuiyan | Director, DDM |
| 14. | Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed | DG, DDM, MoDMR |
| 15. | Dr. Puji Pujiono | PM, CDMP |
| 16. | Mr. Netai Dey Sarker | AD(GIS), DDM |
| 17. | Mr. Kamal Hosain | KMS, CDMP |

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| 18. | Dr. Engr, Md Nurul Islam | URRS, CDMP |
| 19. | Ms. Shaila Shahid | CS, CDMP |

Wider Stakeholders' Consultation Meeting , 17 Feb 2013

| SL No | Name | Designation/ Organisation |
|-------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Chandra Nath Basak | Director (Pln & Dev), DDM |
| 2. | Ms. Dilruba Haider | Com. Facilitator, UNDP |
| 3. | Mr. Moham. Anwar Hossain | PM, UNDP |
| 4. | Dr. Abi Wali Raghieb Hasasn | DD, DAE |
| 5. | Dr. Mamudul Islam | NRL, FAO, Ethiopia |
| 6. | Mr. AM Nasir Uddin | DM-cc& DM , AA-B |
| 7. | Mr. Md. Shah Alam | PSO |
| 8. | Mr. Khan Md Muzahid Ibne Habib | Forum Coordinator, CMDRR-BD |
| 9. | Mr. Md Fazlul Hoque | PM, CMDRR-BD,VARD |
| 10. | Mr. Ashoke Adhikary | NARRI, Consortium |
| 11. | Mr. AFM Mujibur Rahman | PD,LGED |
| 12. | Dr. Aminul Hoque | PSO,WARPO |
| 13. | Ms. Sumaiya S Kabir | PO, AAB, DIPECHO |
| 14. | Dr. Ali Mohammad Omar Farque | Focal person & AD, DoF |
| 15. | Major Mohammad Zihadul Islam | Director (Trg & Planning), FSCD |
| 16. | Mr. Abdul Latif KhanDRMS, CDMP | |
| 17. | Mr. Rashed Md. Akram Ali | Director , GSB |
| 18. | Lt Commander Ahamed Amin Abdullah(G),PSC, Biv | GSO (Navy), Joint Operation, AFD |
| 19. | Brig Gen Ali Ahmed Khan | DG, FSCD |
| 20. | Mohammad Abdul Wazed | DG, DDM,MoDMR |
| 21. | Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed | DD, BMD |
| 22. | Dr. Puji Pujiono | PM, CDMP |
| 23. | Mr. Mohaiminur Rahman | Communication Officer, IR-B |
| 24. | Ms. Sumi Akter Shewly | PO, Concern Universal |
| 25. | Mr. Ashish Barua | Oxfam, GB |
| 26. | Dr. Rafiqul Islam | ULO, DLS , PD, DCRML |
| 27. | Mr. Netai Dey Sarker | AD(GIS), DDM |
| 28. | Mr. Ashraful Amin | SrPO, Ch. Aid –Bangladesh |
| 29. | Mr. Md. Tofazal Hossain | DD, DDM |
| 30. | Mr. Krishnenda Shaha | CFEO, DoF |
| 31. | Mr. Imamul Azam Shahi | Act. DRM Mgr, Plan Bangladesh |
| 32. | Mr. Kamal Hosain | KMS, CDMP |
| 33. | Mr. Kazi Saiful Islam | PMO, CDMP |
| 34. | Mr. Md. Imtiaz Shahed | FMPA, CDMP |
| 35. | Mr. Abdul Monnaf | XEN, DDM |
| 36. | Brig Gen Abu Nayeem Md Shahidullah | Ex DG, FSCP |

NPDRR Meeting / Stakeholders Workshop, 19 Feb 2013

| SL No | Name | Designation/ Organisation |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Mr. Mesbah ul Alam | Secretary , MoDMR |
| 2. | Mr. Asit Kumar Mukutmoni | Additional Secretary , MoDMR |
| 3. | Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed | DG, Dept. of Disaster Management , MoDMR |
| 4. | Mr. Md. Shahidullah Mia | Additional Secretary , MoDMR |
| 5. | Mr. Md. Munir Chowdhury | Joint Secretary, MoDMR |
| 6. | Dr. Md Enamul Haque | DD(Deputy Secretary), NGO Affairs Bureau |
| 7. | Mr. Md. Quamrul Hasan | Deputy Secretary , MoDMR |
| 8. | Mr. Md Azadur Rahman Mollick | Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Division |
| 9. | Mr. Abdul Ahad | Director, CPP |
| 10. | Dr. Md Afzal Hossain | Deputy Secretary , MoEF |
| 11. | Mr. Kazi Shahidur Rahman | CSO, NIRAPAD |
| 12. | Mr. Md. Mahbubul Alam Majumder | PS to Secretary (Sr Assistant Secretary) |
| 13. | Dr. Md Shakhwat Hossain | National Health Crisis Management Centre, DGHS |
| 14. | Mr. Abdul Monnaf | XEN, DPHE |
| 15. | Dr. Mazharul Aziz | DPD, DCRMA, DAE |
| 16. | Mr. Aziz Ahmed | MO, ADD |
| 17. | Mr. Md. Olid-Bin-Asad | System Analyst , MoDMR |
| 18. | Maj Md Mahabub | Director(Ops), FSCD |
| 19. | Mr. Chandra Nath Basak | Joint Secretary, Director(Planning), DDM |
| 20. | Mr. Sk. Mizanur Rahman | Joint Secretary (DMA) |
| 21. | Ms. Jahanara Pervin | Joint Secretary , MoA |
| 22. | Dr. Puji Pujiono | PM, CDMP |
| 23. | Ms. Sonya Syfitri | DRR PM-Oxfam |
| 24. | Ms. Sumaiya S Kabir | PO, DIPECHO, AAB |
| 25. | Mr. Ashoke Adhikary | Manager (M&E), NARRI Consortium |
| 26. | Dr. Monwar Hossain | ED, IWM, DOHS |
| 27. | Mr. Netai Dey Sarker | AD(GIS), DDM |
| 28. | Mr. Ashraful Amin | SrPO, Ch. Aid –Bangladesh |
| 29. | Dr. Sultan Ahmed | Director (NRM & Research), DoE |
| 30. | Mr. Kamal Hosain | KMS, CDMP |
| 31. | Mr. Md. Imtiaz Shahed | FMPA, CDMP |

Government Interagency Summary Report Finalisation Committee Meeting, 25 Feb 2013

| SI No | Name | Organisation |
|-------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Mr. Mohamad Abdul Wazed | DG,DDM |
| 2 | Ms. Jahanara Pervin | Joint Secretary , MoA |
| 3 | Mr. Chandra Nath Basak | Joint Secretary, Director(Planning), DDM |
| 6 | Dr. Munjurul Hannan Khan | Deputy Secretary, MoEF |
| 7 | Dr. Sultan Ahmed | Director (NRm & Research), DoE |
| 9 | Mr. Mirza Shawkat Ali | Deputy Director, DoE |
| | Mr. Netai Dey Sarker | AD(GIS), DDM |
| 10 | Mr. Md. Kamal Hossain | CDMP |

Annex 3: A set of questions used at the consultation.

1. Pre-Stakeholders Meeting Workshop, 24 Dec 2012:

- 1) What are Bangladesh' successes, remaining and emerging challenges, as well as the scope for improvements with regard to the followings:
 - a. HFA Implementation
 - b. DRR & CCA Regulatory Framework
 - c. Governance and Coordination
 - d. Promoting and maintaining quality and accountability
 - e. Implementing DRR & CA programme actions
 - f. Integration of DRR, CCA and Sustainable development
- 2) What are the three key agenda that Bangladesh should push to the global level forums?

2. Interagency Task Force Meeting, 15 Jan : Questions for the Sub-Working Groups in the development of background discussion papers

- 1) What are the substantive disaster and climate change risks in the current context and the projected post-2015 Bangladesh?
- 2) What are the state of risk governance of Bangladesh at the present and the challenges in the Post-2015?
- 3) What are the gaps and opportunities in bringing together the DRR, CC and sustainable development?

3. The Email-based Solution Exchange query to the DRR & CCA Community of Practice, 11 – 17 Feb

- 1) What are the issues and challenges in the Post-2015 implementation of DRR and CCA in Bangladesh?
- 2) What are the specific /thematic areas that require attention in the Post-2015 Framework?
- 3) What is the likely roadmap from now to Post-2015?

Annex 4: List of Abbreviations

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|--------|---|
| AD | Assistant Director |
| ADD | Action on Disability and Development |
| AFD | Armed Force Division |
| BMD | Bangladesh Meteorological Department |
| BRAC U | BRAC University |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CPP | Cyclone Preparedness Programme |
| CFEO | Chief Fisheries Extension Officer |
| DD | Deputy Director |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DDM | Department of Disaster Management |
| DLS | Department of Livestock Services |
| DPD | Deputy Project Director |
| DCRMA | Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture |
| CDMP | Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme |
| CS | Communication Specialist |
| DG | Director General |
| DAE | Department of Agriculture Extension |
| DoF | Department of Fisheries |
| DoE | Department of Environment |
| DU | Dhaka University |
| FPMA | Field Programme & Monitoring Associate |
| FSCD | Fire Service and Civil Defense |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GSB | Geological Survey of Bangladesh |
| ICCCAD | International Centre for Climate Change and Development |

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| LGED | Local Government and Engineering |
| KMS | Knowledge Management Specialist |
| MES | Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist |
| MoDMR | Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programme for Action |
| NARRI | National Alliance for Risk Reduction Initiative |
| NPD | National Project Director |
| NPDM | National Plan for Disaster Management |
| NPDRR | National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| PD | Project Director |
| PM | Project Manager |
| PO | Project Officer |
| PMO | Project Monitoring Officer |
| PSO | Principle Scientific Officer |
| RAMA | Response/Adaptation Management Analyst |
| SOD | Standing Orders on Disaster |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNISDR | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| URRR | Urban Risk Reduction Specialist |
| WARPO | Water Resources Planning Organization |
| XEN | Executive Engineer |

Annex 5: Findings on the Group Discussion on Each Question

| Success | Challenges | Areas for Improvement |
|---|--|---|
| 1. HFA Implementation | | |
| <p>DRR is a national & local priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral policies are in place, e.g., Agriculture, Health, etc. • Legal Framework is in place(Disaster Management Act 2012) • DRR platform is in place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR issues are reflected in policies and frameworks but there remain questions in the implementation • There are policy gaps in the DRR & CCA integration • NPDRR exists but it is yet to integrate stakeholders from local level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to review of DRR & CCA mainstreaming policies • How to better implement the policies • Need to improve the modalities of NPDRR |
| <p>Risk Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDMP's Community Risk Assessment (CRA) was a breakthrough in local level methodology and implementation • Flood warning with 3 days lead time • Cyclone Early Warning and dissemination by the Cyclone Preparedness Programme(CPP) is improved and effective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard & vulnerability maps are wrongly perceived as "risk maps" • Hazard maps are not updated and do not incorporate Climate change • Lack integration in the local level planning horizon • Needs improvement in dissemination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-hazard, multi vulnerability risk mapping method integrating DRR & CCA Risk • Mainstreaming decision/findings of risk assessment initiatives at national level through NPDRR • Review and monitoring the status of progress |
| <p>Use knowledge and innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge awareness has been created by CDMP & others • DRR is included in school curricula • Advances in research on DRR & CCA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge gap on DRR & CCA interface • Need to integrate scientific information and local knowledge • Disproportionate focus to vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR & CCA research mainstreaming • Blend of climate change information with local knowledge • Equity in risk reduction approach • More media involvement |
| <p>Reduce the underlying risk factor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social safety net i.e. food security • DRR in the health sector, some extent • DRR related to building code, land use • Coastal zone plan and over all land use plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in management of ecosystem and environment • Need DRR & CCA integration • Room for private public partnership in DRR & CCA • Need implementation of land use zoning & building codes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development plan • DRR & CCA pilot implementation • Strengthening PPP with regulatory body for effective land zoning & building code |
| <p>Strengthening preparedness and response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency fund for DRR & CCA • Strengthened volunteerism both for urban and CPP • Contingency plan (SOD, ECP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate finance, absence of local level fund and its effective management & proper utilization • Problem with coordination and response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise more external support & adequate finance • Enhance coordination between GoB and NGOs |
| 2. Regulatory Framework | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence: SOD, NPDM, DM Act, DM Policy (Draft), SAARC, NAPA & BCCAAP • Special emphasizes of DRR & CCA issue in SFYP and Vision 20-20 • Paradigm shift from response to culture of disaster risk reduction & safety • Passed and activism of DM Act • Risk reduction culture that reduce losses of life and assets from disasters • Bangladesh's regional and global leadership in the arena of DRR • Increased awareness & sensitivity on Disaster Management among different stakeholders for risk reduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource allocation/mobilization • Lack of effective implementation of DRR & CCA to the national to local level • Lack of coherence on planning and implementation at local to national level • Lack standard of DRR & CCA plan & implementation modalities • Confusion on Climate change adaptation versus mitigation • Information dissemination at local-national-global level • Changing the nature of disaster both human induced and natural | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More resource allocation to implement at local level • Adjust /update risk financing considering the changing scenario and popularization risk financing • Professional and institutional capacity building • risk integrated infrastructure development • Increase local to national inter/intra coordination • Include climate change mitigation measure in risk financing • Political will and consensus • Fine tune the National Plan to |

| | | the Post 2015 Framework |
|---|--|--|
| 3. Governance /Co-ordination | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and legal framework mentioned specific coordination, duties and responsibilities of all actors Direct financing system disaster victim is strengthening the governance system Good co-ordination among the DRR departments /line agencies Improved statistical information on vulnerable peoples and disaster victims Improved spatial vulnerable mapping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity at local level institution /organization Lack of gender sensitive plan and implementation Lack of /inadequate consultation and participation in project formulation and implementation form the local stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an integrated platforms for DRR, CCA and SD Improve coordination for plan and implementation of DRR, CCA and SD Narrow the gap between project design and implementation time Strengthen local level coordination and governance Enhance coordination in early warning |
| 4. Quality /Accountability | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional and regulatory frameworks and their functions are in place thus contributed to quality implementation Community based DRR model like CPP is strengthen the accountability and improved quality Community level resource integration and community based DRR contributing to accountability and transparency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack effective multi-stakeholders coordination / NPDRR Institutional arrangement is not fully implemented Overlapping and duplication Lack of data base and data access Not robust validation of the HFA progress reports Lack ward level urban DRR body | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place regulatory body for quality control Establish information sharing, coordination platform Improve the local and national governance system for quality implementation of DRR & CCA Create central funding , operation and monitoring mechanism |
| 5. Programme/Actions | | |
| <p>1.CDMP,CLP,EGPP,ECHO/DIPECHO, ECRRP,ERF, Resilient Fund, S&R equipment, Cyclone shelter related projects</p> <p>2. DM Act/SOD/NPDM/PPP</p> <p>3. Urban Volunteer development /School drill on Earthquake preparedness & Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive DM approach : all hazards, all risk and all sectors Coordinated management and implementation mechanisms Policy makers are sensitized, potential stakeholders identified Improved awareness , preparedness Improved media focus in DM & CCA Polices, platforms, system, mechanism Institutionalization of DRR & CCA education and school safety drill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear cut guideline how to address sectoral DRR/CCA Unequal level of understanding , knowledge on system & approaches of different stakeholders groups Complex bureaucratic procedure delay in implementation Differing priorities of different groups Lack matching of priorities of implementing agencies and beneficiaries groups at different level Unclear understanding of DRR & CCA and development interface | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refocusing from the rural to urban focus on the DRR Addressing hazard and sector specific risks Producing the guidelines to facilitate mainstreaming Stabilizing local level DRR fund Establish funding and stakeholders database Establish knowledge repository Engaging the private sector through PPP arrangement Strengthen the contingency mechanism |
| 6. DRR-CC-SD Integration | | |
| <p>Policy level- SOD, BCCSAP, NAPA , NPDM, DMA, NSDS, Rio 20+, UNFCC</p> <p>Programme Implementation level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Climate Change Cell at DoE CDMP supported 15 depts. in 12 ministries as mainstreaming effort Poverty Environment Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) supports Planning Commission to revise DPP integrating DRR&CCA UNDP and other donors initiatives for integration Nat. Sustainable Development Strategy incorporated DRR & CCA agenda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing and sustaining institutional funding mechanism Prioritization of action addressing the BCCSAP/NAPA Coordination and integration of relevant department/agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate compatible development integrating DRR-CCA-SD Harmonization of policies to get benefit for integration Information and learning sharing on the programme to strengthen the integration mechanism Policy directions should be based on future climate projections (2100 & beyond) Develop monitoring and evaluation system DRR & CCA programme |