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TECHNICAL REVIEW REPORT on the **NATIONAL PLAN FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT** **2026-2030 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

Submitted to:
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Prepared by
The Bangladesh Preparedness Partnership (BPP) Phase 2

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is a good gesture for the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to take reasonable measures for disaster risk reduction. The Government has changed its pursuit of disaster management, shifting its conventional response and relief practice to a more comprehensive disaster risk reduction culture and improving response and recovery management in a 'whole of society approach.' Disaster management is a complex issue for Bangladesh, considering the diversity of hazards, geographical settings, and diversified vulnerabilities. Bangladesh has made noteworthy progress in managing disasters, however, it still has a huge scope for improvement. Thanks to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and other Ministries/Divisions of the Government of Bangladesh for their relentless quest to reduce the impact of disasters in a coordinated way. Since 2010, MoDMR has been following the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) with a long-term vision to ensure a safe and better life for the people of Bangladesh. A number of Ministries/Divisions, NGO partners, academia, UN agencies, and international organizations are contributing both in technical and financial contributions to reduce the impact of disasters more efficiently.

With the technical assistance of Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), funding support of the Gates Foundation, and led by MoDMR, the BPP is adding value as the platform to promote SOD operationalization engaging multi-sectoral partners. With the request of MoDMR, BPP has taken initiative to prepare this Technical Review Report of current and previous NPDMs for MoDMR to be used for the next NPDM development process. MoDMR has established the BPP Mobilization Desk to look after the BPP initiatives and interventions including the development of NPDM's Technical Review Report (TRR).

Thanks in advance to the MoDMR, other Ministries/Divisions, ADPC, BPP multi-sectoral partners and other stakeholders including UN partners and regional organizations for their expected all-out support in the formulation of the next NPDM.

Thank you all.

Mr. K. M Abdul Wadud

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bangladesh is the most disaster-prone country in South-East Asia. Every year, it confronts a lot of disasters, causing huge damage to assets and also to life. Besides, climate change and global warming have a very damaging impact on the disaster scenario of Bangladesh. Its geographical location, flat land formation, population size, and its financial condition have placed it in the threat of dire consequences of disasters.

The Government of Bangladesh is committed to ensuring a safe and risk-free life for its people. But, as one of the most disaster-prone countries of the world, it is very hard to do that. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) is mandated on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh to take adequate measures before, during, and after a disaster to mitigate the sufferings of the people. With this end in view, MoDMR takes initiatives every five years to formulate the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM). The last National Plan for Disaster Management extends from 2021 to 2025. This is the last year of the existing plan. Very soon, the Ministry will initiate for drafting of the next NPDM. This Technical Review Report will help MoDMR to understand the NPDM development process, steps, methodologies, implementation status of the current NPDM, and the way forward to develop the next NPDM 2026-2030 properly.

MoDMR has two previous NPDMs and one ongoing NPDM is in hand. All the NPDMs have some common traits like a goal, a theme, mode of formulating a NPDM, descriptions of disasters happening in Bangladesh, any new emerging disasters, some targets, a number of priority activities and its way of implementation through different projects/programs, arrangement of fund, evaluation and monitoring mechanisms, and an opening to adopt any sudden priorities urgently. It also delineates the success and failure of previous NPDMs, and the learnings and fields of improvement.

Bangladesh is the most populous country in the world, having approximately 170 million people swarming across a small plot of land of 147000 sq. km. Flood is the main disaster in Bangladesh. According to a recent report published by the National River Conservation Commission of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, there are around 1,415 rivers flowing crisscross over the whole of Bangladesh. These rivers roar in rainy seasons, bearing massive upstream as well as rainwater, and lose their water-bearing capacity, causing floods in different parts of Bangladesh. In the winter season, these rivers dry up, causing drought in some parts of the country. Moreover, due to the area's proximity to the Bay of Bengal and its funnel-shaped geography, cyclones occur at least once a year, and in some years, as many as three or four times, leaving people in those regions to face devastating impacts.

So, considering the disaster milieu of Bangladesh, MoDMR is mandated by the Rules of Business of the Government of Bangladesh to formulate a Plan on disaster for five years to reduce the impacts of disasters in a bearable stage.

This review illustrates an executive summary stating the background, rationale of the review, and methodology. Then legal framework on disaster like National Disaster Management Act 2012, National Disaster Management Policy 2015, Standing Orders of Disaster (SOD 2019), Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 of the Government have been discussed to indicate a synergy to be established with the next NPDM. Existing global frameworks on disasters like SFDRR, SDG, or climate change have been placed for consideration in formulating NPDM. SWOT analysis has been done so that the formulators can get a glimpse of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of existing NPDMs.

The development process of prevailing NPDMs has been done as a quick reference. MoDMR has to analyze the pattern of the recent disasters so that, if necessary, it can undertake a new way forward to make the country more resilient. Besides, MoDMR ought to give attention to tackling the regular disasters. So, planning should be adopted in such a way that the vulnerable people are kept in a safer place during any emergency.

Lastly, giving more emphasis on the implementation process, the NPDM tracking and monitoring system, a suggestive process to develop the next NPDM 2026-2030 has been put as a ready path to follow.

Bangladesh Preparedness Partnership (BPP) Phase 2 had been launched for strengthening emergency management coordination from national to sub-national levels in Bangladesh through operationalization of SOD 2019 applying a 'whole of society approach.' BPP is a strategic partnership with different stakeholders like Government Sectors, Private Sectors, Local Non-Government Organizations, and Civil Society Organizations (NGOs & CSOs) networks, and Academia. It is led by the MoDMR with technical support from the ADPC and financial contribution from the Gates Foundation.

MoDMR is going to formulate the next NPDM 2026-2030 for the 4th time, and the previous three NPDM developed in 2010-2015, 2016-2020, and 2021-2025 were supported by different International and UN agencies. The purpose of NPDM is to identify the priority areas and activities for disaster risk management. It is also the responsibility of MoDMR to implement those activities and achieve the stated targets in NPDM. However, MoDMR has no specific process document to follow the process, methodologies, step by step to develop the next NPDM. MoDMR, as the lead of BPP and the main mandate of BPP is to operationalization of SOD and NPDM is the translated actions of SOD. With the request of MoDMR, BPP has taken the initiative to prepare this Technical Review Report on current and previous NPDMs for MoDMR to be used for the next NPDM development process. This is so that MoDMR can keep it as a ready reference to follow before formulating the next NPDM. The technical review is focused on how to strengthen the NPDM Progress Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system utilizing BPP-supported "PROMOTS" (NPDM Progress Monitoring and Tracking System) to MoDMR, so that the implementation and achievement of NPDM to be measured.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS TECHNICAL REVIEW OF NPDM



Activities should be linked with the allotment of resources so that implementation can be easy.



Projects/Programs should be taken in alignment with the timeline.



Priority Activities, like the establishment of NEOC, DMIC, should be done first.



Formal communication procedure should be done through formulating an SOP with the Metrological Department and other government stakeholders.



Evaluation of year-wise implementation status.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BPP	Bangladesh Preparedness Partnership
BRAC	Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee/Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee. Now simply known as BRAC.
CDD	Centre for Disability in Development
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Program
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DM ACT	Disaster Management Act, 2012
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DU	Dhaka University
FBCCI	Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FSCD	Fire Service and Civil Defense
IDMVS	Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability studies
IMDMCC	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee
LNGO	Local Non-Government Organization
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
NAHAB	National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors in Bangladesh
NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Center
NIRAPAD	Network for Information Response and Preparedness Activities
NPDM	National Plan for Disaster Management
PPDM	Postgraduate Programs in Disaster Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SOD	Standing Orders on Disasters
TRR	Technical Review Report



CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

i. Background

Bangladesh is the most disaster-affected country in South Asia. Major disasters include floods, flash floods, cyclones, landslides, fires, and lightning. A large number of rivers flow throughout the country, carrying significant amounts of silt that raise riverbeds and reduce their water-carrying capacity. The southern part of Bangladesh has a funnel-shaped coastline adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, which directs most cyclones formed in the bay toward the country. Additionally, the high population density and limited land area increase its vulnerability.

Last year, Bangladesh experienced four devastating floods in different regions, affecting more than half of its districts. These floods caused at least 71 casualties and resulted in massive property damage. In May 2024, the country was hit by Cyclone Remal, which was unusually long-lasting. All of these disasters have severely impacted the national economy. Bangladesh continues to struggle to reduce disaster risks, particularly those related to human casualties and property loss.

To reduce the suffering of poor and vulnerable populations, the Government of Bangladesh takes various proactive measures. On behalf of the government, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) formulates the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM). This plan sets clear goals and outlines specific targets aimed at reducing disaster risk. While some activities in the plan focus on short-term implementation, others are designed to span several years in order to effectively minimize the long-term impacts of disasters.

ii. Rationale of the Review

Bangladesh is a highly disaster-prone country. It has a population size of about 170 million. According to the World Risk Index, Bangladesh stands 9th position with regard to the risk of disasters. So, the government of Bangladesh is to take proper steps to reduce the vulnerability of the people. The Government wants to keep its people safe from all kinds of disasters, including natural and human-induced disasters. NPDM is such a type of action-oriented instrument to work for Disaster Risk Reduction, Response, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction to cover the disaster management cycle. The basis of a plan stands on its necessity, background, goal, and how to achieve that goal. The NPDM is formulated for five years. The First NPDM was formulated for 2010-2015. Since 2010, it has formulated a plan on Disaster Management so that the government machinery and other stakeholders working on disaster management can follow a plan and go forward to implement those activities according to the plan. So far, we have three plans of this kind. These documents are time-bound. It is the closing year of the third NPDM 2021-2025. So, it is the most suitable time to start the process of formulating the next NPDM of 2026-2030. Taking the success and failure of previous NPDMs, the coming NPDM is to be drafted. The technical proposal has reviewed all previous and current NPDMs to understand the development process, steps and methodologies, consultation process, stakeholders' engagement, and found the following gaps and areas of improvement:



Poor implementation



Poor communication
at the local level



Obligatory works have
not been carried out.



Nor regular progress
monitoring, evaluation initiative
of NPDMs, and not included this
intervention in NPDM's target

Such gaps were the bottleneck to formulating doable NPDMs effectively and efficiently. As a result, MoDMR has no status of the implementation and achievement so far. Thus, to develop a comprehensive technical review report and guidance for MoDMR for formulating the next NPDM is essential. MoDMR will utilize this Technical Review Report (TRR) as the guiding document for the development of the next NPDM 2026-2030, following a systematic process from the national to the local level in an appropriate and timely manner. Through this TRR, MoDMR can make informed decisions to align all development projects with NPDM targets, including periodic monitoring, evaluation, and progress reporting as key activities. BPP is currently supporting MoDMR in developing the NPDM Progress Monitoring and Tracking System (PROMOTs), which can be included as a tool for NPDM's monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes. Led by MoDMR, BPP is mandated to operationalize the SOD, and the NPDM serves as the actionable framework of the SOD. Therefore, integrating BPP activities into the NPDM—clearly outlined in a dedicated BPP section—will be more straightforward for MoDMR, with the TRR serving as a guiding document.

iii. Methodologies

A plan should be a living document. Given the current context, the new NPDM may differ from the previous one. While maintaining the core theme, we must move forward with the formulation of the next NPDM. The MoDMR will lead the drafting of the NPDM for 2026–2030. The following procedures will be followed as part of the methodology for its development:



I. CONSULTATION: Multi-sectoral consultation is a critical tool for developing the next NPDM. The process will begin and conclude with discussions involving various stakeholders at all levels—from national to local—who are involved in disaster-related issues.



II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK REVIEW: There are several national and international frameworks to guide the development of the NPDM. These frameworks provide direction on how to move forward in achieving disaster risk resilience.



III. PREVIOUS NPDM ASSESSMENT: We have three previous NPDMs available. Each plan includes a goal, specific targets, and a set of activities. We need to assess these previous plans to identify any unfinished activities that should be carried forward and completed in the new NPDM.



IV. COLLECTION OF REVIEWS OF LOCAL DISASTER-AFFECTED PEOPLE: In the Delta Plan 2100, six hotspots have been identified as disaster-prone areas. Disasters occur in certain Upazilas within specific districts, making these locations highly vulnerable. The people living in these areas have firsthand experience with disasters, and their insights are extremely valuable. Therefore, it is essential to engage with them and incorporate their experiences into efforts to build disaster risk resilience.



V. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION: Experts have in-depth knowledge of various disasters. They can compare current disaster patterns with those of the past, identify connections, and draw meaningful conclusions about each event.



VI. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII): Policy makers, academia, experts are the key persons for the development of a plan. Their input is highly valuable, making their perspectives essential to the planning process.



VII. ONLINE FEEDBACK: Consultations with affected populations, local policymakers, private sector partners, academia, non-governmental organizations, and experts are essential for finalizing a plan. However, input is often difficult to gather due to various challenges. To ensure broader participation, the draft plan should be published on an online platform to collect feedback from all interested stakeholders. After a set period, the feedback should be compiled and incorporated into the final draft of the NPDM.



CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

i. DM Act 2012

The Disaster Management Act, 2012 (Law no. 34 of 2012) was enacted with a view to making disaster-related activities coordinated, target-oriented, and strong; and making rules for an effective disaster risk management framework for all types of disasters. According to section 20 of the Disaster Management Act 2012, the National Disaster Management Plan is formulated to fulfill the objective of the law. Following the Disaster Management Act 2012, the MoDMR carries on disaster-related activities in a coordinated and target-oriented way. It sticks to an active disaster management structure to confront all types of disasters. The MoDMR has its vision and mission. Its vision is to reduce the harmful effects of natural, climatic, and human-induced disasters upon the vulnerable people to a resilient stage. Its mission is on disaster risk reduction of the people, especially the poor and distressed, through strengthening the overall capacity of disaster management and establishing an active emergency response mechanism to fight against disaster.

ii. DM Policy 2015

The National Disaster Management Policy was formulated as per section 19 of the Disaster Management Act, 2012. Through this, initiatives are taken to ensure good governance for disaster risk management, participation, and accountability of all concerned stakeholders. The main purpose of this policy is to formulate and implement hazard-specific strategies based on assessments of major disaster risks in Bangladesh. A plan for disaster management is formulated on the foundation of the principles of this policy.

iii. SOD 2019

The Standing Orders on Disasters serve as the most essential document for making the concerned persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels, and accomplishing them. All Ministries, Divisions/Departments, and Agencies shall prepare their own Action Plan in respect to their responsibilities under the Standing Orders for efficient implementation. The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) and Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC) will ensure coordination of disaster-related activities at the National level. Coordination at the District, Upazila, and union levels will be done by the respective District, Upazila, and Union Disaster Management Committees. The Department of Disaster Management will render all assistance to them by facilitating the process. SOD has a close nexus with NPDM. SOD has broadly delineated the activities of each Ministry/Division and implementing agencies related to it. On the other hand, NPDM has categorically aligned activities with each Ministry/Division and its implementing agencies. Both the document complements each other in mitigating the adverse effects of disasters.

iv. SFDRR 2015-2030

The SFDRR 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, which represented a unique opportunity for countries:

- To adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking, and action-oriented post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
- To undertake actions based on the assessment and evaluation of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015;
- To consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/ institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations, as well as relevant regional agreements for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- To identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
- To determine modalities for the periodic review of the implementation of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
- To prioritize resilience capacity building for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and prepare/update policies, plans, programs, if applicable, and integrate a DRR budget in all the sectors.

Expected Result of SFDRR

Taking into account the experiences gained through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, SFDRR 2015-2030 was developed to achieve the following:

Disaster caused huge damage and loss of life, livelihood & health, and economy, physical, social, cultural & environmental resources. Therefore, the main objective of this framework is to reduce the risk and damage substantially at personal, community, and national levels.

For achieving expected results and goals, activities at local, national, regional, and global levels based on the four priorities of action set by SFDRR need to be initiated. The framework aims to reduce substantially disaster risk and losses of lives, livelihoods, and health, especially risk and losses of persons, businesses, communities, and also financial, structural, social, cultural, and environmental. The Sendai Framework is built on four priorities, and the goals and activities of our 8th five-year plan are integrated with it. The four priorities of the Sendai Framework are as follows:

1. Understanding disaster risk by all;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Increasing investment in disaster risk reduction to ensure disaster resilience;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'build back better' in a recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

v. SDG 2015-2030

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in the United States of America in 2015, on the success of the Millennium Development Goals. The Goals of SDG were adopted to end poverty, to help the marginalized people, to transform lives, and to protect the planet. Disaster Risk Reduction activities for Disaster Resilience are the prominent foundation to implement SDGs. The success of each of the SDGs depends on the success of Disaster Risk Reduction. Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100: Various steps have been incorporated in this Delta Plan to lessen the adverse effects of climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction for sustainable development in the long term. Disaster-related 6 hotspots have been identified in the Delta Plan. Those are:

vi. Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100

1.	Coastal area	Cyclone-prone area
2.	Borendra area	Drought-prone area
3.	Haor and Flash Flood area	7 districts
4.	Hilly Chattogram Area	Landslide and Flash Flood area
5.	River area and estuary/bay	Flood-prone area
6.	Urban area	Earthquake and waterlogging

This NPDM has chalked out 50 activities keeping in consistent with the Sendai Framework. The activities have been allocated to different Ministries and Divisions for implementation. Another table deals with the same 50 activities, aligning those with the disaster hotspots identified in the Delta Plan 2100. It has three stages of Implementation extended from 2021 to 2025.

vii. NPDM 2010-2015

The NPDM 2010-2015 was the first document of its kind. The basic principles of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation Framework on Disaster Management and the Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction were the guiding documents for the formulation of this plan. The vision of the Government of Bangladesh is to reduce the risk of people, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, from natural and human-induced disasters to a manageable and acceptable level. It has taken the global and national documents into consideration to draft the plan. Presenting an overview of different hazards of Bangladesh and effects of climate change, it has chalked out some activities so that the impact of these frequently visited disasters can be reduced. Of them, different policies like DM Act 2012, DM Policy 2015, updated SOD, and so many documents have been prepared. At the same time, we have to carry on some activities like the establishment of the National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC), Incident Command System, or activation of local funds.

viii. NPDM 2016-2020

The first NPDM was formulated for the period of 2010-2015 in the light of the government's vision, mission, and national and international approach on disaster risk management. The subsequent NPDM 2016-2020 was formulated considering the achievements of the previous plan's implementation, learnings, and challenges to ensure disaster risk management through the coordinated and effective efforts of relevant stakeholders. This plan has considered the principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), SDGs, and national policies and strategies (such as the Seventh Five-Year Plan). The action plan has indicated the intent to identify the areas of investment for disaster risk management through a Risk Informed Development Plan and has emphasized its implementation with the participation of all concerned.

The main purposes of this plan were:

- 1. Protecting lives and resources;**
- 2. Protecting investments;**
- 3. Effective recovery and rebuilding to restore life and livelihood in the quickest possible time.**

ix. NPDM 2021-2025

The NPDM 2021-2025 was formulated by the MoDMR in January 2021 with a view to sustainable development through Disaster Risk Management. The main theme of this National Disaster Management Plan is "Winning resilience against all odds." It has a number of targets and it aims to achieve the goals of the Sendai Framework.

Current NPDM deals with the legal and institutional framework of disaster management, implementation status of previous NPDM 2016-2020, and detailed discussion on changing the disaster risk matrix and priorities of investments. It is the sequel and updated version of NPDM 2016-2020. The MoDMR has taken the initiative to draft and formulate this NPDM in consultation with different Ministries, Divisions, Academia, Research Institutions, NGOs, Private Sectors, and Development Partners.

Another trait of current NPDM lies in the activities giving special priority to women, children, elderly people, transgender and ethnic minorities. It includes disaster management activities within the long-term, medium-term, and short-term plans and programs of the government.

Targets of NPDM 2021-2025

- 1. Reduce the number of casualties and lost persons to 0.2045 per 100,000**
- 2. Reduce the number of disaster-affected people to 2000 per 100,000**
- 3. Reduce the amount of disaster-affected cultivable land to 100,000 acres**
- 4. Limit the direct financial loss to 0.7% of the disaster proportionate to Gross Domestic Product**
- 5. Construction of more than 1,000 shelters in the coastal area in addition to the existing number**
- 6. Constructions of polders/embankments and ensure their proper maintenance to resist tidal surge**
- 7. Proper arrangements should be taken for flood control and river erosion**
- 8. Expand the number of volunteers to 100,000 in the urban and coastal areas**
- 9. Allot 450,000 disaster-resilient houses to the homeless according to the disaster-resilient plan**

10. Family Sialo is to be established in 500,000 homes to store crops
11. Distribute security and rescue equipment to the volunteers in the risky Wards
12. 15 new guidelines are to be prepared for the disaster reduction activities according to SOD

Engagement of actors, Progress, and Roles and Responsibilities

NPDM is the translated action of SOD 2019 and in NPDM 2021-2025, 50 activities have been identified to be implemented. In each of the activities, the names of the implementing Ministries/ Divisions have been mentioned. It is the responsibility of the concerned Ministry/Division to arrange financial allocation. MoDMR is to provide technical support to different Ministries and Divisions, and also to monitor the progress of activities. As SFDRR and SDG are in vogue for 2030, so the activities listed in NPDM can also be implemented till 2030.

Monitoring

- i. It is to be noted that the original work plan of this NPDM will be evaluated every year and will be customized accordingly.
- ii. The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the MoDMR will evaluate the implementation and development of its activities.
- iii. Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Co-ordination Committee described in SOD will be responsible for its implementation, supervision, and review.

Challenges

The Government of Bangladesh is committed to implementing the activities listed in the NPDM 2021-2025. The main challenge is that the activities are not linked with financial allotment. So, concerned Ministries/Divisions are not so serious to go for implementing these activities

Limitations of implementing NPDM

Disaster Management is a priority for the Government. But the attention is always somewhat linked with a specific disaster. So, the projects/programs to reduce disaster risk are still not considered seriously for implementation. Besides, MoDMR has a lot of projects/programs which are to be linked with the activities of NPDM. But we can also say that MoDMR is implementing many projects/programs aligning the priorities of NPDM.



CHAPTER THREE

NPDM Development Process

i. SWOT of Current NPDM

NPDM (2021–2025) is a commitment document of the Government of Bangladesh that outlines a comprehensive plan to mitigate the suffering of people due to disasters and ensure a safe life for them. Its goal, targets, and activities show the way for the government to achieve disaster resilience.

NPDM 2021–2025 includes 50 activities. For the government's part, 23 Ministries/Divisions and 24 Departments/Agencies are responsible for implementation. It is the responsibility of the concerned Ministries, Divisions, Departments, and Agencies to arrange funds—either from the Government or development partners—to implement projects and programs for disaster resilience. Beyond government agencies, implementation has also been broadly assigned to interested stakeholders.

The focus area of NPDM has been determined based on Disaster Resilience Management and is aligned with the SFDRR, SDGs, and the Climate Agreement. The goals of NPDM are set to align with the SFDRR. For SFDRR implementation, greater attention is needed on policy coherence among DRM, making DRR a development practice, engaging the public sector, promoting public-private partnership projects, and focusing on effective implementation of the projects taken. All these focus areas must be supported with adequate funding, insights from local communities, and knowledge from scientific and academic communities. A 'Whole of Society Approach' should be applied, with a strong emphasis on engaging women, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, transgender individuals, and ethnic minorities.

The principles of NPDM implementation rest on mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction, leaving no one behind, value for money, nature-based solutions, do no harm, active economic solutions, private and civil society participation, and resilient and transformational recovery. These considerations will create congruity with the results of the main activities.

Disaster Risk Reduction is a multi-dimensional issue, requiring strong coordination and collaboration to achieve it. Regular communication and participation from all sectors—local to national—are essential to achieving the goal of disaster resilience.

NPDM is a time-bound document covering five years. Within this period, we have encountered a number of disasters. It is clear that the types and patterns of disasters are evolving, posing new threats to the people. We must carefully examine emerging disasters and find appropriate solutions.

DMIC- Disaster Management Information Center

Information is key to making necessary decisions. So, DMICs can play an active role in times of disaster. In 2009, the Comprehensive Disaster Management Program (CDMP) of the United Nations Office and the Government of Bangladesh developed the concept of DMICs at the national, district, and upazila levels, equipping them with modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The aim was to set up a process to acquire and share topical information with relevant stakeholders during both normal and emergency periods, to support risk reduction activities and assist in real-time emergency response.

Early Warning for All (EW4All) and anticipatory action protocols are essential for reducing disaster losses and preparing communities to access humanitarian funds before any disaster. The MoDMR is working on Forecast-based Financing (FbF) to make it sustainable and part of the

adaptation, as Bangladesh is a multi-hazard-prone area, and people live with multiple hazards through a proper adaptation process.

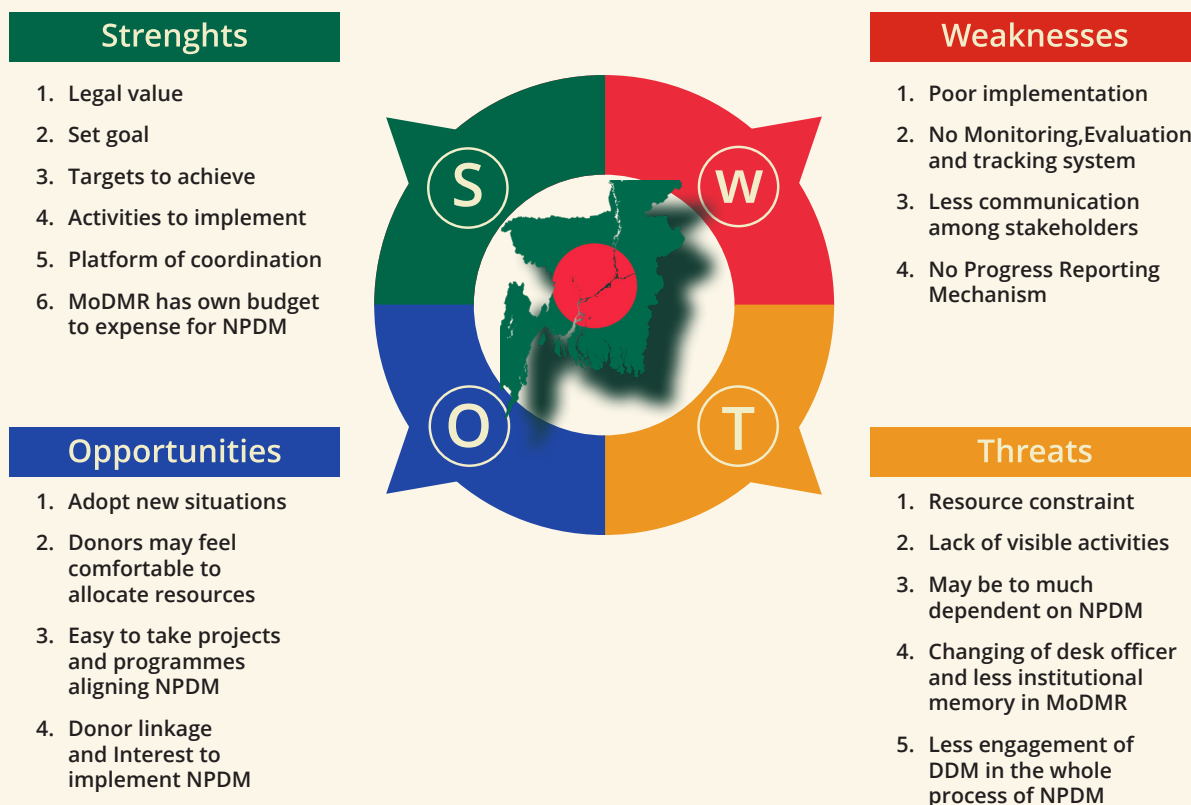
According to the Global Gender Gap Index 2024, Bangladesh ranks 99th among 146 countries, with an overall gender gap of 68.9 percent—one of the highest among neighboring countries. This scenario is dismal for our ‘all of society approach’ to Disaster Risk Reduction. However, women were not given enough importance in the all of society approach. Only the last NPDM proposed a twin-track strategy for the inclusion and empowerment of women and persons with disabilities. We must work on Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) to ensure meaningful inclusion of women.

The MoDMR runs projects and programs that are not aligned with the NPDM. Moreover, there is currently no tracking system in place to monitor the progress of NPDM implementation and instantly assess its successes and failures. Many activities are simply carried over to the next NPDM cycle for implementation.

A plan is a set of activities that helps us achieve our goals. It is a guideline that should be followed to fulfill our targets. Therefore, good planning must be target-oriented—if targets are achieved, we move closer to our desired destination.

Failure in the implementation of a plan will always be treated as a threat. Without execution, the plan becomes just another document on paper. So, during the formulation of a plan, we must set clear priorities and align them with financial capacity. Any overly ambitious planning may become an ongoing challenge. Hence, measurable and practical activities should be prioritized for proper implementation.

We cannot expect success in disaster-related activities without focusing on implementation. Evaluation and monitoring tools must be developed to track the implementation status of all activities.



NPDM is the core document that the Government should follow for Disaster Risk Reduction. We have to work in such a way that we can lessen the risks of disasters gradually and step by step. The projects or programs taken by the Government should align with NPDM so that the

population can be included in the process inclusively and as of the whole-of-society approach. The capability of the vulnerable people to be developed in such a way that, without external assistance, they can be self-reliant and self-sufficient.

ii. Process followed to develop the last two NPDMs

NPDM (2015-2020) Development process followed

SL NO.	STEPS	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE
1	A preliminary desktop review	A review of publicly available documentation on disaster and climate risk management, all national and international frameworks, including laws, rules, policies, strategies, available reports of assessment and findings from the review of NPDM 2010-2015.	A team of consultants was formed by MoDMR.
2	A drafting committee was formed with a team of consultants	A preliminary desktop review	MoDMR
3	A steering committee of 10 members was formed	To guide the drafting committee	MoDMR
4	A review panel was formed	To review and finalize the plan with the drafting committee	MoDMR
5	Consultation workshops initiated by UNDP and MoDMR (by the drafting committee)	Prepare a base document plan. A clear identification of local and national priorities through a series of extensive consultations with key stakeholders and experts. Consultations were done with GoB agencies, NGOs, and CSOs.	A drafting committee formed by MoDMR and UNDP.
6	Make synergies between international drivers, the country context, and priorities linked with the NPDM 2016-2020.	Extensive review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Climate Change Agreement	MoDMR and Drafting Committee
7	Interviews of and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with key stakeholders. Semi-structured questionnaires were used for interviews and FGD.	Interviews & FGDs will be with key stakeholders in DM, and climate change adaptation was undertaken to gather information about sectoral needs and priorities. The responses received from different sources were analyzed and translated into an investment plan	MoDMR and Drafting Committee
8	Two workshops were conducted	On "Disability Inclusive DM" and "Private Sector and Resilience" for drawing insights	MoDMR and Drafting Committee
9	Regional workshops	One in Chandpur focusing on floods, the other one in Khulna on coastal hazards, and one in Sunamganj on haor hazards.	MoDMR and Drafting Committee
10	A national consultation workshop	To get feedback from a range of GoB and NGO participants.	MoDMR and Drafting Committee
11	Consultation with Ministerial personnel	For further feedback	MoDMR and Drafting Committee
12	National workshop outputs were online	For further feedback	MoDMR and Drafting Committee

iii. Current NPDM (2021-2025) Development process followed

SL NO.	STEPS	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE
1	An advisory committee was formed	To give directives to the expert team	MoDMR
2	A technical panel was formed	To review and finalize the Plan	MoDMR
3	A team of consultants was formed	To draft the contents of the NPDM	MoDMR
4	A national expert team was formed	To arrange consultative meetings and to validate the draft NPDM with the help of NRP, UNDP, DDM, and MoDMR	MoDMR
5	Arrangement of review workshops with concerned Ministries, Agencies, NGOs, Development Partners, Academia, Research Institutions, Private Sectors, and others	To determine the drafting process of NPDM	MoDMR and the Advisory Committee
6	A good number of Virtual Consultative Workshops were arranged	Arrange workshops with concerned Ministries, Agencies, NGOs, Development Partners, Academia, Research Institutions, Private Sectors, and others to get the feedback on the thematic papers of draft NPDM	MoDMR and the Advisory Committee
7	Thematic papers were prepared and were hoisted it in the online platform to collect feedback	Concerned National and International laws, Policies, Plans, and Priorities were taken into consideration to develop the thematic paper	MoDMR and Technical Panel. Technical Panel to develop the thematic paper. MoDMR to collect the online feedback.
8	Thematic Working Papers and draft NPDM were prepared	The relevant advice of the Consultative workshops was taken into consideration to prepare the framework of Thematic Working Papers and draft NPDM	MoDMR and Technical Panel
9	Adaptation of NPDM	An inter-ministerial meeting was arranged for the adaptation	MoDMR and concerned all stakeholders.



CHAPTER FOUR

Development of Next NPDM

MoDMR has three National Plans for Disaster Management in hand. Already, the period of the previous two has elapsed. The last one is going to come to an end this year. The MoDMR is mandated for taking disaster-related matters to be implemented, but it should take some time to develop strategies for the next NPDM (2026-2030). Like the previous NPDMs, it should work for a common goal like “Winning resilience against all odds,” or simply, “Resilience against all odds.”

One NPDM is different from another, because the disaster context is changing with climate change, and so other factors like unplanned urbanization and structural development, change of disaster matrix, change of location, disaster intensity or duration, etc. So, planning is also changing to cope with changing situations and conditions. Activities shown in the NPDM will also change to adapt to new changing circumstances. So, it is very vital to formulate NPDM with every changing condition.

Bangladesh is hit by a number of floods every year, but we know the location, intensity, and time have changed. Cyclone also happens twice or three to four times a year. So, in such a circumstance, a plan cannot be static. It should address new problems with solutions. In such a condition, the Government is committed to solving the impending problems with reasonable solutions.

i. Suggestive process to develop next NPDM 2026-2030 (including Stakeholders Engagement)

Next NPDM Development Process:

SL NO.	STEPS	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1	Arrangement of review workshops with concerned Ministries, Agencies, NGOs, Development Partners, Academia, Research Institutions, Private Sectors, and others	To determine the drafting process of NPDM	MoDMR and the Advisory Committee	April 2025
2	Evaluation of NPDM 2021-2025	Assessment of Implementation Status	MoDMR	April 2025
3	Formation of an Advisory Committee	To give directives to the expert team	MoDMR	April 2025
4	Formation of a Technical Panel	To review and finalize the Plan	MoDMR	April 2025
5	A team of consultants is to be engaged	Draft the contents of the NPDM 2026-2030	MoDMR	April 2025

6	Formation of a National expert team	To arrange Consultative meetings and to validate the draft NPDM with MoDMR and all stakeholders	MoDMR	April 2025
7	Workshops are to be arranged	To determine the drafting process of NPDM with the concerned Ministries, Agencies, NGOs, Development Partners, Academia, Research Institutions, Private Sectors, and others	MoDMR and the Advisory Committee	May 2025
8	A good number of Consultative Workshops are to be arranged in disaster-prone districts and also at the national level	Arrange the Workshops with concerned Ministries, Agencies, NGOs, Development Partners, Academia, Research Institutions, Private Sectors, and others to get feedback on the thematic papers of the draft NPDM	MoDMR and the Advisory Committee	May and June 2025
9	The thematic paper is to be prepared and is to be hosted on the online platform to collect feedback	Concerned National and International laws, Policies, Plans, and Priorities, and new dimensions of disasters are to be taken into consideration to develop the thematic Paper	MoDMR and Technical Panel. Technical Panel to develop the thematic paper. MoDMR to collect the online feedback.	August, 2025
10	Preparation of Thematic Working Papers and draft NPDM	The relevant advice of the Consultative workshops is to be taken into consideration to prepare the framework of Thematic Working Papers and draft NPDM	MoDMR and Technical Panel	September 2025
11	Approval of NPDM	An inter-ministerial meeting is to be arranged for the approval of NPDM	MoDMR and concerned all stakeholders	October 2025

ii. Alignment with SFDRR 2015-2030 and SDG 2015-2030

Drafting this NPDM, the Sendai Framework, the Standing Orders on Disasters, the Perspective Plan of the Government of Bangladesh, Delta Plan 2100, and other related documents have been taken into consideration. It has emphasized to develop on five phases:

- i. Disaster risk reduction activities
- ii. Preparation for Disaster
- iii. Forecast alert and warning
- iv. Early Response and
- v. Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, and Recovery

The goal of both 2nd and 3rd NPDM is aligned with the SFDRR and SDG. SFDRR has four priorities. Again, SDGs have 17 goals and 169 targets. The success of every SDG depends on the scale of Disaster Risk Reduction. NPDM 2021-2025 has established a connection with SFDRR and disaster management development, keeping congruent with the greater National Development Agenda.

On behalf of the Government of Bangladesh, MoDMR is responsible for the review of the Sendai Framework. MoDMR had completed a report on the Monitoring and Reporting System of SFDRR of Bangladesh in March 2021. In this report, they can track the progress of the Sendai Framework. Now, MoDMR is working on the mid-term review of SFDRR.

NPDM had been drafted to align with SFDRR and SDGs. SDGs of Asia and the Pacific have been evaluated as uneven and inadequate across the region. None of the 17 SDGs are on track to be achieved by the 2030 deadline. But, in the report, gaps in data availability, particularly in critical areas such as gender equality, and strong institutional frameworks have been highlighted. So, Bangladesh can give more attention to the implementation status of SDGs.

iii. NPDM Implementation & Coordination

According to the Rules of Business, 2017, the MoDMR is mainly responsible for working on disaster risk reduction and plays the main leading role in coordinating all types of disaster-related activities. Before, during, and after the disaster, it plays the main role of coordination to mitigate disaster-related risks. It serves as a secretariat for doing so. The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC), headed by the Prime Minister/Chief Adviser, is the apex body to give direction for formulation, evaluation, and giving directions on disaster risk management. The MoDMR serves as the secretariat of this committee. Not only that, the MoDMR gives technical support to different sectoral Ministries/Divisions/Agencies, NGOs, private sectors, and others so that they can include Disaster Risk Reduction and Management-related issues in their policies, plans, and programs. So, it is the responsibility of MoDMR to formulate a National Plan for Disaster Management, including all related Ministries/Divisions/Agencies/Departments, depicting their specific roles and responsibilities.

iv. Inclusion of BPP flagship initiatives in NPDM

The ADPC is an international organization based in Bangkok. It has 09 member countries, including Bangladesh. During its emergence in 1996, Bangladesh was the founding member of this world organization. It is associated with Disaster Risk Reduction and building resilience among the people of the member countries. It gives technical support to member countries for Disaster Risk Reduction.

ADPC is providing Technical Assistance to MoDMR for implementing the BPP with a number of stakeholders from business partners like FBCCI, LNGOs like the National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors in Bangladesh (NAHAB), Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), Network for Information Response and Preparedness Activities (NIRAPAD), and so on; academia such as the Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies (IDMVS) of Dhaka University (DU), Department of Architecture, and Postgraduate Programs in Disaster Management (PPDM) at BRAC University, with the coordinating role of MoDMR. There are also some government partners like the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), and the Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD).

BPP is a multi-stakeholder partnership working toward a common goal of operationalizing SOD 2019 using a 'whole-of-society approach.' With technical help from ADPC and financial support from the Gates Foundation, MoDMR is implementing the program. Its goal is to achieve disaster resilience for all.

ADPC has been working hand in hand with MoDMR since its inception in 1996. Ever since, it has wholeheartedly supported the field of disaster and other fields of the Local Government Division. MoDMR has established the BPP Mobilization Desk to serve as a secretariat for the BPP partners. They have adopted a 'whole-of-society approach' to improve disaster resilience in Bangladesh by providing technical support. Therefore, BPP MD and ADPC Bangladesh can provide technical support for developing the next NPDM (2026–2030). If MoDMR follows the previous procedure for developing the NPDM, they can include representatives from ADPC. ADPC can also provide financial support to organize workshops at the national or local level.

From the BPP Mobilization Desk, discussions have been held several times about Disaster Management Information Centers (DMICs) in all 64 districts, and also about the activation of the National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) and District Disaster Management Fund (DDMF).

The National Disaster Management Fund and the District Disaster Management Fund are crucial for disaster risk reduction. The Disaster Management Act of 2012 is the primary legal document for handling all types of disasters. According to Sections 32(6) and 58 of this Act, these independent, additional, and charitable funds can be operationalized. MoDMR the sources of this Fund from DM Act. But still, we cannot activate this fund to give additional support for Disaster Risk Reduction.

So, while formulating the next NPDM, MoDMR can devise strategies for activating the DMIC and DM funds.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)

In NPDM 2021–2025, there are clear indications on how to monitor the implementation of activities. The Evaluation and Monitoring Unit of MoDMR has been assigned the responsibility to do that. They will collect information for monitoring and evaluation and will develop a monitoring framework for this purpose. To do so, they will identify specific indicators, determine the method and timeline for collecting information, analyze the data, and prepare a report based on the reviewed findings according to the indicators.

In the report, the Evaluation and Monitoring Unit will outline the process of information collection. They will identify gaps and highlight areas for improvement. The evaluation and monitoring should be based on information and free from any shortcomings. The report should be neutral and blind to ensure purity. If such a report is developed, it will significantly contribute to the development of the next NPDM.

NPDM Progress Monitoring Tracking System (PROMOTS)

The NPDM is the guiding plan for disaster risk management and response in Bangladesh. The MoDMR is the custodian of the plan, aiming at the disaster-resilient development of the country. MoDMR leads the implementation of the plan in collaboration with other relevant ministries and departments. The latest version, NPDM 2021–2025, was implemented for four years and is set to conclude in December 2025. However, the overall progress of the targeted activities is not well understood, as the activities have been carried out by various departments and ministries. Moreover, there is currently no robust system in place to monitor NPDM's progress.

Under these circumstances, it is essential to develop an online system that can track the implementation target and status of NPDM, focusing on its targeted activities. These activities are designed based on the four key principles of Disaster Risk Management, adopted from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD). The major features of NPDM include:



I. PREPAREDNESS: Ensuring adequate arrangements are in place at the national, regional, and community levels to combat adverse situations.



II. EARLY WARNING AND ALERT: Facilitating timely preparation to protect lives, property, and valuables from emerging hazards.



III. EMERGENCY RESPONSE: Addressing immediate needs in areas affected by natural hazards.



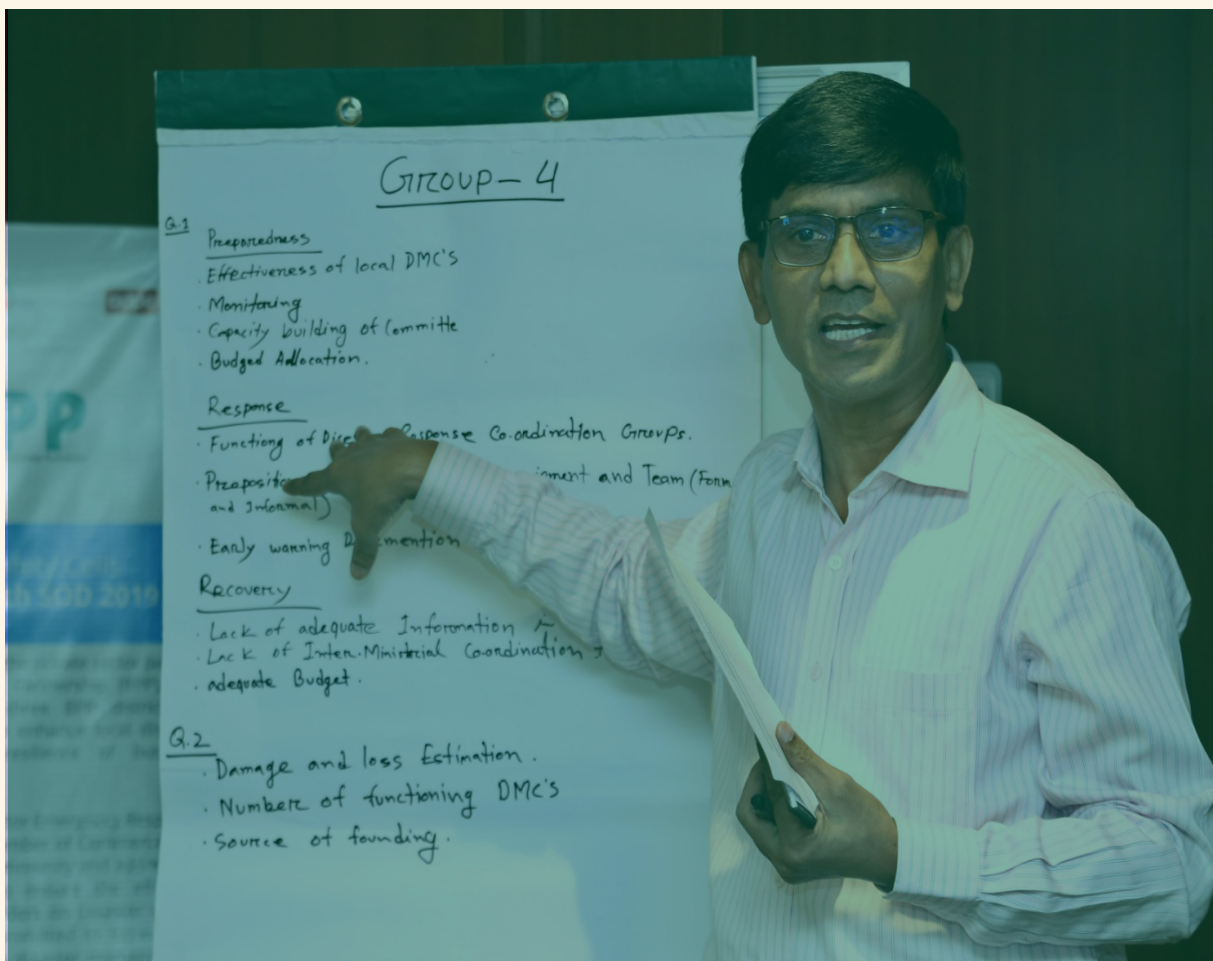
IV. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND RECOVERY: Ensuring the adverse situation can be addressed to return to normal situation.

The development of the online platform is one of the targets for monitoring the progress of the activities to be accomplished as per the targeted activities of NPDM. In this regard, a comprehensive dashboard would be highly useful for tracking and reporting on the implementation of NPDM targets from 2021 to 2025. The platform aims to host data, information, and knowledge across sectors and activities to support monitoring, sharing, dissemination, and application.

This digital dashboard for monitoring and reporting NPDM implementation also seeks to address the need for sensitization on SOD 2019 and its contribution to disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh. It aims to institutionalize evidence-based reporting across all relevant departments and agencies, enabling regular progress reviews and providing a harmonized, integrated approach for reporting on both NPDM and SOD.

The assignment, therefore, focuses on developing a web portal that tracks and reports on NPDM implementation. The online platform will form an important component in establishing a web-based M&E system for tracking and reporting progress towards the realization of disaster risk reduction and emergency response at the upazila, district and country levels.

The overall objective of the NPDM Progress Monitoring and Tracking System (PROMOTS) is to promote data visualization and analytics on the progress of NPDM targets and support the Ministry in adopting a data-driven approach in the designing of the NPDM development cycles and utilize the “PROMOTS” from the next NPDM regularly.



CHAPTER FIVE

Recommendations and Conclusion

Recommendations

We have three NPDMs to date. The periods of the first two have already elapsed, and the current one is set to end this year. The MoDMR is mandated to oversee disaster-related matters and their implementation. However, it is essential that the Ministry takes time to chalk out strategies to develop the next NPDM (2026–2030). Like the previous plans, it should aim for a unifying goal such as “Winning Resilience Against All Odds” or simply, “Resilience Against All Odds.”

Each NPDM is distinct from the last because the disaster landscape continues to evolve—shaped by climate change, unplanned urbanization and structural development, change of disaster matrix, change of location, disaster intensity or duration, etc. So, planning is also changing to cope with changing situations and conditions. The activities outlined in the NPDM must adapt to these new circumstances. Therefore, it is essential to formulate the NPDM in alignment with every changing condition.

Bangladesh experiences multiple hazards each year, including floods, cyclones, landslides, fire incidents, and other related events. However, the location, intensity, and timing of these hazards have changed over time. In such a dynamic context, a plan cannot remain static — it must adapt to emerging challenges and provide appropriate solutions. Accordingly, the Government remains committed to addressing these evolving issues with reasonable solutions.

Recommendations

- i. Activities should be linked with the allotment of resources so that implementation can be easy.
- ii. Projects/Programs should be taken in alignment with the timeline.
- iii. Priority Activities, like the establishment of NEOC, DMIC, should be done first.
- iv. Formal communication procedure should be done through formulating an SOP with the Metrological Department and other government stakeholders.
- v. Evaluation of year-wise implementation status.

Suggestive Action Plan and Role of Other Stakeholders

Disaster Risk Reduction is a multi-stakeholder task, and 'whole of all Government efforts' and 'whole of society approach' is to be adopted for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the inclusion of all parties in the development of the next NPDM process. During the development of the next NPDM, all related stakeholders (Proposed the name of vital/ Major Stakeholders for MoDMR's reference) should be designated with related specific activities. As we can say, for business continuity during a disaster, the business community can play the most vital part. Also, they can play a very active role in project implementation through Public-Private Partnership.

Conclusion

The Government of Bangladesh is very much committed to ensuring a desired life for its citizens. But the disasters that hit Bangladesh every now and then are to be managed in a way so that losses of lives and properties are less. The way for it is to formulate a real plan to secure a protected life for its people. Some planning may be measurable, like building resilient shelters for a certain number of vulnerable people. Again, in a planning priority should be ascertained. Planning should be aligned with financial allocation and implementation modality. Good planning will certainly bring better results. Implementation of planning is necessary. Keeping the implementation strategy ahead, the MoDMR can formulate the coming NPDM, taking advice from every stakeholder.



ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A

List of Proposed Major Stakeholders to be engaged in the next NPDM consultation Process

1. Government stakeholders and members of the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee.
2. Government Departments that will be responsible for implementing projects/programs
3. NGOs related to disaster-related activities.
4. Development partners like UNRC, UNDP, WFP, IOM, and ADPC.
5. Academia like BUET, the Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability (IDMVS) of DU, and BRAC University.
6. Representative of business community, like FBCCI, BKMEA
7. Representatives from mostly disaster-affected districts.

ANNEXURE B

Compilation of feedback from BPP Government Sectors on 26th Feb 2025

1. Consultation with local and national stakeholders during the formulation of the next NPDM and its execution is suggested.
2. The monitoring and evaluation system of NPDM is in place in the current NPDM. But it has no activities. So, inclusion and implementation of monitoring and evaluation should be in the next NPDM.
3. Anticipatory action is in place in the current NPDM. Funding is available for both during and after a disaster. But activities should be taken to mitigate the impact of a disaster in pre-disaster activities.
4. Steps should be taken to engage non-state agencies, and their contribution will be highlighted in a proper way, maybe on the MoDMR official website.
5. Early Warning for All, comprehensive urban resilience issues, and human-induced disasters should be included.
6. MoDMR should take steps to become a member of INSARAG.
7. Development of the National Volunteer Management Organization may be included in the next NPDM. They may be held responsible for maintaining the list of all volunteers, including urban.
8. MoDMR's running projects and future projects should be included in the activities of NPDM.
9. Climate change adaptation plan should be a priority in the next NPDM.
10. National Displacement Strategy and its implementation should be emphasized in the coming NPDM.

11. Disaster Risk and Forecast-based Financing should be initiated on a pilot basis.
12. Targets of NPDM and SFDRR should be aligned to implement.
13. DM Fund activation steps should be included and implemented.
14. MoDMR is committed to establishing NEOC in all the previous and current NPDMs. NEOC will establish all types of communication with all actors related to the disaster.
15. Developing ownership of MoDMR and DDM for NPDM.
16. MoDMR should take the lead to develop the next NPDM. All related partners will be included to provide their inputs. The process for developing NPDM starts from May and finishes by the first half of December 2025.

ANNEXURE C

List of Secondary Documents for Desk Research

1. Daily Disaster Situation Report, published by MoDMR on 7.9.2024.
2. Population and Housing Census 2022, BBS. Figure 169,828,911.
3. Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD 2019)
4. National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM 2010–2015)
5. National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM 2016–2020)
6. National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM 2021–2025)
7. National Disaster Management Act 2012
8. Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
9. Website of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR):
<https://modmr.gov.bd/>
10. Website of the Department of Disaster Management (DDM):
<https://ddm.gov.bd/>
11. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR 2015–2030)
12. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2015–2030)



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