



# Country Summary Report

## BANGLADESH

*Project for Increasing Stakeholder Utilization  
of GAR 11 Preparation Study for Asia*

*Compiled by Practical Action for UNISDR February 2010*



# **Country Summary Report Bangladesh**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRC	Asian Disaster Reduction Center
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCDMC	City Corporation Disaster Management Committee
CCFP	Climate Change Focal Points
CEGIS	Centre for Environmental and Geological Information System
COP	Conference of Parties
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
CPPIB	Cyclone Preparedness Program Implementation Board
CSDDWS	Committee for Speedy Dissemination of Disaster Related Warning/ Signals
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau
DMIC	Disaster Management Information Centre
DMTATF	Disaster Management Training and Public Awareness Building Task Force
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FPOCG	Focal Point Operation Coordination Group of Disaster Management
FFWC	Flood Forecasting and Warning Centers
GAR	Global Assessment Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GR	Government Regulation
HDI	Human Development Index
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICZM	The Integrated Coastal Zone Management program
IDI	ICT Development Index
IMDMCC	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Co-ordination Committee
IWM	Institute of Water Modeling
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MoFDM	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management
NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
NDMAC	National Disaster Management Advisory Committee
NEMAP	National Environment Management Action Plan
NGOCC	NGO Coordination Committee on Disaster Management
NSCCC	National Steering Committee on Climate Change
PA	Protected Area
PDMC	Pourashava Disaster Management Committee
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAARC	South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation
SDMC	SAARC Disaster Management Centre
SOD	Standing Orders on Disaster
SPARSO	Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UZDMC	Upazila Disaster Management Committee
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organization
WHO	World Health Organization



## Country Summary Report Bangladesh

### Geography

Bangladesh is a low-lying, riverine country located in South Asia with a largely marshy jungle coastline of 710 km on the northern littoral of the Bay of Bengal. Formed by a **deltaic** plain at the confluence of the Ganges (Padma), Brahmaputra (Jamuna), and Meghna Rivers and their tributaries, Bangladesh's alluvial soil is highly fertile, but vulnerable to flood and drought. Hills rise above the plain only in the far southeast and the northeast. Straddling the Tropic of Cancer, Bangladesh has a tropical monsoon climate characterized by heavy seasonal rainfall, high temperatures, and high humidity. Three seasons are generally recognized: a hot summer from March to June; a hot, humid and rainy monsoon season from June to November; and a warm-hot, dry winter from December to February. In general, maximum summer temperatures range between 38 and 41 °C (100.4 and 105.8 °F). April is the hottest month in most parts of the country. January is the coolest (but still hot) month, when the average temperature for most of the country is 16–20 °C (61–68 °F) during the day and around 10 °C (50 °F) at night.

### Proxy Indicators of Risk

Global Assessment Report 2009 (GAR 09) identified five categories of countries (very low, low, medium, high & very high) that share common characteristics in terms of their economic vulnerability and resilience to natural disaster loss and their development limitations, particularly their capacity to benefit from international trade. Bangladesh is in the 'high' category. GAR 09 observes that risk cannot be modeled deterministically due to the scarce nature of data on exposure of economic assets. Therefore in trying to understand the risk of any country, there is a tendency to use proxies. GAR 09 observes further that in addition to hazard severity and exposure, a range of other risk drivers related to economic and social development play a crucial role in configuration of disaster risk. Of these, Population density, Human Development index, income, literacy, poverty, inequality, access to technology and access to natural resource are considered relevant. Yusuf and Francisco (2009) have suggested that "Adaptive Capacity = f (socio-economic factors, technology, infrastructure)". The Country Summary Report therefore endeavors to profile each country based on selected proxies in Table 1.

Annex 1 provides a comparative Table of these indicators for countries of South Asia. However, there is no accepted composite index of these indicators for easy comprehension of the *status quo*.

**Table 1 - Proxy Indicators for Bangladesh**

<b>Demography</b>	
Population <sup>1</sup> (millions)	164.4
Country Ranking	7
% Urban Population <sup>2</sup>	25
% below 15 years <sup>3</sup>	34.6
% 15 – 64 years <sup>3</sup>	61.4
% over 65 years <sup>3</sup>	4
% (15 – 49) Living with AIDS <sup>4</sup>	0.1
<b>Economy</b>	
GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) Rank <sup>5</sup>	47
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita \$ <sup>6</sup>	1300
\$ External Debt per \$ GDP <sup>7</sup>	316.17
Sovereign Risk Rating <sup>8</sup>	-
<b>Poverty &amp; Disparity in Income</b>	
% population below \$1 income per day <sup>4</sup>	35.9
% population undernourished <sup>4</sup>	30.0
Gini Coefficient <sup>9</sup>	33.4
<b>Human Development</b>	
HDI <sup>10</sup>	0.543
HDI country rank	146
Ratio of Female to Male Youth Literacy <sup>4</sup>	0.9
Education Index <sup>10</sup>	0.530
Country Rank for Education Index <sup>4</sup>	163
<b>Access to Technology</b>	
ICT Development Index (IDI) <sup>11</sup>	1.26
IDI Country Rank	138
Telephones and cellular subscribers per 100 people <sup>4</sup>	2.6
Personal computers per 100 people <sup>4</sup>	1.2
Internet users per 100 people <sup>4</sup>	0.3
<b>Ecosystems</b>	
Land area covered by forest (%) <sup>4</sup>	6.7
Protected areas (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.3
<b>Risk Rating</b>	
Multiple Mortality Risk Class (0 – 10)	9
Economic Vulnerability	High

<sup>1</sup> 2008 UN estimate for year 2010

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.studentsoftheworld.info/infopays/rank/popvil2.html> retrieved 1st November 2010

<sup>3</sup> <http://siakhenn.tripod.com/age.html> retrieved 29.08.2010.

<sup>4</sup> MDG Progress Report 2007

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?c=mr&v=67> retrieved 18<sup>th</sup> January 2011

<sup>6</sup> All CIA World Fact books 18 December 2003 to 18 December 2008

<sup>7</sup> [www.nationmaster.com/.../eco\\_deb\\_ext\\_perqdp](http://www.nationmaster.com/.../eco_deb_ext_perqdp) retrieved 1st November 2010

<sup>8</sup> Institutional Investor Risk Rating MHBOUCHET/CERAM-Global Finance 2007

<sup>9</sup> Human Development Report 2007 / 2008

<sup>10</sup> Human Development Report 2009

<sup>11</sup> International Telecommunication Union (2009)

## Demography

Bangladesh with 164.7 million people is listed as the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country population. 25% of the population is considered urban. 4% of its population is over 65 years of age.

## Economy

Bangladesh is ranked 47<sup>th</sup> by GDP and its GDP per Capita is \$1300 and is ranked 196<sup>th</sup>. External debt is \$316.7 per \$ 1000 GDP.

## Poverty and inequality

Bangladesh has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest % population below \$1 a day income in the region after Afghanistan. The percentage of 35.9 translates to about 63 million people. 30% is said to be malnourished. The Gini Index which measures disparity in income distribution stands at 33.4.

## Human Development

Human Development Report (2009) ranked Bangladesh 146 among 177 countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.543, which is consistent with medium human development. However, over 63 million people still live below the poverty line, the constant threat of sudden shocks, natural and manmade, the uncertain impact of globalization, and an increasingly competitive international trade environment impede higher growth rates. In addition, structural changes in rural Bangladesh have spurred rapid economic migration with the related complexities of rising urban poverty; Bangladesh thus faces considerable challenges in order to sustain and build on the achievements of the last decade and to remain on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)<sup>12</sup>. MDG Progress Report 2005, which notes encouraging progress against a number of global targets such as universal primary education and reductions in infant and maternal mortality rates. Nonetheless, demographic pressures, institutional weaknesses, political instability and corruption remain serious challenges that hamper the pace required to achieve the MDGs by 2015<sup>12</sup>. Bangladesh's MDG achievements according to Asia Pacific MDG Report 2010/11 are provided in Table 2.

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<sup>12</sup> UNDAF 2006-2010

**Table 2. Bangladesh on-track and off-track for the MDGs**

Poverty under \$1.25	slow
Underweight Children	on-track
Primary enrolment	behind
Reaching last grade	Not Given
Primary completion	behind
Gender access to primary	Early achiever
Gender access to secondary	Early achiever
Gender access to tertiary	slow
Infant mortality	on-track
Skilled birth attendance	slow
Antenatal care	slow
TB incidence	on-track
TB prevalence	Early achiever
Forest cover	behind
Protected area	Early achiever
Co <sub>2</sub> emission	behind
ODP substance consumption	Early achiever
Safe drinking water	slow
Basic sanitation	slow

## Access to Technology

According to the International Telecommunication Union, the ICT Development Index (IDI) will provide a holistic picture on the state of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development within a country. It will allow policy makers to put their countries' achievements into context, by benchmarking them to other countries at similar income levels, or with similar geographic, social or regional characteristics. Bangladesh IDI is 1.26 (2007) and country rank 138.

## Ecosystems

Bangladesh has 6.7 % forest cover and 1.3% PAs. It is behind in achievement of the MDG in forest cover.

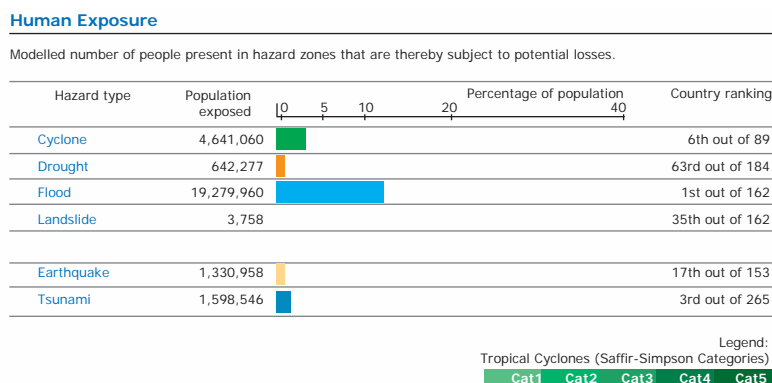
## Risk Profile<sup>13</sup>

The risk is the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences. This risk profile is an analysis of the mortality and economic loss risk for weather-related hazards drought, tropical cyclones, floods and landslides. Cyclone, flood, drought, riverbank erosion, landslides, tornado, earthquakes and arsenic toxicity in drinking water are the major hazards for Bangladesh. Tables 3 and 4 below provide the human and economic exposure to hazards. Figure 1 below provides its climate change risk and is ranked as the country of highest risk. In May 1991, a cyclone struck the southeastern coast, killing 136,000 people. Cyclone Sidr struck the southwestern coast on November 15, 2007 with devastating impact. According to the Asia Pacific Disaster Report 2010, Bangladesh leads the Top 10 countries in the Asia-Pacific region based on absolute physical exposure for floods; 5<sup>th</sup> for storms; and 8<sup>th</sup> for earthquakes.

<sup>13</sup> Preven Web accessed 27.08.2010



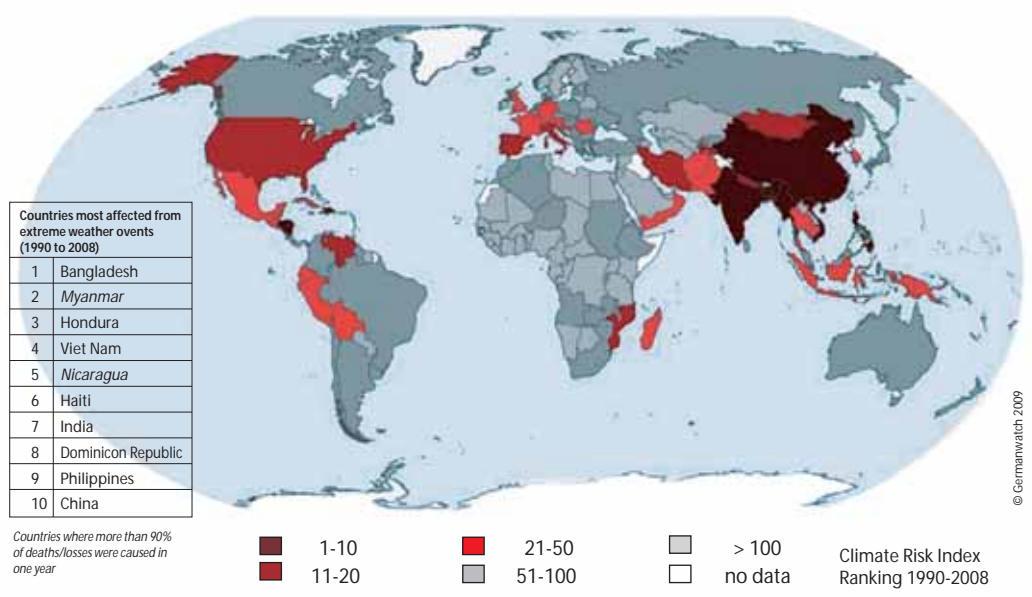
**Table 3. Human Exposure to Natural Hazards**



**Figure 1. Global Climate Risk**

Global Climate Risk Index 2010 (Covering 1990-2008)

Source: Germanwatch and Munich Re NatCatSERVICE®



## Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

### HFA Priority 1 – Achievements

**Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation**

#### The Policy, Plans and Statements on DRR

The Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) has been the main guideline for disaster management since 1997, in line with the paradigm shift from conventional response and relief to a comprehensive disaster risk reduction. In 2008, the National Plan for Disaster Management 2008 – 2015 was finalized. The strategic goals of the Plan are drawn from the SAARC Disaster Management Framework. The National Disaster Management Act and the National Policy for Disaster Management are pending approval by the cabinet. Sub national disaster management plans at District, Upazila, Union and Paurashava (Municipality) levels and City Corporation levels are being compiled.

## The Institutional Mechanism on DRR

The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has the responsibility for coordinating national disaster management. Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) under the Ministry is the apex organization responsible for coordinating national disaster management interventions across all agencies. It has technical and scientific partnership with Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARSO), Geological Survey of Bangladesh, Centre for Environmental and Geological Information System (CEGIS), Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), Institute of Water Modeling (IWM) and the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), (ACIAR 2009). A series of inter-related institutions, at both national and sub-national levels have been created to ensure effective planning and coordination of disaster risk reduction and emergency response management as listed below.

### National level institutions

- National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) headed by the Prime Minister to formulate and review the disaster management policies and issue directives to all concerns.
- Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Co-ordination Committee (IMDMCC) headed by the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) to implement disaster management policies and decisions of NDMC / Government.
- National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC) headed by an experienced person having been nominated by the Prime Minister.
- Cyclone Preparedness Program Implementation Board (CPPIB) headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management to review the preparedness activities in the face of initial stage of an impending cyclone.
- Disaster Management Training and Public Awareness Building Task Force (DMTATF) headed by the Director General of Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) to co-ordinate the disaster related training and public awareness activities of the Government, NGOs and other organizations.
- Focal Point Operation Coordination Group of Disaster Management (FPOCG) headed by the Director General of DMB to review and co-ordinate the activities of various departments/agencies related to disaster management and also to review the Contingency Plan prepared by concerned departments.
- NGO Coordination Committee on Disaster Management (NGOCC) headed by the Director General of DMB to review and co-ordinate the activities of concerned NGOs in the country.
- Committee for Speedy Dissemination of Disaster Related Warning/ Signals (CSDDWS) headed by the Director General of DMB to examine, ensure and find out the ways and means for the speedy dissemination of warning/ signals among the people.

### Sub-national level institutions

- District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) to co-ordinate and review the disaster management activities at the district level.
- Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UZDMC) headed by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) to co-ordinate and review the disaster management activities at the Upazila level.

- Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) headed by the Chairman of the Union Parishad to co-ordinate, review and implement the disaster management activities of the concerned union.
- Pourashava Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) headed by Chairman of Pourashava (municipality) to co-ordinate, review and implement the disaster management activities within its area of jurisdiction.
- City Corporation Disaster Management Committee (CCDMC) headed by the Mayor of City Corporations to co-ordinate, review and implement the disaster management activities within its area of jurisdiction.

### DRR and Development Planning

Bangladesh has addressed risk reduction into some sectoral plans. For example, the National Water Management Plan underlines the importance of implementing effective non-structural measures to reduce the impact of floods and erosion. Recent policies and plans have recognized the importance of participatory planning that focuses on sustaining people's livelihood. The National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP) takes into account the disaster management and risk reduction as a vital component and need. The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) program has built-in components to address risk reduction. However, there remains a need to create a holistic and comprehensive risk reduction culture within national policies and strategies for disaster risk reduction.

The Sixth Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission under the Ministry of Planning, is to integrate climate change issues within the planning framework.

### Multi sectoral platforms

The National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC) with memberships drawn from both the public and private sectors acts as a cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism. Membership is constituted by members of Parliament elected from disaster prone areas, government agencies, university, NGOs, donor organizations and other agencies in the field of water resources, meteorology, seismographic engineering, physical infrastructure planning, social anthropology, education and disaster management.

### HFA Priority 2 – Achievements

#### Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

#### Hazard Mapping, Risk Analysis and Information Systems

Hazard mapping/assessments have been undertaken by several disaster management stakeholder agencies. A flood hazard map and land development priority map were developed in 2000 using National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Satellite, Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) and Geographical Information System (GIS) data. The GIS data is maintained by Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council (BARC). Scientific and academic institutions, non-governmental agencies and the private sector have undertaken other studies. Donor agencies have assessed hazards such as arsenic toxicity, urban vulnerability to earthquakes and famine.

The Disaster Management Bureau, with the funding from UNDP, developed a detailed hazard map of the country showing zones affected by flood, cyclone, earthquake and drought. Local level risk assessment is being carried out by government and various NGOs using an array of participatory tools. There is a perceived need to standardize methodology for risk assessment.

Research is underway to generate knowledge on the impact of climate change at local level. Considerable progress made in assessing risk in agriculture.

### Early Warning

Bangladesh has a very effective system for dissemination of early warning for cyclones. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) issues warnings for cyclones. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), in a joint venture with the Government of Bangladesh, has initiated the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) as part of an early warning system to protect the eleven million people residing in the low-lying coastal area and offshore island in the Bay of Bengal. Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC), issues warnings to flood-prone areas. Simple early warning dissemination outreach to local communities is being tested.

### HFA Priority 3 – Achievements

#### **Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels**

Key government ministries, research institutions and civil society organizations have established websites for disaster information. Recently established Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) provides information services, through networking with 64 district head quarters and 232 upazilas. The early warning information, particularly flood information is available through email and websites. In the aftermath of cyclone Sidr, decision has been taken to encourage and support Community Radio throughout the coastal belt.

Disaster Management has been introduced in primary, secondary and higher secondary education curriculum. Number of initiatives is underway to revisit the existing curriculum on disaster management. Disaster Management has been included as curriculum by some Public and Private Universities.

### HFA Priority 4 – Achievements

#### **Reduce the underlying risk factors**

Coastal and wetland biodiversity project of the government in partnership with the community and civil society is being implemented for sustainable management of four ecologically critical areas. This is a pilot demonstration which is intended for replication in other ecologically critical areas. National Land Zoning is underway to identify safe settlement zones. Building codes have been introduced in urban areas. GoB has hosted a regional workshop to develop guidelines on community based risk reduction.

DRR incorporation in post disaster rehabilitation and recovery process is initiated. Following flood and cyclone in 2007, government developed a minimum standard for housing reconstruction with

specific standard for disaster resistance. Number of national consultations has been held to develop cyclone resistant housing.

Current efforts for mainstreaming DRR require further emphasis to achieve successful integration.

## HFA Priority 5 – Achievements

### **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels**

Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) is being updated to incorporate tsunami and earthquake hazards. Although sufficient policy environment exists, inadequacy of capacity in government institutions such as adequate staffing, financial and technical resources appear to be a constraint for effective response. Various pilot initiatives on preparedness in school, hospital and garments industries are underway.

While Local Disaster Plans have been created in some areas at local level, such a plan is not in place at all administrative levels. Training and simulation drills etc. for response remain limited due to financial constraints.

## Climate Change

### **The Policy, Plans and Statements on CCA**

The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for Bangladesh was formulated in 2005. The National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) provides the provisions of multilateral agreements, including the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change.

The Government formulated the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2008, and revised it in 2009. It provides a ten-year programme (2009-2018) to build the capacity and resilience of the country to meet the challenge of climate change. The programme is built on six pillars: food security, social protection and health; comprehensive disaster management; infrastructure; research and knowledge management; mitigation and low carbon development; and capacity building and institutional strengthening.

### **The Institutional Mechanism on CCA**

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) is the focal ministry for climate change in Bangladesh. The National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC), chaired by the Minister of MOEF is composed by secretaries of all climate-affected ministries, divisions, and representatives of civil society and business community. The National Environment Committee under the Ministry is expected to mainstream climate change into national development planning. Climate Change Focal Points (CCFP) in various ministries are expected to provide collaboration. Five technical working groups have been constituted for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, financing and public awareness.

## Enabling Environment for DRR and CC

According to Subbiah and Wang (2010), six indicators could be used to assess the enabling environment in a country as follows.

- Political commitment & awareness
- Policy and institutional mechanisms
- Progress of Integrating DRR into Development Process
- Institutional Capacity for Taking Adaptation Action
- Capacity for Generating Climate Risk Information
- Decentralization for Implementing Adaptation Programmes

Political will and awareness appear to be high. Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Fund established in 2004 from government revenue budget continued to receive government allocation. Recently, the Government has established a National Climate Change Fund for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). These are positive endeavours for DRR and CCA. Policy and institutional mechanism seem adequate. Framework for decentralization is sufficient. However institutional capacity needs enhancing. The Bangladesh Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), entitled *Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerating Poverty Reduction* outlines a roadmap for meeting the MDGs and other development challenges based on four strategic blocks and an additional four supporting strategies. The Strategic Blocks comprise

- (1) Macroeconomic Environment for Pro-Poor Economic Growth
- (2) Critical Sectors for Pro-Poor Economic Growth
- (3) Effective Safety Nets and Targeted Programmes and
- (4) Social Development.

The supporting strategies are:

- ensuring participation, social inclusion and empowerment
- promoting good governance
- service delivery
- Caring for the environment and sustainable development.

## Regional Initiatives

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) was set up in October 2006 at the premises of National Institute of Disaster Management in New Delhi. The Centre has the mandate to serve eight Member Countries of South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka - by providing policy advice and facilitating capacity building services including strategic learning, research, training, system development and exchange of information for effective disaster risk reduction and management in South Asia. It has facilitated the adoption of the SAARC Social Charter, established the SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre in Male, the SAARC Meteorological Research Centre in Dhaka, and the SAARC Center for Disaster Management in New Delhi, and compiled the SAARC Comprehensive Regional Framework for Disaster Management 2006 – 2015.

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### Annex 1. Proxy Indicators for South Asian Countries

Demography								Economy					Poverty and Income Disparity			Human Development					Access to Technology					Ecosystems		Risk Rating <sup>17</sup>		
Population Millions	Rank	% of world	Rank according to % urban <sup>5</sup>	% below 15 years <sup>6</sup>	% 15 – 64 years <sup>6</sup>	% above 65 yrs <sup>6</sup>	% with AIDS <sup>7</sup>	% in Low elevation coastal zone <sup>4</sup>	GDP (PPP) Rank <sup>8</sup>	GDP per Capita \$ <sup>9</sup>	GDP per Capita Rank <sup>9</sup>	\$ External Debt Per 1000\$ GDP <sup>10</sup>	Sovereign Risk Rating <sup>11</sup>	Population below \$ 1 income <sup>12</sup>	% population under nourished <sup>13</sup>	Gini Index <sup>13</sup> UN	HDI <sup>14</sup>	HDI Country Rank	Rate of Female to Male Literacy <sup>15</sup>	Education Index <sup>14</sup>	Country Rank for Education Index <sup>15</sup>	ICT Development Index <sup>16</sup> (IDI)	IDI Country Rank	Telephones per 100 persons <sup>12</sup>	Computers per 100 persons <sup>12</sup>	Internet users per 100 persons <sup>12</sup>	% forests <sup>17</sup>	% PAS <sup>17</sup>	Multiple Mortality Risk Class	Economic Vulnerability
India <sup>1</sup> 1189	2	17.3	Pakistan 37%	Afghanistan 44.6	Sri Lanka 68	Sri Lanka 8.1	India 0.9	Bangladesh 46%	India 4	Maldives 4,400	142	Bhutan 769.34	Sri Lanka 100	Afghanistan 42	Bangladesh 30	Nepal 47.2	Maldives 0.771	95	Sri Lanka 1.01	Maldives 0.885	80	Maldives 3.16	71	Maldives 44.1	Maldives 11.0	Pakistan 9.6	Bhutan 68.6	Bhutan 26.4	Bangladesh 9	Afghanistan Very high
Pakistan <sup>2</sup> 170.9	6	2.49	Maldives 29%	Maldives 42.4	Bhutan 63.7	Bhutan 5.5	Maldives 0.9	India 6%	Pakistan 25	Bhutan 4100	146	Maldives 526.66	Pakistan 86	Bangladesh 35.9	Pakistan 23.0	Sri Lanka 40.2	Sri Lanka 0.759	102	Maldives 1	Sri Lanka 0.834	107	Sri Lanka 2.38	100	Sri Lanka 16.5	Sri Lanka 2.7	Maldives 5.8	Sri Lanka 29.9	Sri Lanka 17.2	India 9	Bangladesh High
Bangladesh <sup>7</sup> 164.4	7	2.39	India 29%	Nepal 38	India 63.3	India 5.3	Nepal 0.5		Bangladesh 47	Sri Lanka 3,900	150	Sri Lanka 450.93	India 58	India 34.3	Sri Lanka 22	India 36.8	Bhutan 0.619	132	Bangladesh 0.9	India 0.643	145	India 1.59	118	Bhutan 6.3	Bangladesh 1.2	Sri Lanka 2.1	Nepal 25.4	Nepal 16.3	Afghanistan 8	Nepal High
Nepal <sup>1</sup> 29.8	40	0.43	Bangladesh 25%	Pakistan <sup>18</sup> 36.3	Bangladesh 61.4	Nepal 4.2	Afghanistan 0.1		Sri Lanka 63	India 2,500	166	Nepal 381.29		Nepal 24.1	India 20	Bangladesh 33.4	India 0.619	134	India 0.8	Nepal 0.579	151	Pakistan 1.46	127	Pakistan 6.2	India 1.2	Afghanistan 1.7	India 22.8	Pakistan 9.1	Pakistan 8	Pakistan High
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup> 29.1	42	0.42	Afghanistan 24%	Bangladesh 34.6	Pakistan 59.4	Pakistan 4.2	Bangladesh 0.1		Afghanistan 95	Pakistan 2,400	170	Bangladesh 316.17		Pakistan 17.0	Nepal 17.0	Pakistan 30.6	Pakistan 0.572	141	Nepal 0.75	Bhutan 0.533	162	Bangladesh 1.26	138	Bangladesh 2.6	Nepal 0.5	Bhutan 1.4	Bangladesh 6.7	India 5.4	Bhutan 6	Sri Lanka High
Sri Lanka <sup>4</sup> 20.4	56	0.3	Sri Lanka 21%	India 31.5	Nepal 58.2	Bangladesh 4	Bhutan 0.1		Nepal 96	Bangladesh 1,300	196	Pakistan 281.3		Sri Lanka 05.6	Maldives 11.0		Nepal 0.553	144	Pakistan 0.69	Bangladesh 0.53	163	Nepal 1.23	139	Afghanistan 2.6	Pakistan 0.4	Nepal 0.9	Maldives 3.0	Bangladesh 1.3	Nepal 6	India Medium
Bhutan <sup>4</sup> 0.7	161	0.01	Nepal 15%	Bhutan 30.8	Maldives 54.5	Maldives 3.1	Pakistan 0.1		Bhutan 145	Nepal 1,000	207	India 144.66					Bangladesh 0.543	146	Afghanistan 0.36	Pakistan 0.492	165		Nepal 2.2		Bangladesh 0.3	Pakistan 2.5	Afghanistan 0.3	Sri Lanka 5		
Maldives <sup>4</sup> 0.3	176	0.005	Bhutan 9%	Sri Lanka 24.1	Afghanistan 53	Afghanistan 2.4	Sri Lanka 0.1		Maldives <sup>11</sup> 166	Afghanistan 600	217						Afghanistan 0.352	181		Afghanistan 0.354	175					Afghanistan 1.4				

1 Indiatat.com 2 Official Pakistani Population clock 3 2008 UN estimate for year 2010 4 [http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/EGM\\_PopDist/Balk.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/EGM_PopDist/Balk.pdf) 5 <http://www.studentsoftheworld.info/infopays/rank/popvil2.html> 6 CIA World Fact Book 2010 7 MDG Progress Asia and Pacific 2007 8 <http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?c=mr&v=67> retrieved 18<sup>th</sup> January 2011 9 CIA World Fact Book 2009 10 [www.nationmaster.com/eco\\_ext\\_per\\_gdp-economy-debt-external-per-gdp](http://www.nationmaster.com/eco_ext_per_gdp-economy-debt-external-per-gdp) retrieved 1 November 2010 11 Institutional Investor Risk Rating MHBOUCHET/CERAM-Global Finance 2007 IMF 12 MDG Progress in Asia and Pacific 2007 13 Human Development Report 2007/08. UNDP 14 Human Development Report 2009 15 MDG Report Asia and Pacific 2007 16 International Telecommunication Union (2009) 17 GAR09 18 Official Pakistani Population clock



## **Annex 2**

### **List of Policy, Plans and statements on DM and CCA**

#### **Disaster Management**

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)  
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) program  
National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA)  
National Disaster Management Act (Being Drafted)  
National Plan for Disaster Management 2008 – 2015  
National Policy for Disaster Management (Being drafted)  
SAARC Comprehensive Regional Framework for Disaster Management 2006 – 2015.  
Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) 1997

#### **Climate Change**

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)  
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)  
National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP)

#### **Development Planning**

Human Development Report 2007 / 2008  
Human Development Report 2009  
MDG Progress Report 2005  
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)  
Sixth Five Year Plan

*Printed by :*  
*Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) Phase II*  
*Disaster Management and Relief Division, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management*

*on occasion of the*  
*National Launching Ceremony of the*  
*GLOBAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (GAR 2011)*  
*on 29 May 2011*