

[Final]



**Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF)**

# **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2020**

**31 December 2020**  
(Revised on 28 Feb 2021)

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## Acronyms

AWP – Annual Work Plan

AMI - Al-Markazul Islami

BMT - Burial Management Team

DDM – Department of Disaster Management

ERD – Economic Relation Department

FFH – Female-Headed Household

FSCD - Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense

GIS – Geographic Information System

HRP - Humanitarian Response Plan

JNA – Joint Need Assessment

MFS – Mobile Financial Services

MoDMR – Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

NPDM – National Plan for Disaster Management

NRP – National Resilience Programme

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

UNRCO – United Nations Resident Coordination Office

URRAP – Upazila Risk Reduction Action Plan

## Executive Summary

Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF) is a UNDP implementing project launched in October 2018 to support the strengthening of national capacity in the disaster recovery process. 2020 was the second year of implementation for this project and DRRF has completed this year while tackling many challenges in the delivery of planned activities. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic over the year, several intended activities were severely disrupted. At the same time, the occurrence of cyclone 'Amphan' also raised the demand for necessary recovery activities. In light of this scenario, the project AWP for the year 2020 was also revised couple of times for necessary adjustment with the requirements.

Despite many challenges, several achievements have also been made in 2020-- especially in terms of response to COVID-19 pandemic and recovery from the cyclone 'Amphan'. DRRF assisted in evacuating 0.4 million people in nearby cyclone shelters immediately before the cyclone 'Amphan'. Moreover, it also helped to provide health safety measures in 3400 cyclone shelters in 7 coastal districts to mitigate the COVID-19 related risks during the cyclone. As part of the cyclone 'Amphan' recovery process, the project also provided emergency shelter supports to 14,500 FHHs that directly benefited 70,000 people in four coastal districts. Considering the collective impact of pandemic-related lockdown and cyclone 'Amphan' on the livelihood of the vulnerable people in the coastal area, the project also provided employment support through the CfW modality. A total of 102,580 person/days had already been supported in four coastal districts which benefited more than 5,000 people. This support will continue up to February 2021 and will cover 170,000 person/days and 8,500 beneficiaries.

DRRF also supported the GoB in observing the IDDRR 2020 through developing different communication materials and organizing awareness events. Through this support, around one million people were sensitized on disaster risk reduction and related issues. Although the project's regular activities were seriously disrupted due to the pandemic, a number of notable progresses were also achieved during the last quarter of 2020. When it comes to providing technical support to reform initiatives of FSCD-- two necessary workshops were conducted in December 2020 and about 100 relevant experts contributed to the preparation of reform guidelines for FSCD. The project also successfully supported NRP in the preparation of 'NPDM for 2021-2025' while also conducting a workshop to develop the methodology for disaster recovery plan.

The project also successfully supported the response activities of COVID-19 pandemic, especially in terms of mitigating the COVID-19 risks. DRRF supported in developing 204 volunteers to work in BMT and operationalized 19 BMTs in 8 city corporations and municipalities. The mentioned teams already

successfully managed the burial process of 109 deceased COVID-19 patients . Moreover, considering the potential health risk of the cleaning workers, the project also provided 5,500 set of PPEs to the cleaning workers of 4 city corporations.

The third meeting of the DRRF Project Advisory Board (PAB) took place in December 2020 in Cox's Bazar. The PAB reviewed the planned activities as well as achieved results while providing necessary recommendations for future efficient delivery of the project activities to ensure better results. DRRF also successfully revised the 'Results Framework' and 'M&E Plan' as per the recommendation of last PAB meeting to align the necessary activities in the result framework in line with the changing scenario. The board reviewed the revised framework and plan and also endorsed it for further implementation.

The total budgeted amount of the AWP 2020 of the project was 2,039,105 USD, as per the AWP 2020, the total delivery rate was 99%.

## 1. Introduction

The 'Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF)' Project of UNDP Bangladesh is designed to enhance the effective management of natural and man-made disasters for improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups. The project is promoting the national ownership of the post-disaster early recovery process through the potential engagement of national and local authorities in the planning, execution and monitoring of the disaster recovery process. The DRRF is also providing support through systematic assessment of recovery needs, coordination amongst various agencies, preparation of early recovery plan/framework and human resource support wherever necessary. Along with its support to strengthening the Early Recovery Cluster in Bangladesh and overall recovery preparedness planning-- the DRRF is also advocating for public participation in recovery planning and promoting policies and programmes which do not discriminate based on gender, ethnicity, religion, age, disability etc. Moreover, the DRRF is enhancing effective management of natural and human induced disasters by focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.

The main objectives of the DRRF projects are to;

- Implement timely, appropriate and adequate response and recovery assistance to the households, community, businesses for quick return to sustainable development pathways & business continuity;
- Work with development partners, the UN/Cluster systems to support GoB to build its capacity at all levels and sectors for carrying out post-disaster needs assessment, formulating recovery strategy and plans, and mobilizing resources.
- Support making appropriate policies, financial instruments, and technological innovation on preparedness for recovery and provide coordination support and foster partnership in (early) recovery and shelter sector as part of national priorities in disaster management
- Work as, when appropriate, a fund management facility for humanitarian and development agencies to foster cost-effective and time efficient mechanism

The project is working to achieve four results/outcomes and seven outputs in line with the aforementioned objectives. The results/outcomes are;

- Result 1: UNDP has an effective Disaster Response and Recovery Facility in support of the Government of Bangladesh.
- Result 2: National capacity is further enhanced for resilient recovery to protect development gains from recurrent and extensive disasters.

- Result 3: Disaster-affected people, communities, and businesses are supported, and the environmental ecosystem is restored to achieve a resilient recovery for the continuation of sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- Result 4: Effective project management, monitoring, evaluation, and quality assurance services

The duration of DRRF project is four years starting from October 2018 and it will be completed by December 2022. The project's total budget is 51.1 million USD . Out of the aforementioned amount-- 1.15 million is coming from UNDP-TRAC and the rest is coming from different donors through the requirement based 'disaster funding window'.

## 2. Initiatives/activities in 2020

The year 2020 has been a challenging year for DRRF. Several planned activities related to direct public involvement i. e. capacity enhancement and guidelines preparation, are seriously disrupted due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and associated countrywide general holidays (unofficial lockdown) . The situation was further worsened by a devastating cyclone named '*Amphan*' which hit the south-western coast of the country in May 2020. . Considering the gravity of the situation, DRRF supported the subsequent emergency response activities and carried out recovery activities as per requirement . However, due to the limited facilities available during the lockdown period as well as the risk of COVID-19 infection, providing response and recovery supports proved to be quite challenging.

The AWP of 2020 was revised several times based on demand and reality. Although several planned activities were eliminated from the AWP due to the pandemic , many new activities were also incorporated as per the requirement of the subsequent recovery initiatives. . Apart from the regular activities, this project also carried out large-scale recovery schemes for *Amphan*-affected people in the coastal area and also supported the mitigation of COVID-19 related risks by mobilizing necessary funds through the 'Disaster Funding Window'. The following table shows the completed and ongoing projects and initiatives carried out in 2020:



*Table 1: Basic information about the completed and ongoing projects and initiatives*

<b>DRRF Regular Activities (for 2020)</b>	
<b>Supporting to reform initiative of FSCD, supporting in preparedness and recovery issues in emerging disasters, supporting to LGI and emergency recovery activities of cyclone 'Amphan' affected areas.</b>	
Duration:	January 2020 – Decemer 2020
Geographical Area:	Nationwide
Number of beneficiaries:	
Population covered (Appx.):	
Total budgeted amount:	2,039,105 USD (for 2020)
Supported by	UNDP
<b>Cyclone Amphan Recovery Initiatives</b>	
<b>Emergency shelter support for the most vulnerable cyclone Amphan affected Female Headed families in Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali and Barguna districts of Bangladesh.</b>	
Duration:	July 2020 – October 2020
Geographical Area:	Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali and Barguna Districts
Number of beneficiaries:	Total 14,500 Female-Headed Households (Khulna – 6000, Satkhira - 5000, Barguna – 1500, Patuakhali – 5000)
Population covered (Appx.):	67,135
Total budgeted amount:	939,946 USD
Supported by	UN OCHA, Center Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
<b>Supporting for employment facilities as Cash for Work (CfW) for the Cyclone Amphan affected people in four districts of Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali and Barguna.</b>	
Duration:	July 2020 – February 2021
Geographical Area:	Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali and Barguna Districts
Number of beneficiaries:	Total 8,500 persons (including 33% female) (Khulna – 2500, Satkhira - 2500, Barguna – 1500, Patuakhali – 2000) and Cox'sbazar
Population covered (Appx.):	39,355
Total budgeted amount:	1,810,286 USD
Supported by	Government of Japan
<b>COVID - 19 Response Initiatives</b>	
<b>Capacity building of Al-Markazul Islami, Bangladesh in managing the burial of COVID-19 deceased with improved collaborative support to the burial workers of 10 City Corporations/Municipalities in managing COVID19 death.</b>	
Duration:	May 2020 – November 2020
Geographical Area:	10 City Corporations and Municipalities (Dhaka, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Faridpur, Kishoreganj, Chattagram, Cumilla, Cox'sbazar, Sylhet, Rajshahi and Rangpur)
Population covered (Appx.):	14 million indirectly (people of 10 city corporations and municipalities area)
Total budgeted amount:	43,533 USD
Supported by	SDC and UNDP

<b>Solidarity package for affected people and support to national and sub-national capacities for COVID – 19 related crisis management</b>	
Duration:	May 2020 – December 2020
Geographical Area:	Dhaka North City Corporation; Dhaka South City Corporation
Number of beneficiaries:	6500 Cleaners of both City Corporations.
Total budgeted amount:	630,172 USD (Partial from this budget)
Supported by	Australian Government (DFAT)

### 3. Significant achievements in 2020

Despite various challenges faced during the delivery of intended activities, the project has successfully achieved the following results in 2020;

- DRRF contributed in improving the livelihood of 14,500 cyclone ‘Amphan’ affected Female Headed Households (FHHs) through emergency shelter support (both cash grants and technical support for repairing their damaged houses) in the four coastal districts.
- Successfully supported the GoB in observing the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) 2020 through printing 2,600 copies of souvenirs and 20,000 copies of relevant posters. Moreover, it also provided support to publish supplements on IDDRR in three national newspapers and arranged a talk show on a TV channel on “Success and opportunities in disaster management in Bangladesh”.
- DRRF provided emergency support to 32 Upazilas of 7 cyclone prone coastal districts to enhance the local government’s capacity in preparing for the cyclone *Amphan* amid the COVID-19 pandemic through; ;
  - Arrangement of necessary transportation to evacuate around 0.4 million people to nearby cyclone shelters;
  - Cleaning and sanitizing of 1400 cyclone shelters as per the health safety measures required amid the pandemic ;
  - Arrangement of necessary hand-washing facilities at more than 2000 cyclone shelters;
  - Distribution of necessary PPE, NFI and dry food at the cyclone shelters;
- Provided technical support in reform initiatives of Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD). Successfully conducted two workshops with relevant stakeholders, drafted fire risk assessment,

identified search & rescue challenges, and recommended possible organizational reforms. However, the draft documents are waiting for necessary validations by the relevant stakeholders.

- Conducted a post-COVID-19 socio-economic needs assessment on 2019 Flood-affected beneficiaries of DRRF to evaluate the support needed for their immediate recovery.
- In mitigating the COVID-19 related health risks, DRRF supported in training and engaging 204 volunteers (including 32 female) in Burial Management Team (BMT) in 8 city corporations and municipalities to ensure safe burial of deceased COVID-19 patients. Those volunteers now serve in 19 groups and have already managed the burial of 109 deceased COVID-19 patients in those areas.
- Successfully sensitized 330,000 people across country on the safe burial methods of COVID-19 deceased individuals in line with their respective religious customs .
- Supported 4 city corporations and 16 municipalities in managing the risk of COVID-19 by providing PPE to 5000 cleaning workers.

In addition to above-mentioned results, various activities are still being carried out. . Considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the local economy of the four coastal districts, DRRF is supporting to create emergency employment of total 170,000 person/days (for 8,500 individuals), a total of 102,580 person/days have already implemented through the 'Cash for Work (CfW)' modalities by December 2020. DRRF is also providing support to 'National Resilience Programme (NRP)' in the formulation of the 'National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM)' for 2021-2025 while providing technical support to NRP for developing the "Post Disaster Recovery Planning' for the people affected by cyclone *Amphan* and the flood of 2020.

#### 4. Progress in result indicators

The AWP of 2020 has been revised several times in line with the changed scenario induced by the COVID-19 pandemic and cyclone *Amphan*. Several activities have been shifted to kept the next year (if the situation allows) while several activities have been incorporated to meet the emergency recovery needs of cyclone *Amphan* and the mitigation measures of COVID-19 related health risk. The following table shows the indicator wise progresses made by December 2020;

*Table 2: Outcomes and outputs indicator progress in 2020*

<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>National capacity is further enhanced for resilient recovery to protect development gains from recurrent and extensive disasters</b>			
<b>Output 2.2</b>	<i>UNDP's capacity is enhanced to support coordination and foster partnership in (early) recovery and shelter sector</i>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>EOP Target</b>	<b>Annual Target (2020)</b>	<b>Progress (December 2020)</b>
2.2.1 Number of UNDP pre-qualified consultants ready for response and recovery operations in emergency	0 (September 2018)	30 (2022)	15 (2020)	15
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>Disaster affected people, community and businesses are supported; and environmental ecosystem restored, to achieve a resilient recovery for continuation of sustainable development goals (SDGs)</b>			
3.1 Number of disaster-affected female headed households who directly received emergency response support after disaster to address their emerging shelter support needs	102,716 (September 2018)	Total 119,996 (2022)	111,356 (2020)	121,536
3.2 Number of women who obtained income generating support through "Cash for Work"	43,347 (September 2018)	Total 53,347 (2022)	49,947 (2020)	45,668
<b>Output 4.1</b>	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>EOP Target</b>	<b>Annual Target (2020)</b>	<b>Progress (December 2020)</b>
4.1.1 Number of periodic monitoring report prepared	0 (September 2018)	3 (2022)	1 (2020)	3
4.1.2 Number of regular monitoring visits conducted by DRRF and CO staff with BTOR (Back to Office Report) prepared	0 (September 2018)	6 (2022)	2	2
<b>Outcome 5 (COVID-19 related)</b>	<b>Outcome 5: To respond COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh and strengthen capacity in preparedness</b>			
<b>Output 5.1</b>	<i>Capacity building of CSO in managing the burial of COVID-19 deceased (dead body management) with improvement collaborative support to the burial workers of 10 city corporations/ municipalities)</i>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>EOP Target</b>	<b>Annual Target (2020)</b>	<b>Progress (December 2020)</b>
5.1.1 Number of volunteers (Female and Male) trained on safe burial process to provide service for dead body management	0 (no volunteers exists in earlier)	200	200	204 (32 female and 172 male)

5.1.2 Number of Dead body Management (DBM) team operational and providing service in 10 city corporations and municipalities area for safe burial process of COVID-19 deceased	0 (no DBM team in earlier)	15	15	19
5.1.3 Number of people directly and indirectly sensitized on the safe burial process of COVID-19 deceased	0 (No people are sensitized in earlier)	200,000	200,000	330,000
5.1.4 Number of PPE provided for the Cleaning Workers of city Corporations/Municipalities, Local Government and UNDP Staffs	0 (No PPE provided in earlier)	5,000	5,000	5,500

## 5. Description of progress

### 5.1 Emergency shelter support

The Cyclone *Amphan* hit the coastal area of Bangladesh in May 2020 affected 10 million vulnerable people in 19 coastal districts. According to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)-- a total of 60,899 houses were completely damaged and 24,838 houses were partially damaged in the 9 most affected districts. Moreover, around 100,000 people have been internally displaced and they were staying either on embankments or at some sort of temporary shelters/accommodations. Under these circumstances, DRRF implemented the “**Emergency shelter support for the most vulnerable cyclone *Amphan* affected Female Headed families in Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali and Barguna districts of Bangladesh**” project with support from the local government entities and other agencies for providing timely delivery of prioritized life-saving shelter assistance. This project has provided emergency shelter supports (through cash grant and detailed technical assistances) to 14,500 Female Headed Households (FHHs) (with due priority to the disabled people) in 4 most affected districts (Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna and Patuakhali). The government-led approach was adopted for the selection process of beneficiaries. The selection process strictly maintained the following criteria for identifying the Female-Headed Households (FFH) (where a female member is the only wage earner of a household);

- a. The family shelter is damaged, still not re-constructed and needs assistance from others and/or lack capacity to re-construct without external assistance;
- b. Displaced and presently living at temporary shelter or at others accommodations (relatives/others houses), fully/highly damaged houses, lost assets by cyclone *Amphan*;
- c. Households with disabilities, female-headed households, households having pregnant/lactating women or households having older people affected due to cyclone *Amphan*;

This project has been implemented in partnership with two NGOs named ‘Shusilan’ and ‘WAVE Foundation’, who were already working with UNDP in four priority districts. Shusilan has worked with this project in Khulna and Shatkhira while WAVE Foundation has worked in Barguna and Patuakhali. Considering the pandemic, the project has followed the guidance of the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) to implement an effective, principled and equitable humanitarian response to safeguard its beneficiaries and partners from the impact of COVID-19. As per the plan, the project provided 4,500 taka cash grants and technical advisory to each FHH for repairing their damaged homes. The cash grants were used for repairing damaged homes and to provide technical guidance and assistance to the beneficiaries for procuring necessary construction and rebuilding materials from the market. Moreover, the technical advice also helped beneficiaries to enhance their knowhow about repairing their homes more resilient to cyclones.

In between July and November of 2020, the project covered 202 unions in 26 Upazilas of 4 districts. The support was provided to around 14,500 FHHs in four districts. Approximately 67,135 people have been directly benefited from this scheme. Based on the initial selection that was carried out by the respective Union Parishads, the project conducted an intense validation process with assistance from respective Upazila administrations to identify the potential beneficiaries as per the selection criteria and finally identified 14,500 FHHs for disbursing the cash grants.

*Figure 1: Fotema Begum, a beneficiary of Tayabpur village, Sarafpur Union under Dumuria Upazila of Khulna District with her repaired house (left) and damaged house before repair (right).*



The grants were disbursed through MFS (Mobile Financial Services) accounts of beneficiaries. When it comes to MFS, the most challenging task for the project was to ensure the validity of beneficiaries' mobile accounts—especially when they are living in remote areas with vulnerable settings. Moreover, checking and ensuring the validity of mobile accounts is also a time-consuming process. However, it also ensured the highest level of transparency. Finally, the project successfully disbursed 65,250,000 Taka (770, 821 USD) (@ 1 USD = 84.65 Taka: UNORE November, 2020) to the selected beneficiaries. The following table shows the number of district wise beneficiaries and the amount of money that was disbursed under this scheme;

*Table 3: District wise beneficiaries and population*

Districts	No. of Upazilas	No. of Unions	No. of beneficiaries supported	Money disbursed (in Tk)	No. of people benefited
Barguna	6	42	1500	6,750,000	6,945
Khulna	5	23	6,000	27,000,000	27,780
Patuakhali	8	66	2,000	9,000,000	9,260
Shatkhira	7	71	5,000	22,500,500	23,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>65,250,000</b>	<b>67,135</b>

Another key aspect of this support was to provide technical advice to the beneficiaries on utilizing the money they received as grants for repairing their houses. In the aforementioned advisories, Technical Officers (TOs) and project partners demonstrated different construction and repairing techniques for making the houses more resilient. Moreover, they also advised the beneficiaries on procuring the necessary construction/repairing materials. A total of 79 technical sessions were conducted in 68 unions which were participated by a total of 1811 beneficiary households. A pictorial guiding leaflet was also shared with the participating households in addition to delivering demonstrations on construction and repairing techniques. The leaflets were prepared with sustainable materials so that the beneficiaries can preserve them for a long time and use it whenever required (**Annex – 1**).

*Figure 2: Snap of a Technical Session with beneficiaries conducted at Mokamia Union, Betagi Upazila, Barguna*



Moreover, they also advised the beneficiaries on procuring the necessary construction/repairing materials. A total of 79 technical sessions were conducted in 68 unions which were participated by a total of 1811 beneficiary households. A pictorial guiding leaflet was also shared with the participating households in addition to delivering demonstrations on construction and repairing techniques. The leaflets were prepared with sustainable materials so that the beneficiaries can preserve them for a long time and use it whenever required (**Annex – 1**).

## 5.2 Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) reform initiatives

DRRF is supporting the reform initiative of Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD). The proposed reform will enhance the capacity of FSCD for providing broader and need-based support during disaster recovery. As part of this support, a guideline will be prepared on how to conduct necessary reforms and scale-up the services provided by FSCD based on in-depth requirement analysis. In line with the preparation of the aforementioned guideline, a series of necessary workshops and consultations were planned. Accordingly, two workshops have been conducted on December 8 and 24, 2020. Around 100 experts and relevant stakeholders participated in the aforementioned workshops.

The first of the two workshops took place on 08 December 2020. Secretary of Security Services Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of Bangladesh was the chief guest of the first workshop. In addition, the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Bangladesh was the special guest while Director General of the Fire Service and Civil Defence Directorate was the chairperson of the program. Participants discussed

*Figure 3: A part of participants in the workshops of FSCD reform initiatives on 8 December 2020*



different aspects of the reform initiatives of FSCD. The workshop participants observed that in a densely populated country like Bangladesh, conducting a fire hazard risk analysis would help to identify the requirements and the level of capacity of FSCD. In this context, they opined that a GIS-based fire hazard and risk analysis that integrates several layers of information i. e. population density, residential area, high rise building density and the industrial area would be very effective. The participants also discussed different phases of the planned reform and the proposed organogram of the FSCD including the 'Fire Service and Rescue Academy', divisional headquarters and the proposed workforce of the 'A type' Fire Station. The detailed workshop report is attached in **Annex - 2**.



### 5.3 Support for developing NPDM (2021-2025)

The previous 'National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020)' has expired on December 2020. Considering the current requirements, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) started preparing the new plan for the next five years during the last quarter of 2020 with support from NRP of UNDP. DRRF also supported in the preparation of NPDM-- especially through conducting the planning workshop. An intensive workshop was conducted on 15 October 2020 for shaping up the new plan. Relevant experts from home and abroad participated in the workshop and contributed in developing the outline and roadmap of the preparation of the new NPDM. Based on the developed roadmap, a draft of the 'National Plan for Disaster Management (2021-2025)' has been developed by December 2020. The detailed workshop report is added in **Annex - 3**.

*Figure 4: Participants in planning workshop for preparation of NPDM (2021-2025) on 15 October 2020*



### 5.4 Celebration of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR)

The main aim of IDDRR 2020 is to identify advocacy opportunities to highlight that how good disaster risk governance, planning and implementation leads to the reduction in the number of people affected by disasters. The Government of Bangladesh observed the IDDRR 2020 by focusing on this objective and sensitized the people on disaster risk reduction. DRRF supported in celebrating this day by printing 2,600 copies of souvenir, 20,000 copies of related posters and publishing of special supplement on disaster risk reduction in three national newspapers (**Annex - 4**). Moreover, DRRF assisted in organizing a talk show on "Opportunities in Disaster Management in Bangladesh". The State Minister of MoDMR, Secretary of MoDMR, Assistant Resident Representative of UNDP Bangladesh as well as an eminent expert and faculty member of Dhaka University participated in the aforementioned talk show. Though the aforementioned support, about one million people were sensitized on disaster risk reduction issues.

*Figure 5: Snap of the talk show on "Opportunities in Disaster Management in Bangladesh"*



### 5.5 Support to Develop Disaster Recovery Plan

DRRF is providing support in the development of the Disaster Recovery Plan'. In this connection, a workshop was organized in October 2020 to determine a potential methodology for the plan. Around 40 professionals, practitioners, government officials, UN officials, experts and academicians from different organizations and institutions participated in the daylong workshop. In this workshop, participants discussed on various possible issues. They emphasized the 'Build Back Better' approach in the recovery plan. Participants also recommended to develop clear knowledge about loss and damage analysis, universal definition of disaster recovery, human-centric planning and recovery assessment, data quality, and the introduction of disaster management-related budget code at the ministry-level for better disaster recovery planning. The detailed report of the aforementioned workshop on the 'Methodology for the disaster recovery plan' has been added in **Annex – 5**.

### 5.6 Support for Emergency Employment Creation

The country-wide general holidays (unofficial lockdown) due to COVID-19 created massive adverse impacts on the informal sectors of the country. Millions of people lost their jobs and faced hurdles in accessing food and necessary goods to maintain their livelihoods. Women and other vulnerable groups suffered the most during that situation. The damage caused by the cyclone 'Amphan' in the coastal area of the country during the pandemic made the situation worse. According to the Need Assessment Working group, more than 2 million people have been affected due to the cyclone 'Amphan'. The vulnerable people of the coastal area suffered more due to the combined impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the devastation caused by the Cyclone 'Amphan.'

From this perspective, the DRRF is providing emergency employment support titled "**Cash for Work (CfW) for the Cyclone Amphan affected people in four districts named Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali and Barguna**". This initiative aims to support 8,500 vulnerable individuals, 2,805 (33%) of whom are female, in the aforementioned 4 districts, to secure 20 days of employment for each beneficiary (equivalent to a total of 170,000 working days) under the 'Cash for Work' modality. Their daily wage is 300 taka for both female and male workers. Moreover, the project is also providing good quality entrenching tools (one spade and two baskets) and COVID-19 protective gears (i.e. masks and gumboot) to each beneficiary. This scheme started in October 2020 and will continue till February 2021.

Through its initiatives, DRRF is complementing GoB's existing CfW (Cash for Work) components under the social safety net of the 'Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP)' scheme. The EGPP is being implemented by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) under the 'Safety

Net Systems for the Poorest (SNSP)' project. This support is aimed at poor individuals, mostly unskilled laborers, who cannot mitigate the shocks in the labor market due to the cyclone *Amphan* and COVID-19. The main selection criteria of the potential beneficiaries are as follows;

- Aged between 18 and 60 years;
- Able-bodied;
- Not owner of more than 0.1-acre land or a significant number of poultry or livestock;
- Earning less than BDT 4,000 (US\$ 47) per month;

**Figure 6:** Earthen roads reconstructed through emergency employment supports in Lata Union under Paikgachha Upazila of Khulna (left) and Chandradeep Union under Bauphal Upazila of Patuakhali (right)



Two local NGO partners-- “Uttaran” and “Shushilan” are providing support to implementing this project at the field level. “Uttaran” is working with the project in Barguna and Patuakhali while “Shushilan” is working in Khulna and Satkhira. The project is covering 43 Unions of 20 Upazilas of the aforementioned 4 districts. The project unions were selected by taking into consideration their geographic vulnerability as well as the number of structures damaged due to the cyclone ‘*Amphan*’-- as per the priorities set in URRAP (Upazila Risk Reduction Action Plan). A total of 84 working schemes were selected to implement the CfW initiatives in aforementioned 4 districts. The Table 4 below shows the key figures of the project;

**Table 4:** Number of supporting scheme and beneficiaries for CfW by the districts

Districts	No. of Upazilas	No. of Unions	Beneficiaries	Person/days for work	No. of scheme
Barguna	6	12	1,500	30,000	14
Khulna	3	11	2,500	50,000	32
Patuakhali	7	10	2,000	40,000	15
Satkhira	4	10	2,500	50,000	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>84</b>

The selected schemes under this project are related to the repairing of road cum embankment, pond re-excavation, road and homestead plinth rising, repairing of bamboo bridge, re-construction of damaged road-sides, road widening and raising, construction of earthen road, elevation of filed/open spaces etc. Among the 84 selected schemes, 20 schemes have already been completed while 36 of them are still being implemented. Moreover, in line with the target to create emergency employment for 170,000 person/day, a total of 102,508 person/day have already come under this scheme. Table 5 below shows the status of district and gender wise employment generation;

*Table 5: Progress of emergency employment-creation supports by the end of December 2020*

District	Schemes			Beneficiaries worked			Person/days utilized		
	Selected	Completed	Continuing	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Barguna	14	0	10	295	602	897	5,900	12,040	17,940
Khulna	32	14	5	737	1,034	1,771	14,740	20,680	35,420
Patuakhali	15	0	10	562	557	1,119	11,240	11,140	22,380
Satkhira	23	6	11	627	715	1,342	12,540	14,300	26,840
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>44,420</b>	<b>58,160</b>	<b>102,580</b>

### 5.7 Progress in COVID-19 response activities

In the initial days of the COVID-19 pandemic, people across the country were very scared about the burial of deceased COVID – 19 patients. A number of unexpected and unhumanitarian incidents also took place regarding the burial of deceased COVID – 19 patients in various places of the country. Against this backdrop, the government started to disseminate information among the mass people to raise awareness about the safe burial process of the deceased COVID-19 patients based on the advisory of the World Health Organization (WHO). In light of this situation, UNDP provided support in enhancing the capacity of the existing Burial Management Teams (BMTs) through raising awareness on the safe burial process and in developing more trained BMT in several City Corporation and Municipalities areas. UNDP has established a partnership with ‘Al-Markazul Islami (AMI)’,-- an eminent charity organization of the country, under the ‘Low Value Cash Grants’ modality to implement a project titled “**Capacity building of Al-Markazul Islami, Bangladesh in managing the burial of COVID-19 deceased with improved collaborative support to the burial workers of 10 City Corporations/Municipalities in managing COVID19 death**”.

The main objectives of this project were to conduct nationwide awareness campaigns through electronic and social media, enhance the knowledge and capacity for ensuring the safety of BMT and the formation of necessary BMT for ensuring the safe burial process of deceased COVID-19 patients in 10 selected city corporations and municipalities. The project was started in May 2020 and it was successfully completed by November 2020. Although the project's duration was short, it was a timely initiative which helped mass people to overcome the fear and stigma associated with the burial of deceased COVID-19 patients.

As part of its nationwide awareness campaigns, the project has sensitized more than 330,000 people on the safe burial process by carrying out multi-dimensional campaigning programs through call centers and webpage of AMI while disseminating information in various local newspapers. They also disseminated relevant information through the social media i. e. Facebook and YouTube (**Annex - 6**). Apart from regular campaigning platforms, their activities have received positive coverage different national and international media i. e. BBC News, VoA, Channel I, NTV and Nagarik TV. The following table shows the status of sensitization through various media campaigns.

*Table 6: Number of people sensitized through different media on the 'Safe Burial Process' of COVID-19 deceased*

Type of media	Number of People sensitized
Print and online media news circulations	250,000
Facebook page and groups viewings	50,000
AMI websites browsing	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>330,000</b>

As part of the capacity development and formation of BMT, a total of 1,019 volunteers (940 male and 79 female) have been trained in 8 selected city corporations and municipalities. Among the trained volunteers, 204 (171 male and 33 female) were finally selected to work in the BMTs. A total of 19 BMTs

*Figure 7: Photos of training conduction on safe burial process*



are presently serving in 8 city corporations and municipalities. By October 2020, they have successfully buried 109 deceased COVID-19 patients following the safe burial process. **Table 7** show the details of the trainings conducted for volunteers as well as the number of dead bodies managed by the BMTs.

**Table 7: Status of training for BMT in different City Corporation/Municipalities**

City Corporation/Municipalities	Date	Training Participants			Finalized Volunteers for BMT			No. of BMT	No. of dead bodies managed
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Kishorganj	06 July 2020	60	05	65	07	03	10	01	18
Mymensingh	07 July 2020	55	05	60	07	03	10	01	12
Josshore	12 July 2020	330	20	350	60	10	70	07	35
Khulna	13 July 2020	130	25	155	30	05	35	05	24
Narayanganj	27 Aug 2020	35	15	50	07	03	10	01	07
Gazipur	29 Aug 2020	130	03	133	20	03	23	02	13
Chattogram	28 Oct 2020	100	03	103	20	03	23	01	0
Cumilla	29 Oct 2020	100	03	103	20	03	23	01	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>940</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>109</b>

### 5.8 Support to mitigate COVID risk for Cleaning Workers

During the COVID-19 pandemic, various frontline workers and more specifically the cleaners of the City Corporations were performing their duties in a very vulnerable condition. Considering this situation, the project provided 5,500 sets of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to the cleaners of four city corporations-- including those from Dhaka North and South City Corporations. This support scheme helped them to mitigate the COVID-19 related risks during the pandemic.

**Figure 8: Supplied PPE to the cleaning workers of several city corporations**



### 5.9 Support to responding to the cyclone ‘Amphan’ in the pandemic context

The response activities of the cyclone ‘Amphan’ were quite challenging due to the risk of COVID-19 infections as well as the limited logistical support available during the country-wide general holidays (unofficial lockdown). The key focus of the government in this regard was to save lives and properties as well as to prevent the spread of COVID among the people staying in cyclone shelters. DRRF closely worked with the local government and provided support to enhance their capacity in dealing with the disaster during the pandemic. Initially, an emergency fund of 41,000 USD was allotted for the seven most vulnerable districts (i.e. Satkhira, Khulna, Bagherhat, Borguna, Patuakhali, Bhola and Noakhali) for enhancing the health safety measures during the evacuation and as well as during the whole period of stay at the cyclone shelter. The support ensured the evacuation of 0.4 million people in 32 Upazilas in the aforementioned 7 districts by maintaining health advisory during the COVID pandemic. Moreover, it also supported in the cleaning of 1400 cyclone shelters and provided health safety measures in 2000 cyclone shelters through the provision of hand washing facilities, distribution of masks, cleaning equipment and hand sanitizers.

Figure 9: Hand washing facilities in the cyclone shelter



Figure 10: Cyclone shelters cleaning initiatives by local level volunteers



## 6. Progress in project management

### 6.1 Conduction of 3<sup>rd</sup> PAB Meeting

The 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the DRRF Project Advisory Board (PAB) took place on 10 December 2020 in Cox's Bazar. The objective of this board meeting was to link project implementation with results, examining the achievements and progress of DRRF activities including response and activities covered in Cox's Bazar sub-office. Moreover, the discussion and the strategic guidance received from the PAB helped to outline the way forward and planning of the activities for 2021. The meeting was chaired by Ms. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Van, Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Bangladesh. Representatives from MoDMR, DDM, ERD, UNRCO and UNDP who are members of the PAB participated in the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting were as below;

- Review the actions taken on the 2nd Project Advisory Board Meeting minutes;
- DRRF Year Review and Progress on 2020 AWP and way forward for preparation of 2021 AWP;
- Presentation of Cox's Bazar Projects under DRRF's USD 50 million Disaster Window Portfolio;
- Discussion and review of DRRF's changed M&E plan and Result Framework in the COVID-19 context;
- Scheduling the date of the next Project Advisory Board Meeting;
- AOB;

The detailed meeting minutes are attached in **Annex - 7**.

### 6.2 Finalized the revised Result Framework and M&E plan of DRRF

As per the decision of the 2<sup>nd</sup> PAB meeting to establish a robust, result-based M&E system and additional requirements raised due to the hanged scenario related to COVID-19, the Result Framework and M&E plan of DRRF have been revised. Several outcome-based indicators were incorporated in the results framework to better track the DRRF results. Moreover, newly established indicators are more gender-sensitive and able to track capacity development-related results. In the revised framework, a total of 23 indicators have been incorporated. Among them-- 7 are outcomes, 12 are outputs based and 4 are COVID-19 response-related indicators. The PAB reviewed the revised Result Framework and M&E plan and based on further discussion during the 3<sup>rd</sup> PAB meeting, the board has endorsed the framework for further implementation. The revised Result Framework is attached in the **Annex - 8**.



## 7. Lessons learned

One of the significant lessons of this year is the adoption of alternative working modalities to deliver the project activities amid the pandemic . Although, it was very challenging to manage the emergency recovery activities at the field level-- frequent communications by using several online platforms helped to conduct necessary coordination in operationalizing the project activities. Other key lessons are: ;

- Intended activities related to the emergency shelter support were carried out effectively in collaboration with local government representatives, community volunteers and project partners with minimum supervision during this COVID-19 pandemic . It indicates the successful impact of previously conducted capacity-building activities for local-level volunteers and partners .
- Some risks of errors always exist in conducting paper-based surveys for identifying the targeted beneficiaries. This process also increases the time needed for analyzing and finalizing the expected eligible beneficiaries. For mitigating this challenge, the project has introduced “KOBO Toolbox” (a mobile-based open-sourced data management tool) on a pilot basis in three Upazilas for identifying the beneficiaries who would need emergency shelter support. This initiative has reaped good results, especially when it comes to error-free identification of eligible beneficiaries within a short period of time. Using this technology is a good lesson for the project which can be replicated in future initiatives.
- Procurement processes were challenging in terms of identifying a suitable single vendor who can supply the required quantities of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during the countrywide ‘general holidays (un-official lockdown)’. For this reason, several vendors were engaged to supply the required quantities for time bound activities. A special enlistment of pre-qualified vendors to supply COVID – 19 related health equipment will help further in emergency procurement.

## 8. Financial delivery

The total budgeted amount of the AWP 2020 of the project was **2,039,105** USD. Out of this amount, 518,500 USD was mobilized from the UNDP-TRAC and the rest 1,520,605 was mobilized from different donors (CERF-UNOCHA, The Government of Japan, SDC, Australian Government - DFAT) through the

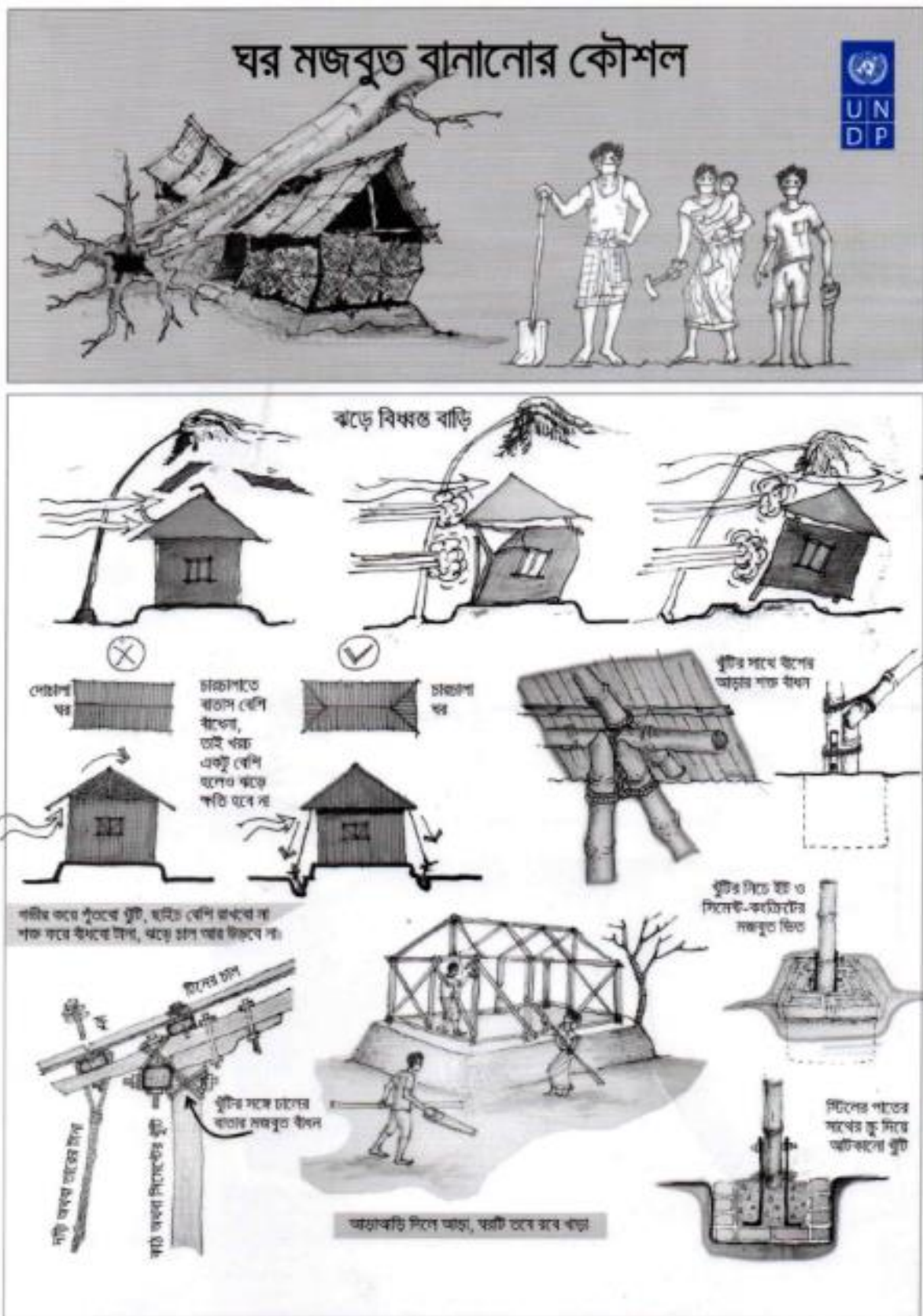
‘disaster window.’ As per the AWP 2020, the total delivery rate was 99%. Table 8 below showing the detail delivery rate as per the outputs;

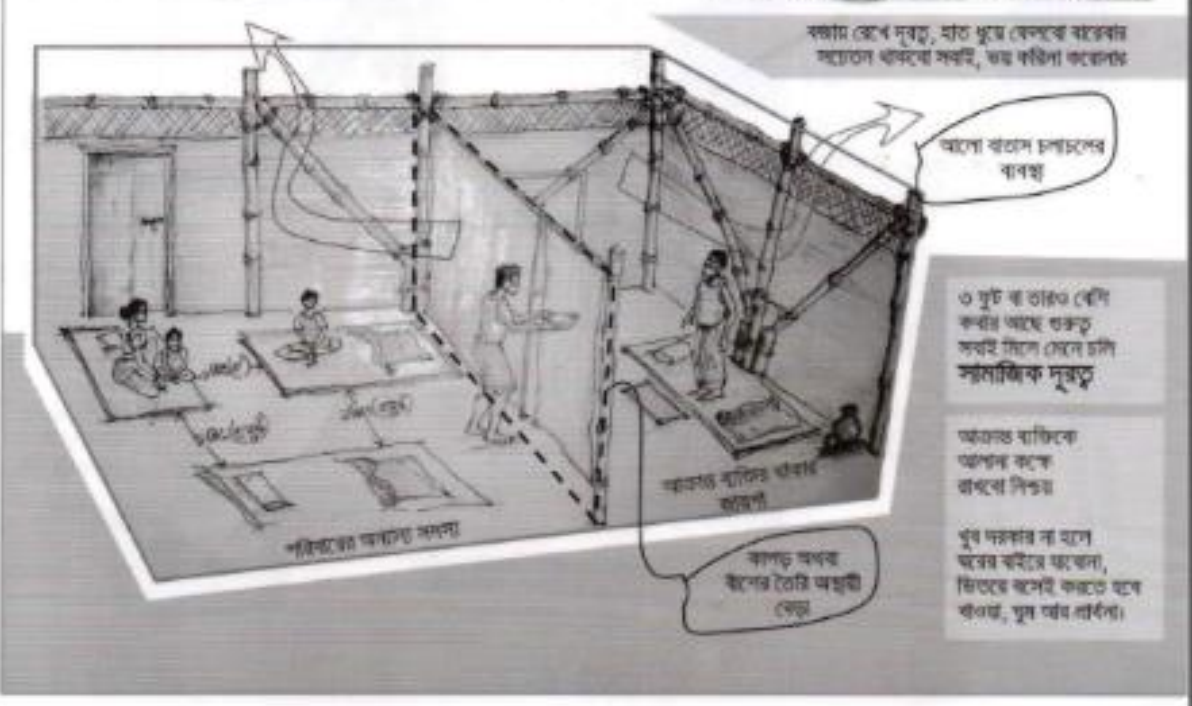
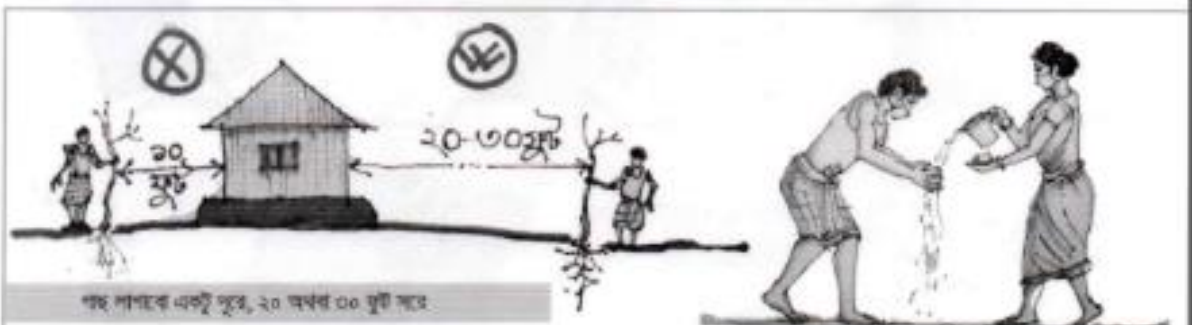
*Table 8: Detail delivery rate of AWP 2020*

<b>Output</b>	<b>Total Budget (in USD)</b>	<b>Total Expenditure (in USD)</b>	<b>Balance (in USD)</b>	<b>Delivery Rate</b>
<b>Output 1: Effective DRRF Support</b>	40,000	45,834	(5,834)	115%
<b>Output 2: National Capacity Enhanced</b>	30,000	22,164	7,836	74%
<b>Output 3: Disaster Affected Support</b>	141,280	138,665	2,615	98%
<b>Output 4: DRRF Project Management</b>	102,000	94,893	7,107	93%
<b>Output 6: R&amp;IG Cluster Operations-HR</b>	75,500	80,013	(4,513)	106%
<b>Output 7: R&amp;IG: Develop-PP on GCF, GEF</b>	136,000	130,318	5,682	96%
<b>Output 8: CO: Establish Research Facility</b>	80,000	66,680	13,320	83%
<b>Emergency Cyclone Amphan-2020 Response: Shelter Support (CERF) (Project ID-00112438)</b>	939,946	936,073	3,873	100%
<b>COVID-19: responses related (Project ID-00120903)</b>	494,379	494,379	-	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,039,105</b>	<b>2,009,019</b>	<b>30,086</b>	<b>99%</b>

# Annexes

Annex – 1: Pictorial guiding leaflet on building and repairing a damage house





## Annex – 2: Workshop Report: FSCD reform initiative

Event : Fire Service and Civil Defense's Reform Initiatives  
Date : 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2020  
Venue : Hotel Intercontinental, Dhaka

A half day workshop on 'Fire Service and Civil Defence's Reform Initiatives' was arranged on 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2020 at the Hotel Intercontinental, Dhaka in association with Fire Service and Civil Defense Directorate (FSCD) and UNDP Bangladesh. Mr. Md. Shahiduzzaman, Secretary, Security Services Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh was the chief guest of the programme. In addition, Ms. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Van, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh was the special guest and Brigadier General Md. Sazzad Hussain, Director General, Fire Service and Civil Defence Directorate was the Chairperson of the program. There were almost 50 (fifty) participants from relevant ministries, Fire Service And Civil Defence, UNDP etc. present in the programme.



**Mr. Md. Shahiduzzaman, Secretary, Security Services Division, Ministry of Home Affairs Bangladesh** in his introductory speech, stated that Security Service Division is taking numerous steps for the reformation of FSCD .Bangladesh has experienced a rapid growth in last few years. So, combating disasters have become more important than ever. The trend of natural and man-made disasters is also becoming complex. He is proud of FSCD that it has shown utmost dedication in fighting the disasters.

He also stated that, it is the need of time to reform FSCD with all of its capacities. A well-equipped modern fire-fighting agency can save many lives in the time of danger.

At the end of the speech he declared the inauguration of the workshop, thanked everyone for participating and hoped that this noble initiative will be continued.



**Md Maksud Helali, Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, BUET**, in his presentation, stated that we have to know how to assess the risk what are the factors that impact the risk. He also showed the recent fire hazards in Bangladesh and warned that it is high time we came forward to prevent this man-made disaster. He also showed the improvement of Bangladesh in mitigating the risk of fire in last few years.

According to him, if we are careful enough we can reduce up to 60% of the fire incidents because they are occurred due to the lack of safety measures and inattention to the potential accidents. He explained some of the factors which affect the fire risk:

- Population density, education and awareness
- Density of industrial structures
- Type of materials handled in industries
- Fire rating and flame spread rate etc.

For effective fire hazard and risk analysis, he put emphasis on hazard assessment, response time analysis, assessment of gaps, capacity building etc. He also talked about GIS based fire hazard and risk analysis which can be very effective for a country like Bangladesh. Four different layers of exposure vulnerability are:

- Population density
- Residential built-up areas
- High rise building block density
- Industrial areas

He introduced vulnerability score which represents the level of vulnerability. He also presented that understanding fire propagation is very important as well. The potential sources of ignition should be identified. He also compared the fire response time of Germany, Japan, USA, United Kingdom and India. He showed the number of fire stations for one million inhabitants in Philippines, West Bengal, Indonesia , Bangladesh and Malaysia.

At last he recommended some measures for FSCD like decreasing the response time, analyzing the gaps, recruiting part time fire fighters etc.

**Brig. Gen (Rtd) Abu Nayeem Md Shahidullah ,Former DG, Fire Service and Civil Defence** , in the beginning of the presentation he divided the planning phase to reform FSCD into three components:

- General Planning
- Research and Development
- Project

The development phase also has some components:

- General Development
- Civil works and maintenance

In his presentation he also discussed on the proposed organogram of the FSCD. He also discussed on Bangladesh Fire Service and Rescue academy, divisional headquarters and proposed manpower for 'A type' Fire Station. A slide on proposed vehicles for Nuclear Fire Station was also discussed. He warned everyone about the rapid increase of the ambulance call as well.

Future scope of work was also presented in his presentation. According to him development of comprehensive academic training curriculum is extremely necessary for FSCD. Data management and analysis mechanism is to be strengthened. Establishing international standard fire and rescue academy is also a need of time to keep pace with the increasing demand and prosperity of the country.



At the end of the presentation he hoped that UNDP will continue its contribution towards the success of this project.

**Ms. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Van, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP**, expressed her gratefulness and thanked everyone for participating in this programme. She recalled some of her childhood memories with the sirens of fire service and also recalled the contribution of fire services to save millions of lives all around the world and make it a safer place to live in.

She addressed some of the problems faced by FSCD in Bangladesh. She mentioned that the immense traffic jam in Dhaka restricts fire rescuers to respond in the quickest possible time. In her short speech, she praised the long lasting partnership between UNDP and Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defence. She told that she is very hopeful that this project would bring something great for the people of Bangladesh and the reformation of FSCD will be able to save millions of lives in the future.



At last she again expressed that, UNDP will continue its contribution towards reforming FSCD and wished best of luck to this project.

#### **Open Discussion:**

In the open discussion session, the participants emphasized that the source of the fire should be identified at first. The **DG of FSCD Brig. Gen Md Sazzad Hussain** expressed that they want to build a network of 200 volunteers in every ward of Dhaka city.

**Brig Gen Ali Ahmed Khan, Former DG, FSCD** expressed his gratitude to UNDP for cooperating in this noble project. He told that we become concerned after any disaster and forget. This attitude should be changed. Still unplanned infrastructures are being constructed. He also agreed that FSCD should be reformed. According to him, we have to reform our fire code also and response time should be quicker as well.



**Dr. Tarik bin Yusuf** said that the goal of FSCD should be integrated with national goals. The communication team of fire service is still weak which creates a lot of difficulties. Asset management is also very important for FSCD. A new position - Director of Monitoring and Evaluation should be established. He also advised to create some positions for chemical engineers in FSCD and recalled the fact that reforming is a continuous process.

**Mr. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP** stated that we should think of finding any financial source for FSCD which can contribute in its growth. He also put emphasize in identifying the risk.

In closing address of the workshop, Director General of FSCD Brig. General Md. Sazzad Hossain thanked everyone for participating and wished that FSCD will be able to continue its reformation and serve more inclusively for the people of Bangladesh.

### **Participants List**

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29	Md Ruhul Amin	WHI	FSCD	01676087762
30	Mohammad Abdul Khaleq	Senior Staff Officer to DG	FSCD	01758383668
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43	Md. Shahiduzzaman	Secretary	Security Service Division , MoHA	-
44	Brig. Gen Md Sazzad Hussain	DG,FSCD	FSCD	-

45	Brig. Gen (Rtd) Abu Nayeem Md Shahidullah	Consultant	Former DG	-
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### Annex – 3: Report of planning workshop on preparation of NPDM

#### **Planning Workshop Minutes** **National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM)**

15 October 2020 | BCDM , Savar

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A small group of experts on Disaster Management (DM) joined the workshop held in BCDM, Savar, in shaping how the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) valid from 2021-2025 should look like. A unique approach of having the combination of online and face-to-face meeting extended its horizon to have the international experts on board as well.

#### **Segment 1**

At Segment-1 the discussion ranged from the rationale behind having a plan to maintaining practicality and ensuring budget for the planned activities.

It started with introductory remarks by **Mr. Arif Abdullah Khan, Programme Specialist of UNDP Bangladesh**. He stated that, the updated NPDM (National Plan for Disaster Management) is one of the concerns of Government of Bangladesh and it should be well consulted and realistic from the perspective of Bangladesh. He addressed it as an opportunity for UNDP and aimed to finish it within December, 2020 as per the advice from the Government of Bangladesh. He initially divided the session into three parts, (a) Evaluating the NPDM 2016-20 and finding out gaps and challenges to overcome (b) Determining the boundaries of NPDM 2021-25 (c) Analyzing the prospects of engaging other Ministries and developing a complete action plan .



**Dr. Iftekher Ahmed from University of Newcastle- Australia** who was connected via Zoom highlighted the background note of NPDM-2016-20 which aimed to reduce comprehensive disaster risk by determining four priority areas. Pointing out contemporary risk reduction approaches and experiences, he recommended to include mainstreaming approach and identification of sectoral responsibilities by respective agencies in the revised NPDM (2021-2025).

**Dr. S.H.M Fakhruddin from Tonkin Taylor- New Zealand** mentioned about the importance of multi-hazard risk reduction approach to be adopted in the revised plan. He pointed out that short and specific outline/content of the planning document will be useful for practical implementation.

**Mr. Kamal Hossain, Project Manager ,NRP-DDM , UNDP** in his presentation reviewed the last NPDM briefly. He also discussed the salient features of NPDM 2016-20 and addressed the probable challenges to be faced in the next assignment. 34 core indicators and 8 strategic directions came into the discussion which represented core interlinked goals of NPDM. He also expressed his concern that the pandemic issues should be considered in the next NPDM as this was overlooked before.



### **Open Discussion on Segment-1 :**

In the open discussion, **Mr. Arif Abdullah Khan** stated that there are a very few fields which are untouched in NPDM but we should put emphasis on the reflection and implementation.

**Dr. Sheikh Tauhidul Islam** recalled the fact that there are some significant successes too. According to him, Utilizing the good relations between government and donor communities the disaster risks should be mitigated.

**Dr. Mashfiq Salehin** via Zoom explained some issues that should be well-clarified. He said that, the natural disasters should be more defined and environmental restoration should be addressed as well. According to him the vision and mission should be more cleared and conceptual framework should be included. He also advised that the core targets of NPDM should be hazard specific.

**Dr. Anisul Haque** via Zoom expressed that the aims are not well defined. He also wanted the risks to be well quantified.

**Dr. S.H.M Fakhruddin** via Zoom, discussed that hazard exposure is too high in Bangladesh. So this must be quantified. As our assets are also vulnerable, hazard assessment is indeed very important in this region.

**Dr. Iftekher Ahmed** put emphasis on SWOT analysis of the document. The responsibilities should be well defined and all the stakeholder should have their own sectoral plans which should be incorporated in the disasters.

**Dr. Raquib Ahsan** raised a question that if other ministries are bound to follow NPDM. He expressed that prioritization process should be risk informed as well. He wanted to know that whether there was any mapping which directed 34 core targets of NPDM.

**Dr. Md. Munsur Rahman** via Zoom put emphasis on technological development, research database collaboration and conceptual clarity of the new NPDM.

**Mr. A.K.M Mamunur Rashid** talked about the reason behind making NPDM. He stated that a national plan is not mandatory to be cross sectoral. According to him, the previous plan was not enough dynamic.

**Mr. Polash Mondal** discussed about the importance of coherence of activities and targets.

**Mr. SM Morshed, Project Manager, NRP-PD, UNDP** stated that SDGs and Five year plans should be kept in consideration to make NPDM

**Dr. Rezaur Rahman** via Zoom, explained the importance of stocktaking to define the scoping. The changing disaster scenario should also be considered .

Final comments of the discussants of segment 1 were:

- What is the mechanism for measuring progress? What are the targets or indicators?
- Progress of implementation of the NPDM should be followed up.
- An 'Accountability Framework' should be designed for proper implementation of the NPDM
- Dissemination of or awareness about the NPDM among the stakeholders is needed. Should we translate the NDPM so that it gains better outreach?
- NPDM should target some tangible results.
- Linking each outcome indicators with funding allocation
- Can we think about building capacities of other ministries who are focusing on DM as well? Can MoDMR facilitate the knowledge management and capacity building?
- There are a lot of repetition in current NPDM from the previous one
- Gaps of the previous NPDM should be identified and properly addressed.
- The scope and the analytical framework should be clearly defined.
- There should be more focus on environment.
- The outcome indicators should have proper alignment with SDFDR and SDG
- The recommendations should be hazard specific.
- Quantifying the indicators (e.g level of Risk) might help us with the measurement
- How can we make it part of the 8FYP? Sector Action Plans should be linked well
- The activities should be included in the Annual Performance Agreement (APA) and KPIs of relevant ministries
- The success-failure statistics should be based on the BBS national statistics
- Changed situation, both in terms of hazard and capacity like technological improvement should be reflected in the plan.

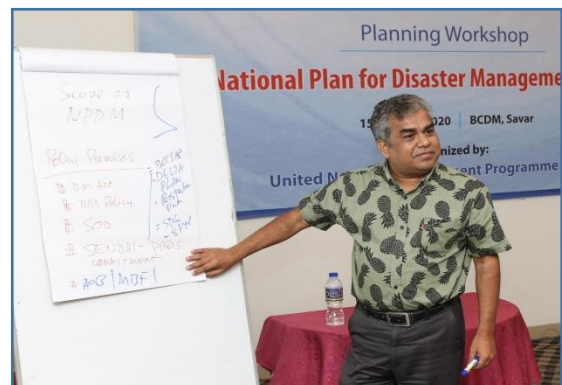
- For process documentation of our development and the changed situation we should focus on proper knowledge management
- Experience of similar plans in other countries should be reviewed

#### Resolutions of Segment-1:

- A stock taking of the progress of the recommendations of the previous plan will be followed through.
- Scoping of NPDM will be clarified.

## Segment 2

This session was facilitated by **Mr. A.K.M Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist, UNDP Bangladesh**. He focused to set the outline of the Revised Planning document. He discussed in details about different key points to be considered for plan and took opinion from the participants. Key discussion points from the session is as follows,



#### Outline Settings

- What is the mechanism for measuring progress? What are the targets or indicators?
- Progress of implementation of the NPDM should be followed up.
- An 'Accountability Framework' should be designed for proper implementation of the NPDM
- Dissemination of or awareness about the NPDM among the stakeholders is needed. Should we translate the NDPM so that it gains better outreach?
- NPDM should target some tangible results.
- Linking each outcome indicators with funding allocation
- Can we think about building capacities of other ministries who are focusing on DM as well? Can MoDMR facilitate the knowledge management and capacity building?
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- The activities should be included in the Annual Performance Agreement (APA) and KPIs of relevant ministries
- The success-failure statistics should be based on the BBS national statistics
- Changed situation, both in terms of hazard and capacity like technological improvement should be reflected in the plan.

- For process documentation of our development and the changed situation we should focus on proper knowledge management
- Experience of similar plans in other countries should be reviewed.

### ***Points to be addressed***

- Mainstreaming
- Accountability
- Conceptual Clarity
- Best Practices
- SWOT Analysis ( Methodology)
- Risk environment/context
- Present Disaster Scenario Based on Scientific Research
- Why NPDM
  - Commitment (National and International)
  - Emerging Need
  - Explicit and Implicit Activities by MoDMR (as per SOD)
  - Legal Requirement

### **Policy Premises to be considered**

- DM ACT
- DM Policies
- SOD
- Sendai Framework
- Paris Agreement
- Allocation of Business /Ministry Budgetary Framework
- BCCSAP
- Delta Plan
- Perspective Plan
- SDG
- 8<sup>th</sup> five years plan

### **Scope of NPDM**

- Risk Horizon:
- Natural Hazards
- Risk from environment emergencies
- Climate dynamics
- Human induced risks: fire, chemical, building collapse etc.
- Emergency risks/situation triggered relief needs or emergency response
- Displacement/Eviction related risk

### **Learning Premises:**



It was an observation that successes are not celebrated enough in terms of disaster management. On the other hand, failures need more objective analysis. We need to focus on how the system failures are recurring or how we fail to insure our public assets which may reverse a decade of success.

**Time Horizon:** 5 years but aiming SDG 2030 targets

**Framework Premises with Multi hazard approach:**

- Hazard based
- Region based
- Sendai Framework based
- Sector based
- DM cycle based (Recommended)

**Result Framework**

- Decreasing mortality and morbidity
- Decreasing economic loss and damage
- Decreasing disaster induced displacement
- Reduced recovery time
- Increasing ecosystem resilience

### Segment 3

At the beginning of the session, Mr. Arif Abdullah welcomed **Dr. Joyashree Roy, Bangabandhu Chair Professor, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)** and **Dr. Indrajit Pal, Assistant Professor, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)** to exchange views on the regional practices on DRR strategies.

**Dr. Joyashree Roy** put emphasis on:

- Anticipatory calculation of loss and damages during our disaster
- Formulating disaster management programme which would make sustainable development stronger
- Combining disaster management with Paris Agreement and SDG
- Determining a vision of future disaster management process
- Calculating only reactive damage is not enough as it underestimates the loss
- Determining methodologies which addresses the past experience of Bangladesh

**Dr. Indrajit Pal** discussed about:

- The importance of EIA ( Environmental Impact Assessment)
- Focusing the resilience activities
- Evaluating the level of resilience
- Understanding the dynamic nature of vulnerability and risk
- Developing systematic capacity to mitigate the disaster

the later discussion was around how Disaster management should not solely be preventive. Since the Re-active damage calculation lead us to devaluation of damage, we should rather focus on becoming pro-action and resilience. It was jointly facilitated by **Dr. Sheikh Touhidul Islam, Professor, Jahangirnagar**

**University and Dr. Raquib Ahsan, Professor, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)** .This session identified a number of key targets to prepare the document. These are as follows,

**NPDM:**

- ✓ Mission of MoDMR : Resilience, Human wellbeing at the core
- ✓ Vision of MoDMR
- ✓ Wisdom

**Goals:**

- Protecting lives and livelihoods of vulnerable people
- Protecting private and public assets
- Promoting risk informed development
- Inclusive and resilient recovery

**Underlying Wisdom:**

- Cost benefit analysis + DRR
- DRR inclusive safety net program
- CC
- Inclusiveness
- Financing
- Science ,Technology and Innovation
- Low regret/ Do No Harm
- Nature Based Solution
- Civil Society Engagement
- Private Sector
- Build Forward Better
- Covid-19 crisis
- Mainstreaming (Actions of MoDMR) to work with agencies
- Well Being Approach

**Working Papers:**

Please see the table below-

### NPDM Drafting Road Map:

- **Deadline** : Dec 31,2020
- **Final printing** : Dec 24, 2020
- **National Workshop for Validation** : Dec 13,2020
- **IMDMCC** : Dec 09.2020
- **Consultation** : Nov 22,2020-Nov 30,2020
- **First Draft** : Nov 18,2020
- **Working Paper** : Oct 18,2020-Nov 10,2020
- **Team Formation and Mobilization** : Oct 15,2020

At last some **recommendations** were proposed in the workshop:

- Around 20 pages can be allotted for each working paper and they are expected to be submitted within 18 November
- DM cycle based framework is recommended
- Core targets should be hazard specific
- The plan should be disability inclusive and well consulted as well

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9	Resilience rural infrastructure	Md Iftekhar Hossain	25.10.20
10	Decentralized Disaster Risk Management	Dr. Sheikh Tauhidul Islam, Apurbo Swatee Mahbub	5.11.20
11	State of Emergency Prepared ness for mega disasters	Bapon	30.10.20

Finally, Mr. Arif Abdullah Khan, Programme Specialist of UNDP Bangladesh thanked and appreciated all the participants for attending and providing their valuable input in the workshop and announced the end of the workshop.



## Annex – 5: Workshop report on ‘Methodology for Disaster Recovery Plan’

**Subject:** Workshop on “**Methodology for Disaster Recovery Plan**”

**Time:** 31<sup>st</sup> October 2020 (09:00 AM – 04:30 PM)

**Venue:** Six Seasons Hotel, Gulshan, Dhaka

A workshop on ‘**Methodology for Disaster Recovery Planning**’ organized by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) on 31st October, 2020 at Six Season Hotel, Gulshan, Dhaka. Honorable Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) Mr. Md. Mohsin glorified the program with his kind presence. Around 40 professionals, practitioners, Government officials, UN staffs, consultants and academicians from different institutions participated in the daylong workshop. The event aimed at determining a well consulted methodology for Disaster Recovery Planning.

### **Session 1: Inauguration and Presentation from Experts**

First session of the workshop started with the introductory remarks by **Mr. Arif Abdullah Khan, Programme Specialist of UNDP Bangladesh**. He expressed that Bangladesh has already achieved tremendous success in disaster response throughout the last few decades. So, this is high time we came forward with our disaster recovery initiatives. He stressed that first of all we need to identify the needs and recovery planning should be synchronized also. He added that globally there are many methodologies which are adopted for better recoveries. So, the aim of the workshop was to find an inclusive, synchronized and most effective methodology for Disaster Recovery Plan.

**Professor Rezaur Rahman from IWFM, BUET**, in his presentation, said that we need better recovery for greater resilience. We have enough opportunities to improve and update our recovery plans. He recalled the fact that, even in developed countries, recovery processes remain slower. He also discussed The Resilience Triangle in his presentation. According to him, the bio physical features are also changing in Bangladesh. So we badly need Build Back Better approach to be included in recovery planning.

He addressed some inputs for better recovery:

- Integrated Vision
- Sectoral Coordination
- Systematic Damage Assessment

The better recovery outputs are:

- Prioritization and Intervention
- Sequencing of Intervention
- Phasing of Intervention

As our funds are limited, prioritization of our needs are very important. Dividing into three phases, he explained our recovery strategies:

- Emergency [urgent recoveries]

- Medium Term [2-5 years]
- Long term [ beyond 5 years]

He also informed that our Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan is also equally important. Post disaster plans after the disasters are regarded as pre disaster plan in the next disaster. At last he remembered and briefly discussed out previous recovery plan of 1998 and 2004.

**Mr. Shah Muhammad Nasim, Additional Secretary, MoDMR** added that Legal Frameworks, SOD 2019, Delta Plan 2100 can be used as guidelines for our upcoming recovery plan. He added that the government has already solved the coordination gaps. After any disasters nowadays, all the ministries work together. He put his concern that these type of workshops should also be arranged in district levels also.

**Ms. Shairi Mathur from UNDP Bangkok Regional Office** showed a presentation where she put importance on the past disasters to be assessed. In her presentation, she showed the tools and guidelines of PDNA (Post-Disaster Needs Assessments). She also discussed the methodologies of Covid-19 Recovery Needs Assessments (CRNA). According to her, the steps of an effective CRNA are:

- Establishing a baseline
- Assessment of post pandemic effects including estimating loss
- Assessment of impact (macro-economic and social impact)
- Estimation of recovery needs (Targeting most vulnerable)
- Formulating the recovery strategy

While discussing the roles of National Government in the assessments she talked about leadership and coordination, data collection and access to information, providing logistics support and reviews and endorse the PDNA report.

**Mr. Khurshid Alam, ARR, UNDP** in his presentation, he put emphasis on trans-sectorial analysis. He also talked about the sectoral advantages and disadvantages of recovery planning. According to him, our immediate challenge is to recover the losses of Cyclone Amphan and Covid-19 pandemic. He also recalled the fact that, we have faced compounded disasters in recent years. So we should go for human centric design and conduct failure analysis also.

He also stated that the risk is complex and risk management must not be “departmentalized”. He mentioned three tipping points in his presentation as well. He said that inequalities are exacerbated during the crisis, the wave of digital technologies are likely to dominate in Covid-19 and indeed there is a historic opportunity to initiate a green recovery.

**Professor Mashfiqus Salehin** from IWFM, BUET, in his presentation, said that we are badly in need of an integrated disaster management plan. We need a standard and well consulted baseline so that we can make different types of recovery tools. As, risk is a dynamic process so we should plan accordingly. He also presented the reasons behind the failure of our systems and put importance on taking Build Back Greener approach.

He also explained Immediate, Mid-Term and Long-Term disaster recovery framework in his presentation. In Bangladesh Assessment Framework he talked about preparedness programs, tools design and improvement, initial coordinated response plan, coordinated early recovery plan, GoB early recovery plans, initial coordinated response plan, shared situation analysis and reconstruction plans. Aspects of SOS Forms were also discussed in his presentation.

Typical sectors and sub sectors were shown and discussed in the damage and loss assessment. He also explained three steps of damage and loss assessments.

- Collection and analysis of pre-disaster baseline data
- Mapping pre-disaster vulnerability and risk
- Assessment of disaster effect

### **Session 2: Panel discussion:**

**Mr. Serajur Rahman, Director (Inland Fisheries), Department of Fisheries** said that they open up control rooms in sub-district levels as well. But unlike Ministry of Agriculture they do not have any code to conduct disaster response activities and that is why they cannot provide instant helps and reliefs. On the other hand, he informed that they do not have staff in union level so that it is difficult for them to collect data from root level.

They have taken two initiatives also to minimize the losses of disaster including providing fingerlings of the fishes to the fishermen.

**Mr. A.K.M Maruf Hasan, Project Director (PD), NRP-DDM** informed that already the Prime Minister has given directions regarding allocating separate budget to handle the disasters.

**Dr. Shamol Chandra Das, Superintending Engineer, BWDB** informed that two different cells are installed by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) in warning centers and Ministry during disasters. The early warning are also provided by BWDB before the disasters.

**Mr. Md. Mijanur Rahman, Director (Admin), Primary Education Directorate**, added that this year already 47 schools are totally damaged due to erosion and flood. Government is trying to minimize these losses

**Professor Mashfiqus Salehin** from IWF, BUET put his concern on the fact that whether we calculated agricultural losses or not and our focus should be to restore the damage at first.

**Professor Dr. Raquib Ahsan, BUET** suggested that we can have a process or plan to decrease the time span to provide quick reliefs after any disaster.

**Mr. Palash Mondal, Disaster Preparedness Specialist, UNDP** said that we assess damages through Joint Needs Assessments. Then again, he emphasized on further clarification. In this future, according to him, damage and loss is going to be an alarming issue.

### **Session 3: Summarizing and Planning**

After the lunch break **Professor Mushfiqus Salehin from IWF, BUET** summarized and lifted up the key points of the discussion session. The discussion session says that the existing assessment system is only focused on production loss assessment and missed the portion of damage analysis. So he suggested to focus on having clear knowledge in loss and damage analysis. He also found out that the human dimension or impacts are missing in existing practice which should be carried out to ensure a resilient system. In existing practices regarding disaster management activities conducted by ministries have no clear vision for recovery. They don't have any specific code for recovery work in their plans or policies. They only focus on repair and reconstruction activities which is unable to meet the Build Back Better approach. He suggested that, to plan for an effective recovery framework, existing practices conducted by ministries need more contribution. Combining the efforts for recovery works should also be combined to get a clear picture of existing system. Finally he suggested to collect practical loss and damage component data and create a template for effective recovery framework.



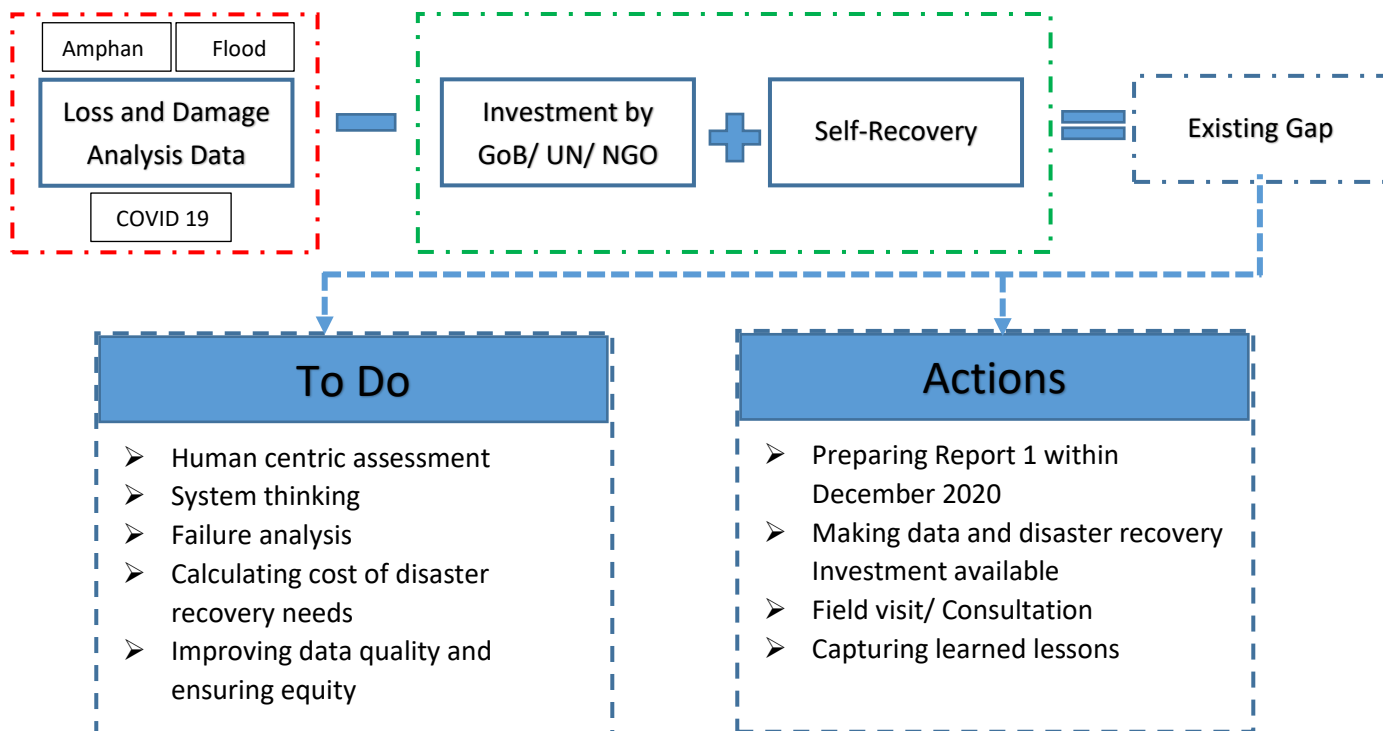
**Mr. Khurshid Alam, ARR of UNDP** also focused on some key points regarding disaster management activities practiced in the country. Basically, he summarized the discussion session on the following four points:

- (i) Innovation is increasing in disaster management sector.
- (ii) A universal definition for disaster recovery should be adopted as a nation.
- (iii) Formal process is missing in data collection.
  - management between ministries should be improved
  - Data quality should be improved
  - Data collection capacity should be increased.
- (iv) Trans-sectoral potential is not focused.

According to these four points he suggested to plan the solution in two ways. They are:

- (i) Report 1: Immediate Recovery Need
- (ii) Report 2: Systematic Problem Solution

Then he tried to arrange the framework for disaster recovery in following method:



*Fig: Disaster Recovery Solution Framework*

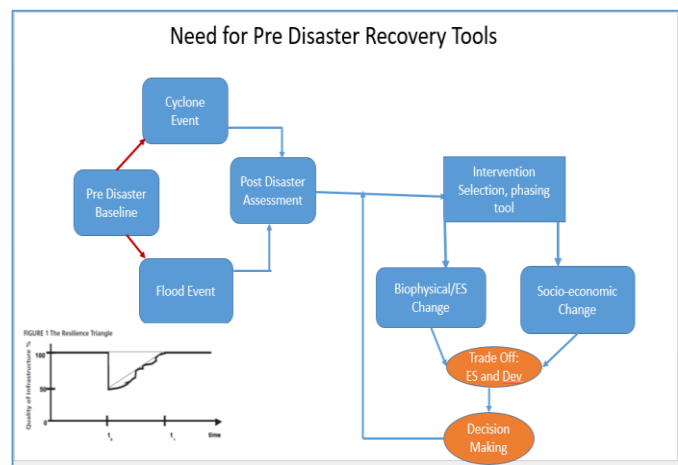
**Mr. Md. Mohsin, Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief** suggested to plan the recovery framework according to needs and available resources. He also told to utilize budget to solve root level problems. He mentioned that the government face difficulty in budget allocation due to lack of quality data regarding loss and damage. He put emphasize on failure analysis to reduce the recovery cost. Finally he suggested to synchronize the activities conducted by different ministries for disaster management.



**Ms. Dilruba Haider, Gender Specialist from UN Women** suggested to capture the needs of affected community. She reminded to conduct gender analysis to make the system more people centric. According to her a specific budget should be reserved in every ministry for disaster management activities and the proper utilization of that budget should be ensured. Finally she suggested to conduct proper coordination of damage occurred by any disaster event.

**Professor Rezaur Rahman, IWFM, BUET** suggested to rely on satellite image to get the real scenario of disaster impacts.

**Professor Munsur Rahman from IWFM, BUET** suggested to develop a computational tool which would be able to determine the priority of budget allocation in an unbiased way. The tool should be developed in such a way that it acquires the knowledge of identifying the reasons of failure of a system and prioritize the needs according to that. Then he showed a presentation on some tools which were already been developed in IWFM, BUET and suggested to use them in this disaster recovery framework. The presentation was mainly on the technical tools related to data collection and synthesizing data for disaster recovery planning. He defined the tools in such a manner that it is able to portrait future results gained by various interventions which fosters the decision making process. The models and tools he talked on are Delta Dynamic Integrated Emulator Model (DDIEM), Dynamic Flood Risk Model (DFRM), Cyclone Classifier Model (CCM) and Dynamic Adaptation Model. He clarified about the using procedure of the models and showed outputs of those model as example and mentioned that the models are capable enough to draw the result of any future timeline. He also showed how the models can determine the priority works to obtain greater benefit. Finally he concluded the presentation by drawing the linkage between these models to be used as pre disaster recovery tools.



**Recommendations:**

- (i) Planning for an inclusive, synchronized and most effective methodology for Disaster Recovery.
- (ii) Including Build Back Better approach in recovery planning.

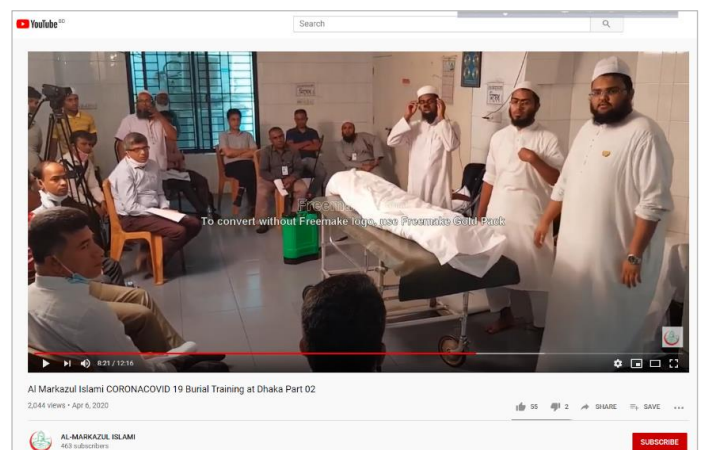
- (iii) Having clear knowledge in loss and damage analysis.
- (iv) A universal definition for disaster recovery should be adopted as a nation.
- (v) Assessment for planning the recovery framework should be human centric.
- (vi) Improve data quality for reducing recovery cost.
- (vii) Introducing code for disaster management budget in all ministries.

## Annex – 6: Facebook and Youtube link of Al-Markazul Islam Bangladesh

**Facebook Link:** <https://www.facebook.com/almarkazulislamibd/>



**Youtube Link:** <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UClag-sHRII4A2rDOKKCQcFQ>



## Annex – 7: Minutes of 3<sup>rd</sup> Project Advisory Board meeting

Attached in separate file in pdf

## Annex – 8: Revised Result Framework of DRRF

### DRRF Revised Result Framework

#### DRRF Regular Activities:

<i>Project Strategy</i>	<i>Proposed Activities (Revised)</i>	<i>Proposed Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (September 2018)</i>	<i>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> <i>UNDP has an effective Disaster Response and Recovery Facility to support the Government of Bangladesh.</i>		<b>Outcome Indicators:</b>			UNDP has a strong commitment with the Government of Bangladesh to provide support in disaster response and recovery.  A full commitment of funding from UNDP and DP to the establishment of response and recovery facility.
		1.1 Amount of resources mobilized for response and recovery	<i>113.13 million from 2007 to 2018<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>164.28 million (113.13 m. + 51.15 m.<sup>2</sup>)</i>	
		1.2 Number of contingency plan of DRRF developed for disaster response	<i>No contingency plan</i>	<i>3 contingency plans developed and adopted</i>	

<sup>1</sup> DRF 32.79 m. USD + ERF 20.34 m. USD including 80 m. USD was ready from disaster response fund

<sup>2</sup> Ensured 1.15 m. USD from UNDP TRAC and 50 m. USD expected from DRRF funding window (total 51.15 m. for DRRF 2018-2022)

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Output 1.1:</b> <i>UNDP has technical and operational capability to manage the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility.</i>	1.1.1 Establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) (8,000 USD)	<b>Output Indicators:</b>			Targeted UNDP staff are committed to participating in the project activities (in training and activities related to SURGE) and UNDP willing to adopting contingency plan.
	1.1.2 Strengthen the SURGE capacity (15,000 USD)	1.1.1 A set of training plan and guideline developed for UNDP SURGE team <sup>3</sup>	<i>No training plan and guideline for SURGE team (Score 0)</i>	<i>1 training plan and guideline for SURGE team (Score 3)</i>	

<sup>3</sup> Scoring scale 0 to 3: a) No 'Training plan and guideline' – 0; b) Develop ToR for preparing the 'Training plan and guideline' – 1 point; c) Draft 'Training plan and guideline' – 1 point; d) Successfully adopt the 'Training plan and guideline' in training conduction – 1

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
		1.1.2 Number of UNDP SURGE personnel (Female/Male) ready for deployment	2 SURGE personnel (2 male) <sup>4</sup>	22 SURGE personnel ( 8 female and 14 male)	
	1.1.3 Developing advocacy strategy (for better advocacy with relevant ministry and stakeholders) (15,000 USD)	1.1.3 Guideline/ Strategic paper/Action plan developed for better advocacy with relevant ministries on effective disaster response and recovery <sup>5</sup>	No Guideline/ Strategic paper/Action plan (Score 0)	1 Guideline/ Strategic paper/Action plan (Score 3)	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> <i>National capacity is further enhanced for resilient recovery to</i>		<b>Outcome Indicators:</b>			Line ministries/departments/agencies and UNDP are committed to applying their acquired

<sup>4</sup> 23 SURGE personnel were trained during the ERF project period (ERF Annual Progress Report Pp. 26). However, only 2 are active at the time of 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Scoring scale 0 to 3: a) No 'Guideline/ Strategic paper/Action plan' developed – 0; b) Develop ToR for preparing the 'Guideline/ Strategic paper/Action plan' – 1 point; c) Draft 'Guideline/ Strategic paper/Action plan' – 1 point; d) Minimum 2 activities are conducted based on the 'Guideline/ Strategic paper/Action plan' – 1 point



<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<i>protect development gains from recurrent and extensive disasters</i>		<p>2.1 Number of Disaster recovery strategy/guideline developed by the government with support from UNDP</p> <p>2.2 Number of sectoral guideline on post disaster recovery assessment developed and endorsed by the relevant ministries</p> <p>2.3 Number of guideline developed for reform and re-structure of Fire Service and Civil Defence</p>	<p><i>No Disaster Recovery Strategy/guidelines</i></p> <p><i>No sectoral guideline on Post Disaster Recovery</i></p> <p><i>No guidelines prepared in earlier</i></p>	<p><i>3 Disaster Recovery Strategies/guidelines</i></p> <p><i>2 sectoral guidelines on Post Disaster Recovery developed and endorse by the relevant ministries</i></p> <p><i>2 guidelines prepared</i></p>	capacity in disaster response and recovery.

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Output 2.1</b> MoDMR and other sectoral ministries have capacity at all levels for carrying out post disaster needs assessment, formulation of recovery strategy and plans, and mobilize resources	2.1.1 Training on Post Disaster Recovery Assessment (15,000 USD)	<b>Output Indicators:</b> 2.1.1 Number of people from Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-government Organizations (NGOs) and other UN Organizations participating in training on Post Disaster Recovery Assessment	0 (No training conducted in earlier on Post Disaster Recovery Assessment)	90 participants (at minimum 2% should be female)	MoDMR, including DDM and other line ministries, consider the priority and use the enhanced capacity to conduct Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) and prepared recovery strategy.
	2.1.2 Organization of Reform Guideline to Fire Service & Civil Defense (FSCD) (23,000 USD)				
	2.1.3 Strengthen of Recovery Coordination Capacity of GoB (20,000 USD)				

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
	2.1.4 Capacity Enhancement of DRROs and PIOs (15,000 USD)	2.1.2 Percentage of District Relief and Rehabilitation Officials (DRROs) & Project Implementation Officials (PIOs) & Local Government Officials who have adequate 'level of understanding' <sup>6</sup> about Disaster Response and Contemporary Development Discourse	65% of participants have 'adequate level of understanding' on disaster response and contemporary development discourse	90 % of participants get 'adequate level of understanding' on disaster response and contemporary development discourse after the training	
	2.1.5 Innovation /Technology Transfer on disaster risk management (i. e. lightning, thunderstorm, landslide, erosion, earth quake: (5,000 USD)				
	2.1.6 Establishment of an online platform on provided training to MoDMR & DDM officials (5,000 USD)				
	2.1.7 Capacity Enhancement of Volunteers (15,000 USD)	2.1.3 Percentage of volunteers who have adequate 'level of	65 % of volunteers	90 % of volunteers get	

<sup>6</sup>**Level of Understanding:** Based on the score that participants will obtain in a short training evaluation after a capacity building event; 69 and below = "Inadequate" and 70 and above = "Adequate".

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
		understanding <sup>7</sup> on the Disaster Response and Recovery	have 'adequate level of understanding' on disaster response and recovery	'adequate level of understanding' on disaster response and recovery	
<b>Output 2.2</b> UNDP's capacity is enhanced to support coordination and foster partnership in (early) recovery and shelter sector	2.2.1 Roster for Consultants (2,000 USD)	2.2.1 Number of UNDP pre-qualified consultants ready for response and recovery operations in emergency	0	30 consultants are ready for response and recovery operation in emergency (at minimum 6 female out of 30)	DRRF-PMU including UNDP is committed to using their enhanced capacity in the coordination of early recovery and shelter sector.
	2.2.2 Development of a Communication Strategy (7,000 USD)				
	2.2.3 Formation of a simplified procurement process (2,000 USD)	2.2.2 Guideline developed and endorsed for simplification of the procurement process during the emergency <sup>8</sup>	No guideline for simplification of the procurement	1 guideline developed and endorsed (Score 2)	

<sup>7</sup> **Level of Understanding:** Based on the score that participants will obtain in a short test after a capacity building event; 69 and below = "Inadequate" and 70 and above = "Adequate".

<sup>8</sup> Scoring scale 0 to 2: a) No 'Guideline for simplification of procurement process' – 0; b) Develop ToR for preparing the 'Guideline for simplification of procurement process' – 1 point; c) Draft and endorse the 'Guideline for simplification of procurement process' - 1 point;

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
			<i>process in earlier (Score 0)</i>		
<b>Outcome 3:</b>  <i>Disaster affected people, community and businesses are supported; and environmental ecosystem restored, to achieve a resilient recovery for continuation of sustainable development goals (SDGs).</i>		<b>Outcome Indicators</b>			The requirement will arise from the government after any large scale disaster and UNDP will mobilize funds from DRRF window.
		3.1 Number of disaster-affected female headed households who directly received emergency response support after disaster to address their emerging shelter support needs	<i>102,716 female headed households</i>  <sup>9</sup>	<i>119,996 female headed households</i>  <sup>10</sup>	

<sup>9</sup> Based on the support provided by DRF and ERF projects ('Terminal Evaluation Report' of DRF, Pp. 12-15 and Mid-term Review Report of ERF, Pp. 19)

<sup>10</sup> The target has been determined based on the present supporting trend of DRRF (4,320 female-head households supported by CERF budget in 2019). In 4 years (2019-2022), total target is estimated as 4,320 X 4 = 17,280 . Adding baseline value (102,716), the total target by the end of the project (EoP) is 119,996.

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
		3.2 Number of women who obtained income generating support through “Cash for Work”	26,401 women <sup>11</sup>	53,000 women	
<b>Output 3.1:</b> <i>Disaster affected households, communities, businesses are supported with timely recovery assistance</i>	3.1.1 Recovery assistance to the disaster affected people (Budget from DRRF funding window)	<b>Output Indicators:</b>			UNDP will mobilize funds from the DRRF funding window and the government will provide priority on recovery activities. A strong and effective partnership will develop among government, UNDP and partner NGOs.
	3.1.2 Restoration of Community infrastructures (Budget from DRRF funding window)				
	3.1.3 Assessment on Impacts of disaster on environmental ecosystems (Budget from DRRF funding window)	3.1.1 Number of assessment conducted on environmental ecosystems and contentment of chemical spillage/contamination	1 assessment conducted on oil-spill disaster during 2014	2 assessments as per need <sup>12</sup>	
<b>Output 3.2</b>	3.2.1 Technical and logistic support to LGIs (15,000 USD and additional Budget	3.2.1 Percentage of local government personnel who have adequate ‘level of understanding’	65% of Local Government Officials have	90 % of Local Government Officials get	UNDP will mobilize funds from DRRF funding window. An effective partnership will

<sup>11</sup> ‘Terminal Evaluation Report’ of DRF (Pp. 14) and Mid-term Review Report of ERF (Pp. 19)

<sup>12</sup> Based on the requirements and resource using from DRRF funding window

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><i>The sectoral ministries, local government institutions (LGIs), civil society, businesses and NGOs have capacity to coordinate recovery effort, continue development services and maintain social cohesion</i></p>	<p><i>from DRRF funding window)</i></p>	<p>on Disaster Response and Recovery.<sup>13</sup></p>	<p><i>‘adequate level of understanding’ on disaster response and recovery</i></p>	<p><i>‘adequate level of understanding’ on disaster response and recovery</i></p>	<p>develop among UNDP, Local Government agencies, Civil Society, private sectors and NGOs. Local government agencies, private sectors and local communities willing to adopt UNDP’s support.</p>
	<p>3.2.2 Develop emergency employment facilities ( Budget from DRRF funding window)</p>				
	<p>3.2.3 Engagement of the private sector (10,000 USD)</p>	<p>3.2.2 Number of business continuity plan developed for private sector (i. e. RMG, health, textile, real estate etc.</p>	<p><i>No business continuity plan developed earlier</i></p>	<p><i>3 business contingency plans developed</i></p>	
	<p>3.2.4 Strengthen the social inclusion (10,000 USD)</p>				
<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> <i>Effective project management, monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance services</i></p>					<p>DRRF adopted a functional “M&amp;E Framework” and conducted regular M&amp;E related activities.</p>

<sup>13</sup> **Level of Understanding:** Based on the score that participants will obtain in a short test after a capacity building event; 69 and below = “Inadequate” and 70 and above = “Adequate”.

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Proposed Activities (Revised)</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP ( 2022)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
		<b>Output Indicators:</b>			
<b>Output 4.1</b> <i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	4.1.1 Engagement of Monitoring and Evaluation Personnel (USD 25,000)	4.1.1 Number of periodic monitoring report prepared	0	3 monitoring reports (1 monitoring report per year )	
	4.1.2 Monitoring visits and reporting (24,000)				
	4.1.3 Conduct Project Evaluations (USD 25,000)				
<b>Output 4.2</b> <i>Project Management</i>	4.2.1 PMU Staff management and salary: (USD 595,000) (older a, b, c, d, e)				
	4.2.2 <b>UNDP Programme quality assurance, coordination and management</b> (USD 81,000) (older f)				
	4.2.3 <b>Conduct Annual Audit</b> (USD 41,000) (older g)				
	4.2.4 <b>PMU logistics and common Service</b> (USD 177,000) (older h, i, j, k, l, m, n)				



## COVID19 Crisis Response – DRRF

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP (2021)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Outcome 5:</b> <i>To respond COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh and strengthen capacity in preparedness</i>					<i>Natural disaster, Restriction in Movements, project staffs and partner staffs tested with COVID-19 positive</i>
		<b>Output Indicators:</b>			
<b>Output 5.1:</b> <i>Capacity building of CSO in managing the burial of COVID-19 deceased (dead body management) with improvement collaborative support to the burial workers of 10 city corporations/ municipalities)</i>	5.1.1 Capacity building of CSO for COVID-19 Dead body management support	5.1.1 Number of volunteers trained on safe burial process to provide service for dead body management	<i>0 (no volunteers exists in earlier)</i>	<i>200 Volunteers</i>	
		5.1.2 Number of Dead body Management (DBM) team operational and providing service in 10 city	<i>0 (no DBM team in earlier)</i>	<i>15 teams</i>	

<b>Project Strategy</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Proposed Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (September 2018)</b>	<b>Total Target by EoP (2021)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
		corporations and municipalities area for safe burial process of COVID-19 deceased			
		5.1.3 Number of people directly and indirectly sensitized on the safe burial process of COVID-19 deceased	0 (No people are sensitized in earlier)	200,000 people	
	5.1.2 Provide washable and re-useable PPE for the Cleaning Workers of City Corporations/ Municipalities and Local Govt.+ UNDP Staff	5.1.4 Number of PPE provided for the Cleaning Workers of city Corporations/Municipalities, Local Government and UNDP Staffs	0 (No PPE provided in earlier)	5000	