

Quarterly Progress Report 2018

01 October 2018 – 31 December 2018

Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF) Project

UNDP Bangladesh



Picture 1: Core Family Shelter Construction in Koyra, Khulna

Project ID & Title:	00112092, Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF) Project
Duration:	2018-2022
Budget:	USD 1,150,000 (UNDP Fund) USD 50 million (Disaster Window)
Implementation Modality:	Directly Implemented Modality (DIM)
Key Partners:	MoDMR, DDM, UN Agencies, I/NGOs

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Acronyms

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCED	Climate Change, Environment and Disaster
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CFS	Core Family Shelter
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DER	Disaster Emergency Response
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMIC	Disaster Management Information Centre
DMIN	Disaster Management Information Network
DRF	Disaster Response Facility
DRH	Disaster Resilient Habitat
DRR	Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation
DRRF	Disaster Relief and Recovery Facility
DRRO	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands
ERF	Early Recovery Facility
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
LA	Local Administration
LCG	Local Consultative Group
LG	Local Government
NCC	Narayangonj City Corporation
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PIO	Project Implementation Officer
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TRME	Training, Research and Monitoring Establishments
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	Union Parishad

Executive Summary

Bangladesh has made considerable progress in managing disaster risks over last 10 years. However, large and recurrent nature of hazards poses a very different set of risks to an economy with both impressive economic growth and significant progress in human development. In line with the Sendai Framework of Action and the Government of Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan, renewed attention is required to develop the whole society's capacity on preparedness for disaster response & recovery. An efficient capacity would help Bangladesh achieve both Sustainable Development Goals and a developed county status by 2041. UNDP's proposed Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF) is a vital contribution towards this ambition. The proposed Facility will adopt an "economy-wide" approach in addition to focusing on household and community level recovery. It will primarily support Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), and gradually expand its support to selected key sectors at all levels for enhancing national capacity and supporting policy making for resilient recovery. The DRRF will achieve the following objectives:

- 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

Building on successes of Early Recovery Facility project, the facility will continue to focus on rapid-scaling up and effective management of transitions towards development. To achieve, it will continue to be built on pre-approved funding mechanisms, flexible operational procedures and active pool of implementing partners and professional human resources. For ensuring timely support to the government in need, the project will follow Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) of UNDP.

As a successor of the Early Recovery Facility (ERF), which ran upto September 2018, the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF) kicked started its activities from 01 October, 2018. The initial months of DRRF was therefore mostly evolved around resource mobilization for it and other relevant activities. Continuing the momentum that DRRF received from ERF; the activities carried out in the 4th quarter (October-December) of 2018 made DRRF achieve partially attain the three results as mentioned in the Prodoc of DRRF (as given above). The activities carried out by the project in this particular timeframe is summarized below:

In order to ensure that UNDP has technical and operational capability to manage the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility; plan for resource mobilization was made. In this quarter, the

following staffs were recruited: Shelter Specialist (i.e. Mr. Shah Zahidur Rahman), Capacity Building Specialist (i.e. Ms. Saudia Anwer), and Administration and Finance Officer (i.e. Mr. Md. Golam Mostafa). Though there is provision of a Project Manager, DRRF in the ProdoC; the Shelter Specialist is acting as the Project Manager a.i DRRF. Moreover, DRRF put effort in finalizing the Members for its Advisory Board. In this regard, it consulted with the MoDMR, its donors, relevant cluster members and other relevant stakeholders.

As a part of supporting the government through capacity building of its officials for disaster risk management, the DRRF has provided its technical and financial support to the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) for organizing a Training of Trainers (ToT) course on “Disaster Management” for the selected officials of MoDMR and DDM. The objective of the training course was to enhance the knowledge and facilitation skills of the participants in conducting training courses for the local DMCs on Disaster Management. The ToT course was conducted on 3-5 November, 2018 at the National Disaster Management Research and Training Institute, Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban, Dhaka. A total number of 30 selected officials of MoDMR and DDM had taken part in the training course. To make the training course interactive and to ensure the active participation of the participants, different tools and methodologies of participatory training including lecture discussion; open forum discussion; story telling; experience sharing etc. were adopted. High officials from relevant ministries and agencies, renowned researchers and academicians, development practitioners were the resource persons of the ToT. The Country Director of UNDP and the Resident Coordinator of UN in Bangladesh were respectively present in the opening and closing ceremony.

To ensure efficient and quality service by FSCD and to reduce the loss and damage due to above mentioned hazards; the enhancement of the overall capacity of the organization is needed. Therefore, UNDP through DRRF has planned to develop **Master Plan for Fire Service & Civil Defense. DRRF believes** based on outlining of the enhancement measures should be based on disaster risk and rescue assessment to ensure the appropriateness of the measures. Therefore, DRRF, in 4th quarter of 2018, has carried out the following activities:

- Prepared a concept note disaster risk and rescue assessment and Organizational Reform of FSCD
- Conducted several meetings with FSCD and other relevant stakeholders to develop the develop Master Plan for Fire Service & Civil Defence

Apart from the initiatives regarding preparation of the Master Plan for FSCD; DRRF also invested in time and effort in preparing a **concept on 1 million volunteer for Urban areas** of Bangladesh for search and rescue after different disasters, especially after earthquakes.

Considering the increased frequency of lightning strikes and increased number of casualties in connection to the lightning strikes; DRRF prepared an concept note as well as proposal to supporting Govt to prepare Action Plan to reduce the risk of lightening/thunder storms. In this regard, DRRF consulted with Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDMR), Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and other relevant stakeholders. DRRF also shared its ideas in different meetings and platforms.

DRRF celebrated the International Day for Disaster Reduction on 13 October, 2018. This year, the event was celebrated with the theme of "Reducing the economic losses". As part of the celebration,

DRRF provided the financial support for organizing an art competition on the theme of the event for the children. It also prepared two write-up for relevant publications. Moreover, DRRF printed some 20,000 posters to spread the message of IDDR-2018 in different districts. At the same time, DRRF displayed its activities and publications on disaster risk reduction through setting up a stall at the disaster fair organized by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) to observe the day.

DRRF, after its inception in October-2018 continued **providing necessary backing to the Cox's Bazar office for rendering support to the Rohingya and the host community** in the last quarter of the year- that ERF had been providing upto September 2018.

As a successor of ERF, DRRF conducted a lesson learning workshop in 20-22 December, 2018 over the response and recovery support provided by ERF to the victims of monsoon flood of 2017. In this regard, the DRRF team organized the aforesaid workshop in Rangpur where it consulted the partner NGOs, beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders regarding the impact, benefit, gaps and challenges of the aforesaid response and recovery initiative. DRRF professionals along with the M&E officer of UNDP Country Office also visited the sites (i.e. Gaibandha) to see the utilization of the materials provided to the beneficiary's and collect the feedback of the beneficiaries to enhance recovery measures in future.

DRRF, also planned a number of activities for the 1st quarter of 2019.

1. Section I: Context

Bangladesh has made considerable progress in managing disaster risks over last 10 years. However, large and recurrent nature of hazards poses a very different set of risks to an economy with both impressive economic growth and significant progress in human development. In line with the Sendai Framework of Action and the Government of Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan, renewed attention is required to develop the whole society's capacity on preparedness for disaster response & recovery. An efficient capacity would help Bangladesh achieve both Sustainable Development Goals and a developed country status by 2041. UNDP's proposed Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF) is a vital contribution towards this ambition. The proposed Facility will adopt an "economy-wide" approach in addition to focusing on household and community level recovery. It will primarily support Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), and gradually expand its support to selected key sectors at all levels for enhancing national capacity and supporting policy making for resilient recovery. The DRRF will achieve the following objectives:

- 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

Building on successes of Early Recovery Facility project, the facility will continue to focus on rapid-scaling up and effective management of transitions towards development. To achieve, it will continue to be built on pre-approved funding mechanisms, flexible operational procedures and active pool of implementing partners and professional human resources. For ensuring timely support to the government in need, the project will follow Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) of UNDP.

As a successor of the Early Recovery Facility (ERF), which ran upto September 2018, the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF) kicked started its activities from 01 October, 2018. The initial months of DRRF was therefore mostly evolved around resource mobilization for it and other relevant activities. Continuing the momentum that DRRF received from ERF; the activities carried out in the 4th quarter (October-December) of 2018 made DRRF achieve partially attain the three results as mentioned in the Prodoc of DRRF (as given above). The activities carried out by the project in this particular timeframe are reflected in this report.

2. Section II: Project Outcomes and Implementation Progress

Summary of the outcome-wise results achieved during 4th quarter in 2018 are as follows:

2.1 Target Result, Output and Activities as per ProDoc

Applying the lessons learnt and guiding principles to the theory of change, the DRRF is supposed to achieve three major results through the three outputs and respective activities. The three results and respective outputs and activities are summarized below:

Result 1: UNDP has an effective Disaster Response and Recovery Facility in support of the Government of Bangladesh.	
Target Output	Target Activity by 2022
<p>Output 1.1: UNDP has technical and operational capability to manage the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Recruiting of Staff b) Setting up of Surge capacity c) Developing advocacy strategy d) Planning trainings and workshops e) Conducting periodic evaluation/s f) Conducting a multi-stakeholder post-disaster needs assessment g) Supporting GoB to develop Recovery Strategy and Plan h) Assisting GoB to coordinate recovery interventions by national and international humanitarian and development agencies

Result 2: National capacity is further enhanced for resilient recovery to protect development gains from recurrent and extensive disasters.	
Target Output	Target Activity by 2022
<p>Output 2.1: MoDMR and selected sectoral ministries have capacity to carry out post-disaster recovery needs assessment, formulate strategy and plans; and mobilize resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Training disaster management officials, CSOs, NGOs, UN agencies on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) ii) sectoral PDNA guidelines iii) recovery information management system and iv) upgradation of recovery planning and implementation mechanism of selected ministries to incorporate of BBB principles b) Developing Master Plan for Fire Service & Civil Defense as well search and rescue volunteers c) Building capacity of DRROs and PIOs on disaster response, early recovery, recovery and coordination d) Supporting Govt to prepare Action Plan to reduce the risk of lightning/thunder storm e) Developing software to enhance the coordination and management of DRROs and PIOs from the central level of national volunteer organizations on disaster response, early recovery, recovery and coordination

	f) Training and equipping volunteers for disaster response, early recovery and recovery interventions
Output 2.2: UNDP’s capacity is enhanced to support coordination and foster partnership in (early) recovery and shelter sector	a) Developing roster for Consultants and NGOs b) Setting up of Surge Capacity c) Developing communication plan/strategy d) Preparing assessment tools & techniques e) Planning trainings and workshops f) Introducing simplified procurement process for speedy delivery

For Result 3, a window of USD 50 million has been created as UNDP can quickly mobilize considerable volume of resources (support to national-level disasters in response to GoB appeal / request or extend complementary support). Additionally, Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) can be considered for meeting early recovery needs.

While a dedicated fund could be set up for early recovery, DRRF needs to access critical funding sources. The most important planning and fund-raising tools for humanitarian activities are the **flash appeal** and the (inter-agency) **consolidated appeal** (CAP) led by OCHA. Donors emphasize on reflecting early recovery requirements more systematically and consistently in these mechanisms.

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is another critical fund; CERF is a standby fund designed to enable more predictable, timely, and equitable responses to humanitarian agencies. Though the CERF is an emergency fund, time-critical early recovery needs can also be covered through the CERF if a proposal reflecting key early recovery priorities can be developed. In addition, DRRF can seek access to the CERF for shelter and other non-food basic needs during large-scale events.

Result 3: Disaster affected people, community and businesses are supported; and environmental ecosystem restored, to achieve a resilient recovery for continuation of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Target Output	Target Activity by 2022
Output 3.1: Disaster affected households, communities, businesses are supported with timely recovery assistance	a) Providing appropriate recovery assistance to worst affected people; this implies targeting and implementing recovery assistance initiatives in the worst affected areas through a community-centered approach to early recovery. b) Restoring community infrastructure critical for quick

	recovery following “build back better” principles. c) Providing livelihood and financial support to people and small and medium enterprises
Output 3.2: Sectoral ministries, local government institutions (LGIs), civil society, businesses and NGOs have capacity to coordinate recovery effort, continue development services and maintain social cohesion	a) Providing technical and logistic support to LGIs/Local Administration in affected areas b) Creating emergency employment and interventions for enterprise recovery c) Strengthening local governance processes for coordination and service delivery d) Addressing social risks through strengthened inclusion and participatory processes

2.2 Implementation Progress and Actual Result in Q4, 2018

As a successor of the Early Recovery Facility (ERF), which ran upto September 2018, the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility (DRRF) kicked started its activities from 01 October, 2018. The initial months of DRRF was therefore mostly evolved around resource mobilization for it and other relevant activities. Continuing the momentum that DRRF received from ERF; the activities carried out in the 4th quarter (October-December) of 2018 made DRRF achieve partially attain the three results as mentioned in the Prodoc of DRRF (as given above). The activities carried out by the project in this particular timeframe is summarized below as per the target result:

2.2.1 Activities and Progress as for Result 1: UNDP has an effective Disaster Response and Recovery Facility in support of the Government of Bangladesh

2.2.1.1 Output 1.1

Activity a: Recruiting of Staff

In order to ensure that UNDP has technical and operational capability to manage the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility; plan for resource mobilization was made. In this quarter, the following staffs were recruited:

- Shelter Specialist (i.e. Mr. Shah Zahidur Rahman)
- Capacity Building Specialist (i.e. Ms. Saudia Anwer)
- Administration and Finance Officer (i.e. Mr. Md. Golam Mostafa)

Though there is provision of a Project Manager, DRRF in the ProdoC; the Shelter Specialist is acting as the Project Manager a.i DRRF.

Moreover, DRRF put effort in finalizing the Members for its Advisory Board. In this regard, it consulted with the MoDMR, its donors, relevant cluster members and other relevant stakeholders.

2.2.2 Activities and Progress as for Result 2: National capacity is further enhanced for resilient recovery to protect development gains from recurrent and extensive disasters

2.2.2.1 Output 2.1:

Activity a: Training disaster management officials, CSOs, NGOs, UN agencies

In alignment of the targeted activity (a) under output 2.1 i.e. organizing training disaster management officials, CSOs, NGOs, UN agencies on: i) Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) ii) sectoral PDNA guidelines iii) recovery information management system and iv) upgradation of recovery planning and implementation mechanism of selected ministries to incorporate of BBB principles; DRRF organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) course on 'Disaster Management' for the selected officials of MoDMR & DDM. The rationale for organizing such training program is given below:

Bangladesh is widely appreciated for its greater success in disaster management. The government of People's Republic of Bangladesh has a unique disaster management structure from national to root level for managing the adverse impact of disaster. There exists a set of disaster management committees at different levels consisting representatives of government, NGOs, community and vulnerable groups. The disaster management system of Bangladesh is legalized by the standing orders on disaster (SOD) and the Disaster Management Act. These two documents have clearly specified the roles and responsibilities of each committee in the specific stages of disasters. District, Upazila & Union Disaster Management committee (UDMC) exists at the local level of the national disaster management structure, responsible for local level disaster management. Since local level DMCs is the legal facilitating and coordinating authority of disaster management at local level, therefore, it is very important to enhance the operational capacity of the DMCs members on local level development initiatives that are related to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Keeping the issue in mind, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) had decided to conduct training courses for enhancing the capacity of the local level DMCs on "Disaster Management." MoDMR had proposed to DRRF, UNDP for organizing a Training of Trainers (ToT) course for the selected officials of MoDMR and DDM. Realizing the importance of the proposal of MoDMR, DRRF project of UNDP had initiated to provide its technical and financial support for organizing the ToT course. Under that joint initiative of MoDMR, DDM and ERF project of UNDP, a ToT course had been conducted on "Disaster Management" on 3-5 November, 2018 at National Disaster Management Research and Training Institute, Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban, Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka. A total number of 30 selected officials of MoDMR & DDM had taken part in the training course. Out of 30 participants, there was 01 Secretary, 05 additional secretaries, 4 joint secretaries, 20 deputies and senior assistant secretaries.

The objective of the training course was to enhance the knowledge and facilitation skills of the participants in conducting training courses for the local DMCs on Disaster Management.

Implementation process: Firstly, with a view to organizing and conducting the Training of Trainers (ToT) course effectively, a meeting was held on 20 October, 2018 in the office room of DG, DDM. Along with the DG, DDM, director of training and deputy director of training had also participated in the meeting. The meeting settled dates for the training course. DG, DDM had given his valuable advice for making the event fruitful. After that, as per the advice of the Secretary, MoDMR, the ToT course was designed in consultation with DDM, participants and facilitators were selected in consultation with MoDMR & DDM, venue was selected and relevant materials & logistics were mobilized accordingly.

Training methodology: To make the training course interactive and to ensure the active participation of the participants, the following tools and methodologies of participatory training were adopted for the conduction of the training course.

- Brain storming;
- Lecture discussion;
- Open forum discussion;
- Demonstration;
- Peer discussion;
- Small group discussion;
- Role play;
- Innovative games;
- Simulation drills;
- Case analysis;
- Story telling;
- Experience sharing.

Facilitators: The ToT course was facilitated by the high profile facilitators such as Md. Shah Kamal, Secretary, MoDMR; Dr. Ainun Nishat; Prof. Maqsd Kamal, Dhaka University; **Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman**, Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, **Mr. Md. Abu Syed Mohammed Hashem**, Director General, Department of Disaster Management (DDM), **Mr. Md. Shah Kamal**, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), **Mr. Faiz Ahmed**, Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration, **Mr. Sajjadul Hassan**, Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, **Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam**, Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Division, **Dr. Aslam Alam**, Rector, BPATC, **Mr. Mohammad Abdul Qayyum**, Additional Secretary (Rtd.), **Mr. Abdur Rouf Talukder**, Secretary, Finance Division, **Mr. Abul Kalam Azad**, Principal Coordinator (SDG), Prime Minister's Office, **Prof. Mrs. Mahabuba Nasrin**, University of Dhaka, **Prof. Dr. Shaheen Islam**, University of Dhaka, **Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmed**, Economist, **Mr. Md Abdul Karim**, Managing Director, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF).

Benefit of the Training: Fundamentally, a ToT course covers the key issues providing an overall idea of the concepts involved. Since this was a ToT course, it also had limited scopes to go into the detail of the concepts. However, for some distinctive and in-depth issues like facilitation skill in conducting training sessions on Disaster Management etc. requires separate training courses to enhance operational capacity in real sense. More importantly, no form of knowledge is static, rather dynamic.

Therefore, the achieved knowledge and skills does have updates, which is to acquire time and again. When the participants will start applying their learning in the practical field, they will learn more new things. So it is very important to organize another refresher course after a certain period of time to update their learning. Otherwise, this learning may even deteriorate from their memory. However, at the end of the training course, a draft day long training outline with specific contents was prepared by the participants for the local level training courses that DDM planned to organize in the beginning of the year 2018. Finally, the participants of the course had shown their commitment to the task by raising their hands up.

Activity b: Developing Master Plan for Fire Service & Civil Defense as well search and rescue volunteers

Rapid urbanization of the Bangladesh's large cities in violation of the urban development principles is multiplying vulnerability to disasters. Unplanned growth of cities is increasing the risks of fire hazard, building collapse, water logging, drainage congestion and road accidents. While the many benefits of organized and efficient cities are well understood, we need to recognize that this rapid, often unplanned urbanization brings risks of profound social instability, risks to critical infrastructure. The increased concentration of people, physical assets, infrastructure and economic activities possess the risks that will have far greater potential to disrupt society than ever before. These risks can only be further exacerbated as this unprecedented transition from rural to urban areas continues. On the other hand Bangladesh is a riverine country which has over 24,000 km (14,913 miles) of inner-connected waterways and boasts a navigable waterway network varying from 5968 km (3708 miles) during the monsoon when seasonal flooding occurs and rivers are high to 3865 km (2402 miles) during the dry season when the rivers dry out in some regions of the country.

Fire Service and Civil Defense Directorate (FSCD) was established in 1982 by the amalgamation of three independent government departments known as Fire Service Department, Civil Defence Department and Rescue Service Department along with their role and responsibilities supported by their parent rules and regulations. This service oriented first responding government organization is placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh whose vision is to acquire competency as one of the leading firefighting and disaster management organization to save life and property in disaster and other emergencies. They remain alert for 24 hours a day and get involved mostly independently or in support of other responders in different sorts of safety and rescue works on the land and in the river, conducting training and awareness programme and providing emergency medical services apart from firefighting operations. The operational activities of FSCD in BSEC Building Fire (2007), Bashundhara City Fire (2009), Fire in Tazreen Fashion Garments Industry (2012), Rana Plaza Building Collapse (2013), Steel Structured Dignity Textile Mills Fire (2015), Landslide in Chattogram (2017), Chemical fire in Chowkbazaar Dhaka and FR Tower fire in Banani (2019) etc. demonstrated their dedicated performance in responding as well as managing different types of man-made and natural disasters.

Considering the rapid population growth, trend of unplanned urbanization and industrialization, emergence of new risks etc.; the FSCD is thriving to acquire competency as one of the leading firefighting and disaster management organization in Asia. Besides managing the nature of disaster, firefighting and in case of industrial, high-rise buildings, explosion hazards with power plant, oil-refineries, dealing with CNG, LNG, LPG plants etc. are found to be very complicated issues for which technical, HR and administrative capacity of FSCD seems to be inadequate. However, such disasters can have severe impact on the growing economy of Bangladesh.

To ensure efficient and quality service by FSCD and to reduce the loss and damage due to above mentioned hazards; the enhancement of the overall capacity of the organization is needed. Therefore, UNDP through DRRF has planned to develop **Master Plan for Fire Service & Civil Defense. DRRF believes** based on outlining of the enhancement measures should be based on disaster risk and rescue assessment to ensure the appropriateness of the measures. Therefore, DRRF, in 4th quarter of 2018, has carried out the following activities:

- Prepared a concept note disaster risk and rescue assessment and Organizational Reform of FSCD
- Conducted several meetings with FSCD and other relevant stakeholders to develop the develop Master Plan for Fire Service & Civil Defense

Apart from the initiatives regarding preparation of the Master Plan for FSCD; DRRF also invested in time and effort in preparing a **concept on 1 million volunteer for Urban areas** of Bangladesh for search and rescue after different disasters, especially after earthquakes.

Activity d: Supporting Govt to prepare Action Plan to reduce the risk of lightening/thunder storms

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in South Asia due to severe thunderstorms and lightning, which cause a huge loss of lives and property. The frequency of the lightning strikes and death tolls are on the rise in recent years. Prior to 1981, the country saw lightning strikes on average nine days each May and such incidents have been on rise since 1981. A sharp increase in the casualties has been marked since 2010. More than 1,800 people have been reported to die in lightning strikes from 2010 to 2017. Over 90 per cent casualties of lightning strikes take place in rural areas. According to Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), already 229 people have been killed since January, 2018 due to lightning strikes beating all previous records in the country. 160 in 2015, 170 in 2014, 185 in 2013, 201 in 2012 and 179 in 2011. The rate of death toll in Bangladesh (i.e. 9.0 /ten million/year) stands behind that of in Nepal and Sri Lanka and is nine times higher casualty rate than that of its neighboring country India.

Lightning strikes occur almost all over the country causing loss of lives and damages to properties. Casualties have been reported in 41 districts in the first half of 2017 where death toll ranged from one to 12. No area has been identified as a hotspot to lightning strikes. However, districts like Naoga, Pabna, Rangpur, Jhainadah, Kustia, Faridpur and Manikganj have seen higher number of death toll. Moreover, due to the the geo-physical setting of the north-east region of the country, especially the haor areas are also highly susceptible to lightning strikes.

Therefore, considering the increased frequency of lightning strikes and increased number of casualties in connection to the lightning strikes; DRRF prepared an concept note as well as proposal to supporting Govt to prepare Action Plan to reduce the risk of lightening/thunder storms. In this regard, DRRF consulted with Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDMR), Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and other relevant stakeholders. DRRF also shared its ideas in different meetings and platforms.

2.2.3 Activities and Progress as for Result 3: Disaster affected people, community and businesses are supported; and environmental ecosystem restored, to achieve a resilient recovery for

continuation of sustainable development goals (SDGs)

2.2.3.1 Output 3.1

As a successor of ERF, DRRF conducted a lesson learning workshop in 20-22 December, 2018 over the response and recovery support provided by ERF to the victims of monsoon flood of 2017. In this regard, the DRRF team organized the aforesaid workshop in Rangpur where it consulted the partner NGOs, beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders regarding the impact, benefit, gaps and challenges of the aforesaid response and recovery initiative. DRRF professionals along with the M&E officer of UNDP Country Office also visited the sites (i.e. Gaibandha) to see the utilization of the materials provided to the beneficiaries and collect the feedback of the beneficiaries to enhance recovery measures in future.

The above mentioned activity partially fulfil all three targeted activities under output 3.1.

2.2.3.2 Output 3.2

In 2018, due to non-occurrence of any significant natural disaster; no new initiative for disaster response was undertaken by DRRF in 4th quarter of 2018. Rather, it continued the follow up activities of disaster response and recovery initiatives which were initiated by ERF before October, 2018. However, perceiving the long-term developmental needs and the administrative, economic, social and environmental challenges that may upsurge due to the Rohingya influx since August 2017; the ERF had extended its support towards this crisis through suitably positioning itself into the crisis response system. Therefore, the major concentration of ERF in 2018 (uring its project duration upto Sept, 2018) was providing necessary backing to the Cox's Bazar office for rendering support to the Rohingya and the host community. In response to the Rohingya influx, UNDP had undertaken a number of initiatives based on the findings of the comprehensive development impact assessment in October 2017. The first intervention was Emergency Support to Host Communities in the highly affected unions of Ukhia and Teknaf (Feb–Apr '18) which was implemented through UNDP's Early Recovery Facility. The objective of the intervention was to initiate host community recovery processes while also stabilizing the livelihoods of most-vulnerable households whose livelihoods were affected by the influx. The activities undertaken, in partnership with ActionAid Bangladesh, include: (a) emergency employment for 1,920 households through cash for work (CfW) schemes rehabilitating damaged community infrastructure, (b) social capital enhancement for CfW participants, (c) Solid Waste Management in two Camps in Ukhia Upazilla, and (d) Capacity enhancement of Disaster Management Committees (District, Upazila and Union levels). Prior to these interventions, UNDP through partner organizations, conducted Community Risk Analysis and Risk Reduction Action Planning with three communities in Ukhia and Teknaf and also checked the skills, training and capacity needs of the Upazila Disaster Management Committees in Ukhia and Teknaf for disaster management in line with the Standing Orders on Disaster as well as considering the changed context due to the influx. In addition, UNDP has also commissioned, in partnership with select sister AFPs, a comprehensive livelihood assessment including market and value chain analysis.

DRRF, after its inception in October-2018 continued **providing necessary backing to the Cox's Bazar office for rendering support to the Rohingya and the host community** in the last quarter of the year- that ERF had been providing upto September 2018. These activities aligns with all the four targeted activities under output 3.2.

2.2.4 Other Activities

DRRF observed “**International Disaster Risk Reduction Day-2018**” in October 13, 2018. This year, the event was celebrated with the theme of "Reducing the economic losses". As part of the celebration, ERF provided the financial support for organizing an art competition on the theme of the event for the children. It also prepared two write-up for relevant publications. Moreover, DRRF printed some 20,000 posters to spread the message of IDDR-2018 in different districts. At the same time, DRRF displayed its activities and publications on disaster risk reduction through setting up a stall at the disaster fair organized by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) to observe the day.

	
<p>DRRF officials handing over prizes to winners of the Art Competition</p>	<p>DRRF stall at the exhibition of IDDR 2018</p>

3. Section III: Priorities for 1st Quarter, 2019

- Advisory Board Meeting of DRRF
- Resource Mobilization for Preparation of Master Plan of FSCD
- ToR preparation for CO Surge team composition/ updating data-set/ capacity building
- Capacity Building Trainings of DRRF staffs i.e. attending Workshops, Seminars home and abroad
- Strategy Development for Resource mobilization (Fund, technical support, CSR , investment etc.) to support disaster response and recovery with partners and donors i.e DFID/SIDA/WB/ADB/ Foundation/ Institutes/ Private sector /civil society etc
- Capacity building and Training to the disaster management officials, CSOs and Partner NGOs
- Online Platform for MoDMR supported by A2i
- Support Fire Service and Civil Defence in developing Master Plan for FSCD, Bangladesh
- Developing a Rostering system of Technical/Admin/ICT Officers/Scout/Volunteers/Media persons to enhance the technical and operational capability of UNDP to manage the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility as and when required.
- Development and standardization of Shelter and NFI packages including recovery intervention for immediate Disaster Response and Recovery including enlisting pre-selected /rostered suitable vendors/suppliers
- Provide technical and logistic support to LGIs/ DDM/MoDMR/ CSO (Day/event observation and celebration, attending global seminars, publication etc.)

4. Section IV: Financial Status and Delivery (01 October to 31 December 2018)

Outcome	2018 Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	% of budget disbursed
Output 1.1: UNDP has technical and operational capability to manage the Disaster Response and Recovery Facility.	15,000	34,126	
Output 2.1: MoDMR and selected sectoral ministries have capacity to carry out post-disaster recovery needs assessment, formulate strategy and plans; and mobilize resources.			
Output 2.2: UNDP's capacity is enhanced to support coordination and foster partnership in (early) recovery and shelter sector	73,622	73,884	
Output 3.1: Disaster affected households, communities, businesses are supported with timely recovery assistance	15,000	35,359	
Output 3.2: Sectoral ministries, local government institutions (LGIs), civil society, businesses and NGOs have capacity to coordinate recovery effort, continue development services and maintain social cohesion			
Output 4: Project Management	55,000	20,646	
Total	158,622	164,015	103%