

# Early Recovery Facility (ERF) Project

## Annual Progress Report 2013



Figure I: Core Family Shelter emerged as a sustainable shelter solution in South Bedkashi, Koyra

Project ID & Title:	<b>00077582, Early Recovery Facility (ERF)</b>
Duration:	<b>2011-2015</b>
Budget:	<b>USD 5,816,000 (Regular ERF Budget)</b> <b>USD 60 million (Disaster Response Fund)</b>
Implementation Modality:	<b>Directly Implemented Modality (DIM)</b>
Key Partners:	<b>MoDMR, DDM, UN Agencies, I/NGOs</b>



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## Acronyms

DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Cross and Red Crescent Society
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BS	Bangladesh Scouts
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCED	Climate Change, Environment and Disaster
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CFS	Core Family Shelter
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DER	Disaster Emergency Response
DFID	Department for International Development
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
DRRF	Disaster Relief and Recovery Facility
DRRO	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HBRI	House Building Research Institute
HCTT	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IWP	Integrated Work Plan
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
LCG	Local Consultative Group
LG	Local Government
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCC	Narayanganj City Corporation
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PIO	Project Implementation Officer
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TRME	Training, Research and Monitoring Establishments
TWG	Technical Working Groups
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations international Children Emergency Fund
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UP	Union Parishad
UPPR	Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## Executive Summary

The Early Recovery Facility (ERF) aimed at promoting national ownership of the post-disaster early recovery process has ensured the fullest possible engagement of national and local authorities in the planning, execution and monitoring of recovery actions implemented with UNDP assistance. At the broader level, national ownership in the early recovery needs assessment, response strategy planning and monitoring of progress have also been promoted through the Early Recovery Cluster, with strong Government participation and leadership, and active participation of the cluster members. In the absence of major disasters in 2013, ERF focused its efforts in capacity development of DDM and its field staff (DRROs and PIOs), in line with the Disaster Management Act 2012. Building on the lessons from the previous year, since the launch of the new humanitarian coordination structure, investment was made in advancing early recovery agenda in Bangladesh through development of Early Recovery Cluster Action Plan, ER Cluster Guidelines; and training of Cluster members including Government counterparts.

The top five results achieved in 2013 contributing to the ERF Project outcomes are summarized below:

### ***1. Early Recovery coordination mechanism strengthened***

Early Recovery Coordination Mechanism has been strengthened and sustained through development of 2-year action plan and Guidelines for the Early Recovery Cluster for the first time in Bangladesh; which has laid foundation to for planned and coordinated early recovery response. As a result of early recovery advocacy and capacity development, increased allocation of budget from Government and Non-Government partners for early was noted after tropical storm Mahasen, as compared to the flood/land slide response in the south-east in 2012. Government allocated BDT 300 million for shelter rehabilitation; and other non-government humanitarian actors inclosing the UN agencies allocated a total of about BDT 490 million.

### ***2. Improved capacity of the newly created Department of Disaster Management for emergency preparedness and response***

346 district and upazila DDM officials (328 men and 18 women) were trained on comprehensive disaster management, organized in collaboration with CDMP. The Cyclone Contingency Plan significantly enhanced MoDMR and DDM capacity for response preparedness and reduced the impact from the tropical storm Mahasen. Cold wave contingency plan 2012/13 enabled DDM to identify most vulnerable population and mobilize BDT 51 million from GOB budget. The National Report on Disaster Response and Recovery, prepared by DDM with support from ERF, provides a comprehensive overview of disaster events in Bangladesh, their impacts, responses made by GOB and other stakeholders. The report served as a useful tool for the MoDMR and DDM to identify challenges, draw lessons, and take appropriate actions for future response and recovery initiatives.

### ***3. National SURGE capacity established for emergency response***

In April 2013, partnership with the Bangladesh Scouts was formalized which has laid the foundation for a National SURGE Facility to access over 500,000 volunteers across all districts

and Upazila during emergency. This Facility is being further strengthened through improved management of Volunteer Information Management System and targeted DM training.

#### **4. Disaster affected families benefited from early recovery assistance**

While investing in capacity development of Government in disaster preparedness and response, ERF remains a last resort to supplement Government efforts in emergency response and recovery. During 2013, ERF completed the flood response in south-east; and supported tornado affected families in Brahmanbaria, and Mahasen affected families in Bhola and Barguna districts. A total of 16,946 disaster affected people (11,910 women, 5,036 men) benefited from ERF's livelihood recovery assistance (cash for work, cash grant and skill building). While implementing early recovery interventions, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women remain an important criteria for ERF interventions. Inclusion of persons with disabilities is as important Guiding principle of Early Recovery, which is prioritized under ERF interventions. In 2013, a total of 475 disaster affected disabled people (318 Flood/landslide in south-east; 37 in Brahmanbaria; 120 in Mahasen affected area) benefited from ERF support.

#### **5. Pre-qualified NGO engagement procedures streamlined**

Under the leadership of UNDP Management, ERF worked towards streamlining procedures for contracting NGOs for emergency response and early recovery. Fast Track Procedures (FTP) approval was granted to ERF by UNDP HQ in June 2013. This enabled ERF to reach out to the Mahasen affected families with timely early recovery assistance, funded by DFAT-Australia. A HQ mission was also fielded in September 2013, which assisted in setting up an operational NGO Roster for ERF. The Roster now enables ERF to contract pre-qualified NGOs within 48hours following a crisis. ERF also served as the pilot project for UNDP corporately to develop tools and procedures for UNDP's new policy for engaging NGOs and CSOs.

During 2013, ERF's field interventions were impacted by the continuous political unrest across the country. ERF proactively prepared Business Continuity Plan in the beginning of the year, under the guidance of UNDP Management. The BCP enabled ERF to perform its essential



Figure 2: Training Workshop on Early Recovery, 26 & 27 August 2013

operations even during the hortal days, while ensuring safety and security of the staff. In 2013, against the planned annual budget of US\$ 4,001,638, ERF disbursed US\$ 3,949,164 with a financial delivery of 98.7%.

## Basic Project Description

Project Title	Early Recovery Facility (ERF)
Project Award Number	00077582
Executing Modality	Directly Implemented Modality (DIM)
Implementing Partner	MoDMR, DDM, UN Agencies, I/NGOs, Volunteer Organizations
Donors	SDC, DFAT-Australia, EKN, UNDP
Project Duration	February 2011 – December 2015
Total Budget	USD 5,816,000 (Regular ERF Budget) USD 60 million (Disaster Response Fund)
Reporting Period	January 2013 – December 2013

## Section I: Context

Bangladesh being world's one of the most disaster prone countries, has developed an impressive disaster management infrastructure over the years. UNDP has been supporting the government's response and recovery efforts for a wide-ranging set of interventions, from the provision of non-food items to shelter interventions. In Feb 2011, the Early Recovery Facility Project with a budget of 5.8 million was established to provide policy and programmatic support to the government for effective local and national level recovery and to introduce interventions guided by development principles in a post-disaster situation. Funded by UNDP, SDC, Australia Aid and EKN, ERF has been promoting national ownership of the post disaster early recovery process through the fullest possible engagement of national and local authorities in the planning, execution and monitoring of recovery actions with UNDP assistance.

While the Government of Bangladesh remains the largest responder supporting the disaster affected population, other humanitarian actors such as UN Agencies, donors, and NGOs (both national and international) play a crucial role by complimenting the Government's efforts in disaster preparedness and response. Following the humanitarian coordination reform wherein eight humanitarian clusters were established in early 2012 for policy advocacy and application of early recovery principles in humanitarian settings, ERF continued its support to Shelter and Early Recovery Clusters.

During the year ERF also worked in close coordination with CDMP II, UNDP project being implemented by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. While CDMP supported continuous institutional capacity development, with an emphasis on risk reduction, ERF offered capacity development of DDM field officials (DRROs and PIOs) and rapid-response mechanism and early recovery.

## Section II: Progress against UNDAF Action Plan and Integrated Work Plan Indicators

In accordance with the approved 2013 Annual Work Plan and the integrated work plan indicators (IWPs) of UNDP and the UNDAF Action Plan, ERF project has achieved the following targets

Output Indicators	Baselines	Target for 2013	Progress made in 2013
Number of DDM officials and other humanitarian practitioners with capacity for early recovery approaches and methodologies	Capacity of humanitarian actors in ER is inadequate and less effective	300 DDM officials; 25 NGO members of DMCs; 100 staff from the pre-qualified NGOs; with capacity for early recovery approaches and methodologies	346 DDM officials (328 Male + 18 Female) trained in 2013. 74 staff members from 38 pre-qualified NGOs trained on early recovery approaches and methodologies
Number of disaster rescue and evacuation volunteers ready for emergency response	Coordinated approach and mechanisms for mobilizing volunteers are lacking	Partnership with Bangladesh Scouts formalized 1,000 volunteers ready for emergency response	Partnership formalized with Bangladesh Scouts through concluding a LoA. Over 1,000 Bangladesh Scouts mobilized to support cold wave in Jan 2013
Number of documented innovative community based recovery solutions	1 (on DRH)	2 (integrated community resilience initiative in Koyra + Livelihood Recovery in flood/landslide affected Chittagong region)	Video documentation on disaster resilient shelter in Koyra under development; Documentation of Livelihood recovery in south east completed.
Progress made towards Early Recovery agenda among GoB, NGO and humanitarian practitioners	In Bangladesh, early recovery as a distinct phase, is less recognized and ineffectively responded	Development of 'Early Recovery' guidelines and 'Shelter' guidelines Seminar on livelihood recovery good practice	Early Recovery Guidelines endorsed by ER Cluster; Training Workshop held for ER Cluster Members on Early Recovery.
Number of disaster resilient shelter constructed	0	265 disaster resilient family shelters	Construction of 265 disaster resilient shelter completed and handed over to the beneficiaries
Resources mobilized to meet disaster response and recovery plan	Inadequate resources available for emergency response and early recovery	As per needs assessment recommendations	USD 700,000 mobilized in 2013



## Section III: Project Outcomes and Implementation Progress

### ***OUTCOME 1: Coordinated Early Recovery mechanism in place***

During the year, the project continued its focus on putting in place a dedicated structure to provide technical support for capacity building of national actors with fullest possible engagement of the stakeholders in planning, execution, and monitoring of recovery actions. As a result, the project has enhanced the capacity of nationally led recovery mechanisms by strengthening the establishment of the dedicated Early Recovery Facility with a well-represented pool of professionals and by adding to the capacity of NGOs as pre-qualified partners to undertake response and recovery interventions. Staff capacities within the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and ERF's partner NGOs have been improved with training being provided to 346 officials (328 male and 18 female) from DDM and 70 NGO staffs respectively.

SURGE capacity within UNDP has been strengthened, with 31 staff being placed in the SURGE Roster. Furthermore, response capacity through increased human resource has been achieved with a facility to access 500,000 volunteers through a partnership and capacity development of the Bangladesh Scouts, who will serve as national DM volunteers during times of emergency.



Figure 3: Secretary, MoDMR and DG, DDM at the opening session of the ToT on Use of SOS-Form and D-Form

### ***Output 1: By 2015, an Early Recovery Facility is functional***

In order to ensure that the ERF is functional, the project has already established and operationalised a team of technical and managerial experts with the intention of promoting national ownership and emerging itself as a professional wing to deliver the projected services. *The roll out of the new UNDP policy on engaging the NGOs and CSO's along with the NGO Roster that is set up will expedite the engagement of NGOs in post disaster context. The operational NGO Roster will enable ERF to engage pre-qualified NGO within 48 hours following a disaster event. The UNDP's new policy on engaging NGOs and CSOs was finalized by a two*

member mission from UNDP HQ in consultation with the UNDP staff, donors, and national and international NGO representatives.

ERF strengthened its capacity to support Government for emergency response and early recovery. In-house SURGE capacity has been consolidated to supplement ERF team during large scale crisis. As a follow up of 'SURGE' training held in 2012, ERF has developed a roster of 31 professionals representing different units and projects of UNDP Bangladesh. The SURGE mechanism has also been formalized by UNDP Management for need based activation during emergency.

A National SURGE facility has been established in April 2013, through partnership with the Bangladesh Scouts. This Facility is being further strengthened through improved management of Volunteer Information Management System and targeted DM training. This Facility provides national authorities and other stakeholders to access over 500,000 volunteers across all districts and Upazilas during emergencies.

***Output 2: By 2015, national, district and upazila officials are better able to prepare, coordinate and manage emergencies and early recovery***

In order to build the capacity of field level officials, namely DRROs as well as PIOs to better prepare, coordinate and manage emergencies and early recovery in an effective and efficient manner, they are being provided with structured training. Following the training needs assessment of DDM professionals, ERF jointly with CDMP and NAPD, initiated structured capacity building of DDM in light of the newly enacted Disaster Management Act 2012. Since September 2012, a total of 433 DRROs and PIOs (410 Male + 23 Female) have been trained on comprehensive disaster management that covers almost 80% of the total DDM officials. The training resulted in better preparedness and response planning during cyclone Mahasen. Hand book for DRROs and PIOs has been developed and validated by DDM. Publication has been delayed due to organizational changes that is taking place within DDM and Ministry in line with DM Act.

ERF has established a partnership with BDPC for implementation of the one-year pilot initiative called 'Strengthening Local DM Practices through GO-NGO Partnership (SLDPGP) in the five most vulnerable districts - Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Gaibandha and Jamalpur'. This initiative will improve the Government-NGO coordination system; and improved capacity of Disaster Management Committee at district, Upazila and Union level; leading to better preparedness and response to disasters.

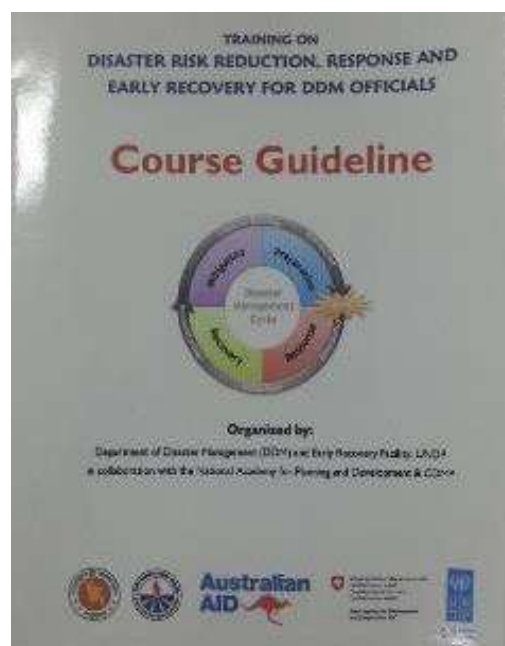
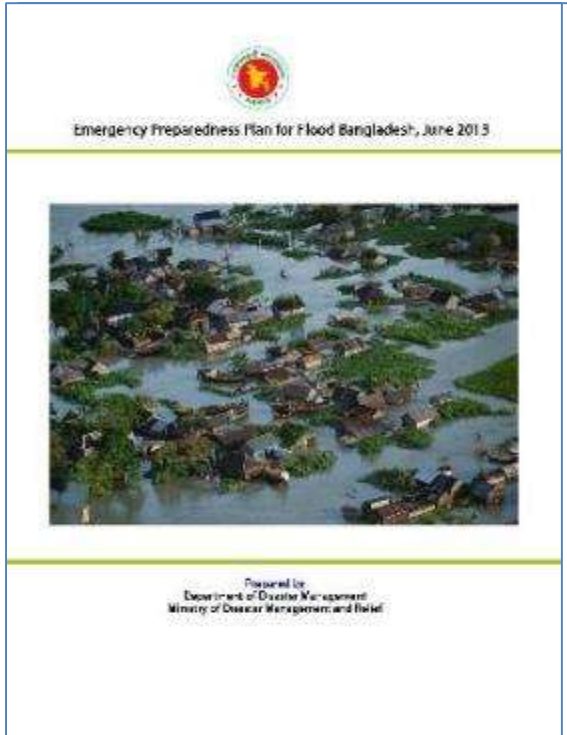


Figure 4: Course Guideline of the training on 'DRR, Emergency Response and Early Recovery' for DDM Officials



Seventy Two staffs (67 male, 5 female) from 37 partner NGOs have also been trained on early recovery approaches and methodologies in three batches (2 in Dhaka and 1 in Khulna). The training was aimed at enhancing partner NGO capacity on early recovery, and improving their response capacity.

Figure 5: Cover page of Emergency Plan for Flood



Figure 6: Participants of the Training on Emergency Response and Early Recovery for Pre-Qualified NGOs

***Output 3: By 2015, integrated and coordinated volunteer network ready to respond to local and national level disaster events***



Figure 7: Signing Ceremony of the 'Letter of Agreement' between Bangladesh Scouts and UNDP

ERF is working with different volunteer platforms to establish and expand volunteer network to manage disaster emergency rapidly and effectively. ERF reached an agreement with Bangladesh Scouts for their capacity enhancement in distribution of relief, search and rescue operations in a more effective and proficient manner. A Letter of Agreement (LoA) was signed with the Bangladesh Scouts (BS) on 28 April 2013. The partnership enables ERF to have access to 500,000 scouts across the country during emergency situation. Training activities for the BS and supply of protective gear for volunteers is part of work plan. An IT firm was contracted and a comprehensive and interactive web-based Disaster Volunteer Information System (VIS) has been developed to allow humanitarian actors' access to information on volunteers in case of a specific disaster event and to deploy them for emergency response in a timely manner. During the cold wave response in January 2013, more than 1,000 Bangladesh Scouts volunteers extended their support to ERF in distributing 23,500 blankets in the most affected districts. Participating BS volunteers also shared their experiences in two lessons learned workshops.

During the year, ERF concluded a partnership agreement between Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC) to pilot an Urban Disaster Response Preparedness intervention which will develop a multi-hazard vulnerability ATLAS, and maps for NCC, while a Ward based community volunteer groups will also be created.

***OUTCOME 2: Early Recovery innovations are locally developed and tested***

Taking into account 'build back better approach', ERF has provisioned the piloting of early recovery innovative actions in partnerships with local communities. The Core Family Shelter project in Koyra upazila in Khulna district, an innovation of ERF has provided 265 cyclone Aila affected families with disaster resilient shelters. In addition, an integrated community resilience project, supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), was launched in Koyra comprising of coastal embankment strengthening, coastal afforestation and water-based livelihood recovery benefiting 5,200 households. These two innovative community-based projects provide solutions to other communities vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change.

***Output 4: By 2015, Innovative community-based recovery solutions have been developed and tested***

Community Resilience project that has been initiated in Koyra, Khulna district during the year along with the recently completed disaster resilient core family shelters provides a comprehensive recovery solution to the vulnerable communities of South Bedkashi. The project interventions include embankment repair/protection, afforestation and water-based livelihoods have enhanced the resilience of the people to future vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.



Figure 8: Core Family Shelters with sanitation facilities, emerged as a sustainable housing solutions in the locality

***OUTCOME 3: National scale emergency and early recovery needs are complemented***

ERF's key role under this outcome has been the advocacy and facilitation of Government's participation and leadership in the post-disaster needs assessment and response planning. Unlike in the past where resources were mainly earmarked for relief activities, increased allocation of Government's budget for recovery initiatives particularly assistance for shelter rehabilitation can be observed in 2013 (tornado resilient shelter in Brahmanbaria; and shelter rehabilitation in Mahasen affected districts). In 2013, following the tropical storm Mahasen, government pre-positioned necessary cash and relief materials during preparedness phase, and provided immediate support to the affected communities.

As part of its mandate, ERF also complimented national efforts during emergencies. About 16,946 families (14,216 flood affected families in the south east; 2,200 tropical storm Mahasen affected families in Bhola and Barguna; and 530 tornado affected families in Brahmanbaria) have benefited from livelihood recovery assistance (cash for work, cash grant, skill building). In addition, 265 Aila affected families in Koyra now have access to cyclone resilient shelter, making them less vulnerable to future disasters and climate risks.

***Output 5: National Emergency Response and Early Recovery have been supported***

As a part of ERF's endeavour to promote national ownership of the post disaster early recovery process, it mobilized resources responding to tropical storm Mahasen and Brahmanbaria tornado with livelihood recovery assistance. ERF also distributed blankets among the cold wave victims, and helped government develop the cold wave response plan.

265 families in South Bedkashi, severely affected by cyclone Aila, were provided with locally acceptable, sustainable and standard disaster resilient housing at low cost. 10 families out of 265 have physically/mentally challenged family members. Under the capacity development initiative in South Bedkashi aimed at enhancing skills of local community members to provide regular maintenance services to the shelters built under ERF, 306 persons received masonry training. The income earned through the skills developed is meant to secure employment opportunities for local community members thus improving their coping capacity to natural disasters.

***Complementing National Emergency:***

Livelihood recovery intervention was successfully undertaken by ERF in Chakoria, Cox's Bazar; Lama, Bandarban and Banskhali, Chittagong in 2013. The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the livelihood recovery initiative was extended to Chakoria, Cox's Bazar in Q3, enabling another 2,800 families in Chakoria secure livelihoods options.

According to the joint response plan developed after Rapid Needs Assessment undertaken in the tornado hit area of Brahmanbaria, ERF supported 530 most vulnerable families (527 female; 3 male) including 31 disabled, to restore their livelihoods through training and cash grant. This livelihood recovery initiative (funded by AusAID) was implemented in collaboration with the DDM's tornado resilient shelter for 100 families (funded from GOB's Climate Change Trust Fund).

ERF supported 2,200 families in Bhola and Barguna with cash grant and training to re-start their livelihoods and secure income to meet their family needs and restore the livelihood assets they lost during the tropical storm Mahasen. This was done by engaging 2 partner NGOs (Muslim Aid in Bhola district and Uttaran in Barguna district) following the Joint Needs Assessment and Phase 3 Needs Assessment in June 2013.

The 2012 Annual Report on Disaster Response and Recovery was developed. Such a comprehensive report was prepared for the first time in Bangladesh, which includes information of all the disaster events that took place during the year and their impacts; response made by Government and non government actors; and lessons learned on emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

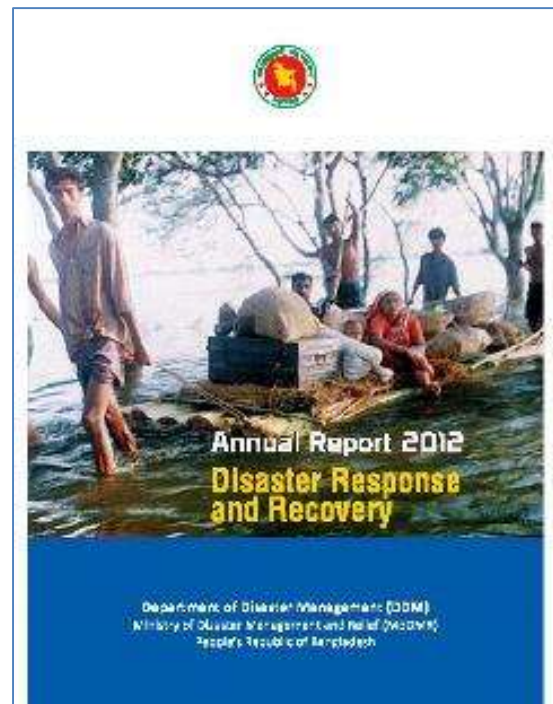
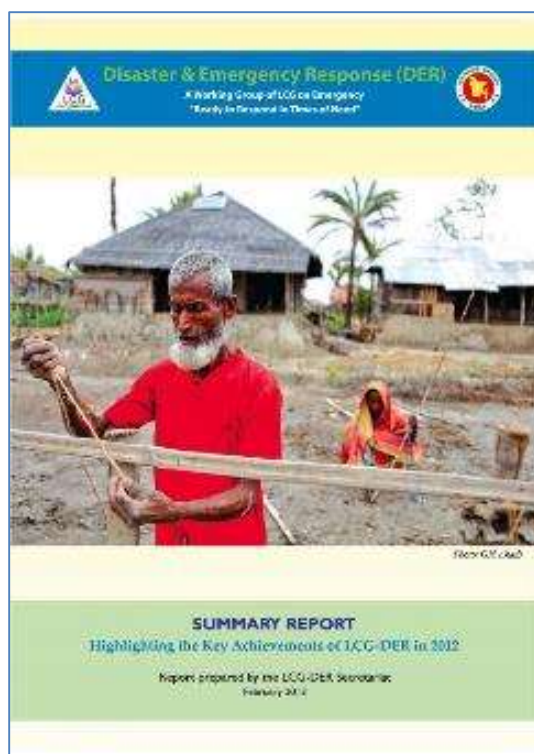


Figure 9: Cover Page of the Annual DM Report 2012

#### ***OUTCOME 4: Early Recovery procedures are sustained***



The capacity of Shelter and Early Recovery Cluster for coordinated assessment and response has been greatly strengthened through development of sector specific needs assessment tools such as guidelines and standardization of response packages. UNDP, supported by ERF, leads two of the eight humanitarian clusters (Early Recovery Cluster and Shelter Cluster co led with IFRC). The clusters with dedicated leadership and capacity which facilitate coordinated humanitarian needs assessment and response have been put in place with support from ERF. Early Recovery procedures were sustained through close engagement of relevant Government Authorities in needs assessment and response planning, both at national and district level. The Early Recovery Cluster has the potential to bring together the two streams of DM work that is currently taking place in Bangladesh - “DRR” and “humanitarian response”, by providing real time lessons guidance from post-disaster assessments and by advocating for long-term recovery and development.

Figure 10: Cover Page of the Annual LCG-DER Report 2012

In 2013, ERF supported LCG-DER in implementing its Action Plan by delivering on some of its key milestones. In addition, ERF supported LCG-DER secretariat in developing the progress report which captures the key achievements of the LCG-DER during the year 2012.

#### ***Output 6: Emergency response coordination supported through DER-LCG and national cluster system***

ERF made significant progress in supporting the humanitarian coordination system in Bangladesh with its technical support to the early recovery & shelter clusters on behalf of UNDP. ERF is continuing its support to the Early Recovery Cluster and Shelter Cluster. In 2013, a number of cluster meetings and technical working group meetings were held.

Following the HCTT meeting decision on 25th March, a rapid needs assessment was led by DDM in the tornado affected Upazilas under Brahmanbaria districts. Following the tropical storm Mahasen, joint needs assessment was undertaken followed by Phase 3 sector specific assessments. After the needs assessment, coordination of shelter and livelihood recovery efforts was undertaken by the Shelter and Early Recovery Cluster.

With the overall objective of enhancing the understanding of Early Recovery concepts and guiding principles as well as strengthening the capacity of the Early Recovery Cluster members on Needs Assessment and Early Recovery Framework, a 2-day training was held on 26 and 27 August 2013 in Dhaka. The training participants included Early Recovery Cluster members, officials from the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, and representatives from Shelter, Food Security, Education, and Health clusters. The training was jointly organized by the Early Recovery Cluster and the Government of Bangladesh.

#### ***Output 7: Support to Bangladesh to Participate in Regional and Global Disaster Management Forums***

ERF supported national NGO (BDPC) participation in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) held in Geneva (May 2013). BDPC was the only National NGO in Bangladesh, accredited by ISDR, to participate in GPDRR and made official statement at the Plenary Session. BDPC advocated for sustainable disaster risk reduction and recovery through empowering the disadvantaged communities in developing countries.

#### ***OUTCOME 5: Early Recovery policies and standards are developed and applied***

Building on the experiences and lessons learned since the roll out of the Cluster in January 2012, Early Recovery Cluster has developed a detailed guideline focusing on the following: i) Information Management, to ensure that all the assessment, monitoring and evaluation related data is centrally coordinated to optimize the investments made in these areas by the myriad of responders and to avoid occurrence of gaps and minimize duplication; 2) Standard Setting, to ensure that the response packages are standardized; 3) Stakeholder Coordination, to maintain ownership, transparency and confidence of all the stakeholders, especially the related government agencies, promoting shared priorities and unified action.

Early Recovery guidelines have been developed and endorsed by ER Cluster. Effort is also being made to advocate integration of early recovery in the draft national Disaster Management Policy.

#### ***Output 8: By 2015, Policies, Standards and Mechanisms for early recovery are in place***

ERF through its early recovery cluster and shelter cluster formed technical working group for standardizing early recovery interventions as well as developing hazard specific family shelter designs and specifications. A workshop on 'Early Recovery' was organized jointly by the Early Recovery Cluster aimed at promoting shared understanding among the stakeholders about the concept of Early Recovery in the context of Bangladesh.

Significant progress was made in 2013 with the development and endorsement of the Early Recovery Cluster Guidelines. Building on the lessons since its inception in January 2012, the Guidelines provides step-wise line of actions for the Early Recovery Cluster in Bangladesh in pre-disaster, during disaster, and post disaster stages. The guidelines has been validated and endorsed by the Early Recovery Cluster including relevant GOB agencies. Phase 3 Early Recovery Needs Assessment Protocol was also developed aimed at promoting shared understanding of various steps in the needs assessment process for an effective Cluster preparedness. In all of these initiatives, close engagement of Government counterparts were maintained.

ERF complemented the DDM efforts in organizing IDRR Day by publishing supplementary in the newspaper, highlighting the significance and message of the day as well as supporting painting competition among school kids.





## **Section IV: Cross-Cutting Issues**

### ***Capacity Development***

Capacity development for disaster preparedness and response is one of main objectives of ERF and thus considered in all the planned activities. Further, the enactment of the Disaster Management Act in September 2012; and creation of a new Department of Disaster Management (DDM), with mandate to cover disaster response and recovery, provided solid basis for ERF to pursue capacity development of Government Disaster Management officials. Targeting three distinct stakeholders, namely Department of Disaster Management; Bangladesh Scouts; and NGO partners including the members of the Early Recovery Cluster, ERF adopted systematic approaches to identify actual capacity needs, and developed necessary interventions including training program design, materials and logistics. By December 2013, 80% of DDM officials have received training in early recovery approaches and methodologies. Training follow-up is going on to identify the knowledge retention of the trainees, scopes for application of knowledge gained while performing their duties, and to find out the hurdle regarding knowledge applications for betterment of training plans in future. Training modules are being developed for the Bangladesh Scouts. ERF also arranged training for pre-qualified NGOs that will enable them to perform effectively and efficiently following any major disaster event in Bangladesh.

### ***Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women***

Promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women is an integral part of the ERF's project implementation strategy. Gender is mainstreamed across ERF's activities using the following approach: i) development of gender sensitive M&E framework and regular monitoring; ii) guidance for gender sensitive beneficiary selection and response planning for NGO partners; iii) provision for community level consultation during designing and developing response and recovery programme where women participation is proportionately ensured; and iv) provision of women representation to project implementation committee at local level.

All these efforts results increasing number of women participating and benefiting from ERF interventions. For example, around 47% of the cold wave support recipients were women. Joint (husband and wife) ownership of assets has been promoted through joint ownership scheme of the disaster resilient shelter in Koyra. 62% women benefited from the livelihood recovery following 2012 flood/landslide in the south-east Bangladesh. The number is further higher in Brahmanbaria tornado and Mahasen response in Bhola and Barguna. ERF also emphasized on women participation in the PIO/DRRO training. Out of 433 DRROs and PIOs trained so far, 23 female PIOs (80% of the total female PIOs) received training on comprehensive disaster management. Out of total 554 DRROs and PIOs, only 28 are female.

### ***Partnerships***

Strategic partnerships have been established with major humanitarian actors in Bangladesh such as the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Department of Disaster Management; UN Agencies particularly those leading the humanitarian clusters, IFRC, donors, and NGOs. In an attempt to make the best use of resources, ERF already established partnership with different actors in the field of disaster management. In 2013, ERF concluded partnership agreement with Bangladesh Scouts, BDPC, and Narayanganj City Corporation. These partnerships enabled ERF to make significant contribution to the national progress on humanitarian coordination, response and recovery.

In an effort to extend support the Department of Disaster Management for implementation of DM Act 2012, ERF together with CDMP has developed a joint work plan. CDMP focuses its efforts on

disaster risk reduction related policy and programmatic support including hardware and infrastructure support, and ERF's support is focused on policy and programmatic support and skills development related to emergency response preparedness and post disaster recovery.

## **Section V: Monitoring and Evaluation:**

ERF established a comprehensive monitoring system to ensure the quality and relevance of early recovery programmes and review the impact of early recovery activities. During the year, annual targets and project outcome/output indicators were monitored as per the approved Annual Work Plan of 2013. The results have been captured as defined in the earlier narrative part of this report, and Annex 1.

Field monitoring was given additional emphasis during the year. Beneficiary Identification Form was developed and partner NGOs trained on its use, ensuring the most deserving disaster affected families receive the support. Beneficiary databank has been developed for systematic monitoring of ERF's recovery efforts. ERF continues to monitor its interventions through regular field visits, followed by Back to Office Reports. In addition, progress of program interventions were regularly collected through the existing database and progress reports provided by the implementing partners. These were consolidated in the quarterly progress reports which have been shared with key stakeholders.

In 2013, ERF arranged field visits for ERD Officials in the Koyra Upazila of Khulna to showcase the disaster and climate resilient early recovery interventions. Appraising the 'build, back, better' interventions undertaken by ERF in such a remote area, the visiting team recommended the replication of the integrated approach in other development initiatives and advocacy among greater development community. Another team from ERD also visited the South East where ERF undertook livelihood recovery initiatives following flood & landslide of July 2012. The missions expressed their high satisfaction with ERF's beneficiary selection process. Other planned field visits including one for the development partner could not take place due to the political turmoil in 2013.

The mid-term review of the project is being planned for the first quarter of the 2014 focusing on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, results and sustainability of project outcomes and outputs. Recommendations provided will feedback into improving the project implementation for the remaining project period.

## Section VI: Challenges encountered in 2013

ERF faced programmatic and operational challenges during the year which was managed through a number of mitigation measures highlighted below.

- Resourcing response plan has been a challenge. This was witnessed during the flood/land slide in the South East when the needs identified through the Joint Needs Assessment in the shelter sector did not receive any funding. UNDP is continuously advocating for better utilization of ERF's pre-approved funding window, and accessing Climate Change Fund and mobilizing resources for financing post disaster recovery have been identified as a priority in ERF's Annual Work Plan of 2014. The pre-approved window of ERF will be promoted for the flexibility it provides in funding for the donors.
- With the reformed humanitarian coordination architecture established in 2012, coordination and preparedness among stakeholders for response has improved significantly. However, it has been noted that while coordination within the clusters has improved, there is still room for improvement in cross-cluster coordination for assessments and integrated response for early recovery of the disaster affected population. To address these challenges, in 2013 ERF will support LCG-DER to implement its 2014 priorities focusing on: integration of early recovery in the DM Policy; developing National Guidelines for Recovery; DDM/DMC capacity development for post disaster Recovery Planning (cross-sector); support integration of Early Recovery across all humanitarian clusters' planning and response; and sustainable institutionalization of JNA.
- Issues around local level decision using influence for the beneficiary selection process and program execution is comparatively more common in politically sensitive areas. Strong and effective coordination with local administration and different stakeholders helped ERF overcome this field level obstacle. Extensive support received from the MoDMR, DDM and ERD at the national level also addressed this issue at the field level. In future, PIOs' engagement in monitoring response projects will be encouraged.
- The volatile political situation in 2013 led to delays in the implementation of field level activities especially the embankment and livelihood interventions in Koyra . At the national level, the impact of this situation was reduced through the activation of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP). As per the BCP, on hartals days, designated 'Essential Staff' worked in the BCP Office, while other ERF Professionals remain connected through 'Skype' with the BCP office.
- Due to long drawn procurement process in engaging NGO partners in a timely manner for commencement of planned projects, timely contracting of NGO partners was a challenge.



Figure II: ERF Team Meeting over 'Skype' at Baridhara BCP office and IDB Office during hartal

ERF project received Fast Track Procedures (FTP) approval from headquarters in June 2013. This enabled ERF in expediting the contracting of NGO partners resulting in timely response following the tropical storm Mahasen.

## **Section VII: Lessons Learned**

While implementing, ERF project came across several lessons. ERF will continue to build on these lessons and to enhance its effectiveness during the remaining part of the project duration. Some of the key lessons are described below:

### **Early Recovery Policy & Programmatic Support**

- National Disaster Management Policy has been drafted, led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Bangladesh has gained considerable experiences and lessons on early recovery, which has been further enhanced through the work of the Early Recovery Cluster. These lessons should be incorporated in the national DM Policy.
- Humanitarian coordination space is a very complex one – as seen in the past 2 years. While a good progress has been made, there are also clear gaps that needs to be addressed viz. better information management; translating joint needs assessment to joint response and action on the ground; etc. ERF has made significant contribution to the humanitarian coordination in the past 2 years, and should continue to support this work.

### **Capacity Development**

- ERF's proactive support for structured capacity building of DDM officials (DRROs and PIOs) who are also the Secretary to the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) at district and upazilla level, was very timely and strategic as it supports implementation of the DM Act that was passed in September 2012.
- A significant progress in 2013 has been the advancement of early recovery agenda among the Government and other humanitarian actors, which resulted in increased budget allocation for early recovery interventions as compared to 2012. Capacity development on early recovery for GOB officials and humanitarian clusters helped enhance understanding and application of early recovery concept and principles.
- Formalization of partnership with the Bangladesh Scouts has provided immense opportunity for ERF and GOB by creating a national SURGE facility to mobilize 500,000 volunteers across the country from national to village level. Targeted capacity development of Bangladesh Scouts should continue to benefit from this partnership.

### **Emergency Response and Early Recovery**

- While Government remains the largest responder supporting the disaster affected population, other humanitarian actors primarily UN agencies, Red Cross/Red Crescent, and NGOs supported by donors play a role by complimenting Government's efforts in disaster response. ERF through Early Recovery Cluster should continue to advocate and prioritizing resources for supporting early recovery ensuring smooth transition from relief efforts to recovery and long-term development.

- Early Recovery Cluster brings together the two streams of work that is taking place in Bangladesh – ‘DRR’ and ‘humanitarian response’, by providing real time lessons and guidance from post disaster assessments and advocating for long-term recovery and development (eg. post-Mahasen needs assessment and early recovery cluster response strategy). Stronger link with CDMP’s Local DRR Fund, and other relevant LCGs should be established to ensure DRR recommendations emerging from post disaster needs assessment are systematically addressed.

## **Section VIII: Priorities for 2014**

2014 is anticipated to be worthwhile for ERF to mainstream Early Recovery into the Disaster Management System of Bangladesh. ERF will continue its efforts for inclusion of Early Recovery, gender and disability into the national Disaster Management Policy. Establishment of national volunteer network through its partnership with Bangladesh Scouts will go on in 2014 while disaster response preparedness of Narayanganj City Corporation will get momentum. ERF’s partnership with CDMP to support DDM in Implementation of DM Act 2012 will enable DDM to come into view as a vibrant entity for promoting DRR and Disaster Response and Early Recovery. ERF will continue its endeavour to complement the coordination support to GOB at the national and district level, as necessary. ERF’s continued partnerships with key stakeholders (DDM, MoDMR, DMCs, CDMP, BS, IFRC, HCTT, NGOs etc.) will further strengthen to achieve the key priorities for 2014 as outlined below:

### *Outcome 1: Coordinated Early Recovery mechanism in place*

- Capacity development of DDM & DMCs for emergency preparedness and coordinated recovery planning
- In collaboration with CDMP, pursue institutional capacity development of DDM for improved preparedness, response and recovery. SOS and D-Form Guidelines will be finalized; DDM officials trained to improve post disaster damage and needs assessment and reporting, resulting in coordinated and effective response. Support to DDM and DMCs on contingency planning and preparedness will be continued to improve readiness and timely response to disasters.
- Evaluation of past ERF efforts on capacity development of DRROs and PIOs; and support DDM in implementing recommendations in collaboration with CDMP and other actors

### *Outcome 2: Early Recovery innovations are locally developed and tested*

- Document and advocate for scaling up the Disaster Resilient Village model implemented in Koyra.
- Document and disseminate early recovery innovations in partnership with other relevant stakeholders (eg. local economic recovery case studies; etc)

### *Outcome 3: National scale emergency and early recovery needs are complemented*

- Maintain and update NGO Roster for timely early recovery interventions

- Strengthen National SURGE capacity through targeted training of key stakeholders (Bangladesh Scouts; GOB officials; pre-qualified NGOs; Shelter Cluster; Early Recovery Cluster)
- ERF will collaborate with CDMP, to expand national SURGE facility to include CPP and Urban Volunteers. The Bangladesh Scouts Volunteer Information Management System will be used as pilot and expanded to include other Volunteer organizations.
- ERF will collaborate with government, UN Agencies and other humanitarian actors to respond to emergencies and large scale disasters considering principle of 'Build Back Better'. While complementing national and local government, ERF will engage with NGOs, CSOs, and private sector stakeholders.

*Outcome 4: Early Recovery procedures are sustained*

- ERF will continue efforts to promote national ownership of early recovery procedures, and advocate mainstreaming of Early Recovery principles in the post disaster response interventions implemented by Government and non-Government actors and the humanitarian clusters.
- ERF will plan to undertake impact assessment of Early Recovery Interventions (Mahasen and post flood livelihood recovery and Core Family Shelter in South Bedkashi) to explore efficiency and effectiveness of community based early recovery programmes. ERF will further advocate mobilizing resources based on the evidence from the impact assessment report.
- Support LCG-DER in the implementation of the 2014 priorities: south-west water logging recovery framework and action plan; National Platform for Recovery and Recovery Guidelines; advocacy and explore existing financing instruments for supporting resilient recovery; database of DM Volunteers; GO-NGO coordination at sub-national level.

*Outcome 5: Early Recovery policies and standards are developed and applied*

- Support MoDMR for integration of early recovery, gender, and disability in the national Disaster Management Policy.
- Support MoDMR/DDM to develop national Recovery Guidelines.
- Building on past achievement and lessons, ERF will support LCG-DER to take the needs assessment to a higher level by supporting coordinated recovery planning.
- ERF will continue support to operationalize Early Recovery Network and Early Recovery Cluster.
- The National Report on Response and Recovery provides comprehensive information on the disaster events, responses made, and lessons that emerge from the response efforts of the Government and non-Government actors. ERF together with DDM/MoDMR will advocate and address some of the gaps that have been identified as part of the challenges faced and lessons learned in 2012 and 2013. ERF will continue to support DDM in the development of 2013 National Report on Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery.



## Section IX: Financial Delivery

### Status of Donor Contribution (February 2011 to December 2013)

CONTRIBUTIONS IN USD (FOR ERF REGULAR WORKPLAN AND BUDGET)			
DONOR	COMMITTED	RECEIVED	OUTSTANDING
UNDP	2,000,000	1,008,990	991,010
SDC^	1,387,500	862,928	524,572
SDC (E-Learning – CDMP)	185,763	185,763	0
AusAID*	492,249	492,249	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,065,512</b>	<b>2,549,930</b>	<b>1,515,582</b>

CONTRIBUTIONS IN USD (FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY)			
DONOR	COMMITTED	RECEIVED	OUTSTANDING
DFID – 2011	635,930	635,930	0
AusAID	600,000	600,000	0
EKN – 2012	1,110,755	860,000	250,755
UNDP – 2011	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
UNDP – 2012	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
UNDP – 2013	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,346,685</b>	<b>5,095,930</b>	<b>250,755</b>

### Outcome wise Expenditure (01 Jan 2013 – 31 Dec 2013) based on final CDR 13.03.2014

Outcome	Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	% Budget Utilization
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Coordinated Early Recovery Mechanism in Place	976,127	998,062	102.25%
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Early Recovery Innovations Locally Developed and Tested	628,090	650,474	103.56%
<b>Outcome 3:</b> National Scale Emergency and Early Recovery Needs are Complemented	2,293,032	2,246,407	97.97%
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Early Recovery Procedures are Sustained	58,379	14,929	25.57%
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Early Recovery Policies and Standards are Developed and Applied	46,010	39,292	85.40%

<b>Grand Total</b>	4,001,638	3,949,164	98.69%
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Note: In addition to the financial resources (indicated above), SDC has seconded a Shelter Specialist to ERF Project for 2 years (2012 & 2013)

UNV Programme provide an international Youth Volunteer for one year (Feb 2013 to Jan 2014)

## Annex I: Outcome and Output Indicators and Progress

Outcome 1 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Cumulative Progress in 2013
Progress towards a functional Early Recovery Facility <sup>1</sup>	0 points (2010)	3 points (2013)	achieved
No. of volunteer organizations that are members of the DM volunteer network	0 (2010)	4	3 ( Bangladesh Scouts + CPP and Urban Volunteers supported by CDMP)
Progress towards a National SURGE mechanism <sup>2</sup>	0 points (2010)	3 points (2015)	Achieved
Output 1 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Cumulative Progress in 2013
% of ERF staff positions filled as per TORs	0% (2010)	100% (2013)	All approved positions of ERF Project has been filled
% of ERF staff positions filled by <i>women</i>	n/a (2010)	30% (2014)	2 out of 12 ERF professionals (17%) are women (Project Manager, Livelihood Coordinator)
Business Continuity Plan for ERF in place	No (2010)	Yes (2013)	Business Continuity Plan has been developed and is operational
No. of UNDP SURGE candidates readied to respond to emergencies	0 (2010)	30 (2015)	Currently 23 UNDP Professionals have been trained on SURGE. UNDP Bangladesh SURGE Roster developed to support ERF during emergency
% of UNDP SURGE candidates readied who are women	0 (2010)	30% (2015)	8 out of 23 UNDP SURGE professionals (26%) are women
Updated list of pre-qualified NGOs	No (2010)	Yes (2012)	List of pre-qualified NGOs update din 2012; Further, an NGO Roster has been operationalized with support from UNDP HQ
Output 2 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Cumulative Progress in 2013
% of DDM officials with capacity for early recovery approaches and methodologies	0% (2010)	80% (2014)	In 2013, total 346 DRROs and PIOs (328 M + 18 F) have been trained. Till date 433 DRROs and PIOs (410 M + 23 F), out of total 554 have been trained (80%).
% of <i>female</i> DDM officials with capacity for early recovery approaches and methodologies	0% (2010)	90% (2014)	In 2013, 18 female PIOs have been trained. Till date 23 (82%) female PIOs out of total 28 are capacitated with early recovery approaches and methodologies.
Progress towards a <b>Handbook for DDM<sup>3</sup> Officials</b>	0 points (2010)	6 points (2013)	Handbook for DDM officials developed and validated by DDM.
No. of NGOs with capacity for early recovery approaches and methodologies	0 (2010)	50 (2015)	In 2013, 38 ERF pre-qualified NGOs have been trained on Early Recovery approaches and methodologies.
Output 3 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Cumulative Progress in 2013

<sup>1</sup> Scale from 0 to 3: a) professional staff in place - 1point; b) fully equipped to function during emergency - 1point; c) at least 1 Field Office located at sub-national level: 1point

<sup>2</sup> Scale from 0 to 3: a) database of SURGE personnel - 1 point; b) trained SURGE personnel – 1 point; c) deployment system agreed upon - 1point

<sup>3</sup> Scale from 0 to 6: a) handbook for DDM officials published -2 points, b) handbook includes gender sensitive disaster preparedness and response – 1 point, c) handbook includes risk reduction – 1 point, d) handbook includes emergency preparedness – 1 point, e) handbook includes early recovery – 1 point

Progress towards a Handbook for Disaster Volunteers <sup>4</sup>	0 points (2010)	3 points (2014)	Planned in 2014
No. of <b>disaster volunteers</b> trained and readied for emergency response	0 (2010)	1,200 (2015)	Training curriculum finalized for Bangladesh Scouts; first batch training will start in March 2014
% of trained volunteers mobilized through volunteer organizations during national emergency	n/a (2010)	10% (2015)	Partnership agreement with Bangladesh Scouts concluded; over 1,000 Bangladesh Scouts mobilized to support cold wave in Jan 2013
<b>Integrated database</b> of different volunteers organizations operational	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Database of Bangladesh Scouts developed
<b>Outcome 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>
No. of early recovery solutions <b>replicated</b>	0 (2010)	4 (2015)	The Disaster Resilient Village in Koyra is being explored for replication
<b>Output 4 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>
% of early recovery schemes incorporating “build back better” approach	0% (2010)	50% (2015)	‘Build Back Better’ concept has been incorporated in disaster resilient core family shelters in Koyra Upazila, Khulna
No. of documented innovative community-based recovery solutions	0 (2010)	4 (2015)	Livelihood recovery report completed. Video documentation on disaster resilient shelter is under development.
No. of regional workshops to share community recovery experiences per year	0 (2010)	2 (2014)	Planned in 2014
<b>Outcome 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>
% of <b>resources mobilized</b> from bi-lateral and multilateral partners to meet disaster response and recovery plans	<10% (2009)	25% (each event)	No major disaster events in 2013; USD 700,000 mobilized in 2013
% of disasters per year where there is only one <b>coordinated early recovery needs assessment</b> accepted by all stakeholders	0% (2010)	90% (2014)	All major disasters (BBaria tornado, Mahasen) in 2013 were followed by coordinated early recovery needs assessment jointly conducted with Shelter and WASH Cluster
% of disaster affected people that benefited from early recovery assistance	0 (2010)	25% (2015)	2,200 Mahasen affected families; 530 tornado affected families
% of disaster affected people that benefited from early recovery assistance per year who are <i>women</i>	n/a (2010)	60% (2015)	More than 70% beneficiaries of all ERF supported interventions were women
<b>Output 5 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>
% of households affected by disasters that received livelihood recovery assistance	0 (2010)	10% (2015)	2,200 families in Mahasen affected area; 530 families tornado affected
% of households affected by disasters that received shelter assistance	0 (2010)	10% (2015)	No new shelter assistance in 2013
% of pre-qualified NGOs engaged for early recovery interventions per year	0 (2010)	10% (2015)	12% in 2013 6 partner NGOs contracted in 2013
<b>Outcome 4 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>
Early Recovery Cluster operation sustained <sup>5</sup>	0 points (2010)	3 points (2014)	2 points
Early Recovery Cluster with capacity to deliver on its mandate <sup>6</sup>	0 points (2010)	4 points (2014)	2 points
DDM has the capacity to prepare <b>hazard specific Contingency Plan</b> without external support	No (2010)	Yes (2015)	ERF supported DDM in preparation of Flood, Cyclone and Cold wave preparedness plans. DDM has updated cold wave preparedness plan for 2013/2014.
<b>Output 6 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>

<sup>4</sup> Scale from 0 to 4: a) handbook for disaster volunteers published -2 points, b) handbook includes gender sensitive disaster preparedness and response – 1point

<sup>5</sup> Scale of 0 to 3 points: a) Government co-Chair - 1 point; b) Technical Working Group operational – 1 point c) ER Cluster website linked to LCG-DER-1point

<sup>6</sup> Scale of 0 to 4 points: a) updated membership list - 1point; b) ER Cluster Action Plan - 1point; c) annual capacity assessment – 1 point; d) reports of post disaster early recovery - 1point

Early Recovery Cluster TOR and membership list	No (2010)	Yes (2012)	Achieved in 2012
Coordinated early recovery needs assessment and response plan led by Government	No (2010)	Yes (2015)	Yes ( for Brahmanbaria tornado and Mahasen)
Shelter Cluster TOR and membership list	No (2010)	Yes (2012)	Achieved in 2012
Coordinated shelter needs assessment and response plan led by Government	No (2010)	Yes (2015)	Partially achieved (coordinated needs assessment achieved; coordinated response plan in progress)
<b>Output 7 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>
No. of GOB/CSO officials participated in <b>regional/global DM forum</b> per year	0 (2010)	5 (2015)	CSO participation in GFDRR in Geneva
No. of early recovery <b>lessons/publications</b> shared in regional / global forums per year	0 (2010)	1 (2015)	
<b>Outcome 5 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>
Progress made towards <b>early recovery agenda</b> among GOB, NGOs, and humanitarian actors <sup>7</sup>	0 points (2010)	3 points (2015)	1 point
Early Recovery Cluster sets a <b>common standards for early recovery interventions</b>	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Yes
<b>Hazard specific Contingency Plan</b> influences GOB resource allocation for emergency preparedness and response to vulnerable districts	No (2010)	Yes (2015)	
Integration early recovery principles in <b>national Policies and Plans</b>	No (2010)	Yes (2015)	Advocacy on-going for inclusion of ER Principles in the National DM Policy.
<b>Output 8 Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Progress in 2013</b>
Early Recovery Cluster guidelines endorsed by ER Cluster	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Early Recovery Cluster guidelines endorsed in Q3
Shelter guidelines endorsed by Shelter Cluster	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Shelter Technical Working Group is entrusted with assignment for consulting with relevant stakeholders for development of Shelter model for cyclone, flood and water logging in addition to review of the existing models available.
Livelihood recovery strategy endorsed by ER Cluster	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Progressing
Standards for Shelter endorsed by Shelter Cluster	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Progressing
Early Recovery Needs Assessment provide real time lessons/guidance for DRR strategies and plans	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Yes (for Mahasen)

<sup>7</sup> Scale of 0 to 3 points: a) improved understanding about early recovery, b) early recovery becomes national agenda in policies and plans, c) transition from relief to recovery

## Annex 2: Case Studies

### *Case Study 1:*

#### **Landless woman with secured livelihood**

Mrs Halima Khatun is an ultra-poor tropical storm Mahasen affected 40 years old women beneficiary of Kachia village under Kachia union of Bhola Sadar upazila. She has 8 members family. She lives outside of embankment.

She received a total of BDT 6,000 as livelihood recovery support from ERF. According to her business plan she along with her husband cultivated red amaranth, radish and other winter vegetables in 52 decimal rented land. She used BDT 3,000 against rented land for one year, BDT 1,000 for seed and cultivation and rest BDT 2,000 was used to buy food for



the family. She has already started marketing of vegetables from her field in local market, and is currently earning BDT 2,100 a month. She is a hard working woman and determined to improve family income. After winter vegetables she plans to grow paddy and other crop in her rented land. She is hopeful to continue future production and be self-reliant and have secure family income.

### *Case Study 2:*

#### **Mahasen affected family is now self-reliant**

Landless Suniti Rani lives at Satonpara village under Borbogi union with her husband and one daughter who is 18 years old and one son who is 12 years old. Suniti works for a family as a labour and her husband works in a laundry shop which is located at Taltoli bazar. Their average per day income was about BDT 150 and by this money they were passing their life happily.

Tropical storm Mahasen hit the southern coastal region of Bangladesh in 16 May'2013. Satonpara village was severely affected and Suniti's house was damaged by heavy rainfall and fierce



winds of Mahasen. Then, Suniti with her husband and children took shelter in the cyclone shelter centre which is located at Borbogi union.

Following Mahasen, in August 2013, Suniti was identified as beneficiary for the ERF supported livelihood recovery project implemented by NGO partner Uttaran. With the BDT 6000 she received, Suniti bought one goat, twelve ducks and four hens. She expressed her heartfelt thanks and gratitude for supporting her family during a very difficult time.