

# Annex A      Terms of Reference for Programme Evaluation of National Resilience Programme (NRP)

This evaluation aims to measure the contributions made by the NRP as defined in the results framework (Annex-1) as well as to assess different aspects of the programme based on the evaluation criteria (relevance, efficiencies, effectiveness, coherence, impact and sustainability), lessons learned and recommended follow-up actions.

Job : Programme Evaluation of NRP Project  
Duration : Three and half months  
Location : Home/Office Based (with field-level data collection outside Dhaka)  
Start : 12 August 2021 (or early if possible)

## 1. Background and Rationale:

The National Resilience Programme (NRP) is a unique partnership between the Bangladesh government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), that provides strategic support to develop national capacity to keep pace with the changing nature of disasters. The programme has been designed with financing from the Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO, UK previously known as DFID) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

The past decade has seen a paradigm shift in Bangladesh from disaster management to disaster risk reduction, achieved with the ownership of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and significant support from development partners and the UN system. However, while disaster risk management is a major feature of the country's 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plans and a national disaster risk governance system has been established, addressing disability & gender responsiveness in DRR and capacity gaps remain to ensure effective implementation. Taking into account growing government annual development budgets, its extensive portfolio of social safety nets, and the likelihood of declining international aid, the National Resilience Programme does not aim to implement local risk reduction activities at scale but is providing strategic support to enhance government capacity to do so through its structures and programmes. The joint programme focuses on developing replicable, cost-efficient, and gender-responsive models for disaster risk reduction and resilience-building, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The programme is expected to contribute the following resilience dividends to human development in the country: (a) reduced impacts of disaster events in terms of loss of lives, affected population, economic loss, and damage to infrastructure, (b) inclusive, faster and resilient recovery of social and community functions, key services, and businesses, and (c) ensuring that development opportunities continue by reducing drivers of vulnerability and responding to changes and uncertainty.

National Resilience Program (NRP) has the following sponsoring ministries- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives, and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. This is a joint programme being implemented by four Government agencies of Bangladesh: Department of Disaster Management, Programming Division of Bangladesh Planning Commission, Department of Women Affairs and Local Government Engineering Department. The NRP's goal is to sustain the resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through inclusive, gender responsive disaster risk management and risk informed development. The objective of the programme is to increase disaster resilience and reduction of disaster risks, loss of lives and livelihoods, and protection of persons, businesses, and communities in Bangladesh. They work in collaboration with NRP to achieve the following outputs:

- Improved capacities for risk informed and gender responsive development planning.
- Strengthened gender-responsive national capacities to address recurrent and mega disasters.
- Improved capacity of GoB to achieve resilience through designing and constructing risk informed and gender responsive infrastructure system.
- Enhanced women leadership capacities for gender responsive disaster management decisions, investments, and policies at national and local levels.
- Strengthened disability inclusive, gender responsive community preparedness, response, and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters.

According to the latest approved joint programme document, the timeline of NRP is 1 May 2017 – 31 December 2021, although the programme kicked off in late 2018. It has been decided by the Joint Programme Steering Committee to revise programme timeline from 1 Jan 2018 to 31 December 2021 to address the delayed start and achieving targeted results. (For the details, please visit <http://www.nrpbd.org/index.php>).

The programme evaluation will assess the results achieved in terms of policy support, capacity building and institutionalization through various interventions over the programme period. It will identify value additions in terms of knowledge and skill enhancement, practice, and sharing towards facilitating national resilience. It will also explore the gaps and areas of focus, which need further attention for promoting national resilience. Additionally, this evaluation will have a strategic approach to identify potential sectoral collaboration & lead, and approaches/ areas of scaling up that should be taken forward to build resilient Bangladesh.

## 2. Geographical Coverage:

Although this programme is primarily a strategic technical assistance project, some field-level implementation is foreseen as part of generating evidence, increasing advocacy and creating a model for disaster resilience and risk reduction. The relevant activities and the districts in which the programme is operating are shown in table 01.

**Table 01: National Resilience Programme activities and their geographical areas**

Programme activity	Geographical area
4.2 Capacitating disaster management committee (DMC) members, especially the women members, and disaster volunteers (cyclone and flood preparedness programmes) to become agents of gender	DMC: Koyra and Dacop upazilas in Khulna, Shyamnagar and Kaliganj upazilas in Satkhira, Chakaria and Teknaf Sadar of Cox's Bazar, Islampur and Dewangonj upazilas in Jamalpur

equality and gender responsiveness in disaster risk reduction enabling them to take leadership roles	district; Kurigram Sadar and Chilmari in Kurigram district CPP: Koyra and Dacop upazilas in Khulna, Shyamnagar and Assasuni upazilas in Satkhira, and Chakaria and Teknaf Sadar of Cox's Bazar FPP: Islampur and Dewangonj upazilas in Jamalpur district; Kurigram Sadar and Chilmari in Kurigram district
5.1 Develop a cost-effective, gender responsive, environmentally sustainable model for using social safety net programme to strengthen gender responsive resilience building and advocate for the government's adoption.	Chilmari and Sadar Upazila of Kurigram district; Islampur Upazila of Jamalpur district
5.2 Institutionalization and geographical expansion of flood early warning and preparedness model for effective dissemination to at risk communities to reach men, women, boys, girls and persons with disabilities:	Islampur and Dewangonj upazilas of Jamalpur district; Kurigram Sadar and Chilmari Upazillas of Kurigram district
5.3 Resilient and empowering livelihoods	Shyamnagar and Kaliganj upazilas in Satkhira, Chakaria and Teknaf Sadar of Cox's Bazar
5.4 Enhance knowledge and innovation to tackle new and emerging risks at community level	National level
5.5 Strengthen capacity of urban communities for disaster response considering multiple risk (i.e., earthquake, fire, landslide, building collapse) linking pandemic aspects	Three wards each within cities Rangpur city Corporation and Tangail, Rangamati and Sunamganj Pourashavas.

### 3. Evaluation Purpose, Objectives and Scope:

**Overall purpose of the Programme Evaluation:** The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the results of the National Resilience Programme as guided by the Theory of Change (ToC) and based on strategic actions throughout implementation. The programme evaluation will assess the results achieved in terms of policy support and institutionalization through interventions over the years. It will identify value additions in terms of knowledge /skill enhancement and sharing towards facilitating national resilience. It will also explore the gaps and areas of focus, which need further attention for promoting national resilience. Additionally, this evaluation will have a strategic approach to identify potential sectoral collaboration, and approaches/ areas of scaling up that should be taken forward to build resilient Bangladesh.

**Specific Objectives:** The specific objectives of the evaluation are as follows:

- To assess the effectiveness and efficiency of NRP in influencing and shaping the government policy and programmes in disaster risk management

- To review to what extent disaster risk is being incorporated into LGED planning and implementation and how this be sustained beyond the end of this projects
- To review what progress has been achieved in promoting a whole of Government approach to early recovery and the necessary agreement and policy to put this into action
- To assess the achievements and lessons in supporting the private sector integrate disaster risk management into their planning and operations.
- To assess the scope of the local government's role in gender responsive preparedness for earthquake risk reduction.
- To assess to what extent the NRP has contributed to addressing the needs and problems identified during programme design;
- To assess the changes/impacts the NRP has made in resilience to disaster risk, loss of lives, livelihoods and health of men, women, girls, and boys;
- To examine to what extent sustainability measures have been taken to help resilient nation development after the phase out of the NRP;
- To assess what process, models, and mechanisms have been followed to strengthen skills and capacities on DRM and resilience of the communities;
- To capture the lessons learned throughout the programme interventions and provide recommendations for future programming;
- To identify scopes for new interventions, innovative approaches, potential partners and resource mobilization in the future as well as ongoing initiatives that need to be continued for the next phase

The evaluation should provide credible, useful, evidence-based information that enables timely incorporation of its findings, recommendations and lessons into the decision-making processes of UNDP and key stakeholders, as well as assess the potential of the next phase of the project.

The primary audience for this evaluation is line department officials and public representatives. At the national level, it includes government officials from sponsoring Ministries/Agencies, National Programme Coordinator, Programme Coordinator, Project Directors of each subproject, Project Managers & Technical specialist, Staff of Programme Coordination, & Management Team (PCMT), Donors, other relevant government officials as stated in the stakeholder list in the background section.

**Scope:** The evaluation will cover the period from 01 May 2017 that is beginning of the project to June/July 2021 at the time of evaluation.

#### 4. Evaluation Questions and Approach:

The evaluation will focus on seven key evaluation criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, impact, coherence and value for money following the OECD evaluation criteria and standard methodology utilized of UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) Evaluation Guideline<sup>22</sup> other internationally recognize methodologies can be applied for **evaluating transformation and policy programme**. The evaluation should provide credible, useful, evidence-based information that enables timely incorporation of its findings, recommendations and lessons into the decision-making

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<sup>22</sup> Quality Assessment Questions of UNDP Evaluation Guidelines (2019), Section 6: Quality Assessment, available at <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/>

processes of UNDP and key stakeholders, as well as assess the potential of the next phase of the project.

#### 4.1. Evaluation Questions

As part of the evaluation, the firm needs to address evaluation questions. The evaluation questions define the information that must be generated as a result of the evaluation process. The answers will provide the key basis to the intended users of the evaluation in making informed decisions, taking actions, or adding knowledge. Some of the tentative questions can be as follows but not limited to:

**Relevance: The extent to which the objective and results/outcomes of the intervention are consistent with the needs and interest of the people and the needs of the country.**

- a. Does the NRP conform to the context and program participant's needs and prevailing issues in line with UN agencies, Government cooperative agency and partner's strategy?
- b. Is the NRP being implemented according to the NRP result framework, ToC, and our resilience dividends?
- c. Were the activities implemented in maintaining proper strategies, methodologies and processes respecting to reduce the impact of disaster events, faster and resilience recovery, and development opportunities arise/continue?
- d. To what extent did NRP deliver in benefitting the most vulnerable women, girls and marginalized groups?
- e. To what extent was the design and strategy of the NRP aligned with UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD) (2017-2021) and The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2017-2021)?

**Effectiveness: Extent to which the outcomes of the development intervention have been achieved**

- a. To what extent has the project achieved the objectives and targets of the results framework in the Project Document - A critical analysis of the project's indicators and targets in Result Framework
- b. What is the status of the progress of this programme in relation to its timeline and project outcomes/results?
- c. What factors have contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of the NRP results/outcomes and outputs?
- d. Have the NRP, Government cooperative agencies and partners carried out what was agreed?
- e. Did it achieve the overall objectives of "Working as one UN?"
- f. To what extent was the activities of NRP adopting gender responsive approach and making gender equity as an integral part of NRP?
- g. How effective and what was the impact of the joint funding approach – GOB, SIDA, DFID?

**Efficiency: Extent to which resources/inputs (funds, time, human resources, etc.) have been turned into results.**

- a. To what extent were the NRP outputs delivered in time to ensure high quality?
- b. To what extent has the NRP ensured value for money?
- c. To what extent were resource mobilization efforts successful? Was funding sufficient for the achievement of results? (funding analysis)



- d. Did the NRP and its partners follow appropriate transparency and accountability mechanism?
- e. Is there a suitable M&E system adopted to monitor and support the implementation of the targeted results?

**Sustainability: Probability of the benefits of the intervention continuing in the long term**

- a. To what extent will the NRP achievements be sustained? What are the indicators of sustainability for these achievements, e.g., through requisite capacities (systems, structures, staff, resources etc.)? What are the challenges and opportunities?
- b. To what extent are policy and regulatory frameworks in place that will support the continuation of the NRP?
- c. To what extent have the institutional capacities and mechanisms been developed and put in place to sustain impacts of NRP's interventions?
- d. To what extent have development partners committed to providing continuing support?
- e. Is the NRP creating inclusive, gender responsive disaster management, resilient infrastructure system, and risk informed development? and bringing long lasting changes (people building resilience to disaster and climate shocks and stresses, poverty graduation, government policy, structure & practices and context in the NRP working areas)?
- f. Will the results and positive impacts of our intervention last after the end of the Programme?
- g. How effective was the program in breaking down Silos within the 4 different ministries?

**Coherence: How well does the intervention fit?**

- a. To what extent have other interventions (including policies) supported or undermined the NRP's intervention, and vice versa? It includes internal coherence and external coherence.'

**Impact: what difference does the intervention make?**

- a. Has the NRP brought changes in the lives of the people and their communities stated in the result framework of the NRP?
- b. What impact has the NRP's policy-advocacy work in bringing about positive changes to address underlying causes of the crisis, particularly for the most vulnerable groups (especially women and children and underprivileged people)?
- c. Has the intervention contributed to transformative change and adopting a new way of working for achieving disaster and climate resilience outcomes?

**Gender Equality:**

- a. To what extent has the NRP and other stakeholders' capacity been strengthened in better promoting and protecting gender equality?
- b. To what extent have gender equality and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the programme?
- c. To what extent have the gender sensitive indicators been considered in the Result Framework of the NRP?
- d. To what extent has the project promoted positive changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women? Were there any unintended effects?

**Disability:**

- a. To what extent has the NRP been inclusive in its approaches.
- b. To what extent have the response and recovery initiative(s) of the NRP been inclusive in supporting the most vulnerable and marginalized group in the implementing area.

### **Digitalization**

- a. To what extent has the NRP and other national stakeholders' capacity been strengthened in digitalization toward national resilience.

### **Value for Money**

- a. How well is the Programme converting inputs into outputs? (spending well)
- b. What is the Programme's ultimate impact on resilience building and poverty reduction, relative to the inputs that the Project invests in it? (cost effectiveness)
- c. how well are the outputs produced by the Project having the intended effect? Are we addressing equity by reaching those who need the assistance most? (spending wisely)

### **Lessons learned**

- a. What are the lessons that the project has had learned so far?
- b. What are the challenges that the project has faced during its implementation? What measures have already been taken to mitigate those challenges?

### **Way forward:**

- a. Have any good practices, success stories, lessons learned, or transferable examples been identified?
- b. Based on the achievements to the date, provide forward-looking programmatic recommendations for the NRP for its course correction and future programming.

## **4.2. Gender and Human Rights-based Approach**

As part of the requirement, evaluation must include an assessment of the extent to which the design, implementation, and results of the project have incorporated gender equality perspective (questions/issues related to gender equality are discussed in the previous section) and rights-based approach. The evaluators are requested to review UNEG's Guidance on 'Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation'<sup>23</sup> before initiating this assignment.

In addition, the methodology used in the programme evaluation, including data collection and analysis methods should be human rights and gender-sensitive to the greatest extent possible, with evaluation data and findings disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, etc. Detailed analysis on disaggregated data will be undertaken as part of evaluation from which findings are consolidated to make recommendations and identify lessons learned for enhanced gender-responsive and rights-based approach of the project.

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<sup>23</sup> UNEG's Guidance on 'Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation'  
[http://www.uneval.org/papersandpubs/documentdetail.jsp?doc\\_id=980](http://www.uneval.org/papersandpubs/documentdetail.jsp?doc_id=980)

These evaluation approach and methodology should consider different types of groups in the NRP project intervention – women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable groups. Persons with Disability (PwD) also need to be considered in the evaluation, following the new UNDP evaluation report checklist.

## 5. Evaluation Methodology and Approach:

### 5.1. Proposed Methodology

As this effort will mainly focus on policy and institutional evaluation, the firm will concentrate on transformational initiatives implemented through NRP. In this connection, the firm will adopt both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, including household surveys (online or CAPI), key informant interviews, and focus group discussions.

All the following data collection methods need to be covered. The firm may also propose any other appropriate data collection method. The firm needs to develop an evaluation matrix to clarify what types of data will be required to respond to which evaluation question and how those data will be collected.

- i. Household Survey;
- ii. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs);
- iii. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and
- iv. Case studies/ Success stories.

The consultant firm conducted the baseline survey by selecting 1,082 households for household survey as a sample basis (see Table-01 below). The bidder is expected to cover the same sample size (1,082 households) and geographical areas (at District, Upazila, UP/Ward), following baseline sample. However, selection of households has not been confirmed yet. Hence, the bidder needs to propose how to select households as a sampling strategy in the proposal, keeping the same Districts, Upazilas, and Unions/Wards as the baseline survey seen in the table below. The sample selection techniques should be qualified enough to select women also as respondents of the evaluation.

Survey questionnaires need to cover all indicators in the Results Framework of NRP (attached in this ToR). The questionnaires should also keep at least the same level of data coverage as baseline surveys to ensure a robust comparison between baseline and programme evaluation data. Baseline survey questionnaires attached to the NRP baseline report will be circulated during the pre-bid meeting. Taking into account sample size and data collection tools used by the baseline survey, the bidders are requested to propose a detailed description regarding robust data collection methodologies and tools and data analysis approach in the proposal to enable robust comparison between baseline data and endline data (which will be collected as part of this final evaluation).

The bidders are also requested to propose the appropriate number of FGDs and KIIs to be conducted per geographical areas in the proposal. FGD and KIIs also requires semi-structured questionnaires and/or checklists to make data collection process as structured as possible.

Table-01: Selected sample for Baseline survey

District Name	Upazila	Union/Ward	Sample HH distribution	Total HH sample
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Kurigram	Kurigram Sadar	Holokhana, Bhogdanga, Mogalbabachha Jatrapur, Punchgachi	45	90
	Chilmari	Chilmari, Thanahat, Ranigonj, Nayerhat	45	
Jamalpur	Islampur	Bahadurabad, Char Aomkhaoa Chikajani, Hatiavanga, Dangdhara	45	90
	Dewangonj	Patharsi, Noarpara, ChinadulliBelgachha, Sapdhari	45	
Tangail	TangailSadar	Tangail Municipality	135	135
Rangamati	Rangamati	Sadar/Municipality	135	135
Cox's Bazar	Chokoria	Chokoria	135	135
Rangpur	RangpurSadar	Municipality	135	135
Sunamgonj	Sadar	Municipality	90	90
Satkhira	Syamnagar	Munshigonj	60	272
	Kaligonj	Kaligonj	122	
Khulna	Koyra	Koyra	90	
Total				1,082

The selected firm is also requested to identify 3 to 5 case studies to look into qualitative changes in beneficiaries and key stakeholders made by the project. Details will be discussed during the inception phase and data collection phase. Case studies need to be elaborated on in the evaluation report together with infographics and photos.

Use of Electronic-based data collection tools (i.e. web-based household questionnaires/data collection apps) is highly encouraged, in case if the firm has already had the tablets and any other necessary equipment which can be used for this evaluation.

The data collection process should be participatory engaging senior government officials, implementing and donor partners, project concerns, key stakeholders and a wide cross-section of staff and beneficiaries incorporating a gender equity approach.

The firm is expected to conduct quantitative analysis using the Statistical software. Other qualitative data collected through KIIs and FGDs will also be analysed extensively to provide a picture of project's impacts. Data and evidence will be triangulated to large extent to address evaluation questions.

As of 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic as the new coronavirus rapidly spread to all regions of the world. Travel to the country has been restricted and travel in the country is also partially restricted. If it is not possible to travel to or within the country for the evaluation, then the evaluation team should develop a methodology that takes this into account the conduct of the evaluation remotely. The bidders are expected to propose alternative means of data collection as viable options. Particularly, if the COVID-19 crisis continues at the time of data collection, FGDs might be difficult due to concerns about exposure to risk against social distancing. In case if the situation does not allow, there may be an option to use remote data collection tools or incorporate in-depth qualitative-based questions to the household survey questionnaires instead of conducting FGDs. The detailed methods will be decided in consultation with UNDP during the inception phase.

In the proposal, the bidders are requested to elaborate 1) overall evaluation study strategies, 2) detailed work plan, 3) sampling strategies (household sampling and coverage of FGDs/ KIIIs), 4) Evaluation matrix, 5) data collection methodologies & protocols, 6) data quality control methods, 7) data analysis methodologies, and 8) gender analysis plan. All the methodologies above described in the proposal will be assessed rigorously, which will heavily affect the scoring of the proposal.

During the entire evaluation process, the firm shall comply with the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and respect the confidentiality of information providers. The evaluation activities shall be based on UNDP evaluation principles, norms and standards that are outlined in the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines (2019).

## **5.2. Available Data Source:**

The programme will supply Project Document, Annual Work Plans, Financial reports, Annual & Semi Report(donors report), M&E plan, periodic progress reports, policy documents, NRP produced IEC/BCC materials, newsletter, policy brief & documents, facts sheets, case studies, meeting minutes, study reports, baseline report and any other relevant documents for collecting data and information relevant to this assignment.

For primary data collection, the following sources should include (but not limited to):

- At the national level: Government officials from sponsoring Ministries/Agencies, National Programme Coordinator, Programme Coordinator, Project Directors of each subproject, Project Managers & Technical specialist, Staff of Programme Coordination, & Management Team (PCMT), Donors, other relevant government as stated in the stakeholder list in the background section.
- At the field level: District and Upazila Administration including Deputy Commissioner (DC), related City Corporation and municipal officials, UNO, Upazila Parishads (UZP) Representatives of Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads (UPs), members of Disaster Management Committees (DMC), NGO representatives working at the local level, Women-led CSOs, Volunteer Group, Ward Committee Members, and Secretaries, Gram Police, community members, project partners, and local beneficiaries.

## **6. Scope of Work and Timeline:**

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### **6.1. Scope of Work:**

The scope of the work for this assignment is outlined below:

#### **i. Detailed methodologies note of the evaluation:**

Based on the proposal and discussions with the UNDP team and stakeholders, the firm will further detail methodologies including 1) overall evaluation study strategies, 2) detailed work plan, 3) sampling strategies, 4) evaluation matrix, 5) data collection methodologies & protocols, 6) data quality control methods, 7) data analysis, and 8) gender assessment plan. Evaluation matrix also needs to be developed. Methodologies will be finalized in consultation with UNDP, UN Women and UNOPS.

#### **ii. Detailed sampling frame of evaluation:**

**a) Households Survey**

Sample size (1,082 households) and geographical areas (districts, Upazilas, UPs/Wards) have been identified by baseline study (see Table 01 in Page 9). However, in due consultation with the UNDP team and stakeholders, the selected firm will confirm the way in which households will be selected in the pre-fixed districts, Upazilas, and UPs/Wards during the inception phase. A detailed list of sampled districts, UZ, and UP will be shared in the pre-bidding meeting. The sample selection techniques should be qualified enough to select women also as respondents of the evaluation. The mixed method was employed for evaluating the overall perception and changes

**b) Focus Group Discussions**

The firm is also expected to conduct enough FGDs in local and national level stakeholders. The firm will decide the number of FGDs to be conducted per geographical areas in the proposal in due consultation with the UNDP team and stakeholders during the inception phase. The firm will develop FGD checklist to prepare for the field-level data collection.

**C) Key Informant Interview (KII):**

The firm will interview stakeholders who have project responsibilities including but not limited to, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Programming Division of Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, and Local Government Division of Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives; implementing government's departments and division, UN officials, Development partners, partners of NRP, experts, academia, local government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), etc. The selected firm will decide the number of KII to be conducted per geographical areas in due consultation with the UNDP team and stakeholders during the inception phase. The firm will develop semi-structured questionnaires/checklists to prepare for the field-level data collection.

**iii. Development of data collection tools:**

The firm needs to design a set of tools to collect data from different stakeholders and households. This should include 1) household survey questionnaire, 2) Key Informant Interview (KII) checklist, 3) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and KII checklist, 4) case study guideline as well as 5) survey protocols and 6) data quality assurance mechanism. Survey questionnaires should keep at least the same level of data coverage as baseline surveys to ensure a robust comparison between baseline data about the baseline survey report and its survey questionnaires. Except for these requirements, the firm has the freedom to propose data collection tools as appropriate for the evaluation in consultation with the evaluation steering committee.

**iv. Field test of data collection tools and questionnaire:** To avoid non-sampling error, the firm will conduct a field test of data collection tools and methodologies and will adjust them based on learning/ feedback of field testing.

**v. Field data collection:** The firm will hire 12 local surveyors/data entry personnel with sufficient experience in data collection. They will collect data from households, local governance institutions, and any other relevant organization with appropriate data collection methods/tools. In order to ensure the quality of data, experienced field coordinators and enumerators should be engaged in collecting the data from the field. The firm shall organize training for field coordinators and enumerators before deployment to familiarize them with data collection tools and data quality assurance mechanism. Use of Electronic-based data collection tools (i.e. web-based household

questionnaires/data collection apps) is highly encouraged, in case if the firm has already had the tablets and any other necessary equipment which can be used for this evaluation. Data collection tools will be developed both in Bangla and English.

- vi. **Data Entry/Data Quality Control/Data Management:** The firm will design and implement a system for data entry and data management. The firm needs to ensure the quality of data with a robust quality assurance mechanism in the whole data entry/management process.
- vii. **Data Analysis:** The firm will analyze and interpret data through relevant statistical software and triangulate both qualitative and quantitative data. Gender analysis on the data collected will also be conducted.
- viii. **Report:** The firm will provide a draft report and share its findings with UNDP and other relevant stakeholders through the presentation. The feedback received will be incorporated into the report. The final report should include programmatic recommendations on what needs to be considered for the next phase of NRP. The reporting language is English. The evaluation report shall follow the structure outlined in Annex 3/ Evaluation Report Template and Quality Standards (Page 49-53) of Section 4/ Evaluation Implementation of UNDP Evaluation Guideline<sup>24</sup>. All evaluation reports will be quality assessed by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). Details of the IEO's quality assessment of decentralized evaluations can be found in Section 6 (Page 5-11) of the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines<sup>25</sup>.

## 6.2. Evaluation Timeline:

The consulting firm will present the appropriate work modality/approach detailed in the ToR. Other interim reports may be produced to facilitate the completion of the assignment at the discretion of the consulting firm. The firm will ensure comprehensive, coherent, high quality reporting, in a clear and professional format in due consultation with the UNDP team. Note that the selected firm will get total of 60 days from the date of contract signing. The detailed breakdown of submitting deliverables and duration is given in table 02.

**Table 02: Deliverables submission schedule**

Phase	Duration	Proposed time
<b>Inception work:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review necessary documents</li> <li>- Prepare Inception report and detailed methodologies notes, including 1) overall evaluation study strategies, 2) detailed work plan, 3) sampling strategies (household sampling and coverage of FGDs/KIIs), 4) evaluation matrix, 5) data collection methodologies &amp; protocols, 6) data quality control methods, 7) data</li> </ul>	10 days	Within 3 weeks of signing the contract

<sup>24</sup> Evaluation Report Template and Quality Standards of UNDP Evaluation Guidelines (2019), Section 4: Evaluation Implementation, available at <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/>

<sup>25</sup> Quality Assessment Questions of UNDP Evaluation Guidelines (2019), Section 6: Quality Assessment, available at <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/>

<p>analysis methodologies, and 8) gender assessment plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The inception report should include the coordination and mode of engagement of team members.</li> <li>- Develop a time-bound work plan.</li> <li>- Submit draft inception report and detailed methodology note to UNDP</li> <li>- Organize an inception meeting with UNDP and NRP to finalize evaluation framework and methodologies</li> <li>- Submit final inception report and obtain approval from UNDP including detailed methodologies</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Data collection tools development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop data collection tools and protocols (i.e. survey questionnaires, checklist, survey protocols, data quality assurance mechanism)</li> <li>- Present data collection tools to UNDP/ NRP management</li> <li>- Field test data collection tools</li> <li>- Finalize data collection tools incorporating the feedback of field testing</li> </ul>	5 Days	Within 4 weeks of signing the contract
<p><b>Data collection and analysis:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide training to onboard enumerators on data collection tools and methods</li> <li>- Collect data from the agreed sources using agreed tools and methods</li> <li>- Conduct data quality assurance</li> <li>- Data entry into the software</li> <li>- Data processing</li> <li>- Conduct data analysis</li> <li>- Triangulate/ analyze findings from desk review, stakeholders' interview, and KIIs</li> <li>- Debrief key findings to the UNDP CO and the stakeholders</li> </ul>	35 days	Within 10 weeks of signing the contract
<p><b>Reporting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare and submit the draft evaluation report and 4-6-page synopsis of the evaluation report</li> <li>- Organize a sharing meeting for UNDP and relevant stakeholders</li> <li>- Incorporate feedback and comments from UNDP and stakeholders</li> <li>- Submit a final report and a summary report to UNDP together with other deliverables</li> </ul>	20 days	Within 14 weeks of signing the contract

## 7. Deliverables:

Based on the scope of the work outlined above, the following are the deliverables from the firm/ agency:

- i. **Inception Report:** An inception report on the assigned tasks will include scope, methods of Programme Evaluation, list of literature to be reviewed, the content of evaluation report, list of



interviewees and meetings, field mission plan, and an action plan with a timeline to complete data collection and analysis. A special focus is put on the detailed methodology note. Data collection tools and protocols, including household survey questionnaires and FGD/KII checklists also need to be submitted as part of the deliverable.

- ii. **Draft Programme Evaluation Report (in English) and 4-6-page synopsis/summary report of the evaluation (in English and Bangla):** Synthesize findings and draft report of programme evaluation that will cover all the objectives of programme evaluation. Prepare and share a 4-6-page synopsis of the evaluation report in English and Bangla.
- iii. **Presentation/Debriefing:** A meeting will be organized with key stakeholders including evaluation steering committee, UNDP and NRP to present findings, conclusions, and recommendations. All the presentations will be shared among the sub-projects and stakeholders.
- iv. **Final programme evaluation Report /Data Collection Tools/Audit Trail:** The final report will incorporate comments and feedbacks from the stakeholders including the feedback provided during the Presentation/Debriefing meeting. All comments and an evaluator's response to each comment need to be recorded in Audit Trail. Synopsis or summary of the evaluation report will be finalized accordingly. Other relevant documents/data files (i.e. data collection tools, checklists questionnaires, raw & clean version data (Including audio recording & field note)) need to be submitted as part of the deliverable.
- v. The consultancy firm will provide soft copies (Microsoft Word and Microsoft PowerPoint) of all deliverables and at least hard copies of final programme evaluation report (100 copies) & synopsis/summary report with English and Bangla in alternative page (200 copies).

The printing specification for hard copies of final programme evaluation report (100 copies):

- Page orientation: portrait
- Size: 8.5" x 11.10"
- Page: 100(+/- 10) pages
- Color: 4 Color
- Cover Page: 250 GSM Glossy Art Paper
- Inner Paper: 120 GSM Matt Art Paper
- Design: Necessary design will be done by the vendor
- Language- English
- Binding: Glue with best quality perfect binding
- Printing Condition: Final proof is mandatory before final printing process

The printing specification for synopsis/summary report with English and Bangla in alternative page (200 copies)

- Page orientation: portrait
- Size: 8.3" x 11.7"
- Page: 12 pages (one forma)
- Color: 4 Color
- Paper: 150 GSM Glossy Art Paper
- Design: Necessary design will be done by the vendor
- Binding: Pin binding
- Language: English & Bangla in alternative page

- Printing Condition: Final proof is mandatory before final printing process

## 8. Implementation arrangements:

The firm will independently conduct the evaluation but shall take necessary assistance from NRP and UNDP. The Deputy Resident Representative and Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh will be responsible for managing the evaluation throughout the entire process and PCMT, NRP will provide necessary support in day to day operation of the evaluation. The consultant will also seek technical guidance from M&E focal point at UNDP Bangladesh Country Office. The consultant will work under the overall supervision of the Programme Specialist - Disaster and Resilience, R&IG Cluster and guided by Evaluation Steering committee comprised of UNDP, UN Women, UNOPS, GoB, FCDO (UK) and Sida (Sweden). The programme evaluation report needs to be cleared by the M&E focal point at UNDP Bangladesh Country Office and approved by the Deputy Resident Representative and Bangkok Regional Hub.

## 9. Minimum Qualifications of the Evaluation Firms:

A firm will be hired through competitive bidding to complete the assignment. The research institutes, Universities, NGOs, think tanks and consulting firms have proven expertise and experience of evaluating macro-level policy programme can submit the proposal. Joint Venture /Consortium having local lead agency in Bangladesh can also submit a proposal.

The minimum qualifications of the firm are as follows-

- Profile (which should not exceed fifteen (15) pages including any printed brochure relevant to the services being procured) – describing the nature of business, field of expertise, licenses, certifications, accreditations.
- The firm must be a registered entity. Updated Registration Papers, Tax Payment Certification, etc. must be submitted.
- Latest Audited Financial Statement – income statement and balance sheet to indicate its financial stability, liquidity, credit standing, and market reputation, etc.
- At least five years of experience in evaluating projects in the areas of policy reform and institutional capacity strengthening for disaster management including disaster response, recovery, women's right and Gender Equity, Climate Change and Resilience and infrastructures based projects. The firm needs to submit successful completion certificates of the relevant experiences stated with the proposal.
- Have experience of conducting at least 03 similar types of assignments in the last five years (macro project or policy level) evaluation in the areas of Disaster Risk Information/Climate adaptation or Resilience for the UN Agencies, GoB, or multilateral agencies like ADB, World Bank etc.
- Written Self-Declaration that the company is not in the UN Security Council 1267/1989 List, UN Procurement Division List, or Other UN Ineligibility List.

### Special Note:

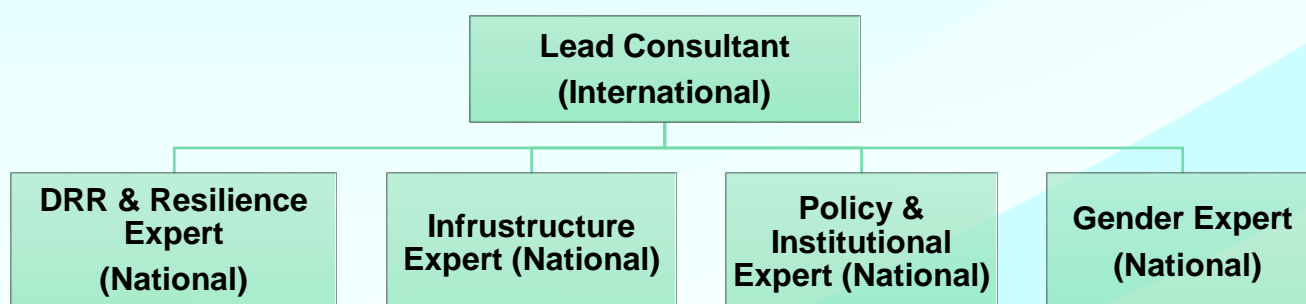
- **No involvement in the design and implementation of the NRP project. Any individual of the selected firm who had prior involvement in the design and implementation of the NRP project or those who have been directly or indirectly related to the NRP project are not eligible for this consultancy due to conflict of interests.**

- **Firms that do not meet the above eligibility criteria shall not be considered for further evaluation. Necessary documentation must be submitted to substantiate the above eligibility criteria.**
- **\*\* Joint Venture /Consortium having local agency in Bangladesh can submit proposal \*\***

## 10. Evaluation Team Composition:

This assignment requires senior and professional advice based on substantive experience and qualifications of the contracting firm, based on a team approach comprising of four national level consultants and a Lead Consultant (International) (Figure 01). Additionally, UNOPS and UN Women will provide two experts to support the evaluation. Both experts will work in close collaboration with four (04) national consultants of this assignment and team leader. Moreover, there will be two (02) field supervisor and Twelve (12) data enumerators to support the experts in data collection and processing. The structure of the programme evaluation team as follows:

**Figure 01 Structure of Evaluation Team**



## 11. Minimum Qualifications & Roles of the Human Resources:

### 11.1. Lead Consultant as Team Leader:

**Minimum eligibility criteria of Team Leader/Lead Researcher are in the following-**

#### I. Academic Qualifications:

- a. A Masters' degree or equivalent in Disaster Management, Environmental Management, Social Sciences, Development Evaluation, Development Studies/Management or other relevant fields.

#### II. Professional Qualifications:

- a. At least 15 years of proven experience in the field of disaster management including disaster response, recovery, capacity building and/ policy advocacy.
- b. Have experience in conducting at least 03 macro project/similar project evaluation in Disaster Risk Information, Climate adaptation, and Resilience for the UN agencies, GoB or multilateral agencies like ADB, World Bank, etc. The consultant shall provide relevant completed assignments/research/publications/or relevant link to be enclosed with the CV.
- c. Proven experience and knowledge on women's rights and Gender Equity, DRR, Climate Change and Resilience, Volunteerism approach, infrastructure, Policies and operational system, private sector resilience, and participatory development programme.
- d. Extensive Experience at the international level in conducting evaluations or assessments of programs, projects and policies in disaster management including disaster response, recovery, capacity building and/ policy advocacy.
- e. Experience with result-based management evaluation methodologies.

- f. Must have excellent report writing skills and presenting reports to a highly professional and policy level.

### **11.2. DRR & Resilience Expert:**

#### **Minimum eligibility criteria of DRR & Resilience Expert -**

##### **I. Academic Qualifications:**

- a. A masters' degree or equivalent in Civil Engineering/ Hydrology/ Geology, Environmental Science/ Management/ Climate Change Science/ Disaster Management/ Physics/ International Development/ Mathematics/ Statistics or any other related fields.

##### **II. Professional Qualifications:**

- a. At least 07 years of on-hand experience of inclusive disaster risk management especially in the areas of risk-informed, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive planning.
- b. Experience of at least 03 completed assignments with a good understanding of risk-informed planning, DRR, Climate adaptation, and Resilience List of completed assignments/research/publications to be enclosed with the CV.
- c. Experience in conducting evaluations or assessment of programs, projects and policies in disaster management including disaster response, recovery, capacity building and/ policy advocacy
- d. Proven experience of working with a multi-disciplinary team.

### **11.3. Infrastructure Expert:**

#### **Minimum eligibility criteria for Infrastructure Expert -**

##### **I. Academic Qualifications:**

- a. Master's degree in a discipline relevant to civil engineering, urban planning, development planning, project management, or other closely related fields.

##### **II. Professional Experience:**

- a. At least 07 years' experience in infrastructure in the development context at a strategic/advisory level, with a focus on resilience, capacity enhancement and organizational change.
- b. Have experience of conducting at least 03 national-level macro project evaluations in similar areas. List of completed assignments/research/publications to be enclosed with the CV.
- c. Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender responsive infrastructure will be an asset

### **11.4. Policy & Institutional Expert:**

#### **Minimum eligibility criteria of Policy & Institutional Expert -**

##### **I. Academic Qualifications:**

- a. A masters' degree or equivalent in disaster management, environmental studies, Economics, Political Science, public administration, Law, development studies/management, or other relevant fields.

##### **II. Professional Qualifications:**

- a. Minimum 07 years of working experiences in policy and institutional issues at a senior level, preferably in disaster, and climate change areas

- b. Experience in completing at least 03 assignments in a similar field. List of completed assignments/research/publications to be enclosed with the CV.
- c. Proven experience of Government development planning process, including Annual Development Programme, Five Year Plans, particularly about project formulation, and appraisal.
- d. Expertise in policy and governance analysis in climate change and disaster sectors.

### **11.5 Gender Expert:**

#### **Minimum eligibility criteria for National Gender Expert**

##### **I. Academic Qualification:**

- a. Advanced university degree social sciences (i.e. gender studies, sociology, demography, psychology, political science etc.), disaster management, environmental sciences, development studies.

##### **II. Professional Qualifications:**

- a. A minimum of 07 years of experience in the field of gender equality and disaster risk management
- b. Experience in completing at least 03 assignments in a similar field. List of completed assignments/research/publications to be enclosed with the CV.
- c. A proven track record in conducting evaluations or assessment of programs, projects and policies, analytical reports and publication in gender and disaster risk management issues.
- d. Extensive experience and expertise in gender analysis, gender mainstreaming, and women's empowerment in Bangladesh
- e. Specific expertise on the nexus of disaster risk reduction, and gender equality, and gender-responsive programming will be an asset.

### **11.6 Field Coordinator/ Field Supervisor (Position 02):**

#### **Minimum eligibility criteria for Field Coordinator-**

##### **I. Academic Qualifications:**

- a. Minimum master's in social sciences. Degree in disaster management, environmental management, social sciences, development evaluation, development studies/management.

##### **II. Professional Qualifications:**

- a. Minimum 5 years of progressive experience in conducting/coordinating research, assessments, reviews and evaluation of similar nature.
- b. At least 2 assignments related to data collection and management of survey/research and evaluation. (List of completed research to be enclosed.)
- c. Proven experience to lead large-scale data collection in the field.

### **11.7 Data Enumerators (Position 12):**

#### **Minimum eligibility criteria of Data Enumerators:**

##### **I. Academic Qualifications:**

- a. Bachelor's in social sciences. Degree disaster management, environmental management, social sciences, development evaluation, development studies/management

##### **II. Professional Qualifications:**



- a. Minimum 2 years of progressive experience in conducting research, assessments, reviews and evaluation of similar nature.
- b. At least two assignments focusing disaster related research.
- c. Experience in field data collection.

**Note:** It is recommended that the firm keep adequate representation of female in team formation. The firm can add more field coordinators and data enumerators if necessary, with providing justification.

## 12. Competencies:

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**All the key personnel must possess the below competencies.**

### **Corporate Competencies:**

- Demonstrates integrity by modeling the UN's values and ethical standards (human rights, peace,
- understanding between peoples and nations, tolerance, integrity, respect, and impartiality;
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP;
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability.

### **Functional Competencies:**

- Excellent skills in writing, editing and oral communication skills in English, and Bangla is a must for four national consultant positions;
- Ability to discuss with government senior officials, private sector and development partners;
- Understanding of Joint UN Programmes experience will be an asset
- Experience of working in Bangladesh.
- Ability to work with multi-disciplinary group of people
- Demonstrates openness to change, flexibility, and ability to manage complexities;

## 13. Scope of Price Proposal and Schedule of Payments:

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The remuneration of the successful contractor will be fixed, and bids should be submitted on this basis. No adjustment will be given for the period and determined by the specified outputs as per this ToR. The price should take into account all HR costs and professional fees, travel costs, subsistence and ancillary expenses. The financial proposal shall specify the total lump sum amount and must be all-inclusive (professional fees, travel costs, living allowances, medical allowances, communications costs, and VAT & Tax etc.)

UNDP shall affect payments, by bank transfer to the consultancy firm's bank account, upon acceptance by NRP/UNDP of the deliverables specified in the ToR. Payments will be based on milestone deliverables upon submission of invoice and upon certification of the work completed (Table 03).

**Table 03: Expected outputs, deliverables, and payment schedule**

<b>Deliverables/ Outputs</b>	<b>Estimated duration</b>	<b>Tentative Due Dates</b>	<b>Payment Schedule</b>	<b>Review and Approvals Required</b>
Submission of Inception report and detailed methodologies notes, including 1) overall evaluation study strategies, 2) detailed work plan, 3) sampling strategies (household sampling and coverage of FGDs/ KIs), 4) evaluation matrix, 5) data collection methodologies & protocols, 6) data quality control methods, 7) data analysis methodologies, and 8) gender assessment plan and evaluation matrix  Submission of all data collection tools and protocols [After satisfactory quality check by NRP & UNDP]	15 days	First week of September 21	25% of the contracted amount	NRP/ Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh/ Head of R&IG Cluster, UNDP Bangladesh/ M&E focal point, UNDP Bangladesh
Submission of Draft evaluation report	35 days	First week of November 21	50% of the contracted amount	
Submission of Final Evaluation report, incorporating the feedback and comments. (including Data Collection Tools, Checklists, Questionnaires, Datasets) [After satisfactory quality check by NRP & UNDP]	20 days	First week of December 21	25% of the contracted amount	
Total days consultant wise	70 days		100%	

#### 14. Recommended Presentation of proposal:

An interested firm must submit the following detailed proposal made up of documentation to demonstrate the qualifications of the prospective firm, to enable appraisal of competing bids. This should include technical and financial proposals, details of which are listed below.

##### 14.1 Technical Proposal

The entire technical proposal should be limited to 15 pages maximum, plus relevant annexes.

##### Section 1: Bidder's qualification, capacity, and expertise

- 1.1 Brief description of the organization, including the year and country of incorporation, and types of activities undertaken.

- 1.2 General organizational capability which is likely to affect implementation: management structure, financial stability and project financing capacity, project management controls, the extent to which any work would be subcontracted (if so, provide details).
- 1.3 Relevance of specialized knowledge and experience on similar engagements done in the region/country.
  - 1.3.1 *Description of experience in conducting macro-level policy/programme evaluation of a comparable nature, with a specific description of technical specialization of the Offeror in the similar field, and list of current and past assignments of the Offeror.*
  - 1.3.2 *03 references to be provided by previous work have been undertaken.*
- 1.4 Quality assurance procedures and risk mitigation measures.
- 1.5 Organization's commitment to sustainability.

## Section 2: Proposed method, working approach and implementation plan

This section should demonstrate the bidder's responsiveness to the TOR by identifying the specific components proposed, addressing the requirements, providing a detailed description of the essential performance characteristics proposed and demonstrating how the proposed approach and methods meet or exceed the requirements. All important aspects should be addressed in sufficient detail and different components of the project should be adequately weighted relative to one another.

**2.1. Process** - The Technical Proposal needs to contain a detailed description of the process the programme evaluation intends to follow to complete the tasks including a detailed work plan and schedule for completion/delivery of the final product which, after selection of the contractor, will be agreed upon by the Project in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

**2.2. Tools and Methodologies** – Outlining how your firm's specific approach to qualitative or mixed methods, including participatory methods, is relevant to the questions under study and meets the highest research standards.

This tools and methodologies section should include 1) overall evaluation study strategies, 2) evaluation matrix, 3) data collection methodologies & protocols, 4) data quality control methods, 5) data analysis methods, and 6) gender assessment plan. All of these elements need to be detailed as much as possible.

**2.3. Sampling strategy** – The firm must give a detailed overview of what sampling strategy it will use to select a sample for this study and how it will more standard rather than other sampling methods.

**2.4. Quality assurance** – The firm must outline how it will ensure quality at all stages even considering the pandemic situation of the project but with a particular emphasis on sampling; data collection; data analysis; and reporting. This will be subject to review by the NRP management team during the evaluation process going on.

This section must provide the following:

- Understanding of the assignment (Max 2 pages)
- Proposed working approach and methods according to each task (Max 5 pages)
- Proposed tools, in brief, to be employed in alignment with the assignment (Max 3 Pages)
- Operation Plan (Max 3 pages)

- Proposed time-bound work plan (Max 1 Page)
- Quality assurance plan (0.5 page)
- Risk factors and mitigation measures (0.5 page)

### Section 3: Management Structure and Key Personnel

- 3.1 Describe the overall management approach toward planning and implementing the project. Include an organization chart for the management of the project describing the relationship of key positions and designations. Provide a spreadsheet to show the activities of each personnel and the time allocated for his/her involvement.
- 3.2 Provide CVs for key personnel that will be provided to support the implementation of this project using the format below. CVs should demonstrate qualifications in areas relevant to the Scope of Services.

#### **The offer should provide the following information:**

- *The technical proposal needs to contain a list and detailed information on the proposed Human Resources/experts (with detail cv) which will be utilized for the task including their respective qualifications and relevant experience/exposure and required expertise/skills to complete the tasks i.e. legal, linguistic, drafting and editing expertise, among others.*
- *CVs of team members with identification of one as team lead*
- *Role & responsibilities of proposed team members in line with proposed methodology (Max 2 page)*
- *03 references to be provided by previous work have been undertaken.*

#### **Format for CV of Proposed Key Personnel**

<b>Name of Personnel</b>	[Insert]
<b>Position for this assignment</b>	[Insert]
<b>Nationality</b>	[Insert]
<b>Language proficiency</b>	[Insert]
<b>Education/Qualifications</b>	<i>[Summarize college/university and other specialized education of personnel member, giving names of schools, dates attended, and degrees/qualifications obtained.]</i>
	[Insert]
<b>Professional certifications</b>	<i>[Provide details of professional certifications relevant to the scope of services]</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Name of institution: [Insert]</li> <li>▪ Date of certification: [Insert]</li> </ul>
<b>Employment Record/Experience</b>	<i>[List all positions held by personnel (starting with present position, list in reverse order), giving dates, names of employing organization, title of position held and location of employment. For experience in last five years, detail the type of activities performed, degree of responsibilities, location of assignments and any other information or professional experience considered pertinent for this assignment.]</i>

	[Insert]
<b>References</b>	<i>[Provide names, addresses, phone and email contact information for two (2) references]</i>
	Reference 1: [Insert]
	Reference 2: [Insert]

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe my qualifications, my experiences, and other relevant information about myself.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Personnel

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date (Day/Month/Year)

### Technical Evaluation criteria Evaluation Matrix

Summary of Technical Proposal Evaluation Forms		Points Obtainable
1	Bidder's qualifications, capacity and experience	200
2	Proposed Method, Working Approach and Implementation Plan	300
3	Management Structure and Key Personnel	200
4	Financial proposal	300
<b>Total</b>		<b>1000</b>

Section 1. Bidder's qualification, capacity and experience		Points obtainable
1.1	The reputation of Firm Organization and Staff Credibility / Reliability / Industry Standing / Litigation and Arbitration History	30
1.2	At least five years of experience in evaluating projects in the areas of policy reform and institutional capacity strengthening for disaster management including disaster response, recovery, women's right and Gender Equity, Climate Change and Resilience and infrastructures-based projects.	50
1.3	Have experience of conducting at least 03 similar types of assignments in the last five years (macro project or policy level) evaluation in the areas of Disaster Risk Information/Climate adaptation or Resilience for the UN Agencies, GoB, or multilateral agencies like ADB, World Bank etc.	100
1.4	Demonstrated experience in strong project management skills and a good understanding of macro level policy/programming evaluation as well as working experience with the United Nations or similar mission-driven organizations	20
<b>Total Section 1</b>		<b>200</b>



<b>Section 2. Proposed Method, Working Approach and Implementation Plan</b>		<b>Points obtainable</b>
2.1	Description of the Bidder's working approach and methods for meeting or exceeding the requirements of the Terms of Reference	120
2.2	Description of the Bidder's approach and tools to the assignment	120
2.3	Quality of the proposed work plan and operation plan including risk management plan	60
<b>Total Section 2</b>		<b>300</b>

<b>Section 3. Management Structure and Key Personnel</b>		<b>Points obtainable</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Composition and structure of the team proposed. Are the proposed roles of the management and the team of key personnel suitable for the provision of the necessary services?</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Qualifications of key personnel proposed</b>	
3.2.1	<i>Project Manager or Team Leader (education and relevant experience – 2 criteria)</i>	<b>50</b>
	<i>Expert Name</i>	
	A Masters' degree or equivalent in Disaster Management, Environmental Management, Social Sciences, Development Evaluation, Development Studies/Management or other relevant fields.	10
	Proven experience in the relevant areas	20
	Experience in conducting at least 03 macro project/similar project evaluation in Disaster Risk Information, Climate adaptation, and Resilience for the UN agencies, GoB or multilateral agencies like ADB, World Bank, etc.	20
3.2.2	<i>Expert -1: DRR and resilient Expert, infrastructure Expert, Policy &amp; Institutional Expert, and Gender expert) (Number of Position: 04)</i>	<b>100</b>
	<i>Experts' name</i>	
	Combined experience in the relevant areas	40
	Knowledge and experience of the Bangladesh context	20
	Proven experience in the similar assignments	40
3.2.3	<i>Field Coordinator (Number of Position: 02)</i>	<b>30</b>
	<i>Expert's name</i>	
	Proven experiences in in respective areas	15
	Proven experience in the similar assignments	15
<b>Total Section 3</b>		<b>200</b>

## 14.2 Financial proposal

The Bidder is required to prepare the Financial Proposal following the below format and submit it in an envelope separate from the Technical Proposal as indicated in the Instruction to Bidders. Any Financial

information provided in the Technical Proposal shall lead to Bidder's disqualification. The Financial Proposal should align with the requirements in the Terms of Reference and the Bidder's Technical Proposal.

The Financial Proposal shall specify a total delivery amount (in USD or in BDT) including consultation workshop costs and all other associated costs, i.e. travel cost, survey, DSA, printing costs, and overhead recharges.

In order to assist UNDP in the comparison of financial proposals, the financial proposals will include a detailed breakdown of this amount disclosing the key assumption employed in costing the working. The cost of preparing a proposal and of negotiating a contract, including any related travel or survey, is not reimbursable as a direct cost of the assignment.

### Currency of the proposal: USD/BDT

**Table A: Summary of Overall Prices**

	Amount(s)
<b>Professional Fees</b> (from Table 2)	
<b>Other Costs</b> (from Table 3)	
<b>Total Amount of Financial Proposal</b>	

**Table B: Breakdown of Professional Fees**

Name	Position	Fee Rate	No. of Days/months/ hours	Total Amount
		A	B	C=A+B
<b>Subtotal Professional Fees:</b>				

**Table C: Breakdown of Other Costs (\*)**

Description	UOM	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Amount
Flights (international/domestic) *	R/T			
Subsistence allowance	Day			
Miscellaneous travel expenses	Lump sum			
Local transportation costs	Lump Sum			
Out-of-Pocket Expenses				
Other Costs: (please specify)				
All TAX and VAT				
<b>Subtotal Other Costs:</b>				

**Table D: Breakdown of Price per Deliverable/Activity**

Sl.no.	Deliverable/ Activity description	Time (person days)	Professional Fees	Other Costs	Total
1.	Submission of Inception report and detailed methodologies notes, including: 1) overall evaluation study strategies, 2) detailed work plan, 3)sampling strategies (household sampling and coverage of FGDs), 4) data collection methodologies & protocols, 5) data quality control methods, 6) data analysis methodologies, and 7) gender assessment plan. and evaluation matrix  Submission of all data collection tools and protocols [After satisfactory quality check by NRP & UNDP]				
2.	Submission of Draft evaluation Report				
3.	Submission of Final Evaluation report, incorporating the feedback and comments. (including Data Collection Tools, Checklists, Questionnaires, Datasets (if any) [After satisfactory quality check by NRP & UNDP]				
	<b>Total:</b>				

## 15. Evaluation:

The evaluation method will apply the combined scoring method which will be based on a combination of the technical and financial score. In response to RFP, the firm/organization will have to submit a Technical Proposal as per the Terms of Reference and a Financial Proposal separately. The tender selection committee will first evaluate the technical proposal of the institutions/firms. Any institutions/firms getting more than 70% of the maximum achievable points (i.e. 49 points) in the technical proposal will be considered for financial appraisal, and ultimately, therefore, for contracting. The financial proposal will be evaluated based on the lowest price. The total scoring points for both the evaluations will be 100; the technical evaluation will be based on 70 points and the rest 30 points are to be allotted to the bidder proposing the lowest price.

The formula of the combined scoring method will be as follows:

Rating the Technical Proposal (TP):

**TP Rating** = (Total Score Obtained by the Offer / Max. Obtainable Score for TP) x 100

Rating the Financial Proposal (FP):

**FP Rating** = (Lowest Priced Offer / Price of the Offer Being Reviewed) x 100

Total Combined Score:

**Combined Score** = (TP Rating) x (Weight of TP, e.g. 70%) + (FP Rating) x (Weight of FP, e.g., 30%)

## Annex B Tools for FGD with community members involved in local level disaster management

Name of interviewer(s):  
Name of the village/ward:  
Name of the Upzilla:  
Name of the District:  
Date of the interview:

My name is ..... and I am working as a researcher with XXX

**Purpose of the study:** We work for a research company called [NAME OF SURVEY AGENCY] and we are collecting information for a project to understand the status of gender responsive knowledge and awareness, preparedness towards natural disasters and effects of the same on the general population in Bangladesh. The study is conducted in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management and the United Nations Development Programme. As you are involved in the disaster management at the community level in the study locations. The overall objective of the study is to understand your experience and perspective on Community's knowledge and awareness about disaster preparedness, the activities that are planned/being undertaken to make the community more resilient to natural disasters, the management aspects when actually the disasters happen, including other issues.

**Expected duration:** The whole interview process will take about 45-60 minutes to complete.

**Your participation:** You have been selected to participate in this study because your experience is relevant to strengthening the program. Your participation is entirely voluntary. You may refuse to take part in the discussion without any consequences. You may also stop at any time if you do not want to continue. It's your right whether to skip or answer any particular questions.

**Risks:** We do not anticipate any risks to you from participating in this study.

**Benefits:** While there are no direct benefits to you from participating this study, the study results can help the NRP and the Government of Bangladesh improve the implementation of the programme.

**Your rights:** You will have the right to ask questions / seek clarification at any point before, during or after the discussion. Although we will be collecting some personal information from you, please be assured that all the information you provide will be kept confidential at all time. This means that information from this study will never be used to personally identify you.

**Audio recording:** With your permission, we would like to audio record this discussion. We would like to record so to make sure we do not miss anything. Audio recordings will be transferred to a password protected computer file and the original recording will be erased as soon as that is complete (within 6 months). You do not need to share any names or personal identifiers in the audio recording.

The OPM and implementing partner team may sometimes accompany the field team to observe your interview.

If you do not want the discussion to be audio recorded, we will only take notes. A note-taker will be present throughout the interview for this purpose.

Do you have any questions for me?



Do you consent to participate in this interview? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you consent for this interview to be audio-recorded? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you require any additional information about this survey, you can contact XXX, at the Dhaka Office of Mitra at XXX or the Member Secretary, IRB XXX at XXX. Thank you for your support.

## Introduction

### 1. Information on names, age, gender, education

Name of participant	Gender	Age	Disabled (1=Yes, 0=No)	Ethnicity 1=Indigenous 0=Not indigenous

### 2. Sex disaggregated data on social and demographic composition of village/ urban area

- What is the primary occupation of majority of the people?
- Till what class do most people continue to study?
- Are there any communities who are migrants from outside? Where are they from? Is this because of displacement? What kind of displacement?
- What are the ways in which common property is managed (probe- shelter), and how is access to it regulated?
- Do particular groups live in areas at greater risk or proximity to hazards (e.g. next to a river that bursts its banks, on slopes that have regular landslides etc)? What are the different types of disaster that is experienced here? What is the average annual frequency?
- To what extent are essential public services (health, education, social protection, infrastructure, justice, security) being delivered and (perceived to be) accessible to women and men, boys and girls, people with disabilities (physical or mental) and all individuals and groups? What are the barriers

### 3. Training for natural disaster management for the DMC members

- Have you received any training on steps you should take in times of natural disasters?
- How did you find out about the training? How many days before the training it was announced? Who organized the training? How were the participants selected for the trainings?
- How many trainings did you attend? When were the trainings organized?
- How many men and women attend the training?
- What percentage of members of DMC are women and men?
- Is the leader of DMC a female or male?
- Does the team have any members from diverse genders, persons with disability and marginalised sections of the community? What percentage?
- Where was the training organized? How far was the training location? How did you commute to the place of training?
- Who were the trainers?
- What did the training cover? (Probe: early warning information receipt and dissemination, gender specific risk and vulnerabilities, first aid, evacuation bags including things that they need to carry (essential, dry ration etc.), how to take care of vulnerable groups (women, pregnant women, young mothers, children, aged, PwD, sick), search and rescue, early warning, early action and evacuation drills)? Did the trainings cover any mock-drills? What did you do in the drills?
- Building on women and tradition/local knowledge, how to promote and facilitate women's participation including in decision making and women's leadership?
- Were the trainings easy to understand? If no, why?
- Is there anything you would want that the trainings should cover?

- n. Were there any separate trainings with the purpose to increase the reach to women and other vulnerable groups? If yes, what did you discuss in them? Was it in terms of disseminating early warning, knowledge and awareness generation, during and post disaster?
4. Training for natural disaster management for the community members
- a. Have you organized any training to increase knowledge and awareness about natural disaster preparedness and management for your community members? (if not, then ask for their plans)
  - b. How did you disseminate the information? How many days before the training it was announced? Who all were involved in organizing the training? How were the participants selected for the trainings?
  - c. When was the training organized (date, timing of the day)? Did you ask any community representative before arranging the training? If so, with whom did you discuss? What inputs were given? How were these inputs incorporated in the training?
  - d. Where was the training organized? How far was the training location? How did the community people commute to the place of training?
  - e. Do you think that the timing and location was decided to increase participation from female and other vulnerable groups? If not, what can be done to
  - f. Who were the trainers? (Male and female composition, DMC members or people from outside)
  - g. What did the training cover? (Probe: early warnings, first aid, things that they need to carry (essential, dry ration etc.), how to take care of vulnerable groups (women, pregnant women, young mothers, children, aged, PwD, sick), search and rescue, drills)? Did the trainings cover any drills? What did you do in the drills?
  - h. Were there any separate trainings for women and men? Young and adults? If yes, were the training contents same for all?
  - i. Who all participated in the training? Was there good participation from female and other vulnerable groups? Did they participate actively in the training programs (in terms of asking questions, providing suggestions etc)?
  - j. Was there any discussion on violence against women and children with respect to natural disaster during the training? If so, what were the topics covered in it?
  - k. What do you think can be done to improve the inclusive nature of participation for female and other vulnerable groups in such trainings? What are the present constraints?
5. Role in disaster management
- i. Was there any disaster in last two years in your area? If so, did you participate in managing it?
  - ii. How did you disseminate the information of upcoming cyclone/flood in the area? How did you prioritize reaching the women and vulnerable section? Was there any list available to identify them on a priority basis?
  - iii. What information did you gave to them?
  - iv. Was there resistance among community people to relocate to the shelter? What were the primary reasons for that? How did you convince them to relocate to the shelter?
  - v. How did you help the women and other vulnerable group to relocate to the shelter house?
  - vi. In the shelter house, how did you ensure safety and security of the people, especially of women and other vulnerable groups?
  - vii. When did the people started going back to their respective home? How did they cope with the damage, if any? What types of damage did the community people faced?
  - viii. What role did you play in rehabilitating the people / reconstructing their homes/ How did you helped them with their livelihoods in post-disaster period? What role did women of the household played in it? How did you helped the women members in it?
6. Do you want to share anything positive about the DMT? In your opinion, what are the scopes of improvement, particularly for the female, both at DMT participation and in the community, in disaster management?
7. Gender-reponsive disaster management and risk-informed planning and budgeting

- i. How far the village development plans integrates gender-responsive DRR in their workplans and budgets? ( Probe : does it include food security and livelihoods of vulnerable groups especially women headed households, landless laborers, informal workers in slums (mostly women and girls), elderly, diverse genders and other marginalised groups, education and protection of girls and boys during and after disasters, actions to address gender based violence, reproductive health, nutritional plans for women and children, climate change actions et al)
- ii. Do all the above mentioned group participate in the development of (a) risk-informed development planning (b) Village Disaster Management Plan?
- iii. Do Village Disaster Management Plan have gender-responsive actions written in them?
- iv. What is the approximate percentage of the budget allocated for gender mainstreaming in disaster management and DRR activities?
- v. Does the Village Disaster Management Plan have specific actions for supporting and empowering vulnerable groups particularly - single women and women headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, diverse genders, persons with disability, elderly, children and infants?

## Annex C Tools for FGD with community members for local level women-specific capacity building

Name of interviewer(s):  
Name of the village/ward:  
Name of the Upzilla:  
Name of the District:  
Date of the interview:

My name is ..... and I am working as a researcher with XXX

**Purpose of the study:** We work for a research company called [NAME OF SURVEY AGENCY] and we are collecting information for a project to understand the status of knowledge and awareness, preparedness towards natural disasters and effects of the same on the general population in Bangladesh. The study is conducted in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management and the United Nations Development Programme. As you are involved in the disaster management at the community level in the study locations. The overall objective of the study is to understand your experience and perspective on Community's knowledge and awareness about disaster preparedness, the activities that are planned / being undertaken to make the community more resilient to natural disasters, the management aspects when actually the disasters happen, including other issues.

**Expected duration:** The whole interview process will take about 45-60 minutes to complete.

**Your participation:** You have been selected to participate in this study because your experience is relevant to strengthening the program. Your participation is entirely voluntary. You may refuse to take part in the discussion without any consequences. You may also stop at any time if you do not want to continue. It's your right whether to skip or answer any particular questions.

**Risks:** We do not anticipate any risks to you from participating in this study.

**Benefits:** While there are no direct benefits to you from participating this study, the study results can help the UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh improve the implementation of the programme.

**Your rights:** You will have the right to ask questions / seek clarification at any point before, during or after the discussion. Although we will be collecting some personal information from you, please be assured that all the information you provide will be kept confidential at all time. This means that information from this study will never be used to personally identify you.

**Audio recording:** With your permission, we would like to audio record this discussion. We would like to record so to make sure we do not miss anything. Audio recordings will be transferred to a password protected computer file and the original recording will be erased as soon as that is complete (within 6 months). You do not need to share any names or personal identifiers in the audio recording.

The OPM and implementing partner team may sometimes accompany the field team to observe your interview.

If you do not want the discussion to be audio recorded, we will only take notes. A note-taker will be present throughout the interview for this purpose.

Do you have any questions for me?

Do you consent to participate in this interview? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you consent for this interview to be audio-recorded? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you require any additional information about this survey, you can contact XXX, at the Dhaka Office of Mitra at XXX or the Member Secretary, IRB XXX at XXX. Thank you for your support

## Introduction

### 1. Information on names, age, gender, education

Name of participant	Gender	Age

### 2. Social and demographic composition of village/ urban area

- What do most people do?
- Till what class do most people study till?
- Are there any communities who are migrants from outside? Where are they from?
- What are the ways in which common property is managed (probe- shelter), and how is access to it regulated?
- Do particular groups live in areas at greater risk or proximity to hazards (e.g. next to a river that bursts its banks, on slopes that have regular landslides etc).
- To what extent are essential public services (health, education, social protection, infrastructure, justice, security) being delivered and (perceived to be) accessible to women and men, boys and girls, people with disabilities (physical or mental) and all individuals and groups? What are the barriers?
- What are the livelihood options that most of the female in your community are engaged in?
- In your opinion, how prevalent is the violence against women and children in your community? Does it increase in the post-disaster phase?

### 3. Status of women in leadership in the community

- What is the role of women from your community in the Upzilla Parishad? Are women from your community is part of any of the local level decision making activities?
- In general, what role women play in decision making in their daily life in your community?
- In general, what role women play in decision making with regards to their livelihood choices?
- Do the women play any role in disaster management at community level? In your opinion, what are the current opportunities and areas of improvements in this regard?



4. Training for capacity development for women leadership at the local level

- a. Have you received any training to improve the women leadership in your community?
- b. How did you find out about the training? How many days before the training it was announced? Who organized the training? How were the participants selected for the trainings?
- c. How many trainings did you attend? When were the trainings organized?
- d. Where was the training organized? How far was the training location? How did you commute to the place of training? Was there any constraints to attend the training?
- e. Who were the trainers? From which organizations were they from?
- f. What did the training cover? (Probe: DRR in local development planning and budgeting, climate change, disaster management, local planning, health and hygiene, shelter design)?
- g. Were the trainings easy to understand? If no, why?
- h. Is there anything you would want that the trainings should cover?

5. Training for capacity development for women with regards to their participation in non-traditional livelihood options

- a. Have you received any training to improve women participation in non-traditional livelihood options, which are disaster resilient, in your community? What are the livelihood options covered under these trainings?
- b. How did you find out about the training? How many days before the training it was announced? Who organized the training? How were the participants selected for the trainings?
- c. How many trainings did you attend? When were the trainings organized?
- d. Where was the training organized? How far was the training location? How did you commute to the place of training?
- e. Who were the trainers? From which organizations were they from?
- f. What did the training cover? (Probe: animal husbandry, poultry, cottage industry, value added food products, tailoring etc.)?
- g. Were the trainings easy to understand? If no, why?
- h. Is there anything you would want that the trainings should cover?

# Annex D Tools for household survey for NRP

## Eligible Respondent:

-Adult ( $\geq 18$  years of age) members of the household, primarily the head of the household. In absence of the Head, other senior member of the household who can inform about various aspects of the questionnaire. Emphasis will be given to include roughly 50% female respondents considering the high gender focus of the NRP

- Household members (all those members who eat food, that is cooked from the same kitchen together)

A. Identifier					
Q. No.	Question	Codes			Skip
A.1.	Name of Interviewer				
A.2.	Code of Interviewer:				
A.3.	Name of Supervisor:				
A.4.	Code of Supervisor:				
A.5.	District:				
A.6.	Sub-district (Upazilla):				
A.7.	Union Parishad				
A.8.	Pin Code:				
A.9.	Location:	1=Rural 2=Urban			If 2, then go to <b>Error! Reference source not found..</b>
A.10.	Gram Panchayat:				
A.11.	Village Name:				
A.12.	Ward No:				Skip if <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> is 1.
A.13.	Ward segregation number:				Skip if <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> is 1.
A.14.	Structure number:				
A.15.	Household Number:				
A.16.	Name of the Household Head				
A.17.	Mobile No.				
A.18.	Name of the Respondent				
A.19.	Date of Interview	Day	Month	Year	
A.20.	Interview Start Time:				
A.21.	Interview End Time:				

B. Introduction and Consent	
First of all, we would like to thank you for your time. My name is _____, Thank you very much for meeting us here today.	
<i>Purpose of the study and respondent selection process:</i> We work for a research company called [NAME OF SURVEY AGENCY] and we are collecting data for a project to understand the status of knowledge and awareness, preparedness towards natural disasters and effects of the same on the general population in	

Bangladesh. The study is conducted in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management and the United Nations Development Programme. We'll ask you a few questions about the background of your households and the family members, economic conditions, consequences and coping mechanisms from natural disasters, along with your knowledge, awareness and preparedness to fight against disasters, and female members' involvement in disaster management.

Your household has been selected for this study. This is why we are asking you to participate in this study.

Before we start, we would like you to know that:

- Participation is completely voluntary, and you can leave at any time during our discussion. There will be no consequences for dropping out.
- The information you provide will be kept confidential and used only for this research in a generalised way.
- Everything you say will not be associated to you individually, but anonymised.
- Please note that there will be no consequences if you refuse to take part in the study
- Still, you can refuse to answer any questions you find uncomfortable.
- Participation is completely voluntary. You can stop participating at any point during the discussion if you feel uncomfortable.
- Consenting to take part in the discussion today is no commitment to take part in any future research, either with us or with any other organisation.
- During the interview, Covid-19 appropriate precautions will be followed, which will include: wearing mask by both enumerator and respondent (including anyone around), maintaining distance, using hand sanitization etc.
- Participation in this discussion will take about 30-45 minutes.

Contact Numbers: If you have any questions now, I will answer them. If you want to talk to anyone about this study because you think you have not been treated fairly or think you have been harmed in any way by joining the study, or you have any other questions about the study in the future, you may speak directly with the following people:

For ethical issues: CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS OF IRB BOARD. Tel: XXX e-mail: XXX

For questionnaire related issues: CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS OF SURVEY AGENCY. Tel: XXX e-mail: XXX

We would also like to inform you that a supervisor may come to ask you few questions to cross-check the responses you have given to me.

Do you have any further questions?

If I have answered all your questions, do you consent to participate in this study?

(For written consent) Please circle as appropriate and sign below.

Do you consent to be part of this discussion today?	Yes	No
Date	Signature (Respondent)	Signature (Researcher)

If we come back for the next round of the study, would you consent to participate in the study? Yes =1 No= 0

Would you like a copy of the consent form?

Participant would like to have a copy of the consent form Yes=1 No=0

C. Respondent Information			
Q. No.	Question	Codes	Skip
C.1.	Gender	1=Male 2=Female 3=Others	

C. Respondent Information												
Q. No.	Question	Codes	Skip									
C.2.	Age	1. Information on names, age, gender, education <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of participant</td> <td>Gender</td> <td>Age</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name of participant	Gender	Age							
Name of participant	Gender	Age										
C.3.	Disability											
C.4.	Economic group	1= Below Poverty Line / Landless,/ Subsistence farmers/Migrant workers working in informal urban economy  2= Above Poverty Line										
C.5.	Religion	1=Muslim 2=Hindu 3=Christian 4=Buddhist 5=Others, specify										
C.6.	Social background	1=Indigenous 0=Not indigenous 2=Lower castes										
C.7.	Migration status	0= Original inhabitant of the village 1= Migrant 2= Internally Dispalced Person (IDP) 3= Refugees										

D Household Roster															
D.1.	D.2.	D.3.	D.4.	D.5.	D.6.	D.7.	D.8.	D.9.	D.10.	D.11.	D.12.	D.13.	D.14.	D.15.	D.16.
SL. No.	Name of the person (Start with the Household Head)	Relationship to the Head (code)	Sex (code)	Age (in completed years)	Marital Status (code)	Main source of income/ earning (code)	Are wages earned? (Code)	Highest Education completed (code)	Ask if Sex=2 and Age>=14  (For female members) Is she engaged in any non-traditional livelihood (like mechanics job, construction worker, helper in any retail shop, factory worker, etc.) 1=Yes, 0=No	If Yes in D.10, Type of non-traditional work (code)	Disability (code)	Chronic illness (code)	Mobile phone ownership 1=Yes, 0=No	Migration status (code)	Social Background (code)

#### Codes for Section D

- D.3 - Relation to the head:** 1=Head, 2=Spouse of head, 3=Child of head, 4=Spouse of child of head, 5=Grandchild of head, 6=Parent of head, 7=In-laws of head, 8=Siblings of head, 9=Spouse of siblings, 10=Non-relative, 88=Others
- D.4 – Sex:** 1=Male, 2=Female 3=Other
- D.6 – Marital status:** 1=Unmarried, 2=Currently Married, 3=Widowed, 4=Divorced, 5=Separated, 6=Deserted by spouse, 7=Married, but 'gauna' not
- D.7 – Occupation / Activity (for age >=14 years):**
  - For Rural areas (if Error! Reference source not found.=1):** 1=Cultivation in own land; 2=Landless agriculture Labour/ Manual casual labour/ Subsistence Farmer; 3=Fishing; 4=Foraging, rag picking; 5=Non-agricultural Own Account Enterprise, 6=Regular salaried, 7=Contractual labour, 8=Student, 9=Domestic work, 10=Not working, 88=Others

- **For Urban area (if Error! Reference source not found.=2):** 1=Beggar/ rag-picker; 2=Domestic worker (house helps); 3=Street vendor/ cobbler /hawker / other service provider working on streets, 4=Construction worker / plumber/ mason/ labour/ painter/ welder/ security guard/ coolie and other head-load worker, 5=Sweeper/ sanitation worker / mali, 6=Home-based worker/ artisan/ handicrafts worker / tailor, 7=Transport worker/ driver/ conductor/ helper to drivers and conductors/ cart puller/ rickshaw puller, 8=Shop worker/ assistant/ peon in small, establishment/ helper/ delivery assistant / attendant/ waiter, 9=Electrician/ mechanic/ assembler/ repair worker, 10=Washer-man/ chowkidar, 11=Regular salaried, 12=Contractual labour, 13=Other work, 14=Non-work (Pension/ Rent/ Interest, etc.), 15=No income from any source, 88=Others (specify)
- **D.8 – Are wages earned:** 1=Daily, 2=Weekly, 3=Monthly, 4=Irregularly, 5=Not wage earner, 97=Not applicable
- **D.9 – Education:** 0=Illiterate, literate through informal sources, below class 1, 1=Completed class 1, 2=Completed class 2, 3=Completed class 3, 4=Completed class 4, 5=Completed class 5, 6=Completed class 6, 7=Completed class 7, 8=Completed class 8, 9=Completed class 9, 10=Completed class 10, 11=Completed class 11 / diploma after class 10, 12=Completed class 12 , 13=1 year diploma after class 12, 14=2 years diploma after class 12, 15=BA/BSC/BCom/Fazil, 16=Diploma after BA/BSC, 17=MA/MSC/M.Com/Kamil & above, 18=Hafezia/Kiratia/Nurani madrasa, 19=Child less than 6 year and not in pre-school , 20=Child less than 6 and currently in pre-school, 88=Others (specify), 98=Don't know
- **D.11 – Non-traditional work:** 1=Mechanic's job, 2=Helper in shop / other places, 3=construction worker, 4=factory worker
- **D.12 – Disability:** 0=Not disabled, 1=In Seeing, 2=In Hearing, 3=In Speech, 4=In Movement, 5=Mental Retardation, 6=Mental Illness, 7=Other disability, 8=Multiple disability
- **D.13 – Chronic Illness:** 0=No chronic illness, 1=Cancer, 2=Diabetes, 3=Hypertension, 4=Tuberculosis, 5=Leprosy, 6=kidney disease, 7=Heart related, 88=Others (specify)
- **D.15. Migration status:** 0= Original inhabitant of the village, 1= Migrant, 2= Internally Displaced Person (IDP) ,3= Refugee
- **D.16. Social Background:** 0 = Indigenous tribes , 1 = Lower castes 2 = Minority religions



D. Household Economic Condition, Living Condition and Amenities			
Q. No.	Question	Codes	Skip
D.1.	What is the total monthly income of the household (combining all the members)?	1=Less than Taka 3000 2=Taka 3000 - 5000 3=Taka 5000 – 10000 4=Taka 10000 – 20000 5= More than Taka 20000	
D.2.	What is the monthly income of women?	1=Less than Taka 3000 2=Taka 3000 - 5000 3=Taka 5000 – 10000 4=Taka 10000 – 20000 5= More than Taka 20000	
D.3.	What is the monthly income of men?	1=Less than Taka 3000 2=Taka 3000 - 5000 3=Taka 5000 – 10000 4=Taka 10000 – 20000 5= More than Taka 20000	
D.4.	In last 30 days, for how many days did your household did not have enough to eat for all the members?	(in days, write 0 if answer is all days)	
D.5.	What is the status of anaemia in women if known?	1= Existence of Anemia 2= No Anemia	
D.6.	Are children below 5 stunted/wasted?	1=Yes 2= No	
D.7.	Usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (last 30 days)	Amount (Taka)	
D.8.	Imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (last 30 days)	Amount (Taka)	
D.9.	Imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (last 30 days)	Amount (Taka)	
D.10.	Expenditure on purchase of household durables (last 365 days)	Amount (Taka)	
D.11.	Did anyone in this household is covered under any social safety net programme (SSNP)?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	
D.12.	If not covered under the SSNP, what are the reasons? (multiple responses possible)	1=Do not know about any SSNP 2=Do not have the required documents 3=Do not know whom to approach 4=Not eligibility for any SSNP 88=Others (specify)	Ask if E.7=0
D.13.	What is the type of SSNP?	0=No 1=Test Relief (TR) 2=Employment Generation Programme for the Poor (EGPP) 3=Gratuitous Relief (GR) 4=Food for Work (FFW) 88=Others (specify)	Ask if E.7=1

D.14.	How was your household chosen for SSNP?	1=Through community consultation 2=By political leaders 3=I went to Chairman/member and then name was included 4=Local NGOs recommended 88=Others (specify) 98= Do not know	
D.15.	What do you think about the benefits under the SSNP?	1=Inadequate but useful 2=Adequate and I am happy to receive it 3=I am entitled but did not receive it yet	
D.16.	How did you use the benefits received under SSNP? (Multiple responses possible)	1=To buy food 2=To buy medicine 3=To repay loan 4=To pay for education 5=To buy other household essentials 6=Used in reducing disaster risks such as house repair and plinth raising, fixing water supply systems 88=Others (specify)	
<b>Covid-19 effect</b>			
D.17.	In last two years, was your household affected due to the Covid-19?	1=Yes 0=No	
D.18.	What kind of effect? (Multiple responses possible)	1=Main earning member died 2=Other family members died 3=Family members suffered from Covid, incurring high health expenditure 4=Family members lost their job 5=Overall family income reduced due to less economic activity 6=Shortage of food supply / medical/ essential supplies (including due to loss of incomes?) 7= Permanently out-of school girls 8 = Permanently out of school boys Indebtedness 9 =Gender Based Violence 10 = Child Marriage 11= Economic exploitation 12 = Human trafficking and exploitation 88=Others (specify)	
<b>Living Condition and Amenities</b>			
D.19.	Household ownership	1=Owned 2=Rented 3=Shared 4=Living on premises with employers 5=House provided by employer 88=Others (specify)	
D.20.	If 1, then who owns the house?	1 = Male 2 = Female	
D.21.	Building type (by observation)	1=Pukka 2=Kutcha 3=Mixed	

D.22.	Number of dwelling rooms exclusively in possession of this household	Number	
D.23.	Separate room used as kitchen exclusively for the household	1=Yes 0=No	
D.24.	Main source of drinking water	(Piped water) 11=Piped into dwelling 12=Piped to yard/plot 13=Public tap 21=Tube well or borehole (Dug well) 31=Protected well 32=Unprotected well (Water from spring) 41=Protected spring 42=Unprotected spring 51=Rainwater 61=Tanker truck 71=Cart with small tank 81=Surface water (river/dam/ Lake/pond/stream/canal/ Irrigation channel) 91=Bottled water 92=Community RO plant 88=Others (specify)	
D.25.	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	Flush or pour flush toilet 11=Flush to piped sewer System 12=Flush to septic tank 13=Flush to pit latrine 14=Flush to somewhere else 15=Flush, don't know where Pit latrine 21=Ventilated improved Pit (vip)/biogas latrine 22=Pit latrine with slab 23=Pit latrine without slab/ Open pit 31=Twin pit/composting toilet 41=Dry toilet 51=No facility/uses open space or field 88=Others (specify)	
D.26.	What is the main source of lighting in the household?	0=No electricity 1=Electricity 2=Kerosene 3=Solar 4=Other oil 88=Others (specify)	
D.27.	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	0=No food cooked in household 1=Electricity 2=LPG/natural gas 3=Biogas 4=Kerosene	

		5=Coal/lignite 6=Charcoal 7=Wood 8=Straw/shrubs/grass 9=Agricultural crop waste 10=Dung cakes 88=Others (specify)	
<b>Land ownership</b>			
D.28.	Own any land (excluding homestead land)	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If "0/98", skip to E.25
D.29.	Who owns the land?	1 = Male 2 = Female	
D.30.	Total unirrigated land	(in acres)	
D.31.	Total irrigated land – with assured irrigation for two crops	(in acres)	
	Does the household owns the following item?	1=Yes, 0=No	
D.32.	Mobile phone (smart)		
D.33.	Mobile phone (basic)		
D.34.	Landline phone		
D.35.	New paper		
D.36.	Radio		
D.37.	Television		
D.38.	Do you have access to the following types of public transport? (Multiple responses possible)	0=No access 1=Shared four-wheeler (motorized) 2=Shared three-wheeler (motorized) 3=Shared four-wheeler (manual) 4=Shared three-wheeler (manual) 88=Others (specify)	
D.39.	Do you have access to the following types of private transport? (Multiple responses possible)	0=No access 1=Four-wheeler (motorized) 2=Three-wheeler (motorized) 3=Four-wheeler (manual/animal driven) 4=Three-wheeler (manual/animal driven) 5=Motorcycle / scooter 6=Bicycle 88=Others (specify)	
D.40.	Does any household member has a bank account?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 0/98, skip to next section
D.41.	Who owns the bank account?	1=Adult male member of the household 2=Adult female member of the household	

<b>E. Disaster Management</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Codes</b>	<b>Skip</b>
E.1.	What types of natural disasters are prevalent in your area? (Multiple responses possible)	0=No natural disaster 1=Flash Flood 2=River Flood / Monsoon flood 3=Riverbank erosion	

<b>E. Disaster Management</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Codes</b>	<b>Skip</b>
		4=Cyclone 5=Earthquake 6=Fire hazard 7=Water congestion 8=Landslide 9=Epidemic 88=Others (specify)	
E.2.	In last 5 years, have your family faced any loss due to these natural disasters?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If "No", then skip to F.32.
E.3.	What kind of loss? (Multiple options possible)	1=Life 2=Health related 3=Livestock 4=Crop 5=Agricultural Land 6=Residential building 7=Loss of other assets 8=Livelihood 9=Credit  88=Others (specify)	
E.4.	Did you left your house and stayed in any shelter/relative's / friend's / neighbour's place as your house was not liveable condition?	1=Yes 0=No	
E.5.	What was the consequence of it on the family? (Multiple options possible)	1=Reduced food expenditure 2=Reduced non-food expenditure 3=Could not seek treatment if sick 4=Could not pay for child's education 5=Sale assets 6=Borrow money from lender / relatives 88=Others (specify)	
E.6.	Did you receive any humanitarian assistance / support from any agency as compensation/ help?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 0/98, skip to F.10
E.7.	What was the source of help /compensation? (Multiple options possible)	1=Government 2=NGOs (national) 3=International agencies 98=Don't know	
E.8.	What was the type of compensation/help? (Multiple options possible)	1=Monetary 2=Kind (food / clothes / building material / medical supplies etc.) 98=Don't know	
E.9.	Who received the compensation/help? (Multiple options possible)	1=Adult male member 2=Adult female member 3=Young member of the household (absence of adult member)	
<b>Early warning system (for flood / cyclone)</b>			
E.10.	For flood/cyclone, was there any early warning given?	1=Yes 0=No	If 0/98, skip to F.25

<b>E. Disaster Management</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Codes</b>	<b>Skip</b>
		98=Don't know	
E.11.	How long before did the warning came?	1=Less than 12 hours 2=Less than 24 hours 3=1-2 days before the flood / cyclone 4=3-5 days before the flood/cyclone 5=1 week before the flood/cyclone	
E.12.	What was the source of the message? (Multiple options possible)	1=Miking by government officials 2=Miking by community volunteer 3=Messages on radio 4=Messages on television 5=Messages on social media 6=Audio message in mobile 7=SMS in mobile 8=Household visit by community volunteers 9=Household visit by government officials 10=From relatives / friends / neighbours 11=Colour coded signal flags 12=DMC members 13=Women's rights organizations / Women's groups 88=Others (specify) 98=Don't know	
E.13.	Who first heard the message in your family?	1=Adult female member 2=Adult male member 3=Young female member 4=Young male member	If 1/2/3/4/5 in F.12
E.14.	Who received the audio message / SMS in the household first?	1=Adult female member 2=Adult male member 3=Young female member 4=Young male member	If 6 / 7 in F.12
E.15.	When representatives/officials visited your house, who did they talk? (Multiple options possible)	1=Adult female member 2=Adult male member 3=Young female member 4=Young male member	If 8/9 in F.12
E.16.	What all information were covered? (Multiple options possible)	1=Tentative time of the cyclone/flood 2=Intensity of the cyclone/flood 3=Precautions that needed to be taken 4=Preparative activities in case to evacuation to safer locations 5=Information about shelters 6=Information about the emergency contacts 7=Health awareness related to cyclone/flood 8=Livestock advisory 9=Agromet advisory 10=Asset protection	



<b>E. Disaster Management</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Codes</b>	<b>Skip</b>
		10 =Information about services available for women, children, elderly, disability and socially excluded groups.  11= Information about women and child protection to counter violence and abuse  88=Others (specify)	
E.17.	After receiving the information, was there any discussion among the family members?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 0/98, skip to F.19
E.18.	Who participated in the discussion?  (Multiple options possible)	1=Adult male members 2=Young male members 3=Adult female members 4=Young female members 5=Relatives / friends / neighbours	
E.19.	What preparations did you make?  (Multiple options possible)	1=Packed important documents and valuables (money, jewellery etc.) in a small bag 2=Packed clothes in bags 3= Reserved dry food, cooking fuel, firewood, fire box, portable stove 4= Arranged small boats and homemade raft 5=Collected water purification tablets before floods / cyclone 6=Arranged tube well sealing, water reservoirs, heightened tube well heads 7=Collected emergency medicine and oral saline before flood 8=Relocated livestock on higher grounds, reserved livestock feed 9=Dissembled houses and moved household assets and belongings in higher or safer places 10= Dissembled houses and moved to higher or safer places 11=Charged mobile phones fully 12=Did nothing 88=Others (specify)	
E.20.	Did you/your family member pack things relate to feminine hygiene?	1=Yes 0=No 97=Not Applicable 98=Don't know	
E.21.	Did you/your family member pack things necessary for children?	1=Yes 0=No 97=Not Applicable 98=Don't know	
E.22.	Did you/your family member pack things necessary for aged?	1=Yes 0=No	

<b>E. Disaster Management</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Codes</b>	<b>Skip</b>
		97=Not Applicable 98=Don't know	
E.23.	Who took the decision on what to pack / arrange? (Multiple options possible)	1=Adult male members 2=Young male members 3=Adult female members 4=Young female members 5=Relatives / friends / neighbours	
E.24.	Who packed / arranged things? (Multiple options possible)	1=Adult male members 2=Young male members 3=Adult female members 4=Young female members 5=Relatives / friends / neighbours	
<b>Experience at the shelter house</b>			
E.25.	Did your family move to a shelter?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 1, go to F.27
E.26.	Why did not your family move to a shelter? (Multiple options possible)	1=Asset back at home might be stolen 2=Taking small livestock with us is a problem 3=Taking large livestock with us is a problem 4=Spaces in the shelter is inadequate 5=Toilet facility in the shelter is a problem for female 6=Travelling the distance to the shelter with all family members is a problem 7=Did not feel the magnitude of the disaster required to relocate to shelter 8= Lack of privacy for women 9= Incidences of violence and sexual harassment against women and children 10 = Lack of child friendly spaces 88=Others (specify)	Skip if F.25=1 / 98
E.27.	Was there separate room for women in the shelter?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	
E.28.	Was there separate toilet for women in the shelter?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	
E.29.	Was there separate area to dispose menstrual waste?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	
E.30.	Do you think that violence against women and children have increased in your area after the disaster?	1=Yes 0=No 95=Don't want to answer 98=Don't know	
<b>Gender role in disaster</b>			
E.31.	In general, what role do women at your household play during and post disaster period?	1=Food storage 2=Fuel storage 3=Take care of livestock	

E. Disaster Management			
Q. No.	Question	Codes	Skip
	(Multiple options possible)	4=Take part in household reconstruction 5=Borrow from micro-credit institutions for supporting family's rehabilitation 6= Child care 7= Care for elderly/sick 8= Household chores – cooking, cleaning 9= Fetching water 10 = Support with livelihood activities for earning money 88=Others (specify)	
General awareness about disaster preparedness			
E.32.	In general, what all preparatory activities one needs to take after receiving information on upcoming cyclone / flood?  (Multiple options possible)	1=Pack important documents and valuables (money, jewellery etc.) in a small bag 2=Pack clothes in bags 3= Reserve dry food, cooking fuel, firewood, fire box, portable stove 4= Arrange small boats and homemade raft 5=Collect water purification tablets before floods / cyclone 6=Arrange tube well sealing, water reservoirs, heightened tube well heads 7=Collect emergency medicine and oral saline before flood 8=Relocate livestock on higher grounds, reserved livestock feed 9=Dissemble houses and move household assets and belongings in higher or safer places 10= Dissemble houses and move to higher or safer places 11=Pack things necessary for children 12=Pack things necessary for aged 13=Pack things related to maintain feminine hygiene 14=Charge the mobile phones 88=Others (specify)	(ask this section if answer to F.2=0 or 98)
E.33.	What we need to do in case of earthquake?  (Multiple options possible)	1=Run out of house 2=Stand in open area 3=If inside house, hide under table 4=If you are in high rise, take stairs, not lift 88=Others (specify)	Ask to everyone
E.34.	In general, what is your opinion of natural disaster preparedness in your community? (say 2-3 sentences about it)	Open answer	

## F. Community Capacity Building for Disaster Management

F.1.	Is there a local disaster management committee (DMC) in your community?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 0/98, skip to G.4
F.2.	Who is part of it? (Multiple responses possible)	1=Young male members from the community 2=Young female members from the community 3=Adult male members from the community 4=Adult female members of the community 5=Aged (65+ years) members of the community 6=Local administrative authority members 7=Person with disability 88=Others (specify)	
F.3.	How do they help you in times of natural disasters? (Multiple responses possible)	1=Provide early warnings for cyclones / flood 2=Inform us about preparedness for different types of disaster 3=Train us on precautions during cyclone / earthquake / flood / fire 4=Collects information from every household about the family members (member names, age, gender, illness, disability etc.) 5=In times of natural disaster, help us in evacuate to safe places 6= In times of natural disaster, help us with food, medicine, doctors, shelter materials etc 88=Others (specify)	
F.4.	In last one year, apart from any specific natural disaster, did anyone come and talked to you about preparedness in such situations?	1=Yes 0=No 97=Not Applicable 98=Don't know	If 0 /97 /98, skip to G.9
F.5.	Who visited your household? (Multiple responses possible)	1=Government officials 2=Community leaders 3=NGO people 4=DMT members 88=Others (specify) 98=Don't know	
F.6.	How many times did they came in last one year?		
F.7.	What did they discuss? (Multiple responses possible)	1=How we can access information on early flood/ cyclone warning 2=The precautionary measures we need to take for flood / cyclone 3=How we need to prepare for it 4=Who needs to be given priority, while evacuating 5=How to float during flood 6=What to do in case of earthquake 7=What to do in case of fire	

		<p>8=First aide in case of medical emergency</p> <p>9=Shared emergency contact numbers</p> <p>10=Informed us about the nearest shelters</p> <p>11=How to take care of women (including) pregnant women, young children, aged, PwD</p> <p>12 = How to ensure that village/ community disaster management plans are gender-responsive and are developed with the equal participation of women and men?</p> <p>13= How to ensure women's leadership in disaster management committees and teams.</p> <p>88=Others (specify)</p> <p>98=Don't know</p>	
F.8.	Whom did they mostly talk in your household? (Multiple responses possible)	<p>1=Adult male members</p> <p>2=Young male members</p> <p>3=Adult female members</p> <p>4=Young female members</p> <p>5=Relatives / friends / neighbours</p> <p>98=Don't know</p>	
F.9.	In last one year, was there any group capacity building activity in your community for disaster management?	<p>1=Yes</p> <p>0=No</p> <p>98=Don't know</p>	If 0/98, skip to G.16
F.10.	How many times did it happened in last one year?	<i>Number</i>	
F.11.	Who organised it? (Multiple responses possible)	<p>1=Government officials</p> <p>2=Community leaders</p> <p>3=NGO people</p> <p>4=DMC members</p> <p>5=Womens groups / Women's rights groups</p> <p>88=Others (specify)</p> <p>98=Don't know</p>	
F.12.	From your household who attended it? (Multiple responses possible)	<p>0=No one</p> <p>1=Adult male members</p> <p>2=Young male members</p> <p>3=Adult female members</p> <p>4=Young female members</p> <p>5=Relatives / friends / neighbours</p> <p>98=Don't know</p>	
F.13.	Why no one attended from your household? (Multiple responses possible)	<p>1=Timing was not convenient</p> <p>2=Location was not convenient</p> <p>3=Did not feel it was required</p> <p>4=Did not know about it beforehand</p> <p>5=Went outside my community that day</p> <p>88=Others (specify)</p>	If G.12=0
F.14.	Why did any female member not attend it? (Multiple responses possible)	<p>1=Timing was not convenient</p> <p>2=Location was not convenient</p> <p>3=Did not feel it was required for female</p> <p>4=Did not know about it beforehand</p> <p>5=Went outside my community that day</p> <p>6=Female members in our household do</p>	Ask if G.12=1/2/5

		not go outside 7= Child care 8= Household chores 88=Others (specify)	
F.15.	Apart from your household, who all from your community attended it? (Multiple responses possible)	1=Adult male members 2=Young male members 3=Adult female members 4=Young female members	
F.16.	Was there any announcement beforehand on the capacity building programme?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 0/98. Skip to G.20
F.17.	What was the source of information? (Multiple responses possible)	1=Miking by government officials 2=Miking by community people 3=Audio message in mobile 4=SMS in mobile 5=Household visit by community representatives 6=Household visit by government officials 7=Household visit by NGO people 8=From relatives / friends / neighbours 9=Poster / handouts / local news paper 88=Others (specify) 98=Don't know	
F.18.	What was discussed in the meeting? (Multiple responses possible)	1=How we can access information on early flood/ cyclone warning 2=The precautionary measures we need to take for flood / cyclone 3=How we need to prepare for it 4=Who needs to be given priority, while evacuating 5=How to float during flood 6=What to do in case of earthquake 7=What to do in case of fire 8=First aide in case of medical emergency 9=Shared emergency contact numbers 10=Informed us about the nearest shelters 11=How to take care of women (including) pregnant women, young children, aged, PwD 12 =How to ensure gender and social inclusion in disaster risk management plans and activities? 13 = Capacity development and equal participation of women in disaster management activities? 14 =How to promote women's leadership for DRM at grassroots level? 88=Others (specify) 98=Don't know	
F.19.	Did you / your family members find it useful?	1=Very useful 2=Useful 3=Indifferent 4=Not useful	



F.20.	Overall, what do you think about such kind of capacity building programmes? (say 2-3 sentences about it)	Open answer	
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G. Women/ person with disability in leadership and capacity building for women			
G.1.	Do you know if there is any women-led organization under NRP DWA in this area?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	
G.2.	Do women in your family go to government departments for seeking supports during /post disasters?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	
G.3.	Do women in your family take part in micro-credit organizations through which they get financial support when needed?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	
G.4.	If there is a PwD in the family, does she/he receive any SSNP benefits? (Ask only if there is a disabled person in the household, link it to the household roster)	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 0/98, skip to H.6
G.5.	What kind of benefits?	Open question	
G.6.	Is she/he individually engaged with any organization, committee, platform to raise voices?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 0/98, skip to H.8
G.7.	How is she / he engaged? (Multiple responses possible)	1=She/he advocates for improved accessibility 2=Works/ suggests for disability friendly early warning 3=She/he helps designing device that are useful for the people like her/him 4=She/he works promote better support provisions in the Infrastructural facilities such as shelter, rescue boats, toilets, tube-well etc 88=Others (specify)	
G.8.	In last two years, was there any skill development programme in your community for women?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	If 0/98, then END.
G.9.	What was it about? (Multiple responses possible)	1=Sewing training 2=Food processing training 3=Mechanics (like different tool / appliance repair etc) training 4=Farming related training 5=Mobile-phone based earning 6=Agricultural farm 7=To run cottage industry 8=Compost / fertilizer preparing and selling 9=Large animal husbandry 10=Training to make masks during Covid-19 11=Training to pack hygiene kits 88=Others (specify)	
G.10.	Are women and men equally represented in Disaster Management Committee?	1= More than 50 percent: 2=Less than 50 percent	

G. Women/ person with disability in leadership and capacity building for women			
		3= Less than 30 percent 4= Less than 20 percent:	
G.11.	Percentage of men and women headed Disaster Management Teams?	1= More than 50 percent: 2=Less than 50 percent 3= Less than 30 percent 4= Less than 20 percent:	
H.12.	Percentage of men and women headed Disaster Management Committeee?	1= More than 50 percent: 2=Less than 50 percent 3= Less than 30 percent 4= Less than 20 percent:	

## Annex E Tools for FGD with DMC members/ Urban hazard management representatives

Name of interviewer(s):  
Name of the village/ward:  
Name of the Upzilla:  
Name of the District:  
Date of the interview:

My name is ..... and I am working as a researcher with XXX

**Purpose of the study:** We work for a research company called [NAME OF SURVEY AGENCY] and we are collecting information for a project to understand the status of gender responsive knowledge and awareness, preparedness towards natural disasters and effects of the same on the general population in Bangladesh. The study is conducted in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management and the United Nations Development Programme. As you are involved in the disaster management at the community level in the study locations. The overall objective of the study is to understand your experience and perspective on Community's knowledge and awareness about disaster preparedness, the activities that are planned/being undertaken to make the community more resilient to natural disasters, the management aspects when actually the disasters happen, including other issues.

**Expected duration:** The whole interview process will take about 45-60 minutes to complete.

**Your participation:** You have been selected to participate in this study because your experience is relevant to strengthening the program. Your participation is entirely voluntary. You may refuse to take part in the discussion without any consequences. You may also stop at any time if you do not want to continue. It's your right whether to skip or answer any particular questions.

**Risks:** We do not anticipate any risks to you from participating in this study.

**Benefits:** While there are no direct benefits to you from participating this study, the study results can help the NRP and the Government of Bangladesh improve the implementation of the programme.

**Your rights:** You will have the right to ask questions / seek clarification at any point before, during or after the discussion. Although we will be collecting some personal information from you, please be assured that all the information you provide will be kept confidential at all time. This means that information from this study will never be used to personally identify you.

**Audio recording:** With your permission, we would like to audio record this discussion. We would like to record so to make sure we do not miss anything. Audio recordings will be transferred to a password protected computer file and the original recording will be erased as soon as that is complete (within 6 months). You do not need to share any names or personal identifiers in the audio recording.

The OPM and implementing partner team may sometimes accompany the field team to observe your interview.

If you do not want the discussion to be audio recorded, we will only take notes. A note-taker will be present throughout the interview for this purpose.

Do you have any questions for me?

Do you consent to participate in this interview? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you consent for this interview to be audio-recorded? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you require any additional information about this survey, you can contact XXX, at the Dhaka Office of Mitra at XXX or the Member Secretary, IRB XXX at XXX. Thank you for your support.

## Introduction

### 8. Information on names, age, gender, education

Name of participant	Gender	Age	Disabled (1=Yes, 0=No)	Ethnicity 1=Indigenous 0=Not indigenous

9. Sex disaggregated data on social and demographic composition of DMC (or other FGD groups)
  - a. What is the primary occupation of majority of the people?
  - b. Are there any DMC members who are migrants from outside? Where are they from? Is this because of displacement? What kind of displacement? **(Not to be asked of other groups)**
  - c. What is the average percentage of women DMC members/ urban representatives? If participation of women is high, why it is high? If participation of women is low, why it is low – provide as specific reasons as possible. Probe societal roles, individual driven approach, cultural barriers
  - d. Do particular groups (social or economic) live in areas at greater risk or proximity to hazards (e.g. next to a river that bursts its banks, on slopes that have regular landslides, more earthquake prone zones etc)?
  - e. What are the different types of disaster that is experienced here? What is the average annual frequency?
  - f. To what extent are the DMC members/ other groups conversant with issues pertaining to disaster management – disaster warnings – earthquake, landslide, cyclone and flood warnings, disaster plans – whether there is any, if everybody in the DMC/ other groups is aware of it, clarity of roles and responsibilities of DMC/ other group members, climate change. Provide a gradation of the knowledge for the DMC/ other group members on a scale of 1-5 with 1 being low and 5 being high.
10. Training for natural disaster management for the DMC/ other group members
  - a. Have you received any training on steps you should take in times of natural disasters?
  - b. How did you find out about the training? How many days before the training it was announced? Who organized the training? How were the participants selected for the trainings?
  - c. How many trainings did you attend? When were the trainings organized?
  - d. How many men and women attend the training?
  - e. What percentage of members of DMC/ other groups are women and men?
  - f. Is the leader of DMC/ other groups a female or male?
  - g. Does the team have any members from diverse genders, persons with disability and marginalised sections of the community? What percentage?
  - h. Where was the training organized? How far was the training location? How did you commute to the place of training?
  - i. Who were the trainers?
  - j. What did the training cover? (Probe: early warning information receipt and dissemination, gender specific risk and vulnerabilities, first aid, evacuation bags including things that they need to carry (essential, dry ration etc.), how to take care of vulnerable groups (women, pregnant women, young

- mothers, children, aged, PwD, sick), search and rescue, early warning, early action and evacuation drills)? Did the trainings cover any mock-drills? What did you do in the drills?
- k. Building on women and tradition/local knowledge, how to promote and facilitate women's participation including in decision making and women's leadership?
- l. Were the trainings easy to understand? If no, why?
- m. Is there anything you would want that the trainings should cover?
- n. Were there any separate trainings with the purpose to increase the reach to women and other vulnerable groups? If yes, what did you discuss in them? Was it in terms of disseminating early warning, knowledge and awareness generation, during and post disaster?

#### 11. Role in disaster management

- i. Was there any disaster in last two years in your area? If so, did you participate in managing it?
- ii. How did you disseminate the information of upcoming earthquake/landslide/cyclone/flood in the area? How did you prioritize reaching the women and vulnerable section? Was there any list available to identify them on a priority basis?
- iii. What information did you gave to them?
- iv. Was there resistance among community people to relocate to the shelter? What were the primary reasons for that? How did you convince them to relocate to the shelter? For urban groups – is there awareness on earthquake/ landslide hazards? Are people willing to relocate if such hazards are pointed out? If no, what are the main reasons
- v. How did you help the women and other vulnerable group to relocate to the shelter house/ temporary camps?
- vi. In the shelter house/ temporary camps, how did you ensure safety and security of the people, especially of women and other vulnerable groups?
- vii. When did the people started going back to their respective home? How did they cope with the damage, if any? What types of damage did the community people face?
- viii. What role did you play in rehabilitating the people / reconstructing their homes/ How did you help them with their livelihoods in post-disaster period? What role did women of the household played in it? How did you helped the women members in it?

#### 12. Do you want to share anything positive about the DMC/ Urban hazard management team? In your opinion, what are the scopes of improvement, particularly for the female, both at DMC participation and in the community, in disaster management?

#### 13. Gender-responsive disaster management and risk-informed planning and budgeting

- vi. How far the village/ Urban development plans integrates gender-responsive DRR in their workplans and budgets? ( Probe : does it include food security and livelihoods of vulnerable groups especially women headed households, landless labourers, informal workers in slums (mostly women and girls), elderly, diverse genders and other marginalised groups, education and protection of girls and boys during and after disasters, actions to address gender based violence, reproductive health, nutritional plans for women and children, climate change actions et al)
- vii. Do all the above mentioned group participate in the development of (a) risk-informed development planning (b) Disaster Management Plan?
- viii. Do Disaster Management Plan have gender-responsive actions written in them?
- ix. What is the approximate percentage of the budget allocated for gender mainstreaming in disaster management and DRR activities?
- x. Does the Disaster Management Plan have specific actions for supporting and empowering vulnerable groups particularly - single women and women headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, diverse genders, persons with disability, elderly, children and infants?

## Annex F Tools for FGD with Media sensitisation participants

Name of interviewer(s):  
Name of the village/ward:  
Name of the Upzilla:  
Name of the District:  
Date of the interview:

My name is ..... and I am working as a researcher with XXX

**Purpose of the study:** We work for a research company called [NAME OF SURVEY AGENCY] and we are collecting information for a project to understand the status of knowledge and awareness, preparedness towards natural disasters and effects of the same on the general population in Bangladesh. The study is conducted in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management and the United Nations Development Programme. As you are involved in the disaster management at the community level in the study locations. The overall objective of the study is to understand your experience and perspective on Community's knowledge and awareness about disaster preparedness, the activities that are planned / being undertaken to make the community more resilient to natural disasters, the management aspects when actually the disasters happen, including other issues.

**Expected duration:** The whole interview process will take about 45-60 minutes to complete.

**Your participation:** You have been selected to participate in this study because your experience is relevant to strengthening the program. Your participation is entirely voluntary. You may refuse to take part in the discussion without any consequences. You may also stop at any time if you do not want to continue. It's your right whether to skip or answer any particular questions.

**Risks:** We do not anticipate any risks to you from participating in this study.

**Benefits:** While there are no direct benefits to you from participating this study, the study results can help the UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh improve the implementation of the programme.

**Your rights:** You will have the right to ask questions / seek clarification at any point before, during or after the discussion. Although we will be collecting some personal information from you, please be assured that all the information you provide will be kept confidential at all time. This means that information from this study will never be used to personally identify you.

**Audio recording:** With your permission, we would like to audio record this discussion. We would like to record so to make sure we do not miss anything. Audio recordings will be transferred to a password protected computer file and the original recording will be erased as soon as that is complete (within 6 months). You do not need to share any names or personal identifiers in the audio recording.

The OPM and implementing partner team may sometimes accompany the field team to observe your interview.

If you do not want the discussion to be audio recorded, we will only take notes. A note-taker will be present throughout the interview for this purpose.

Do you have any questions for me?

Do you consent to participate in this interview? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you consent for this interview to be audio-recorded? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you require any additional information about this survey, you can contact XXX, at the Dhaka Office of Mitra at XXX or the Member Secretary, IRB XXX at XXX. Thank you for your support.

### Introduction



2. Information on names, age, gender, education

Name of participant	Gender	Age

3. Social and demographic composition of participants

- a. What is the percentage of women in media?
- b. Is there a difference between the roles of men and women in media? If so – explain the probable reasons
- c. What is the importance allotted to disasters, resilience, climate change, women issues in media? Rate on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being low importance. Is there a difference between print and electronic media?
- d. Is there sustained focus on disaster planning, post-disaster violence on women, climate change in times when there has been no natural disasters? Do women specific issues get highlighted during disaster reporting?
- e. What percentage of women are reporting from the ground on disasters/ women issues/ climate change?
- f. Do women journalists/ reporters face societal issue while reporting from the ground?
- g. What is your understanding on differential effects of disasters on men, women and other vulnerable groups?
- h. In your opinion, how prevalent is the violence against women and children in your community? Does it increase in the post-disaster phase?
- i. In your opinion, what is the role of women in – disaster response planning, disaster management, violence on women (both as perpetrator and victim), post-disaster rebuilding?

4. Status of women in leadership in the community

- a. In general, what role women play in decision making in your community?
- b. In general, what role women play in decision making with regards to media coverage of issues?

5. Training for media sensitisation on gender issues in disasters

- a. What was the subject of the training? What did the training cover?
- b. How did you find out about the training? How many days before the training it was announced? Who organized the training? How were the participants selected for the trainings?
- c. How many trainings did you attend? When were the trainings organized?
- d. Where was the training organized? How far was the training location? How did you commute to the place of training? Was there any constraints to attend the training?
- e. Who were the trainers? From which organizations were they from?
- f. What was the participation level of women in the trainings? Were the women interactive?
- g. Were the trainings easy to understand? If no, why?
- h. Is there anything you would want that the trainings should cover?
- i. Has there been any change in your reportage due to the training?
- j. Are you aware of any further follow-up actions after the training?
- k. Has there been any change in the pattern of reporting – dedicated page/ segment for environment/ climate change/ disaster and women issues/ resilience?
- l. Has your perception been affected due to the training in anyway on gender and disasters? Can you provide any anecdotal evidence



## Annex G Guiding Questions for National KIIs

The following questions are set as guiding questions to gain the most understanding about the project and how it was delivered. We are not primarily looking for number-centric answers here. Though numbers are important, we are looking at what those numbers actually mean towards the impact of the interventions. Gender-responsiveness is a critical and crosscutting issue to be addressed in replies for all the questions. Thus, for example, while we will appreciate if an intervention has resulted in 100 man-days of training and we do encourage you to share those sex-disaggregated numbers with us, we will be more interested on what happened to those trainees after the training and whether the training activity will sustain without the NRP. We are looking at the 'stories' that made each of the interventions possible. We expect as much candour as possible in answering these questions. If you would like to state something off-the-record, we will gladly accommodate such information without assigning source.

- a. **What are the main interventions delivered by the programme?** – State the interventions and try to provide an assessment of the most and least impactful ones
- b. **How were the interventions selected?** – Was it demand driven, asked for by the government or other stakeholders, was it a hard priority in local context, what was the process followed – long list to short list to actual interventions, was any matrix used for analysing/ justifying the selection of the interventions, how were the stakeholders consulted especially the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs at national and subnational level, women's groups, persons with disabilities and other excluded groups?
- c. **What were the assumptions in planning and delivering the intervention?** – state the anticipated risks in delivering the interventions and how were mitigative measures/ plan Bs set up. How were these assumptions/ preventive measures arrived at? *For the NRP – why was the programme designed as a combination of 4 sub-projects and whether the whole is more than the sum of the parts*
- d. **How was gender-responsiveness incorporated in the interventions?** – at the sub-programme level as well as the intervention level. How was it ensured/ communicated to vendors/ sub-contractors to ensure gender responsive planning and intervention? What was the oversight mechanism? Did the project collect SADD and conduct gender-analysis and how did this SADD and gender analysis feed into the planning and implementation of the project? What kind of guidelines and tools were developed? What percentage of total budget of the sub-project was dedicated for gender and social inclusion? How was the leadership of women promoted at senior and decision -making levels as well as at the subnational and community level? Were any laws/regulations/policies and plans enacted or revised to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in the project interventions and budgeting?
- e. **How were the interventions delivered?** Here we are not looking at detailed operational arrangement but rather on how the different challenges in implementing the interventions were navigated and whether the challenges faced were those that were anticipated earlier or newer challenges (such as COVID but not restricted to the same) were faced. How much authority/ flexibility was

allowed to the implementing teams to manage such on-field challenges? How did new challenges affect the design and delivery of interventions? What were the challenges for gender inclusion? The basic premise here is whether the interventions were hard-wired or followed a problem-driven iterative approach

- f. **What marks the success (or failure) of the intervention and why?** This question is related to question a. What in your own opinion (which may be different from the overall stated objective of the intervention/ sub-project) constitutes a successful intervention? We are not looking to mark an intervention as a failure in any way. We are simply seeking to understand (along with you) if there was a better way to deliver the intervention/ enhance its impact/ design a different intervention that may be taken up in the future.
- g. **What were the key reasons for the success (or failure) of the interventions?** Please try to highlight what worked and what did not? What did not work could also apply to 'successful' interventions which would suggest the course correction taken up mid-intervention. What MEL systems were put in place to ensure the interventions/ sub-programmes proceeded as planned?
- h. **How was value for money established?** – internal collaboration (between sub-programmes), external collaboration (other donors, government, other NGOs), resource sharing, duplication of interventions, selection of sub-contractors, use of funds made available
- i. **What is the sustainability planning for the intervention?** – Government ownership, grounding of intervention, implementation and continued use of system enhancements, training of trainers, changes in training curriculums etc.
- j. **How does the intervention relate back to the goal of the NRP?** – Please try to link the objective of the sub-programme/selection of the intervention to NRP's goals as well as to Bangladesh's SDF and/or UN organisations DAF and the legally binding Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) especially the CEDAW Recommendation 37 on Gender and DRR? What more needs to be done in future to fulfil/ enhance the impacts of the NRP

## Annex H Preliminary questions / comments from desk review of available documents/ reports

Reports	Preliminary Questions/ comments
<b>DDM</b>	
<b>NPDM</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Did it not exist before? If yes, then in what form?</li> <li>2. What was the programme contribution?</li> <li>3. How is it being grounded?</li> <li>4. How does it affect SFDRR reporting since D-form does not address all data requirement for SFDRR?</li> </ol>
<b>Training Module for DRR</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is new in the module? Did local level planning not happen earlier?</li> <li>2. Did MoDMR not conduct such trainings earlier?</li> <li>3. The report mentions that NGOs will prepare local level plans for DRR/ER. Then where is the capacity addition?</li> <li>4. The social map preparation is a good initiative. Has it been done by the villagers themselves anywhere? Has the negative implications of possible social bias been considered while preparing the social map?</li> <li>5. No gender/ disability sensitisation was evident in the training module</li> </ol>
<b>TOT for flood management</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Focuses on disability sensitive flood response. Good initiative</li> <li>2. Was there any existing flood response volunteer training module?</li> <li>3. How many actually disabled people were invited/ consulted for developing this module?</li> </ol>
<b>EGPP Orientation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Purpose of the document not clear</li> <li>2. Will this be an add-on to existing planning documents or a new project?</li> <li>3. No women-centric criteria evident in the document. Please explain</li> </ol>
<b>DWA</b>	
<b>Why Corona related posters/ festoons prepared by DDM was not re-used instead of preparing new materials?</b>	
<b>CPP Module</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who was this targeted for – existing volunteer corps or new volunteer corps?</li> <li>2. What was the gender balance in the training?</li> <li>3. How many of these were existing volunteers?</li> </ol>
<b>DDMC Module</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mentions that loss of life due to cyclone is in single figures now. Considering the same would this be sufficient value-for-money. If so, explain how?</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has this resulted in increased women participation in DDMC?</li> <li>Has there been any specific change that can be related back to the training (anecdotal evidence will suffice)</li> <li>DMP-2015 provided clear policy towards gender responsive DMP. What was the status of implementation of the same prior to the NRP?</li> <li>What is the status of implementation of SOD-2019?</li> </ol>
<b>RGA Cyclone/ RGA Flood</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both are basically the same report highlighting same set of issues. Further, issues highlighted are in reality known issues and not even specific to Bangladesh, which begs the question – was this value for money?</li> <li>None of the reports address with any clarity the effect of the disasters on the livelihood/ food security of women in the aftermath of the disasters. None of the reports highlight the plight of other vulnerable population – young boys and girls. This calls into question the purpose of the reports and the impact of these reports, if any</li> </ol>
<b>Media Sensitisation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good initiative. Has there been any follow-up activities to monitor any subtle changes in reporting?</li> <li>How was the training/ learnings from the training further pushed/ grounded?</li> </ol>
<b>Women Leadership</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who is this targeted for?</li> <li>Is the issue around women not being aware/ able that they play a big role in DRM or the system/ society does not permit them to step forward and take more active roles?</li> <li>How was this co-ordinating with the CPP and DMC modules and vice-versa since all these modules had the same set of modules on differentiated risks for women in disasters?</li> </ol>
What is the difference between the UDMC module and the UZDMC module in terms of actual technical inputs?	
<b>LGED</b>	
<b>8FYP</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the yellow highlighted portion the only contribution of NRP?</li> <li>How was this introduced – formal versus informal channels?</li> <li>What are the plans translating these changes to action points on ground?</li> </ol>
<b>Asset Management Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What was the ISO55000 Policy of AMS? Was this existing prior to the NRP intervention?</li> <li>AM policy statement should have explicitly mentioned gender concerns in policy statement</li> <li>Since it is already 2 years since the AM policy was updated, has it been reviewed?</li> <li>Is there any plans to have the AMS audited? If no, why?</li> </ol>
<b>LGED Asset Management Capacity building plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What initiated this entire activity around developing an AMS?</li> <li>Interviews required with the beneficiaries to assess their understanding of LCA</li> <li>Need discussion on the roles identified for different hierarchies in AMS (Table 2)</li> <li>No reflection on other competencies required/ to be developed, for example – hydrogeology/ GPS mapping/ climate responsive planning</li> <li>How many pilots delivered?</li> </ol>

	6. How non-tangible assets are being managed – goodwill, trust etc?
<b>Other reports</b>	
<b>Study on waterlogging impact on local trade</b>	Too localised. Has there been any follow-up/ lessons learned dissemination/ up-scaling in other locations?
<b>Supply chain resilience training (RMG industry)</b>	Is this related to any other activity? How does this activity relate to other NRP activities?
<b>DRIP</b>	What is the status of implementation? Is it presently active? What is the sustainability planning?
<b>DIA</b>	This is likely to be already present in feasibility studies. So what is the value addition of the activity?
<b>SFDRR Monitoring report</b>	What changes have been introduced in the D-form? How were these changes introduced? Is the activity sustaining? Will the government be able to prepare the next SFDRR report by themselves?
<b>Dynamic flood risk model</b>	Who has prepared this, base on what data and which modelling? How has the model been validated, over how many years? How is the model being used presently? Is there capability within the government to use the model? Are there any plans to up-scale/ replicate?
<b>Road Deterioration Model</b>	What value addition has been done to the existing RSDMS and RDWE?
<b>Gender Markers for LGED</b>	What is the present status? How is this useful? What impacts are expected from the gender markers?
<b>Review of DPP-2009 and unpacking guidelines</b>	What is the outcome of the activity?
<b>Livelihood Cash Grants</b>	Uncertain about the nature of the project. Please explain why a technical assistance project undertook a cash-grant scheme and whether this is the best possible use of funds available

## Annex I Findings from Household Survey

### **Summary findings from quantitative analysis**

Following the discussion with UNDP, the quantitative households survey was based on information collected from 720 households from the same upazillas of baseline study. The respondents were equally distributed across male and female, while majority were from the age group of 25-44 years. While prevalence of higher education was greater among male family members, majority of the female were engaged in domestic duties. Female had lesser ownership of mobile phones, bank accounts and land.

About 37% of the households were covered under SSNP and the primary utilization of the benefits were to pay for education, buy food and buy medicines.

Earthquake, cyclone and river floods were the most prevalent form of natural hazards in the study locations. Around 2-3rd of the households who reported of any natural hazard in last five years, faced loss of asset / health. Almost 3/4th faced damage of residential building and around 1/3rd faced loss of agricultural land, livelihood or other assets. Primary consequence was on reduction in food (47%) and non-food (55%) expenses, and close half of the affected families ended up borrowing money. Only about 1/5th received any support from government / NGOs / international bodies, where in almost 3/4th of the case male members was the receiver of the compensation.

Close to 60% of the families received early warning, which was mainly announced by miking by government and community volunteers. Adult male members of the family were the primary receiver of the messages. The main focus of the messages was on the tentative time and intensity of the flood / cyclone, about nearby shelters with little (14%) information related to female / child / aged related preparations or services.

While both male and female equally took part in the discussions on disaster preparedness at the household level, female played a major role in packing. Respondents shared that In post disaster period, female may significant role in food and fuel storage, reconstruction of households along with managing the household chores. Surprisingly, very few of the respondents (both male and female) reported of increase in violence against women and children during post-disaster period.

In general, the average awareness about disaster preparedness among respondents was low – it was comparatively low for flood / cyclone preparedness than earthquake preparedness.

Only about 1/4th of the respondents were aware about the disaster management committee in their community, while majority of the members being adult male. Respondents shared that the DMC members help in providing early warning messages



and preparedness measures. However, reported training to build capacity at the community level for disaster preparedness was very limited.

In terms of women participation in different committees, close to half of the respondents reported that their female family members participate in micro credit organizations. About 28% mentioned of any capacity building programme for women in last two years, which were primarily focused on sewing.

While most of the disabled received benefits under SSNP, 2 out of 30 disabled people in our sample participate in local communities to advocate for disabled and to provide inputs for disaster management.

The following section provides the detailed findings from the household survey

### Sample description

Following the suggestions from UNDP, primary quantitative data was collected from 720 households. Given the focus of this project is to evaluate the NRP, we used a repeated cross section sampling method, where the data was collected from the same districts and upzillas as of the baseline survey. **Error! Reference source not found.** provides the brief description of the sample. Information was collected equivalently from male and female respondents. Roughly equal number of households were sampled from rural and urban areas.

While among the male respondents, majority were in the age group of 25-44 years (43%), followed by 46-64 years (3%) (**Error! Reference source not found.**); majority of the female respondents were from 25-44 years of age group (67.3%). Around one-fourth of the respondents were Muslims, followed by around 18% from Hindu. Interestingly, while 15% of the male respondents were from migrant family, it was 32% for female respondents. Overall, 42% of the households reported to have a total monthly income between Taka 10000-20000. On the health status, 11.9% of male and 13.8% of female members of the surveyed households suffer from some type of chronic illness, while ~19% of the female are anaemic. While there was not much striking difference in educational attainment among male and female household members, almost 60% of female adults were engaged in domestic duties. Among male members, roughly equal proportion (~20%) were engaged in agriculture, non-agriculture enterprises and regular salaried jobs. With respect to access to mobile phones, about 44.7% of female owns a mobile phone as against 63.1% of male family members. Similar trend was followed for ownership of bank account and land as well.

**Table 5: Sample characteristics (%)**

Indicators	Male respondents	Female respondents	Total
<b>Age-group of respondents</b>			
16-24 years	8.8	13.3	11.1



25-44 years	43.1	67.3	55.3
46-64 years	33.1	18.2	25.6
>=65 years	15.0	1.2	8.0
Whether the respondent has any disability			
Yes	5.0	3.3	4.2
Religion of the household			
Islam	72.6	73.5	73.1
Hindu	17.0	18.0	17.5
Christian	0.3	0.3	0.3
Buddhist	10.1	8.3	9.2
Ethnicity			
Not indigenous	86.3	85.1	85.7
Indigenous tribes	13.7	14.9	14.3
Migration status			
Original inhabitant of the village	84.9	68.0	76.4
Migrant	15.1	32.0	23.6
Total monthly income of the household			
Taka 3000-5000	4.2	3.6	3.9
Taka 5000-10000	20.1	21.6	20.8
Taka 10000-20000	39.9	44.5	42.2
More than Taka 20000	35.8	30.4	33.1
Health status			
Chronic illness (by male / female)	11.9	13.8	12.9
Anaemia among women in family	18.4	19.3	18.9
Stunted / waste children below 5 years of age	7.8	8.0	7.9
Education level of family members (male / female)			
Illiterate	15.0	21.2	18.1
Primary	23.5	19.7	21.6
Middle	16.7	19.5	18.1

Secondary	16.8	18.8	17.8
Higher secondary	9.1	8.5	8.8
Graduation & above	11.8	7.3	9.6
Primary occupation (male/ female)			
Agriculture	18.3	1.5	9.7
Fishing / foraging / livestock	1.5	3.6	2.6
Contractual labour	6.3	0.6	3.4
Regular salaried	12.1	4.3	8.1
Non-agri enterprise	19.4	1.4	10.2
Domestic worker	0.2	58.2	29.8
Non-agri casual worker	9.6	3.7	6.6
Student	18.2	13.6	15.8
Not working	8.8	9.8	9.3
Others	5.7	3.4	4.5
Access to mobile phones (male / female)			
Owns a mobile phone	63.1	44.7	53.8
Access to various services (male / female respondents)			
Bank account			
Adult males	85.8	67.7	77.4
Adult females	39.0	50.6	44.4
Land ownership			
Male	93.1	85.2	89.6
Female	3.1	7.9	5.2
Both	3.9	6.9	5.2

## Social safety net programs

About 37% of both the male and female respondents reported of any family member being covered under any social safety net program (SSNP) (*as against 8.3% reported in baseline*) (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Most of them approached the chairman / member to include their name under the SSNP (*similar to baseline*). While around 46-49% felt the benefit was inadequate (similar to baseline), more than 50% were satisfied with it (*as against 17.3% in baseline*). The benefits were primarily used to pay for education (35-42%), to buy food (29-34%) and to buy medicines (39-51%).

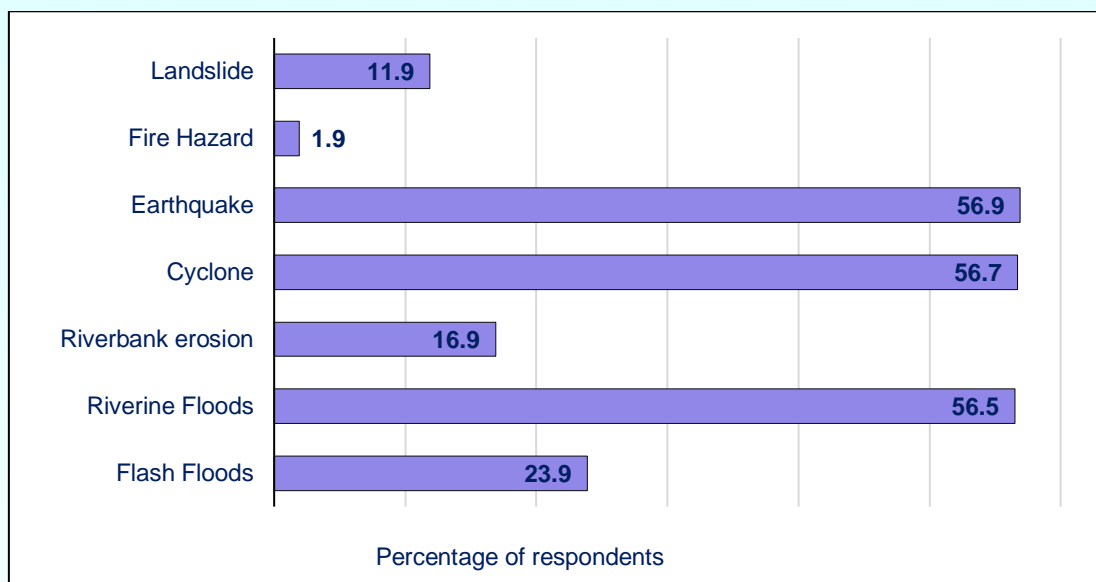
**Table 6: Coverage by social safety net programs (SSNP)**

Indicators	Male respondents	Female respondents
<b>Did anyone in this household is covered under any social safety net programme</b>	37.4	37.0
<b>How were your household chosen for SSNP?</b>		
Through community consultation	23.9	20.1
By political leaders	0.0	2.2
I went to Chairman/member and then name was included	52.2	47.0
Local NGOs recommended	1.5	0.0
Others	22.4	30.6
<b>What do you think about the benefits under the SSNP?</b>		
Inadequate but useful	45.5	48.5
Adequate and I am happy to receive it	53.7	51.5
I am entitled but did not receive it yet	0.7	0.0
<b>How did you use the benefits received under SSNP?</b>		
To buy food	29.1	34.3
To buy medicine	50.7	38.8
To repay loan	3.0	1.5
To pay for education	35.1	41.8
To buy other household essentials	26.9	19.4
Used in reducing disaster risk	0.7	0.0

## Disaster management

Earthquake, cyclone and riverine floods are reported to be the most (57% for each) prevalent natural hazards in their area, followed by flash floods (23.9%) and water congestion (21.9%) (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

**Figure 3: Types of natural hazards in the study area**



Around two-third of the households reported of facing some loss due to these natural hazards (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Among the affected families (73%), ~ one-fourth reported of loss / damage of residential building, followed by loss of other assets (41.1%), crop loss (35.4%), livelihood loss (35.2%) and livestock loss (27.5%). During baseline, 27% of respondents reported of effect on income generation, 21% of house damage, 13% of illness, 14-17% of loss of cow / goat / sheet and 39% of poultry. While 46.6% and 55.2% affected households reported that they had to reduce food- and non-food expenditure respectively, 48.1% reported to borrowed money to meet expenses. Only 18.9% of the affected people received any humanitarian assistance / support from any agency as compensation / help. The main sources of humanitarian assistance were government and national NGOs, with assistance mainly in kind (77.9%). Around three-fourth of the humanitarian assistance were given to the adult male members of the family.

**Table 7: Types of loss faced by households due to natural hazards in last 5 years (%)**

Natural hazard type	2022
No loss	36.7
Among affected	
Life	2.6
Health related	17.8

Livestock	27.5
Crop	35.4
Agricultural Land	23.1
Residential building	74.7
Loss of other assets	41.1
Livelihood	35.2
Credit	9.0
<b>Consequence on the family</b>	
Reduced food expenditure	46.6
Reduced non-food expenditure	55.2
Could not seek treatment if ill	15.4
Could not pay for child's education	11.9
Borrowed money from lender / relative	48.1
<b>Received any humanitarian assistance / support from any agency as compensation/ help</b>	18.9
Source of compensation - Government	48.8
Source of compensation – NGOs (National)	46.5
Source of compensation – International agencies	3.5
<b>Type of compensation received</b>	
Monetary	45.5
In kind	77.9
<b>Gender of family member who received the compensation</b>	
Compensation received by adult male members of family	74.4
Compensation received by adult female members of family	30.2

## Early warning system for flood / cyclone

Among the respondents, who reported of any natural hazard in last five years, around 60% reported of receiving early warning for flood or cyclone, where majority (61.5%) received the warning 1-2 days before the natural hazard took place (**Error! Reference source not found.**) (around 61-75% of the respondents in urban and rural areas during baseline reported not to be aware of the early warning hotline number). The primary source of information was through miking by community volunteers (64.1%) and miking by government officials (51.1%). Only ~12% of the respondents mentioned warning message dissemination by DMC members. There was large gender gap in receiving the information (68.1% adult male vs 29.5% adult female). Following the same trend, majority of the messages were focused on tentative time of the cyclone / flood (76.3%), intensity (86.7%), precautions that need to be taken (45.2%), preparative activities (38.1%) and information about shelter homes (47.0%). The messages contain limited information on services available for women, children and other vulnerable group, including about protection to counter violence and abuse.

**Table 8: Early warning system and disaster preparedness (%)**

Early warning system and disaster preparedness	
Received early warning	59.3
How long before did the warning came?	
Less than 12 hours	17.8
Less than 24 hours	10.4
1-2 days before the flood / cyclone	61.5
3-5 days before the flood/cyclone	8.5
1 week before the flood/cyclone	1.9
What was the source of the message?	
Miking by government officials	51.1
Miking by community volunteer	64.1
Messages on television	18.1
Messages on social media	18.1
Audio message in mobile	4.4
SMS in mobile	7.8
Household visit by community volunteers	1.1
Household visit by government officials	3.0
From relatives / friends / neighbours	14.8

Colour coded signal flags	4.8
DMC members	11.5
Women's rights organizations / Women's groups	1.1
<b>Who first heard the message in your family?</b>	
Adult female member	29.5
Adult male member	68.1
<b>What all information were covered?</b>	
Tentative time of the cyclone/flood	76.3
Intensity of the cyclone/flood	86.7
Precautions that needed to be taken	45.2
Preparative activities in case to evacuation	38.1
Information about shelters	47.0
Information about the emergency contacts	7.0
Health awareness related to cyclone/flood	7.4
Livestock advisory	19.3
Agromet advisory	7.0
Asset protection	3.3
Information about services available for women, children, elderly, disability and socially excluded groups women, children, elderly, disability and socially excluded groups)	14.1
Information about women and child protection to counter violence and abuse	1.1
Information on crop / fish harvesting	3.3
Information on the protection of small shops / SMEs	0.4



## Preparatory activities by households

While both adult male and female took part in the discussion on next steps after receiving the flood / cyclone warning, females played a greater role, first in taking the decision on what to pack (71.5% as against 66.3% for male), and then in packing (74.8% for female vs 55.6% for male) (**Error! Reference source not found.**). While the primary focus of preparedness by the households were on packing valuables, clothes and food, 37-46% of the respondents reported to pack items related to feminine hygiene, for children and aged.

**Table 9: Preparatory activities by households after receiving the early warning (%)**

Preparatory activities taken by households	
<b>Participation in discussion after receiving early warning message (among those received early warning)</b>	
Adult male	93.5
Adult female	93.5
<b>Who took the decision on what to pack?</b>	
Adult male	66.3
Adult female	71.5
<b>Who did the packing?</b>	
Adult male	55.6
Adult female	74.8
<b>What preparations did you make?</b>	
Packed important documents and valuables money, jewellery etc.) in a small bag	64.8
Packed clothes in bags	71.1
Reserved dry food, cooking fuel, firewood, fire box, portable stove	67.8
Charged mobile phones fully	25.9
Packed things related to feminine hygiene	45.9
Packed things necessary for children	37.4
Packed things necessary for aged	40.0

The respondents reported that after the disaster, the women play a significant role in food and fuel storage (53.0% *(as against 74.8% reported in baseline)* and 45.7% *(70.1% in baseline)* respectively), taking part in household construction along with the male members (53.4%, *similar to baseline figure of 53.5%*), in addition to continuing the

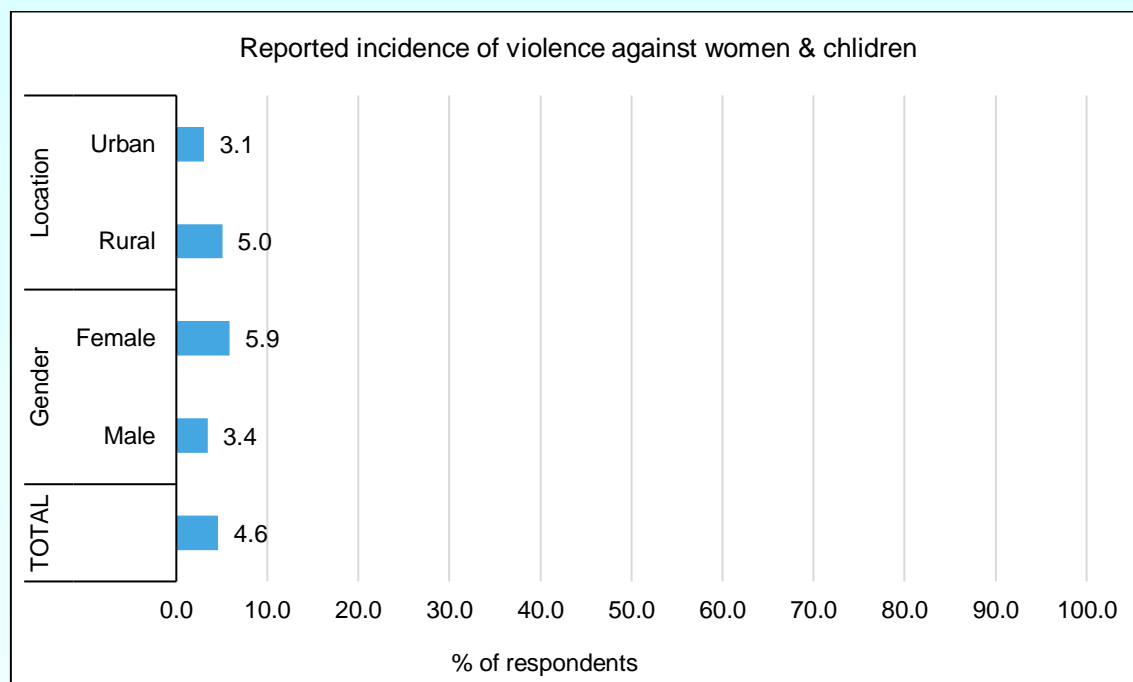
regular household chores (80.45) (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Only about 6.6% of the respondents reported that women support the family with livelihood activities by earning money.

**Table 10: Role played by women in post disaster management**

Activities	Percentage
Food storage	53.0
Fuel storage	45.7
Take care of livestock	29.5
Take part in household reconstruction	53.4
Borrow from micro-credit institutions for supporting family's rehabilitation	17.1
Childcare	17.4
Care for elderly/sick	9.7
Household chores – cooking, cleaning	80.4
Fetching water	21.1
Support with livelihood activities for earning money	6.6

During the primary study, only ~5% of the respondents reported of any incidence of violence against women and children in post-disaster period (**Error! Reference source not found.**), though there was difference in reporting by male (3.4%) and female (5.9%) respondents. *Contrastingly, during baseline, 30-40% of the respondents in urban and rural areas opined that violence against women and children increases in post-disaster period.*

**Figure 4: Reported incidence of violence against women & children in post disaster period (%)**



## General awareness about disaster preparedness among respondents

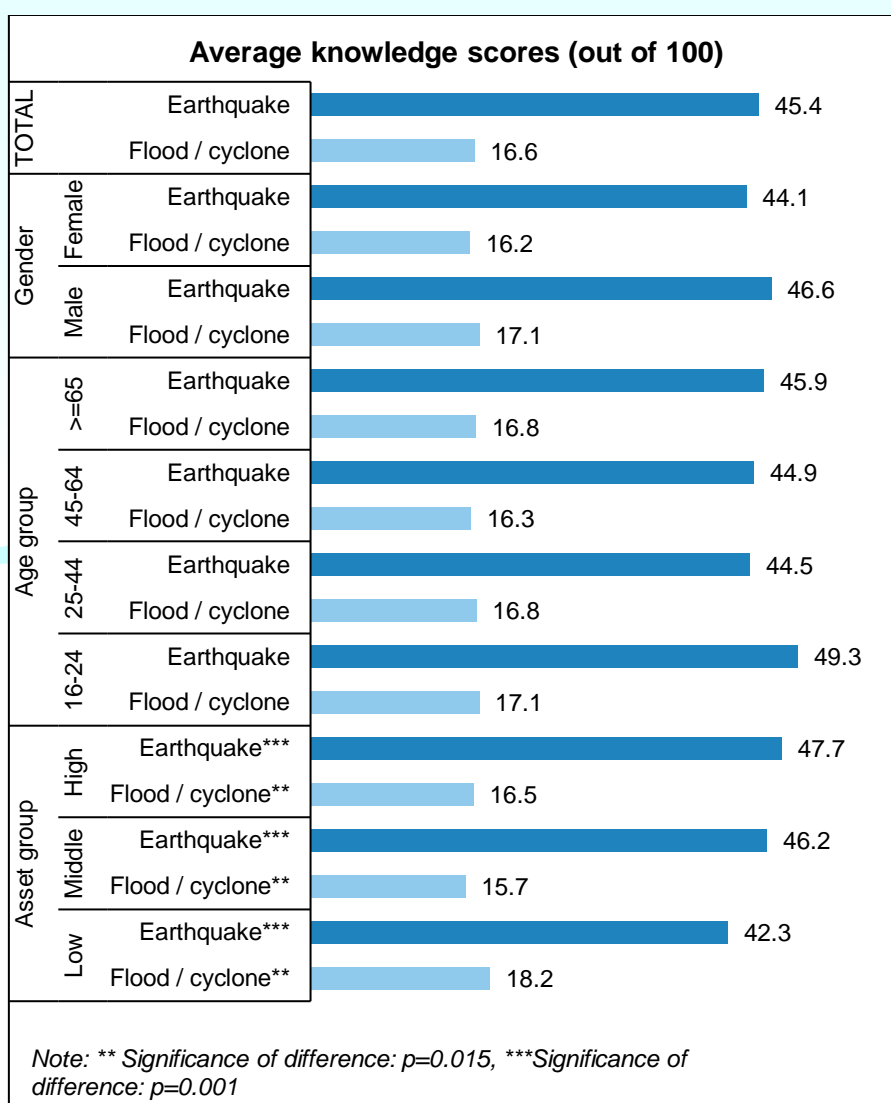
In general, majority of the respondents were aware about the basic preparation for flood / cyclone like packing documents and valuables, clothes and food, though awareness about packing items necessary for feminine hygiene, children and aged was very limited (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Regarding earthquake, more than three-fourth of the respondents were aware that they need to run out of house and stand in open areas during earthquake, but only ~15% were aware that if inside house, they need to hide under tables.

**Table 11: Knowledge about disaster preparedness**

Preparatory steps	Percentage
<b>Flood / cyclone</b>	
Pack important documents and valuables (money, jewellery etc.) in a small bag	68.7
Pack clothes in bags	43.4
Reserve dry food, cooking fuel, firewood, fire box, portable stove	59.6
Arrange small boats and homemade raft	1.9
Collect water purification tablets before floods / cyclone	4.2
Arrange tube well sealing, water reservoirs, heightened tube well heads	4.9
Collect emergency medicine and oral saline before flood	14.0
Relocate livestock on higher grounds, reserved livestock feed	6.0
Dissemble houses and move household assets and belongings in higher or safer places	5.7
Dissemble houses and move to higher or safer places	4.9
Pack things necessary for children	5.7
Pack things necessary for aged	4.5
Pack things related to maintain feminine hygiene	1.5
Charge the mobile phones	7.5
<b>Earthquake</b>	
Run out of house	87.6
Stand in open area	78.5
If inside house, hide under table	14.6
If you are in high rise, take stairs, not lift	0.8

Based on the average knowledge score (out of 100) computed, over the awareness about both flood / cyclone preparedness and steps to take during earthquake is low: only 16.6% for flood / cyclone and 45% for earthquake (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Though there was not much difference in knowledge with respect to gender and age-group of respondents, there was statistically significant difference between the three economic groups by asset index. While the low economic group had higher knowledge for flood / cyclone preparedness, the high and middle economic group scored more for earthquake preparedness. This can be linked to their economic conditions as low-income groups are expected to be more affected by floods / cyclone, whereas the economically better off people probably are more aware about specific needs, like not using lift and hide under the table in their house during earthquake.

**Figure 5: Average knowledge score (out of 100) for flood / cyclone and earthquake preparedness**



## Disaster management committee

While more than one-fourth of the male respondent were aware about the presence of DMC in their community, about 23% of the female respondents knew about it (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Majority of the respondents from both the genders (84% of male & 72% of female) reported that adult male are the members of the DMC, followed by adult females (*during Baseline, <10% of the respondents reported of women participation in DMCs*). The respondents shared that the primary role of the DMC members in their community involves providing early warnings for cyclones / flood (*which is similar to the findings of the baseline where ~96% of the male and female respondents in Satkhira and 64-85% of the respondents in Khulna*) reported to inform the community about upcoming flood/cyclone by miking) and inform the community members about preparedness. Around 36-37% of the respondents informed that DMC members help them evacuate to safe places. However, only a very few of the respondents reported of any capacity building visit / event by DMC members apart from the time of natural disaster.

**Table 12: Awareness about and reported activities by DMCs at the community level**

Responses	Male (%)	Female (%)
Aware of a local disaster management committee (DMC) in the community**	25.7	22.7
Who is part of it?		
Young male members from the community	26	28
Young female members from the community	14	22
Adult male members from the community**	84	72
Adult female members of the community	65	54
Aged (65+ years) members of the community	3	5
Local administrative authority members	8	13
Person with disability	0	0
How do they help you in times of natural disasters?		
Provide early warnings for cyclones / flood	91	95
Inform us about preparedness for different types of disaster	70	63
Train us on precautions during cyclone / earthquake / flood / fire	26	18
Collects information from every household about the family members (member names, age, gender, illness, disability etc.)	16	17
In times of natural disaster, help us in evacuate to safe places	36	37
In times of natural disaster, help us with food, medicine, doctors, shelter materials etc.	26	30
In last one year, apart from any specific natural disaster, did anyone come and talked to you about preparedness in such situations?	5.6	7.7
Who visited your household?		
Government officials	15	29
Community leaders	30	18
NGO people	50	50
DMT members	60	36
How many times did they come in last one year (median)	2.0	1.5
In last one year, was there any group capacity building activity in your community	12.3	9.7
How many times did it happened in last one year (median)	2.0	2.0
Note: **Significant difference among responses by male and female ( $p < 0.05$ )		

## Women leadership & capacity building

Around 12% of the respondents were aware about the women-led organizations under NRP-DWA in the study locations (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Close to half of the respondents reported that women from their families take part in micro-credit organizations. About 29% of the respondents informed of any skill development training programmes in their community in last two years, where majority of these were on sewing (89.35), followed by farming related training (29.3%), operational aspect of cottage industries (25.45) and poultry rearing (20.5%).

**Table 13: Capacity development & leadership for women & disabled in the study areas**

	Percentage
<b>Women</b>	
Do you know if there is any women-led organization under NRP DWA in this area?	11.9
Do women in your family go to government departments for seeking supports during /post disasters?	7.5
Do women in your family take part in micro-credit organizations through which they get financial support when needed?	43.5
In last two years, was there any skill development programme in your community for Women?	28.5
What was it about?	
Sewing training	89.3
Food processing training	1.5
Mechanics (like different tool / appliance repair etc) training	1.5
Farming related training	29.3
Mobile-phone based earning	2.4
Agricultural farm	10.7
To run cottage industry	25.4
Compost / fertilizer preparing and selling	1.0
Large animal husbandry	26.8
Poultry rearing	20.5
<b>Disabled</b>	
Disabled in the family	4.0 (30)
Receive SSNP benefits	86.6 (26)
Engaged in any organization, committee, platform to raise voices	7.7 (2)

Only about 30 households (4%) in the sample had any disabled member, out of which 26 reported of receiving any SSNP benefits (*compared to only about 11.2% reported as reported in baseline*), which are mainly the financial assistance by the government for the disabled. Two out of the 26 disabled in our sample were engaged in any organization / committee / platform for raise voices for disabled (*corresponding figure during baseline was 3.1%*): one is part of the local level disaster committee and another is engaged in advocacy for improved access for dis



## Annex J      Gender responsive risk-informed development in line with Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

### 17 SDGs

Gender and DRR are crosscutting and integral part of monitoring and reporting across SDG targets.



### CEDAW and DRR

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)<sup>26</sup> is a **legally binding** international treaty **for member-states**. Bangladesh is **legally bound** to put its provisions into practice. CEDAW is unlike the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is not legally binding. **CEDAW General Recommendation 37 (2018) on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk**

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<sup>26</sup> United Nations General Assembly (1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>

**reduction in the context of climate change**<sup>27</sup> explicitly links disasters, pandemics, and women's rights in an actionable way taking into account the principles of substantive equality and non-discrimination, participation and empowerment, accountability, and access to justice. It serves as guidance to State Parties to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are central to disaster risk management and humanitarian response and are reported in Universal Periodic Review. It outlines the process of gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction in the context of Agenda 2030.<sup>28</sup>

## **Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction**

The [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#) provides the UN Member States with policy structure and concrete actions to protect development gains from disaster risks linked to natural hazards or induced by human processes. The State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) underlines **women's participation and leadership** as critical for effectively reducing disaster risk and designing, resourcing, and implementing gender-sensitive policies, plans, and programmes to build resilience.

## **Four Priorities of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**

Following are the Four Priorities of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), and gender mainstreaming is crucial for its achievement at local, national, regional, and global levels:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

## **Seven Sendai Framework targets**

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<sup>27</sup>CEDAW (2018) CEDAW General recommendation No. 37 (2018) on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1626306?ln=en#record-files-collapse-header>

<sup>28</sup> CEDAW (2018) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Sixty-ninth session Statement of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on gender related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change:  
[https://www.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/Statements/Statement GR\\_DRRCC.pdf&action=default&DefaultItemOpen=1](https://www.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/Statements/Statement GR_DRRCC.pdf&action=default&DefaultItemOpen=1)

- (a) **Target A** - Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030.
- (b) **Target B** - Substantially reduce the number of affected people by 2030.
- (c) **Target C** - Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to the gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- (d) **Target D** - Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of essential services, health, and educational facilities, and develop their resilience by 2030.
- (e) **Target E** - Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- (f) **Target F** - Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries by 2030.
- (g) **Target G** - Substantially increase the availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information to people by 2030.

**Other gender-responsive DRR and risk-informed development frameworks to be considered:**

1. [Paris Agreement](#)
2. [Agenda for Humanity - World Humanitarian Summit](#), [Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights](#)
3. [New Urban Agenda](#)
4. [Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Development Finance](#)
5. [Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the SFDRR](#)
6. [Ha Noi Recommendations for Action on Gender and DRR](#)
7. [Nansen Initiative - Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change](#)
8. [Global compact on Refugees](#) contributing to the achievement of [SDGs and overall Agenda 2030](#)

## Annex K List of KIIs

KIIs	Key Informants
KII -1	The National Coordinator, NRP
KII -2	Programme Coordination and Monitoring Team (PCMT), NRP
KII -3	UNDP representatives/cluster head/focal person from sub-projects
KII -4	Project Director, Programming Division sub-project
KII -5	Project director, Department of Disaster Management (DDM) sub-project
KII -6	Director General (DG), Department of Disaster Management (DDM)
KII -7	Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)
KII -8	Team leader/Focal of piloting DIA
KII -9	Team leader/Focal of piloting DRIP
KII -10	Team leader/Focal of piloting of Earthquake Preparedness Programme
KII -11	Team leader/Focal of piloting Ward Level Flood Preparedness Programme
KII -12	Project director, Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED) sub-project
KII -13	UNOPS representatives/cluster head/focal person from sub-projects
KII -14	Team leader/Focal of piloting RB AMP (Roads)
KII -15	Team leader/Focal of piloting RB AMP (Bridges):
KII -16	Project director, Department of Women Affairs (DWA) sub-project
KII -17	Team leader/Focal of piloting SADD
KII -18	UN Women representatives/cluster head/focal person from sub-project
KII -19	Representative of FCDO
KII- 20	Representative of Government of Sweden
KII- 21	District Relief & Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) at District level
KII- 22	Upazila Nirbahi Offiecr, Upazila Parishad, at selected Upazila
KII- 23	Town Planner/Executive Engineer, Ranpur City Corporation/Municipality
KII- 24	Chairman (DMC & UDMC Member) of selected Union Parishad
KII- 25	Assistant Director, CPP office at Upazila Complex, Upazila Level
KII- 26	Representative of Fire Service & Civil Defense of Corporation/Municipality
KII- 27	Female DMC Member of Selected project area
KII- 28	Upazila Women Affairs Officer (UWAO), Upazila Parishad, at selected Upazila

## Annex L List of FGDs

Location	Participants
<b>National level</b>	Representatives from NRP PCMT and individual sub-projects.
<b>National level</b>	DIA training beneficiaries
<b>National level</b>	IAM certification beneficiaries
<b>Tangail Municipality</b>	Building Construction committee representative, Pourashava representatives, local administration representatives, Fire Service & Civil Defense Representative
<b>Rangamati Municipality</b>	Building Construction committee representative, Pourashava representatives, local administration representatives, Fire Service & Civil Defense Representative
<b>Sadar Upazila, Kurigram</b>	Trained & Sensitized Journalist at Kurigram
<b>Deowangonj Upazila, Jamalpur</b>	FPP Volunteers, CSO Representatives and Community People
<b>Kaligonj Upazila, Satkhira</b>	Resilience Livelihood supported beneficiaries
<b>Koyra Upazila, Khulna</b>	CPP Volunteers and female CPP Volunteers
<b>Koyra Upazila, Khulna</b>	DMC Members and Female DMC members
<b>Teknaf Upazila, Cox's Bazar</b>	CPP Volunteers and female CPP Volunteers
<b>Shyamnagar Upazila, Satkhira</b>	Resilience Livelihood supported beneficiaries
<b>Shyamnagar Upazila, Satkhira</b>	CSOs Leader/Representative from Satkhira District
<b>Islampur Upazila, Jamalpur</b>	Local administration representative, DMC Member, UP Representative, INGOs/NGOs Representative
<b>Islampur Upazila, Jamalpur</b>	FPP volunteers ( Male & Female), and Community people
<b>Chilmari Upazila, Kurigram</b>	Local administration representative, DMC Member, UP Representative, INGOs/NGOs Representative
<b>Chilmari Upazila, Kurigram</b>	FPP volunteers ( Male & Female), Self help Group Representatives/leaders, and Community people
<b>Sadar Upazila, Kurigram</b>	CSOs Leader/Representative from Sadar Upazila, Kurigram District
<b>Rangpur City Corporation</b>	Representatives from City Corporation (Planners), Fire Service & Civil Defense Representative, Urbans Community Volunteer, Local administration representative
<b>Sadar Upazila, Sunamganj</b>	Building Construction committee representative, Pourashava representatives, local administration representatives, Fire Service & Civil Defense Representative

## Annex M Sampling plan for HH survey

District Name	Upazila	Union/Ward	Village/Mohalla	Sample hh	Household	PSU #
Kurigram	Kurigram Sadar	Holokhana	*Khamar Holokhana	10	522	1
Kurigram	Kurigram Sadar	Jatrapur	Garuhara	10	590	2
Kurigram	Kurigram Sadar	Punchgachhi	Dakshin Noabash	10	329	3
Kurigram	Chilmari	Chilmari	*Dhushmara	10	172	4
Kurigram	Chilmari	Ranigonj	Johitari	10	342	5
Kurigram	Chilmari	Nayerhat	*Phechuka Patrakhata	10	331	6
Jamalpur	Islampur	Chinadulli	Chinaduli (Purba)	10	420	7
Jamalpur	Islampur	Belgachha	Belgachha	10	332	8
Jamalpur	Islampur	Patharsi	Patharshi	10	932	9
Jamalpur	Dewangonj	Bahadurabad	*Char Bahadurabad	10	731	10
Jamalpur	Dewangonj	Char Aomkhaoa	Baira Para	10	417	11
Jamalpur	Dewangonj	Chikajani	Chikajan Digir Par	10	250	12
Tangail	Tangail Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 13	*Tangail Mahallah	30	390	13
Tangail	Tangail Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 14	*Purba Adalatpara	30	2105	14
Tangail	Tangail Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 16	*Akur Takur Para (Part)	30	2353	15
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 6	*Bedbedi Para	30	995	16
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 8	*Dakshin Kalindipur	30	1174	17
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 9	*College Gate	30	768	18
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Surajpur	*Manikpur	10	986	19
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Surajpur	Bamonkata	10	189	20
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Surajpur	Kair Bil Para	10	88	21
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Surajpur	Mogpara Bil	10	229	22
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Surajpur	Bilijar Para	10	218	23
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Kakhara	Maij Kakara	10	769	24
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Kakhara	Proper Kakara	10	757	25
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Kakhara	Saker Mohammed Char	10	641	26
Cox's Bazar	Chakoria	Kakhara	*Lotani	10	606	27
Rangpur	Rangpur Sadar	Ward No-04	*Chikli	30	1011	28
Rangpur	Rangpur Sadar	Ward No-10	*Central Road	30	358	29

<b>Rangpur</b>	Rangpur Sadar	Ward No-14	*Dhumkhatia	30	413	30
<b>Sunamgonj</b>	Sunamganj Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 2	*Dakshin Salaghar	20	265	31
<b>Sunamgonj</b>	Sunamganj Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 4	*Uttar Hasan Nagar	20	484	32
<b>Sunamgonj</b>	Sunamganj Sadar	Municipality Ward No. 5	*Kamarkhali Para (College Road)	20	276	33
<b>Satkhira</b>	Shyamnagar	Munshigonj	Parshikhali	10	385	34
<b>Satkhira</b>	Shyamnagar	Munshigonj	Harinagar	10	557	35
<b>Satkhira</b>	Shyamnagar	Munshigonj	Dhankhali	10	641	36
<b>Satkhira</b>	Shyamnagar	Munshigonj	Uttar Kadamtala	10	528	37
<b>Satkhira</b>	Kaligonj	Krishnagar	*Bena Dona	10	117	38
<b>Satkhira</b>	Kaligonj	Krishnagar	Nengi	10	252	39
<b>Satkhira</b>	Kaligonj	Krishnagar	Sankarpur	10	206	40
<b>Satkhira</b>	Kaligonj	Krishnagar	*Sota	10	344	41
<b>Satkhira</b>	Kaligonj	Champaphul	Chandulia	10	237	42
<b>Satkhira</b>	Kaligonj	Champaphul	*Khajra	10	30	43
<b>Satkhira</b>	Kaligonj	Champaphul	Sainhati	10	338	44
<b>Satkhira</b>	Kaligonj	Champaphul	Yusufpur	10	102	45
<b>Khulna</b>	Koyra	Koyra	1 No. Koyra	10	887	46
<b>Khulna</b>	Koyra	Koyra	3 No. Koyra	10	525	47
<b>Khulna</b>	Koyra	Koyra	5 No. Koyra	10	600	48
<b>Khulna</b>	Koyra	Koyra	Dhakin Madinabad	10	963	49
<b>Khulna</b>	Koyra	Koyra	Uttar Madinabad	10	848	50
<b>Khulna</b>	Koyra	Koyra	Ghatakhali	10	156	51
<b>Total</b>				<b>720</b>		



## Annex N Case Studies

### Case Study I: Implementation of Asset Management System in Local Government Engineering Department (UNOPS)

#### **g. Genesis and brief description**

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives of the Government of Bangladesh is responsible for management of local infrastructures. Over the years LGED has developed over USD 25 billion worth of rural assets including 3 lakh 52 thousand kilometres of rural roads. Monitoring and maintenance of this enormous asset could not be done in a piece-meal approach and required a more holistic approach. This became evident with the development of Resilient Infrastructure Framework during an earlier programme, namely Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) – Phase II. To develop and maintain resilient infrastructure, asset management system (AMS) becomes important and was hence taken up under the NRP after thorough consultation with the government. The government saw value in developing an integrated system for asset management instead of the silo approach followed earlier and with support of UNOPS, has established an AMS in line with the provisions of ISO 55000. The AMS includes an Asset Management Policy, a Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP), Asset Management Plans (AMPs) for roads and bridges, and an Asset Information Strategy (AIS). The development of these policies and plans were followed by extensive training and capacity building of relevant stakeholders and implementers including TOTs for sustainability. This has made the LGED leadership aware of the time, effort, and resources required to bring about a positive institutional change.

#### **b. Implementation process**

The AMS was developed following a co-creation approach where the AMS was not developed by UNOPS **for LGED but along with LGED**. This ensured very strong partnership and ownership of the AMS on the government side. The UNOPS team provided technical support and brought in reputable international consultants while LGED provided the ground level inputs for developing an implementable and practical AMS. Initially awareness building activities were conducted and familiarisation visits were organised to Australia for demonstration of how an AMS works and helps in holistic management of assets. On return, a working group was formed which consisted of an asset management council and 4 small sub-committees (roads, bridges, climatic risks and database and information). The working group consisted of 30 people from different divisions within the LGED. The international consultants provided the ISO frameworks for MAS and conducted capacity building of the working group. 25 people were provided training through Institute of Asset Management. 20 of these trainees later obtained certification from IAM as well and eventually acted as trainers for subsequent AMS

trainings. Initially the AMS was completely unknown, but through extensive capacity building, confidence was built among the stakeholders. The UNOPS team along with the LGED has so far completed the AM policy, AM strategy, Capacity Building Plan, AM plans for roads and bridges (yet to be completed) and have provided training to almost 240 people from LGED as well as other departments including public works, water development board, disaster management etc. The LGED has also signed MOUs with Water Development Board, BUET and few others for sharing of data pertinent to strengthening the AMS.

**c. Challenges faced and action taken**

Establishing an Asset Management System (AMS) in LGED had its own challenges. Building an overall understanding of the Asset Management System at LGED required a complete overhaul of preconceived notions about it being a software or a database limited to maintenance management. Also, the fact that AMS would not produce anything physically tangible brought about a shift in LGED's idea of AMS. Nevertheless, the top management at LGED played a key role in quickly realizing the importance of AMS within their institution and with their support and continuous engagement on capacity building, the UNOPS team could instil enough confidence within LGED to integrate AMS in their system. The capacity building served dual purpose – increase the awareness of the stakeholders on AMS and ensure whole hearted participation from all levels of government hierarchy.

Also, to ensure that the AMS does not remain as 'shelf-ware', the UNOPS team avoided the pitfall of 'one-time engagement'. Rather it constituted an institutional structure by creating Asset Management Committees and Working Groups which provided strong leadership, support and commitment to the entire process.

**d. Expected/ Demonstrated impacts**

The effects of successful implementation of the AMS is yet to be fully visible and will take at least another couple of years of handholding before the system is attuned enough to show impacts. The AMS will bring in a systematic approach where in 25 billion USD worth of asset created by the LGED may be monitored and managed and future assets are planned in a risk-informed inclusive manner. Asset management is at present seen as maintenance of asset only. Target of AMS is to introduce LCA based holistic planning and maintenance of assets.

Nevertheless, even in these initial stages, introduction of AMS and associated capacity building has caused a shift towards LCA based planning approach. Introduction to AMS have also indirectly influenced system enhancements through revision of MoCs and integration of climate change concerns in Asset Creation Standards (change in bitumen type and grade in event of erratic rainfall, change in Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) for resilient infrastructure).

**e. Linkages with other initiatives – internal, external, scale-up, replication probability, sustainability**

Training modules have been developed under the NRP for training-of-trainers for AMS. This is the right approach since it ensures sustainability of the training and continuation of the AMS in future and in the absence of the NRP. To ensure the continuity of capacity building initiatives on Asset Management, LGED has signed a contract with the Engineering Staff College of Bangladesh (ESCB) to train the staff of LGED and other public institutions within the country.

The AMS development and the learnings therefrom has been informally shared with both ADB and World Bank for replication in other departments as well for enhancements of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) through World Bank support. ADB's Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP) will upgrade about 1,700 kilometres of rural roads to all-weather standards in 34 districts located in five divisions; improve the capacity of the rural infrastructure agency to address institutional constraints relating to rural road development; and finance enhancements to the national rural road master plan to enable the selection of priority rural roads for improvement using a geographic information system covering the entire country. Data from the RCIP will be used by the LGED and will provide complimentary support to implementation of the AMS. Climate change concerns included in the RDM and strengthening of the RSDMS will be supported through the KfW funded Climate Resilient Local Infrastructure Center (CReLIC). CReLIC will be a center of excellence that will act as a knowledge and information hub which will collect, process and provide knowledge and exchange of information on climate resilient infrastructure to and from LGED Engineers, relevant research institutions and other agencies. CReLIC therefore provides complimentary support to the AMS. Data generated through World Bank funded Rural Transport Improvement Project is being used for finalisation of the AMP (Bridges).

Thus, the AMS has been able to synergise with other complementary programmes and have also put in place systems to ensure sustainability of the AMS

***f. Lessons learned***

- The AMS establishes the importance of having a focused approach towards implementing complex system enhancements and also highlights the need for a participatory approach.
- By establishing complementary relationships with other programmes, the AMS has set itself up for smoother implementation and value-for-money during implementation.
- Developing internal trainers and institutionalizing training activities is the correct approach towards sustaining any initiative in the long run.

**Case Study II: Integration of gender and social inclusion in environment, climate change and disaster related statistics (UN Women)**

**a. Genesis and brief description**

Bangladesh has achieved remarkable improvement in disaster management and climate change adaptation over the years. Risk informed and inclusive development planning supported by a strong gender responsive data system is of utmost importance to sustain these development gains. In spite of Bangladesh's strong track record in managing disasters, the gender dimensions of disaster risk reduction and the impacts of climate change are still not well understood, not only in Bangladesh but also around the globe. This is because of limited technical capacity at the national and local level that results in a lack of collection, analysis and usage of data disaggregated by sex, age, disability, ethnicity and geographical location. This continues to impede the development of appropriate and targeted strategies for disaster risk reduction and climate change response. These data, when combined with other forms of gender statistics, are important because they help assess if an initiative is successful at targeting and benefiting women, men, girls, boys, and unpack the differentiated impacts of disasters. Collecting gender statistics, including SADDD is a pre-requisite for gender analysis for disaster risk reduction policies, plans and budgets. This is emphasised in Sendai Framework as well as Paris Agreement on climate change. CEDAW General Recommendation 37 on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction and climate change actions emphasized on disaggregated data. Further, Asia Regional Plan for the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), adopted at Asian Ministerial Conference of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), reaffirms that countries will have methodologies to collect disaster loss data and risk profiles with gender, age, disability disaggregated data by 2020. Also, Bangladesh will be expected to report against the targets of Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) while reporting on the progress in SFDRR implementation.

Under this backdrop, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Statistics (ECDS) Cell, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBC) and UN Women Bangladesh joined hands to strengthen overall environment, climate change, disaster, and gender-related statistics in Bangladesh. ECDS cell jointly with UN Women organized a brainstorming workshop on 20 May 2019 involving SADDD and to discuss priorities to enhance gender, DRR and CC statistics in Bangladesh. One of the key recommendations emerging from the workshop was to develop a methodology for collecting SADDD on disaster and climate change risks in Bangladesh and build capacity of relevant government officials on the methodology.

**b. Implementation process**

Once the initial seeds of SADDD collection was planted in 2019, another round of consultation workshop was organized on 15 October 2019 with mid-level statistical and planning professionals of government agencies. The key focus of the workshop was to review the outcomes of the 20 May 2019 National Workshop on SADDD, to identify and review each of the potential national indicators to assess their relevance and feasibility for providing disaggregated and gender-related information and also to provide inputs to

the next steps in rolling out a national protocol and guidelines on producing disaggregated statistics on climate change and disasters. Through comprehensive group discussion and review of literature, the groups collected detailed information of data sources, disaggregated data availability and relevancy of 52 indicators. Finally, 26 national indicators drawn from monitoring framework linked to the national, regional and global commitments were selected for the initial piloting in 5 districts and 10 upazillas.

After series of bi lateral and multilateral discussion with relevant ministries, the draft Methodological guidelines and protocol for data producers and users for Integration of gender and social inclusion in environment, climate change and disaster related statistics was drafted. The draft protocol and guideline was shared with all the ministry focal point to get inputs and feedback. Finally, after addressing all the inputs received from ministries, the SADDD protocol guideline has been endorsed by BBS in December 2020.

Once the protocol and guideline was approved, BBS together with DWA organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Methodological Guidelines and Protocol for Data Producers and Users for BBS officials in December 2020 so that they can roll out training to different ministry focal point. A total of sixteen BBS officials (2 female, 14 male) received ToT on sex, age, disability disaggregated disaster data (SADDD) Protocol and Guideline document. These trainers then conducted 3 days training for 50 ministry data focal points to build their capacity on the collection, analysis and reporting on the environment, climate change and disaster management indicators. 3 sets of training were conducted for three days each where in 245 government officials from 50 departments of different ministries were trained on Generating Gender Responsive Environmental Data held during November - December 2021. Presently a pilot data collection is being carried out for 5 districts which is likely to be completed by April 2022. The project could not proceed to the upazilla level as initially envisaged due to COVID induced disruptions. The pilot report is likely to be completed by June 2022 after which the process is likely to be replicated for the entire country.

### **c. Challenges faced and action taken**

Since SADDD collection is still at its infancy in Bangladesh, developing and finalizing data collection protocols and guidelines took more time than initially stipulated. This was further exacerbated due to COVID 19 pandemic. The International Gender and Statistics Specialist couldn't facilitate the ToT in person but hold virtually trainings which to some extent compromised the quality of the training. To overcome this, one National Consultant was also engaged to assist the International Consultant holding the ToT virtually. This initiative undertaken by the BBS and UNW is a first-of-its-kind initiative in Bangladesh and hence a lot of capacity constraints came to the fore. The activity has conducted intensive trainings and have also provided ToTs for sustainability of the initiatives even after NRP is completed.

There was strong commitment within government for gender responsive statistics for DRR and climate change as the country considers climate change and disaster as key development challenges. However, since this was a completely new initiative, to encourage the relevant data producers to participate in the initiative, the initial data points



have been restricted to 26 instead of entire 52 indicators. This is a prudent approach while introducing new protocol and tools.

**d. Expected/ Demonstrated impacts**

The SADDD protocol guideline is one of the first initiative in the Asia-Pacific region where the national mandated statistical agency develops a gender-responsive guideline in relation to DRR and climate change for public agencies. Through this effort to formulate protocol/guidelines on SADDD and building capacity of government officials to generate and analyse Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD); gender responsive public data management system for disaster, climate change has been strengthened.

BBS's periodical disaster and climate change data collection has been highly influenced by this protocol and improved capacity of the BBS professionals. Though BBS had first started collecting data on disaster and climate impacts in 2015, BBS did not properly look at gendered impact of disasters and disaggregated data was not available in most cases. But after this support from NRP, BBS modified their methodology following the protocol which clearly shows the changes in practice. It is expected that the activity when scaled-up for the whole country and with maturity in including all 52 indicators, will provide a very strong foundation for gendered approach toward disaster mitigation and resilience building.

**e. Linkages with other initiatives – internal, external, scale-up, replication probability, sustainability**

BBS's own effort to periodically collect disaster and climate related data has been improved with enhanced in house capacity of BBS officials and formulation of protocols and guidelines. BBS has been highly influenced by NRP's pilot effort to make disaster related public data system gender responsive. Since the practice has been changed and BBS has started collecting disaggregated data with GoB resources, it is expected that NRP's efforts are going to sustain. With expansion of the pilot to cover all districts and upazillas, there is a strong replication potential of the initiative as well.

If Bangladesh successfully implements SADDD Protocol by collecting, analyzing and using SADDD across SDGs and Sendai Framework implementation, planning and budgeting, this initiative can serve as a best practice in the Asia-Pacific region and therefore have potential for wider replication.

**f. Lessons learned**

- The effort was successful only because of a highly collaborative approach adopted from the very beginning of the activity between UNW and BBS. BBS managed to mobilize all the relevant ministries. The whole-hearted involvement of BBS also ensured smooth implementation, ownership and sustainability.

### **Case Study III: Piloting of DRR-EGPP in Kurigram (UNDP)**

**a. Genesis and brief description**

The Government of Bangladesh has extensive social safety net programmes. Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP) is one such programme for reducing the economic vulnerability of poor people including women and persons with disability. The purpose of EGPP is to (i) provide short-term employment to the hardcore poor in lean seasons and (ii) develop rural infrastructure by constructing various programs under EGPP, mainly earthworks. The EGPP, while supporting employment generation and food security for the poorest, also have immense potential to build resilience to disaster shocks. This is particularly important as a scoping study<sup>29</sup> conducted by the NRP found that *“When exposed to a shock or disaster, majority of the households were not able to adopt any measure to mitigate the adversity of the event (approximately 41% of the beneficiary)”*.

In this backdrop, the National Resilience Program (NRP) worked towards developing a model to leverage existing social safety nets, such as the EGPP of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, for DRR. The proposed DRR inclusive Social Safety Net (DRRiSSN) model was piloted in the northern districts of Kurigram (Chilmari Upazilla) and Jamalpur (Islampur Upazilla) where the poor vulnerable people suffer a lot due to seasonal hazards (e.g. monsoon floods 2019, 2020). The piloting served two purposes:

- a) test the proposed model of risk reduction for resilience infrastructures (mostly earth roads/dam) in the field and document lessons learnt, and
- b) provide flood risk reduction support to most vulnerable households/community, particularly the households headed by woman, elderly households, and households with disable members.

**b. Implementation process**

The DRRiSSN Piloting identified 15 schemes (structure/infrastructure) based on local risk reduction plans developed through Community Risk Assessment (CRA). These were validated among the community, representatives of UP, local administration/government, UDMC, WDMC, line department and NGOs, and community. The community was engaged to design, implement and monitor the schemes with a project implementation committee (PIC) which looked after the activity to ensure the representation of women and persons with disabilities.

The 15 schemes identified small changes to make the earthwork constructed through the EGPP more resilient. These include 5 schemes on raised plinth of homestead (to reduce flooding), 2 schemes of vetiver grass and tree plantation of road built by EGPP fund (to prevent erosion and washing away of roads), one scheme on box culvert construction (increased drainage), 2 schemes on guide wall construction, 3 schemes on renovation of school cum flood shelter by construction of accessible ramp (disability

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<sup>29</sup> BIDS study on ‘Implication of Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP) to Reduce Disaster and Gender Vulnerability’



friendly changes), installation of hand washing point and renovation of a toilet for women, 1 scheme on raised Eid gaon field as flood shelter and 1 scheme for raised connecting road to access to shelter along with vetiver and tree plantation for protection.

Following the structural modifications to EGPP schemes, a Training Need Assessment (TNA) was conducted for 200 EGPP beneficiary households under the pilot project to aid in poverty alleviation of the poorest. These households were provided capacity building training on resilient livelihoods including non-farm alternative livelihoods and adaptation technologies such as flood resilient vegetable cultivation, poultry & goat rearing, solar panel repairing, bamboo craft, electrical house wiring, tailoring, small business, nursery & grass production (vetiver), auto mechanic, handicraft, local service provider etc.

**c. Challenges faced and action taken<sup>30</sup>**

Since the primary purpose of the EGPP is wage generation for the poorest, the programme is not particularly attuned towards better resilient planning, lacks adequate non-wage funding for induction of DRR planning and there is a lack of political will to prioritise risk informed interventions *vis-à-vis* politically motivated interventions. This was particularly evident while pursuing design and lay-out of infrastructures considering High Flood Level (HFL) as the budget limitation of EGPP did not allow for elevated earthworks. The project team worked closely with the District Disaster Management officials to highlight the importance of considering the HFL in the design stages. The issue of low non-wage allocation was mitigated through demonstration within the piloting schemes for both of wages and non-wages interventions that required a minimal level of budget increment. For future consideration, the requirement of non-wage resources have been communicated to the MoDMR and DDM to consider and change the guidelines if agreeable. Similarly, a risk informed approach was undertaken after thorough dialogue with the community and relevant local officials.

**d. Expected/ Demonstrated impacts**

The model has demonstrated enormous potential as it does not only create employment for the poor but also works to reduce risk in flood-affected areas as crucial dividend of resilience. Communities around the raised plinth of cluster based households would get shelter facilities along with livestock and other assets during floods. People around the renovated and raised flood shelters would get shelter facilities in flood situation. Raised grounds built through the project will act as temporary flood shelters. The vetiver and tree plantation is likely to reduce the erosion of roads during floods. The programme has therefore identified options for risk reduction activities that can be implemented through the EGPP and has set the stage for a broader approach for adaptive social protection.

In numerical terms, the DRRiSSN pilot schemes employed 268 EGPP beneficiaries - 125 female and 143 male including 21 persons with disability - and generated 3,969

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<sup>30</sup> The challenges faced do not consider COVID which caused disruption in the planned activities. This is because of the global nature of COVID which affected almost all activities world-wide and is not a specific challenge for this particular intervention.

person-days of employment. Besides, the direct beneficiaries, 71 local masons get opportunity for employment to the tune of additional 696 man-days. The extra man-days contributed in enhancing the strength of earth work for road, raised land for flood shelter. The pilot has therefore provided a vital advocacy agenda for GOB's SSN programme in increasing the span of employment and contribute to resilient infrastructures. In addition to these, skill development training and implementation of adaptive livelihoods have the potential to build the economic resilience of the poorest of the poor as well.

**e. Linkages with other initiatives – internal, external, scale-up, replication probability, sustainability**

The findings and outcome of the piloting of DRRiSSN are found to be instrumental to recommend risk informed and inclusive social safety nets which are flexible to disaster risk reduction. The pilot initially collaborated with SSNP of MoDMR. The result is promising to target other SSN programmes of relevant agencies like Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare who have robust and large investment in safety net programmes. It is understood that some of the proposed schemes as demonstrated by the pilot have been taken up by World Bank which provides financial and technical support to the largest safety net programs in Bangladesh. Therefore, the programme has a strong replication as well as up-scaling potential, provided that adequate follow-up advocacy is pursued among relevant stakeholders.

**f. Lessons learnt**

- The EGPP guidelines require revision to incorporate DRR elements as project screening tool to ensure risk informed, gender responsive and disability inclusive scheme. Allocation of non-wages budget under EGPP has an important role for enhancing resilience of community to climate induced disaster by construction of different resilient infrastructure. This need to be expanded to other relevant safety net schemes of GoB. Transformational change of policy/guideline are critical in this regard.
- All development/risk reduction interventions at UP/Upazila level should be designed (infrastructure and non- infrastructure) based on Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) of Community Risk Assessment report to ensure community participation. A comprehensive participatory selection process for identifying appropriate participants for safety net programme is required as well as to maintain a central database with data analytics to strengthen the governance.
- Risk informed fund allocation needs to be prioritised over politically motivated fund allocation
- Increased knowledge on disaster preparedness and risk reduction, including awareness raising, are needed for resilience while adaptive capability of system is critical for resilient livelihoods, services and enhance nature- based solutions as well
- Science based tools like GIS mapping can be incorporated in planning, designing, and monitoring the schemes

## **Case Study IV: Development and integration of Disaster Impact Assessment Tool (UNDP)**

### **a. Genesis and brief description**

Any development project proposal in Bangladesh has to conduct a feasibility analysis which reports mainly on the economic and technical feasibility of project. In some instances, separate environmental impact analysis were also carried out which were not integral part of the feasibility studies and are concerned about the effects of the project on the environment rather than the other way round. Due to the effect of disasters on assets and schemes, the National Disaster Management Council of Bangladesh had proposed the formulation of a disaster impact assessment in line with feasibility assessments of projects and schemes as far back in 2015. This found renewed interest in 2017. Since the NDMC is headed by the Honourable Prime Minister of Bangladesh, developing the DIA to ensure disaster resilient development was already in focus at highest levels of the Government of Bangladesh. Hence, when the NRP came forward to provide support to the GoB with disaster resilient plans and strategies, the DIA was one of the tools that was immediately identified for implementation and support was sought from UNDP team to develop the guidelines for DIA.

### **b. Implementation process**

The major consideration while developing the DIA tool was to ensure that the tool does not become too cumbersome for the users of the tool. Hence, from the beginning of the project emphasis was given towards developing a tool that would be simple enough to encourage more participants to use the tool. Keeping this in mind, the NRP developed a 6 step guide for evaluating disaster impacts in development project proposals. The six steps included – a. locating the project activity, b. Identifying impacts of hazards, c. Listing proposed counter measures, d. Assessment of resilience, e. Estimation of cost of DRR, f. Reporting residual risks. Steps 1-3 are closely associated with the information that would already be available in the course of preparing the feasibility study. Steps 4-6 are essentially the only new information that would require to be supplemented by the project implementers. This was deliberately done to keep the burden of compliance low during the Initial stages of DIA roll-out. Gender issues were also considered under mitigation measures in step 3, but no guidance has been provided on how to respond to gender issues identified. This is likely to be introduced in the next phase.

Once the tool was developed, it was piloted with LGED first and later pilot DIAs have been developed for Roads and Highways, Water Development Board and Public Works Department. Development of the tool was followed by dissemination and capacity building through trainings and workshops. Approximately 300 officials from different departments have been provided training which included some simulated DIA as well as part of the training. Several practical sessions for reviewing DPPs from a resilience

perspective and implication of DIA in project formulation were also conducted during these trainings.

Due to high level of ownership from the Government of Bangladesh, the Planning Commission has included DIA in the feasibility study format as a mandatory option for feasibility study for the projects having investment more than BDT 50 crores. This has come into effect since 31 January 2021.

**c. Challenges faced and action taken<sup>31</sup>**

The biggest challenge faced by the implementation team has been to develop a guideline which is comprehensive and yet simple to use at the same time. The implementation team ensured this through continuous engagement with the Planning Division as well as the end users to understand the likely problems that the implementers would encounter in using the tool. This resulted in a usable tool which would not prove to be daunting to the end users.

The second challenge that was envisaged by the implementing team was that of acceptability and capacity building of the end users. To ensure this, a robust training programme and series of workshops were conducted to increase the awareness of the stakeholders including simulated exercises.

**d. Expected/ Demonstrated impacts**

It is expected that DIA will contribute towards risk screening doing project formulation and implementation. Practice of such tool in planning process would eventually be scaled-up and provide the way for greater resilience in the society. The DIA will be used as an 'ex-ante' tool to assess whether a proposed project is threatened or to be impacted by existing disaster risks, or the project itself can increase the intensity, frequency, and extent of existing risks, or the proposed intervention can also generate new risks in an area of development; and, also to suggest appropriate actions or effective 'countermeasures' that would be required at each stage of project formulation, appraisal and implementation.

The revised Standing Order on Disasters (SOD) of 2019 and National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025 (NPDM, January 2021) have incorporated DIA as an essential tool for disaster risk reduction, and made Bangladesh Planning Commission responsible to introduce DIA as a tool to prepare and appraise development project proposals for gender responsive, disability inclusive and risk informed development planning. Following the Planning Commission's inclusion of DIA in the feasibility report template, ministries and agencies already started including disaster impact assessment in the project proposals. Institutionalization of DIA can be acknowledged as a best practice of mainstreaming of DRR for sustainable development.

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<sup>31</sup> The challenges faced do not consider COVID which caused disruption in the planned activities. This is because of the global nature of COVID which affected almost all activities world-wide and is not a specific challenge for this particular intervention.

**e. Linkages with other initiatives – internal, external, scale-up, replication probability, sustainability**

Since the DIA has been included in the feasibility report template, it can be confidently said that the DIA will sustain. As the DIA matures over time, newer parameters or hazard evaluation or cost of DRR estimation should be incorporated.

**f. Lessons learnt**

- Simplicity is the key to ensure rapid integration of system enhancements. The proposed system enhancement does not have to be the best there is as long as it is moving in the right direction. Once a system is integrated, follow-up changes may be taken up to add layers to the tools to make it more robust. However, looking to integrate a very complex tool right at the onset could prove to be counter-productive. The way the DIA has been implemented is reflective of the strategic understanding of how change works in government systems.

## Annex O Result Framework (Indicator Based Performance Tracking Table)

The below table is filled in with the information from January 2018 to December 2021. The NRP achieved 85% (122 points instead of 143 points) of the total targets between 2018-2021, (124 points). NRP achieved 91.3% (22 points) of the total target of 100% (23 points) in 2020. Despite COVID-19, most of the targeted activities for 2021 are completed, however, only a few activities are in progress. Within September 2022, repurposed and targeted activities will be completed will be done progressively.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achievement/Progress Statement &	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
	(Jan – Dec 2018)	(Jan – Dec 2019)	(Jan – Dec 2020)	(Jan – Dec 2021)	(Jan – Dec 2022)	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	
Outcome: Substantial increase in resilience to disaster and reduction in disaster risk, loss of lives and livelihoods of men, women, girls and boys; and protection of the health of persons, businesses and communities in Bangladesh.							
Indicator:						The Outcome indicators can be measured using national level statistics and will be captured in the narrative form at the end of the programme. Besides, the outcome level results will be captured by joint Programme evaluation.	
(i.) Reduced losses in lives, affected population and infrastructure (SADD-disaggregated where appropriate)							
(ii.) Increase in number of sectors adopting and implementing gender-responsive resilient							

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
development (in line with SDG and SFDRR) (iii.)Enhanced national, local, communities' and household capacity to recover from crisis and prevent relapses (iv.)Decrease in percentage of GDP loss due to disasters <b>Planned Target: TBD<sup>32</sup></b> <b>Baseline: TBD<sup>33</sup></b>							
<b>OUTPUT 1: Improved capacities for risk-informed and gender-responsive development planning</b> <b>Responsible sub project(s): DDM part and Programming Division part</b>							

<sup>32</sup> The 'Baseline Report of NRP' is yet to be finalized, it is under the final review now and is expected to be adopted by the end of the first quarter of 2021.

<sup>33</sup> The 'Baseline Report of NRP' is yet to be finalized, it is under the final review now and is expected to be adopted by the end of the first quarter of 2021.



Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<b>Indicator 1.1: Progress towards establishment of easily accessible platform of disaster risk information for development planning purposes is established and institutionalized within the GoB system</b>  <b>Responsible sub project: Programming Division</b>							
<b>Target: 10 points (2019, 2020 &amp; 2021)</b> (i.) Stakeholder identification and Dialogue for establishing Digital Risk Information Platform (DRIP) -1 (2019); (ii.) MOU signed with selected firm for establishing DRIP 1 (2020); (iii.) Develop DRIP outline and platform design – 1 (2020); (iv.) Completed platform and deployment-1 (2021); (v.) DRIP technical manual -1 (2021); (vi.) DRIP user manuals -1 (2021); (vii.) Use/content management policy and standards-1 (2021) (viii.) Completion report with lessons learnt and source code	0	01	02	07	0	<b>Achievement/Progress: Fully Achieved</b>  (xi.) Stakeholder identification and Dialogue for establishing Digital Risk Information Platform (DRIP) -1 (2019); (xii.) MOU signed with selected firm for establishing DRIP 1 (2020); (xiii.) Develop DRIP outline and platform design – 1 (2020); (xiv.) Completed platform and deployment-1 (2021); (xv.) DRIP technical manual -1 (2021);	1. Stakeholder Consultation: Meeting Minutes & Press report. 2. Inception report and inception workshop report 3. Report on DRIP outline and platform design, report sharing workshop minutes. 4. DRIP technical and user manual



Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<b>Target: 7 points (2019 &amp; 2020)</b>  (i.) Assessment of DPPs from gender perspective -1 (2019); (ii.) Inclusion of risk-informed development in the ADP circular (2019/2020)-1(2019); (iii.) Background research for DIA -1 (2019); (iv.) DIA Tools and Guidelines for disaster and climate change risk screening in ADP approval and appraisal process-1 (2020); (v.) Piloting DIA tools -1 (2020), (vi.) Assessment of policies for integrating DIA tools and guidelines -1 (2020); and (vii.) Training on DIA tools for Planning Officials of GoB Ministries, Divisions and Agencies-1 (2020).	0	03	04	0	0	<b>Achievement/Progress: Fully Achieved</b>  (i.) Assessment of DPPs from gender perspective -1 (2019); (ii.) Inclusion of risk-informed development in the ADP circular (2019/2020)-1(2019); (iii.) Background research for DIA -1 (2019); (iv.) DIA Tools and Guidelines for disaster and climate change risk screening in ADP approval and appraisal process-1 (2020); (v.) Piloting DIA tools -1 (2020), (vi.) Assessment of policies for integrating DIA	1. Report on Gender Review of development project PROPOSAL (DPP) (English & Bangla) 2. Workshop Report on Gender Gap Analysis in Development Planning Process in Bangladesh 3. Stakeholder consultation meeting minutes 4. Background papers on DIA 5. Final DIA tools and Framework, 6. Training manual on DIA tool and framework 7. Minutes of DIA Stakeholders

Indicators	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achievement/Progress Statement &	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
Based Performance	(Jan – Dec 2018)	(Jan – Dec 2019)	(Jan – Dec 2020)	(Jan – Dec 2021)	(Jan – Dec 2022)	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	
<b>Baseline:</b> Disaster risk screening is not incorporated in ADP approval & appraisal format (0 point)						tools and guidelines -1 (2020); and  (vii.) Training on DIA tools for Planning Officials of GoB Ministries, Divisions and Agencies-1 (2020).  <b>Variance:</b> N/A	Workshop of 27 February 2020. 8. Meeting minutes of DIA piloting on 30 June 2020. 9. National Dissemination workshop report 10. Training report on DIA.
<b>Indicator 1.3: Percentage of NRP-trained planning professionals self-reporting a change in their knowledge of risk and gender equality dimensions of their work utilizing gender responsive risk-informed approach in their project formulation or appraisal work with reference to specific, named project.</b>							
<b>Responsible sub project: Programming Division.</b>							
<b>Target: 75% (2021)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>	1. Training report on DIA
<b>Baseline:</b> 0 point						<b>In Progress:</b> - The target is set for 2022 and thus a training impact assessment will be conducted in the first quarter of 2022. The sub-project conducted three trainings on DIA and DRIP	2. Training report on communication skill enhancement

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
						<p>have been conducted to enhance the capacity of government officials in risk-informed development planning. For this instance, a national consultant for examining training participants' knowledge, attitude, and practice of disaster and climate change-related knowledge in their work are under process.</p> <p><b>Variance:</b> N/A</p>	3. Training report on crisis communication and knowledge management.
<b>Indicator 1.4. Progress towards institutionalization of DRR mainstreaming capacity in MoDMR and other GoB agencies</b>  <b>Responsible sub project: Programming Division.</b>							
<b>Target: 5 (2019, 2020, 2021 &amp; 2022)</b>  (i.) Assessing government official's capacity for	0	04	0	0	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  <b>In Progress:-</b> Discussion is going on to have a partnership with National Academy for Planning and Development ( NAPD) for	1. Training manual on Mainstreaming DRR. 2. TNA report 3. Training module on mainstreaming DRR

Indicators	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achievement/Progress Statement &	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
Based Performance	(Jan – Dec 2018)	(Jan – Dec 2019)	(Jan – Dec 2020)	(Jan – Dec 2021)	(Jan – Dec 2022)	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	
mainstreaming DRR in - 1(2019); (ii.) Piloting training on mainstreaming DRR-1 (2019); (iii.) Training manual on Mainstreaming DRR -1 (2020), (iv.) Developing partnership with Public Sector Training Institutes for Integrating Mainstreaming DRR manual in regular courses-1 (2020); and (v.) Conducting training in public sector training institute-1 (2022).  <b>Baseline:</b> 3 points (2018)						introducing the Risk-Informed Development Planning course.  <b>Variance:</b> An MOU with selected public sector training institutes is under process	4. Training report on mainstreaming DRR

**Indicator 1.5: No. of multi-hazard national, sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments that inform development planning and programming taking into account differentiated impacts**

**Responsible sub project: Programming Division**

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<b>Target: 3 points (2020)</b>  (i.) Developing disaster & climate change risk profile of industry sector 1(2020); (ii.) Workshop for disseminating study results with public and private sector-1 (2020); and (iii.) Policy brief -1 (2020).  <b>Baseline:</b> No sectoral disaster risk assessments exists for the industry sector. (0 points)	0	0	0	03	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b> Fully Acheved  (i.) Developing disaster & climate change risk profile of industry sector 1(2020);  (ii.) Workshop for disseminating study results with public and private sector-1 (2020); and  (iii.) Policy brief -1 (2020).  <b>Variance:</b> N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final study report</li> <li>Event report (Workshop)</li> <li>Policy brief</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 1.6: level of progress towards developing disaster resilience indicators for the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, grassroots resilience voices, and risk informed business practices</b>  <b>Responsible sub project: Programming Division</b>							
<b>Target: 8 points (2019, 2020, 2021 &amp; 2022)</b>	0	02	03	02	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  <b>In Progress:-</b> Progress statement: Unavailability of a qualified firm delayed the implementation of BCP-	1. Stakeholder consultation meeting minutes 2. Final report on disaster resilience indicators



Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
	(Jan – Dec 2018)	(Jan – Dec 2019)	(Jan – Dec 2020)	(Jan – Dec 2021)	(Jan – Dec 2022)		
(i.) Dialogue with the private sector – 1 (2019)  (ii.) Disaster resilience indicators for 8th Five Year Plan - 1(2019);  (iii.) Assessing grassroots resilience in Hotspots in line with Delta Plan-1 (2020);  (iv.) Assessing Supply chain resilience of RMG sector- 1 (2020);  (v.) Developing strategies to address the economic impact of waterlogging on local trade -1 (2020);  (vi.) Training manual for supply chain resilience- 1 (2021);  (vii.) Strategy for engaging the private sector in disaster and climatic risk governance-1 (2021); and						related activities, and thus, the mode of implementation changes from firm to individual consultant in consultation with Programming Division and BEZA. The hiring of a team of consultants is under process for establishing Business Continuity Plans (BCP) in BSMSN, Chattogram, and MIEZ, Narayamgonj. In the meantime, a technical committee is formed to oversee and guide the selected consultant on BCP-related activities. The first meeting of BCP technical committee was held on 14 December 2021.  <b>Variance:</b>	3. Workshop reports and final report in community resilience in hotspots  4. Dialogue report on the private sector and draft MOU with private sector associations (BGMEA and Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry).  5. SoV Study report on Resilience Gaps Analysis and Recommendation for Actions and Policies through

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
(viii.) Guideline for Business Continuity Plan-1 (2022);  <b>Baseline: 0 point (2018)</b>							<p>Community Consultation in Six Hotspots</p> <p>6. Report on strategies for supply chain resilience of RMG sector</p> <p>7. MOU paper with BEZA</p> <p>8. The study report on Economic impact of waterlogging on local trade: the case of khatunganj</p>
<b>Indicator 1.7: Progress towards establishment of monitoring mechanism for Sendai framework implementation</b>  <b>Responsible sub project: DDM</b>							
Target: 09 points (2019, 2020, 2021, & 2022)	0	06	01	01	0	Achievement/Progress:	1. Assessment Report

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<p>(i) Sendai meeting Seminar with Parliamentary Standing Committee on SF Monitor: 2 (2019);</p> <p>(ii) Sendai meeting Training on SFDRR monitoring: 2 (2019);</p> <p>(iii) D-Form aligned with customized SFDRR monitoring indicators: 2 (2019);</p> <p>(iv) Status report on SFDRR monitoring and reporting system: 1 (2020);</p> <p>(v) Facilitated Data validation for updating SF Monitor: 1 (2021);</p> <p>(vi) Sensitization of GoB officials on SFDRR monitoring and reporting system, data update and contribute in progress review of SFDRR Implementation: 1 (2022).</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Mechanism does not exist; the current MoDMR organogram does not allocate adequate human resources for</p>						<p>In the reporting period, NRP DDM part supported MoDMR submitting an SFDRR report against its Targets in SFDRR Monitor.</p> <p><b>Variance: N/A</b></p>	<p>2. Training/Workshop Report</p> <p>3. Customized Sendai M&amp;E format</p> <p>4. SFDRR Monitor link: <a href="https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/analytics/country-global-targets/17?countries=14">https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/analytics/country-global-targets/17?countries=14</a></p> <p>5. Focal Point, Committee on SFDRR at MoDMR</p>

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
DMIC or Sendai monitoring (0 points).							
<b>OUTPUT 2: Strengthened disability inclusive, gender-responsive national capacities to address recurrent and mega disasters</b>							
<b>Responsible sub project(s): DDM part</b>							
<b>Indicator 2.1: Gaps, strengths and constraints for mega disaster preparedness in current allocation of mandates in Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) and NPDM 2021-2025 are known to key stakeholders</b>							
<b>Responsible sub project: DDM</b>							
<b>Target: 08 points (2019, 2020, 2021, &amp; 2022)</b> (i) Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) revision, submission and approval: 3 (2019); (ii) Dissemination of Bengali and English SOD: 2 (2020) (iii) Formulation and Dissemination of NPDM 2021-2025: 1 (2021); (iv) Orientation on SOD 2019 and sharing earthquake study findings at National level and lower tier DMCs: 1 (2020); (v) Support GoB to implement the NPDM: 1 (2022);	<b>0</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  The project supported MoDMR reviewing, finalizing, and disseminating NPDM 2021-2025 in Bangla & English versions (final draft).  Hard copies of the NPDM 2021-2025 (Bengali version) were distributed amongst	1. SOD 2019 (Bengali & English version) 2. Government letter regarding dissemination 3. Communication channel (Facebook Page) of MoDMR MoDMR website link: <a href="https://modmr.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/modmr.portal.gov">https://modmr.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/modmr.portal.gov</a>

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<b>Baseline:</b> Institutions are inadequately equipped about their roles and responsibilities in SOD (01 Point) <sup>34</sup>						stakeholders and posted on the website of MoDMR.  <b>Variance: No Variance</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.bd/policies/6e6059dd17e44700b4d33f92c6d806e3/NPD/M%202021-2025_Final%20Version.pdf">.bd/policies/6e6059dd17e44700b4d33f92c6d806e3/NPD/M%202021-2025_Final%20Version.pdf</a>
<b>Indicator 2.2: Sex, age and disability disaggregation is institutionalized in GoB post-disaster data collection tools and protocols (equivalent to SP indicator: 1.3.1.1 Recovery plans and systems in place utilizing sex, age and disability disaggregated data and gender analysis (SP 2018-2021)</b> <b>Responsible sub project: DDM</b>							
<b>Target: 02 (2019)</b>  (i) Consultation meeting on revision of the D-Form: 1 (2019); (ii) SADDD inclusive damage and loss information are available in D-Form: 1 (2019).	<b>0</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  The target has been achieved while updating and revising SOD 2019. Damage and need data collected using updated D-Form have been	1. Meeting minutes of SDG monitoring committee where the decision was made to revise D Form. 2. SOD 2019

<sup>34</sup> In the Pro Doc it is said that “SOD contain instructions for mega-disaster contingency which the named institutions are not adequately resourced nor aware to fulfill (0 points)”. Based on discussions/decisions taken at an M&E meeting at the PCMT with the project team on 17 March & May 14th, 2019, it was proposed baseline should be higher than zero because institutions are poorly resourced, not zero resourced on mega disasters. It is proposed that the baseline should be 1.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<b>Baseline:</b> Current government post-disaster data collection forms do not require SADD. (0 points)						integrated into SFDRR Monitor in the year 2021.  <b>Variance:</b> N/A	
<b>2.3: Progress toward formulation and capacity development of the National Recovery Strategy</b>							
<b>Responsible sub project: DDM</b>							
<b>Target: 02 Points (2021 &amp; 2022)</b>  (i.) Drafting of National Recovery Strategy: 1 (2021)1; (ii.) Finalization, Dissemination and capacity building on National Recovery Strategy: 1 (2022)  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 point	0	0	0	01	<b>0</b>	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  <b>In progress:-</b> National Recovery Strategy has been drafted in consultation with various stakeholders.  <b>Variance:</b> Yet to conduct training on Recovery Planning and Strategy.	1. Evaluation Reports and Training Report 2. National Recovery Strategy
<b>Indicator 2.4: Progress towards formulation and dissemination to key organizations of gender responsive curriculum and training capacity on light search and rescue.</b>							
<b>Responsible sub project: DDM [This Indicators finally dropout from our Final approved Prodoc]</b>							
<b>Target: 6 points (2019 &amp; 2020)</b>	0	01	02	0		<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>	1. Training report

[illegible]



Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<b>Indicator 3.1: Strengthened Local Government Engineering Department capacity to capture baseline information on rural infrastructure systems through establishing an Asset Management System (AMS)</b>							
<b>Responsible sub project: LGED</b>							
<b>Target: 13 points (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 &amp; 2022)</b>  (i.) Technical Assessment on current practices and procedures of LGED in its asset management-1 (2018); (ii.) Assessment focused on the current ICT system of LGED-1 (2018); (iii.) Formation of LGED Asset Management Committee-1 (2018); (iv.) Formation of Working Groups on different components of the AMS -1 (2019); (v.) LGED Asset management system road map developed-1(2019); (vi.) LGED Asset Management Policy developed-1;(2019)	03	05	03	01	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  Technical Assessment on current practices and procedures of LGED in its asset management, Assessment focused on the current ICT system of LGED-1 (2018), Formation of LGED Asset Management Committee, Formation of Working Groups on different components of the AMS, LGED Asset management system road map developed, LGED Asset Management Policy developed, LGED Asset Management Objectives developed, LGED Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) developed, LGED Asset Management	1. Office Order, 2. Project documents and reports. 3. Acknowledgment of LGED for AIS

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
	(Jan – Dec 2018)	(Jan – Dec 2019)	(Jan – Dec 2020)	(Jan – Dec 2021)	(Jan – Dec 2022)		
(vii.) LGED Asset Management Objectives developed-1(2019); (viii.) LGED Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) developed-1(2019); (ix.) LGED Asset Management Plans (AMPs) for two asset classes prepared-1(2020); (x.) LGED AMPs for two asset classes piloted-1(2020); (xi.) LGED Asset Information Strategy developed-1(2021); (xii.) LGED Road and Structure Database Management System (RSDMS) enhanced with a Road Deterioration Model (RDM) -1(2022); (xiii.) Selected LGED staff are trained on RDM-1(2022)  <b>Baseline:</b> Present practice of LGED on Asset Management is limited to database of roads, and						Plans (AMPs) for two asset classes prepared, LGED AMPs for two asset classes piloted, LGED Asset Information Strategy developed,  <b>Variance:</b> No Variance	

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
bridges/culverts; No organizational policy, objective and strategy on Asset Management; No structured Asset Management Plan; No Asset Information Strategy (0 points).							
<b>Indicator 3.2: Improved the design standards of LGED for new assets and develop tools for build-back-better in reconstruction of assets to ensure infrastructure systems are resilient and gender responsive.</b>							
<b>Responsible sub project: LGED</b>							
<b>Target: 5 points (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 &amp; 2022)</b>  (i.) Formation of LGED Resilient Infrastructure System Committee-1 (2018); (ii.) Recommendations to integrate resilience element into Road Design Standard of LGED)-1(2019); (iii.) Gender Marker Working Group formed 1 (2019); (iv.) Gender Marker developed-1. (2021);	<b>0</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  Formation of LGED Resilient Infrastructure System Committee, Recommendations to integrate resilience element into Road Design Standard of LGED), Gender Marker Working Group formed, Gender Marker developed.  <b>Variance: N/A</b>	1. Office Order, 2. Project documents and reports. 3. Final Version of Gender Marker 4. Final Desk Study Report

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
(v.) Guidelines on FA developed, piloted, and finalized -1 (2022);  <b>Baseline:</b> Current Road design standards do not incorporate the resilience elements; LGED does not have a systematic methodology to conduct Failure Analysis: LGED does not have a common tool to address gender issues in development projects; (0 points).							
<b>Indicator 3.3: Collaboration with other institutions on risk-informed and resilient infrastructure system and disseminate knowledge and share best practices and lessons learned.</b>  <b>Responsible sub project: LGED</b>							
<b>Target: 5 points (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 &amp; 2022)</b>  (i.) Dissemination of the Principles of Asset	0	01	0	01	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  Dissemination of the Principles of Asset Management to major	1. Signed copy of the agreement

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<p>Management to major infrastructure agencies through an executive seminar - 1 (2019);</p> <p>(ii.) MOU/Agreement between LGED &amp; ESCB on delivery of the Basic Course on Asset Management to public sector agencies including LGED -1 (2021);</p> <p>(iii.) Piloting the Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) Tool in LGED in collaboration with the Planning Commission - 1 (2022);</p> <p>(iv.) Lessons learned workshop and sharing-1 (2022);</p> <p>(v.) Project evaluation and documentation-1 (2022).</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Level of awareness of resilient infrastructure varies across different institutions; No arrangement on Asset</p>						<p>infrastructure agencies through an executive seminar, Contract agreement signed between LGED and Engineering Staff College of Bangladesh (ESCB) to deliver the basic course on asset management.</p> <p><b>Variance:</b></p> <p>After conducting the training course, the NRP LGED part also will organize a lesson learned and best practice documentation and share it with the wider community</p>	

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
Management course between LGED and Engineering Staff College Bangladesh (ESCB) (0 points)							
<b>3.4: Strengthened Local Government Engineering Department leadership, policy, and compliance capacity around risk-informed and gender responsive infrastructure approach with focus on asset management system.</b> <b>Responsible sub project: LGED</b>							
<b>Target: 8 points (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 &amp; 2022)</b>  (i.) LGED Professional Development Committee formed and functional-1(2018); (ii.) Professional Development Strategy on Asset Management developed and launched-1(2019); (iii.) Competency mapping and gaps analysis on asset management conducted-1(2019);	01	02	02	02	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  LGED Professional Development Committee formed and functional, Professional Development Strategy on Asset Management developed and launched, Competency mapping and gaps analysis on asset management conducted, Capability Development Program developed and launched, Training course design and	1. Office Order, 2. Project documents and reports. 3. Training Report on Training of Trainers

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achieved (Points)</b>	<b>Achieved (Points)</b>	<b>Achieved (Points)</b>	<b>Achieved (Points)</b>	<b>Achieved (Points)</b>	<b>Achievement/Progress Statement &amp;</b>	<b>Source of Verification (2018-2022)</b>
<b>Based Performance</b>	<b>(Jan – Dec 2018)</b>	<b>(Jan – Dec 2019)</b>	<b>(Jan – Dec 2020)</b>	<b>(Jan – Dec 2021)</b>	<b>(Jan – Dec 2022)</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021</b>	
(iv.) Capability Development Program developed and launched -1(2020); (v.) Training course design and curriculum developed-1(2020); (vi.) Piloting of training course design and curriculum (including course manuals) completed-1(2021); (vii.) Trainers Pool on AM formed and trained-1(2021); (viii.) Selected LGED Staff trained on AMS, RI & FA -1 (2022)  <b>Baseline:</b> No Professional Development Program on Asset Management at LGED (0 points)						<p>curriculum developed, Piloting of training course design and curriculum (including course manuals) completed. Trainers Pool on AM formed and trained.</p> <p><b>Variance:</b> N/A</p>	

**OUTPUT 4: Enhanced women’s leadership capacities for, gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments and policies at national and local levels**

**Responsible sub project: DDM**



Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
<b>Indicator 4.1: Number of policy instruments addressing gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction</b> <b>Responsible sub project: DWA</b>							
<b>Target: 9 points (2019, 2020 &amp; 2021, 2022)</b>  (i.) SOD – 1(2019); (ii.) SADDD Protocol Guideline for BBS – 1 (2020); (iii.) Gender Analysis on COVID-19, Cyclone Amphan and Flood 2020 - 3; (2020); (iv.) Gender Marker for LGED – 1 (2021); (v.) Gender Inclusive NPDM 2021-2025 (1) (2021); (vi.) Policy Brief of Gender guideline for DPP – 1 (2022); (vii.) DWA DRM Strategy- 1 (2022);  <b>Baseline: 0 point</b>	0	01	04	02	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  1. Gender Marker Took Kit for LGED finalized in 2021 2. In 2019, for the first-time gender responsiveness DRR guideline has been annexed to SoD. Annexure 13 of SOD 2019. Pages 352 – 356. 3. In 2020, SADDD protocol and guideline have been approved. 4. 3 gender analysis conducted by GiHA WG a. Gender analysis on COVID-19, May 2020 b. Gender Analysis of Cyclone	1. SoD and NPDM 2021-2025 in MODMR website 2. SADDD Protocol & Guideline in BBS Website 3. 3 Gender analysis Report on COVID-19, Cyclone Amphan & Flood 2020 at relief web 1. Gender Marker for Infrastructure printed version

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achievement/Progress Statement &	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
	(Jan – Dec 2018)	(Jan – Dec 2019)	(Jan – Dec 2020)	(Jan – Dec 2021)	(Jan – Dec 2022)	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	
						<p>Amphan, June 2020</p> <p>c. Gender Analysis of Flood 2020 July 2020.</p> <p>Note: NPDM 2021-2025 was not part of the planned target, however, DWA part has provided gender inputs to the plan.</p>	

**Indicator 4.2: Percentage of women’s organizations in the project area are directly engaged in Disaster risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions**

**Responsible sub project: DWA**

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
Target: 31% <sup>35</sup>  Target set for 2021.  <b>Baseline:</b> 7%	-	-	-	-		<b>Achievement/Progress:</b> Target surpassed.  100% of women's organization supported by the NRP DWA subproject are actively engaged in DRR, CC, and Humanitarian action related activities.  <b>Variance:</b> N/A	<b>1)</b> End line survey report of NRP DWA Part (page: Xiii)
<b>4.3: Percentage of women from the project communities self-reporting receipt of early warning messages (at the wake of disaster)</b> <b>Responsible sub project: DWA</b>							
Target: 90% <sup>36</sup>  Target set for 2021.  <b>Baseline:</b> 73.4%	-	-	-	-		<b>Achievement/Progress:</b> Target surpassed.  100% of the women from the project communities have said that they have received	1. The end line of NRP DWA Part . Page 31

<sup>35</sup> Original target was '70% of DWA registered organizations in the project area' that was revised as 20 organization in the project area.

<sup>36</sup> Target has been increased now that the baseline has also increased. The previous 70% was an assumption before baseline was done. Now we would increase it up to 90% as the baseline is 73.4%. So the target now will be 90%.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
						early warning messages before disasters  Variance: N/A	
<b>4.4: No of awareness programs (talk show, interviews) on gender-responsive resilience (GRR) aired</b> <b>Responsible sub project: DWA</b>							
<b>Targets: 10 points (2019, 2020 &amp; 2021, 2022)</b>  1. One talk show and one round table discussion to observe IDDR day – 2; (2019) 2. Two talk show and Two round table discussion to observe IWD and IDDR day – 4 (2020) 3. Two Webiner -2 (2021) 4. Story Book launch and 1 webinar – 2 (2022)  <b>Baseline: 0 point</b>	0	02	04	02	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  Though the target achieved in 2020, in 2021, 2 more webinars were organized to promote women's leadership in DRR and CCA discourse.  1. One on 'Untold Tales of Women Champions in Climate Change'.  2. Another one on 'Disaggregated Data for Resilience Building'.  • 5 round table discussions took place on	1. Webinar Reports 2. Progress Reports 1. Social Media Post

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
						<p>International Women's Day (IWD) &amp; National Disaster Preparedness day (NDPD) 2020 in Khulna, Jamalpur, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar &amp; Kurigram.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One radio talk show was aired on International Women's Day 2020.</li> </ul> <p><b>Variance:</b> N/A</p>	
<b>OUTPUT 5: Strengthened disability inclusive, gender responsive community preparedness, response and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters</b>							
<b>Indicator 5.1: DRR inclusive social safety net – guideline and piloting results are in place.</b>							
<b>Responsible sub project: DDM</b>							
<b>Target: 03 points (2019, 2020 &amp; 2021)</b>  (i) Review existing safety net (EGPP) guidelines: 1 (2019);	0	01	01	01	0	<b>Achievement/Progress: Fully Achieved</b>  Piloting EGPP guidelines has been completed at Kurigram and Jamalpur. In addition, the NRP DDM part contributed to	1. DRR inclusive EGPP guideline 2. EGPP++ Guideline 3. Piloting Progress Reports and Final Reports.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
(ii) Documentation of Piloting of DRR inclusive social safety net: 1 (2020); (iii) Impact study on adaptive social protection: 1 (2021).  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 point						developing EGPP++ Guideline for DDM. Draft documentation of piloting of DRR inclusive safety net already done.  <b>Variance:</b> N/A	4. Brief on the impact of adaptive social protection.
<b>Indicator 5.2 No. of policy briefs on disaster risk reduction activities with persons with disabilities disseminated to policymakers</b>  <b>Responsible sub project: DDM</b>							
<b>Target: 02 (2020 &amp; 2021)</b>  (i) Guideline on making gender responsive, disability inclusive RRAP in place – 1 (2020); (ii) Two Policy Briefs on DiDRR -1 (2021)  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 point	0	0	01	0	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  <b>In Progress:</b> - In the reporting period 2 policy briefs have been drafted. For preparing policy briefs, the sub-project through CDD has completed implementation of the piloting on disability inclusive DRR. DiDRR activities contributed to developing RRAP as well as a guideline.	1. Meeting minutes 2. Inception report of implementing partner (CDD) 3. Assessment report and associated guidelines. 4. Policy Briefs

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2021)	Achieved (Points)  (Jan – Dec 2022)	Achievement/Progress Statement &  Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
						Variance: Policy briefs will be disseminated in 2022.	
<b>Indicator 5.3: Progress towards institutionalization Flood Preparedness Programme (FPP) utilizing gender-responsive messaging with volunteers (equivalent to UNDP SP indicator: Indicator 3.3.1.1 Existence of operational end-to-end multi-sectoral early warning systems (EWS) to limit the gender-differentiated impact of: a) Natural hazards b) Health shocks (e.g. pandemics) c) Economic crises d) Other risk factors</b>  <b>Responsible sub project: DDM</b>							
<b>Target: 7 points (2020 &amp; 2021)</b>  (i) Formation of volunteers group in the flood area: 1 (2020); (ii) COVID inclusive operational guideline for volunteers: 1 (2020); (iii) COVID contingency plan for govt. agency (Department of Disaster Management): 1 (2020); (iv) Training of volunteers on FPP: 2 (2020);	0	0	05	01	0	<b>Achievement/Progress:</b>  The APA of DDM has incorporated the target of developing FPP model. In 2021, the Institutional framework drafted on DFRM. The DFR Model has been tested engaging volunteers, disaster management committees at the local level to disseminate early warning with anticipated risk for early action in reducing loss and damage. As per advice from FFWC, it will be validated and	1. Inception report of CDD & CARE 2. Progress reports 3. Operational guidelines 4. List of FPP Volunteers. 5. A module on DFRM 6. Institutional framework Report on DFRM



Indicators	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achieved (Points)	Achievement/Progress Statement &	Source of Verification (2018-2022)
Based Performance	(Jan – Dec 2018)	(Jan – Dec 2019)	(Jan – Dec 2020)	(Jan – Dec 2021)	(Jan – Dec 2022)	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) - 2021	
<p>a) Incorporated the FPP model in APA of DDM: 1 (2021);</p> <p>b) Developed Mobile Apps for Flood warning dissemination: 1 (2022).</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> FPP system, training and resources piloted within local DMCs and received positive feedback from government, is however not institutionalized (0 points).</p>						<p>institutionalized after more field tests on DFRM in 2022.</p> <p><b>Variance:</b> APPs development on DFRM and more field tests.</p>	

**Indicator 5.4: Percentage of FPP volunteers disseminated flood warning messages through DFRM or other means.**

**Responsible sub project: DDM**

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## Annex P Achievements, challenges, risks and recommendations for gender mainstreaming

### Major accomplishments for the gender-responsive DRM

NRP has made the following gender-responsive changes in the understanding system from the perspective of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, resilience and sustainable development.

#### Sendai Framework Priority One: Understanding Risk

1. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with support from DWA and DDM, finalized **Protocol and guidelines for Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD)** for integrating gender and social inclusion in climate change and disaster-related statistics. This is a significant achievement for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk management. This guideline is for the data collectors and statisticians involved in the design and implementation of data collection and compilation systems. The guidelines focused on 26 national indicators from Sendai Framework, SDGs, and the Paris Agreement. It provides methodological guidelines on the steps to collect data by government line ministries and agencies. SADDD data for DRM when collected, analysed and used by the government and development partners could be transformational in gender-responsive national planning and resource mobilization.
2. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), with technical support from UNDP, revised the SOD 2019 to include sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) in the damage form (D Form) to ensure proper sex, age and disability disaggregated data on damage faced during disasters.
3. Capacity development of journalists in partnership with BBC Media Action was successful in sensitizing the local journalists and resulted in more than 70 reports aired/published on print and electronic media on gender-responsive DRM topics ranging from women in disasters and their role in preparedness, the role of Women's Organizations/ community-based organizations in disaster management, women and climate action, violence against women and protection during disasters. The training imparted helped to change the perspective of the journalists about the needs and ways to cover issues of vulnerable women, children, and vulnerable groups in disaster management. The training has had some actual effect on the reporting of the journalists.

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## Sendai Framework Priority Two: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

1. **Standing Order on Disasters (SOD):** DWA provided technical support to DDM in reviewing SOD from gender and social inclusion perspective and influence to integrate a separate gender guideline as an annex for the first time in SOD. **Annexure 13, was specifically on Gender Responsive Guidelines for Disaster Risk Management**, which is comprehensive and coherent with CEDAW and Agenda 2030. MOWCA and DWA were included as members of different sectoral committees during the drafting process. This shows a shift in MoDMR and MoWCA's commitment to the gender equality agenda.
2. Strengthened the capacity of the national planning process to address Gender Responsiveness, at the planning and investment stage, NRP is supporting the government to review and update the **Gender Guidelines for Development Project Proposal** which the MoWCA developed in 2009 but remained largely unused. DWA supported the Programming Division to develop a policy brief by conducting several studies on the effectiveness and gaps of the earlier guideline aiming at gender mainstreaming into DPP. In consultation with the line ministries MoWCA developed the guideline and recommendations.
3. The first ever gender-responsive disaster management plan, "National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025," was produced. The project incorporated "Leaving no one behind" and "Gender and Disability inclusion" as the critical transformative strategy for the plan.
4. National Women's Development Policy 2011 – DRR was missing in this policy document. Under the NRP, technical support was provided to include DRR in the recent Action Plan of four ministries

## Sendai Framework Priority Three: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

1. NRP developed a **Gender Marker toolkit for Infrastructure** for LGED which is yet to be piloted. This activity is likely to provide more insights on necessary gender re-thinking of LGED projects.
2. **NRP** developed five livelihood training modules on Vermicompost, Mushroom cultivation, Honey cultivation, Dry fish preparation, and Crab- prawn cultivation and provided training to 2700 vulnerable women living in disaster-prone zones. According to CPP volunteers and women-led CSOs, supporting economic resilience of women and girls is the key for community resilience in Bangladesh. CPP volunteers highlighted that growing of problem of unemployment among the young generation. They requested NRP to conduct trainings on livelihoods and income generation trainings on agriculture, poultry, cottage industry and digital literacy. However, there was no financial mechanism to support the activity other than the training provided.

## Sendai Framework Priority Four: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

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1. NRP provided several capacity development trainings on women's leadership and gender-responsive DRR, early warning-early action, preparedness and response to the sub-national government, Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) volunteers, Flood Preparedness Programme volunteers and 56 women-led CSOs so that they can effectively engage in gender responsive resilience building discussion and decision making.
  2. NRP-DWA subproject provided technical support to Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group
  3. **Disaster Impact Assessment** is a positive step for mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in the disaster impact, which previously seemed to be heavily engineering-focused.
  4. The DRR-EGPP guidelines are an excellent first step for supporting the resilient livelihoods of the poorest populations. It also included some gender-responsive steps such as breastfeeding corners and special provisions for widows. However, it needs to be rolled out and scaled up by involving women's machinery supported by the DWA and women's groups at all levels.

### **Weaknesses, challenges, and recommendations for gender mainstreaming in NRP**

**1. Gender mainstreaming was perceived as primarily DWA/UN Women's work.** The goal of the NRP was to achieve gender-responsive risk-informed development across all five outcomes. The stakeholders perceived the gender action plan fundamentally challenging for them to understand the need and the rationale to integrate gender into risk-informed planning, preparedness, and resilience-building process through the institutional mechanism. It was informed by several stakeholders in the course of the KILs that gender integration was DWA/ UN Women responsibility. This impeded gender mainstreaming in all the activities of the NRP.

**Recommendation:** National resilience agenda cannot be achieved without a twin-track approach. While DWA/UN Women plays a crucial role for gender mainstreaming, the responsibility for gender empowerment, responsibility of gender mainstreaming equally lies with all other stakeholders as well. In NRP, a stand-alone overarching gender-responsive resilience outcome /output is necessary in addition to gender inclusive design in every result area. The stand-alone result area will develop tools, capacity, and strategy to integrate gender in other result areas. The lead agency responsible for delivering other results areas will advance the agenda with the strategy, tools, and improved capacity.

**2. Gender as a cross-cutting issue:** Gender is a cross-cutting issue, but the siloed structure of NRP impeded gender mainstreaming in several activities carried out by the IEs. A gender action plan was developed for the project but that was not apparent in implementation. There was an absence of an overarching umbrella that could systematically design, plan, budget, monitor, and guide gender-responsive DRM across all the sub-projects. There were no Gender Specialist or Focal points for UNDP-DDM or planning division activities and UNOPS (Gender Forum existed within LGED but no gender focal point for UNOP) sub-projects. This lack of focus on gender as a cross-cutting issue resulted in the inability of IEs to share the numbers of women and men

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benefitted in their activities (trainings and others) or the budget that was spent on gender-responsive activities. Gender-responsive budgeting for NRP as a whole was missing. There was no mechanism to assess, allocate and track how much funds have been spent on gender-responsive activities. Even the PCMT did not have adequate mechanisms to capture gender related data, either operational or financial nor did it have the authority to impose gender critical thinking during the planning of the interventions.

**Recommendation:** While the foundation for moving towards gender empowerment agenda is established, NRP should develop a concrete and clear mechanism for joint planning, budgeting and monitoring both quantitatively and qualitatively the inclusion of women, girls, men and boys in their project activities and funding. Each UN agency/ government department should have a Gender Focal Point that can communicate and coordinate with the gender focal points of other agency/department. Gender responsiveness across sub-projects requires strong, regular, and more systematic coordination between the sub-projects and the PCMT

**3. Focus towards smaller interventions rather than strategic interventions:** Many activities of the NRP are deemed to be too small to create larger impacts as commensurate with a complex technical assistance programme as the NRP. This is equally true for some of the gender centric activities of the NRP where the activities of the NRP would directly benefit a very small cross-section of people in the absence of follow-up action. Such kind of activities should be avoided and activities with bigger strategic impact should be recognized. LGED gender markers or SADDD are examples of activities which will have strategic impact in the long run whereas CSO trainings, while important needs to be linked with broader objectives of the NRP.

**4. Need for gender-responsive disaster management plans, budget, and adequate skills amongst the local administration – Disaster Management Committees:**

Results from the FGDs reflect that among the DMCs interviewed, not all the Disaster Management Plans had integrated gender-responsive actions and none of the interviewed DMCs included separate budget lines for gender and social inclusion. Some DMCs in their disaster management plans do not have actions/ steps to help or support the vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, pregnant mothers, and persons with disability. They have not prepared list of vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, elderly, and children. There is also no funding allocation for gender inclusion in the budget.

**Recommendation:** NRP should provide guidance and monitoring to ensure that actions and steps to be taken for gender and social inclusion are integrated with clear instructions in the disaster management plans and align well with the SOD and its Annexure 13 on Gender mainstreaming in DRM developed by the DWA. These plans should be accompanied by an adequate budget for gender and social inclusion, wherever possible.

**5. Women's leadership remains low,** especially in senior and decision-making roles. The existence of quotas does not automatically guarantee the acceptance of women leaders in a patriarchal society. As it requires changes in perceptions, attitudes and

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understanding. Women leaders face many socio-economic challenges, including socio-economic discrimination, religious orthodoxy, and gender-based violence. For example, in addition to all the unpaid household work and child care, women work as day laborers, and their families' subsistence depends on their daily wages/earnings. In the absence of any compensatory mechanism, women laborers find it difficult to attend meetings.

Women's role in decision-making at local levels/ upazilla level is seen to be limited. Women members are there (up to 30% maximum) – but these are there to make up numbers. Men's opinions are prioritized. Cyclone committees are considered men's committees where women are neither welcome nor feel comfortable sharing women-specific issues. Even those women who are part of the committee have to prove their capabilities several times over to be taken seriously.

**Recommendation:** Women's economic empowerment remains the key, as explained earlier. Women's leadership at all levels has to be supported and promoted by the government, donors, and civil society. On-the-job training and mentoring support should be provided to women leaders at the grassroots and subnational levels on leadership, communication, writing funding proposals, and project management. Compensation should be given to the women leaders to attend the meetings, training, and workshops. On the spot, child care should be provided to facilitate their active participation. Women leaders need to be adequately invited, awarded, and their critical roles need to be acknowledged during international and national DRR days. More needs to be done at the national level communication strategy to disseminate women and children's needs, impacts, and roles in disasters.

DRM volunteers both men and women are a precious resource and should be connected to the local government, MoDMR and its local machinery. All volunteers, especially women, should be given adequate compensation, recognition and appreciation by the government for their efforts especially during the DRR day or national workshops et al as well as their contributions should be broadcasted on radios. NRP should facilitate linking of these community DRM volunteers to DRM machinery. NRP can take support of the UN Volunteers to accomplish this. Women trainers may be used for training for better outreach among women. A suggestion was also provided to involve the Imams in training as their reach and acceptability is huge.

**6. Vicious poverty cycle, debts and extreme vulnerabilities in chars:** People in chars live in very high-risk zones by dint of poverty and poorly built shelters “wrapped in polyethene” extremely vulnerable to cyclones and flooding. They cannot afford to buy a house in safe zones. Thus they are forced to construct their homes in disaster-prone zones where there is high risk of their productive assets such as chickens and goats to get washed away. In the aftermath of disasters, most poor people face food insecurity disasters due to loss of productive assets, inability to find work and access food. People are forced to take loans from the landlords to recover from disasters. This loan system (Dadon) exists in many different regions of Bangladesh and pushes the borrowers in to forced labour. Children from poorest families often drop-out of schools after disasters and are pushed into child labour to support their families. Thus, access to food security, finance and livelihood support is very critical to the existence of char and other poor and



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marginalized communities. Urban vulnerabilities especially in low lying areas exacerbate the situation due to a high risk of fire, floods and earthquakes. Most structures in slums are poorly built and lack drainage system, potable water, and sanitation and hygiene facilities jeopardizing the lives, health, education and livelihoods of people during the disasters.

**Recommendation:** Access to finance and livelihoods resilience is critical for the existence of poor and marginalized communities especially in context of recurrent disasters. NRP through its EGPP initiative should support the development of systems for finance access and diversification/skill development for livelihoods especially for local women's groups, landless, urban poor and marginalized communities living in chars. Disaster affected population while able to save lives now also needs help to re-build their lives in the after math of disasters. No trainings or tools have been received for rebuilding livelihoods especially when their agriculture has been upended by saline ingress during cyclones (other than some support provided through NGOs). Alternative non-farm livelihood support programme followed by training is likely to be more effective in building their resilience.

**7. Participation of other marginalised groups remain abysmal or non-existent in the volunteer groups or disaster management committees at all levels:** Women and girls within refugees/internally displaced population constitute the most vulnerable. FGDs highlighted that Bangladesh witnessed much internal migration/displacement due to disasters and economic distress, especially among poor, landless, and homeless people. The conflict and genocide in Myanmar have also led to Rohingya refugees' influx into the disaster-prone regions of Bangladesh. Women and girls within internally displaced/ refugee groups constitute the most vulnerable. During these displacements, women and girls are the most vulnerable to social discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence, often due to the breakdown of social networks and protection mechanisms, closure of schools, poverty, and loss of livelihoods. The inclusion of marginalized groups such as **refugees, tribal groups** such as Munda and **third gender/hijra** is non-existent many places.

**Recommendation:** NRP should make a concerted effort to mention and include all the marginalised groups in its Pro-Doc and activities.



## Annex Q

# Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation



ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION

### PLEDGE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT IN EVALUATION



By signing this pledge, I hereby commit to discussing and applying the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and to adopting the associated ethical behaviours.



#### INTEGRITY

I will actively adhere to the moral values and professional standards of evaluation practice as outlined in the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and following the values of the United Nations. Specifically, I will be:

- **Honest and truthful** in my communication and actions.
- **Professional**, engaging in credible and trustworthy behaviour, alongside competence, commitment and ongoing reflective practice.
- **Independent, impartial and incorruptible**.



#### ACCOUNTABILITY

I will be answerable for all decisions made and actions taken and responsible for honouring commitments, without qualification or exception; I will report potential or actual harms observed. Specifically, I will be:

- **Transparent** regarding evaluation purpose and actions taken, establishing trust and increasing accountability for performance to the public, particularly those populations affected by the evaluation.
- **Responsive** as questions or events arise, adapting plans as required and referring to appropriate channels where corruption, fraud, sexual exploitation or abuse or other misconduct or waste of resources is identified.
- **Responsible** for meeting the evaluation purpose and for actions taken and for ensuring redress and recognition as needed.



#### RESPECT

I will engage with all stakeholders of an evaluation in a way that honours their dignity, well-being, personal agency and characteristics. Specifically, I will ensure:

- **Access** to the evaluation process and products by all relevant stakeholders – whether powerless or powerful – with due attention to factors that could impede access such as sex, gender, race, language, country of origin, LGBTQ status, age, background, religion, ethnicity and ability.
- **Meaningful participation and equitable treatment** of all relevant stakeholders in the evaluation processes, from design to dissemination. This includes engaging various stakeholders, particularly affected people, so they can actively inform the evaluation approach and products rather than being solely a subject of data collection.
- **Fair representation** of different voices and perspectives in evaluation products (reports, webinars, etc.).



#### BENEFICENCE

I will strive to do good for people and planet while minimizing harm arising from evaluation as an intervention. Specifically, I will ensure:

- **Explicit and ongoing consideration of risks and benefits** from evaluation processes.
- **Maximum benefits** at systemic (including environmental), organizational and programmatic levels.
- **No harm**. I will not proceed where harm cannot be mitigated.
- **Evaluation makes an overall positive contribution** to human and natural systems and the mission of the United Nations.

I commit to playing my part in ensuring that evaluations are conducted according to the Charter of the United Nations and the ethical requirements laid down above and contained within the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. When this is not possible, I will report the situation to my supervisor, designated focal points or channels and will actively seek an appropriate response.

25.05.2022

(Signature and Date)