

National Resilience Programme (NRP)

MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2021 – 31 DECEMBER 2021 NARRATIVE REPORT

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: National Resilience Programme (NRP) Programme Number 20135-001 and 21098-002 UNOPS Project Reference Number:³ 20135-001 (DFID) and 21098-002 (SIDA) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>Country/Region</i> Bangladesh (if applicable)</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> The NRP's goal is to sustain the resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through inclusive, gender responsive disaster management and risk informed development. The outcome of the programme will be a substantial increase in resilience to disaster and reduction in disaster risk, loss of lives, livelihoods and health of men, women, girls and boys, and protection of persons, businesses, and communities in Bangladesh.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women (UNW) and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <p>The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the Department of Women Affairs (DWA) of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), the Programming Division of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning (MoP), and the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: USD 13,919,331</p> <p>JP Contribution⁴: <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></p> <p>Agency Contribution: None <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></p> <p>Government Contribution USD 1,308,657</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) FCDO– GBP 4,000,000; SIDA – SEK 66,500,000 (currency as stated in the Programme Document)</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">TOTAL: USD 13,919,331</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration: 68 months</p> <p>Start Date⁵: 01/05/2017</p> <p>Original End Date⁶: 30/07/2020</p> <p>Current End Date⁷: 31/12/2022</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Charles Rochford Callanan Title: Country Director Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP, UN Women and UNOPS Email address: charlesc@unops.org

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

List of abbreviations and acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Programme
AMS	Asset Management System
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPM-MH	Crisis Preparedness and Management for Mental Health
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPP	Development Project Proforma/Proposal
DRIP	Digital Risk Information Platform
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DIA	Disaster Impact Assessment
DiDRM	Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Management
FPP	Flood Preparedness Programme
FSCD	Fire Service and Civil Defense
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GiHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action
GRR	Gender Responsive Resilience
IWFM	Institution of Water and Flood Management
JPIC	Joint Programme Implementation Committee
JPSC	Joint Programme Steering Committee
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives
NRP	National Resilience Programme
NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
NDRTI	National Disaster Research and Training Institute
PCMT	Programme Coordination and Monitoring team
PDNA	Post Disaster Need Assessment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SADDD	Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data
SOD	Standing Orders on Disaster
SSNP	Social Safety Net Programmes
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TAPP	Technical Assistance Project Proposal/Proforma
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UCV	Urban Community Volunteers

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Resilience Programme (NRP) aims to sustain the resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through inclusive, gender responsive disaster management and risk informed development. The uniqueness of NRP is a joint endeavor by the three UN agencies (UNDP, UNOPS, and UN Women) and four government ministries. The NRP's four sub-projects have been implementing following the national execution modality (NEX). NRP's four sub projects are being implemented by:

- Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), with technical support from UNDP;
- Programming Division of Planning Commission, with technical support from UNDP;
- Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C), with technical support from UNOPS and
- Department of Women Affairs (DWA) of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), with technical support from UN Women.

In the current reporting year, the NRP PD part contributed to strengthening disaster risk governance in the country introducing a new mechanism for disaster risk screening in the development project formulation process. The Planning Commission included Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) as a mandatory option in the feasibility study format as a result of advocacy and technical assistance by the project. The establishment of the Digital Risk Information Platform (DRIP) is also added a new journey to the risk screening process by the Government of Bangladesh.

NRP DDM part supported MoDMR in Sendai targets reporting meeting deadlines, publishing National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) Bengali version, translating the NPDM into English, and drafting National Recovery Strategy. The project also achieved substantial results of the piloting activities on Earthquake Preparedness, DRR inclusive Social Safety Net, Flood Preparedness, and Disability Inclusive DRR for strengthening Community and institutional capacities for resilience.

The NRP LGED subproject is on a unique journey to initiate a sustainable organisational transformation at LGED and to incorporate the concepts of 'Resilience' at every level. Through collaboration, co-creation, and capacity building, the subproject has taken a tailored approach to fit in the Asset Management framework and Failure Analysis toolkit, aligning not only the organisational and national priorities but also preparing for the adverse climate realities of the future.

NRP DWA part contributed to developing Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) with BBS, and in this reporting period, the government of Bangladesh has adopted and built capacities for applying SADDD Protocol and Guidelines for generating Gender Responsive Environmental Data. In a first for the region, a Gender Marker toolkit was developed to mainstream gender in all LGED's infrastructure projects. Women and people with disabilities received warning and preparedness messages from women led CSOs because of their increased capacities in promoting inclusive and gender responsive disaster risk management.

Overall, NRP's joint collaborative approaches helped to achieve gender responsive, and risk informed strategies, policies, platform, and guidelines at the national level like DIA, DRIP, NPDM (2021-2025), Standing order on Disaster (SOD) 2019, Asset Management System (AMS), Gender Marker for infrastructure projects and SADDD protocol towards resilience building in Bangladesh.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed pen picture and critical assessment of the NRP's activities over the last year (January – December 2021). It briefly explains how NRP's four sub-projects activities have contributed to the stipulated outputs in bringing the desired outcome of achieving a substantial increase in resilience to disaster and reduction in disaster risk, loss of lives, livelihoods, and health of men, women, girls and boys, and protection of persons, businesses and communities in Bangladesh. The report includes an indicator-wise point-based performance assessment of the NRP's activities for 2021. At the same time, the report identifies the variances made against the fixed targets and explains the causes behind the delays and challenges faced in implementing the NRP's activities. Lastly, it summarizes the lessons learn and good practices which are expected to guide the NRP team in furnishing its activities in the future more efficiently.

II. RESULTS

II.I. NARRATIVE REPORTING ON RESULTS

II.II. OUTCOMES

Outcomes are the strategic, higher level of change that the Programme is aiming to contribute towards. NRP has one joint Outcome, which is, "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". The **indicators** for the outcome are:

- Reduced losses in lives, affected population and infrastructure (SADD-disaggregated where appropriate)
- Increase in the number of sectors adopting and implementing gender-responsive resilient development (in line with SDG and SFDRR)
- Enhanced national, local, communities' and household capacity to recover from crisis and prevent relapses
- Decrease in percentage of GDP loss due to disasters

The Outcome indicators can be measured by using national level statistics and will be captured in the narrative form at the end of the programme. This report focuses on output-level results reporting, as the outcome level results will be captured by the programme evaluation.

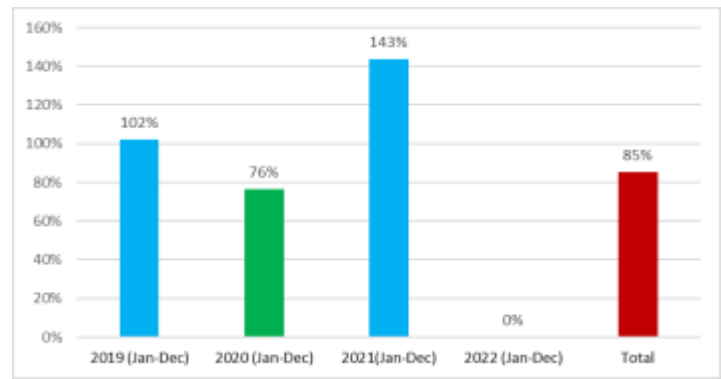
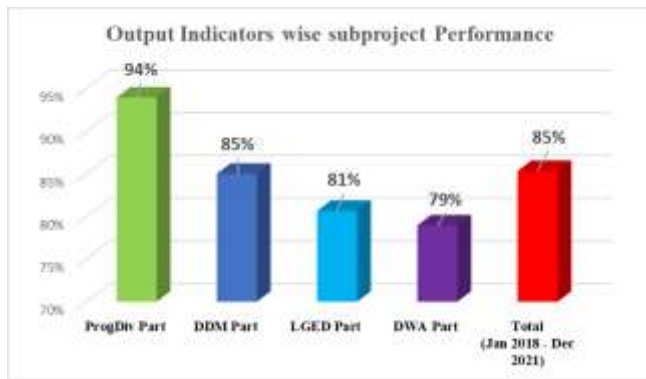
II.III. OUTPUTS

During the reporting period of January - December 2021, NRP achieved 143 % of its 2021 targets (a total of 33 points out of 23 points assigned for 18 indicators for the year 2021)⁸ where 12 were achieved from the rest of the target of 2020 and 21 points achieved out of 23 points of 2021 targets. Note that 1 indicator have do not have achievements for 2021.

NRP Subproject wise achieved Target

The below table showed that the NRP four subprojects output-wise achieved an overall 85% whereas NRP Programming Division Part achieved 94% and the NRP DWA part achieved 79% during this reporting year.

⁸ The target points are weighted as per nature of activities and their contribution to the overall goal.



The above graphs also showed that the NRP project achieved 143% in 2021 and only 75% achieved during 2020 due to the COVID 19 pandemic spread out all over the country. Then, NRP Subproject properly planned its activities and achieved almost 100% target for this reporting year.

OUTPUT 1: Improved capacities for risk-informed and gender-responsive development planning

NRP PD part enhanced capacities for risk-informed and gender-responsive development planning among GoB officials. Also, the project developed Disaster and Climate Risk Information Platform (DRIP), to facilitate access to risk information to the GoB officials so that they can consider risk scenarios during project formulation. The GoB has included Disaster Impact Assessment in Feasibility Study format for development projects. Using DRIP, the GoB officials in ministry and divisions will be capable to assess disaster risks. More than 200 GoB officers imparted training on the operation of DRIP. (<http://drip.plancomm.gov.bd>). A user manual on DRIP was also published for a better understanding of DRIP. Piloting of DIA competed with three GoB agencies Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Department of Public Works, Department of Roads and Highways, and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). Besides this, A training manual on DIA was also published. The project organized two ToT on DIA and DRIP as part of the capacity building of GoB officials.

For promoting resilience in the private sector, the project introduced training courses on supply chain resilience and organized two training courses for their officials in Chattogram in association with the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry. A Study Report on the Industry sector risk profile has been finalized and a dissemination workshop was organized in Chattogram in presence of the business community, local administration, and regulatory bodies, as well as the published report, which was disseminated to all stakeholders. A publication ceremony of the study report on the Economic Impact of Waterlogging was held in presence of the Mayor, Chittagong City Corporation, and other stakeholders. NRP PD part also runs an MoU with Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) for promoting Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in economic zones. BEZA formed a technical committee comprising representatives from different organizations including Planning Commission and UNDP. The first meeting of this technical committee was held on 14 December and suggested preparing a road map for BCP institutionalization.

DRR issues have been incorporated in National Action Plan for Women Development Policy 2011 with inputs from the NRP DWA subproject. Inputs on the national action plan from 5 key ministries namely MoWCA, MoDMR, LGED, Planning Commission, and MoEF&CC have been reviewed from a gender and DRR lens by the subproject and recommendations submitted to MoWCA.

NRP DWA & Programming Division part jointly produced a policy brief on mainstreaming gender into a development project proposal. The policy brief summarized key findings and recommendations from a study on the current practices and challenges to applying gender guidelines for DPP. The brief advocates for the gender responsive guidelines to be made simple, practical, and user-friendly for GoB officials responsible for planning and reviewing projects. Additionally, it is recommended that this guideline be made mandatory for all project proposals of the Government of Bangladesh.



NRP DDM part has been supporting GoB in the establishment of the Sendai Framework implementation monitoring and reporting system. In 2021, the project assisted MoDMR in reporting against the different targets regarding reducing mortality, and the number of affected people, and enhancing national and local DRR strategy, international cooperation, and progress in multi-hazard early warning. Earlier the project sensitized the Parliamentary Standing Committee for MoDMR through the workshop. In addition to this, the subproject enhanced the capacity of around 22 Ministries and/or Departments GoB officials through training on Sendai monitoring and reporting.

OUTPUT 2: Strengthened disability inclusive, gender-responsive national capacities to address recurrent and mega disasters

NRP DDM part facilitated MoDMR for drafting the National Recovery Strategy and identified joint actions on Forecast-based early Action. NRP DWA part organized three days of training on Generating Gender Responsive Environmental Data in focusing on SDGs followed by the formulation of the guideline held in November - December 2021 where ministry focal points received the training. The training programme was inaugurated by the Honorable Minister, Ministry of Planning. Director General (DG), Department of Women Affairs; DG, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; DG, Department of Disaster Management; and UN Women Bangladesh HoO a.i.



OUTPUT 3: Improved capacity of selected public institutions to achieve resilience outcomes through designing and constructing risk-informed, disability-inclusive, and gender-responsive infrastructure

Amidst the uncertainties of the pandemic, second wave, and multiple nationwide lockdowns, the NRP-LGED subproject has continued its efforts in attaining and surpassing its achievements of the previous years. As the vaccinations rolled out, and government restrictions subsided, the project has also ventured into in-person events, maintaining health protocol. A milestone event for the year has been the **publication of the National Gazette** containing the review and recommendations of the NRP LGED subproject, on LGED's road design standard through a resilience perspective.

The subproject's efforts to institutionalize **Asset Management** have been an iterative process-- by continuously developing and updating the Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) and Asset Management Plans for Roads and Bridges (AMPs). In 2021, there have been a series of online/offline sessions on the SAMP and AMPs. In 2022, several workshops are also planned to update and fine-tune the documents.

The **Failure Analysis (FA)** is another technical product of the NRP LGED subproject, which once finalized, will be the first of its kind in this part of the world. It underpins the '**Build Back Better**' approach in the recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction works of LGED. Most of its work has been already completed in 2021. A final touch of the work is a workshop and field validation, which is scheduled to take place in March 2022.

The **Road Deterioration Model**, a decision-making tool for checking the engineering and economic viability of investments in road projects for LGED, has been developed in 2021. The predictive model would be a significant tool in the road infrastructure investment decision-making process. In the coming year, the subproject will conduct workshops to train and develop competence within LGED to maintain and further develop this tool.

Another milestone for the project for the year 2021 was the **rollout of the 5-Day Basic Course on Asset Management at Engineering Staff College Bangladesh (ESCB)** for public institutions across the country. So far **187 participants (41 Females)** have received this training from LGED, **BWDB, DPHE, DDM, PWD, EED, and LGIs**. This is a landmark step in disseminating the knowledge of Asset Management across the key infrastructure agencies throughout the country.



NRP LGED part would like to share that **all the trainers of this 5-Day Basic course on Asset Management are the products of this subproject** who underwent rigorous training and certification, along with the Training of Trainers (ToT) course. Their efforts have been recognized by the Subproject in a reception ceremony, in presence of LGED Chief Engineer, representatives from UN partners, and related government organizations.

The NRP LGED & DWA part jointly worked to develop a **Gender Marker**, a tool for assessing gender inclusiveness through the entire lifecycle of LGED infrastructures, which has been reviewed. It was finalized after several discussions and workshops with relevant stakeholders. NRP DWA subproject jointly with LGED, organized 2 days of virtual training on the Gender Marker Toolkit from 29 and 30 August 2021. Md. Mohsin, Secretary of MoDMR



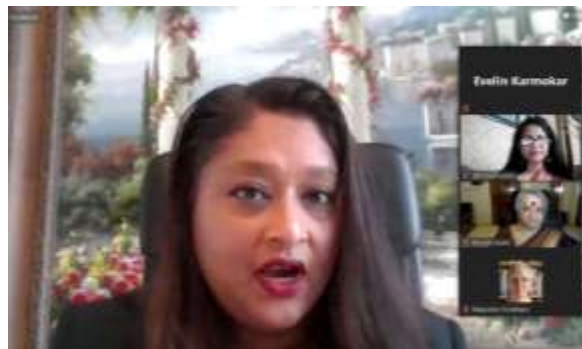
inaugurated the training programme as chief guest and urged NRP to take a leadership role in mainstreaming gender in all the government's infrastructural projects. The web version of the Gender Marker Tool Kit is now ready; hard copies of the marker will be distributed among LGED engineers in the first quarter of 2022.

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

During cyclones 'YAAS', 'JAWAD', and the 2021 monsoon flood, women-led CSO's with their improved knowledge, leadership, and advocacy skills played a very critical role in disseminating warning and preparedness messages to women and people with disabilities; encouraging women to go to nearest safe shelters; ensuring safety and security for the women and girls at shelters with local administration; distributing relief items; providing support to assess needs of this disadvantaged groups; and advocating for inclusive humanitarian response and recovery. During this reporting year, a total of 126 participants from 56 women-led CSOs on governance and accountability, safeguarding and protection, networking and leadership capacity, advocacy and negotiations, national, regional, and global perspectives on DRR, CCA, and HA better equipped them to perform their intended roles.

NRP DWA part organized two (02) webinars during the International 7th Gobeshona Conference 2021 to promote women's leadership and disaggregated data in the disaster management and climate change discourse. The sessions on "Disaggregated Data For Resilience Building" were held on 18 January 2021 and attended by more than 250 participants; Mr. Md. Mohshin, Secretary, MoDMR graced the session as chief guest.

The second session was on 'Women Champions in Climate Change Discourse' held on 23 January 2021 where Ms. Saima Wazed Hossain, thematic Ambassador of 'Climate Vulnerable Forum' was the chief guest. The webinar reached 253 users through Gobeshona and ICCCAD Facebook page live. From UN Women's official Facebook page, the event reached 4,120 people.



NRP DWA Part through GiHA Working Group organized a 6 weeklong virtual RGA training for professionals who would potentially be engaged in conducting need assessments, preparing humanitarian response plans, producing risk assessments, and risk reduction plan to increase the pool of RGA experts in the country. 14 trainees from different clusters received this training.

NRP DWA Part together with CARE Bangladesh, UNFPA, BRAC, and Wave Foundation organized an Independent Dialogue on "Women in the Food System: Invisible Indispensable" on 3rd June 2021 ahead of the UN Food Systems Summit held in October 2021. This dialogue focused on one of the levers of change of the summit, which is gender equality; and includes women's rights to land; economic empowerment of women in food systems; unpaid care and agricultural labor burden; women's leadership in food systems; access to technologies (including digital); changing norms and addressing institutional barriers; and gender-responsive agricultural and food systems policies.

OUTPUT 5: Strengthened disability inclusive, gender responsive community preparedness, response, and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters

NRP DDM part has been developing a location-specific ‘End to End’ flood warning system which involves the generation of warning products and, its development for reaching the individual who lives in remotes or disaster-prone areas and helps at-risk people respond to the warning. As part of this, 50 local trainers were trained on the DFRM and 1440 Community Volunteers (F 576, M 864) on warning dissemination. Color-coded flags were hoisted in public places during the 2021 flood - as one of the main ways of local dissemination for better preparedness by the community. NRP is currently prototyping an application for sending flood early warnings through mobile apps among the at-risk communities from the 2022 monsoon.

NRP DWA part enhanced the capacities of vulnerable women on leadership and livelihood in 2020, but in 2021, a total of 1916 disaster vulnerable women from Satkhira and Cox’s Bazar received BDT 15,000 each to pursue livelihood options following disaster preparedness. NRP DWA subproject end line survey and internal assessment on livelihood intervention confirmed that 45% of the recipients started pursuing selected livelihood options e.g., Vermicompost, honey processing, mushroom cultivation, dry fish processing, crab fattening, etc. they were trained on. By taking up these occupations, they have started generating an income that will better position them to cope with and recover from different shocks and challenges.

NRP DDM part has been working with 4 cities since its inception to develop a scalable and cost-efficient earthquake preparedness model for all actors. The project facilitated to activation of a total of 12 ward disaster management committees and 3 Building Construction committees. The project also trained 560 Urban Community Volunteers (UCV) and 82 GoB officials on earthquake-safe construction. Alongside, technical support from BUET-JIDPUS, 6 ward level earthquake contingency plans for Rangamati and Sunamganj Pourashava have been prepared through risk assessment. Building Construction Committee’ is being activated to ensure safe and resilient construction through systematic approval of plan proper construction monitoring. The project also assisted the development of earthquake sensitive land use plan in Sunamganj to guide safe construction practices and provide comprehensive guidelines for earthquake-sensitive development. Trained UCVs played a vital role in firefighting, rescue, water logging, clean city awareness, tree plantation, and COVID-19 vaccination in the said cities. Two UCVs – one from Rangpur city and the other from Tangail municipality - have been awarded as the best volunteer in the international volunteer day 2021.

The project continued developing Disability Inclusive DRR models through the demonstration of infrastructures like flood resilient accessible houses, ramps, roads, etc. It also set examples of integrating persons with disability into different decision making bodies and building their capacity – i.e. Self Help Group. A policy recommendation will be made using the lessons from the piloting to integrate disability issues at all stages of disaster risk management. To make Social Safety Net flexible to DRR the project demonstrated 7 risk-informed social safety net schemes, trained 20 Upazila level GoB Officials from agriculture, fisheries, and livestock department on resilient agriculture including crop, livestock, and fisheries.

II.IV. DESCRIBE ANY DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION, CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED & BEST PRACTICES

Delays in Implementation

The second wave of COVID19 slowed down the implementation of programme activities. As a result, i) Implementation was delayed and internal review had been done and ii) planned training/workshop on SFDRR monitoring and recovery strategy did not take place, and iii) full-

fledged field testing of the DFR model was constrained and which resulted to defer the model for one more cycle to complete. However, then the project took an adaptive plan to keep activities continue alternatively through using technologies and institutional mobilization at the local level.

Challenges/Risk:

Due to repeated lockdowns, the shocks, and the stresses of COVID 19, many women could not pursue livelihood options with the grant money as it was utilized to meet their basic needs. So, challenges to NRP DWA part's household-level resilience intervention may impact the achievement of the expected result.

Lesson Learned:

- It was evident that the presence of strong women-led organizations and networks at the grassroots levels is a prerequisite to reaching the most marginalized and disadvantaged groups and applying the 'Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)' principle in the context of disaster management in Bangladesh. While the effort to strengthen local CSOs and their immediate impact on the lives of disaster vulnerable women and girls have been appreciated by the stakeholders; the need for further capacity improvement and mentoring support to fully leverage the potential of these local CSOs is required.
- Engagement of persons with disability(PWD) in the local level institution and infrastructure development can ensure both quality and accessibility for persons with disability in local infrastructure.
- Knowledge generation and dissemination are imperative for evidenced-based policy and institutional reform/system change

Best Practices

- As we moved to the second year of the pandemic, the subproject has already honed its overall communication and collaboration capabilities virtually. As vaccines rolled out and government restrictions withdrew, the subproject also ventured into the in-person space and organized events maintaining health protocol. However, there have been several adjustments to the schedules as the second and third waves (omicron variants) came. The use of Google office solutions such as Google Meet, Google Classroom, etc. was continued. Alongside a blended office modality with rosters has been in place to not lose the human touch.
- Covid 19 was a challenge in the implementation of project activities, but the project followed alternative modalities to minimize the effects. The training course was organized virtually, even project team meetings, and sharing of study reports were organized virtually during the reporting period.

Joint Approaches/Efforts:

NRP PD part achieved most of the targets planned for the year and mostly it was qualitative interventions such as the project emphasizing quality training for capacity building of the GoB officials engaging the eminent experts in the training sessions as facilitators. The project started work with the Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) and a technical committee formed by BEZA for guiding the work related to the Business Continuity Plan (BCP), where a representative from UNDP was included as a member of this committee.

NRP LGED part continued its collaboration with UNDP and UN Women on the Disaster Impact Assessment tools and the Gender Marker respectively to achieve resilient and gender-responsive

infrastructure systems. The sub-project was also engaged jointly with UNDP and UNW in (i) costed extension of the current phase of NRP, (ii) evaluation of NRP, and (ii) potential scoping for the next phase of NRP.

NRP DDM subprojects piloting Flood Preparedness Programme (FPP) in Kurigram and Jamalpur. This pilot intervention introduced a location-specific 'End-to-End' flood warning system in 4 Upazilas. For disseminating the messages, NRP DDM and DWA part jointly trained the selected FPP Volunteers. During this reporting period, NRP DWA part trained 239 FPP Volunteers (50% women) on gender and women's leadership in resilience building. Before the 2021 monsoon season, people from the 4 Upazilas of piloted districts reached out by trained volunteers with early warning and preparedness messages.

III. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:

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) (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)
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: (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 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 Planned Target: TBD⁹						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.	

⁹ 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)
Baseline: TBD ¹⁰							
OUTPUT 1: Improved capacities for risk-informed and gender-responsive development planning							
Responsible sub project(s): DDM part and Programming Division part							
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							
Responsible sub project: Programming Division							
Target: 10 points (2019, 2020 & 2021)	0	01	02	07	0	Achievement/Progress: Fully Achieved	
(i.) Stakeholder identification and Dialogue for establishing Digital Risk Information Platform (DRIP) -1 (2019);						(xi.) Stakeholder identification and Dialogue for establishing Digital Risk Information Platform (DRIP) -1 (2019);	1. Stakeholder Consultation: Meeting Minutes & Press report.
(ii.) MOU signed with selected firm for establishing DRIP 1 (2020);						(xii.) MOU signed with selected firm for establishing DRIP 1 (2020);	2. Inception report and inception workshop report
(iii.) Develop DRIP outline and platform design – 1 (2020);						(xiii.) Develop DRIP outline and platform design – 1 (2020);	3. Report on DRIP outline and platform design, report sharing workshop minutes.
(iv.) Completed platform and deployment-1 (2021);						(xiv.) Completed platform and deployment-1 (2021);	4. DRIP technical and user manual
(v.) DRIP technical manual -1 (2021);						(xv.) DRIP technical manual -1 (2021);	
(vi.) DRIP user manuals -1 (2021);						(xvi.) DRIP user manuals -1	
(vii.) Use/content management policy and standards-1 (2021)							
(viii.) Completion report with							

¹⁰ 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)
<p>lessons learnt and source code for software documentation -1 (2021);</p> <p>(ix.) Software quality certification from Bangladesh Computer Council – (2021);</p> <p>(x.) Training (Capacity Building) for Planning Officials in different ministries and sectors-1 (2021);</p> <p>Baseline: Platform does not exist (0 point) (2017)</p>						<p>(2021);</p> <p>(xvii.) Use/content management policy and standards-1 (2021)</p> <p>(xviii.) Completion report with lessons learnt and source code for software documentation -1 (2021);</p> <p>(xix.) Software quality certification from Bangladesh Computer Council – (2021);</p> <p>(xx.) Training (Capacity Building) for Planning Officials in different ministries and sectors-1 (2021)</p> <p>Variance: N/A</p>	
Indicator 1.2. Progress towards incorporation of disaster risk screening in ADP approval and appraisal system							
Responsible sub project: Programming Division							
Target: 7 points (2019 & 2020)	0	03	04	0	0	Achievement/Progress: Fully Achieved	
<p>(i.) Assessment of DPPs from gender perspective -1 (2019);</p> <p>(ii.) Inclusion of risk-informed development in the ADP circular (2019/2020)-1(2019);</p> <p>(iii.) Background research for DIA -1</p>						<p>(i.) Assessment of DPPs from gender perspective -1 (2019);</p> <p>(ii.) Inclusion of risk-informed development in the ADP circular (2019/2020)-1(2019);</p>	<p>1. Report on Gender Review of development project PROPOSAL (DPP) (English & Bangla)</p> <p>2. Workshop Report on Gender Gap Analysis in Development</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)
<p>(2019);</p> <p>(iv.) DIA Tools and Guidelines for disaster and climate change risk screening in ADP approval and appraisal process-1 (2020);</p> <p>(v.) Piloting DIA tools -1 (2020),</p> <p>(vi.) Assessment of policies for integrating DIA tools and guidelines -1 (2020); and</p> <p>(vii.) Training on DIA tools for Planning Officials of GoB Ministries, Divisions and Agencies-1 (2020).</p> <p>Baseline: Disaster risk screening is not incorporated in ADP approval & appraisal format (0 point)</p>						<p>(iii.) Background research for DIA -1 (2019);</p> <p>(iv.) DIA Tools and Guidelines for disaster and climate change risk screening in ADP approval and appraisal process-1 (2020);</p> <p>(v.) Piloting DIA tools -1 (2020),</p> <p>(vi.) Assessment of policies for integrating DIA tools and guidelines -1 (2020); and</p> <p>(vii.) Training on DIA tools for Planning Officials of GoB Ministries, Divisions and Agencies-1 (2020).</p> <p>Variance: N/A</p>	<p>Planning Process in Bangladesh</p> <p>3. Stakeholder consultation meeting minutes</p> <p>4. Background papers on DIA</p> <p>5. Final DIA tools and Framework,</p> <p>6. Training manual on DIA tool and framework</p> <p>7. Minutes of DIA Stakeholders Workshop of 27 February 2020.</p> <p>8. Meeting minutes of DIA piloting on 30 June 2020.</p> <p>9. National Dissemination workshop report</p> <p>10. Training report on DIA.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>Responsible sub project: Programming Division.</p>							
<p>Target: 75% (2021)</p>	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Achievement/Progress:</p> <p>In Progress: - The target is set for 2022 and thus a training</p>	<p>1. Training report on DIA</p> <p>2. Training report on communication skill</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)
Baseline: 0 point						<p>impact assessment will be conducted in the first quarter of 2022. The sub-project conducted three trainings on DIA and DRIP 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>Variance: N/A</p>	<p>enhancement</p> <p>3. Training report on crisis communication and knowledge management.</p>
Indicator 1.4. Progress towards institutionalization of DRR mainstreaming capacity in MoDMR and other GoB agencies							
Responsible sub project: Programming Division.							
<p>Target: 5 (2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022)</p> <p>(i.) Assessing government official's capacity for mainstreaming DRR in -1(2019);</p> <p>(ii.) Piloting training on mainstreaming DRR-1 (2019);</p> <p>(iii.) Training manual on Mainstreaming DRR -1 (2020),</p> <p>(iv.) Developing partnership with Public Sector Training Institutes for Integrating Mainstreaming</p>	0	04	0	0	0	<p>Achievement/Progress:</p> <p>In Progress:- Discussion is going on to have a partnership with National Academy for Planning and Development (NAPD) for introducing the Risk-Informed Development Planning course.</p> <p>Variance: An MOU with</p>	<p>1. Training manual on Mainstreaming DRR.</p> <p>2. TNA report</p> <p>3. Training module on mainstreaming DRR</p> <p>4. Training report on mainstreaming DRR</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)
DRR manual in regular courses-1 (2020); and (v.) Conducting training in public sector training institute-1 (2022). Baseline: 3 points (2018)						selected public sector training institutes is under process	
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							
Target: 3 points (2020) (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). Baseline: No sectoral disaster risk assessments exists for the industry sector. (0 points)	0	0	0	03	0	Achievement/Progress: 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). Variance: N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final study report ▪ Event report (Workshop) ▪ Policy brief
Indicator 1.6: level of progress towards developing disaster resilience indicators for the 8th Five Year Plan, grassroots resilience voices, and risk informed business practices							
Responsible sub project: Programming Division							
Target: 8 points (2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022) (i.) Dialogue with the private sector – 1 (2019)	0	02	03	02	0	Achievement/Progress: In Progress:- Progress statement: Unavailability of a qualified firm delayed the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder consultation meeting minutes 2. Final report on disaster resilience

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.) 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 (viii.) Guideline for Business Continuity Plan-1 (2022); Baseline: 0 point (2018)						implementation of BCP-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. Variance:	indicators 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 Community Consultation in Six Hotspots 6. Report on strategies for supply chain resilience of RMG sector 7. MOU paper with BEZA 8. The study report on Economic impact of

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)
							waterlogging on local trade: the case of khatunganj
Indicator 1.7: Progress towards establishment of monitoring mechanism for Sendai framework implementation							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 09 points (2019, 2020, 2021, & 2022) (i) Sendai meeting Seminar with Parliamentary Standing Committee on SF Monitor: 2 (2019); (ii) Sendai meeting Training on SFDRR monitoring: 2 (2019); (iii) D-Form aligned with customized SFDRR monitoring indicators: 2 (2019); (iv) Status report on SFDRR monitoring and reporting system: 1 (2020); (v) Facilitated Data validation for updating SF Monitor: 1 (2021); (vi) Sensitization of GoB officials on SFDRR monitoring and reporting system, data update and contribute in progress review of SFDRR Implementation: 1 (2022).	0	06	01	01	0	Achievement/Progress: In the reporting period, NRP DDM part supported MoDMR submitting an SFDRR report against its Targets in SFDRR Monitor. Variance: N/A	1. Assessment Report 2. Training/Workshop Report 3. Customized Sendai M&E format 4. SFDRR Monitor link: https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/analytics/country-global-targets/17?countries=14 5. Focal Point, Committee on SFDRR at MoDMR

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)
Baseline: Mechanism does not exist; the current MoDMR organogram does not allocate adequate human resources for DMIC or Sendai monitoring (0 points).							
OUTPUT 2: Strengthened disability inclusive, gender-responsive national capacities to address recurrent and mega disasters							
Responsible sub project(s): DDM part							
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							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 08 points (2019, 2020, 2021, & 2022) (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);	0	03	03	01	0	Achievement/Progress: 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 stakeholders and posted on the website of MoDMR. Variance: No Variance	1. SOD 2019 (Bengali & English version) 2. Government letter regarding dissemination 3. Communication channel (Facebook Page) of MoDMR MoDMR website link: https://modmr.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/modmr.portal.gov.bd/policies/6e6059dd_17e4_4700_b4d3_3f92c6d806e3/NPDM%202021-2025_Final%20Version.pdf

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)
Baseline: Institutions are inadequately equipped about their roles and responsibilities in SOD (01 Point) ¹¹							
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)							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 02 (2019) (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). Baseline: Current government post-disaster data collection forms do not require SADD. (0 points)	0	02	0	0	0	Achievement/Progress: The target has been achieved while updating and revising SOD 2019. Damage and need data collected using updated D-Form have been integrated into SFDRR Monitor in the year 2021. Variance: N/A	1. Meeting minutes of SDG monitoring committee where the decision was made to revise D Form. 2. SOD 2019
2.3: Progress toward formulation and capacity development of the National Recovery Strategy							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 02 Points (2021 & 2022) (i.) Drafting of National Recovery Strategy: 1 (2021)1; (ii.) Finalization, Dissemination	0	0	0	01	0	Achievement/Progress: In progress:- National Recovery Strategy has been drafted in consultation with	1. Evaluation Reports and Training Report 2. National Recovery Strategy

¹¹ 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)
and capacity building on National Recovery Strategy: 1 (2022) Baseline: 0 point						various stakeholders. Variance: Yet to conduct training on Recovery Planning and Strategy.	
Indicator 2.4: Progress towards formulation and dissemination to key organizations of gender responsive curriculum and training capacity on light search and rescue.							
Responsible sub project: DDM [This Indicators finally dropout from our Final approved Prodoc]							
Target: 6 points (2019 & 2020) (i) Multi-stakeholder consultation on gender responsive SAR curriculum: 1 (2019) (ii) Revised SAR curriculum: 1 (2020) (iii) Flood Preparedness curriculum: 1 (2020) (iv) Capacity building of urban responders: 2 (2020) (v) Equip Volunteers with SAR tools: 1 (2020) Baseline: 0 point <u>[Note: Into the last Prodoc Revision, this indicator was removed from the result framework.]</u>	0	01	02	0		Achievement/Progress: The target has been fully achieved. The sub-project developed training modules for the session on Gender to include in the existing Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) training curriculum for Urban Community Volunteers and Flood Preparedness Volunteers. The training is conducted in the year 2021 using the module by FSCD. Variance: Capacity development initiatives were not completed due to COVID-19.	1. Training report 2. Training Module/Curriculum of Search & Rescue for Urban Community Volunteer 3. Official Letter to FSCD
OUTPUT 3: Improved capacity of selected public institutions to achieve resilience outcomes through designing and constructing risk-informed, disability inclusive and gender-responsive infrastructure							
Responsible sub project(s): LGED							

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)
Indicator 3.1: Strengthened Local Government Engineering Department capacity to capture baseline information on rural infrastructure systems through establishing an Asset Management System (AMS)							
Responsible sub project: LGED							
<p>Target: 13 points (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022)</p> <p>(i.) Technical Assessment on current practices and procedures of LGED in its asset management-1 (2018);</p> <p>(ii.) Assessment focused on the current ICT system of LGED-1 (2018);</p> <p>(iii.) Formation of LGED Asset Management Committee-1 (2018);</p> <p>(iv.) Formation of Working Groups on different components of the AMS - 1 (2019);</p> <p>(v.) LGED Asset management system road map developed-1(2019);</p> <p>(vi.) LGED Asset Management Policy developed-1;(2019)</p> <p>(vii.) LGED Asset Management Objectives developed-1(2019);</p> <p>(viii.) LGED Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) developed-1(2019);</p> <p>(ix.) LGED Asset Management Plans (AMPs) for two asset classes prepared-1(2020);</p> <p>(x.) LGED AMPs for two asset classes piloted-1(2020);</p>	03	05	03	01	0	<p>Achievement/Progress:</p> <p>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 Plans (AMPs) for two asset classes prepared, LGED AMPs for two asset classes piloted, LGED Asset Information Strategy developed,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office Order, 2. Project documents and reports. 3. Acknowledgment of LGED for AIS

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)
(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) Baseline: Present practice of LGED on Asset Management is limited to database of roads, and bridges/culverts; No organizational policy, objective and strategy on Asset Management; No structured Asset Management Plan; No Asset Information Strategy (0 points).						Variance: No Variance	
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. Responsible sub project: LGED							
Target: 5 points (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022) (i.) Formation of LGED Resilient Infrastructure System Committee- 1 (2018); (ii.) Recommendations to integrate resilience element into Road Design Standard of LGED)- 1(2019);	0	02	0	01	0	Achievement/Progress: 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.	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)
(iii.)Gender Marker Working Group formed 1 (2019); (iv.)Gender Marker developed-1. (2021); (v.) Guidelines on FA developed, piloted, and finalized -1 (2022); Baseline: 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).						Variance: N/A	
Indicator 3.3: Collaboration with other institutions on risk-informed and resilient infrastructure system and disseminate knowledge and share best practices and lessons learned. Responsible sub project: LGED							
Target: 5 points (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022) (i.) Dissemination of the Principles of Asset Management to major infrastructure agencies through an executive seminar - 1 (2019); (ii.) MOU/Agreement between LGED & ESCB on delivery of the Basic Course on Asset Management to public sector agencies including LGED -1 (2021); (iii.) Piloting the Disaster Impact	0	01	0	01	0	Achievement/Progress: Dissemination of the Principles of Asset Management to major 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. Variance:	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>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>Baseline: Level of awareness of resilient infrastructure varies across different institutions; No arrangement on Asset Management course between LGED and Engineering Staff College Bangladesh (ESCB) (0 points)</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>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.</p> <p>Responsible sub project: LGED</p>							
<p>Target: 8 points (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022)</p> <p>(i.) LGED Professional Development Committee formed and functional-1(2018);</p> <p>(ii.) Professional Development Strategy on Asset Management developed and launched-1(2019);</p> <p>(iii.)Competency mapping and gaps analysis on asset management conducted-1(2019);</p> <p>(iv.)Capability Development</p>	01	02	02	02	0	<p>Achievement/Progress:</p> <p>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,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office Order, 2. Project documents and reports. 3. Training Report on Training of Trainers

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>Programed developed and launched -1(2020);</p> <p>(v.) Training course design and curriculum developed-1(2020);</p> <p>(vi.)Piloting of training course design and curriculum (including course manuals) completed-1(2021);</p> <p>(vii.) Trainers Pool on AM formed and trained-1(2021);</p> <p>(viii.) Selected LGED Staff trained on AMS, RI & FA -1 (2022)</p> <p>Baseline: No Professional Development Program on Asset Management at LGED (0 points)</p>						<p>Training course design and curriculum developed, Piloting of training course design and curriculum (including course manuals) completed. Trainers Pool on AM formed and trained.</p> <p>Variance: 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							
Indicator 4.1: Number of policy instruments addressing gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction							
Responsible sub project: DWA							
<p>Target: 9 points (2019, 2020 & 2021, 2022)</p> <p>(i.) SOD – 1(2019);</p> <p>(ii.) SADDD Protocol Guideline for BBS – 1 (2020);</p> <p>(iii.)Gender Analysis on COVID-19, Cyclone Amphan and Flood 2020 - 3; (2020);</p> <p>(iv.)Gender Marker for LGED – 1 (2021);</p>	0	01	04	02	0	<p>Achievement/Progress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Marker Took Kit for LGED finalized in 2021 In 2019, for the first-time gender responsiveness DRR guideline has been annexed to SoD. Annexure 13 of SOD 2019. Pages 352 – 356. In 2020, SADDD protocol and guideline have been approved. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SoD and NPDM 2021-2025 in MODMR website SADDD Protocol & Guideline in BBS Website 3 Gender analysis Report on COVID-19,

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.) Gender Inclusive NPDM 2021-2025 (1) (2021); (vi.) Policy Brief of Gender guideline for DPP – 1 (2022); (vii.) DWA DRM Strategy- 1 (2022); Baseline: 0 point						4. 3 gender analysis conducted by GiHA WG <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gender analysis on COVID-19, May 2020 b. Gender Analysis of Cyclone Amphan, June 2020 c. Gender Analysis of Flood 2020 July 2020. Note: NPDM 2021-2025 was not part of the planned target, however, DWA part has provided gender inputs to the plan.	Cyclone Amphan & Flood 2020 at relief web 1. Gender Marker for Infrastructure printed version
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							
Target: 31% ¹² Target set for 2021. Baseline: 7%	-	-	-	-		Achievement/Progress: Target surpassed. 100% of women’s organization supported by the NRP DWA subproject are actively engaged in DRR, CC, and Humanitarian action related activities.	1) End line survey report of NRP DWA Part (page: Xiii)

¹² Original target was ‘70% of DWA registered organizations in the project area’ that was revised as 20 organization in the project area.

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: N/A	
4.3: Percentage of women from the project communities self-reporting receipt of early warning messages (at the wake of disaster)							
Responsible sub project: DWA							
Target: 90% ¹³ Target set for 2021. Baseline: 73.4%	-	-	-	-		Achievement/Progress: Target surpassed. 100% of the women from the project communities have said that they have received early warning messages before disasters Variance: N/A	1. The end line of NRP DWA Part . Page 31
4.4: No of awareness programs (talk show, interviews) on gender-responsive resilience (GRR) aired							
Responsible sub project: DWA							
Targets: 10 points (2019, 2020 & 2021, 2022) 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)	0	02	04	02	0	Achievement/Progress: 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’.	1. Webinar Reports 2. Progress Reports 1. Social Media Post

¹³ 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)
3. Two Webiner -2 (2021) 4. Story Book launch and 1 webinar – 2 (2022) Baseline: 0 point						2. Another one on ‘Disaggregated Data for Resilience Building’. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 round table discussions took place on International Women’s Day (IWD) & National Disaster Preparedness day (NDPD) 2020 in Khulna, Jamalpur, Satkhira, Cox’s Bazar & Kurigram. One radio talk show was aired on International Women’s Day 2020. Variance: N/A	
OUTPUT 5: Strengthened disability inclusive, gender responsive community preparedness, response and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters							
Indicator 5.1: DRR inclusive social safety net – guideline and piloting results are in place.							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 03 points (2019, 2020 & 2021) (i) Review existing safety net (EGPP) guidelines: 1 (2019); (ii) Documentation of Piloting of DRR inclusive social safety net: 1 (2020); (iii) Impact study on adaptive social protection: 1 (2021). Baseline: 0 point	0	01	01	01	0	Achievement/Progress: Fully Achieved Piloting EGPP guidelines has been completed at Kurigram and Jamalpur. In addition, the NRP DDM part contributed to developing EGPP++ Guideline for DDM. Draft documentation of piloting of DRR inclusive safety net already done. Variance: N/A	1. DRR inclusive EGPP guideline 2. EGPP++ Guideline 3. Piloting Progress Reports and Final Reports. 4. Brief on the impact of adaptive social protection.

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)
Indicator 5.2 No. of policy briefs on disaster risk reduction activities with persons with disabilities disseminated to policymakers							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 02 (2020 & 2021) (i) Guideline on making gender responsive, disability inclusive RRAP in place – 1 (2020); (ii) Two Policy Briefs on DiDRR -1 (2021) Baseline: 0 point	0	0	01	0	0	Achievement/Progress: In Progress: - 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. Variance: Policy briefs will be disseminated in 2022.	1. Meeting minutes 2. Inception report of implementing partner (CDD) 3. Assessment report and associated guidelines. 4. Policy Briefs
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							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 7 points (2020 & 2021) (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	0	0	05	01	0	Achievement/Progress: 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	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

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): 1 (2020); (iv) Training of volunteers on FPP: 2 (2020); a) Incorporated the FPP model in APA of DDM: 1 (2021); b) Developed Mobile Apps for Flood warning dissemination: 1 (2022). Baseline: FPP system, training and resources piloted within local DMCs and received positive feedback from government, is however not institutionalized (0 points).						disseminate early warning with anticipated risk for early action in reducing loss and damage. As per advice from FFWC, it will be validated and institutionalized after more field tests on DFRM in 2022. Variance: APPs development on DFRM and more field tests.	on DFRM
Indicator 5.4: Percentage of FPP volunteers disseminated flood warning messages through DFRM or other means. Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 50% of Trained FPP Volunteers (2022) Baseline: 0 point	0	0	0	0	0	Achievement/Progress: NRP DDM trained 1440 FPP Volunteers and a total of 432 FPP Volunteers aware around 165,800 people through flood early warning and awareness messages, response services coordination with respective UP to disseminate early warnings and regular updates Local-level early-action and early-recovery initiatives.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU with CARE, BUET and progress reports. 2. FPP volunteers group formation guideline 3. CRA and RRAP 4. DFRM Model.

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: More community mobilization will be conducted in 2022 engaging FPP volunteers and DFRM Apps.	
Indicator 5.5: Progress toward development of Model on Inclusive Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) meeting disaster specific needs of women and enhancing disaster resilience							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 04 points (2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022) (i) Technical guidelines on DRR inclusive SSNP: 1 (2019); (ii) Scheme selection through CRA process for DRR: 1 (2020); (iii) Capacity development of extreme poor on alternative livelihood: 1 (2021). (iv) Dissemination of the model on DRRiSSN and DiDRR: 1 (2022) Baseline: 0 point	0	01	01	01	0	Achievement/Progress: A total of 200 EGPP participants received training with inputs on resilient livelihoods. The model has been disseminated at National and Sub-National level through workshops after completion of the model. DRR inclusive social safety net activities have been tested in government safety net programme- EGPP. Variance: N/A	1. Technical Guidelines 2. Progress Report and Scheme completion report
Indicator 5.6: No of women in the project area pursuing nontraditional livelihood options contributing to their resilience building							
Responsible sub project: DWA							
Target: 2700 women	-	-	-	2700 women		Achievement/Progress: In Progress: 1215 livelihood training recipients (45% of	1. List of beneficiaries, Training Modules and 2. Training Inventory

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>2700) out of 2700 disaster vulnerable women who received training and grant money are pursuing nontraditional livelihood options after receiving the grant money.</p> <p>Variance: The beneficiaries received the financial support in the time when they were struggling to meet their daily basic needs due to COVID 19 pandemic and recurrent disasters, so the support provided them to pursue nontraditional livelihood was used up to meet bare minimum needs. Therefore, target couldn't achieve.</p> <p>Variance: N/A</p>	<p>3. Database of 2700 beneficiaries, 4. Bank account list, 5. Financial Transaction record of 2700 Vulnerable women</p>
<p>Indicator 5.7: Percentage of women involved in the project that self-report decreases assets loss (in case of disaster) compared to previous disasters Responsible sub project: DWA</p>							
<p>Target: 50% Baseline: 14%</p>	-	-	-	-		<p>Achievement/Progress: Target surpassed.</p> <p>75% of the women involved in the project has reported decreases asset loss compared to previous disasters.</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)
Indicator 5.8: Progress towards inclusion of Forecast-Based Financing/Action within DDM operations							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
<p>Target: 6 points (2019, 2020 & 2021)</p> <p>(i) Inclusion of Forecast Based Financing in SOD-2019: 2 (2019)</p> <p>(ii) Formation of FbF taskforce for early action as per SOD: 2 (2020);</p> <p>(iii) Strengthening/ of FbF taskforce: 2 (2021).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 point</p>	0	02	0	04	0	<p>Achievement/Progress: Fully Achieved.</p> <p>The project provided technical support in organizing the FbF/A taskforce workshop to identify joint action plans on Forecast-based Early Action. In collaboration with other UN agencies (WFP) and IFRC, the target has been achieved. The Task Force takes the National Programme Coordinator of NRP (an Additional Secretary of MoDMR) in the Chair. Moreover, NRP facilitated the activation of the National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC).</p> <p>Variance: N/A</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SOD 2019 Taskforce Committee Meeting Minutes of NDMAC Workshop Report: https://www.anticipation-hub.org/news/government-forecast-based-financing/action-taskforce-will-accelerate-fbf/a-in-bangladesh/ https://www.anticipation-hub.org/news/government-to-engage-practitioners-to-formulate-forecast-based-financing-action-strategy
Indicator 5.9: Progress toward Development of Location Specific Dynamic Flood Risk model for upscaling.							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
<p>Target: 4points (2020, 2021, & 2022)</p> <p>(i) Inundation model development: 1</p>	0	0	02	01	0	<p>Achievement/Progress: The model has been developed and completed in 1st round of</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The dynamic Flood Risk model

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)
(2020); (ii) End to end flood warning system in place:1 (2020) (iii) Capacity building and Socialization of the DFRM model: 1 (2021) (iv) Fine-tuning of the warning system for improving accuracy and its dissemination: 1 (2022) Baseline: 01 point						field tests for modification and socialization in monsoon 2021. Feedback has been recorded for fine-tuning and harnessing. Variance: More Field tests and training will be done in 2022.	
Indicator 5.10: Progress towards the formulation of a minimum earthquake preparedness package for cities for scaling up through the government programme							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: 10 points (2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022) (i) Formation and Training of Ward Level DMCs: 1 (2019); (ii) Forming urban volunteer groups: 1 (2019); (iii) Basic Training of volunteer groups: 1 (2019); (iv) Simulation exercises for mass awareness: 1(2019). (v) Undertaking risk assessments and contingency plans: 2 (2020); (vi) Capacity building on Light SAR equipment: 1 (2020);	0	04	03	01		Achievement/Progress: In Progress: - Filed validation of the model has been complemented by implementing partners (BUET-JIDPUS), GoB Officials, and UN agencies. Variance: Final Validation workshop will be done by TAGG Committee	1. Contingency plans 2. Reports 3. BC activation documentation 4. Meeting minutes of BC Committee; 5. Contingency plans 6. Field visit Reports 7. Building Construction committee activation documentation

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)
(vii) Activating of Building Construction (BC) Committee: 1 (2020). (viii) Review and validation of contingency plan within the preparedness package: 1 (2021) (ix) Publications and dissemination of the knowledge products (contingency plan, RRAP etc): 1 (2022) Baseline: 01 point							
Indicator 5.11: Percentage of at-risk population covered by community level disaster management plans.							
Responsible sub project: DDM							
Target: TBD At least 20% population (Age, gender & disability) of the working areas at flood and earthquake prone location. (12 Wards in 4 Cities and 20 unions in 4 Upazilas in 2 Districts for flood and earthquake preparedness activities). Baseline: TBD	0	0	0	0		Achievement/Progress: Made 38% achievement against this indicator. This percentage is the average of 12 Wards (17%) covered out of 72 wards under the earthquake preparedness programme and 20 UPs (59%) covered out of 34 Ups under Flood Preparedness Programme. Another finding shows that 20.63% of vulnerable people covered in urban areas who needs support after earthquake according to socio-economic	1. 10 (Ten) ward level contingency plans 2. 20 (Twenty) flood management plan

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)
						survey report for contingency plans. Variance: N/A.	

IV. A SPECIFIC STORY

Story - 01: Lutfa Bewoa: A Tale of a ‘*Vetiver Woman*’ in promoting nature-based solutions

Soil erosion is a ‘round year crisis’ for the people living on the banks of sandy rivers in flood-prone areas, especially in Kurigram and Jamalpur districts in Bangladesh. During monsoon, it poses the threat of breaching water infrastructures, especially to the homesteads, roads, and embankments and which causes sudden floods. Vetiver, a deep-rooted grass, is one practical and probably powerful solution to soil erosion for many locations.

Ms. Lutfa Bewoa (65), a widower has been engaged with the initiative for the last two years as a project participant. Initially, her job, with other men and women, was to repair and maintain the earthen infrastructures as wage labor. She got to know about the advantage of vetiver from the project supervisor when she was engaged in planting the grass on the slope of the village road. She regularly poured water on the grass. Later, Lutfa established a vetiver nursery on her small piece of land at Kulkandi (Dakshin Moddopara) in Islampur Upazila. Local NGOs are contacting her to buy the vetiver within the fair price, while LGED contacted her to purchase those for their project also.

In reply to a question, Lutfa interpreted the advantages of the vetiver. She told, “to a casual observer it may seem implausible that a hedge of grass only one plant-wide could block the movement of soil under torrential tropical rainfall. It is a big, coarse, very tough bunch of grass and it grows to about 1 m wide at the base with a clustered mass of dense stems”.



Lutfa Bewoa in front of Vetiver Nursery

The NRP DDM part has implemented a pilot called Disaster Risk Reduction Inclusive Safety Net Programme (DRRiSSN) in Chilmari Upazila and Islampur Upazila under Kurigram and Jamalpur districts. The project, with the engagement of the community and their institutions, introduced vetiver grass to protect homesteads, earthen roads, and embankments.

Due to her engagement in the propagation of the ‘sacred grass’, Lutfa is now known as ‘*Vetiver Woman*’! She sees the huge replication potential of the grass, for which she identified ‘lack of awareness as one of the greatest challenges. Now, Both private organizations and government agencies have established nurseries and are growing the grass in protecting against erosion in flood and landslide-prone areas as environment-friendly practices and regenerating nature.

Story -02: ‘A self-possessed woman, champion of social change, in fighting disaster’

Jonaki Akhter grew up with her two sisters in Jamalpur, a flood-prone northern-east district of Bangladesh. Having no brother, she was always treated like a burden in her family. Even the neighbors used to make fun of his father for not having a son. Their village gets inundated during monsoon causing suffering to the people, almost every year. For Jonaki’s family, the suffering is even worse, as she and the other women members of the family have to face multiple challenges such as lack of drinking water, fuel for cooking, managing menstrual hygiene, and the possibility of facing gender-based violence that put their safety and security at risk.

When Jonaki heard that the NRP with support from the local administration, is recruiting community volunteers for the Flood Preparedness Programme (FPP), she volunteered immediately. Her father was not willing to allow her for this, but she did not give in. She wanted to learn the ways to support her family and community. She joined as an FPP volunteer and received training on Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (GRDR3) organized by the NRP DWA subproject. Jonaki quickly put her learning into practice by increasing the height of their kitchen and tubewell at home, so they don’t get submerged during floods. She also started to support her community by making sure that women from her neighborhood receive public services from local government institutions. The training helped increase her knowledge and confidence which made her believe that women can solve their problems if the problem solution can be properly explained.



Jonaki expressed “Now I feel proud of me, and no longer thinks of me as a burden, rather an asset.” Her confidence, knowledge, and ability to engage women from her family and neighborhood, changed her father’s perspective. Now, She has a say in the decisions taken at home. She voices her opinions at the local level meetings on social issues, influences decisions, and is inspired to take up more responsibilities for the wellbeing of her community. Now, Women from her community are inspired by her to join FPP as volunteers to contribute to the family as well as to the community.

NRP DWA part subproject together with the other 3 subprojects is working to bring these transformational changes and build a resilient nation. Following Jonaki’s story, It is equally important to engage men from the community at the beginning of the program intervention to create an enabling environment for women. So, raising their awareness and engaging them will ensure their role as an ally.

Story -03: The Journey Towards Institutionalizing an Asset Management System.

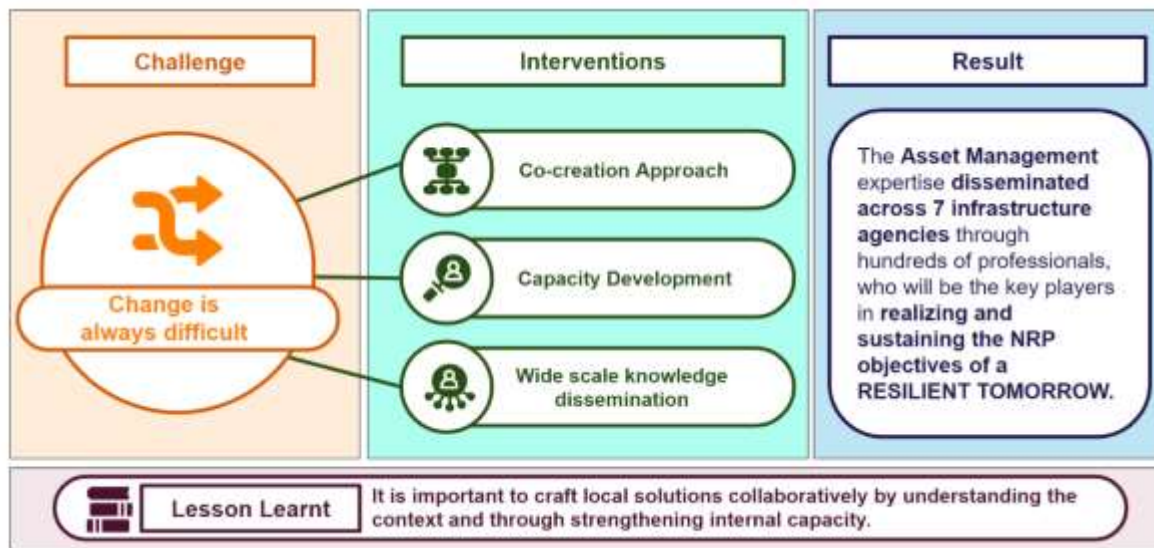
It is both human and institutional nature to be reluctant towards change. A complete organizational transformation, no matter the size of an organization, is a mammoth challenge in itself. NRP LGED subproject is on a mission to tackle one such challenge - to institutionalize 'Asset Management' in LGED.

One big challenge for the subproject is to ensure that the outcomes of NRP are sustained, nurtured, and developed further.

To ensure the sustainability of the programme outcomes, the NRP-LGED has taken a few strategic measures. First is the co-creation approach in developing all the frameworks and toolkits - the existing LGED management from different levels have actively contributed towards crafting the policies based on their needs and experience.

Secondly, the subproject puts continuous effort into developing professionals within LGED, who will possess the necessary expertise to maintain and develop the Asset Management Systems beyond the programme.

Lastly, to disseminate the knowledge on Asset Management across LGED and other government institutions, a 5-Day Basic Course on Asset Management at Engineering Staff College Bangladesh (ESCB) has been launched. So far 187 participants have been trained and of which more than a third have come from institutions beyond LGED.



The prescription-based interventions to local problems by externals might not always be a sustainable solution. Rather creating an environment of co-creation, where the interventions are developed through understanding the pain-points, organizational context and by empowering the individuals can lead to a far-reaching transformational solution.

V. OTHER ASSESSMENTS OR EVALUATIONS

JOINT PROGRAMME EVALUATION

NRP Programme Coordination and Monitoring Team hired a firm Oxford Policy Management (OPM is an international development consulting firm based in Oxford, United Kingdom) for conducting a joint programme evaluation in October 2021 and hopefully, this evaluation will be completed by March 2022.

SUBPROJECT EVALUTAION

NRP DWA & LGED Part subproject also started their project evaluation in 2021. NRP DWA part started its evaluation in August 2021 hired by a third party firm named: Consiglieri Private Limited (is a Dhaka-based management consultancy firm), House 360, Road 5, Baridhara DOHS, Dhaka, and this will done by March 2022. NRP LGED part also hired a firm named: Miyamoto Internationbal Inc.(is an international firm) in October 2021 for conducting individual project evaluations and this will be done by January 2022.

VI. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

The Programme Coordination and Monitoring Team along with all subprojects participated in the revision of the Joint Programme Document as Joint Programme Document was revised to comply with the decision of the Project Steering Committee. The revised programme completion date is 31 December 2022. Revised TAPPs have been approved by the concerned four government ministries accordingly.