National Resilience Programme

UN WOMEN
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UNOPS

UNDP

NRP

ANNUAL REPORT

2020

Annual
Report
2020

National
Resilience
Programme

www.nrpbd.org

NRP: Annual Report-2020

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Design & Print: Progressive Printers Pvt. Ltd.

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

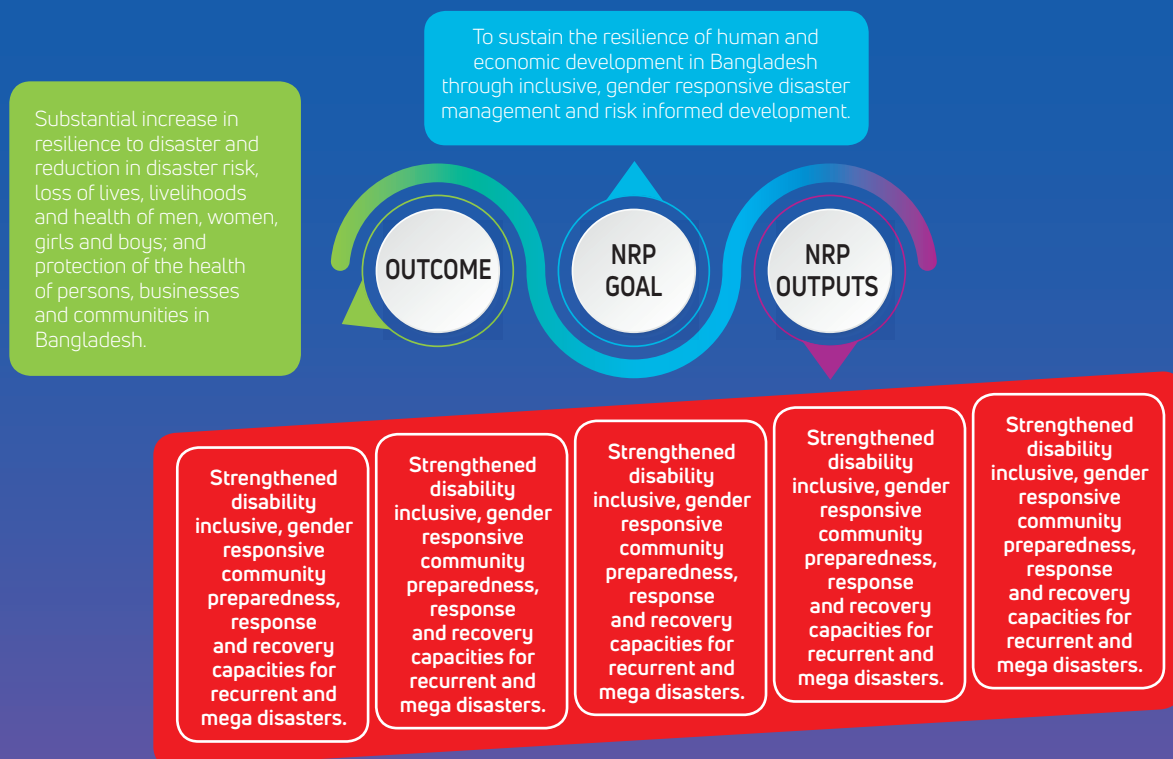|	
JPSC	Joint Programme Steering Committee
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local 'Government' Rural Development and Cooperatives
NRP	National Resilience 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHO WE ARE & WHERE WE WORK

The National Resilience Programme (NRP) is a unique partnership between the Bangladesh government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), that will provide strategic support to develop national capacity to keep pace with the changing nature of disasters.

To sustain the resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through inclusive, gender responsive disaster management and risk informed development.

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 the health of persons, businesses and communities in Bangladesh.

OUTCOME

NRP GOAL

NRP OUTPUTS

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

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IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Department of Disaster Management

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

Programming Division

Planning Commission

Local Government Engineering Department

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives

Department of Women Affairs

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
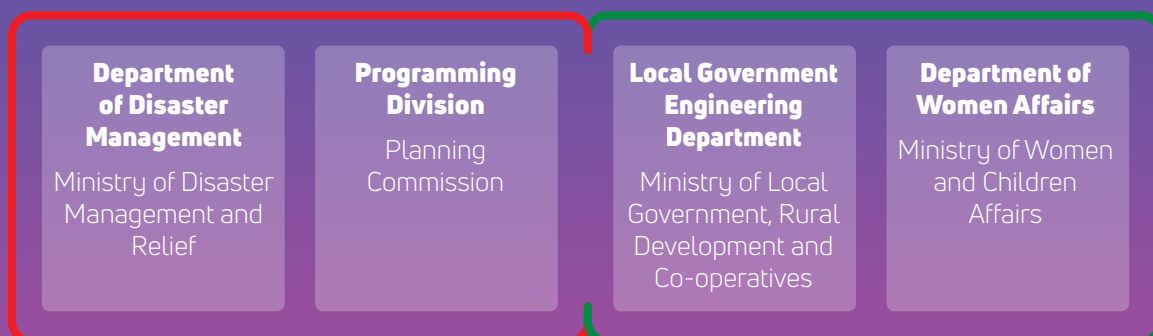
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 the NRP is that it is a joint endeavor by the three UN agencies (UNDP, UNOPS, and UN Women) and four government ministries. The NRP's four subprojects are being implemented 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's Programming Division part developed a framework and tools for Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) which will promote risk informed public investment. These tools are already shared in a multi-stakeholder's consultation in presence of the Hon'ble Planning Minister and senior policymakers. Planning Commission agreed to institutionalize DIA. They also underscored the need for capacity building of GoB officials on the practice of DIA. Two training courses were organized where a total of 50 officials participated. The project contributed to the integration of DIA related issues in the Feasibility Study Format of the Planning Commission and was endorsed accordingly.

NRP-DDM subproject provided technical support in formulating the National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025 (NPDM) and in translating the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) 2019 into English. SOD, which is considered as 'The Bible' for disaster risk management in Bangladesh, was

unveiled by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Government of Bangladesh. And, done in the light of the 8th Five Year plan and Sendai Framework, the NPDM is also critical for bringing transformative change through multi-sectoral ministry engagement for investing resilience. For making the city resilient to earthquake and other associated hazards, the project equipped 8 wards in 4 cities with contingency plans, and 960 trained volunteers who act as the 'first-line defense.' Aiming to ensure impact warning for the 'last mile' a mathematical and accessible forecasting model along with a total of 1440 community volunteers have been developed for floods. As part of making social safety net DRR flexible, the subproject, invested resources on a few rural infrastructures (i.e., roads, homestead plinths, flood shelters, etc.) for generating evidence. In addition to that, the GoB's safety net beneficiaries - the extremely poor households are supported with adaptive and resilient livelihoods that aimed to poverty graduation. And, assuming that persons with disabilities can be resources for DRR, the subproject facilitated their leadership and representation at local DMCs and Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPD) along with training and disability-friendly assistive devices.

NRP-LGED subproject's efforts laid out a foundation for organisational transformation at LGED through a process of collaboration, co-creation, and capacity building centering around resilient infrastructure system. A tailored, appropriate, and practical Asset Management Framework was developed for LGED, connecting to organisational and national priorities. This will capacitate LGED in achieving resilient outcomes by building inclusive, safe, and sustainable asset portfolio.

NRP-DWA part contributed to develop methodological guidelines and protocol for SADDD which was launched by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Rapid Gender Analysis on COVID-19 for Cyclone Amphan, and Flood 2020 was produced to Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group. This year, 1723 DMC members, CPP & FPP volunteers, and 76 journalists were capacitated on gender integration in DRM and resilience building. DWA provided skills and grants to about 2700 most disaster vulnerable women and engaged DRR & CCA actions effectively.

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

NATIONAL RESILIENCE PROGRAMME:
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUCESSFULLY

Developed ex-ante **Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) tool and framework** and integrate feasibility study report for Risk Informed Public Investment

Incorporated **gender and disaster risk management in Annual Development Programme** (ADP) circular

Integrated **disaster resilience Indicators 'for' 8th Five Year Plan** result framework

Developed **disaster and climate change risk profile of industry sector** for promoting risk-informed private investment

Assessed disaster and climate change related risks and develop **strategies for supply chain resilience of RMG sector**

Enhanced **capacity of 300 officials of different government agencies** on risk-informed development, DIA and DRIP

Established **Inter-ministerial Co-ordination Platform for SFDRR**

Supported to prepare **SOD 2019 and NPDM 2021-2025 in inclusive manner** (gender, age and disability responsive) [Joint Initiatives]

Established **Asset Management System in LGED**

Developed **Professional Development Strategy, Capacity Building Plan, and Training Programme for LGED engineers and trainer pool for capacity building of other public institutions** on asset management

Incorporated **resilient elements in LGED Road Design Standard**

Prepared **Protocol and guideline for Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD)** with BBS

Promoted **gender responsive humanitarian response** for COVID 19, Cyclone Amphan and 2020 Monsoon Flood

Facilitated **the localization of humanitarian action through local women led CSOs**

Designed and developed a **Gender Marker Toolkit for Infrastructure** [Joint Initiative]

Enhanced **Media sensitization** on Gender Responsive Resilience (40 news published)

Capacitated **2300 community level volunteers** for flood and earthquake preparedness and response in promoting decentralised disaster management

Activated disaster management committees in different levels of **06** targeted districts

Capacitated **1273 DMC members** on Gender Responsive Resilience Building

Tested an adaptive model making more effective on existing **Safety Net programmes** for flexible DRR.

IN PROGRESS

Establishing **Disaster Risk Information Platform** (DRIP)

Signing MOU with BEZA for implementing **Business Continuity Plan in two economic zones and an industry sector**

Institutionalizing of **end-to-end flood forecasting and warning system** (dynamic flood risk model, Flood preparedness Programme and **1440** volunteer)

Facilitating for proposed **National recovery strategy**

Designing and constructing risk-informed disability inclusive and gender responsive infrastructure **(Infrastructure Deterioration Model for Road and Failure Analysis Toolkits and Guidelines for rural infrastructure)**

Introducing basic Course on Asset Management through Engineering Staff College Bangladesh

Developing **earthquake contingency plans for urban resilience** in **04** municipalities

Piloting a Model of **social safety net for disaster resilient livelihood and rural infrastructure**

Improving **Resilient livelihood** to most disaster vulnerable and COVID 19 impacted women

Building capacity of women-led CSOs for promoting **localization of inclusive DRR**

Piloting to **mainstream disability issues into disaster risk management**

Initiating policy advocacy to revise **Gender Guideline for DPP.** *[Joint Initiatives]*

Piloting **community led gender responsive early warning** dissemination

I INTRODUCTION

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 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 objective of the programme is to 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 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 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. Securing development gains through disaster risk management and risk-informed planning will require broad engagement across the sector. Recognising this, the participating UN organizations have developed a joint programme bringing together and empowering several GoB ministries. 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 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The joint programme identifies opportunities to enhance existing government and civil society organization capacities in activity plans and implementation and conduct the systematic and strategic evaluation (including value for money) of programme interventions.

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 © 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 (MoDMR), Programming Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission, Local Government Division (LGD), Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA). 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.

The total duration of the joint programme, NRP is 48 months, of which the initial three months functioned as an inception phase and the following 45 months as the main implementation phase. Due to the number of partners involved in the programme, a final three months have been included as a financial closure and reporting phase. According to the Joint Programme Document, the timeline of the NRP is 1 May 2017 – 30 July 2020. The NRP kicked off in late 2018 while the launching ceremony was held in November 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 delay start and achieving targeted results (For the details, please visit http://www.NRPbd.org/index.php).

From the inception, NRP Programming Division part, a Gender Responsive and Risk Informed Development included in ADP Guideline. Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) tools, guideline and a training manual have been developed. DIA already included in Feasibility Study Format for Development

Projects. 65 GoB officials imparted training on DIA. Study on RMG Supply Chain Resilience, Economic Impact of Waterlogging and Community Resilience in Hotspots have been completed. Disaster Management related result indicators have been included in 8th Five Year Plan and establishment of Digital Risk Information Platform (DRIP) is in final stage.

With the support of the NRP DDM part, National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021-2025 has been finalized. Also, supported to revise Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) 2019 in Bangla and translated into English and facilitated for disseminating of SOD at local Disaster Management Committee, DDM officials, and journalists. A Dynamic Flood Risks Model has been prepared to help community-level flood preparedness using effective and accessible early warning for reducing loss and damage. Flood warnings generated from the system will be disseminated to the community through 1440 trained volunteers. Both institutional and community capacity to deal with earthquakes have been implemented in 4 cities and developed 960 urban volunteers for crisis management.

Through the technical support of NRP's LGED part, the Asset Management Committee (AMC), the Resilience Infrastructure System Committee (RISC), and the Professional Development Committee (PDC) were formed to lead the Asset Management System implementation. The Asset Management (AM) Policy, a high-level Road Map on Asset Management System (AMS) in LGED, and a draft Gender Marker for Infrastructure projects have been developed. The Professional Development Strategy(PDS) was also developed to enhance awareness and build the required knowledge, skills and attitude of LGED staff on asset management. NRP LGED part efforts laid out a foundation for organizational transformation at LGED through a process of collaboration, co-creation, and capacity building centring around resilient infrastructure system. A tailored, appropriate, and practical Asset Management Framework was developed for LGED, connecting to organizational and national priorities. This will capacitate LGED in achieving resilient outcomes by building inclusive, safe, and sustainable asset portfolio.

Leaving no one behind, gender and disability inclusion have been in the central, transformative promise of the National Plan for Disaster Management developed for 2021 to 2025 with support from NRP DWA Part. The DWA part contributed to develop a guideline on gender responsive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) that was included in the SOD 2019. DWA part Supported to develop methodological guidelines and protocol for SADDD which was launched by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. DWA part conducted a review study to assess the current practice of using of 'Gender Responsive Guideline for Design and Review of Development Projects Proposal (DPP) 2009' to unpack the capacity and challenges among different ministries to follow gender guidelines. The Rapid Gender Analysis on COVID-19, Cyclone Amphan, and Flood 2020 was produced by Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group which shaped humanitarian response plans developed by clusters. Around 1858 DMC members, CPP & FPP volunteers, and 76 journalists were capacitated on gender integration in DRM and resilience building. DWA provided skills and grants to about 2700 most disaster vulnerable women and engaged DRR & CCA actions effectively. 56 local level women organizations were capacitated to play leadership role in promoting inclusive and gender responsive DRR actions at the local level.
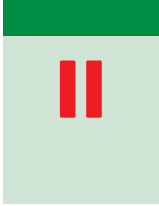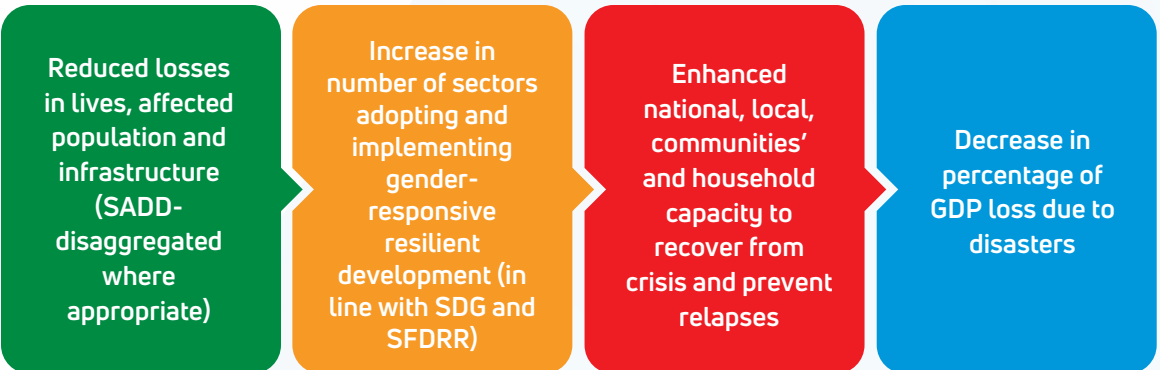
II PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed pen picture and critical assessment of the NRP's activities over the last one year (January – December 2020). It briefly explains how NRP's four subprojects activities have contributed to the stipulated outputs in bringing the desired outcome of achieving 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 2020. At the same time, the report identifies the variances made against the fixed targets, 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 NRP team in furnishing its activities in future more efficiently.

II.I 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 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 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 mid/final evaluation.
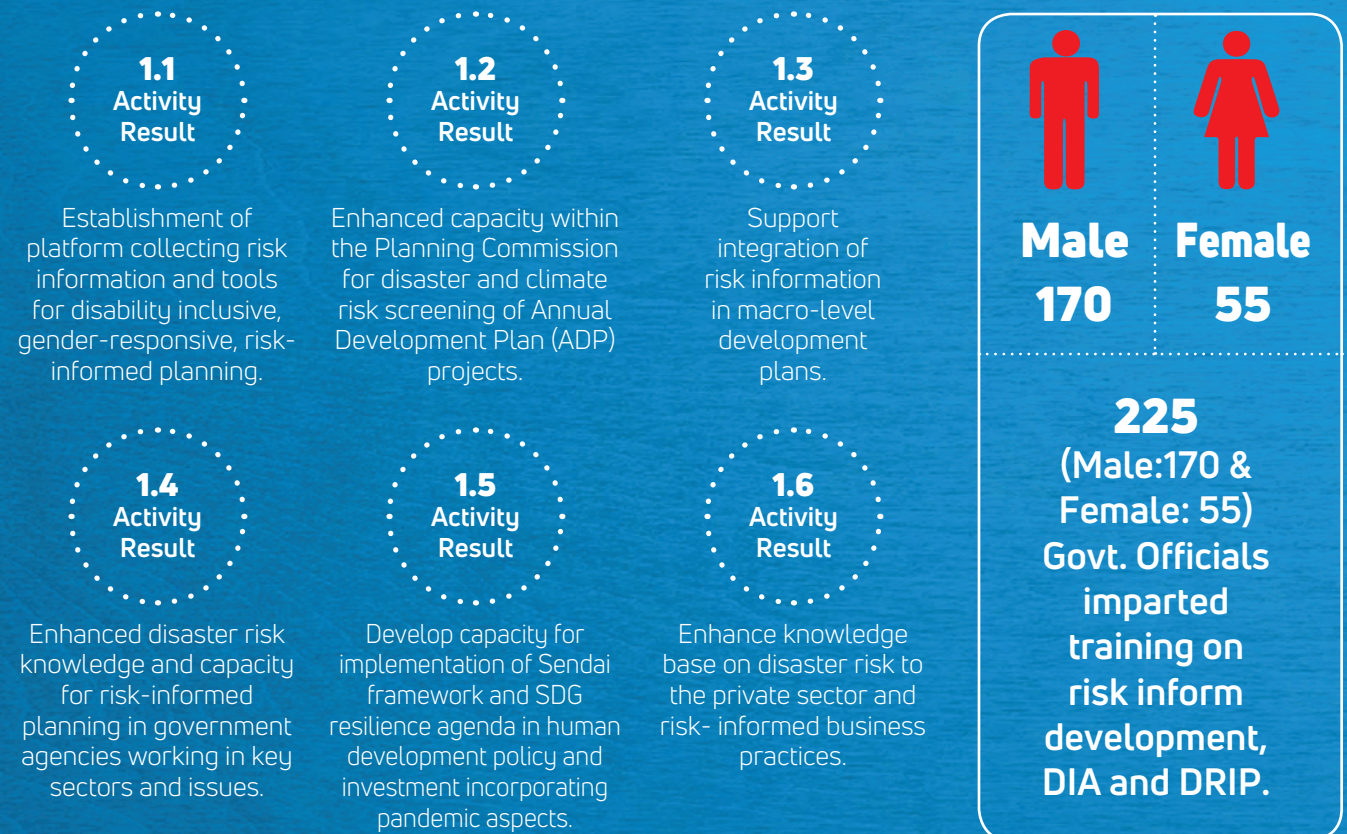
II.II OUTPUTS

During the reporting period of January – December 2020, NRP achieved **59%** of its 2020 targets: **38** points out of **64** points assigned for **21** indicators for the year 2020[1]. Note that **5** indicators do not have achievements for 2020.

OUTPUT 1 — IMPROVED CAPACITIES FOR RISK-INFORMED AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1.1 Activity Result

Establishment of platform collecting risk information and tools for disability inclusive, gender-responsive, risk-informed planning.

1.2 Activity Result

Enhanced capacity within the Planning Commission for disaster and climate risk screening of Annual Development Plan (ADP) projects.

1.3 Activity Result

Support integration of risk information in macro-level development plans.

1.4 Activity Result

Enhanced disaster risk knowledge and capacity for risk-informed planning in government agencies working in key sectors and issues.

1.5 Activity Result

Develop capacity for implementation of Sendai framework and SDG resilience agenda in human development policy and investment incorporating pandemic aspects.

1.6 Activity Result

Enhance knowledge base on disaster risk to the private sector and risk- informed business practices.

Male 170 | **Female 55**

225 (Male:170 & Female: 55) Govt. Officials imparted training on **risk inform development, DIA and DRIP.**

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

The project contributed to the capacity building of GoB officials on risk informed development. As part of this initiative, 3 courses on **Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA)** were organized, where 65 officials from different ministries, divisions, and implementing agencies participated. For conducting training, a manual was developed both in Bangla and English. Framework and tools for DIA were developed and piloted with LGED projects. Draft Framework was shared in a workshop on 29 November in the virtual presence of the Hon'ble Planning Minister.

NRP-PD part along with the NRP-DWA part contributed to the revision of the Gender Guideline for **Development Project Proforma (DPP).** Through a consultation with relevant ministries and other stakeholders, the areas of revision were identified. And recommendations were finalized through a dissemination workshop.

To enhance gender responsiveness in the government's planning process, NRP DWA part reviewed 9 Development Project Proforma (DPP) to assess current practice and application of Gender Responsive Guideline. The detailed analytical report has been shared with government officials who are involved in the project planning and development process. A policy brief summarizing key finding of the study and recommendations on how to make the government's planning process gender-responsive is currently being drafted.

For making easy access to risk information, the Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) was contracted for developing the **Digital Risk Information Platform (DRIP)** and the CEGIS shared the demo with the DIA technical committee members and the DRIP is expected to be activated in early 2021.

During the reporting year, a study on RMG supply Chain Resilience was completed and the findings of the study were disseminated through a workshop on 18 December 2020 in the presence of the Hon'ble Planning Minister and the Hon'ble State Minister for Disaster Management and Relief. The workshop recommended to forward the action matrix for supply chain resilience to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief for placing that before the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee.


NRP National workshop on Disaster Impact Assessment on 29 November 2020

The subproject signed an MoU with Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) on 21 December 2020 for piloting Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in selected economic zones. A baseline survey on BCP was conducted in Chattogram in this regard.

The Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) was contracted for developing an Industry Sector Risk Profile in Chattogram and the study continued till December. The study area included both the EPZ and Non-EPZ areas. Another study on the Economic Impact of Waterlogging in Chattogram was completed during the reporting period. The consultants shared draft reports, received feedback from the stakeholders and finalized those accordingly.

This year, NRP DDM part subproject facilitated MoDMR in SFDRR monitoring and reporting process. A qualitative report on target E- national and local level DRR strategies were prepared for providing inputs in Sendai Monitor (SFM). A small working group comprised of subject matter experts and MoDMR officials was formed to facilitate the reporting. Customized monitoring indicators were prepared in consistence with D-Form for all the 7 targets of SFDRR.
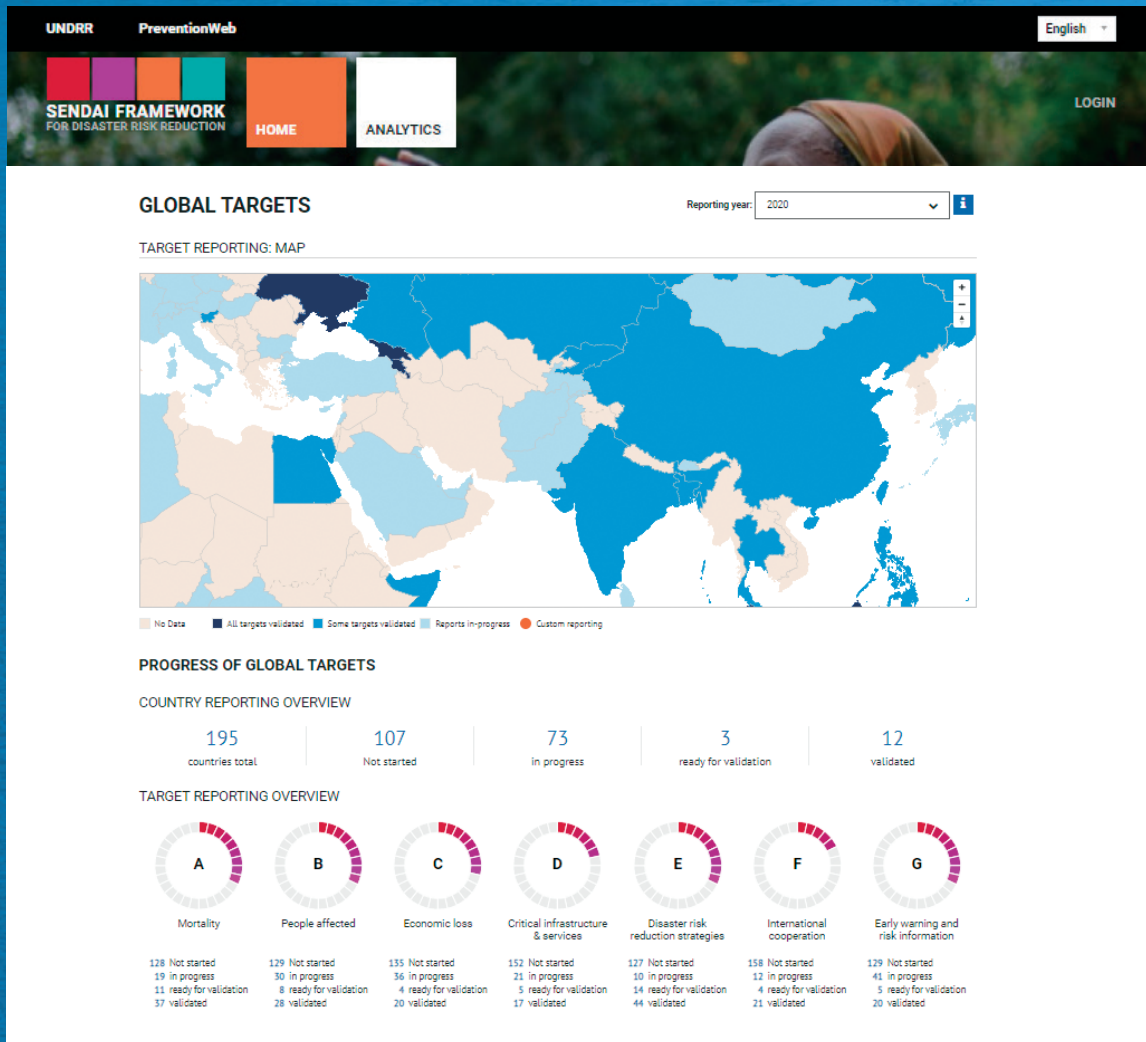
OUTPUT 2

STRENGTHENED DISABILITY INCLUSIVE, GENDER-RESPONSIVE NATIONAL CAPACITIES TO ADDRESS RECURRENT AND MEGA DISASTERS

2.1 Activity Result

Enhanced capacities of the Government of Bangladesh for coordination and implementation of response for recurrent and mega-disaster risks including pandemic (extensive and intensive risks).

2.2 Activity Result

Strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to collect and use data disaggregated by sex, age and disability in a pre- and post-disaster situation and to conduct gender-responsive risk analyses and needs assessments.

2.3 Activity Result

Strengthened national capacity for gender-responsive multiple-disaster recovery strategy and plan.

Male 1636

Female 540

2176 professionals (male-1636, female- 540) were sensitized/ oriented on updated disaster management approaches, plans and implementation procedures along with their roles (i.e., Sendai reporting system, SOD, NPDM 2021-2025, Flood model, Earthquake contingency plans).

Hon'ble Prime Minister unveiled SOD in International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR) on 13 October 2020

The NRP DDM part supported the translation of **Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) 2019** in English, its publication, and socialization. The project also supported the dissemination of SOD from national and down to the Union Disaster Management Committees. Some 850 people were sensitized and oriented on SOD, including DDM officials, journalists, and local DMCs. National Disaster Management Advisory Committee and selective City Corporation/Poursahava, Union, and Ward were also activated.

Organized workshop on National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021-2025 in 14 September 2020

NRP DDM part technically assisted GoB to formulate the **National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021-2025** through an intensive consultation process, involving 25 ministries and a wide range of stakeholders. The NPDM contains 50 investment areas for risk-informed, gender responsive, and disability inclusive actions for resilience. NPDM has also adopted twin track strategies for mainstreaming gender and disability for systemic change. First ever gender responsive NPDM 2021-2025 with specific sections on Gender and Disability were produced. The plan is available at the MoDMR website (https://modmr.gov.bd).

NRP DWA Part provided supports in formulating and translating the gender guideline (annexure 13) of SOD 2019 into English for global use.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) with support from NRP DWA part developed the methodological guideline and protocol for integrating Gender and Social Inclusion in Environment, Climate Change, and Disaster related Statistics. SADDD guideline was launched on 21 December 2020 with the presence of the Secretary, Statistics, and Informatics Division (SID), and Director General (DG), BBS. A total of sixteen (2 female, 14 male) BBS officials received 2 days' training of trainers (ToT) on the protocol and guideline. They will roll out the training for local level statistics committees in 5 targeted districts.

NRP DDM part provided technical support to GoB in the preparation of **COVID-19 contingency Plans** for MoDMR and DDM. The plans were found useful in responding to the cyclone Amphan and monsoon floods of 2020 amid the prevalence of pandemic COVID-19. The subproject also initiated to enhance national recovery capacity through devising the **joint national recovery strategy.**

OUTPUT 3

IMPROVED CAPACITY OF SELECTED PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO ACHIEVE RESILIENCE OUTCOMES THROUGH DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTING RISK-INFORMED, DISABILITY INCLUSIVE AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Activity Result

Strengthen Local Government Engineering Department capacity to capture baseline information on rural infrastructure systems through establishing an Asset Management System (AMS). (UNOPS)

3.2 Activity Result

Improve 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. (UNOPS & UN Women)

3.3 Activity Result

Collaboration with other institutions on risk-informed and resilient infrastructure system and disseminate knowledge and share best practices and lessons learned. (UNOPS)

3.4 Activity Result

Strengthened Local Government Engineering Department leadership, policy and compliance capacity around risk-informed and gender responsive infrastructure approach with focus on asset management system. (UNOPS)

Male 408

Female 84

Total **492** (Male: 408, Female 84) LGED and other government officials imparted training on asset management and resilient infrastructure.

19 LGED engineers (including 4 female engineers) achieved IAM certificate on asset management from the Institute of Asset Management, UK.

Despite an unpredictable year filled with challenges, the LGED-UNOPS subproject managed to attain some remarkable results and achievements. For the first time the **8th Five Year Plan**, a higher level national planning document, has set direction focusing on **asset management, resilient infrastructure, Build Back Better approach and capacity building** as strategic elements for rural infrastructure development and management. This outcome is the result of close collaboration between the subproject and the General Economics Division of the Planning Commission.

Another milestone is the delivery of recommendations following a review of LGED's **road design standard through a resilience perspective**. The Physical Infrastructure Division of the Planning Commission has accepted the recommendations in principle and will publish a gazette soon.
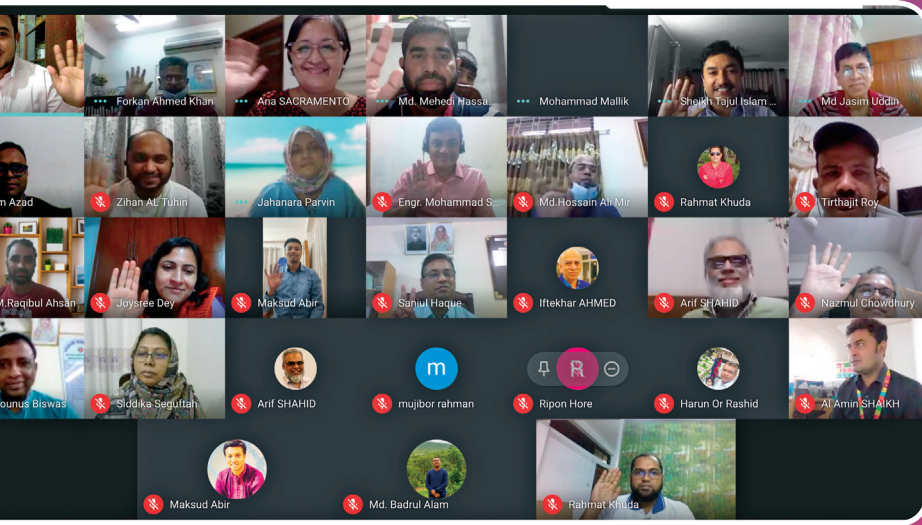
Organized TOT on IAM Certificate on Asset Management by using Virtual space in 2020

An appropriate and good-quality asset information is critical to support optimized decision-making and efficient asset management within any asset-intensive organization. The subproject has developed an **Asset Information Strategy** for LGED defining the agency's strategic approach to the definition, collection, management, reporting, and overall governance of its asset information.

The subproject achieved more than 95% progress in developing **Strategic Asset Management Plan** and two **Asset Management Plans** (roads and bridges). These documents, developed through a co-creation process, aim to specify the detailed activities, resources, responsibilities, timescales, and risks for achieving the specified asset management objectives.

The subproject has started another important work in the third quarter of 2020; developing a computerized **Road Deterioration Model,** a decision-making tool for checking the engineering and economic viability of investments in road projects for LGED. Currently, there is no road deterioration model developed and practiced in Bangladesh. It will also help LGED predict pavement conditions over time and develop multi-year investment and O&M plans.

The **Failure Analysis** (FA) underpins the 'Build Back Better' approach in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction works of LGED. Impacted by the pandemic, the FA work did not progress as planned. Even then, the subproject has developed a **draft Framework and conceptual design of the Toolkit** for FA. Further works will be done in 2021.

The UN Women-UNOPS joint work to develop a **Gender Marker**, a tool for assessing gender inclusiveness through the entire lifecycle of LGED infrastructures, has also made progress. A total of 29 officials and technical experts (13 females, 16 male) from LGED, UNOPS, and UN Women attended the workshop held on 26 November 2020 and provided their final feedback on the draft document to make the toolkit effective and more user-friendly. The final draft is now under review.

Despite the pandemic, 2020 was a year of training and capacity building for LGED engineers. The year began with the **finalization of the Capacity Building Plan** and **rollout of training programs** around asset management. These also included well-laid out training designs, curricula, and learning materials for **2 sets of training courses - Orientation and Basic** - on asset management.

Through intensive coaching, initiatives were taken to enhance the knowledge and skills of the selected LGED engineers on asset management. As a result, **19 LGED engineers,** among them **4 female engineers**, have been awarded **the IAM Certificate on Asset Management** by the Institute of Asset Management UK. The IAM Certified officials have now become the pioneers of change and champions of the Asset Management approach within their organisation. They are now included in the Trainers' Pool who will train officials of LGED and other public institutions on asset management. The subproject has also initiated **the Training of Trainers (TOT)** for them. A total of **89 LGED engineers** have gained basic knowledge and understanding of asset management through **the Online Orientation Course** conducted on **3 batches**.
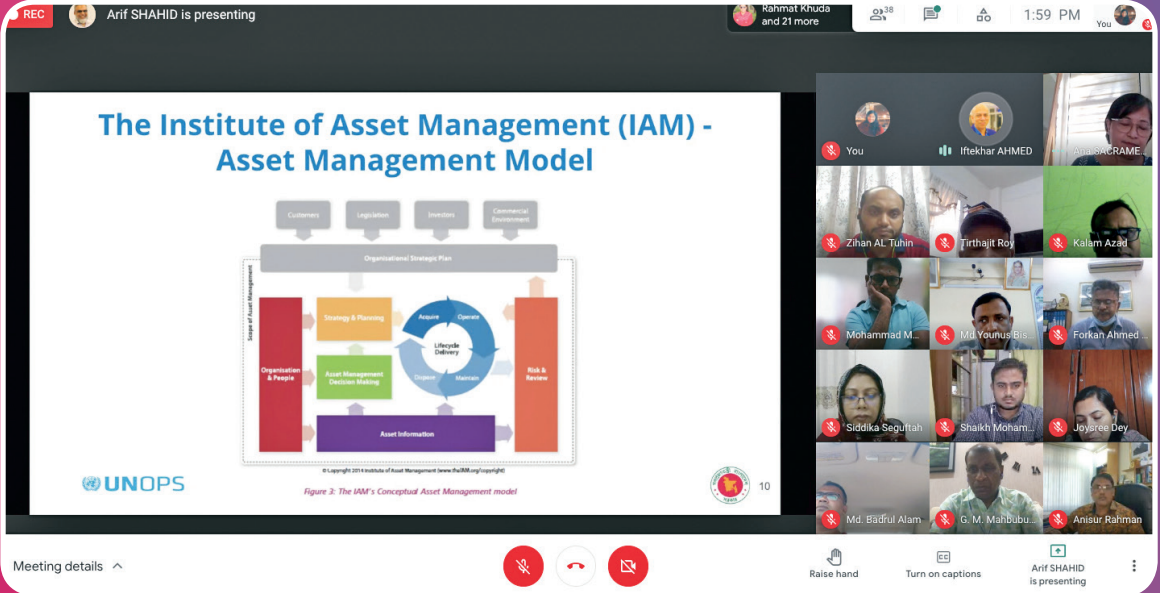
Organized TOT on IAM Certificate on Asset Management by using Virtual space in 2020

OUTPUT 4

ENHANCED WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP CAPACITIES FOR, GENDER-RESPONSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT DECISIONS, INVESTMENTS AND POLICIES AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

4.1 Activity Result
Strengthened capacity of disaster management professionals and institutions for gender-responsive disaster risk reduction policies and actions. (UNDP & UN Women)

4.2 Activity Result
Capacitated disaster management committee (DMC) members, especially the women members, and disaster volunteers (cyclone and flood preparedness programmes) to become agents of gender equality and gender responsiveness in disaster risk reduction enabling them to take leadership roles. (UNDP & UN Women)

4.3 Activity Result
Strengthening capacity of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) to effectively engage at national, regional and international level promoting gender responsive resilience (GRR). (UN Women)

4.4 Activity Result
Strengthened capacity of Humanitarian Clusters including GoB to decrease GBV during and post disaster through training and building awareness. (UN Women)

4.5 Activity Result
Promote gender-responsive resilience through the media (television, radio, community radio and social media) (UN Women

56
local level women led CSOs-Capacitated on gender responsive risk inform DRR

1288
(F 342 + M 946) DMC members-capacitated on Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience.

15,000
posters with awareness raising messages on national COVID 19 help line number, hand washing, COVID and Gender, general awareness on COVID 19 have been printed and pasted in **5** NRP districts at the common places where women have access.

To address pandemic issues, 'Public Health on Emergency' has been incorporated in the six (6) training modules on Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience. Despite COVID-19, NRP DWA part managed to provide training to 331 CPP volunteers (147 female & 184 male), 239 (F 138 + M 101) and 1288 (Female 342 + Male 946)) from five districts on gender responsive disaster risk management. This year, 170 Female DMC members received special training on leadership to advocate and influence local level planning and decisions about DRR and resilience building.

During the year, NRP DWA part organized webinar on Gender Impact of COVID-19, Dealing with Dual Disaster with a Gender lens, etc. MoWCA and DWA officials actively participated in those virtual events and all these improved their capacity on gender and DRR.

In this year, three reports on Gender Analysis on COVID-19, Cyclone Amphan, and 2020 Monsoon Flooding were produced to GiHA working group members. All these contributed in making the Cyclone Amphan and Humanitarian Preparedness and Response Plan, a gender responsive one.

Inauguration of SADDD protocol and guideline by Mohammad Yamin Chowdhury, Secretary, Statistic & Information division (SID), Ministry of Planning and Mohammad Tajul Islam, Director General, BBS on 21 December 2020

The subproject provided a training on "Media Sensitization on Gender Responsive Resilience" to 76 journalists (11 female & 65 male). This training helped them in producing news and stories focusing on women's needs, priorities, and issues connected with recent disasters and climatic events. A total of 27 news/stories were broadcasted on different TV channels and 51 written reports were published that had gender dimensions.

A webinar on "Where are the women? Media Coverage of Disasters" was organized with media professionals to observe the IDDRR 2020. About 80 participants from diverse background attended the discussion that focused on how media could play an effective and critical role in changing this narrative and reinforce achievements, made so far to have gender equity in disaster risk management.

2020 International Women's Day and National Disaster Preparedness Day were celebrated in NRP project areas with 254 (207 female & 47 male) participants from local government, NGOs, and Civil Society. To observe IWD and NDPD 2020 at the national level, a webinar titled "Dealing with Dual Disaster with a Gender Lens" was organized on 26 July 2020 that discussed the country's readiness in dealing with natural disasters in a gender responsive manner while grappling with the COVID-19 crisis.

OUTPUT 5

STRENGTHENED DISABILITY INCLUSIVE, GENDER RESPONSIVE COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY CAPACITIES FOR RECURRENT AND MEGA DISASTERS

5.1 Activity Result

Developed a cost-effective, gender responsive, environmentally sustainable model for using social safetynet programme to strengthen gender responsive resilience building and advocate for the government's adoption. (UNDP)

5.2 Activity Result

Institutionalization and geographical expansion of flood early warning and preparedness model for effective dissemination to communities at risk especially vulnerable men, women, boys, girls and persons with disabilities. (UNDP)

5.3 Activity Result

Resilient and empowering livelihoods for women living in areas of highest risk of climate change impacts. (UNDP & UN Women)

5.4 Activity Result

Enhanced knowledge and innovation to tackle new and emerging risks at community level. (UNDP)

5.5 Activity Result

Strengthen capacity of urban communities for disaster response considering multiple risk (i.e., earthquake, fire, landslide, building collapse) linking pandemic aspects. (UNDP

188,696 people were reached out with COVID-19 awareness messages through 960 (male-576, female-384) trained Community Volunteers;

200 extreme poor households (male-86, female-114) received training on DRR and resilient livelihoods generated result through practices at the field

2700 most Vulnerable Women now have improved knowledge and enhanced capacity to respond and recover from disasters

The NRP DDM part subproject has developed an approach to make Social Safety Net programmes DRR flexible. A total of 8 schemes were taken under the social safety-net for demonstration. The schemes were chosen from the RRAPs that were prepared under the project engaging with local government institutions and DMCs. The schemes addressed the flood risk in designing rural infrastructures like roads including plinth rising, common community ground for flood shelter. The schemes employed 237 extremely poor people (female-81, male-156 including 9 from persons with disability) for 2500 man-days. Besides, a total of 10 poor people (Female -8, persons with disability- 2) got 40 days' employment through tree plantation, grass for vegetation, turfing to protect the infrastructures. The scheme also mobilized resources from UNDP's LoGIC project and ADP fund of UPs to build culvert and guide wall across the road as a part of non-wage resources to make the infrastructures resilient. Additionally, 632 (male-310, female-322) people were trained on local-level disaster preparedness. Another 200 EGPP (above 50% women) beneficiaries received training

COVID -19 Response: Support in Social Safety Net Programme by Urban community volunteer.

and inputs on resilient livelihoods both on-farm and off-farm including small businesses. The intended impact of this initiative is risk-informed investment towards adaptive livelihoods along with border objectives for poverty graduation to reduce the dependency on the safety net. NRP DDM subproject supported DDM and MoDMR in incorporating DRR elements in the revised guideline for EGGP plus.

The subproject has been piloting **an approach to make disaster risk reduction more disability inclusive (in short DiDRR)** through a partnership with CDD. A total of 98 (male- 55, female- 43) first responders were trained on disability inclusive search and rescue who delivered significant service on response during the last monsoon flood. Thirty-five (35) Persons with disabilities were trained on Disability Inclusive DRR, leadership, and advocacy. 10 leaders from OPD, self- help group were trained on leadership, inclusive early warning dissemination, evacuation, preparedness, and safety for persons with disabilities in disasters. Forty (40) DMCs at Upazila, Union, and Ward level were being activated ensuring the representation of a person with disabilities in the committees as per SOD 2019. The project developed IEC materials, training module including audio-video on DiDRR used in awareness building for COVID-19 with sign language. The project facilitated the accessibility to infrastructure, assistive devices, supported with resilient livelihood training and inputs.

NRP-DDM subproject is now in the middle of the road in developing a preparedness package for the earthquake in the four urban cities/towns. Six ward-level contingency plans were developed by applying scientific and social analytics tools to support risk informed urban planning. A total of 960 Urban Community Volunteers have been trained on Earthquake and Fire Safety and Search & Rescue techniques. At the initial stage of COVID-19, the UCVs were engaged to disinfect the public places, awareness message. In parallel, they supported GoB to distribute relief items, humanitarian assistance. A total of 188,696 people in Rangpur, Tangail, Rangamati, and Sunamganj town were benefited from this service. One Urban Volunteer in Rangpur received a national award as the best volunteer of the country on the eve of International Volunteer Day 2021.

12 Audio visual and messages were developed based on the suggestion of the community and findings from a mapping exercise conducted in early 2020 by the NRP DWA part. To address the impact of COVID -19 on individual household level and community six (6) audio-visual content on the gendered impact of COVID-19 have also been developed. Also, All the communication materials were disseminated through 29 NGOs, 6 CBOs, 7 community radio, and mass dissemination through *Shonjog* platform. Gender responsiveness Search and Rescue training module addressing 4 real-time scenarios of different urban disasters were developed by Bangladesh Fire Service Civil defense for urban volunteers technical supported by NRP DWA Part.

NRP DWA part has supported a total of 2700 most disaster vulnerable women from Cox's Bazar and Satkhira to received training on disaster preparedness and women's leadership-livelihood. One special session on COVID-19 was incorporated into the training module. A total of 784 out of 2700 trained women were supported with BDT15,000/- (USD177/- appx) each to pursue a livelihood. During the year, these women attended 110 monthly courtyard meetings to discuss how as a group they can contribute to local-level disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and recovery efforts.

Demo on search and rescue by unban community Volunteer at Rangpur City corporation area.

In this year, NRP DWA part **conducted a study on the roles and challenges of Women Members of DMCs in response to COVID-19 and the recent disasters** Three (3) Rapid Gender Analysis of COVID 19, cyclone AMPHAN and monsoon flood 2020 was conducted by GiHA working group and based on the findings Humanitarian respond agencies have taken into account the different experience of crisis felt by women, men, boys, and girls, and ensure action tailored accordingly. Moreover, the agencies responsible for recovery programming have tried to use the opportunity to address inequalities and transform harmful gender norms where possible.

The subproject also conducted a session on 'Gender Responsive Resilient Infrastructure' in the International Conference on Earth and Environmental Sciences & Technology for Sustainable Development organized by The Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Dhaka. Twenty-seven (27) participants attended the session. NRP DWA part conducted another session, having 168 participants on 'Gender Responsive Resilience', and 'Celebrating women's achievement and leadership in combating climate change' in ICCCAD's[2] **6th Annual Gobeshona Conference 2020,** held on 20-22 January 2020.

NRP DDM part developed **Dynamic Flood Risks Model** to help community-level preparedness using effective early warning for reducing loss and damage. The scientific model is now ready with BUET-IWFM for full-fledged testing in the upcoming monsoon. A total of 1440 trained community-level volunteers gained substantial experience by engaging themselves as responders during the last flood response with local DMCs. In addition to that, a total of 20 union-level RRAP has been prepared using scientific and local knowledge to support risk informed, gender responsive, and disability inclusive flood risk management.

[2] The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) is one of the leading researches and capacity building organisations working on climate change and development in Bangladesh. ICCCAD's aim is to develop a world-class institution that is closely related to local experience, knowledge and research in one of the countries that is most affected by climate change.

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

DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION:

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, all the four subprojects could not organize public events such as training, workshop, and seminar on time or according to the plan.

COVID-19 restricted human mobility. As a result, a full-fledged field testing of Dynamic Flood Risk Model was not possible in monsoon 2020. Alternatively, FFWC water level data was used to run the model.

Schemes' implementation under Disaster Risk Reduction Inclusive Social Safety Net piloting was delayed due to GoB's fund disbursement process.

Project implementation, particularly for NRP PD part was delayed for two months due to the absence of the signatory authority as she was promoted and was transferred to a different workstation. (However, her transfer order was cancelled, and she was reinstated in the project).

CHALLENGES:

COVID-19 pandemic was a major challenge in conducting the field-level activities. Most of the capacity building initiatives, workshops, and data collection for research had to be postponed. It was challenging in adapting an alternate work modality (work from home) and use an online platform by stakeholders. The NRP oriented key stakeholders, particularly government counterparts those who were not experienced with a virtual platform earlier. For example, the Joint Programme Implementation Committee meeting was held through 'Zoom' during this reporting period. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation of the works of the subprojects was heavily affected, and all the four subprojects had to reschedule several activities with alternate modalities. The subprojects arranged several trainings, orientations, campaign through online platforms, like MS team, Skype, Google Meet, and Google Classroom.

LESSON LEARNED:

Community is very fast in adopting ICT. Virtual platforms and online working modality at the local level worked successfully in the pandemic situation.	Generation of risk-based knowledge is very effective for evidence-based policy formulation and in bringing institutional reform.	Localization/ institutionalization of risk management as part of decentralization is effective in disaster management.	Co-creation approach is highly effective to deepen the ownership of the project outcomes.
Institutionalizing DRM beyond MoDMR is necessary and it is a continuous process.	Engagement of business associations is critical for private sector resilience.	Bringing duty bearers and rights holders together is essential for sustainability and accountability of the effort.	Risk-informed social safety net programme added a high value in building resilience.

BEST PRACTICE: NEW WAYS OF WORKING DURING COVID-19

- The NRP-DDM subproject applied an adaptative plan using an online platform to deliver ToT training that developed 22 master trainers from GoB and NGOs at the local and national level for FPP volunteers. It worked well to deliver field training through the 1440 community volunteers who provided flood preparedness and response service at the community in the last monsoon flood.

- During the nationwide lockdown, the UNOPS project team enhanced the virtual collaboration among the project personnel. Everyone maintained an active presence virtually. Every working day started with a quick catch up session so that everybody was updated about the individual tasks as well as overall project status. The project also arranged several online orientation courses on Asset Management through Google Meet and Google Classroom platform. This online availability and visibility have been regarded as a great lesson for team building as well as project implementation.

- Due to COVID-19, in person training on gender responsive disaster reporting for journalists was replaced with online training. It was conducted for six days and all the training modules were redesigned keeping the current context in mind, especially incorporating the 'public health emergency' issues into the curriculum. Awareness raising audio visual materials were developed for the community and those were disseminated at the grassroot level through courtyard meetings, maintaining health safety measures.

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT:

Overall progress of the programme is satisfactory. Despite the pandemic situation, NRP followed alternative work modalities and kept liaison with government and other stakeholders successfully. Inter subprojects coordination, JPIC, JPSC and donors' coordination meetings were regularly and effectively held using online platforms. Most of the subprojects' events were also successfully organized using the online platforms and ICT. All those events were widely participated by representatives from concerned stakeholders, ministries, and agencies. As a technical partner, UNDP played a significant role in the overall coordination of project activities.

JOINT APPROACHES/EFFORTS:

- Within the joint initiative NRP-DWA leveraged human resources as FPP volunteer provided gender responsive SAR training for all the volunteers who were identified and trained by NRP-DDM part.

- NRP-LGED subproject closely worked with UNDP on Disaster Impact Assessment tool developed by the Programming Division, and with UN Women on developing a Gender Marker to assess gender inclusiveness over the lifecycle of LGED infrastructures. The subproject also contributed to the work, led by UNDP, on the development of the National Plan for Disaster Management (2021-25). All these collaborations aim to contribute towards a pathway of risk informed, resilient, and gender responsive development.

- NRP DDM & DWA part jointly developed partnership between MoDMR and MoWCA and worked closely to make the NPDM 2021-2025 a gender responsive one and in addressing the pandemic situation.

SUSTAINABILITY

- Details of the volunteers identified and trained under the NRP-DDM subproject at four City Corporations/ Pauroshavas, are being included and stored in FSCD's 'Urban Community Volunteer Database' so that they may remain connected and be active as regular volunteers and can be deployed (by FSCD and City Corporations/Pauroshavas) for disaster preparedness and response.

- Earthquake mock drill by the city corporation as outlined in the ward-based contingency plans will help to build grass-root level preparedness.

- Under NRP-DDM subproject, Building Construction (BC) Committees at four City Corporations/ Pauroshavas have been capacitated with proper technical knowledge, especially with screening techniques for promoting building safety and resilience. City Corporations/ Pauroshavas are working to institutionalize the practice to make it sustainable.

- OPDs capacity-building efforts have laid down the foundations for working with persons with disabilities. Under the NRP-DDM subproject, accessible ramps have been built for persons with disabilities at the community clinics, boats, their access to safe drinking water from DPHE has been ensured. All these might be a potential force to sustain the community to carry out the DRR and resilience efforts for persons with disabilities.

- Efforts of NRP to include DRR in planning the SSN projects have influenced the policymakers, concerned stakeholders, and local authorities for moving forward to integrate DRR elements in their business plan and guideline for building resilience infrastructures.

Developed 1440 FPP volunteers to disseminate flood warning to the last mile

STORY
1

Dynamic Flood Risk Model for Ensuring Local Practices

Flood is the single most natural hazard and climate-induced disaster that incurs huge losses for Bangladesh. Since 1954, seven major floods impacted around 3% to 5% loss to the country's GDP. One of the main causes of such a loss is the 'inadequate flood forecasting and warning system'. Over the years, it has been felt that the existing system needs to redefine the danger levels, inundation map up-gradation, area base forecasting, and integrated information addressed by risk, vulnerability, and hazards to make the country flood resilient.

NRP DDM is providing supports in developing a Dynamic Flood Risk Model that extracts the information of hazard from model results to support effective and accessible early warning and actions for reducing loss and damages. The model identifies the closest scenario from the FFWC warning and disseminates flood forecast messages through community and volunteerism approaches. By project intervention, a total of 1440 FPP volunteers capacitated on flood preparedness/warning message and they rendered response services during the floods 2020.

The government of Bangladesh has taken up this model for adaptation and institutionalization. However, the model is yet to be tested for its effective use in better preparedness. It is now targeted for the next monsoon flood to generate solid experience and learning. At the same time, a common platform at DDM/MoDMR also needs to be established to harness all the initiatives taken so far regarding flood warning and its dissemination.
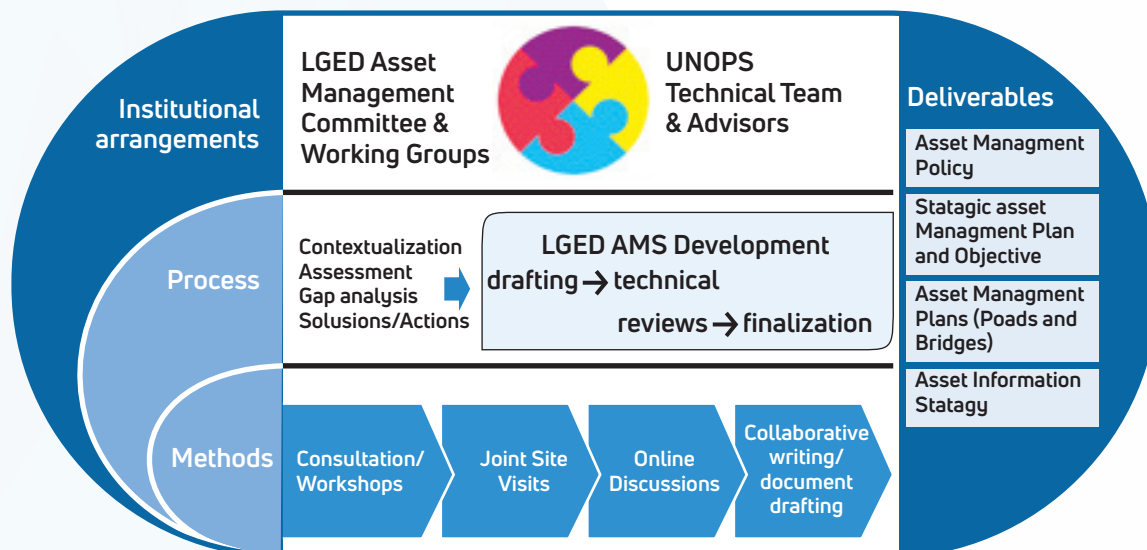
STORY **2**

Asset Management System (AMS): a co-creation approach for building resilience

UNOPS is providing technical support to LGED to develop an Asset Management System (AMS) aligned with ISO 55000. The AMS will include the foundation documents namely, an Asset Management Policy, a Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP), Asset Management Plans (AMPs) for roads and bridges, and an Asset Information Strategy (AIS). This has made the LGED leadership aware of the time, effort, and resources required to bring about a positive institutional change. This was done through the "Co-creation Approach" adopted by UNOPS where it does not prepare AMS for LGED but does so along with LGED.

However, the mission in establishing an Asset Management System (AMS) in LGED was not free from challenges. Building an overall understanding of the Asset Management System at LGED required a complete overhaul of their 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.

This Co-creation approach has been included as a case study in the UNDESA-UNCDF Handbook on 'Managing Infrastructure Asset for Sustainable Development', published in January 2021.

Institutional arrangements

LGED Asset Management Committee & Working Groups	UNOPS Technical Team & Advisors	**Deliverables**

Deliverables

- Asset Managment Policy
- Statagic asset Managment Plan and Objective
- Asset Managment Plans (Poads and Bridges)
- Asset Information Statagy

Process

Contextualization Assessment Gap analysis Solusions/Actions → LGED AMS Development drafting → technical reviews → finalization

Methods

Consultation/Workshops → Joint Site Visits → Online Discussions → Collaborative writing/document drafting

NRP Volunteer awarded by FSCD for his outstanding contribution in Urban Search and Rescue.

"When you volunteer you are not paid in money or recognition you are paid in love", the statement has motivated **Md. Golam Sazzad Haider** becoming a Volunteer. He lives in ward No 16 of Rangpur City Corporation. He has developed as an Urban Community Volunteer (UCV) for Earthquake Preparedness activities of the National Resilience Programme (NRP).

Through the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) initiated to development of 62 thousand volunteers for urban disasters by the Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD). To support GoB, the NRP DDM part is working to strengthen the capacity of the government by developing the capacity of the new volunteers, volunteer organizations, and CBOs. At beginning of the year 2020, he took UCV training from Rangpur FSCD organized by Rangpur City Corporation and NRP DDM part. From that time, he regularly engages in different activities of NRP. During Covid-19 situation he works hard for community awareness building and responses. At first, he worked individually but after some days the workload becomes high and make a group of 50 UCV who are recently trained. Then he moved with this dedicated group where needed. He worked with the Bangladesh army, district administration, Upazilla administration, Rangpur City Corporation, and FSCD. He organized community awareness sessions and assisted District Administration in humanitarian assistance distribution in Rangpur. He is involved in different volunteering and social welfare activities.

Finally, he was nominated and awarded as the best volunteer in FSCD volunteer award 2020 by FSCD. He received the certificates and batch of the best volunteer in the search and rescue category from FSCD. Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) observed "International Volunteer Day 2020". On the occasion, FSCD awarded Mr. **Md. Golam Sazzad Haider** for his great performance as a volunteer in the field of Search and Rescue.

"It's a great achievement in my long career as a volunteer. Recognition at this national level will inspire me in my future endeavours. My goal will be to spread this voluntary vow among the new generation. I consider it an absolute privilege to work for the welfare of the people." said Md. Golam Sazzad Haider.

Shampa Goswami and other team members of Prerona (CSO) distributed food packets and masks at cyclone shelters in the wake of cyclone Amphan, 2020.

Women led Preparedness and Response: a story tale of CSO named Preona

Satkhira is widely regarded as one of the hot spots for climate-induced disasters like cyclones, river erosion, and salinity intrusion. Embankments are often severely damaged or broken and local community is inundated. They lose their homes and livelihoods.

NRP-DWA subproject supported 56 women-led organizations in 10 Upazilas of 5 different districts including Satkhira. Prerona Nari Unnayan Sanggathan' (Prerona) is one of them. This community-based women's organization supports the community people on disaster preparedness and response. They also initiated different skill base trainings for them.

In 2020 Prerona took different initiatives to build their community more disaster resilience. They mobilized 250 women, including widows, women with disabilities, and women heads of households to make 42,500 masks and handed them over to Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) for distribution. Moreover, they helped 150 women and men to rush to cyclone shelters. They talked to the people, living in the cyclone shelters about the importance of wearing masks always and maintaining physical distancing.

Now, Prerona becomes more institutionalized and brings the unique advantage of being present at the intersection of gender equality, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and livelihoods. Prerona acting like a front line's activist of the battle against COVID-19, as well as Amphan, hit into their community. They can play active roles in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

"When the first storm hit, I knew that this time around it would be a bigger challenge for the women in Satkhira. Between a pandemic and a disaster, we didn't know what to worry about more. But the starting point in helping these communities is to engage women in the response and planning," said Shampa Goswami, leaders of 'Prerona Nari Unnayan Sanggathan' (Prerona), a community-based women's organization in the Satkhira district of Bangladesh.

Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA)
Chief Guest : Mr. Md. Nurul Amin, Secretary, Planning Division
Special Guest : Mr. Md. Mohsin, DG, Dept. of Disaster Management
Chair : Mr. Md. Khalilur Rahman Khan, Chief, Programming Division

27 February 2020 | NEC Committee Room
Organized by: National Resilience Programme (NRP), Programming Division

UKaid   Sweden Sverige   UN WOMEN   UNOPS   UNDP

STORY 5

Achievement towards Mainstreaming of Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA)

NRP programming division is providing technical support to Bangladesh Planning Commission for institutionalization of disaster risk reduction, as part of this initiative, framework, and tools for Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) has been developed. This is expected that DIA will contribute towards risk screening doing project formulation and implementation. Practice of such tool in planning process would be scaled-up and provide the way for greater resilience in the society.

(i) The DIA will be used as an *'ex-ante'* tool for following questions whether a proposed project is threatened or to be impacted by existing disaster risks, or

(ii) the project itself can increase the intensity, frequency, and extent of existing risks, or

(iii) the proposed intervention can also generate new risks in an area of development; and,

secondly, to suggest appropriate actions or effective *'countermeasures'* that would be required at each stage of project formulation, appraisal and implementation.

Moreover, 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 responsible Bangladesh Planning Commission to introduce DIA as a tool to prepare and appraise development project proposals (DPP/TAPP) for gender responsive, disability inclusive and risk informed development planning.

In a office order on 31 January 2021, 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 crore taka. The ministries and agencies already started practices of this format including disaster impact assessment. A meeting of Energy and Mineral Resource Division held on 08 April 2021 with Senior Secretary of the division in chair underscored need for feasibility study having disaster impact assessment for a new project in Shariatpur and directed concerned agencies for necessary actions for DIA as directed by Planning Commission. Institutionalization of DIA can be acknowledged as a best practice of mainstreaming of DRR for sustainable development.

DISASTER IMPACT ASSESSMENT (DIA)

06 Steps to Launch

Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) tools

1

Locating the project on hazard map

2

Identifying impact of hazards

- Impact of hazards on infrastructure
- Impact of infrastructure on hazard
- Impacts on services

3

Listing proposed counter measures

·Addressing hazard
·Addressing vulnerability

4

Assessment of resilience

- Emergency management plan
- Service continuity plan
- Time for recovery

5

Estimating the cost of DRR

- Cost of DRR
- As % of total project cost
- Cost per unit (e.g. in case of cyclone shelter – cost for sheltering each person)

6

Reporting residual risk

- Remaining risk after implementation of all DRR measures
- Acceptability of residual risk to the decision makers
- Communication to the project beneficiaries

LINKAGE OF NRP WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK, 7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN, PARIS AGREEMENT & SDGs

National Resilience Programme was developed designed with the recommendations of with Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals, the 7th Five Year Plan aimed to enhance the national resilience capabilities.

LINKAGE OF SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION WITH NRP'S INTERVENTION

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) is the global blueprint for disaster risk reduction was adopted in March 2015 which reinforces the shift from managing disasters to managing risk and establishes resilience-building as a shared vision of the 2030 Agenda. Key contributions of NRP DDM in progress monitoring and reporting are given below:

Understanding the risk, loss and damage assessment and capacity building

Understanding the spatial and temporal distribution of disaster losses produced by different hazards is a first and crucial step to understand disaggregated impacts and to develop actionable risk information and knowledge management.

- Monitoring and reporting capacity assessment conducted in 2019 reviewed the data readiness to report on the indicators identified for the seven key targets. It is highlighted the lack of an integrated data collection process as one of the main challenges. NRP has been working to improve the national capacity in this area.

- Organized workshop in December 2019 participated from 18 departments and ministries to enhance their understanding of SFDRR, the institutional mandates and their expected roles in monitoring country progresses in its implementation.

- Customized definitions and standards for measuring indicators were prepared for a set of selected hazards to assess loss and damage. Also supported the ministry on data readiness and entered Sendai Framework Monitor.

Upgraded and innovative resilience-based policies, plans, tools in line with SFDRR:

- NRP supported the GoB in revised SOD in 2019 which is aligned with the changing risk contexts and be consistent with national and global risk management drivers, specially SFDRR and SDGs. In the spirit of 'whole of society' the SOD ensures the inclusion of all stakeholders in DRM.

- Supported to MoDMR formulate the National Plan for Disaster Management for 2021-2025 which is aligned with the priorities of SFDRR. NPDM 2021-2025 offers 50 prioritized activities in the investment areas for risk reduction, early warning & response, and recovery. It considers twin track approach through ensuring the voice and participation of women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in DRM.

- Developed the first ever Methodological Guideline and Protocol on "Integrating Gender and Social Inclusion in Climate Change and Disaster Related Statistics" through SADD protocol.

- Institutionalization of Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) for risk informed, gender responsive the planning. The feasibility Study format already included DIA as a mandatory option. The inclusion of DIA in the GoB circular for project preparation, appraisal, and approval is under process.

- The project has initiated the piloting of a web-based platform, named the Digital Risk Information Platform (DRIP). Where natural hazard induced risk scoring data will be stored to support in ADP and other planning.

- The project has laid foundations to achieve resilience outcomes through developing an overarching Asset Management System (AMS) in LGED. The LGED AMS follows the principles of ISO 55000 and is comprised of an Asset Management Policy, a Strategic Asset Management Plan, two Asset Management Plan for roads and bridges, and an Asset Information Strategy.

- Aligning with Priority 4 of the SFDRR the project is developing a Failure Analysis toolkit for LGED infrastructure to apply the Build Back Better approach in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction work.

- Piloting of Dynamic Flood Risk Model (DFRM) that aims to improve the national level early warning disseminated effectively to the last mile through its Flood Preparedness Programme.

- The subproject has initiated to enhance national recovery capacity through devising the joint recovery strategy aimed of this initiative is to formulate a risk-informed, gender-inclusive, coordinated disaster science-informed Disaster Recovery Strategy for Bangladesh.

Contribution in decentralization process:

SFDRR articulated that the localization of the DRR plan is the cornerstone and resilience. Taking this concept, a total of 20 union level Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) developed through Community Risk Assessment (CRA) in two flood prone districts-Jamalpur and Kurigram.

The key actions and activities are:

- An adaptive social protection NRP has developed to make Social Safety Net DRR flexible to leverage the resource for building resilience. Contributed to revising guideline EGGP + that aimed to incorporate risk elements for DRR to leverage the resource in building resilience.

- Piloting of Disability inclusive DRR that builds the capacity of persons with disability, their organization, and local DMCs for inclusive planning on preparedness, response, and recovery.

- A total of 1050 urban community volunteers developed in the city corporation and municipalities who are providing service to the community on COVID-19 awareness, work as a first defence for fire and other urban disasters. Ward level contingency plan are in place as local DRR strategies.

LINKAGE WITH 7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

As committed, NRP has done the following as contributions towards achieving 7th FYP disaster management targets:[3]

Target-i: Formulated the National Plan for Disaster Management for 2021-2025 and/or upgraded the Standing Orders on Disaster 2019; Target-ii: Developed disaster risk profile, supply chain management system, asset management system for infrastructure; Target-iii: Developed models for the community defence system to withstand earthquake and floods for up-taking; Target-vi. Strengthened national capacity for response management support to local disaster management committees; Target-vii: ICT based a) flood early warning model, b) Disaster Risk Information Platform; Target-x: Developed model for making social safety net programme DRR flexible; Target-xiii: Mainstreamed gender and disability responsiveness (along with SADDD protocol) as key programmatic principles in GoB policies/guidelines.

Besides, NRP made significant contributions to incorporate DRR commitments, and altogether 4 DRM indicators in the 8th FYP.[4]

These important regulatory and institutional reforms are bringing a major strategic change in approach from the emphasis on reactive to proactive disaster risk management. This shift has enabled much better preparedness, an early warning system and a quick on-time response to disasters.

Nevertheless, in the face of substantial economic loss due to flooding and riverbank erosion, the government's attention has to shift to better management of the environmental and climate change risks by taking long term investments in water management. Another area of focus should be urban resilience.

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3   7th Five year Plan: Section 14.4.3 Activities under the 7th FYP for Disaster Management (pg 696-697) http://nda.erd.gov.bd/files/1/Publications/CC%20Policy%20Documents/7FYP_after-NEC_11_11_2015.pdf

4   8th Five Year Plan 2021-2025 (Section 14.4.2 Objective and Strategies for Disaster Management under the 8FYP (pg.738-741) & Table A6.1: Development Results Framework (pg. 145-154) http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plancomm.portal.gov.bd/files/68e32f08_13b8_4192_ab9b_abd5a0a62a33/2021-02-03-17-04-ec95e78e452a813808a483b3b22e14a1.pdf

It is expected that the implementation of the Delta Plan during the 8th FYP will play a major role in implementing the government's strategic shift towards better management and reduction of disaster incidence, especially from earthquake, flooding, sea-level rise, salinity and water logging.

LINKAGE WITH SDGs AND PARIS AGREEMENT

The SDGs and its link with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and Paris Agreement are critical to support disaster risk reduction which is mainstreamed across all sectors of sustainable development and climate change adaptation. All the 17 SDGs are interlinked with disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. In particular, disaster risk reduction and resilience-building are targets in the following Sustainable Development Goals:

Taking a comparative advantage, NRP planned executed a number of activities to contribute to achieving SDGs. The mapping out of SDGs distributes the targets against each goal among the GoB ministries as lead and associated agencies. The actions are lying with private and public sector investment. The key interventions link with SDGs as below:

- Enhance national capacity to anticipates hazards, absorb shocks, and reshape development for risk reduction and adaptation, gender responsive and disability including policy and planning and their implementation through all—of-society approach

- Promote preparedness and increase the understanding and necessity of an integrated approach for resilient recovery to address the vulnerability, poverty, food security, gender disparity

- Support redesign, the transformation of institutions for national and decentralized DRM and adaptation towards risk informed and gender responsive development planning to sustain the development gains

- Promote coherence among the SFDRR, SDGs and Climate action for integrated planning through joint initiatives. The National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025 is aligned with the above international drives along with national ones such as the 8th Five Year Plan, Perspectives Plan, Delta Plan for change. The NPDM will be useful in preparing National Adaptation Plan which is underway. Thus, NRP's are interlinked with drivers of change for enhancing resilience.

FUTURE PRIORITIES FOR NRP's NEXT PHASE (NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DRIVERS)

The UNSG declared Decade of Development 2020-2030. The SFDRR and Paris agreement time frame is also suited with SDG's one. The future priority will link with some drivers at the national level along with international ones. These are:

i) **Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100:** Bangladesh development trajectory is critically driven by climate and disaster risk as around 80% population are multi-hazard risk mostly from extreme weather events. The Delta plan has divided 6 hotspots by hazards, climate risk and geographical distribution with several people to be affected by the hazards and climate risks and thereby plan of a target for reducing the number in the different period on the plan.

ii) **Perspective Plan 2041:** The future plan of NRP will be aligned with the LDC graduation process in reducing climate vulnerability through risk informed planning and implementation. The joint programme efforts will engage multi-sectors like water, industry, agriculture (crop, fisheries & livestock, labour & skill based employment) from GoB, private sectors, UN (FAO, ILO) and CSOs and widen the array of Development Partners. The climate smart agriculture, supply chain, transboundary will be the key issues for the aspiration and aim of developed country by 2041

iii) **8th Five Year Plan:** The targeted actions on reducing the risk of disaster, climate change including pandemic for mortality, affected peoples, sectors and economy will the key thrust areas for enhancing national resilience. Decentralization of planning and implementation including resource mobilization process to address the community and household's preparedness, response and resilient recovery will be framed in line with 8th FYP and other relevant national and international drivers for change.

IV INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE

The below table is filled in with the information from January 2018 to December 2020. The NRP achieved 67% (85 points) of the total targets between 2018-2021 (126 points). NRP achieved 59% (38 points) of the total targets of 100% (64 points) of 2020. Despite of COVID-19, most of the targeted activities of 2020 are completed, however, some of the activities are on progress. Within June 2021, repurposed and targeted activities will be completed will be done in a progressive way. **(Please see Annex -1)**

NRP PERFORMANCE/RESULT INDICATORS TRACKING SYSTEM	SUB PROJECT WISE PROGRESS (JAN-DEC 2020)

Indicators wise Progress

59%

58% Programming Division

72% DDM part

67% LGED part

80% DWA part
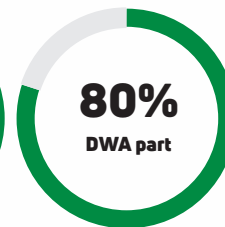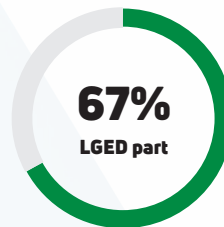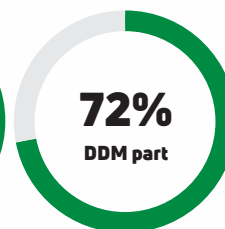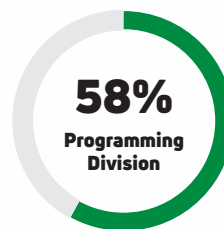
V MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING
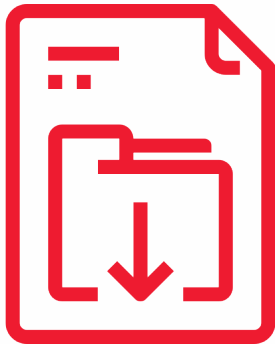
BASELINES

NRP has conducted a detailed baseline survey for key output areas to assess the pre-programme implementation status of all relevant indicators and inform the programme implementation and progress monitoring.

MONITORING

Each participating UN organization is responsible for monitoring its activities at the subproject level, with the Convening Agency overseeing and coordinating to ensure that all targets are monitored. The Programme Coordination and Monitoring Team (PCMT) facilitated regular communication for smooth monitoring at the subproject level. A joint monitoring plan detailing roles, responsibilities, timing, and methodology helps the individual from the inception phase of the programme.

EVALUATION

Evaluations of this joint project are an essential component aimed at assessing the relevance of the objectives as well as the efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the joint project. Evaluation will be undertaken following the guidance from the United National Evaluation Group (UNEG). A programme evaluation of the project, involving evaluation units of all concerned organizations, will be preferred for final evaluation by the upcoming year.

REPORTING

Quarterly Progress Report: With the facilitation of NRP PCMT, each subproject prepares quarterly progress report and shares it with the Joint Programme Implementation Committee (JPIC) meeting. In this reporting period, 04 JPIC meetings were conducted and shared programme implement progress accordingly.

Semi-annual & Annual Report: The PCMT consolidated semi-annual and annual reports with the support of each subproject and shared joint programme narrative reports for UNDP to submit to the donors and Programme Steering Committee. During this reporting Period, NRP PCMT submitted one semi-annual report and one annual report.

VI KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT

Research Studies/Reports **16**

15 Policy Documents/Briefs

Plan/Guideline Development **09**

05 Audio Visuals

Traning Modules **27**

28 IEC/BCC Materials

Photobook/ Best practices/Success stories **02**

12 Other Publications/Reports

VII MEDIA OUTREACH

Highlighted Events

Launching of Waterlogging Study and Industry Sector Risk Profile 12 March 2020	**Dissemination of RMG Supply Chain Resilience study findings** 18 November 2020	**DIA Tools and Framework Sharing Workshop** 29 November	
Consultation on DIA Steps and Approaches 27 February 2020	**Sharing study report on Community Resilience in Hotspots** 30 January 2020	**Inception Workshop on Digital Risk Information Platform** 26 August 2020	**Programming Division part NRP**
Training on Communication Sill Enhancement 09-10 August 2020	**Training on DIA Tools and Guidelines** 26 August 2020 & 17-19 December 2020	**MoU Signing with BEZA** 21 December 2020	
ToT on Crisis Preparedness and Management on Mental Health (04/01/2019 to 8-Jan-2020)	**Training on Search and Rescue for Urban Community Volunteer at Rangpur, Tangail, Sunamganj and Rangpur** (January 26 & March9-11, 2020)	**Consultation Meeting on Earthquake Preparedness Capacity Assessment with Stakeholders** February 26, 2020	**DDM Part, NRP**
SOD Dissemination Workshop/ Orientation on SoD 2019 for duty bearers 18 Mrach 2020	**Workshop on developing NPDM** 2020-21- 14 September 2020	**Supported MoDMR to hold National Disaster Management Advisory Committee Meeting** 15 September 2020	

Workshop on NPDM Formulation and Outlining Recovery plan 03 October 2020	**Launching of SOD 2019 English Version** 13 October 2020	**Orientation on SOD 2019 to Journalist at MoDMR** 11 November 2020	**DDM Part, NRP**
Leadership Training for Disable Persons Organization (CDD-Savar) 03 November 2020	**Orientation on SOD 2019 to GoB stakes at Manikganj** 09 November 2020	**Workshop for finalizing National Plan for Disaster Management** 2021-2025- 17 December 2020	
IAM Certification Review Sessions- 7 events	Orientation Course on Asset Management -3 batches	Mission on Asset Information System (AIS)	**LGED Part, NRP**
Gender Marker tool kit workshop with LGED official on 26 November 2020	Inauguration of SADDD protocol and guideline by BBS on 21 December 2020	Organised 65 batches of training of DMCs, CPP & FPP from September 2020	**DWA part, NRP**

VIII NRP STRENGTHS FOR GOING FORWARD

Multi-ministerial engagement including local & national level nation building departments/ agencies (FSCD, FFWC, BMD, BEZA), and local elected bodies (CC/Municipality).

Established collaborative partnership with Scientific community, academia (IWFM &JIDPUS of BUET, IWM, CEGIS, etc.), private sector (BGMEA & CCCI), media and local level civil society.

Institutionalization of tested models and approaches for up scaling and sustainability.

More enabled policy environment and systems (8FYP, SOD, NPDM, DIA tool and guidelines, SADDD protocol).

Strong rapport, relations with institutions, services and communities.

Policy update and interlinkage, unpack the more nexus between development, risk drivers, shocks, and emerging risk line pandemic

Broadening the multisectoral, multiagency collaboration to address the multi-hazards risk for enhancing resilience

Highly motivated skilled human resources.

IX PARTNERSHIP

BUET-Japan Institute of Disaster Prevention & Urban Safety (BUET-JIDPUS)
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)

পানি ও বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা ইনস্টিটিউট
Institute of Water and Flood Management
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology

FUND UTILIZATION

UN
DP

UNOPS

UN
WOMEN
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

OneUNOPS Project ID: 20135-001 (FCDO-SHPR)	CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FORECAST BUDGET AND DONOR'S DISBURSEMENT FOR NATIONAL RESILIENCE PROGRAM (2020)
21098-002 (SIDA-NRP)	
Project/Programme Title:	Joint National Resilience Programme
UNDAF Outcome:	Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.
Joint Program 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 person, businesses, and communities in Bangladesh

Description	Approved Budget as Per Joint Prog. Doc.	Government Non-Cash Contribution	NRP Donor Budget	SIDA Contribution Budget	FCDO Contribution Budget	Contribution Received from SIDA as of 31st Dec. 20	Contribution Received from FCDO as of 31st Dec. 20	Total Received
Grants to UNDP	(5,568,097)	(502,336)	(5,065,761)	(2,788,195)	(2,277,566)			
Grants to UNWOMEN	(3,676,104)	(324,900)	(3,351,204)	(1,844,503)	(1,506,701)	(6,311,621)	(5,129,380)	(11,441,001)
Grants to UNOPS *	(3,345,476)	(353,639)	(2,991,837)	(1,646,638)	(1,345,199)			
Total	(12,589,677)	(1,180,875)	(11,408,802)	(6,279,336)	(5,129,466)	(6,311,621)	(5,129,380)	(11,441,001)

| | Disbursement 2020 to Implementing Agencies as AA | | | | Expenditure (Jan-Dec. 20) by Agencies | | | |
PUNO's	Budget (PSC approved) 2020	SIDA Fund	DFID Fund	Total Disbursement	UNDP	UNOPS	UNWOMEN	Total Expenditure
UNDP	1,798,307	520,000	1,170,740	1,690,740	1,645,838	821,516	1,215,982	3,683,336
UNWOMEN	1,215,923	500,000	899,722	1,399,722				
UNOPS	897,354	527,953	423,065	951,018				
Total	3,911,584	1,547,953	2,493,527	4,041,480	1,645,838	821,516	1,215,982	3,683,336

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Charles Rochford
Callanan
Country Director

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FORECAST BUDGET AND DONOR'S DISBURSEMENT FOR NATIONAL RESILIENCE PROGRAM as of 31 December 2020

BUDGET DETAILS		
Approved Budget As Per Joint Prog. Doc.		**12,589,677**
UNDP		5,568,097
UNWOMEN		3,676,104
UNOPS		3,345,476
Government Non Cash Contribution		**1,180,875**
UNDP		502,336
UNWOMEN		324,900
UNOPS		353,639
NRP Donor Budget		**11,408,802**
UNDP		5,065,761
UNWOMEN		3,351,204
UNOPS		2,991,837
SIDA Contribution Budget		**6,279,336**
UNDP		2,788,195
UNWOMEN		1,844,503
UNOPS		1,646,638
DFID Contribution Budget		**5,129,466**
UNDP		2,277,566
UNWOMEN		1,506,701
UNOPS		1,345,199

CONTRIBUTION & DISBURSEMENT in USD as of 31 Dec. 20		
Contribution received (A)		**11,441,001**
SIDA of SEK 56,500,000		6,311,621
FCDO GBP 4,000,000		5,129,380
Disbursement to PUNOs (B)		**9,493,861**
UNDP		4,047,088
UNWOMEN		2,595,164
UNOPS		2,808,396
1% AA (SIDA part) Fee		43,213
Budget 2018 -2020 (PSC approved)		**9,005,934**
UNDP		4,048,708
UNWOMEN		2,488,974
UNOPS		2,468,252
Expenditure incurred by PUNOs (D)		**7,614,271**
UNDP		3,098,440
UNWOMEN		2,305,567
UNOPS		2,210,264
Balance as of 31st Dec. 20 E (B-D)		**1,836,377**
UNDP		948,648
UNWOMEN		289,597
UNOPS		598,132

AGENCIES WISE REQUIREMENT FOR 2020
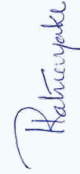
	Forecast 2018	Forecast 2019	Forecast 2020	Total PSC Budget	Received by Agencies (Cumulative)	Delivery / Expens (Cumulative)	balance (Budget-Received)
UNDP	240,558	2,009,843	1,798,307	4,048,708	4,047,088	3,098,440	948,648
UNWOMEN	381,793	891,258	1,215,923	2,488,974	2,595,164	2,305,567	289,597
UNOPS	612,576	958,322	897,354	2,468,252	2,808,395	2,210,264	598,131
Total	**1,234,927**	**3,859,423**	**5,736,915**	**9,005,934**	**9,450,647**	**7,614,271**	**1,836,376**

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ANNEX-I
INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

The below table is filled in with the information from January 2018 to December 2020. The NRP achieved 67% (85 points) of the total targets between 2018-2021 (126 points). NRP achieved 59% (38 points) of the total targets of 100% (64 points) of 2020. Despite of COVID-19, most of the targeted activities of 2020 are completed, however, some of the activities are on progress. Within June 2021, repurposed and targeted activities will be completed will be done in a progressive way.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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 narrative form at the end of the programme. Besides, the outcome level results will be captured by mid/final 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 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: TBD[1]

Baseline: TBD[2]

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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) (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 (2020); (v.) DRIP technical manual -1 (2020); (vi.) DRIP user manuals -1 (2020); (vii.) Use/content management policy and standards-1 (2020) (viii.) Completion report with lessons learnt and source code for software documentation -1 (2020); (ix.) Training (Capacity Building) for Planning Officials in different ministries and sectors-1 (2021); and (x.) App development for government officilas-1 (2020). **Baseline:** Platform does not exist (0 point)	0	01	02	**Achievement/Progress:** Firm has been hired for establishing risk information platform. The selected firm has shared their inception report, and report on DRIP outline and platform design. **Variance:** Building consensus among the stakeholder took time that caused delay in hiring firms for establishing digital risk information platform.	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.

Indicator 1.2. Progress towards incorporation of disaster risk screening in ADP approval and appraisal system
Responsible sub project: Programming Division

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Target: 7 points (2019 & 2020) (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). **Baseline:** Disaster risk screening is not incorporated in ADP approval & appraisal format (0 point)	0	03	04	**Achievement/Progress:** The draft DIA tool and guideline have been shared with key stakeholders on 27 February 2020. Piloting of DIA tool and guideline with LGED officials has been completed on 30 June 2020. **Variance:** Due to COVID-19, DIA piloting with LGED was delayed as per planned activities and consequently other activities were delayed.	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 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.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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. **Responsible sub project: Programming Division.**					
Target: 75% (2021) **Baseline:** 0 point	0	0	0	**Achievement/Progress:** This target will be assessed at the end of project. However, two trainings have been conducted on DIA tool and framework, one training on communication skill enhancement and two trainings on crisis communication and knowledge management Involving a total of 100 government and non-government officials.	1. Training report on DIA 2. Training report on communication skill enhancement 3. Training report on crisis communication and knowledge management.
Indicator 1.4. Progress towards institutionalization of DRR mainstreaming capacity in MoDMR and other GoB agencies **Responsible sub project: Programming Division.**					
Target: 5 (2019 & 2020) (i.) Assessing government official's capacity for mainstreaming DRR in -1(2019); (ii.) Piloting training on mainstreaming DRR-1 (2019); (iii.) Finalized Training manual on Mainstreaming DRR -1 (2019); (iv.) Developing partnership with Public Sector Training Institutes for Integrating Mainstreaming DRR manual in regular courses-1 (2019); and (v.) Conducting training in public sector training institute-1 (2020). **Baseline:** 3 points	0	04	0	**Achievement/Progress:** National Academy for Planning and Development (NAPD) and National Academy for Development and Administration (NADA)have preliminary agreed to introduce the training course on mainstreaming DRR. In the meantime, the Technical Advisory Group of NADA approved the proposal and the academy is actively considering for conducting their first batch of training once the situation gets normal. **Variance:** Finalization of training manual took more time than anticipated that caused delay to come to an agreement with training institutes for integrating DRR manual in regular courses.	1. Training manual on Mainstreaming DRR. 2. TNA report 3. Training module on mainstreaming DRR 4. Training report on mainstreaming DRR

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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 industry sector. (0 points)	0	0	0	**Achievement/Progress:** Contract signed with Institute of Water Modeling (IWM) and the firm is working in Chattogram. The study was formally launched on 12 March 2020 in presence of Secretary, Planning Division and Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry (CCCI) leaders. **Variance:** Data collection for the study delayed for COVID-19. Therefore, as per new plan, the study will be completed in the 1st quarter of 2021 followed by dissemination workshop.	1. Inception report 2. Field workplan 3. Mid-term report 4. Sharing workshop reports

Indicator 1.6: level of progress towards developing disaster resilience indicators for the 8th Five Year Plan, grassroot resilience voices, and risk informed business practices

Responsible sub project: Programming Division

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Target: 8 points (2019 & 2020) (i.) Developing disaster resilience indicators for 8th Five Year plan -1(2019); (ii.) Dialogue with private sector for promoting risk-informed business practices– 1 (2019); (iii.) Assessing grassroot resilience in Hotspots in line with Delta Plan -1 (2020); (iv.) Assessing Supply chain resilience of RMG sector- 1 (2020) (v.) Guideline for Business Continuity Plan-1 (2020); (vi.) Piloting Business Continuity plan-1 (2020); and (vii.) Developing strategies to address economic impact of waterlogging on local trade -1 (2020) and (viii.) Identify the impact of COVID-19 on business and labor -1 (2020). **Baseline:** 0 point	0	02	03	**Achievement/Progress:** Final report of the study on 'Supply Chain Resilience of RMG Sector' is submitted and national dissemination workshop will be held on 18 December 2020. Recently an MOU has been signed with Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) for implementing BCP in two selected economic zones and an industrial unit of Chattogram. **Variance:** Business Continuity Plan is planned to implement in the 1st quarter of 2021 and therefore, no point is achieved.	1. Stakeholder consultation meeting minutes 2. Final report on disaster resilience indicators 3. Workshop reports and final report in community resilience in hotspots 4. Dialogue report on 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. Study report on Economic impact of 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

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Target: 8 points (2019 & 2020) (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: 2 (2020) **Baseline:** Mechanism does not exist; current MoDMR organogram does not allocate adequate human resource for DMIC or Sendai monitoring (0 points).	0	06	01	**Achievement/Progress:** Consultants have been hired for collecting data on SFDRR monitoring framework. Besides, SFDRR monitoring & reporting issues were sensitized through several multi-ministerial meetings. **Variance:** Focal and Deputy Focal point at MoDMR for SFDRR had been changed during the reporting period. In the meantime, COVID-19 pandemic restricted mobility and socialization. Due to all these, data collection for SFDRR was not possible.	1. Assessment Report 2. Training/Workshop Report 3. Customized Sendai M&E format

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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) are known to key stakeholders **Responsible sub project: DDM**					
Target: 6 points (2019 & 2020) (i) Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) revision, submission and approval: 3 (2019); (ii) Dissemination of Bengali SOD: 1 (2020); (iii) English version of SOD: 1 (2020); (iv) Orientation on SOD 2019 and sharing earthquake study findings at National level and lower tier DMCs: 1 (2020). **Baseline:** Institutions are inadequately equipped about their roles and responsivities in SOD (01 Point)[3]	0	03	03	**Achievement/Progress:** A total of 700 persons, from Government agencies, media and DMC have been oriented about SOD 2019. A total of 16,415 copies of SOD 2019 have been distributed to all the concerned stakeholders around the country. Moreover, earthquake study findings and report has been finalized. **Variance:** No variance.	1. SOD 2019 (Bengali & English version) 2. Government letter regarding dissemination 3. Communication channel (Facebook Page) of MoDMR

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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: 2 (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	**Achievement/Progress:** N/A **Variance: N/A**	1. Meeting minutes of SDG monitoring committee where decision was made to revise D Form. 2. SOD 2019
Indicator 2.3: Percentage of NRP trained government officials self-reporting utilization of gender-responsive recovery planning in their work, with reference to named progrmmes/ projects. Responsible sub project: DDM					
Target: 75% (to be measured at midterm or completion) (2021) **Baseline**: 0 point	-	-	-	**Achievement/Progress:** Developed a discussion paper on preparing national recovery strategy and capacity building. A total of 03 (three) stakeholder consultation meetings took place, jointly with DRRF project of UNDP. **Variance:** It will be measured in mid-term review.	1. Evaluation Reports and Training Report 2. National Recovery Strategy

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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	0	01	02	**Achievement/Progress:** Developed a session on Gender to include in the existing Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) training curriculum for Urban Community Volunteers and Flood Preparedness Volunteers. Reviews and validations done through online platform due to COVID-19. **Variance:** Capacity development initiatives were not completed due to COVID-19.	1. Training report 2. Draft curriculum 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**					
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**					

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Target: 12 points (2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021)	03	05	03	**Achievement/Progress:**	1. Office Order,
(i.) Technical Assessment on current practices and procedures of LGED in its asset management-1 (2018);				A Technical AssOessment on current practices and procedures of LGED in its asset management has been carried out. The assessment focused on the current ICT system of LGED.	2. Project documents and reports.
(ii.) Assessment focused on the current ICT system of LGED-1 (2018);					
(iii.) Formation of LGED Asset Management Committee-1 (2018);				LGED Asset Management Committee, Work Streams on different components of the Asset Management System (AMS) have also been formed.	
(iv.) Formation of Work Streams 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)				An LGED Asset management system road map along with LGED Asset Management Policy, its objectives, Information Strategy, LGED Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) have been developed.	
(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);				LGED Asset Management Plans (AMPs) for two asset classes have also been prepared and piloted.	
(x.) LGED AMPs for two asset classes piloted-1(2020);					
(xi.) LGED Asset Information Strategy developed-1(2020);				**Variance:** N/A	
(xii.) LGED IT Platform enhanced-1(2021)					
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).					

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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: 4 points (2019, 2020 & 2021) (i.) Recommendations to integrate resilience element into Road Design Standard of LGED)-1(2019); (ii.) guidelines on FA finalized -1 (2021); (iii.) Gender Marker Working Group formed-1 (2019); (iv.) Gender Marker developed -1 (2020). **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).	0	2	0	**Achievement/Progress:** An LGED Gender Marker Working Group has been formed and recommendations to integrate resilience element into Road Design Standard of LGED have been finalized. **Variance:** Gender Marker is still to be finalized and approved by the ministry.	1. Office Order, 2. Project documents and reports.

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

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Target: 5 points (2020 & 2021) (i.) Consultation Workshop with other institutional partners (ECB, BUET, ETC)-1 (2020); (ii.) MOU between LGED & ESCB on AM Course Offering-1(2021); (iii.) Training sessions/courses conducted- 1(2021); (iv.) Lessons learned workshop and sharing-1(2021); (v.) Lessons learned and best practices documentation-1(2021). **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)	0	01	0	**Achievement/Progress: N/A** **Variance:** Based on approved revised work plan, targets were moved to 2021; only preparatory activities were undertaken in 2020.	

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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. **Responsible sub project: LGED**					
Target: 8 points (2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021) (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); (iv.) Capability Development Programed 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(2020); (vii.) Selected LGED staff trained-1(2020); & (viii.)Trainers Pool on AM formed and trained-1(2021). **Baseline:** No Professional Development Program on Asset Management at LGED (0 points)	01	02	02	**Achievement/Progress:** An LGED Professional Development Committee has been formed and it is functioning. At the same time, a Professional Development Strategy on Asset Management has been developed and launched. Under the strategy, a competency mapping and gaps analysis on asset management has been conducted. Following that a Capability Development Programe has been developed and was launched with designing a training course and developing a curriculum accordingly. **Variance:** TOT Part 3 and 4 to be completed. Trainers pool will be formed and to be trained.	1. Office Order, 2. Project documents and reports.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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**					
Target: 7 points (2019, 2020 & 2021) (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.) Policy Brief of Gender guideline for DPP – 1(2021). **Baseline**: 0 point	0	01	01	**Achievement/Progress:** Out of 7 targeted policy documents, 5 have been produced and are uploaded in their respective website. Three Rapid Gender analysis are on the Relief web. NPDM was not part of the planned target but DWA has provided inputs to integrate gender mainstreaming into the policy document. **Variance:** Draft Gender Marker is ready. Policy brief on gender guideline for DPP will be ready by 2021	1. Pages 352 – 356 of SOD 2019 2. Draft SADDD Protocol & Guideline for BBS has been drafted 3. SOD 2019 Annexure 13at MoDMR website 4. NPDM 2020 at MoDMR website 5. SADDD Protocol & Guideline at BBS website 6. 3 Gender analysis Report on COVID-19, Cyclone Amphan & Flood 2020 at relief web

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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%[4] Target set for 2021. **Baseline:** 7%	-	-	-	**Achievement/Progress:** N/A **Variance:** N/A	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%[5] Target set for 2021. **Baseline:** 73.4%	-	-	-	**Achievement/Progress:** N/A **Variance:** N/A	N/A
4.4: No of awareness programs (talk show, interviews) on gender-responsive resilience (GRR) aired **Responsible sub project: DWA**					
Targets: 6 points (2019 & 2020) (i.) One talk show and one round table discussion to observe IDDR day - 2; (2019) (ii.) Two talk show and Two round table discussion to observe IWD and IDDR day – 4 (2020) **Baseline:** 0 point	0	02	04	**Achievement/Progress:** Organized three round table discussions in Khulna, Jamalpur and Cox's Bazar districts in observing the International women's Day (IWD) & the National Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD), 2020. One radio talk show was aired and two Webinars on Women's role in Disaster and IDDR day were held during the reporting period. **Variance:** N/A	1. Workshop report 2. Webinar report

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

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Indicator 5.1: DRR inclusive social safety net – guideline and piloting results are in place. **Responsible sub project: DDM**					
Target: 3 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	**Achievement/Progress:** Piloting EGPP guideline is ongoing at Kurigram and Jamalpur. In addition, NRP DDM part contributed in developing EGPP++ Guideline for DDM. **Variance:** No due for the year 2020.	1. DRR inclusive EGPP guideline 2. EGPP++ Guideline 3. Piloting Progress Reports and Final Reports.
Indicator 5.2 No. of policy briefs on disaster risk reduction activities with persons with disabilities disseminated to policymakers **Responsible sub project: DDM**					
Target: 2 (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	**Achievement/Progress:** In view to have two policy briefs in 2020, the subproject through CDD has started implementing the piloting on disability inclusive DRR. DiDRR activities contributed in developing RRAP as well as guideline. **Variance:** No due for the year 2020.	1. Meeting minutes 2. Inception report of implementing partner (CDD) 3. Assessment report and associated guidelines.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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 Management): 1 (2020); (iv) Training of volunteers on FPP: 2 (2020); (v) Developed Institutional frameworks: 2 (2021) **Baseline:** FPP system, training and resources piloted within local DMCs and received positive feedback from government, is however not institutionalized (0 points).	0	0	05	**Achievement/Progress:** 1440 FPP volunteers under 180 wards of 20 Unions in Kurigram and Jamalpur districts have been developed. An Operational Guideline for the FPP volunteers has also been developed on which trainings were provided. COVID Contingency plans both for DDM and MoDMR have been developed during the reporting period. **Variance:** N/A	1. Inception report of CDD & CARE 2. Progress reports 3. Operational guidelines 4. List of FPP Volunteers.

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Indicator 5.4: No. of people (disaggregated by gender, age and disability) benefiting from increased access to early warning information from FPP expansion (Probing "benefits": reduce asset loss, moving to shelter, etc) **Responsible sub project: DDM**					
Target: 162,000 Peoples [2021] **Baseline:** 0 point	0	0	0	**Achievement/Progress:** 20 Unions developed RRAP through CRA. Community people will be benefited using those RRAP. Trained FPP volunteers were engaged in disseminating warning messages, rescue and rehabilitation activities during 2020 flood. **Variance:** Testing of Dynamic Flood Risk Model (DFRM) is delayed due to ongoing Pandemic; however planned target will be achieved by 2021. One more flood season required to test and explore the full potential and usefulness.	1. MoU with CARE, BUET 2. FPP volunteers group formation guideline 3. CRA and RRAP
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: 4 points (2019, 2020 & 2021) (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: 2 (2021). **Baseline:** 0 point	0	01	01	**Achievement/Progress:** Based on technical guidelines, EGPP beneficiaries, Project Implementation Officers (PIO) and UP representative were trained, and schemes were selected for implementation. **Variance:** N/A	1. Technical Guidelines 2. Progress Report and Scheme completion report

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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	-	-	-	**Achievement/Progress:** 2700 disaster vulnerable women received livelihood training based on 5 livelihood training modules developed in the 1st quarter of 2020. Bank accounts have been opened for disaster vulnerable women to disburse cash grants. **Variance:** 784 disaster vulnerable women received cash grants to pursue livelihoods in 2020. The rest will receive by the first week of 2nd quarter of 2021.	1. List of beneficiaries, Training Modules and 2. Training Inventory
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**					
Target: 50% **Baseline:** 14%	-	-	-	**Achievement/Progress: N/A** **Variance:** Pilot activity has not been started yet. This target can be measured only after the completion of indicator 5.6	DDM should expediate this activity in collaboration with DWA

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Indicator 5.8: Progress towards inclusion of Forecast-Based Financing/Action within DDM operations					
Responsible sub project: DDM					
Target: 6 points (2019, 2020 & 2021) (i) Inclusion of Forecast Based Financing in SOD-2019: 2 (2019) (ii) Formation of FbF taskforce for early action as per SOD: 2 (2020); (iii) Meetings of FbF taskforce: 2 (2021). **Baseline:** 0 point	0	02	0	**Achievement/Progress:** Formation of Task Force (as per SOD) for early action in progress. However, NRP facilitated activation of National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC). **Variance:** Required level of consultations with government and other stakeholders were not held due to COVID-19.	1. SOD 2019 2. Taskforce Committee 3. Meeting Minutes of NDMAC
Indicator 5.9: Progress toward Development of Location Specific Dynamic Flood Risk model for upscaling.					
Responsible sub project: DDM					
Target: 2 points (2020) (i) Inundation model development: 1 (2020); (ii) End to end flood warning system in place:1 (2020) **Baseline:** 01 point	0	0	02	**Achievement/Progress:** Developed the location specific Dynamic Flood Risk model and devised a framework for early warning dissemination. Field test and full implementation is running partially due to COVID-19. **Variance:** N/A	1. Dynamic Flood Risk model

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
Indicator 5.10: Progress towards formulation of minimum earthquake preparedness package for cities for scaling-up through government programme **Responsible sub project: DDM**					
Target: 8 points (2019 & 2020) (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); (vii) Activating of Building Construction (BC) Committee: 1 (2020). **Baseline:** 01 point	0	04	03	**Achievement/Progress:** Six ward level contingency plans drafted through socio economic survey and risk assessments. A total of 960 volunteers out of 2000 were trained. BC committees are activated following GoB Circular. **Variance:** Due to pandemic, field assessments and UCV training were not completed. Consequently 6 contingency plans out of 12 were not completed.	1. Contingency plans 2. Reports 3. BC activation documentation 4. Meeting minutes of BC Committee

Indicator 5.11: Percentage of at-risk population covered by community level disaster management plans.

Responsible sub project: DDM

Indicators Based Performance	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2018)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2019)	Achieved (Points) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Achievement/Progress Statement & Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) -2020	Source of Verification (2018-2020)
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	**Achievement/Progress:** Six ward level earthquake contingency plans have been drafted. 20 CRA and RRAP have been prepared at 20 Unions of FPP areas. **Variance:** It will be measured during mid-term review. Field activities were on hold due to outbreak of COVID-19.	1. Two ward level contingency plans

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