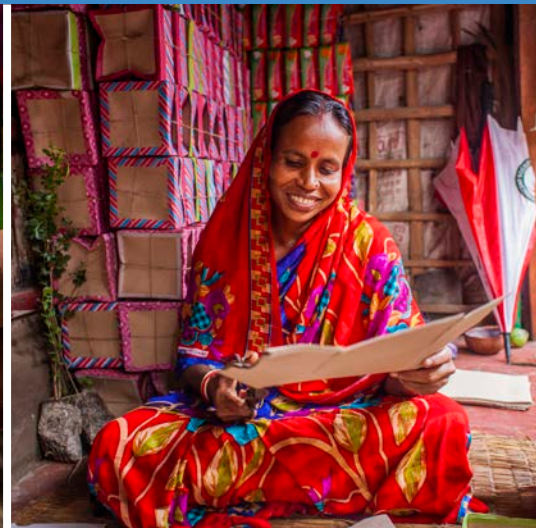




# ENDLINE SURVEY FOR NATIONAL RESILIENCE PROGRAMME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AFFAIRS PART



# **Endline Survey for National Resilience Programme of Department of Women Affairs Part**

January 2022

Prepared by: Consiglieri Private Limited

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Furthermore, there are many other people from the field whose names are too many to mention; but we are most grateful for their time and effort. We are thankful for their response and comments for this report.

Sincerely,

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## ACRONYMS

<b>ADP</b>	Annual Development Programme
<b>BBS</b>	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
<b>BDPC</b>	Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>COVID-19</b>	Corona Virus Disease 2019
<b>CPP</b>	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
<b>CPL</b>	Consiglieri Private Limited
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>DDM</b>	Department of Disaster Management
<b>DDMC</b>	District Disaster Management Committee
<b>DMC</b>	Disaster Management Committee
<b>DPP</b>	Development Project Proforma/Proposal
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>DWA</b>	Department of Women Affairs
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FPP</b>	Flood Preparedness Programme
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GiHA</b>	Gender in Humanitarian Action
<b>GRR</b>	Gender-Responsive Resilience
<b>HCTT</b>	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team
<b>ICCCAD</b>	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
<b>IDI</b>	In-depth Interview
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interview
<b>LGD</b>	Local Government Division
<b>LGED</b>	Local Government Engineering Department
<b>LGI</b>	Local Government Institution
<b>MoDMR</b>	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
<b>MoLGRD&amp;C</b>	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives
<b>MoP</b>	Ministry of Planning
<b>MoWCA</b>	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
<b>NPDM</b>	National Plan for Disaster Management
<b>NGO</b>	Non-government Organization



<b>NRP</b>	National Resilience Programme
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PIO</b>	Project Implementation Officer
<b>SADDD</b>	Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SFDRR</b>	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>SGDs</b>	Small-Group Discussions
<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<b>SOD</b>	Standing Order on Disaster
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UDMC</b>	Union Disaster Management Committee
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNO</b>	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UWAO</b>	Upazila Women Affairs Official
<b>UzDMC</b>	Upazila Disaster Management Committee
<b>WEDO</b>	Women's Environment and Development Organization

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of the NRP (National Resilience Programme) was to sustain the resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through inclusive, gender-responsive disaster management and risk-informed development. Several long-term disaster mitigation initiatives have been ongoing in Bangladesh for many years now, especially since 2009 that include aspects of gender integration, such as the Gender-responsive Guideline for the Development Project Proforma/Proposal (DPP) developed by Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA) and circulated by Ministry of Planning (MoP). However, the implementation and adoption of guidelines such as these have not been carried out as planned. Thus, as a starting point, the Department of Women Affairs (DWA) was specifically tasked to create awareness, build capacities, strengthen leadership among women, and facilitate the formulation of systems and toolkits that would lead to better adoption and application of the aforementioned gender-based initiatives. The critical areas that have been identified (especially in Outputs 4 and 5) is the development of customized training products for essential stakeholders such as the Government departments, officials, CSOs, Zila and Upazila level functionaries, community entities, as well as journalists and media professionals. The next level of intervention was to conduct these specific trainings using the materials previously developed and creating mechanisms to roll out the training while ensuring sustainably. In addition, integration, and application of the gender toolkit's proper use in project proposals and plans was also strengthened.

The project contributed to improving the knowledge and capacity of climate and disaster vulnerable women in the project areas, in reducing risks and adapting to climate change and accessing financial services (including grants on livelihood trainings). Additionally, support systems provided by government and non-governmental organizations were strengthened locally, contributing to their advancement of vulnerable women. The project achieved these results by providing training to 2700 most disaster vulnerable women, on disaster preparedness, leadership, and livelihoods, coupled with cash grants. These training and increased financial access improved their capacity to withstand the effects of disaster and climate change. Women have reported that gender-based violence has somewhat reduced after they were able to increase their income from livelihoods they established or scaled up, after receiving the livelihood trainings and grants. This increased knowledge and awareness is perceived to have been a result of the intensive training on disaster preparedness and leadership they received, and especially the courtyard meetings and discussions with the CSOs who played a significant part in this activity. Simultaneously, this contributed to enhancing the skills of the women to adapt to disaster risks and climate change. For the women-led CSOs, it led them to deal better with the pandemic, as well as to facilitate, negotiate and advocate while transferring their skills, and providing mentoring support to the most disaster-vulnerable women, as well as ensuring to receive support from the duty bearers. As a result, a substantial number of community members in the five targeted districts, especially women in hard-to-reach areas, have now been reached with actionable early warning messages.

CPP and FPP were found to have been intensively engaged with the UDMC in collaboration and coordinated efforts and activities during disasters. Increased empowerment and agency of female DMC members through training led to risk-informed decision-making at the local level. Due to gender-sensitive disaster preparedness training and women leadership training, women have become more confident in seeking early warning messages on their own and more vocal about their needs and rights than before. They were also more aware of the services of UDMC, volunteer groups, and other relevant bodies who work on disaster management.

A diverse set of gender-sensitive policies and plans, as well as competent duty bearers and rights holders, have further strengthened the nation's disaster risk management and climate change infrastructure. Government officials demonstrated their improved capacity and commitment on the GRR agenda, which resulted in SOD, NPDM, SADDD protocol, gender marker, driven by NRP. Disaster Management Committee (DMC) members, public representatives, and government officials were better equipped with gender-responsive resilience training, which enhanced disaster-related services and facilities (evacuation, shelter, food and non-food support, etc.) at the local level. Through studies and dialogues, policymakers and practitioners were exposed to new knowledge on gender in DRR and CCA. The first ever gender-responsive disaster management plan, "National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025," was produced. NRP extended its technical support to the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group under HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team) to ensure gender integration in different initiatives. The project incorporated "Leaving no one behind" and "Gender and Disability inclusion" as critical transformative strategies to reach its goals. This implies that the government's investment in disaster management should lead to equally benefitting men and women for the next five years. DWA's support to Programming Division (PD) and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) was continued, to strengthen their institutional mechanism for gender-responsive programme design and implementation, and development of the Gender Marker. Interventions supporting women-led CSOs and journalists to improve local level accountability has recently been completed by UN Women and it is foreseen that this capacity building support will strengthen the Government's plans and programmes as a whole, while analysing it through a gender lens.

However, the lack of liaison and communication with relevant stakeholders from the NRP-DWA team made it difficult to take practical action quickly, as has been stated by MoP representatives. It was also reported that DWA's involvement should have increased at all levels in order to initiate better coordination. According to PCMT, there were certain lacking in the coordination and synergy between the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) and DWA regarding the activities of NRP. The pandemic situation further hampered the coordination among partners because face-to-face meetings could not be held frequently, further compounded by challenges of adapting to working online.

It is therefore recommended that the coordination and communication among the different stakeholders of the NRP-DWA team be structurally established with specified roles and responsibilities assigned to each focal of respective agencies with specific deliverables and timeline. Additionally, along with the existing channels, ICT platforms and social media portals should be used (in parallel to traditional means) extensively to disseminate early warning or preparedness messages more effectively and swiftly. DWA/MOWCA's NRP unit would also benefit from a review of its management structure to improve communications with the other subprojects and related government entities. Furthermore, DWA could take the lead and jointly work with BPATC and relevant government training institutes/ public service cadre development institutions for local-level capacity building on gender sensitivity and inclusion.

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

# Summary Results against Key Indicators

## Baseline (2018)

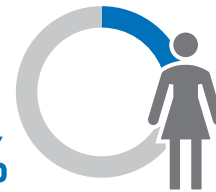
**Micro-level indicator 4.1:** Number of policy instruments addressing gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction

**4 out of 5** reviewed policy documents scored moderate gender responsiveness. 1 out of 5 reviewed policy document scored low gender responsiveness



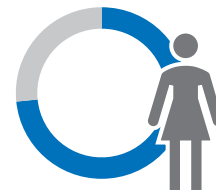
**Micro-level indicator 4.2:** Percentage of women's organizations in the project area who are directly engaged in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions

**18.97%**



**Micro-level indicator 4.3:** Percentage of women from the project communities self-reporting receipt of early warning messages at the wake of a disaster

**73.4%**



**Micro-level indicator 4.4:** Number of awareness programs (talk show, interviews) on gender-responsive resilience (GRR) aired/published

**33 articles** published in 10 news sources



**Micro-level indicator 4.5:** Number of government officials and public representatives received training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA

**0%**

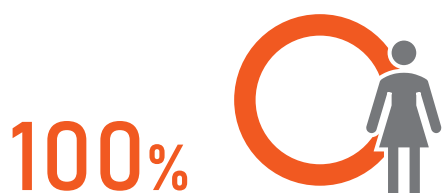
of interviewed government officials and public representatives received dedicated training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA



## Endline (2021)

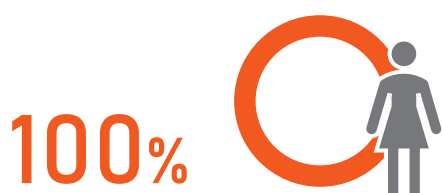
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- Standing Orders on Disaster 2019 has included a guideline on gender as an attachment.
- National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025 adopted twin track implementation strategy i.e. gender mainstreaming and women empowerment for all the actions listed in the plan.
- Methodological guidelines and protocol for data producers and users integrating gender and social inclusion in Climate Change and Disaster Related Statistics
- Gender Marker Tool Kit for LGED
- Policy Brief on Mainstreaming Gender into Development Project Proposal
- Inclusion of gender responsiveness in HCTT Cyclone Amphan and 2020 flood response plan.



All the 56 women led organization supported by NRP are directly engaged in DRR, CCA and humanitarian actions

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of project beneficiaries self reported receipt of early warning messages

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**27** news stories broadcasted in news channels,  
**51** written reports published through various newspapers as of 2020

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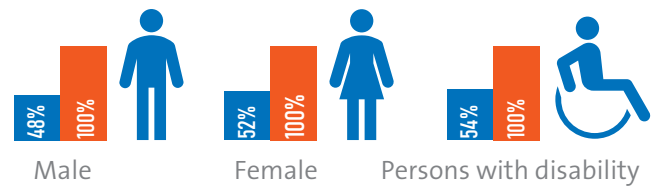


of government officials from MoWCA, DWA, MoDMR, DDM, LGED, Programming Division and public representatives from project areas received dedicated training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA

# Summary Results against Key Indicators

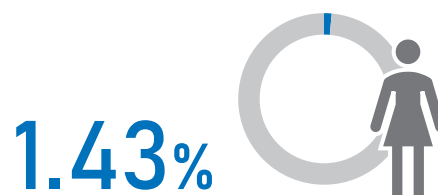
## Baseline (2018)

**Micro-level indicator 5.4:** Number of people (disaggregated by gender, age and disability) benefited from increased access to early warning information from FPP expansion



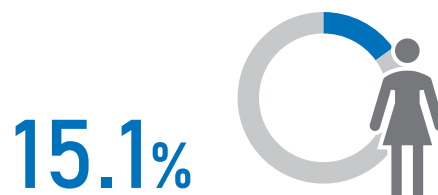
Percentage of people received flood warning information in Kurigram and Jamalpur

**Micro-level indicator 5.5:** Percentage of women in the project area pursuing non-traditional livelihood options contributing to their resilience building



of women practicing non traditional livelihood options in project areas

**Micro-level indicator 5.6:** Percentage of NRP's target women getting livelihood support with an increase in income



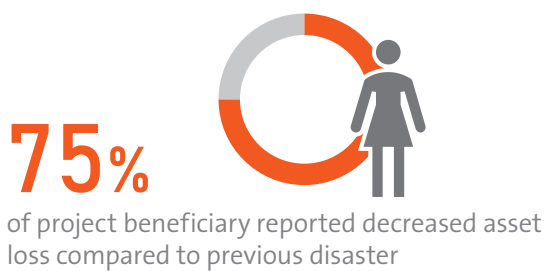
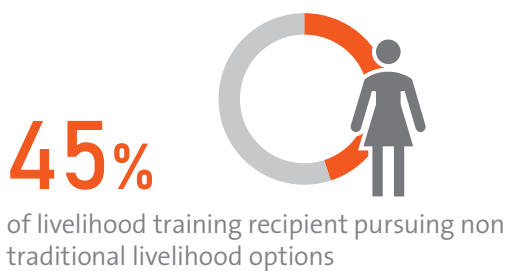
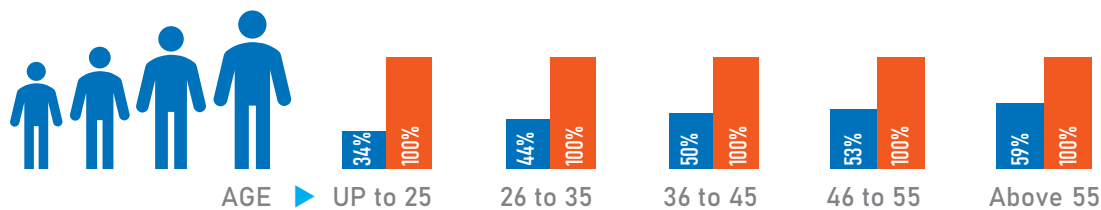
of women from project areas adopted alternative livelihood options and increased their income

**Micro-level indicator 5.7:** Percentage of women involved in the project that self-report decreased assets loss (in case of disaster) compared to previous disasters



of women from project areas reported decreased asset loss compared to previous disaster

## Endline (2021)



# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION



The introductory chapter describes the background, objectives, and methodology of the endline survey.



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

The National Resilience Programme (NRP) is designed to provide strategic support to the public and private sectors in order to build resilience aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in coordination with four key government agencies of Bangladesh. The goal of the NRP was to sustain the resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through inclusive, gender-responsive disaster management and risk-informed development. The programme's desired outcome was to bring about a substantial increase in resilience to disaster and reduction in disaster risk, minimize loss of lives and livelihoods, and protect people's health as well as their businesses.

The NRP started in January 2018 and set to end in December 2021. It is a unique partnership between the Government of Bangladesh and United Nations. On the GoB part, the key ministries and agencies were the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR); the Programming Division (PD) under Planning Division of the Ministry of Planning (MoP); the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under Local Government Division (LGD) and Ministry of Local Government Rural Developments and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C), and Department of Women Affairs (DWA) under MoWCA. The key agencies from the UN side were United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) that provided strategic support to develop national capacity in order to be equipped to deal with the changing nature of disasters.

### Context & Role of Department of Women Affairs

The technical assistance project of the DWA, a part of the NRP, is tasked with supporting the NRP in achieving its goal through focused action through the gender dimension of the programme. This part of the NRP is focused on mainstreaming gender equality and empowerment of women and girls into the national resilience frameworks by building women's leadership, in partnership with all four of the ministries engaged in NRP and other relevant parties. Through this, the intervention was expected to enhance the capacities of institutions and individuals and thus strengthen the disaster management structure for gender-responsive disaster management. Furthermore, the DWA part also focused on increasing women's involvement in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) through inclusion in Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), Community Volunteers, women-led community level Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and by providing the women in disaster vulnerable areas with alternative livelihood options. DWA was also expected to work with Journalists to ensure the information dissemination of gender-responsive disaster management actions through their media. At the policy level, the DWA part was expected to influence gender mainstreaming in SADDD, SOD, NPDM and make gender sensitive DPP and Gender Marker toolkits with different government agencies.

## Outputs under NRP

Output 1: Improved capacities for risk informed and gender responsive development planning.

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

Output 3: Improved capacity of selected public institutions to achieve resilience outcomes through designing and constructing risk-informed and gender-responsive infrastructure.

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

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

Since the ultimate outcome was to strengthen the gender perspective within NRP, the DWA part was mainly dedicated to output 4 and output 5 of NRP. It also contributed to specific activities and support for mainstreaming gender and gender-responsiveness into the activities in outputs 1, 2, and 3 of the NRP.

## Objectives of DWA under NRP

Specific objectives of the DWA part sub-project are: -

To enhance women's resilience to disaster risks through their participation and leadership in DRR actions in line with SFDRR.

To enhance the capacity of institutions and professionals to design and implement Disaster Risk Reduction actions in a gender-responsive manner.

To promote gender-responsive resilience messaging and awareness-raising through media sensitization and strategic advocacy targeting key policymakers and practitioners.

To seek innovative ways to help women secure sustainable livelihoods that contribute to women's resilience, empowerment, and transformational change.

## Expected results of NRP DWA part

The gender dimension of disaster risk management is better understood;

The national framework for disaster risk management has become more gender responsive;

The capacity and resource gap for gender-responsive disaster risk management and resilience is reduced;

Gender equality machinery and advocates lead gender mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction and risk informed development.

Infrastructure planning for Disaster Risk Reduction is gender responsive.

The most vulnerable, excluded and marginalized people living in high-risk areas have access to information on disaster risk and vulnerabilities, and are supported to take action to reduce risks, adapt to climate change, and recover from disaster;

## 1.2 SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

UN Women commissioned Consiglieri Private Limited to conduct an independent intervention assessment to assess whether the subproject has been implemented in line with its commitments in the approved programme document, and to document the subproject's immediate impacts. The purpose of the study was to assess: i) how successful the NRP DWA initiative has been in terms of mainstreaming gender in disaster management and disaster risk reduction and ii) the progress of the intervention (and its activities) against the targets that had been set at the beginning of the programme.

The end line study covered all aspects of the subproject's work: at a policy level, institutional level and at the field level.

## 1.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out following the OECD-DAC criteria<sup>1</sup> for evaluating relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and learnings from the project. To analyse the project outputs and outcomes, the assessment followed the baseline study of the DWA initiative.

The project area with respect to the policy level interventions were implemented throughout the country. The other activities at field level were conducted in cyclone-prone (Khulna, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar), flood-prone (Jamalpur, Kurigram) areas and national level activities were carried out in Dhaka districts. The geographical focus for this study was 11 Upazilas under the 5 districts, e.g., Khulna, Satkhira, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Cox's Bazar, and Dhaka. In this study, the main respondents were the central government officials from agencies of the DWA, DDM, LGED, and Programming Division, along with the household members in target areas, national experts, DMC members, women-led CSOs, community volunteers (CPP, FPP and Urban volunteers), Programme Implementation Committees (PICs), local journalists, local government officials, humanitarian practitioners (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) members) and other project related stakeholder groups.

Figure 1: Geographic area of the study



### 1.3.1 Sample distribution

The study followed both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The most crucial part of data collection was the key informant interviews (KIIs), which covered all the organizational stakeholders. In addition, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and In-depth Interviews (IDIs) were conducted to capture the

<sup>1</sup> OECD, 2019. Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use, OECD/DAC Network on Development Evaluation. Access at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/revised-evaluation-criteria-dec-2019.pdf>

success stories and varied insights from the study's findings. The team conducted 57 KIIs with relevant organizations' local and national level representatives, including government departments. In addition, 35 FGDs and Small Group Discussions (SGDs) and 5 IDIs were conducted at the local level with community people, the local government bodies for disaster management (UzDMC, UDMC), and local voluntary organizations (CPP, FPP).

The team captured quantitative information with survey tools developed under this study in consultation with UN Women. This tool, referred to as the Household and Citizen's Perception Survey was based on interviews with key beneficiaries in five districts, to understand the impact of the interventions on their livelihood and capacity for disaster resilience. Following random sampling, a 95 percent confidence level with a 5 percent margin of error and 50 percent expected prevalence were considered in determining the survey sample size. The final sample size was 397 with 3 percent caution measures, and two-thirds of the samples were women. There were (Khulna, Satkhira, Jamalpur, Kurigram, and Cox's Bazar), 132 were male respondents, and 265 female respondents in 5 districts. Descriptive analysis was primarily used to provide descriptions of the population or the basic features of the data for this study.

# CHAPTER 2

## RELEVANCE OF NRP-DWA INTERVENTIONS

This chapter discusses if the NRP-DWA interventions were relevant to the needs, priorities, problems of the target community.

## 2 RELEVANCE OF THE NRP-DWA INTERVENTIONS

Global context around gender perspectives have changed since the SDGs, including the addition of a comprehensive set of gender-sensitive targets “achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls,” of which Goal 9 is relevant to output 3. The SDG 9 addresses the urgent need for building resilient, sustainable, and inclusive infrastructure, which comprises of three crucial aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization, and innovation. In addition, the General Recommendation (37) of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2018 on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change has recognized that the *“failure to engage in gender-responsive disaster planning and implementation means that protective facilities and infrastructures such as early warning mechanisms, shelters and relief programmes have frequently neglected the specific accessibility needs of diverse groups of women, including women with disabilities, older women and indigenous women.”* It also highlights the lack of physical security and safe and accessible infrastructures resulting in increased levels of gender-based violence against women and girls.

Given this context, the DWA initiative of the NRP adopted a multifaceted and multi-stakeholder approach to mainstream gender perspectives into the various outputs enlisted within the NRP. For this, UN Women formed a technical working group that consisted of 11 members from LGED, UN Women, UNOPS, DDM, DWA, and Planning Commission.

### 2.1 GENDER-RESPONSIVE RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

New institutions, robust infrastructure, people-centred policies, inclusive planning, proactive responses, socially just practices, and so on are often regarded as landmark interventions of development projects. Therefore, understanding an intervention needs absolute clarity in regard to historical linkages of successive events. For example, though the current practice of disaster warning systems is well augmented by advanced meteorology, infrastructure, and communication network, it is founded on CPP and grew over several decades. Future developments would rely on our response to what is not working well in the current setting.

Recognition of NRP-DWA’s interventions over the last few years is a way of appreciating the work already done, along with thinking about the way forward. For example, inclusion of women, children, and other dependent groups came across at different times during the planning and executing the process of warning, rehabilitation, rebuilding, etc. This particular work model identified that the existing practice of developing the Development Project Proposals (DPPs), the blueprint of governmental development projects, is missing a gender-sensitive lens in the very first place. Therefore, developing a Gender-responsive Guideline for DPP is a significant and new initiative of the NRP-DWA initiative.

It was also noted that the previous guideline developed by MoWCA (drafted in 2009) includes guidance to incorporate gender issues into development initiatives. However, the guideline was rarely consulted upon since there was no obligation to use it for development projects. Therefore, the NRP-DWA initiative

supported the Programming Division to develop a policy brief by conducting several studies on the effectiveness and gaps of the earlier guideline that aimed at gender mainstreaming into DPP.

At the planning and investment stage, disaster risk and gender responsiveness were not considered before the NRP planning had been initiated. One of the main reasons was the lack of availability of disaster risk information of development planners of government agencies, including lack of capacity to assess disaster risks. To reduce the gaps in gender responsive development planning, the NRP-DWA initiative reviewed and revised the Gender-responsive Guidelines to be used in developing project proposals.

Relevant ministries and government officials were consulted in the development of the guideline and finalization of the recommendations. In the guideline sharing event, it was also recommended to make this guideline compulsorily to be applied in all project proposals. In addition, MoWCA's role was emphasized to be more proactive and supportive, contributing to gender-responsive project formulation. These revisions and recommendations were relevant and appropriate against the gaps that development planners faced in gender-sensitive development planning.

In addition, the NRP-DWA team supported BBS and DDM in devising methodological guidelines and protocols for integrating gender and social inclusion in climate change and disaster-related statistics. Based on 26 national indicators drawn from Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), the SDGs, and the Paris Agreement, the guideline primarily emphasized climate change and disaster exposure, vulnerability, impact, and management. A training session was conducted to enable BBS national-level officials to be acquainted with this guideline.

To improve the capacity of planning officials within various ministries and implementation agencies, NRP also organized three training sessions on risk-informed development. According to the study team's findings, the content of the training, resource pool, and sharing of these capacity development initiatives, addressed the existing knowledge gaps with respect to the gender of the planning officials. These activities were relevant to programme objectives as they were designed to tackle the lack of disaster information, lack of development planners' capacity to assess disaster risks and develop risk-informed and gender-sensitive plans.

## 2.2 INCLUSIVE NATIONAL CAPACITIES TO ADDRESS DISASTERS

Natural disasters are gender-neutral, but their impacts are not. Therefore, while living in the same household, disasters disproportionately affect men, women, boys, and girls. This is because of the gender dynamics the society has that influence the impacts of the disasters unequally on women, and girls. Hence, age, sex, and disability disaggregated data are essential for planning, designing, and implementing disaster resilience initiatives.

Regarding disaster management in Bangladesh, among the frameworks, policies and planning documents notable are Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) and National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021-25. The Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) is an important milestone towards guiding and monitoring disaster management activities in Bangladesh. It is a disaster regulatory framework approved by the National Disaster Management Council (NDMC). National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021-25 is the revised version of NPDM 2015-2020 prepared by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). NPDM 2021-25 is based on the four fundamental disaster risk management principles adopted from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and Standing Order on Disaster (SOD).

As mentioned in section 2.1 above, pre-existing gaps in the disaster management capacity of relevant government agencies led to limited preparedness and recovery capacity on gender responsiveness. Therefore, it was highly necessary to strengthen the ability to understand gender-specific impacts of disasters with a gender-disaggregated database. To address this concern, the NRP-DWA initiated various capacity strengthening measures for public agencies on gender analysis of disaster data and collecting sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD).

Till 2019, the SOD too had limited gender and inclusion consideration. To address this gap, NRP-DWA initiative under output 2 led the development of gender guidelines of SOD 2019 in both English and Bangla. And based on this guideline NRP-DWA initiative and MoDMR jointly reviewed and included gender and social inclusiveness (including disability) issues and concerns in SOD 2019.

In addition, NRP-DWA, MoWCA and MoDMR together developed a background paper on gender and inclusion for the National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025; formulated a gender matrix and reviewed the entire plan from a gender lens. These changes will ensure public investment in disaster management that equally benefits men, women, and persons with disabilities. Hence, it can be said that the “National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025” was also designed in a gender-responsive manner.

Through output 2, NRP has also encouraged and generated enough space for cooperation, support and coordination among the Ministries and inter-Ministerial bodies.

Moreover, DWA and MoWCA had been part of different committees, including the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee, Earthquake Preparedness and Awareness Committee, National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Cyclone Preparedness Programme Implementation Board, and National Disaster Management Advisory Committee to provide gender-related technical support. This new association marked a change in attitude within the ministries and relevant departments towards achieving gender equality. MoDMR and MoWCA officials received training and technical assistance and participated in international forums under the intervention. Because of these kinds of exposure, the ministries were able to increase their capacity to understand DRR related policies and actions while looking at it through a gender lens.

The NRP-DWA part also worked with Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to generate methodological guidelines and protocol for data enumerators and users to integrate gender and social inclusion in climate change and disaster-related statistics. As a result, “Integrating gender and social inclusion in the environment, climate change and disaster-related statistics” was launched. This Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) protocol was a one-of-a-kind guideline for establishing a gender-responsive public data management system. The SADDD protocol is based on 26 national indicators from Sendai, SDGs and the Paris Agreement related to exposure, vulnerability, impacts and management of activities related to climate change and disasters. In addition, the protocol clearly guides the data implementation plan along with the collection plan.

NRP-DWA also facilitated the Training of Trainers (ToT) for national officials of BBS on the use of SADDD so that they can roll it out among local level statistics committees in target districts.

NRP created an opportunity for the BBS to collaborate closely with UN Women, DWA, and other concerned departments to work on gender-responsive plans and national gender-based issues together. In order to target gender responsiveness, the inclusion of the third gender and people with disabilities, and ensuring equity, equality, and women empowerment as part of the government’s plan.



## 2.3 RISK-INFORMED AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Repeated mega-disasters are known to damage infrastructure significantly in Bangladesh, which causes the loss of development gains as a nation. It also affects the sustainability of necessary services like transportation, education, medical services, disaster shelters etc. Therefore, to strengthen infrastructure planning, design, and construction in a gender-sensitive way, it was necessary to increase the capacity of relevant government agencies based on gender-responsive resilient infrastructure planning.

UN Women, along with UNOPS, had provided technical support to LGED to develop a Gender Marker toolkit that would enable LGED to assess the gender responsiveness of their infrastructure projects during the design, implementation, and maintenance stages of project life cycle. LGED already has a Gender Equity Strategy and Action Plan, and an active Gender Forum for looking at and ensuring gender aspects of their work which would be further strengthened and developed through the designing of the gender marker toolkit, raising awareness on it, developing skills to provide gender responsiveness at all stages of LGED's activities and projects (needs and design assessment stage; implementation and construction stage; maintenance, operation and rehabilitation stage; and monitoring and evaluation stage).

The five sets of important indicators of the gender marker toolkit would help the users ensure that: 1) the infrastructure design meets the needs and constraints of all possible users through gendered data collection and analysis; 2) check whether the project considers the activities and actions specifically targeted to the needs and interests of the diverse range of social groups throughout all stages of the project; 3) ensure that the project considers the risks and possible solutions for any sexual or gender-based violence that the infrastructure or the project might reduce or exacerbate; 4) the fourth indicator ensures the influence and participation of all factions of the society in all the stages of an infrastructure project. 5) And lastly, the fifth major indicator provides inclusive monitoring and evaluation processes for the project. The introduction of the gender marker was found relevant for assessing infrastructural projects against pre-existing needs.

## 2.4 ENHANCING WOMEN LEADERSHIP CAPACITIES

Goal 5 of the SDG sets a target to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by 2020 and sub-goal 5.5's statement emphasizes '*Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life*'. This target statement in itself explains the current situation of women whereby they are still lagging behind men. Pre-existing gender inequality coupled with restrictive social norms make women the most vulnerable in times of disaster and further reduce their opportunities and options to build capacity for disaster resilience.

Political, social, and financial constraints bar gender responsiveness and discourage women from taking leadership roles in disaster risk management at national and local levels. To address this gap, the NRP-DWA initiative strengthened the capacity of both female and male disaster management officials and representatives at the national and local level so that they can implement gender-responsive disaster management and resilience and ensure gender equality and women's leadership at the service provider level.

Improving the capacities of a spectrum of disaster management actors and building women's leadership capacities require proper selection of trainees, development of practical and comprehensible training modules for each stakeholder, and appropriate training modalities for the different actors. For this reason, NRP initiated training sessions to develop the capacities of the central and local level government officials, and this included project officials, project director of the NRP, officials from central government, people working at the implementation level on the ground, of the various governmental departments, local government representatives, and local actors.

The capacity of DMC members, CPP, FPP, and CSOs (especially the women members of these entities) was enhanced so that they can take the leadership role in gender-responsive disaster management at a community level.

The study team identified the capacity development training that NRP had initiated and organized which included:

**Gender Responsive Resilience (GRR) capacity building:** This was a two-day long workshop on “Gender Responsive Resilience” organized for the LGED, DWA, DDM, and Programming Division officials and NRP project staff from the four respective departments, including 22 participants. The objective of this workshop was to enhance the inter-department coordination for increasing gender-responsive disaster management planning. In addition, a three-day-long training on GRR was provided to 26 field level officials from DDM and DWA. Women officials and representatives were prioritized when selecting participants for the capacity-building sessions.

**Enhancing leadership capacity:** This “Leadership Training” was primarily for the female DMC members to improve their capabilities to advocate and influence local level planning and decisions on disaster risk reduction and resilience building. In addition, 170 female DMC members from the project implementation areas received special training on women's leadership so that they could play leadership roles in gender-responsive disaster management. Also, the CPP, FPP, CSO members were trained on leadership to become change agents at the community level.

**Capacity building of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** 126 participants from 56 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), with mostly women participants, from five districts, received training on governance and accountability, safeguarding and protection, networking and leadership capacity, advocacy and negotiations, national, regional, and global perspectives on DRR, CCA and HA. Christian Aid developed nine training modules developed and rolled out the capacity building training on issues such as conducting needs assessments, conflict sensitivity and security management, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and SOD, Psychological first aid, cash program and inclusive distribution management, etc. NRP's approach in this training was that the participants who had gained knowledge would then go on to disseminate their learnings to their organizations. The CSOs received intensive training sessions to build their capacity to provide support to the disaster vulnerable community people and ensure gender mainstreaming in their community-based initiatives.

**Capacity building of DRR/CCA/humanitarian practitioners:** To enhance capacities of the DRR/CCA/ Humanitarian practitioners on gender concerns who work in various humanitarian clusters, UN Women provided three training sessions on “Gender in Humanitarian actions for Food Security” for the Food Security cluster; “Gender session in WASH” training for the WASH cluster, and training on “Gender and Age Marker for Cluster Working Group Members” for improved gender-responsive risk assessment. The initiative was relevant to stakeholder' needs as these DRR/CCA/Humanitarian practitioners are heavily involved in women empowerment and disaster management-related interventions.

13 participants (11 female and 2 male) from 12 organizations participated in a 6 week long online training. Apart from 4 days training sessions, participants worked with 3 peer groups where they had the scope to run a RGA report. Three peer groups updated the RGA report on COVID-19 from secondary data analysis that enhanced their practical skill and confidence to contribute to future RGA processes.

## 2.4.1 Participation in international and national conferences

Participation of ministry level officials in international conferences was implemented in order to bring about a change in their mind-set and perception regarding gender inclusion, sensitivity, and responsiveness. Furthermore, by raising their awareness on the opportunities, importance, and impact of alignment with such international agreements and policies, NRP intended to motivate them to create a more gender-inclusive environment.

UN Women provided opportunities to MoWCA, DWA, MoDMR, LGED, and a few CSO representatives (both female and male representatives) to attend conferences and training abroad for capacity building and raising awareness so that they may create enabling environments for the application of a gender-responsive disaster management and planning system. These trainings helped the officials to obtain a clearer understanding of the gender and humanitarian aspects and what NRP is trying to achieve. This also made working on gender mainstreaming with the government officials easier during the implementation of NRP.

According to DDM, the International Training on Gender Responsive Resilience had helped them gain perspective on the gender issues relating to disasters and helped to kick-start the NRP project. Attending the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland had enabled the female and male trainees to become more aware of issues such as women leadership in DRR, innovative DRR investment modalities, Build Back Better and WRC outcomes, promoting local level DRR and Disaster Risk Management (DRM), etc. In addition, the joint planning and brainstorming sessions had been eye-opening for the trainees in raising awareness on gender responsiveness.

The international conferences and meetings with GiHA helped the various cluster members of the Working Group to increase their awareness of the overall gendered impacts of COVID-19, floods, and cyclones. It also clarified the concept of how preparedness and response efforts could be made more inclusive and how they could take assistance from GiHA WG in these regards.

## 2.4.2 Reviewing policy documents, facilitating seminars and symposiums for promotion of GRR

### 2.4.2.1 Review of documents, policies, guidelines, etc.

UN Women revised, developed, finalized, and disseminated several policies, guidelines, and protocols such as the “Policy Brief on Gender Responsive Development Project Proposals,” “Gender Marker toolkit,” “SADDD Guidelines and Protocols,” “National Plan for Disaster Management 2021 – 2025”, and revision and translation of “Standing Order on Disasters 2019”. The modifications and development of such documents aimed at mainstreaming gender in disaster management. The revisions considered are aligned with inclusion and promotion of gender and disability responsiveness by SIDA and in line with the CEDAW Recommendation 37 on Gender and DRR.

### 2.4.2.2 Seminars and workshops

UN Women facilitated numerous national and international seminars and workshops for showcasing, disseminating, raising awareness, promoting, and introducing the activities of NRP with the aim to reach a spectrum of disaster management and climate change actors.

The participation of CSO representatives in the session “Untold tales of women champions in climate change” during the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual International Gobeshona Conference had aimed at showcasing and sharing the stories of the women champions and their remarkable contributions disasters and climate change. In addition, during the 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Gobeshona Conference, UN Women, alongside ICCCAD, had conducted a session on “Disaggregated Data for Resilience Building,” “Gender Responsive Resilience,” and “Celebrating women’s achievements and leadership in combating climate change”. Through these the information was shared on NRP activities and interventions among academics, practitioners, policymakers, and delegates engaged in climate change and development at national and global levels.

Besides, to promote and sensitize faculties, researchers, students, policymakers, and practitioners on “Gender Responsive Resilient Infrastructures,” UN Women held a webinar session at the International Conference on Earth and Environment Science and Technology for Sustainable Development. In addition, a webinar titled “Where are the women? Media Coverage of Disasters” was organized to observe the IDDRR 2020. Participants from media development organizations, including partner organizations, DWA, and universities, joined. Furthermore, UN Women, Care Bangladesh and Oxfam organized a web consultation on “Dealing with dual disasters with a gender lens.” The events were held to create discourse and discussion on the country’s readiness to deal with natural disasters in a gender-responsive manner while struggling to cope with the COVID-19 crisis.

### 2.4.3 Gender focal training for journalists against their gaps and needs

Media reporting can largely influence the government policies, including donor funding to create a women-friendly environment, as remarked by the UN Women Country Representative in one of her speeches in 2020. However, media reports usually do not place adequate focus on the security risk of women during disasters. Therefore, UN Women designed the training on “Media sensitization on Gender Responsive Resilience” to open the journalists’ perspective towards probing deeper into stories of women in disaster and reporting in a manner that presents the survivor spirit of the women. Through this, NRP hopes to prompt readers to understand more about women’s challenges, battles, resilience, and perseverance during disasters.

The training module was well received by the participants (76 participants, 11 female and 65 male), which, according to our respondents, helped them identify their gaps and limitations in understanding gender and explore innovative ways for gender-sensitive reporting. In addition, the BBC Media Action held mentoring sessions after the training to ensure that the journalists who participated in the training could share their stories on women with the trainers and get feedback and guidance. The activities under this intervention were relevant as it sensitized the selected journalists to collect and develop inclusive gender-sensitized reports (27 news stories were published and broadcasted by the trained journalists on different TV channels, and 51 articles and reports were published in national Dailies on gender-responsive resilience).

## 2.5 GENDER-RESPONSIVE COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

Access to information and communication technologies, access to finance and savings, assets, government support, livelihoods, ability to initiate new or diverse sources of income at the post-disaster phases are all critical needs and closely connected for enhancing disaster resilience and disaster preparedness.

Recurring disasters make households all the more vulnerable wearing down their capacity to cope and overcome impact of one disaster before the next. Lack of actionable early warning messages, limited capacity for disaster preparedness, and inadequate response to disasters at the household level were the pre-existing conditions for the NRP to address the target communities. To address these problems, the NRP-DWA initiative worked on the early warning dissemination system and enhanced the community preparedness mechanism for disasters focusing on women and their capacity to respond to disasters. Also, alternate livelihood options were introduced for women to increase their resilience.

Under output 5, which seeks to enhance disaster preparedness at the community level, the NRP-DWA initiative developed awareness-raising early warning messages in Bangla and disseminated these through local government offices, local committees and community volunteers of both men and women. NRP provided alternative livelihood-oriented skills training to vulnerable women and disaster preparedness and leadership training to ensure that daily income is maintained in post-disaster phase. Community-based livelihood training was provided based on the selected livelihood options. (Further discussed in sections 2.5.2 on the livelihood topics).

### 2.5.1 Early warning and disaster preparedness messages

After conducting a mapping exercise at the field level in Kurigram, Satkhira, and Cox's Bazar, early warning messages were developed which also included information about how to prevent COVID-19 spread especially for women who may be forced to go to crowded situations in the shelters. In addition, CARE Bangladesh, in support of FPP, was designated to disseminate early warning messages in flood-prone areas which included the forecasted timing of the disaster, the duration and water level (for flood), expected intensity, and advice on early actions to be taken to reduce damage to households due to the disaster.


Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES), with the help of the Flood Forecasting warning Committee (FFWC) and Department of Disaster Management (DDM), prepared and broadcasted early warning messages to UzDMCs, UDMCs and CPP/FPP levels. As the message was in Bangla and in simple language, the message recipients from the local communities reported that they easily comprehended the messages. In FGDs, community members stated that the early warning messages helped them take early actions and reduce damages from the disaster.

NRP-DWA initiative adopted a 360-degree community-driven approach by sensitizing relevant stakeholders and ensuring early warning message delivery to the community. CPP, FPP, and other UDMC members were on the front line for early warning message dissemination. CPP and FPP volunteers strived to deliver the messages door to door to warn the vulnerable group of women in the household. However, the majority of the community people received warning messages from public announcements at public places and mosques arranged by UDMC, CPP, or FPP.

Eighteen audio-visuals on gender-responsive early warning contents on cyclones were developed and disseminated through government agencies and NGO partners. In addition, 15,000 posters for COVID-19 awareness and measures and its gendered impacts were circulated in public places by CSOs. CSOs also showed the audio-visual material on early warning messages in the courtyard meetings with the community. Campaigns for awareness-raising on COVID-19 and GBV were conducted through public announcement with pre-recorded messages through megaphones through different public gathering places, door to door visits, community consultation, and courtyard meetings.


Besides early warnings on the disaster, the audio-visual contents included gender-responsive messages on early actions for female and male household members to take, to minimise damage due to disaster. These audio-visual material for disseminating messages on early actions was reportedly more effective than the public announcement and other ways of message dissemination.

There was no specific mechanism to reach out to the vulnerable women group or persons with disabilities. Mostly, these vulnerable groups turned to the men for the updated early warning messages disseminated in public places where men had access. Initially, though the vulnerable women received training regarding early warning messages and disaster preparedness, many women found it difficult to understand the public announcements and audio-visual material about upcoming disasters. However, many vulnerable women reported that their capacity to understand the warning messages was enhanced and they sought out warning messages and forecast information from responsible bodies. Low literacy was one of the significant challenges for the vulnerable women in comprehending the project and disaster related messaging. Secondly, the lead time before receiving an early warning and preparedness messages was not enough in many cases to take early actions timely.



The videos on early warning were made in local dialect. This helped us indeed to understand how to prepare for and how to respond to disasters. Contents on women's needs during disaster were very effective.

**Taslima Suntana**, Community person,  
Shymnagar, Shatkhira



The objective of NRP-DWA was not just about inclusion of women, it was more about gender equity and empowerment of women.

**Arif Abdullah Khan**,  
Programme Specialist, UNDP

## 2.5.2 Livelihood training and cash grant support

Livelihood skill development and credit support for diversification of livelihoods are considered the two of the most critical factors for women's empowerment to increase their coping capacity and disaster resilience. The intervention was found relevant as it aligns with the achievement and progress of the SDG 1 on 'No Poverty,' SDG 5 on 'Gender equality,' SDG 10 on 'Reducing inequalities,' SDG 8 on 'Decent work and economic growth,' SDG 11 on 'Urban resilience of women living in slums and working in the informal economy,' and SDG 13 on 'Climate change and livelihoods resilience of women.' Besides, access


to alternative livelihoods and credit also ensures food security of the most vulnerable women and girls (SDG 2) and helps households to send their girls and boys to school (SDG 4) and to pay for their medical bills and ensure good health (SDG 3). Furthermore, economic empowerment also reduces gender-based violence resulting from poverty (SDG 16).

Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), NRP-DWA's partner provided livelihood training and cash grant support to the 2,700 vulnerable women. Eight non-traditional livelihoods (bee culture & honey processing; vermicompost; crab culture in cage; dry fish processing; mushroom cultivation; small trading- handicraft/shopping bag; mobile phone repairing; and motorcycle repairing) were selected based on the findings of the livelihood mapping study. After conducting a rapid assessment with the target people, five non-traditional livelihoods were finally selected, based on which training modules were developed on different livelihood options by WEDO under the technical assistance of UN Women with support from DWA. These include 1) vermi-compost, 2) bee and honey processing, 3) dry fish processing, 4) crab culture, and 5) mushroom cultivation.

2,700 most disaster vulnerable women from Cox's Bazar and Satkhira received livelihood training and cash grant support of BDT 15,000 to initiate alternative livelihood practices. The local administration was responsible for the selection process to identify these vulnerable women. The selection criteria included income or economic status, inadequate housing, lack of electricity, lack of income source, unemployed male family members, etc. The study team found that 30 percent of cash recipient households were female-headed indicating that selection was relevant. Furthermore, the living condition was also found to be the poorest among the cash recipients.

In addition, under NRP-DWA, WEDO assisted the targeted vulnerable women in opening an individual bank account (savings account) with Bank Asia and Dutch Bangla Bank for ensuring smooth and unhindered transfer of livelihood cash grants. The targeted vulnerable women did not have any formal bank account on their own, and this bank account increased their access to financial services.

However, though the livelihood choices were made through needs assessment, the livelihoods were not quite contextualized with the target areas, community, and culture of people's livelihood. The livelihood training was based on generic preconceived ideas stated by the trainees. Moreover, the findings from the FGDs with targeted vulnerable women's groups revealed that the livelihood training covered a lot of details on the selected livelihoods and business processes, which would require far more investment than the provided cash grant. This is one of the primary reasons why many of the targeted people did not adopt the promoted livelihood or trade. Furthermore, the cash grant was also spent on food during the pandemic. During the lockdown, the households struggled to manage food for their family members. Most of these families rely on agriculture, and lockdown stopped the transportation of agricultural products. Therefore, the families could not sell their products. In addition, there was a lack of market linkage support for the new livelihood options. It was found that the existing market in some areas did not support the newly promoted livelihood. Therefore, the target people could not properly use livelihood trainings that they received to adopt a new trade, that would increase their resilience against disasters.



We were taught about mushroom cultivation in the training. But we have never seen edible mushroom ever, let alone cultivating it. It was not feasible for us to start cultivating when no one in the locality wants to buy or eat mushroom.

**Rizia Khatun**, Community people,  
Shymnagar, Shatkhira

This evidence suggests that the activities under the livelihood development intervention were not adequately carried out and not as effective. COVID 19 and restrictions on movements and community gathering significantly hampered the proper execution of the planned activities. Because the model was not tested or appropriately adopted by the targeted beneficiaries, it is difficult for the study team to conclude on its scalability.

### 2.5.3 Gender sensitive disaster preparedness and leadership training

The community-level training on gender-sensitive disaster preparedness and leadership was conducted with selected vulnerable women who received livelihood training and cash grant support. The training aimed to promote gender equality and sensitivity in gender preparedness and pursue women's leadership in disaster preparedness and recovery. A separate set of modules was developed for gender-sensitive disaster preparedness and women leadership by WEDO under the supervision of UN Women and DWA. One specific session on COVID-19 was also integrated into the training module, as resilience against the pandemic was also a necessary issue. The hotline number for COVID-19 information and measures was shared in the training session so that the vulnerable people were better aware of the threats of the pandemic and the measures that need to be taken. Following the training, the women's groups also attended monthly courtyard meetings to discuss and contemplate how they as individuals and groups could contribute to disaster preparedness at the local level and recovery efforts.

The intervention was planned to empower the extremely poor rural women with the help of training because these women were the most vulnerable during disasters. It was found that their understanding of gender-sensitive disaster preparedness and practices during disaster improved along with their capacity for being disaster resilient through these trainings. They used the knowledge from the training to take better measures to deal with COVID-19 and Cyclone Amphan in 2020 and in 2021. Moreover, the leadership training motivated the women to take charge during disasters.



# CHAPTER 3

## EFFECTIVENESS/ OUTCOME OF NRP-DWA INTERVENTIONS

This chapter describes the extent of progression of NRP-DWA part interventions towards pre-set plan, objectives, and outputs.

# 3 EFFECTIVENESS/ OUTCOME OF NRP-DWA INTERVENTIONS

## 3.1 THE OUTCOME OF ACTIVITIES UNDER OUTPUT 1: GENDER RESPONSIVENESS IN DPP


### 3.1.1 Policy brief on mainstreaming gender into DPP and capacity building training for risk-informed development

In the research and review of DPP and the previous gender-responsive guideline for development projects lead to the identification of eight significant gaps, presented in the Policy Brief on mainstreaming Gender: According to the policy brief:

- the structure of the guideline could be made simpler and reader friendly.
- the DPP manual lacks all the elements/components suggested by the guideline.
- there is a need for a checklist and sound indicators to assess the level of gender-responsiveness of a project.
- the team responsible for planning and reviewing projects are not aware of the guideline.
- the orientation of related officials was not followed up with refresher training, which led to limitation in capacity of the officials to interpret and apply the guideline.
- MoWCA has had limited contribution to the Project Evaluation Committee (PEC) meetings to ensure gender responsiveness.
- A functional monitoring system to assess the progress of the implementation is highly required.
- There is no institutional obligation to apply the guideline in developing project proposals.

According to the MoP official interviewed, the prevailing gaps were identified correctly, and they were effective in the revision of the guideline.

MoP agreed with the identified gaps through the policy review and has committed to developing more risk-informed and gender-sensitive projects. In addition, due to the capacity development initiatives, MoP and DWA are working jointly with respect to inclusion and gender-based concerns in planning and other areas as appropriate.



We learned a great deal about gender sensitivity and how to put gender dimensions during project planning from the DWA part of the NRP. We hope we can develop better project proposals which consider gender needs and priorities in coming days.

**Dr. Nurun Nahar**, Joint Chief,  
Programming Division, MoP

However, the policy brief was not published or advocated for, to take executive steps in order to make DPP changes for different ministries. MoP urged that DWA should lead the way of gender mainstreaming in their ministry first, and then other ministries as well.


### 3.1.2 Integrating gender in DPP following gender-responsive guideline

It was found by the study that the officials of government agencies (MoDMR, MoP) reported that they now think about how to approach planning and disaster management in a gender-sensitive way. The Programming Division together with, DWA and UN studied three previous projects identified its gaps, however the recommendations for gender integration are yet to be implemented. The MoP also reported working on the national planning system, including gender issues to be of paramount importance.

The NRP-PD initiative urged that a specific gender specialist is not required in every department to make the government projects more gender-sensitive. Gender issues should be instilled among the officials as a basic understanding, and which needs to be integrated in all their work. To achieve this, more awareness and advocacy level interventions are essential. However, other stakeholders argued that a gender specialist is still necessary for every government department to ensure that public projects are gender sensitive.

## 3.2 THE OUTCOME OF ACTIVITIES UNDER OUTPUT 2: SADD INTO SOD

The NRP published “*Integrating Gender and Social Inclusion in the Environment, Climate Change and Disaster*” related statistics in December 2020. It was launched by the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), and the Director General, BBS. This was developed through the findings from three national workshops organized jointly by UN Women and BBS. The first two workshops were organized in May and October 2019 with the professionals from DRR, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Humanitarian sectors. These workshops identified 25 new priority indicators to enhance gender, DRR and CCA statistics in Bangladesh. The 3rd and final validation workshop on the draft protocol and guidelines for Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data for Disaster and Climate Change Statistics were held in December 2019 in consultation with 41 participants from BBS and other relevant ministries.



Ministries now have started to realize the importance of having disaggregated data. BBS’s first of its kind training with UN Women and DWA’s support has changed that perspective.

**Md. Rafiqul Islam**, Joint Director, ECDS, BBS


The activities under output 2 included support in revision of SOD, National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025, generating SADD, and training of trainers (ToT) with BBS officials to collect and use sex, age, and disability disaggregated disaster data. BBS representatives claimed that they did not have much expertise in managing and handling disaster and gender data. UN Women and DWA provided gender mainstreaming training in every ToT session, which helped them learn and implement. At the implementation level, one Training of Trainers (of 2 days) on SADD was arranged for 16 professionals

of BBS. At the participant level, there were 14 males and two females. According to DWA, they worked closely with BBS to organize workshops and draft guidelines for SADDD.

BBS then collected the data, created modules, organized workshops, and BBS conducted SADDD indicator training for the environment and disaster-related work while UN Women provided technical support.

### 3.3 THE OUTCOME OF ACTIVITIES UNDER OUTPUT 3: GENDER MARKER TOOLS

The capacity-building sessions were able to bring about a sense of change in the mindset and perception of the LGED officials regarding the importance of gender responsiveness and inclusion within their infrastructure projects. In addition, LGED also established a Gender Forum focused on the inclusion of gender issues into their projects. Therefore, the changed mindsets and perceptions along with the gender forum, resulted in development of a gender marker toolkit with overall acceptance from LGED but still subject to be piloted.



Every infrastructural project of LGED considers gender. But this Gender Marker would be instrumental to self-assess how successful we have been in mainstreaming gender.

**Md. Jashim Uddin**, Project Director, NRP-LGED Part

The gender marker has not yet been directly applied to any of the LGED's projects so far due to the COVID-19 lockdown. Therefore, the effectiveness of gender markers in assessing the gender responsiveness and sensitivity of the infrastructure projects in the different stages could not be determined. Further, some LGED officials reported that they felt the gender marker was too comprehensive, and the entirety of the gender marker toolkit may not be applicable for the various kinds of infrastructure projects that LGED undertakes. The gender marker would be more effective in assessing the gender responsiveness and sensitivity of different types of projects if it were customized and contextualized for the different kinds of projects. LGED officials believed that with proper customization of the toolkit as per their activities and capacity building of LGED staff at all levels, LGED will have the capacity and willingness to apply the gender marker into their core activities effectively.

### 3.4 THE OUTCOME OF ACTIVITIES UNDER OUTPUT 4: ENHANCING WOMEN LEADERSHIP CAPACITIES

#### 3.4.1 Training and staffing initiatives of the stakeholders for strengthening their knowledge on GRR

##### 3.4.1.1 Capacity Building on Gender Responsive Resilience (GRR)

The gender-responsive resilience training was said to be very effective as UN Women had ensured appropriate specialists as trainers. The overall approach in training, materials and personnel used, brought about a change in the mindsets and perceptions of government officials. According to the Assistant Project Director of NRP from DWA, the training sessions had caused government officials to be

more mindful regarding gender issues while designing, planning, and implementing their activities to the extent that LGED was found to have included breastfeeding corners for lactating mothers and separate washrooms for women in their upcoming projects.

DDM officials had said that they now know that women are better able to understand the needs of women during disasters, and support from women is more accepted by the women in the community. Therefore, DDM had started ensuring women's inclusion during pre-disaster activities to raise awareness on gender responsiveness in rescue activities during disasters.

### **3.4.1.2 Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience, and public health emergency**

The gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience training were found to have transformed the perception of officials and representatives at all levels of the local government. The concept of gender responsiveness has been considered an essential aspect of any activity. All the respondents of the study who had received this training said that they understand better the need to prioritize the needs and constraints of women, disabled people, and other vulnerable community members during disasters. It was also reported that there had been changes in the practices of the UDMC members and CPP volunteers during cyclones due to the training. The disaster management actors had also said that they became more aware of COVID-19 through the public health emergency training.

#### **3.4.1.2.1 Capacity building of DMC members**

Disaster management committees are primarily involved in planning, budgeting, monitoring the activities, allocating resources, and carrying out activities during disasters. The DMC members from 5 districts had been provided with training on gender responsive DRR and resilience.

The capacity-building sessions capacitated the DMC members to incorporate gender-responsive measures into their disaster management planning. Women are now allotted time during the meetings to voice their concerns. Thus, women's participation in these meetings and events have increased in recent times. During discussions in meetings and events, women's involvement was further ensured through awareness-raising courtyard meetings and enrolment in capacity-building trainings facilitated by NGOs, Jubo Unnayan, BRDA, etc.

Women, disabled people, adolescent girls, children, and other vulnerable community members previously had not been willing to go to shelters during disasters as the shelters had been too crowded, lacked security and did not have disabled/women-friendly facilities. It was found that the DMC members in Satkhira District had tried to allocate separate rooms and separate restrooms and evacuation plans for women at the cyclone shelters so that women are more comfortable and secure during cyclones. . Food and non-food support for the women had also been provided in shelters for incentivizing women to take refuge in shelters during cyclones. Awareness-raising activities such as miking by volunteers, roadshows, plays, etc., were conducted at the field level to inform people about the improvements made to the shelters.

Shelter support in the flood-prone areas had been a challenge faced by the DMC members as most people take refuge in embankments or high roads. Targeting their limited resources towards the embankments was very difficult. However, people taking refuge in the schools and mosques were provided with food and non-food support. Separate rooms and restrooms for women were not offered in the flood-prone areas due to a lack of budget and space. Most women said they did not go to any shelter during the floods as they do not feel secure during their stay there.

While the coordination among the UzDMCs and UDMCs in some areas had improved regarding gender responsiveness, it was found in some areas, that the UDMC members had received the planning instructions from UzDMC at the last minute.

### 3.4.1.2.2 Capacity building of CPP volunteers

The Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) is a joint program of the Government of Bangladesh and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society that provides a robust early warning system for the coastal population of 13 districts and works on community preparedness against cyclones that frequently hit Bangladesh coast. Besides the professionals, CPP also has an enthusiastic team of volunteers, including a dynamic team of women volunteers. The roles of CPP regarding planning and execution of the DRR initiatives are clearly mentioned in the revised SOD 2019. CPP also has a vital role at the Union and Upazila Disaster Management committees. According to the CPP volunteers, the training made them more aware of women's safety during and post cyclones. They regularly share their learnings and experiences with the women of their communities to raise awareness and reduce their risk from disasters. After the training sessions, the CPP volunteers had regular meetings with the UDMC members to identify and map the vulnerabilities of the people within the communities to provide quick, convenient, and effective evacuation support.


During cyclones, the CPP volunteers quickly disperse to disseminate the warning messages. The early warning messages are shared through miking in the markets and roads and by putting up flags to indicate the signal number. The volunteers move to evacuate the community people once signal four is declared. Women volunteers reach out to the community women and let them know to pack up their valuable assets and move towards the shelters.

In coordination with the UDMC, the volunteers often transport relief, food, medicines, and other necessities to the shelters inaccessible by the UDMC members. In addition, some male and female volunteers are stationed at the shelters during disasters to provide support such as first aid, security, dissemination of critical messages, etc., to the shelter dwellers.

### 3.4.1.2.3 Capacity building of FPP Volunteers

Flood Preparedness Programme is a newly formed volunteer group through NRP. The volunteers had been very recently appointed and trained by BDPC and Care Bangladesh. They had been found not to have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities. While they had been more aware of prioritizing women, disabled people, and other vulnerable factions of their community during floods, they had not been as proactive as the FPP volunteers.

BDPC and Care Bangladesh had provided the volunteers with jackets, megaphones, and whistles during training and had added them into a WhatsApp group to improve coordination in planning and to carry out activities.



Sensitizing community men on gender equality and inclusiveness would help to create enabling environment for women to exercise their leadership skills and also sustain the practice of women participating in decision making in our communities.

**Nurjahan Begum**, Female UDMC member, Munshigonj Union, Shyamnagar, Satkhira

The floods in 2021 had not been as severe as those in the previous years. Hence, there was little need for the FPP volunteers to engage in the activities as per their training. However, it was reported that the volunteers had helped people living in vulnerable areas to move to higher ground during the flood. The FPP volunteers said that when the surge began in 2021, they had shared images of the situation of their village through the WhatsApp group chat, but they had not received any directions or guidance in response from BDPC or Care Bangladesh.

As the FPP is a relatively new organization and has not been involved actively in disaster management, their coordination with the UDMC had been comparatively low. The UDMC members were said to have had a list of contact details for the FPP volunteers, but they reported that they had not been informed or included in any of the UDMC meetings yet. However, the volunteers said to have had received the early warning message from miking by UDMC in their markets, which they then disseminated to the community people, especially women.

### **3.4.1.3 Leadership building training**

The leadership training provided to the female DMC members had been effective in building their capacities to raise concerns during meetings, suggesting changes in the plans, and advocating for the betterment of the women in the targeted communities. It had been reported that the active participation of women DMC members had significantly increased in the various meetings and events held by the DMCs. The women had also actively conducted courtyard meetings on disaster risk reduction and resilience with the women in their respective communities. They had shared their knowledge on the preparedness actions that should be taken to reduce risk and damage during disasters, understanding and comprehending early warnings, and undertaking alternative disaster-resilient livelihood options with the community women. Female DMC members' increased engagement at the field level had enabled them to identify the most vulnerable women in their communities and nominate them for IGA training and safety net programmes.

However, it was found that despite the increased active participation of women in the DMCs, they had not yet been fully empowered to steer the decision of the male DMC members in many cases. As a result, the female DMC members reported that their recommendations and suggestions receive lower priority and are seldom acted on. This had been mainly due to the lack of gender sensitivity of the male DMC members.

### **3.4.1.4 Capacity building of women led CSOs**

The women-led Civil Society Organizations had been working for the welfare of the community people, especially women, for a long time and had been involved in various NGO interventions. They actively work for women's empowerment through enrolling women in IGA training, forming women groups for savings and loans, undertaking awareness-raising activities on rights and empowerment, etc. Receiving extensive training through NRP had enabled them to widen their scope to work for the women as they had increased awareness and capacity. Their organizational structure and capacity have significantly improved due to Christian Aid's guidance, advice, and support. Some women led CSOs had actively participated in conducting a needs assessment with Christian Aid to identify the vulnerabilities of women and other vulnerable factions of their communities during disasters and build a needs assessment report.

The women led CSOs regularly conduct community risk assessments, including women, children, elderly, and disabled people, to raise awareness on the risks and risk reduction strategies during disasters. The

learnings from the community risk assessments are shared with the UDMC members during meetings to ensure that the concerns of the community people are addressed. For example, in Kurigram, the CSO members had identified an issue of waterlogging in an area through the community risk assessments. As a result, they were able to identify that a dam built by a prominent family near the village had restricted the flow of water and caused waterlogging in the area. Through coordination with UDMC and law enforcement agencies, the women led CSO could bring down the dam and solve the issue of waterlogging in that area.

The women led CSOs had increased their collaboration and coordination with the DMCs, LGI, and other disaster management actors to disseminate early warnings, relief/food/non-food support, cash grants, etc. They have also volunteered for evacuation and rescue responses during the disasters. Women-led CSOs in Satkhira reported that they communicated with various LGI officials and organizations to clean up their shelters and provide food for the shelter dwellers during Cyclone Amphan. They had also installed solar panels at some of the shelters with funding support from an NGO so that the shelter dwellers had access to electricity when grid lines were switched off during cyclones. Furthermore, as the women led CSOs had been trained on policies and guidelines such as SOD and NDMP, they had been involved with the DMC activities.

The women-led CSOs had increased their efforts and activities to reduce the occurrences of gender-based violence such as child marriage, sexual, physical, and verbal abuse. They regularly conduct courtyard meetings with women and adolescent girls for awareness-raising on GBV and to support from rights-based organizations during such occurrences.

The lack of funding often causes disruptions and obstructions in the planned activities of the women led CSOs. However, with the help of various organizations and their enhanced capacities and awareness, the CSOs had been able to provide cash grants to women during COVID, cash grants for alternative livelihood options, medicines during disease outbreaks, etc.

### **3.4.1.5 Capacity building of DRR/CCA/Humanitarian practitioners**

GiHA provided training on Gender and Age Marker to cluster members from Food Security, WASH, Shelter, Health, and Nutrition to ensure humanitarian standards were followed as stated in the Gender and Age Marker toolkit. Representatives from Oxfam, IFRC, and World Vision said that the training sessions had been instrumental in including gender aspects into the activities of the different clusters. The expert trainers from Bangladesh and beyond helped them realize the gaps in their planning regarding gender and to develop strategies to address them accordingly. The training participants said to have trained their staff in continuum so that gender issues can be incorporated into their activities at the field level. They said to have become more aware of gender issues while developing proposals, designing interventions and activities, implementing them, and generating reports.

Three rapid gender analysis reports on COVID-19, Flood of 2020, and Cyclone Amphan had been developed by the working group members with assistance from GiHA. The working group also made contributions to HCTT Cyclone Amphan plans, and humanitarian preparedness and response plan to make them more gender responsive. The GiHA working group had also produced a gender analysis on the 2019 monsoon flood, based on the Joint Needs Assessment Report and Humanitarian Response plans. Furthermore, the GiHA working group extended its support to the Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG) in reviewing need assessment tools from a gender perspective. Thus, a gender lenses was used in the Joint Need Assessment checklist during COVID-19 Cyclone Amphan and monsoon flood 2020. GiHA also provided support to NAWG in designing an RGA training outline for its partners at the local level and supported the facilitation of two batches of RGA training in the cyclone and flood-prone areas.



The regular quarterly meetings of GiHA had enabled the working group members to become more aware of the overall gendered impacts of COVID-19, cyclones, and floods. In addition, the different clusters had gained newfound knowledge and awareness on how preparedness and response efforts can be made more gender-responsive with the help of GiHA.

### **3.4.2 Engagement of government officials at national, regional, and international levels for the promotion of GRR**

The engagement of MoWCA, DDM, LGED, DWA, and the Programming division in various national, regional, and international levels to promote gender-responsive resilience enabled the participants to become more aware of gender issues related to their activities. The participants said to have gained a new perspective on the importance of including gender issues in their work. While there has been an increase in the awareness of gender responsiveness, many believed that incorporating gender issues into their activities and planning would still be challenging as sensitization at all levels is required to bring about such a change. The participation of government officials in international training and conferences has helped expose new ways of thinking that could help cement gender responsiveness in policies and activities in the future.

### **3.4.3 Participation in international and national conferences**

International meetings with the GiHA working group helped build the capacity of different clusters on gender responsiveness. It had led to the development of gender analysis reports on various disasters in 2019 and 2020. In addition, participation in the GiHA WG meetings helped improve coordination among the different organizations to make their intervention design and planning more gender responsive.

The success stories of the women-led organizations (CSOs) had been shared along with videos of women champions and their contributions to disaster management and climate change activities through international conferences. UN Women had also been able to share their accomplishment with various disaster management actors, policymakers, humanitarian actors and climate change adaptation practitioners on the addition of SADDD guidelines and protocols into disaster management activities and gender markers for gender-responsive infrastructure projects. It worked as a platform and medium of exposure for UN Women to share their activities and instigate discourse and discussion among the relevant actors.

### **3.4.4 Intended and unintended positive and negative results of the capacity building of government officials**

There have been various positive implications through the NRP interventions. Notable among these, is that the Programming Division had included a chapter on gender responsiveness resilience in the training module on “Public Sector Training on Gender Responsiveness and Disaster Risk Reduction”. Protocol and guidelines for SADDD were added to the SOD 2019 and National Disaster Management Plan. The technical group under LGED formed under this project had developed the Gender Marker Toolkit, which is currently awaiting field testing and appropriate customization for application by LGED.

There have been changes in the activities of the Upazila level and Union level government officials as a result of the capacity building sessions. Upazila level government officials in Satkhira and Khulna were found to have improved the gender responsiveness of their cyclone shelters by adding rooms and restrooms for women. Women’s participation increased in all committees and events at the union level.

Women's needs and constraints were prioritized in many areas during disasters. Local governments have improved their communication and coordination with volunteer groups and civil society organizations to provide better support to the community people.

### **3.4.5 Change in gender-focused disaster management as a result of the changes in policies, plans, and tools**

UN Women, through NRP, had reviewed several policies, documents, plans, tools, etc., to include gender-focused disaster management planning and actions. For example, the gender marker toolkit was designed to assess the gender responsiveness of infrastructure projects but has not yet been field-tested and finalized for application in real life. The guidelines and protocols for SADDD had been developed and added into the SOD and NDMP, which is currently being used for gender-focused post-disaster data collection at the field level. The policy brief on gender guidelines for DPP has been developed and finalized but has not yet been published. Therefore, changes from such reviews will require more time and actions through NRP.

### **3.4.6 Training of journalists on gender-sensitive news reporting**

The journalists report that they have gained a fresh perspective in reporting as a result of the attending the training on “Media sensitization on gender-responsive resilience, gender-based violence, and health emergency during COVID-19”. Earlier, the journalists used to mainly interview men to get information for their news articles and reports, since they felt that interviewing women or portraying their stories would not be as appealing or lucrative for the readers, unless it had an emotional angle.

From the media training, the journalists have taken a different perspective of women's stories. The training had helped them dig deeper into the resilience and fighting spirit of the women during disasters. They learned that the women face the most problems during disasters and that their stories consist of more details about the challenges faced. Now, when they draft news articles, they focus more on women's challenges, needs, and coping mechanisms during disasters.

All the journalists interviewed through the study had said that they have published several stories on women during disasters. For example, a journalist from Kurigram investigated and developed stories on how women are sexually abused and married to their abusers in shelters, the condition of women and children in shelters, challenges of women living on boats or roads during disasters, etc.

Post-training, the journalists went on to publish numerous stories on gender-responsive resilience through their media houses. A journalist from Jamalpur reported over 20 stories focusing on women through various newspapers and news channels. Another reporter aired her story on a family living on a boat during the flood. It was reported that 27 stories had been broadcast on television and 51 news articles written and published in various newspapers as of 2020, two radio shows were aired on gender-responsive resilience where CSO members had shared their stories on their activities and success.

# CHAPTER 4

## IMPACT OF NRP-DWA INTERVENTIONS



This chapter discusses the significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended effects of NRP-DWA part interventions.

# 4 IMPACT OF NRP-DWA INTERVENTIONS

Results of activities regarding improvement in the policy environment, changes, and practices at the institutional/ national level (policymakers and other stakeholders who received training and performed their role) have already been reported in Chapter 3. In this chapter, the study team has tried to describe results or impact at the community level (due to changes at the policy/ institutional level). In this section, the effect (intended or unintended positive or negative impacts of the intervention activities) of disaster preparedness message dissemination, livelihood training with cash grant support, gender-sensitive disaster preparedness and women leadership training, and gender-sensitive disaster management initiatives are discussed. The related indicators of the NRP-DWA initiative are also reviewed here.

## 4.1 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS MESSAGE DISSEMINATION

The project facilitated the dissemination of disaster preparedness messages to vulnerable communities. The UDMC members, CPP and FPP volunteers, and CSO staff received training on gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience arranged by the NRP-DWA initiative in November 2019. The module included disaster preparedness message dissemination and how to make disaster preparedness gender sensitive. As a result, they became more knowledgeable and aware of spreading the early warning messages among vulnerable people, especially women and persons with disabilities. They implemented their learnings during the floods, Cyclone Amphan, and Cyclone Yas in 2020, reaching women and persons with disabilities with early warning messages properly.

**Micro-level indicator 4.3: Percentage of women from the project communities self-reporting receipt of early warning messages at the wake of a disaster**

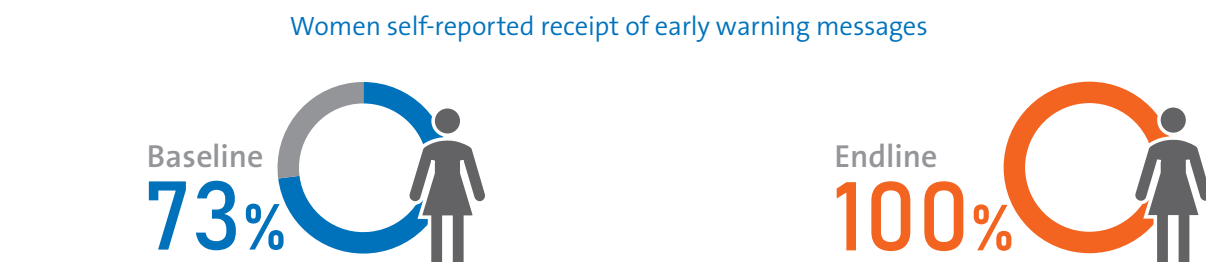
Khulna, Shatkhira, and Cox's Bazar are cyclone-prone districts, though surges of storm and waterlogging (in Shatkhira) are also common. Kurigram and Jamalpur are flood-prone areas. The study found that 93 percent of the respondents faced disasters in 2020. All the respondents (100 percent) of this study who faced disasters reported receiving disaster preparedness messages for floods and cyclones in 2020. There was no gender-based differences observed in receiving early warning messages. Although, in 2018, 73 percent of women reported that they received early warning messages in the wake of a disaster, it was found that in 2020, 100 percent of women in project communities received early warning messages. Therefore, it can be concluded that the range of early warning messaging systems increased, and more women benefited from the project-supported early warning message dissemination. The sources of early warning messages for cyclones and floods in 2020 are shown below.

**Figure 2: Percentage of respondents received disaster preparedness messages**



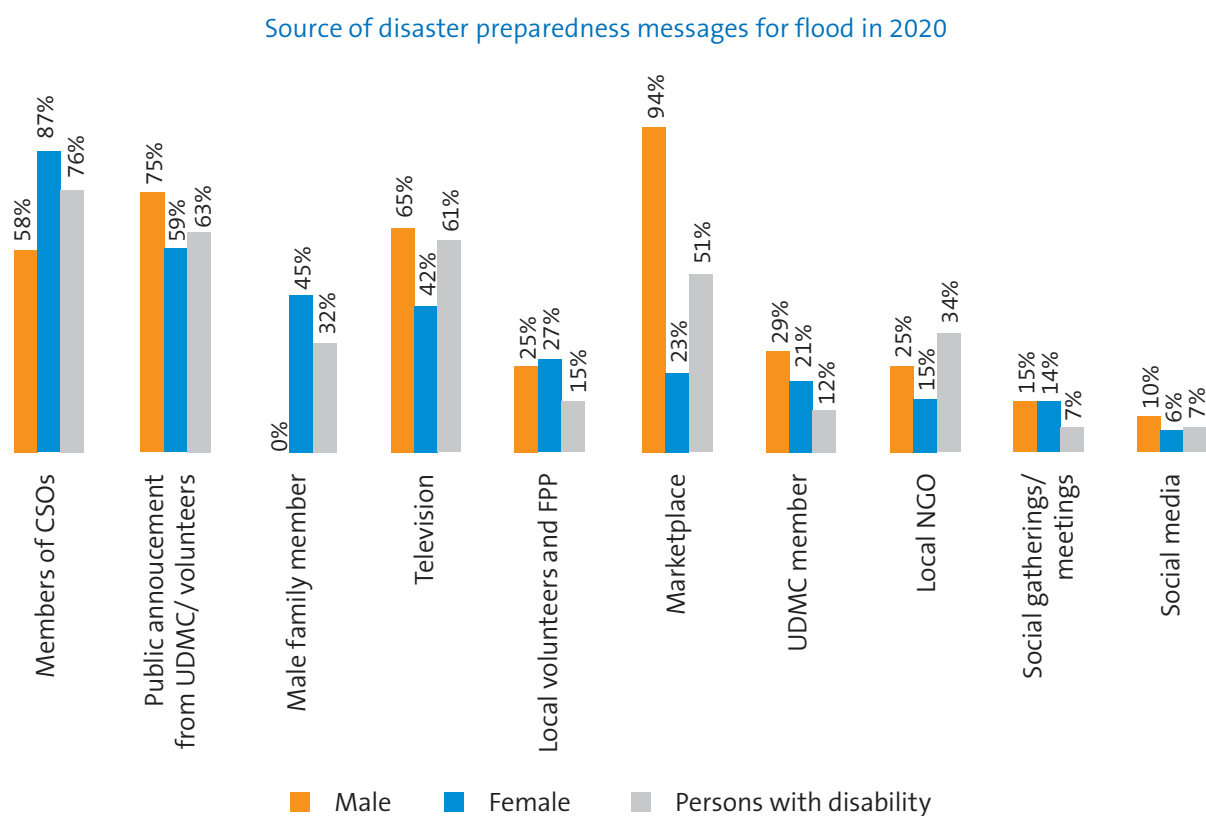
Respondents received disaster preparedness messages for flood and cyclone in 2020

**Figure 3: Comparison of baseline and endline regarding reception of early warning messages by women**

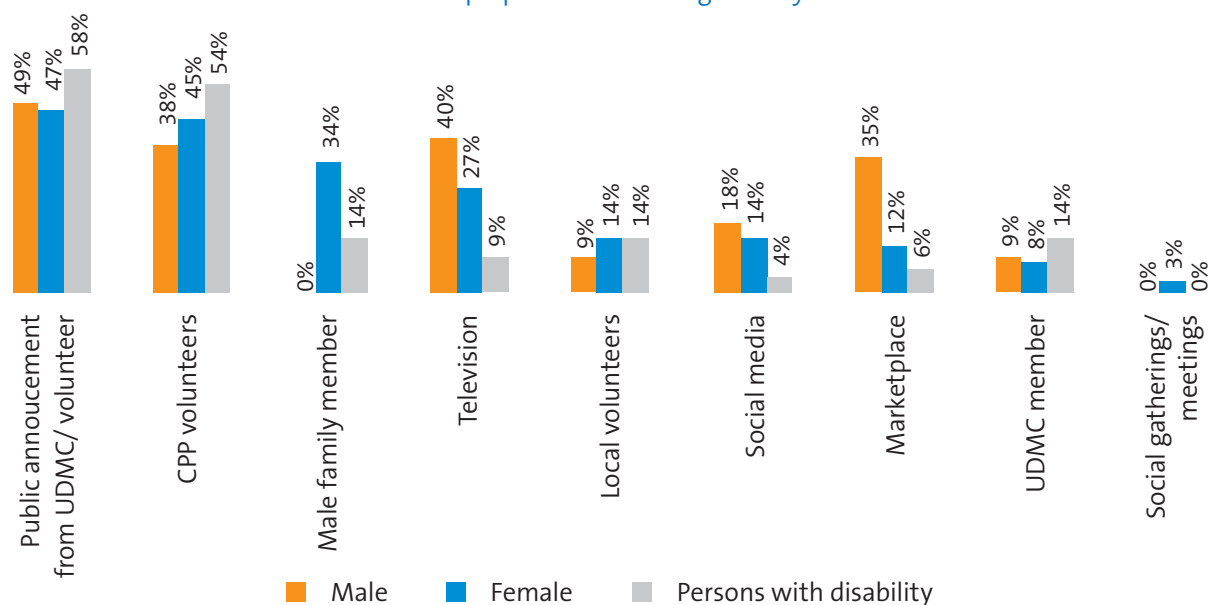


Even though the women were said to have received early warnings for the disasters, the lead time was inadequate and small. For example, people in Shatkhira said that they received a warning in the morning, and the water level inundated the areas in the afternoon. As a result, they could not save their crops. The average lead time of early warning for both cyclones and floods were three days in 2020, the same as before (2019). Another problem faced by the women was the lack of understanding of early warning messages. The FGD findings showed that sometimes women do not understand the meaning of the flags raised to signal for a cyclone. Also, in many cases, the public announcements (using megaphones locally known as miking) were difficult for the women to understand and interpret the risks associated with the upcoming disaster.

**Figure 4: Source of disaster preparedness messages**



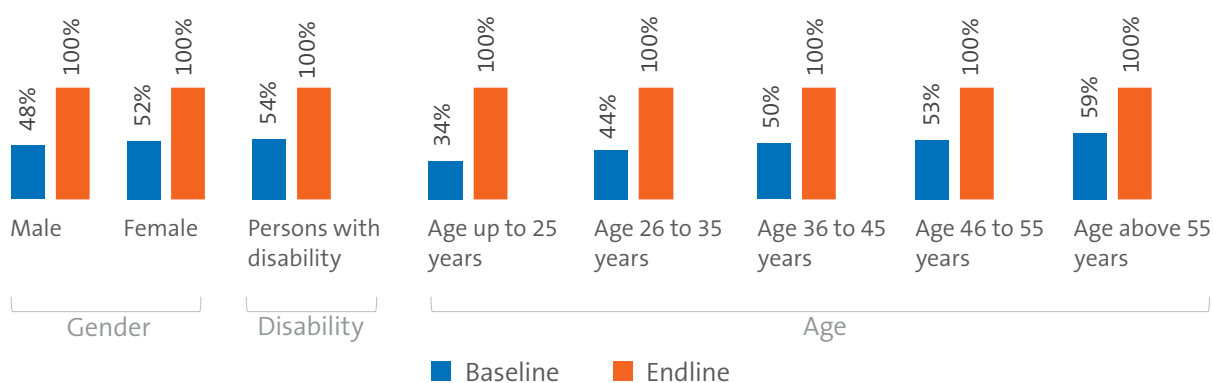
Source of disaster preparedness messages for cyclone in 2020



**Macro-level indicator 5.4: Number of people (disaggregated by gender, age, and disability) who benefited from increased access to early warning information from FPP expansion**

The project facilitated FPP expansion in flood areas- Kurigram and Jamalpur. Here, the percentage of people of different gender, age, and disabilities receiving early warning information in Kurigram and Jamalpur are shown against the baseline values.

**Figure 5: Percentage of people who received early warning information in Kurigram and Jamalpur**



Mostly, the public announcement by the UDMC or volunteers was the primary source of preparedness messages for both flood and cyclone-prone areas. A significant portion of females still received messages from male family members. The source of preparedness messages for men and women was quite similar, but since, men accessed the marketplace, this was another source of information for them. The target

people also reported that they were able to take some early actions or preparedness measures before the disasters in 2020 as a result of receiving early warning messages. 94 percent male and 92 percent female respondents who received early warnings said to have taken early actions after receiving preparedness messages for cyclones in 2020. In flood-prone districts, 100 percent male and female respondents took early action after receiving a preparedness message for a flood. According to the FGDs, the women watched audio visual clippings in the courtyard meetings arranged by CSOs. These included information of the gendered impact of COVID-19 during disasters and how to protect themselves and prevent spread of the infection. CSOs also disseminated preparedness and awareness-raising messages for gender-based violence through audio and video screening in the courtyard meetings. The women reported that the video contents were easy to understand and visually pleasing to watch. They also mentioned that the visual representation was straightforward and easier to understand than word of mouth messaging.

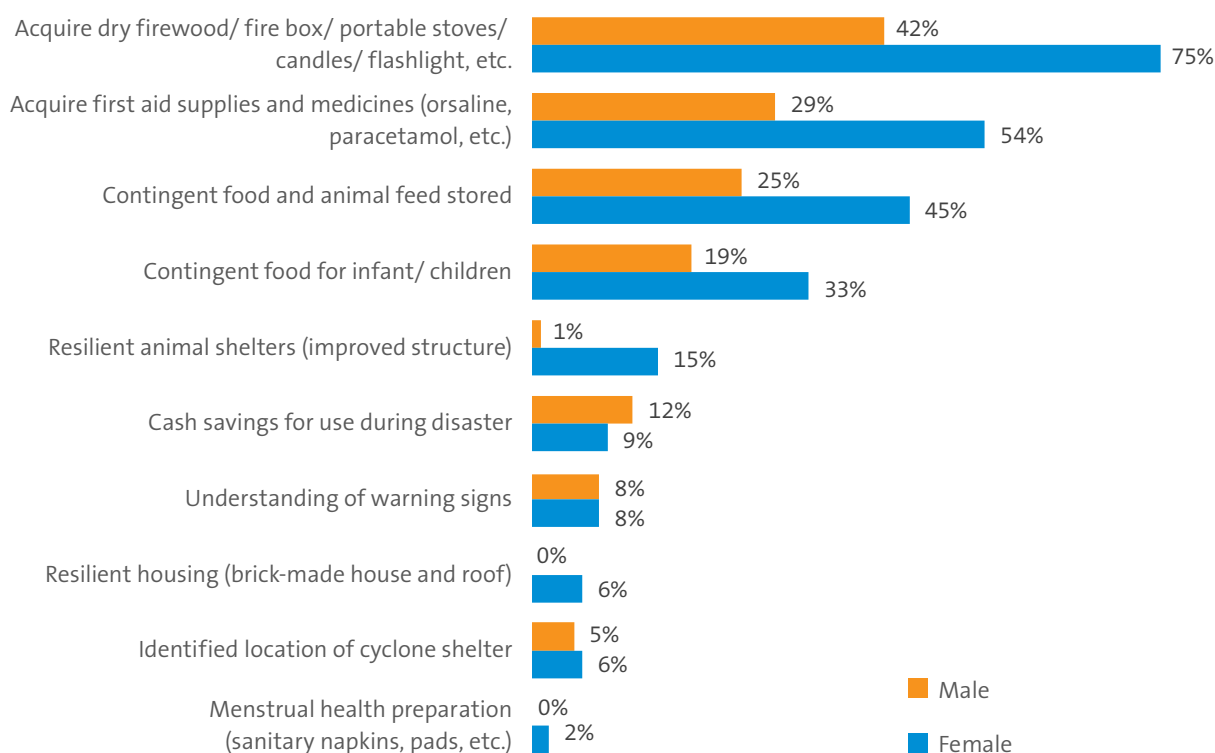
## 4.2 GENDER-SENSITIVE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Along with the livelihood training, the target women also received training on gender-sensitive disaster preparedness and women leadership. It was found that the awareness and knowledge of target people regarding gender-sensitive disaster preparedness had remarkably increased. Most of the respondents stated that they did not think of the particular problems and challenges faced by the women during disasters prior to the training. They realized that disaster preparedness catered to women and people with disabilities will help them access similar facilities and opportunities during disasters. The women who received the training reported that they understood the concepts and perspectives of gender better, along with women's risk, danger, and ability during disasters. They learned about the government laws and guidelines on women leadership and disability friendly interventions and the DMC's responsibility in applying gender-responsive disaster risk reduction as per SOD.

Women had become more confident in seeking out early warning messages independently. They were more inclined to go to shelters on their own during disasters, even if male family members were not present. They were also more aware of the services of UDMC, volunteer groups, and other relevant bodies who work in disaster management. It was observed that they were more vocal about their needs and rights than before.

The women participants reported that from the training, they understood better about disaster preparedness practices and gender issues during disasters. The taboo of going to shelters was negated through awareness-raising in training. Awareness related to early actions and preparedness like stocking dry food, preparing portable cooking stoves, tying hair, and wearing salwar kameez so that they are not obstructed during disasters, going to shelter, etc., were shared in the training. The targeted women reported that the training taught them how to save valuable documents, i.e. wrapping them (certificates, legal documents, national ID, etc.) in plastic bags, taking them to the shelters or burying them in the ground with a sign, etc. Other preparedness actions they learnt were how to elevate the homestead, cover the roof with plastic wrap, and tie it to a strong rope to stabilize the house during a storm. The women and community members reported that they applied some of these learnings during the recent disasters as early actions. The mitigation measures taken by people as reported by men and women respondents in Khulna, Shatkhira, and Cox's Bazar are given in the chart below.

**Figure 6: Early actions for mitigating cyclone impacts**



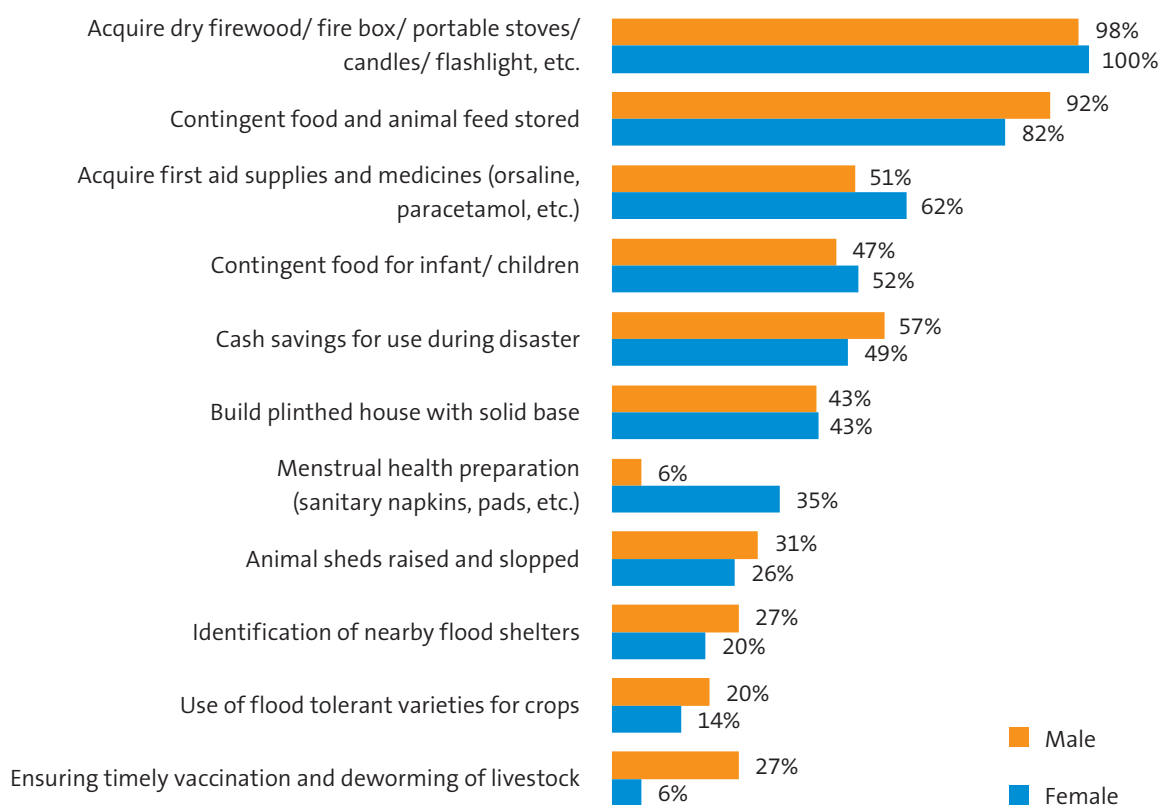
The most common preparedness measures the people took were storing dry firewood, firebox, portable stoves, candles, flashlight, etc., to use during disasters. In addition, first aid and medicine saving were also usual actions before a disaster. Interestingly, there were quite some differences noticed in the early actions taken by men versus that by women because of the training the women received. As a result, women were taking more mitigation actions than men. However, in the case of flood-prone areas, the men and women respondents reported that they took early actions before the flood to mitigate the impacts and reduce loss.

Storing firewood, portable stoves, candles, animal food, first aid supplies, infant food were the most common early actions against flooding. The chart shows that the early actions taken by women and men were mostly similar in the flood-prone areas of Kurigram and Jamalpur. There was no disaster preparedness training conducted at the community level in these districts.

Along with livelihood training, target women received emergency public health preparedness training, mainly focused on COVID-19 awareness and measures. The women mentioned that the information on COVID-19 threats and measures was helpful during the pandemic, especially during disasters. The learnings included risks and dangers associated with COVID-19, impacts of COVID-19 on men and women, and risk reduction response for men and women in terms of personal, household, and societal level during the pandemic. However, few women reported receiving information from DMC members on gender-responsive and resilient COVID-19 management. 80 percent of men and 78 percent of women respondents said that it was easy to accessing public health emergency preparedness information from DMCs, CSOs, women’s organizations, or community volunteers. Also, most of the respondents stated that they accessed information on risks and dangers associated with COVID-19 from these sources.

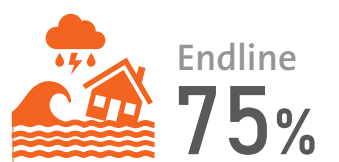


**Figure 7: Early actions for mitigating flood impacts**



**Micro-level indicator 5.7: Percentage of women involved in the project that self-report decreased assets loss (in case of disaster) compared to previous disasters**

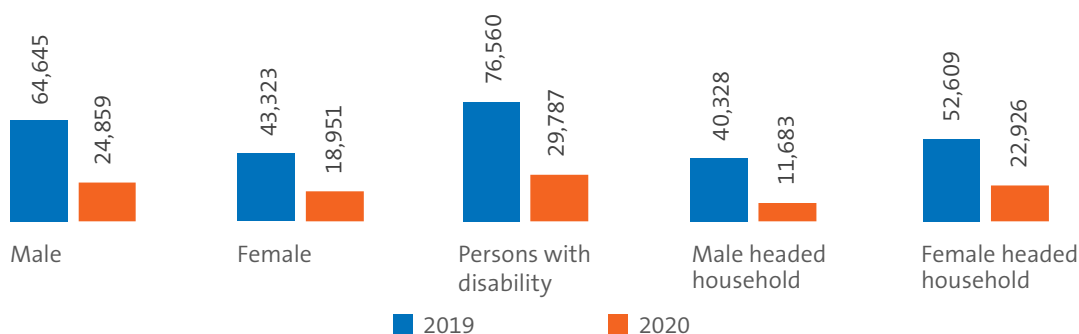
The training improved the awareness and knowledge level of the target women of this project and the improved knowledge made them understand what early actions to take after receiving the early warning messages. As a result, the target women reported that the asset loss was considerably lower in 2020 than the previous year. For example, 89 percent of respondents said that they faced asset loss in 2019 during disasters. This percentage came down to 73 percent in 2020. Therefore, in 2020, fewer people met asset loss compared to 2019. This study found that 75 percent of the women respondents faced decreased asset loss compared to the previous disasters in 2019. In the baseline, 14 percent of women respondents reported the same.



Percentage of women reported decreased asset loss compared to previous disaster

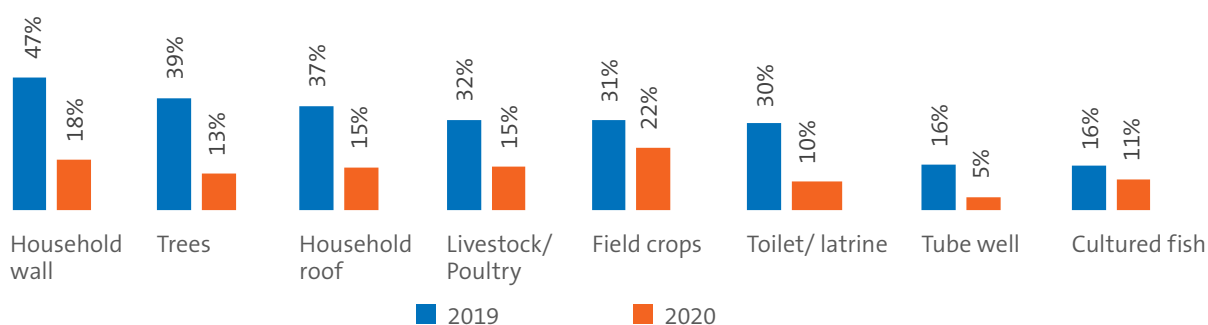
The average amount of asset loss also decreased from 2019 to 2020, as reported by both male and female respondents. The differences among different types of respondents are shown below. Persons with disabilities said that the highest asset loss was in 2019 compared to 2020. Female-headed households also suffered more asset losses compared to male-headed households.

**Figure 8: Average amount of asset losts**



Most respondents reported that the disasters had damaged the crops (field crops, trees), livestock and poultry, fish, household infrastructure like the roof, wall, toilet, and tube wells. However, it can be seen from the figure below that in every case, fewer respondents reported damage in 2020 compared to 2019. In addition, the target women mentioned that they were able to save more assets in 2020 because of the additional early actions they took compared to previous years.

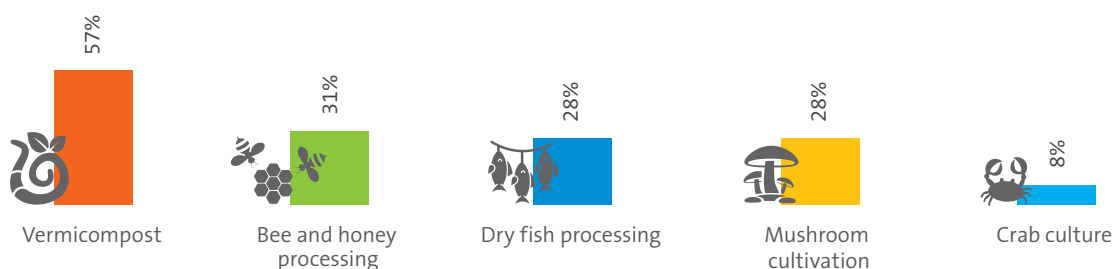
**Figure 9: Percentage of respondents who reported damage of assets**



## 4.3 LIVELIHOOD TRAINING WITH CASH GRANT SUPPORT

Livelihood training was provided to 2,700 women in four upazilas of Shatkhira and Cox's Bazar on five non-traditional livelihood options. It was found that in some cases, the same person received training in more than one livelihood option. A significant portion of the sample who received livelihood training received training on vermi-compost. The practice of trained women regarding these livelihood options was not satisfactory.

**Figure 10: Percentage of livelihood training recipients**



**Micro-level indicator 5.6: No. of women in the project area pursuing non-traditional livelihood options contributing to their resilience building**

During baseline, this indicator was measured with the non-traditional livelihood options for women in target areas like seed sellers, schoolteachers, toymakers, electronic repairing, tutors, and service holders. Only 1.4 percent of women were engaged in such livelihoods in 2018. It was observed that after receiving the livelihood training, 45 percent of trainee women were practicing the livelihood options promoted by the NRP intervention. Interestingly, the target women adopted dry fish processing as their way of IGA even though most of them had received vermin-compost training. The provided IGA options by the training were not adopted by most of them. Bee and honey processing and crab culture were not adopted by any of the target women in the sample. In Satkhira, most of the vulnerable women were trained on vermi-compost production. In Cox's Bazar, the alternative livelihoods introduced among vulnerable women were mushroom cultivation, dry fish processing, bee and honey processing, and vermi-compost. The adoption of alternative livelihood was lesser in Satkhira than Cox's Bazar. Mostly, vermi-compost and dry fish processing were adopted and applied by the vulnerable women trainees.

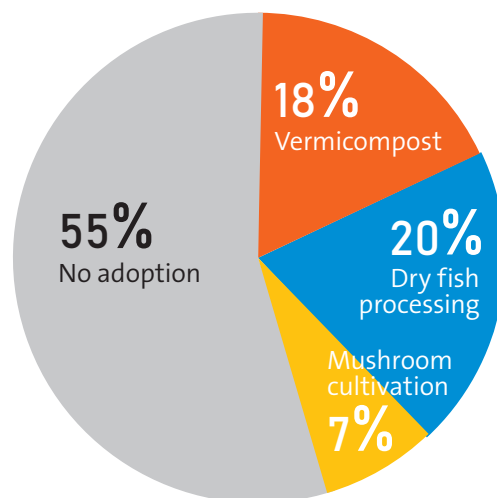
There were some factors behind this lack of uptake of this intervention. Firstly, the cash grant amount was not enough for them to take the necessary early actions. The process of farming or processing taught in the livelihood training required far more investment than the cash grant. Moreover, the target people were not interested in investing their money, effort and time in these trades on their own because the promoted/provided livelihood options were new to them. Therefore, it was unlikely that they would invest in a new livelihood opportunity after one training. It was easier for them to invest the cash grant in existing income-generating activities to increase income. Secondly, the then-current market system was not ready for adopting new livelihood options. There were no established input or output markets. Therefore, the people could not initiate their livelihood easily. Most target people had no idea where they could buy the inputs and sell the produce.



For women with the same socio-economic condition as me, it was hard to start the livelihood as we were struggling to meet our bare minimum needs during COVID 19.

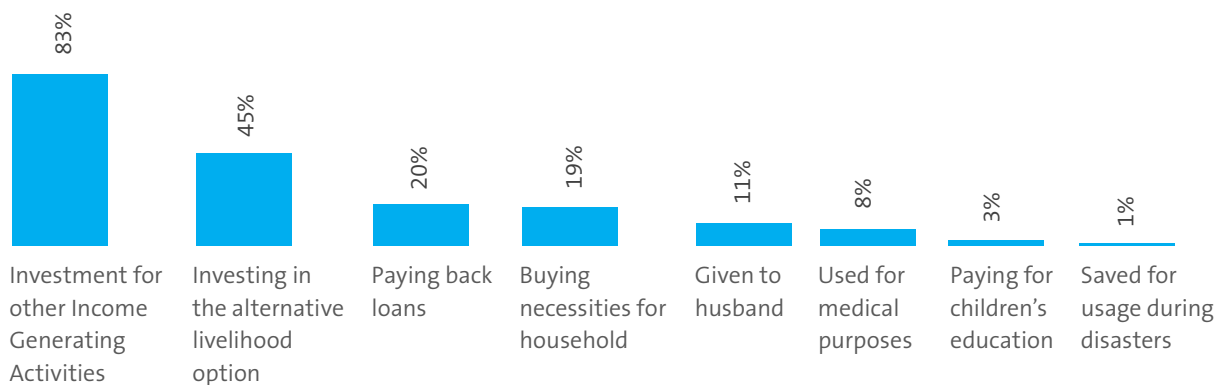
**Fatema Khutun**, Community people, Shymnagar, Shatkhira

**Figure 11: Application of alternative livelihood options**



All the recipients of livelihood training received the cash grant as an initial investment for the alternative livelihood options. While the target women did report using cash grants for productive purposes, they did not use it in the newly promoted livelihood options. Instead, they invested in existing agricultural cropping or small family businesses. Some women reported that they used the cash to buy household necessities and dry food before the disaster as preparedness measures. The trainee recipient's use of the cash grant money is shown below.

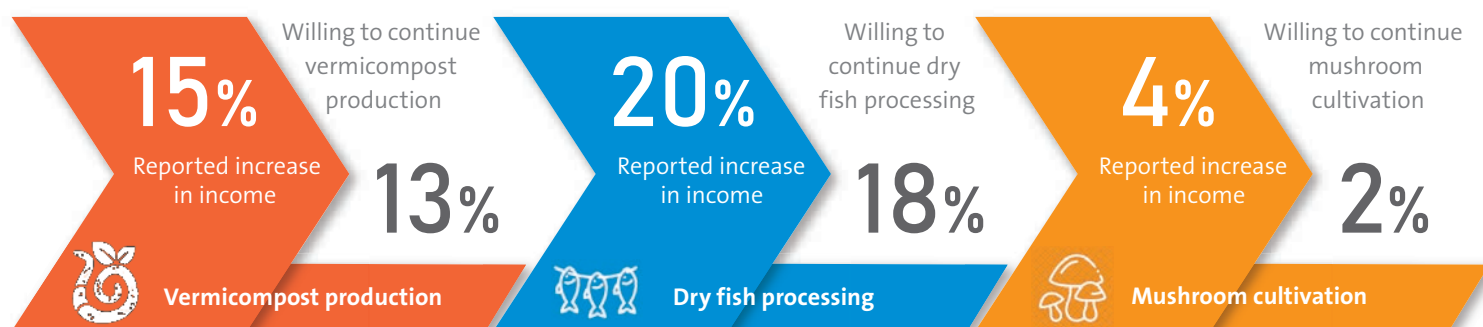
**Figure 12: Use of cash grant money**



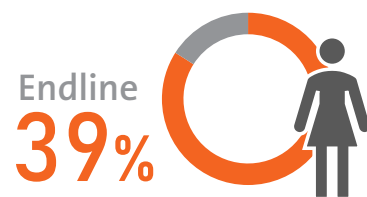
**Micro-level indicator 5.6: Percentage of NRP's target women getting livelihood support with an increase in income**

39 percent of targeted women who received alternative livelihood training reported an increase in their income. Fifteen percent of women who received livelihood training said that they had a rise in income from vermi-compost production. By adopting vermi-compost production, their income increased by BDT 2,000 on average. 20 percent of women who received livelihood training reported an increase in income (due to the adoption of dry fish processing), and the average increase income was BDT 4,784 per head. On the other hand, only 4 percent of women who received livelihood training reported an increase in income by mushroom cultivation, and the average increase in income was BDT 1,300 per head. Even though some women increased their income through livelihood options, few did not want to continue the trade. The percentage of target women willing to continue the alternative livelihood are shown here.

**Figure 13: Income increase and willingness to continue livelihood**



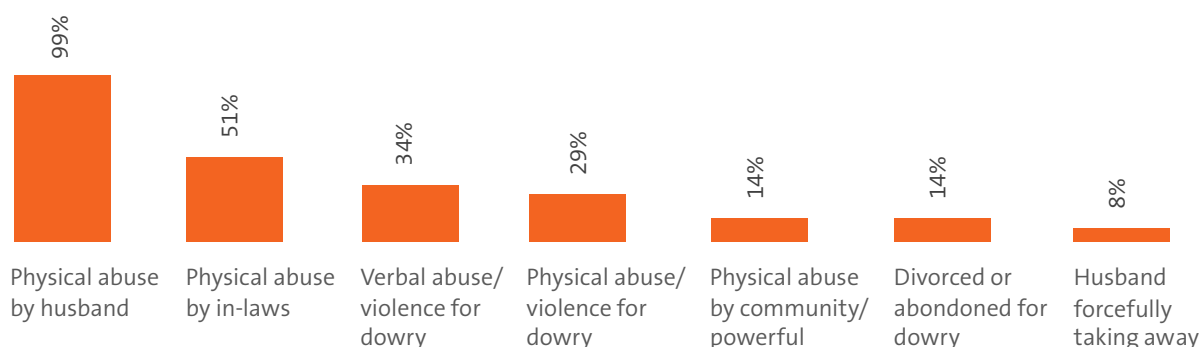
Some target women felt that the alternative livelihood option was not generating enough income. This was the common reason for their unwillingness to continue their livelihood. In the case of vermi-compost and mushroom, few women reported that they could not sell the product because there was no demand in the local market. Since most of the target women did not adopt the alternative livelihoods, it can be said that the objective of developing disaster resilient livelihood was not fully achieved. Even though the income from the traditional or pre-existing livelihoods had increased due to the injection of cash support, women were hardly the beneficiaries. These existing income-generating activities were male-dominated and did not contribute to women's empowerment as women did not have control over the income from the investment. This increase in income was mainly used for household needs, which were traditionally decided by the male counterparts.



Percentage of targeted women adopted alternative livelihood options and increased their income

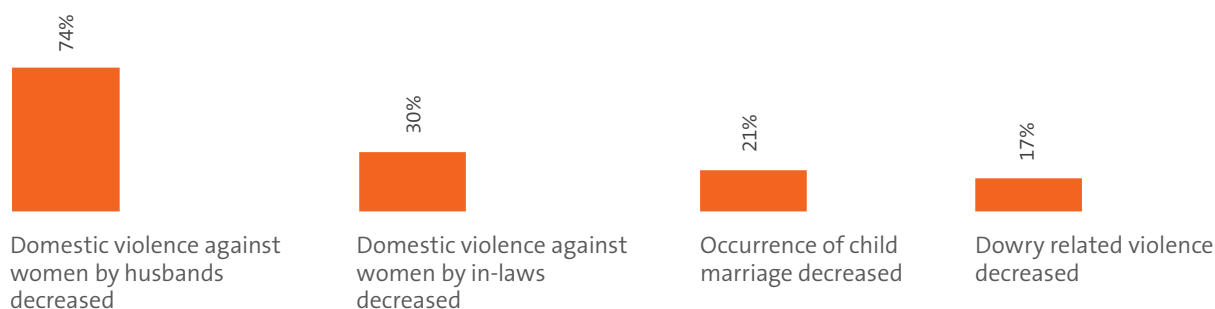
However, the livelihood training and increased income due to new livelihood opportunities contributed to reducing gender-based violence as reported by women in the FGDs. In addition, increased knowledge and awareness because of disaster preparedness and leadership training and courtyard meetings with CSOs played a significant part in this area. The figures below suggest that 99 percent of respondents of this study mentioned 'physical abuse by husband' as the most common form of gender-based violence. Also, 51 percent of respondents identified 'physical abuse by in-laws' prevailing in the community as well. Then there was verbal and physical abuse related to dowry, abuse by influential people in the community, divorce or abandonment, and husband taking away finances from the wife.

**Figure 14: Common forms of gender-based violence in project area**



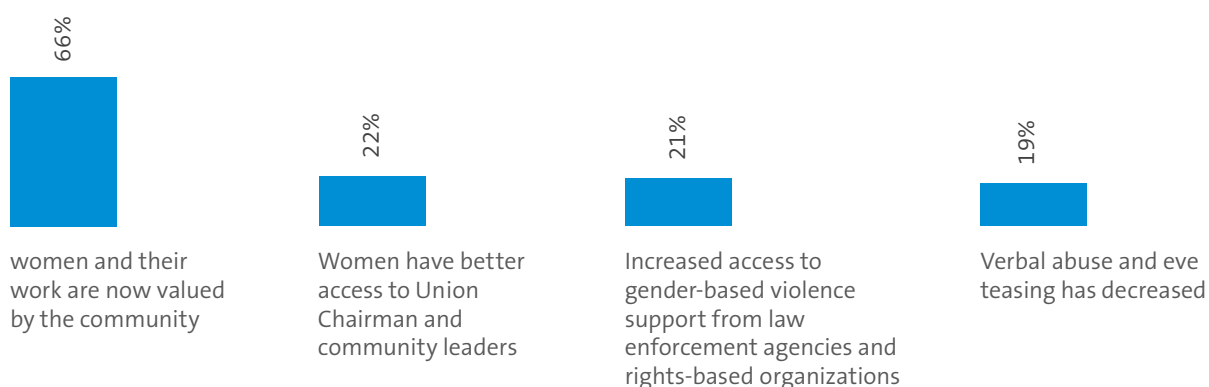
The courtyard meetings with vulnerable women arranged by CSOs included awareness building on gender-based violence and disaster preparedness messages. According to the FGD findings, women were more knowledgeable about gender-based violence during disasters and ways to report or take a step against it as a result of the courtyard discussions and audio-visual presentations. They mentioned that the audio-visual materials were a quicker way of learning. In addition, they also learned about gender-based violence during the disaster preparedness training and leadership training. It was reported by the women who received livelihood training that the prevalence of gender-based violence decreased due to awareness-raising training and livelihood creation. 75 percent of those who received livelihood training stated that they experienced a change in gender-based violence after the project's training activities. The fundamental changes noticed in gender-based violence after receiving training are shown below.

**Figure 15: Key changes in gender-based violence occurrences due to intervention**



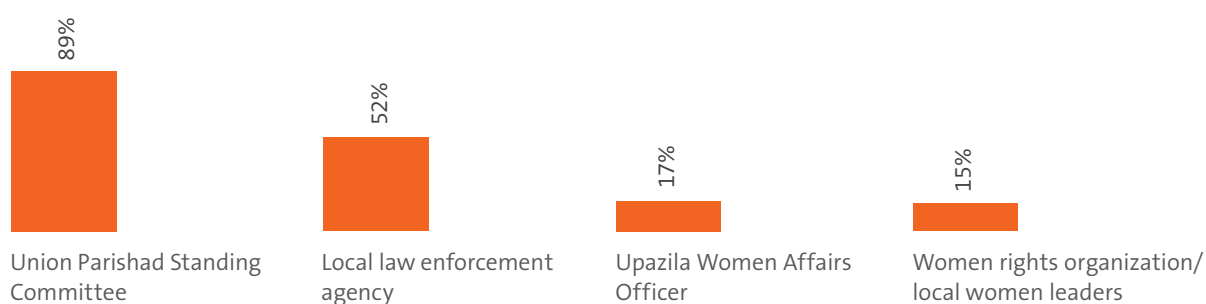
Among the women who received livelihood training, three quarters have reported a declining rate in cases of domestic violence, which in their view, is a result of the awareness-raising campaigns and increased income from new livelihoods. Domestic violence by in-laws, child marriage, and dowry was also reported to be decreased. The women also mentioned positive changes noticed in gender-based violence issues after receiving support and increasing income from the alternate livelihoods. From the same group of women, 66 percent have reported receiving community's respect more than before. The positive changes reported are shown in the figure below.

**Figure 16: Positive changes noticed in cases of gender-based violence in the community**



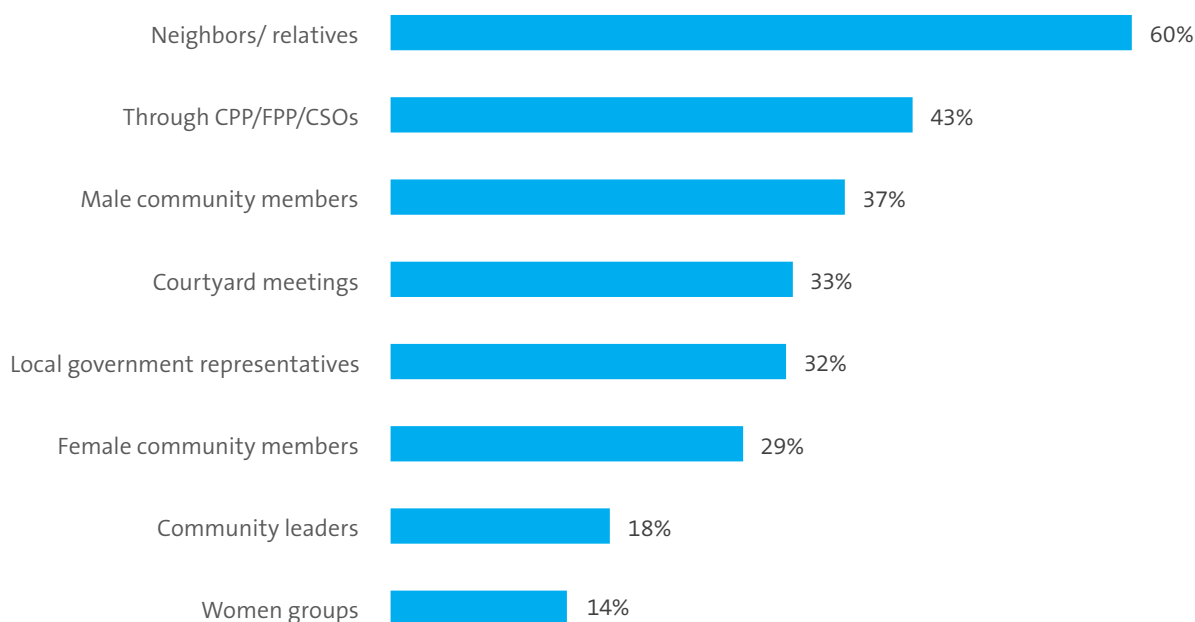
A positive finding was that the women had better access to community leaders, including the Union Parishad chairman, and knew where to go to resolve or deal with gender-based violence cases. The learnings were spread in the community through communal conversations and awareness-raising campaigns from CSOs. For example, 89 percent of the respondents knew that they had to go to the Union Parishad standing committee members in case of gender-based violence occurrences. Also, 52 percent mentioned local law enforcement agencies. Women rights organizations and Upazila DWA officers were also cited in this case.

**Figure 17: Knowledge of where to go in case faced with gender-based violence**



Most (60 percent) of the respondents reported that they received the information of gender-based violence support services from neighbours or relatives. CPP, FPP, and CSOs were also a significant source of this kind of knowledge.

**Figure 18: Source of knowledge on gender-based violence support services**



## 4.4 OTHER GENDER-SENSITIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

There was some other gender-sensitive disaster management initiatives supported by NRP-DWA, which supported the community people during disasters, some of which are, engagement and sensitization sessions with UDMC, CPP, FPP, CSOs in order to facilitate improved evacuation, safeguarding and emergency support, shelter facilities, and inclusion in social safety net programmes.

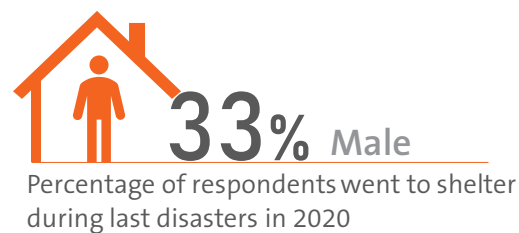
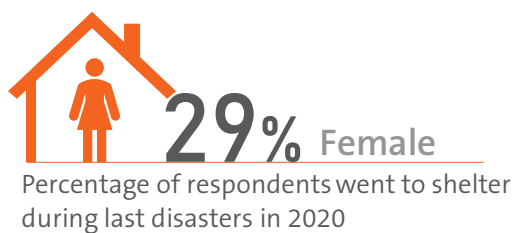
### 4.4.1 Improved evacuation, safeguarding and emergency support

The UDMCs, CPP, FPP, CSOs, with their improved knowledge, played a crucial role during recent disasters ranging from disseminating warning messages to women and people with disabilities to encouraging women to go to the nearest cyclone shelters. They also requested local administration to ensure safety and security for the women and girls at the shelter. The community people reported that CPP and CSO supported evacuation during disasters, and that women-led households, children, elderly, and disabled people had been prioritized during evacuation support. In cyclone-prone areas, CPPs were found to provide support door to door, to evacuate sick and elderlies with their carrier. At the field level, CPPs worked most actively and the UDMCs relied on CPP for volunteering during disasters. In addition to the evacuation, CPP supported cow shed in shelters, post-disaster clearing of trees, and repair of houses. However, in flood-prone districts, the respondents reported a lack of evacuation support during floods from UDMCs or volunteers or other bodies.

## 4.4.2 Improved shelter supports and facilities

Awareness-raising by UDMC members, CPP volunteers, and CSOs motivated people to go to shelters. In addition, CPP volunteers and CSOs strived to assure security for people and livestock. Special attention was given to women's and adolescent girls' security at the shelters. Overall, women's responsiveness to the shelter was enhanced, as reported by the respondents. Further the food and non-food support from UDMC had increased.

According to the FGDs, in some areas, cyclone centres were quite spacious with separate rooms for men and women, breastfeeding corners, separate toilets. On the other hand, there was a lack of shelter facilities in flood-prone areas, especially in Jamalpur. 73 percent of respondents in both cyclone prone and flood-prone districts responded that they have shelter centres for disasters. 26 percent reported they did not have any shelter centres near their community where they can go to during disasters. 29 percent male and 33 percent female respondents reported that they went to shelter centres during last disasters in 2020. Around 50 percent of male and female respondents who went to the shelters stated that there were separate washrooms for men and women and access to safe drinking water in the shelter. 43 percent of respondents reported separate and secure rooms for women, children, and disabled people in shelters, in 2020. Most people (55 percent) who went to shelters described that COVID-19 safety measures were not taken and appropriately maintained. Social distancing, using masks, and washing hand were maintained to some extent in some shelters.



**Around 50%** of male and female stated that there was separate toilet for men and women, and access to safe drinking water in the shelter

We do not have any shelter here. People, including women, mostly stay at the nearby embankments and higher grounds during floods as the schools or other establishments become inundated and living there is not an option for us.

**Selina Parvin**, Community person,  
Cox's Bazar



# CHAPTER 5

## SUSTAINABILITY OF NRP-DWA INTERVENTIONS AND CHANGES



This chapter discusses the sustainability of gender-responsive resilience building by NRP-DWA part interventions and the associated challenges.

# 5 SUSTAINABILITY OF NRP-DWA INTERVENTIONS AND CHANGES

## 5.1 EARLY SIGNS OF OWNERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES


The DMC members had internalized the training lessons well and had started applying the lessons into their planning and activities. Their efforts towards evacuation and shelter planning have become more gender-responsive in many areas and have proved beneficial.

The interviewed CPP volunteers expressed that they can better support women and other vulnerable people during disasters as they have more accessibility and acceptability among them. They felt that this sort of training should be scaled to more people. They are willing to continue including gender-responsive measures into their activities even after the end of the project.

The female DMC members had gained a sense of empowerment and leadership through the sessions. The fact that they can help the vulnerable community members better using their improved skills is motivated them to continue their activities as per the training.


The CSOs felt that the design of the training modules was very effective in bringing about a change in their actions and perceptions. They continued to train their staff based on what they had learned so that the lessons were applied at the field level. The enhanced capacities had enabled them to undertake a broader range of activities with the community people and gain more acceptance at the field level.

The GiHA working group members said that they trained their staff based on the training they received as they felt it would be more beneficial to their work.



The training and group exercises were an eye opener for us specially for male members. The issues discussed during the sessions were not something entirely new, but it gave us a different perspective of looking at gender issues. Now, make sure that women and other marginalized group's needs get prioritized.

**Momin Gazi**, UDMC member, Moheshshoripur union



To change the mind set and existing practices one off training is not enough. This should be continuous process supporting local GoB officials, humanitarian practitioners with capacity building trainings for more sustainable application of gender responsiveness.

**Asma Nargis**, Gender Coordinator, Rohingya Crisis Response, Oxfam, Cox's Bazar

## 5.2 EARLY SIGNS OF CHANGE IN ATTITUDE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Under output 1, the principal government agency was MoP or Planning Commission and it was found that their knowledge and awareness level towards gender-sensitive planning had developed along with their attitude to incorporate the gender-sensitive guideline in project planning. MoP acknowledged the fact that a system to integrate gender issues in the planning processes could be strengthened within a short time frame. BBS representative stated that they are planning to train more officials in the future.

LGED already has a pre-existing Gender Forum that ensures gender mainstreaming and inclusiveness in its infrastructure projects. Their acceptance of the gender marker as a toolkit is evidence of growing institutional ownership among the LGED officials at the central level. Furthermore, the LGED officials expressed interest in improving the gender marker in order to enhance gender responsiveness of the various projects undertaken by LGED in the future.

However, while LGED officials at the central level had attended the workshop and provided feedback on the first draft of the gender marker toolkit, it was found that no such workshops or events had been organized for the local level staff of LGED, which would help instil further ownership among them. To ensure full ownership of the gender marker toolkit in all stages of LGED's infrastructure projects, UN Women and DWA must ensure sessions through which the local level staff may be oriented on the gender marker and subsequently provide their feedback and perception.

The DMC members have integrated gender-responsive shelter management practices into their actions as they saw the difference in women shelter dwellers after providing women-friendly facilities. The attitude of DMC members towards prioritizing women and disabled people in their disaster management plan has positively changed after receiving training. An increase in active women's participation in the committees had also resulted in the inclusion of gender-responsive measures in their disaster management planning, resource allocation, and actions.

The volunteers showed acceptance and willingness to improve the gender responsiveness of their actions during the disasters. As a result, it has helped to somewhat reduce the risks and damage of vulnerable community people. They had also begun sharing their learnings with the community people on their own because they felt the lessons had been significant enough to be shared with as many people as possible.

The CSO members had undertaken many activities as per the training lessons using their funding because they felt that such actions would help them reach out to more vulnerable women and help improve their lives. In addition, the interviewed CSO representatives reported that they feel more confident to communicate with the union chairman and members after the training while previously, they used to feel shy and undervalued among the male members of the local administration.

## 5.3 INSTITUTIONS' OWNERSHIP OF CHANGES IN THEIR SYSTEM

The journalists said that the training had opened their minds to different dimensions they had not thought of before. They felt that they could contribute to bring about a positive change in the community through their news articles and reports. The training participants said to have shared numerous gender-sensitive stories and articles with BBC Media Action for reviewing their work and guiding them on how to improve.

The journalists said they now try to incorporate a gender lens through their news articles, even when they are not specifically writing on gender issues. They feel that this practice has given them a better outcome. The women are more aware of the in-depth challenges and constraints of the household, which the men could only provide surface-level information about. By focusing on the women's side of the story, the depth and quality of their articles have been enhanced.

## 5.4 CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS FOR LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS TO BUILD OWNERSHIP FOR THE CHANGES

There had been a lack of coordination among the ministries and UN Women, which was found to have caused the advocacy on the documents, policies, and guidelines to slow down. It should be noted that country-wide lockdown and movement restriction during the pandemic contributed heavily to the lack of coordination among partners. In addition, the gap in follow-up during the pandemic also caused some government officials such as the PIO and Upazila chairman to overlook the NRP (DWA initiative) and can only recall the aspects of NRP (DDM initiative) as DDM had some form of communication with them during the pandemic.

Few CSOs in Kurigram Sadar were disheartened regarding the activities of NRP due to a lack of support from DWA. The FPP volunteers were found to have been demotivated about their activities after not receiving much response or support from BDPC and Care Bangladesh during the flood of 2021. FPP was a new voluntary organization formed under UNDP as part of the NRP just in 2019. The lack of follow-up activities during the pandemic caused the FPP volunteers not to internalize the lessons.

Lack of monitoring and follow-up activities by DWA and UN Women had also caused some government officials and volunteers to let go of the project learnings and revert to their previous practices.

## 5.5 COMMUNITY-LEVEL SUSTAINABILITY

Community-level interventions included awareness-raising early warning message dissemination, alternative livelihood-oriented skills training for vulnerable women, along with disaster preparedness and leadership training. The findings suggest that early warning message dissemination through UDMCs, CPP, FPP, CSOs will sustain as the disaster-related information-seeking tendency of community people (including women) is also increasing. Also, the local level stakeholders are now more informed about the dissemination of early warning messages in the most remote areas, through door-to-door visits to household women, though many women still received warning messages through husbands or male family members. Disaster preparedness practices improved as people took actions early on than before. But most livelihood supports will probably not sustain as target people are less likely to carry out these livelihood options. Without enough initial investment, the right choice of livelihood options will not sustain without contextualization, strong market linkages. Moreover, the pandemic forced many cash recipients to spend the grant on family food expenditure. In those cases, sustainability cannot be expected.

# CHAPTER 6

## CHALLENGES, LEARNINGS, AND WAY FORWARD



This chapter discusses the challenges faced by the NPR-DWA part along with the way forwards for relevant development projects.

# 6 CHALLENGES, LEARNINGS, AND WAY FORWARD

## 6.1 GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Existing gender inequalities, patriarchal culture and asymmetrical power structures are the key barriers to using a gender lens in DRM.

The lack of liaison and communication with relevant stakeholders from the NRP-DWA initiative made it difficult to take practical actions quickly, as stated by the MoP representative. It was also reported that the involvement of DWA should have been increased for better coordination amongst all stakeholders concerned. According to DWA, lack of coordination created difficulties during the first year since the project activities were co-dependent among departments. The reasons were lack of understanding, ambiguous roles and responsibilities of involved parties. However, things got better after regular meetings, and clear communication started.

According to NRP Programme Coordinator, there was a lack of ownership from DWA in this project. They lagged behind other implementing departments, but their resources were more expensive than others. Their resource structure and organogram were not aligned to the project implementation strategy, which created a bureaucratic hassle for others. MoP identified similar challenges and suggested that training the right people like PDs and involving the head of the departments would bring positive changes. Officials from the Programming Division had said that UN Women should have engaged more with the planning wing of DWA during the implementation of NRP which would have helped to influence change in policies of MoWCA and other ministries.

According to UNDP, working with different ministries was complicated. One would need experience, capability, and a strong relationship. They further explained that all the ministries involved did not have much the interest and incentive to get involved. Also, they were not well versed in the gender aspects of the project. More work needed to be done on coordination, knowledge sharing and bringing all the relevant departments together.

UN Women felt that they could not coordinate and work cooperatively as much as they would have liked with DDM and UNDP. There was limited scope for UNDP to be involved with the DWA NRP initiative, and as a result, the cooperation and coordination with DDM had become limited. However, UN Women also felt that these challenges will always exist, and NRP is still work in progress, so there may be chances in the future for better cooperation. According to PCMT, there had also been some lacking in the coordination and synergy between MoWCA and DWA regarding the activities of NRP. UN Women experienced that there was a lack of practical involvement from MoWCA. During NRP implementation, it was felt that they were more interested in the capacity building of women, especially in areas of livelihood, because it was part of their current work. However, they did not have the same level of interest in overall capacity building and policy advocacy.

According to UNDP, MoWCA has some national-level plan regarding gender mainstreaming that lacks funding or has funding deficiency. As UN Women aims to spearhead gender mainstreaming through ministries, the intervention needs to align itself with the interests of the ministries.

Because of the pandemic situation, the field deliverables were not completed on time. It also hampered the coordination among partners because of the lack of frequent face-to-face meetings. The implementation of activities also had to be stopped because of the countrywide lockdown. Most of the capacity-building initiatives, workshops, and data collection for research had to be postponed. Stakeholders found it challenging to adapt to an alternate work mode and use an online platform. After the lifting of the lockdown, the activities of these women's groups like trainings, courtyard meetings started again and were completed within the project period.

Intervention-specific gaps and challenges are discussed below.

### 6.1.1 Output 1: gender responsiveness in DPP

- A policy brief was developed, including the crucial gaps and recommendations for the gender-responsive guideline for DPP. The Planning Commission however reported that this document had not yet been finalized and published to be shared officially with relevant stakeholders. The policy brief is being discussed with the stakeholders and awaits endorsement from MoWCA after which, MoWCA will take the initiative of revising the guidelines jointly with MoP.
- The programming division had invited UN Women and NRP DWA as technical support to their training sessions on gender-responsive resilience. However, coordination lacked between UN Women, DWA and Programming Division whereby it was concluded that the UN agencies could play a more instrumental role in this regard.

### 6.1.2 Output 3: gender marker tools

- Many respondents had felt that the duration of the NRP intervention was not long enough to capacitate and sensitize the LGED officials properly. Any new concept or idea that increases the workload or brings about a change in the process of the activities usually results in some reluctance to be accepted by the officials as there may be gaps in understanding the importance and impacts its applications may have. Furthermore, gender issues have historically and traditionally not been prioritized. Due to these reasons, some reluctance is expected in terms of introducing the gender marker among the LGED officials.
- Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, the implementation of the gender marker was not done, as a result of which the LGED officials could have received guidance using a hands-on approach and practical learning for their infrastructure projects. Institutionalization of the gender marker toolkit into the main activities of LGED would have been difficult during such a short period.
- It was found that the trainees of the capacity-building sessions had felt that it was difficult to fully internalize and understand the applications and importance of the gender marker through online training sessions that had to be undertaken due to the COVID-19 restrictions.

### 6.1.3 Output 4: enhancing women leadership capacities

#### 6.1.3.1 Training modules and modality

DMC members, UDMC members, CPP/FPP volunteers, CSO members, participants from GiHA, Oxfam, IFRC were all of the opinion that the duration of the (3 day) training was too short. While DMC members noted that different kinds of disasters were not taken into account, CSO members noted that it was not enough time for them to grasp the content, which would enable them to pass on the knowledge gained,

to their staff members within the organization. Others noted that the content was often rushed through, that it lacked practical interactive sessions and would benefit from including more local level actors in these trainings.

### **6.1.3.2 Selection of participants for the training sessions**

It was found that some of the participants chosen for the FPP training had stopped working as active volunteers after receiving the training. In one instance, one of the male FPP unit leaders had become completely involved with his business and stopped serving as a volunteer for the FPP and had to be replaced by another member who had comparatively little experience and capacity to take over his position. A few female volunteers were selected in the FPP unit and were given capacity-building training. Soon after the training sessions had ended, the female volunteer got married and moved out of the village. The unit leader expressed concerns about finding a replacement for them .. NRP DWA initiative could play a stronger role in identifying female FPP volunteers.

### **6.1.3.3 Retaining learnings from the training**

It was found that many DMC members, CPP/FPP volunteers, government officials, and CSO leaders could not retain all the training lessons. The trainings in NRP intervention had been conducted once with each stakeholder. New information is often forgotten if no refreshers are provided after a certain period or if not constantly applied in practice. When asked about what they had learned from the capacity-building sessions, numerous respondents struggled to recollect the specifics.

### **6.1.3.4 Revised, altered, or newly developed documents**

Any new policy, guideline, protocol, or practice requires some level of “hammering,” lobbying, advocacy, or routine follow-ups to ensure acceptance and application. It is often seen that officials may be reluctant to change their practices as per the reformation of guidelines. SIDA feels that reviewing, revising, or newly developing documents is a complicated process, but ensuring the application of the policies and guidelines into practices will be more challenging. Field findings also show similar results.

### **6.1.3.5 DWA’s role in creating ownership and sustainability of practices**

District and Upazila level DWA staff are the ears and eyes of NRP (DWA initiative) and are required to follow up, monitor field level interventions and come up with contingency plans for ensuring gender responsiveness in the different activities regarding disaster management and resilience.

Some CSO representatives had very limited interactions with the DWA official of their Upazilas since the inception of the intervention. More support, guidance, or recommendations from the Upazila Women’s Affairs Officer would have been beneficial. Local DDM officials (PIO and DRRO) also felt that DWA’s activities need to be more visible at the field level to instil ownership and accountability among the local actors.

### **6.1.3.6 Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience**

The training modules had been shared with the government officials through email, and no hard copies had been provided which often works as a barrier for Government officials.

The chain for an early warning message and action plan is too long. Firstly, the message and action plan are received by the district level officials who pass them on to the Upazila level representatives who pass it on to the union level DMC members, and finally, the message is disseminated through public



announcement, imams, and volunteers, and then the actions are taken. This long chain of the early warning information flow slows down the carrying out of activities in the wake of disasters.

Volunteers who had received the training through NRP cannot be obligated to support community people during disasters as they are unpaid human resources. The UDMC members felt that moral and ethical values alone are not enough to incentivize the volunteers to risk their lives and livelihoods by providing evacuations and early warning message dissemination support to community people. Volunteers often feel that their efforts are not recognized and acknowledged as they are only contacted during challenging activities and not included in important decision-making events or do not receive proper guidance during emergencies.

UDMC members felt that there had not been adequate budget allocation by the UzDMCs to improve the shelters' standards to make them more gender responsive. To improve the quality and gender responsiveness of the shelters, the UDMC members require an additional budget for purchasing raw materials and paying for human resources.

### **6.1.3.7 Leadership training for female DMC members**

While female participation in the committees, meetings and events have increased, the concerns and suggestions of the female UDMC members are still often not taken into account by the male UDMC members. It was found that the women ward members receive a lower allocation of resources for their wards compared to what the male members receive and these findings are quite similar across all levels. Community people nominated for social security benefits and other resource allocations by the male members are usually given priority over the people nominated by the female members. While many women are being trained on women empowerment and gender equality, most of them lack the education or comprehension ability to understand the issues properly that would help in taking action.

The female DMC members often have to rely on their funding for conducting field-level activities such as courtyard meetings and awareness-raising activities, as they do not receive a specific budget allocation for undertaking these activities. Special resources allocation for female DMC , FPP, CPP members, ward commissioner as well as continuous work with male counterparts to change their traditional mind sets would bring positive changes .

### **6.1.3.8 Training on media sensitization on gender-responsive resilience, GBV, and public health emergency due to COVID-19**

Most of the training sessions had been conducted online or virtually due to the restrictions during COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the training participants felt that the online training sessions offer limited interaction, were too short and were sometimes difficult to focus on. Journalists are often coerced to stop writing on gender issues if they continuously publish gender-related stories even by higher management. So continuous mentoring support and sensitization of senior management is very important to achieve the intended results.

## **6.1.4 Output 5: gender-responsive community preparedness**

- Involving right implementing partner NGOs was a demanding job for the project. In many cases, WEDO could not provide quality products and deliverables, along with quality training.
- Choosing the right target group was challenging. There was no opportunity to involve a third party to verify the target group selection.

## 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the first phase of NRP and specifically with reference to interventions by NRP-DWA, the study commends the achievements in the light of the nature of work as well as the difficulties created as a result of COVID 19 across the country with extended restriction and lockdowns. It's always challenging to change the existing practice and the challenge is harder when it comes to mainstream gender. The study team must acknowledge NRP DWA's effort and foundation work in this regard. COVID 19 also hampered progress in having to work in an alternative modality instead of in-person interactions, communications which would have been significantly effective. The study team in light of the achievements made and pending tasks, recommends below some key recommendations to consider in the next phase of the NRP by MOWCA/DWA and also in collaboration with the other key ministries.

Despite the difficulties, it is recognized that the various interventions have prompted positive changes in perceptions around gender mainstreaming especially, among government officials from the different departments and ministries. This momentum needs to be capitalized through the issuance of relevant government orders to scale successful follow-up, replication and thus the adoption of gender-sensitive action as appropriate e.g., such as on using the gender marker toolkit, the practice of gender-responsive budgeting etc.

Key areas where special emphasis is needed include boosting and establishing the role of MOWCA/DWA as the technical and lead support for gender integration and mainstreaming across all ministries and in particular the relevant ones to NRP. Through MOWCA/DWA's support, across the government, NRP's second phase could build on successes of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase to further boost gender mainstreaming from the policy level up to field level implementation whereby to the fundamental basis is to support vulnerable women to be more resilient, demonstrate effective leadership in their communities and offices which would lead to positive changes in tackling the impact of disasters.

### 6.2.1 Widening and Deepening the Engagement by DWA

As evident from the NRP design and approach, this initiative is a multi-stakeholder programme in order to affect a multi-pronged approach of integrating gender mainstreaming in the government's disaster risk reduction and resilience building projects, in order to benefit women, children and vulnerable groups effectively at the local level in highly disaster-prone areas.

Gaps in communication and coordination across these multi-stakeholder groups are evident as discussed in the findings of the study, which could be dealt with more effectively if the respective government departments are involved in its entirety.

Essentially, in order to effectively build inter-ministerial and departmental communications, it would be advised to capitalize on the existing GOB administration modalities by approaching this through the ministries to expedite processes. For example, in order to pursue communications and activities with the Planning Division, it would be more effective for DWA to start with the planning department within MOWCA with ministerial oversight. MoP too, emphasized that DWA involvement should be increased with top level officials of every ministry and their related departments in the next phase of NRP. UN Women, under MoWCA's leadership, could technically support DWA to get relevant ministries on board, consult with the key officials on how to better integrate the policy changes around gender mainstreaming and translate these into action. DWA could conduct a periodical follow-up with the ministries and related government officials and sub-projects to see whether the revised plans are being followed.

It is also recommended to review the NRP structure to establish specified roles and responsibilities with expected deliverables for each focal and respective ministry. While MOWCA/DWA is recommended to critically lead the coordination and gender integration, all ministries should be involved with complementary goals. The unit of NRP-DWA needs to have in place officials who are well-oriented on DRR/M, project and process monitoring and evaluation, policy research and development, knowledge management and project design in order to effectively pursue the joint interventions with the other relevant ministries, agencies and focals.

DWA has to practically structure its coordination so that it is smooth among the respective duty bearers of the key ministries and departments, especially the Gender and DRR/Resilience focal persons as well as officials of the respective program, planning, finance, monitoring sections. A regular review meeting (e.g., bi-monthly or quarterly) attended by these officials should be scheduled to share, discuss NRP interventions and contribute to overall tracking of NRP. This will then trickle down and make effective the local level actions in pursuing gender mainstreaming. DWA officials at district and upazila would then both proactively engage and also be sought by other departments (e.g., DRR and LGIs) to be involved to work collaboratively in capacity building and monitoring of NRP interventions. Another key recommendation is the piloting and operationalization of the Gender Market toolkit (more discussed below). The recommended changes in NRP-DWA management in coordination with MOWCA's sanction and with buy-in of other relevant ministries under the NRP umbrella, II I will further integrate gender concerns in policy documents, e.g., the SOD, NPDM, DMA etc. and establish these as rule of practice. A DRM strategy or action plan for DWA to effectively mainstream gender in DRR and CC beyond project scope is now crucial to have.

## 6.2.2 Accessing, leveraging, and mainstreaming resources

### 6.2.2.1 Gender responsive budgeting

Embedding and mainstreaming the gender requirements in budgets, schemes and annual plans is crucial for a broader gender perspective and integration process. Gender-sensitive infrastructure, gender-sensitive policy formulations would become the norm if it is integrated into other sectoral budgets. Mainstreaming the gender needs into all the government ministries and their policies and plans would enable addressing the needs in continuum. Relevant ministries should exercise Gender Responsive Budgeting and analysis for DRR/CCA project, which will allow them to self-assess how they are prioritizing gender commitments and investing accordingly.

At the local level, limitation in funding is an ongoing challenge. However, it is well known that annual development (ADP) budget allocation is gradually increasing and there is an opportunity to introduce gender-responsive budget development at district, upazila and union levels. Through this, some priority areas and gendered actions alongside regular development initiatives and DRR/M can be listed in order to receive financial support with support of DWA with UN Women in the budget development process. On a pilot basis, DWA could support MoDMR in analysing their budget for DRR project and how much gender is integrated in these projects. DWA's support on gender-responsive budgeting has to be sanctioned by LGED and communicated from the respective Ministerial level, as discussed above (rec 6.2.1). This should be emphasized in the next phase and then advocated to be institutionalized as another rule of practice. Some of the key areas where the ADP can be engineered through gender-responsive budgeting to make gendered allocations in an integrated manner are:

- Minimum remuneration for local level volunteers (especially women volunteers) (a crucial resource) at times of disasters

- LGED and DPHE projects at the LGI level to include maintenance and construction of women-friendly infrastructure. DMC together with DWA should advocate for this in the flood/cyclone shelters and monitor the same.

### 6.2.2.2 Leveraging Public-Private-Development Partnership

Through the public-private-development partnership (PPDP) modality, NRP in its second phase can seek partnership with local CSOs/NGOs who have interventions to work in disaster resilience or tap into Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of private sector resources to support disaster-prone Upazila and Union DMCs and the LGIs to support shelter infrastructure to maintain/ construct women-friendly facilities.

### 6.2.2.3 Recruitment of Community volunteers

While selecting male volunteers, it is recommended to choose unit leaders who are invested in serving the community and are motivated to be volunteers. While selecting female volunteers and CSO leaders for capacity building training, it is recommended to choose women who are expected to continue living permanently in that location, and who are well aware of the changing context of the community and locality at large. Young married women with some literacy can also be engaged as volunteers who can easily access other women at household level. This can help to retain capacitated and trained volunteers in the future. In addition, members of the CSOs and the leaders should be trained so that the quality of activities carried out by CSOs is ensured. The Department of Youth Development and the department of women's affairs should be engaged in these selection processes and training of volunteer's directly.

- Also, the community volunteers could be involved in conducting qualitative surveys, and rapid needs assessment in their respective areas to improve the identification of the most vulnerable sections within their communities to be reached and included within their intervention activities. FPP can take lessons from CPP to engage community volunteers in the early action planning, etc.

## 6.2.3 Institutionalization for further effectiveness of proven good practices:

### 6.2.3.1 Institutional training for CPP/FPP

CPP has demonstrated their expertise and the important role they play in times of disaster. They have received extensive capacity building in training, and resources to support their volunteer work in disaster management by various donors and agencies since their formation. The CPP volunteers are well linked to the Upazila and Union DMCs. To further build the resource pool of CPP volunteers at the local level, it is advised to institutionalize the CPP training cell from the respective district level under MoDMR's oversight, creating a wider district level network and interaction among the CPP.

With respect to MOWCA/DWA's engagement in this sector through NRP-DWA, the district level DWA officials should be engaged to ensure training and DRR/M activities for CPP practically integrates gender concerns coherently and consistently links to gender focal persons of the DMCs. The same applies to FPP in flood-prone districts. FPP can also look into how it can utilize lessons from CPP which results in a longer and successful programme.

CPP/FPP training could engage gender focal persons of the different DMCs as well as DWA at local level as special participants/trainers to conduct gender orientation in relation to resilience-building, needs

assessments, rapid need assessment, PDNA, situation assessment, local level disaster management plan etc. As mentioned above, CPP is represented in DMCs and is a key contributor to early action planning – which is a role that should be replicated and strengthened for FPP in the flood-prone districts.

### 6.2.3.2 Operationalization of the Gender Marker tool

While the Gender Marker Toolkit has been drafted successfully as a priority for LGED project development and implementation, this needs to be piloted and tested to be made effective. As part of the process to institutionalize this toolkit, further orientation and follow-up of orientation sessions on this tool, including capacity development on the relevant concerns associated with the use of the tool (e.g., planning, designing, finance, logistic unit, etc.), is needed among the LGED officials and practitioners.

LGED should prioritize the release of an official notice to make mandatory the application of the Gender Marker in the project phases of LGED. In addition, a follow-up mechanism can be established to track the progress of inclusion of the lessons and learning through the application of Gender Marker in the DPP of the LGED, and to be able to use the gender market toolkit for all construction projects beyond LGED.

The Gender Marker Training Handbook or practical sections of this handbook, which is currently available as an unwieldy book, should be made available for the LGED officials in a more user-friendly format, or in the form of an application.

### 6.2.3.3 Dissemination of multi-level early warning and preparedness message

There is considerable scope to improve the existing community-based early warning model for cyclones (i.e., CPP) in the dissemination of early warning messages in terms of making the early warning messages more easily understandable and thus more useful for women, children and disabled persons in both cyclone and flood-prone areas.

Early warning messages should ideally be shared simultaneously with the district, Upazila, union, and ward level disaster management actors through an app or voice messages so that the actors have enough to inform community people and help reduce risk and damage. The annual action plans for disaster could be shared with the union level actors (DMC members, volunteers, and women-led organizations) at an earlier time before the disaster season through improved coordination and communication, regular meetings among the different levels of DMC members, action plans concerning different actors and . , the dissemination and comprehension of the EWS.

It is further recommended to apply and scale positive experiences of other DRR interventions<sup>2</sup> such as SUFAL in Northern Bangladesh in message dissemination. In SUFAL, EWM were reached to a wider range of community, especially those living in disaster prone areas through mobile phone messaging (use of ICT platforms) and use of community radio at local level. These channels would cover local level youth, volunteers and community leaders who could further reach the more vulnerable groups, especially women, children and disabled people in remote areas who have little or no access to cell phones or radios. The vulnerable women, children, elderly, disabled and neighbouring community people located in the remote and disaster-prone areas can be instructed through courtyard meetings on how to better comprehend the early warning messages and how to utilise the information in time of disaster. ICT

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<sup>2</sup> E.g. Supporting flood Forecast-based Action and Learning' (SUFAL) project implemented by CARE Bangladesh, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief and RIMES and in collaboration with MoDMR, FFWC and BWDB. Dissemination of early warning was a key element of this project

platforms and social media portals should be deployed (in parallel to traditional means) extensively to disseminate early warning or preparedness messages more effectively and swiftly.

#### 6.2.3.4 Regularising the collection, analysis and use Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD)

The NRP-DWA's efforts to introduce and apply methodological guidelines and protocols for integrating gender and social inclusion in climate change and disaster-related statistics team for BBS and DDM has been commendable, and this should be sustained. Such data is crucial for evidence-based and focused planning to bring about appropriate disaster preparedness and thus resilience building among the most vulnerable women, children, elderly and disabled in disaster-prone areas. The work has just started which needs to scale up with the active involvement of all relevant ministries. This can be further developed in collaboration with key agencies such as RIMES (Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia). The SADD data should be available to practitioners, students and researchers from a publicly accessible online archive. This would ensure in the long run, the use of a uniform data source for SADDD and it is advised to be housed under BBS.

#### 6.2.3.5 Knowledge Management Platform for Resilience building interventions

NRP can promote a knowledge-sharing platform with and for the other actors working on resilience development and/or disaster management across the country. The various knowledge products being generated under NRP should be made publicly available through a well-designed website housed under one of the key ministries of NRP, so that beyond the project, the information will be properly retained. This website should be made available as a tab link under the other NRP ministries and agencies.

#### 6.2.3.6 Inclusion of resilience building in the urban context

Given the increasing number of disasters equally affecting urban localities in the disaster-prone as it is affecting the rural areas, there is a need to pay equal attention to including the DMCs at the municipality/pourashava level. This is mentioned in the revised SOD 2019. In the second phase of NRP, there is thus a need to step up and engage in training, capacity-building, resource allocation with gendered concerns for the respective DMCs and target vulnerable urban communities, especially the women, children, elderly and disabled.

### 6.2.4 Reinforcement of capacity building interventions

As discussed under the section on gaps, the training conducted for the different stakeholders has not been fully effective. This can largely be attributed to the difficulties faced in rolling out in-person training while the COVID-19 lockdown was in place across the country. While some initial changes have been made in concepts and perception about the need for gendered activities in disaster response, management and infrastructure projects at the central and local level, the overall training outcomes, and approach need to be review in the next phase.

**General advice for training:** Firstly, a well-designed training needs assessment should be in place to schedule and deliver effective training plans throughout the next phase of the project timeline. It is recommended for all training modules to be reviewed and revised so that in the roll-out the training topics are relayed in a practical, interactive and hands-on process. Refresher trainings need to be rolled out as per needs identified. The topics in the training sessions need to be designed so that optimum training topics are covered with adequate time to understand the overall messages in order to

effectively apply it. Too many topics crowded into a theoretical-based short training schedule must be avoided. Increasing the duration of the training and integrating practical demonstrations would enable the participants to receive more attention from the trainers. This applies to all NRP project personnel, including CPP/FPP volunteers, government officials, and CSO leaders.

- **Government at central level (ministerial and departmental)**

- In the follow-up phase of the project, a training needs assessment for the NRP-DWA officials is recommended to identify areas of skills-building, especially in areas pertinent to NRP (further discussed below under capacity building). In addition to the project unit persons, it is advisable to include 3-4 additional DWA/MOWCA officials who would support the programme coordination activities. Furthermore, within MOWCA/DWA, there is a need to build DRR/M expertise, in order to support the institutional link with MoDMR/DRR.
- As pointed out at the start of this section DWA/MOWCA's NRP unit would benefit from a review of its management structure to improve communications among the other subprojects and related government entities. DWA and MOWCA officials will benefit from refresher training or workshops on topics such as DRR/M (in particular the SOD 2019), needs assessments, gender-responsive budgeting, training etc. It will especially be beneficial for them to be skilled in strategic communications, networking and coordination.
- It is recommended that the officials of the NRP-DWA part are wholly assigned to this programme so that the work of the programme is not overlooked. DWA officials would be benefited from receiving mentoring and training support in coordination and communication, which is where UN Women's support is required. This should cover the central unit officials of NRP DWA and DWA district representatives in the target district and upazila areas.
- DWA could take the lead and jointly work with relevant government training institutes/ public service cadre development institutions for local-level capacity building on gender sensitivity and inclusion. Most importantly, MoWCA and DWA's training cells should be strengthened.
- Further to popularising the reviewed policy documents such as the revised SOD 2019, the gender marker tool etc, it is recommended to institute periodical orientation, refreshers, discussions, monitoring exercises with relevant ministries and their department officials to effectively advocate the acceptance and institutionalize the application of these policy documents.

- **Government at local government level**

- Male officials could be trained and sensitized on gender empowerment so that they are more willing to accept the decisions, suggestions, and recommendations of women. More training aimed at educating and building the capacity of women could be conducted from the community and local government level.
- LGI level training plans should include leadership training for female LGI members, in particular children-persons with disability focal, and female DMC members.
- MOWCA/DWA could take the lead and jointly work in supporting DMCs and UDMCs and LGIs, in general, to integrate gender mainstreaming into their project work and budgets.
- To ensure the sustainability of the training initiatives and results (especially for DMC and CPP volunteer level training), DDM, CPP, NILG with DWA participation should be brought together, to provide capacity development support in a coordinated way.

- **Community level**

- Central to resilience building for vulnerable women and other vulnerable groups, it is necessary they are able to access multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) at times of disasters and in building livelihoods according to their choices and needs.
- Livelihood training should be based on a critical assessment and selection of area-specific value chains that have the best potential in terms of production and marketing and that can utilize the cash grant amount effectively. The selection of livelihood for skills training does not need to be an alternative, non-traditional or new source of work. The focus needs to be on particular livelihood mechanisms that the women can implement or scale profitably with access to established input chains and output markets, entailing lower investments. The training modules thus also have to be properly contextualized as per the needs of the different geographical areas.
- In addition, updated information on locally available community-friendly money management systems must be included in the livelihood training sessions. This is important for disaster-affected women especially those with low literacy.
- NRP-DWA as in this phase has partnered with NGOs to roll out livelihood training. It is recommended to take this a step further whereby the NGOs that are commissioned for this work are well-experienced in market systems development project, and who have strong linkages with the local level supplier and markets.

- **Material Development**

- It is recommended to engage BBC Media Action and RIMES who are well-versed in material development and designing interventions and capacity building for EWMs and disaster preparedness. By engaging these private agencies, contextualized training and awareness-raising material can be more efficiently developed as well as rolled out by these same agencies to ensure quality and consistent messaging at the local level.

## 6.2.5 Promoting Women Leadership

NRP-DWA's work to create space and voice for women's issues through creating and boosting women's leadership has been well initiated and needs to be continued and expanded with the trained gender focal persons of the relevant Ministries, Departments and especially those of the DMCs for resilience-building at the local level.

- It is further recommended that at the community level, a cadre of change agents from among the LGIs, DMCs, CSOs and community (mainly volunteers) be created, consisting of smaller groups enabling greater reach to vulnerable community groups. This women leaders' cadre of change agents should receive tailored training in leadership, advocacy, communication, networking and training to contribute to disaster resilience for women at the community level, and in particular, be the voice of women's concerns in public platforms.
- Women's membership in UDMCs is kept at a minimum of 11% (ratio of 9 men to one woman) as per government assigned quota and it rarely increases beyond this number. Alongside training women UDMC members as leaders, there is a need to increase the number of women within UDMCs and not be limited under a quota which is misinterpreted as the maximum number of women to have onboard (instead as a minimum) . This inequality in the number of members, in itself, poses a barrier for women in expressing their opinions and their effective participation.



Thus, this inequality needs to be dealt with by creating more women leaders from the respective communities and engaging them further in the UDMCs.

- To encourage women UDMC members to participate more fully in UDMC meetings, incentives should be arranged such as safe transportation since long distances and travel during night (in case of disaster response situation) can create further barriers for women to attend these meetings.
- Male UDMC members need to be sensitized so that they unlearn gender-stereotypical attitude and perceptions which restrict women's access in community-based decision-making. This training could be done only with men and jointly with women UDMCs to bring about positive change.

### **6.2.6 Working toward a paradigm shift to prioritize reporting of women's issues in disasters**

Though NRP-DWA's training for journalists has brought about a preliminary change in reporting disasters and bringing women-centered concerns more to the forefront, further transformative capacity building is needed with the media to affect a paradigm shift towards women-centered reporting.

By showcasing women from vulnerable communities as leaders, more women will be motivated to become community leaders while also working towards changing men's mindset about looking at women as being only vulnerable victims of disasters, instead of recognizing and respecting them as being important contributors and change agents for resilience building.

This entails gaining support and sanction by the senior management (e.g., heads, Chief Editors etc) of media houses and newspapers for increased publication and showcasing of gender-focused stories. It is therefore recommended to plan for seminars, workshops, and field visits to sensitize and motivate key officials of media houses (print and electronic), as well as train increasing numbers of female journalists. At the same time, it will be critical to connect them with key project stakeholders from the government (central to local level) and the target community that is especially prone to working on disasters.

# ANNEX

## Annex-1: Terms of Reference

### 1. Background

UN Women together with UNDP and UNOPS is implementing the National Resilience Programme (NRP) to sustain the resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through inclusive, gender responsive disaster management and risk informed development.

The total duration of the joint programme is 48 months, of which the initial three months functioned as an inception phase and last three months for financial closure and reporting. The programme is being implemented by 4 government agencies, namely the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Department of Women Affairs (DWA), Programming Division of Planning Commission and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and 3 UN Agencies with generous financial support from Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) in Bangladesh.

The programme consists of four sub- projects led by 4 government agencies coordinated by a dedicated programme coordination and monitoring unit. Each sub-project is partnered with a participating UN organization: the DDM and Programming Division projects with UNDP, the DWA sub-project with UN Women, and the LGED sub-project with UNOPS. The participating UN agencies provide technical advices, quality assurance and where requested by the implementing agencies. Among the four sub-projects, DWA is the only sub project which contributes to mainstream gender in other sub projects with technical support from UN Women. For details please visit: <http://www.nrpbd.org/nrp.php>

UN Women Bangladesh together with DWA wish to conduct an independent assessment of whether the project is being implemented in line with the commitments given in the approved project document along with documenting immediate impacts of the sub project.

### 2. Objectives

The key objectives of this end line survey is to

- Assess the results NRP DWA part achieved against the targets within the timeframe and in the changing context.
- Assess the relevance of NRP DWA part in the context of national priorities and alignment with international commitments.
- Examine effectiveness and efficiency in delivering results as defined in the agreed Project Document.

The general criteria for this end line should consider the following aspects;

- Determine immediate results/impact of the intervention with respect to gender responsive resilience building. Results include direct project outputs, short-to medium term outcomes including national benefits, local effects, replication effects and others;
- Analyze how gender equality principles are integrated in implementation and interventions;

- To assess to what extent the NRP has contributed to addressing the needs, priorities and problems identified during programme design;
- Assess the relevance of NRP DWA Part contribution to the intervention at national levels and alignment with international agreements and conventions on gender equality, women's empowerment and disaster risk reduction (Sendai, SDGs, CEDAW, CSW Recommendations, Paris Accord);
- Assess effectiveness and efficiency in progressing towards the achievement of gender responsive resilience building results as defined in the intervention.
- Briefly assess the sustainability of the interventions in achieving sustained gender responsive resilience building and related challenges;
- Document lessons learned, good practices and innovations of efforts that support gender equality in area of resilience building.

### 3. Scope

National Resilience Programme is largely a strategic technical assistance project; however, to test models, promote innovation and for evidence-based advocacy few field-level interventions were piloted. This survey will cover all aspects of the project's work both at a policy and institutional level and in the field since the beginning of it. This survey is expected to document the changes NRP DWA part brought in during the project period against the results framework agreed in the project document and to feed learnings into UN Women's efforts to promote gender equality and women's leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction and resilience building.

### 4. Project at a glance

<b>Name of the project</b>	National Resilience Programme
<b>Project Duration</b>	48 Months (January 2018-December 2021)
<b>Implementing Organization:</b>	UN Women, UNDP, UNOPS, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Local Government Engineering Department, Programme Division of Planning Commission
<b>Project Results</b>	<p>Joint Programme Outcome: Substantial increase in resilience to disaster and reduction in disaster risk, loss of lives and livelihoods and protection of the health of persons, businesses, and communities in Bangladesh</p> <p>The Project Outputs and component Indicators that are relevant to the endline survey are the followings:</p> <p>Output 4: Enhanced women leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments and policies at national and local levels</p> <p>Component(s):</p> <p>4.1: Strengthen capacity of disaster management professionals and institutions for gender responsive DRR policies and actions</p> <p>Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of policy instruments addressing gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction</li> </ul>

	<p>4.2: Capacitating DMC members especially the women members and disaster volunteers (CPP, FPP) to become agents of gender equality and gender responsiveness in DRR enabling them to take leadership roles</p> <p>Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of women from the project communities self-reporting receipt of early warning messages (at the wake of disaster)</li> </ul> <p>4.3: Strengthening capacity of MoWCA to effectively engage at national, regional and international level promoting (GRR)</p> <p>Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of government officials and public representatives received training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA</li> </ul> <p>4.4: Improve capacity of MoWCA/DWA/ DDM to decrease during and post disaster GBV through training of staff members and developing awareness of vulnerable communities about the issue</p> <p>Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of women's organizations in the project area are directly engaged in Disaster risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions</li> </ul> <p>4.5: Promote gender responsive resilience (GRR) through media</p> <p>Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of awareness programs (talk show, interviews) on gender-responsive resilience (GRR) aired / published</li> </ul> <p>Output 5: Strengthened community preparedness, response and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters</p> <p>5.1 Model developed for utilization of social safety net programmes to strengthen local gender-responsive resilience-building</p> <p>Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of social safety net programmes (MoWCA) revised to meet</li> <li>disaster specific needs of women from the most vulnerable areas</li> </ul> <p>5.2: Expansion of flood early warning and preparedness for timely dissemination to men, women and people with disabilities</p> <p>5.3: Resilient and empowering livelihoods for women living in areas of highest risk of climate change impacts</p> <p>Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of women in the project area pursuing nontraditional livelihood options contributing to their resilience building</li> <li>Percentage of NRP's target women getting livelihood support with an increase in income</li> </ul> <p>5.4: Enhanced knowledge and innovation to tackle new and emerging risks at community level</p> <p>Indicator(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage (xx%) of Women involved in the project that self-report decrease assets loss (in case of disaster) compared to previous disasters</li> </ul>
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Below table gives a glimpse of major interventions and it's geographical coverage

Result Areas	Geographical Coverage
<p>Gender Responsive National Policies/Strategies/ Tools/Actions Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender Responsive First Ever Standing Orders on Disaster and National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025</li> <li>- Protocol and Guideline on Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Disaster Data</li> <li>- Gender Marker for LGED</li> <li>- Policy Brief on Gender Guidelines for Government's Project Proforma</li> <li>- National Amphan Recovery Strategy</li> </ul>	Nationwide
<p>Capacitating disaster management committee (DMC) members and disaster volunteers (cyclone and flood preparedness programs and urban volunteer)</p>	<p>DMC: Koyra and Dacop upazilas in Khulna, Shyamnagar and Kaliganj upazilas in Satkhira, Chakaria and Teknaf Sadar of Cox's Bazar, Islampur and Dewangonj upazilas in Jamalpur district; Kurigram Sadar and Chilmari in Kurigram district.</p> <p>CPP: Koyra and Dacop upazilas in Khulna, Shyamnagar and Assasuni upazilas in Satkhira, and Chakaria and Teknaf Sadar of Cox's Bazar</p> <p>FPP: Islampur and Dewangonj upazilas in Jamalpur district; Kurigram Sadar and Chilmari in Kurigram district</p> <p>Urban Volunteer: Dhaka</p>
<p>Knowledge Generation and promoting Gender responsive resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Analysis, Research, Study</li> <li>• Hosting session in national, international seminars, conference</li> <li>• Organize webinars/web consultation organized</li> </ul>	Nationwide
<p>Resilience building of disaster vulnerable women</p>	Shyamnagar and Kaliganj upazilas in Satkhira, Chakaria and Teknaf Sadar of Cox's Bazar
<p>Capacitating journalists for gender sensitive disaster reporting</p>	Khulna, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Dhaka
<p>Gender capacity enhancement of government officials</p>	Khulna, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Dhaka
<p>Disaster preparedness message development and awareness raising</p>	<p>Cyclone Preparedness: Khulna, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar</p> <p>COVID 19 Prevention: Khulna, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar, Jamalpur, Kurigram</p>
<p>Women led CSO capacity enhancement</p>	Khulna, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar, Jamalpur, Kurigram
<p>Capacity enhancement of humanitarian actors on gender marker and gender analysis</p>	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar

## 5. Process and method

This end line survey will follow a transparent and participatory process involving key relevant stakeholders. It will employ mixed methods (qualitative & quantitative) for data collection, comparing results against baselines and also collecting qualitative inputs. The methodology will cover following areas:

- Review of key documents (e.g. project document, progress reports, baseline report etc.)
- Household survey and citizens' perception surveys
- Focus group discussion and field based observations
- Key informants interviews with key stakeholders including GO, I/NGOs, CSOs, UN agency, national experts, implementing partners, beneficiaries, donors and other relevant informants.
- Collection of success stories.

The bidders are expected to be innovative and flexible while proposing alternative means for data in mind the current COVID 19 situation in the country. The methodology and data collection tools have to be finalized in consultation with NRP DWA Part and UN Women.

## 6. Tasks and deliverables

Tasks	Deliverables	Timeframe
Inception meeting between the vendor and UN Women.	01. Draft Inception Report	
Desk review of relevant documents, existing data and information		Within two weeks of signing the contract (By September 2021)
Prepare inception report includes their initial understanding of the task, methodology, sampling strategy, draft data collection tools and detailed work plan		
Finalizing methodology; field test data collection tools	02. Draft End Line survey Report	By October 2021
Field data collection		
Data analysis and draft report submission		
Present key findings to UN Women and NRP DWA Part		
Incorporate feedback and comments from UN Women and NRP DWA Part	03. Final End Line survey Report	December 2021
Final Report Submission		

## 7. TIME frame

The timeframe for this contract would be between September -December 2021.

## 8. CONTRACT SUPERVISION

Under the overall guidance and supervision from Programme Specialist- DRR, CCA, HA, the firm/ organization is expected to deliver quality outputs as mentioned above in the deliverable sections.

## 9. SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Payment will be made upon satisfactory submission of the deliverables.

Deliverables	Target Delivery date	Payment
Deliverables-01 After submission of draft inception report	September 2021	30% of the total amount shall be paid upon submission of deliverable-01 and all certification and confirmation from UN Women Contract administrator
Deliverables-02 and 03 Final End Line survey Report	December 2021	70% of the total amount shall be paid upon submission of deliverable-02 & 03 and all certification and confirmation from UN Women Contract administrator

## 10. QUALIFICATIONS and required competencies

The following is qualifications and competencies required:

- Legally registered commercial company. Bidders or agent or Joint venture must have Valid trade license or Commercial Business registration Certification.
- Valid BIN or VAT certificate, if it is a Bangladeshi registered company.
- Updated Tax Payment Certification, etc, (Updated TIN)
- Latest Bank solvency certificate or Last three years audit report must be attached. Audit Report has to be approved or authorized by reputed organization.
- At least seven years' experience in conducting baseline, end line, assessment, and evaluation. (work completion certificate/ Purchase order/ Notification of award must be submitted with proposal as an evidence)
- At least three (03) experiences of conducting similar assignments for development organizations e.g. NGO, UN and International Agencies, etc. (work completion certificate/ Purchase order/ Notification of award must be submitted with proposal as an evidence) The institution/organization will ensure that relevant members from the assignment execution team should possess the following experiences, skills and competencies

The institution/organization will ensure that relevant members from the assignment execution team should possess the following experiences, skills and competencies:

### 11. Team Composition, skills and competencies:

Advised to propose a team of four consultants i.e. One International Team Leader, One National Gender Specialist, One National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience Specialist and One Knowledge Management and Organizational Development Specialist for conducting end line survey. CVs of the Team leader and key expert members containing their experiences on relevant issues must be submitted with detailed proposal.

#### • Minimum eligibility criteria of the key personnel:

- (i) Team Leader (International)
  - a. Minimum Master's degree in Disaster Management, Environmental Science and Management,

Development Studies, or other Social Sciences related disciplines.

- b. At least seven (07) years of working experience in the field of disaster management, climate change and resilience building.
  - c. At least five (05) years of experience or proven track record in designing, managing and coordinating surveys, evaluations and assessments.
  - d. Experience working with UN, INGOs and development partners for similar kind of assignment is must.
- (ii) Gender Specialist (National)
- a. Minimum Master's degree in gender studies, development studies, political sciences and other social sciences related disciplines.
  - b. At least seven (7) years of experience in the field of gender equality and disaster risk management.
  - c. Experience working with UN, INGOs and development partners for similar kind of assignment is must.
- (iii) DRR and Resilience Specialist (National)
- a. Minimum Master's degree in disaster management, environmental management, development studies and other social sciences related disciplines.
  - b. At least seven (7) years of experience in the field of disaster risk management, climate change and resilience building.
  - c. Experience working with UN, INGOs and development partners for similar kind of assignment is must.
- (iv) Knowledge Management and Organizational Development Specialist (National)
- a. Minimum Master's Journalism, Mass Communication, Public Administration, Development

Studies and other social sciences related disciplines.

- b. At least seven (7) years of experience in the field of institutional capacity building and knowledge management in the field of disaster risk management, climate change and resilience building.
- c. Experience working with UN, INGOs and development partners for similar kind of assignment is must.



## Annex-2: Documents reviewed

- UN Women Bangladesh Country Strategic Note 2017-2021
- Baseline Survey for National Resilience Programme in Bangladesh– NRP DWA Part
- Baseline Study for outcome indicators of the National Resilience Programme-NRP
- Findings Report: Assessment and Mapping Workshop in Five Districts
- Gender Marker Toolkit: strengthening the gender-responsive resilient infrastructure of local government engineering department (LGED) in Bangladesh
- Project Profile: Capacity Building and Promoting Women-led Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change Actions (CCA)
- Policy brief on mainstreaming gender in the development project proposal
- COVID-19 Bangladesh Rapid Gender Analysis
- Cyclone Amphan Rapid Gender Analysis
- Preliminary Rapid Gender Analysis of Monsoon Flood 2020
- Integrating gender and social inclusion in the environment, climate change and disaster-related statistics: Methodological guidelines and protocol for data producers and users
- National Plan for disaster Management 2021-2025
- Standing Orders on Disaster 2019
- Study on roles and challenges on women members of disaster management committees in response to COVID-19 and the recent disasters
- Inclusive Disaster Risk Management - a framework and toolkit for DRM practitioners, INCRISD South Asia Consortium
- United Nations Development Assistance Framework UNDAF 2017-2020
- Tool Kit on Gender Equality Results and Indicators, ADB, Australian Aid
- National Resilience Programme – Joint Programme Document
- Partners’ Activity Reports
- Annual Narrative Progress Report (Jan-Dec) 2020
- Annual report (Jan-Dec) 2018
- Annual report (Jan-Dec) 2019
- SENDAI Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction<sup>3</sup>
- Training modules and webinar reports of the project

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3 UN 2015. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 3 June 2015, Accessed at: <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework>

## Annex-3: List of institutions interviewed

KII samples	Districts						Total
	Khulna	Satkhira	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Cox's Bazar	Dhaka	
UN Women						1	1
UNDP						1	1
UNOPS						1	1
Department of Disaster Management (DDM)						1	1
Ministry of Planning (MoP)						1	1
Programming Division of the Planning Commission						1	1
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)						1	1
Department of Women Affairs (DWA)						2	2
Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives (MoLGRD&C)						1	1
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)						1	1
LGED (Representative from Planning Section)						1	1
Programme Coordination and Monitoring team (PCMT)						1	1
Implementing partners (BDPC)						1	
Implementing partners (BBS)						1	
Disaster management committee (DMC) members	1	1	1	1	1		5
UNO (Upazila Nirbahi Officer)	1	1	1	1	1		5
PIO (Project Implementation Officer)	1	1	1	1	1		5
UWAO (Upazila Women Affairs Official)	1	1	1	1	1		5
Local Government Institution (LGI) -Upazila Chairman/Vice-chairman	1	1	1	1	1		5
Implementing partners at local level	1	1	1	1	1		5
Journalists for gender-sensitive disaster reporting	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Humanitarian Coordination Task Team cluster members (IFRC, Oxfam, World Vision)						3	3
Recovery Community Organization		1	1		1		3
Development Partner- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)						2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>57</b>

## Annex-4: Sample size for SGDs, FGDs, and IDIs

District	SGD with CSOs	SGD with UDMCs	FGD with disaster vulnerable men	FGD with disaster vulnerable women (non-beneficiary)	FGD with disaster vulnerable women/ alternate livelihood training recipients	IDIs	SGD with CPP and FPP Volunteers	Total
Khulna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Satkhira	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Jamalpur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Kurigram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Cox's Bazar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>

## Annex-5: Sample size for the survey

District	Male	Female	Total
Khulna	48	24	72
Satkhira	72	36	108
Jamalpur	49	23	72
Kurigram	48	25	73
Cox's Bazar	48	24	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>397</b>

## Annex-6: List of sites visited

Districts	Upazilas
Khulna	Koyra Dacop
Satkhira	Shyamnaganj Kaliganj Assasuni
Jamalpur	Islampur Dewangonj
Kurigram	Kurigram Sadar Chilmari
Cox's Bazar	Chakaria Teknaf Sadar

## Annex-7: Tools of the study

### Endline Evaluation of DWA Part of National Resilience Programme (NRP)

#### Survey Questionnaire for Households

I (name) have come here from Consiglieri Private Limited (CPL) to do a survey for the end line evaluation of the **DWA Part of National Resilience Programme (NRP)** implemented by Department of Women Affairs with UN Women as the Technical Partner/Partnering UN Agency. The project is funded by FCDO and SIDA. Consiglieri is a social research organization, whose head office is in Baridhara DOHS, Dhaka. NRP had trained 56 local, district, and national level Civic Society Organizations (CSOs) to interact with the disaster vulnerable communities through courtyard meetings, capacity building sessions, community preparedness sessions, alternate livelihood options training, etc. to help reduce the damage and loss incurred from recurring natural disasters. In this survey, we will collect detailed information on your household, employment, experience of disasters in your area, early actions taken, etc. We assure you that information provided by you will be used for research purposes only and will be confidential. Note that it is not mandatory for you to answer all the questions in the survey and you can refuse to answer any question if you wish. We hope information provided by you will be helpful for designing and implementing the project more effectively. We are cordially requesting you to participate in this research.

Would you like to facilitate our research work by providing detailed information on your household based on the above statement?

1. Yes
2. No

## A. Demographic Information

### Respondent Information

SI No.	Question	Options	Code
A1	Name of enumerator		
A2	Name of Respondents		
A3	Sex	Male	1
		Female	2
		Transgender	3
A4	Phone		
A5	NID		
A6	Age		
A7	District	Khulna	1
		Satkhira	2
		Jamalpur	3
		Kurigram	4
		Cox's Bazar	5
A8	Upazila	Koyra	1
		Dacop	2
		Shyamnagar	3
		Kaliganj	4
		Assasuni	5
		Islampur	6
		Dewangonj	7
		Kurigram Sadar	8
		Chilmari	9
		Chakaria	10
		Teknaf Sadar	11
A9	Union	South Bedkashi	1
		Mohesuripur	2
		Sutarkhali	3
		Kamarkhola	4
		Munshiganj	5
		PaddoPukur	6
		Krishna Nagar	7
		Champaful	8
		Protapnagar	9
		Sriula	10
		Belgacha	11
		Chinaduli	12
		Chikajani	13
		Char Amkhawa	14
Jatrapur	15		

Sl No.	Question	Options	Code
		Panchgachi	16
		Astomir char	17
		Raniganj	18
		Surajpur	19
		Kakara	20
		Badarkhali	21
		Chiringa	22
		Sabranj	23
		Teknaf Sadar	24
A10	Village		
A11	Marital Status	Married	1
		Unmarried	2
		Divorced/Separated	3
		Widowed	4
A12	Education	Illiterate/Can sign only	1
		Primary	2
		Secondary/ Dakhil/ Equivalent	3
		Higher secondary/ Alim/ Equivalent	4
		Graduation/ Fazil/ Equivalent	5
		Post-graduation/ Kamil/ Equivalent	6
		Vocational	7
		Others	888
A13	Do you have any form of health problems or disability?	Yes	1
		No	2
A14	(If yes to disability) Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	No – No difficulty	1
		Yes – Some difficulty	2
		Yes – A lot of difficulty	3
		Cannot do at all	4
A15	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using hearing aid?	No – No difficulty	1
		Yes – Some difficulty	2
		Yes – A lot of difficulty	3
		Cannot do at all	4
A16	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	No – No difficulty	1
		Yes – Some difficulty	2
		Yes – A lot of difficulty	3
		Cannot do at all	4
A17	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	No – No difficulty	1
		Yes – Some difficulty	2
		Yes – A lot of difficulty	3
		Cannot do at all	4
A18	Do you have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?	No – No difficulty	1

SI No.	Question	Options	Code
		Yes – A lot of difficulty	3
		Cannot do at all	4
A19	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	No – No difficulty	1
		Yes – Some difficulty	2
		Yes – A lot of difficulty	3
		Cannot do at all	4
A20	Which of the following intervention activities by NRP have you been involved with?	Alternate Livelihood training + Cash Support	1
		Women’s Group	2
		Early Warning Message Recipient	3
		Covid-19 related messages	4
		None of the above	5
		Others (Please specify)	888

## Household Information

SI No.	Question	Options	Code
A21	Do you have any disabled person in your household?	Yes	1
		No	2
A22	How many family members reside in your household?	No. of Males (all ages inclusive)	
		No. of Females (all ages inclusive)	
		No. of Children	
		No. of Elderly	
		No. of Disabled people (If respondent has disabled person in their household)	
A23	Household head	Female headed household	1
		Male headed household	2
A24	(If respondent is female and belongs to a male headed household) Do you have decision making power within your household?	Yes	1
		No	2
A25	How many earning members do you have in your household?	Number	
A26	Sources of income for household	<b>Income sources</b>	<b>Code no.</b>
		Cropping (paddy, vegetable etc.)	1
		Livestock rearing (cow, buffalo, goat, sheep)	2
		Poultry	3
		Fishery/fishing	4
		Forestry (tree plantation)	5
		Agricultural labor	6
		Non-agricultural labor	7
			<b>Yearly household income</b>

SI No.	Question	Options	Code
		Small business (shop, vendors etc.)	8
		Medium/large business	9
		Cottage industry/crafting	10
		Landlord (renting lands for living)	11
		Boat making	12
		Service holder (government)	13
		Service holder (non-government)	14
		Transport (rickshaw/van puller, truck/auto driver, boat man)	15
		Seasonal occupation	16
		Garment's workers	17
		Migrant (outside country)	18
		Housewife	19
		None	20
		Others (Please specify)	888
A27	Settlement condition	Mud made house	1
		Brick made house	2
		Tin made house	3
		Composite house (Mixture of mud, tin, Bamboo, and brick)	4
		Others (Please specify)	888
A28	Ownership of settlement	Owned	1
		Rented	2
		Legally living in someone else's land	3
		Illegally living in someone else's land	4
		Government land	5
		Living in relative's land for free	6
		Others (Please specify)	888

### Household asset information

SI No.	Which of the following assets do you have at your household?	Code no.	Number of assets (Units)	Value of assets (BDT)
A29	Total land	1		
	Household wall	2		
	Household roof (cement/thatch/brick/mud)	3		
	Household floor (cement)	4		
	Household documents and other documents	5		
	Toilet/latrine	6		
	Water line	7		



Sl No.	Which of the following assets do you have at your household?	Code no.	Number of assets (Units)	Value of assets (BDT)
	Tube well	8		
	Pond	9		
	Cultured fish	10		
	Tree(s)	11		
	Livestock	12		
	Crops in field/standing crop	13		
	Preserved crops (seeds/stored crop)	14		
	Radio	15		
	Television	16		
	Mobile phone	17		
	Land phone	18		
	Computer/Laptop	19		
	DVD/ VCD player	20		
	Microwave oven	21		
	Fridge/ deep fridge	22		
	IPS/ generator	23		
	Fan	24		
	Air cooler/ AC	25		
	Bi-cycle	26		
	Motorcycle/ easy bike	27		
	CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvottee	28		
	Animal driven cart	29		
	Rickshaw	30		
	Push van/Rickshaw van	31		
	Motor car/Bus/Truck	32		
	Boat	33		
	Engine boat	34		
	Troller	35		
	Agricultural instruments	36		
	Tractor/shallows engine	37		
	Water pump	38		
	Water filter	39		
	Almirah/wardrobe	40		
	Chair/table	41		
	Show case	42		
	Bed	43		
	Kitchen utensils	44		
	Kitchen cooker/stove	45		
	Jewelry	46		
	Savings (bank/MFI/cash)	47		
	Others (please specify)	888		

## B. Disaster and Disaster Management

Sl no.	Question	Options	Code
B1	What are the types of disaster that generally occur in your area? (Multiple Response)	Flood	1
		Landslide	2
		Cyclone	3
		Storm surge	4
		River Erosion	5
		Drought	6
		Covid-19	7
		Water logging	8
		Thunder storm	9
		Other (Please specify)	888
B2	Have you faced any disasters in 2019?	Yes	1
		No	2
B3	(If yes to having faced disasters in 2019) What type of disasters have you faced in 2019?	Flood	1
		Landslide	2
		Cyclone	3
		Storm surge	4
		River Erosion	5
		Drought	6
		Covid-19	7
		Water logging	8
		Thunder storm	9
		Other (Please specify)	888
B4	Have you faced any disasters in 2020?	Yes	1
		No	2
B5	(If yes to having faced disasters in 2020) What type of disasters have you faced in 2020?	Flood	1
		Landslide	2
		Cyclone	3
		Storm surge	4
		River Erosion	5
		River Erosion – Flooding	6
		Drought	7
		Covid-19	8
		Water logging	9
		Thunder storm	10
Other (Please specify)	888		

### Preparedness message

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
B6	Did you receive a preparedness message before disaster? [Indicator 4.3]	Yes	1
		No	2

Sl no.	Question	Options	Code
B7	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) How many days prior to the disaster did you receive the preparedness message?	Number of days	
B8	(If no to receiving preparedness message) What is the reason behind not receiving preparedness before the disaster? (only for female)	It was only declared in the public sector where the mobility of women is limited such as mosque/bazaar	1
		It was shared in the community/village meeting where women were not present	2
		The male family member did not inform/ forgot to inform the women family members on time	3
		It was announced in a time when women are busy with household cooking and others and unable to hear	4
		There were no early warnings provided before the disaster	5
		Others (Please specify)	888
B9	(If no to receiving preparedness message) What is the reason behind not receiving preparedness before the disaster? (only for male)	I was not present on the public place where the preparedness message was declared	1
		I did not notice the message or give attention to it	2
		There were no early warnings provided before the disaster	3
		Others (Please specify)	888
B10	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If Flood is chosen as disaster faced)	<b>Code B7</b>	
		Local volunteers	1
		Union disaster management committee	2
		Announcement by community leaders/ union parishad/ village disaster management committee	3
		FPP/ CPP volunteers	4
		Television	5
		Radio	6
		Local NGO	7
		From members of CSOs	8
		Women group volunteers	9
		Community meetings	10
		Male family members	11
		Market/bazaar	12
Others (please specify)	888		
B11	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If Landslide is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7

SI no.	Question	Options	Code
B12	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If Cyclone is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7
B13	(If yes to receiving early warning/ preparedness message) What were the sources of the early warning message during the following disasters you face? (If storm surge is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7
B14	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If River Erosion is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7
B15	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If drought is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7
B16	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If Covid-19 is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7
B17	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If water logging is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7
B18	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If thunderstorm is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7
B19	(If yes to receiving preparedness message) What were the sources of the preparedness message during the following disasters you face? (If Others is chosen as disaster faced)		Code B7
B20	Were you able to take early actions after receiving preparedness message?	Yes	1
		No	2

## Shelters

SI no.	Question	Options	Code
B21	Do you have shelters in your area for taking refuge during disasters?	Yes	1
		No	2
		I don't know	3
B22	(If yes to having shelters) Have you gone to the shelter during the last disaster? [Indicator 5.4]	Yes	1
		No	2

Sl no.	Question	Options	Code
B23	(If sex chosen as male) Have your women and young girl family members also had taken shelter in those flood/cyclone shelters?	Yes	1
		No	2
B24	(If yes to women and young girl members going to shelter) How long had they stayed at the shelter?	Days	
B25	(If yes to going to shelter) Did the shelter have separate toilet for women, children and disabled people?	Yes	1
		No	2
B26	(If yes to going to shelter) Does the shelter have women, children and disabled people friendly access to water?	Yes	1
		No	2
B27	(If yes to going to shelter) Does the shelter have women, children, and disabled people friendly access to water for personal hygiene/cleanliness purpose?	Yes	1
		No	2
B28	(If yes to going to shelter) Does the shelter have separate and secure rooms/ covered/ divided space for women, children and disabled people?	Yes	1
		No	2
B29	(If yes to going to shelter) Have you received information on protection and security of women and girls during your stay in the shelter?	Yes	1
		No	2
B30	(If yes to having received information on protection and security of women and girls) From where did you get this information?	Community volunteers	1
		Women group volunteers	2
		LGI officials (Women representatives/ others)	3
		Community radio	4
		NGOs (CSO members)	5
		CPP/FPP	6
		Others (please specify)	888
B31	(If yes to having received information on protection and security of women and girls) How did you get this information?	Verbal message	1
		Written text with photos	2
		Written contact numbers in the shelter centers	3
		Others (Please specify)	888
B32	(If yes to going to shelter) Which of the following Covid-19 measures were applied at the shelter?	Maintaining 3 feet distance among the people (Social distancing)	1
		Wearing masks and other protective gear	2
		Ensuring hand washing facility and availability of disinfectants (soap, sanitizer, hand wash, etc.)	3
		None of the above	999
		Others (Please specify)	888

Sl no.	Question	Options	Code
B33	Do you know where/to whom to raise your security complaints or incidents (if any such incident occurs)	Yes	1
		No	2
B34	Where do you raise your security complaints or incidents	LGI	
		Local law enforcing agencies (LEA)	
		Community security set up by NGOs	
		Hotline numbers	
B35	(If no to going to shelter) What was the reason for not going to shelter?	Others (Please specify)	
		Too far away	1
		Not easily accessible	2
		No space to stay / too crowded	3
		Not secure for women, children and disabled	4
		Not secured for carrying assets	5
		Lack of latrines	6
		Lack of access to water/ food	7
B36	Have you gone to the shelter in previous disasters in 2020?	Others (Please specify)	888
		Yes	1
B37	(If went to shelter during last disaster) Was taking shelter was useful for you and your family members?	No	2
		Yes	1
B38	(If going to shelter was useful) Why do you think going to the shelter has been useful to your or your family? [Indicator 5.4]	No	2
		It was life saving for myself and household members	1
		Decreased sickness/illness among household members	2
		It was life saving for the pregnant, ill, PWD, young girl, or other family members	3
		I could save my assets	4
		Saved livestock and poultry	5
		I could save agricultural produce (crop, veg, fruit etc)	6
		Received evacuation support	7
		Received emergency relief	8
		Received updated news about the disaster	9
		Decreased medical expenses	10
Others (Please specify)	888		

### Loss of family members

Sl. no.	Question	Options	Code
B39	Have you lost any of your family member/s in the disasters in 2020?	Yes	1
		No	2
B40	(If yes to losing family members during this disaster) How many family members have you lost in this disaster? (2020)	No. of male family members lost	
		No. of female family members lost	
		No. of male children family members lost	

Sl. no.	Question	Options	Code
		No. of female children family members lost	
B41	Have you lost any of your family members in the disaster in 2019?	Yes	1
		No	2
B42	(If yes to losing family members during disaster in 2019) How many family members have you lost in the disaster of 2019?	No. of male family members lost	
		No. of female family members lost	
		No. of male children family members lost	
		No. of female children family members lost	
B43	Have you lost any of your family members during the disasters from 2014 to 2018?	Yes	1
		No	2
B44	(If family members have been lost in disasters in 2014 to 2018) How many years back did this disaster occur when you lost family members?	No. of years (max 5 years) (2014 – 18)	
B45	What kind of disaster was it? (2014 – 2018)	Flood	1
		Landslide	2
		Cyclone	3
		Storm surge	4
		River Erosion	5
		Drought	7
		Covid-19	8
		Water logging	9
		Thunder storm	10
		Other (Please specify)	888

### Loss of assets from disasters

Sl. no.	Question	Options	Code
B46	(If yes to faced disaster in 2019) Have you faced any significant losses during the disasters in 2019?	Yes	1
		No	2
B47	(If yes to faced disaster in 2020) Have you faced any significant losses during the disasters in 2020?	Yes	1
		No	2
B48	What was the amount of the loss incurred regarding your assets? (Code B21) [Indicator 5.7]	[If yes to damage faced in disaster in 2019] Amount of loss in 2019 (BDT)	[If yes to damage faced in disaster in 2020] Amount of loss in 2020 (BDT)
	Total land		
	Household wall (cement/thatch/brick/mud)		
	Household roof (cement)		
	Household floor		
	Household documents and other documents		
	Toilet/latrine		
	Water line		

Sl. no.	Question	Options	Code
	Tube well		
	Pond		
	Cultured fish		
	Tree		
	Livestock		
	Crops in field/standing crop		
	Preserved crops (seed/stored crop)		
	Radio		
	Television		
	Mobile phone		
	Land phone		
	Computer/laptop		
	DVD/ VCD player		
	Microwave oven		
	Fridge/ deep fridge		
	IPS/ generator		
	Fan		
	Air cooler/ AC		
	By-Cycle		
	Motorcycle/ easy bike		
	CNG scooter/ tempo/ votvottee		
	Animal driven cart		
	Rickshaw		
	Push van/rickshaw van		
	Motor car/bus/truck		
	Boat		
	Engine boat		
	Troller		
	Agricultural instruments		
	Tractor/shallows engine		
	Water pump		
	Water filter		
	Almirah/wardrobe		
	Chair/table		
	Show case		
	Bed		
	Kitchen utensils		
	Kitchen cooker/stove		
	Jewelry		
	Savings (bank/MFI/cash)		
	Others (Please specify)		



## C. Access to Social Safety Net Programmes

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
C1	(If the respondent is aware of safety net programs) Which are the safety net programs in your community/village/union you are aware of?	VGD (IGVGD-FSVG D-ICVGD)	1
		Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	2
		Maternity Allowance (MA)	3
		Lactating Mothers Allowance (LMA)	4
		Employment Generation Programme for the Poor (EGPP)	5
		Test Relief (TR) Cash	6
		Ka Bi Kha (Work For Food)	7
		Work For Money (WFM)	8
		Gratuitous Relief (GR)	9
		Mother and Child benefit programme	
		Others (Please specify)	888
C2	Which are the safety net programs that you/your household members are currently receiving?	VGD (IGVGD-FSVG D-ICVGD)	1
		Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	2
		Maternity Allowance (MA)	3
		Lactating Mothers Allowance (LMA)	4
		Employment Generation Programme for the Poor (EGPP)	5
		Test Relief (TR) Cash	6
		Ka Bi Kha (Work For Food)	7
		Work For Money (WFM)	8
		Gratuitous Relief (GR)	9
		Mother and Child benefit programme	
		Others (please specify)	888
C3	Are you benefiting from the scheme?	Yes	1
		No	2

## D. Gender Based Violence

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D1	Is there any prevalence of GBV in your village/community?	Yes	1
		No	2
D2	Which of the following are prevalent in your village/ community/area?	Physical abuse by the husband (slapping, beating, swearing, etc.)	1
		Physical abuse by the inlaws (slapping, beating,swearing, physical abuse, etc.)	2
		Physical abuse by the community people/ power holders (slapping, beating, swearing, physical abuse, etc.)	3
		Husband takes away wife's income (grabbing money)	4
		Faced physical pressure/violence for dowry	5
		Faced verbal pressure/violence for dowry	6
		None of the above	999
		Others (please specify)	888

## GBV due to seasonal displacement

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D3	Are you living with you spouse at the moment?	Yes	1
		No	2
D4	(If respondent married and is living alone) Is he/she away from home for more than 6 months?	Yes	1
		No	2
D5	(If respondent married and is living alone) Is he/she away from home for earning money?	Yes	1
		No	2
D6	(If respondent married and is living alone) he/she is away from the country/district/ Upazilla?	Away from country	1
		Away from district	2
		Away from Upazila	3
		Others (Please specify)	888
D7	(If respondent is married and is living alone) Where are living now?	Living with in-laws	1
		Living with parents/siblings	2
		Living with both in-laws and parents/ siblings	3
		Living alone	4
		Others (Please specify)	888
D8	When did these GBV occur?	During Amphan/flood	1
		Pre Amphan/flood	2
		Post amphan/flood	3
		During covid (2020)	4
		It is a regular incident in the community and not impacted by the disasters or covid 19	5

## GBV during disasters

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D9	Does the occurrence of gender-based violence in your community/village change during disasters than usual time? (will be asked about all GBV selected in previous question)	Increases	1
		Decreases	2
		Remains the same	3
D10	How was the occurrence of such gender-based violence in the last disaster compared to usual time?	Increases	1
		Decreases	2
		Remains the same	3
D11	How has the rate of occurrences of such gender-based violence been in your area during the covid-19 outbreak?	Increased	1
		Decreased	2
		Remained the same	3

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D12	(If gender-based violence increases) What are the reasons for the increase in gender-based violence during the disasters?	Lack of IGA/income	1
		Limited/lack of access to food	2
		Lack of security in your community	3
		Increase in stress/deteriorated mental health of household members	4
		Temporary displacement/migration due to disaster	5
		None of the above	999
		Others (Please specify)	888
D13	(If gender-based violence increase) What are the reasons for the increase in gender based violence during the covid-19 outbreak?	Lack of IGA/ No income	1
		Limited/lack of access to food	2
		Lack of security in your community	3
		Increase in stress/deteriorated mental health of household members	4
		Temporary displacement/migration due to covid-19	5
		Availability of the male members at home for a longer time compared to pre-Covid 19 times due to home isolation during covid 19	6
		None of the above	999
		Others (Please specify)	888
D14 Involvement	(If gender-based violence decreased in last disaster) what were the reasons for the decrease in gender-based violence in the last disaster?	Code D4	
		Increased women's income	1
		Increased access to gender-based/GBV support systems by women's rights based organizations in the area	2
		Increased awareness from awareness raising campaigns	3
		awareness raising campaigns by CSOs	4
		Involvement of local village police (under union parisad)	5
		Involvement of law enforcement forces (police/army)	6
		Availability of hotlines	7
		Involvement of Female DMC members or female volunteers	
		Others (please specify)	888
Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D15	(If gender-based violence decreased during covid-19 outbreak) What were the reasons for the decrease in gender-based violence during covid-19 outbreak?	Code D4	

## Change in GBV due to intervention activities (training, capacity development, alternate livelihood, etc.)

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D16	Is there any change in the rate of the GBV occurrences at the <b>household/family setup</b> in your community you find from before after the livelihood support people received / after the new income modality they have started?	Yes	1
		No	2
D17	(If yes to previous question) What has been the change?	Code D18	
		Rate of domestic violence by husbands towards wives have decreased	1
		Rate of domestic violence by husbands towards wives have increased	2
		Rate of domestic violence by in-laws towards wives have decreased	3
		Rate of domestic violence by in-laws towards wives have increased	4
		Dowry related abuses have decreased	5
		Dowry related abuses have increased	6
		Rate of child marriage have decreased	7
		Rate of child marriage have increased	8
		Trafficking increased or decreases	
Others (Please specify)	888		
D18	(If answer is positive) What has been the positive change?	Code D19	
		Women gained more respect by the community people	1
		Rate of occurrences of verbal abuse/eve teasing have decreased	2
		Community women now have more access to the GBV support providers/law enforcing agencies	3
		Community women now have more access to the Union chairpersons/village heads	4
		Others (Please specify)	5
D19	Is there any change in the rate of the GBV occurrences at the <b>household/family setup</b> in your community you find from before after the capacity development?	Yes	1
		No	2
D20	(If yes to previous question) What has been the change?	Code D18	
D21	(If answer is positive) What has been the positive change?	Code D19	
D22	Is there any change in the rate of the GBV occurrences at the <b>household/family setup</b> in your community you find from before after the women leadership training?	Yes	1
		No	2

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D23	(If yes to previous question) What has been the change?	Code D18	
D24	(If answer is positive) What has been the positive change?	Code D19	

### Psychosocial impact of disasters

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D25	Did you feel too miserable because of the Amphan/flood?	Yes	1
		No	2
D26	(If yes) What were your major issues of miseries?	Loss of livelihood/income	1
		Loss of homestead	2
		Physical injury	3
		Physical Illness	4
		loss of asset	5
		Others (Please specify)	888
D27	Did you feel too miserable because of the Covid-19 outbreak?	Yes	1
		No	2
D28	(If yes) What were your major issues of miseries?	Loss of livelihood/income	1
		Loss of homestead	2
		Physical injury	3
		Physical Illness	4
		loss of asset	5
		Household workload increased	
		Others (Please specify)	888
D29	What miseries you are feeling for the last disaster?	Loss of sleep	1
		Frequent worries throughout the day	2
		Breakdown of health	3
		Severe headache	4
		Loss of appetite	5
		Others	888

### Mental Health Psycho-Social Stress scale

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D30	How often during the last disaster did you or your family members feel so afraid that nothing could calm you down?	Code MHPSS6	
		All the time	1
		Most of the time	2
		Some of the time	3
		A little of the time	4
		None of the time	5
D31	How often during the last disaster did you or your family members feel so angry that you felt out of control?	Code MHPSS6	

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D32	How often during the last disaster did you or your family members feel so uninterested in things that you used to like, that you did not want to do anything at all?	Code MHPSS6	
D33	How often during the last disaster did you or your family members feel so hopeless that you did not want to carry on living?	Code MHPSS6	
D34	How often during the last disaster did you or your family members feel so severely upset about the emergency/disaster or other event in your life, that you tried to avoid places, people, conversations or activities that reminded you of such events?	Code MHPSS6	
D35	How often during the last disaster were you or your family members unable to carry out essential activities for daily living because of these feelings?	Code MHPSS6	

### Impact of PSS and support systems

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
D36	Do the psychological pressure/ mental health illness increase conflict and violence among the household members in the community in any way during disasters?	Yes	1
		No	2
D37	Would you feel confident to report such GBV (domestic violence, child marriage, sexual violence, dowry, etc.) to the law enforcement or through other formal systems?	Yes	1
		No	2
D38	What are the organizations/persons you aware about that can provide support to victim of GBV in your village?	Union parishad standing committee on prevent VAW (chairman/members)	1
		UNO	2
		Department of women affair (upazila)	3
		Local law enforcement force/thana	4
		Women rights organizations/local women leader	5
		Hot line number 109	
D39	Are those services easily accessible to the community people?	Yes	1
		No	2
D40	How do you came to know about these services?	Women's groups	1
		CPP/FPP/CSOs	2
		Female community member	3
		Male community member	4
		Community leaders	5
		Community volunteers	6
		Awareness raising posters	7

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
		Courtyard meetings	8
		Others (Please specify)	888
D41	Have you received any support from any victim support system by hotline?	Yes	1
		No	2

## F. Capacity Building Training

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F1	Which kind of training have you received through the intervention? (Multiple Response)	Livelihood training	1
		Workshop on disaster preparedness	2
		Public health emergency preparedness	3
		Leadership training	4
		Gender responsive disaster risk reduction training	5
		Others (Please specify)	888
F2	What changes in your work have occurred after these training you found?	Your capacity as the focal/designation have increased	1
		Your level of relevant knowledge have increased	2
		You can communicate with confidence with the local power holders	3
		You are more respected among your inlaws and husband	4
		You are more respected among your community people	5
		Others (Please specify)	888

## Personal Awareness and Preparedness on Disaster

Impacts of Women's group activities and CSOs			
Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F3	Do you know about any Community Risk Assessment that had been conducted by the Civil Society Organizations recently?	Yes	1
		No	2
		I don't know	3
F4	(If yes to knowing about Community Risk Assessment conducted in area) Do they work with special information on Women and children?	Yes	1
		No	2
		I don't know	3
F5	(If yes to knowing about Community Risk Assessment conducted in area) Have you participated in any Community Risk Assessment?	Yes	1
		No	2
F6	(If yes to knowing about Community Risk Assessment conducted in area) Do you know of any women and girls who may have participated in the Community Risk Assessment?	Yes	1
		No	2
		I don't know	3

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F7	(If yes to knowing about Community Risk Assessment conducted in area) Do you know of any children who may have participated in the Community Risk Assessment?	Yes	1
		No	2
		I don't know	3
F8	(If yes to knowing about Community Risk Assessment conducted in area) Do you know of any people with disability who may have participated in the Community Risk Assessment?	Yes	1
		No	2
		I don't know	3
F9	(If yes to knowing about Community Risk Assessment conducted in area) Do you know of any elderly people who may have participated in the Community Risk Assessment?	Yes	1
		No	2
		I don't know	3

### Preparedness training and resilience

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F10	(if disaster chosen as flood) What have you learned about disaster preparedness and early actions to reduce damage from flood?	<b>Code F9</b>	
		Plinthed housing	1
		Animal sheds raised and slopped	2
		Contingent food and animal feed stored	3
		Contingent food for infant/ children	4
		Cash savings for disaster use	5
		Construction of safe, clean and women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells	6
		Acquire dry firewood/ fire box/ potable stoves/ candles/ flashlight, etc.	7
		Acquire first aid supplies and medicines (Orsaline, paracetamol, etc.)	8
		Menstrual health preparation (Sanitary napkins, pads, etc.)	9
		Identification of nearby flood shelters	10
		Ensure income from more than one sources	11
		Use of flood tolerant varieties for crops	12
		Ensuring timely vaccination and deworming of livestock	13
Construction of safe, clean and women and disable person friendly sanitation and deep tube wells	14		
Others (Please specify)	888		
None of the above	999		
F11	Which of the following measures for flood preparedness have you applied in real life?	Code F9	



Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F12	What have been the impacts of applying the disaster preparedness measures?	Code F11	
		Decreased loss of assets	1
		Decreased damage of assets	2
		Increased resilience	3
		Ensured steady income even during disasters	4
		Decrease in post-disaster household expenditures	5
		Decreased medical expenses	6
	Others (Please specify)	888	
F13	(If disaster chosen as landslide) What have you learned about disaster preparedness and early actions to reduce damage from landslide?	Code F12	
		Shift all transferable assets to a safe region before erosion	1
		During the construction of the house, check the quality of soil and ensuring light weight house	2
		Be aware of the area	3
		Be aware of the weather	4
		Be aware of rain levels	5
		Be aware of soil quality	6
		Be aware of the destruction of forests	7
		Construction of safe, clean and disable & women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells	8
		Others (Please specify)	888
	None of the above	999	
F14	Which of the mitigating measures for landslide have you applied in real life?	Code F12	
F15	What have been the impacts of applying the disaster preparedness measures?	Decreased loss of assets	1
		Decreased loss of lives	2
		Increased resilience from landslides	3
		Decreased medical expenses	4
		Others (Please specify)	888
F16	(If disaster chosen as cyclone) What measures/early actions for mitigating impacts of cyclone have you learned?	Code F15	
		Resilient housing (brick-made house and roof)	
		Resilient animal shelters (Solid structure)	
		Cash savings for disaster use	
		Acquire dry firewood/ fire box/ portable stoves/ candles/ flashlight, etc.	
		Acquire first aid supplies and medicines (Orsaline, paracetamol, etc.)	
	Menstrual health preparation (Sanitary napkins, pads, extra dress etc.)		

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
		Contingent food and animal feed stored	
		Contingent food for infant/ children	
		Ensure income from more than one sources	
		Understanding and knowledge on warning signs	
		Identified location of cyclone shelter	
		Construction of safe, clean and women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells	
		Others (Please specify)	
		None of the above	
F17	Which of the mitigating actions have you applied in real life to reduce damage from cyclones?	Code F15	
F18	What are the impacts of taking early/ mitigative actions?	Code F11	
F19	(If disaster chosen as storm surge) What measures/early actions for mitigating impacts of storm surge have you learned?	Code F19	
		Resilient housing (Brick made house and roof)	1
		Resilient animal shelter (Solid structure and raised platform)	2
		Contingent food and animal feed stored	3
		Contingent food for infant/ children	4
		Cash savings for disaster use	5
		Construction of safe, clean and women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells	6
		Acquire dry firewood/ fire box/ potable stoves/ candles/ flashlight, etc.	7
		Acquire first aid supplies and medicines (Orsaline, paracetamol, etc.)	8
		Menstrual health preparation (Sanitary napkins, pads, etc.)	9
		Identification of nearby cyclone shelters	10
		Ensure income from more than one sources	11
		Use of salinity/flood tolerant varieties for crops	12
		Ensuring timely vaccination and deworming of livestock	13
		Construction of safe, clean and women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells	14
		Others (Please specify)	888
		None of the above	999
F20	Which of the mitigating actions have you applied in real life to reduce damage from storm surges?	Code F19	
F21	What are the impacts of taking early/ mitigative actions?	Code F11	

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F22	(If disaster faced chose as river erosion) What measures/early actions for mitigating impacts of river erosion have you applied?	Code F21	
		Shift all transferable assets and livestock to a safe region before erosion	1
		Disassemble house structure and prepare for immediate transportation	2
		Identified location of safe area to relocate	3
		Contingent food and animal feed stored	4
		Acquire dry firewood/ fire box/ potable stoves/ candles/ flashlight, etc.	5
		Ensure alternative livelihood options	6
		Construction of safe, clean and women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells	7
		Stay aware of the updates of tidal flow	8
		Cash savings for disaster use	9
		Others (Please specify)	888
	None of the above	999	
F23	Which of the mitigating actions have you applied in real life to reduce damage from river erosion?	Code F21	
F24	What are the impacts of taking early/ mitigative actions?	Code F11	
F25	(If disaster faced chose as drought) What measures/early actions for mitigating impacts of draought have you applied?	Code F27	
		Using heat resistant shed/technology with local materials to reduce heat in the household	
		Arranging 24/7 water supply for drinking and usage	
		Acquire emergency irrigation water supply for agriculture (submersible pump/canals, etc.)	
		Ensure alternative livelihood options	
		Use of drought tolerant varieties for crops (Sukha – 1 [Paddy], Sukha 2 [Paddy], etc.)	
		Use of drought tolerant crops (Cotton, mango, etc.)	
		Construction of safe, clean and disable & women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells	
		Others (Please specify)	
	None of the above		
F26	Which of the mitigating actions have you applied in real life to reduce damage from drought?	Code F27	
F27	What are the impacts of taking early/ mitigative actions ?	Code F11	

## Gender responsive training

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F28	(If respondent had attended the Gender responsive disaster risk reduction training) Which of the following has been taught during the training session?	Concepts and perspectives of gender	1
		Gender impact on the lives of men and women	2
		Risk, danger, and ability of women during disasters	3
		Gender responsive disaster risk reduction and women leadership	4
		Government laws and guidelines on women leadership and reduction of disability	5
		DMC's responsibility in application of Gender responsive disaster risk reduction as per SOD	6
F29	Which of the following had been most useful in times of disaster?	Concepts and perspectives of gender	1
		Gender impact on the lives of men and women	2
		Risk, danger, and ability of women during disasters	3
		Gender responsive disaster risk reduction and women leadership	4
		Government laws and guidelines on women leadership and reduction of disability	5
		DMC's responsibility in application of Gender responsive disaster risk reduction as per SOD	6
		None of the above	999

## Public health in emergency preparedness

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F30	(If respondent had attended public health emergency preparedness) Which of the following have you learned through the training?	Introduction, history, and worldwide impact of COVID-19	1
		Risks and dangers associated with COVID-19	2
		Impacts of COVID-19 on men and women	3
		Risk reduction response for men and women in terms of personal, household, and societal level	4
		DMC's responsibility in gender responsive and resilient COVID-19 management	5
F31	Were you able to easily access information on public health emergency preparedness from DMCs, CSOs, Women's organizations, or community volunteers?	Yes	1
		No	2
F32	(If not attended training but had access to the public health emergency preparedness information) Have you heard about any of the following public health emergency preparedness techniques?	Introduction, history, and worldwide impact of COVID-19	1
		Risks and dangers associated with COVID-19	2
		Impacts of COVID-19 on men and women	3
		Risk reduction response for men and women in terms of personal, household, and societal level	4

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
		DMC's responsibility in gender responsive and resilient COVID-19 management	5
		None of the above	999
F33	Did you find the public health emergency preparedness useful and impactful?	Yes	1
		No	2
F34	If disaster occurs how likely is that your household is well prepared in advance to protect from different risks?	Highly Prepared	1
		Moderately Prepared	2
		Not Prepared	3

### Livelihood training and support

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F35	(If respondent has received livelihood training) What are the disaster resilient livelihood options that were taught through the training sessions? [Indicator 5.6]	Vermicompost	1
		Bee and honey processing	2
		Dry fish processing	3
		Crab culture	4
		Mushroom cultivation	5
F36	(If respondent has received livelihood training) Have you received cash support through the intervention? [Indicator 5.6]	Yes	1
		No	2
F37	(If respondent has received cash grant) In which bank, did you open your savings account?	Bank Asia	1
		Dutch Bangla Bank	2
		Others	888
F38	Was the cash support adequate for meeting the initial investment on practicing alternate disaster resilient livelihood options? [Indicator 5.6]	Yes	1
		No	2
F39	What did you use the cash grant for?	Investing in the alternative livelihood option	1
		Paying back loans	2
		Paying for children's education	3
		Given to husband for investing in income generating activities	4
		Used for disaster preparedness (buying dry food, fortification of house, buying necessary medicines, etc.)	5
		Saved for usage during disasters	6
		Buying necessities for household	7
		Others (please specify)	888
F40	(If respondent has received community and household level disaster preparedness training) Which alternate disaster resilient livelihood options, did you apply in real life?? [Indicator 5.6]	Vermicompost	1
		Bee and honey processing	2
		Dry fish processing	3
		Crab culture	4
		Mushroom cultivation	5
		None of the above	6

Sl. no.	Question	Option	Code no.
F41	Has the application of alternative livelihood option been beneficial to you with increased income?	Yes	1
		No	2
If any of the 1 to 5 options is selected from F21, then this section will appear for each choice.			
F42	Income from livelihood options [Indicator 5.6]		BDT
F43	Are you willing to continue the livelihood even after the end of the project?	Yes	
		No	
F44	Was the livelihood option beneficial for your income?	Yes	
		No	
F45	(if application of livelihood option was beneficial) What has been the good impacts of applying alternate livelihood options in real life?	Increased income	1
		Continued income even during disaster	2
		Increased resilience to disaster	3
		Continued livelihood during off peak seasons	4
		Better nutrition of consumed	5
		Others (Please specify)	888
F46	(if application of livelihood option was not beneficial) What has been the negative impacts of applying alternate livelihood options in real life?	Too expensive	
		Not enough yield of produce	1
		Not enough income	2
		Waste of time	3
		Not disaster resilient	4
		Others (Please specify)	888

## G. Covid-19 and Support

Sl. no.	Question	Options	Code
G1	Have you heard of anyone within or beyond your household who had been infected with Covid 19?	Yes	1
		No	2
G2	If yes, what were the measures that you had taken protect yourself and others from the spreading of the infection?	Mainting proper isolation for infected member	1
		Mainting proper isolation for rest of the members	2
		Consult with doctors/hotline/specialists on a regular basis	3
		Ensure safety measures such as washing hands, wearing protective gear, using disinfectants, etc.	4
		Others (please specify)	888
		None of the above	999
G3	Had the training on Covid-19 made you more confident on your ability to combat the virus and ensure the safety of yourself and your family members?	Yes	1
		No	2
G4	Have you received any support during COVID-19 pandemic?	Yes	1
		No	2

Sl. no.	Question	Options	Code
G5	(If respondent got support for Covid-19) What kind of support have you received?	Installation/maintenance of water facilities and hand-washing points	1
		Disinfection in public spaces	2
		Dissemination of risk awareness messages in community areas	3
		Medical help for Covid-19 affected	4
		Others (please specify)	888
G6	From where did you get the support for COVID-19 pandemic?	Support from CSOs	1
		Support from Community volunteer groups	2
		Support from LGI officials	3
		Other NGOs/INGOs	4
		Others (please specify)	888
G7	(If respondent chosen installation/maintenance of water facilities and hand-washing points) How effective was the support to you?	Not adequate	1
		Moderately adequate	2
		Adequate	3
		More than adequate	4
G8	(If respondent chosen disinfection in public spaces) How effective was the support to you?	Not adequate	1
		Moderately adequate	2
		Adequate	3
		More than adequate	4
G9	(If respondent chosen dissemination of risk awareness messages in community areas) How effective was the support to you?	Not adequate	1
		Moderately adequate	2
		Adequate	3
		More than adequate	4

## Checklists for Qualitative Data Collection

Endline Survey for National Resilience Programme Department of Women Affairs Part

- 1 **KII Checklist for representative of District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)**
- 2 **KII Checklist for representative of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)**
- 3 **KII Checklist for representative of Department of Women Affairs (DWA)**
- 4 **KII Checklist for representative of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)**

Name of the informant		
Designation		
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry		
Phone number		
Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

### Generic Questions

1. Please tell us about your involvement and experience with UN Women for the DWA part of NRP. What were roles and responsibilities of you/your department/agency in implementation of this sub project?
2. What were the major gaps in gender focused disaster management in respect of your department before the initiation of NRP? <i>[Probing points: capacity of officials, budget allocation, use of SOD, sustainable planning etc.]</i> To what extent the NRP addressed those gaps? a. How NRP contributed through its interventions and activities in reducing those gaps?
3. What have been the changes in the activities that your agency/department undertakes to address disaster risks and climate change adversity that can be attributed to NRP interventions? a. <i>[Probing points: build awareness in the community, capacity building of the community volunteers, disaster risk reduction preparedness measures, emergency response, risk mitigation measures, livelihood development, forestation, social safety net programmes, promote climate adaptive agriculture etc.]</i>
4. What have been the changes and upgradations in your organization's strategies, policy papers and guidelines on DRR/CCA in favor of GRR that can be attributed to NRP interventions? What are the evidences? How GRR has been incorporated in?
5. What have been the changes and upgradations in your organization's gender responsive disaster related management activities that have changed that can be attributed to NRP interventions? What are the evidences?

### Questions regarding **Improving capacities for gender-responsive risk-informed development planning (Output 1)**

6. How relevant and important was the review and update of Gender-responsive Guideline (developed by MoWCA in 2009)? Which gaps did the review address?
7. How relevant and important were national consultations with women's rights-based organizations/ CSOs against their knowledge/ capacity gaps? a. Has there been an improvement of knowledge and capacities of women's rights-based organizations/ CSOs (knowledge regarding risk and gender equality dimensions of their work utilizing gender-responsive risk-informed approach in their project formulation or appraisal work) for gender-responsive risk-informed development planning? What is the evidence? What are the gaps?



8. What has been the level of progress towards the establishment of a monitoring mechanism for Sendai framework implementation? a. How effective/ useful has been the updated GRR and gender-responsive monitoring indicators in risk-informed planning? What is the evidence? What are the gaps?
9. Has there been any revision in social safety net programmes (SSNP) recently? [Probing points: VGD, VGF, Maternity allowance, Lactating mothers allowance under MoWCA] a. What was the revision/change in the programmes? b. To what extent the revision of SSNP (MoWCA) helped to meet disaster specific needs of women from the most vulnerable areas?
10. What has been the level of progress towards developing disaster resilience indicators for the 8th Five Year Plan, incorporating grassroots resilience voices, and risk-informed business practices? What is the evidence of progress?
11. What has been the progress towards institutionalization of DRR mainstreaming capacity in MoDMR and other government agencies? What is the evidence?
12. What has been the progress towards the establishment and institutionalization of an easily accessible platform of disaster risk information for development planning purposes within the GoB system? What is the evidence?

### Questions regarding **Strengthening disability-inclusive, gender-responsive national capacities to address recurrent and mega-disasters (Output 2)**

13. How relevant and important was the development of protocols and guidelines for the collection of sex, age, and disability disaggregated disaster data? Which gaps did this initiative address?
14. How relevant and important were capacity building activities to collect sex, age, and disability disaggregated disaster data against pre-existing knowledge/ capacity gaps? a. Has there been improvement of knowledge and capacities of your organization regarding sex, age, and disability disaggregated disaster data collection and usage in post disaster situation, gender responsive risk analysis, need assessment? What is the evidence? b. Has the sex, age and disability disaggregation been institutionalized in your department for post-disaster data collection tools and protocols?
15. How relevant and important was technical support provision in developing joint post disaster recovery plan for cyclone Amphan and recent flooding and its implementing strategies? Which gaps did the initiative address? a. How did the joint post disaster recovery plan adopt sex, age, and disability disaggregated disaster data? b. How effective was the technical support provision in developing joint post disaster recovery plan for cyclone Amphan and recent flooding? What changes did the project assistance bring? What are the gaps?
16. To what extent MoWCA/MoDMR is ready for the formulation and dissemination of gender sensitive curriculum and training to local level departments?

### Questions regarding **Enhancing women leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments and policies at national and local levels (Output 4)**

17. In your opinion, how important is gender responsiveness in disaster preparedness and response?
18. How relevant and important were the capacity building activities and staffing initiative against your respective knowledge and capacity gaps relevant to addressing gender needs? a. What were the gaps and challenges in capacity building activities?
19. To what extent the programme strengthened capacity of MoWCA to effectively engage at national, regional, and international level promoting of GRR? What is the evidence? a. What are the intended and unintended positive and negative results due to the capacity building? b. How much effective were those capacity building interventions? How much of the training learnings could you use in practice? What is the evidence?

20. Can you please mention some of the activities related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) where GRR has been promoted or incorporated due to capacity building interventions by NRP? [Probing points: prevention, preparedness, mitigation, transfer, etc.]
21. How much the coordination among the different government factions was increased because of the NRP intervention? What is the evidence? a. How well do you think the coordination among the different government factions sustain after the end of the project? Why and why not?
22. Do you on behalf of your agency represent in forums/platforms in local/national/international level? If yes, what are the forums/platforms? a. Do you promote gender responsive risk reduction in those forums? Why and why not?
23. Have you participated in intra- and inter-country visits under NRP for GRR knowledge exchange, onsite visits, and international conferences? a. How effective and useful were the visits/learnings?
24. Have the capacity of MoWCA /DWA/ DDM increased to reduce during and post disaster GBV? What is the evidence? What are the gaps? a. Do the MoWCA /DWA/ DDM have any plan to increase the capacity of the local level government agencies to reduce during and post disaster GBV? How?
25. How effective were the interventions to strengthen women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments, and policies? a. What are the results of the strengthening of women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments, and policies?

### Questions regarding **Strengthening disability inclusive, gender-responsive community preparedness, response and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters (Output 5)**

26. Has the forecast-based financing been included within DDM operations?
27. Does your agency have access to any data bank/research portal/government database on gender responsive DRR/CCA to update knowledge and information? a. What are the usefulness of such inclusive database for your department?
28. How much effective was the early warning mechanisms for disasters under NRP?
29. How effective have been the capacity building initiatives in strengthening community and household level disaster preparedness, public health emergency preparedness and women's leadership at community level? What is the evidence? What are the gaps?
30. How effective have been the non-traditional job-oriented skills training and cash-grant support to the recipients in empowering their livelihoods and enhancing their resilience to shocks and hazards? What is the evidence? What are the gaps?

### Questions regarding **Cross-cutting Issues (Covid 19, Learning and Recommendations)**

31. How much effective and efficient was the capacity development and mobilization of resources under NRP? a. Was there any point of conflict with the planning of other relative organizations or national level planning with the project intervention? b. What were the challenges faced in implementing project activities and underlying reasons? c. What measures were taken to address the challenges (if any)?
32. Which NRP interventions appear to be more or less potential to influence change in knowledge and behaviors? a. What could be done better? How?
33. What are the aspects or changes (under NRP) that you think would sustain after the programme's end? [Probing points: capacity, good practices, coordination among different government factions] Why or why not?

34. Do you think gender responsive disaster risk reduction and its application will sustain after the end of the NRP?
35. What are the major lessons learned during implementation of the various activities of the intervention?
36. What were the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the project intervention and achievements?

## 5 KII Checklist for representative of Programming Division of the Planning Commission

Name of the informant		
Designation		
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry		
Phone number		
Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

### Generic Questions

1. Please tell us about your involvement and experience with UN Women for the DWA part of NRP. What were roles and responsibilities of you/your department/agency in implementation of this sub project?
2. What were the major gaps in gender focused disaster management in respect of your department before the initiation of NRP? <i>[Probing points: capacity of officials, budget allocation, use of SOD, sustainable planning etc.]</i> To what extent the NRP addressed those gaps?

### Questions regarding Improving capacities for gender-responsive risk-informed development planning (Output 1)

3. How was the revision of Gender Responsive Guideline (developed by MoWCA in 2009)?
4. What gaps did the revised Gender Responsive Guideline address? What are the benefits for your department in this revision?

### Questions regarding Enhancing women leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments and policies at national and local levels (Output 4)

5. How relevant were the capacity building activities and staffing initiative against your respective knowledge and capacity gaps relevant to addressing gender needs?
6. What were the gaps and challenges in capacity building activities?
7. What are the intended and unintended positive and negative results due to the capacity building?
8. How much effective were those capacity building interventions? How much of the training learnings could you use in practice? What is the evidence?
9. How effective were the interventions to strengthen women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments, planning and policies?
10. What are the results of the strengthening of women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments, planning and policies?

### Questions regarding Cross-cutting Issues (Covid 19, Learning and Recommendations)

11. Which NRP interventions appear to be more or less potential to influence change in knowledge and behaviors in gender responsive DRR? a. What could be done better? How?
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12. What are the major lessons learned during implementation of the various activities of the intervention?
13. What are the challenges faced in implementing project activities and underlying reasons?
14. What measures were taken to address the challenges (if any)?
15. What were the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the project intervention and achievements?

## 6 KII Checklist for representative of Local Government Institutions (LGIs)

## 7 KII Checklist for representative of Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC)

## 8 KII Checklist for representative of Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC)

Name of the informant		
Designation		
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry		
Phone number		
Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

### Generic Questions

1. Please tell us about your involvement and experience with the DWA part of NRP. What were roles and responsibilities of you/your department/agency in implementation of this sub project?
2. What are the activities that you/your agency/department undertakes to address disaster risks and climate change adversity? <i>[Probing points: build awareness in the community, capacity building of the community volunteers, disaster risk reduction preparedness measures, emergency response, risk mitigation measures, livelihood development, forestation, social safety net programmes, promote climate adaptive agriculture etc.]</i>
3. What were the major gaps towards gender focused disaster management in respect of your department/ organization before the initiation of NRP? <i>[Probing points: capacity of officials/volunteers, budget allocation, use of SOD, gender sensitive planning etc.]</i> a) To extent the NRP addressed those gaps?

### Questions regarding **Enhancing women leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments and policies at national and local levels (Output 4)**

4. How relevant were the capacity building activities for knowledge and capacity gaps relevant to addressing gender needs?
5. What were the gaps and challenges in capacity building activities?
6. How much effective were those capacity building interventions? How much of the training learnings could you use in practice? What is the evidence?
7. Do the DMCs and LGIs have the capacity to reduce during and post disaster GBV? What is the evidence? What are the gaps?
8. How the MoWCA /DWA/ DDM supported in this regard?
9. Is there any change in social safety net programmes (SSNP) implementation under MoWCA recently due to the revision of the programme? <i>[Probing points: VGD, VGF, Maternity allowance, Lactating mothers' allowance under MoWCA]</i>
10. What was the revision/change in implementation?

11. To what extent the revision of SSNP (MoWCA) helped to meet disaster specific needs of women from the most vulnerable areas?		
12. How the DMC members (especially the women members) promoted of gender equality and gender responsiveness in DRR among the community people and volunteers? What is the evidence?		
13. How the DMC members (especially the women members) supported public health emergency management taking leadership roles? What is the evidence?		
14. What are the gaps and challenges in these roles of DMCs?		
16. How effective were the interventions to strengthen women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions at DMC/LGI level?		
17. What are the results of the strengthening of women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions at DMC/LGI level?		
15. Do you think the female DMC members developed leadership capacity as change agents to promote gender equality in DRR and public health emergency management?	Yes	No

### Questions regarding **Strengthening disability inclusive, gender-responsive community preparedness, response and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters (Output 5)**

16. How much effective was the early warning mechanisms for disasters under NRP?
17. Are there any factors (social, economic, cultural) that affect self-reporting receipt of early warning messages by women in your area? a. If yes, what are those factors?
18. What percentage of the self-reporting recipients are women?
19. How relevant was the content of awareness raising messages and way of message disseminations regarding gendered impact of disaster and COVID 19?
20. How timely was the disseminations of awareness raising messages to DMCs/LGIs and community people?
18. Has the forecast-based financing been included within DMCs operations supported by DDM?
21. To what extent the NRP DWA part interventions had included vulnerable groups (vulnerable and marginalized women, people with disability) within their activities?

### Questions regarding **Cross-cutting Issues (Covid 19, Learning and Recommendations)**

22. Which NRP interventions appear to be more or less potential to influence change in knowledge and behaviors in gender responsive DRR? b. What could be done better? How?
23. What are the major lessons learned during implementation of the various activities of the intervention?
24. What are the challenges faced in implementing project activities and underlying reasons?
25. What measures were taken to address the challenges (if any)?
26. What were the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the project intervention and achievements?

### Questions regarding **Four Dimensions of 'Inclusive Disaster Risk Management'**

27. Do the vulnerable group have the capacity of holding the relevant government agencies accountable for their DRM practices? Can they complain to these government agencies?
28. Did the project recognize diversified group in interventions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diversity of people with different power</li> <li>• diversity of risks and disasters</li> <li>• diversity of barriers</li> <li>• diversity of institutions, sectors, and levels</li> </ul>

## 9 KII Checklist for representative of Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP)

## 10 KII Checklist for representative of Flood Preparedness Program (FPP)

## 11 KII Checklist for Community volunteers

Name of the informant		
Designation		
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry		
Phone number		
Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

### Generic Questions

1. Please tell us about your involvement and experience with the DWA part of NRP. What were roles and responsibilities of you/your organization in implementation of this sub project?
2. What are the activities that you/your organization undertakes to address disaster risks and climate change adversity? <i>[Probing points: build awareness in the community, capacity building of the volunteers, disaster risk reduction preparedness measures, emergency response, risk mitigation measures, forestation, promote climate adaptive practices etc.]</i>
3. What were the major gaps towards gender focused disaster management in respect of you/your organization before the initiation of NRP? <i>[Probing points: capacity of government officials/volunteers, budget allocation, use of SOD, capacity of community people, their economic status etc.]</i> b) To extent the NRP addressed those gaps?

### Questions regarding **Enhancing women leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments, and policies at national and local levels (Output 4)**

4. Have the women become an integral part of the community volunteer group to support in evacuation, early warning message dissemination, first aid, etc.? How?	Yes	No
5. How relevant were the capacity building activities for knowledge and capacity gaps relevant to addressing gender needs?		
6. What were the gaps and challenges in capacity building activities?		
7. To what extent the NRP DWA part interventions had included vulnerable groups (vulnerable and marginalized women, people with disability) within their activities?		
8. How much effective were those capacity building interventions? How much of the training learnings could you use in practice? What is the evidence?		
9. How the FPP/ CPP members (especially the women members) promoted of gender equality and gender responsiveness in DRR among the community people and volunteers? What is the evidence?		
10. How the FPP/ CPP members (especially the women members) supported public health emergency management taking leadership roles? What is the evidence?		
11. What are the gaps and challenges in these roles of FPP/ CPP?		
12. What number of people in your area, out of the population, who can self-report reception of early warning message?		
13. What percentage of the self-reporting recipients are women?		

**Questions regarding Strengthening disability inclusive, gender-responsive community preparedness, response, and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters (Output 5)**

14. How much effective was the early warning mechanisms for disasters under NRP?	Yes	No
15. How much effective was the awareness raising events under NRP? <i>[Probing point: Awareness Raising Message dissemination through posters on the Gendered Impact of disaster and COVID 19 to reduce the impact of hazards and emerging risks]</i>		
16. How relevant was the content of awareness raising messages and way of message disseminations regarding gendered impact of disaster and COVID 19?		
17. How timely was the disseminations of awareness raising messages to FPP/ CPP and community people?		
18. How is the institutionalization of Flood Protection Programme (FPP) utilizing gender-sensitive messaging with volunteers?		

**Questions regarding Cross-cutting Issues (Covid 19, Learning and Recommendations)**

19. Which NRP interventions appear to be more or less potential to influence change in knowledge and behaviors regarding gender responsive DRR? c. What could be done better? How?
20. What are the major lessons learned during implementation of the various activities of the intervention?
21. What are the challenges faced in implementing project activities and underlying reasons?
22. What measures were taken to address the challenges (if any)?
23. What were the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the project intervention and achievements?

**Questions regarding Four Dimensions of ‘Inclusive Disaster Risk Management’**

24. Do the vulnerable group have the capacity of holding the relevant government agencies accountable for their DRM practices? Can they complain to these government agencies?
25. Did the project recognize diversified group in interventions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diversity of people with different power</li> <li>• diversity of risks and disasters</li> <li>• diversity of barriers</li> <li>• diversity of institutions, sectors, and levels</li> </ul>

**12 KII Checklist for representative of Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives (MoLGRD&C)**

**13 KII Checklist for representative of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**

**14 KII Checklist for representative of Local Government Division (LGD)**

Name of the informant		
Designation		
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry		
Phone number		
Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

## Generic Questions

- |  |
|--|
| 1. Please tell us about your involvement and experience with the DWA part of NRP. What were roles and responsibilities of you/your organization in implementation of this sub project?   |
| 2. What were the major gaps in gender focused disaster management in respect of your department before the initiation of NRP? <i>[Probing points: capacity risk assessment, gender responsive infrastructure, budget allocation, use of SOD, etc.]</i> |
| c) To extent the NRP addressed those gaps?   |

## Questions regarding Improved capacity of selected public institutions to achieve resilience outcomes through designing and constructing risk-informed and gender-responsive infrastructure system (Output 3)

- |  |
|--|
| 3. How relevant was the development of Gender Marker for assessing of LGED's project against the pre-existing needs?   |
| 4. How effective (gender sensitive and responsive) has been the inclusion of Gender Marker (including gender inclusive indicators and score card) in assessing LGED projects? What were the challenges and gaps?                                   |
| 5. How effective has been the piloting of the newly developed Gender Marker for LGED? What have been the results?  |
| 6. What are the changes in system of your department happened due to the Gender Marker?  |
| 7. Do you think you/your department will continue to use the Gender Marker after the programme's end? Why or why not?  |
| 8. Has LGED been consistent in planning, designing, compliance and construction processes for new assets and rural infrastructure system development in support of proactive gender-responsive resilience building in place? What is the evidence? |
| 9. Does LGED have improved capacity to design risk-informed and gender-responsive rural infrastructure system? What is the evidence? What are the gaps?  |
| 10. Has LGED strengthened its leadership, policy and compliance capacity and took ownership around risk-informed, gender responsive planning and design?   |
| 11. Has there been sign of strengthened capacity for other institutions by adopting risk informed and gender responsive resilient infrastructure design and implementation?  |

## Questions regarding Cross-cutting Issues (Covid 19, Learning and Recommendations)

- |   |
|---|
| 12. Which NRP interventions appear to be more or less potential to influence change in knowledge and behaviors regarding gender responsive DRR?<br>d. What could be done better? How? |
| 13. What are the major lessons learned during implementation of the various activities of the intervention?   |
| 14. What are the challenges faced in implementing project activities and underlying reasons?  |
| 15. What measures were taken to address the challenges (if any)?  |
| 16. What were the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the project intervention and achievements?  |

## 15 KII Checklist for representative of Women led Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Name of the informant	
Designation	
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry	
Phone number	



Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

## Generic Questions

1. Please tell us about your involvement and experience with the DWA part of NRP. What were roles and responsibilities of you/your organization in implementation of this sub project?
2. What were the major gaps in gender focused disaster management in respect of your organization before the initiation of NRP? <i>[Probing points: capacity of CSO members, capacity of local government, budget allocation, use of SOD, sustainable planning etc.]</i> To extent the NRP addressed those gaps?
3. What were roles of CSO members in case of recent disaster in your community? <i>[Probing points: awareness raising, warning message dissemination, support to community during disasters, evacuation, emergency response, and support humanitarian actions]</i>
4. How did you help the community people, especially women and vulnerable groups in cases of disasters?

## Questions regarding **Improving capacities for gender-responsive risk-informed development planning (Output 1)**

5. To what extent NRP DWA part interventions enhanced your capacity personally and in organization?		
6. How much relevant were the capacity building trainings and workshops for your organization?		
7. To what extent have the capacity building workshops and trainings helped you/your organization to become more engrained and effective into the gender responsive disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and mitigation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women leadership</li> <li>• Governance</li> <li>• Financial capacity</li> <li>• Internal control</li> <li>• Human resource</li> <li>• Strategy and impact</li> <li>• DRR, CCA</li> </ul>		
8. Is there any content of the training regarding decreasing during and post disaster GBV?	Yes	No
9. How much effective were those capacity building interventions? How much of the training learnings could you use in practice? What is the evidence?		
10. What were the gaps and challenges in capacity building activities?		
11. Have your organization been registered with Cooperative Department, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women Affairs, Department of Youth, NGO Affairs Bureau, NGO Affairs Bureau and Department of Social Welfare? Why/why not?		
12. Have the women become an integral part of the community volunteer group to support in evacuation, early warning message dissemination, first aid, etc.?		
13. How sustainable is the women's engagement in the CSOs, and community volunteering?		

## Questions regarding **Enhancing women leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments and policies at national and local levels (Output 4)**

14. What number of people in your area, out of the population, who can self-report reception of early warning message?
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15. What percentage of the self-reporting recipients are women?
16. Does your organization support vulnerable households in climate change adaptation? Do you have any other activities regarding climate change adaptation in your community?
17. Does your organization support vulnerable households in train the vulnerable households for disaster preparedness? What do you do more in this regard?
18. Does your organization disseminate early warning messages among vulnerable households? How else do you make them aware of upcoming disasters?
19. Does your organization disseminate relief during disasters?
20. Does your organization support in repairing homes for vulnerable people?
21. Does your organization involve in any other humanitarian actions in your community in case of disasters?
22. Does your organization community based public health emergency management engaging GRR?
23. How effective were the interventions to strengthen women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions?
24. What are the results of the strengthening of women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions?

### Questions regarding **Strengthening disability inclusive, gender-responsive community preparedness, response and recovery capacities for recurrent and mega disasters (Output 5)**

25. What were the impacts of disaster (cyclone) preparedness message development?
29. How relevant was the content of awareness raising messages and way of message disseminations regarding gendered impact of disaster and COVID 19?
30. How timely was the disseminations of awareness raising messages to CSOs and community people?
26. What were the impacts of awareness raising events on community preparedness? ( <i>Awareness Raising Message dissemination through posters on the gendered impact of disaster and COVID 19 to reduce the impact of hazards and emerging risks</i> )
27. How relevant were the capacity building sessions of the disaster vulnerable women and training content against the community and household level disaster preparedness, public health emergency needs and leadership needs?
28. Were the most disaster vulnerable women/ extreme poor people targeted by the training given to community people by CSOs?
29. Was the training content relevant to needs? What were the gaps and challenges?
30. How effective have been the capacity building initiatives in strengthening household level disaster preparedness, public health emergency preparedness and women's leadership at community level?
31. How effective have been the non-traditional job-oriented skills training to vulnerable women?

### Questions regarding **Cross-cutting Issues (Covid 19, Learning and Recommendations)**

32. Which NRP interventions appear to be more or less potential to influence change in knowledge and behaviors regarding gender responsive DRR? e. What could be done better? How?
33. What are the major lessons learned during implementation of the various activities of the intervention?
34. What are the challenges faced in implementing project activities and underlying reasons?
35. What measures were taken to address the challenges (if any)?
36. What were the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the project intervention and achievements?

## 16 KII Checklist for UN Women, UNDP, UNOPS

Name of the informant		
Designation		
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry		
Phone number		
Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
1. What were the challenges did you face during the designing of the NRP?		
2. Are there any point of conflict with the planning of other relative organizations or national level planning with the project intervention design and activities?		
3. What were the constraints in coordination among partner organizations and within Joint Programme Implementation Committee?		
4. What are the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the NRP intervention? Was the design of the programme changed due to the pandemic?		
5. What kind of changes were brought to the intervention and planning in accordance with COVID-19 pandemic?		
6. What are the activities you would like to add or do differently in case of NRP implementation?		

## 17 KII Checklist for Journalist

Name of the informant		
Designation		
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry		
Phone number		
Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

### Questions regarding **Enhancing women leadership capacities for gender-responsive disaster management decisions, investments and policies at national and local levels (Output 4)**

1. How relevant were the capacity development initiatives to write on disasters in gender responsive fashion?
2. How effective was the training under NRP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on how to report on resilience,</li> <li>• humanitarian crisis &amp;</li> <li>• public health emergency in gender responsive fashion</li> </ul>
3. Have you used the learnings from the training in your work/reporting? How?
4. How many reports/articles/interviews you published on gender responsive resilience after the training? (reports on resilience, humanitarian crisis & public health emergency in gender responsive fashion)
5. Have you faced any challenges during publishing these reports/articles/interviews? What kind of challenges have you faced?
6. Do you think the promotion of gender responsive resilience and gendered impact on disasters and COVID 19 through media was effective? Why and why not?
7. What kind of challenges you faced during the involvement with NRP interventions?
8. What are the activities you would like to add or do differently in case of involvement with NRP implementation?
9. How well will the improved gender sensitive journalism sustain in upcoming year? Why and why not?

10. Perception related questions ( <i>training topics</i> )	
a) Do you think there are negative stereotypes and misperceptions exist in portraying women in media? ( <i>representing women as victims/object of pity, matter of show off</i> )	o Yes o No
b) Do you think media can play a role in projecting positive views and empowered role models of women?	
c) Do you think women are already empowered, nothing to include if not major case for news?	
d) Do you think women voice and choice are reflected by their male members in the family?	
e) Do you think social distancing increased vulnerability of women and children specially in covid-19 by the miscreants?	
f) Do you think disasters and the countrywide lockdown increased gender-based violence and should those be focused in media?	
g) Do you think the media should create accountability to responsible person through reporting?	
h) Do you think every affected people's opinion should be reported regardless of their gender or disability in case of disasters?	

## 18 KII Checklist for National Expert

Name of the informant		
Designation		
Name of agency/ department/ division/ ministry		
Phone number		
Email		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

1. What are the common gaps and challenges in disaster preparedness system in Bangladesh?
2. What do you know about the NRP in Bangladesh? Please tell us what you think of this programme.
3. How relevant has been the NRP in case disaster preparedness system in Bangladesh?
4. Do you think the programme has changed the disaster management system of the related ministries and agencies? How?
5. Have you noticed any change in the capacity and knowledge of the related agency representatives due to this programme?
6. How much of the learnings have been disseminated in the related environment? How much information could you gather from the programme interventions?
7. Do you think this programme activities should be continued in upcoming years as well? Why?

## 19 IDI Checklist for Community People

Name of the informant		
Location		
Phone number		
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

1. Were you involved in NRP's capacity building and livelihood trainings? How was the experience?
2. What was the training about? [*crab culture, dry fish processing, honey processing, mashroom manual, vermi compost*]

3. Have you received cash grant from NRP? How much?
4. In what purpose did you spend the cash grant?
5. Do you think the trainings help you to create new income generating opportunity? How?
6. How much income has increased because of the training and cash grant from NRP? Do you think you can continue this income in upcoming years on you own without NRP support?
7. Do you think with this increased income you can take the preparations on you own for disaster better in the upcoming years?
8. Have you learned how to prepare before a disaster? What are the preparatory activities you learned?
9. Have you learned how to respond and recovery after a disaster? What are the after-disaster recovery activities you learned?
10. Have you sought early warning messages before disasters? Why or why not?
11. What type early actions did you take before the recent disaster? Where did learn to take those actions?

## 20 Checklist for Community FGD

**Location:**

**Date:**

Name of participants	Phone number	Sex
		Male/Female
		Male/Female
		Male/Female
		Male/Female
		Male/Female
		Male/Female
		Male/Female

### Generic questions:

1. What are the common income generating activities in your area for men and women?
2. What are the common disasters in your areas? Please tell us about the usual damage and loss caused by disasters in last few years.
3. What were the problems in disaster preparedness and support at community level before the NRP? What problems were addressed by this programme?

### Livelihood training:

4. Were you involved in NRP's capacity building and livelihood trainings? How was the experience?
5. Have you received cash grant from NRP? How much?
6. In what purpose did you spend the cash grant?
7. What was the training about? [*crab culture, dry fish processing, honey processing, mashroom manual, vermi compost*]
8. Do you think the trainings help you to create new income generating opportunity? How?
9. How much income has increased because of the training and cash grant from NRP? Do you think you can continue this income in upcoming years on your own without NRP support?

10. Do you think with this increased income you can take the preparations on you own for disaster better in the upcoming years?
11. Have you learned how to prepare before a disaster? What are the preparatory activities you learned?
12. What measures/early actions for mitigating flood/ landslide/ cyclone/ cyclone flooding/river erosion /river erosion flooding/ drought impacts have you applied in real life?
13. Have you learned how to respond and recovery after a disaster? What are the after-disaster recovery activities you learned?
14. Were vulnerable people, women, disabled person, young people involved in training as well?

### **Involvement with CSO:**

15. Are you involved in any women's group of civil society organizations (CSOs)? If yes, how did you get involved in CSOs?
16. Have you participated in Community Risk Assessment, DRR activities, climate change adaptation, humanitarian activities through your women's group?

### **Access to early warnings:**

17. Have you received any early warning messages before the recent disaster? From where did you receive the warning messages?
18. Have you sought early warning messages before disasters? Why or why not?
19. What type early actions did you take before the recent disaster? Where did learn to take those actions?
20. Did the early warning messages helped to take the actions earlier than usual?
21. How much loss have you suffered in the recent disaster? Do you think this loss was less than previous years?
22. If less, what are the reasons behind it? Do you think getting early waring messages contributed in reducing loss from disaster?

### **Changes:**

23. Do you think you can hold the disaster related relevant government agencies accountable for DRM practices?
24. In case of disasters, which party/organization you depend on most? [*CSOs, community volunteers, union parishad*]
25. Have you noticed any change in support provision from CSOs, community volunteers, union parishad? What were the changes?
26. Have you noticed any change in shelter facilities during recent disasters? What kind of changes did you notice? [*sanitation, drinking water facilities, space for sleeping, separate space for women*]
27. Have you noticed any awareness raising posters of disaster preparedness in your areas? If yes, what were contents?
28. Are you involved in community volunteer group for disaster management?
29. Do you think the women are more vulnerable in disaster than men? Why?
30. Does the Gender Based Violence (GBV) in your community become more prevalent during disasters? Why?



