

Bangladesh

Country Plan of Implementation

Orange Knowledge

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List of abbreviations

ANC	Antenatal Care
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University
BaFSA	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority
BNNC	Bangladesh National Nutrition Council
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BSMRU	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Maritime University
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CUET	Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology
CEGIS	Centre for Environment and Geographic Information Services
CPI	Country Plan of Implementation
DWASA	Dhaka Water Supply Authority
DYD	Department of Youth Development
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
IFNS	Integrated Food and Nutrition Security (which includes water management and climate)
FP	Family Planning
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HE	Higher Education
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
InnoCap	Innovative Capacity Building
IWM	Institute for Water Management
KUET	Khulna University of Engineering and Technology
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LNOB	Leave No One behind
MASP	Multi Annual Strategic Plan
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
MR	Menstrual Regulation
MRM	Menstrual Regulation with Medicines
NFP	Netherlands Fellowship Programmes
NPT	Netherlands Programme for Institutional Strengthening of Postsecondary Education and Training Capacity
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NICHE	Netherlands Initiative for Capacity development in Higher Education
NWP	Netherlands Water Partnership
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OKP	Orange Knowledge Programme
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PNC	Postnatal Care
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TFPs	Technical and financial partners
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UIU	United International University
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organisation

I. Introduction

This document describes the purpose and intentions of the implementation of the Orange Knowledge Programme (OKP) in Bangladesh. It follows on an identification process in which capacity needs in the country have been analysed in the light of the available information and discussions with stakeholders. This approach has helped to define the priority intervention area(s) and to formulate the outcomes to be achieved.

The Dutch organisation for internationalisation in education (Nuffic), administers this programme on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. Nuffic is responsible for its implementation and follow-up in accordance with each Country Plan of Implementation (CPI).

II. Brief presentation of the OKP programme

The OKP is the successor to the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP) and the Netherlands Initiative for Capacity Development in Higher Education (NICHE). The Orange Knowledge Programme merges the two preceding programmes into a single integrated approach with the addition of new elements including increased involvement of alumni, attention to cooperation between knowledge organisations and communication focusing on the presentation of results.

The main objective is to contribute to sustainable and inclusive development through the strengthening of organisations, key to sectoral development in OKP partner countries. This will be achieved by developing the capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations both in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training Higher Education (TVET/HE) and in other fields related to the priority themes in the OKP partner countries.

The Orange Knowledge Programme will last for 5 years and will be implemented through three types of interventions:

- individual scholarships,
- group trainings and
- institutional projects focusing on sustainable improvement of technical and higher education capacity.

For further information see the OKP reference made in annex 1 and the OKP modalities via this link <https://www.nuffic.nl/en/files/documents/overview-of-okp-modalities.pdf>

III. Current state of affairs

Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries with its people crammed into a delta of rivers that outflows into the Bay of Bengal. Formerly East Pakistan, Bangladesh became independent only in 1971, when the two parts of Pakistan split after a bitter war which drew in neighbouring India. After independence Bangladesh spent fifteen years under military rule and, although democracy was restored in 1990, the political scene is remaining volatile¹.

¹ BBC country profile February 2018

In 2018 Bangladesh' population was estimated at 166 million. The population has more than quadrupled in the last hundred years. The large increase, especially during the second half of the 20th century, was mainly due to a sharp mortality decline through major improvement in medical technology and public health measures. Annual population growth began to decelerate in the 1990s and is currently 1.05 % a year. The total fertility rate (TFR) declined from 6.2 children per woman in 1971, to 2,17 in 2017 (Demographic projections BGD, 29/4/2018). As fertility levels largely determine the rate of population growth, age structure, dependency ratios and the relative size of the labour force, fertility is paramount in shaping future demographic outcomes. Accelerating the fertility decline would reduce the total population in absolute numbers considerably by 2050 (instead of the 218 million, to 201 million²). This difference would have significant impacts on public spending, public services and job creation. Of the total population an approximate 35 % is urban and 65 % lives in rural areas. Living below the poverty line is 32 % of the total population, of which 35% live in the rural areas, one out of six people is undernourished³, while 39% of women is overweight and obese (BMI >23)⁴

The cooperation between the Netherlands and Bangladesh dates from before the independence when the country was still part of Pakistan. The diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Bangladesh started in February 1972⁵.

Shortly after the Independence in 1971, it was decided to continue the development cooperation of which in the first years the emphasis was mainly on emergency aid. Until 1976 the support focused on contributing to the restoration of the infrastructure and financing the import of food and raw materials for agriculture and industry. After 1976, the development cooperation gradually shifted towards project aid. Dutch capacity and institutional strengthening support started through the Nuffic with the NPT, NFP and NICHE programme. In the period between 2003 and 2009 106 Master scholarships, 1 PhD and 95 short courses have been granted. The NICHE projects supported Integrated Water resources management (including food security), Good Governance and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). The NFP data in annex 2 show an increase in number of fellowships and short courses to support Bangladesh in strengthening its human capital.

The NICHE project list <https://www.nuffic.nl/en/files/documents/niche-project-overview.pdf> shows the total current NICHE budget of EUR 18.355.362,90 together with the thematic areas of the capacity building support projects and the major Dutch and Bangladeshi partners. The NICHE focus was on: **Water** being Integrated **Water** Resources Management (IWRM), integrated crop/fish and water, and a INNOCAP project in IWRM and Delta management, **SRHR** (strengthening education in SRHR), **Governance**, and **Private Sector Development** strengthening.

In the Global Gender Gap (GGG) Index 2017 Bangladesh ranks 47th among 144 countries - with a score of 0.719, up from 0.72 in 2016. Bangladesh consistently outperforms its neighbours India and Pakistan on measures of gender inequality and ranks the highest among the South Asian nations. However, many experts hold that gender inequality has increased as result of violence against women, lack of meaningful economic participation and high rate of drop-out in secondary and higher levels, as these gender imbalances are not reflected in the Gender Gap Index.

² El-Saharty S et al., World Bank publication, 2014, Population, Family Planning and Reproductive Health Policy Harmonization in Bangladesh, 5-6.

³ Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition

⁴ Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

⁵ Country Policy Plan Bangladesh 1992-1995

Bangladesh's country policy is laid out in several policies and plans, such as Vision 2021; the Five year plan (2016-2020); the National plan of action for education, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's); the National Agriculture policy 2018; the Bangladesh Delta plan 2100 and many other policies and plans. Reference to the relevant documents made under the selected OKP thematic areas are listed below.

IV. Identification of the needs

This section describes the main outcomes of the needs assessment and covers the gender/inclusion and labour market situation in relation to post-secondary education in the context of the selected priority themes.

The selected priority themes

- Integrated Food and Nutrition Security (IFNS), which includes Water Management & Climate
- Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)

Gender is a cross cutting theme.

A new MASP policy is currently being formulated. For this OKP CPI, EKN's context analyses and the 'Peilstok document' provided information on the two priority themes of Integrated Food and Nutrition Security and SRHR as analysed below.

EKN's strategic policy orientation envisages an integrated approach for food and nutrition security, water & climate in the bilateral programme by the Directorate of Inclusive Green Growth (IGG). The main result areas are indicated as: urban water & sanitation, agricultural growth, efficient water-use in agriculture; integrated water resource management and an enabling environment for agriculture, water and climate.

In both integrated FNS and SRHR priority themes, Technical Vocational Training and Education (TVET) are emphasised, in follow up of skills development and (self) employment.

Priority theme 1: integrated FNS (including water management and climate)

On the next page the integrated nature of FNS is explained by focussing on 1) the FNS policy status in Bangladesh, 2) IWRM, and 3) the delta plan.

1: FNS policy status in the country

Over the past 40 years Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in achieving food security, however around 26% of the Bangladeshi population is still chronically food insecure due to poor access to sufficiently nutritious food. Food insecurity goes hand in hand with poverty. As much as 31.5% of the Bangladeshi population (± 50 million) still lives below the poverty line and experiences insufficient access to food and other basic needs.

Bangladesh's sectoral policy environment for **food security and nutrition** has been reinforced with recent policy documents like National Agriculture Policy 2018, Second National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN-2), Second Country Investment Plan (CIP2) as well as establishment of Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BaFSA) and the Bangladesh

National Nutrition Council (BNNC) in 2017. The second National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN2 2016-2025) states:

- To improve the nutritional status of all citizens, including children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers;
- To ensure availability of adequate, diversified and quality safe food and promote healthy feeding practices;
- To strengthen nutrition-sensitive interventions;
- To strengthen multi-sectoral programs and increase coordination among sectors to ensure improved nutrition.

The 7th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) has an over-arching promise to address 'accelerating growth and empowering citizens'. It also covers all the important thematic areas that endorse a comprehensive, integrated approach where poverty reduction and nutrition are seen as central.

2: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

The people of Bangladesh live together into a delta of rivers. Regular floods challenge the Food and Nutrition security. Therefore, IWRM is integrated with the theme Food Security and Climate. The following priority areas of the BDP 2100 and the 7th Five-Year Plan are indicated to be relevant for the bilateral Netherlands cooperation:

- a. Flood risk management with specific strategies for each of the hydrological areas of the country. The Netherlands cooperation will focus on the coastal areas, the central flood plain and the large river network;
- b. Fresh water supply for all economic sectors and urban areas; the agricultural sector is the largest water user here (70% of fresh water use). Special focus on drought prone areas notably the North West of the country;
- c. Sustainable and climate smart agriculture and food security;
- d. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation;
- e. Strengthening the Inland Water Transport System;
- f. Maritime development including port development (in combination with IWT) and Blue Economy;
- g. Strengthening the institutional framework for delta management in all relevant subsectors.

3: The delta plan

The Government of Bangladesh developed an overall comprehensive policy document for this IWRM approach, which is the Bangladesh Deltaplan 2100 (BDP 2100). Netherlands has been actively supporting the formulation and implementation of the delta plan. The BDP 2100 constitutes the broad vision and development framework for land & water management with the objective of sustaining economic development by an adaptive management of land & water resources and sectoral development (notably also of the agricultural sector).

The Bangladesh Deltaplan takes as a departure point the threats to agricultural production by climate change and environmental degradation in the upper catchments of the Bangladesh delta. The resulting water scarcity, increased salinity of surface water, higher temperatures and more frequent extreme weather events (resulting in more frequent river and flash floods). These may result in a reduction of 17% in rice production by 2050 in the most optimistic scenario. The BDP 2100 outlines priority programmes for improved water management for agriculture and food security (water security infrastructure for crop

production, integration of water management and agricultural development, research on climate-smart agriculture, extension programmes for climate smart agriculture etc.).

Priority theme 2: SRHR

The GoB has articulated its commitment to improving access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) through numerous policy and programme documents, including the Population Policy (2012), the National Strategy for Adolescent Health (2017-2030), and the National Plan of Action for Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (current in formulation). These documents provide the basis for engaging with the government, NGOs and private sector partners. While there are cultural barriers to provide contraception to unmarried adolescents, as well as reservations about offering sexuality education to very young adolescents, the official policy recognises the strategic importance of investing in adolescents. In order for the country to capture the demographic dividend, accelerated fertility reduction, accompanied by appropriate socio-economic policies, is essential.

Although Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in increasing demand for and utilization of Sexual and Reproductive Health services, including Family Planning the decline in maternal mortality ratio, has stagnated in the past six years. These findings indicate the need to continue efforts to decrease maternal mortality. Research shows that although strategies for reproductive health services, including family planning, maternal and child health services, are well developed, yet coverage and quality of care needs to be improved.

During the past Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) period (2014-2017), the focus of the Embassy's SRHR activities was on increasing awareness, demand and utilisation of family planning, SRHR services, comprehensive sexuality education and youth friendly services, information and services on Menstrual Regulation (MR) and the reduction of violence against women, including child marriage. The Netherlands has become a well acknowledged partner in these sensitive areas. Projects and strategic partnership programs in the area of SRHR and gender are being implemented, and evidence based research was conducted and translated into instruments for Comprehensive Sexuality Education. As this is ongoing and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is in the process of establishing Youth Friendly Corners in its clinics, there is no additional support needed at the level of information.

The health and nutrition of adolescents have not been adequately addressed to date, with a variety of repercussions for young women and their children. Although the incidence of marriage at young ages is slowly decreasing, the median age at first marriage is 16 years (BDHS 2014). Forty-eight percent of women have given birth before reaching age 18, while 70 percent have given birth by age 20 (BDHS 2014). This has led to high fertility in the 15-19 year age group (113 births per 1,000 women), which also contributes to higher risk of maternal mortality (BMMS 2016).

In the next multi-annual country strategy period (2019-2022) the SRHR objective of the Netherlands' support to Bangladesh is to contribute to the strategic objectives of the Bangladesh Health Population Nutrition Sector Programme (2017-2022), especially to the *strategic objectives* (1) Governance and Stewardship and (7) improved equitable access to and utilisation of quality Health services, with emphasis on SRHR including Family Planning services. Accent of monitoring of progress will be on equity, access, utilisation and quality.

The Netherlands will also focus between 2019-2022, on a consolidation of results, knowledge generation, institutionalisation and capacity building in the areas of comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), adolescents and youth friendly SRHR services, safe abortion, prevention of child marriage, reduction of violence against women (VAW) and improved conditions for working women. More involvement of men and boys and other stakeholders such as service providers, law enforcers and Ready-Made Garment (RMG) management is essential. Furthermore, SRHR and disability will receive specific attention with a focus on the Leave No One Behind principle (LNOB).

In all Netherlands supported activities, gender and HIV/AIDS are cross cutting themes.

Gender as cross cutting theme for integrated FNS, water & climate and SRHR

In all the training gap areas and themes, gender needs to be addressed. SDG 5 states that in 2030 men and women must enjoy equal rights in practice. Women's rights and gender equality is a priority within current Dutch foreign trade and development co-operation policy. Discrimination is the basis for violence against women and unequal opportunities for women to become involved in political leadership. Dutch international policy to improve the position of women focuses on four goals: (1) the prevention and eradication of violence against women; (2) ensuring a fair share of women in politics and positions of power; (3) the economic empowerment of women to help them gain independence; and (4) an equal role for women in conflict resolution, peace-building and reconstruction.

The objective of the Netherlands' support to Bangladesh in the area of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls is to contribute to the following results areas:

- Economic empowerment and improved economic climate for women and girls;
- Strengthening the capacity of Civil Society Organisations to enable them to induce changes towards women's rights and gender equality;
- Prevention and reduction of GBV, including child marriage (see also sub SRHR).

Current structure and status of the post-secondary education sector in Bangladesh

The section below first describes briefly the education policy in Bangladesh. After that the landscapes in higher education and TVET are briefly elaborated in particular for FNS/agricultural education and research and in short the status of SRHR education.

The education policy in Bangladesh

The education policy of Bangladesh shows that *Institutions are still supply oriented and do not sufficiently offer training responding to enterprise or society demand.* A large number of children with special needs and vulnerable groups living in remote locations remain out of the school system or experience high repetition and dropout rates. The quality of education is a challenge at all levels as learning outcomes are lower than expected. Serious gaps exist between what the school system provides and what the market demands in terms of both skills and knowledge.

The EU-funded ILO-implemented Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Reform Project is implementing the reforms in the formal TVET system and sets the foundation for the National Skills Development System (NSDS) in Bangladesh.

The project addresses in particular continuous strengthening and improving the quality of the TVET/skills development system, including development of a National Qualification Framework (NQF). Furthermore it focuses on improving access to and equity within the

TVET/skills development system including the expansion of the number of model TVET institutions for inclusive, environmentally conscious, quality and labour market responsive skills development. The project also aims to support collaboration between companies and relevant training providers to develop and implement demand-driven education and training programmes. The main stakeholders in this respect are the Government of Bangladesh, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the National Skills.

The “*National Education Policy (NEP) 2010*” promotes an inclusive agenda deemed at removing all disparities in education including gender. Dropout rate at primary level has reduced and the pass rate for girls increased from 87.51 % in 2009 to 97.19 % in 2012. The internal efficiency reached to 73.5 % for boys and 77.2 % for girls in 2012. Survival rate and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for girls has increased. Vocational skills training has been imparted to women under about 10 different ministries and many NGOs. Women’s participation, though on the rise in different public and private technical institutions, is still low of only 27.2 % except for the medical stream, where it is almost equal.

Status of university education in Bangladesh

Universities are governed by the University Grants Commission (UGC). UGC accredits and approves new programmes and implements new policies. Bangladesh has currently 37 public and 64 private universities. Quality assurance is the responsibility of the individual universities. Universities submit new programmes to the UGC for approval.

Capacity gaps for higher education are well elaborated by ⁶Salahuddin M. Aminuzzaman. He analyses and summarises the quality issues of higher education in Bangladesh for the coming 20 years. Ensuring quality is one of the major challenges. The recent conclusion (ILO 2017) is that higher education requires still profound changes in the area of governance, quality, quantity and effectiveness of its higher education system.

Status of FNS/agricultural education

Agricultural universities in Bangladesh that offer agricultural degrees are: the Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), the Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University in Dhaka, SMRAU (Bangobondhu Seik Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University) at Gazipur. Other agricultural universities are located at Dinajpur (Hazi Danesh), Sylhet, Potuakhali, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Gopalganj.

In the field of Water Resources Management and Engineering the Universities of Khulna, Chittagong and Dhaka KUET, CUET and BUET have relevant faculties. A number of private universities also are relevant e.g. North South University, BRAC University and United Independent University. Apart from these academic institutes, there are two research and knowledge management organisations e.g. Centre for Environment and Geographical information Services (CEGIS) and Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) under the Ministry of Water Resources who are actively involved in the field of IWRM.

The TVET sector was reformed as from 2012 with the assistance of the ILO. Vocational skills training has been imparted to women under about 10 different ministries and many NGOs. The 49 polytechnics are governed by the Bangladesh Technical Education Board (BTEB). In the water sector some of the partners of the Netherlands bilateral programme have relevant skill training institutes: Dhaka Water Supply Authority

⁶ Conference 2009 on Governance and Financing of Higher Education – South and East Asia-Country summary Bangladesh Salahuddin M. Aminuzzaman.

(DWASA), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department.

Status of Agricultural and FNS research

Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). BARC has been established in 1973 with the aim of coordinating systematic agricultural research in the country. It is the apex body of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and twelve national agricultural research institutes (ARIs) are the constituent units. Research on different commodities focus on increasing and sustaining productivity.

Mandates of the major ARI's:

Name of the Institute	Mandates
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)	Mandated to carryout research on a wide variety of crops, management natural resources and different farm power machinery
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI)	Conduct research on all aspects of rice including varietal improvement, management technologies
Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI)	Conduct research for varietal development and management technologies, post-harvest processing and jute products and thus help in household income.
Bangladesh Institute Nuclear Agriculture (BINA)	Conducts research through the application of nuclear techniques on varietal development, crop management, resource management and pest control.
Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute (BSRI)	Conduct research for varietal improvement of crop management and processing of sugarcane.
Soil Resources Development Institute (SRDI)	Engaged on soil survey and classification and doing some advisory services to farmers.
Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI)	Conducts research to enhance the growth of fisheries production of inland, brackish and marine water bodies and development of technology for varietal development and management of fish culture and fish capture.
Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI)	Entrusted to generate technologies to solve livestock problems through multi and inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional research.
Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI)	Assigned to conduct research on forest and forest products.
Bangladesh Tea Research Institute (BTRI)	Conducts research to increase yield and quality of tea by developing improved production technologies and high yielding tea clones.

Two new national legislative authorities in the FNS sector were established in 2017: the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BaFSA) and Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC).

The gaps and challenges in the educational areas of Integrated FNS and SRHR

The major educational challenges are to produce students that obtain work. Either by the labour market or by being self-employed. Youth employment is a huge challenge in the country. Three major challenges stand out for education:

- Education needs to be continuously aligned with the labour market, therefore the labour market needs to be involved in the formulation of the end qualifications and in providing internships for practical experience. The alignment applies for the whole value chain in agriculture and all areas in SRHR, hence education needs an interdisciplinary focus;
- Entrepreneurship to be stimulated in the integrated FNS and SRHR areas in order to increase self-employment and commercialisation;
- Working together in multi-stakeholder platforms to link education, the private sector, government and research.

The major **capacity gaps in research** are:

- i) Qualified research staff;
- ii) Poor capacity of field stations of research institutes: appropriate research facilities (laboratories);
- iii) Coordinated research with interdisciplinary focus.

Below we analyse the education and training needs for integrated FNS and SRHR.

The education and training needs for integrated FNS

The new perspective on agriculture, water and climate is adopting demand driven commercial farming to produce safe and nutritious food. The development path way is seen to be changing business practices from traditional subsistence low productive to more demand driven commercial agriculture considering the complete agricultural value chain

An imperative part for integrated FNS and agribusiness development is working through multi stakeholder platforms to address the gaps indicated above, through the listed five needs below. Cooperation is needed among all the concerned parties, including agricultural education, small/medium/large enterprises, research institutes, NGO, local and national government.

1. Market Transformation, Value chain development and private sector engagement

Making agriculture commercial through entrepreneurship and focus on the value chain. The private sector players in the labour market are looking for a development pathway to transform the country's agricultural productivity and food supply system through changing the business practices from traditional subsistence low-productive agriculture to a more demand driven commercial agriculture. The transition is in need of knowledge and technology driven agribusiness and food supply system development models. The sector players are striving to reform the policy framework for public-private investment in order to trigger agribusiness growth and trading of food in the domestic and export market. Furthermore, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the engines of growth in Bangladesh, absorbing 70 to 80% of industrial workers and constituting over 95% of all businesses. They make a huge contribution to new enterprise creation, employment generation, and improvements in income distribution, poverty alleviation, entrepreneurship development, export growth, and development of the rural economy. ***Supporting the development of***

these entrepreneurs in rural and peri-urban areas has the potential to increase rural employment levels and which can exert positive influence on wider social, cultural, political, and economic norms that serve to limit their overall participation and empowerment.

2. Rural Transformation - youth engagement

There is a chronic and growing shortage of skilled agricultural labour in Bangladesh. Youth employment, hence job creation in the whole agricultural value chain in both rural and urban areas is a need and therefore youth need to be trained in entrepreneurship through Technical and Vocational Education and training. Young entrepreneurs need to be targeted to in the whole value chain.

3. Nutrition

In spite of remarkable progress towards child and maternal nutritional status over the years, data show that the children under 5 years continue to experience a high burden of stunting, wasting and underweight resulting mainly from sub-optimal breastfeeding, low rates of dietary diversity and poor hygiene. Micronutrient deficiencies such as vitamin A, iron, iodine, Zinc, vitamin B12 and folate are also prevalent affecting not only children under 5 but also pregnant and lactating women. There is also a notable increase in overweight, obesity and non-communicable diseases. Collaboration with TVET and Higher Education institutes is important.

4. Climate Smart Agriculture

In Bangladesh where many smallholders occupy low-lying, flood prone deltas - Climate-smart agricultural (CSA) strategies are critical, especially to address saline intrusion (up to 8 km by 2030) resulting from sea level rise and tropical storm swells. CSA interventions can draw on traditional practices like the Sorjan system (tall beds for vegetable and crop production alternating with furrows suitable for submergence tolerant crops and fish production) as well as new practices like vertical gardens. Floating bed cultivation of vegetables in the low lying southern districts, homestead production and roof top gardening of fruits and vegetables are also spreading rapidly. Technology universities can develop the above-mentioned new technologies in collaboration with specialised science & technology universities.

5. Integrated Water Resources Management through the implementation of the Bangladesh Deltaplan 2100

At present Bangladesh is one the delta-countries addressed in the International Water Ambition of the Netherlands government with activities from ODA (MFA) and non ODA (Min I&W) financing facilities. Major partners of this cooperation are governmental: the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Water Resources and agencies like the Bangladesh Water Development Board, the Water Resources Planning Organisation (WARPO) and the Local Government Engineering Department. Knowledge cooperation plays a more and more prominent role with the involvement of Netherlands and Bangladeshi academics and knowledge institutes in applied research, capacity development (NICHE) and institutional cooperation programmes.

Specific training needs in the context of the delta plan are:

- Improve effectiveness and efficiency of professional training for national planning and water management as well as mid-level staff of planning and water management institutions, and staff of the implementing agencies responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the Bangladesh Delta plan.

- Develop and introduce competence based learning methodologies for training institutions with more skills development and practical training possibilities in different aspects of: Adaptive delta management at national and programme level; Local-level water management; Coastal development; River management; Maritime and port development & port operation; Urban Water Supply and Sanitation
- Reformulate educational programmes in the above-mentioned priority themes and subjects at universities and specialised knowledge institutions;
- Curriculum development that is relevant and responsive to current needs and upcoming new knowledge and skills domains within the water management sector and society
- Change systems and practices with the water sector institutions through evidence based research, institutional engagement and advocacy linked to training programmes;
- Improve skills of teachers and lecturers in provision and didactics of specialised courses.

Needs for organisational development in delta planning & water management institutions:

- Result oriented management, change management and leadership skills including guidance of clear monitoring and internal evaluation mechanisms;
- Use of existing ICT innovations in data generation, management and analysis;
- Improved communication strategies and skills with a clear focus on customer care, public relations and citizen engagement (e.g. through roll out of neighbourhood watch programmes and community policing).

The Orange Knowledge Programme can contribute in realising the objectives linked to this Bangladesh Deltaplan by establishing professional capacity at policy, planning & implementation level on water and delta management of the key institutions involved in the management and implementation of Bangladesh Deltaplan as a whole and specific programmes of the Deltaplan by providing post-graduate education and tailor made training to staff of these institutions. In particular in TVET and less in higher education as the focus is particularly on skills development and youth employment.

The priority organisations in integrated FNS are:

- 1) Government organisations at national, regional and city/local level that will play a central role in the implementing the Bangladesh Deltaplan;
- 2) Knowledge TVET and HE organisations providing education, applied research and advisory services in the above-mentioned areas;
- 3) Parastatal organisations engaged in the above-mentioned priority areas.

The status and education & training needs for SRHR

The status of SRHR education

Much work has been done in the area of SRHR in Bangladesh during the last decades, by NGOs and academics. However, the knowledge and expertise is still very fragmented. Lessons learned and experiences of NGO's are not well implemented in vocational or health care practices, or academic programmes. Gaps remain between practice based knowledge and the scientific evidence base or educational programs. There is weak vocational training of health staff and educators with regard to gender, sexuality and human rights. SRHR is incorporated in the curriculum of secondary schools. Teachers, however, may decide themselves if they want to pay attention to the topic. The underlying

context (shame, silence & stigma) hampers the willingness to address the topic. To achieve a reduction of maternal mortality more access to SRHR information and services for adolescents and adults is needed.

The education and training needs in SRHR in Bangladesh

The objective of the Netherlands' support to Bangladesh in the area of SRHR is to contribute to the following results areas and needs:

1. Improved access to information and quality services.

This includes sexuality education, contraceptives, safe pregnancy and delivery services, safe abortions and antiretroviral drugs. The focus is on accelerated fertility reduction, especially adolescent fertility. **Adolescent fertility** in Bangladesh is amongst the highest in the world. According to the latest Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey (BDHS 2014), adolescents ages 15-19 contribute up to one-fourth of total fertility. While use of modern contraception by women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) is 52 percent overall, it is only 42 percent among 15-19 year old adolescents. Rates of contraceptive use are even lower among those who have not yet had children: Amin and Bajracharya (2011) found that just 20 percent of married adolescents without children were using contraception, compared to 42 percent among all adolescents.

Unwanted pregnancy might lead to **unsafe abortion**. Though menstrual regulation is allowed under Bangladeshi law till 12 weeks of pregnancy, generally girls have little knowledge about the existence of this service and where and when to seek it, contributing to illegal and unsafe abortions. The latest Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey 2016 (BMMS) indicates that the proportionate contribution of abortion to maternal mortality increased from 1 to 7% amongst all age groups.

2. Improved access to preventive medicine and quality medical services without discrimination based on gender or marital status, sexual orientation or profession, including for refugees and displaced persons and in crisis situations. Ensuring SRHR for stigmatised groups, including sex workers, LGBTI persons and men who have sex with men.

Negative attitude of health staff. About 30 million adolescents (10 – 19 years) are living in Bangladesh. In the country exists a culture of silence around sexuality, leading to the existence of widespread misconceptions, taboos and stigmas, not only amongst adolescents, but also amongst parents, teachers and health care providers. Girls and boys usually do not visit health service providers, as they often meet with the negative attitude of health staff towards providing SRHR information and services. Social pressure and stigma make it almost impossible for young people to get the information and services they need. Consequently, boys and girls get wrong ideas about sexuality, with **boys behaving in a sexually risky way** and girls getting **unwanted pregnancies**. Parents marry off their daughters at a too early age, ignorant of the health risks.

3. Prevention of Gender Based Violence and treatment of victims of sexual violence; combating discriminatory practices such as gender based violence, including child marriage. It is important to increase capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSO) to induce change towards women's rights and gender equality. OKP could help to build capacity of CSOs to induce change towards women's rights and gender equality.

4. **Addressing SRHR in the workplace.** In the current discussions around occupational health and safety, living wages and better workplace policies in the RMG sector, SRHR remains a

neglected aspect. One way of getting SRHR included in workplace policies and in the health service package, available for RMG employees would be to build the capacity and train relevant (government) staff in inclusion of SRHR and gender issues.

The priority organisations are:

- 1) Non-Governmental Organisations that play a key role in SRHR reform and induction of change towards women's rights and gender equality.
- 2) Government organisations at national, regional and city/local level that will play a central role in the implementing of SRHR
- 3) University and technical Vocational training and Education knowledge organisations providing education, applied research and advisory services in the above-mentioned
- 4) Parastatal organisations engaged in the above-mentioned priority areas

V. Envisaged Theory of Change and outcomes for integrated FNS and SRHR

Based on the analysis of needs and the consultations with the stakeholders, a theory of change for Bangladesh for Integrated FNS and SRHR have been formulated. These ToCs are based on the general [OKP ToC](#) and describes the way the OKP programme will contribute to the Dutch development cooperation policy as described [here](#). The OKP M&E framework is intended to make clear that all interventions within OKP should be geared to contribute coherently and measurably to common long-term impacts, as defined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<https://www.dutchdevelopmentresults.nl/theme/>).

The OKP programme in Bangladesh aims at contributing to the following objectives:

- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (SDG 2) and ensuring availability and sustainable management of water for all (SDG 6);
- Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SDG 3 and 5).

The following **long-term impact** will be aimed at:

For Integrated Food and Nutrition Security (see ToC annex 3a)

1. Promote agricultural growth
2. Create ecologically sustainable food systems;
3. Reducing malnutrition;
4. Water is used sustainably and equitably, ensuring the needs of all sectors and the environment;
5. Water efficiency in agriculture is increased.

For SRHR (see ToC annex 3 b)

1. Better information and greater freedom of choice for young people about their sexuality;
2. Improved access to contraceptives and medicines;
3. Better public and private health care for family planning, pregnancies and child birth, including safe abortions;
4. More respect for the sexual and reproductive rights of groups who are currently denied these rights.

The following medium-term impact will contribute to this:

- (I) Education system (TVET/HE) is of good quality, relevant and accessible (SDG 4);
- (II) Partnerships between persons and organisations are inclusive and sustainable (SDG 17);
- (III) Organisations key to (sectoral) inclusive development of partner countries are strengthened by inflow of enhanced workforce.

This will be achieved by the following **outcomes**:

- A. TVET/HE organisations (in the selected partner countries and in NL) perform better their core tasks, firmly embedded in their environment (in line with country / regional specific labour market needs & aiming at inclusiveness);
- B. Enhanced knowledge and skills of individuals and organisations in line with country / regional specific labour market needs & aiming at inclusiveness (in partner countries and in the NL).

VI. Articulation and calls

The OKP offers different kind of capacity building interventions (see Annex 1):

- 1. partnership projects between TVET and higher education institutions locally and in the Netherlands;
- 2. Tailor-Made Training (TMT) for groups;
- 3. individual scholarships for mid-career professionals;
- 4. Alumni events.

Nuffic will publish calls for institutional cooperation projects and group training. Based on those calls key organisations in Bangladesh and in the Netherlands are invited to submit proposals that are aligned with the CPI and contribute to the ToC outcomes and impact in annex 4 and 5. Please refer to the [policy framework](#) that underlies the OKP and an explanation of the various modalities in annex 6.

For scholarships, please consult the [OKP scholarship website](#). For updates on calls and other OKP information, please register via the [OKP updates website](#).

Preliminary planning of implementation:

Step	Date	Start project if applicable
CPI published on Nuffic website	31 July 2018	
First call for institutional projects and/or SA partners and/or TMT published	September 2018	
Deadline call	October/November 2018	
Selection partners	December 2018	
Start of project in case joint proposals		Q1 2019

VII. Indicative budget for the programme

As a general indication, the agreed budget over the term of the programme is as follows:

<i>Period of implementation 2018 – 2022:</i>	Food Security Water & Climate	SRGR	Total budget
Institutional projects	IWRM € 1.000.000,- (port dev) FNS € 4.000.000,-	€ 2.000.000,-	€ 7.000.000,-
Group training	p.m.	€ 1.000.000,-	€ 1.000.000,-
Individual scholarships	IWRM + FNS € 3.000.000,- *)	p.m.	€ 3.000.000,-
Alumni events	PM	PM	PM
	€ 8.000.000,-	€ 3.000.000,-	€11.000.000,-

Note: The funds allocated to the programme as a whole and to each partner country's programme may be subject to change, and this may affect the above indicative budget. The budget may also change in line with political decisions taken by the authorities. In consequence, Nuffic reserves the right to adjust this indicative budget and undertakes that, in this event, it will notify the relevant parties immediately.

Co-funding

Certain percentage of co-funding is required for Low Middle Income Countries and Upper Middle Income Countries. Governments, requesting organisations, institutions, scholarship recipients and/or their employers must contribute. The minimum percentage requested for co-funding will increase over the term of the programme. In countries where a percentage of 0% is specified like the LDC country Bangladesh, co-funding will be encouraged. This will contribute to reciprocity and ownership of results established within the collaboration between all partners. Co-funding is based on a multi-year proposal but may be adjusted based on experience.

VIII. Harmonisation and coordination with (inter)national projects and programmes

The Dutch development cooperation with Bangladesh is both bilateral and multilateral (collaboration with international partners).

Integrated Food and Nutrition Security

The Dutch MFA's centrally funded programme is in Food Security Water and Climate and in delta & water management. Collaboration will take place with the existing projects in water and for security such as for example with the dairy project that is executed by the World Bank.

The guiding policy framework of this approach is the International Water Ambition (IWA) of the Netherlands government by which the Netherlands contributes to improved management of 10 urbanizing delta's worldwide (among which the Bangladesh delta). Transfer of Netherlands knowledge and expertise a key element of the IWA.

Transfer of Netherlands knowledge and expertise a key element of the IWA.

The Ministry of Infrastructure & Water is, besides the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a key player in this IWA cooperation and has contributed to the formulation process of the BDP 2100.

The Partners for Water program is the instrument for the inter-departmental, IWA based, cooperation with Bangladesh on delta and water management.

Besides the substantial delegated Development cooperation programme of the EKN a number of centrally funded programmes equally are part of the overall Netherlands cooperation on water:

- The Sustainable Water Fund (managed by RVO) has at present one ongoing activity and a substantial pipeline of proposals.
- NWO –WOTRO support 9 research projects as part of the urbanizing deltas of the world (UDW) program
- Geodata for Agriculture and Water (G4AW) programme of NSO and RVO has 3 ongoing projects
- The NICHE programme has one ongoing project on delta-management: Deltacap
- The DRIVE (and ORIO) programme have several pipeline projects in the water management and urban sanitation sector.

SRHR and gender

OKP activities are being identified and implemented in coordination with programmes conducted by the EKN, national government, NGOs and technical and financial partners (TFPs).

The most important programmes supported by EKN are:

- Dialogue and Dissent subsidy: Girls Advocacy Alliance; GAGA; Right Here Right Now; Count me In.
- SRHR subsidies: Her choice; Down to Zero
- FLOW II subsidy: POWER
- NWO/WOTRO: five research programmes are being implemented (three under the responsibility of BRAC JP Grant School of Public Health, two under the responsibility of Jahangir Nagar University and Dhaka University)
- ShareNet: programme under the Knowledge Development Programme of the Department for Social Development (DSO) of DGIS, coordinated by KIT Amsterdam. Bangladesh is one of the three countries with a ShareNet office. Share-Net Bangladesh was established in 2014 hosted jointly by RedOrange Media and Communications as lead partner and JP Grant School of Public Health. Since January 2018 RedOrange is now hosting this knowledge platform alone and JP Grant School of Public Health functions as the technical assistance partner providing a SRHR expert.

In consultation with the embassy, Nuffic will organise monitoring missions for both Integrated FNS and SRHR during which meetings will be arranged with the relevant authorities and other stakeholders (TFPs, NGOs, the private sector, etc.) for the purpose of discussing any contextual changes that could impact the implementation of the OKP programme.

IX. Monitoring programme progress

The organisations taking part in the OKP programme are asked to report on the progress of their projects and scholarships using a Results Oriented Monitoring tool that will be provided by Nuffic. They will also record their successes and setbacks so that lessons can be learned from them as part of an organisational learning approach.

Nuffic will monitor and evaluate the OKP at programme level and will regularly discuss progress with EKN and other stakeholders, especially regarding the progress achieved related to the outcomes indicated above and the successes and failures, together with suggestions for remedying setbacks and, if possible, redefining strategies and adjusting forecasts in line with the targeted outcomes.

If necessary, for example in the event of major changes, Nuffic will discuss proposed adjustments to the CPI with the embassy and other stakeholders which may lead to an adjusted CPI.

Annexes

- Annex 1. Brief presentation of the OKP programme
- Annex 2. NICHE project list and NFP information
- Annex 3. Theory of Change for the OKP programme in Bangladesh for Integrated IFNS and SRHR
- Annex 4. Matrix of OKP programme outcomes and impact indicators

Annex 1 Brief presentation of the OKP programme

The Orange Knowledge Programme (OKP) is the successor to the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP) and the Netherlands Initiative for Capacity Development in Higher Education (NICHE). The Orange Knowledge Programme merges the two preceding programmes into a single integrated approach, with the addition of new elements including increased involvement of alumni, attention to cooperation between knowledge organisations, and communication focusing on the presentation of results.

The main objective is to contribute to sustainable and inclusive development through the strengthening of organisations key to sectoral development in OKP partner countries. This will be achieved by developing the capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations both in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) and in other fields related to the priority themes in the OKP partner countries.

In order to reach this vision, the programme will focus on the following medium and long term outcomes:

- education system (TVET/HE) is of good quality, relevant and accessible (SDG 4);
- organisations key to (sectoral) inclusive development of partner countries are strengthened by inflow of enhanced workforce;
- partnerships between persons and organisations are sustainable (SDG 17).

Reference is being made to the [Theory of Change for the OKP programme](#).

The programme will be implemented through three types of interventions:

- individual scholarships,
- group trainings and
- institutional projects.

In Bangladesh the three instruments will be offered in the form of an integrated approach.

The following basic principles govern the programme:

- *Innovation:*
Is key to the development and implementation of the programme and is incorporated in all aspects of the programme.
- *Reciprocity and equality:*
More attention should be devoted to reciprocity and ownership should shift to the Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) organisations in partner countries. This means that the Southern partners play an active role in the design of collaboration projects, both as submitters and as reporters of progress. The new programme will also provide more opportunities for the joint financing of scholarships, training programmes or projects with the Southern region partners, reinforcing ownership and involvement.
- *Flexibility:*
This concerns flexibility in implementing the programmes as far as themes, countries, duration and financing methods are concerned, depending on the demand and the context. Flexibility is also required in any modifications that need to be made in response to changes in the context within which the programme is implemented.
- *Demand-driven approach:*

Is key with regard to ownership, sustainability and the efficient use of resources. Important components include collaboration between Southern and Northern institutions, a comprehensive analysis based on available knowledge and reports, and the use of alumni.

- *Complementarity:*
The Knowledge Development Programme must be closely aligned with other centralised and decentralised programmes.
- *Co-financing:*
Where worthwhile and possible, the programme must stimulate co-financing.
- *Inclusion:*
The programme provides opportunities for marginalised and discriminated groups and integrates a gender perspective.
- *Focus on results:*
The programme focuses on presenting results stemming from knowledge development at individual, institutional and group levels.
- *Alumni:*
The programme creates a connection between knowledge professionals in the Southern region and the Netherlands. The new programme therefore places greater emphasis on alumni policy in all instruments.

Annex 2 Data NFP Tailor-Made Training Refresher courses and scholarships 2016-2018

NFP Tailor-Made Training and Refresher courses

Bangladesh	Food security	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB)	Strengthening the role of CCDB as NGO in the Inclusive Business ecosystem	30-6-2016
Bangladesh	Sexual and reproductive Health and rights	Population Services and Training Center	Change and Quality Management (CQM) and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	31-12-2016
Bangladesh	Food security	Community Development Centre	Strengthening the role of NGOs for Inclusive Business Partnerships in coastal Bangladesh	30-6-2017
Bangladesh	Water and sanitation	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)	Capacity Building of BCAS through its RS & GIS researchers on the use of UAV images and its applications in food security, water resources, coastal zone management and forestry	30-4-2018
Bangladesh	Education	UCEP - Underprivileged Children Educational Program Bangladesh	Support for Capacity Building of UCEP	14-4-2017
Bangladesh	Sexual and reproductive Health and rights	Bangladesh Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion	Tailor-Made Training towards self – reliant and sustainable organization	1-8-2018

NFP scholarships applied for and awarded

Scholarships per type of study programme

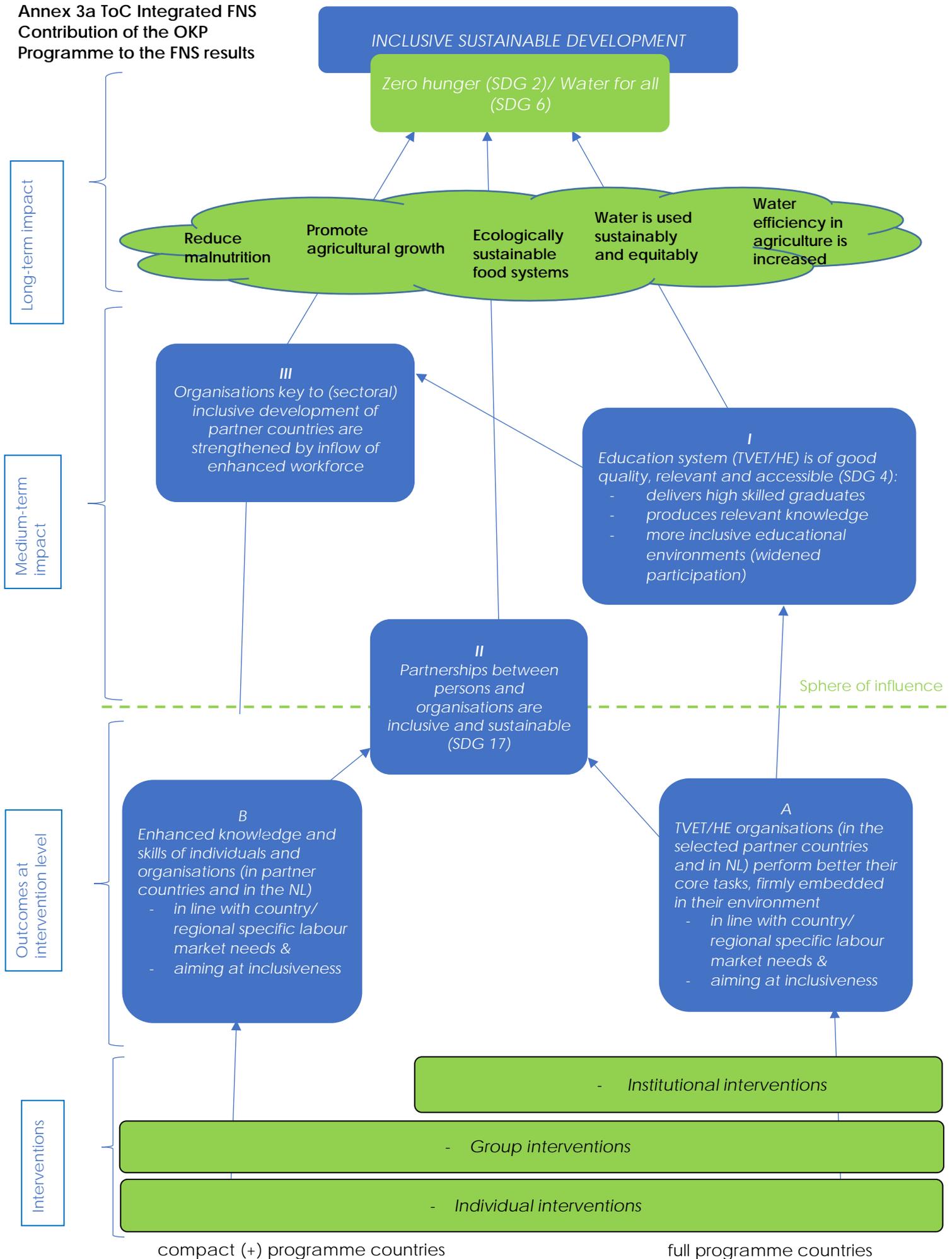
year	MA	SC	PhD	Male	Female	Totaal
2016	22	35	0	44	13	57
2017	19	39	2	43	17	60

Type of employer

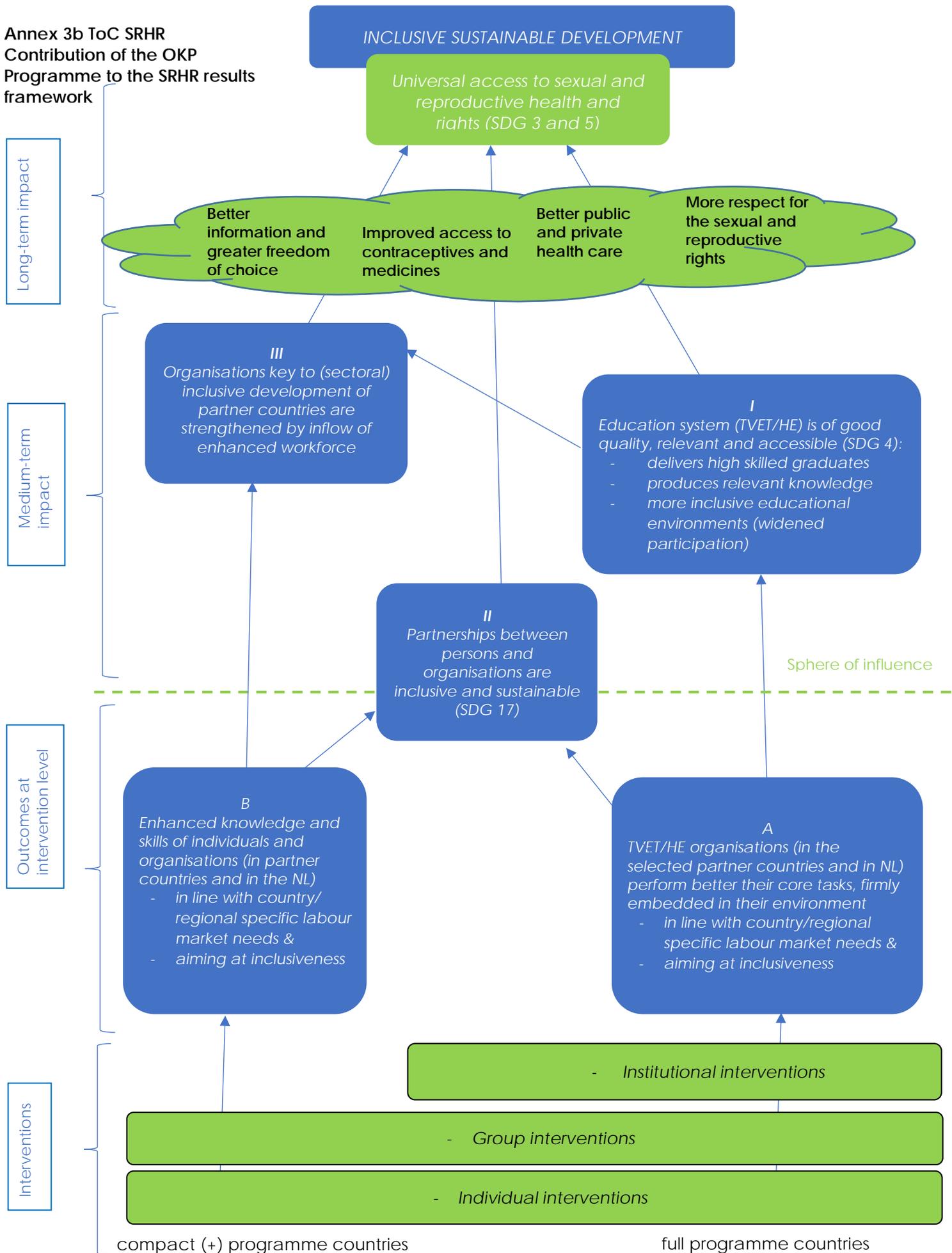
year	education	Government	NGO	Research	Small business	totaal
2016	26	18	9	2	2	57
2017	21	24	4	9	2	60

year	FNS	SRoL	SRHR	Water	totaal
2016	43	0	4	10	57
2017	39	1	2	18	60

**Annex 3a ToC Integrated FNS
Contribution of the OKP
Programme to the FNS results**



Annex 3b ToC SRHR
Contribution of the OKP
Programme to the SRHR results
framework



Annex 4 Matrix of expected outcomes of the OKP programme in Bangladesh

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for Integrated Food and Nutrition Security

- This matrix is intended to make clear that all FNS interventions within OKP should be geared to contribute coherently and measurably to common long term impacts, as defined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (<https://www.dutchdevelopmentresults.nl/theme/food>);
- It is important to be aware that this matrix is subject to adjustments, in line with the Dutch development policy;
- When designing an FNS intervention, projects have to **contribute at least to one long term impact**;
- The **indicators in bold** are compulsory;
- Nuffic is currently developing an online instrument based on this matrix intended to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of OKP projects;
- When calls for proposals will be published per country, this matrix can be made more specific by focussing on a specific long-term impact or choosing more compulsory indicators, depending on the country focus.

Objective: Contribute to End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (SDG 2) through the strengthening of capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations in the fields of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) in OKP partner countries.			
Long-term impact at programme level (link with FNS ToC)			
Long term impact	Long term impact indicator	Medium-term impact indicator	Outcome indicator (project level)
1) Reduce malnutrition	Number of people lifted out of undernourishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of undernourished people with improved food intake (indirectly**) - number of undernourished people with improved access to healthy/diverse food (indirectly**) - number of undernourished people whose nutritional situation became more resilient to shocks (indirectly**) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of undernourished people with improved food intake (directly*) - number of undernourished people with improved access to healthy/diverse food (directly*) - number of undernourished people whose nutritional situation became more resilient to shocks (directly*)
2) Promote agricultural growth	Number of family farms (sub-sector, male/female, age: % < 35) that doubled their productivity and/or income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of family farms (sub-sector, male/female, age: % < 35) with increased productivity and/or income (indirectly**) - number of family farms (sub-sector, male/female, age: % < 35) with improved access to input and/or output markets (indirectly**) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of family farms (sub-sector, male/female, age: % < 35) with increased productivity and/or income (directly*) - number of family farms (sub-sector, male/female, age: % < 35) with improved access to input and/or output markets (directly*) - number of family farms (sub-sector, male/female, age: % < 35) whose farming enterprise became more resilient to shocks (directly*)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of family farms (sub-sector, male/female, age: % < 35) whose farming enterprise became more resilient to shocks (indirectly**) 	
3) Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Number of hectares of farmland converted to sustainable use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of hectares of farmland used more eco-friendly (indirectly**) - number of hectares of farmland that became part of improved watershed/landscape management (indirectly**) - number of hectares of farmland that agro-ecologically became more resilient to shocks (indirectly**) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of hectares of farmland used more eco-friendly (directly*) - number of hectares of farmland that became part of improved watershed/landscape management (directly*) - number of hectares of farmland that agro-ecologically became more resilient to shocks (directly*)
4) Water is used sustainably and equitably, ensuring the needs of all sectors and the environment	Number of people having enough water of good quality throughout the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of river basin delta organisations supported on water management (indirectly) - number of professionals trained in water management (indirectly) - number of people benefitting from operational plans for integrated water resources management of basins (indirectly) - area of basins with an operational plan for integrated water resources management (indirectly) - number of people supported for protection against floods (indirectly) - number of people supported for improved irrigation and drainage (indirectly) - number of people supported for improved watershed protection (indirectly) - number of people supported for safe drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities (indirectly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of river basin delta organisations supported on water management (directly) - number of professionals trained in water management (directly) - number of people benefitting from operational plans for integrated water resources management of basins (directly) - area of basins with an operational plan for integrated water resources management (directly) - number of people supported for protection against floods (directly) - number of people supported for improved irrigation and drainage (directly) - number of people supported for improved watershed protection (directly) - number of people supported for safe drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities (directly)

<p>5. Water efficiency in agriculture increased</p>	<p>Change of crop yield per unit of water used over time (SDG 6.4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of institutions indirectly benefiting from innovative and efficient water allocation methodologies which increase crop yield - number of associations, water users organisations and number of their professionals indirectly trained in applications in water-efficiency ranging from crop selection to irrigation scheduling etc, - number of institutions that use the FAO AQUASTAT database to measure water productivity (indirectly). - number of 'ready-to-use' applications for farmers and policy officers are developed and distributed (indirectly) - number of farmers with a higher yield with the same amount of used water (indirectly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of associations, water users organisations and number of their professionals directly trained in applications in water-efficiency ranging from crop selection to irrigation scheduling etc, - number of institutions that use the FAO AQUASTAT database to measure water productivity (directly). number of 'ready-to-use' applications for farmers and policy officers are developed and distributed (directly) number of farmers with a higher yield with the same amount of used water (directly)
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* Direct: target group who have been reached during project period by the new or revised outreach programme or have followed the new or revised curricula/short courses.

** Indirect: target group reached beyond the project period by graduates of the new or revised curricula/short courses.

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

- This matrix is intended to make clear that all SRHR interventions within OKP should be geared to contribute coherently and measurably to common long term impacts, as defined by the Dutch Ministry of foreign affairs (<https://www.dutchdevelopmentresults.nl/theme/srhr>);
- It is important to be aware that this matrix is subject to adjustments, in line with the Dutch development policy;
- When designing an OKP/SRHR intervention, projects have to **contribute at least to one long term impact**;
- The **indicators in bold** are compulsory;
- Nuffic is currently developing an online instrument based on this matrix intended to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of OKP projects;
- When calls for proposals will be published per country, this matrix can be made more specific by focussing on specific long-term impact or choosing more compulsory indicators, depending on the country focus.

Objective: Contribute to universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SDG 3 and 5) through the strengthening of capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations in the fields of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) in OKP partner countries.			
Long-term impact at programme level (link with SRHR ToC)			
Long term impact	Long term impact indicator	Medium-term indicator	Outcome indicator (at project level)
1) Better information and greater freedom of choice for young people about their sexuality	– adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – number of youth who participate in policy and decision-making bodies and perceive their participation as meaningful (indirectly**) – % of young people reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception (indirectly**) – number of health facilities that adopt and implement youth-friendly SRHR and HIV/AIDS services – % of women (20-24yr) who were married or in union before ages 15 and 18 (indirectly**) – % of girls and women (15-49yr) who have undergone FGM/C (indirectly**) – condom use by young people at last high-risk sex (indirectly**) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – number of youth who participate in policy and decision-making bodies and perceive their participation as meaningful (directly*) – % of young people reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception (directly*) – number of health facilities that adopt and implement youth-friendly SRHR and HIV/AIDS services – % of women (20-24yr) who were married or in union before ages 15 and 18 (directly*) – % of girls and women (15-49yr) who have undergone FGM/C (directly*) – condom use by young people at last high-risk sex (directly*)
2) Improved access to	– number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected	– total Dutch ODA for R&D for essential SRH and HIV/AIDS medicines, vaccines and commodities (indirectly**)	– total Dutch ODA for R&D for essential SRH and HIV/AIDS medicines, vaccines and commodities (directly*)

<p>contraceptives and medicines</p>	<p>population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incidence of TB, malaria and HepB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of and type of new user-friendly SRH products on the market (indirectly**) - number of children fully immunized (indirectly**) - number of additional women and girls using modern contraceptives (indirectly**) - number of couples protected by various contraceptives over a 1-year period (couple-years protection) (indirectly**) - number of and % of eligible PLHIV receiving ART2 (indirectly**) - number of people receiving interventions against TB, malaria, hepatitis and NTDs (indirectly**) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of and type of new user-friendly SRH products on the market (directly*) - number of children fully immunized (directly*) - number of additional women and girls using modern contraceptives (directly*) - number of couples protected by various contraceptives over a 1-year period (couple-years protection) (directly*) - number of and % of eligible PLHIV receiving ART2 (directly*) - number of people receiving interventions against TB, malaria, hepatitis and NTDs (directly*)
<p>3) Better public and private health care for family planning, pregnancies and childbirth, including safe abortions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coverage of DTP3 immunisation - % of HIV infected pregnant women receiving PMTCT - maternal mortality ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of health workers trained in ANC and PNC, safe delivery and abortion care (indirectly**) - % of births attended by skilled health personnel (indirectly**) - number of comprehensive safe (post-)abortion care services provided (indirectly**) - type and number of initiatives to promote private sector involvement in SRH and HIV/AIDS services (indirectly**) - coverage of the Minimum Initial Service Package, including basic emergency obstetric care (BeMOC) (indirectly**) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of health workers trained in ANC and PNC, safe delivery and abortion care (directly*) - % of births attended by skilled health personnel (directly*) - number of comprehensive safe (post-)abortion care services provided (directly*) - type and number of initiatives to promote private sector involvement in SRH and HIV/AIDS services (directly*) - coverage of the Minimum Initial Service Package, including basic emergency obstetric care (BeMOC) (directly*)

<p>4) More respect for the sexual and reproductive rights of groups who are currently denied these rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether and how SRHR frameworks have been adopted and incorporated into national policies (current and observable changes) (indirectly**) - changes in laws, guidelines, and (health) policies and practices leading to decrease of barriers to SRH and HIV/AIDS services (indirectly**) - satisfaction with degree to which SRHR barriers facing discriminated and vulnerable groups have been reduced (indirectly**) - description of types and evidence of effective usage of accountability mechanisms to address violation of rights (indirectly**) - whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (indirectly**) - number of recorded cases of discrimination and violence against key populations, women and girls in relation to SRHR issues (indirectly**) - number of key populations reached by communities and advocacy networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (indirectly**) - number of key populations having received SRHR and HIV/AIDS services (indirectly**) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether and how SRHR frameworks have been adopted and incorporated into national policies (current and observable changes) (directly*) - changes in laws, guidelines, and (health) policies and practices leading to decrease of barriers to SRH and HIV/AIDS services (directly*) - satisfaction with degree to which SRHR barriers facing discriminated and vulnerable groups have been reduced (directly*) - description of types and evidence of effective usage of accountability mechanisms to address violation of rights (directly*) - whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (directly*) - number of recorded cases of discrimination and violence against key populations, women and girls in relation to SRHR issues (directly*) - number of key populations reached by communities and advocacy networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (directly*) - number of key populations having received SRHR and HIV/AIDS services (directly*)
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* Directly: target group who have been reached during project period by the new or revised outreach programme or have followed the new or revised curricula/short courses.

** Indirectly: target group reached beyond the project period by graduates of the new or revised curricula/short courses.

Abbreviations

ANC	Antenatal Care
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
FP	Family Planning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
NGO	Nongovernmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PNC	Postnatal Care
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection

Medium-term impact	Indicator
<p>I. Education system (TVET/HE) is of good quality, relevant and accessible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - delivers high skilled graduates - produces relevant knowledge - more inclusive educational environments (widened participation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ <i>Education</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of knowledge institutions that perform better - number of graduates (self) employed (male/female) - number of jobs supported/created - number of revised/newly developed curricula in NL and/or Southern partner organisation that integrate research results - number of knowledge institutions with an increased participation of students from minorities - education system represents needs of labour market/gender - graduate satisfaction (employed/non employed/self-employed) (male/female) - employers' satisfaction over the graduates' skills and knowledge ➔ <i>Research</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of research results/contributions translated into policy advice at national, regional or local level ➔ <i>Society</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of beneficiaries reached with knowledge, skills and techniques (indirectly**) - number of services to community (indirectly**) - number of businesses co-investing in activities - number of improvements in (inter)national policies/laws (indirectly**)
<p>II. Partnerships between persons and organisations are inclusive and sustainable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of MoUs or other types of formal collaboration agreements exist 1, 3, 5 years after end of project - number of joint (research) proposals submitted and financed - number of joint publications - number of joint/double degrees offered - number of academic staff of partner country still cooperates with academic staff of other education organisation(s) - number of scholarship holders that became members of the alumni association of their host university (of applied sciences) (male/female) (NL/other) - number of Dutch training education organisations that have improved their training methods - number of staff of Dutch training education organisations that have gained new insights and ways of working
<p>III. Organisations key to (sectoral) inclusive development of partner countries are strengthened by inflow of enhanced workforce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Individual</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of alumni who state that they have applied in their workplace the knowledge and skills gained from the interventions - % of alumni promoted to more strategic positions within their own organisation or other organisation - narratives from alumni on policy and procedural changes, inclusive development, and innovations as a result of interventions - <i>Organisational</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % employer satisfaction on suitability of the training for the organisation - % of alumni still employed by the organisation that nominated them - % employers that states that their department/organisation has become more effective because of OKP intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of alumni who have applied the acquired knowledge and skills within their working environment - testimonials from employers on organisational changes (implemented procedure/techniques, work ethic etc. due to trained staff (critical mass))
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* Direct: target group who have been reached during project period by the new or revised outreach programme or have followed the new or revised curricula/short courses.

** Indirect: target group reached beyond the project period by graduates of the new or revised curricula/short courses.

Outcomes at project level	
Outcome	Indicator
<p>A. TVET/HE organisations (in the selected partner countries and in NL) perform better their core tasks, firmly embedded in their environment, in line with country/regional specific labour market needs & aiming at inclusiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ <i>Education</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of knowledge institutions supported directly - increased participation of students from minorities - number of teachers/ trainers have gained qualitative and relevant knowledge and skills to develop and offer the revised/developed study programmes (# trainers trained, male/female/minorities/PhD/MSc/short training) - number of graduates delivered (male/female/minorities degree/non-degree) (directly*) - number of curricula for degree, non-degree and short courses revised/newly developed - number of students enrolled in revised/newly developed study programmes (male/female) - student satisfaction (male/female) ➔ <i>Research</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of research strategies/agenda/methodologies revised/strengthened and implemented - number of relevant publications (level, gender, inclusion) - number of relevant innovations ➔ <i>Society</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of beneficiaries reached with knowledge, skills and techniques (directly*) - number of MoUs or other types of collaboration agreements signed (education, private, public, surrounding community) (in NL, own country, other country) - number of students performing an internship or practical work (male/female) - number of SMEs supported - number of improvements in (inter)national policies/laws (directly*) ➔ <i>Organisational</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved gender equality and gender awareness in the knowledge institution - number of organisations revised/developed and implemented a strategic plan - number of organisations revised/developed institutional mechanism for quality assurance - number of organisations with a revised/developed system to register and monitor its alumni

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of organisations have developed and implemented a system to regularly survey the satisfaction of students, short courses participants, graduates and/or employers - number of laboratories established/strengthened - number of libraries/resource centres established/strengthened - % of men and women in management of faculty/department - % of men and women of teaching staff of faculty/department - number of organisations with improved policies or procedures to encourage access to education of minorities - diversity in participation of project activities for management and teaching staff (i.e. balance junior/senior staff, women/men, minorities) - number of organisations with policies and procedures to ensure an environment which is gender sensitive - number of organisations with policies and procedures to ensure an environment which is conducive for minorities
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<p>B. Enhanced knowledge and skills of individuals and organisations (in partner countries and in the NL) in line with country/regional specific labour market needs & aiming at inclusiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ <i>Individual</i> - number of scholarship holders that have successfully completed course/training (level/male/female/minorities) - % scholarship holder's/alumni satisfaction - % of scholarship holders/alumni employed post-study within region and same employer (men/women) - % of scholarships awarded to women - % of scholarships awarded to minorities - % of quota for scholarships for women - % of quota for scholarships for minorities - number of stimulating measures/extra facilities aimed at preparation, supervision and aftercare of female candidates - number of stimulating measures/extra facilities aimed at preparation, supervision and aftercare of minorities - % alumni who state that they have acquired new knowledge and skills; e.g. problem solving, effective communication - % alumni who are promoted to a more strategic position post-study - changes in personal, academic and professional attitudes and attributes through training and education programmes - improved gender equality and gender awareness in the workplace ➔ <i>Organisational</i> - number of organisations strengthened by individual and/or group training (private/public) - % of alumni who have applied the acquired knowledge and skills within their working environment - employers satisfaction on the added value of return scholars to the initial working environment - number of organisations with institutional mechanism for quality assurance - number of organisations developed and implemented a gender strategy
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