



**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
BANGLADESH  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD 2017**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

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## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The After-Action Review took place on 9 April 2018. All Agencies concerned by the three CERF RR allocations of this report participated to the review.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES ☒ NO ☐

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES ☐ NO ☒

The final version of the RC/HC Report was shared with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines.

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 28,750,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	5,152,777
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	0
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	5,064,723
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,217,500</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 09/06/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	17-RR-IOM-026	Health	149,130
IOM	17-RR-IOM-027	Shelter	219,748
IOM	17-RR-IOM-028	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	216,609
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-032	Health	157,671
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-033	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	150,000
UNHCR	17-RR-HCR-019	Multi-sector	164,930
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-067	Child Protection	133,274
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-068	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	219,671
WFP	17-RR-WFP-040	Food Aid	319,577
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,730,610</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 2 – date of official submission: 05/07/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNDP	17-RR-UDP-007	Shelter	550,005
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-035	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	205,778

UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-071	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,005,783</b>

<b>TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)</b>			
<b>Allocation 3 – date of official submission: 31/08/2017</b>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project code</b>	<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	<b>Amount</b>
UNDP	17-RR-UDP-010	Shelter	600,000
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-044	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	300,000
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-089	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	548,800
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-088	Child Protection	150,200
WFP	17-RR-WFP-050	Food Aid	817,384
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,416,384</b>

<b>TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)</b>	
<b>Type of implementation modality</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	3,115,941
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	1,397,286
Funds forwarded to government partners	639,550
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,152,777</b>

## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

This combined RC/HC report concerns three (3) CERF RR allocations for natural disasters that affected Bangladesh in 2017: Cyclone Mora in May 2017 (Allocation 1), the deadliest landslides in the history of Bangladesh which occurred in June 2017 (Allocation 2) and the devastating monsoon floods of August 2017 (Allocation 3). Below is a description of the humanitarian needs which resulted of these disasters.

### **Allocation 1**

On 30 May 2017, tropical cyclone Mora-17 category 1 hit strongly the Chittagong Division of Bangladesh with a maximum sustainable wind speed of 130 km/h. More than three (3) million people were directly affected among which 550,000 highly vulnerable persons<sup>1</sup>. 60 per cent of the affected highly vulnerable persons were living in Cox's Bazar (335,000 persons)<sup>2</sup>, the district in Bangladesh that hosts the majority of Rohingya refugees. Despite the early evacuation of over 300,000 people by the national authorities, six (6) lives were lost,

<sup>1</sup> Joint multi-sector assessment conducted by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), June 2017

<sup>2</sup> Joint multi-sector assessment conducted by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), June 2017

136 persons injured, 27 found and rescued at sea and 200,000 people were displaced. People displaced took refuge in nearby villages, schools or mosques.

Crops and livestock were severely impacted with coastal areas suffering the most (20,467 livestock units and 608 acres areas of crops/land were damaged). 2,180 acres of crops and 250 acres of salt fields were partially damaged. 17,290 acres of shrimp hatchery were damaged. Moreover, 33 fishing boats were lost or heavily damaged and 21 large fishing nets were destroyed. Food, fuel and relevant items for preparing food were damaged. Affected persons had no access to immediately consumable foods. Access to cooked and clean food was impaired. Electricity, water and markets were not functional in impacted areas.

75 per cent of the existing structures in the makeshift settlements, registered refugee camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar suffered extensive damage. 17,023 households were completely damaged and 35,516 houses were partially damaged in Cox's Bazar alone. In addition, many residents lost their NFIs household items, blankets and mosquito nets. It was in the newer settlement sites that the worst damage was reported. Eleven (11) health facilities suffered significant structural damage. Access to life-saving primary and reproductive health care services significantly hampered. The impact of the cyclone widened the pre-existing gaps in girls and women's access to life-saving reproductive health care in Cox's Bazar. The challenges in physical access was compounded by the fact that health was receiving less priority from families who are focusing more on rebuilding shelters and restoring livelihoods. 62,630 individuals from the host communities and 45,282 from the makeshift settlements lost access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. In the makeshift settlements 75 per cent of all sanitation facilities of Kutupalong and Leda were heavily affected and made not functional.

Electrical outages increased safety and security risks after nightfall for vulnerable groups including unaccompanied women, children, and persons with disability in refugee camps and makeshift settlements. Access to private, lockable latrines and/or bathing facilities within a reasonable walking distance was severely compromised. Disaster-affected communities reported significant concerns of abduction and opportunistic sexual violence, particularly for adolescent girls. Insufficient personal dignity items including basic hygiene products, covering garments for women, and torches were consistently reported by women and girls. Risk of gender-based violence (GBV), exploitation, abuse and violation increased for children and adolescents who were taking shelter with people who were not immediate family members and, who were left unattended for longer hours.

## Allocation 2

The deadliest landslides in the history of Bangladesh occurred mid-June in the Chittagong Division and, more specifically, in the districts of Bandarban, Chittagong, Rangamati, Khagrachari and Cox's Bazaar affected about 80,000 persons across the five districts and, killing 160 persons, including 115 persons in Rangamati alone. 187 injured persons were admitted in local level hospitals and 85% of those were admitted in Rangamati district. This disaster was triggered by torrential monsoon rains a few weeks after Cyclone Mora had caused already significant damage across the Chittagong Division. The landslides significantly damaged road and communication infrastructures. Remote communities in Bandarban, Chittagong, and Rangamati districts were inaccessible by road for several weeks. Search and rescue teams faced challenging conditions at the onset of monsoon season.

Medical services worked around the clock in over-crowded medical facilities. Power shortages hindered access to water. Access to health, nutrition assistance, and life-saving intervention was very limited until June 23rd due to severe road damages. Protection related concerns increased, for children and women. Blocked road access severely compromised access to life-saving services including sexual and reproductive health services and gender-based violence services. Moreover, the use of alternative and unsecure routes heightened the risk of harassment and sexual assault. These risks were very high due notably to a huge impact on shelter and the severe gap in emergency shelter assistance.

5,000 homes vanished because of the landslides and the mudslides and more than 6,000 others were severely damaged. Consequently, an estimated number of 66,000 persons were living in unprotected and overcrowded emergency shelters or in the open. Some luckier ones stayed in the homes of relatives or friends. Eight hundred families in Rangamati and 500 in Bandarban took refuge in emergency shelters, including schools and public buildings. 30 shelter homes opened in the hill areas to accommodate around 3,500 persons. In addition, 5,384 houses were fully inundated in Bandarban. Emergency shelter capacity was insufficient and life-saving emergency shelter assistance was critical for 3,000 households. The most affected districts had already the worst access to improved sanitation facilities. Consequently, access to improved WASH facilities drastically deteriorated. The urgent disinfection and repair of drinking water sources as well as the provision of emergency latrines and bathing cubicles were critical.

Pregnant women faced increasing challenges due to diminished access to already poorly staffed and equipped health facilities. 17,101 women and girls in these areas were at high risk of morbidity and mortality because of the disaster. Non-related households and unaccompanied women and girls were housed together in overcrowded evacuation shelters and schools that lacked adequate privacy

for dressing and bathing. Electrical outages further compromised safety and mobility during night hours. Women and girls reported devastating losses of personal goods and effects.

### Allocation 3

In August 2017, heavy monsoon rains caused intense flooding across more than one-third of Bangladesh. It triggered flooding in five divisions, 31 districts, 176 Upazilas and 1,173 Unions. 6.9 million people (1.54 million households) were affected by the floods. National authorities confirmed 114 deaths and the displacement of 197,416 people in 703 community shelters. As a result of the extensive floods, 77,272 houses were destroyed, 524,375 were partially damaged. The six worst-affected districts were Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, Sirajganj.

Around 9,000 km of roads, 500 bridges and culverts as well as 100 km of rail lines were damaged. 714 km of embankments were washed away. The land-line communication was disrupted in many of the affected areas due to damage to the underground cabling, however the mobile communication network was rapidly restored.

Floods destroyed 77,272 houses and damaged 524,375. At least 4,000 primary and high schools, colleges and madrasas in northern and north-eastern district of the country were damaged and required immediate repair. More than 1,000 education institutions closed either due to flooding or because they were converted into emergency shelters for displaced people. The closure of the schools had a significant impact on children. Dislocation of families prevented children from performing their regular activities and had a negative impact on their cognitive and emotional condition as there was no learning, recreational and playing opportunity for them.

Floods caused significant damage to household food stocks, with flood-affected people reportedly surviving on limited stocks of dry foods and puffed rice. Considering that it was the fourth flooding event that affected Bangladesh in 2017, more than 30 per cent of households in the affected areas experienced poor and borderline food consumption, compared with 15 per cent nationally. In addition to accessing food, there were limitations related to food diversity with serious implications for the nutrition status of affected families. Dietary diversity amongst women was particularly poor, with consumption of protein highly inadequate. Only 4 per cent of children had the minimum dietary diversity. The risk of Moderate Acute Malnutrition was high, especially for children under five years of age. Moreover, the threat of infectious diseases presented a clear environment for a surge of cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition among children. The monsoon floods coincided with the rice planting season. As result, rice seeds beds were destroyed, depriving people of their main staple of food as well as their key source of livelihood and income-generation.

Over 50 per cent of the affected people were women and girls. 26,400 pregnant and lactating women were expected to deliver in the next six months. Around 433,000 girls and women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) were at an increased risk of experiencing GBV. Women and girls in the most severely-affected areas were insecure in the areas where they had moved because of the floods, including embankments, emergency shelters, alongside roadways, school buildings, and under the open sky. There was insufficient access to safe water and sanitation facilities including latrines and bathing spaces, and women and girls reportedly did not feel safe at water and fuel collection points, markets, and temporary shelters.

Floodwater filled up latrines, contaminated water sources and limited the availability of safe drinking water in affected areas. 184,000 latrines have been washed away or totally damaged while approximately 54,000 tube wells were partially or fully damaged. Due to contamination of water sources, the risk of outbreaks of water borne diseases, and exacerbation of any pre-disaster health and nutrition issues was significant.

## II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

### Allocation 1

This CERF submission was based on a joint multi-sector assessment conducted by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) for the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). The NAWG used the 72-hour assessment tool that corresponds to an Assessment Phase 1 as per agreed procedures in Bangladesh. In addition, the NAWG conducted an aerial assessment. Agencies' individual assessments complemented the findings of the joint multi-sector assessment. UNOSAT provided damage assessment analysis on Cox's Bazar using satellite imagery. Given the fact that the district of Cox's Bazar was the one most affected by Cyclone Mora, the then-relatively new Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) which coordinates humanitarian activities in the district of Cox's Bazar was requested to develop a response plan in agreement with the then-existing high-level UN/NGO/Donor Policy Group chaired by the RC. The plan was valued US\$ 6,750,000 and it covered the period from June to October 2017. It targeted a total of 213,900 persons amongst the 335,000 severely affected persons in the district. The ISCG Cyclone Mora Response Plan covered eight (8) prioritized

sectors: Education, Food Security, Health, Multi-sector, Nutrition, Protection (including Child Protection and GBV) Shelter & NFIs and WASH. In line with the ISCG Response Plan, the related CERF RR application focused on the provision of immediate life-saving assistance to a prioritized caseload of 168,525 (50% female, 50% male, 58% < 18 yrs.) who have been most affected by the impact of the cyclone. It included 130,000 Rohingya refugees. The prioritized life-saving needs addressed through this CERF RR application concerned emergency assistance five (5) of the eight (8) sectors covered by the ISCG Response Plan: Food Security, Health, Protection, Shelter and, WASH. The target areas are five (5) sub-districts out of eight (8) of Cox's Bazar District within Chittagong Division: Teknaf, Ukhiya, Moheshkhali, Kutubdia and Pekua.

#### Allocation 2

The CERF submission was based on a joint multi-sector assessment undertaken by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) for the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). The Needs Assessment report was considered national authorities' assessments, NGOs and donors' assessments and was made available online on the Virtual OSOCC platform. CERF funded activities were in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) developed by the HCTT for the three (3) most affected districts of Bandarban, Chittagong and Rangamati. CERF projects were specifically related to the first strategic objective of the HRP: To provide life-saving assistance to those in life-threatening situations. The HCTT HRP valued US\$ 10 million and targeting 51,000 persons out of the 80,000 affected had two other strategic objectives: To reduce vulnerabilities and, to restore the safety and dignity of the most vulnerable populations and; to strengthen public services to meet with the increased demand for quality service delivery in a way that leaves no one behind. CERF funded activities fitted into the Shelter, WASH and Health planned sectoral responses and corresponded in average to 24% of the related sectoral requirements. The CERF application aimed at providing life-saving assistance in the most disaster affected district of Rangamati to 37, 737 persons (53% women, 47% men, 40% children) corresponding to the most severely affected persons whose shelters have been lost and/or severely damaged by the landslides and who have no means or no support to repair them by their own means. It included an estimated number of 15,095 children. The integrated CERF package of key priority life-saving interventions to be implemented in Rangamati in four (4) months were: Emergency shelter and WASH assistance to those who lost their shelters in Rangamati and immediate emergency SRHR and protection assistance to women and girls.

#### Allocation 3

The CERF submission was based on a multi-sector rapid needs assessment undertaken by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) for the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). Following consultations with the Government and NAWG partners, a field assessment was conducted in Northern Bangladesh, in ten affected districts (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Bogra, Thakurgaon, Sirajgonj, Jamalpur, Sunamgonj). Based on the Needs Assessment report, the HCTT approved a 6-month HRP valued US\$10 million to address the critical life-saving and protection needs of 330,000 people (45% men, 55% women, 51% children) in six districts (Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, Sirajgonj) to complement the Government-led response. Out of these three overarching strategic objectives of the HRP, the CERF grant focused on the first strategic objective: "Rapidly provide life-saving and protection assistance to people affected by the floods". In line with the HRP, the CERF-supported response targeted a total of 100,000 people (Female: 49,000; Male: 51,000) in two prioritized districts where the most urgent and acute needs were identified: Dinajpur and Jamalpur districts. Dinajpur often escaped floods as the ground elevation is slightly higher, but this time water flows were such that it was badly affected. Unlike other districts where flooding is more common, Dinajpur did not have coping mechanisms in place. Jamalpur was prioritized because of the very high number of people affected and number of people displaced (27,908) which was the highest displacement recorded in this district. The CERF request was for US\$ 2,416,384 to address the most critical and life-saving humanitarian needs in five key sectors of this humanitarian response: Food Security, Emergency Shelter, GBV/Health, WASH, Child Protection.

### III. CERF PROCESS

The CERF process and consultations behind the prioritization of CERF funds was similar for the three CERF RR allocations concerned by this report. Each prioritization process was informed by a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) led by the NAWG for the humanitarian community. The NAWG is co-led by the national Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and CARE. It comprises representatives of all clusters/sectors in Bangladesh. CERF allocation decisions were supported by in-country planning and prioritisation frameworks. Indeed, for the three natural disasters concerned by this report (cyclone, landslides, floods), the results of the JNAs justified the development of humanitarian response plans: The ISCG-led response plan for Cyclone Mora and the HCTT-led response plans for the landslides and the floods related disasters. Each CERF allocation benefited from consultations at operational level between agencies and the RCO. At a strategic level, the RC maintained a constant dialogue with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

CERF prioritization meetings were convened by the RCO for each of these allocations with the participation of representatives from concerned agencies. During these meetings, agencies discussed the assessment initial findings and agreed on the overall strategic parameters for the CERF-supported response. The discussions aimed to: (1) Agree on the key priority sectors for the immediate life-saving response; (2) validate prioritized geographic areas and; (3) determine the caseload for the CERF-supported response and prioritize the beneficiary groups. The key criteria and parameters to select projects for inclusion in the CERF submission were also discussed during the CERF prioritization meetings. Key criteria and parameters followed to prioritize projects for CERF support included the following:

- Alignment with the relevant Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)
- Adherence to life-saving criteria and centre around the most (not all) essential humanitarian needs
- Direct relation with prioritized sectors
- Based on partnerships and complementarity of interventions
- Complemented by other funding sources
- Direct assistance to be implemented within 4 months (6 months to complete all project activities and deplete the funds)
- Seek value for money
- Agencies' field presence and ability to operate in prioritized areas
- In line with the then-existing specific request from the Government of Bangladesh to provide discreet and low-profile interventions and, to build on existing basic services when it comes to the assistance to the refugees

Based on the endorsed guidance and overarching priorities established, sectors identified priority projects/activities for CERF funding. Projects/activities were selected based on the following jointly agreed criteria: i) available needs assessments data; ii) funding situation; iii) compliance with the CERF life-saving criteria; iv) agencies' operational capacity to implement the activities within up to the first six months of the response.

Following the approval by the CERF Secretariat of the concept notes developed by the RCO, Agencies prepared CERF grant proposals for prioritized projects. In most cases, agencies consulted with respective regional or headquarters emergency/CERF Focal Points during this drafting stage. Most UN agencies took into consideration gender equality issues in their respective projects, underpinned, where possible, by gender analysis. Where more than one project was submitted within a sector, the principle of complementarity between the projects was implemented.

The RC, with support from the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and the OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), ensured that drafted proposals met the necessary requirements. The RC also validated the specific amount requested by each proposal and agency. This included an appraisal of pledges or contributions received. Comments received from the CERF Secretariat were considered when developing the full-fledge applications. The RCO/OCHA team consolidated the application packages and completed Parts I and II of the application templates. Below are complementary information concerned the CERF process of each of the three allocations concerned by this report:

#### Allocation 1

The *do no harm* and *leave no one behind* principles strongly guided the related CERF process. Policy decisions that concern Rohingya population in Bangladesh are taken by the National Task Force (NTF) led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). At the time of this allocation and according to the NTF decisions, only five UN Agencies (IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP) were authorized to deliver assistance to the Rohingya and host communities. However, these Agencies did not have similar access to the targeted persons living either in registered refugee camps, makeshift settlements or with the host communities. As an example, UNHCR was not allowed to officially intervene for the refugees in makeshift settlements or in the host communities because the NTF has requested only IOM to coordinate interventions for them. On the other hand, IOM was not given an official task to assist refugees in registered refugee camps, which are officially managed by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) with the support of UNHCR. Therefore, to implement life-saving activities to targeted people living in different locations with different statuses, several organizations were required to engage in order not to leave some people behind while in similar life-threatening situations. Not doing so would have do harm as people living in different locations but in similar circumstances would have ended up receiving different levels of assistance with all the possible security implications associated with such an approach. Therefore, it explained the fact that the related CERF application included more than one project for some of the sectors. It also explained the challenges to include several sectoral interventions into a single project.

#### Allocations 2 & 3



Based on the related HCTT Response Plans, consultations on the strategic use of the CERF took place with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) to complement the Government-led responses to the impact of the floods and landslides. In addition, during the CERF process, all partners planning for cash transfers agreed to follow the procedures and guidance for cash assistance developed by the Cash Working Group (CWG) and agreed upon by the HCTT. The CERF process also benefited from the support of the multi-stakeholder national platform for Communication with Communities platform called Shongjog. Beside the dissemination of key life-saving information and self-help advice and the support provided to clusters to communicate with communities, Shongjog promoted dialogues integrating multimedia based interventions with interpersonal communication techniques and, it included mechanisms that allowed affected communities to provide input and feedback to relief providers in a coordinated manner, and ensure that these inputs are considered and acted on where feasible.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

<b>TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR<sup>1</sup></b>									
<b>Allocation 1</b>									
<b>Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 335,000</b>									
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	<b>Female</b>			<b>Male</b>			<b>Total</b>		
	<b>Girls (&lt; 18)</b>	<b>Women (≥ 18)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boys (&lt; 18)</b>	<b>Men (≥ 18)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Children (&lt; 18)</b>	<b>Adults (≥ 18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Child Protection	7,769	1,585	<b>9,354</b>	8,537	1,629	<b>10,166</b>	16,306	3,214	<b>19,520</b>
Food Aid	38,860	30,820	<b>69,680</b>	36,180	28,140	<b>64,320</b>	75,040	58,960	<b>134,000</b>
Health	33,792	63,079	<b>96,871</b>	39,118	28,411	<b>67,529</b>	72,910	91,490	<b>164,400</b>
Multi-sector	1,699	1,836	<b>3,535</b>	1,766	1,369	<b>3,135</b>	3,465	3,205	<b>6,670</b>
Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	4,000	6,000	<b>10,000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	4,000	6,000	<b>10,000</b>
Shelter	14,317	13,461	<b>27,778</b>	14,957	10,684	<b>25,641</b>	29,274	24,145	<b>53,419</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	21,600	23,603	<b>45,203</b>	21,478	24,859	<b>46,337</b>	43,078	48,462	<b>91,540</b>

<sup>1</sup> Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR <sup>1</sup>									
Allocation 2									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 80,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls ( $< 18$ )	Women ( $\geq 18$ )	Total	Boys ( $< 18$ )	Men ( $\geq 18$ )	Total	Children ( $< 18$ )	Adults ( $\geq 18$ )	Total
Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	10,584	19,656	<b>30,240</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	10,584	19,656	<b>30,240</b>
Shelter	9,568	11,025	<b>20,593</b>	6,276	9,602	<b>15,878</b>	15,844	20,627	<b>36,471</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	6,889	11,241	<b>18,130</b>	7,867	10,220	<b>18,087</b>	14,756	21,461	<b>36,217</b>

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR <sup>1</sup>									
Allocation 3									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 330,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls ( $< 18$ )	Women ( $\geq 18$ )	Total	Boys ( $< 18$ )	Men ( $\geq 18$ )	Total	Children ( $< 18$ )	Adults ( $\geq 18$ )	Total
Child Protection	15,525	0	<b>15,525</b>	6,653	0	<b>6,653</b>	22,178	0	<b>22,178</b>
Education	6,732	0	<b>6,732</b>	3,668	0	<b>3,668</b>	10,400	0	<b>10,400</b>
Food Aid	18,009	18,846	<b>36,855</b>	24,368	24,139	<b>48,507</b>	42,377	42,985	<b>85,362</b>
Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	8,900	29,555	<b>38,455</b>	2,000	419	<b>2,419</b>	10,900	29,974	<b>40,874</b>
Shelter	9,600	14,400	<b>24,000</b>	6,400	9,600	<b>16,000</b>	16,000	24,000	<b>40,000</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	19,645	30,034	<b>49,679</b>	20,412	30,756	<b>51,168</b>	40,057	60,790	<b>100,847</b>

## BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

Through CERF Allocation 1 related to the disaster caused by Cyclone Mora, an estimated total of 169,468 persons were reached. This figure is a realistic estimate of the overall number of beneficiaries that avoids overlaps and double counting between the sectors of the response. It corresponds to the estimated total of number of persons reached by the health sector life-saving interventions to which additional beneficiaries reached by the Food Security life-saving intervention were added. The total number of persons reached is slightly higher than the planned caseload of 168,525.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING <sup>2</sup>				
Allocation 1				
		Children ( $< 18$ )	Adults ( $\geq 18$ )	Total
Female		38,860	63,079	101,939
Male		39,118	28,411	67,529
Total individuals (Female and male)		77,978	91,490	169,468

<sup>2</sup> Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

Through CERF Allocation 2 related to the Landslides disaster, an estimated total of 48,327 persons were reached. This figure is a realistic estimate of the overall number of beneficiaries that avoids overlaps and double counting between the sectors of the response. It corresponds to addition of the estimated total of number of female beneficiaries reached by the SGBV life-saving interventions and the estimated total of male beneficiaries of the WASH intervention. The total number of persons reached is higher than the planned caseload of 37,737 persons.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING <sup>2</sup>				
Allocation 2				
		Children ( $< 18$ )	Adults ( $\geq 18$ )	Total
Female		10,584	19,656	30,240
Male		7,867	10,220	18,087
Total individuals (Female and male)		18,451	29,876	48,327

Through CERF Allocation 3 related to the monsoon floods, an estimated total of 104,803 persons were reached. This figure is a realistic estimate of the overall number of beneficiaries that avoids overlaps and double counting between the sectors of the response. It corresponds mostly to the estimated total of number of persons reached by the WASH sector life-saving interventions to which were added male children beneficiaries of the Food Security sector life-saving intervention. The total number of persons reached is slightly higher than the planned caseload of 100,000 persons.

**TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING<sup>2</sup>**

<b>Allocation 3</b>			
	<b>Children (<math>&lt; 18</math>)</b>	<b>Adults (<math>\geq 18</math>)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Female</b>	19,645	30,034	49,679
<b>Male</b>	24,368	30,756	55,124
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>	<b>44,013</b>	<b>60,790</b>	<b>104,803</b>

## **CERF RESULTS**

### Allocation 1

CERF funded interventions saved the life of 169,468 persons. It includes 16,000 children protected from violence, abuse and exploitation and, 3,500 women and girls whose dignity was restored. It also includes almost 70,000 persons who benefited from life-saving sexual and reproductive health services and 90,000 reached for life-saving access to water and to sanitation services. Emergency food distribution and emergency repairs of key basic affected facilities such as health and nutrition facilities and the emergency implementation of life-saving shelter interventions successfully helped the targeted caseload to survive the impact of the cyclone in Cox's Bazar district.

### Allocation 2

CERF funded interventions saved the life of 48,327 persons affected by the historical landslides-related disaster in Bangladesh. It includes 15,000 who benefited from the emergency disinfection and rehabilitation of drinking water sources and the provision of emergency latrines, 6,500 women and girls who received dignity kits. A total of 3,062 households received emergency shelter assistance for the safe, secured and dignified

### Allocation 3

CERF funded interventions saved the life of 104,803 persons affected by the monsoon floods in the prioritized districts of Jamalpur and Dinajpur. They received emergency food distribution and food security cash assistance as well as life-saving WASH services. 40,000 of them received emergency Shelter support and, 19,378 women and girls were reached with SRHR services including GBV counselling. Moreover, 22,178 children benefited from restored access to the child protection services and, 10,400 of them got access to Education Kits for their learning.

## **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

### **a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

CERF funds led to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries for all CERF funded projects for the three allocations concerned by this report. For instance, CERF allowed the rapid activation of stand-by partners which contributed to the rapid delivery of life-saving assistance. Moreover, CERF RR response to the historical landslides related disaster (Allocation 2) in the post-conflict region of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) led to the intensive use of trained volunteers, specifically to deliver the WASH sectoral emergency response to ensure the rapid response. The fast delivery of assistance was also due to honed coordination with and engagement of national authorities and cluster counterparts.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>3</sup>?**

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

CERF funds helped to respond to time-critical needs of highly vulnerable and destitute persons as planned in all concerned projects for the three (3) allocations concerned by this report. It is worth to stress that in addition to time critical needs related to the natural disasters concerned by this report, an additional major man-made disaster started at the time of the response to the monsoon floods, the Rohingya refugee crisis in August 2017 (Allocation 3). While the monsoon floods were some of the worst in Bangladesh history, the international attention rapidly shifted on the refugee crisis. CERF was instrumental in ensuring that the on-going monsoon floods related life-threatening situation was not left unattended and, that no one was left behind.

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

CERF funds helped to improve resource mobilization from other sources, specifically for the Cyclone Mora (Allocation 1) and the monsoon floods responses (Allocation 3). UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP and WFP were particularly successful in mobilizing additional resources for the CERF funded projects of this report. It concerned specifically the following sectors of intervention: Health including SGBV, Shelter and, Food Security. Concerned Agencies capitalized on CERF funding during negotiation with the donors. It helped to show unity, collective and individual strengths and consequently, it expanded the funding base.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

CERF improved the coordination amongst the humanitarian community at several levels. CERF RR allocation for Cyclone Mora (Allocation 1) was based on the first HRP developed by the newly established ISCG. CERF funding combined with a more predictable coordination platform led to a significantly enhanced coordination mechanism amongst the humanitarian community. For all concerned allocations, CERF contributed to strengthen the coordination at both central and local levels between UN Agencies and partners in a inclusive manner. Cluster and inter-cluster coordination was enhanced notably to ensure complementarity of interventions (e.g. WASH and Shelter). The CERF processes helped UN Agencies and partners to work in a transparent and coordinated manner through a multi-sectoral approach.

**e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

CERF funding supported life-saving humanitarian responses based on UN accountability mechanisms and Agencies' priorities within their respective mandates instead of being driven by donors' priorities. Moreover, the CERF led to an analysis of the specific disaster governance structure existing in the CHT which led to a series of recommendations being followed through by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief notably, the inclusion of traditional indigenous systems into the broader disaster governance framework. In addition, CERF funding also contributed to move ahead with preparedness actions. Significant examples concern WFP which managed to negotiate an increased amount of food items that can be borrowed to the Government of Bangladesh to respond to large scale disasters. WFP also managed to negotiate additional space for storage of emergency food items in the country. Furthermore, the CERF RR allocation to Cyclone Mora (Allocation 1) and its multiplier effect contributed to prevent the major refugee crisis that followed in August to have an even greater impact of communities already established in Cox's Bazar.

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<sup>3</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
The opportunity to provide a combined report for the three CERF RR allocations made in 2017 for natural disaster has proven to be an efficient and value-adding process	Consider the opportunity to provide a combined report for several CERF RR allocations according to a set of defined criteria (e.g. type of emergencies) as a recommended best practice	CERF Secretariat

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Considering the frequency of disasters in Bangladesh, investing in the pre-positioning provides a significant and rapid return in terms of speed, quality and volume of assistance	To invest in the pre-positioning of food and non-food items across the country in order to provide most cost-effective humanitarian emergency assistance in most at-risk districts	Cluster/Sector Leads/Co-Leads
Additional storage facilities for food and non-food items need to be identified with a clear governance and management systems	To identify additional storage facilities for food and non-food with a clear governance and management systems	Cluster/Sector Leads/Co-Leads
Cluster/Sector coordination at field level can be improved through the designation of cluster/sector focal points	To designate cluster/sector focal points in targeted/prioritized districts and/or sub-district areas (as appropriate)	Cluster/Sector Leads/Co-Leads
The prioritization of targeted populations in the context of the CERF RR in Cox's Bazar (Allocation 1) during which host communities and refugees were targeted contributed to prevent the generation of possible conflicts between these populations	To ensure that prioritization processes continue to be inclusive of different populations experiencing similar life-threatening situations in order to prevent possible rise of tensions that could lead to conflicts	UNCT, Cluster/Sector Leads/Co-Leads

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
<b>CERF project information</b>							
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNICEF		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	04/06/2017 - 03/12/2017			
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	17-RR-CEF-067		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Child Protection						
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Protecting cyclone affected children from violence, abuse and exploitation						
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>4</sup> :	US\$ 446,350	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:				
	b. Total funding received <sup>5</sup> :	US\$ 133,274	■ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 76,198				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 133,274	■ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0				
<b>Beneficiaries</b>							
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>							
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>		<b>Planned</b>			<b>Reached</b>		
		<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Children (< 18)		3,500	3,500	7,000	7,769	8,537	16,306
Adults (≥ 18)		250	250	500	1,585	1,629	3,214
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,750</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>9,354</b>	<b>10,166</b>	<b>19,520</b>
<b>8b. Beneficiary Profile</b>							
<b>Category</b>		<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>			<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>		
Refugees		5,000			13,937		
IDPs							
Host population		2,500			5,583		
Other affected people							
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>		<b>7,500</b>			<b>19,520</b>		

<sup>4</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>5</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The project started two months prior to the unexpected massive influx of refugees which began on 25 August 2017 in Cox's Bazar. Among the newly arrived refugees there were more than 300,000 children, which created more life-saving needs for child protection services (referral services for unaccompanied and separated children, psychosocial support for children suffering from trauma, etc.). Every day, an increasing number of children benefitted from child protection services. Moreover, additional shifts of recreational and psychosocial support sessions were implemented in order to cover the new needs created by the Rohingya crisis.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Protecting children and adolescents, specially girls, affected by cyclone Mora from violence, abuse and exploitation		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Affected children have restored access to the child protection service by operating CFSs and outreach activities.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of damaged CFSs repaired and made operational	8	8
Indicator 1.2	# of community based mobile CFS are operational	Baseline 3 target 20	30
Indicator 1.3	# of psychosocial and recreational Kits replenished	100	115
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Reconstruction of and repair of 8 damaged CFS	UNICEF, BRAC, CODEC,	BRAC , CODEC
Activity 1.2	20 community based mobile CFSs operational with outreach services		BRAC , CODEC
Activity 1.3	180 recreational kits need to be replenished		UNICEF
Output 2	Psychosocial and family reunification services extended by identifying and tracking unaccompanied and separated children through case management and information management		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and case management conducted	100	497



Indicator 2.2	# inputs made for separated and unaccompanied children in the information management	Database available	Database developed
Indicator 2.3	# of separated and unaccompanied children reunified with families	50%	10%
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Case management of all identifies separated and unaccompanied children	CODEC, BRAC	CODEC, BRAC
Activity 2.2	Regular update of the database		UNICEF, CODEC, BRAC
Activity 2.3	Regular submission of relevant information for family reunification by social workers.	BDRCS	CODEC , BRAC
<b>Output 3</b>	Adolescent girls and boys have access to life skills including self defence and other adolescent specific services (nutrition, reproductive health, hygiene) through adolescent clubs		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of adolescent clubs repaired and restored operation	50	45
Indicator 3.2	# of adolescent girls participated in life skills and self-defence and psychosocial counselling sessions	2000	1,324
Indicator 3.3	# of adolescent girls referred to specific GBV services	200	16
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	50 adolescent clubs are restored and operational	UNICEF, CODEC, BRAC, Coast Trust	CODEC, BRAC
Activity 3.2	Life skills based education and self defence training conducted in all adolescent clubs		CODEC , BRAC
Activity 3.3	Strengthen referral mechanism to the GBV services for the reported GBV cases		UNICEF
<b>Output 4</b>	Community based protection mechanism strengthened and restored actions		
<b>Output 4 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 4.1	# of monthly meeting take place	50	25

Indicator 4.2	# CBCPC received training	50	120
Indicator 4.3	# CBCPC have action plan to prevent and protect children from VAC	50	120
<b>Output 4 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 4.1	Regular meeting of CBCPC	UNICEF, CODEC, BRAC	CODEC, BRAC
Activity 4.2	Child rests and child development training conducted		CODEC, BRAC
Activity 4.3	Preparation and implementation of action plan of CBCPC		CODEC, BRAC

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

In order to reach as many affected children as possible in a fast-growing emergency situation, the project has facilitated the implementation of activities through mobile child-friendly spaces (CFSs), therefore ensuring outreach work by social workers and facilitating children's access to CFS activities. Efficient coordination among organizations implementing case management for children has resulted in referral of individual cases to relevant service providers with the support of community-based child protection committees (CBCPC) and the social workers, and has facilitated family reunification for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).

Below are described significant discrepancies between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities:

- At least 50 CBCPC monthly meetings were planned to take place but only 25 actually took place. Meetings were scheduled depending on the needs and were not held on a regular basis.
- A total of 1,324 adolescent girls (out of a target of 2,000) participated in life skills and self-defense and psychosocial counselling sessions. Due to conservative beliefs and practices prevailing among the Rohingya community, parents were not very supportive towards adolescents' participation (especially girls' participation). To ensure adolescents participation in adolescent clubs' activities such as life-skills sessions, the project organized meetings and sessions with community members including parents to outline the purpose and objectives of adolescent clubs, as well as the benefits of attending such activities. This has gradually enabled the creation of a supportive environment for adolescents to attend adolescent clubs' activities.
- There were 16 adolescent girls referred to specific gender-based violence (GBV) services during the project implementation period (16 out of a target of 200). Reporting of GBV is a sensitive issue and, at the time of the implementation of the project, the referral system was not yet set up in the area. With UNICEF support, One Stop crisis centres or victim support centres and legal aid are now functional to provide services to GBV cases. UNICEF has also conducted awareness raising and confidence building activities with the targeted population and key stakeholders to facilitate reporting of GBV cases.
- Only 10 % of separated and unaccompanied children (UASC) were reunified with families out of a target of 50%, because most children were found to be accompanied by direct care givers or by other care givers such as distant relatives or neighbours.
- 120 community-based child protection committees (CBCPC) out of a target of 50 received training and developed an action plan to prevent and protect children from violence. The number of CBCPC surpassed the planned target because, in that area, a need for additional stakeholders to take part to CBCPC was expressed. Usually, the committees are composed of 10 to 12 members including local administration representatives, social workers, village police representatives, school teachers, etc. In this particular situation, more stakeholders, such as parent groups, adolescent groups and community elite, were included to respond to the need of the moment.

<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
During the planning of the project interventions, UNICEF has ensured the assessment of needs of the local community, children and adolescents, and has taken into account their views about required protection services. Routine monitoring of the project was conducted to review progress across all levels. Field visits have been undertaken to monitor and support the smooth implementation of the project. Discussions with children, adolescents, members of CBCPC as well as parents' groups took place to understand the impact of the project.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
UNICEF is currently conducting a real time evaluation of its response to the Rohingya crisis and this project was partly implemented after the start of the Rohingya crisis. The results of the evaluation will be available in July 2018.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	20/06/2017 - 19/12/2017			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-068		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene						
4. Project title:	WASH in Emergency Response of Cyclone MORA in Cox's Bazar						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>6</sup> :		US\$ 1,548,816				
	b. Total funding received <sup>7</sup> :		US\$ 309,348				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 219,671				
d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:							
			▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 89,898		
			▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 78,831		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		7,500	7,500	15,000	13,122	12,384	25,506
Adults (≥ 18)		11,200	11,300	22,500	16,667	18,539	35,206
Total		18,700	18,800	37,500	29,789	30,923	60,712
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees		10,000			14,748		
IDPs							
Host population		27,500			45,964		
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		37,500			60,712		

<sup>6</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>7</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>This project started in June 2017, two months before the massive influx of Rohingya refugees started in Cox's Bazar. Due to this unexpected situation, the number of people reached by this project was 60,712, significantly exceeding the target of 37,500 by reaching an additional 23,212 people. These results were attained mainly through the high number of people attending hygiene promotion sessions. Teknaf upazila is a water scarce area, therefore, newly constructed water sources are in great demand as there were only few options in terms of access to safe water at the time. Moreover, people living outside of the targeted areas were also coming to fetch water from these newly installed tubewells, which increased the number of beneficiaries.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) support to 37,500 cyclone MORA affected people in Cox’s Bazar		
10. Outcome statement	Fill in		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	5,000 cyclone MORA affected people will be benefited with 55 new emergency resilient safe water options and 100 bathing cubicles.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of new safe water sources installed	55	55
Indicator 1.2	# of emergency bathing cubicles constructed	100	100
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Social Maps and Community Action Plans to select safe water options and bathing cubicle site  UNICEF and DPHE will implement this activity. This is an activity to identify proper site for hardware construction. E.g. new water options and bathing cubical for women. We don't need to procure anything under this activity.	UN/DPHE/NGO	UNICEF/DPHE/Community
Activity 1.2	Installation of 55 safe water sources	UN/DPHE/NGO	DPHE

Activity 1.3	Construct 100 Bathing Cubicle	UN/DPHE/NGO	NGO
O	4,125 cyclone MORA affected people will be benefited with 550 new emergency resilient sanitation options		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of emergency latrines constructed.	500	500
Indicator 2.2	# of disable people friendly emergency latrine constructed	50	50
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Construction of Emergency Latrines  Under Humanitarian Program Cooperation Agreement (PCA) process, UNICEF will engage most suitable NGO for this task with consultation of Govt. counter part DPHE.	UN/DPHE/NGO	NGO Forum
Activity 2.2	Construction of disable people friendly emergency latrine	UN/DPHE/NGO	NGO Forum
<b>Output 3</b>	37,500 cyclone MORA affected people will be reached with hygiene awareness sessions, Hygiene Kits and hand-washing devices installed/distributed.		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of hygiene promotion sessions carried out.	500	500
Indicator 3.2	# of household Hand washing stations and hygiene kits installed/distributed	500	500
Indicator 3.3	# of people reached with hygiene promotion messages	37,500	60,712
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Conduct hygiene promotion activities	UN/DPHE/NGO	NGO Forum
Activity 3.2	Procurement of 500 WASH Hygiene kits and Hand washing stations	UN/DPHE/NGO	UNICEF
Activity 3.3	Distribution of 500 WASH Hygiene kits and Hand washing stations	UN/DPHE/NGO	NGO Forum

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
<p>The project has contributed to the reduction of water-borne diseases through life-saving water and sanitation interventions.</p> <p>The number of people reached with hygiene promotion messages was 161% of the target because of the unexpected influx of refugees coming from Myanmar.</p>	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
<p>Community engagement was ensured at every step of the project, from the beginning to the end to ensure accountability to affected people (AAP). Community consultations and discussions were undertaken during assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring phases of the project. Focus group discussions (FGD), social mapping exercises, community action plan, project sharing meetings, water user group discussions were among the approaches used for community engagement.</p>	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
UNICEF is currently conducting a real time evaluation of its response to the Rohingya crisis and this project was partly implemented after the start of the Rohingya crisis. The results of the evaluation will be available in July 2018.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
<b>CERF project information</b>							
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNFPA		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	22/06/2017 - 21/12/2017			
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	17-RR-FPA-032		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Health						
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Providing life-saving sexual and reproductive health services to populations affected by Cyclone Mora in Bangladesh						
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>8</sup> :	US\$ 800,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:				
	b. Total funding received <sup>9</sup> :	US\$ 343,171	■ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 73,925				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 157,671	■ Government Partners: US\$ 0				
<b>Beneficiaries</b>							
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>							
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>		<b>Planned</b>			<b>Reached</b>		
		<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Children (< 18)		30,250	750	31,000	13,460	0	13,460
Adults (≥ 18)		42,500		42,500	53,839	1,567	55,406
<b>Total</b>		<b>72,750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>73,500</b>	<b>67,299</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>68,866</b>
<b>8b. Beneficiary Profile</b>							
<b>Category</b>		<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>			<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>		
Refugees		29,330			20,659		
IDPs							
Host population		44,170			48,207		
Other affected people							
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>		<b>73,500</b>			<b>68,866</b>		

<sup>8</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>9</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.



<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>The total number of beneficiaries under the age of 18 was not achieved. UNFPA's target group are women of reproductive age, from 15 to 49 years of age. Among the beneficiaries, the number of girls from 15 to 18 years of age who needed life-saving sexual and reproductive health services were less than planned. It could be an indication of both negative or positive factors, which will require more detailed qualitative inquiry to understand. On a positive note, fewer girls of 15-18 were pregnant and needed SRH services. On a negative note, girls may not have been forthcoming to use services, as is often the case in a normal development setting.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	72,750 women of reproductive age, 4,400 pregnant and lactating women and girls and their newborn have access to critical components of MISP in Cox’s Bazar district of Bangladesh		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Health facilities in most affected areas adequately staffed to respond to emergencies by providing 24x7 emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC)		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of deliveries conducted in facilities supported by the CERF project	1,300	1,363
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Deploy a Reproductive Health (RH) Officer to support coordination of life-saving RH activities with all actors to ensure international standards in reproductive health provision during crisis situations is met.	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Recruit and deploy Midwives and Doctor	UNFPA, NGO IP (RTMI) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	UNFPA, RTMI and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Activity 1.3	Procure basic medical equipments necessary for Midwives i.e stethoscopes, blood pressure monitors, foley catheters, gloves, and safety glasses (local procurement)	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 1.4	Establish 24x7 referral linkage with higher level facilities using existing ambulance networks	UNFPA, NGO IP (RTMI) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	UNFPA, RTMI and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Activity 1.5	Midwives provide 24/7 EmONC services to the cyclone-affected women and girls especially those pregnant	RTMI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	RTMI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
<b>Output 2</b>	Health facilities are supplied with emergency life-saving reproductive health kits and medicines to conduct deliveries in the cyclone affected areas.		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of obstetric emergencies managed in the supported facilities and lives saved	200	201
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procure and distribute inter-agency RH kits 2A, 6A and 6B	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 2.2	Procure and distribute life saving drugs (misoprostol) for community distribution to visibly pregnant women	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 2.3	Provide onsite orientation to service providers on use of RH kits	UNFPA, NGO IP (RTMI) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	UNFPA, RTMI and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
<b>Output 3</b>	Health facilities in the cyclone affected areas are equipped with rape treatment kits to provide clinical management of rape (CMR)		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	% of health facilities in affected areas equipped to provide 24x7 CMR services	90% (of 11 health facilities, i.e. 8 Union level and 3 Upazila level facilities)	100%
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Procure and distribute inter-agency RH Kit 3 (rape treatment kit)	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 3.2	Provide on site orientation to health care providers on the use of new rape treatment kits	UNFPA, NGO IP (RTMI)	UNFPA, RTMI

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy**

<b>between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
There was not significant discrepancy between planned and actual results or activities.	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
During project designing UNFPA's Implementing Partner consulted with the affected people to know their needs and engage them in the project implementation. SRHR services have been provided 24/7 and it was ensured by competent staff members of IP. The quality of services were duly monitored by UNFPA expert team who provided timely feedback to IPs. The UNFPA expert team consulted with beneficiaries at service centers and ensured quality services in terms of process, behaviour of service providers and quality of supplies.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
There was no evaluation planned for this project. However, regular monitoring activities were undertaken to assess whether the activities were implemented as planned and the results were achieved by UNFPA and Implementing Partners.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	UNFPA		5. CERF grant period:	22/06/2017 - 21/12/2017			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-FPA-033		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence						
4. Project title:	Saving lives, health and dignity of cyclone-affected women and girls through multi-sectoral GBV response						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>10</sup> :		US\$ 750,000				
	b. Total funding received <sup>11</sup> :		US\$ 150,000				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 150,000				
d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:							
<div> <div>▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</div> <div>US\$ 13,519</div> </div>							
<div> <div>▪ Government Partners:</div> <div>US\$ 0</div> </div>							
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		4,000		4,000	4,000		4,000
Adults (≥ 18)		5,800		5,800	6,000		6,000
Total		9,800		9,800	10,000		10,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees		3,800			4,000		
IDPs							
Host population		6,000			6,000		
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		9,800			10,000		

<sup>10</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>11</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Saving lives and dignity of Cyclone Mora affected women and girls through multi-sectoral GBV response		
10. Outcome statement	Fill in		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Restored Dignity and Security of Cyclone-affected Women and Girls		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of women and girls in the UMN community who received Dignity Kits	1,500	1,500
Indicator 1.2	Number of women and girls in the host communities who received Dignity Kits	2,000	2,000
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of 3,500 Dignity Kits	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Distribution of 1,500 Dignity Kits to Rohingya women and girls in Teknaf and Ukhiya upazilas	UNFPA's NGO Implementing Partner (MUKTI) in coordination with other related agencies of GBV sector	MUKTI in coordination with other related agencies of the GBV Sub-sector
Activity 1.3	Distribution of 2,000 Dignity Kits to disaster-affected Bangladeshi women and girls in Moheskhal and Kutubdia upazilas	UNFPA's NGO Implementing Partner (MUKTI) in coordination with other related agencies of GBV	MUKTI in coordination with other related agencies of the GBV Sub-sector

		sector	
<b>Output 2</b>	Safe access to Life-Saving GBV Services		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of safe spaces providing GBV case management services with trained staff	2	2
Indicator 2.2	Number of adult women and girls benefitting from psychosocial support services provided by trained case workers in safe spaces (includes GBV case management, group psychosocial support, and individual psychosocial support services)	2,500	2,500
Indicator 2.3	Number of GBV risk-mitigation actions led by women with support of community volunteers	4	4
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Establish safe spaces for women and girls in which GBV emergency case management and referral is supported by one program coordinator, one clinical supervisor, and two caseworkers	UNFPA's NGO Implementing Partner (MUKTI)	MUKTI
Activity 2.2	Deploy one international GBV Programme Officer to guide a partner NGO for increasing coverage of quality GBV case management services including provision of GBV case management services	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 2.3	Identify and mentor caseworkers and four community volunteers to be engaged with community-led GBV risk mitigation efforts	UNFPA's NGO Implementing Partner (MUKTI)	MUKTI

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
No discrepancy observed	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
During project designing UNFPA's Implementing Partner consulted with the affected people to know their needs and engage them in designing Dignity Kits and interventions at UNFPA-supported Women Friendly Spaces. The quality of services were duly monitored by UNFPA expert team who provided timely feedback to IPs. The UNFPA expert team consulted with beneficiaries at service centers and ensured quality services in terms of processes, behaviour of service providers and quality of supplies.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>

Daily regular monitoring activities were undertaken by UNFPA and Implementing Partners to assess the implementation status of planned activities and progress towards the results.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	UNHCR		5. CERF grant period:	04/06/2017 - 03/12/2017			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-HCR-019		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector						
4. Project title:	Registered refugee camps in Kutupalong and Nayapara of Ukhiya and Teknaf upazila in Cox's Bazar district, Bangladesh						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>12</sup> :	US\$ 695,300	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:				
	b. Total funding received <sup>13</sup> :	US\$ 695,300	■ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 90,417				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 164,930	■ Government Partners: US\$ 63,926				
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		1,699	1,766	3,465	1,699	1,766	3,465
Adults (≥ 18)		1,836	1,369	3,205	1,836	1,369	3,205
Total		3,535	3,135	6,670	3,535	3,135	6,670
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees		6,670			6,670		
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		6,670			6,670		

<sup>12</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>13</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.



<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To repair the cyclone affected facilities and restore the basic services for registered refugees living inside the camps		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Shelter materials distributed to the families most affected by the cyclone		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of families received shelter materials	1,266 families	1,266 families
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of shelter materials (nylon ropes and plastic tarpaulins)	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 1.2	Distribution of shelter materials to the most affected families to repair their shelter.	UNHCR/BDRCS	BDRCS
Output 2	Basic service infrastructures repaired and restored		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of latrines and bathing cubicles restored	36 latrines and 17 bathing cubicles	36 latrines and 17 bathing cubicles
Indicator 2.2	# of solar based mini grid lines repaired	2	2
Indicator 2.3	# of soap making centers and vocational training center rehabilitated	2	2
Indicator 2.1	# of health facilities repaired	2	2
Indicator 2.2	# of nutrition center repaired	2	2
Indicator 2.3	# of bio-gas communal kitchen repaired	1	1
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by	Implemented by

		(Planned)	(Actual)
Activity 2.1	Revision of project agreement with implementing partners and fund disbursement	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 2.2	Reparation of latrines, bathing cubicles and bio-gas kitchen in both camps	NGO Forum	NGO Forum
Activity 2.3	Reparation of the Mini grid system with the contractor and with the engagement of refugee workers to ensure proper lighting in communal space at night in both camps	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 2.1	Rehabilitation of the soap making center and vocational training center in Nayapara refugee camp	TAI	TAI
Activity 2.2	Rehabilitation of the Nutrition centers in both camps	ACF	ACF
Activity 2.3	Restoration of Health facilities in both camps to ensure 24 hours service of the primary health care service	MoDMR/RRRC	MoDMR

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

This contribution was essential to restore the basic services inside the registered camps before the mass influx started. The registered refugees living in the registered camps acted as first responders of the crisis and provided initial shelter to the newly arriving refugees. If the basic services damaged by the cyclone were not restored, it would have been difficult for the registered refugees to extend their support in the same manner. This would have resulted in intense suffering for the newly arrived refugees as well. Overall, this contribution played a vital role in the refugee response in Cox's Bazar.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

UNHCR hold regular consultation with the registered refugees living in the camps and assesses their needs and priorities. This is done through engagement with the Camp Management Committees Block Management Committees. The projects to restore the facilities affected by the cyclone MORA were designed in consultation with the refugees prior to the submission of proposal. UNHCR also maintains a robust complaint receiving mechanism to ensure that the concerns of opinions of the affected people is heard.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

Monitoring is based on the periodic and ad-hoc assessments conducted by partners and UNHCR field teams. In addition, UNHCR partners have the responsibility to provide regular financial and performance reports. UNHCR ensures the accuracy of the reporting through field monitoring missions, on-site monitoring and formal/information communications throughout the year. UNHCR also maintains direct communication with beneficiary communities.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	IOM		5. CERF grant period:	27/06/2017 - 26/12/2017			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-IOM-026		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health						
4. Project title:	Emergency Repair and Restoring Full Functionality of Leda Clinic in Teknaf, Bangladesh						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>14</sup> :	US\$ 500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:				
	b. Total funding received <sup>15</sup> :	US\$ 631,672	■ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 149,130	■ Government Partners: US\$ 0				
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		17,325	18,585	35,910	33,792	39,118	72,910
Adults (≥ 18)		14,175	12,915	27,090	63,079	28,411	91,490
Total		31,500	31,500	63,000	96,871	67,529	164,400
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees		18,000			151,800		
IDPs							
Host population		45,000			12,600		
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		63,000			164,400		
In case of significant discrepancy		Following the influx of over 650,000 Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMNs), the					

<sup>14</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>15</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	work load of the facility tripled to serve the influx. As a result, the facility provided life-saving preventive, curative and promotive health care services to 164,400 individuals—of which 92.3% (132,036) were Rohingya refugees and 7.7% (12,600) were host community members. The target was therefore superseded by 160% (101,399) as a result of the sudden influx. The main services restored were: sexual and reproductive health services, curative consultations, mental health services, inpatient curative services and continuity of laboratory services to better investigate the cases and offer accurate treatment.
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CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Ensuring the wellbeing of Rohingyas and the cyclone affected Leda host community through access to emergency health care services in the Leda Makeshift Settlement.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>			
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Leda clinic is fully functional and can support the provision of emergency health services and referrals of the Rohingyas and the surrounding host community.		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of clinics repaired and refurbished.	1	1
Indicator 1.2	# of people receiving emergency health support per month	3,000/month	27,400/month
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Identification of the contractor for the rapid repair of Leda health clinic	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.2	Rapid repair of the Leda health clinic	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.3	Procurement of life-saving clinic equipment for the Leda health clinic	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.4	Installation of life-saving clinic equipment for the Leda health clinic	IOM	IOM

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
<p>Due to the provision of CERF funds for the reconstruction of Leda HC, health care services were able to be reinstated much faster than had the funding not been in place. The major parts of the construction were finished to allow services to be provided, however the work was later stopped by an IOM engineer after evaluating that some aspects of the construction were not up to the required standard to ensure safety of patients and staff. This decision had a limited impact on some activities but did not affect the ability of Leda HC to run its major activities. Furthermore, through expansion of the clinic, IOM was able to screen patients for communicable diseases - thus leading to early detection and treatment/referral. Aside from construction challenges, IOM managed to provide services and supersede the target which was majorly influenced by the influx of UMN's. Additionally, Leda HC plays a key role within the referral pathway, especially for the Teknaf Upazila region. Consequently, having this facility reconstructed and running at full capacity was of great support to the coordination of the health response for UMN's and host communities. This facility received many referred cases from other humanitarian actors—for example, UNHCR, MSF, MOAS, etc. for better management of patients in the locality or for further referral to secondary and tertiary level of facilities. The position of Health Coordinator of IOM in Teknaf was also supported by this funding, and this individual maintains local level coordination between the humanitarian communities and the government authorities in Teknaf Upazila.</p>	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
<p>At the time of project design, IOM consulted with relevant authorities – Ministry of Health and local leaders – on the expansion of services and renovation of Leda HC, ensuring appropriate permission and awareness from the community in the direct vicinity. During the project implementation, IOM continued to engage beneficiaries at facility level through health promotion talks, open question &amp; answer sessions in relation to ill-health and service provision, and through community-based activities at the household level. This involved collection of key information on services being provided and receiving feedback in response to utilization of the facility. Ad-hoc meetings with other partners who refer patients to Leda HC was also key way of engaging service providers and getting feedback from affected population.</p>	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
During construction, periodic monitoring visits were conducted by members of the health team. At 80% completion, the monitoring trip was accompanied by an IOM engineer, who raised concerns regarding some of the walls. Monitoring of patient consultation rates, and evaluation of quality, continues a weekly basis.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		IOM		5. CERF grant period:		28/06/2017 - 27/12/2017	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-IOM-027		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Shelter				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Item (NFI) Support to Cyclone Mora Affected Rohingyas in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>16</sup> :		US\$ 815,240		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received <sup>17</sup> :		US\$ 573,385		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 219,748		▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		4,909	4,909	9,818	14,317	14,957	29,274
Adults (≥ 18)		3,703	3,703	7,406	13,461	10,684	24,145
Total		8,612	8,612	17,224	27,778	25,641	53,419
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees		17,224			53,419		
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		17,224			53,419		

<sup>16</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>17</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>The discrepancy between the total number of planned and reached beneficiaries is due to the fact that CERF funds were used to purchase items which had a significantly lower unit cost than what was expected to be purchased (in a coordinated response, NFIs with a higher unit cost happened to be covered by funding from other donors). This meant that a larger quantity of items could be purchased using CERF funds, increasing the total number of reached beneficiaries. In addition, the average number of individuals per household proved to be higher than was assumed when the proposal was drafted (3.4 v 5), further increasing the total number.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Ensuring the well-being of Rohingyas through provision of shelter and other essential basic supplies in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar district		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Emergency shelter materials to 3,500 households and and basic essential NFIs to 1,580 are available affected Rohingya households		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of households provided with shelter support	3,500	2,914
Indicator 1.2	# of households provided with NFIs	1,580	10,864
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure essential NFIs and shelter materials for distribution	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.2	Distribute shelter materials and the essential NFIs to the affected households	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.3	Provide technical support for the household receiving shelter materials	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.4	Conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM)	IOM	IOM

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy**

<b>between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
<p>The discrepancy between the target and reached number of households provided with NFIs is due to the fact that funds were reallocated from shelter support to NFIs to address gaps highlighted by needs assessments conducted on the ground. Further, as described above, the unit cost of the NFIs actually purchased was significantly lower than that of the items that were expected to be purchased due to increased co-funding. This meant that a higher quantity of items could be purchased, increasing the number of households supported.</p>	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
<p>Throughout all phases of the project, IOM maintained its commitment to engaging with affected communities. Communities were engaged in the project design phase when determining appropriate and needs-based responses, such as the type, quantity and location of shelter and NFI support. The selection and distribution of CERF-funded materials was made on the basis of assessments conducted with beneficiaries themselves. During the implementation of the response, IOM ensured ongoing consultation with affected communities through the presence of dedicated field staff. This enabled IOM to develop an in-depth understanding of the priorities of affected communities and give due consideration to their perceived needs. To include affected communities in the monitoring process, post-distribution monitoring was frequently conducted to assess the level of satisfaction with services provided (including protection related issues) and provide a systematic feedback mechanism. As an example, in the post-distribution monitoring report of October 2017, 100% of the beneficiaries reported feeling safe at the distribution point. Finally, the intervention was coordinated with the Communication with Communities (CwC) working group to ensure that appropriate communication and accountability mechanisms were in place.</p>	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Day-to-day monitoring of the planned activities was carried out by the IOM Shelter field team together with our Implementing Partners. Distributions were monitored daily via distribution of tokens to ensure no duplication, daily muster rolls to track items received and by whom, and systematic post-distribution monitoring was conducted to inform the satisfaction with items provided and if any changes in programming were necessitated moving forward. Additionally, informal follow up was conducted by IOM field staff via meetings with majlis (community leaders) to identify any gaps and receive feedback.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		IOM		5. CERF grant period:		22/06/2017 - 21/12/2017	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-IOM-028		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Restoring Safe and Adequate WASH Facilities in the Makeshift Settlements, Cox's Bazar District					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>18</sup> :		US\$ 722,030		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received <sup>19</sup> :		US\$ 314,672		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 216,609		▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		6,353	6,815	13,168	8,478	9,094	17,572
Adults (≥ 18)		5,198	4,736	9,934	6,936	6,320	13,256
Total		11,551	11,551	23,102	15,414	15,414	30,828
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees		23,102			28,000		
IDPs							
Host population					2,828		
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		23,102			30,828		

<sup>18</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>19</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Cyclone Mora affected not only the refugee population, but also Bangladeshi host communities. After Government of Bangladesh assessed the damage to host communities, they requested support. As a result, the WASH interventions under this proposal were extended to host communities, thereby increasing the population served. The overall target was thus increased because the government of Bangladesh expressed the need for activities to be extended to host communities as well.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Ensuring the well-being of Rohingyas through restoring emergency WASH services in Ukhiya and Teknaf in Cox's Bazaar		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Safe drinking water is made available to 23,102 Rohingyas in Ukhiya and Teknaf		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of water points tested and disinfected	245	238
Indicator 1.2	# of beneficiary benefiting from provision of clean water	23,102	22,442
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Conduct testing of water points (kits for testing already available)	IOM/	IOM & BGS
Activity 1.2	Procure HTH chlorine for treatment and deliver to all water points	IOM/	IOM
Activity 1.3	Deliver HTH chlorine to all the targeted water points	IOM	IOM
Output 2	Sanitation facilities are repaired and made available to Rohingyas.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of latrines repaired	226	150
Indicator 2.2	# of bathing cubicles repaired	70	40
Indicator 2.3	# of beneficiary benefiting from provision of safe and adequate latrines	23,102	15,333
Indicator 2.4	# of beneficiary benefiting from provision of bathing cubicles	17,000	9,714
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by	Implemented by

		(Planned)	(Actual)
Activity 2.1	Identification of contractors to repair latrines and bathing cubicles	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.2	Repair latrines superstructure	IOM	IOM
Activity 2.3	Repair Bathing cubicles	IOM	IOM
<b>Output 3</b>	Hygiene kits are distributed to 4,100 households		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of Hygiene kits distributed	4,100	5,600
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Procure hygiene kits	IOM	IOM
Activity 3.2	Distribute hygiene kits to most in need households	IOM	IOM, SHED & BGS
Activity 3.3	Conduct post distribution monitoring	IOM	-

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Repair and upgradation work of latrine and bathing shed was conducted based on "real-time" needs identification. As a result, the number of infrastructures repaired and the population reached varies slightly from the initial proposed numbers. Prior to the activation of CERF funded projects, there was a critical need to immediately repair facilities to ensure minimum access by the target population; this was done through other ongoing WASH programs. Though we had planned to conduct post-distribution monitoring, that could not be organized due to sudden and massive refugee influx that drastically altered the overall WASH programme priorities and dynamics, prioritizing scaled up life-saving services. Nevertheless, Hygiene Promoters were orienting communities on WASH issues, Hygiene kit use, collecting feedback from communities and reporting to management in order to design field-suitable interventions. In the camps, the maximum number of beneficiaries were covered under hygiene kit distribution. In addition to extended support to repair and disinfect DTWs that also counted as beneficiary coverage – the discrepancy in beneficiary numbers for targets 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 is largely due to the influx of Rohingya that took place in August 2017, resulting in the necessity to reallocate resources to new arrival needs for hygiene kits and water. Activity 3.3 was not completed due to the drastic change in the overall context following the influx during this project.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

IOM and our implementing partners conducted a needs assessment for the targeted areas, and beneficiaries were consulted to identify repairing needs. User communities were involved in the repair and disinfection process and the selection of hygiene items for distribution. Communities were well aware of the project activities and the implementation approach. Community representatives (Camp Management Committees and Block Management Committees) were involved in the beneficiary selection process. In host communities, WASH committees were engaged in supervising repair works and joint monitoring of day-to-day progress with implementing NGO. Finally, IOM's community feedback mechanism provided the opportunity for community members to raise their issues and concerns that were then reviewed and responded to through the complaint response mechanism (CRM). This feedback mechanism is accessible to different age groups, genders, sectors, sites and issues relating to WASH infrastructure/hygiene kit distribution and efforts are made to ensure feedback is addressed in a timely manner.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

Rigorous day-to-day monitoring of the planned activities was carried out by the IOM WASH field team (Field Engineers and Hygiene Promoters) together with our Implementing Partners, and identified issues or deviations were addressed in real time. IOM Hygiene Promoters worked together with our implementing partner agency teams throughout the project period to ensure proper community messaging on use of hygiene kits as well as key hygiene and sanitation issues. Daily progress updates were collected centrally to monitor the project activities and implementation status. Monthly progress reports have been submitted by implementing partner agencies and were shared with IOM's Monitoring and Evaluation team for review, compilation and analysis.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	31/05/2017 - 29/11/2017			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-WFP-040		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid						
4. Project title:	Emergency Food Distribution						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>20</sup> :		US\$ 900,000				
	b. Total funding received <sup>21</sup> :		US\$ 319,577				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 319,577				
d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:							
<div> <div>▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</div> <div>US\$ 46,215</div> </div>							
<div> <div>▪ Government Partners:</div> <div>US\$ 0</div> </div>							
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		36,310	40,760	77,070	38,860	36,180	75,040
Adults (≥ 18)		25,910	31,020	56,930	30,820	28,140	58,960
Total		62,220	71,780	134,000	69,680	64,320	134,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees		104,000			104,000		
IDPs							
Host population		30,000			30,000		
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		134,000			134,000		

<sup>20</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>21</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	In the project proposal, WFP proposed to reach 26,800 households with an estimated proportion of 46 percent female and 54 percent male. During the project period, WFP has reached the total proposed number of households. However, the actual proportion of female and male was found to be 52 percent and 48 percent respectively
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable households for immediate protection from hunger		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	# of people/HHs in shelters and makeshift camps received immediate food assistance (micro nutrient fortified biscuit) after cyclone landfall		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of people/HHs receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by gender)	100% (134,000 beneficiaries/26,800HHs)	As an immediate response (phase-1), 134,000 people (26,800HHs) in shelters and makeshift camps were reached with micronutrient fortified biscuits as food assistance . (100% achieved)
Indicator 1.2	Total amount of food distributed to beneficiaries as % of planned	100% (100.500 MT of micro nutrient fortified biscuits)	As planned, a total of 100.500 mt of micronutrient fortified biscuits (dry rations) were distributed. (100% achieved)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Targeting of shelters and makeshift camps based on severity of the damage and vulnerability of the households in consultation with the local authorities	WFP	Kutupalong, Balukhali and Leda makeshift sites and Baharchara and Sabrang cyclone shelters were targeted for assistance based on the damage and vulnerability caused by Cyclone Mora.  WFP selected the targeted areas after consultatng with the local government and the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). This were supported by observation from WFP's field visits. .
Activity 1.2	Prepare and sign Field Level Agreements with Implementing partners	WFP	Cooperating (implementing) partner was selected from WFP's existing/ stand-by non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.  For Cox's Bazar district, MUKTI

			was selected as the cooperating (implementing) partner and a Field Level Agreement (FLA) signed on 31 May 2017.
Activity 1.3	Finalize targeting of beneficiaries selection criteria and communicate them to cooperating partner	WFP	<p>The beneficiary selection criteria was followed as per the CERF proposal.</p> <p>WFP selected the most affected households, following a well-designed rigorous but rapid and transparent procedure.</p> <p>Following the finalisation of the FLAs, beneficiary selection criteria was communicated by WFP to the implementing partner.</p> <p>WFP organised orientation for the relevant MUKTI and WFP staff. They were briefed on the prescribed selection criteria and procedures to be followed.</p>
Activity 1.4	Orient cooperating partner on project expectations in emergency response	WFP	WFP oriented the cooperating partner's field staff on project objectives, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities through inception workshop and consultative meetings.
Activity 1.5	Transport food (biscuit) to FDPs for distribution	Mukti	WFP delivered micronutrient fortified biscuits to NGO's w/h in the affected areas. NGO, based on the distribution plan, transported the micronutrient fortified biscuit to the food distribution points.
Activity 1.6	Conduct emergency food (biscuit) distribution	Mukthi	Emergency food distributions were completed from 31 May to 3 June 2017. WFP provided 100.5 mt of micronutrient fortified biscuits (dry rations) as an immediate food assistance to 134,000 people (26,800 households) in Kutupalong, Balukhali and Leda makeshift sites, as well as in Baharchara and Sabrang cyclone shelters. Each household received 3.75kg (50 packets) of micronutrient fortified biscuits. Priority was given to Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMNs) in makeshift camps, as well as people in

			shelters whose villages were damaged and could not return immediately.
Activity 1.7	Attend emergency food (biscuit) distribution	WFP	All micronutrient fortified biscuit distributions for the immediate response were made in presence of local government officials, and local government representatives. WFP staffs were present at all distribution points.
Activity 1.8	Monitoring of the whole activity	WFP	WFP conducted monitoring at different stages of the project period, starting with selection of beneficiaries, food distributions, and post-distribution. WFP Cox's Bazar sub-office staff carried out intensive process monitoring for the activities using prescribed checklists during the distributions. WFP staff regularly visited during the implementation of activities, and discussed findings of the monitoring visits with the implementing partners for corrective actions, as identified.
Activity 1.9	Coordination of activities with other UN and international/national organization	WFP	WFP established effective coordination with district and upazila administrations, UN agencies and other I/NGOs working in the project areas. Furthermore, WFP maintained liaison with the Food Security Cluster (FSC), the ISCG and the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team both at country office and field level.
Activity 1.10	Report to the Donor	WFP	WFP reported to the UN Resident Coordinator's office on project implementation activities
<b>Output 2</b>	# of people/HHs in makeshift camps received food assistance (rice) in time		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of people/HHs receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by gender)	100% (26,417 beneficiaries/5,283 HHs)	A total of 26,417 beneficiaries/5,283 HHs were assisted in Kutupalong, Balukhali and Leda makeshift camps. (100% achieved.
Indicator 2.2	Total amount of food distributed to beneficiaries as % of planned	100% (132MT of rice)	A total of 132MT of rice were distributed among the undocumented Myanmar nationals(UMNs) in Kutupalong,



			Balukhali and Leda makeshift camps. (100% achieved)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Targeting of makeshift camps based on severity of the damage and vulnerability of the households and in consultation with the local authorities.	WFP	The targeted makeshift camps were selected in consultation with the local government and Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). This has been supported by a 72hr assessment report by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG).
Activity 2.2	Prepare and sign Field Level Agreements with Implementing partners	WFP	An implementing partner was selected from WFP's existing/ stand-by NGO partners.  For Cox's Bazar district, MUKTI was selected as the implementing partner and a Field Level Agreement (FLA) signed on 31 May 2017. MUKTI was also the implementing partner for Phase 1.
Activity 2.3	Finalize targeting of beneficiaries selection criteria and communicate them to cooperating partners	WFP	The beneficiary selection criteria was followed as per the CERF proposal
Activity 2.4	Orient cooperating partners on project expectations	WFP	WFP oriented the implementing partner's field staff on project objectives, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities through inception workshop and consultative meetings.
Activity 2.5	Mobilise and sensitize communities about the project and the selection criteria	Mukthi	WFP and MUKTI conducted a series of community consultation meetings, followed by household visits and group meetings. In all meetings, communities and individuals were briefed adequately on the project, its objectives and beneficiary entitlements and selection criteria. Basic information on the project was also displayed on project signboards and banners.
Activity 2.6	Beneficiaries selection, verification and registration	Mukthi	The beneficiary selection criteria was followed as per the CERF proposal. During beneficiary selection, WFP monitored the selection and conducted verification on a sample basis to ensure most vulnerable

			beneficiaries were registered for distribution.
Activity 2.7	Transport food (rice) for distribution	Mukti	WFP's existing stock of rice in government storage was used for distribution and subsequently, this was replenished with rice purchased from CERF funding. MUKTI, WFP's cooperating partner, transported rice to the distribution point from the local storage depot (LSD) facilities of the Government.
Activity 2.8	Conduct emergency food (rice) distribution	Mukthi	For the phase-2 response, WFP assisted 9,281 HHs (undocumented Myanmar nationals) with emergency rice distribution in three rounds over two months (1x25kg of rice per household on a bi-weekly basis). One-round of food (rice) distribution for 5,283 HHs out of 9,281 HHs was covered from the CERF funding. Food (rice) distribution was made from early June to mid-July 2017.
Activity 2.9	Attend emergency food (rice) distribution	WFP	WFP staffs were present at all food distribution points. Rice distributions were organised in the presence of local government officials.
Activity 2.10	Conduct household visits for verification	WFP, Mukthi	After successful completion of the distribution of rice, MUKTI field staff conducted household visits to verify the correct receipt and utilisation of food. In parallel, WFP sub-office also carried out post distribution monitoring using prescribed checklists for verification.
Activity 2.11	Monitoring	WFP	WFP conducted monitoring at different stages - during selection of beneficiaries, food distribution, and post-distribution at field level. WFP Cox's Bazar sub-offices staff carried out intensive process monitoring for the activities using prescribed checklists during the distributions as well as post distribution monitoring. WFP staff regularly visited during the implementation of activities, and discussed findings of the monitoring visits with the

			implementing partners for corrective actions, as identified.
Activity 2.12	Coordination of activities with other UN and international/national organization	WFP	WFP provided progress updates and reported on a regular basis.
Activity 2.13	Report to the Donor	WFP	WFP reported to the UN Resident Coordinator's office on project implementation activities

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Fill in

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

Community feedback mechanism were made available through the establishment of a WFPs hotline both at Cox's Bazar level and CO level. Reports were acted upon in a timely manner. Refugee food management committees in camps and food management volunteers in the makeshifts were also involved in continued sensitization and communication with the affected community during food distribution cycles. WFP had a post distribution monitoring mechanism. Additionally, 50% of the food management committees and volunteers were female and involved in the monitoring to ascertain that the targeted beneficiaries had been reached/accessed.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

No classified evaluation was planned as such. However, WFP carried out post distribution monitoring (PDM), ensuring visit to a significant number of households after they had received the cash transfer to understand the use and benefit of the cash.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:		16/06/2017 - 15/12/2017	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-CEF-071		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Provision of critical WASH services as well as GBV prevention and sexual and reproductive health to the people affected by landslide in Chittagong Hill Tracks					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>22</sup> :		US\$ 849,660	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>23</sup> :		US\$ 260,500	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0			
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 250,000	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 202,540			
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		6,840	7,120	13,960	6,889	7,867	14,756
Adults (≥ 18)		10,261	10,679	20,940	11,241	10,220	21,461
Total		17,101	17,799	34,900	18,130	18,087	36,217
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		34,900			36,217		

<sup>22</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>23</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>36,217</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide improved WASH services to 34,900 landslide affected people in Rangamati district of Bangladesh		
10. Outcome statement	Fill in		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	15,000 landslide affected people have access to safe water sources		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of household drinking water sources disinfected	600	0
Indicator 1.2	# community drinking water sources rehabilitated	300	75
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement for disinfection and rehabilitation of drinking water sources	DPHE/ICDP/UNICEF	DPHE
Activity 1.2	Social Maps and Community Action Plans to select sites water sources for dysfunction and rehabilitation	DPHE/ICDP/UNICEF	DPHE
Activity 1.3	Disinfection of drinking water sources	DPHE/UNICEF	DPHE
Activity 1.4	Rehabilitation of dysfunctional drinking Water sources	DPHE/UNICEF	DPHE
Output 2	9,700 landslide affected people have access to flood resilient improved sanitation facilities		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of new emergency latrines constructed.	850	1,420
Indicator 2.2	# of disability friendly emergency latrines constructed	120	120

Indicator 2.3	# of emergency bathing cubicle constructed for adolescent girls and women	100	100
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procurement for construction of emergency latrines and bathing cubicles	ICDP/UNICEF	ICDP
Activity 2.2	Construction of Emergency Latrines	ICDP/UNICEF	ICDP
Activity 2.3	Construction of disability friendly latrines	ICDP/UNICEF	ICDP
Activity 2.4	Construction of bathing cubicles for adolescent girls and women	ICDP/UNICEF	ICDP
<b>Output 3</b>	34,900 landslide affected people reached with key life-saving hygiene messages		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of hygiene promotion sessions carried out.	700	700
Indicator 3.2	# of household Hand washing stations installed	970	1,540
Indicator 3.3	# of Hygiene kits procured and distributed	400	400
Indicator 3.4	# of people reached with hygiene promotion messages	34,900	36,217
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Conduct hygiene promotion activities including menstrual hygiene management	ICDP/UNICEF	ICDP
Activity 3.2	Installation of handwashing facilities	ICDP/UNICEF	ICDP
Activity 3.3	Procurement of 400 WASH Hygiene kits	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 3.4	Distribution of 400 WASH Hygiene kits	ICDP/UNICEF	ICDP

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

The project has contributed to the reduction of water-borne diseases through life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene interventions.

Significant discrepancies between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities were noted, as described below:

- The result for the number of households drinking disinfected water sources is 0 against a target of 600. The reason for the discrepancy between planned and actual results is the fact that the Department for Public Health Engineering (DPHE) had disinfected a great number of tubewells with government funds. In the meantime, a huge need for latrines and hygiene materials was noted and, in consultation with the community, and as per their expressed needs, part of the budget was reallocated to the installation of new latrines.
- Several tubewells were rehabilitated by DPHE just after the landslide, leaving 75 tubewells to be rehabilitated by this project instead of the planned 300.
- A total of 1,420 new emergency latrines were constructed, exceeding the original target of 850. The decision to construct more latrines was taken as per the community's needs.
- 1,540 household hand washing stations were installed, exceeding the original target of 970. Next to each of the new latrines a hand washing station was installed (1,420 hand washing stations) and additional hand washing stations were installed in different locations.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

Community engagement was ensured at every step of the project, from the beginning to the end to ensure accountability to affected people (AAP). Community consultations and discussions were undertaken during assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring phases of the project. Focus group discussions (FGD), social mapping exercises, community action plan, project sharing meetings, water user group discussions were among the approaches used for community engagement.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

Continuous monitoring activities were conducted

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNFPA		5. CERF grant period:		12/07/2017 - 11/01/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-FPA-035		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Life-saving Sexual and Reproductive Health support to women and girls					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>24</sup> :		US\$ 1,400,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received <sup>25</sup> :		US\$ 205,778		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 65,557		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 205,778		▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		6,840	7,120	13,960	10,584	0	10,584
Adults (≥ 18)		10,261	10,679	20,940	19,656	0	19,656
Total		17,101	17,799	34,900	30,240	0	30,240
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		34,900			30,240		
Total (same as in 8a)		34,900			30,240		

<sup>24</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>25</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.



<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Access to services in districts where landslide occurred are not easy given the hilly terrain. These districts have below the national average statistics on service utilization. During natural disasters the access even gets worse, which resulted in a number of beneficiaries below the planned target.
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CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Provide life-saving Sexual and Reproductive Health support to women and girls		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Girls and Women including those pregnant provided life-saving supplies and support		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of visibly pregnant women provided with clean delivery kits only	2000	1,001
Indicator 1.2	Number of women served by midwives in midway homes in the affected areas	500	347
Indicator 1.3	Number of pregnant women in their 3rd trimester provided with clean delivery kits and cash grant	1000	1,001
Indicator 1.4	Number of women and girls provided with dignity kits	5000	6,500
Indicator 1.5	Number of affected population reached with SRHR information	34,900	30,240
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procure and distribute clean delivery kits to visibly pregnant women**	UNFPA/ NGO	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Procure and distribute clean delivery midwifery kits**	UNFPA/ NGO/ Civil Surgeon/ DD Family Planning	UNFPA/Action Aid Bangladesh /Civil Surgeon/DD Family Planning
Activity 1.3	Provide cash grants to pregnant women in their third trimester of pregnancy	UNFPA/ NGO	UNFPA/Action Aid Bangladesh
Activity 1.4	Procure and distribute dignity kits*	UNFPA/ NGO	UNFPA/Action Aid

			Bangladesh
Activity 1.5	Volunteers provide information on available SRHR services at household level	NGO	Action Aid Bangladesh

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
There was a plan of 5,000 Dignity Kits distribution for most vulnerable girls and women, and the number was increased to 6,500 after conducting a need assessment. The assessment showed that the need of Dignity Kits would be more than originally envisaged because during the disaster the affected women and girls of reproductive age in particular did not have enough time to bring all essential belongings with them, which in turn increased their vulnerability.	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
Affected people were engaged in the project designing and implementation. Volunteers were recruited from the affected communities who were closely involved in the project implementation, including in designing the Dignity Kits package, identifying affected community's needs and choices. During the selection of beneficiary the selection criteria were clearly discussed among the affected people. Communities were well informed regarding their entitlements, time and process of dignity kits distribution and the uses of items.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular on-site monitoring was done by Implementing Partners and UNFPA to track the implementation of the project and progress towards the intended results.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNDP		5. CERF grant period:		05/07/2017 - 04/01/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-UDP-007		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Shelter				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Emergency shelter support for the most affected people by landslides in Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh 2017					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>26</sup> :		US\$ 1,900,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received <sup>27</sup> :		US\$ 650,005		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 550,005		▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		7,975	6,525	14,500	9,568	6,276	15,844
Adults (≥ 18)		11,963	9,788	21,751	11,025	9,602	20,627
Total		19,938	16,313	36,251	20,593	15,878	36,471
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		36,251			36,471		
Total (same as in 8a)		36,251			36,471		

<sup>26</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>27</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To save lives of 36,250 landslide affected individuals in Rangamati, Chittagong Hill Tracts area of Bangladesh		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	3,062 households will have safe, secured and dignified temporary shelter.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	10,105 female (adult and girls) individual will be covered with emergency life-saving shelter support	10,105 Female - 100% (6,063 >18 yrs., 4,042<18yrs female)	10281 Female - 100% (5963 >18 yrs., 4318<18yrs female)
Indicator 1.2	8,267 male (adult and boys) individual will be covered with emergency life-saving shelter support	8,267 Male 100% (4,960> 18 yrs., 3,307<18 yrs. Male)	8432 Male 100% (4784> 18 yrs., 3648<18 yrs. Male)
Indicator 1.3	A1. # of HHs experienced full damage to their houses received cash grant for temporary shelter in two instalments – first one in July and second one in August 2017. A2. # of HHs received cash grant for NFI material by July 2017.	1562 HHs	1562 HHs
Indicator 1.4	A2. # of HHs received cash grant for NFI material by July 2017.	1562 HHs	1562 HHs
Indicator 1.5	A3. # of HHs experienced full damage to their houses received cash grant for essential tools (Rope, handsaw, nails, shovel, machete, claw hammer etc) to build shelter and labour charge for fixing, fitting and erection of Shelters by	1562 HHs	1562 HHs

	August 2017.		
Indicator 1.6	A2. # of HHs received cash grant for NFI material by July 2017.	1562 HHs	1562 HHs
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Staff deployment	UNDP	SID-CHT, UNDP
Activity 1.2	Beneficiary selection for shelter and NFI support	UNDP	UNDP
Activity 1.3	Facilitate vendor selection and agreement for quality materials	UNDP	UNDP
Activity 1.2	Cash transfer through financial institutions or Banks, which will enter into an agreement with UNDP for distribution	UNDP and Local Administration	UNDP, SID-CHT, and Bank Asia of Bangladesh
Activity 1.3	Guide beneficiary for procurining quality material and provide technical support and supervision for the construction.	UNDP	UNDP
<b>Output 2</b>	The beneficiaries, volunteers and duty bearers are havening access to risk and safety information about future landslide.		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	15,500 affected people, volunteers and government officials have risk and safety information.	15,500	19,400
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Selection of beneficiaries, volunteers and duty bearers	UNDP	UNDP and Local Government
Activity 2.2	Provide orientation sessions on protection and safty measures for affected people.	UNDP	UNDP and Local Government

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy

<b>between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
<p>The cash transfers contributed significantly in improving targeted households' shelter conditions and facilitated the scope of improvement both for fully and partially damaged houses. SID-CHT's post distribution monitoring reveals 85% of the households utilized their cash grant for house repair and reconstruction. However, it also revealed that some spent a portion of the money for other essential needs such as slope protection, saplings.</p>	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
<p>The project has been implementing both process and result monitoring. The project ensured that landslide-affected people are engaged in entire programme cycle: from planning to implementation through community level discussion which also ensured to disseminate timely information to affected populations on project design, objectives &amp; outcomes so that people can make informed decisions and choices. Using process monitoring tools, progress is tracked for cash delivered to five Upazilas and beneficiary selection process. Result monitoring is conducted bi-weekly basis using a number of formats like distribution mapping format, post-distribution feedback form, etc. A project management team with support from SID-CHT has been deployed in the field to do process monitoring with assistance from technical officers from UNDP. These officers were capacitated on process monitoring techniques and tools, established the monitoring system and manage the information coming from the field. This arrangement helped to get timely information from the field. To ensure transparency and fairness in beneficiary selection, local government authorities also validated the list of beneficiaries. Entire process monitored by UNDP field personnel, with oversight from UNDP Country Office. UNDP also invited people from other projects who conducted field visits to monitor the beneficiary selection process, distribution of cash. Bangladesh Scouts as a third party was engaged to verify the list of beneficiaries according to UNDP set criteria. Village Police was involved in addition to community people to manage the crowd in the distribution center. In each distribution center a complaint box was installed and a register was maintained. The project introduced complaint mechanism for communities to provide feedback on programmes and to submit complaints, and to ensure that they receive a timely response.</p>	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Considering the nature of the project and time span, no evaluation is planned. UNDP with support from SID-CHT carried out post cash distribution monitoring, ensuring visits to a significant number of households after they had received the cash transfer to understand the use and benefit of the cash. Monitoring findings and circumstantial evidence suggest that the cash transferred improved the targeted households' shelter and living conditions better. Also helped overall in mitigating their vulnerability after landslide with some protective work for their recovery.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	12/09/2017 - 11/03/2018			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-088		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Child Protection						
4. Project title:	Provision of child protection and emergency education services to flood-affected children in Jamalpur and Dinajpur districts						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>28</sup> :	US\$ 400,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:				
	b. Total funding received <sup>29</sup> :	US\$ 150,200	■ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 102,173				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 150,200	■ Government Partners: US\$ 0				
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		7,000	3,000	10,000	15,525	6,653	22,178
Adults (≥ 18)							
Total		7,000	3,000	10,000	15,525	6,653	22,178
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		10,000			22,178		

<sup>28</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>29</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>22,178</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The number of beneficiaries increased because there was an increasing number of children joining child-friendly spaces (CFSs) and benefitting from at least one service with the support of social workers.	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To recover access to child protection and emergency education services for the most vulnerable children in the flood worst affected areas.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Affected children have restored access to the child protection service by operating CFSs		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of CFSs established and made operational	100	100
Indicator 1.2	# of psychosocial and recreational kits are used	150	150
Indicator 1.3	# of children registered in the CFS	10,000	22,178
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Establishment of temporary Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) close to schools or available place in proximity to the shelter homes	Pollisri (Dinajpur), GonoUnnayanShangha (GUK) (Jamalpur)	Gono Unnayan Kendra (GUK), Unnayan Shangha (US)
Activity 1.2	Transfer and distribution of 150 Recreational Kits and CFS materials	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Introduce CFS as One Stop service center in order to provide multi-sectoral services. (i.e. WASH, message to communities, nutrition and injury protection and health services, etc.) for children and their families (e.g. parents, care givers, other)	Pollisri (Dinajpur), GonoUnnayanShangha (GUK) (Jamalpur)	Gono Unnayan Kendra (GUK), Unnayan Shangha (US)
Output 2	Psychosocial care and support and strengthening family resilience extended through case management and referral to access to services		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached



Indicator 2.1	# of children and adolescents brought under case management and have access to psychosocial and recreational support	10,000	10,970
Indicator 2.2	# of reported cases of abused, separated or missing children and their referrals to appropriate services.	90% of identified children to be referred to appropriate services	81,6%
Indicator 2.3	# of families re-enrolling their children to school after returning to their home	70%	53%
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Deployment of social workers and case management in the CFS to further assess the protection needs and develop individual intervention plan to refer to services	DSS, Pollishri and GonoUnnayonShangtha (GUK)	DSS, Gono Unnayon Kendra (GUK), Unnayan Shangha (US)
<b>Output 3</b>	By the end of December 2017, 10,000 children in the CFSs in the worst affected areas will receive education in emergencies kits to ensure continuity of education for children.		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	Number of children have access to Education Kits for their learning	10,000	10,400
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Distribution of Education in Emergency (EiE) kits to Child Friendly Spaces .	UNICEF and government partner	DSS, Gono Unnayon Kendra (GUK), Unnayan Shangha (US)

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Fill in Significant discrepancies between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities were noted, as described below: The target for the number of families re-enrolling their children in school after returning to their homes was 70%, but only 53% re-enrolled (50% of children re-enrolled and went back to school after appropriate follow up and 3% of children were enrolled in school for the first time). The rest of the children /adolescents did not enrol in school because they had already passed school age.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

UNICEF NGO partner Unnayan Shangha, along with primary school teachers and representatives of the community were the ones who selected appropriate locations for the installation CFSSs, which were mostly located within local primary schools premises. Parents, teachers and project staff were regularly meeting. During project implementation, suggestions by the community and proposed support were always welcomed as the local community members are the best placed to find the most suitable solutions to address their own problems.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

Continuous monitoring activities were conducted

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:		12/09/2017 - 11/03/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-CEF-089		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Provision of life-saving WASH services to the flood-affected people in Jamalpur and Dinajpur districts of Bangladesh					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>30</sup> :		US\$ 2,031,250		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received <sup>31</sup> :		US\$ 558,800		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 134,562		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 548,800		▪ Government Partners: US\$ 294,253		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		19,600	20,400	40,000	19,645	20,412	40,057
Adults (≥ 18)		29,400	30,600	60,000	30,034	30,756	60,790
Total		49,000	51,000	100,000	49,679	51,168	100,847
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		100,000			100,847		
Total (same as in 8a)		100,000			100,847		

<sup>30</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>31</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide life-saving WASH services to 100,000 flood-affected people in Jamalpur and Dinajpur districts.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	25,000 flood-affected people have access to safe drinking water sources.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of Tube wells disinfected	800	400
Indicator 1.2	# of Tube wells rehabilitated	300	300
Indicator 1.3	# of new Tube wells installed	60	367
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement for disinfection, rehabilitation and construction of new Tube wells	DPHE/UNICEF	DPHE
Activity 1.2	Disinfection of Tube wells	DPHE/UNICEF	DPHE
Activity 1.3	Rehabilitation of Tube wells	DPHE/UNICEF	DPHE
Activity 1.4	Installation of new Tube wells	DPHE/UNICEF	DPHE
Output 2	10,800 flood-affected people have access to improved sanitation facilities		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of new emergency latrines constructed	980	1,150
Indicator 2.2	# of disability friendly emergency latrines constructed	100	100
Indicator 2.3	# of Bathing cubicles constructed	200	200

<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Procurement for construction of emergency latrines and bathing cubicles	DPHE/UNICEF/NGO	DPHE/GUK
Activity 2.2	Construction of new emergency latrines	DPHE/UNICEF/NGO	DPHE/ GUK
Activity 2.3	Construction of disability friendly emergency latrines	DPHE/UNICEF/NGO	DPHE/ GUK
Activity 2.4	Construction of bathing cubicles for adolescent girls and women	DPHE/UNICEF/NGO	DPHE/GUK
<b>Output 3</b>	100,000 flood affected people reached with key lifesaving hygiene messages		
<b>Output 3 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of hygiene kit distributed	1500	2,000
Indicator 3.2	# of hand washing facilities installed	1080	1,180
Indicator 3.3	# of hygiene promotion sessions conducted	2000	2,000
Indicator 3.4	# of people reached with hygiene promotion messages	100,000	100,874
<b>Output 3 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 3.1	Procurement of hygiene kits	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 3.2	Distribution of hygiene kits	NGO	DPHE/GUK
Activity 3.3	Installation of handwashing facilities	NGO/UNICEF	DPHE/GUK
Activity 3.4	Conduct hygiene promotion sessions including menstrual hygiene management	NGO/UNICEF	GUK and US

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Through this intervention, risks of WASH-related diseases were reduced for the most affected population, in addition, the project met the special needs of women and adolescent girls through the provision of services related to water, sanitation, hygiene and menstrual hygiene management.

Significant discrepancies between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities were noted, as described below:

- 400 tubewells out of a target of 800 were disinfected. In Jamalpur district, disinfection activities were not implemented with CERF funds because they had already been carried out by DPHE (with government funds), in addition to water quality tests.
- 367 new tubewells (out of a target of 60) were installed. In consultation with the community, low cost shallow tubewells were installed using the same budget and covering more people than planned. In this case, the community also contributed to the installation of new tubewells for 10% of the total cost of the activity.
- 1,150 new emergency latrines (out of a target of 980) were constructed. Results from consultations conducted with the community indicated significant demand in terms of latrines, therefore the number of latrines was increased to cater to the urgent sanitation needs in the community. A portion of the funds under the operational costs budget line was not utilized and has been therefore reallocated for the construction of new latrines and the procurement of additional hygiene kits.

As per DPHE's request and following community consultations held in Jamalpur, 500 additional hygiene kits were distributed, totalling 2,000 hygiene kits, against the targeted 1,500.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

Community engagement was ensured at every step of the project, from the beginning to the end to ensure accountability to affected people (AAP). Community consultations and discussions were undertaken during assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring phases of the project. Focus group discussions (FGD), social mapping exercises, community action plan, project sharing meetings, water user group discussions were among the approaches used for community engagement.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

Continuous monitoring activities were conducted

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
<b>CERF project information</b>							
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNFPA		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	12/09/2017 - 11/03/2018			
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	17-RR-FPA-044		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence						
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Protecting women and girls by provision of life-saving sexual and reproductive health services						
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>32</sup> :	US\$ 1,485,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:				
	b. Total funding received <sup>33</sup> :	US\$ 977,195	■ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 175,834				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 300,000	■ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0				
<b>Beneficiaries</b>							
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>							
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>		<b>Planned</b>			<b>Reached</b>		
		<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Children (&lt; 18)</i>		4,100	2,100	6,200	8,900	2,000	10,900
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>		25,900	2,900	28,800	29,555	419	29,974
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>38,455</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>40,874</b>
<b>8b. Beneficiary Profile</b>							
<b>Category</b>		<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>			<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>		
<i>Refugees</i>							
<i>IDPs</i>		20,000			24,300		
<i>Host population</i>							
<i>Other affected people</i>		15,000			16,574		
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>		<b>35,000</b>			<b>40,874</b>		

<sup>32</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>33</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>The project reached a higher number of beneficiaries than initially targeted due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The targeted beneficiaries of this project were women and girls of reproductive age for SRHR services. But at the mobile health clinics Health Services providers provided general health services along with SRH services which flood-affected people requested based on their practical need i.e. diarrhoea, dysentery, fever and other water borne diseases.</li> <li>• In Flood affected area there were almost no women and girls friendly spaces where they could take shelter and there were not adequate GBV services in that area. During flood, Women Friendly Space ( WFS) was established and run in Jamalpur for providing GBV services which was new modality in flood situation in Bangladesh by UNFPA.</li> </ul>
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CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	Protecting women and girls by provision of life-saving sexual and reproductive health services		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Girls and women including those pregnant are provided with life-saving health care services		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of visibly pregnant women provided with clean delivery kits	4,000	4,050
Indicator 1.2	Number of women served by midwives at health facilities in the affected areas	10,000	15,175
Indicator 1.3	Number of affected population reached with SRHR services including GBV counselling through emergency response mobile camps	15,000	19,378
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Procure and distribute clean delivery kits to visibly pregnant women	UNFPA/ NGO	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Deploy midwives and supply health facilities with the needed lifesaving commodities	UNFPA/ NGO/ Civil Surgeon/UHFPO's	UNFPA/RTMI/Civil Surgeon/UHFPO's
Activity 1.3	Implement emergency response mobile clinics in areas cut off from health facilities	NGO	RTMI
<b>Output 2</b>	Women and girls are provided with life-saving protection services		



Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of women and girls provided with dignity kits	5,000	5,200
Indicator 2.2	Number of women and girls accessing safe spaces	10,000	10,385
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procure and distribute dignity kits*	UNFPA/ NGO	UNFPA/ Action Aid Bangladesh
Activity 2.2	Provide safe spaces as part of mobile camps	NGO	Action Aid Bangladesh

<b>12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:</b>	
UNFPA was successful in procuring a large number of Dignity Kits (DKs) with a reduced price. With the savings, additional 200 DKs were procured and distributed to the women and girls, along with 5,285 blankets newly procured considering the winter season.	
<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
Intervention designs incorporated the need of the target beneficiaries. Feedback received from beneficiaries were used to improve the services.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular monitoring activities were conducted to assess the implementation of the project and achievements of targets on results indicators.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	UNDP		5. CERF grant period:	12/09/2017 - 11/03/2018			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-UDP-010		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter						
4. Project title:	Emergency Shelter support to priority displaced households affected by the 2017 Monsoon Floods in Dinajpur and Jamalpur districts						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>34</sup> :	US\$ 2,150,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:				
	b. Total funding received <sup>35</sup> :	US\$ 4,410,139	■ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 520,170 ■ Government Partners: US\$ 0				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 600,000					
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		9,600	6,400	16,000	9,600	6,400	16,000
Adults (≥ 18)		14,400	9,600	24,000	14,400	9,600	24,000
Total		24,000	16,000	40,000	24,000	16,000	40,000
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs		40,000					
Host population							
Other affected people					40,000		
Total (same as in 8a)		40,000			40,000		

<sup>34</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>35</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Emergency Shelter support to 8,000 displaced households affected by the 2017 Monsoon Floods in Dinajpur and Jamalpur districts.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	8,000 households will have safe, secured and dignified emergency shelter.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	24,000 female (adult and girls) individuals reached with emergency life-saving Shelter Material Package support	24,000 Female - 100%  (14,400  >18 yrs.,  9,600<18yrs female)	24,000 Female - 100%  (14,400  >18 yrs.,  9,600<18yrs female)
Indicator 1.2	16,000 male (adult and boys) individuals reached with emergency life-saving Shelter Material Package support	16,000 Male 100%  (9,600>  18 yrs.,  6,400<18 yrs. Male)	16,000 Male 100%  (9,600>  18 yrs.,  6,400<18 yrs. Male)
Indicator 1.3	A1. # Total value of emergency shelter package distributed to targeted beneficiaries (expressed in cash) and as percentage of planned distribution in one instalment By Mid of November 2017.	6000 HHs @USD 63/HH  75% of planned distribution	6000 HHs @USD 63/HH  75% of planned distribution
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Selection of NGO (from UNDP NGO Roster) for implementation.	UNDP	UNDP

Activity 1.2	Beneficiary selection for Shelter Material Package support	Partner NGO, UNDP, Gob	ESDO, UNDP, Departement of Disaster Management (DDM)
Activity 1.3	Facilitate vendor selection and agreement for quality Shelter Material Package materials which includes Procurement of Shelter Material Package support	Partner NGO, UNDP	ESDO, UNDP
Activity 1.4	Inception meeting with local Government authority for selecting distribution venues and date	Partner NGO, UNDP	ESDO, UNDP
Activity 1.5	Distribution of Shelter Material Package to the beneficiaries	Partner NGO, UNDP	ESDO, UNDP
Activity 1.6	Regular Monitoring	Partner NGO, UNDP	ESDO, UNDP

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

- At first instance, project beneficiaries/ targeting was relied on the loss and damage form, created by the Govt. But somehow, didn't find few beneficiary, actually some are in the list but not in place. Even some houses was listed as fully damaged but practically not affected at all.
- Data error/typing error in govt. primary data base (Father names/husband name/address)
- During targeting stage, Municipality and UP election took place while pressure from the political alliance was prevalent
- Unexpected weather events i.e incessant rain
- Also reached beneficiaries who live remotely, therefore, communication system was difficult sometimes
- Lack of skill labor in regards to Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) sheet handling.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

A) Project design and planning phase:

The project ensured that flood-affected people are engaged in the entire programme cycle: From planning to implementation. In addition, UNDP ensured accessible and timely information to affected populations on project design, objectives & outcomes so that people can make informed decisions and choices.

B) Project implementation phase:

The project introduced a complaint mechanism for communities to provide feedback on programmes and to submit complaints, and to ensure that they receive a timely response. For example during project period, 208 Comments box hanged, 70 comments mitigated out of 93. To encourage participation of the beneficiaries/community people at different level, 320 FGDs have been conducted, 320 Social Map Developed and 320 VENN Diagram developed and finally a data base has been created for 8000 targeted beneficiaries. The project also formed PIC committees to oversee the selection of beneficiaries, procuring quality materials and distribution that enabled affected populations to play an active role in the decision-making processes. Sensitized the selected 8000 households with orientation on the programme, the distribution process, and guidance on emergency shelter

repair assistance ensured that the most marginalized specially the women are aware of the process and have influence in project implementation.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

UNDP carried out the selection of beneficiaries and transfer of shelter kits to beneficiaries. To ensure transparency and fairness in beneficiary selection, local government authorities also validated the list of beneficiaries. The entire process has been monitored by UNDP field personnel, with oversight from UNDP Country Office.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

Throughout the project duration, both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods have been used. Regular field visits was conducted to beneficiaries and partners to ensure that activities respond to the objectives and indicators of the project. An end of project report was prepared showing how expected targets had been met, shortfalls as well as recommendations.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		WFP		5. CERF grant period:		23/08/2017 - 22/02/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-WFP-050		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Food Aid				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Emergency food distribution and food security cash assistance for the worst flood-affected households					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements <sup>36</sup> :		US\$ 4,500,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received <sup>37</sup> :		US\$ 2,255,062		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 57,361		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 817,384		▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		28,900	31,800	60,700	18,009	24,368	42,377
Adults (≥ 18)		19,900	19,400	39,300	18,846	24,139	42,985
Total		48,800	51,200	100,000	36,855	48,507	85,362
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees					0		
IDPs					0		
Host population					0		
Other affected people		100,000			85,362		
Total (same as in 8a)		100,000			85,362		

<sup>36</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>37</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	During the preparation of the project proposal, beneficiary estimation was made considering average 4.98 members in a targeted household. During implementation, the actual number of beneficiaries was less than the planning figure (average 4.25 members in a household). However, the total number of assisted households (20,063) remained the same as planned.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable households for immediate protection from hunger		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	# of people/HHs received immediate food assistance (micronutrient fortified biscuit) (completed)		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	TargetReached	
Indicator 1.1	Number of people/HHs receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by gender)	100% (82,780 people/16,556HHs)	As an immediate response to flood, a total of 71,332people/16,556HHs received food assistance.(100% achieved)
Indicator 1.2	Total amount of food distributed to beneficiaries as % of Planned	100% (62.085 mt of micro nutrient fortified biscuits)	A total of 62.085 mt of micronutrient fortified biscuits (dry food rations) were distributed to 16,556 HHs.(100% achieved)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Targeting of flood shelters/ most affected areas based on severity of the damage and vulnerability of the households in consultation with the local authorities	WFP	The project areas (upazilas) were selected considering the vulnerability and severity of the damage caused by flood. This was finalised in coordination with the Government and HCTT/ food security cluster, supported by WFP's field observation, WFP together with Upazila Disaster Management Committee in the targeted upazilas, identified the most affected unions. This information was shared with the food security cluster for wider circulation and better coordination.
Activity 1.2	Prepare and sign Field Level Agreements with cooperating (implementing) partners	WFP	Cooperating partner was selected from WFP's existing/ stand-by NGO partners.

			For Dinajpur district, ESDO was selected as the implementing partner and a FLA signed for the period of 20 August to 19 September 2017.
Activity 1.3	Finalize targeting of beneficiaries selection criteria and communicate them to cooperating partner	WFP	WFP selected the most affected households in those areas as per the prescribed selection criteria, following a well-designed rigorous but rapid and transparent procedure.  Following the finalisation of FLA, beneficiary selection criteria was communicated to the cooperating partner.
Activity 1.4	Orient cooperating partner on project expectations in emergency response	WFP	Field staffs of cooperating partner were oriented about the expectations of immediate response including project objectives, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities.
Activity 1.5	Transport food (biscuits) to FDPs for distribution	NGOs	WFP delivered food (biscuits) to ESDO w/h in the affected areas. Based on the distribution plan, ESDO transported food (biscuits) to the food distribution points for distribution.
Activity 1.6	Conduct emergency food (biscuits) distribution	NGOs	Emergency food distribution was completed from 23 to 28 August 2017. Each family received 3.75 kg/50 packets of micronutrient fortified biscuits (dry food rations). Priority was given to those whose houses were fully damaged and were in shelters/displaced in other places with no access to food.
Activity 1.7	Attend emergency food (biscuits) distribution	WFP	All food (biscuits) distribution for immediate response were made in presence of government officials and local government representatives. WFP staff were present in all distribution points.
Activity 1.8	Monitoring of the whole activity	WFP	WFP conducted monitoring at different stages- during selection of beneficiaries, distribution, and post-distribution at field level. WFP Rangpur sub-office and Country office staff carried out intensive process monitoring for the activities using prescribed checklists during the



			distributions as well as post distribution monitoring.
Activity 1.9	Coordination of activities with local government authorities and other UN and international/national organizations	WFP	<p>WFP established effective coordination with district and upazila administration, and maintained liaison with the FSC and HCTT both at field level as well as at central level.</p> <p>The final beneficiary lists were reviewed by the local government representatives at union and upazila level to ensure proper selection and avoid any duplication. The upazila disaster management committee approved the list and made it available at union and upazila level for other I/NGOs working at project locations.</p>
Activity 1.10	Report to the donor	WFP	WFP reported to the the UN Resident Coordinator's office on project implementation activities.
<b>Output 2</b>	# of HHs received cash assistance for food security in time through transfers to women		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of HHs/beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned	100% (3,507 HHs/17,535 beneficiaries)	During phase two of the flood response, WFP provided unconditional cash transfers for food security assistance to women in the most vulnerable households in the affected areas of Dinajpur and Jamalpur district. A total of 3,507HHs / 14,030 beneficiaries' received cash assistance for food security as planned. (100% achieved)
Indicator 2.2	Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries as % of planned (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys) – Total 525,314 USD	100% (12,000 BDT=150USD per HH divided into three equal instalments)	A total of USD 525,314 was transferred. Each HH received BDT12,000 (equivalent toUSD 150) over three equal instalments. (100% achieved)
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Targeting of unions in consultation with the local authorities	WFP	Within the targeted upazilas, the most affected unions were identified based on discussions with the Upazila

			Disaster Management Committees. Once the unions were identified, they were shared with the FSC for wider circulation and better coordination.
Activity 2.2	Prepare and sign Field Level Agreements with Implementing/cooperating partners	WFP	<p>Cooperating partner was selected from WFP's existing/ stand-by NGO partners.</p> <p>ESDO a national NGO, and who was also involved in the implementation of immediate response of WFP, was selected for Dinajpur and Jamalpur district.</p> <p>Field level agreements with ESDO was completed and signed on 16 September 2017.</p>
Activity 2.3	Finalize targeting of beneficiaries selection criteria and communicate them to cooperating partners	WFP	<p>The beneficiary selection criteria was followed as per the CERF proposal.</p> <p>Following the finalization of FLA, beneficiary selection criteria was communicated by WFP to the cooperating partner.</p> <p>WFP organised orientation for the relevant ESDO and WFP staff. They were briefed on the prescribed selection criteria and procedures to be followed..</p>
Activity 2.4	Orient cooperating partners on project expectations in emergency response	WFP	WFP oriented cooperating partner field staff about project expectations including its objectives, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities through inception workshop and consultative meetings.
Activity 2.5	Mobilize and sensitize communities about the project and the selection criteria	WFP and NGOs	WFP and ESDO conducted a series of community consultation meeting, followed by household visits and group meetings. In all meetings, communities and individuals were briefed adequately about the project, its objectives and beneficiary entitlements. Basic information on the project was also displayed on project signboards and banners.
Activity 2.6	Recipient selection, verification and registration, largely of women	WFP and NGOs	After the community mobilisation and sensitisation of the project, ESDO staff conducted household visits in

			<p>the affected areas to select eligible beneficiaries based on the selection criteria. Information of the households were analysed, and based on this analysis the tentative/preliminary lists of beneficiaries were prepared.</p> <p>In parallel, WFP staff conducted physical verification of the process, including discussions with the communities and visits to a sample of households from the tentative lists.</p> <p>To make the process more transparent, a list of the selected participants was displayed in the union parishad and other popular places for suggestions and feedback from the community.</p> <p>After making necessary amendments in a few cases, the beneficiary list was finalised. The final lists were then reviewed and certified by their respective Union Disaster Management Committees, followed by final review and approval by the Upazila Disaster Management Committees(UzDMC).</p> <p>Based on the final list, each targeted household was registered and provided with a beneficiary card.</p>
Activity 2.7	Transfer funds to the cooperating partner/ NGOs for three rounds of cash transfers	WFP	<p>Following the finalisation of the FLA, NGOs requested WFP to provided necessary supporting documents for fund transfer to the designated bank accounts for this project.</p> <p>After quick verification of the requests, WFP transferred funds for the first round of cash transfer to NGOs' designated bank accounts.</p> <p>Same procedure with proper reconciliations were followed for the remaining transfers.</p>
Activity 2.8	Conduct three rounds of unconditional cash transfers (4,000 BDT/HH)	NGOs	<p>Unconditional cash transfers of a total of BDT 12,000 (divided over three equal instalments) were made to senior women in targeted households using mobile banking.</p>

Activity 2.9	Attend all unconditional cash transfers	WFP	Senior women in the targeted households withdrawn their entitlements using their individual mobile bank account from the designated local bank agent. WFP and ESDO facilitated the process for better organization and safety. They also provided overall support for smooth cash withdrawal by the beneficiaries.
Activity 2.10	Conduct household visits for verification after each cash transfer	WFP and NGOs	After successful completion of each instalment of cash transfer, ESDO staff conducted household visits to verify the correct receipt and utilisation of the cash. In parallel, WFP also carried out post distribution monitoring using prescribed checklists for verification.
Activity 2.11	Monitoring of the whole activity	WFP	WFP conducted monitoring at different stages - during selection of beneficiaries, cash transfer, and post-distribution at field level. WFP carried out intensive process monitoring for the activities using prescribed checklists during the cash transfer as well as post distribution monitoring. WFP staff regularly visited during the implementation of activities, and discussed findings of the monitoring visits with the implementing partners for corrective actions, as identified.. Additional staff were also mobilised by WFP for monitoring.
Activity 2.12	Coordination of activities with government and other UN and international/national organizations	WFP	WFP sub-office established effective coordination with district and upazila administrations, UN agencies and other I/NGOs working in the project areas. At the same time WFP country office also maintained liaison with the FSC and the HCTT at central level.  To avoid duplication and ensure good collaboration, WFP-assisted beneficiary lists was maintained in the union parishad and the office of the upazila administrations. It was made available for other stakeholders (e.g., I/NGOs) working in the same project

			locations.
Activity 2.13	Report to the Humanitarian Coordinator	WFP	WFP reported to the UN Resident Coordinator's office on project implementation activities.

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

**Result of Post Distribution Monitoring:** The cash transfers contributed significantly to improving targeted households' food security. WFP post distribution monitoring revealed the food consumption score for assisted household as **72.24**. Post distribution monitoring also revealed that all of the targeted households primarily used their cash entitlements for food (61%) though many also spent a portion of the money for other essential needs such as house repair (14%), medical treatment (5%), investments for livelihoods (e.g., seeds, fertilizer, chickens and goats) (7%), repayment of loan (5%) and for Others (Education, Clothing, In Hand) (9%)

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

Accountability to the affected populations were ensured through the following measure during project design, implementation and monitoring:

- ☐ **Series of Community Consultation Meetings:** During selection of beneficiaries, community consultations were organized during which the presence of affected populations was ensured.
- ☐ **Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism:** The hotline number was widely advertised as a service that beneficiaries could feel safe and secure. This is due to the calls being received in Dhaka and not by anyone in their local area. During the project period a total of 70 calls/queries were received regarding the intervention and all of the 70 calls/queries (100%) were addressed successfully and necessary actions taken accordingly.
- ☐ **Mobile Banking:** At the beginning, 'mobile banking' was a new concept to many women. However, a series of financial literacy sessions about mobile banking were arranged by Financial Service Provider (DBBL) and CP (ESDO). As a result, almost all of the women find 'mobile banking' very useful.
- ☐ Cash agent points were placed considering security, protection and convenience of the targeted households.
- ☐ Beneficiary selection criteria and entitlements were shared with the community, including affected populations, widely.
- ☐ List of selected beneficiaries were shared with the local administrations, local government institutions and community. It was displayed in union and upazila parishad notice boards.
- ☐ WFP and CP staff were present at all cash transfer points to ensure organization and transfer of correct entitlements to the beneficiaries.
- ☐ Post distribution monitoring was conducted after each cash transfers. Beneficiaries' feedback received and used to strengthen implementation.

Coordination with local administration and other stakeholders (I/NGOs) ensured: share the beneficiaries lists with relevant stakeholders, facilitating increased coverage, no-duplication and synergy.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

Considering the short duration of the project (quick actions project), no classified evaluation was planned as such. However, WFP carried out post distribution monitoring (PDM), ensuring visit to a significant number of households after they had received the cash transfer to understand the use and benefit of the cash.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
17-RR-CEF-071	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$195,748
17-RR-CEF-071	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$6,792
17-RR-FPA-035	Health	UNFPA	INGO	\$33,778
17-RR-FPA-035	Health	UNFPA	INGO	\$33,778

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ACF	Action Against Hunger (Action Contre la Faim)
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BGS	Bangla German Sampreeti
CBCPC	Community-Based Child Protection Committees
CFS	Child-Friendly Space
CGI	Corrugated Galvanised Iron
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CODEC	Community Development Centre
CRM	Complaint Response Mechanism
CwC	Communication with Communities
DBBL	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DK	Dignity Kit
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DTW	Deep Tube Wells
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care
ESDO	Eco Social Development Organization
FLA	Field Level Agreement
FLA	Field Level Agreement
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FSC	Food Security Cluster
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GUK	Gono Unnayan Kendra
HCTT	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team
HHs	Households
HTH	High-Test Hypochlorite
ICDP	Integrated Community Development Programme
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MT	Metric Ton
NAWG	Needs Assessment Working Group
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non Government Organization
NTF	National Task Force
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RH	Reproductive Health

ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissionner
SHED	Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UASC	Separated and Unaccompanied Children
UHFPO	Upazila Health and Family Planning Officer
UMN	Undocumented Myanmar Nationals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	Unnayan Shangha
VAC	Violence Against Children
W/H	Warehouse
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program



