

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS**

**19-RR-BGD-38402  
BANGLADESH  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD  
2019**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**MS. MIA SEPPO**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

5 March 2020

CERF Focal Points and OCHA ROAP participated to the After-Action Review (AAR) meeting that took place on 5 March 2020. The meeting focused on CERF's added value and lessons learnt. RCO chaired the meeting and went through the reporting template and provided guidance on its completion. Participants agreed on the next reporting steps. Prior the AAR, an interim update was undertaken in November 2019 and a mission of OCHA ROAP visited the projects and met with the beneficiaries and the partners. CERF Focal Points were thoroughly prepared for their participation to the AAR.

b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

The final draft report was shared with all relevant counterparts. Upon notification of approval and publication of the RC/HC report on the CERF website, the final version of the RC/HC report will be also shared with the concerned Agencies, clusters and other humanitarian partners in country.

## PART I

### Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

The strategic and prioritized response funded by the CERF contributed significantly to the timely delivery of life-saving assistance to 248,000 persons (72,912 men, 75,888 women, 48,608 boys and 50,592 girls), including 4,173 persons with disabilities which were severely affected by the 2019 Monsoon Floods in the prioritized districts of Jamalpur, Gaibandha and Kurigram. All CERF funded projects reached their planned number of Female-headed households (FHHs). All concerned stakeholders recognized that the CERF RR was very well targeted, that the six (6) projects were well integrated and responsive the time-critical needs including vis-à-vis livelihood activities and that the use of cash assistance contributed to respond to the timely response. The CERF allocation was crucial to help to address the critical needs of the affected women and girls of reproductive age and all CERF funded projects contributed to the protection of FHHs in a mutually complementary way. The six (6) concerned Agencies indicated that the CERF allocation improved coordination amongst the humanitarian community. However, they also agreed that improved coordination at local level is required in particular, between concerned Agencies' field offices and coordination between responding Agencies and line departments. Finally, a [Localization Baseline Assessment Report](#) was produced for the overall response to the floods. It provides useful insights on the quality of partnerships among stakeholders during the response as well useful recommendations for future ones.

## 1. OVERVIEW

**TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)**

<b>a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>26,794,474</b>
<b>FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE</b>	
CERF	5,239,236
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	10,960,764
<b>b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>16,200,000</b>

**TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)**

Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	19-RR-FAO-030	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	850,002
UN Women	19-RR-WOM-005	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	650,000
UNDP	19-RR-UDP-010	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	750,000
UNFPA	19-RR-FPA-039	Health - Health	510,146
UNFPA	19-RR-FPA-039	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	490,140
UNICEF	19-RR-CEF-092	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	988,948
WFP	19-RR-WFP-056	Food Security - Food Assistance	1,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,239,236</b>

<b>TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)</b>	
<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>2,896,367</b>
Funds transferred to Government partners*	324,085
Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	1,484,406
Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	534,378
Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>2,342,869</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,239,236</b>

\* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

## 2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

In July 2019, monsoon heavy rainfall triggered widespread flooding and affected 7,600,000 persons in 28 districts. The major river systems of Jamuna and Teesta recorded their highest flood levels in a hundred years. According to official data, the floods damaged and destroyed vital infrastructures including 6,641 kilometers of roads, 1,275 bridges and culverts as well as 1,515 kilometers of embankments. The disaster took the life of 119 people. The houses of almost 600,000 families were either damaged or destroyed across the 28 districts. More than 300,000 thousand persons were displaced including 239,387 persons in makeshift shelters (schools, colleges) or on embankments. Associated riverbank erosion permanently displaced more than 8,000 people (1,654 households) in Kurigram, Bogura and Tangail districts. The flooding also destroyed US\$ 112 million worth of crops and killed US\$ 83 million worth of livestock and poultry.

With the support of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), which co-leads the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) together with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), the humanitarian community conducted a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) coordinated by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) co-led by CARE and MoDMR's Department of Disaster Management (DDM). Among the 28 districts affected by the floods, the JNA report identified nine (9) most severely affected districts: Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Tangail, Sunamganj, Bogura, Bandarban. Those districts had 85% of the overall displacement occurred equivalent to 261,499 persons including 57,406 school-age children (29,407 boys and 28,002 girls). In these districts, 164,635 highly vulnerable Female-Headed Households were directly affected. The JNA is accessible [here](#).

The JNA indicated that the high level of needs was caused by a mutually reinforcing set of factors severely aggravated by the significant loss of assets and livelihoods combined with the lack of access to markets and to public services such as education and health. Female-headed households (FHHs) who lost their livelihoods experienced a significantly increased level of vulnerability requiring immediate life-saving intervention. Time-critical and life-saving needs concerned food, drinking water and access to health and sanitation facilities and the urgent rehabilitation of livelihoods. Moreover, women and girls in particular were unsafe in collective centers where protection issues were reported. Girls and women in the centers were afraid of abuse and their menstrual hygiene practice was negatively impacted. Children were facing life-threatening situation coupled with emotional distress. Due to existing gender inequalities and exclusion factors, adolescent girls, children living with disabilities, pregnant mothers and married girls were amongst the most vulnerable. In addition, stagnant water, unmanaged solid waste, dead animal carcasses, mud and debris from the flood waters were polluting affected areas. The risk of disease outbreak due to polluted waters and the disruption of the sanitation system was high and tens of thousands of cases of water-borne diseases were reported.

Out of the 28 districts affected by the floods, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) prioritized nine (9) districts due to the intensity and the severity of the impact of the floods combined with the level of vulnerability of affected communities in these districts: Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail and, Bandarban. Out of the 7.6 million persons affected by the monsoon floods, the HRP targeted 736,000 persons representing 160,000 FHHs. The HRP was aligned with the outcomes of an intense consultative process which aimed also at being realistic in terms of fundraising

opportunities in order not to raise wrong expectations vis-à-vis the Government of Bangladesh and the affected communities. It reflected areas where complementary support from the humanitarian community would add value to the government-led response. Among the key sectors of the response were Food Security, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Shelter and Protection. The HRP had three strategic objectives (SOs): SO1: To provide life-saving assistance to those in life-threatening situations; SO2: To restore the safety and dignity of the most vulnerable populations; SO3: To rebuild livelihoods and to facilitate the recovery process. The HRP is available [here](#).

The focus of the CERF allocation was the provision of high-impact immediate life-saving assistance to the most impacted 43,066 FHHs which in addition to have their houses severely damaged or destroyed, lost their livelihoods to the floods. It included 5,402 FHHs currently in emergency shelters as their houses were completely destroyed. The objective of the CERF request was to save the life of 194,861 highly vulnerable persons in the top three affected districts: Jamalpur district in Mymensingh division and Gaibandha and Kurigram districts in Rangpur division with emergency WASH interventions, Health and Protection interventions as well as Food Security emergency assistance. In addition, emergency shelter assistance was planned for displaced FFHs in emergency shelters.

### **3. CONSIDERATION OF FOUR PRIORITY AREAS<sup>1</sup>**

While the application strategy for the CERF RR allocation did not refer directly to the ERC's four (4) priority areas, those were considered not only in the HRP but also in the CERF prioritization process. There was no particular challenge in addressing the four (4) areas in this CERF allocation. However, in future programmes, the targeting of people with disabilities will be reinforced.

#### **a. Women and girls, including gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment**

All CERF funded projects concerned by the CERF allocation of this report focused on FHHs. The Health & Protection components of the CERF response were implemented by UNFPA to ensure access to Life-saving Emergency SRHR/GBV Services and Protection for some 75,000 women and girls. It allowed the continuity of essential sexual and reproductive health services, with a focus on preventing maternal deaths through obstetric and new-born care; the prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) for affected women and girls in the prioritized districts including for those in emergency shelters. Given the prioritized caseload and CERF RR strategy, UNFPA circulated the list of Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) to which related protection cases were referred to during the response and in particular during the implementation of the coordinated CERF RR strategy. Therefore, concerned Agencies and their partners were in a position to facilitate the protection of women and girls through all CERF RR funded interventions.

#### **b. Programmes targeting persons with disabilities**

All CERF funded projects concerned by the CERF allocation of this report targeted all together 3,279 persons with disabilities. In addition of being consulted during the planning and the implementation of CERF-funded projects, several activities targeted directly persons with disabilities e.g. The construction of 150 life-saving disability/elderly friendly emergency latrines undertaken by UNICEF.

#### **c. Education in protracted crises**

While the context and rationale related to the CERF RR allocation was not related to a protracted crisis, and while the prioritization process did not lead to the integration of Education in the CERF funded life-saving response, Education was an integral part of the HRP. The response of the Education cluster had the following immediate objectives: (1) Restore safe access to education for children in the flood affected areas in schools/learning centres (distributing EiE kits, alternative arrangement of classrooms, minor repair works of the damaged classrooms/buildings); (2) Prevent disaster linked school drop-

---

<sup>1</sup> In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas here [https://cerf.un.org/sites/default/files/resources/Priority\\_Areas\\_Q\\_A.pdf](https://cerf.un.org/sites/default/files/resources/Priority_Areas_Q_A.pdf)

out especially among children from the vulnerable families and; (3) Support evidence-based decision making for EiE block funds disbursement.

#### **d. Other aspects of protection**

All CERF funded projects contributed to the protection of FHHs in a mutually complementing way. For instance, UN Women project for instance targeted FHHs with elderly family member, widows, people with disabilities and pregnant women. Out of 4200 direct beneficiaries, 608 (14.5%) were widows/abandoned, 51 had physical disabilities (1.2%), 427 were elderly (10.2%) and 3,114 (74.1%) were extreme poor women. WFP project considered security, protection and convenience of the targeted women beneficiaries for cash assistance.

### **4. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS**

Based on the results of the JNA, the humanitarian community undertook a prioritization process in order to develop the HRP. During the process and once the HRP was finalized on 7 August 2019, the humanitarian community undertook a second prioritization process for the CERF RR strategy. The evidence-based prioritization process involved CERF focal points of concerned UN Agencies and was coordinated by the RCO in close collaboration with OCHA ROAP and the CERF Secretariat. Implementing partners of planned CERF projects were consulted by the CERF focal points to assess the scope of the planned interventions and capacities to deliver prioritized interventions in a timely manner. Consensus among concerned Agencies was rapidly built based on thorough assessment process, gap analysis of the response at the time of the prioritization process, and consultations with concerned national authorities and partners including L/NNGOs in priority areas. The outcomes of the process was the identification of (1) the districts to be prioritized amongst the nine (9) districts included in the HRP; (2) the prioritized caseload among the HRP caseload and; (3) the most urgent high-impact life-saving interventions to be part of the CERF RR application. Complementarity and synergy between and among the sectoral interventions including within the prioritized locations were key criteria used to finalize the prioritization process and related strategy.

Additional criteria and parameters were used to prioritise the projects to be included in this application: (1) the proposed projects should be implementable in 4 months and; (2) be complemented by other funding sources. Each concerned UN Agency had the capacities to deliver on these projects in about a 4-month period, notably through established partnerships, supply mechanisms and the use of cash-based interventions. Each concerned Agency has sufficient staff and implementing partners to implement the projects according to their planned timeframe. There was no need for additional clearances for imports. Humanitarian access was not impeded in the country. In terms of logistics requirements, Bangladesh being a major flood-prone country, boats were available in sufficient quantity to reach beneficiaries in remote and hard-to-reach locations.

CERF RR allocation aimed to urgently complement resources already mobilized towards prioritized sectors and activities which were insufficiently funded for a prioritized population not yet reached by the on-going emergency response or insufficiently reached by life-saving assistance. At the time of the response, most of the resources used by UN Agencies to respond to the emergency were internal resources. The humanitarian community in Bangladesh had pre-positioned stocks of relief items across the country. Between August 2017 and January 2019, the pre-positioned stocks that were used to respond to the first months of the 2017 Rohingya refugee crisis were entirely replenished as part of coordinated preparedness efforts. The country did not and still does not have a CBPF mechanism. Beside Bangladesh Start Fund Bangladesh, an Emergency Response and Recovery Fund (ERRF) was in place as part of the DFID-funded Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness and Response (SHPR) programme. The ERRF was expected to launch a call for proposals shortly as part of the response against the HRP. ECHO, DFID and USAID activated their emergency toolbox and hard pledges were expected.

The prioritization process also considered existing coordination mechanisms of the response i.e. the role of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) to ensure the coordination and the follow-up of the implementation of the activities at the central level; the role of the clusters and working groups to track sectoral progress; the role of the RCO to hold regular inter-cluster meetings and to co-chair, together with the MoDMR, all HCTT meetings; the role of nominated HCTT district focal points to liaise with district authority on behalf of the partners of the response; the role of The Cash Working Group and the Food Security Cluster to monitor CERF funded cash interventions and food assistance/livelihoods interventions respectively.

## 5. CERF RESULTS

CERF allocated \$5.2 million to Bangladesh from its Rapid Response window to provide life-saving assistance to a prioritized caseload of 43,066 FHHs (representing 194,861 persons) severely affected by the 2019 Monsoon Floods in the prioritized districts of Jamalpur, Gaibandha and Kurigram. A total of 248,000 persons benefitted directly from the CERF allocation (72,912 men, 75,888 women, 48,608 boys and 50,592 girls), including 4,173 persons with disabilities. The six (6) projects of this allocation delivered on their expected results: All targeted individuals benefitted from live-saving WASH assistance. Among those, 24,984 persons benefitted from emergency shelter assistance; 101,085 persons from Agriculture/Livelihood life-saving assistance; 71,796 persons benefitted from immediate food assistance, 37,107 women and girls received emergency health services and 48,905 women and girls benefitted from protection assistance. An interim update on the implementation of CERF projects was undertaken in November 2019 and OCHA's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific visited targeted districts and met with beneficiaries and partners in February 2020.

**Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs): UNDP:** 24,984 persons who were living on embankments, roads and open spaces received shelter cash assistance and Non-Food Items (NFIs) in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts. The life-saving shelter assistance helped repaired shelters in a cost-effective manner. It also contributed to the re-building the dignity of the affected population and to their protection against gender-based violence (GBV).

**Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods):** A total of 101,085 persons benefitted from Agriculture/Livelihood life-saving assistance from FAO and UN Women as follow: **(1) FAO:** 96,885 persons representing 23,068 Female-headed Households (FHHs) were assisted. 20,968 FHHs received concentrated ruminant feed and de-worming tablets including veterinary support for 503 HHs. In addition, 2,100 FHHs received micro-gardening kits and livelihood cash grants. The assistance allowed the poor, chronically food and nutrition unsecured flood affected communities to meet unmet needs and allowed the assisted beneficiaries to protect their valuable livestock assets as well as revive back agricultural and start alternative income generating activities; **(2) UN Women:** 4,200 women were trained on livestock-based livelihood skills through 140 batches of training sessions. After successful completion of the training the 4,200 trained women received conditional unrestricted cash assistance of BDT 10,000 (US\$ 120) to jump start their livelihood activities. Of the supported women, 99.71% (4,188 out of 4,200) purchased livelihood inputs with the cash assistance within the project period. Out of 4,200 direct beneficiaries, 608 (14.5%) were widows/abandoned, 51 were having some kind of physical disabilities (1.2%), 427 were elderly (10.2%) and 3114 (74.1%) were extreme poor women.

**Food Assistance: WFP:** 71,796 persons benefitted from immediate food assistance through unconditional cash grants to the most vulnerable, primarily female-headed households. Through the CERF grant, WFP and its partners supported 15,000 women and their family members with food assistance which helped them to increase their overall food consumption and survive through this disaster period. During the project period, a total of BDT 6,75,00,000 (equivalent to US\$ 7,98,600) were distributed and each woman received 4,500 BDT (equivalent to US\$ 53.24). This assistance provided them short-term life-saving food assistance, while they were recovering from the impacts of the floods.

**Health: UNFPA:** The project enabled UNFPA and its implementing partner to support 70 mobile reproductive health camps in 70 unions of the 3 districts. Reproductive health (RH) services and ante-natal care (ANC) was provided, including distribution of cash vouchers to pregnant mothers and female-headed households. In total, 37,107 women and girls received health services. Out of the total 37,107 who received RH services, 7,270 were pregnant women, 5,249 received cash vouchers; and 932 female-headed households received health vouchers. Furthermore, a total of 67 pregnant women were referred to higher-level health facilities for emergency obstetric care.

**Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence: UNFPA:** 48,905 women and girls benefitted directly from UNFPA's protection assistance. During the project period, 15 Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) were established in 8 unions (40 villages) in the 3 districts, which offered access to Gender Based Violence (GBV) case management, psychosocial support, GBV awareness-raising materials, basic maternal care and referrals to health care clinics. Seventy-five (75) case workers, managers and midwives received "on the job" training. Additionally, approximately 37,000 persons attended WFS including

535 women who received GBV case management. Safety audits were conducted to identify unsafe locations, and mitigation measures taken. 18,000 women and girls received dignity kits.

**Water Sanitation Hygiene: UNICEF:** A total of 248,000 people including 99,200 children and 72,912 women benefited from WASH life-saving interventions and reinforced their knowledge and practice on hygiene promotion and water safety plans. 61,240 people now have access to improved drinking water sources, 27,100 people including 150 disabled and elderly people and their respective family members have access to improved sanitation facilities and 6,754 adolescent girls and women have access to secure and private bathing facilities. 331 new double platform deep tube wells were installed, 1,000 existing water points were rehabilitated, 1,330 emergency latrines were constructing including 150 disabled-friendly latrines, 307 bathing cubicles for adolescent girls and women and 1,400 handwashing devices were provided.

## 6. PEOPLE REACHED

The CERF application aimed to reach 194,861 persons corresponding to the planned number of beneficiaries of the WASH CERF funded project. The implementation of the CERF funded projects reached 248,000 persons i.e. an addition of 53,139 persons equivalent to the number of people reached by the WASH CERF project. All CERF funded projects (with the exception of the food assistance project which nevertheless reached its planned number of households) reached a greater number of beneficiaries than originally planned but all of them are among the additional beneficiaries reached by the WASH CERF project. Therefore, to avoid double-counting and similarly as during the application process, the number of beneficiaries reached by the WASH CERF project is used as reference. It concerns also the number of people with disabilities reached (4,173) i.e. a 27% increase compared to the planned figure of 3,279. Finally, considering that the number of internally displaced people targeted at the time of the application (24,310) eventually moved back to their locations of origin, they are reported as “other affected persons” and are included in the total of 248,000 persons reached.

**TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY<sup>1</sup>**

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Host communities	0	0
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced persons	24,310	0
Other affected persons	170,551	248,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,861</b>	<b>248,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by category.

**TABLE 5: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SEX AND AGE<sup>2</sup>**

	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	54,561	56,510	40,921	42,869	<b>194,861</b>
<b>Reached</b>	72,912	75,888	48,608	50,592	<b>248,000</b>

<sup>2</sup> Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by sex and age (totals in tables 4 and 5 should be the same).



**TABLE 6: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES)<sup>3</sup>**

	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
<b>Planned</b> (Out of the total targeted)	909	952	727	691	<b>3,279</b>
<b>Reached</b> (Out of the total reached)	1,227	1,277	818	851	<b>4,173</b>

<sup>3</sup> Best estimates of the number of people with disabilities directly supported through CERF funding.

**TABLE 7a: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR (PLANNED)<sup>4</sup>**

By Cluster/Sector (Planned)	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	6,807	7,050	5,105	5,348	<b>24,310</b>
Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	25,326	30,430	18,994	19,900	<b>94,650</b>
Food Security - Food Assistance	21,695	20,876	16,555	15,874	<b>75,000</b>
Health - Health	4,500	15,300	1,200	9,000	<b>30,000</b>
Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	0	31,600	0	13,000	<b>44,600</b>
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	54,561	56,510	40,921	42,869	<b>194,861</b>

**TABLE 7b: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR (REACHED)<sup>4</sup>**

By Cluster/Sector (Reached)	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	7,100	7,263	5,142	5,479	<b>24,984</b>
Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	27,702	31,593	21,012	20,778	<b>101,085</b>
Food Security - Food Assistance	18,200	17,841	17,442	18,313	<b>71,796</b>
Health - Health	744	24,283	1,136	10,944	<b>37,107</b>
Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	0	39,839	0	9,066	<b>48,905</b>
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	72,912	75,888	48,608	50,592	<b>248,000</b>

<sup>4</sup> Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by sector.

## 7. CERF'S ADDED VALUE

### a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The six (6) CERF-funded projects led to a fast delivery of assistance to the prioritized caseload of the CERF RR allocation (i.e. Female-headed Households). However, the pre-prepositioning of certain items could have led to even faster completion of the FAO-led project. In addition, some operational challenges related to cash-transfer to most vulnerable beneficiaries who did not had SIM cards limited the speed of assistance delivery (e.g. verification of accounts validity).

### b) Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The six (6) CERF-funded projects helped respond to time critical-needs. All concerned stakeholders recognized that the CERF RR was very well targeted, that the six (6) projects were well integrated and responsive the time-critical needs including vis-à-vis livelihood activities and that the use of cash assistance contributed to respond to the timely response. The CERF fund was crucial to help to address the critical needs of the affected women and girls of reproductive age.

### c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The six (6) concerned Agencies agreed that the CERF allocation improved coordination amongst the humanitarian community. The coordination amongst the concerned Agencies and their projects was strong. In addition, the coordination within and amongst the concerned clusters was strong as well as with national authorities. Sub-national level cluster coordination and workshops were supported for better coordination and understanding among all stakeholders including local authorities, NGOs and beneficiaries in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts. However, despite increased initiatives promoted by the RCO and the wider humanitarian community, further improvement of the coordination at local level is required in particular coordination between concerned Agencies' field offices and coordination between responding Agencies and line department officials.

### d) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The HRP Monsoon Floods had a total budget requirement of US 27 million. While the overall response was 60% funded, the CERF allocation only partially facilitated the mobilization of additional funds for complementing the projects by concerned Agencies. Only FAO and WFP managed to mobilize additional funding for their projects.

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

The implementation of UNFPA's CERF-funded project led the revision of dignity kits. Indeed, considering that an important transgender community lives in one of the districts targeted by the CERF allocation (Gaibandha). As existing dignity kits were not designed for this community, following a meeting with an association working for transgender persons, the kits were modified according to their needs. The CERF project will act as a baseline for future needs assessments to address identifies gaps e.g inclusion of marginalized groups like the transgender community.

The projects promoted sustainability and were in line with the humanitarian-development nexus concept. Indeed, CERF RR project beneficiaries are now listed in local development programmes in order to help targeted communities to benefit from local authorities' assistance and be able to go through the following monsoon season with increased resilience. Through this project learning UNFPA is continuing four women friendly spaces considering the need of the area and the interest of the women and girls which is a good example of humanitarian development nexus.

The Government of Bangladesh does not have GBV specific emergency response plan. With the revised standing order on disaster (2019 SOD), the GBV cluster, in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA) will work with Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MODMR) to advocate that all the Ministries develop an emergency GBV response plan.

## 8. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 8: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
The excellent understanding of the Bangladesh context by the CERF Secretariat at the time of the application was of paramount importance for the successful application and CERF Strategy.	The CERF Secretariat to be continuously up-to-date on the situation in Bangladesh despite the fact that Climate-related Disasters in Bangladesh rarely make headlines.
The OCHA ROAP communication material produced in February 2020 should be used to highlight the life-threatening consequences of climate change in Bangladesh.	The CERF Secretariat should consider using the material to complement this report and to further increase its understanding of the consequences of climate change in Bangladesh.

**TABLE 9: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Cash transfer requiring beneficiaries to have a SIM card has limitations.	Alternatives for secure mobile transferring are required to make cash assistance more effective; A common MoU between the UN and bKash should be envisaged.	Members of the Cash Working Group to provide solutions according to different scenarios; UN Operations Management Team (OMT) to plan for a common MoU between the UN and bKash.
Pre-purchasing and pre-positioning relief items (NFIs) in particular when assistance is to be provided in hard-to-reach locations should be made systematic.	Advocacy for the pre-purchasing and pre-positioning of NFIs to be undertaken at the early stage of the response and/or in preparation of the likely response.	RCO with cluster leads/co-leads
Beneficiary selection process should be made more efficient. Lists provided by local leaders are not sufficiently inclusive of people who are most in need.	A common approach for beneficiary selection should be devised. Such approach could consider the increasing of the number of standby partners to facilitate consultations with communities and/or to use IFRC/BDRCS listing process.	RCO with cluster leads/co-leads and Forecast-based Action working group
Coordination between heads of sub-offices in the concerned districts is required.	Heads of sub-offices to be encouraged to collaborate for the effective and efficient implementation of CERF projects	Concerned UNCT Members
There were limited interventions by other sectors on GBV prevention/mitigation within their programs	Humanitarian actors from other clusters should plan, implement, monitor and evaluate essential actions for prevention and mitigation of GBV through all stages of response.	Country team, Cluster leads supported by UNFPA/GBV sub cluster
Data /information on GBV is limited as it is considered a sensitive issue	Assessments conducted by other clusters should include finding out Protection related issues including prevention & response to GBV for vulnerable women and girls	GBV sub cluster & Cluster leads

## PART II

### 9. Project Reports

#### 9.1. Project Report 19-RR-FAO-030 - FAO

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	FAO	2. Country:	Bangladesh
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-FAO-030
5. Project Title:	Emergency support to protect vulnerable livestock and livelihoods in the flood-affected areas		
6.a Original Start Date:	30/08/2019	6.b Original End Date:	28/02/2020
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 850,002
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 850,002
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 850,002
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 43,481
	Government Partners		US\$ 24,407
International NGOs		US\$ 0	
National NGOs		US\$ 19,074	
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>CERF fund enabled FAO and its partners to support 23,068 female headed households (approximately 96,886 people with 50% women, 36% children and 2% disabled) between November 2019 to February 2020. Among them 20,968 HHs received concentrated ruminant feed and de-worming tablets along with some 503 HHs among this receiving veterinary support, in addition to 2,100 HHs receiving micro-gardening kits and livelihood cash grants. The assistance allowed the poor, chronically food and nutrition unsecured flood affected communities to meet unmet needs and allowed the assisted beneficiaries to protect their valuable livestock assets as well as revive back agricultural and start alternative income generating activities. In addition, the vegetable seeds provided with the micro-gardening kits are expected to be consumed by the assisted HHs, enhancing nutritional outcomes apart from minimizing other negative coping mechanism. The post distribution monitoring findings suggested wide beneficiary satisfaction, extensive utilization of the response materials as well as cash for restarting livelihood activities.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
<p>Concentrated ruminant feed and micro-gardening kits were procured at lower costs that allowed covering additional livestock beneficiaries (2,968 HHs), upon consultation with UNRC Office. In addition, electronic cash distribution was delayed, due to beneficiaries lacking active own mobile connections, complex account registration and validation process. Though the all procurement was done in a timely manner the, to ensure seed quality germination tests were conducted, which affected the distribution dates slightly too.</p>

<b>4.a Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Planned)</b>					
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)				
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Host communities	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Refugees	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Returnees	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Other affected persons	25,326	26,230	18,994	19,900	<b>90,450</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,326</b>	<b>26,230</b>	<b>18,994</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>90,450</b>
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	506	524	379	397	<b>1,806</b>

<b>4.b Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Reached)</b>					
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)				
<b>Reached</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Host communities	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Refugees	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Returnees	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Other affected persons	27,702	27,393	21,012	20,778	<b>96,885</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,702</b>	<b>27,393</b>	<b>21,012</b>	<b>20,778</b>	<b>96,885</b>
<b>Reached</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	462	457	351	347	<b>1,616</b>

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	The planned figures were estimated from Bureau of Statistics' population Census 2011, but the average household size were found to be lower than the initial projections for disability. In addition, unspent funds allowed reaching additional 2,968 HHs through concentrated ruminant feed increasing the overall outreach.
---	---

<b>4.c Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project</b>
The project had a livelihood grant component, which is expected to benefit the local market though having circular effect on the economy as an indirect effect.

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	To protect livestock affected by flooding and assist extremely vulnerable agriculturalist households resume food production

<b>Output 1</b>	Concentrated feed is provided to approximately 18,000 FHH caring for ruminant livestock to ensure animal survival			
<b>Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	100% of targeted FHH caring for ruminant livestock are provided with concentrated feed	18,000 FHH	20,968 FHH	Distribution muster-roll, PDM
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Utilizing unspent amount additional HHs were assisted		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Organization of a stakeholder meeting for development of distribution plan to identified FHH.	FAO		
Activity 1.2	Procure concentrated ruminant feed	FAO		
Activity 1.3	Distribute feed to identified FHH	FAO/DLS		

<b>Output 2</b>	Medications are delivered for 18,000 FHH caring for ruminant livestock to treat and prevent spread of parasites			
<b>Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	100% of targeted FHH caring for ruminant livestock are provided with anti-parasitic medication	18,000 FHH	20,968 FHH	Distribution muster-roll, PDM
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Utilizing unspent amount additional HHs were assisted		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Procure of necessary anti-parasitic medication	FAO		
Activity 2.2	Deliver anti-parasitic medication to identified FHH	FAO/DLS		

<b>Output 3</b>	500 FHH receive veterinary support from the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) to treat sick livestock and prevent further disease			
<b>Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	FHH in need of emergency veterinary care receive support from DLS Upazila Livestock Office	500 FHH	503 FHH	Veterinary support muster-roll
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 3.1	Establish Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the Department of Livestock Services for providing emergency veterinary support via the Upazila-to-Community (U2C) initiative in the flood-affected areas	FAO/DLS		

Activity 3.2	Provide emergency veterinary support via respective Upazila Livestock Office as needed within the flood-affected area	DLS
--------------	---	-----

<b>Output 4</b>	2,100 of the extremely poor and vulnerable FHH receive cash + assistance			
<b>Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 4.1	100% of targeted agricultural FHH households receive cash + assistance (provision of training, agricultural inputs and cash transfers)	2,100 FHH	2,100 FHH	Distribution Muster-roll, PDM
Indicator 4.2	Number of FHH agricultural livelihood restarted	2,100 FHH	2,100 FHH	PDM
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 4.1	Establish LOA with collaborating partner NGO (for distribution of inputs and cash transfers)	FAO/RDRS		
Activity 4.2	Distribution of Micro-Gardening Kits to extremely poor farmers (inclusive or technical orientation)	FAO/RDRS		
Activity 4.3	Distribution of Conditional cash transfers to extremely poor farmers	FAO/RDRS		

<b>6. Accountability to Affected People</b>
<b>6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership</b>
<p><b>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</b></p> <p>The affected community was consulted during beneficiary selection, and information on selection process and entitlements were shared extensively with the community. Also the project was implemented in close coordination with the local government, who were engaged in finalizing and validating beneficiary lists, as well as distributions. In addition, FAO established a call centre that communicated with each individual beneficiary for validation. At the end of the project, beneficiary opinions were taken into account during post distribution monitoring survey. Also there was a complain response mechanism that addresses beneficiary feedback.</p>
<p><b>Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?</b></p> <p>The overall response was coordinated between a number of UN agencies by the Food Security Cluster at the national level, to opt best practices and avoid duplication. At the sub-national level, the local government representatives were also engaged during selection and distribution stage. To address the needs and voices of marginalized women, FAO only included female-headed households as beneficiaries. Also the beneficiaries were encouraged to receive the electronically transferred money in their own bKash (mobile money) account, to empower them economically.</p>
<b>6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action</b>
<p><b>How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?</b></p> <p>The affected communities were made aware of the roles and functions of the responding agencies, selection process, entitlements as well as feedback mechanism during community consultations. Also signage (e.g. banners, posters) were used at distributions on entitlements, feedback mechanism etc.</p>

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

Complain mechanisms were established, including complain boxes at distribution points and cellular contacts as well as a dedicated call centre. The feedback were recorded in a separate complain/feedback register and were analysed periodically to address discrepancies. The beneficiaries were also made well aware of the feedback mechanism. Among the 15 received feedbacks, of which none was found to be serious. In addition, the beneficiaries also contacted directly with the project's personnel for queries and feedback.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

FAO followed the UN standard for handling sexual exploitation and related to complaints. All recruited staff have been briefed and monitored by the supervisor and the gender focal point of FAO. No complaints received during the project implementation.

**Any other comments (optional):**

No

**7. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

**7.a Did the project include Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project

**7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CVA modality/ies used.** If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

CVA Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)	US\$ 157,500	Sector-specific	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	Conditional	Unrestricted

Supplementary information (optional):

The project's output 4 opted a conditional livelihood grants through mobile transfers using bKash, the county's leading service provider to date. The implementing agency FAO with the support of service provider NGO, RDRS completed this task. FAO's Field Monitors were responsible for selection and gathering account related information. The rationale for this was to support affected communities in restarting or starting alternative income generating activities as poultry and livestock rearing, small business etc. Another reason for this was to avoid duplication with other responding agencies who opted multi-sectoral grants with focus on rapid response, and rather focus on early recovery that had great-unmet needs. In addition, this offered beneficiaries freedom of choice, dignity as well as potentials to boost the local economy.

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

Evaluation will be carried out by FAO-HQs during 2020 Q2.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>



## 9.2. Project Report 19-RR-WOM-005 - UN Women

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UN Women	2. Country:	Bangladesh
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-WOM-005
5. Project Title:	Emergency livelihood as life-saving support to the most-at-risk female headed households (FHHs)		
6.a Original Start Date:	27/08/2019	6.b Original End Date:	26/02/2020
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency		US\$ 2,300,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 650,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 650,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 586,494
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 586,494
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

This CERF Rapid Response funded project provided life-saving emergency livelihood support to 4200 women. First, the women were trained on livestock based livelihood skills through 140 batches on training sessions from three most flood affected districts namely Gaibandha, Kurigram and Jamalpur. After successful completion of the training the 4200 trained women, who are from Female Headed Households, received conditional unrestricted cash assistance of BDT 10,000 (USD120) to jump start their livelihood activities. Of the supported women, 99.71% (4,188 out of 4,200) purchased livelihood inputs with the cash assistance within the project period. In total 18,180 (4.32 average household size) people have been benefitted by this project through receiving information and knowledge on how to restore livelihoods, adopting flood resilient practices and livelihood inputs to restore their family income and thus regain the life saving incomes.

This project specifically targeted most vulnerable and marginalized groups, e.g. FHHs; also FHHs having elderly family member, widows, people with disabilities and pregnant women who were displaced by the flood to temporary emergency shelters and were at high a risk of breach of protection. Out of 4200 direct beneficiaries, 608 (14.5%) were widows/abandoned, 51 were having some kind of physical disabilities (1.2%), 427 were elderly (10.2%) and 3114 (74.1%) were extreme poor women. Some 31 local level government officials (11 livestock officers, 8 agriculture officers and 12 veterinarian doctors) were involved in the development of the livelihood training handouts and facilitated training sessions. Most of them self-reported that through the process their capacity on emergency case-based livelihood programme has been sharpened. The support was highly appreciated by local and national level political leaders. Honorable Deputy Speaker of Government of Bangladesh, Mr. Fazle Rabbi Mia, Member of Parliament launched the mobile cash transfer in Gaibandha which was picked up by local and national dailies.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

<b>4.a Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Planned)</b>					
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)				
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	4,200	0	0	4,200
Other affected persons	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200</b>
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	45	0	0	45

<b>4.b Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Reached)</b>					
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)				
<b>Reached</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	4,200	0	0	4,200
Other affected persons	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200</b>
<b>Reached</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	0	51	0	0	51

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	N/A
---	-----

**4.c Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project**

In total 18,180 household members from 4,200 FHHs (4.32 average household size) were benefitted by this project through receiving information and knowledge on how to restore livelihoods, flood resilient livelihood practices, and livelihood inputs to restore their life saving income and livelihoods. Through this project, a local level network has been established among the local level agriculture, livestock government officers, women led CSOs and affected population. Now women would have better access to these officials/offices and seek relevant advice and services to continue their livelihood practices.

31 local level government officials (11 livestock officers, 8 agriculture officers and 12 veterinarian doctors) were involved in the development of the livelihood training handouts and facilitated training sessions. Most of them self-reported that through the process their capacity on emergency case based livelihood programme has been sharpened.

The three grass root CSOs: Association for Alternative Development (AFD), Chinnomul Mohila Songstha(SMS) and Gono Chetona, implementing the project at field level, are very small local level women led CSOs. Through this emergency livelihood project, these organization's capacity to deliver emergency case based programme focussing on the most vulnerable women have been tested and succeeded. Engaging these women's organisations meant 100% accuracy with regards reaching the most needy avoiding all sort of local influences, which is common in such operations.

## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	To address urgent lifesaving needs of female headed households (most at risk), living in emergency shelters, with emergency conditional and unrestricted cash grant to initiate a livelihood followed by livelihoods training, that saves their dignity and ultimately the lives.
--------------------------	---

<b>Output 1</b>	Emergency lifesaving assistance provided through training and livelihood cash grant			
<b>Sector</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	No of female representative from female headed household received livelihoods training	4,200	4,200	Training attendance register.
Indicator 1.2	No of female representative from female headed household received conditional cash grant as an urgent lifesaving livelihood need	4,200	4,200	Cash Grant Register. Bkash Record.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Identify and list down female headed households still in emergency shelter following WFP's comprehensive list of 15,000 households, in need of food and livelihood assistance	Association for Alternative Development (AFD), Chinnomul Mohila Songstha (SMS) and Gono Chetona with support and overall guidance from Christian Aid and UN Women		
Activity 1.2	Identifying appropriate livelihood options for the women in consultation with the women and the local agriculture, and livestock officials	Association for Alternative Development (AFD), Chinnomul Mohila Songstha (SMS) and Gono Chetona in consultation with local Agriculture and Livelihood Officials and finally agreed by Christian Aid and UN Women.		
Activity 1.3	Provide the livelihood training to 4,200 female representatives from the most at risk 4,200 Female Headed Households	Association for Alternative Development (AFD), Chinnomul Mohila Songstha (SMS) and Gono Chetona organized the trainings; however the actual facilitation was done by Local level Agriculture and Livestock Officers.		
Activity 1.4	Conditional and unrestricted cash grant provided to the 4,200 female representatives from 4,200FHHs at the end of the successful completion of the training to pursue the livelihood	Association for Alternative Development (AFD), Chinnomul Mohila Songstha (SMS) and Gono Chetona through BKash(mobile financial service) under overall supervision from Christian Aid.		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### 6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership

#### **How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?**

The beneficiary's selection criteria was finalized in consultation with Association for Alternative Development (AFD), Chinnomul Mohila Songstha (SMS) and Gono Chetona who represents local affected population specifically vulnerable and marginalized groups. The eligibility criteria were clearly communicated with the affected population and local administration prior to implementation which added implementing partners to avoid unwanted influences from local elites and tensions within the community and between groups. The final list of beneficiaries had been endorsed by the local administration who had actual information of the most affected population.

Livelihood identification was also done following a consultative process with affected population and further validated by local administration. The beneficiary selection checklist had the questions on means of livelihood they used to pursue before flood and kind of support required to restore livelihood activity. The results from this rapid survey helped Association for Alternative Development (AFD), Chinnomul Mohila Songstha (SMS) and Gono Chetona to come up with a list of livelihood options which, through proper knowledge and skills building could become resilient to flood and other climatic hazards. The list finally had been validated by local agriculture and livestock officer. The training handouts based on the requirement of the affected people and training calendar had also been developed in consultation with representative from affected population and local agriculture and livestock officer who were entrusted to deliver the training.

The project also ensured complain and feedback mechanism from the beneficiaries on distribution spot at the training venue which were considered keep improving the process of training and distribution. For example: based on the feedback from beneficiaries, instant cash out option was introduced at the training venue. Some of the beneficiaries did not have mobile sim to receive digital cash grant, so based on beneficiaries requirement new mobile sims had been provided to ensure 100% digital cash transfer and successfully avoided security issues around hand to hand cash transfer. Representatives from Local law enforcement authority was also present at the distribution point to ensure overall security of the venue on the request of beneficiaries.

After the training programme, market plan had been developed in consultation with recipient beneficiaries. To ensure appropriate use of the distributed cash following market plan, beneficiaries themselves were engaged to monitor and report back to implementing partner and through local partner to local administration. One of the beneficiaries could not go to market to buy livelihood inputs due to her illness, so civil-society organizations (CSOs) volunteers helped her to buy livestock as per her plan.

#### **Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?**

The existing coordination mechanism was utilized to engage all parts of the community in this response project. Food Security Cluster (FSC) did the overall coordination at the national level. Regular meetings were held to ensure proper coordination of field interventions. Among the FSC members WFP was responsible to develop a comprehensive beneficiary list in consultation with local administration. Then following that list, Christian Aid with support from 3 local women led CSOs namely Gono Chetona, AFAD, and SMS came up with a list of 4200 most vulnerable FHH following beneficiary eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria were clearly communicated with the affected population and local administration prior to implementation. This final list has also been shared with other CERF funded FSC projects through their local implementing partner.

Field level intervention of the project was implemented by 3 local women led organizations who represents the voice of local affected population specifically women and marginalized groups. Based on the inputs from affected population livelihood options were identified.

The project also involved respective Upazial Nirbahi Officer(UNO), Project Implementation Officer (PIO), District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO), local Agriculture Extension Officer, livestock officer and elected public representative; and utilized government's local level coordination structure to get the beneficiary list approved, to get the training materials approved.

## 6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

One day orientation on this emergency project was organized for implementing partners, volunteers, and representative of BKash (financial service provider); training was also provided on do no harm policy and humanitarian standards in the orientation programme.

The training also addressed behavioural issues considering humanitarian principle of neutrality, independence, impartiality and humanity while selecting beneficiaries. The training covered conflict resolution while communication with affected population and community. During beneficiary selection process local communities were mobilized following humanitarian principles and were provided with information of the project like: total beneficiary to be benefitted, amount of cash assistance, beneficiary selection criteria, how the project will be implemented, management arrangement, how local government is involved and what beneficiaries role would be etc. Project information was also shared with local administration prior to implementation of the project. Such mobilization efforts motivated affected people, local administration; encouraged their active participation which represents local ownership over the project.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

A complain box and a help desk had been secured at the corner of the training venue. Prior to the training the beneficiaries were offered with proper orientation of the objective of this support system and how-to use these services. A female volunteer was assigned at the help desk to guide and assist trainees e.g. direct to breast feeding corner, wash rooms, dining place, cash distribution spot, complaint box, distribution of hand-outs etc. After completion of the training, a group of ¼ people (Christian Representative, implementing partner representative, training facilitator (GOB official) and representative from local law enforcement authority) examined the feedbacks from beneficiaries, if any, and took actions against any anomalies or for further improvements.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

Association for Alternative Development (AFAD), Chinnomul Mohila Songstha(SMS) and Gono Chetona, the organizations implemented the project in the field, signed off Christian Aid safeguarding policy. Besides, Association for Alternative Development (AFAD), and Gono Chetona received safeguard & sexual exploitation prevention and response training under the National Resilience Programme of UN Women. So partner's capacity to deal with Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) related complaints had already been developed. A complaint box had been secured at the corner of the training venue to report, record and take necessary actions against SEA cases. After completion of each training, the box was used to open in front of Christian Aid Representative, implementing partner representative, training facilitator (GOB official) and representative from local law enforcement authority and cases were dealt with, if any. There was no SEA complaints received

**Any other comments (optional):**

The project built the response capacity of women led CSOs on cash base programming in line with work stream 2 of grand bargain - more support and funding for local and national responders.

7. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
7.a Did the project include Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?					
Planned			Achieved		
Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project			Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CVA modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated <b>value of cash</b> that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).					
CVA Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
Multipurpose cash transfer	US\$ 495,430	Multi-purpose cash	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)	Conditional	Unrestricted
Supplementary information (optional): N/A					

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
No evaluation was planned for this short term emergency project. However, a post distribution monitoring (PDM) using KOBO app was carried out conducted amongst 50% of total beneficiaries to capture immediate impacts and effectiveness of the project.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### 9.3. Project Report 19-RR-UDP-010 - UNDP

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNDP	2. Country:	Bangladesh
3. Cluster/Sector:	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-UDP-010
5. Project Title:	Emergency shelter support for the most vulnerable flood affected Female Headed families in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts of Bangladesh.		
6.a Original Start Date:	29/08/2019	6.b Original End Date:	28/02/2020
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 4,900,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 750,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 750,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 18,300
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
International NGOs		US\$ 0	
National NGOs		US\$ 18,300	
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, UNDP with support from Local Government, UN agencies and partners provided 5552 female headed households who lost their houses and were displaced in flood 2019 with emergency life-saving shelter assistance through shelter cash grant and Non-Food Items (NFI) in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts. The project provided cash grant of BDT 7500/HH for purchasing shelter repairing materials and distributed NFI items i.e. Hand saw, hammer, shovel, multipurpose bag and Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN). The NFIs were useful for improving their damaged houses, preventing them from health hazards, protecting essential documents. The project assisted a total of 24,984 people, especially women and adolescence girl, children, people with disability and elderly people who were living on the embankment, road and open space. The shelter cash was a useful means that allowed procuring of desired quality shelter rebuilding materials in a cost-effective manner. Technical assistance for house repair and gender specific support and guideline were provided to maintain a dignified and safer stay against other elements of possible risks including GBV and protection from future disasters.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

In addition to reaching the targeted beneficiaries, additional 150 Households were supported from this CERF funding keeping same beneficiaries' selection criteria and vulnerability conditions. This was possible from the surplus resources saved in procuring NFI items at a lower price than estimated and minimizing the operational and programme cost during implementation. No other changes, deviations or amendments was made from the original proposal or project plan.

<b>4.a Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Planned)</b>					
Cluster/Sector	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	6,807	7,050	5,105	5,348	24,310
Other affected persons	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>24,310</b>
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	5	6	2	3	16

<b>4.b Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Reached)</b>					
Cluster/Sector	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	7,100	7,263	5,142	5,479	24,984
Other affected persons	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,263</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>24,984</b>
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	13	16	3	3	35

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	No significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people. Additional 150 Households were supported with surplus resource after meeting the needs as planned.
---	---

<b>4.c Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project</b>
Around 23 % of the affected households have been temporarily residing their relatives' houses during the crisis. It is estimated that approximately 1275 close neighbourhoods/relatives' family (Household) were indirectly benefited as and when these affected families returned their houses. The carpenters and persons with similar profession got benefitted by wages received from the beneficiaries for house repairing work. Purchasing local house- repairing materials also benefitted the small enterprises.



5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	5,402 female headed households who lost their houses and are currently displaced will benefit from emergency life-saving shelter assistance in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts.

<b>Output 1</b>	5,402 Female Headed flood affected families in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts received emergency life-saving shelter assistance through shelter cash grant and Non-Food Items (NFI).			
<b>Sector</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of displaced FHHs in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha district who received a shelter cash grant and NFI support	5,402	5,552 HH	Master Roll for cash and NFI distribution
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Additional 150 Households were supported keeping the same beneficiaries' selection criteria and vulnerability conditions. This was possible from the money saved in procuring NFI items at a lower price and minimizing the operational and programme cost during implementation.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Coordination among various UN agencies, stakeholder meetings, beneficiary selection, validation, endorsement and dissemination of project information to beneficiaries for shelter cash grant and NFI support	Respective DC Offices, Upazila Parishads, Cluster partners, Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO) UNDP, BD Scout, GUK, ESDO		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of shelter cash grant and procurement & distribution of NFI to the beneficiaries	Respective Upazila Parishads, SWAPNO UNDP, GUK, ESDO, Mobile Banking by Bikash and Rocket, Bank Asia and UNDP procurement.		
Activity 1.3	Technical support to FHHs for best utilization of cash grant for house reconstruction and Technical session of house owner and house construction labour for safe house.	Disaster Response and Recovery Facility, UNDP		

6. Accountability to Affected People
<b>6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership</b>
<b>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</b>
Through community consultation process the project disseminated the project activities to vulnerable and marginalized groups in all phases of the project. Beneficiary selection process and use of cash grant were based on the community consensus. Once the beneficiary list was finalized and endorsed by the UNO, the selected beneficiaries were notified by the Chair of Union Parishad. The project introduced complaint mechanism for communities to provide feedback on final list if any discrepancies arises. A Call Centre number “333” were established for 24/7 where people can call if s/he does not prefer to write her/his complaints. It also encouraged calls on any other dissatisfaction or asking project related information. Before disbursing the cash amount to the beneficiaries, consent has been also signed or fingerprinted by the recipients and duly endorsed by UNO, UP Chair and other staffs involved in the process.
<b>Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?</b>
Yes. The local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response. UNDP identified beneficiaries, in coordination with local government, local administration, concern clusters and other UN agencies. However, the usual local mechanisms for selecting the beneficiaries did not always adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised

groups. To address the issue, a coordinated effort was followed among other UN agencies i.e. UNWOMEN, UNFPA and GBV clusters. Dissemination of shelter support packages information i.e. cash and NFI list were displayed at community places with posters. Beneficiary selection criteria were well informed among community women leaders to minimize grievance. Moreover, a hotline telephone number 333 was operative 24/7 to receive calls and complain from beneficiaries.

### 6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

A consultative process starting from DC office down to UP Chairs, coordination among UN agencies and between partners' NGO were the essence of this implementation. From each of these tiers' project related information have been disseminated down to beneficiaries' level. Maintained the principles of "Good Humanitarian Donorship" and "Do No Harm" were adheres to. Staff were briefed routinely and were instructed to support the beneficiaries with both the principles mentioned above. Besides, the affected people were provided with relevant information through posters, establishing call centre no "333" to ask project queries and complains, physical complain box at each union parishad office premise, hanging beneficiary list at UNO office.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

a. Complain Box: Process of complaining: the complainant will provide the date of making complaint, name, age and sex, village name, cell no., and Description of the complaint/problem: what is the problem? When did it happen? Where did it happen? Who was involved?  
 b. A Call Center cell number "333" with support from Access to Information Programme (A2I) were established for 24/7 where people can call if s/he does not prefer to write her/his complaints. It also encouraged calls on any other dissatisfaction or asking project related information.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

Use the platform of UN agencies i.e. UNWOMEN, UNFPA, GBV Cluster to address such issues.

**Any other comments (optional):**  
 N/A

## 7. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

**7.a Did the project include Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project

**7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CVA modality/ies used.** If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

CVA Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
Shelter Cash Grant	US\$ 494,128	Sector-specific	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	Conditional	Unrestricted

Supplementary information (optional):  
 Since the local market was accessible and functional, a wide range and varieties of shelter rebuilding materials including alternative, durable and cost-effective roofing and partition materials along with required skill labor were available. In this context conditional cash

grant was a useful means that allowed procuring of desired quality shelter rebuilding materials in a cost-effective manner. The effective utilization of cash grant for shelter rebuilding was again ensured by our technical teams through disseminating the technical understanding and support door to door.

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

An evaluation was originally planned but given the pandemic situation, the process is uncertain.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## 9.4. Project Report 19-RR-FPA-039 – UNFPA

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNFPA	2. Country:	Bangladesh
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health - Health Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-FPA-039
5. Project Title:	Ensuring Access to Life-saving Emergency SRHR/GBV Services and Protection for Flood-Affected Women and Girls in Jamalpur, Kurigram, and Gaibandha Districts in Bangladesh		
6.a Original Start Date:	28/08/2019	6.b Original End Date:	27/02/2020
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 6,500,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency		US\$ 1,210,803
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,286
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 897,912
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 897,912
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The CERF funding enabled UNFPA and its implementing partner to support 70 mobile reproductive health camps in 70 unions of the 3 districts. Reproductive health (RH) services and ante-natal care (ANC) was provided, including distribution of cash vouchers to pregnant mothers and female-headed households. In total, 37,107 women and girls received health services. Out of the total 37,107 who received RH services, 7,270 were pregnant women, 5,249 received cash vouchers; and 932 female-headed households received health vouchers. Furthermore, a total of 67 pregnant women were referred to the higher-level health facilities for emergency obstetric care.

During the project period, 15 Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) were established in 8 unions (40 villages) in the 3 districts, which offered access to Gender Based Violence (GBV) case management, psychosocial support, GBV awareness-raising materials, basic maternal care and referrals to health care clinics. Seventy-five (75) case workers, managers and midwives received "on the job" training. Additionally, approximately 37,000 attended WFS and out of this number of 535 women received GBV case management. Safety audits were conducted to identify unsafe locations, and mitigation measures taken. 18,000 women and girls received the much-needed dignity kits. Overall, the project reached more than 110,000 Women, girls, boys and men.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

There is no changes, deviation or amendments of the project from its original version in terms of CERF project implementation.

<b>4.a Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Planned)</b>					
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	Health – Health				
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	3,150	7,050	840	2,500	13,540
Other affected persons	1,350	13,678	360	1,072	16,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>20,728</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	45	207	12	36	300

<b>4.b Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Reached)</b>					
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	Health – Health				
<b>Reached</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	521	8,259	795	7,660	17,235
Other affected persons	223	16,024	341	3,284	19,872
<b>Total</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>24,283</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>10,944</b>	<b>37,107</b>
<b>Reached</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	16	184	24	71	295

<b>4.a Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Planned)</b>					
<b>Cluster/Sector</b>	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence				
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	7,050	0	4,623	11,673
Other affected persons	0	30,994	0	1,933	32,927
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,044</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>44,600</b>
<b>Planned</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	340	0	60	400

4.b Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Reached)					
Cluster/Sector	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	7,761	0	5,230	12,991
Other affected persons	0	32,078	0	3,836	35,914
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,839</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,066</b>	<b>48,905</b>
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")		317		100	336

<p>In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</p>	<p><b>Health</b></p> <p>The accumulated underspent funds were reallocated to operate 10 additional clinics. The large discrepancy between the planned male internally displaced persons (3,150) and the reached (521), is due to several factors. One is that there has been, in general, more women who sought after the Sexual and Reproductive Health services than men, including larger number of women who required GBV-related services. Nevertheless, there has also been a challenge in collecting disaggregated data for the total number of reached population (37,107) between Internally displaced Persons and Other Affected Persons by male/female/boy/girl beneficiaries, as the system was not well set up at its onset to account for disaggregated data.</p> <p>Upon notification, UNFPA reverted back to its Implementing Partner for further query. The Implementing Partner tried their best to trace back their record for disaggregate the number based on available documentation (mainly possible for females). However, getting more accurate number has not been possible due to the current COVID19 situation as well as the fact that during the flood situation in 2019, disaggregated data was not well kept. Thus, estimation was used, applying the % of Internally Displaced Persons at that time, in approximating the disaggregated number between Internally Displaced Persons and Other Affected Persons by male/female/boy/girl. This is something that UNFPA recognised together with the partner as a lesson to be learned going forward in the future endeavour of response. Saying this, the total number of persons reached surpassed the planned anticipated number, which signifies that, as a whole, vulnerable population was serviced with these health interventions.</p> <p><b>Protection - GBV</b></p> <p>(IDP &amp; Others) No significant discrepancy in the total number reached, 44,305 compared to the target, 44,600.</p> <p>(Disabilities) No significant discrepancy in the total numbers reached, 336, compared to the target, 400`</p> <p>The slight discrepancies in categories was balanced by shifting of funds.</p>
--	--

4.c Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project
N/A

## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	Strengthen SRH and GBV services to flood affected women in Jamalpur, Gaibandha and Kurigram
--------------------------	---

<b>Output 1</b>	Access to life-saving basic sexual reproductive health and right care services to vulnerable people, particularly women and girls, in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts provided.			
<b>Sector</b>	Health – Health			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of mobile camp conducted	60 camps	70 Camps	Project Report
Indicator 1.2	Number of women and girls of reproductive age received life-saving health care services	30,000 (60 Camps X 500 people)	35,226	Project Report and patient list
Indicator 1.3	Number of pregnant women received life-saving health care services	2,748	7,270	Project Report and patient list
Indicator 1.4	Number of pregnant women received cash voucher assistance	5,000	5,249	Project Report and patient list
Indicator 1.5	Number of pregnant women referred to a higher level of health facilities for B/CEmONC care services.	5,000	67	This was most likely due to the fact that these health facilities were not operating 24/7 health care, therefore, missing out on emergency obstetrics cases that happened after health facility operating hours (which typically closes 4pm).
Indicator 1.6	Number of female-headed households received Health vouchers.	1,000	932	Project Report and patient's list
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		UNFPA's implementing partner was able to increase the total mobile camps from 60 to 70 due to reallocation of unspent budget. This resulted in the increased number of patients and those eligible for cash vouchers. As per criteria, we found 932 women being eligible for health vouchers.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Provision of life-saving basic SRHR care services through the establishment of mobile RH camps in the most affected Unions of three most-affected-districts (Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha);	LAMB Hospital		
Activity 1.2	Ensure life-saving safe deliveries of pregnant women at the neighbouring hospital through the provision of cash vouchers;	LAMB Hospital		
Activity 1.3	Provision of health vouchers to female headed-household for treatment of reproductive health (obstetric and gynecological) morbidities in the neighbouring hospital	LAMB Hospital		

<b>Output 2</b>	Women and girls' access to life-saving GBV and SRHR Integrated services in three most flood affected districts ensured			
<b>Sector</b>	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of women and girls in the flood affected districts who received Dignity Kits	18,000	18,000	Project Reports
Indicator 2.2	Number of Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) providing GBV case management, Psychosocial support (PSS) and lifesaving SRHR services with trained staff	27,000 (15 WFS X 90 Days X 20 Women and Girls)	15 WFS (37,465 during the 4 months)	Project Reports
Indicator 2.3	Number of women and girls referred to multi – sectoral lifesaving services	3,000 (mutually overlapped with above targets)	2,700	2,700
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Indicator 2.2: The total number of women and girls is higher than the target (37,464 instead of 27,000) as the duration for the project was officially 4 months and not 3 months.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Procurement and Distribution of Dignity Kits to the flood - affected women and girls in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha district	UNFPA, ActionAid & CARE		
Activity 2.2	Establish Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) for women and girls for GBV case management, PSS and referral	ActionAid & CARE (with local partners)		
Activity 2.3	GBV case management on job training for the caseworkers	UNFPA, ActionAid & CARE		
Activity 2.4	PSS on job training for caseworkers and midwives	UNFPA, ActionAid & CARE		
Activity 2.5	Deployment of trained midwives and caseworkers, case manager to provide GBV and SRHR integrated services for GBV survivors in WFS	ActionAid & CARE (with local partners)		
Activity 2.6	Conduct safety audit in flood affected areas and shelters by involving women and girls	ActionAid & CARE (with local partners)		
Activity 2.7	Establish referral pathway to increase the access to other lifesaving multi-sectoral interventions	ActionAid & CARE (with local partners)		
Activity 2.8	Undertake community outreach by the trained community volunteers to disseminate the t lifesaving multi-sectoral response information	ActionAid & CARE (with local partners)		
Activity 2.9	Orientation of frontline workers of other sectors who are providing lifesaving services to the women and girls on GBV guiding principles and referral	ActionAid & CARE (with local partners)		
Activity 2.10	Transportation/referral cost for the GBV survivors (Need based)	ActionAid & CARE (with local partners)		



<b>6. Accountability to Affected People</b>
<b>6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership</b>
<p><b>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</b></p> <p><u>Project design and planning stage.</u>  During the design and planning stage, transparency was enhanced by close communication, consultations with the Government and local authorities and women representatives and beneficiaries. Identified women and girls were consulted in articulating their needs related to their safety, security and other special needs immediately after the flood through the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) process. A number of focus group discussions (FGD's) and key informant interviews (KII) were conducted with flood affected women and girls. They made recommendations for the dignity kits items and other GBV and SRHR lifesaving interventions. UNFPA implementing partners from previous and existing project have also worked closely with flood affected women and girls to address their special needs. In addition to that communities were engaged through safety audits and identified the community's risk. Mitigation measures were taken involving communities including community's leaders, school teachers, and students in the affected area.</p> <p><u>Project implementation phase</u>  Funded activities were conducted in a participatory manner whereby the target population of women, girls and boys as well as men were engaged at various levels, ranging from the selection of WFS locations, safety audits and risk mitigation efforts, as well as dignity kit content discussions. Awareness building activities were also conducted especially related to gender-based violence (GBV) – on reporting as well as prevention. was set up by the Implementing Partners at the respective WFS. Mobile health camps collected community feedback and took corrective measures.</p> <p><u>Monitoring</u>  UNFPA ensured that items in the dignity kits have been quality assured, procured and distributed following its standards and procedure. Members of UNFPA also followed up on it project by conducting monitoring field visits in the respective districts, where further recommendations were made on kit distribution and to ensure corrective measures had been undertaken.</p>
<p><b>Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?</b></p> <p>Existing local and national mechanisms were involved, where from the beginning an inception meeting was held with the District and Upazila Administration. Local government at union level and local communities were closely involved in beneficiary selection process through consultation meetings and workshops. Together with women representatives and beneficiaries, they selected project sites for dignity kits distribution and where safe space for distribution was a challenge, they offered government facilities (premises). Local authorities selected young men (as volunteers) to assist in the transportation of dignity kits in hard to reach areas. They were also part of selection of sites for WFSs in the hard to reach places. During distribution local government and community volunteers helped to ensure safety and security at distribution point and ensured systematic distribution.</p>
<b>6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action</b>
<p><b>How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?</b></p> <p>UNFPA provided training to staffs of all implementing partners including newly appointed volunteers who were involved in project implementation. The trainings were especially on humanitarian accountability and GBV guiding principles. UNFPA provided all the relevant information through its local partners who already had access and trust with hard to reach communities and could facilitate coordination with local partners easily.</p>
<p><b>Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Complaint/suggestions boxes were installed in each WFS. Comments were reviewed and remedial/mitigation measures taken.</p>

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

During the outreach campaigns by volunteers, knowledge was shared to the communities for the established GBV referral mechanisms. The referral mechanism was for all types of abuses including for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Service providers signed “Code of Conduct” through their organizations. There were no cases of SEA during implementation of the project.

**Any other comments (optional):**  
 There has been an important observation through the deployment of one of the CERF activities this time, relating to Dignity Kits (DK). It was found that there were sizable transgender population (called **Hijra**) that had also been affected by the flood who attempted finding refuge in Women Friendly Spaces but were rejected due to their biological gender, and furthermore did not qualify receiving a DK as well. They are already considered vulnerable population under normal circumstances but during a natural disaster they were exposed to further violence and/or experienced desperate need, and inadvertently specific services for them could not be provided. Consequently, some of the Women Friendly Spaces had been vandalized and were criticized by them. These types of reactions by sexual minorities like the Hijra population clearly has had negative impacts in terms of social cohesion, discrimination, and stigma in the flood-affected communities. It was felt that the content of DKs could be reviewed and adjusted as well as the way the transgender population may need to be considered for the Women Friendly Spaces during times of crisis. As a rights-based entity, this discovery was an important one for UNFPA and something that is being internally discussed for future anticipated natural disaster response.

7. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
7.a Did the project include Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?					
Planned			Achieved		
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project			Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CVA modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated <b>value of cash</b> that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).					
CVA Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
Multipurpose cash transfer	US\$ Approx. 105,600	Sector-specific	Nutrition - Nutrition	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Voucher	US\$ 124,464	Sector-specific	Health - Health	Conditional	Unrestricted
Conditional cash transfer	US\$ 667	Sector-specific	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	Conditional	Unrestricted
Supplementary information (optional): N/A					

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

While no evaluation was conducted, frequent monitoring of activities, including field visits, was conducted by UNFPA and implementing partners. During these monitoring visits, issues were identified, discussed and brought to the attention of senior management at UNFPA to identify ways for corrective measures and improvements.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 9.5. Project Report 19-RR-CEF-092 - UNICEF

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Bangladesh
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-CEF-092
5. Project Title:	Provision of improved WASH services for the flood affected people in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibanda districts of Bangladesh		
6.a Original Start Date:	22/07/2019	6.b Original End Date:	21/01/2020
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 3,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 988,948
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 988,948
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 744,312
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 299,678
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 444,634
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UNICEF and its partners - DPHE, Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) and Caritas enhanced access to water and sanitation for affected population through installation of 331 new double platform deep tube wells, rehabilitation of 1,000 existing water points, construction of 1,330 emergency latrines, 307 bathing cubicles for adolescent girls and women, 150 disabled friendly latrines and provision of 1,400 handwashing devices. In addition, 8 sub-national level WASH cluster coordination and 6 workshops were supported for better coordination and understanding among all stakeholders including local authorities, NGOs and beneficiaries in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts. A total of 248,000 people including 99,200 children and 72,912 women benefited from these lifesaving interventions and reinforced their knowledge and practice on hygiene promotion and water safety plans. 61,240 people now have access to improved drinking water sources, 27,100 people including 150 disabled and elderly people and their respective family members have access to improved sanitation facilities and 6,754 adolescent girls and women have access to secure and private bathing facilities. The project was implemented between July 2019 to January 2020 in 06 upazilas in Islampur and Dewangonj (Jamalpur); Kurigram Sadara and Chilmari (Kurigram) and Gaibandha Sadar and Fuchari (Gaibandha).

## 3. Changes and Amendments

The project has been implemented without any deviation or delay from the original plan. Moreover, in few instances the project achieved more results than it was initially planned. These additional achievements include: installation of 331 new temporary emergency safe water sources (initial plan was 180), installation of 1,330 temporary emergency latrines (initial plan was 1,030); procurement of 2,200 hygiene kits (initial plan was 1,900), distribution and installation of handwashing facilities and conveyance of awareness raising sessions related to key hygiene behaviours including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) among targeted population. In Kurigram district, the implementing partner, Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) implemented the project instead of Terre Des Homes (TdH), which was initially identified. TdH declined, as they felt they were unable to accomplish the required activities within very short period of time. This change

in implementing partner didn't have any impact in achieving the expected project results. The achievement of additional results and increase in number of people reached was possible due to UNICEF's robust project management processes that ensured a competitive bidding processes; oversight of technical designs, choice of technology options and its related bill of quantities in line with a good Value for Money (vfm) approach leading to reach 53,139 additional people compared to the initial plan without delay or unspent funds.

<b>4.a Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Planned)</b>					
Cluster/Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	6,807	7,050	5,105	5,348	24,310
Other affected persons	47,754	49,460	35,816	37,521	170,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,561</b>	<b>56,510</b>	<b>40,921</b>	<b>42,869</b>	<b>194,861</b>
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	909	952	727	691	3,279

<b>4.b Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Reached)</b>					
Cluster/Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	72,912	75,888	48,608	50,592	248,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,912</b>	<b>75,888</b>	<b>48,608</b>	<b>50,592</b>	<b>248,000</b>
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	1,227	1,277	818	851	4,173

<p>In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</p>	<p>The 'Internally displaced persons' as planned in the Table 4.a were displaced during the flood in different temporary flood shelters and moved back to their own houses after the flood and were then covered under the project. With the additional water points and emergency latrines installed, the project was able to reach 53,139 more people than the planned 194,861, for a total of 248,000. The project reached 248,000 people including about 4,173 persons with disabilities (894 more people than the planned 3,279). All these 4,173 people were reached with key hygiene messages and information on water safety plan and out of them 150 persons with disability directly benefited from the 150 installed disability/elderly friendly emergency latrines.</p>
--	---

#### 4.c Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The project targeted about 146,000 indirectly who received at least key hygiene messages through their family members who participated in the hygiene promotion sessions to enhance the knowledge and practice key hygiene behaviour.

#### 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	To provide Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) support to 194,861 flood affected people in Jamalpur, Gaibandha and Kurigram districts
--------------------------	--

<b>Output 1</b>	59,000 flood affected people benefited from 180 new temporary emergency safe water options and rehabilitation of 1,200 water points			
<b>Sector</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of new temporary emergency safe water sources installed	180	331	Project Completion Report
Indicator 1.2	# of water points rehabilitated with platform	1,200	1,000	Project Completion Report
Indicator 1.3	# of water points tested for water quality using field kits	1,380	1,331	Project Completion Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>For Indicator 1.1, the number of temporary emergency safe water options increased due to geo - structure of the specific intervention location and competitive negotiation with implementing partners. Disaggregation: Jamalpur (200); Gaibandha (66 ) and Kurigram ( 65)</p> <p>For Indicator 1.2, the number of water points rehabilitated with platforms decreased since partial budget were rearranged for new construction of water points in Jamalpur district Disaggregation : Jamalpur ( 200); Gaibandha ( 400 ) and Kurigram ( 400)</p> <p>For indicator 1.3 : the difference is 49 water points not tested. This is justified by the total number of new temporary water sources (331) and the 1,000 water points rehabilitated. Thus, the number of water quality test decreased down to 1,331</p>		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Installation of temporary emergency new water points	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)		
Activity 1.2	Rehabilitation of water points with platform	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)		
Activity 1.3	Water quality test conducted for tube-wells using field kits	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)		

<b>Output 2</b>	19,900 flood affected people benefited from 1,180 new temporary emergency sanitation options and 300 bathing cubicles			
<b>Sector</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of temporary emergency-latrines constructed	1,180	1,330	Project Completion Report

Indicator 2.2	# of gender-responsive disability/elderly friendly emergency latrines constructed.	150	150	Project Completion Report
Indicator 2.3	# of bathing cubicles constructed	300	307	Project Completion Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The number of temporary emergency latrines increased due to competitive bidding and review of bill of quantity with implementing partners.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Construction of life-saving temporary emergency latrines	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK).		
Activity 2.2	Construction of life-saving disability/elderly friendly emergency latrines	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK).		
Activity 2.3	Construction of bathing cubicles for affected women and adolescent girls	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK).		

<b>Output 3</b>	194,861 flood affected people reached with hygiene awareness sessions, water safety plan sessions and with support of hand-washing devices distribution and installation			
<b>Sector</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of hygiene kits distributed to unreached families	1,900	2,200	DPHE Report
Indicator 3.2	# of Jerricans distributed to flood affected people	4,000	4000	DPHE Report
Indicator 3.3	# of Tarpaulin distributed to flood affected people	600	600	DPHE Report
Indicator 3.4	# of Plastic Ring & Slab (sets) distributed to flood affected people	400	400	DPHE Report
Indicator 3.5	# of people reached with hygiene promotion sessions	4,500	4,650	Project Completion Report
Indicator 3.6	# of households with hand washing stations	1,180	1,400	Project Completion Report
Indicator 3.7	# of people reached with WSP sessions	194,861	248,000	Project Completion Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>The output -3 states a total of 194,861 flood affected people reached with hygiene awareness sessions, water safety plan sessions and with support of hand-washing devices distribution and installation.</p> <p>In corresponding Indicator 3.5, the target 4,500 is in fact the number of hygiene sessions not the number of people to be reached (rectified in the table)</p> <p>Similarly, in Indicator 3.7, the target 194,861 is the total output -3 target to be reached through Indicators 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7.</p> <p>The project reached 248,000 people against the planned target of 194,861 people.</p>		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 3.1	Distribution of Hygiene Kits, Jerricans, Tarpaulin and Plastic Ring & Slab (sets) to flood-affected people	DPHE		
Activity 3.2	Procurement of Hygiene Kits, Jerricans, Tarpaulin and Plastic Ring & Slab (sets) for replenishment of stock	UNICEF		

Activity 3.3	Conduct hygiene promotion activities	Caritas and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK).
Activity 3.4	Distribution and installation of hand washing stations	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK).
Activity 3.5	Conduct Water Safety Plan (WSP) sessions	Caritas and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK).

<b>6. Accountability to Affected People</b>
<b>6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership</b>
<p><b>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</b></p> <p>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</p> <p>The crisis-affected people, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, and key stakeholders were involved in project design, implementation and monitoring through several activities in different phases including:</p> <p><u>Project design and planning phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation meetings and dialogues on the immediate WASH needs of the communities were discussed with flood affected people including women, men and adolescent girls.</li> <li>• Organization of community discussion meetings at village level where beneficiary selection criteria (inclusion and exclusion criteria) were discussed with the community and potential beneficiaries.</li> <li>• In the meetings, the community people set the criteria for beneficiary selection and based on the criteria, community people proposed the name of the beneficiaries;</li> <li>• The proposed list of beneficiaries displayed in a public place of the village. Feedback received from the community was taken into account before the list was finalized with necessary corrections and endorsed by the respective Union Parishad Chairperson.</li> </ul> <p><u>Project implementation phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the beneficiary list, project staffs visited the locations and consulted with the beneficiaries for site selection of safe water sources, latrines, disable &amp; elderly friendly latrines.</li> <li>• Adolescent girls and women were consulted on locations for bathing cubicles. Sites were selected where they felt comfortable and safe to use the bathing cubicles.</li> <li>• During the construction of water options and latrines beneficiaries also contributed through raising the plinth of water points and latrines at recent flood level, digging the pits for latrines etc.</li> <li>• Identified 2 caretakers (1 male and 1 female) for every newly constructed temporary emergency water option to ensure minor repair and functionality of the water options. Water Users Groups were established on project implementation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Project monitoring phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The beneficiaries actively monitored and supervised the construction work of emergency water options, latrines and bathing cubicles.</li> <li>• The beneficiaries monitored the quality of the provided materials used for construction and informed project staffs.</li> <li>• As part of monitoring the crisis-affected beneficiaries had options to provide complain or suggestions from the community through feedback or suggestion box or project focal person.</li> </ul> <p><b>Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?</b></p> <p>Available local and national mechanisms and strategies had been adopted under the project to increase voice and leadership of women, adolescent girls and marginalised groups. These approaches and strategies provided a platform to raise their needs, demand and choices especially for women, adolescent girls, marginalised groups to address their needs. Followings are the local and national mechanisms and strategies applied under the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Union Disaster Management Committees were utilized to reach the most unserved and vulnerable communities within the targeted areas.</li> </ul>

- Sub-national level WASH Cluster mechanism coordinated the project activities with sector actors to avoid overlapping.
- Opinions of women and adolescent girls were given the utmost priority in terms of selecting sites of all WASH facilities to ensure their security, privacy and address their needs.
- Bathing cubicles were specifically designed for adolescent girls and women and are not provided for men and boys.

### 6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

At the beginning of the project the implementing agencies organized project inception workshops in all targeted upazilas and districts. In the inception workshops all relevant stakeholders including Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Upazila Chairmen, Union Parishad Chairmen, Members, Elite people from the targeted areas, affected people and possible beneficiaries and local level journalists were present. Through these inception workshops the affected people were provided with relevant information regarding the organisation, its principles, staff's behaviour, and programme details including what interventions were planned to be implemented for whom, how many, where, and when WASH facilities would be provided.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

A complaint mechanism was put in place during the project implementation. Some of the key measures taken to address the complaints are as follows:

- Assigning agency wise focal persons to deal with complaints.
- Provided a Hotline mobile number of the focal persons to the community people, union parishad representatives, elites, beneficiaries to raise any complaints.

The Focal Persons were to have consultation meetings with the complaints and resolve the complaints. In few instances, WASH Officer for Jamalpur intervened and resolved complaints.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

UNICEF has a very strong policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and all agencies partnering with UNICEF were sensitized as per UN guidance and required to comply with policies as part of the partnership agreement. Apart from that, under the project, a dedicated session on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) was an integral part of all project orientation and inception meetings. All project staff were oriented on SEA. So far, no sexual exploitation and abuse case has been reported.

#### **Any other comments (optional):**

Following the completion of the project, a knowledge sharing and lesson learnt workshop was organized during 14-15 January 2020 in Gaibandha district to share experiences on success stories; what worked well, what didn't work, what can be done differently and what are the lessons and recommendations for future emergency programming. The workshop was attended by more than 70 participants from different key stakeholders including Deputy Commissioner (DC) office, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNOs), divisional, district and upazila DPHE staff, Union Parishad Chairmen and Members, DRRO, UNICEF Country Office and Rangpur Field Office, project staff from Kurigram and Gaibandha, Cross learning was also solicited through sharing experience from another emergency response project in Sirajgonj district. As part of the workshop, a team of about 45 people from Gaibandha, Kurigram and Sirajgonj districts made a joint field visit on 14th January at Fulchari upazila of Gaibandha district to see the project activities and talk with affected people to understand the impact made through this intervention.

During the workshop it was recommended that the emergency response project should focus more on activities to linking the emergency responses and humanitarian development nexuses, especially in flood prone areas due to its recurrent nature.

Furthermore, UNICEF supported an OCHA communication mission comprising of Regional Public Information Officer and Head of Communications, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OCHA ROAP) and Public Information Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OCHA ROAP) that took place in Kurigram on 9 -11 Feb'20. The objectives were to capture the response to the 2019 floods and to highlight the impact of the CERF-funded humanitarian projects on affected people. The team visited areas and communities supported



by UNICEF within the CERF fund WASH responses in Char Goalpuri under Jatrapur union of Kurigram district on 11 February to gather content to be used in public communications and briefings to stakeholders. The mission highlighted the positive impact that the life-saving intervention has on people in urgent need of assistance. The evidence-based information collected from the ground will help the mission to update journalists, analysts, opinion leaders, and member states the situational awareness of the floods and the subsequent humanitarian response.

UNICEF developed in Gaibandha and Kurigram a video thanks to CERF funds and other UNICEF financial resources. This video with the link: <https://youtu.be/wihKCXiQKqU> is strong advocacy document and visibility for both UNICEF and CERF.

During the implementation of the CERF supported project some challenges were encountered and corrective measures were taken accordingly to achieve the intended results of the project as mentioned below:

Challenges:

- Decreasing level of river water making communication and carrying of construction latrine materials in Chars (River Island) more difficult and time consuming.
- Identification of those in need is difficult due to the political and local leaders who want to nominate their own people not affected by the flood;

Actions taken:

- The construction sites of rings and slabs had been shifted in the Chars (river Island) so that carrying construction material, rings and slabs could be easier. Also, front line workers were invited to stay inside remote Chars areas to minimize their travel time.
- Organization of several meetings with local leaders and consciousness building to maintain the beneficiary's selection criteria to not leave affected people behind.

7. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
7.a Did the project include Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?					
Planned			Achieved		
No			No		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CVA modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated <b>value of cash</b> that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).					
CVA Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supplementary information (optional): N/A					

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
No evaluation planned under the project.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 9.6. Project Report 19-RR-WFP-056 – WFP

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Bangladesh
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Food Assistance	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-WFP-056
5. Project Title:	Emergency Food Assistance for the worst flood affected households		
6.a Original Start Date:	26/08/2019	6.b Original End Date:	25/02/2020
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 6,422,569
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,303,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 52,370
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 52,370
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>The objective of the CERF project was to provide immediate food assistance through unconditional cash grants to the most vulnerable, primarily female-headed households in Gaibandha, Kurigram and Jamalpur districts, which were worst affected by the recent monsoon floods. Through the CERF grant, WFP and its partners supported 15,000 women and their family members with food assistance which helped them to increase their overall food consumption and survive through this disaster period. During the project period, a total of BDT 6,75,00,000 (equivalent to US\$ 7,98,600) were distributed and each woman received 4,500 BDT (equivalent to US\$ 53.24). This assistance provided them short-term life-saving food assistance, while they were recovering from the effects of floods.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
N/A

<b>4.a Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Planned)</b>					
Cluster/Sector	Food Security - Food Assistance				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	21,695	20,876	16,555	15,874	75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,695</b>	<b>20,876</b>	<b>16,555</b>	<b>15,874</b>	<b>75,000</b>
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	308	296	235	225	1,064

<b>4.b Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding (Reached)</b>					
Cluster/Sector	Food Security - Food Assistance				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	18,200	17,841	17,442	18,313	71,796
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>17,841</b>	<b>17,442</b>	<b>18,313</b>	<b>71,796</b>
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	328	278	241	291	1,138

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	During the project proposal preparation, beneficiary estimation was made considering average of 5 members in each targeted household. During implementation, the actual number of beneficiaries were less than the planned figure (average 4.79 members in a household). However, the total number of assisted households (15,000) remained the same as mentioned in the plan.
---	--

**4.c Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project**

Under the project, 15,000 households were targeted. In addition to these direct project participants, about 56,796 family members were indirectly targeted and benefitted with the food assistance. This food assistance helped them to increase their overall food utilization during this very crisis period. The distribution also addressed the periodic food crisis which usually happened in November (lean season). Moreover, the engagement of the local level representatives including disaster management committee enhanced their capacity in managing the emergency response.

5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	To save lives through provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable households.

<b>Output 1</b>	# of HHs received cash assistance for food security in time through transfers to women			
<b>Sector</b>	Food Security - Food Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of HHs/people receiving assistance as % of planned (including affected HHs with disabilities)	100% (15,000 HHs/75,000 people)	100% (15,000 HHs/71,796 people)  WFP provided unconditional food security cash assistance to women in the most vulnerable households of Gaibandha, Kurigram and Jamalpur districts. A total of <b>15,000 HHs</b> (average 4.79 members each household) beneficiaries' received cash assistance for food security as planned. (100% achieved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperating partner's report.</li> <li>Physical cross verification of distribution master-roll, reconciliation report and bank statement.</li> <li>Distribution and post distribution monitoring by WFP Sub Offices and Field Operations in the respective project locations. Distance monitoring by WFP call centre.</li> </ul>
Indicator 1.2	Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries as % of planned (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys) – Total USD 798,600	100% (4,500 BDT=53.24 USD per HH)	100% (4,500 BDT=53.24 US \$ per HH)  A total of US\$ 798,600 were transferred to 15,000 households. Senior women from each HH received BDT 4,500 (equivalent to US\$ 53.24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperating Partner's cash distribution report.</li> <li>Financial reconciliation report.</li> <li>Physical cross verification of distribution master-roll, reconciliation report and bank statement.</li> <li>Distribution and post distribution monitoring by WFP Sub Offices and Field Operations in the respective project locations. Distance monitoring by WFP call centre.</li> </ul>
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Prepare and sign Field Level Agreements with Implementing (cooperating) partners	Implementing (cooperating) partners were selected from WFP's existing/ stand-by NGO partners.		

		Gram Unnayan Kendra (GUK) and Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) have been selected based on their strong presence and reputation in the respective areas. Field level agreement (FLA) was signed with GUK for Gaibandha district and three upazillas of Kurigram district, and with ESDO for Jamalpur and remaining three upazilla of Kurigram district.
Activity 1.2	Select unions in consultation with the local administration (including disaster management committee) and inform Food Security Cluster (FSC) for greater coordination.	<p>The project areas (upazillas) 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 observations.</p> <p>WFP together with Upazilla Disaster Management Committee in the targeted upazillas, identified the most affected unions. This information was shared with the food security cluster for wider circulation and better coordination.</p>
Activity 1.3	Finalize standard operating procedures (SOP) which includes beneficiary's selection criteria and process, cash transfer procedures, responsibilities, accountabilities of partners etc. and communicate them to cooperating partners	<p>In line with WFP's programme and policy, standard operating procedures (SOP) was developed specifying beneficiary's selection criteria and process, cash transfer procedures, responsibilities and accountabilities of partners.</p> <p>Following the finalisation of field level agreement (FLA) with partners, this was communicated to the cooperating partners as well. WFP organised formal orientation for the staff of cooperating partners.</p>
Activity 1.4	Orient cooperating partners on project expectations in emergency response	WFP oriented cooperating partners' field staff about the project expectations including its objectives, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities in a daylong orientation session. Also organized various workshops and consultative meetings in different level to brief them further about the implementation. Members of the upazilla and union disaster management committees (DMC) were also briefed about the standard process in a formal session.
Activity 1.5	Inform Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and brief local administration about CERF funded project	WFP informed the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) in writing about the CERF funded flood response and requested their overall support and guidance to the respective field level government officials. In addition, WFP respective Sub-Office communicated with the respective Deputy Commissioners (DCs) and Upazilla Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) and members of disaster management committee (DMCs) and briefed them regularly on project information and implementation status for overall local level coordination.
Activity 1.6	Mobilize and sensitize communities about the project and the selection criteria	WFP and its implementing (cooperating) partners conducted a series of community consultation meetings, followed by group meetings and household visits. In all meetings, communities and individuals were briefed adequately about the project, its objectives and beneficiary's entitlements. Basic information on project

		including WFP hotline number was also displayed in key locations through festoons and banners.
Activity 1.7	Beneficiaries selection, verification and registration (ensure inclusion of affected HHs with disabilities)	<p>WFP selected the most vulnerable households in disaster affected areas as per the prescribed selection criteria, and following a well-designed, rigorous but rapid, and transparent procedure.</p> <p>After the community mobilisation and sensitisation, cooperating partners' staff conducted household visits in the affected areas to select eligible beneficiaries based on the selection criteria. Information of the households was analysed and based on the analysis; the 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 households (randomly selected) from the primary lists. To make the process more transparent, a list of the selected participants was also displayed in most of the union parishads for recommendations and feedback from the communities.</p> <p>After making necessary amendments in few cases, the beneficiary list was finalised. The final list was then reviewed and certified by the respective Union Disaster Management Committees, followed by final review and approval by the Upazilla Disaster Management Committees (UzDMC).</p> <p>Based on the final list, each targeted household was registered and provided with a beneficiary card. The card contained the profile of the beneficiary and her photograph including WFP hotline numbers.</p>
Activity 1.8	Transfer funds to NGOs for distribution	<p>Following the finalisation of the FLA and beneficiary selection, NGOs were requested to provide necessary information about the designated bank account with supporting documents for fund transfer.</p> <p>After quick verification, WFP transferred funds to NGO's designated bank accounts for distribution.</p>
Activity 1.9	Conduct unconditional cash transfer/distributions (4,500 BDT/HH)	<p>After receiving the funds from WFP for distribution, respective NGOs identified the distribution centres close to the beneficiaries and prepared the distribution plan. Then the distribution was arranged upon approval from WFP. Unconditional cash transfers of total BDT 4,500/HH were made to senior women in targeted households from distribution centres at community level. Senior women in the targeted households received the authority of using the entitlements card.</p> <p>Distribution was arranged during daylight to ensure beneficiaries could return home safely. Also, adequate police forces were deployed by the local administration to ensure safety and security.</p>

Activity 1.10	Attend unconditional cash transfer/distributions	<p>WFP and cooperating partners facilitated the distribution process for better coordination, smooth cash distribution, and safety and security.</p> <p>All the cash transfers were attended and monitored by WFP and its cooperating partners. Besides, representatives from local government and tag officer from government were also present during the cash transfer to the beneficiaries.</p>
Activity 1.11	Conduct household visits for verification	<p>After successful completion of cash transfer, cooperating partners' staff conducted household visits to further verify the distribution and utilisation of the cash. In parallel, WFP also carried out post distribution monitoring with prescribed checklists for verification (field visit and distance monitoring).</p>
Activity 1.12	Monitoring of the whole activity	<p>WFP conducted monitoring the activities at different phases - during selection of beneficiaries, cash transfer, and post-distribution at field level.</p> <p>WFP staff visited regularly during the implementation of activities and discussed findings with the implementing partners for corrective actions. Additional staff were also mobilised by WFP for monitoring.</p> <p>Intensive process monitoring was carried out for the activities using prescribed checklists during the cash transfer as well as post distribution monitoring.</p> <p>Besides, through dedicated WFP's hotline numbers, regular calls were made to the beneficiaries to ensure correct receipt of the entitlements and services.</p>
Activity 1.13	Coordinate with government and other UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNRC office and FAO) and international/national non-governmental organizations	<p>During the response, WFP made effective coordination with all the UN agencies involved in flood response with CERF grant.</p> <p>To maintain the partnership, establish synergy and ensure further impact, WFP shared its list with FAO and UN Women so that they can support the beneficiaries who meet their selection criteria.</p> <p>Being a co-lead of Food Security Cluster (FSC) and having Sub-Offices in the project locations, WFP had the added advantage to coordinate the response in the ground with NGOs/INGOs and local administrations.</p>
Activity 1.14	Coordinate and manage the response	<p>WFP maintained coordination with district and upazilla administrations, UN agencies, and other I/NGOs working in the project areas.</p> <p>Together with Upazilla Disaster Management Committees (UzDMCs) in the targeted upazillas, the most affected unions were identified, and the results were shared with the Food Security Cluster (FSC) for broader circulation and better coordination.</p>

Activity 1.15	Report to the donor	WFP maintained a reporting calendar as per donor requirement and updated the UN Resident Coordinator's office on implementation activities regularly.
---------------	---------------------	---

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### 6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership

**How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?**

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

- **Series of Community Consultation Meetings:** Beneficiary selection criteria and entitlements were shared with the community, including affected populations widely. During selection of beneficiaries, community consultations were organized through which the presence of affected populations was ensured. Their opinions were taken with highest importance and adjustments were made accordingly in the implementation. (e.g. PLWs, person with disability and elderly people were given priority during the distribution, kept provision for pure drinking water and established breastfeeding space for lactating women).
- **Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism:**
  - The hotline number was widely advertised so that beneficiaries across the targeted areas could feel secure as the calls were received centrally from Dhaka and not in the local areas. During the project period, all calls/queries received regarding the intervention were addressed and necessary actions were taken accordingly.
  - The beneficiaries were consulted with respect to safe and accessible locations prior to establishing the cash transfer centres. Cash transfer centres were identified considering security, protection and convenience of the targeted women beneficiaries. WFP cross monitored the project sites to hear feedback from the beneficiaries and addressed complaints and issues.

**Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?**

- In the project locations (sub district level), Upazilla Disaster Management Committees (UzDMCs) were the focal point for coordinating all the response at the local level. WFP's CERF funded response managed to involve them from the beginning. They realized the importance of engaging the community in the implementation process and this was one of their agendas during the disaster. With their overall support and guidance, as the community ownership was one of the objectives, the project involved all community leaders, elite persons and the affected population including all marginalized groups (e.g. persons with disability, third gender etc) in the community, considering their conveniences, in the consultation process.
- WFP's Sub-Office staff were also present in the community consultation processes so that the voice from the communities are reflected in the implementation.
- Post distribution monitoring and beneficiaries' feedback were used to strengthen project implementation.
- Coordination with local administration and other stakeholders (I/NGOs) was ensured: sharing the beneficiaries lists with relevant stakeholders, facilitating increased coverage, no-duplication and synergy.

### 6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

Beneficiaries and the wider community were sensitised prior to programme implementation on their ration and appropriate use, as well as other supportive services during implementation. During the community consultation meetings, presence of affected population was



ensured. They were adequately briefed about relevant information of the project, their entitlements, role of NGOs and its field staff and overall implementation strategies. Besides, WFP's toll-free hotline numbers were circulated widely and printed in beneficiaries' entitlement card. Beneficiaries were briefed on process and encouraged to call for information on project and direct their concerns if any.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

WFP has an established toll-free call centre for beneficiary feedback mechanism. This was made accessible to beneficiaries, including other members of the community to raise their concerns through a more safe and secure channel. The hotline number was widely advertised through different mediums. It was printed on the assistance card, which were distributed to the selected beneficiaries. WFP also positioned festoons and banners with the hotline numbers in key strategic locations of project areas, including the Union Parishad and marketplaces. During the consultation meetings with beneficiaries, the process of contacting the toll-free hotline was demonstrated. The beneficiaries also learned how to complain anonymously through the hotline numbers.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

Beneficiaries were briefed and encouraged to report any kind of issues including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) using the toll-free hotline numbers. They were also assured about the safety and confidentiality of the reporting process.

**Any other comments (optional):**  
N/A

**7. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

**7.a Did the project include Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project

**7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CVA modality/ies used.** If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

CVA Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
Voucher per HHs	US\$ 798,700	Sector-specific	Food Security - Food Assistance	Unconditional	Unrestricted

Supplementary information (optional):  
N/A

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

Considering the short duration of the project (quick actions project), no classified evaluation was planned as such. However, WFP conducted focus group discussions (FGD) with project beneficiaries and carried out post distribution monitoring (PDM), ensuring visit to a significant number of households after they received the cash transfer to comprehend the use and benefit of the cash.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
19-RR-FAO-030	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$19,074
19-RR-FAO-030	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$24,407
19-RR-FPA-039	Health	UNFPA	INGO	\$448,537
19-RR-FPA-039	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	INGO	\$142,309
19-RR-FPA-039	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	INGO	\$307,066
19-RR-WFP-056	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$30,611
19-RR-WFP-057	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$21,758
19-RR-WOM-005	Agriculture	UN Women	INGO	\$586,494
19-RR-UDP-010	Shelter & NFI	UNDP	NNGO	\$11,530
19-RR-UDP-010	Shelter & NFI	UNDP	NNGO	\$6,770
19-RR-CEF-092	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$299,678
19-RR-CEF-092	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$21,668
19-RR-CEF-092	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$422,966

## ANNEX 2: Success Stories

### FAO: Red shoots of recovery

Hosne Ara and her family of five, who live on a sandbar in the middle of one of Bangladesh's great rivers, take refuge on their roof when the floods strike. In 2019, the monsoon was particularly heavy. When the water subsided, the vegetables that she was growing had rotted and her chickens had drowned. The family's few belongings were damaged or had been swept away. Hosne Ara's husband, who works as a labourer, had earned no money for nearly two weeks.

Hosne Ara was one of millions of Bangladeshis who were affected by flooding after heavy rain last year. Nearly half of the country's 64 districts were flooded. An estimated 300,000 people were displaced, 100,000 hectares of land for growing crops were under water, and critical damage and loss was caused to the livestock sector. CERF funding provided emergency livestock and livelihood assistance to twenty-three thousand households in three of the 28 of the worst-affected districts. These districts were already chronically food insecure, with some of the country's highest poverty levels. Hosne Ara, 47, and her family live on a sandbar in the Jamuna River, in the north of Bangladesh. The Jamuna is the lower stream of the [Brahmaputra River](#), one of the three main rivers of Bangladesh. It is characterized by a network of interlacing channels with numerous [sandbars](#) enclosed between them (known in [Bengali](#) as 'chars'). Life on these chars is harsh. Every year, the many Bangladeshis who make them their home face floods and river erosion which trap them in a never-ending cycle of poverty, suffering and struggle.

Hosne Ara was selected as a beneficiary for the CERF-funded emergency response project, implemented by FAO in partnership with Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS). The project provided Hosne Ara, and 48 other women from her village, with horticultural training and micro-gardening kits that contained vegetable seeds, worm composting materials, and tools. The women prepared their land and planted the seeds. The vegetables will feed their families, providing valuable nutrition. The women will be able to sell the excess produce in the local market. Hosne Ara plans to buy a young goat by adding the money from selling the vegetables to a livelihood cash grant of (BDT 6,364 or USD 75) that she received from the project. "This assistance means a lot to me", she said. "I planted all the seeds in my garden. The spinach, red amaranth and wax gourd are almost ready for harvest. Adding the profit that I will get from selling the surplus with the cash grant, I think I might have enough to buy a kid goat."

Contact:

Nur Ahamed Khondaker, PhD  
Assistant FAO Representative (Programme)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN  
FAO Representation in Bangladesh  
Road#8, House#37, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh  
Email: [Nur.Khondaker@fao.org](mailto:Nur.Khondaker@fao.org)

## UNICEF: WASH interventions in three flood-ravaged Bangladeshi districts drastically improve quality of life.

With support from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNICEF along with its partners Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Caritas and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) implemented “Provision of improved WASH services for the flood affected people in Jamalpur, Kurigram and Gaibanda districts of Bangladesh” project from July 2019 and January 2020 to provide improved WASH facilities for people following devastating floods in the Brahmaputra basin in 2019. The project reached 280,000 people and contributed to reduce life-threatening public health risks for the most affected communities and vulnerable groups, especially children, women, adolescent girls and people with disabilities in the project area. Shafiqul Islam, 42, one of the project beneficiaries whose Kurigram house was suddenly destroyed by the swelling Brahmaputra in July 2019 forcing him, his wife and five children to move in with his cousin in a riverine island known as Jhumkar Char under sadar upazila of Kurigram district. “In my lifetime, I have lost my house to the river at least 15 times,” he said. Shafiqul, a day labourer and sharecropper, says every time he saves and plans something, he finds the houses either eroded in the river or flooded. There are times when the family just starves. The eldest son goes to a madrasa in Kurigram, and the others roam around Jhumkar Char under Jatrapur union of Kurigram sadar upazila. He said remoteness of the area is a factor why government or aid agencies hardly go to their places with relief materials. This year is somewhat different. Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK), implementing partner of UNICEF Bangladesh, constructed a raised emergency latrine for them.

### **New Hope, Happiness**

Nurunnahar, wife of Shafiqul Islam, is very happy that they got something very useful.

“I am very happy. We got a cemented latrine. It is also raised and helpful even when there will be flood,” she said, adding that they never used such latrines before. In the past, they always used earthen and bamboo-made latrines – a way of defecation that is close to open one and spread odour.

“If there is flood, we can lift the tube well and there is no scope for water to be contaminated. So, we now have guarantee of safe drinking water,” she said.

“Now we will be protected from diseases. The environment around our homestead will also remain good,” said Nurunnahar.

The double platform tube well and bathing cubicle set up at the neighbour’s house, some 100 yards off her house, are also accessible to them. Bathing cubicles allow the women and girls to have better hygiene and cleanliness.

“Earlier, we used to go to the river for bathing in front of the men. We did not have privacy. Now it is also safe for the girls,” she said.

It is not just those who have received the new WASH facilities that will benefit – because they reduce the risk of an outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases in the affected areas, it is expected the whole community will have a better quality of life, while the strain on healthcare services will in turn be reduced.

Contact:

Md. Ruhul Amin (Deluxe)  
WASH Officer, WASH Section, Rangpur & Rajshahi Divisions  
UNICEF Bangladesh  
Email: [ramin@unicef.org](mailto:ramin@unicef.org)

### ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

<b>AAR</b>	After Action Review
<b>AFAD</b>	Association for Alternative Development
<b>ANC</b>	Anternal Care
<b>BD</b>	Bangladesh
<b>BDRCS</b>	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
<b>BDT</b>	Bangladesh Taka
<b>CCT</b>	Conditional Cash Transfer
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CVA</b>	Cash and Voucher Assistance
<b>DC</b>	Deputy Commissioner
<b>DK</b>	Dignity Kit
<b>DLS</b>	Department of Livestock Services
<b>DRRO</b>	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer
<b>ERRF</b>	Emergency Response and Recovery Fund
<b>ESDO</b>	Environment and Social Development Organization
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Siscussion
<b>FSC</b>	Food Security Cluster
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based Violence
<b>GoB</b>	Government of Bangladesh
<b>GUK</b>	Gana Unnayan Kendra
<b>HCTT</b>	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced people
<b>IFRC</b>	Interntional Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>JNA</b>	Joint Needs Assessment
<b>JNA</b>	Joint Needs Assessment
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interview
<b>LLIN</b>	Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets
<b>MoDMR</b>	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
<b>MoWCA</b>	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
<b>N/A</b>	Not applicable
<b>NAWG</b>	Needs Assessment Working Group
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Items
<b>PDM</b>	post distribution monitoring
<b>PIO</b>	Project Implementation Officer
<b>RDRS</b>	Rangpur Dinapur Rural Service
<b>RH</b>	Reproductive Health
<b>RR</b>	Rapid Response
<b>SEA</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>SHPR</b>	Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness and Response
<b>SMS</b>	Chinnomul Mohila Songstha
<b>SO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>SWAPNO</b>	Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities
<b>UN Women</b>	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNO</b>	Upazial Nirbahi Officer
<b>UP</b>	Upazila Parishads
<b>WASH</b>	Water Sanitation and Hygiene,
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WFS</b>	Women-friendly spaces