

**BANGLADESH  
RAPID RESPONSE  
CYCLONE AMPHAN  
2020**

**20-RR-BGD-43537**

Mia Seppo

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

## PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

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### Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

28.01.2021

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes  No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was 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

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Cyclone Amphan was the first climate-related disaster in the COVID-19 pandemic context in Bangladesh. However, given the high exposure to the impact of climate change and land erosion, the communities targeted continue to need massive investments to reduce risks of further humanitarian needs in the next cyclone and monsoon seasons and to facilitate their sustainable recovery. The prolonged displacement situations that took place in the context of that specific emergency were at that time difficult to assess and to monitor. The HCTT is now equipped with a Displacement Management Cluster which should facilitate these processes in the future. The [Lessons Learnt exercise](#) provides a series of recommendations taken on board in the HCTT 2021 workplan in order to sustain preparedness and response efforts.

### CERF's Added Value:

The CERF allocation was particularly critical given the direct impact of the cyclone and the compounded socio-economic impact of the pandemic. The allocation helped respond to time-critical needs despite the fast-evolving situation related to displacement situations and the early monsoon season which led to several storm surges affecting further targeted populations. Coordination amongst the humanitarian community was good notably in terms of provision of key messages to the beneficiaries. However, on the side of UN improvements could be done in terms of partner selection to avoid increased pressure on a few similar ones. Moreover, coordination with the GoB could have been stronger in terms of advocacy for increased targeted support and to fast track procurement processes during emergencies. A CERF allocation was of significant importance in Bangladesh not only as a mean to mobilize funding rapidly, but also as it represents a strong signal to other partners to engage and to support response efforts. As shown in the table 1 below, resources were mobilized from other sources as well.

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

Yes

Partially

No

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

Yes

Partially

No

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

Yes

Partially

No

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

Yes

Partially

No

## Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>:

All projects contributed to address the ERC's priority areas 1, 2 and 4. WFP project also contributed to address priority area 4. Support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence and women empowerment are top priorities. UNFPA project was directly focused on those including support to adolescent girls. UNFPA included transgender persons and female sex workers as core project beneficiaries. Moreover, acid attack survivors also benefitted through this project. FAO prioritized women for livestock, micro-gardening kits and fish farming inputs, considering the significant economic engagement of women in these areas. WFP provided cash transfers to women head/senior women of the households.

The [HCTT HRP for Cyclone Amphan](#) was the first HCTT HRP with a specific response target for a prioritized caseload of people with disabilities (PWDs). It helped the humanitarian community to mobilize and to reach those. More PWDs were reached than initially planned. UNDP provided accessible shelter reconstruction/repair support for PWDs through consultation and participation. UNFPA also supported those with limited mobility (such as pregnant/lactating mothers and women/girls with disabilities) who received their kits via family representatives or through doorstep delivery. UNICEF and partners developed four different latrine designs that meet the critical needs of people with disabilities. WFP facilitated the availability of cash-out agents to reach homes of disabled beneficiaries to help them avoid having to physically travel to the agent's point. WFP also advocated for disabled beneficiaries to have access and support from various social safety net programmes through discussions with the local administrations and key sectoral offices of government.

Furthermore, UNICEF facilitated the provision of psychosocial support to children, including access to child service hubs with multisectoral programming interventions and reintegration into family and community. To prevent and mitigate protection risks for GBV and Violence against Children (VAC), community-based child protection system coordinated all activities with the key justice actors, including social services. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, all partners supported safety of staff and volunteers by orienting them on infection prevention measures and ensured social distancing during awareness sessions. Concerning the multipurpose cash transfers interventions led by WFP, anonymity was ensured for any project participant or community members who contacted WFP over the toll-free hotline number. Throughout the implementation all transfers to participants were as transparent as possible in order to avoid fraud. All staff were briefed on protection related issues and protocols to ensure that women and children specifically were not placed in any jeopardy. Project partners were also given AAP and PSEA orientations prior to any engagement with project beneficiaries.

Providing Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) through IEC material was an integral part of the WFP project.

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<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 HCTs/UNCTs 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. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>
CERF	5,012,069
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	8,782,502 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>13,794,571</b>

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	20-RR-FAO-022	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	960,000
UNDP	20-RR-UDP-004	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	939,946
UNFPA	20-RR-FPA-026	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	1,011,916
UNICEF	20-RR-CEF-039	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	675,112
UNICEF	20-RR-CEF-039	Protection - Child Protection	362,560
UNICEF	20-RR-CEF-039	Nutrition - Nutrition	212,535
WFP	20-RR-WFP-033	Multi-purpose cash (not sector-specific) - Multi-purpose cash (not sector-specific)	850,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,012,069</b>

**Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)**

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>3,024,459</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	538,294
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	880,627
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	568,689
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>1,987,610</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,012,069</b>

\* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex

<sup>2</sup> Detailed information is presented on the Response Dashboard prepared by the UN RCO and on the Final Financial Tracking Dashboard of Cyclone Amphan prepared by the [Localization Technical Working Group \(LTWG\)](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/infographic/financial-tracking-dashboard-cyclone-amphanltwg-bangladesh) under the HCTT:  
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/infographic/financial-tracking-dashboard-cyclone-amphanltwg-bangladesh>;  
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/hctt-cyclone-amphan-response-plan-monitoring-final-dashboard-6>

## 2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

### Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

On 20 May 2020, Cyclone Amphan made landfall in India near the border with Bangladesh with wind speeds of 130-140 km/h. In Bangladesh, at least 26 people lost their lives and 7 people were injured. The cyclone has affected 10 million people in 19 districts in Bangladesh. According to preliminary reports, 331,000 houses, 2,000 schools, 200 bridges and culverts, 150km of embankments, 1,100km of roads, an unknown number of toilets and 220 sources of drinking water have been damaged, and 61,000 houses destroyed. 200,000 hectares of crops have been damaged and 12,000 shrimp enclosures washed away. In affected health facilities, 73% of malnutrition units are closed. The overall damage was initially estimated at \$130 million. Some 500,000 women and girls in the affected area no longer have access to sexual and reproductive health services. Reports indicate an increase in domestic violence.

### Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated \$5 million from CERF's rapid response window to support life-saving humanitarian relief in Bangladesh. Out of the 10 million people affected, the CERF request focuses on 250,000 people who are among the most vulnerable and affected, including 64,000 people with disabilities, as well as third-gender persons, unaccompanied children, children at risk of child labor, children suffering from severe acute malnutrition due to the cyclone's impact, vulnerable farmers and fishermen, and female-headed households. This includes 100,000 people currently in emergency shelters or whose houses have been destroyed. The 250,000 people targeted for assistance include 72,765 men, 73,275 women, 51,740 boys and 52,220 girls. Activities were implemented within 4 months. The prioritized life-saving assistance package consisted of (1) emergency water, sanitation and hygiene interventions with emergency nutrition assistance and protection; (2) protection interventions targeting women and girls with integrated emergency sexual and reproductive health; (3) emergency livelihoods assistance; (4) shelter emergency assistance; and (5) multi-purpose cash assistance, among others.

### People Directly Reached:

A total of 324,933 persons (Women 30%, Men 21%, Girls 27%, Boys 22%) including 7,696 people with disabilities benefited directly from the CERF funded projects. This total corresponds to the addition of the number of "other affected persons" directly reached by the WASH interventions and the addition of the addition of "internally displaced people" reached by the WASH project, the Nutrition project and the GBV project. More women and girls were reached than initially planned due to the savings which were made possible in the UNFPA-led intervention. Given that each project was focused on a specific sector, there was no double-counting per sector. Given that the population displaced reached by each concerned project was different, double-counting was avoided in the process used to reach this total figure.

### People Indirectly Reached:

The implementation of CERF funded projects helped indirectly the families of the neighbours and relatives of 12% of the shelter project targeted caseload. Indeed, shelter assistance facilitated the return of people displaced and hosted by neighbours and relatives to their places of origin. It alleviated the pressure on the community. Furthermore, the dissemination of life-saving messages including through posters on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Child Marriage, SRHR and on psychosocial support reached an estimated population of 207,520 persons. Through the multi-purpose cash assistance, approximately 57,352 family members of the assisted households indirectly benefitted from the response.

**Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster\***

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	16,530	17,204	13,524	14,076	<b>61,334</b>	17,945	18,894	14,420	15,876	<b>67,135</b>
Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	10,219	10,219	10,219	10,219	<b>40,876</b>	16,353	14,867	7,738	8,094	<b>47,052</b>
Multi-purpose cash (not sector-specific)	28,955	27,944	6,633	7,087	<b>70,619</b>	27,105	20,937	12,457	13,567	<b>74,066</b>
Nutrition	16,000	0	51,000	49,000	<b>116,000</b>	16,064	0	50,765	51,627	<b>118,456</b>
Protection - Child Protection	80,000	30,000	53,000	50,000	<b>213,000</b>	44,673	65,397	62,250	69,940	<b>242,260</b>
Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	42,120	6,700	21,600	4,400	<b>74,820</b>	61,599	26,530	109,252	62,411	<b>259,792</b>
Water Sanitation Hygiene	80,000	67,000	53,000	50,000	<b>250,000</b>	84,872	64,808	66,765	67,630	<b>284,075</b>

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls, and boys <18.

**Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category\***

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	62,316	43,058
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	187,684	281,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>324,933</b>

**Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\***

Sex & Age	Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	80,000	98,152	480	3,181
Men	67,000	67,379	100	1,627
Girls	53,000	88,052	1,530	1,509
Boys	50,000	71,350	1,470	1,379
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>324,933</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>7,696</b>



## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 2. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 20-RR-FAO-022

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	FAO	<b>Country:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-FAO-022
<b>Project title:</b>	Emergency Support to Protect Food Security, Livelihood and Livestock in the Cyclone Amphan-Affected Areas		
<b>Start date:</b>	21/06/2020	<b>End date:</b>	20/12/2020
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 6,667,303</b>	
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 990,000</b>	
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 960,000</b>	
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 60,543</b>	
	Government Partners	US\$ 0	
	International NGOs	US\$ 0	
	National NGOs	US\$ 60,543	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The CERF grant enabled FAO to support 9,774 households (consisting of 47,052 people composed of 51% female, 34% children, with 12% HHs having disabled members) from Satkhira, Khulna, Patuakhali and Barguna districts between July to December 2020. This included agriculture supplies (seeds, fertilizer, tools) for crop production (2122), micro gardening kits for homestead food production (1415), nutrient dense livestock feed (2830), veterinary services (1907), and fish farming kits (1500). The input was delivered along with electronic cash transfers under FAO's Cash Plus Modality. Cash for Work actions for undertaken for community asset restoration including embankment, road-way and facilities rehabilitation. During post-distribution monitoring (PDM) an overall 63% of HHs stated high satisfaction with the distribution process finding the assistance timely and useful in enabling them to restore their livelihoods or recover early in the following growing season after the crisis. The beneficiaries primarily reported utilizing cash on food (22%), agricultural inputs e.g. seed/ fertilizer/ equipment/ livestock/ fodder/ medicine (26%) and shelter materials (23%). Additionally, 64% of HHs reported using the storage drums/silos for storing food followed by 17% for storing seeds and 10% for storing clean water.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

Apart from the impact of COVID-19 already affecting the communities, the cyclone caused prolonged waterlogging in some affected pockets which constrained rapid intervention. Availability of quality inputs, at the high quantity required, was a challenge that affected the timeliness of distribution. In the case of electronic cash transfers, a large proportion of the female beneficiaries lacked active bKash accounts, requiring that FAO and its local partners had to provide additional support to arrange bKash accounts for many of the most vulnerable households. In some locations the unavailability of extension officials, many also victims of displacement and loss, also slowed down the beneficiary selection process. Upon consultation with UNRCO and CERF Secretariat, FAO was able to cover an additional 1200 HHs with the provision of fish farming kits (a priority need recognized in the JNA) by reducing the target beneficiaries from CFW by 510 HHs, and through cost saving from bulk procurement.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	10,219	10,219	10,219	10,219	40,876	16,353	14,867	7,738	8,094	47,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>40,876</b>	<b>16,353</b>	<b>14,867</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>47,052</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	480	100	1,340	1,340	3,260	336	456	173	198	1163

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

N/A

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** To support extremely vulnerable and high-risk households with life-saving support through agriculture livelihood and cash for work assistance

**Output 1** 2,122 cyclone-affected households have restored agricultural crop production

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	2,122 activity beneficiaries are identified and registered under transparent targeting process overseen by FAO and DAE by third week of project implementation	100%, 2,122	2,122	Filled up HH survey checklist
Indicator 1.2	2,122 project beneficiaries receive crop production packages by 8th week of project implementation	100%, 2,122	2,122	Muster-roll
Indicator 1.3	2,122 project beneficiaries receive cash transfers by 8th week of project implementation	100%, 2,122	2,122	bKash transfer records
Indicator 1.4	2 projects follow up visits undertaken to gauge performance and impact results by project end date	100%, 2 documented follow up visits	2	Field visit reports

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** Time frame delayed due to unavailability of quality inputs and prolonged waterlogging in certain project locations

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Undertake joint targeting of households with concerned stakeholders and beneficiaries under the guidance of the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)	FAO, DAE, Uttaran, Shushilan
Activity 1.2	Distribution of crop production packages to targeted households	FAO, DAE, Uttaran, Shushilan
Activity 1.3	Distribution of FAO Cash Plus intervention	FAO, DAE, Uttaran, Shushilan, bKash
Activity 1.4	Follow up monitoring and provision of technical support with DAE	FAO, DAE, Uttaran, Shushilan

**Output 2** 1,415 cyclone-affected households are undertaking home food production for consumption and sale

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	1,415 activity beneficiaries are identified and registered under transparent targeting process overseen by FAO and DAE by third week of project implementation	100%, 1,415 hhs	1,415	Filled up HH survey checklist
Indicator 2.2	1,415 project beneficiaries receive crop production packages by 8th week of project implementation	100%, 1,415 hhs	1,415	Muster-roll
Indicator 2.3	1,415 project beneficiaries receive cash transfers by 8th week of project implementation	100%, 1,415 hhs	1,415	bKash transfer records
Indicator 2.4	2 project follow-up visits undertaken to gauge performance and impact results by project end date	100%, 2 documented follow up visits	2	Field visit reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Undertake joint targeting of households with concerned stakeholders and beneficiaries under the guidance of the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)	FAO, DAE, Uttaran, Shushilan		
Activity 2.2	Distribution of Micro-Gardening Kits and cash to targeted households	FAO, DAE, Uttaran, Shushilan		
Activity 2.3	Distribution of FAO Cash Plus intervention	FAO, DAE, Uttaran, Shushilan, bKash		
Activity 2.4	Follow up monitoring and provision of technical support with DAE	FAO, DAE, Uttaran, Shushilan		

**Output 3** 2,830 cyclone-affected households resume livestock rearing as livelihoods

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	2,830 activity beneficiaries are identified and registered under transparent targeting process overseen by FAO and DAE by third week of project implementation	100%, 2,830 hhs	2,830	Filled up HH survey checklist
Indicator 3.2	2,830 project beneficiaries receive crop production packages by 10th week of project implementation	100%, 2,830 hhs	2,830	Muster-roll
Indicator 3.3	2,830 project beneficiaries receive cash transfers by 8th week of project implementation	100%, 2,830 hhs	2,830	bKash transfer records

Indicator 3.4	2 project follow-up visits undertaken to gauge performance and impact results by project end date	100%, 2 documented follow up visits	2	Field visit reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Delayed due to unavailability of quality inputs and transportation to remote locations		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 3.1	Undertake joint targeting of households with concerned stakeholders and beneficiaries under the guidance of the Department of Livestock Services (DLS)	FAO, DLS, Uttaran, Shushilan		
Activity 3.2	Distribution of livestock inputs and cash to targeted households	FAO, DLS, Uttaran, Shushilan, bKash		
Activity 3.3	Follow up monitoring and provision of technical support with DLS	FAO, DLS, Uttaran, Shushilan		

<b>Output 4</b>	707 cyclone-affected households re-engaged in fisheries production			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</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	707 activity beneficiaries are identified and registered under transparent targeting process overseen by FAO and DoF by third week of project implementation	100%, 707 hhs/	1,907	Filled up HH survey checklist
Indicator 4.2	707 project beneficiaries receive crop production packages by 10th week of project implementation	100%, 707 hhs	1,907	Muster-roll
Indicator 4.3	707 project beneficiaries receive cash transfers by 8th week of project implementation	100%, 707 hhs	1,907	bKash transfer records
Indicator 4.4	2 project follow-up visits undertaken to gauge performance and impact results by project end date	100%, 2 documented follow up visits	2	Field visit reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Cost saving from bulk procurement		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 4.1	Undertake joint targeting of households with concerned stakeholders and beneficiaries	FAO, DoF, Uttaran, Shushilan		
Activity 4.2	Distribution of Micro-Gardening Kits to extremely poor farmers (inclusive or technical orientation) by week 8 of project implementation	FAO, DoF, Uttaran, Shushilan		
Activity 4.3	Distribution of FAO Cash Plus intervention	FAO, DoF, Uttaran, Shushilan, bKash		
Activity 4.4	Follow up monitoring and provision of technical support	FAO, DoF, Uttaran, Shushilan		

**Output 5** 1,500 cyclone-affected households receive immediate income from CFW activities

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	1,500 activity beneficiaries and work sites are identified and registered under transparent targeting process overseen by FAO and DOE throughout weeks 8 and 12 of project implementation	100%, 2,010	1,500	Filled up HH survey checklist
Indicator 5.2	1,500 project beneficiaries receive timely payments (within weeks of days worked) during project implementation	100%, 2,010	1,500	bKash transfer records
Indicator 5.3	Weekly monitoring of work sites undertaken to ensure decent, safe	100%, follow up visits conducted from weeks 8 through 16	100%	Field visit reports

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** N/A

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 5.1	Identification and planning of suitable work sites	FAO, Uttaran, Shushilan, Local government institutions
Activity 5.2	Undertake joint targeting of households with concerned stakeholders and beneficiaries	FAO, Uttaran, Shushilan, Local government institutions
Activity 5.3	Undertaking of weekly work plans	FAO, Uttaran, Shushilan, Local government institutions
Activity 5.4	Distribution of FAO Cash component intervention	FAO, Uttaran, Shushilan, Local government institutions, bKash
Activity 5.5	Follow up monitoring and provision of technical support with DAE	FAO, Uttaran, Shushilan, Local government institutions

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>3</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education, and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) 4:

<sup>3</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC 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. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>4</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

The beneficiary household selection was facilitated in close consultation with local extension offices (Department of Agricultural Extension-DAE, Department of Livestock Services-DLS, Department of Fisheries-DoF) and local government representatives (Union Parishad, Administration). After verification through HH survey (with briefs on selection criteria and objectives), community consultations were arranged to gather community feedback on the preliminary lists. At both the inception meeting and the individual community consultations, the project stakeholders and beneficiaries were informed about the details of the project. In addition, there were banners/signage at distribution points and cash for work sites containing project information and instructions on the use of complaint/feedback mechanisms.

**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

A standard AAP message was developed at the very inception of the project that included information on the use of the complaint and feedback mechanism as well as the complaints hotline number. Complaint boxes were established at distribution points and cash for work sites and were checked and followed up daily.

**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

The common AAP message also included aspects of PSEA and mechanisms in place to address these.

**d. Focus on women, girls, and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Women were primarily targeted for livestock, micro-gardening kits and fish farming inputs, considering the significant economic engagement of women in these areas. This resulted with 27% of the beneficiaries being female with some 42% female-headed HHs, with another 20% HHs consisting of pregnant/lactating mothers including some 13 HHs with transgender members.

**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Households with disabled members were prioritized during selection and a total of 1163 HHs were assisted under the criteria. To address their special needs, designated sitting arrangements, fresh water and accessible toilet facilities were ensured in addition to masks, hand sanitizer and social distancing measures.

**f. Protection:**

All staff were briefed on protection related issues and protocols to ensure that women and children specifically were not placed in any jeopardy. Project partners were also given AAP and PSEA orientations prior to any engagement with project beneficiaries. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Unit specialists followed up with regular monitoring and oversight missions.

**g. Education:**

Not applicable

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

**Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	47,052

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.



If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

FAO opted a “Cash-Plus” approach for this specific response. As such, each of the input support packages (crop, vegetable gardening, livestock, fisheries) included supplementary electronic transfers intended for livelihood capitals along with urgent needs. In addition, the cash packages along with the CfW rates were in line with FSC guidelines and Cash Working Group.

<b>Parameters of the used CVA modality:</b>				
<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
Activity 1.3 Distribution of FAO Cash Plus intervention	2,122	US\$ 76,286	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	Restricted
Activity 2.3 Distribution of FAO Cash Plus intervention	1,415	US\$ 50,289	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	Restricted
Activity 3.2 Distribution of livestock inputs and cash to targeted households	2,830	US\$ 101,739	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	Restricted
Activity 4.3 Distribution of FAO Cash Plus intervention	1,907	US\$ 68,557	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	Restricted
Activity 5.4 Distribution of FAO Cash component intervention	1,500	US\$ 53,925	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries, and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	Restricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
With assistance from @FAO #Bangladesh, Uttaran has been conducting its 'Emergency Support to Protect Food Security, Livelihood and Livestock in the #Cyclone #Amphan-Affected Areas' in #Barguna and #Patuakhali. #EmergencyAssistance #cycloneamphan #cashforwork	<a href="https://twitter.com/OrgUttaran/status/1338079043875303426">https://twitter.com/OrgUttaran/status/1338079043875303426</a>
Thank you @UNCERF for funding @FAO project in #Bangladesh  ☛ assisting vulnerable & high-risk households affected by #CycloneAmphan with life-saving support through agriculture livelihood and cash for work assistance  ☞ <a href="http://bit.ly/2ZrJTQx">http://bit.ly/2ZrJTQx</a> #ZeroHunger #fightfoodcrises	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1278445312642818053">https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1278445312642818053</a>

## 3.2 Project Report 20-RR-UDP-004

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNDP	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	20-RR-UDP-004
Project title:	Emergency shelter support for the most vulnerable cyclone Amphan affected Female Headed families in Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali and Barguna districts of Bangladesh.		
Start date:	23/06/2020	End date:	22/12/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 5,525,058
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 939,946
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 939,946
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 58,118
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 58,118
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, UNDP and its partners provided emergency life-saving shelter cash and technical assistance for rebuilding the damaged houses of 14,500 females headed cyclone Amphan affected families in four coastal belt districts. Considering the geographic vulnerability triggered by house damages, the support sheltered 6,000 households (HH) in Khulna; 5,000 HH in Satkhira; 1,500 HH in Barguna; and 2,000 HHs in Patuakhali districts. Under the overall guidance from Department of Disaster Management (DDM), shelter cluster partners the support for rebuilding their damaged houses was achieved under the COVID-19 context and allowed for maintaining the Shelter SPHERE standards. The effective utilization of cash grant for shelter rebuilding was ensured by our technical teams through disseminating the technical understanding and support as per the need of a particular house itself and community-based outreach workers/volunteer were also engaged to support FHHs in procuring their shelter items. Gender specific support and guideline on COVID-19 safety measure were maintained strictly to ensure a dignified and safer stay against possible risks from future disasters. Between July-October 2020, covering 206 Unions under 26 Upazilas; the project reached approximately 67,135 people- especially the women and adolescence girl, children, people with disability and elderly people who were living on the embankment, road and open space and supported to return their home for a safer, dignified stay.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	16,530	17,204	13,524	14,076	61,334	17,945	18,894	14,420	15,876	67,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,530</b>	<b>17,204</b>	<b>13,524</b>	<b>14,076</b>	<b>61,334</b>	<b>17,945</b>	<b>18,894</b>	<b>14,420</b>	<b>15,876</b>	<b>67,135</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	15	35	10	30	90	36	42	12	25	115

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

It is estimated that approximately 12% of the affected households took temporarily shelter in their neighborhood friends and families' house during the crisis. These neighborhoods/relatives' families were indirectly benefited as and when these affected families returned their houses. The carpenters, unskilled construction laborer and small enterprises who were unemployed due to COVID-19 became benefitted through income and selling of house-repairing materials for house repairing work. The project promoted COVID safety measures on "decongestion standard on living space"- that not only benefited the affected HHs but also been communicated to the neighbors as per the need of their house itself.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	14,500 Female Headed Households (FHH) who lost their houses and are currently displaced will benefit from emergency lifesaving shelter cash assistance and technical support in Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna and Patuakhali districts.			
<b>Output 1</b>	14,500 Female Headed Households in Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna and Patuakhali districts received emergency lifesaving shelter cash assistance and technical support.			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</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 Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna and Patuakhali districts who received an emergency lifesaving shelter cash assistance and technical support	14,500	14,500	Mobile cash transfer data sheet and Master Roll
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Emergency Shelter cash assistance package (Cash for shelter repairing i.e. procuring rebuilding materials for roofing, fencing, partition and decongestion of accommodation, shelter tools (e.g. hand saw, hammer, nails, shovel, rope etc.) including labor cost for house plinth repair) and technical support for fully and partially damaged FHHs @ BDT 4500/HH	Respective Upazila and Union Parishads, DRRF UNDP team, Technical Officers, NGO partners-Uttaran, Shushilan, Mobile Banking agents -Bikash and Rocket		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>5</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education, and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>6</sup>:

In coordination with local government and other UN agencies; UNDP with support from NGO Partners were responsible for identifying beneficiaries. However, beneficiary selection process was a bottom-up approaches with community consensus where the Union Chair selected the primary beneficiaries based on the criteria and priority set under project proposal. Once the beneficiary list was finalized and endorsed by the UNO, the selected beneficiaries were notified by the Chair of Union Parishad and made accountable to disseminate the project activities to vulnerable and marginalized groups in all phases of the project. However, due to COVID-19 context limited community consultation process could be possible. 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. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

A consultative process starting from the DC office down to Union Parishad Chairs, coordination among UN agencies, and between partners' NGO was the essence of this implementation. The project introduced a complaint mechanism for communities to provide feedback on programmes and to submit complaints to ensure that they receive a timely response. The affected people were provided with relevant information through posters, physical complaint box at each union Parishad office premises, hanging beneficiary list at the UNO office. 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 with confidentiality.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

Existing general guidance on PSEA was applied. A call center (free hotline 333) and complain boxes were set up to receive questions or grievances related to PSEA. Beneficiaries were frequently briefed on various shelter repair related risks e.g. use of labor, safe marketplace to purchase shelter kits/tools, visiting hours to the market etc. Field staff and implementing partners worked closely with the GBV cluster focal points to address and assess those risks of GBV and offered quality GBV response services.

### d. Focus on women, girls, and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Considering women have restricted livelihood opportunities and lower rates of education, less access to decision-making, and less ownership and control over assets; the emergency shelter response was tailored to meet the specific and diverse needs of Female-headed households who lost their houses. This was further prioritized through collecting door-to-door sex and age-disaggregated data for a better beneficiary selection process for shelter interventions and thus achieved greater gender equity in meeting the needs of the affected population with a particular focus on women.

### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

<sup>5</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC 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. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>6</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

The project does not focus specifically on persons with disability but considered disability as part of a larger vulnerability-based beneficiary selection criteria. Technical support and guidance addressed to (1) Provide accessible shelter reconstruction support for disables through consultation and participation. (2) Offered technical suggestion to house repair construction workers in disable friendly repair and maintenance works.

**f. Protection:**

Since our 100% beneficiaries were Female Headed Household, as such we used the platform of UNWOMEN, UNFPA, GBV Cluster to address such issues.

**g. Education:**

N/A

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

**Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	14,500

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Mobile banking cash transfer used to disburse the cash to the beneficiary's mobile bank account through Bikash and Rocket service providers. The final list with mobile account is prepared and endorsed by UNO, UP Chair, and NGO partners and UNDP Technical Officer submit the final list to UNDP Finance for the disbursement of a cash grant to respective accounts.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Emergency Shelter cash assistance	14,500	US\$ 768,551	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	Unrestricted

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

Title	Weblink
Inception Meeting on with District Commissioner of Khulna and other stakeholders. "CERF Beneficiaries Selection Shelter Cash Grant "	<a href="https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=3755876854445950&amp;id=100000710162811&amp;sfnsn=mo">https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=3755876854445950&amp;id=100000710162811&amp;sfnsn=mo</a>

Inception Meeting with UNO Dumuria Upazila of Khulna	<a href="https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2778538702365420&amp;id=100006279522216&amp;sfnsn=mo">https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2778538702365420&amp;id=100006279522216&amp;sfnsn=mo</a>
Third Party Beneficiary Validation- by Bangladesh Scout	<a href="https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=787890185086301&amp;id=100015959795560">https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=787890185086301&amp;id=100015959795560</a>
FGD on effective utilization of Shelter Cash Grant in house repair and rehabilitation	<a href="https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=184455473242359&amp;id=100050337217481">https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=184455473242359&amp;id=100050337217481</a>

### 3.3 Project Report 20-RR-FPA-026

#### 1. Project Information

<b>Agency:</b>	UNFPA	<b>Country:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-FPA-026
<b>Project title:</b>	Protecting of women and girls affected by cyclone Amphan		
<b>Start date:</b>	19/06/2020	<b>End date:</b>	18/12/2020
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

#### Funding

<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 4,117,039</b>
<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,024,916</b>
<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,011,916</b>
<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>
Government Partners	US\$ 70,487
International NGOs	US\$ 782,445
National NGOs	US\$ 24,415
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0

#### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

"Protecting of women and girls affected by cyclone Amphan" Project, funded by CERF, was implemented by UNFPA Bangladesh, Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and UNFPA's implementing partners (IPs) CARE, ActionAid Bangladesh, Plan International & CWFD.

The project contributed to the increased access of women and adolescent girls to lifesaving GBV services and critical information by delivering Dignity Kits to 14,829 women of reproductive age (WRA) (ages 15 to 49) including pregnant, lactating, 962 women with disabilities, 210 transgender persons, 97 sex workers, 50 acid survivors and providing PSS and PFA services to 3,890 women and girls. Furthermore, 2,222 GBV survivors received referral services and over 41,000 project beneficiaries (including WRA, Women with disabilities, transgender persons, and female sex workers) received contextualized lifesaving GBV service-related information.

The project played a significant role in providing lifesaving GBV services and raising the awareness of women and adolescents in the areas of sexual and reproductive health services and critical information, including information on GBV risk mitigation. Particularly, 6,201 adolescent girls (including 124 girls with disabilities) were provided with Menstrual Health Management Kits, 1,146 women and girls (GBV survivors, patients with critical obstetric emergency needs, pregnant mothers, etc.) received unconditional grant support and another 7,706 women received maternal and pregnancy care services from midwives, deployed in 10 Union Health & Family Welfare Centres (UHFWC). Approximately 63,000 adolescents and youth (ages 10-24) of both sexes received messages on health, SRHR, GBV and PSS through megaphone messaging, community radio and local TV cable channel. In addition, more than 70,000 beneficiaries (ages 10-24) were reached through 10,940 posters, disseminated in different public institutions. Besides, the maternal healthcare and family planning services of 10 UHFWCs were upgraded through providing them with RH Kits 6B-s.

The Project reached 259,792 beneficiaries in 25 Unions of 4 severely affected districts (Khulna, Satkhira, Potuakhali and Barguna) by the cyclone Amphan. The project made a tangible contribution in mitigating GBV and SRHR-related risks among women and adolescent girls,



living in the areas affected by cyclone Amphane through providing lifesaving services and relief as well as raising awareness on the mentioned issues.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

UNFPA procured bulk amount of Dignity and MHM kits so the cost per unit was lower than budgeted amount which resulted in savings. To use them, a reprogramming request was made by UNFPA and approved by CERF aiming to increase the beneficiary coverage and maximize the utilization of allocated funds.

UNFPA completed all the planned activities according to the project timeline in collaboration with the government stakeholder (DGHS) and IPs (CARE, ActionAid Bangladesh, Plan International and CWFD). UNFPA and its partners conducted a series of exercises to better monitor, evaluate, learn, and document the impact of the project. This includes Alapon 'Conversation' helpline service delivery effectiveness assessment, surveys among unconditional cash recipients, the development of lessons learnt and best practice reports, installed billboards, development of GBV&SRHR related posters, and promotion of maternal care services through outreach activities among women of reproductive age.

The initial target for poster distribution for Plan International under activity 2.6 was 2400 copies (300 per Upazila) it was increased to 7680 copies with the prior approval from UNFPA. The cost was covered from the underspent amount of flashcard printing.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	17,512	1,500	6,600	1,400	27,012	13,280	2,571	20,645	3,045	39,541
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	24,608	5,200	15,000	3,000	47,808	48,319	23,959	88,607	59,366	220,251
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,120</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>74,820</b>	<b>61,599</b>	<b>26,530</b>	<b>109,252</b>	<b>62,411</b>	<b>259,792</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	480	0	144	0	624	1,480	0	124	0	1,604

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

One of the major goals of the project was the dissemination of life-saving messages on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Child Marriage, SRHR and psychosocial support during disaster among the population of the affected areas.

Life-saving messages were disseminated through megaphones, attached on rented vehicles. During the 5 days of the awareness raising campaign approximately 100,000 people living in 8 Upazilas were reached. According to estimations, at least 27,900 of the overall number were young people (ages 15-24), including 10,700 adolescent girls. Those of their contacts, acquaintances, and family members, with whom beneficiaries shared the messages disseminated, should also be considered as indirect beneficiaries of the project.

In addition, based on the calculations, conducted by the Implementing Partner, additional 107,520 people received life-saving messages through 7,680 posters, disseminated in different public institutions. Among them 69,977 were in the 10-24 age group and 38,400 were older.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To deliver lifesaving GBV response and reduce GBV risks including avoidable morbidity and mortality of women and adolescent girls affected by Cyclone Amphan, through integrated protection, sexual and reproductive health services, and information.			
<b>Output 1</b>	Women and adolescent girls specifically at risk of GBV have emergency access to lifesaving GBV response services and critical information, including psychosocial support (PSS) services			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</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 1.1	Number of women, girls, women with disability, transgender (TG) (3rd gender) in the cyclone affected districts who received Dignity Kits	14,500	14,839	Master Role, Beneficiary list
Indicator 1.2	Number of women and girls referred to multisectoral lifesaving services including medical care/SRHR service and clinical management of rape (CMR)	2000	2,222	Beneficiary list, Alapon Service Delivery Record
Indicator 1.3	Number of women and girls receive Psychosocial support (PSS) and Psychological First Aid First (PFA) and lifesaving critical information on GBV, SRHR and COVID19 (including women with disabilities)	3000	3,890	Phone call register
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procurement and Distribution of Dignity Kits to the cyclone affected women and girls in Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali and Barguna	Action Aid and CARE		
Activity 1.2	Provide Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) to GBV Survivors	Action Aid and CARE		

Activity 1.3	Ensuring GBV referral pathway in the affected districts is effectively functioning and updated accordingly.	Action Aid and CARE
Activity 1.4	Refreshers training provided to GBV case workers on Psychosocial Support services (PSS)/ Psychological First Aid (PFA) and referrals	Action Aid and CARE
Activity 1.5	Provide orientation to non GBV actors on GBV basic concept, GBV guiding principles and referrals	Action Aid and CARE
Activity 1.6	Contextualize lifesaving GBV service information and disseminate among beneficiaries (third gender, female sex workers).	Action Aid and CARE

**Output 2** Women, adolescents, and youth have increased access to lifesaving and essential sexual and reproductive health services and critical information, including information on GBV risk mitigation

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of women and girls receiving cash assistance through bKash	1000	1,146	Master Role, bKash Record, Clinical and OCC Records
Indicator 2.2	Number of pregnant women benefiting from midwifery services	6760	7,706	UHFWC Patient Records
Indicator 2.3	Number of union health facilities equipped with RH kit commodities and supplies	10	10	Signed receipts
Indicator 2.4	Number of health care workers receiving refresher training on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR)	20	20	Participation List
Indicator 2.5	Number of Adolescent & Youth benefitting from the Alapon helpline	1100	2,461	Alapon Service Delivery Record
Indicator 2.6	Number of adolescent girls who received MHM kits	5200	6,201	Master Role, Beneficiary list

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** N/A

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Unconditional Cash assistance through bKash to support access to SRHR and GBV services	Action Aid and CARE
Activity 2.2	Deploy midwives to union health facilities to provide life-saving SRHR and GBV services	DGHS
Activity 2.3	Refresher training for Health Service workers on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR)	UNFPA
Activity 2.4	Activate a surge roster of trained Alapon "Conversation" helpline counsellors on adolescent and youth SRHR, PSS, and GBV	Concerned Women for Family Development

Activity 2.5	Connect A&Y as well as parents and caregivers to the PSS counselling services provided by the Alapon "Conversation" helpline and help desk	Plan International Bangladesh, Concerned Women for Family Development
Activity 2.6	Develop and disseminate lifesaving messaging on SRHR, GBV, and PSS for A&Y and parents and caregivers using alternative means of communication	Plan International Bangladesh, Concerned Women for Family Development
Activity 2.7	Distribute clean delivery and post rape kits (RH kits) to midwives and health care workers at union health facilities	DGHS
Activity 2.8	Distribute MHM kits to adolescent girls	Plan International Bangladesh, Concerned Women for Family Development

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>7</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education, and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>8</sup>:

UNFPA Bangladesh coordinated with implementing partners during the entire project cycle to make sure severely affected population by the Cyclone Amphan benefitted through the project interventions. Through the project UNFPA reached almost all groups of beneficiaries, affected by cyclone Amphan. Within the COVID-19 context, UNFPA adopted some innovative approaches to disseminate awareness messages and GBV referral pathways through engaging local radio station, cable TV network service and Alapon helpline. Megaphone messaging, poster/leaflets distribution were also effective communication channels with community people.

The MHM kits were designed after an extensive consultation with crisis affected girls to ensure that the kits truly met their needs. Crisis affected young people were also engaged in the implementation and monitoring of the project and were capacitated to promote their empowerment, confidence, and skills development. The volunteers received all the necessary trainings. Project monitoring was done mostly virtually but some physical monitoring visits also were implemented to track the project implementation.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNFPA and its partners designated two female staff members (one from UNFPA team and the other one from the IP staff) to serve as complaint response mechanism (CRM) focal persons. Their contact numbers were included into MHM kits so that the recipient can could make a call if she come across to any issue (missing items in the kit or occurrence of a problem during the kit distribution). Both UNFPA and IP-s followed up on each complaint received – which were largely focused on missing items in the MHM kits – to address the issues of the beneficiaries and meet their expectation. The CRM contact number was displayed in the distribution spots as well.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

<sup>7</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC 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. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>8</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

The UNFPA Partners, Action Aid, Care, Plan and CWFD conducted brief training on Minimum Standards and GBV guiding principles to the local IP staff and volunteers prior to their engagement in the distribution of Dignity/ MHM Kits. UNFPA, Action Aid, CWFD, Plan International and Care ensured site monitoring of the distribution points to facilitate safe and smooth distribution of kits among women, girls, and transgender and sex worker groups. Also, to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse at the distribution point number of women staffs/volunteers were engaged in managing beneficiary que, distribution etc. With the help of local government security and safety were ensured for the beneficiaries.

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**d. Focus on women, girls, and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Dignity kits were intended to contribute to strengthening gender equitable benefits for women, therefore the package was customised as per the practical needs of women, girls, transgender, sex workers based on the norms of appropriateness cherished by their local community and social context that would promote their mobility and safety.

GBV survivors received direct support through the project through unconditional grant support as well as referral pathway. Transgender persons and the female sex workers are mostly excluded during any disaster response but UNFPA considered them core project beneficiaries. They received dignity kits, GBV related services. Some acid survivors also benefitted through this project.

The protection of adolescent girls as well as their empowerment was the crux of the project. MHM kits were specifically designed and customized to address the unique needs and challenges experienced by adolescent girls in terms of their menstrual health. The flash cards included in the kits, contained important contact numbers of nearby health facilities, as well as other related information, aiming to increase girls' mobility and ability to access essential information and services.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The project maintained a specific focus on addressing the needs of women and girls with disabilities. Particularly, 124 adolescents from families with PwDs received MHM kits, 962 women and girls received Dignity Kits and 518 women with disabilities were provided with lifesaving GBV service information.

Recipients with disabilities were prioritised at the distribution spots. The recipients with limited mobility (such as pregnant/lactating mothers and women/girls with disabilities) received their kits via family representatives or through doorstep delivery.

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**f. Protection:**

Besides providing PSS and PFA services to GBV survivors, the case workers / coordinators selected from the local communities were also required to coordinate with service providers from other sectors, such as health, legal, safety & security and facilitate support to survivors and/or women at risk of GBV.

In addition, to ensure security and safety of the front-line project staff and beneficiaries during COVID-19 crisis, two District coordination teams were planned to be established, which would include representatives from each of the implementing partners and case managers. According to the One national expert would be dedicated to support AAB and CARE to implement the project on time in addition to the GBV in the Emergency Team in the Gender Unit.

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**g. Education:**

N/A

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	1,146 GBV survivors and pregnant mothers

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

According to the post distribution survey, the CVA was used to purchase pregnancy related medicine, to cover day to day pregnancy related needs, to purchase nutritious food and for baby delivery. GBV survivors used the CVA to receive legal aid services along with transport cost to address their safety needs.

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Pregnant women	858	US\$ 50	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	Unrestricted
GBV survivors	288	US\$ 50	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Social media post on Story "Staying defiant in the face of disaster"	<a href="https://bangladesh.unfpa.org/en/news/staying-defiant-face-disaster">https://bangladesh.unfpa.org/en/news/staying-defiant-face-disaster</a>
Story on Menstrual Health Management kit distribution	Website   Facebook   Twitter
Social media post on Banany, an Amphan midwife	Facebook   Facebook 2   Twitter   Instagram
Social media post on Ayesha, an Amphan midwife	Twitter   Instagram
Social media post on Amphan midwives (generic)	Facebook   Twitter   Instagram
Social media post for World Patient Safety Day featuring Amphan midwives	Facebook   Twitter   Instagram
Gender sensitive interventions for Cyclone Amphan survivors	Youtube
Plan International's infographic	Facebook
Social media post with the infographic	Facebook   Twitter

### 3.4 Project Report 20-RR-CEF-039

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	UNICEF	<b>Country:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-CEF-039
	Protection - Child Protection		
	Nutrition - Nutrition		
<b>Project title:</b>	Provision of life-saving WASH, Child Protection and Nutrition services for the cyclone affected people in Barguna, Patuakhali, Khulna and Satkhira districts of Bangladesh		
<b>Start date:</b>	24/06/2020	<b>End date:</b>	23/12/2020
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 6,513,500</b>	
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,250,207</b>	
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,250,207</b>	
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 920,962</b>	
	Government Partners	US\$ 467,807	
	International NGOs	US\$ 98,182	
	National NGOs	US\$ 354,973	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UNICEF and partners provided life-saving support across Child Protection (CP), Nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) components to a total of 284,075 people including 151,637 females in Satkhira, Khulna, Barguna and Patuakhali districts of Khulna and Barisal divisions. Within the WASH component, a total of 1,709 water sources were rehabilitated/constructed and disinfected benefitting 257,771 people. Moreover, 750 latrines were rehabilitated and equipped with handwashing devices benefitting 3,977 elderly people and their family members, including 794 persons with disabilities. 284,075 affected people reinforced their hygiene practices, including menstrual hygiene management and knowledge of water safety plans through awareness-raising sessions.

Under the CP component, the response implemented jointly with the Department of Social Services, Department of Woman and Children Affairs (MoWCA), World Vision Bangladesh and Center for Mass Education in Science, reached 242,260 people, including 5,573 persons with disabilities. 201,370 community members benefited from lifesaving awareness messages. Psychosocial support was provided to 28,907 children, including access to CP service hubs as part of multisectoral programming interventions. Alternative care arrangements were made for 10,968 orphan and vulnerable children. Additionally, 1,015 vulnerable women and children were supplied with non-food items through support kits to prevent and mitigate further protection concerns.

With CERF funding, UNICEF worked with the Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Sadar Hospital and NGO Shushilan to improve management of acute malnutrition in the cyclone-affected areas. The project supported community-based nutrition screening of 102,392



under-five children in 16 Upazilas, identified 820 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 16,064 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), including 431 children with disabilities. Maintaining COVID-19 prevention measures, UNICEF and partners supported the treatment of 514 children with SAM. Families with 1,377 members of other children with SAM were provided home-based care counselling. Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling were provided to 16,064 children with MAM. The project strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacity in four districts through the installation of a rapid surveillance system in Civil Surgeon offices and replenishment of nutrition supplies at 30 healthcare facilities, benefitting 118,456 people, while no violation of breastmilk substitute (BMS) was reported due to training and strong monitoring.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

Due to evolving needs of affected people and complications caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF response was implemented with slight modifications. Substantially fewer IDPs were reached in Barisal and Khulna divisions under all components, as by the start of the CERF project, the majority of the IDPs had already returned and were supported in their locations. This change had been agreed with the Resident Coordinator's Office. WASH partner, DPHE constructed 33 more water points due to the competitive tendering process, whereby contractors submitted lower bids, offering better value for money. This helped expand access to clean water for affected communities within the allocated budget. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, hygiene promotion sessions were organized in smaller groups to comply with social distancing requirements, consequently, the number of sessions increased from 1,000 to 1,200 sessions.

Within the Child Protection component, the project targeted unaccompanied and separated boys and girls. Considering the situation on the ground and the very short response implementation period, orphan and vulnerable children were identified and supported. In addition, to deliver more on the localization agenda, UNICEF partnered with the local NGO, Center for Mass Education in Science in Barisal division to support the response, which helped reach more beneficiaries than planned (please refer to Section 6). The Nutrition component has been implemented as per plan, slightly reaching more beneficiaries than anticipated and identified fewer persons with disabilities and IDPs than initially planned.

There were no re-programming / no-cost extension requested from UNICEF and allocated CERF funds have been fully utilized.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Nutrition - Nutrition									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	11,524	13,076	24,600	0	0	642	675	1,317
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	16,000	0	39,476	35,924	91,400	16,064	0	50,123	50,952	117,139
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>16,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,765</b>	<b>51,627</b>	<b>118,456</b>

#### People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

480	0	1,530	1,470	3,480	847	837	209	222	2,115
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Sector/cluster	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	17,512	17,204	13,524	14,076	62,316	390	470	760	580	2,200
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	62,488	49,796	39,476	35,924	187,684	84,482	64,338	66,005	67,050	281,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>84,872</b>	<b>64,808</b>	<b>66,765</b>	<b>67,630</b>	<b>284,075</b>

#### People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

480	100	1,530	1,470	3,580	854	790	1,176	1,157	3,977
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Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	17,512	0	13,524	14,076	45,112	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	62,488	30,000	39,476	35,924	167,888	44,673	65,397	62,250	69,940	242,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>44,673</b>	<b>65,397</b>	<b>62,250</b>	<b>69,940</b>	<b>242,260</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	480	50	1,530	1,470	3,530	1,360	1,244	1,460	1,509	5,573

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

N/A

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** To provide life-saving support in the areas of WASH, Child Protection and Nutrition to 250,000 cyclone affected people in Satkhira, Khulna, Barguna and Patuakhali districts

**Output 1** WASH: 200,000 affected people benefited from rehabilitated/new constructed water points, other alternative technology water systems, water trucking through mobile water treatment plant

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# of Water points/source rehabilitated	500	510	Monthly Report
Indicator 1.2	# temporary emergency water point constructed	110	143	Monthly Report
Indicator 1.3	# of water points disinfected	1000	1,000	Monthly Report
Indicator 1.4	# of temporary emergency other alternative water technology constructed	40	56	Monthly Report
Indicator 1.5	# of Upazilas (sub-district) reached by through water trucking and water treatment plan	3	3	Monthly Report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** UNICEF and DPHE supported more water points than targeted due to a competitive tendering process, whereby contractors submitted lower bids, offering better value for money. This resulted in expanded access of affected communities to clean water within the allocated amount.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Rehabilitation/repair of water points/sources	DPHE
Activity 1.2	Construction of temporary emergency water point	DPHE
Activity 1.3	Disinfection of water points	DPHE
Activity 1.4	Construction of other temporary emergency alternative water technology	DPHE
Activity 1.5	Provision of safe water through water trucking and water treatment plan	DPHE

**Output 2** WASH: 3,580 people with disabilities with their families (19,250 people) are benefited from hygiene promotion sessions and out of them 750 affected elderly, disable people and their families (3,750 people) are benefited from 750 rehabilitated latrines and handwashing devices

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of disability/elderly friendly emergency latrines rehabilitated	750	750	Monthly Report
Indicator 2.2	# of household Handwashing device installed	750	750	Monthly Report
Indicator 2.3	# of subdistricts reaching elderly and people with disability on hygiene promotion sessions	5	5	Monthly Report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** N/A

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Rehabilitation of damaged latrines focussing on elderly/people with disabilities	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF) and NGO Forum for Public Health
Activity 2.2	Installation of household Handwashing devices focusing on elderly and people with disabilities	JCF and NGO Forum for Public Health
Activity 2.3	Hygiene promotion sessions for elderly people with disability in the 5 subdistricts	JCF and NGO Forum for Public Health

**Output 3** WASH: 250,000 affected people reached with hygiene promotion sessions through awareness on handwashing with soap, menstrual hygiene management and water safety plan sessions and message dissemination through cable network and miking (loudspeaker).

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# of session on hygiene behaviour sessions on hand washing with soap frequently, MHM, water safety plan sessions facilitated	1000	1,200	Monthly Report
Indicator 3.2	# of upazilas (sub district) reached through mass communication through local Cable network, miking etc.	5	5	Monthly Report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** 3.1: Due to onset of the COVID-19 pandemic during the response, hygiene promotion sessions were organized in smaller groups to comply with safe social distancing requirements. Consequently, the number of sessions was increased from 1,000 to 1,200 sessions.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Organize sessions on hygiene behaviour on hand washing with soap frequently, MHM, water safety plan	JCF and NGO Forum for Public Health
Activity 3.2	Dissemination of hygiene messages through local cable network, miking etc in 5 sub-districts.	JCF and NGO Forum for Public Health

**Output 4** CP: Respond to the child protection needs of children and families affected by Cyclone Amphan through: improved case management system to ensure early identification and support for the most vulnerable women and children including

UASC and children with disabilities (CWD); provision of psychosocial support; and the delivery of NFIs to the most vulnerable identified.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes  No

Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	# of unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their families and placed in appropriate alternative care	1,000	10,968	Case Management forms
Indicator 4.2	# Girl and boys provided with psychosocial support, including access to child protection service hubs with multisectoral programming interventions	13,000	28,907	Register Book
Indicator 4.3	# of Community Based Support Systems improved and established through the deployment of additional, trained social service workforce	44	79	Project Report
Indicator 4.4	# of vulnerable women and children supplied with NFI s through support kits to prevent and mitigate further protection concerns	400	1,015	Distribution List
Indicator 4.5	# of community members reached with lifesaving child protection messaging	20,000	201,370	Project Report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**

4.1: The project identified and supported more vulnerable children for case management in the affected areas, however, no unaccompanied and separated children were identified.

4.2-4.4: An additional partnership with implementing partner, CMES, for accelerated response to evolving needs allowed reaching more affected population with services and relief items.

4.5: There was a typo in the proposal, and the correct target should be read as 200,000.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Increase the current technical capacity of the Social Service Workforce, and increase the number of Social Service Workers, to support the IDFTR process of UASC	UNICEF, World Vision, Centre for Mass Education in Science (CMES), Department of Social Services
Activity 4.2	Psychosocial Support programming through child protection service hubs, child helpline and Case Management	UNICEF, World Vision, CMES, Department of Social Services, MoWCA
Activity 4.3	Increase the number of community-based child protection mechanisms in affected locations, reactivate those that are currently not working and increase the technical capacity of those that already exist	UNICEF, World Vision, CMES, Department of Social Services
Activity 4.4	Vulnerable women and children are identified and supplied with NFI through support kits to prevent and mitigate further protection concerns	UNICEF, World Vision, CMES, Department of Social Services, MoWCA
Activity 4.5	Child Protection messages are developed and delivered to reach the community	UNICEF, World Vision, CMES, Department of Social Services, MoWCA

**Output 5** Nutrition: Case management of SAM children along with appropriate restoration of SAM focused IYCF Counselling, IEC material and tracking of BMS code violation

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Nutrition - Nutrition

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	Number of children with SAM admitted into health facilities	500	514	SAM management report from DHIS-2
Indicator 5.2	Number of caregivers received with IYCF counselling and emergency IEC & nutrition items	16,000	16,064	Project Report
Indicator 5.3	Number of health facilities reporting BMS code non-compliance	20	0	Project Report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**  
 5.1: UNICEF identified 820 children with SAM. During the project cycle, only 514 children with SAM were admitted as they need to stay at least 10-14 days at the hospital. Other families were not willing to stay the time frame required for in-hospital treatment. UNICEF and its implementing partners provided counselling to the non-willing families for home-based care and advised to continue follow-up to prevent relapse from MAM to SAM.  
 5.3: UNICEF assumed the risk of approximately 20 facilities violating BMS. However, due to proper training and strong monitoring, no violations were recorded.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 5.1	Screening and referral (from community & facility) to SAM units within the health facilities	Shushilan and Government Civil Surgeon / Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officer
Activity 5.2	Support for transportation & medication to ensure admission and completion of required stay for treatment	Civil Surgeon / Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officer
Activity 5.3	Provide IYCF counselling to caregivers of identified acute malnourished children with the distribution of IEC material & nutrition items	Shushilan and Government Civil Surgeon / Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officer
Activity 5.4	Reporting system for BMS code non-compliance is in place	Shushilan and Government Civil Surgeon / Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officer

**Output 6** Nutrition: Emergency nutrition supply, nutrition package and screening/ surveillance for SAM management are available.

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Nutrition - Nutrition

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 6.1	Number of health facilities receive emergency Nutrition supply	33	30	DHIS-2 SAM management report
Indicator 6.2	Percentage of health facilities oriented on nutrition supply	80%	100%	Project Report
Indicator 6.3	Screening of under-5 children	100,000	102,392	Project Report

Indicator 6.4	Roll out emergency rapid surveillance system	4 centres at district level	4	DHIS2 Monthly Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		6.1: In the project areas, there were only 30 health facilities. All 30 facilities received orientation on nutrition supplies.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 6.1	Procure Emergency Nutrition supply for SAM management	UNICEF		
Activity 6.2	Distribute Emergency Nutrition supply to 33 facilities and orient on supply	UNICEF		
Activity 6.3	Screen of under-5 children and roll out emergency rapid surveillance system	Shushilan and Government Civil Surgeon / Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officer		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>9</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education, and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>10</sup>:

UNICEF embedded AAP, PSEA and PwD related mechanisms in the programme document and partnership agreements, and duly monitored their application across project three components. Implementing partners prioritized vulnerable people, putting girls, women, and people with disabilities at the centre of their work and implemented activities considering their needs and preferences. This resulted in the reduction of protection of vulnerabilities at the family and community level. For instance, before the commencement of the WASH component activities, UNICEF and partners organized series of consultation meetings with local governments and affected communities in four districts to identify the most disadvantaged groups, their priority needs and receive feedback on the project implementation plan. Regular field monitoring visits were conducted to assess progress in delivering response across sectors as well as to collect feedback and complaints from the affected population. Collected feedback was duly shared and followed up with government counterparts and partners.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNICEF and partners collected feedback/complaints from community leaders and directly from affected people while ensuring accessibility, confidentiality, and follow-up. Implementing partners across all three components, organized consultations at different levels and held monitoring activities to collect feedback from the Local Government Institutions (LGI) representatives, community leaders and directly from affected people. Under the WASH component, Water and Sanitation committees held awareness sessions, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and household visits where cyclone-affected people were asked to share any feedback or complaints. All project-supported healthcare facilities had confidential complaint mechanisms in place and caregivers of children with SAM had access to this

<sup>9</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC 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. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>10</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).



system. During joint monitoring visits with partners, consultation sessions were conducted with affected people to share the results of follow up actions. In the course of the project implementation, there were no significant concerns or complaints raised.

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

Before the CERF project, UNICEF organized PSEA training for the government counterparts and NGO partners. Partners have their own PSEA policy, guideline, and mechanism to handle SEA issues and maintain confidentiality, accessibility, and follow-up. To record and handle SEA-related complaints, implementing partners followed the mechanism that includes some important principles such as safety, confidentiality, transparency, and accessibility during response. They avoided creating or exacerbating risks for reporting allegations or concerns, ensured referral procedures and protection measures, enforced strict information-sharing practices such as using code names and anonymous reporting and obtained prior informed consent of the complainant to explain clearly how the information will be shared, with whom and for what purpose. Making the mechanisms clear and easy-to-use helped partners maintain all required steps. No SEA case was recorded/handled during the reporting period.

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**d. Focus on women, girls, and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

As multiple inequalities exist in the communities and girls and women are more vulnerable, prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) was integrated during the project design across all components. As a result of the CERF project, 28,907 children were provided with psychosocial, including access to child service hubs with multisectoral programming interventions. Under the nutrition component, during household counselling, women were given the priority to initiate a discussion with male family members and jointly take the decision regarding the improvement of health seeking behaviour and to bring children into the facility for timely treatment. While community-based screening covered an equal number under-five girls and boys, implementing partner prioritized children with complicated SAM, children with disabilities and congenital birth defect for bringing under treatment coverage.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Under the WASH component, priority was given to women and girls with disabilities in the selection of households for latrine repair and installation of handwashing devices. UNICEF and partners developed four different latrine designs that meet the critical needs of people with disabilities. Latrines were built on a raised platform for better resilience to climate change impacts, e.g. high/low tides. Within the Nutrition component, partners gave highest priority for admission of 62 children with disabilities for SAM treatment. 369 identified MAM children with disabilities were given individualized IYCF counselling. UNICEF met with District Administrations to advocate for support in ensuring their healthy growth, well-being and safety net support. UNICEF ensured equity in referral and service delivery for identified SAM and MAM children with disabilities. Under the Children Protection, simplified case management process has been followed and referred them to receive services. A total of 5,573 children with disabilities were reached through this intervention.

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**f. Protection:**

Protection was key concern for designing programmatic interventions for all persons who were affected and at risk due to the Cyclone Amphan. Therefore, the intervention included the identification of vulnerable children, psychosocial support, and reintegration into family and community. To prevent and mitigate protection risks for GBV and Violence against Children (VAC), community-based child protection system coordinated all activities with the key justice actors, including social services. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF and partners also supported safety of staff and volunteers by orienting them on infection prevention measures and ensured social distancing during awareness sessions. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) were also provided to all volunteers and staff, so that they felt safe and protected while delivering services to affected population.

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**g. Education:**

Not applicable for this project.

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project focused on restoring and provision of services, such as provision of clean water, treatment of SAM, IYCF counselling, psychosocial support, which had no scope for use of Cash and Voucher Assistance. UNICEF is working with partners to advocate for a wider use of CVA in future response projects.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Raised latrines prevent water-borne diseases in cyclone Amphan aftermath	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/stories/raised-latrines-prevent-water-borne-diseases-cyclone-amphan-aftermath">https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/stories/raised-latrines-prevent-water-borne-diseases-cyclone-amphan-aftermath</a>
Working with the government on public health measures as Amphan approaches	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263086782997868545">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263086782997868545</a>
Assessing damages post-cyclone	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263514958551080960">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263514958551080960</a>
Social workers providing psychosocial support to families in distress	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1264236534087081984">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1264236534087081984</a>
Prepositioned emergency supplies for 1.5 million people	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263130200558059521">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263130200558059521</a>
Community workers and volunteers take safety measures against COVID-19	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263005334034997249">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263005334034997249</a>
Sending lifesaving messages before, during and after the cyclone via community radio	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263060509441449985">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263060509441449985</a>
Safety, health and nutrition of children and their families is priority	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1264139342026399749">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1264139342026399749</a>
Community religious leaders share key cyclone preparedness messages in the Rohingya refugee camps	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263027991132561408">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263027991132561408</a>
Adolescents work with community radios to send lifesaving messages	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263440964334415874">https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1263440964334415874</a>

### 3.5 Project Report 20-RR-WFP-033

#### 1. Project Information

<b>Agency:</b>	WFP	<b>Country:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Multi-purpose cash (not sector-specific)	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-WFP-033
<b>Project title:</b>	Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPCG) to Support Emergency Food Assistance for the worst cyclone affected vulnerable households		
<b>Start date:</b>	16/06/2020	<b>End date:</b>	15/12/2020
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 12,143,282</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 848,300</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 848,300</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 70,941</b>
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 70,941.14	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

#### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, WFP and its partners supported the most affected 74,066 individuals in eight sub-districts of Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna and Patuakhali. During this project period, a total of BDT 50,142,000 (equivalent to US\$ 590,647) was distributed and each household received BDT 3,000 (US\$ 35.40) as multi-purpose cash grant (MPCG) for food assistance through mobile banking. This has provided much needed financial flexibility to the affected households to purchase food items, as well as other essentials. A nutrition education package was also provided to the 16,714 households and their family members through the distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials (e.g. leaflets, stickers, banners) and mobile calls/messages. The IEC materials and messages include basic information on food and nutrition, infants and young children, maternal nutrition, and Covid-safe procurement, handling, and food preparation.

#### 3. Changes and Amendments

As per the project proposal, WFP planned to support 70,619 individuals with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) along with the nutrition education package. However, during implementation, WFP managed to help an additional 3,447 individuals with the savings from the implementation cost of both aid initiatives. With this, a total of 74,066 individuals were supported with the same benefits.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Multi-purpose cash (not sector-specific)									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	28,955	27,944	6,633	7,087	70,619	27,105	20,937	12,457	13,567	74,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,955</b>	<b>27,944</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>7,087</b>	<b>70,619</b>	<b>27,105</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>13,567</b>	<b>74,066</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	570	550	130	139	1,389	711	752	240	310	2,013

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Approximately 57,352 family members of the assisted households indirectly benefitted from the response. Additionally, local level coordination and the capacity of the implementing partners and disaster management committees were further enhanced through their active participation in the overall implementation. WFP also disseminated a nutrition education package among the affected households in coordination with IPHN (Institute of Public Health and Nutrition), UNICEF and FAO.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To save lives through provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable cyclone Amphan affected households.			
<b>Output 1</b>	# of HHs received MPCG food assistance in time through transfers to women			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Multi-purpose cash (not sector-specific) - Multi-purpose cash (not sector-specific)			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of HHs/people receiving assistance as % of planned (including affected HHs with disabilities)	100% (15,594 HHs/70,619 people)	107% (16,714 HHs/74,066 people)  - WFP provided a multi-purpose cash grant (MPCG) for life-saving food assistance through cash transfers of BDT 3,000/household.  WFP managed to support more HHs/people than outlined in the plan.	- Disbursement report from the financial service provider (bKash) - Implementing partner's report. - Physical verification, following COVID safety protocol (sample basis), of households. - Remote monitoring through mobile calls to project participants.
Indicator 1.2	Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries as % of planned (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys) – Total USD 551,019	100% (3,000 BDT=35.34 USD per HH)	100% (3,000 BDT=35.34 USD per HH)  A total of BDT 50,142,000 (equivalent to USD 590,647.38) was distributed (107%) and each household received BDT 3,000 (USD 35.34) as a multi-purpose cash grant for food assistance through digital transfers.  WFP managed to transfer cash to more HHs/people than outlined in the plan.	- Disbursement report from the financial service provider (bKash) - Cash transfer execution report to individual participants (bKash) - Implementing partner report. - Post distribution monitoring (through household visits), following COVID-19 safety protocol (sample basis) of households - Post distribution remote monitoring through phone calls to project participants.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		WFP managed to support additional 1,120 households with transfer of BDT 3,000 each.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		

Activity 1.1	Prepare and sign Field Level Agreements with Implementing (cooperating) partners.	Implementing partners were selected from existing and stand-by NGO partners of WFP.  Shushilan, Uttaran, and Jago Nari were selected as the implementing partners for Khulna and Patuakhali, Satkhira and Barguna districts respectively. All field-level agreements (FLAs) were signed accordingly.
Activity 1.2	Prepare and sign Agreement with financial service provider (FSP)	WFP holds a standing contract with financial service provider (FSP)-bKash which helped to transfer cash efficiently.
Activity 1.3	Select unions in consultation with the local administrations (including disaster management committees) and inform Food Security Cluster (FSC) for greater coordination. Meetings will be conducted virtually through various online meeting channels i.e. ZOOM/TEAM platforms etc	The project areas (upazilas) were selected considering the vulnerability and severity of the damage caused by flooding from the cyclone. Based on field observation, the selection process was finalised in coordination with the Government and HCTT/ food security cluster.  WFP and the Upazila Disaster Management Committee held virtual meetings in targeted upazilas and identified the most affected unions. This information was shared with the food security cluster and needs assessment working group (NAWG) for wider circulation and better coordination.
Activity 1.4	Finalize standard operating procedures (SOPs) considering COVID situation, which includes beneficiary's selection criteria and process, cash transfer procedures, responsibilities, accountabilities of partners, overall safety measures and communicate them to implementing partners.	Considering the COVID 19 pandemic, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were prepared in line with GoB and WHO standards protocol on safety, health, and hygiene. All implementing partners were briefed on procedures. Provisions on safety items were allocated in the budget accordingly. Following the finalization of field level agreement (FLA) with partners, this was communicated to the implementing partners as well.
Activity 1.5	Brief cooperating partners on project expectations in emergency response through online (e.g. ZOOM, TEAMS)	WFP oriented implementing partner staff on the overall CERF-funded projects including its objectives, implementation modalities, roles, and responsibilities through several online meetings and consultative discussions. Members of the Upazila disaster management committee (UzDMC) were also briefed on standard processes through online platforms (e.g., zoom and Teams).
Activity 1.6	Inform Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and brief local administrations about this CERF funded project.	WFP issued a formal letter informing the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) about the CERF-funded project. Local administrations were briefed accordingly. MoDMR also issued a letter to the district and the Upazila administration to help them coordinate and support the response.
Activity 1.7	Awareness raising /sensitize communities through message dissemination using different communication channels including IEC material distribution (e.g., leaflets, banners, festoons, posters, loudspeaker and informing union parishad members) about project and the selection criteria ensuring all the COVID safety measures.	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no formal community consultations were organized, instead, aid workers engaged in one-to-one household visits in order to maintain safety procedures and guidelines. Basic project information was displayed in key locations through festoons and banners.

		Awareness messages were sent to the mobile numbers of the 16,714 beneficiary families' regarding their entitlements. The messages also requested them to contact WFP's free hotline number if required.
Activity 1.8	Beneficiaries selection: Collect list of affected households with contact details from local administrations. Review/verify physically (sample basis) ensuring all the COVID safety measures, and remotely (remaining after sample visit) in line with the set criteria for selection of the participants and registration (with inclusion of affected HHs with disabilities) for the CERF funded project.	<p>WFP selected the most vulnerable households in disaster-affected areas based on the prescribed selection criteria. Kobo tools was used for data collection, analysis, and reporting.</p> <p>WFP and its implementing partners collected the initial list of the severely affected populations from the administrations and made verifications through house-to-house visits. The implementing partner staff conducted household visits in the affected areas to select eligible beneficiaries based on the selection criteria. Following the analysis using KoBo tools, the preliminary lists of beneficiaries was prepared.</p> <p>WFP staff conducted remote verification of the process through phone calls from the preliminary lists. To make the process more transparent, a list of the selected participants was also displayed at union level and other popular places to encourage feedback from the community. After making amendments in a few cases, the beneficiary list was finalized. The final list was then reviewed and certified by the Union Disaster Management Committee, followed by a final review and approval by the Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC).</p>
Activity 1.9	Opening of bKash accounts (for those that do not have own accounts) and provision of financial literacy ensuring COVID safety measures. Introduce the beneficiaries about the complaint mechanism to address AAP.	Most of the households were found to have a mobile account. Assistance was provided to those who did not have one. Aid workers engaged in regular follow-ups with the participants on resolving bKash account-related issues. They were also briefed about the provision of toll-free hotline numbers and were encouraged to inform WFP directly if they have any concerns.
Activity 1.10	Provide a nutrition education package for the intended beneficiaries on food and nutrition with messaging through various media & IEC materials i.e. leaflets, banners, and mobile calls/message). There will be a focus on nutrition for infants and young children as well as maternal nutrition, including covid-safe procurement, handling, and preparation of food.	A nutrition education package was distributed to the 16,714 households and their family members through the distribution of IEC materials (leaflets, stickers, banners, and mobile calls/messages). The package includes messages on food and nutrition, infants and young children, maternal nutrition, as well as COVID-safe procurement, handling, and food preparation.
Activity 1.11	MPCG cash transfer (3,000 BDT/HH) to project participants using bKash platform.	Over the course implementing the project, a total of BDT 50,142,000 (equivalent to US\$ 590,647.38) was distributed and each household received BDT 3,000 (US\$ 35.34) as multi-purpose cash grant (MPCG) support for food assistance through digital transfers. This has provided much-needed flexibility to the affected households to purchase food items, as well as other essentials. Cash transfers were made to the active senior women of the household.

		The baseline and outcome surveys of the respondents indicated that the cash-based assistance was effective in reducing negative coping mechanisms that poor households experienced two months after Cyclone Amphan. The most common consumption-based coping mechanism was a reliance on less expensive/preferred foods which reduced by 29% following the implementation of the CERF-funded project. The same trend occurred with the harmful coping mechanism that had beneficiaries 'limiting meal size and borrowing or relying upon help from others'.
Activity 1.12	Conduct remote monitoring and verification of correct receipt of cash using mobile calls to project participants.	WFP continued remote monitoring throughout the project period with its dedicated sub-office staff and call centre. All the participants were made aware of their entitlement and how to use their cash correctly through multiple phone calls and needs-based household visits. In-person visits followed all safety precautions for COVID 19 pandemic.
Activity 1.13	Conduct household visits (on sample and need basis) for verification of correct receipt of entitlements taking all safety measures of COVID-19	After the successful completion of all cash transfers, the implementing partners' staff conducted household visits to verify that the transfers and their utilization were accurate and correct.
Activity 1.14	Monitoring of the whole activity remotely	WFP conducted monitoring activities during the selection of beneficiaries, cash transfers, and post-distribution at the field level. WFP carried out remote monitoring for the activities using prescribed checklists during the cash transfer as well as post-distribution monitoring. WFP also conducted a baseline and end line study of the Cyclone Amphan response. Through WFP's dedicated hotline, regular calls were made to the beneficiaries to ensure correct receipt of the entitlements and services. More than 16,000 phone calls were made to the project beneficiaries as part of the verification and remote monitoring process. Implementing partners visited all (100%) the households maintaining COVID-19 safety protocol.
Activity 1.15	Coordinate with government, other UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO and UNRC office) international/national non-governmental organizations and coordination platforms (e.g., food security cluster, nutrition cluster, logistic cluster, HCTT etc.)	<p>During the response, WFP made effective coordination with MoDMR, and the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) at different tiers, as well as all UN agencies involved in response with the CERF grant.</p> <p>WFP collaborated strategically with FAO, UNICEF, UN RC office, and the Food and Nutrition Cluster to disseminate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and food safety messages to the beneficiaries. Instead of developing new IEC resources, existing IEC materials, endorsed by GoB, were used for dissemination. WFP also developed food and nutrition messages in consultation with the Institute of Public Health (GoB's health department) for dissemination among the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Besides being a co-lead of the Food Security Cluster (FSC), WFP had the added advantage to coordinate the response on the ground with NGOs/INGOs and local administrations.</p>



Activity 1.16	Localization by ensuring participation of the community (through the hot line number to provide their feedback), local partners and district administrations in the planning, coordination, and implementation of the response.	Localization of the response was ensured via cooperation with local partners, the local administrations, disaster management committees and community ownership. WFP's dedicated toll-free hotline numbers were widely circulated so that people, including affected communities, could raise their concerns about the implementation.
Activity 1.17	Report to the donor	WFP reported to the UN Resident Coordinator office on implementation activities regularly.

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>11</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education, and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>12</sup>:

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

- Consultation: Beneficiary selection criteria and entitlements were shared with the community, including affected populations. Opinions received from the community received careful consideration and informed any adjustments made in the implementation. (e.g., Adequate cash-out agents were made available in remote areas, and at the doorstep. PLWs, individuals with disabilities and elderly people were given priority).
- Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism: The hotline number was widely advertised so that beneficiaries across the targeted areas could feel secure that their call would be received centrally by WFP and not just local areas. During the project period, all calls/queries received regarding the intervention were addressed and necessary actions were taken accordingly.
- Cash-out agents were identified and made available according to considerations informed by security, protection, and convenience of the targeted women beneficiaries.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

A community feedback mechanism was made accessible through the establishment of the WFP toll-free hotline on project locations. This was to enable beneficiaries, including other members of the community, to raise their concerns through a safer and more secure channel. The hotline number was widely advertised through multiple mediums of communication. The hotline number was printed on the IEC materials and the beneficiary's sticker card, which were distributed to the selected beneficiaries. WFP positioned festoons with the hotline numbers in key strategic locations of project areas, including the Union Parishad and marketplaces. The beneficiaries were also briefed on how to complain anonymously through the hotline numbers through the consultation meetings.

<sup>11</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC 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. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>12</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

Beneficiaries were encouraged to report any kind of issues including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) using the toll-free hotline numbers. They were also assured about their safety and confidentiality. An orientation session was organized for implementing partner staff on PSEA. WFP's zero-tolerance policy on SEA and its emphasis on protection against sexual exploitation was highlighted as well. Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) was also discussed using the lens of protection and gender.

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Cash transfers were made to the women head/senior women of the households. In line with the WFP Gender Policy (2015 - 2020), the project ensures that implementing partners maintain WFP's standards for gender mainstreaming and for gender targeted interventions, as well as guaranteeing that all employees understand the gender equality commitments and are competent to implement gender transformative programmes and projects. The six core principles of the Inter Agency Standing Committee relating to SEA were also deliberated on in order to keep the implementing partners consistently aware of WFP's gender mainstreaming standards.

### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

WFP supported 2,013 persons with disabilities (3% of the total support). Cash-out agents were made available at the homes of disabled beneficiaries to help them avoid having to physically travel to the agent's point. WFP also advocated for disabled beneficiaries to have access and support from various social safety net programmes through discussions with the local administrations and key sectoral offices of government.

### f. Protection:

Anonymity was ensured for any project participant or community members who contacted WFP over the toll-free hotline number. Throughout the implementation all transfers to participants were as transparent as possible in order to avoid fraud. To this effect, WFP adhered to a zero-tolerance policy. Implementing partner staff were also briefed about it and relevant clauses were included in the partner's agreement.

### g. Education:

Providing Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) through IEC material was an integral part of the project. WFP in coordination with UNICEF, FAO, and the Government of Bangladesh disseminated a nutrition education package to the 16,714 households and their family members. It includes messages on food, nutrition, infants, young children, maternal nutrition, and COVID-safe procurement, handling, and food preparation. Though it is too early to see the changes, during the outcome survey interviewed participants acknowledged that awareness of basic nutrition was useful to improve their knowledge base.

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	74,066 people

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The WFP outcome survey showed that a large majority (91% of the households) withdrew money from bKash accounts within three days of when the cash was transferred. Only a few households reportedly withdrew money slightly late (5%) because the money was either not required immediately; the beneficiaries were not immediately aware of receiving cash via a bKash account; or they were unable to communicate with a bKash agent to withdraw the money.

Most (70%) households spent money on food and other essential non-food items as prioritized by the family. Decisions were often made with the husband (51%) or by the participant herself (25%). At least two-thirds (66%) of households acknowledged that the amount of cash assistance was adequate to meet priorities.

Due to the short response period, linkages with social protection systems were not possible. However, WFP provided the list of those identified as most vulnerable to the Upazila administration for inclusion in the government VGD or other relevant safety net databases.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b><u>Restriction</u></b>
1. Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries as % of planned	74,066	US\$ 590,647.38	Multi-purpose cash (not sector-specific)	Unrestricted
2. Number of HHs/people receiving assistance as % of planned				

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Cash assistance helps families recover from double disaster: Cyclone Amphan and COVID-19	<a href="https://fb.watch/3REW5yKH42/">https://fb.watch/3REW5yKH42/</a>

## ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Total Funds Transferred in USD
20-RR-FPA-026	Health	UNFPA	GOV	\$70,487
20-RR-FPA-026	Protection	UNFPA	INGO	\$302,315
20-RR-FPA-026	Protection	UNFPA	INGO	\$274,909
20-RR-FPA-026	Protection	UNFPA	INGO	\$205,221
20-RR-FPA-026	Protection	UNFPA	NNGO	\$24,415
20-RR-FAO-022	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$30,379
20-RR-FAO-022	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$29,863
20-RR-CEF-039	Child Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$98,182
20-RR-CEF-039	Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$71,545
20-RR-CEF-039	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$138,040
20-RR-CEF-039	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$87,987
20-RR-CEF-039	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$373,140
20-RR-CEF-039	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$128,946
20-RR-CEF-039	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$23,122
20-RR-WFP-033	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$33,519
20-RR-WFP-033	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$15,560
20-RR-WFP-033	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$21,862
20-RR-UDP-004	Shelter & NFI	UNDP	NNGO	\$14,168
20-RR-UDP-004	Shelter & NFI	UNDP	NNGO	\$43,950