

**BANGLADESH
RAPID RESPONSE
FLOOD
2022**

22-RR-BGD-54477

Gwyn Lewis

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

15 January 2023

The CERF allocation was monitored by agencies and two joint missions were undertaken to share challenges, address issues and share lessons learned. The first mission was on 27-29 September 2022 and the second mission was on 21-23 November 2022. The field missions included open dialogue with communities, meeting with implementing partners, visiting beneficiaries and discussions with local authorities. An After-Action Review was conducted under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, Gwyn Lewis, it took place at field level in the district of Sylhet, Bangladesh on 15 January 2023. All CERF recipient agencies' focal points as well as their implementing partners participated in the exercise. The AAR main findings were also shared with the UN Country Team during a UNCT meeting on 30 January 2023.

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:

Bangladesh experienced flash floods in 2022 in an area not prone to flooding at an unprecedented scale and intensity due to climate change. According to the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC), around 94 percent of Sunamganj and over 84 percent of Sylhet were submerged by this flood in Sylhet division. The floods caused high levels of food insecurity, threatened livelihoods, disruptions of essential WASH facilities and rising protection concerns. The CERF provided a critical and immediate funding to kick-start the response activities and begin the work on the priority areas within the Flash Flood Humanitarian Response Plan (FFHRP) and allow time for development partners and financial partners to look at how to address the wider impacts of the disaster beyond the scope of the humanitarian response. The priorities sector needs identified were food security and livelihoods; water supply and sanitation; protection of displaced women and children including Gender Based Violence (GBV) and reproductive health. The CERF reached 394,979 people and out of this figure 11,059 people with disabilities were reached. CERF covered emergency needs of elders, widows, pregnant women, third gender, unaccompanied children, children at risk of child labor, and children suffering from SAM due to the impact of the flash floods. Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) was an important component of the CERF projects in line with global guidelines/IASC five collective outcomes. To be able to respond in a timely and effective manner, the UN agencies expanded their activities through contingency funds and by repurposing their funds.

Social media links, press releases and stories (25) :

- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1594325380739235840>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1594326188658692096>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1594326947932561409>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1594714880313262080>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1594719048604225537>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1595063729779249154>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1595064406681194496>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1595451222911516672>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1595450216114982913>
- <https://twitter.com/UNinBangladesh/status/1595453282763558915>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid02jwCMBP2huvVEq2sa2nN7Zj38HBD6cJESuknQMTy8UNArNfLCbVxZ46TSv9pF5T8kI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid02yc4YLkQVskaSxthPKBsj7G7RmKyBWm96Ee3rc7aA2JNVyVyxhsKY6jZyLH2QFCHDI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid0ZURfnad3KbUfvNHypnMC8nzmWs4Uf6u3GoNHGMQdVXesoYAe1fkZJAR67zT7FSI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid0Aokjas85cR719QTKvd2GANU39kjmSpaZRNTto3x6hChuu4Jnb4zuhZs8KuPiuPtl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid0cjFUezZNUNpxWyx1DfzRbKR9HwZZfktZkp67woKpTLCGQ3v1kUUx9QxKyU3G7Hdzl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid0MU6u2NS23AX7R6h6pGDbd8KG3eGwPoTeeU9EDwKA5zGfgpcXbSLZzVy84GkssWql>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid0cjFUezZNUNpxWyx1DfzRbKR9HwZZfktZkp67woKpTLCGQ3v1kUUx9QxKyU3G7Hdzl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid0KSbK8JLX7S4kogU7KTapiHrAso1rMVvisq7zpTLooUyLkDpxsTJzLqfDEGTsmWrTI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid02cGGsdiEsjW6KLNtMw3PurXJh73fuLtp3oq39wWBnThz688UVuZCy2cGgNzXUxUI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid0vJqSX6mHjTC3BjNvFFzrz7pB8JpNDLr7iRUWWHyq3Fam27ieRQgLQTPyYQWKouymI>
- <https://bangladesh.un.org/en/190137-further-usd-5-million-flash-flood-relief-bangladesh-announced-un>
- <https://bangladesh.un.org/en/216726-un-team-visit-sites-flash-flood-humanitarian-response-sunamganj-district-sylhet-division>
- <https://bangladesh.un.org/en/189312-joint-press-statement-flash-flood-july-2022>
- <https://bangladesh.un.org/en/188010-flash-floods-humanitarian-response-plan-2022-united-nations-bangladesh-coordinated-appeal>
- <https://bangladesh.un.org/en/215263-un-resident-coordinator-visits-sylhet-discuss-lessons-learnt-response-flood-affected-areas>

CERF's Added Value:

The CERF allocation was particularly critical given the direct impact of the flood and the economic structure vulnerabilities of the communities in the area. The allocation helped respond to time-critical needs. Coordination amongst the humanitarian community was significant in Bangladesh not only to mobilize funding rapidly, but also as it represents a strong signal to other partners to engage and to support response efforts immediately. The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) in Bangladesh managed to effectively coordinate response efforts with the continuous engagement of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and at the district level with District Commissioners. As shown in Table 1 below, resources were mobilized from UN CERF to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable population and provided life-saving support across Child Protection (CP), Nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

CERF also supported the longer-term engagement as WFP opened a new sub-office in the Sylhet division, continuing programming in the area beyond the current emergency phase. WFP facilitated UN agencies (FAO, UNFPA, and UN Women) a common beneficiary database for flood response funded by CERF. The survey to create a common database for participating UN agencies was a great initiative, however, in some cases, delayed response due to lack of data sharing agreement the HCTT is now taken this lesson learned to explore data sharing agreements in advance of any emergency. It is critical to have a data sharing agreement in place, to ensure smooth response during emergencies.

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

Yes

Partially

No

UNICEF and WFP had a faster start of the projects in delivering assistance in food delivery, nutrition, provision of water and child protection.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

A Bureau of Statistics and other reliable sources. Sector-specific analyses were undertaken by concerned Clusters using the Joint comprehensive Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was developed with a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) methodology which was a joint effort by the Government and the contribution of the humanitarian community to inform a strategic response plan. The primary purpose of the assessment was to identify the impact scenario, identifying immediate and mid-term needs through contextualized primary and secondary information from community engagement. The analysis was also informed by baseline secondary pre-crisis information from the Bangladesh Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF). The assessment data were collected by more than 60 local, national, and international agencies.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF allocation in consultation with UNCT and the Humanitarian Task Team a platform of 11 cluster Co-led by UN and Government delegates, 1 Inter-cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) led by the Resident Coordination Office (RCO), 8 working groups co-led by agencies, the IFRC, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), 3 International Non-Governmental organization (INGOs), 3 National Non-Governmental Organisation (NNGOs) and donors' representatives.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

The HRP appealed for USD 58.4 million to respond to the emergency needs of the hardest-hit communities. A total of USD 20.45 million was raised, including other funding mechanisms from the European Union, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, the UK Government released Sweden, and the United States Government through the U.S. Agency for International Development allocated. However, the international community could only cover 35.02 % of the funding needs.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

The CERF strategy was built on sectoral efforts to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities in line with global commitments. A total of 394,979 people (105,691 women, 103,693 men, 93,342 girls, 92,253 boys). Mechanisms related to Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and persons with disabilities (PWD) were part of the partnership agreements, prioritizing vulnerable people, putting girls, women, children and PWD at the centre of their work and implemented activities considering their needs and preferences. The CERF projects directly reached a total 14,987 persons with disabilities.

The interventions included the protection of the most vulnerable from Gender Based Violence (GBV) with a component of sexual and reproductive health. The distribution of Dignity Kits, services to 13,399 women and girls by establishing three women and girls-friendly services (WGFS) in three flood-affected districts. Additionally, sixteen multi-purpose women's centers supported women by providing safe places, approximately 7,400 women and girls (including elderly women, widows and lactating mothers, women with disability) attended these sessions to meet their emergency protection needs. Unconditional cash grant was distributed to 11,117 women and girls, including vulnerable groups as 5,075 elderly women, 249 lactating mothers, 5 transgender women and 589 women with disability.

All five projects had feedback/complaint mechanisms to listen to/from the affected population. Partners collected feedback/complaints from community leaders and directly from affected people while ensuring accessibility, confidentiality, and follow-up. Implementing partners and government counterparts 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. An effective feedback mechanism was made also accessible through the establishment of a toll-free hotline on project locations.

Lesson learned: UN humanitarian agencies need to establish a local data agreement with consultative beneficiary criteria at household- individual level that properly addresses sample size. The feedback mechanism needs to be integrated into one sole feedback and complaints mechanism into the CERF proposals as one system in the next proposal. More components of the livelihood or income generation activities should be considered instead of considering construction projects for the CERF.

¹ 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\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	58,400,000
CERF	5,000,013
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	15,449,987
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	20,450,000

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

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	22-RR-FAO-030	Food Security – Agriculture	500,000
UN Women	22-RR-WOM-003	Protection	200,012
UNFPA	22-RR-FPA-032	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	561,001
UNFPA	22-RR-FPA-032	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	289,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-053	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	973,500
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-053	Protection - Child Protection	478,500
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-053	Nutrition	198,000
WFP	22-RR-WFP-049	Food Security - Food Assistance	1,800,000
Total			5,000,013

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

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	2,741,994
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	994,469
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	166,134
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	1,097,416
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	2,258,019
Total	5,000,013

* 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.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

On 15 June 2022, flash floods in the north-east of the country swept away homes and inundated the farmlands and homesteads of 7.2 million people, forcing 481,827 families to seek shelter while disrupting access to potable water and sanitation facilities. Approximately, 90 per cent of health facilities were inundated, affecting essential health and nutrition services.

From 7.2 million people affected, 3.6 million were women, 3.5 million are children, 0.55 million are elderly (60+) and 0.1 million were PWD. As reported by the Needs Assessment Working Group and Situation Analysis Report, 55 people died, 481,827 people were temporarily displaced, and this event damaged 83,394 hectares of cropland. Apart from that, livestock, hospitals, educational institutions, water and sanitation facilities, roads, infrastructure sectors, etc. were also largely devastated by the flash flood.

The internally displaced population, including persons with disabilities, needed immediate food assistance, water, and cash support to meet the needs for basic food staples. Animal fodder and emergency livelihood support were required by those who lost their income-generating activities, especially daily wage earners. Clean drinking water and immediate disinfection of water sources and emergency repair/replacement of latrines and tube wells. Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was needed an urgent nutrition assistance. Protection systems for women, girls, and children needed to re-establish/reinforce. Distribution of dignity kits and menstrual health management kits to women and adolescent girls was also needed. The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) formulated a Flash Floods Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 focusing on the sectoral need on a priority basis by mentioning the geographical coverage of five districts in terms of severity with a funding request of US\$ 58.4M for response to flash flood 2022. As a continuity of this, in response to the flood in the north and northeast region, a 4W matrix was generated to monitor the overall response progress in the affected area. The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) published a report HCTT Monitoring Dashboard reflecting the sector-wise funding received against the sector-wise funding required and the response partners in every sector.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated \$5 million from CERF's rapid response window for life-saving humanitarian action. With this funding, the country team provided humanitarian assistance to the most impacted and most vulnerable households. The CERF request prioritized persons with disabilities, displaced women, elderly, children, vulnerable farmers and fishermen and women in Sunamgnaj, Sylhet and Netrokona districts.

The strategic objective of the CERF request provided timely delivery of prioritized life-saving assistance to a total of 394,979 people (105,691 women, 103,693 men, 93,342 girls, 92,253 boys), displaced women, elderly, third gender persons, unaccompanied children, children at risk of child labor, children suffering from SAM due to the impact of flash floods in the prioritized districts of Sunamgnaj, Sylhet, and Netrokona. WFP and its partners provided 85 mt of fortified biscuits as emergency food assistance to 178,160 individuals (34,000 households) and 2.5 kg of fortified biscuits to each household within two weeks after the floods were distributed. FAO distributed 902.85 mt high-nutrient ruminant livestock feed among 18,057 smallholder households (90,285 individuals) owning 4 or fewer cattle from 10. UN-Women build sixteen multipurpose women's shelter centres (MPWSCs) which were used as temporary shelter arrangements for displaced women to access life-saving information, water, and sanitation facilities. UNFPA reached 58,370 women and girls, and the grant supported the distribution of 8,000 dignity kits to northeastern flood-affected women and girls. UNFPA provided services to 13,399 women and girls by establishing three women and girls-friendly services (WGFS) in three flood-affected districts. UNICEF and partners provided life-saving support across Child Protection (CP), Nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) components to a total 394,979 people including 105,691 women in three districts of Sylhet and Mymensingh Division. UNICEF indirectly reached 140,272 people including 70,684 females through WASH/hygiene messaging.

Within the WASH component, a total of 394,979 people was able to access sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene and 1,200 sanitation facilities and/ bathing facilities were constructed or rehabilitated and 10 per cent people of affected people

are able to directly utilize functional handwashing facilities. Under the CP component, the response implemented jointly with the Department of Social Services and the Department of Woman and Children Affairs (MoWCA) reached 237,929 people, including 3,286 persons with disabilities. Psychosocial support was provided to 40,559 children, including access to CP service hubs as part of multisectoral programming interventions. UNICEF worked with the National Nutrition Services (NNS) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and CARITAS Bangladesh to improve the management of acute malnutrition in the flood-affected areas. The project supported community-based nutrition screening of 84,751 (43,545 girls) under-five children in four Upazilas, identified 418 (262 girls) children with SAM and admitted 380 (248 girls) in the SAM corners, including 16 (8 girls) children with disabilities, for treatment at the Upazila level hospitals.

People Directly Reached:

With CERF funding, UN agencies and partners provided assistance to 394,979 people (105,691 women, 103,693 men, 93,342 girls, 92,253 boys) and including 11,059 people with disabilities. This covers Food Assistance, Agriculture, Protection (including Child Protection, GBV Protection), WASH, Nutrition and Sexual and Reproductive Health. To exclude significant overlaps and double counting, this total corresponds to the total number of “other affected persons” directly reached by the WASH interventions as all agencies were operating in the prioritized districts of Sunamgnaj, Sylhet, and Netrokona.

People Indirectly Reached:

The implementation of CERF funded projects helped indirectly the families of those directly attended reach by CERF for example through trainings, information campaigns and materials as well as services that were used for several communities and may continue to be used within these and benefiting many people. For example, Through GBV interventions 8,000 women received dignity kits which indicates 8,000 household members were potentially indirectly benefited. Average household size of Bangladesh is 4 (as per population census 2022) so, total 32,000 were indirectly reached through GBV interventions.

Similar data it is estimated by UN-Women interventions to the family members of the 7,400 women who participated in UN Women’s knowledge sessions on disaster preparedness and on the prevention of GBV and child marriage – so an additional 29,600 people, including children, benefited from these programs. In addition, UNICEF indirectly reached 140,272 people including 70,684 females through WASH/hygiene messaging.

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
Food Security - Agriculture	22,268	21,500	16,125	16,893	76,786	24,945	26,330	18,730	20,280	90,285
Food Security - Food Assistance	62,350	60,200	45,150	47,300	215,000	77,708	74,177	56,408	59,298	267,591
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	13,905	0	1,545	0	15,450	23,837	0	2,385	0	26,222
Nutrition	27,000	0	33,390	33,390	93,780	46,591	0	42,566	40,467	129,624
Protection	8,600	0	1,400	0	10,000	10,940	0	177	0	11,117
Protection - Child Protection	81,696	23,328	67,368	67,608	240,000	61,609	22,461	82,674	71,185	237,929
Protection - Gender-Based Violence	16,750	150	6,400	1,000	24,300	20,660	45	10,762	681	32,148
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	83,520	80,244	43,980	42,256	250,000	105,691	103,693	93,342	92,253	394,979

* 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	0	0
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	250,000	394,979
Total	250,000	394,979

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

Sex & Age	Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	72,500	105,691	3,874	2,959
Men	70,000	103,693	1,460	2,903
Girls	52,500	93,342	4,118	2,614
Boys	55,000	92,253	3,816	2,583
Total	250,000	394,979	13,268	11,059

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 22-RR-FAO-030

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Food Security – Agriculture	CERF project code:	22-RR-FAO-030
Project title:	Emergency livestock support for small-scale farmers in severe flash flood-affected communities in North-eastern districts of Bangladesh		
Start date:	22/07/2022	End date:	21/01/2023
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\$ 5,382,300
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,000,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 500,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 51,276
	Government Partners		US\$
	International NGOs		US\$
	National NGOs		US\$ 51,276
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

FAO distributed 902.85 mt high-nutrient ruminant livestock feed among 18,057 smallholder households (90,285 individuals) owning 4 or fewer cattle from 10 upazila/sub-districts in Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrakona districts utilizing CERF funds against the target of 15,357 HHs (76,786 individuals). The distribution started on 19th of October. Each beneficiary household received 50 kg of feed along with orientation on the use of the feed from the Department of Livestock Services (DLS). Of the entitlement recipients from the beneficiary households, 60 per cent were male and 40 per cent were female. FAO also facilitated Training of Trainers (TOT) for DLS officials on livestock management during floods. The master trainers provided livestock management training to 500 farmers in Sylhet and Sunamganj.

During the post-distribution assessment, it was found that each household was able to feed their animals for 46 days on average using the feed while 88 per cent of respondents found the orientation to be helpful. Additionally, 100 per cent and 98 per cent of households opted that they were satisfied with the quality and the amount of feed, respectively, with 90 per cent perceiving that the feed was received on time. Around 96 per cent of respondents perceived the assistance from FAO aligned with their household needs and priorities. About 55 per cent of respondents reported that it took less than 30 minutes to travel to reach the distribution points and wait less than 30 minutes

to receive the feed. In addition, FAO's assistance was particularly important as only 19 per cent and 24 per cent of households reported the agricultural input markets to be fully functional and accessible during the floods, respectively.

3. Changes and Amendments

The timeliness was affected by the delay in establishing data sharing agreement and unavailability of targeted. Only 1,483 out of 10,238 livestock farmers were available from the common beneficiary profiling from Sylhet and Sunamganj. It required – collection of additional data from these areas by training more than 120 enumerators. Upon feedback from FAO's technical unit and changes in context due to the delay, veterinary support (unbudgeted) and deworming tablets were not provided. The entire budgeted amount for deworming tablets (\$8,274 i.e. 3 per cent of the budget line and 2 per cent of the total budget) as well as cost savings from bulk procurement was used to support additional 2,700 HHs with ruminant feed. In addition, FAO's technical team trained 18 Department of Livestock Services (DLS) officials who later trained 500 livestock farmers on livestock management during flood time.

The delays and complications arising from the household profiling were reported in the interim report. However, the changes in relation to the veterinary support and medication was not reported as these challenges were realized after the reporting period, along with changes in the key positions within FAO Bangladesh's Emergency and Resilience Unit.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security – Agriculture									
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	22,268	21,500	16,125	16,893	76,786	24,945	26,330	18,730	20,280	90,285
Total	22,268	21,500	16,125	16,893	76,786	24,945	26,330	18,730	20,280	90,285
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	580	136	345	145	1,206	216	228	162	176	782

* 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.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

FAO provided training on livestock management during floods to 18 DLS officials from division, district and upazila levels and then they provided the training to 500 livestock farmers. It is expected that these DLS officers will provide valuable extension services to livestock farmers during future flood events, given the project districts host more than 1.6 million livestock rearing households (BBS) with approximately 50 per cent or more area from each upazila susceptible to flash floods (EU flood water images of the 2022 floods). In addition, it is expected that there will be copying-in by additional livestock farmers from those trained under the project.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Increase the resilience among small-scale livestock farmers in flood affected communities through providing emergency support to their livestock.			
Output 1	Concentrated feed is provided to approximately 15,357 FHH caring for ruminant livestock to ensure animal survival			
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			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Ag.5 Quantity of animal feed distributed in MT	30,714	36,114	Procurement report/invoice
Indicator 1.2	Ag.3 Number of people receiving livestock inputs (animal feed/live animals/kits/packages)	76,785	90,285	Muster roll/common HH profiling
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Cost saving from bulk procurement and the output 2		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Organization of a stakeholder meeting for development of distribution plan to identified FHH	FAO, DLS, FIVDB, POPI, Shimantik		
Activity 1.2	Procure concentrated 30 714 kg of ruminant feed	FAO		
Activity 1.3	Distribute feed to identified 15,357 FHH	FAO, DLS, FIVDB, POPI, Shimantik		
Activity 1.4	Follow up monitoring and provision of technical support	FAO		
Output 2	Medications are delivered for 15,357 FHH caring for ruminant livestock to treat and prevent spread of parasites			
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			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Ag.2 Number of animals vaccinated, dewormed and/or treated	15,357	0	0
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Upon feedback from FAO's technical unit due to the changes in context, deworming tablets were not provided. The change was not reported as it was realized after the interim reporting period, along with changes in the key positions within FAO Bangladesh's Emergency and Resilience Unit. The budgeted amount was used to support additional 2,700 HHs with ruminant feed.		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Procure of necessary anti-parasitic medication	N/A
Activity 2.2	Deliver anti-parasitic medication to identified FHH	N/A
Activity 2.3	Follow up monitoring and provision of technical support	N/A

Output 3 500 FHH receive veterinary support from the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) treat sick livestock and prevent further disease

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

Sector/cluster Food Security - Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Ag.6 Number of people receiving training on agricultural skills, practices and/or technologies	500	500	Attendance sheet

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Upon feedback from FAO's relevant technical unit, veterinary support (unbudgeted) was not provided. Instead, 18 extension officers received training on livestock management during floods from FAO's technical team who then trained 500 livestock farmers.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Establish Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the Department of Livestock Services for providing emergency veterinary support	N/A
Activity 3.2	Provide emergency veterinary support via respective Upazila Livestock Office as needed within the flood affected area	N/A
Activity 3.3	Technical Orientation sessions on appropriate vaccination practices against common diseases, proper evacuation of livestock during the disasters, as well as deworming practices.	N/A

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 areas² 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

² 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](#).

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

The beneficiary household selection was facilitated in close consultation with DLS and local government institutions (Union Parishad, Administration). After verification through household survey (with briefs on selection criteria and objectives), community consultations were arranged to gather community feedback on preliminary lists. Both at inception meeting and community consultations, the project stakeholders and beneficiaries were informed about the details of the project. In addition, there were banners/signage at distribution points containing information on the project and complaint/feedback mechanism, along with AAP messaging.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

As per FAO Bangladesh's SOP for Feedback and Complaint Response Mechanism, standard AAP message was utilized that included information on complaints and feedback response mechanism as well as necessary details on confidential channels such as permanent dedicated hotline and email, suggestion boxes at distribution points. All partner staff were oriented on AAP Feedback and Complaints Mechanisms.

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

The common AAP message/signage also included aspects of SEA and mechanisms in place to address any incidents. In case of any such incident this would have been treated with extreme confidentiality as per existing SOP and communicated directly to FAO's OIG through FAO Representative and PSEA Focal Point. However, no such complaints were received.

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

Nearly 40 per cent of the project beneficiaries were female livestock farmers. Women were primarily targeted for livestock, considering the sensitivity and economic engagement of women.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Households with disabled members were prioritized during selection and a total of 580 HHs were assisted under the criteria. To address their special needs along with women, separate sitting arrangements were made at the distribution points.

f. Protection:

FAO followed a non-discriminatory approach during the project implementation. This was well communicated during community and local government consultations as well as during AAP messaging.

g. Education:

N/A

³ 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](#).

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.

N/A

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
N/A		US\$	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/uninbangladesh/posts/pfbid0AwQyBNZVLyQMyoUYMN9AXRjFbPDNsSZHVbDBHdkWiXxTw97ipQ9XDFU1WH2Df9Nql
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh/posts/pfbid02iAE3zavRD18xGy8SkiXhJjq14yCTeQ7JTBjZZGAjvnfX2oJbjvm4au3avD6GThxVl
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh/posts/pfbid02M7hDCoeHb32T26tG5gtiocMrVJWc3P8A8p28JSAPTT9EsPxH2ePbWttzkQ5QTJnVI
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh/posts/pfbid02mLFA25efWeqS3xoWNBHt4CuSAqa4HpHU6gCH9kueyf4PSYA5csR3wAcrEtnkPuxl
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh/posts/pfbid0338QeNG81brYhLi7NrgPB9ZCjBKJsyH43RR55ekuPRJ7RFVhPJPQtu8ik3NaREtMGI
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh/posts/pfbid02xzh77QUhq6qb7KGU2hVigKifxt8GMyyiPVKvAH6b1uSMwAbW8RqnjisTDBR5VsWfl
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh/posts/pfbid05jLcLnxUUoduZdjBHV5oTV9SUL6GTmtK7jZkHzyCWKHAL9FzjFbAbkRzK4tdTQFI
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh/posts/pfbid0LGSWA9steUaTW1n2JmEsZ9fv7oum223sDZ3rEm9TgERQK4RoCnvGM8m9d12wvEq1l

3.2 Project Report 22-RR-WOM-003

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UN Women	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Protection	CERF project code:	22-RR-WOM-003
Project title:	Interim protection arrangements for flood affected most-at-risk women and girls		
Start date:	02/08/2022	End date:	01/02/2023
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\$ 800,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 232,012
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 200,012
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 166,134
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 166,134
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UN Women and its partners ensured access to life-saving information and shelter services for women and girls gravely affected and displaced by the 2022 flood. Sixteen multipurpose women's shelter centres (MPWSCs) which were used as temporary shelter arrangements for displaced women to access life-saving information, water, and sanitation facilities, were built in 16 unions (the lowest administrative tier) of seven of the most flood-affected upazilas (sub-districts) of Netrokona, Sunamganj, and Sylhet. Weekly knowledge sessions were hosted in the MPWSCs focusing on a variety of subjects, including disaster preparedness; prevention of gender-based violence and child marriage; availability of referral and support services; and climate change adaptation. Approximately, 7,400 women and girls (including elderly women, widows and lactating mothers, women with disability) attended these sessions. Unconditional cash grants amounting to Taka 500 (approximately \$ 4.75) per beneficiary have been distributed to 11,117 women and girls, including vulnerable groups as 5075 elderly women, 249 lactating mothers, 5 transgender women and 589 women with disability to meet their emergency protection needs. The project was implemented in partnership with the Implementing partner Christian Aid, from August 2022 to January 2023. Christian Aid was also supported by local NGOs (Uttaran and Dushtha Shasthya Kendra, DSK).

This project supported women and girls from areas which are regularly inundated by floods with varied intensity. As a result of UN Women's intervention community members have now an improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities at the newly installed deep tube wells, latrines, and bathing facilities in the MPWSCs. This has reduced their risk to waterborne diseases, addressed the lack of access to drinking water, and improved overall their safety and security. As the women now have to spend much less time to travel and fetch safe drinking water, this has lessened their household care work burden, freeing up time from care work. Additionally, following their participation in the knowledge sessions organized in the 16 MPWSCs, women have enhanced understanding and knowledge how to prevent, cope with, adapt to and recover from floods along with knowledge on GBV and child marriage prevention.

among other necessary and life-saving skills. The response specifically catered to the needs and priorities highlighted in the Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) on the 2022 flood by the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG), co-chaired by UN Women and the Department of Women Affairs. The RGA also informed the Humanitarian Response Plans developed for 2022 flood by the HCTT.

After the project period, the MPWCs have been handed over to the local administration for safe keeping, with the understanding that these centres would be used whenever there is flood or any other disaster requiring safe shelter space for women and adolescent girls as well as use the spaces for women's empowerment activities as and when required.

3. Changes and Amendments

The initial plan was to build six multipurpose women's shelter centres in three districts (2 centres per district). During the site selection process in August 2022, it was a challenge to find the required large-sized pieces of land suitable for the construction of the six MPWSCs to accommodate the targeted number of women. Furthermore, during the community mobilization, flood-affected women and girls raised their concerns on the effectivity of big centres situated in remote locations, stating that the distance may discourage them to visit these MPWSCs, given the challenges in transport and communications in haor areas. They requested for the construction of more centres nearer to their abodes for them to come and access the services easily. Acknowledging their needs and in consultation with local administration and community members, it was decided to construct 16 smaller sized centres in 16 unions under seven upazilas. This amendment was reported in the interim CERF report in 2022. Identifying the most vulnerable women who were in need was a challenge which was resolved through the close engagement with the local administration. Finalizing data sharing agreement with WFP took more time than expected which slowed down finalizing beneficiary selection process. On top of that, the common beneficiary database received from WFP did not have the information of targeted population as per the criteria that was need for this protection project. Finally, a dedicated survey following the beneficiary selection criteria was conducted to identify the most vulnerable women with support from local administration and public representative.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	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	0	0	0	0	0	890	0	0	0	890
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	8,600	0	1,400	0	10,000	10,050	0	177	0	10,227
Total	8,600	0	1,400	0	10,000	10,940	0	177	0	11,117
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	80	0	20	0	100	589	0	0	0	589

* 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.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

This project indirectly benefited a large number of people in multiple ways. The family members of the 7,400 women who participated in UN Women's knowledge sessions (approximately 37,000 people considering an average household composition of 5 members) indirectly received information on disaster preparedness and on the prevention of gender-based violence and child marriage. The mothers and pregnant women who attended the training sessions gained awareness on special childcare during and after- disasters. In addition, the entire community, including men and boys now have access to safe drinking water with the installation of deep tube wells; and all women of the communities have access to the private bathing spaces constructed in the MPWSCs.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Safety and protection of the most flood affected women and girls ensured				
Output 1	Most vulnerable flood affected women and girls provided with protective shelter arrangement as life-saving support at make-shift multi-purpose women's centres				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Protection				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	PS.1b Number of women- and girl-friendly safe spaces and/or centres constructed, rehabilitated and/or supported	6	16	Partner's project completion report.	
Indicator 1.2	PS.1a Number of people accessing women- and girl-friendly safe spaces and/or centres	10,000	7,400	Partner's project completion report; list of sessions' participants.	
Indicator 1.3	Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers	10,000	11,117	Partner's project completion report; list of cash grant recipient.	
Indicator 1.4	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	58,000	57000	Partner's project report, FACE report	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Due to geographical position and disrupted communication, women faced challenges to travel to the multipurpose safe spaces to receive support. Besides, harvesting period was going on which made women occupied with farming work.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 1.1	Construct multipurpose women's centres	Christian Aid (with support from Uttaran and Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)			
Activity 1.2	Mobilize women and girls who are still staying in open spaces or in temporary evacuation shelters; and provide them with interim protection support and relevant lifesaving information at multi- purpose women's centres	Uttaran and Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)			

Activity 1.3	Provide cash support to 10,000 women and girls to meet specific protection needs at displaced locations.	Christian Aid with support from Uttaran and Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)
--------------	--	---

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 areas⁴ 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁵:

During the project design phase, a group of flood-affected women were consulted. These community consultations enabled UN Women and its partners to better understand their most pressing needs and priorities in terms of protection and immediate needs. Community representatives and local administration officials participated in the selection of the locations of the centres and in the beneficiary selection which demonstrated their active engagement in the project. During the knowledge sessions at the MPWSCs women were informed about the project, its objectives and duration, the beneficiary selection process and the amount of cash grant that would be received by each beneficiary. The involvement of community members and of local administration at the beginning of the project helped to avoid unwanted influence from local elites and tensions within the community and between groups. Post distribution monitoring surveys resonated beneficiaries' satisfaction and overall experience of this project.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

A comprehensive feedback and complaint mechanism was adopted and implemented in all project sites. Women and girls who received support through the project had access to multiple reporting channels. A total of 16 complaint boxes were set up in all MPWCs to receive any anonymous complaint and feedback in a written format, along with complaint and feedback registers. Additionally, a confidential mobile phone-based hotline service, as well as the availability of in-person reporting to a female counterpart provided verbal complaint mechanism to illiterate beneficiaries. The complaint boxes in all MPWSCs were opened weekly in the presence of implementing partners' representatives, Government of Bangladesh officials (in some cases) and representative from local law enforcement authority and the feedback were addressed during those sessions. Between October 2022 and January 2023, 473 complaints and feedback, related mostly to listing of women to receive the cash grant stating that there are more women and more deserving ones. The women complaining had been talked with to make them realise the selection criterion as well as the limitations of the project to keep it to limited number of beneficiaries.

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

All staff members and volunteers engaged in this project were provided with orientation on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). They also have been trained, during a day-long workshop, on their respective agency's PSEA and safeguarding policies and potential implications associated with the breach of organizational policies. Christian AID, the implementing partner, had previously received safeguarding and sexual exploitation prevention and response training under a previous partnership UN Women, therefore their

⁴ 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](#).

⁵ 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](#).

capacity to deal with Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) related complaints had been strengthened. PSEA posters were displayed in all centres and PSEA complaints could be received under the complaints and feedbacks mechanism put in place (see point 7.b). In addition, specific information was given to beneficiaries on how to better protect their identities when reporting any sort of exploitation. No PSEA related complaint was received during the project.

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

Promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls was at the very heart of this CERF funded flood response project as its main focus was to ensure protection and support to affected women, girls and other marginalised groups. A large number of women and girls participated in community consultations and expressed their protection needs. Transgender community members as well as special vulnerable groups (elderly, pregnant and lactating women) were also consulted. All their opinions were considered through the entire planning and implementing phases of the project. By effectively identifying and responding to women and girls' needs, priorities, and capacities, and by ensuring their protection as well as respecting their dignity and their human rights, this project contributed to gender equality.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The accessibility of women and girls with disabilities to the MPWSCs was ensured. Ramps were built in the centres to ensure access to wheelchair users and persons with physical disabilities. During the cash distributions, our local partners' staff members ensured the accessibility of all beneficiaries as a result of their training on the rights of the persons with disabilities, and social inclusion. These measures guaranteed 589 women and girls with disabilities accessed project services.

f. Protection:

The objective of this project was to ensure the protection of flood-affected women and girls by providing cash grant to meet their interim protection needs, by improving their disaster preparedness capacity and by providing interim shelter support to those displaced. Community volunteers, session facilitators, and project staff members were provided with necessary orientation on protection issues, including core humanitarian principles and standards as well as the do no harm approach. The orientation also covered the topic of conflict resolution while communicating with affected population and local communities. Project beneficiaries were given protection-related information at the MPWSCs including national help line number for gender-based violence, and available referral services.

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	11,117

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.

Through this CERF project, UN Women provided an unconditional cash grant to 11,117 women and girls to meet their protection needs. Each beneficiary received 500 takas (USD 4.75); with this cash support they purchased essential hygiene and sanitary items, food items, medicine among other supplies. This MPC has been in line with the existing protection schemes with regards the amount of money (per month) in Bangladesh (e.g. old-age allowance, poor lactating mothers, and widows and abandoned women's allowances).

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
ACTIVITY 1.3: Provide cash support to 10,000 women and girls to meet specific protection needs at displaced locations.	11,117	US\$ 57000	Protection	Unrestricted
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Cash grant distribution	https://www.facebook.com/unwomenbangladesh/photos/pcb.3190736371175986/3190736227842667
Knowledge session for women and girls at the multipurpose women's center	https://www.facebook.com/unwomenbangladesh/photos/a.1586409644942008/3191403474442609
Local partner Uttaran's initiative in protecting flood-affected women and girls	https://www.haor24.net/archives/45507

3.3 Project Report 22-RR-FPA-032

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNFPA	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Protection - Gender-Based Violence Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	CERF project code:	22-RR-FPA-032
Project title:	Addressing protection and sexual and reproductive health needs of flash flood affected women, adolescents, and transgenders		
Start date:	05/08/2022	End date:	04/02/2023
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\$ 2,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,381,808
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 850,001
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		760,362
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 760,362
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, UNFPA and its implementing partners implemented the project in six Upazilas of three northeastern districts, namely Sylhet, Sunamganj and Netrokona. The project reached a total of 58,370 women and girls; in the health sector, it reached 26,222 and the protection sectors reached 32,148 gender, adolescents and youth.

The grant supported the distribution of 8,000 dignity kits to northeastern flood-affected women and girls; 7,230 were women of reproductive age, 217 were women with disabilities, 162 were from third-gender communities, and 391 were female-headed households, pregnant/ lactating women (PLW).

UNFPA provided services to 13,399 women and girls by establishing three women and girls-friendly services (WGFS) in three flood-affected districts. Among them, 7,723 women received information on GBV referral pathways, 1,671 attended recreational sessions, 2,148 received midwifery-led sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, 349 women and girls were referred to multiple lifesaving services, 831 were provided with SRH and GBV information through outreach, 176 received psychosocial counselling, 79 women attended in group PSS session and 422 women received other services. Conditional cash support was provided to 300 pregnant women, women who needed GBV referral support, women with a disability and other vulnerabilities. Cash recipient number (300) is not included in 13,399.

UNFPA, with support from its partners, capacitated 144 (M-19, F-131) frontline humanitarian workers from 50 women-led organizations (WLOs) who have been now equipped with knowledge and skills on GBV response and risk mitigation during emergencies.

UNFPA effectively reached 3,036 adolescent girls and provided 6,052 menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits and transportation cash support in two phases. The same adolescent girls accessed three WGFS and received lifesaving information sessions and referral services. Through UNFPA's 'Alapon Helpline service, 211 adolescent girls, 681 adolescent boys, and 94 adults received mental health and psychosocial counselling support on SRHR, GBV, and family planning (FP). UNFPA also organized livelihood training for nine grassroots-level women-led organizations covering 2,427 vulnerable adolescent girls in five different trades including block and boutiques, livestock, handicraft, sewing, homestead gardening and poultry to empower them. To implement MISP, UNFPA deployed 26 midwives and six female doctors in three flood-affected districts. These 26 deployed midwives provided SRH services in 14 targeted union health and family welfare centres (UH and FWCs). They also provided mentoring support to the Government midwives for quality SRH services provision at 15 additional union facilities and 20 upazila health complexes aiming to cover the districts comprehensively. Twenty-four community volunteers were also recruited and trained on their roles, responsibilities and clinical SRHR skills. They were mobilized to conduct community sessions to sensitize pregnant women on maternal health services available at health facilities. This resulted in 22,729 women and girls reached with sexual and reproductive health services like Post and ante natal care (A/PNC) and Postnatal Family Planning. There were 3,323 deliveries attended by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA). In addition, 3,493 pregnant women, of which 875 were below 18 years of age, including 121 women with disabilities, received cash voucher assistance for delivery services at the health facilities.

3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Protection - 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	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	16,750	150	6,400	1,000	24,300	20,660	45	10,762	681	32,148
Total	16,750	150	6,400	1,000	24,300	20,660	45	10,762	681	32,148
People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total										
	100	0	30	0	130	777	0	47	0	824
Sector/cluster	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health									
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	13,905	0	1,545	0	15,450	23,837	0	2,385	0	26,222
Total	13,905	0	1,545	0	15,450	23,837	0	2,385	0	26,222
People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total										
	100	0	30	0	130	121	0	0	0	121

* 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.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project:

Through GBV interventions 8,000 women received dignity kits which indicates 8,000 household members were potentially indirectly benefited. Average household size of Bangladesh is 4 (as per population census 2022) so, total 32,000 were indirectly reached through GBV interventions.

In addition, 3,036 adolescent girls received MHM kits. This refers 12,144 household members were indirectly reached through A&Y intervention. The kits had items such as soaps which are usually shared among family members, and hence in total

In total, 44,144 beneficiaries indirectly reached through the CERF funded project.

The project supported community mobilization and sensitization through 24 community volunteers in three affected districts of Bangladesh. The volunteers reached out to the community, identified each pregnant woman at the community level in coordination with the field-level government health workers and then organized courtyard sessions with the pregnant women and their family members, including males. Volunteers, local elected union-level members, representatives from different areas, and religious leaders were engaged throughout the implementation. Besides, the midwives, in many cases, also participated in the courtyard session to build knowledge and awareness in the community for encouraging institutional care, including antenatal care, postnatal care, delivery and family planning.

UNFPA engaged 120 youth leaders and 330 community volunteers who received training on DRR and ASRHR and were reaching out to adolescents and youths. In addition, the Alapon hotline number has been promoted to the community, so apart from the adolescents and youth community, adults benefit from the Alapon Helpline. During this reporting period, 94 adult men and women above age 20 received psycho-social support services from the Alapon helpline.

UNFPA also engaged volunteers in WGFS and organized outreach information sessions at the community to reach out to vulnerable women and the transgender community. UNFPA also mobilized a local transgender-focused organization 'the Bandhu Social Welfare Society' to reach out to the vulnerable transgender community.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To address protection, sexual and reproductive health needs of women, adolescents, transgenders, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities affected by flash floods in the northeastern districts			
Output 1	Lifesaving GBV response services are delivered to women, adolescent girls and transgenders affected by the flash flood			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits distributed (MHM kits)	3,000	6,052	UNFPA CERF reporting database, (MHM Kit distribution master roll)
Indicator 1.2	SP.1b Number of people receiving menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits (MHM kits)	3,000	3,036	UNFPA CERF reporting database, MHM Kit distribution master roll.
Indicator 1.3	PS.1a Number of people accessing women- and girl-friendly safe spaces and/or centres (adolescent girls)	3,000	3036	Session attendance registers for A&Y at WGFS

Indicator 1.4	PS.2 Number of people receiving GBV psycho-social support and/or GBV case management (adolescents)	4,000	4211	UNFPA CERF reporting database, Alapon service delivery call register.
Indicator 1.5	Number of women- and girl life skills and livelihood sessions)	90	90	UNFPA CERF reporting database, Session register, schedule and participant list.
Indicator 1.6	SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits distributed (dignity kits)	8,000	8,000	UNFPA CERF reporting database, Dignity kit distribution master roll.
Indicator 1.7	SP.1b Number of people receiving menstrual hygiene management kits (MHM) and/or dignity kits (DK) (dignity kits)	8,000	8,000	UNFPA CERF reporting database, Chit Card, DK distribution master roll
Indicator 1.8	PS.1a Number of people accessing women- and girl-friendly safe spaces and/or centres (women)	8,900	13,399	UNFPA CERF reporting database, WGFS Service delivery registers
Indicator 1.9	PS.1b Number of women- and girl-friendly safe spaces and/or centres constructed, rehabilitated and/or supported	3	3	UNFPA CERF reporting database, WGFS establishment rental agreement, attendance register of WGFS facilitators.
Indicator 1.10	Number of women-led organizations (WLO) oriented on lifesaving GBV response services	15	50	UNFPA CERF reporting database, Participant List of the orientation session.
Indicator 1.11	Cash.3a Number of people receiving conditional cash transfers(adolescent girls for transportation expenses during collection of kits and women for emergency GBV referral)	3,300	6,317	UNFPA CERF reporting database, Master roll of MHM Kit distribution and CVA receipt (6,017 MHM Kit recipients in 2 phase) CVA voucher (300 for pregnant women, women who needed GBV referral support, women with disability and other vulnerable women).
Indicator 1.12	Cash.3b Total value of conditional cash transfers distributed in USD	21,900	36,094	UNFPA CERF reporting database, CVA Receipt, MHM Kit Master Roll
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The achievement of indicator 1.8 exceeded the target as more women accessed WGFS services. The achievement of indicator 1.10 is higher than the target as more WLOs have been sensitised within the same budgetary allocation. <p>The achievement of indicator 1.1, 1.11 and 1.12 is higher because the individual beneficiary received MHM kits twice in two phases. (<i>The additional amount was covered by the exchange gain from the budgeted cash support and the MHM kit procurement.</i>)</p>		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Distribution of menstrual health management kits among adolescent girls	Concerned Women For Development (CWFD)
Activity 1.2	Lifesaving information and life skills sessions for adolescent girls in Women and Girls Friendly/ Safe Space	Concerned Women For Development (CWFD)
Activity 1.3	Provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to affected adolescent girls	Concerned Women For Development (CWFD) and Alapon Helpline
Activity 1.4	Life skills training and livelihood support to affected adolescent girl vulnerable to child marriage through local women led organizations	Concerned Women For Development (CWFD) and Women-led-organizations (WLO)
Activity 1.5	Dignity kits procurement and distribution among women at reproductive age and transgender	Sabalamby Unnayan Samity (SUS)
Activity 1.6	Women and Girls Friendly Spaces (WGFS): Safe space activities- Case management, Psychological First Aid (PFA), Psychological Support (PSS), recreational activities, safe and ethical data	Sabalamby Unnayan Samity (SUS)
Activity 1.7	Orientation on lifesaving GBV case management, PSS, PFA, Safe Referral and Safety audit for front line Caseworker, Case manager and volunteer.	Sabalamby Unnayan Samity (SUS)
Activity 1.8	Emergency referral cost for life saving services	Sabalamby Unnayan Samity (SUS)

Output 2 Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for sexual and reproductive health is provided to flood-affected women and girls.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of women and girls benefitting from MISP implementation	12,000	22,729	UNFPA CERF reporting database
Indicator 2.2	RH.1 Number of births attended by skilled health personnel (CERF standard indicator)	2,000	3,323	UNFPA CERF reporting database
Indicator 2.3	Cash.3a Number of people receiving conditional cash transfers (for pregnant women in labor or facing obstetric emergencies)	3,450	3,493	UNFPA CERF reporting database, CVA receipt.
Indicator 2.4	Cash.3b Total value of conditional cash transfers distributed in USD	86,250	87,325	CVA Receipt
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Progress of each indicator is on track. Health centres have increased capacity so the number of MISP service recipients is higher than expected.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 2.1	Set up MISP service-delivery points (i.e.mobile camps) at existing union health centres	Center for Injury Prevention and Rehabilitation Bangladesh (CIPRB)
Activity 2.2	Hire roving doctors and midwives to support MISP implementation at SRH camps	DGHS, DGFP
Activity 2.3	Distribution of vouchers to women or girls facing obstetric emergencies	CIPRB

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 areas⁶ 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁷:

UNFPA Bangladesh coordinated with implementing partners during the project cycle to address the needs of the population severely affected by the northeastern flood. UNFPA followed a joint needs assessment by the National Needs Assessment Working Group for selecting the severely affected areas.

Through the project, UNFPA reached almost all groups, benefiting from project interventions, including persons with disabilities, third-gender communities, PLW, female-headed households, adolescent and youth communities etc. Engaging local government, youth volunteers, and women-led organizations ensured community engagement.

The needs of vulnerable adolescents, young people, and vulnerable women were identified and prioritized through discussions with the affected local community. The aid distribution places were also selected based on the beneficiaries' convenience. After the aid distribution, follow up was done with the beneficiaries to obtain their feedback which may contribute to the betterment of the upcoming probable responses.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

In each project intervention, the hotline number was given and promoted so that the beneficiaries could submit any complaints, feedback, questions regarding the aid distribution, or any other project-related questions. For example, during the distribution of dignity kits and MHM Kits, hotline numbers were given to all recipients. Participants were suggested to report any complaints, feedback or concerns regarding the distribution process or the kits.

Besides, all WGFS facilities have complaint submission boxes, and women and girls who attended the WGFS had access to submit their concerns anonymously. There was a provision to raise any concerns, feedback or complaints during training sessions, community events or outreach information sessions. UNFPA provided orientation on the complaint response mechanism to each IP. Every complaint and feedback was registered, confidentiality was maintained and took necessary measures accordingly by the implementing partners.

⁶ 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](#).

⁷ 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):

Orientation on PSEA was provided to all project staff of implementing partners and field-level youth volunteers. The implementing partner of the adolescents and youth intervention has its own PSEA policy and committee to handle any SEA-related complaints. In addition, 50 local WLOs were sensitized on PSEA and PFA.

UNFPA conducted a PSEA assessment for local partners involved in the north-eastern flood. Moreover, all the project staff received an orientation on the PSEA and SH, entailing the different aspects of sexual misconduct and reporting mechanism so that staff can recognize the suspicious behaviour and record it to the organizational focal person. In addition, local partners disseminated and oriented the local community about the possible incidence of sexual misconduct and reporting channel.

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

The project has a direct contribution to addressing protection and equality. The project targeted vulnerable women, adolescent girls and pregnant women, including women/ girls with disabilities and transgender communities severely affected by the flood. Dignity kits and MHM kits directly contributed to promoting their protection. GBV referral and individual/or group PSS counselling sessions addressed protection issues. Most importantly, cash support for GBV referral and pregnancy care protected women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence, from other urgent needs.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project interventions recognized the needs of women with disability (WWD) and the Transgender population. Under this project, 217 WWD received dignity kits. In addition, 35 women with disabilities received unconditional cash support, and 525 WWD received services from WGFS. Interventions were not exceptionally dedicated to or focused on the needs of the PWD, but PWD was one of the important criteria for selecting beneficiaries.

A total of 47 girls with disabilities received MHM kits and 121 pregnant/ lactating women with disabilities received unconditional cash support.

The women/girls with disabilities and those with limited mobility who could not come to the distribution point received their kits via family representatives or doorstep delivery.

f. Protection:

Besides providing PSS and PFA services to GBV survivors, the case workers/coordinators selected from local communities were also required to coordinate with service providers from other sectors, such as health, legal, safety and security and facilitate support to survivors/or women at risk of GBV. The established WGFS has become a common community place for women and girls to access protection-related services. UNFPA also conducted a safety audit at WGFS. UNFPA provided dignity kits to 162 people from third-gender communities. Considering the unique protection risks that the transgender population is faced with, such as limited access to various services and heightened risk of GBV and other human rights abuses during the disaster, UNFPA ensured targeted distribution of the dignity kits and community outreach through specialised partners.

g. Education:

The vulnerable adolescents were provided life skills, livelihood skills, mental health and psycho-social support in affected districts. Through these interventions, they were counselled to be reintegrated into mainstream education; data is provided in section 6 above.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash support was provided to the recipients of 6,017 MHM kits in two rounds (A&Y) 300 pregnant women, who needed GBV referral support, women with Disabilities, Transgender and other vulnerable women received cash assistance. (Gender) 3,493 pregnant/lactating women received cash assistance for safe motherhood. (SRH)

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.

MHM Kit recipients received transportation costs two times as they received MHM kits twice; women received cash assistance for GBV referral, women with disabilities, Transgender and other vulnerabilities; the CVA was used to purchase pregnancy-related medicine, cover day-to-day pregnancy-related needs, to purchase nutritious food and for baby deliveries.

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
Adolescent girls transportation cost for receiving MHM Kits	6,017	US\$ 5.5	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	Unrestricted
Vulnerable Women	300	US\$ 10	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	Unrestricted
Pregnant/ Lactating women	3,493	US\$ 25	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities.

Title	Weblink
CERF Midwives ready to provide maternal health services in the facilities at midnight in the North Eastern part of Bangladesh.	Link
Distribution of 3000 MHM kits, carried out in Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrokona	Link
Midwives visit communities to counsel women on Family Planning Methods	Link

3.4 Project Report 22-RR-CEF-053

1. Project Information

Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Protection - Child Protection Nutrition	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-053
Project title:	Provision of life-saving WASH, Child Protection and Nutrition services for the flood affected people in Bangladesh		
Start date:	16/06/2022	End date:	15/12/2022
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\$ 18,006,267
Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 1,650,000
Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,650,000
Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 1,153,932
Government Partners	US\$ 994,469
International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 159,463
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 directed people reached 394,979 people including 105,691 women in three districts of Sylhet and Mymensingh Division. In addition, UNICEF indirectly reached 140,272 people including 70,684 females through WASH/hygiene messaging.

Within the WASH component, a total of 394,979 people were able to access sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene. About 1,200 sanitation facilities and/or bathing facilities were constructed or rehabilitated and 10 per cent of affected people are able to directly utilize functional handwashing facilities.

Under the CP component, the response was jointly implemented with the Department of Social Services and Department of Woman and Children Affairs (MoWCA) reaching 237,929 people, including 3,286 PWD. A total of 237,929 community members benefited from lifesaving awareness messages. Psychosocial support was provided to 40,559 children, including access to CP service hubs as part of multisectoral programming interventions. There were 21 Community-Based Support Systems established through the deployment of an additional trained social service workforce. Additionally, 3,175 in-kind NFI kits were distributed in the intervention areas to prevent and mitigate further protection concerns.

With CERF funding, UNICEF worked with the National Nutrition Services (NNS) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and CARITAS Bangladesh to improve the management of acute malnutrition in the flood-affected areas. The project supported community-based nutrition screening of 84,751 (43,545 were girls) under-five children in four Upazilas, identified 418 (262 were girls) children with SAM and admitted 380 (248 were girls) in the SAM corners, including 16 (8 were girls) children with disabilities, for treatment at the Upazila level hospitals. Of them, 377 SAM (245 were girls, or 99 per cent, children recovered. The project strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacity in three districts and 46,591 caregivers of under-five especially PLW have received one to one and/or group counselling on maternal, infant and young child feeding in emergencies (IYCF-E).

3. Changes and Amendments

UNICEF response was implemented with slight modifications. The DPHE, a WASH partner, constructed 15 more water points and 45 water points renovated 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. Hygiene promotion sessions were organized in smaller groups to comply with social distancing requirements. Consequently, the number of sessions increased more beneficiaries than planned through street drama and local song. Within the CP component, the interventions were implemented as planned and thus no changes or deviations/amendments. All was in line with the original proposal. The Nutrition component was implemented as per plan, reaching more beneficiaries than anticipated and identified fewer PWD than initially planned. A total 84,751 under-five (6-59 months) children were screened, and 380 SAM children admitted in the SAM corners for treatment at Upazila level hospitals. At the same time, 46,591 mothers/caregivers received group counselling on maternal nutrition, Infant and Young Child feeding (IYCF) in the community awareness sessions. There was 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									
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	27,000	0	33,390	33,390	93,780	46,591	0	42,566	40,467	129,624
Total	27,000	0	33,390	33,390	93,780	46,591	0	42,566	40,467	129,624

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	399	0	493	493	1,385	0	0	148	180	328
--	-----	---	-----	-----	-------	---	---	-----	-----	-----

Sector/cluster	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	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	83,520	80,244	43,980	42,256	250,000	105,691	103,693	93,342	92,253	394,979
Total	83,520	80,244	43,980	42,256	250,000	105,691	103,693	93,342	92,253	394,979

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	480	100	1,530	1,470	3,580	2,959	2,903	2,614	2,583	11,059
--	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

* 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.

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	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	81,696	23,328	67,368	67,608	240,000	61,609	22,461	82,674	71,185	237,929
Total	81,696	23,328	67,368	67,608	240,000	61,609	22,461	82,674	71,185	237,929
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	1,217	348	1,004	1,007	3,576	923	329	1,144	890	3,286

* 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.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

UNICEF indirectly reached 140,272 people including 70,684 females through WASH/hygiene messaging.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To provide life-saving support in the areas of WASH, Child Protection and Nutrition to 250,000 flood affected people in Sunamganj and Sylhet in Sylhet Division; Netrokona in Mymensingh Division			
Output 1	250,000 affected people have access to safe drinking water from restored/constructed water points, tube wells, piped water networks and mobile water treatment plants			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard	250,000	394,979	Field visit & observation Monitoring report (ONA)
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		1.1: 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	Provision of safe water through O&M support to Mobile Water Treatment Plants	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)		
Activity 1.2	Restoration of water services through repair/reconstruction of water facilities/systems, including infrastructure adaptation for enhanced flood resilience (whenever applicable).	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)		

Output 2	Flood affected people benefiting from functional latrines and handwashing devices to agreed standards			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	WS.14 Number of household sanitation facilities (e.g. latrines) and/or household bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	1,200	1,200	Field visit & observation Monitoring report (ONA)
Indicator 2.2	WS.10 Percentage of people who are directly utilizing functional handwashing facilities	10	10	Field visit & observation Monitoring report (ONA)
Explanation of output and indicators variance:				

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Rehabilitation of damaged latrines and/or construction of latrines including infrastructure adaptation measures for flood resilience (whenever applicable)	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Caritas Bangladesh
Activity 2.2	Installation of handwashing devices	Caritas Bangladesh

Output 3 250,000 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 and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	WS.17 Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging (hygiene behaviour sessions through mass media, focused on hand washing with soap, MHM, water safety plan)	250,000	535,251*	Field visit & observation No. of Focused Group Discussion

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Hygiene promotion sessions were organized in smaller groups to comply with safe social distancing requirements. Consequently, the number of sessions was increased from 1,077 to 1,427 sessions. Also, different methods such as street drama, local song, miking, cable network, community radio were used, resulting in the substantial increase of indirect beneficiaries for basic hygiene awareness. *This figure includes direct and indirect people reached.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Support hygiene promotion sessions on hand washing with soap, MHM, water safety plans through mass media, focused group discussions and/or other possible means.	Caritas Bangladesh

Output 4 240,000 flood affected children and families are provided with psychosocial support, community based protection services, supplies and protection messages

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	H.9 Number of people provided with mental health and/or psycho-social support services	13,000	40,559	Monitoring Sheet
Indicator 4.2	Number of Community Based Support Systems established through the deployment of additional, trained social service workforce and improved	20	21	Monitoring Sheet
Indicator 4.3	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	3,000	3,175	Monitoring Sheet

Indicator 4.4	Number of community members reached with lifesaving child protection messaging	224,000	237,929	Monitoring Sheet
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		4.1-4.4: The government partners accelerated response to evolving needs allowed reaching more affected population with services and relief items		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1	Psychosocial support programming through child protection safe & recreational spaces, children & adolescent club, child helpline and Case Management	Department of Social Services (DSS) and Department of Women Affairs (DWA)		
Activity 4.2	Increase the number of community-based child protection mechanisms in affected locations	Department of Social Services (DSS)		
Activity 4.3	Vulnerable women and children are identified and supplied with support kits to prevent and mitigate further protection concerns	Department of Social Services (DSS) and Department of Women Affairs (DWA)		
Activity 4.4	Child Protection messages developed and delivered to reach the community	Department of Social Services (DSS)		

Output 5 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

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	N.3a Number of people admitted to SAM treatment programme (therapeutic feeding) (children)	380	380	Project monitoring report
Indicator 5.2	N.3b Percentage of people who were admitted for SAM treatment who recovered (SAM recovery rate) 75% (2,550)	75	99	Project monitoring report
Indicator 5.3	N.4 Number of people screened for acute malnutrition (<5 children)	66,780	84,751	Project monitoring report
Indicator 5.4	N.6 Number of people receiving training and/or community awareness sessions on maternal, infant and young child feeding in emergencies (community awareness sessions)	27,000	46,591	Project monitoring report

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

5.1: There was a typo in the proposal, and the correct target should be read as 380. This typo was reported to CERF Secretariat on 14 September 2022 and also incorporated in the Mid Term Review.

5.2: According to Sphere standard, recovery rate is >75%. Therefore, 88% is highly satisfactory.

5.3: At the first stage, targeted SAM children were not identified for screening. Additional screening was conducted and as a result, number of children screened for acute malnutrition were overachieved.

5.4: Additional awareness sessions were needed to motivate caregivers of under-five children to enhance IYCF practices and to stay

		at SAM corners in the hospital with SAM children until recovery. As a result, UNICEF overachieved the target.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 5.1	Screening of under-five children to identify SAM children	Partner NGO (CARITAS)
Activity 5.2	Procurement of therapeutic milk (F75 and F100) - (cartons-24 cans/carton)	UNICEF
Activity 5.3	SAM case management at the SAM corner in Upazila and district level hospitals	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW)
Activity 5.4	IYCF counselling for mothers/caregivers of children 0-23 months	Partner NGO (CARITAS)

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 areas⁸ 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁹:

UNICEF embedded AAP, PSEA and PwD related mechanisms in the programme document and partnership agreements, and duly monitored their application across the project's three components. Implementing partners prioritized vulnerable people, putting girls, women, children 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 three 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 and government counterparts 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 flood-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 system. During the project implementation, there were no significant concerns or complaints raised. Monthly review meetings with concerned managers and service providers of SAM corners of upazila health complexes were held where concerns of service receivers were discussed and explored possible solutions.

⁸ 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](#).

⁹ 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):

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.

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, 22,811 children (12,196 girls) were provided with psycho-social support (PSS), 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 of under-five girls and boys, implementing partner prioritized children with SAM and children with disabilities for bringing under treatment coverage.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

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 350 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. Partners gave highest priority to identify SAM children with disabilities. A total of 328 children including disabilities were screened and 14 children with disabilities were identified as SAM children. All of them were admitted in SAM units of Upazila Health complexes and ensured proper treatment as well as given individualized IYCF counselling to their mothers/caregivers. UNICEF ensured equity in referral and service delivery for identified SAM children with disabilities. Simplified case management process has been followed and referred them to receive services. A total of 342 children with disabilities were reached through this intervention.

f. Protection:

Protection was a key concern for designing programmatic interventions for all persons who were affected and at risk due to the flooding in northeastern region of Bangladesh; therefore, the intervention included identifying vulnerable children, psychosocial support, reintegration into family and community and distribution of life-saving emergency supplies. Expectant mothers were mainly targeted with life-saving emergency supplies to prevent and mitigate protection risks for GBV and Violence against Children (VAC), a community-based child protection system coordinated all activities with the key justice actors, including social services.

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	Choose an item.	[Fill in]

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.

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
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Nutrition, child protection and WASH support for flood-affected families	https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1546788078760894464 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1554871430470582272 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1574337992453259266 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1542448097481342978 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1551945436012941316 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1551175367058108416 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1550101688341917697 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1547234434801598465 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1547112963127246849 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1542342772807835648 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1542111568099704832 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1546085978213093376 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1548606011292131331 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1545825585720852481 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1543623335032266752
UN teams observe flood response activities	https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1543518018709655552 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1543915231596134400
UNICEF Bangladesh National Ambassador visits flood impacted families in Sylhet	https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1574337992453259266 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1574052184060465152
Impact of the flood	https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1544572686889730048 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1545060071993880576 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1545658206906888192 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1549763934986838016

	https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1549363430339084294 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1546383234618970112 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1543897409461313537 https://twitter.com/UNICEFBD/status/1543623335032266752
Press releases	https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/press-releases/unicef-national-ambassador-bidya-sinha-mim-journeys-children-wake-devastating-floods https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/press-releases/unicef-provides-emergency-relief-16-million-children-stranded-floods-bangladesh https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/press-releases/unicef-over-15-million-children-risk-devastating-floods-hit-bangladesh
Human interest stories	https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/stories/millions-children-flood-affected-bangladesh-need-food-clean-water-and-protection https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/stories/akil-takes-shelter-truck-days-no-water-or-food-floods-ravage-bangladesh

3.5 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-049

1. Project Information

Agency:	WFP	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance	CERF project code:	22-RR-WFP-049
Project title:	Emergency food assistance to flood affected population in North-eastern Bangladesh		
Start date:	29/07/2022	End date:	28/01/2023
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\$ 22,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,800,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 126,315
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 126,315	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, WFP and its partners provided 85 mt of fortified biscuits as emergency food assistance to 178,160 individuals (34,000 households) affected by the flood in Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrakona districts. WFP's implementing partner BRAC distributed 2.5 kg of fortified biscuits to each household within two weeks after the floods. The first phase of the response was completed in June 2022. In the second phase, WFP distributed 1,001.26 mt of in-kind food (rice and lentil) cash assistance of BDT 56.89 million through financial service provider, bKash, to support 119,241 people (22,756 households) to address their basic food needs in twelve sub-districts of Sunamganj, Sylhet and Netrokona districts.

This has provided financial flexibility to the affected households to purchase food items, as well as other essentials. A nutrition education package was also provided to the 34,000 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 included basic information on food and nutrition, infants and young children, maternal nutrition, and Covid-safe procurement, handling, and food preparation.

3. Changes and Amendments

WFP requested OCHA for approval to utilize the unspent balance of US\$ 274,034 to support an additional 4,946 households (25,917 people) than planned in flood-affected areas. Upon approval, WFP provided one round of cash and in-kind food assistance to the additional beneficiaries. However, there is no budget variance between main headlines and did not change the scope of the project.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
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	62,436	59,598	45,322	47,644	215,000	77,708	74,177	56,408	59,298	267,591
Total	62,436	59,598	45,322	47,644	215,000	77,708	74,177	56,408	59,298	267,591
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	918	876	666	701	3,161	1,142	1,091	829	872	3,934

* 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.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Approximately 241,435 family members of the assisted households were indirectly benefitted by the response. Additionally, local-level coordination and the capacity of the cooperating partners and disaster management committees were further enhanced through their active participation in the overall implementation. WFP also provided technical support to the participating UN agencies (FAO, UN Women and UNFPA) and its partners on Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (Moda) for the household survey to prepare a common database.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Populations affected by the severe flooding in north-eastern districts (i.e., Sylhet, Sunamganj and Netrokona) of Bangladesh are able to meet basic food and other essential needs following the floods.			
Output 1	Flood affected households in shelters and makeshift camps provided with immediate food assistance (ready-to-eat fortified biscuits) during flood.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	FN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance (34,000 HHs)	178,160	100% (34,000 HHs/178,160 people) - As an immediate response, WFP supported 178,160 people (34,000 households) in 28 sub-districts of 3 districts.	- Cooperating partner's distribution report. - Physical verification, Distribution monitoring report. - Post-distribution monitoring report. - Remote monitoring through mobile calls to project participants.
Indicator 1.2	FN.1b Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT (Fortified biscuits)	85	100% (85 mt) A total of 85 mt of micro-nutrient fortified biscuits were distributed. Each household received 2.5 kg.	Cooperating partner's distribution report. Physical verification, Distribution monitoring report. -Post-distribution monitoring report. - Remote monitoring through mobile calls to project participants.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Prepare and sign Field Level Agreements with cooperating (also known as implementing partners) partner	WFP collaborated with BRAC, a national NGO for the immediate distribution of micronutrient-fortified biscuits. The field-level agreement (FLA) was signed accordingly.		
Activity 1.2	Finalize targeting of beneficiary's selection criteria and communicate them to cooperating partner	WFP prioritized the affected households taking shelter in flood-shelters, embankments, and informal settlements.		

		Priorities were given to the household with a pregnant and lactating woman, person with a disability, elderly people and female head. BRAC, WFP's cooperating partner selected households accordingly.
Activity 1.3	Transport food (biscuits) to warehouse of cooperating partner for distribution	WFP delivered the 85 mt of biscuits to the dedicated warehouse of cooperating partner in three flood-affected districts for subsequent delivery to the distribution points by the partner.
Activity 1.4	Conduct emergency food (biscuit) distribution	The immediate distribution of micronutrient-fortified biscuits was conducted in coordination with the disaster management committee (DMC) and local administrations right after the flood, in the last week of June 2022. Besides, as part of the collaboration, BRAC also supported these households with water purification tablet.
Activity 1.5	Monitoring of the activity	WFP conducted monitoring of the whole distribution by presenting the distribution points. In parallel remote monitoring and post-distribution monitoring were also conducted.
Activity 1.6	Coordination of activities with clusters, other UN and International, national organizations	WFP coordinated both at flood-affected districts and at the central level. Regular contacts were conducted with the disaster management committee at different tiers, local government, I/NGOs, and partner. Coordination was also in place at the central level with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), UN RC office, UN agencies particularly who are responding to flood, HCTT, I/NGOs, food security cluster and need assessment working group.

Output 2 Flood affected people/HHs received food and cash assistance following the flood

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

Sector/cluster		Food Security - Food Assistance		
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	FN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance (17,810 HHs)Female: 46,774, Male: 46,550)	93,324	100% (22,756 HHs/119,241 people) WFP supported 119,241 people (22,756 households) with in kind food assistance in 12 sub-districts of 3 districts.	- Cooperating partner's distribution report. - Physical verification. - Distribution monitoring report. - Post-distribution monitoring report. Remote monitoring through mobile calls to project participants.
Indicator 2.2	FN.1b Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT (17,810 HHs) Female: 46,774, Male: 46,550)	783.64	1001.264 mt (Initially the planned was for 783.64 mt of food. However, with	- Cooperating partner's distribution report. - Physical verification.

			the balance amount, additional 4,946 HHs were added for support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution monitoring report. - Post-distribution monitoring report. Remote monitoring through mobile calls to project participants.
Indicator 2.3	Cash.2a. Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (17,810 HHs) Female: 46,774, Male: 46,550)	93,324	100% (22,756 HHs/119,241 people) WFP supported 119,241 people (22,756 households) sector-specific unconditional cash transfers in 12 sub-districts of 03 districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disbursement report from the financial service provider (bKash) - Cash transfer execution report to the individual participants (bKash) - Post-distribution monitoring report. Remote monitoring through mobile calls to project participants.
Indicator 2.4	Cash.2b. Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD (BDT 44,525,000)	480,870	US\$ 592,650.17 (Initially the plan was to transfer US\$ 480,870 of cash. However, with the balance amount, additional 4,946 HHs were added for support, hence there is the increase of cash transfer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disbursement report from the financial service provider (bKash) - Cash transfer execution report to the individual participants (bKash) - Post-distribution monitoring report. Remote monitoring through mobile calls to project participants.
Indicator 2.5	FS.3 Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	Average value reduced 2	13	Survey in the affected areas
Indicator 2.6	FS.5a Percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score	50	76%	Survey in the affected areas
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Initially it was planned to support 17,810 HHs with food and cash. However, in the middle of implementation when it became clear that there will be some remaining balance amount, WFP increased the number of HHs (added 4,946HHs) for support in discussion with RC office CERF focal point, It was also communicate to CERF HQ as well.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Prepare and sign field level agreements with cooperating partners	BRAC was WFP's implementing partner for the distribution of fortified biscuits as an immediate response to the flood in north-eastern Bangladesh. [Through its partner, BRAC, WFP provided ready-to-eat fortified biscuits to 178,160 individuals (34,000 households) in Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrokona districts].		

		<p>WFP has also engaged its three stand-by partners for the implementation of the second stage of the response, which are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Friends In Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB), Sylhet/Sunamganj districts - Center for Natural Resources Studies (CNRS), Sunamganj district - Sabolombi Unnayan Samity (SUS), Netrakona district
Activity 2.2	Inform financial service provider (FSP) about the cash transfers	WFP had standing contract with financial service provider (FSP)-bKash. It helped to transfer the cash faster and efficiently.
Activity 2.3	Procurement of rice and lentils	Rice and lentils were purchased following a standard procurement policy of WFP. Before delivering the food to field for distribution, it was also tested at laboratory for quality check.
Activity 2.4	Select sub-districts and unions in consultation with the local administrations and UN agencies involved in the CERF funded response (including disaster management committees) and inform Food Security Cluster (FSC) for greater coordination.	<p>The project areas (sub-district) were selected considering the vulnerability and severity of the damage caused by flooding. With WFP's field observation, this was finalised in coordination with the Government and HCTT/ food security cluster.</p> <p>WFP together with Upazila Disaster Management Committee in the targeted upazilas identified the most affected unions. This information was shared with the food security cluster and Needs assessment working group (NAWG) for wider circulation and better coordination.</p>
Activity 2.5	Conduct orientation sessions for cooperating partners on project expectations in this emergency	WFP oriented cooperating partner staff about the overall CERF funded project 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 about the standard process.
Activity 2.6	Inform the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and brief local administrations about this CERF funded project	<p>The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) at different tiers were informed about the CERF-funded project. Local administrations were also briefed accordingly.</p> <p>WFP convened 67 community consultations and meetings with Disaster Management Committee (DMC).</p>
Activity 2.7	Coordinate with UN agencies on common database for beneficiaries' selection and corresponding SOP	<p>During the response, WFP coordinated with all the UN agencies effectively. WFP worked closely with FAO, UNFPA, and UN Women to deliver emergency assistance as One UN. The agencies used a common beneficiary database facilitated by WFP, ensuring field-level coordination alongside close collaboration with the local government, local administrations, and national and international NGOs.</p> <p>WFP provided technical support to the UN agencies for preparing a common database, which includes data</p>

		<p>collection, sorting, and Moda platform sharing for 31,234 households' data in three districts. Of them, WFP collected 15,446 households' data as per the agreed plan (100% completed).</p>
<p>Activity 2.8</p>	<p>Mobilize and sensitize communities about the project and selection criteria ensuring all the COVID-19 safety measures.</p>	<p>WFP and its NGO implementing partners conducted a series of community consultation meetings, followed by household visits and group meetings. In all the meetings, communities and individuals were briefed adequately about the project, its objectives and beneficiary entitlements. Basic information on the project was also displayed on festoon and banners.</p> <p>Banners with entitlements and toll-free hotline numbers were displayed in the distribution centres for beneficiaries' information and feedback. Visibility of CERF and participating UN agencies was ensured adequately.</p> <p>Awareness messages were sent to all 22,756 families' through mobile to inform them about their entitlement and provision of WFP's free hotline number, if and when required. WFP received 1,127 calls through hotline numbers, out of which 36 percent was from women.</p> <p>Additionally, more than 50 union-level (100%) and 12 upazila-level consultation meetings (100%) were conducted. Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNO), representatives from local governments, community people, and the local elite participated in these sessions/meetings. Besides, three meetings were held with the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, Netrokona and Sunamganj districts.</p>
<p>Activity 2.9</p>	<p>Beneficiary selection, verification, and registration</p>	<p>WFP facilitated UN agencies (FAO, UNFPA, and UN Woman) for using a common beneficiary database for flood response funded by CERF. After finalizing the sector-wise beneficiaries selection criteria, it was incorporated into the digital tools Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (Moda) of WFP for the household survey to prepare a common database for participating UN agencies.</p> <p>WFP selected the most vulnerable households in flood-affected areas as per the prescribed selection criteria and following an uninformative checklist for all stakeholders. Moda platform was used for data collection, analysis, and reporting. As part of the joint targeting, WFP collected 15,446 beneficiary households' data, UNFPA collected 8,337 beneficiary households' data and FAO collected 7,451 beneficiary households' data.</p> <p>Following orientation on digital solutions (Moda) for all participating UN agencies and implementing partners, and community mobilization and sensitization about the project, NGO staff conducted household visits in the affected areas to select eligible beneficiaries based on the selection criteria. Information of the households was</p>

		<p>analysed and based on this analysis the tentative/preliminary lists of beneficiaries were prepared through MODA.</p> <p>In parallel, WFP staff conducted physical verification of the process, including discussions with the communities and visits to a sample of households from the tentative lists. After making necessary amendments in a few cases, the beneficiary lists were finalized. The final lists were then reviewed and certified by their respective Union Disaster Management Committees, followed by final review and approval by the Upazila Disaster Management Committees.</p> <p>Based on the final list, each targeted household was registered and provided with a QR-coded beneficiary card.</p>
Activity 2.10	Opening of bKash accounts (for those that do not have own accounts) and provision of financial literacy ensuring COVID-19 safety measures.	Most of the households were found to have a mobile account. However, WFP supported opening of bKash account for those who didn't have any. Besides regular follow-up support was provided to the participants on resolving the bKash account-related issues. They were also briefed about the provision of toll-free hotline numbers and encouraged to inform WFP directly if they have any concerns.
Activity 2.11	Transport food to partners' warehouse for distribution	After doing necessary quality check, WFP delivered 85 of micronutrient biscuit in 1 st phase, and in 2 nd phase 910.240 mt of rice and 91.024 mt of lentils at partners warehouses.
Activity 2.12	Introduce the complaint feedback mechanism including subsequent referral procedures for beneficiaries supported by other UN agencies involved in CERF funded projects	<p>WFP has dedicated tollfree hot line number for beneficiary feedback mechanism. This was introduced in the CERF funded flood response. Beneficiaries were communicated in local language about this provision through pre-recorded voice calls, text messages and consultations.</p> <p>However due to time constraints, other UN agencies involved in the CERF projects couldn't avail the services.</p>
Activity 2.13	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 and messages	Key messages on food and nutrition were communicated to the beneficiaries through the distribution of leaflets, text messages and voice calls. A total of 22,756 text messages and recorded voice calls were sent, and leaflets were distributed to the targeted households (100%), and the contents of the leaflets were also explained by the partner staff, who needed further explanation for better understanding. In general, there was a short briefing for the beneficiaries before the distribution at the sites.
Activity 2.14	Select common distribution centres in discussion with beneficiaries and local government to be used for CERF-funded distributions (e.g., food distribution by WFP)	The food distribution centers were selected in consultations with the beneficiaries considering the distance from their home, security, convenience and availability of required facilities (rest room, washroom). Beside representatives of local government were also consulted for making available of the centers as finalized after the discussion with beneficiaries.

Activity 2.15	Food distribution to the project participants	<p>After receiving the food from WFP, implementing partner transported the food to the distribution centers using multiple mode of transportation.</p> <p>As an immediate response, WFP distributed 85 MT of micro-nutrient fortified biscuits to 178,160 people (34,000 households) in 28 sub-districts of 03 districts. Each household received 2.5 kg of food.</p> <p>In the second phase, a total of 1,001.264 of food (rice and lentil) were distributed. Each household received 40kg of rice and 4 kg of lentils. MoDA (Mobile Operational Data Acquisition) was also used for food distribution and related monitoring. Each project participant had to show their QR coded card to receive their food entitlement. Food was distributed only after the scanning of the QR coded card in Moda application through mobile. Beneficiaries were also facilitated for safe transportation of food to their home.</p>
Activity 2.16	Cash transfer (BDT 2,500/HH) to project participants using bKash platform.	<p>During this project period, a total of BDT 56,890,000 (equivalent to US\$ 592,650.17) was distributed, and each household received BDT 2,500 for food assistance through digital transfers (bKash). This has provided much-needed flexibility to the affected households to purchase essential food items, as well as other essentials. Cash transfers were made to the active senior women of the household as much as possible. WFP used its digital platform SCOPE for overall management of beneficiary information for cash transfer.</p>
Activity 2.17	Conduct physical visits to the households and remote monitoring and verification of correct receipt of food and cash.	<p>WFP staff were present at all food distribution points. Food distributions were organized at the presence of government officials and local government representatives to ensure better organization and safety. After successful completion of the food distributions, WFP staff also conducted household visits to verify the correct receipt food and cash and its utilization. In parallel, remote phone calls were also made to the beneficiaries using prescribed checklists for verification.</p>
Activity 2.18	Monitoring of the whole activity remotely and physically	<p>WFP conducted monitoring at different stages - during selection of beneficiaries, cash transfer food distribution, and post-distribution at field level. WFP Field operations and Sylhet field office carried out intensive process monitoring for the activities using prescribed checklists during the distributions as well as post distribution monitoring. WFP staff made regular visits to ongoing implementation of the activities and discussed the findings of the monitoring visits with the NGO partners and upazila government administrations for corrective actions, as identified. Additional staff were also mobilized by WFP for monitoring.</p>
Activity 2.19	Coordinate with government, other UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO and UNRC office) international and national non-governmental organizations and coordination platforms (e.g. Food	<p>During the response, WFP made effective coordination with MoDMR, Disaster Management Committee (DMCs) at different tiers and all the UN agencies involved in response with the CERF grant.</p>

	Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, Logistic Cluster, HCTT, etc.)	<p>WFP collaborated strategically with FAO, UNICEF, UN RC office, and Food security cluster on common beneficiary data base.</p> <p>WFP established a dedicated field office in Sylhet district for overall coordination and project management at field. In the ground, the field office established effective coordination with district and upazila administrations, UN agencies and other I/NGOs working in the project areas and maintained liaison with the Food Security Cluster and the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team both at country office and field level.</p> <p>Besides being a co-lead of Food Security Cluster (FSC), WFP had the added advantage to coordinate the response on the ground with NGOs/INGOs and local administrations.</p>
Activity 2.20	Localization by ensuring participation of the community (through the hotline number to receive 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, local administrations/disaster management committee 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 2.21	Report to the donor	WFP reported to the UN Resident Coordinator's 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 areas¹⁰ 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)¹¹:

Accountability to the affected populations was ensured through the following measure 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 given the highest consideration and adjustments were made accordingly in the implementation. (e.g.,

¹⁰ 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](#).

¹¹ 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](#).

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 Dhaka and not just local areas. During the project period, all calls/queries received regarding the intervention were addressed and necessary actions were taken accordingly.

Selected suitable distribution points and identified cash-out agents: The food distribution points and 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 WFP's 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 different mediums. The hotline number was printed on the IEC materials and the beneficiary's QR card, which were distributed to the selected beneficiaries. WFP also positioned festoons with 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.

During the project period, a total of 1,781 phone calls were received from the beneficiaries and the community. Most of the calls were about the distribution period, queries about the programme, problems with mobile bank a/c etc. All the calls (100%) received were dealt with the highest considerations and resolved in minimum time.

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 the Cooperating partner staff on PSEA. It was highlighted that WFP has a zero-tolerance policy regarding these. 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 as much as possible where possible. In line with the WFP Gender Policy (2015 - 2020), the project ensures that Cooperating 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. Six core principles of the Inter Agency Standing Committee relating to SEA were also deliberated to keep the cooperating partners consistently aware of WFP's gender mainstreaming standards.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

WFP supported 3,934 PWD. WFP's partner facilitated transportation for carrying food for the person with disabilities. Besides the 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 member who contacted WFP over the toll-free hotline number. Throughout the implementation, all transfers to participants were as transparent as possible to avoid fraud. To this effect, WFP adhered to a zero-tolerance policy. Cooperating partners staff were briefed about it and relevant clauses were included in the partners' agreement.

g. Education:

Providing Social Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC) through IEC materials was an integral part of the project. WFP disseminated key nutrition messages to the 22,756 households and their family members. It includes messages on food, nutrition, infants, young children and maternal nutrition. Though it is too early to see the changes, during the several discussions, 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	119,241

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.

Utilization of cash assistance:

WFP's post-monitoring report showed that though households utilized the cash transfer both for food and non-food purposes, nearly two-thirds of the households (64%) purchased foods with the cash assistance. Apart from it, other areas of expenses were repairing the home (23%), meeting any expenses for the income generating activities (23%), medical treatment (16%), education (8%), animal food (6%)

Decision-making and control over the assistance:

Decisions were made jointly by husband and wife to utilize the cash assistance for 63% of the households, by husband only (19%), by wife only (13%) and other (6%)

Security concerns about cash-out or, cash withdrawal points:

Households did not experience any safety-security challenges to travel and back home from the cash-out point.

Linkages to existing social protection systems:

Due to the nature of the response, linkages with the social protection system weren't possible. However, there are Government supported Mother and Child Benefit Programme where WFP provides technical assistance. WFP facilitated the beneficiaries for their self-enrolment into the programme where applicable. Beside WFP will also continue its advocacy for the expansion of any safety net programme in flood-affected locations.

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
---	--------------------------------	----------------------	----------------	-------------

Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed	119,241	US\$ 592,650.17	Food Security - Food Assistance	Unrestricted
Quantity of food assistance distributed in mt (Rice, Lentil)	119,241	US\$500,749.29 (Estimated value in cash for rice and lentil)	Food Security - Food Assistance	Restricted
Quantity of food assistance distributed in mt (Biscuit)	178,160	US\$ 132,376.85 (Estimated value in cash for rice and lentil)	Food Security - Food Assistance	Restricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
7.2 million people at risk	https://www.facebook.com/WFPinBangladesh/videos/1255485634855755/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C
WFP distributed High Energy Biscuits	WFP distributed HEBs
7.2 million people at risk	https://www.facebook.com/WFPinBangladesh/videos/1255485634855755/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Funds Transferred in USD
22-RR-WFP-049	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$0
22-RR-WFP-049	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$43,739
22-RR-WFP-049	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$56,086
22-RR-WFP-049	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$26,490
22-RR-CEF-053	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$109,569
22-RR-CEF-053	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$49,895
22-RR-CEF-053	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$727,907
22-RR-CEF-053	Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$266,562
22-RR-FAO-030	Protection	UN Women	INGO	\$166,134
22-RR-FPA-032	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$279,520
22-RR-FPA-032	Sexual and Reproductive Health	UNFPA	NNGO	\$248,245
22-RR-FPA-032	Sexual and Reproductive Health	UNFPA	NNGO	\$232,597
22-RR-FAO-030	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$19,498
22-RR-FAO-030	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$19,385
22-RR-FAO-030	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$12,393